2025 End of Year 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 December 31st

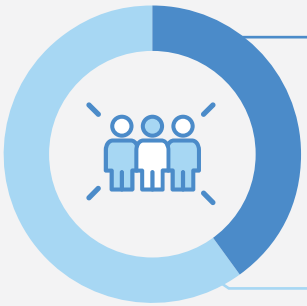
30% $61,17 M
Total received
(since Jan - Dec 2025)

27% $53,52 M
Total carry over
(from 2024)

43% $86,17 M
Funding Gap
(ref. 2025 appeal)

2025 Population Reached

3,998,973
People in Need



1,483,875
44% Reached

3,402,685 Targeted
Male 1,616,316
Female 1,786,369

2025 Population Figures by Cohort

2,200,000
Lebanese individuals in need

726,078
45% Reached

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

1,500,000
Displaced Syrians in need

645,153
46% Reached

1,400,000 Targeted
Male 635,000
Female 765,000

23,026
Palestinian Refugees from Syria (individuals)

13,639
59% Reached

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

200,000
Palestine Refugees in Lebanon (individuals)

99,005
50% 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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LEBANON Response Plan

2025 End of Year Sector Dashboard

Social Stability

Progress Against Annual Targets

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

138 / 332

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

165 / 332

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

54 / 50

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

55 / 200

# of youth empowerment initiatives implemented

1,045 / 900

 # youth & children engaged in social stability initiatives

34,771 / 55,000

# of LRP partners staff trained on conflict sensitivity mainstreaming

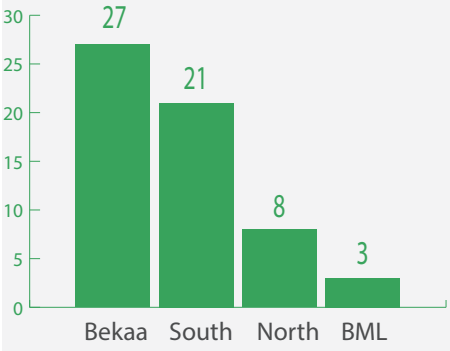
1,483 / 1,500

USD invested in Municipal & Basic Service Delivery projects including SWM

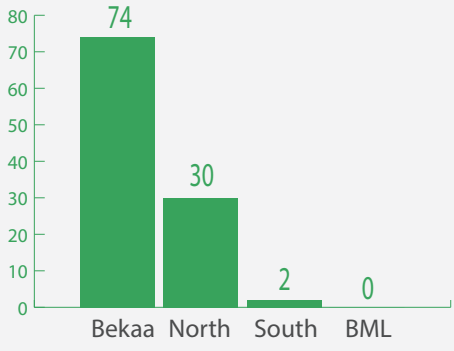
13,634,074 / 110,484,000

Geographical Analysis

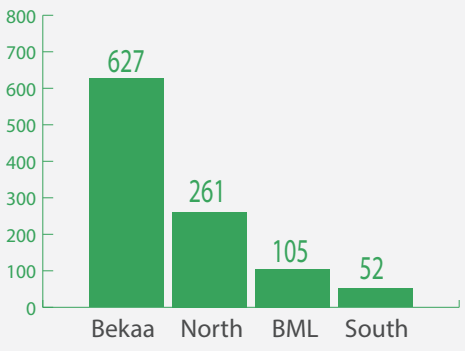
59 municipalities received Basic Service Delivery projects (output 1.1)



106 municipalities received SWM projects (Output 1.2)



1,045 of youth empowerment initiatives implemented



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2025 End of Year Sector Dashboard

Social Stability

1. KEY ACHIEVEMENTS & RESULTS

Despite global cuts of funding to humanitarian and development assistance, the 2024 escalation of hostilities, ongoing community tensions, and recent shifts in activity implementation, Social Stability Sector partners made progress towards achieving the final 2025 targets.

Outcome 1- "Strengthening municipalities, national and local institutions' ability to alleviate resource pressure, reduce resentment and build peace". [138 achieved basic service delivery projects including 56 SWM projects, reaching 165 municipalities, with invested funds of USD 13.6 M in 2025].

Output 1.1 - "Services delivered based on participatory processes at the municipal level". [82 basic service projects implemented vs. annual target of 332 projects].

