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Response Plan

Inter-Sector Coordination Group Meeting

June 13, 2025

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Response Plan

Opening Remarks

ISCG Co-Chairs

Agenda

1. Update on New Arrivals
2. Ground Rules / Joint Operating Principles
3. LRP 2026 Planning Timeline
4. 2025 Multi Sectoral Needs Assessment
5. Tensions Overview
6. AoB

Action Points

Follow Up

Meeting	Action Point	Status
2-May-25	Sectors to provide Inputs for Funding Gap Analysis Exercise Deadline: by 13 June 2025.	Ongoing
2-May-25	Protection sector coordinators to send the Protection Monitoring Reports to all sectors with sector specific recommendations for their review.	Ongoing
4-Apr-25	Inter-Sector Co-Chairs to hold meeting with sectors on updating the Inter-Sector Workplan	Ongoing
17-Jan-25	Sectors to submit their LRP 2025 Working Group and Core Group ToRs. Deadline: by 17 March 2025. **Pending:** Education, Health, Child Protection	Ongoing

Update on New Arrivals

Marion Morgan, Community-Based Protection Officer (UNHCR)
Raffi Kouzoudjian, Assistant Information Management Officer (UNHCR)

Update on New Arrivals of Syrians

Overview on New Arrivals of Syrians

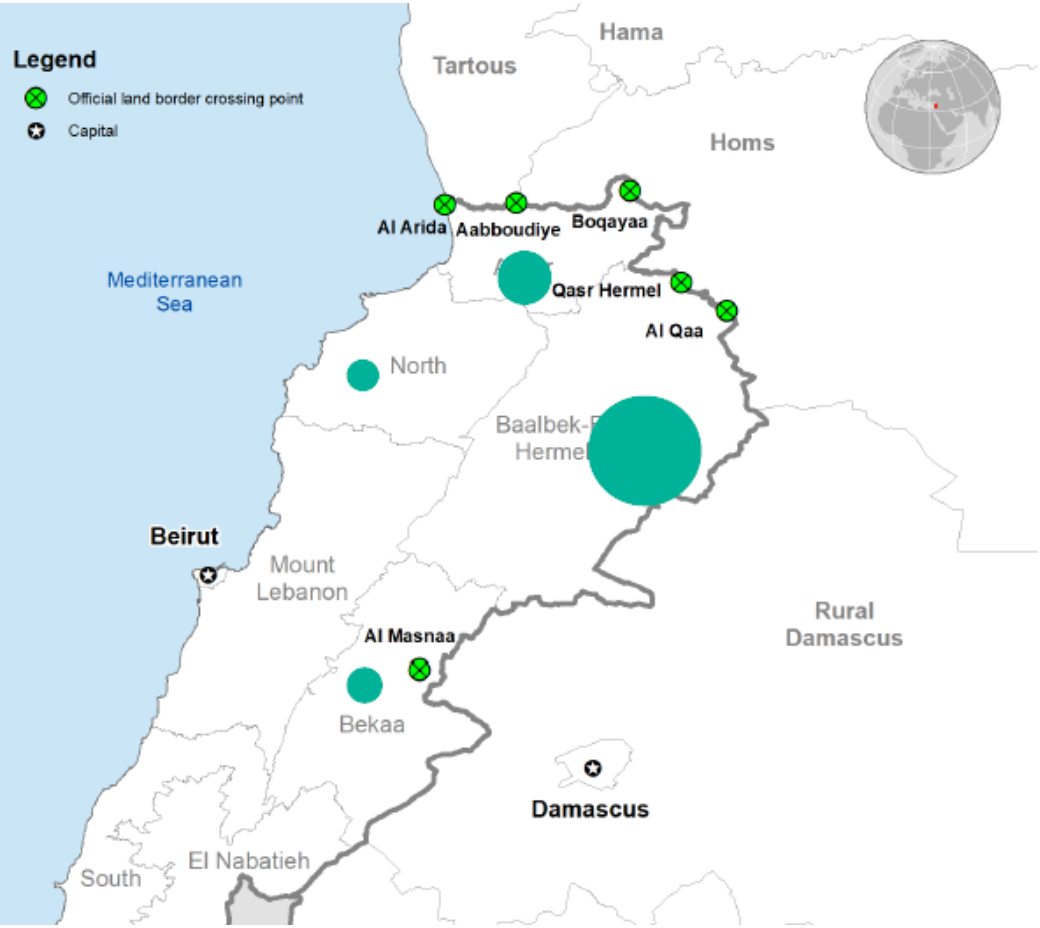
106,290

New arrivals: New arrivals of **106,290 Syrians** have been monitored since 8 December 2024 including 60,540 in Bekaa & Hermel in late 2024, and 37,482 in Akkar and North governorates since March 2025. A small number of individuals of other nationalities have also been reported among the new arrivals. In addition, estimated 20,000 Lebanese have arrived.

New developments: some 1,480 individuals from the Druze community in Syria are reported to have arrived during May 2025 (to Bekaa and Mount Lebanon) following now largely de-escalated violence in Damascus suburbs and Sweida governorate in Syria.

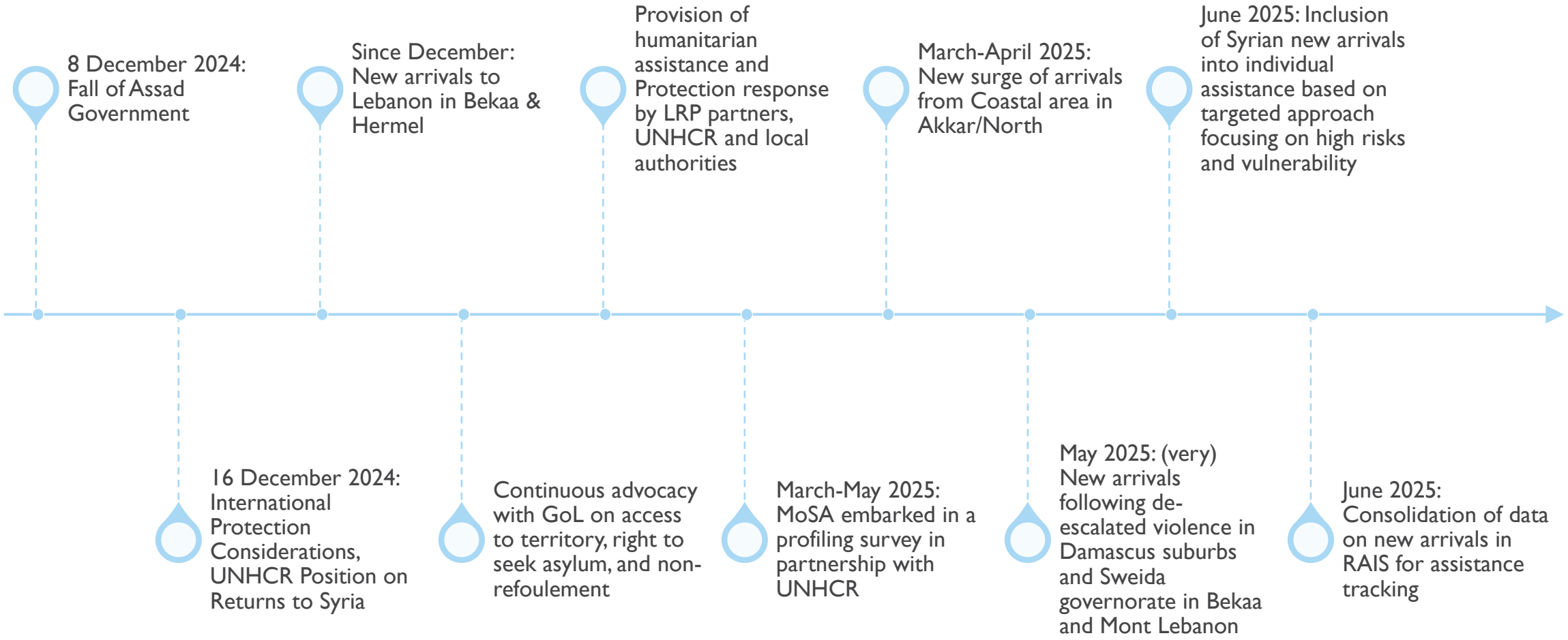
Source: UNHCR Lebanon, [Document - Lebanon - Syria Returns & Movements Snapshot 31 May 2025]

Illustrative map of new arrivals by governorate



Response strategy

Illustrative Overview



Update on New Arrivals

Humanitarian Response & UNHCR's Position on Return

Humanitarian emergency response (Baalbeck-Hermel, Akkar/North – Since Dec 2024)

- GoL and local communities received and hosted the various communities fleeing insecurity in Syria
- Multi-sectoral response to scale up services including health, education, protection, WASH in collective sites and in communities hosting arrivals
- Immediate support mobilized by partners under the LRP in coordination with the local authorities to provide ***in-kind emergency*** humanitarian assistance:
    - Core relief items (blankets, mattresses, hygiene kits), food, shelter repair.
    - Emergency medical support, incl. life-saving referral health services.

