SOCIAL STABILITY
January - December 2018 Dashboard
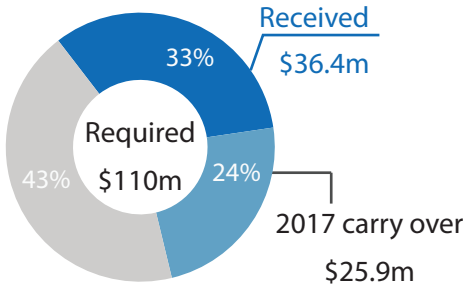
Inter-Agency Coordination Lebanon

This dashboard summarizes the progress made by partners involved in the Lebanon Crisis Response and highlights trends affecting people in need. Social Stability partners in Lebanon are working to:
- Strengthen municipalities, national and local institutions' ability to alleviate resource pressure (Outcome 1);
- Strengthen municipal and local community capacity to foster dialogue and address sources of tensions and conflicts (Outcome 2);
- Enhance LCRP capacities on early warning and conflict sensitivity (Outcome 3).
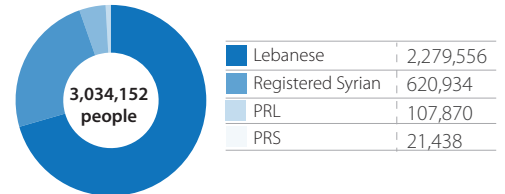
2018 Funding Status
Funding received Jan to Dec 2018

- Received 33% $36.4m
- Required $110m
- 43%
- 24% 2017 carry over $25.9m

Targeted Communities

251 Communities in Need

Reached **227**

251 Targeted

of population in cadastres reached by SoSt Partners

3,034,152 people

Lebanese	2,279,556
Registered Syrian	620,934
PRL	107,870
PRS	21,438

PROGRESS AGAINST TARGETS

Outputs

	reached / target
# of municipalities receiving Community Support or Basic Service Projects	84 / 150
# of municipalities implementing/using integrated solid waste management systems & approaches	55 / 50
# of local mechanisms promoting social stability established and linked to central level	978 / 894
# of community policing pilots municipalities and related management system set up	9 / 3
# of municipalities with self-functioning conflict mitigation mechanisms established	115 / 135
# of youth empowerment initiatives implemented	499 / 251
# of youth engaged in social stability initiatives	24,378 / 35,000
# of media & social media engaged in initiatives to defuse tensions	4 / 80
# of journalists, media students and academic trained or engaged	23 / 240
# of partners staff trained on conflict sensitivity	169 / 261
# of early warning/conflict analysis reports published	14 / 11

0%   100%

Outcomes

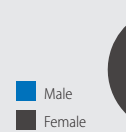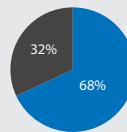|	LCRP 2017 Baseline SYR	LEB	Dec 2018 Current SYR	LEB	2018 Target SYR	LEB
OUTCOME 1:						
% of people living in vulnerable areas reporting positive impact of municipalities on their lives*	45%	64%	74%	81%	50%	70%
% of people living in vulnerable areas reporting competition for MUNICIPAL and SOCIAL services and utilities as source of tension*	22%	34%	24%	39%	20%	25%
% of people living in vulnerable areas who feel that they can voice concern with authorities in case of dissatisfaction*	29%	51%	46%	37%	35%	60%
OUTCOME 2:						
% of people living in vulnerable areas able to identify conflict resolution mechanisms/actors in their community they would turn to*	21%	20%	25%	18%	25%	25%
% of people living in vulnerable areas identifying factors that could improve inter-community relationships*	79%	49%	82%	69%	85%	60%
% of people displaying propensity for violence*	31%	53%	49%	78%	25%	45%
OUTCOME 3:						
Proportion of LCRP partner informed on stability risks & trends and able to integrate conflict sensitivity in their programming**	75%		69%		80%	
# of LCRP sectors taking steps to include social stability consideration in their work***	1		5		3	

*Source: ARK wave IV   **Source: Conflict Sensitivity and Social Stability Mainstreaming Survey   ***Source: LCRP 2019 planning process

Gender/Type Breakdown

Participants in participatory planning processes

- 32% / 68% — Male / Female
- 31% / 69% — Municipal Officials / Community Members

ANALYSIS

of municipalities with newly established dialogue and conflict prevention initiatives

