# 2025 Q2 Sector Dashboard

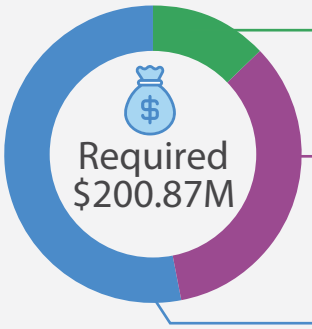
## Social Stability

This dashboard summarizes the progress made by partners involved in the Lebanon Response Plan (LRP) and highlights trends affecting people in need. The Social Stability Sector in Lebanon is working to: OUTCOME 1) Strengthen municipalities, national and local institutions' ability to alleviate resource pressure, reduce resentment, and build peace; OUTCOME 2) Strengthen municipal and local community capacity to foster dialogue and address sources of tensions and conflicts; OUTCOME 3) Enhance the LRP's capacities on tensions monitoring and conflict sensitivity.

**The Lebanon Response Plan is pending endorsement by the LRP Steering Committee. This dashboard is based on information reported by Social Stability sector partners operating under the sector strategy.**

## 2025 Sector Funding Status

As of June 30st



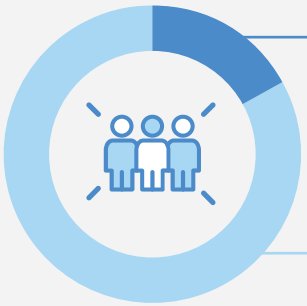

13% $26.81 M
Total received
(since Jan - June 2025)

34% $68.35 M
Total carry over
(from 2024)

53% $105.71 M
Funding Gap
(ref. 2025 appeal)

## 2025 Population Reached

4,098,973
People in Need



566,185
16% Reached

3,502,685 Targeted
Male 1,716,316
Female 1,786,369

## 2025 Population Figures by Cohort

2,200,000
Lebanese individuals in need

216,857
14% Reached

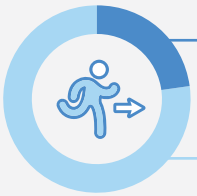
1,603,712 Targeted
Male 785,819
Female 817,893

1,500,000
Displaced Syrians in need

307,663
21% Reached

1,500,000 Targeted
Male 735,000
Female 765,000

23,026
Palestinian Refugees from Syria (individuals)



5,370
23% Reached

23,026 Targeted
Male 11,283
Female 11,743

200,000
Palestine Refugees in Lebanon (individuals)

36,295
18% Reached

200,000 Targeted
Male 98,000
Female 102,000

175,947
Migrants (individuals)

NA[1]

175,947 Targeted
Male 86,214
Female 89,733

*Population In need and targeted should be similar to the figures from the LRP 2025 annual update

[1] No partners reported on the reached targets for migrants.

