

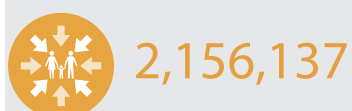


SOCIAL STABILITY SECTOR

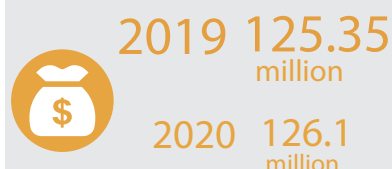
PEOPLE IN NEED



PEOPLE TARGETED



REQUIREMENTS(US\$)



PARTNERS



GENDER MARKER



CONTACTS

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SECTOR OUTCOMES

Outcome #1

\$99.7 m

Strengthen municipalities, national and local institutions' ability to alleviate resource pressure.

Indicators

Percentage of of people reporting positive impact of municipalities on their lives.

Percentage of people reporting competition for services and utilities as source of tension.

Percentage of people who feel that they can voice concern with authorities in case of dissatisfaction.

Waste diversion rate.

Outcome #2

\$23.75 m

Strengthen municipal and local community capacity to foster dialogue and address sources of tensions and conflicts.

Indicators

Percentage of people able to identify conflict resolution mechanisms/actors in their community they would turn to.

Percentage of people identifying factors that could improve inter-community relationships.

Percentage of people displaying propensity for violence.

Outcome #3

\$1.9 m

Enhance LCRP capacities on tension monitoring and conflict sensitivity.

Indicators

Proportion of LCRP partners reporting that they have their own mechanisms to ensure conflict sensitivity.

Number of LCRP sectors taking steps to ensure conflict sensitivity in their strategy and delivery of work plans.

POPULATION BREAKDOWN

POPULATION COHORT	PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	51% Female	49% Male
Lebanese	1,500,000	1,005,000	490,015	452,322
Displaced Syrians	1,500,000	942,337	480,591	461,746
Palestinian Refugees from Syria	28,800	28,800	14,280	14,520
Palestinian Refugees from Lebanon	180,000	180,000	89,252	90,748

Defining Social Stability:

'A state of intergroup relations at the community level, where sources of tension between groups are addressed and managed through formal institutions or systems, so as to prevent them from resulting in collective violence, human rights abuses, or further loss of opportunities for vulnerable groups.'

Situation analysis and context

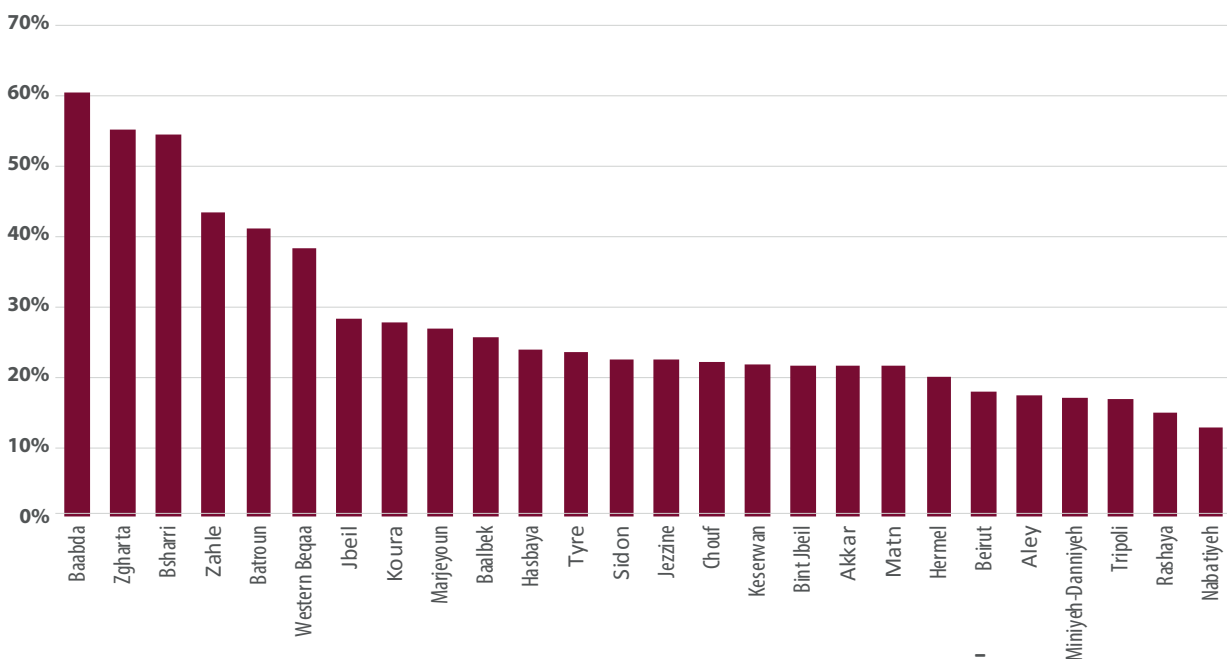
Lebanon's remarkable resilience to the Syria crisis remained evident through 2018. Overall, the host community sustained its hospitality, the Government led initiatives towards stabilization, national civil society implemented programmes effectively to prevent violent conflict, and the international community's support to promote peaceful coexistence and ensure social stability prevailed. The fact that major incidents of intercommunal violence did not materialise once again in 2018 – particularly given landmark parliamentary elections in May – is testament to the full range of these efforts in maintaining social stability.