UNHCR's Position on Return to Syria (Dec 2024)

- Acknowledges possible voluntary returns while others flee due to violence/persecution.

- UNHCR urges States to:
    - Ensure access to territory, uphold non-refoulement and right to seek asylum.
    - Recognize persisting/emerging risks despite changed context in Syria.

Update on Syrian New Arrivals

Advocacy & Legal Status of New Arrivals

Advocacy for Protection & Registration (Syrians)

- GoL is responsible for protection of all people on its territory.
- UNHCR advocates for joint registration, especially for Syrian new arrivals.
- This is particularly applicable as the current arrivals represent a "new refugee situation" - policy farmwork / situation is changed
- Registration ensures: documentation, legal identity, freedom of movement.
- Joint registration enables:
    - Identification of those in need of international protection.
    - Maintaining civilian character of asylum.
    - Targeted assistance and better management of stay.
    - Sustainable approach that builds on empowering the individuals.
- A new context and refugee situation, our current approach will shape how Syrians are treated in Lebanon for years to come, so we must aim to get it right.

Pending Government decision

- Letter(s) sent to GoL proposing joint registration (including documentation).
- Clarification on legal stay/residence needed before discussions on shelter/settlement.
- Risks if legal status of new arrivals remains unresolved and they are left without minimal protection guarantees, as seen with post-2015 caseload (*lessons learnt*).
- If approved, we would secure the most critical protection needs and build a sustainable and principled response.

Update on Syrian New Arrivals

Phase 2: What's Next

Beyond initial emergency humanitarian response phase:

- need to structure and streamline response for individual protection and assistance

For individual response to persons at heightened risk: targeted recording

For coordination of individual assistance: RAIS

Sectoral guidance – e.g. Protection Sector Prioritisation Guidance includes new arrivals

Targeted Recording for Persons at Heightened Risk

Streamlining Identification and Prioritization Criteria for Syrian Individuals' Access to Targeted Recording

Individualized Protection Response

- UNHCR developed guidance on **targeted recording for individual assistance**:
    - Based on profiles at heightened risk and vulnerability.
    - Includes persons with disability, older persons without support serious medical conditions and protection cases.
    - Aligned with Inter-Agency protection referral criteria.
- Ensures critical protection and other vulnerabilities are prioritized (to avoid disproportionate impact on high-risk cases).

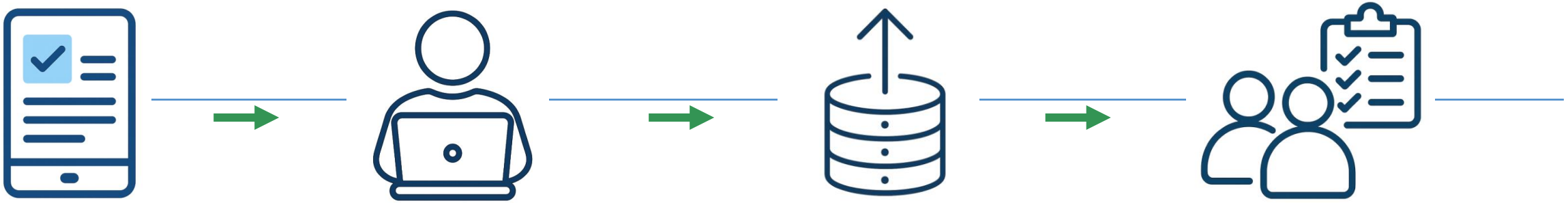
Key elements of targeted recording

- Does *not* replace registration or confer legal status.
- Minimal data collected to respond to urgent protection/medical needs (case management and cash for protection for the most vulnerable/ most at risk).
- Referrals via:
    - Protection partners (operational & implementing).
    - Medical referrals through NEXtCARE.

Implementation plan

- Training and information dissemination to protection partners (conducted for both implementing and operational partners).
- Clear communication with communities to manage expectations.
- All new arrivals continue accessing LRP services regardless of recording status.

New Arrivals Process



Data is collected via KoBoToolbox at the household level by field teams.

IM/Data Management teams review submissions, clean data, and remove duplicates.

Verified households are uploaded to RAIS, where each is assigned a unique file number

Partners access the RAIS module to review newcomer data, check past assistance, and avoid duplication

Key Features

- RAIS users (UNHCR and partners) can **search the data, check past assistance**, and **avoid duplication** in service delivery.
- Partners can view assistance history to **coordinate responses**.
- The system ensures that **no household receives the same assistance multiple times** from different actors.
- The centralized process supports informed programming by providing a clear record of **who has received what, when, and from whom**.

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Ground Rules / Joint Operating Principles

Georges Achi, Co-Chair Access Working Group
Ania Zolkiewska, Co-Chair Access Working Group

Ground Rules / Joint Operating Principles

Ground Rules for Humanitarian Action

- Background from JOPs to Ground Rules
- What? Why? How?
- Ground Rules: Key Points
- Next Steps: Dissemination and Dialogue

Ground Rules / Joint Operating Principles

Background

- **2023-24 development of Joint Operating Principles draft.**

- **2025 need identified for consistent approach for engaging with local authorities, particularly at sub-national level.**
  - Opportunity to reset relationship with new authorities.

- **(March-April 2025) Ground Rules developed and endorsed by HCT**
  - Engagement with ISCG/national and sub-national, build coherence in approach among humanitarians.
  - Dissemination plan to follow municipal elections.

Ground Rules / Joint Operating Principles

HCT Framework: Ground Rules for Humanitarian Action

WHAT

➔ clarify basic minimum acceptable standards guiding humanitarians in their interactions with national and sub-national authorities

WHY

➔ to facilitate people's access to humanitarian services, including those seeking to return to their home areas

➔ promote coherence across sectors, partners with relevant security and civilian operational focal points

Ground Rules / Joint Operating Principles

HCT Framework: Ground Rules for Humanitarian Action

HOW

➔ Clarify basic principles and expectations in key areas

➔ Implementation and Monitoring

Ground Rules : Topics Covered

- Humanitarian Negotiations
- Coordination with local authorities
- Transparency of humanitarian action
- Safe, timely unimpeded passage
- ID of humanitarian workers

Ground Rules / Joint Operating Principles

Ground Rules: Topics Covered

➔ **Ground** Rules (cont.)

- Maintaining the civilian nature of humanitarian action
- Distributions and Lists
- Selection of beneficiaries
- Identification of vendors, suppliers and contractors
- Protecting against interference (HR, taxes, etc)
- Predictable framework for registration
- Data protection and sharing

Ground Rules / Joint Operating Principles

Humanitarian Negotiations

- Humanitarian actors negotiate access with all stakeholders, including non-state armed groups, to reach people in need.
- Negotiation does not imply legitimacy or partiality.
- Aid is provided solely based on need, without discrimination.
- Priority is given to the most vulnerable, especially when resources are limited.

Ground Rules / Joint Operating Principles

Coordination with Authorities

- Humanitarian actors must coordinate with national, subnational, and local authorities.
- Aim to support and enhance local resources, not replace them.

Ground Rules / Joint Operating Principles

Transparency in Humanitarian Action

- Operate under coordinated response plans.
- Share activity details with relevant authorities.
- Annual reporting to MoIM and LAF (budget, staffing, activities).
- Mutual transparency expected between humanitarian actors and local authorities, with clear and predictable info-sharing.
- Additional info requests must be pre-approved by the Humanitarian Coordinator.

Ground Rules / Joint Operating Principles

Safe, Timely, Unimpeded Passage

- Authorities must allow free movement of aid and personnel.
- Restrictions must be temporary and clearly justified.

Ground Rules / Joint Operating Principles

Identification and Neutrality

- Use of UN/NGO markers is exclusive.
- Clear distinction from political/military actors.
- No armed personnel in humanitarian vehicles.

Ground Rules / Joint Operating Principles

Civilian Nature of Assistance

- Aid must remain neutral and civilian-focused.
- No affiliation with political, military, or ideological agendas.
- Armed escorts only in exceptional, last-resort cases.