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# 2025 Q2 Sector Dashboard

Social Stability

## Progress Against Annual Targets

# of Basic Service Delivery projects implemented including Solid Waste Management (SWM)

55 / 332

# Municipalities benefiting from the "Basic Services Delivery" projects including SWM

56 / 332

# Municipalities directly supported under the"Municipal Police strategic reform framework"

0 / 50

# of municipalities with new self-functioning conflict prevention mechanisms (CPMs) established supported

21 / 200

# of youth empowerment initiatives implemented

35 / 900

# youth & children engaged in social stability initiatives

1,688 / 55,000

# of LRP partners staff trained on conflict sensitivity mainstreaming

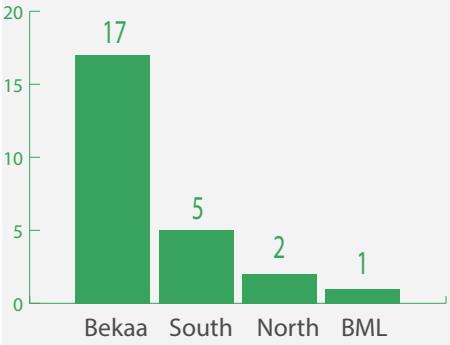
793 / 1,500

USD invested in Municipal & Basic Service Delivery projects including SWM

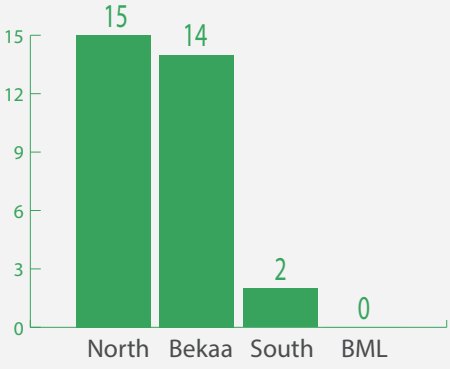
7,231,643.57 / 110,484,000

## Geographical Analysis

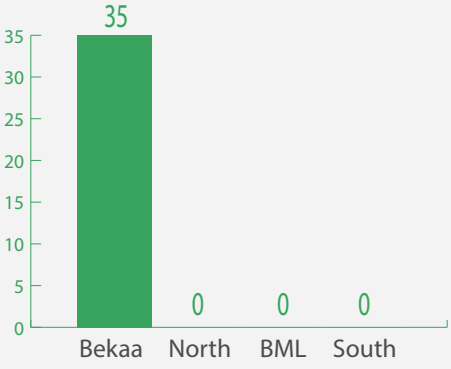
25 municipalities received Basic Service Delivery projects (output 1.1)




31 municipalities received SWM projects (Output 1.2)




35 of youth empowerment initiatives implemented

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# 1. KEY ACHIEVEMENTS & RESULTS [2]

Despite the cut of funding, past year hostilities, and still ongoing tensions, as well as shifts in activities, Social Stability sector partners made progress toward the mid-year targets in 2025, albeit with some limitations.

**Outcome 1- "Strengthening municipalities, national and local institutions' ability to alleviate resource pressure, reduce resentment and build peace". [55 achieved basic service delivery projects including 11 SWM projects, reaching 56 municipalities, with invested funds of USD 7.23 M as of Q2 2025].**

**Output 1.1 - "Services delivered based on participatory processes at the municipal level". [44 basic service projects implemented vs. annual target of 332 projects].**

Basic services projects help local authorities deliver essential services that they otherwise couldn't due to limited resources. These projects include both physical infrastructure (hard components) and community participation (soft components).

**Under Output 1.1, sector partners in the first half of 2025, implemented 44 Basic Services Delivery projects** in 25 municipalities, showing a decrease from 64 projects in 69 municipalities in 2024. The total investment amounted to 2.21M USD with 15 per cent of the invested funds in Beirut and Mount Lebanon, 57 per cent in the North and Akkar, 18 per cent in Beqaa and Baalbek, El Hermel, and 10 per cent in the South and Nabatiyeh in comparison to 6.87M USD in 2024 showing a drop in funding despite the high needs in the field. and because of the on-going hostilities especially in South Lebanon, Bekaa, Baalbek, and El Hermel. Additionally, 108 participatory priority assessments were done in 40 municipalities which aimed to foster collaborative governance and increase local abilities to assess priorities and implement community-based services. The action plans resulting from these participatory priority assessments serve as a spearhead for projects' implementation, mobilization of local resources, and fundraising, which can be accessible by the local community and authorities, partners, and donors.

**Output 1.2: "Integrated solid waste management (SWM) services provided to reduce social tensions". [11 SWM projects implemented vs. annual target of 332].**

In Q1 and Q2 2025, **11 SWM** projects were achieved covering **31 villages**, with invested funds of **USD 5.02 M** – 26 per cent of the invested funds in Beqaa & Baalbeck El Hermel, 68 per cent in the North & Akkar, and 7 per cent in the South & Nabatiyeh. This shows a decline in numbers compared to the same mid-point in 2024 where 17 achieved SWM projects benefiting 26 municipalities. In addition to the nature of these activities which require a longer time to be achieved, the cut-off funds, and the on-going impact of the hostilities in the South & Nabatiyeh and Bekaa, delays in achieving results can also be attributed to the processes for obtaining approvals from relevant authorities for different types of large-scale interventions, including the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) from the Ministry of Environment. The sector will continue to follow up on key implementation issues such as the operational challenges due to approval processes, the impact of conflict on project implementation, and advocate for effective and strategic utilization of received funds.

These SWM interventions also included soft components with **376 awareness-raising** initiatives for communities and authorities on sorting from source and best practices. Awareness activities enhanced understanding and engagement, making sorting at the source more effective. They fostered a culture of responsibility and compliance, encouraging accurate and improved waste segregation, increased public participation, and sustainable waste management practices which hold many benefits such as reduced landfill waste. They also fostered a shared sense of responsibility for environmental sustainability.