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

Under Output 1.1, sector partners implemented 82 Basic Services Delivery projects in 59 municipalities showing increase from 64 projects in 69 municipalities in 2024. Total investment amounted to 5.00M USD with 12 per cent of the invested funds in Beirut and Mount Lebanon, 42 per cent in the North and Akkar, 10 per cent in Beqaa and Baalbek, El Hermel, and 35 per cent in the South and Nabatiyeh in comparison to 6.87M USD in 2024 indicating a drop in funding despite pressing and urgent needs in the field. Additionally, 415 participatory priority assessments were undertaken in 235 municipalities which aimed to foster collaborative governance and increase local abilities to assess priorities and implement needs-responsive community-based services. The action plans resulting from these participatory priority assessments served 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". [56 SWM projects implemented vs. annual target of 332].

In 2025, 56 Solid Waste Management (SWM) projects were achieved covering 106 villages, with an invested amount of funds reaching USD 8.60M – 17 per cent invested in Beqaa & Baalbeck El Hermel, 79 per cent in the North & Akkar, and 4 per cent in the South & Nabatiyeh. This indicates anincrease compared to 2024 where only 32 SWM projects benefiting 59 municipalities were achieved. In addition to the longer-term nature of these activities , the funding gaps, and the impact of the ongoing hostilities in the South & Nabatiyeh, Bekaa and Baalbeck-Hermel, despite the cessation of hostilities agreement, delays can also be attributed to the processes related to the obtention of 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 operational challenges due to approval processes, the impact of the conflict on project implementation, and advocate for effective and strategic utilization of received funds.

These SWM interventions also included soft components with 436 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. Operational support was provided through the provision of 22 SWM collection trucks (11 in the Beqaa, 9 in the North, and 2 in the South) and the distribution of 8,479 waste collection bins. These interventions led to the collection, sorting, and treatment[1] of 18.2 Tons of solid waste in 2025.

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 between communities and contributes to dissatisfaction towards authorities, 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, prioritizing geographic areas with high density, risks of waste accumulation and environmental-related tensions.

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

In 2025, 364,000 USD was invested in the provision of vehicles, equipment and stationery to Disaster Risk Management, Disaster Risk Reduction and local authorities. In addition, sector partners supported Aley municipalities to address environmental challenges, such as under water & wastewater management, pollution, and natural resources protection, through the training of 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. Finally, Humanitarian Mine Action (HMA) partners conducted 2,116 Explosive Ordnance Risk Education (EORE) activities that targeted 65,275 beneficiaries (females: 31,450 males: 33,825) and launched 12 communication activities.

Output 1.4: Community police have strengthened capacity to ensure community security [90 municipalities reached under the MP Strategic Reform Framework vs. annual target of 50 municipalities]

During the reporting period, 54 municipalities across Bint Jbeil, Nabatieh, and Tyr engaged in drafting and refining their Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) in alignment with nationally endorsed reform guidelines and local security dynamics. This process is part of the broader Municipal Police transformation framework, guided by a National Toolkit that supports the Ministry of Interior and Municipalities (MOIM) vision of a "New Municipal Police." The Toolkit promotes a shift from traditional enforcement to a community-oriented, human-centred security approach through key components including SOPs, a human rights–based Code of Conduct, a community policing training curriculum delivered at the ISF Academy, a unified civilian uniform, and gender-inclusive

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

recruitment practices. Together, these elements contribute to the professionalization, standardization, and inclusivity of municipal policing.

In parallel, partners supported the delivery of basic first aid training to municipal police in 36 municipalities across the same regions, in collaboration with the Lebanese Red Cross. The training enhanced officers' capacity to act as first responders through life-saving techniques, injury management, and coordination with emergency services. This intervention reinforced the service-oriented role of municipal police, improved preparedness, and contributed to increased public trust and community resilience in crisis-affected and underserved areas.

OUTCOME 2: "Strengthen municipal and local community & resources' capacity to foster dialogue and address sources of tensions and conflicts". [40 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". [40 new conflict prevention mechanisms were established vs. The 2025 annual target of 200 newly established mechanisms].