- North: 40
- Bekaa: 26
- BML: 21
- South: 28
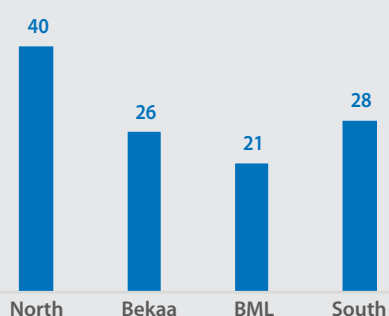
of municipal and community support projects implemented

- North: 53
- Bekaa: 38
- BML: 24
- South: 13

of youth empowerment initiatives

- North: 53
- Bekaa: 104
- BML: 177
- South: 165
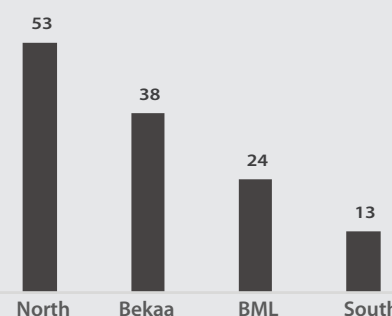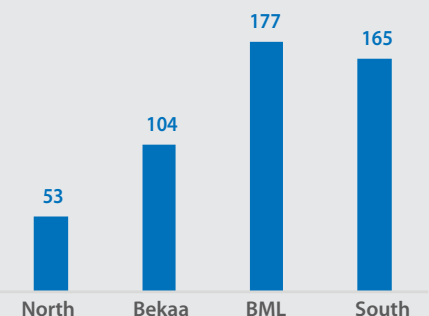
Social Stability partners either fulfilled or exceeded many of the targets set for their activities in 2019, while initiating new projects that should bear fruit in the coming years. The sector expanded in its reach, covering 227 communities by the end of the year, which is a significant increase from the 189 reached in 2017. Indeed, a proliferation of new conflict dialogue mechanisms and a sustained increase in youth initiatives contributed to this expansion.

At the same time, the sector faced challenges in implementing community support and basic services projects to alleviate resource pressures and working with media to change negative perceptions of different groups. The delivery of projects to address pressure on resources, services and utilities is of primary concern as 'competition for resources and services' is the fastest growing source of tension between communities with 36% of communities now identifying it, compared to 23% in 2017. While the number of these types of projects increased in the latter half of 2018, the sector fell well short of its target of supporting 150 municipalities in 2018, with 84 municipalities receiving this support. This support is particularly lacking in the South & Nabatiye, where just 13 projects – or 10% of the national total – are being implemented. Overall, while confidence in municipalities increased further in 2018, the total amount invested in these institutions was just $9m, lower than the $10.5m invested in 2017, meaning that further capacitating these institutions to deliver tangible service provision results to host communities and refugees will need to be prioritized in 2019.

More positively, good progress was made in 2018 by partners working on solid waste management. These partners are now working in 55 municipalities, exceeding the target of 50 municipalities that were targeted. There remains further work to be done on scaling up efforts from awareness campaigns and bin distribution, to ensuring systemic changes that move towards integrated solid waste management systems.

Conflict dialogue mechanisms continued to be a core component of social stability activity in 2018. Partners reached a total of 115 municipalities with these types of initiatives, constituting 85% of the targeted number of municipalities. By region, the lower number of mechanisms (21) in the Beirut and Mount Lebanon – with just 18% of the national total – is a concern as communities in these Governorates continually display high tensions, particularly driven by perceptions of cultural difference. Given research highlighting the importance of conflict dialogue mechanisms to reduce propensities to violence, further work to bring communities together to jointly discuss grievances needs to remain a priority of the sector.

A significant number of partners continued to work with youth in 2018. A total of 499 initiatives were set up, nearly doubling the target of 251 set at the beginning of the year. These initiatives often involve youth in planning activities, as well as in programs that build life skills. Although the sector did not reach the same number of youths as in 2017 (near 50,000), the 24,378 individuals reached still constitutes a significant element of social stability programming. Ensuring that transitional mechanisms are put in place for these youth to access decent jobs and be active members of society
A part of the sector that requires expansion is the activities designed to support the media. Just 4 initiatives out of a target of 80 were recorded in 2018, meaning that only 24 of the targeted number of 240 journalists were engaged in trainings. Supporting the media to ensure more balanced and impartial reporting on refugee-host community relations must occur in 2019 to ensure that negative perceptions do not entrench.