At the operational level support was provided through the provision of 1**4 SWM collection trucks** (11 in Beqaa, one in the North, and two in the South), distribution of **950 waste collection bins**. These interventions led to the collection, sorting, and treatment[3] of **17.5 Tons** of solid waste in Q1 and Q2 2025 reflecting progress.

Within the current context, such projects are particularly crucial as many municipalities are facing challenges in maintaining solid waste management services due to shortages of resources and scarcity of funds. Given that solid waste is a key tension driver, it remains a key priority for the sector, and there is a continuous need to advocate for donors and partners on the importance of solid waste management activities, focusing on operational support to existing facilities, collection of waste services, with prioritizing geographic areas with high density, risks of waste accumulation and environmental & tension spillover effects.

**Under Output 1.3: "National institutions have the capacity to provide operational support and guidance for local crisis response":**

As of June 2025, the amount of 168,000 USD was invested in the provision of vehicles, equipment and stationery to DRM, DRR and local authorities.

During the 1st six months of 2025 the sector partners supported Aaley municipalities in addressing environmental challenges, such as under water & wastewater management, pollution, and natural resources protection, through training 114 individuals from 3 municipalities identified as having high levels of environmental-related tensions. Key topics included water & wastewater management, SWM, air quality, forest, rangeland management & biodiversity preservation, land planning, urbanization & integrated environmental management, as well as conflict resolution.

**OUTCOME 2: "Strengthen municipal and local community & resources' capacity to foster dialogue and address sources of tensions and conflicts". [21 new Conflict Prevention Mechanism CPM established/supported Mechanisms].**

**Under Output 2.1- "Municipalities, local conflict prevention mechanisms, and CSOs have strengthened capacities for dialogue and conflict prevention". [21 new conflict prevention mechanisms were established vs. The 2025 annual target of 200 newly established mechanisms].**

As of Q2 2025, **21 new conflict prevention mechanisms** (CPM) have been established. In total, 97 community representatives (77 females and 20 males), and youths have engaged as members in these local-level conflict prevention mechanisms. Establishing new CPMs and maintaining existing ones, was achieved with the

[2] The numbers and results in this section are based on reports from 16 partners: Amel, COOPI, HDA Association, International Alert, LOST, MDSF, Salam LADC, SCI, SHIELD, SPHERE, Tabitha-Dorcas, UN Women, UNDP, UNOPS, USPEaK, and WHH-Hadatha.

[3] including recycling and composting.

support of sector partners, through municipalities, and included community representatives, aiming to address and reduce tensions at the local level through the identification of root causes of tension and implementation of conflict prevention activities. These mechanisms require an extensive conflict analysis process and are considered longer interventions; hence, further mechanisms are expected to be reported upon completion in 2025. The mechanisms emphasized strategic coordination, flexibility, and community engagement to overcome obstacles and improve social stability by supporting local development and stability committees in preparing emergency response interventions and implementing context-specific activities.

Through these mechanisms, **23 one-off community events** were implemented, in Saida and Mt. Lebanon. These events included festivals, sports competitions, trainings on countering fake news, emergency planning, and psychosocial support, and aimed to reduce tensions and negative speech at the local level. **3,040 community members from diverse backgrounds participated in these events**, which aimed to improve the interaction between community members from diverse backgrounds, deconstruct misperceptions about each other, and reduce tensions and negative speech thus contributing to social stability. Previous experiences showed that such approaches contributed to reducing conflicts between community members, specifically during emergencies and challenging times. In addition, they capitalize on and mobilize local human and technical resources not only in tension mitigation but also in supporting communities, such as through volunteering under basic service delivery activities.

Under the same output, sector partners provided organization and/or operational support to **35 National & Local CSOs (56 members: 38 female, 18 male)**. The capacity building included training sessions on collaborative governance, resources and projects management, gender (women, men, girls, and boys) mainstreaming, youth empowerment, as well as conflict mitigation activities. As a result of this support, these organizations are better prepared to implement social stability projects and address tensions at the local level. In addition 10 Local and National CSOs received operational (equipment and staffing) support.

**Output 2.2- "Youths are enabled to positively engage, participate in their communities, and build bridges with youth across dividing lines". [35 youth empowerment initiatives reaching 1,688 youth & children vs. 2025 annual target of 900 initiatives and 55,000 youth].**

In the first half of 2025, 1,688 youth from different nationalities were enabled to positively engage, participate in their communities, and build bridges with youth across dividing lines. The initiatives included sports and artistic activities, peacebuilding clubs, community services, active citizenship, and mobilization in community-based services and emergency response. They also provided life skills training, conflict resolution, and healthy lifestyle habits, aiming to prevent youth from marginalization and adoption of negative coping mechanisms. Furthermore, these initiatives also included violence-free schools/communities and reaching youth with disabilities in the education system.