In 2025, 55 new conflict prevention mechanisms (CPM) have been established. In total, 530 community representatives (427 females and 103 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 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 and implementation of conflict prevention, peacebuilding and mediation activities. These mechanisms require an extensive conflict analysis process and are considered longer interventions. 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. Where possible, the sector encouraged the implementation of gender-sensitive conflict analysis and increased the participation of women and young women in peacebuilding and conflict prevention efforts.

Through these mechanisms, 501 one-off community events were implemented. 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. 8,522 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 capitalized on and mobilized 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 88 National & Local CSOs (533 members: 354 female, 179 male). The capacity building included training sessions on collaborative governance, resources and projects management, gender mainstreaming, which consists of identifying specific needs and priorities for women, men, girls and boys, 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, 47 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". [1,045 youth empowerment initiatives reaching 34,771 youth & children vs. 2025 annual target of 900 initiatives and 55,000 youth].

In 2025, 34,771 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.

Output 2.3- "National, local and social media actors capacitated to defuse tensions". [30 journalists trained on defusing tension and countering fake news vs. 2025 annual target of 550 individulas].

In 2025, 30 (19 women and 11 men journalists, media students, local authorities, etc. have been trained and engaged on how to meaningfully engage with the media to counter fake news, promote objective and positive reporting, and mitigate tensions through reporting on media. The training provided in conflict-sensitive reporting and fact-checking has empowered youth/the participants to create and implement impactful media campaigns that not only address critical issues such as hate speech, fake news, and community tensions but also promote a culture of peace and dialogue across communities. Through these efforts, youth have been equipped to produce significant media content that reflects the local narratives and challenges, furthering the peacebuilding objectives.

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": [11 tension reports published, and 1,483partners' 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. A total of 11 tension reports were published, and 1,444 (1143 females and 301 males) partners' staff members were trained on conflict sensitivity mainstreaming, while 291 organizations were also trained on conflict sensitivity at the organizational level.

Cross-cutting challenges (across outputs):

In 2025, the Social Stability sector did not fully reach its targets mainly due to severe funding shortfalls, ongoing hostilities, and

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Social Stability

Lebanon's deep institutional and economic fragility. Significant funding cuts reduced the scale and coverage of interventions, such as basic service delivery and solid waste management.

Gender Analysis:

Gender-disaggregated data shows that Lebanon's socio-economic crisis continues to affect women and men differently, limiting equitable participation and access to services. In the 2025 municipal and mukhtar elections, women secured only 10.37 per cent of municipal council seats and made up around 12 per cent of candidates[2] , reflecting progress but persistent barriers to leadership. Around 18–20 per cent of vulnerable households is female-headed, facing higher poverty and economic insecurity due to limited income opportunities and unpaid care burdens[3]. Women comprise 5 per cent of Lebanese Armed Forces, 23% of General Security, and 4% of Internal Security Forces[4], constraining gender-responsive security. In climate-affected sectors, women represent 43 per cent of the agricultural workforce but own only 9per cent of land[5], while 19 districts face water-related tensions[6]. Despite funding constraints, initiatives in 2025 supported over 400 women mediators and peacebuilders, yet entrenched inequalities and barriers continue to limit women's meaningful participation and leadership in peace, security and broader political decision-making.

Mainstreaming Activities:

Gender Mainstreaming- Gender mainstreaming was and will remain central to the work of the sector, focusing on women's and girls' participation and leadership in peace, security and recovery planning and decision-making. Partners received tailored support to develop inclusive, gender- and disability-sensitive programmes, budgets and Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) frameworks, addressing barriers such as discriminatory social norms, mobility, safety, and care duties that limit women's and young women's ability to participate in interventions. In coordination with the Gender Working Group and the Gender Mainstreaming focal point at the inter-sector and sector level, the sector promoted gender-sensitive, safe, accessible spaces and mixed dialogue group to foster inclusion and reconciliation.

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 support was provided to all LRP sectors at both national and sub-national levels via the Conflict Sensitivity Mainstreaming focal point, 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 18 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 training sessions 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. The training package included institutional-level Application Trainings as well as sector-specific training provided to the Education, WaSH, Livelihoods and FSAS sectors based on consultation sessions with sector members and respective line ministries.