However, this resilience cannot be taken for granted as multiple compounding sources of tension persist that continue to drive negative perceptions and increase the potential of violence between persons displaced from Syria and the host community. These range from perceived competition over lower skilled work, to strained resources, services and utilities, to historical and cultural grievances that date back decades. These social tensions exist on an already complex landscape of sectarian and political differences within Lebanese communities in addition to an overarching economic anxiety that affects all groups. Given the reality that

Lebanese society remains at least somewhat divided along identity lines, there are broad-based concerns that the prolonged presence of persons displaced from Syria will alter the sectarian balance of the country and cause wider political instability.^{1,i}

In response, Social Stability partners have led on activities to reduce these tensions, taking into careful account the necessary conflict sensitivity measures required to operate in such a context. Through a comprehensive 2018 strategy, activities reinforced one another to mitigate underlying tensions between groups and help foster an environment of solidarity and stability. In this context, dedicated social stability interventions which foster dialogue and points of social and economic contact for intercommunal engagement have been vital in keeping channels for engagement and communication open.²

Despite these activities, certain hostile discourses against refugees, propagated by some elements within the media, have also re-emerged after the parliamentary elections, particularly centred on the issue of returns, meaning that expectations of imminent returns to Syria have been raised amongst the hosting community. Notably, there has been a correlated uptick across various indicators that point to growing frustrations within the host community. For instance, 30 per cent of Syrians reported having experienced verbal harassment

"Very negative" and "negative" relations, across all four waves, as reported by the Lebanese and Syrians

(1) Across Lebanon, 30 percent of people believe that the presence of displaced Syrians threatens the sectarian balance in their area. However, in some areas such as Zahle and Saida this figure reached 80 percent of those surveyed – International Alert (2015), *Citizen's Perception of Security Threats Stemming from the Syrian Refugee Presence in Lebanon*.

(2) Indeed, 63 per cent of Lebanese and Syrians report that they have interacted with a member of another nationality at an NGO or UN organised event - ARK & UNDP (2018).

in July 2018, which is 10 percentage points higher than was the case in the middle of 2017.ⁱⁱ Overall, the effect has been that displaced Syrians and host communities are interacting less frequently than they did even just a year ago, particularly in social circles. Importantly, women (37.4 per cent) are less likely than men (43.7 per cent) to interact socially on a daily or regular basis with a member of another nationality. In addition, 18-24 year olds (35.2 per cent) are the least likely of any group to have this regular social interaction with a member of another nationality, meaning that particular attention should be given to engaging women and youth in activities that foster positive interactions.ⁱⁱⁱ Economic interactions are also becoming more limited as closed loops of interactions amongst members of the same nationality are increasing.³ This decrease in interactions appears to be affecting all cohorts of displaced populations and, more broadly, the hardening of attitudes is confirmed by interviews with displaced Syrians themselves, many of whom, especially women, feel isolated or scapegoated.^{iv, v, vi}

In parallel, the ongoing precarity of the situation in Syria continues to drive concerns amongst persons displaced from Syria in Lebanon. While the narrative of returns in Lebanon grows, concerns around the application of Law 10 and the obligatory military conscription in Syria looms large in the minds of persons displaced from Syria as key factors that drive anxiety amongst communities regarding returns. For Palestinian refugees from Syria (PRS), the much-rumoured financial offer for return adds to the confusing calculation on whether to return at this stage or not. For this group, uncertainties around the funding of the UNRWA compound anxieties.