**OUTCOME 3: "Enhance the abilities of LRP partners and public institutions on conflict analysis and sensitivity mainstreaming".**

**Under Output 3.1- "LRP partners have improved skills, capacities and practices for conflict analysis and conflict sensitivity mainstreaming": [6 tension reports published, and 754 partners' staff members trained on conflict sensitivity mainstreaming vs. 2025 annual target of 30 reports and 1,500 trainees].**

Achievements focused on gathering data and generating analysis related to tensions and disseminating it to partners. **6 tension reports** were published, and 754 (607 females and 147 males) partners' staff members were trained on conflict sensitivity mainstreaming. 19 organizations were also trained on conflict sensitivity at the organizational level.

## Mainstreaming Activities:

**Gender Mainstreaming**:
During 2024, the sector finalized extensive consultative discussions with the different stakeholders, on how to strengthen gender mainstreaming under the Social Stability sector. In addition, the sector developed three draft products and consulted partners, through the working groups and the core group. These are: i) A mapping report of key initiatives & challenges under direct gender mainstreaming activities within the Social Stability sector; ii) A Social Stability sector-specific strategy and action plan for the short, medium, and longer-term; iii) Context-specific tipsheets by specific types of Social Stability interventions as follows: Municipal services & SWM, conflict prevention and dialogue, and youth empowerment.

The mapping report on gender interventions within Lebanon's Social Stability Sector highlights gaps, challenges, and best practices in mainstreaming gender and collecting gender-specific data, providing actionable recommendations that informed the development of a comprehensive gender integration strategy for 2025. This strategy, developed collaboratively with sector members, outlines sector-wide and thematic actions to build capacity, promote collaboration, and mainstream gender across key areas, with the aim of strengthening women's participation and fostering gender-sensitive practices at both sectoral and community levels.
Over the past 6 months, and with the support of the Gender Focal Point, we have emphasized the importance of gender mainstreaming throughout all phases of the project cycle to ensure the widest possible reach of beneficiaries in line with gender equality principles.

**Environment Mainstreaming**:
As part of its continuous operations and environmental due diligence, the ETF (environment task force) continued to support Social Stability partners in screening their projects before implementation as per the Environmental Markers' guide and based on the classification of their activities/projects as presented in the related Activity Review document.

**Conflict Sensitivity Mainstreaming:**
During the reporting period, the sector continued to integrate conflict sensitivity across all aspects of the Lebanon Response Plan (LRP). This support was also extended to partners operating outside the LRP framework through national response mechanisms. Conflict sensitivity guidance was provided to all LRP sectors at both national and sub-national levels through two

main approaches: advisory support during the planning phase—reviewing situational analyses, sector strategies, and logframes—and during the implementation phase, which involved the review of quarterly dashboards and reports, as well as the establishment of inter-sector joint priorities on conflict sensitivity.

In February 2025, the Conflict Sensitivity Guidance for In-Kind Distributions during Ramadan was developed in collaboration with the Food Security & Agriculture cluster. This guidance was designed to help cluster partners prioritize interventions that minimize and defuse tensions related to food distributions during Ramadan 2025. The guidance note was widely disseminated through sector working groups and mailing lists for broader reach and application.

As part of a training initiative organized by UNDP and International Alert, a total of 12 training sessions were conducted for LRP partners in both Arabic and English at national and regional levels, covering Mount Lebanon, the South, the North, and Bekaa regions. These trainings provided participants with technical knowledge and practical tools, enabling them to act as facilitators and promoters of conflict sensitivity within their respective communities, organizations, and sectors. These included institutional-level Application Trainings, sector-specific trainings provided to the Education sector in May 2025, and general Conflict Sensitivity orientation through Exposure Trainings.

**PRIORITIZATION**

The sector promoted geographic targeting prioritization with uptake efforts of the sectoral Guidance Note on 2024 Geographic Targeting Prioritization Process- developed by the sector, to guide sector partners on how to prioritize geographic areas based on special considerations, by specific types of interventions e.g. under Municipal services, SWM, youth empowerment, and conflict prevention/dialogue initiatives.