PRIORITIZATION

The Social Stability sector maintained a strong focus on prioritization through geographical targeting based on the "332 localities in Lebanon" (link to map)[7], which identifies and ranks areas hosting the highest numbers of vulnerable Lebanese and displaced populations. The sector's prioritization approach emphasizes both underserved areas requiring immediate support and previously assisted areas to ensure sustainability, functionality, and complementarity of interventions. This is guided by sector mapping, municipal absorption capacities, and resource availability. To enhance cost-efficiency and maximize impact, the sector adopts a cluster-based prioritization model, targeting groups or union of municipalities rather than isolated ones to reach larger populations amid limited resources. Within this framework, prioritization also includes gender considerations, ensuring that women and adolescent girls are actively engaged in programmes and peacebuilding activities. Special attention will be given to women-led mechanisms to strengthen their role in addressing tensions and promoting dialogue, particularly in the context of shrinking civic space for women's participation. To strengthen the targeting process, the sector has developed Guidance note on Geographic Targeting Prioritization Process. The guideline serves as a reference for all actors in identifying and ranking priority areas.

The Social Stability Sector ensured effective coordination among implementing partners and key stakeholders—including relevant ministries, municipalities, NGOs, and beneficiaries to prevent duplication of efforts and enhance the overall effectiveness and efficiency of interventions.

[2] https://today.lorientlejour.com/article/1463010/womens-political-representation-in-lebanon-a-losing-battle-without-quotas.html
[3] https://lebanon.unwomen.org/en/digital-library/publications/2025/12/multisectoral-needs-assessment-2025-gender-snapshot-of-lebanese-households-in-lebanon
[4] Gender Statistical Profile 2024 - Lebanon | Publications | UN Women – Lebanon
[5] UN Women, Women in the Agro-food Sector in Lebanon: A Review of the Legislative Framework, 2023.
[6] Water Tension Note
[7] The map is undergoing an update. The Social Stability sector will adapt the most updated map in prioritizing activities.

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LOCALIZATION

The Social Stability 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 Non-Governmental Organization (NGOs) and civil society organizations (CSOs) are encouraged, including Women's Rights and Women-Led Organizations (WROs/WLOs).

Furthermore, the sector adopts area-based approaches that are tailored to the specific needs and tensions of each community. It also emphasizes institutional coordination and national ownership by involving both local and national institutions in leadership roles within the sector. The sector will promote localization by empowering women and youth-led and disability-inclusive civil society organizations to participate in decision-making and conflict prevention. This approach will enhance institutional resilience, empower local actors and communities to lead peacebuilding and social stability efforts, and promote sustainable, locally owned outcomes beyond project cycles.

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 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 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 the most vulnerable municipalities to reduce environmental pressure, community backlash, and intra- and 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 hotspots located in specific municipalities with capacity-building provision through environment protection mainstreaming and the reduction of tensions generated by environmental issues, coupled with an economic component (e.g. Cash for Work pilots).

In 2026, 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, while the sector will specifically increase its efforts to ensure women and youth participation in its interventions.

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4. Case Study

Advancing Women, Peace and Security (WPS) Commitments Through the Social Stability Sector in Lebanon

In 2025, the 25th anniversary of UN Security Council Resolution (UNSCR) 1325 marked a pivotal moment for the Women, Peace and Security (WPS) agenda in Lebanon. Recognizing that sustainable peace requires the equal participation of women, the Government of Lebanon has initiated the development of its second-generation National Action Plan (NAP) on WPS. This process will be led by the National Commission for Lebanese Women (NCLW), with partners including government institutions, civil society organizations, and international actors, supporting inclusive consultations policy support and implementation of WPS activities.

The Social Stability Sector, operating under the Lebanon Response Plan (LRP), has been central to this progress, including through contributions to the implementation of the first National Action Plan (NAP) on WPS and the development of the second-generation NAP. By integrating WPS-driven interventions, the sector successfully mitigated tensions and strengthened inclusive governance. In 2025, sector partners empowered women to take active leadership roles in mediation, humanitarian action, and economic recovery, ensuring conflict-sensitive stability.

Sector partners contributed to moving humanitarian mine action moved beyond safety to focus on women's institutional inclusion and leadership:

• HAMAP-Humanitaire & Beeatoona: Specialized in the inclusion of women in explosive clearance teams. They provided gender-sensitive facilities and technical training, resulting in the employment of 6 women as searchers in demining operations.