Ground Rules / Joint Operating Principles

Aid Distribution and Monitoring

- Humanitarian actors monitor and participate in aid distribution.
- Focus on the most vulnerable.
- Verification of beneficiary lists, even if provided by authorities.

Ground Rules / Joint Operating Principles

Beneficiary Selection

- Transparent, participatory process.
- Based on needs and vulnerability criteria.
- Criteria evolve with context and are coordinated with stakeholders.

Ground Rules / Joint Operating Principles

Procurement and Accountability

- Vendors selected via standardized, transparent processes.
- Free from external pressure.
- Compliance with donor and partner regulations.

Ground Rules / Joint Operating Principles

Protection from Interference

- No political, social, or financial pressure on humanitarian staff or operations.
- No influence on staffing, programming, or aid targeting.
- Zero tolerance for threats or misuse of aid.

Ground Rules / Joint Operating Principles

Human Resources Integrity

- Fair, transparent recruitment processes.
- No tolerance for external interference in hiring.

Ground Rules / Joint Operating Principles

Financial Integrity

- No unauthorized payments, tolls, or taxes.
- No use of humanitarian assets for non-humanitarian purposes.
- Aid diversion or theft is not tolerated.

Ground Rules / Joint Operating Principles

Financial Integrity

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Ground Rules / Joint Operating Principles

Registration Framework

- NGOs must maintain registration with MoIM.
- Info sharing with other authorities per mandate.
- Additional info requests require Humanitarian Coordinator approval.

Ground Rules / Joint Operating Principles

Data Protection and Sharing

- Beneficiaries' privacy is respected; personal data is shared only with informed consent and a legal basis.
- Data sharing follows applicable laws and internal regulations.
- Humanitarian actors will not share personal data with third parties outside established mechanisms or under pressure

Ground Rules / Joint Operating Principles

Next Steps: Ground Rules for Humanitarian Action

- **Humanitarian Community:** ensure Ground Rules are disseminated to humanitarians (UN, NGOs, ISCGs, Sectors).
- **National and Subnational authorities**, including non-state actors: ensure common understanding of Ground Rules documents among relevant authorities, including non-state.
- **Local Authorities:** Engagement with local authorities postponed until after municipal elections.

Ground Rules / Joint Operating Principles

Access Working Group Next Steps

- Check sector meetings calendar and offer presentation of the ground rules dissemination plan at sub-national level.
- AWG CCs to engage with key focal points in non state actors on ground rules dissemination plan.
- AWG to follow-up with LHDF, LHIF to discuss ground rules dissemination plan.
- Follow up with HC on upcoming high-level meetings, to discuss Ground Rules initiative.

Ground Rules / Joint Operating Principles

Next Steps: Ground Rules for Humanitarian Action

- How to ensure HCT ownership and sensitization through lead agency and co-leads, internal coordination (ISCG national to ISCG subnational, plus LHIF and LHDF member groups)?

- How to ensure engagement of different levels of government and line ministries as relevant?

- Cascade from PMO, HRC (planned interministerial committee).
- MoIM, then Governors, MoD and LAFI, MoSA – line ministries?
- Use sub-national forums, ISCG/sub-national plus LHIF/LHDF networks.

Ground Rules / Joint Operating Principles

Next Steps: Ground Rules for Humanitarian Action

- Dissemination and dialogue on minimum acceptable standards guiding organizations in their interactions with national and sub-national authorities.

- Engagement plan covering humanitarian actors in dialogue with national and sub-national authorities.
  - ISCG national and subnational role, gather inputs
  - Define sector role
  - Define role of coordination forums (LHIF, LHDF)
  - Key points for engagement

LRP Planning Timeline

Stephanie Laba, Inter-Agency Coordination Officer (UNHCR)

Timeline	Planning Process Step *Draft*	Focal Point
Jul - Aug	JIAF Training Workshops for sectors.	JIAF Focal Points
Jul - Aug	Initial consultation on scope for needs analysis	ISCG Co-Chairs / JIAF Focal Points
12 Sep	Overall Population Figures to be developed and shared with ISCG Co-Chairs.	AAWG & IMWG
12 Sep	Planning Assumptions to be developed.	ISCG Co-Chairs
15 - 19 Sep	LRP Planning Timeline, Population Figures, & Planning Assumptions to be presented to ISCG and HCT for comments.	ISCG Co-Chairs
22 - 26 Sep	Area-Based Sub-National Consultations (online, 2 hours) Stocktaking of the response and qualitative insights.	ISCG Co-Chairs
30 Sep	Planning Guidance Package to be circulated to sectors.	ISCG Co-Chairs
3 Oct	LRP 2026 Planning & Needs Analysis Workshop	ISCG Co-Chairs
22 Oct	Sector Strategies & Logframes to be submitted to the ISCG Co-Chairs. Documents to be updated based on the "LRP Guidance Package" in consultation with partners and core group members.	Sector Coordination Teams
29 Oct	Inter-Sector PiN, Targets, and Total Sector Appeal to be finalized based on the submitted sector strategies.	IMWG
29 Oct	Sector Strategies & Logframes to be reviewed for redline comments.	ISCG Co-Chairs & LRP M&E Coordination Officer
31 Oct	Sector Strategies & Logframes to be finalized after addressing reline comments(including at ministerial level within line ministries) and circulated to partners, with confirmed 'outputs' to be utilized for the partner appeal Expression of Interest (EoI).	Sector Coordination Teams
31 Oct	LRP Introductory Text to be updated and finalized.	ISCG Co-Chairs
3 - 17 Nov	LRP Expression of Interest to be finalized and launched.	IMWG & ISCG Co-Chairs
30 Nov	Capacity Assessments for new partners to be completed.	Sector Coordination Teams
1 - 5 Dec	JTF Meeting to be conducted to discuss the framework at the technical level.	ISCG Co-Chairs
8 - 12 Dec	Steering Committee Meeting to be conducted to discuss the framework at the strategic level and endorse the LRP 2026 (co-chaired by PM and RC/HC)	ISCG Co-Chairs

Draft LRP Planning Timeline

Discussion

Thoughts? Comments? Inputs?

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2025 Multi Sectoral Needs Assessment

Clara Lefracois, Country Director & AAWG Co-Chair (REACH)
Jamil El Khoury, Research & Evaluation AAWG Co-Chair (UNICEF)

2025 Multi Sectoral Needs Assessment

South, Nabatyeh, Baalbeck, Bekaa, Dahyeh

ISCG Presentation, June 2025

REACH Informing more effective humanitarian action

NABA'A

Sida
SWEDISH INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION AGENCY

Contents

01 Objectives

02 Methodology Overview

03 Timeline and Outputs

MSNA 2025

Objective

- Assess the multifaceted needs, coping strategies and humanitarian situation across all districts of the four most affected governorates - South, Nabatyeh, Baalbeck, Bekaa - and Dahyeh, focusing on Lebanese nationals, migrants, and Palestinians refugees.
- Support an evidence-based prioritisation of the response acknowledging the differences in need across regions, population groups and sectors.
- Inform cross-crisis analysis.

Donor

Sida

SWEDISH INTERNATIONAL
DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION AGENCY

Methodology Overview

Timeline

Research design: May - Jun
Data collection: Jul - Aug
Database dissemination: Sep
Output production: Sep – Nov

Population Groups

Lebanese,
Live-out Migrant,
In-camp PRL & PRS

Coverage

Baalbek-El Hermel
Bekaa
South
El Nabatieh
Baabda district of Mount Lebanon (Dahyeh)

Study Design

Face to Face household level survey
Quantitative
Representative at district level for Lebanese; camps level for PLR, PLS; governorate for migrants.