It is vital, too, to underline ongoing anxieties of the host community, particularly youth. A 2016 study found that young and poor men were most concerned about economic competition with displaced Syrians. More than 500,000 youth in Lebanon are estimated to be 'at risk', most of whom live in already vulnerable areas where livelihoods opportunities are limited. This is having an impact on mental health, with over 50 per cent of Lebanese youth suffering from anxiety (SCARED rating > 30) and around 12 per cent of whom have suffered from depression.^{vii} This issue exists across demographic groups and contributes to social instability in Lebanon, as it leads to rising healthcare demands and costs, loss of economic productivity, and experimentation with negative coping behaviours that affect community stability.^{viii}

Recent studies also highlight this erosion of the social fabric in the most affected communities, where different demographic groups feel somewhat powerless to enact change in their communities, and are increasingly displaying competitive and adversarial attitudes in interpersonal relations – such as young Lebanese women in deprived areas such as Bekaa.^{ix} While in some cases anxieties are focused on cultural differences such as different gender roles between communities,

tensions also revolve around the general divide between locals and foreigners, even when members of both communities share similar cultural and religious identities. Indeed, partners have also reported emerging intra-Syrian disputes and contestations over controls of market spaces, particularly in Baalbek-Hermel. Taken in sum, these findings point to a situation where, despite stability on the surface, underlying frustrations are growing in Lebanon with the protracted nature of the crisis.

Nevertheless, a resilient Lebanese society prevailed and withstood largely isolated attempts to foment intercommunal discord. Solidarity within communities – that is, intracommunal solidarity – and perceptions of safety overall remains high. 96 per cent of individuals, Syrian and Lebanese, feel safe in their communities during the day time, which constitutes an increase of eight percentage points when compared to May 2017.^x Most importantly, this heightened sense of safety is evident amongst all demographic cohorts. Moreover, solidarity remains high with 94 per cent of people in Lebanon expressing that 'people in this area can be trusted', and 91 per cent of Syrians and Lebanese agreeing that Lebanese have been good hosts to displaced Syrians since 2011.^{xi}

However, multiple challenges persist as the crisis protracts, starting with the impact of population pressure on the host community.^{xii} In 56 cadastres the population has doubled in size, leaving the host population as a minority presence within their own administrative units. In a further 84 cadastres, the population has increased between 50 and 100 per cent.^{xiii} A similar situation prevails in Palestinian camps and gatherings, where four out of five residents complain about the consequences of overcrowding in already dire living conditions.⁴ Overcrowded living conditions, which is now experienced by 34 per cent of displaced Syrian households,^{xiv} tend to affect women, girls and youth differently as privacy concerns are prevalent while for youth communal areas for recreational activities are vital for children and adolescents to remain active and interact with one another.

Associated with this risk is the already limited ability of municipalities to provide basic services to host and displaced populations and manage intercommunal relations, exacerbating pre-existing issues of service delivery faced by Lebanon before the Syria crisis.^{xv} With more than 1,000 municipalities, 50 municipal unions, and 200 social development centres (SDCs) in Lebanon, local public institutions – working closely with civil society – are at the forefront of providing services and responding to the needs of all groups within their administrative units. In general, these institutions continue to command high levels of trust among Lebanese – and indeed among displaced Syrians, 74 per cent of whom believe that municipal authorities improve their lives: an increase of 8 percentage points on last year.⁵

(4) UNRWA (2015), Survey on the Socio-Economic Status of Palestine refugees from Lebanon, and presentation of findings to LCRP workshop, 2016.

(5) A recent evaluation found that 'trust in the municipality as the main service provider has increased in all regions.' (Aktis Strategy (2018), *Endline Report, Lebanon Host Communities Support Project*).

(3) A recent assessment finds, 'municipal representatives mentioned the emergence of parallel markets, Lebanese and Syrians buy and sell to their own people' - Aktis (2018).

However, this trust in municipalities is tried by the increased strain resulting from the crisis considering that municipalities were already under considerable pressure even before persons displaced from Syria arrived. Seventy per cent of municipalities were too small to provide basic services pre-crisis, 57 per cent lacked an administrative structure, and 40 per cent had only a single employee (often working on a part-time or voluntary basis).^{6, xvi} While these structural issues remain, the protracted nature of the displacement of persons displaced from Syria is increasing the pressure on municipalities to deliver services, even compared to 2017. The trend that competition over services and utilities has grown by 13 percentage points from 23 in May 2017 to 36 per cent in July 2018, is reflective of qualitative reporting by Social Stability partners who have increasingly identified issues related to pollution and solid waste management as drivers of social discord. The lack of administrative capacity restricts local authorities' ability to address the profound demands of the crisis, with no sign that the responsibility of handling the massive influx of the displaced will shift away from their hands. Despite a doubling of infrastructure and security, municipalities' revenues have declined.^{xvii} Social Stability support to deliver basic services and infrastructure projects have sought to fill this gap, though delivery on this outcome area has been plagued with delays, in part due to the bigger and more ambitious size of the projects.