An area of success in the sector in 2018 was the increasing awareness of conflict sensitivity with a total of 169 individuals trained from 71 different organizations across all sectors of the LCRP response. A strong foundation has been laid for partners to expand this area of work as a key focus area in 2019.

[1] Ark & UNDP, 'Regular Surveys on Social Tensions throughout Lebanon, Wave III', (May 2018) - https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/64953

CHALLENGES

While the parliamentary elections passed largely without the refugee issue being instrumentalized in the campaigning period, the post-election scenario witnessed a re-emergence of hostile narratives towards refugee groups. This has resulted in certain factions pushing for the returns of Syrian refugees to be accelerated. That discourse has likely contributed to some elements of local authorities and host community members increasing the pressure on refugees. For instance, the trend of increasing verbal harassment witnessed in 2017, continued in 2018 with over 30% of Syrians now reporting that either them or a member of their family were verbally harassed in the past three months. In addition, an increase in municipal measures set on refugees was recorded over 2018, particularly in the implementation of curfews.

These measures, if prolonged and as severe as they are currently, pose a risk to longer term stability and the quality of relations as interactions between groups becomes more infrequent.

In addition to this contextual challenge, the sector continues to suffer from a lack of longer-term funding to build social stability. Multi-year funding would allow much greater planning and more ambitious projects to maintain social stability - whether they are conflict dialogue mechanisms, or direct support to municipalities to deliver services – is much needed for a sustainable delivery of the response. Further, as per the results of an analysis on the effectiveness of programming on reducing tensions, integrated, area-based programming should be considered as a way in which to address grievances in a multi-dimensional manner.

KEY PRIORITIES AND GAPS FORESEEN FOR THE NEXT 4 MONTHS

The primary concern for the sector is to account for growing frustrations amongst host communities and refugee groups, as measured by increasing harassment and occasional expressions of aggression towards other groups reported in late 2018. The sector will do this by keeping a close monitoring of the tensions landscape between community groups as the potential returns of Syrian refugees themselves – as well as the discourse around them – are likely to continue over 2019. At present, the extent of the returns is yet to be known, though, based on current observations, what is likely is that the pressure to return will grow.

The response will also need to prioritize the impact of its programming on reducing pressure on resources, services and utilities. Despite achieving many of its targets in terms of coverage, the amount invested and the impact on service delivery is evidently insufficient at present to reduce tensions around resource pressure.

Another key focus of the sector will be in continuing its work on mainstreaming conflict sensitivity and 'do no harm' into the sectors of the LCRP – a key pillar of the response. Application workshops will be held with four organizations in early 2019 that seek to apply these frameworks to their programming in a sustainable way. Further trainings on these principles are in the pipeline to broaden and deepen the learning and application of conflict sensitivity in 2019.

Enhancing Community Security & Access to Justice

Reinforcing municipal capacity to mitigate tensions is essential as municipal institutions are almost always the first responders to de-escalate situations that may turn violent. A more trusted local police force would reduce the likelihood of communities taking matters of community security in their own hands.

With the support of the Government of Canada and the Kingdom of the Netherlands, UNDP is implementing a program to enhance community security and access to justice in Lebanon. UNDP supports municipalities by providing training, coaching and various resources to local police forces. As part of this initiative, the Ministry of Interior and Municipalities (MoIM) has issued new standard operating procedures and a code of conduct to ensure compliance of municipal police agents with the mission of serving and protecting the population.

Who Said It's a Man's City: Al Mina's Female Municipal Police

On the seashores of North Lebanon lies a historical city that represents Lebanon's diversity and coexistence. Despite the challenges, more than 100,000 individuals learned to live together in peace and harmony. Al Mina, a Northern Lebanese city with an independent municipal body, aims at meeting its citizens' needs in every way possible.

The recruitment of female agents falls under a "new vision for Lebanon's Municipal Police" developed by the Ministry of Interior and Municipalities (MoIM), with the support of UNDP. The new vision intends to transform Municipal Police in Lebanon into a service to the population, putting people's rights at the core of the Municipal Police's mission.

Al Mina might be one of the first municipalities to ensure the inclusion of women in such initiatives. "Nothing in the municipalities' law prevents women from being part of its police divisions," explains Abdel Kader Alameddine, the city's mayor. "I have long been keen on the inclusion of women, this was something I started back in 1998 yet it didn't kick off until 2017."