Sampling Methodology

Lebanese HHs:
Stratified Random sampling at district level
Live-out migrants HHs:
Two-stage stratified cluster sampling
PRL/PRS HHs:
Stratified random sampling at camp level

Sampling figures

Currently being finalized with updated population figures

Methodology Overview

- Questionnaire
  - Based on consultations by IMPACT HQ specialists with clusters at global level
  - Adapted to JIAF 2.0
  - Aligned with VASyR
  - Coordination with sectors in country to address information gaps and make any necessary adjustments (based on conversations with HCT/AAWG)

- Household Face-to-face surveys
  - With the head of household who answers for the entire household
  - Some individual questions to capture specific needs (e.g. education, nutrition, health)

- Sampling, representative with 95% CL / 7% MOE
  - Lebanese: representative at district and governorate level
  - Migrants: representative at governorate level
  - PLR/PLS: representative at camps and governorate level

MSNA Outputs

- Cleaned Dataset (by population groups) - September
- Analysis Tables (frequency distributions + indicator-specific, gender/age-group/PwD disaggregation's) - September
- Key Finding Presentations / Factsheet – October

Thank you

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Tensions Overview

Nisreen Jaafar, Conflict Analysis and Mainstreaming Officer (UNDP)

TENSIONS MONITORING SYSTEM
LEBANON

Tensions Overview

Inter-sector Coordination Group

13 June 2025

Current Tensions Landscape

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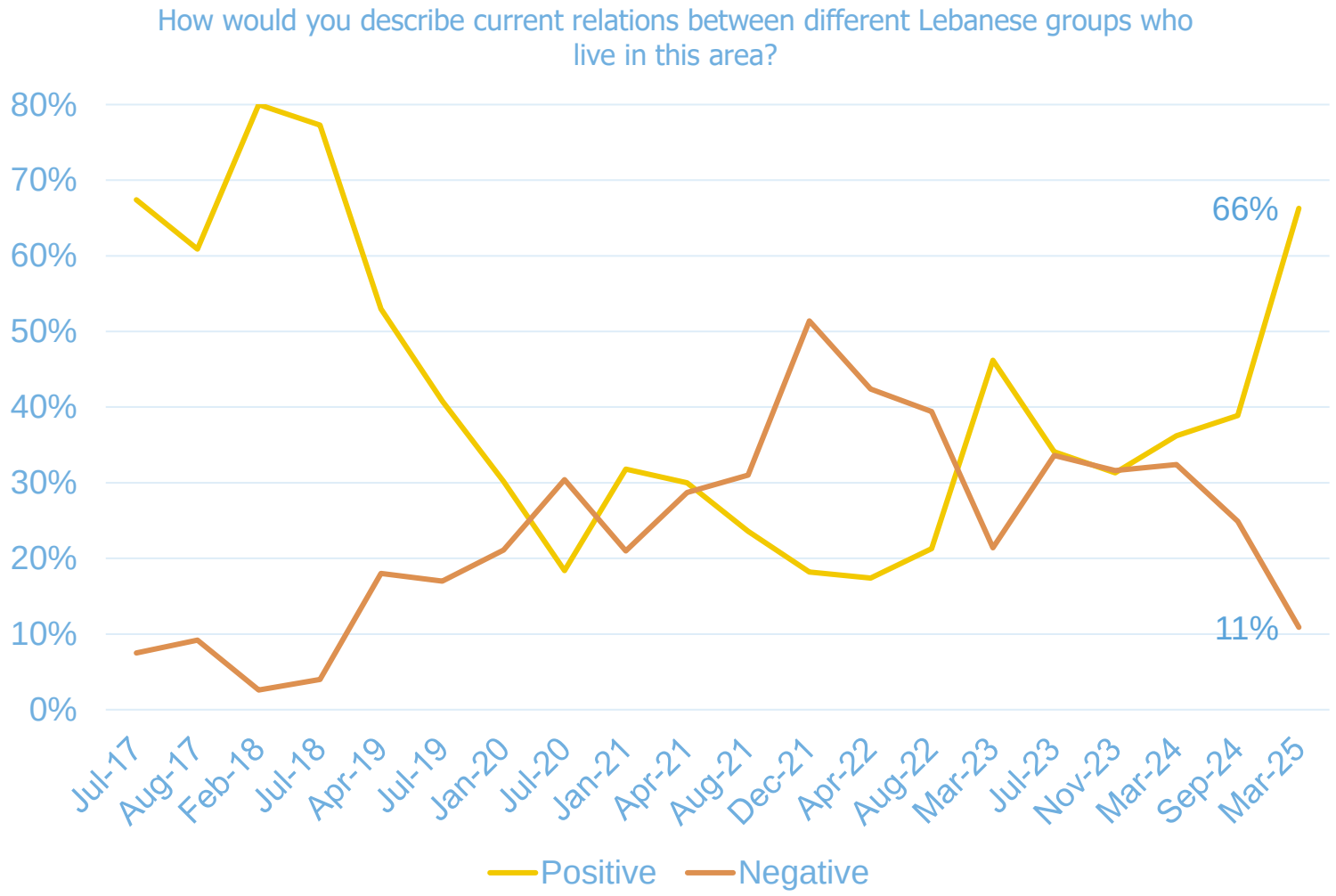
- **Improved but volatile intra-Lebanese relations affected by political and security developments**
  - Positive perception of the quality of intra-communal relations
  - Violations of the cessation of hostilities agreement as a stressor on political discourse in a post-conflict reality
- **Significant skepticism regarding reconstruction and aid bias**
  - Increased confidence in the Government of Lebanon's participation in reconstruction
- **Optimistic but cautious state-citizen relations, coupled with a positive outlook on the future**
  - Persistent worries about access to basic services, utilities, and commodities
- **High levels of crime and violence, coupled with improved perceptions of security** following the cessation of hostilities agreement
- **Inter-communal relations affected by geopolitical developments, sectarian strife, and high level of crime**
  - New influx exerting pressure on resources and security
  - High levels of crime coupled with negative sentiments and restrictive measures

Improved perceptions on the quality of intra-Lebanese relations



- **Quality of intra-Lebanese relations are:**
  - **Most positive in:**
    - Akkar (98%)
    - North (79%)
    - Mount Lebanon (74%)
  - **Most negative in:**
    - Baalbek El-Hermel (43%)
    - South (26%)
- **Over ¾ of Lebanese respondents agreed that Lebanese from different confessions live peacefully among each other in their area.** This represents a positive shift in perceptions of intra-communal relations during the post-conflict period.

Political differences resurfaced as the main driver of intra-Lebanese tensions

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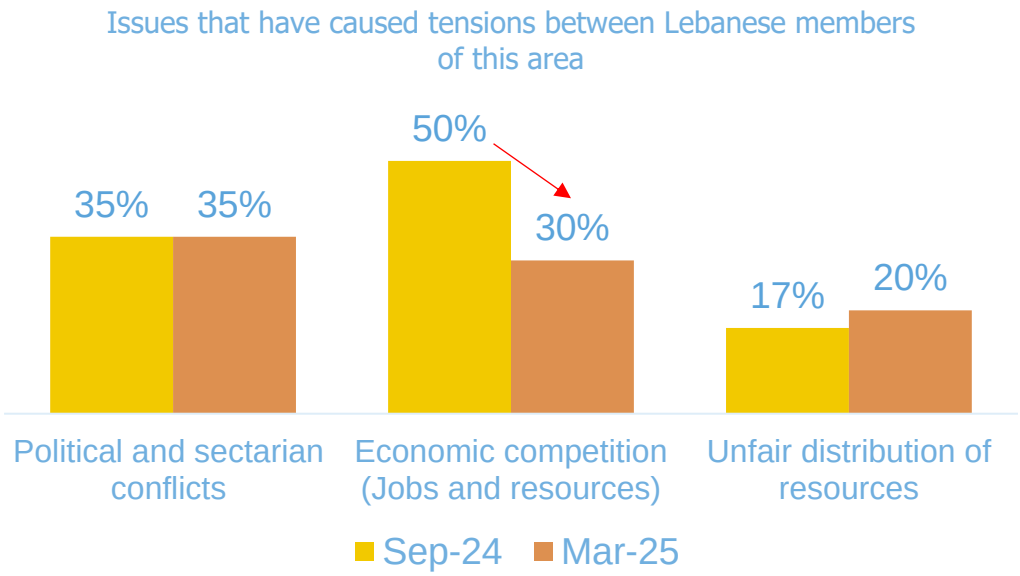
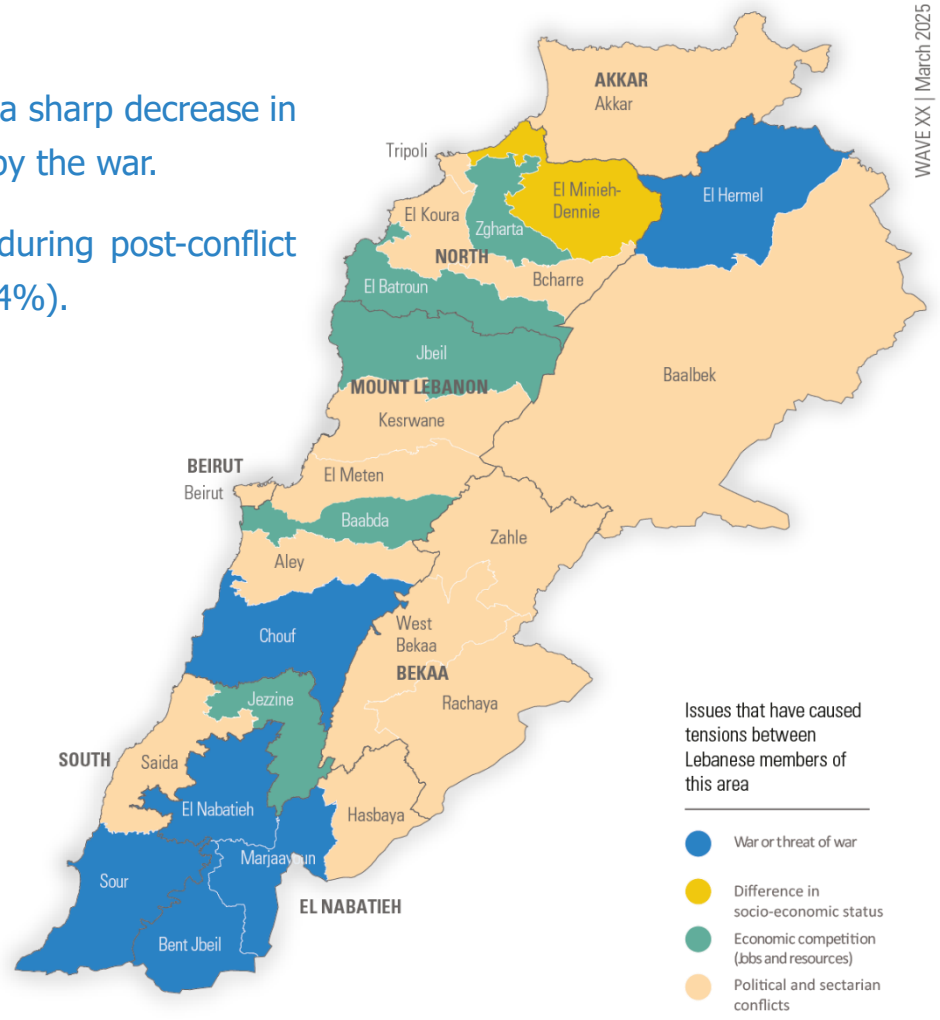
- **Political and sectarian differences** became the top cited driver of tensions with a notable increase in Baalbek El-Hermel (49% to 59%), Bekaa (24% to 31%) and the South (41% to 51%).
- **The decline of "economic competition" as the top driver of tensions** is mostly due to a sharp decrease in Baalbek El-Hermel (66% to 18%) and Mount Lebanon (63% to 35%), areas highly impacted by the war.
- **Unfair distribution of resources increasingly cited as a tension driver**, especially during post-conflict recovery and reconstruction. Increase notable in Baabda (10% to 64%) and Beirut (25% to 34%).