• Mines Advisory Group (MAG): Benefitted 28,556 women and girls through mine action and risk education. MAG prioritized the recruitment and mentoring of women in technical and supervisory roles, ensuring their specific safety concerns informed land release and emergency response priorities.

Community Dialogue, Mediation, and Psychosocial Recovery: to address the social fragmentation following the 2024 conflict escalation, partners focused on rebuilding trust through local leadership:

• International Alert: Supported 285 women in leading mediation and Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS) activities. In direct contribution to the development of the second-generation National Action Plan (NAP) on WPS, 101 women from diverse backgrounds participated in consultations that informed its priorities and content. Following the 2024 conflict escalation women mediators in the Chouf and South Lebanon facilitated recovery and social stability activities and MHPSS sessions.

Addressing Structural Drivers of Inequality: recognizing that legal frameworks often drive exclusion, initiatives targeted the root causes of gender-based insecurity:

• Adyan Foundation: Supported 120 women, including youth and survivors of gender-based violence (GBV), to participate in legal awareness sessions, legal aid processes and community-based dialogue initiatives related to personal status law. Participants became peer advocates, fostering collective resilience against discriminatory legal structures.

Livelihoods, Recovery, and Local Peacebuilding: economic resilience was identified as a prerequisite for social stability, leading to integrated vocational and entrepreneurship programs:

• UN Women: supported over 400 women to take leadership roles in peacebuilding and reconciliation efforts in collaboration with partners such as KAFA, Peace Labs, International Alert, and USJ-CPM. UN Women also contributed to institutional strengthening through its collaboration with the Lebanese Armed Forces (LAF), focusing on gender mainstreaming and increasing female representation. At the inter-agency level, UN Women integrated the WPS agenda into broader humanitarian and development efforts, including gender-sensitive food distribution with WFP, youth dialogue initiatives with UNOPS, and reconciliation activities with UNDP and the Ministry of Education and Higher Education (MEHE). In addition, UN Women provided critical policy support to the National Commission for Lebanese Women (NCLW) to finalize the second-generation National Action Plan and ensured that WPS commitments were systematically mainstreamed across the Social Stability sector.

• ABAAD: Advanced UNSCR 1325 through national consultations for NAP 2, policy advocacy, and development of accessible resources, while also providing direct support to survivors and engaging diverse stakeholders. Their digital advocacy amplified women's voices as peacebuilders and shifted national narratives.

• LEE Experience (Nawwara Program): Provided entrepreneurship and vocational training to 244 women, including persons with disabilities. The program ensured a pathway from skill acquisition to grants and apprenticeships.

• World Vision Consortium (Basmeh and Zeitooneh, House of Peace, Save the Children, and Arcenciel) - Agriforward Project: Supported 221 women in the agriculture sector across Akkar and Beqaa through sustainable training and market linkages. Concurrently, 29 women led community-based peace initiatives to strengthen social cohesion in Baalbek and Zahle.

Governance, Media, and Conflict-Sensitive Information: partners worked to ensure that information spaces and local governance remained inclusive and fact-based:

• UNDP: Empowered 126 women to lead initiatives in conflict-sensitive reporting, countering fake news and developing and implementing social stability plans at community level across Lebanon. By supporting women "insider mediators" and media professionals engaged in conflict sensitive reporting and fact-checking, UNDP enhanced their skills and roles in preventing and addressing tensions.

Through these multifaceted interventions, the Social Stability Sector has demonstrated that placing women at the center of peace and recovery is not only a matter of rights but a functional necessity for a stable Lebanon.

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Figure 1 MAG: Female deminer clearing an agricultural area supporting community development

Figure 2 Int. Alert: Local Women Mediators (Ein El Helwe)

Figure 3 WV: Women Farmers and small business owners fostering peaceful collaboration and resilient livelihoods