**LOCALIZATION**

The sector promotes localization through several key strategies that strengthen the role of local actors. This includes direct support to municipalities by enhancing their capacities to deliver basic services and engage in effective community planning. The sector also fosters community-based conflict prevention through the establishment of local dialogue platforms and participatory decision-making processes. Strong partnerships with local NGOs and civil society organizations (CSOs) are encouraged. Furthermore, the sector adopts area-based approaches that are tailored to the specific needs and tensions of each community. It also emphasizes institution-al coordination and national ownership by involving both local and national institutions in leadership roles within the sector.

## 2. Challenges, Risks and Mitigation Measures

Most municipalities remain unable to provide basic services due to limited financial and human resources and declining municipal police capacity. This has heightened community tensions and weakened the protection environment. Throughout Q2 2025, partners encountered operational challenges, particularly in areas affected by hostilities in the South and Bekaa. To mitigate these issues, partners incorporated income-generating components into infrastructure projects, proposed geographic clustering and consortium approaches to optimize resources, prioritized low-cost maintenance interventions, and enhanced municipal and CSO capacities. Innovative solutions, such as integrating renewable energy to power public services, have also been explored to reduce operational costs.

The sector continues to guide partners on prioritizing interventions geographically and contextually, addressing key challenges, and supporting municipalities with increasing operational demands. A focus remains on fostering complementarity among actors and prioritizing activities that reduce tensions related to service provision.

In Solid Waste Management (SWM), operational environments have deteriorated due to the absence of integrated plans, limited municipal capacity, and hostilities in certain areas. Through Regional SWM Task Forces led by the Ministry of Environment and supported by UNDP, several challenges have been identified: the suspension of waste collection services, waste accumulation and burning, environmental health hazards, competition from scavengers (often children), and lack of data on waste generation in informal areas. These issues contribute to community backlash and protection concerns. The sector is addressing them through local coordination, sustainable practices like solar-powered facilities, and private sector engagement aligned with MoE strategies. Prioritization is being given to waste collection in overpopulated, flood-prone areas to mitigate environmental and social risks.

Youth interventions have also faced challenges. Youth engagement, particularly in longer-term programs, has been hindered by financial constraints (e.g., transport costs), the need for income generation, and socio-cultural barriers, all intensified by Lebanon's economic crisis. These factors increase youth exposure to protection and legal risks. To address this, partners have developed tailored solutions to motivate youth, created safe spaces for expression, and promoted active citizenship and skills training. Providing transport and livelihood support proved effective in deterring negative coping mechanisms such as drug use and school or work dropout. However, technical reporting on youth activities remains a challenge. The sector is improving reporting mechanisms and focusing on advocacy for youth empowerment, expanding platforms for dialogue and volunteering, and enhancing referral pathways across sectors to better support youth participation and well-being.

## 3. KEY PRIORITIES FOR THE NEXT QUARTER

The Sector will continue to support municipalities in delivering basic services and community support projects, with a focus on municipal solid waste management. The goal is to target most vulnerable municipalities to reduce environmental pressure, community backlash, and intra & inter-communal tensions. To better guide interventions the sector will continue leading in prioritizing geographic targeting and mapping of interventions, feeding into complementarity and ensuring interventions are well maintained and functional. The sector will also recommend prioritizing tension hotspot municipalities with capacity building provision under environment protection mainstreaming and reduction of tensions generated by environmental issues, coupled with an economic component (e.g. Cash for Work pilots).

In Q3 2025, the sector efforts will continue through: i) sustained support to municipalities to restore and maintain basic service delivery in previously affected areas, along with enhancing the preparedness and operational capacity of public institutions, such as Civil Defense centers, to respond to any future emergencies; ii) ongoing support to Disaster Risk Management (DRM), and iii) continued awareness-raising and capacity-building interventions on Explosive Ordnance Risk Education (EORE) and white phosphorus risks, led by the Lebanese Mine Action Center (LMAC).