Out of Al Mina's 21 newly recruited police agents, 6 are women. "This is something very new to the North," explains Hussam Ibrahim, head of the police. The newly recruited members benefited from a UNDP supported training which has helped their integration into the unit and sensitized them on the job's demands. The training is the second pillar of the "national tool box" deemed as vital for the transformation of Lebanon's municipal police.

Today, Al Mina's Mayor wants to inspire other municipalities across Lebanon to take on the step of including women on their Municipal Police Units. With UNDP's support he is serving as an advocate to the cause, by sharing expertise on the topic with other municipalities. "The support provided to one municipality does not stop at its level", he says.

Next steps for 2019

UNDP plans to support the roll-out of the reform of the municipal police across municipalities through an information campaign for municipalities, the production of a strategy, and targeted support in pilot municipalities. UNDP also plans to further support the ISF Academy in ensuring the municipal police curriculum is in line with the service-delivery approach, notably with the production of new modules on protection, social skills and heads of municipal police. Finally, UNDP plans to further strengthen the internal oversight mechanisms of the ISF; and building/equipment maintenance capacities of Roumieh prison.
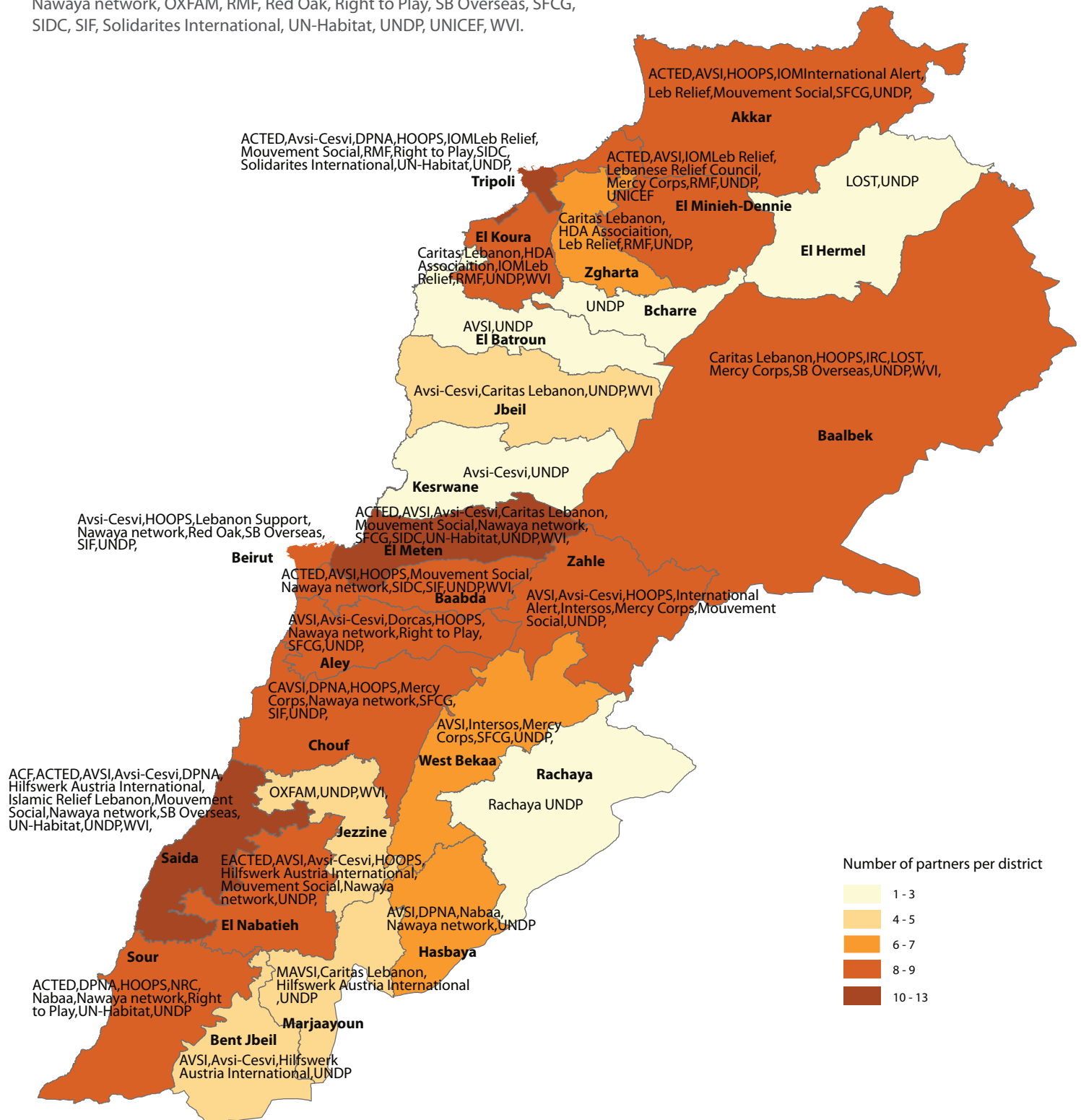
SOCIAL STABILITY Partners by District: 2018