Increased skepticism about reconstruction coupled with trust in the Lebanese Government's participation

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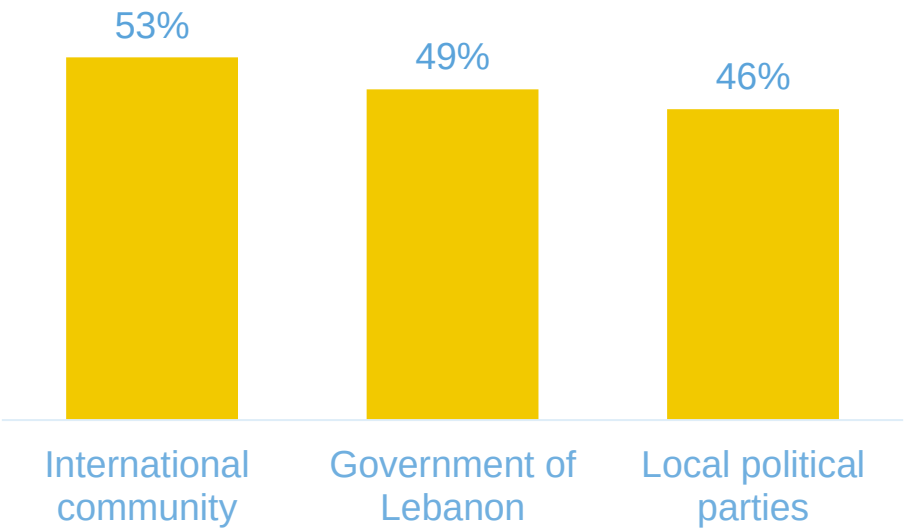
- **Just over one-third of respondents believed reconstruction efforts would reach areas most in need.** This skepticism was particularly prominent in Akkar & Mount Lebanon.

- **Confidence in the fairness of aid distribution across communities was similarly low.** Only 37% of respondents expressed agreement. Lowest confidence is reported in ML & BH.

Which of the following groups do you believe are truly committed to helping rebuild Lebanon after the war?



Perceptions of stakeholder participation in reconstruction efforts varied significantly by region and actor type

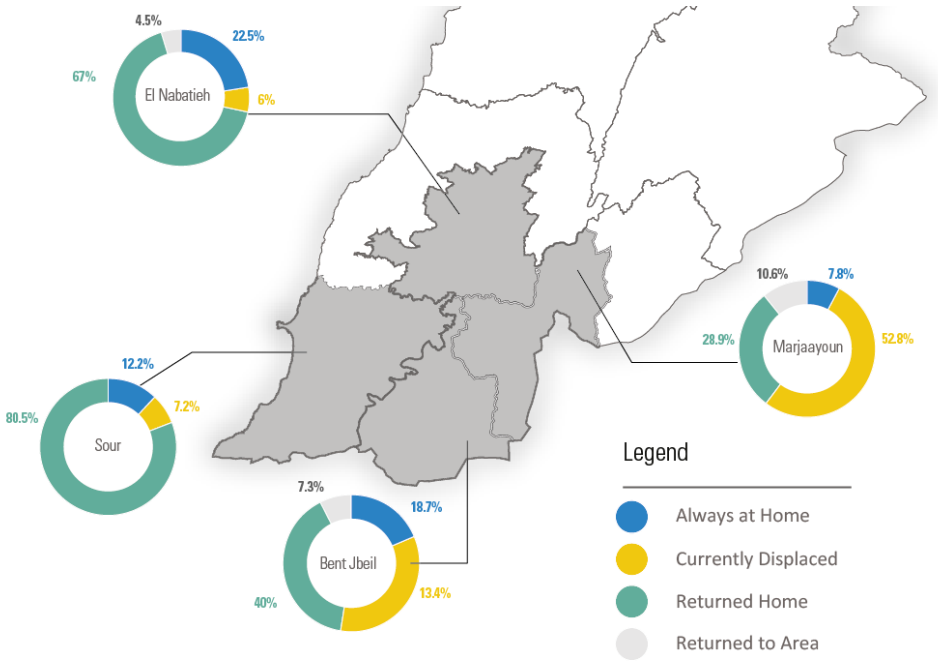


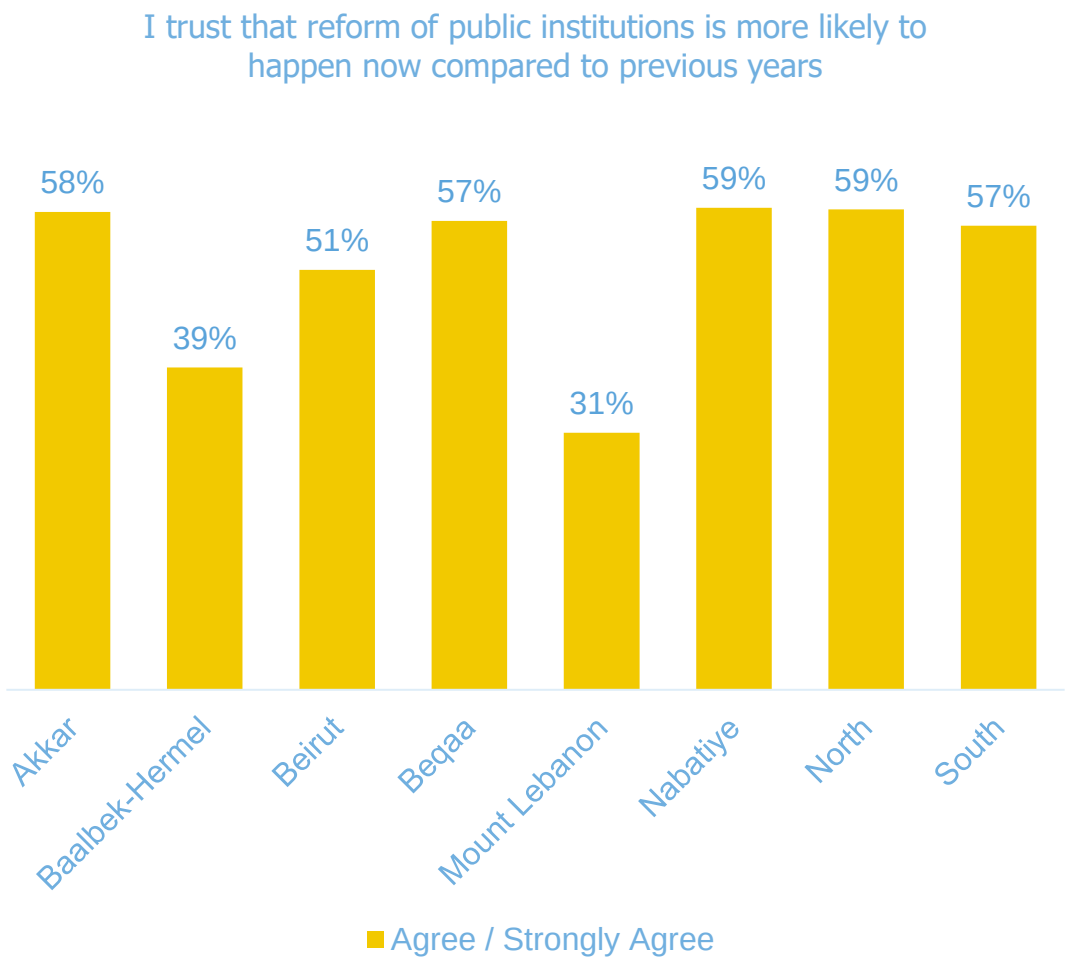
Figure 2: Status of Lebanese population – UNDP/ARK Perception Survey Mar 2025