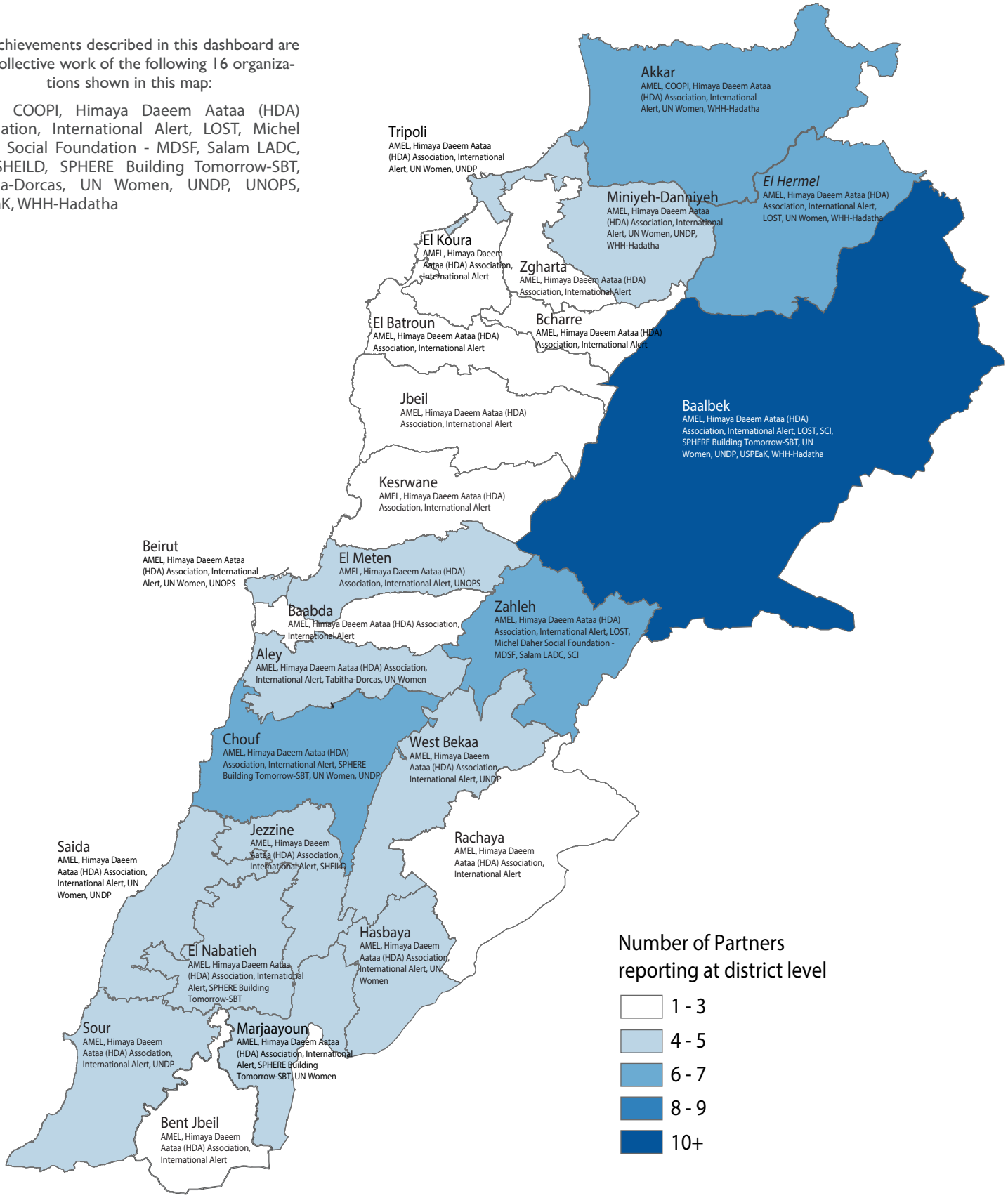
The sector will continue to foster dialogue mechanisms and will provide needed data and analysis to partners so they can target tension hotspot areas to reduce tensions under Social Stability interventions. The sector will actively follow up on donors' funding strategies to inform decision-making and future planning. The sector will continue monitoring online and offline tensions and incorporate analysis in evidence-based programming. Conflict sensitivity will continue to be mainstreamed across the response, and in the uptake of Lebanon-specific guidance notes published previously.

# 2025 Q2 Sector Dashboard

## Social Stability

The achievements described in this dashboard are the collective work of the following 16 organizations shown in this map:

AMEL, COOPI, Himaya Daeem Aataa (HDA) Association, International Alert, LOST, Michel Daher Social Foundation - MDSF, Salam LADC, SCI, SHEILD, SPHERE Building Tomorrow-SBT, Tabitha-Dorcas, UN Women, UNDP, UNOPS, USPEaK, WHH-Hadatha




Note: This map has been produced by UNDP based on maps and material provided by the Government of Lebanon for Inter Agency operational purposes. It does not constitute an official United Nations map. The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

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