Inter-Agency Coordination Lebanon

The achievements described in this dashboard are the collective work of the following 38 organizations:

ACF, ACTED, AVSI, Avsi-Cesvi, Caritas Lebanon, DPNA, Dorcas, GAME, HDA Associaition, HOOPS, Hilfswerk Austria International, IOM, IRC, International Alert, Intersos, Islamic Relief Lebanon, LOST, Leb Relief, Lebanese Relief Council, Lebanon Support, Mercy Corps, Mouvement Social, NRC, Nabaa, Nawaya network, OXFAM, RMF, Red Oak, Right to Play, SB Overseas, SFCG, SIDC, SIF, Solidarites International, UN-Habitat, UNDP, UNICEF, WVI.

ACTED,AVSI,HOOPS,IOMInternational Alert, Leb Relief,Mouvement Social,SFCG,UNDP,
Akkar

ACTED,Avsi-Cesvi,DPNA,HOOPS,IOMLeb Relief, Mouvement Social,RMF,Right to Play,SIDC, Solidarites International,UN-Habitat,UNDP,
Tripoli

ACTED,AVSI,IOMLeb Relief, Lebanese Relief Council, Mercy Corps,RMF,UNDP, UNICEF
El Minieh-Dennie

LOST,UNDP
El Hermel

Caritas Lebanon, HDA Associaition, Leb Relief,RMF,UNDP,
Zgharta

El Koura

Caritas Lebanon,HDA Associaition,IOMLeb Relief,RMF,UNDP,WVI

UNDP
Bcharre

AVSI,UNDP
El Batroun

Caritas Lebanon,HOOPS,IRC,LOST, Mercy Corps,SB Overseas,UNDP,WVI,

Avsi-Cesvi,Caritas Lebanon,UNDP,WVI
Jbeil

Baalbek

Avsi-Cesvi,UNDP
Kesrwane

Avsi-Cesvi,HOOPS,Lebanon Support, Nawaya network,Red Oak,SB Overseas, SIF,UNDP,
Beirut

ACTED,AVSI,Avsi-Cesvi,Caritas Lebanon, Mouvement Social,Nawaya network, SFCG,SIDC,UN-Habitat,UNDP,WVI,
El Meten

Zahle

ACTED,AVSI,HOOPS,Mouvement Social, Nawaya network,SIDC,SIF,UNDP,WVI,
Baabda

AVSI,Avsi-Cesvi,HOOPS,International Alert,Intersos,Mercy Corps,Mouvement Social,UNDP,

AVSI,Avsi-Cesvi,Dorcas,HOOPS, Nawaya network,Right to Play, SFCG,UNDP,
Aley

CAVSI,DPNA,HOOPS,Mercy Corps,Nawaya network,SFCG, SIF,UNDP,
Chouf

AVSI,Intersos,Mercy Corps,SFCG,UNDP,

West Bekaa

Rachaya

Rachaya UNDP

ACF,ACTED,AVSI,Avsi-Cesvi,DPNA, Hilfswerk Austria International, Islamic Relief Lebanon,Mouvement Social,Nawaya network,SB Overseas, UN-Habitat,UNDP,WVI,
Saida

OXFAM,UNDP,WVI,
Jezzine

EACTED,AVSI,Avsi-Cesvi,HOOPS, Hilfswerk Austria International, Mouvement Social,Nawaya network,UNDP,
El Nabatieh

AVSI,DPNA,Nabaa, Nawaya network,UNDP,
Hasbaya

Sour

ACTED,DPNA,HOOPS,NRC, Nabaa,Nawaya network,Right to Play,UN-Habitat,UNDP

MAVSI,Caritas Lebanon, Hilfswerk Austria International ,UNDP
Marjaayoun

Bent Jbeil

AVSI,Avsi-Cesvi,Hilfswerk Austria International,UNDP

Number of partners per district

- 1 - 3
- 4 - 5
- 6 - 7
- 8 - 9
- 10 - 13