Challenges to return and reconstruction, namely in the South and Nabatiyeh, increase frustration among local population and fuel anti-establishment sentiments.

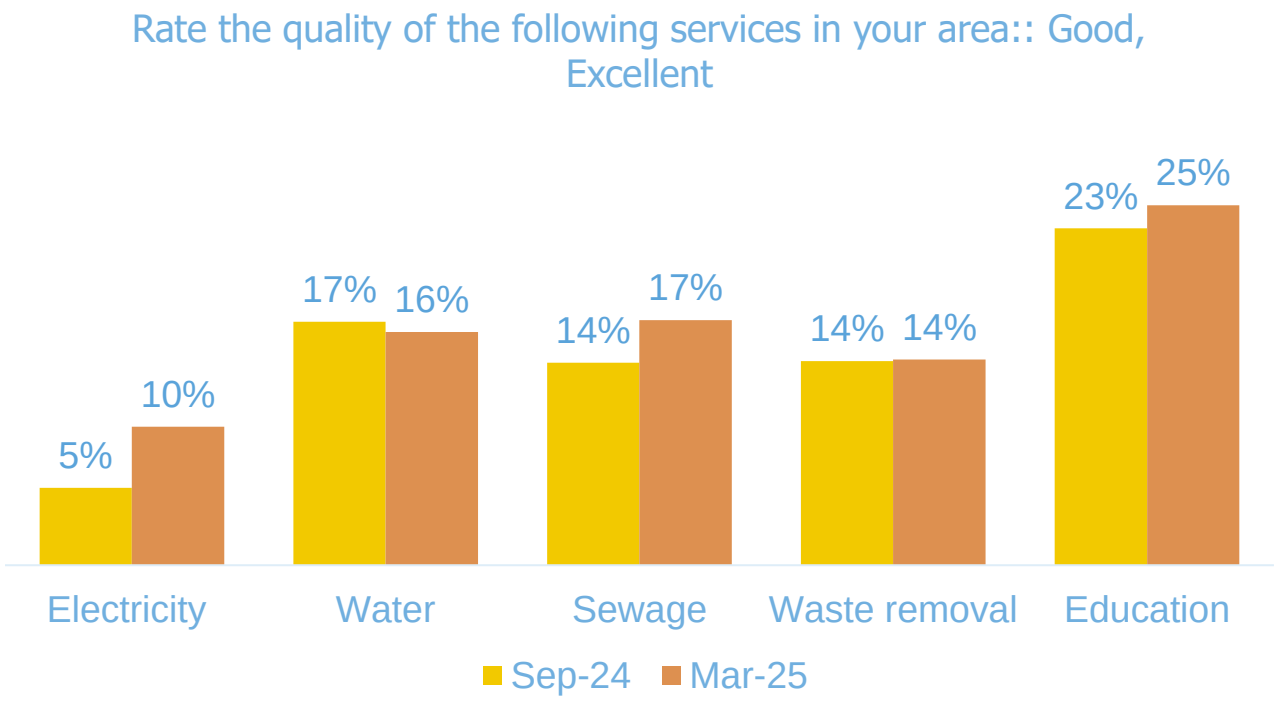
- Only 1.3% in Baabda, 23% in Marjayoun, and 44% in Nabatiyeh agree that rebuilding efforts will reach areas **most in need**.
- Confidence in the **fairness of aid distribution** across communities is similarly low. Only 37% of respondents expressed agreement. Lowest confidence is reported in Mount Lebanon & Baalbek El-Hermel.
- Government participation was most strongly expected in the South (75%) and Bekaa (67%), whilst the international community's involvement was anticipated most in the South (77%) and North (64%).

Outlook Summary: cautious optimism mixed with significant concerns about equity and governance

- **Higher trust and faith in government following end of two-year long executive vacuum and promises to reform**:
  - 47% are **optimistic that the new government** will bring positive changes in the coming year.
  - 42% believe that Lebanon will be a **better place** to live within five years (all-time high since 2018).
- **Few respondents (25%) believed all communities would receive their fair share of future benefits.** A peak of disagreement is noticeable in Akkar (85%).



Slight improvement in perceived quality of key services despite a surge in service-related incidents

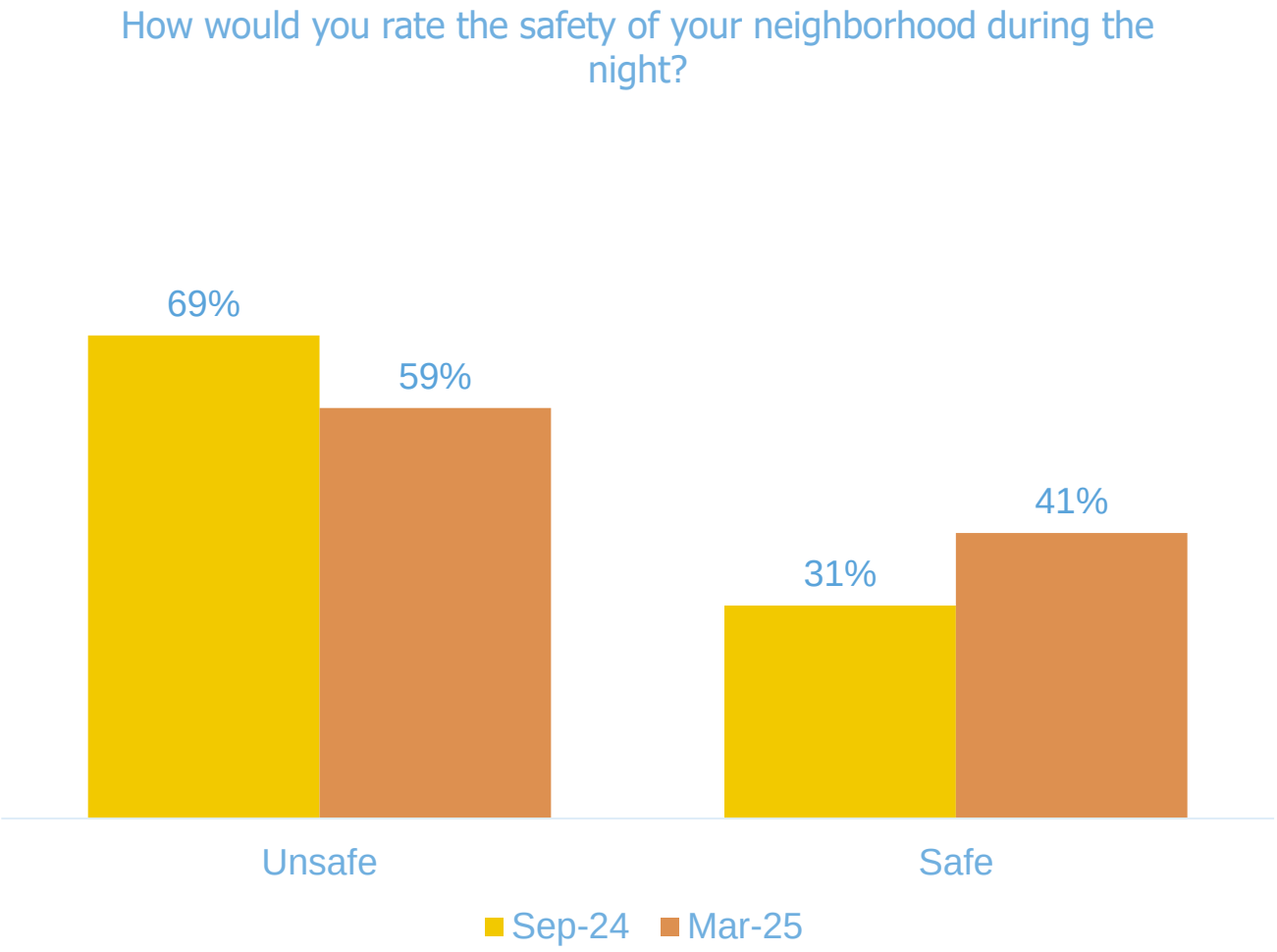


Monitoring of service-related incidents, in Q1 2025, revealed a significant increase in incidents compared to 2024:

- 44 incidents (11 of which are violent) related to electricity and generator subscription, namely demonstrations, roadblocks, and some armed clashes.
- 3 demonstrations to protest severe water outage, particularly in Keserwan and one [familial] armed clash due to theft of water from tanks.
- Expected tensions ahead of and during summer season, especially with low rainfall.

Improvement in sense of security after the conflict

- **Safety at night recorded an all-time high since August 2022**. A perception highly impact by the aftermath of the conflict. 41% reported feeling safe in their neighborhoods during the night.
- **The greatest improvement** is recorded in:
  - South (30% in Sep 24 to 72% safe or very safe in Mar 25).
  - Nabatiyeh (29% in Sep 24 to 43% safe or very safe in Mar 25).
- **Perceptions of unsafety remain high at 59%** especially in Baalbek El-Hermel (82%) and Bekaa (77%).



Inter-communal relations reached a positive all-time high despite regional discrepancies.

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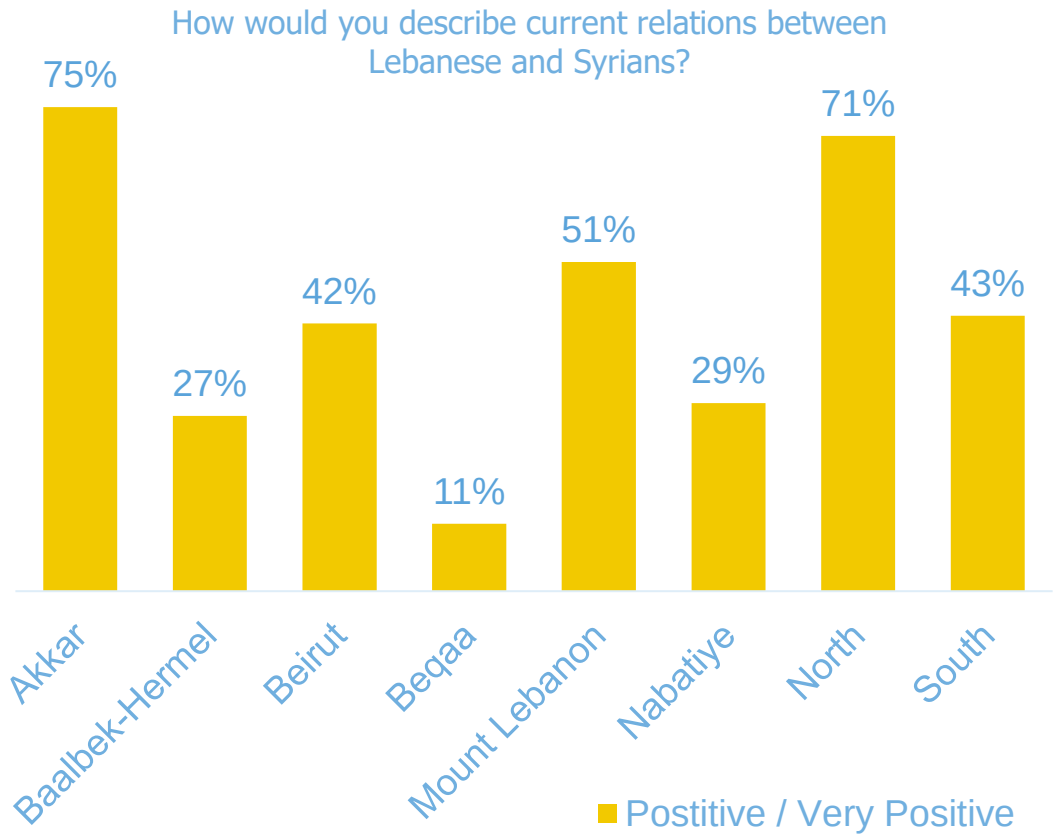
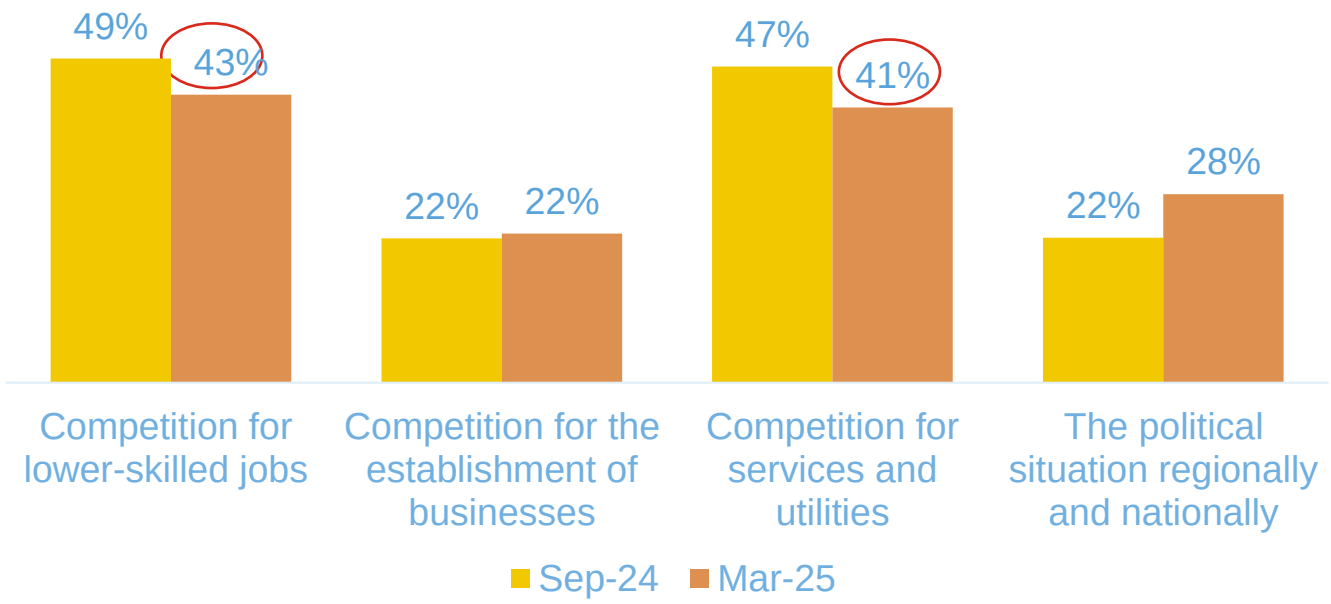