Figure 4 UN-Women-UNOPS: Women-Led Youth Initiative

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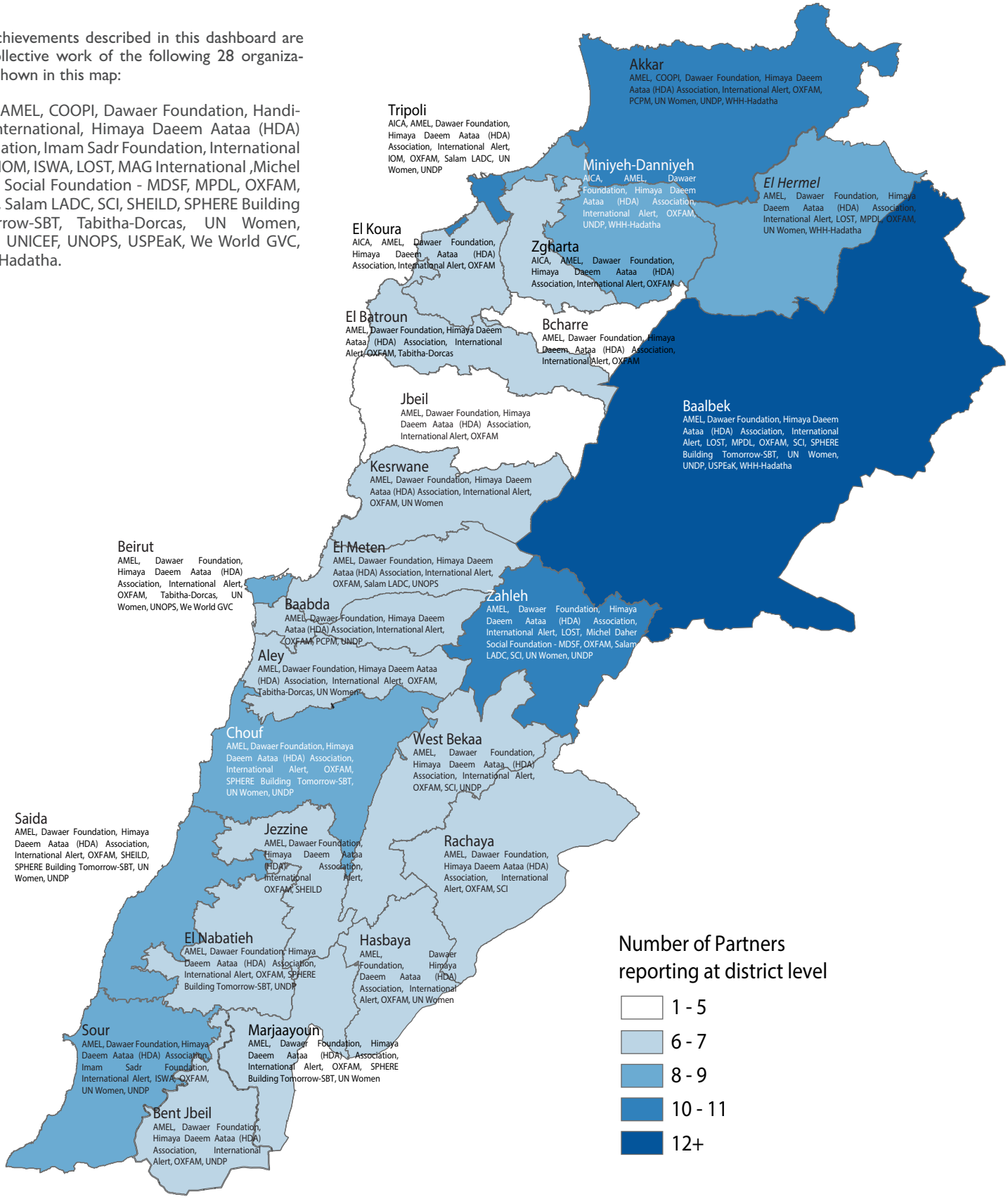
Social Stability

The achievements described in this dashboard are the collective work of the following 28 organizations shown in this map:

AICA, AMEL, COOPI, Dawaer Foundation, Handicap International, Himaya Daeem Aataa (HDA) Association, Imam Sadr Foundation, International Alert, IOM, ISWA, LOST, MAG International ,Michel Daher Social Foundation - MDSF, MPDL, OXFAM, PCPM, Salam LADC, SCI, SHEILD, SPHERE Building Tomorrow-SBT, Tabitha-Dorcas, UN Women, UNDP, UNICEF, UNOPS, USPEaK, We World GVC, WHH-Hadatha.



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