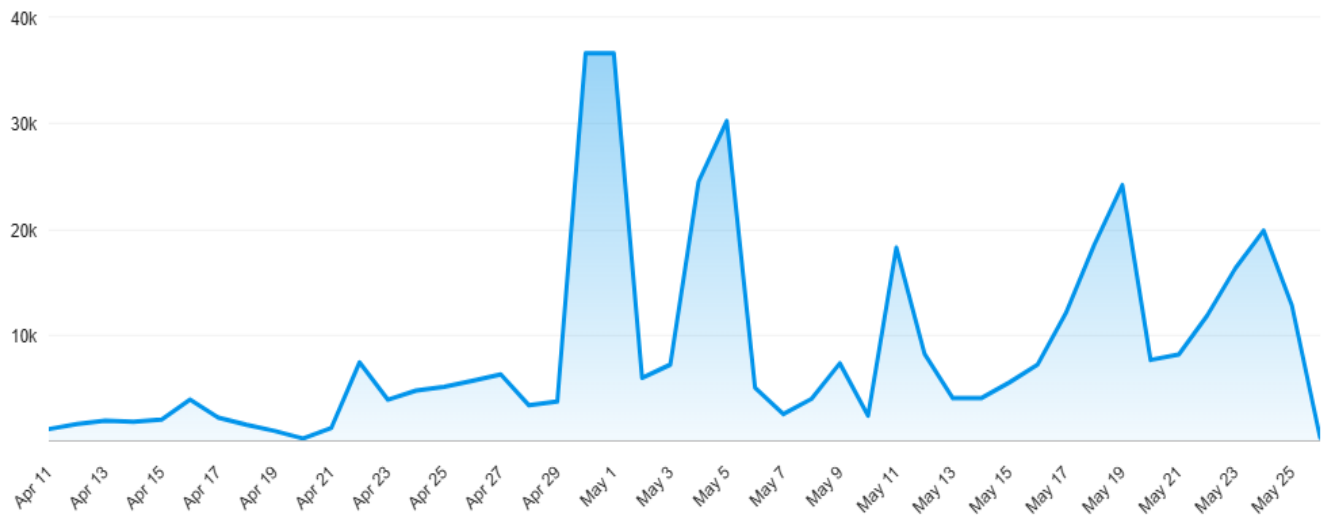
- **Inter-communal relations reaches a positive all-time high** (38% positive in Sep 2024 to 47% in Mar 2025)

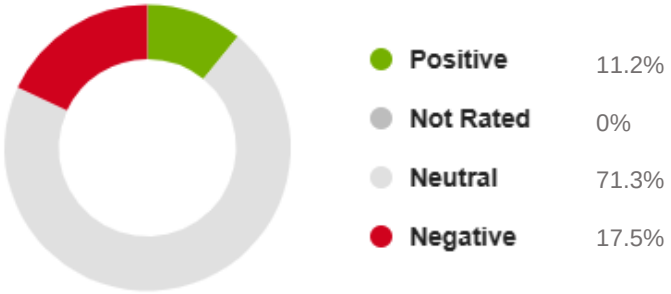
- Competition for lower-skilled jobs and services and utilities remained the **top drivers of inter-communal tensions**.
- **The arrival of newly displaced Syrians** was negatively viewed by Lebanese respondents (59%). This was most prevalent in Akkar, Baalbek El-Hermel, and the South.



Social media engagement related to the Municipal elections

TENSIONS MONITORING SYSTEM
LEBANON





- **Social media activity around the municipal elections was fluctuating** with peaks driven by either preparatory meetings or the days of elections.
- Most posts are **neutral** - news updates or user reports on developments during the elections. **Negative sentiments consist of sectarian comments and online political disputes** over election outcomes.
- Many online discussions also focused on **logistical issues** and **violations** such as electoral fraud, voter pressure, voter secrecy, and violations of electoral silence.
    - **In ML**, reports of alleged vote buying, electoral manipulation, and widespread tensions spread widely, with comments on electoral battles being specifically strong.
    - **In the North and Akkar**, interactions focused on the political alliances in addition to logistical issues and violations (such as electoral fraud).
    - **In Beirut and BBH**, online discussions largely centered on intense political rivalries and shifting coalitions.
    - **In the South & Nabatiyeh,** elections were overall markedly more politically charged compared to other areas. Most discussions involved the wider geopolitical debate, and discussions on uncontested seats.

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Q&A

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Response Plan

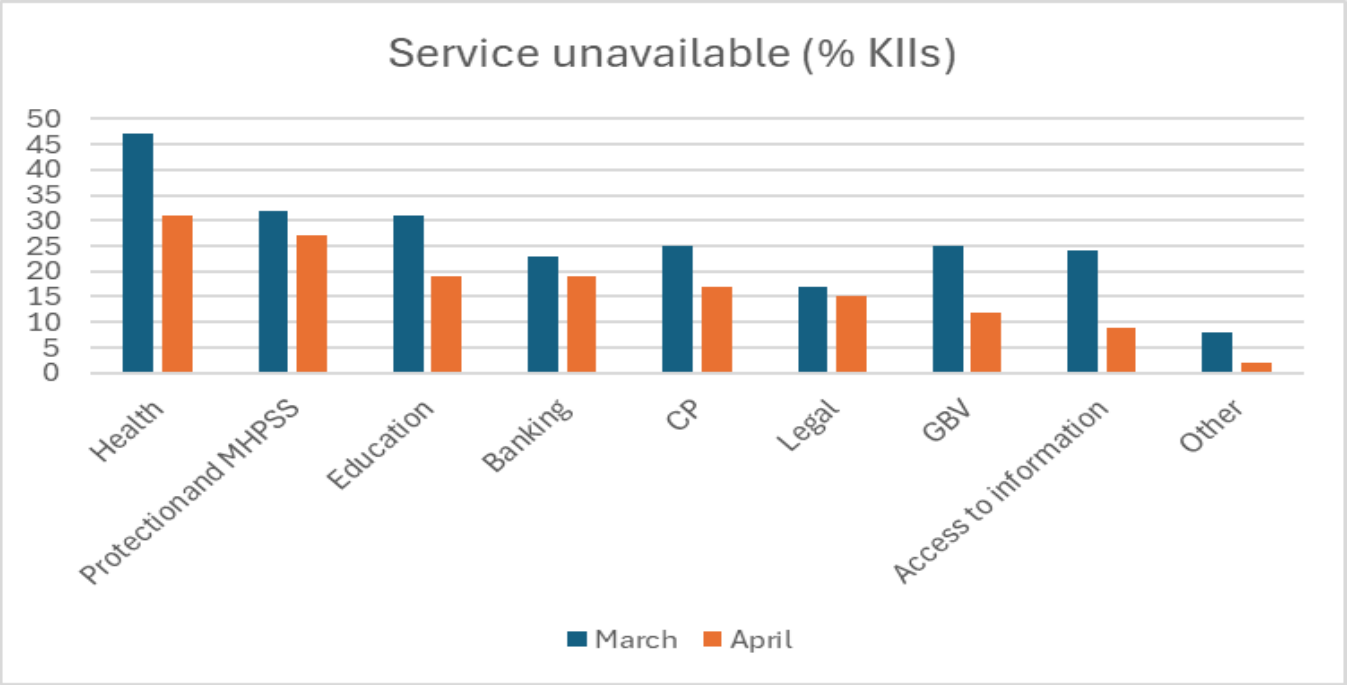
AoB

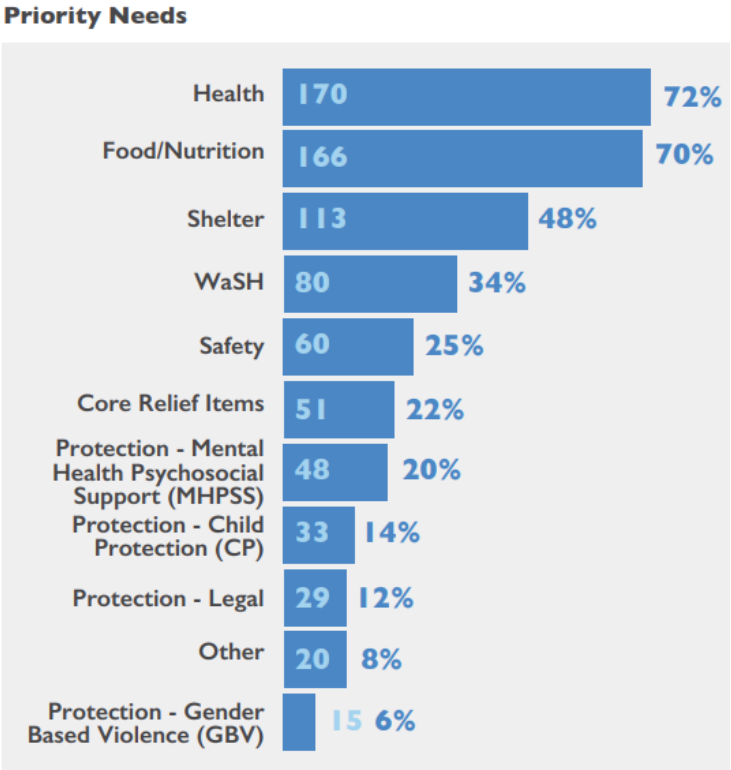
Changes in IDP Protection Monitoring Results – see here

April 2025 (priority needs remain unchanged)

Key changes from March to April

- Intentions of IDPs depend on nationality: Lebanese fewer IDPs report remaining to stay where they are, while for Syrians the % is increasing.
- Overall increase in access to services.





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Thank You