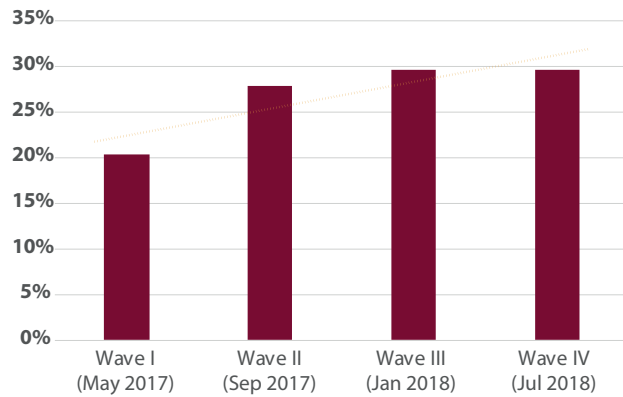
Public dissatisfaction with solid waste management is acute, with only around one third of Lebanese stating that waste removal services in their area are good.^{xviii} Despite a 40 per cent increase in expenditures for garbage collection by municipalities from 2011-2014, there is a widespread perception that the solid waste management situation is deteriorating.^{xix} Even with the promising passage of a new Integrated Solid Waste Management (ISWM) Policy in January 2018 and a new solid waste management law in September 2018, local authorities are still facing several constraints to implement this policy. Notwithstanding the many efforts by SWM partners, structural issues remain as waste accumulation exceeds the national capacity to address it. Indeed, Lebanon continues to lack sufficient solid waste management facilities which has led to an increase in open unsanitary dumping of waste throughout the country, creating a public health and environmental crisis. Estimates indicate that there are nearly 900 open dumpsites scattered throughout the country.^{xx} Solid waste is a major issue faced by displaced Syrians living in informal settlements: 27 per cent of those living in informal settlements do not benefit from municipal waste collection, generating a high risk to their and the host community's health as well as pollution of waterways.^{xxi} This massive impact on already weak basic services, natural resources, and the general environment remains a priority concern for local residents, and can in turn generate intercommunal issues, such as in the case of the pollution of the Litani River, which is increasingly being reported by municipalities as generating tensions.

(6) Due to serious budgetary constraints, it was estimated that only 8 per cent of municipalities could provide all the core services.

Another pressing challenge is the need to address the security concerns of residents, particularly of women from both communities.^{xxii} For Syrian women, harassment and physical assault is the primary cause of insecurity (Syrian men who experience insecurity primarily face harassment, arrest and community violence).⁷

Municipal police forces do exist and are in many cases

Verbal harassment reported by Syrians



effective first responders to incidents. In others, they require capacity building trainings to improve their professionalism so that communities trust them to defuse tensions. As the first responders, many municipal leaders prefer to introduce local police forces as a more effective way to address a perceived increase in security incidents, mediate disputes, and often request support to do so.^{xxiii} Indeed, these responders need to be properly selected, trained, and integrated as part of a wider effort to maintain order, collaboration between different security institutions, and community policing.

While these efforts are vital, the number of measures imposed on displaced persons, including curfews, eviction notices, confiscations of IDs, and instances of irregular taxation, did not decrease.^{xxiv} Evictions led by security forces have taken place, though the primary concern has been that municipal-led evictions have often not followed due process. These eviction notices handed out by municipalities - some without consultation with community members, nor with neighbouring municipalities where the site of secondary or tertiary displacement may occur - have proliferated. Positively, many of these notices have not materialised into the actual evictions being carried out and some violations have been dealt with responsibly by authorities.

The impact of these measures on social stability constitutes a risk. While municipalities may be seen as taking a strong proactive stance to contain displaced populations, the longer-term negative consequences of these measures need to be highlighted, alongside the evident infringement on rights that they present. Indeed, displaced Syrians are now less likely to engage local authorities than they were a year ago.^{xxv} Instead

(7) See respectively Aktis Strategy (2016), *Impact Evaluation Report, Lebanon Host Communities Support Project*, VASyR 2018 preliminary findings on insecurity as well as UNDP (2016), *Between Local and Regional Entanglements, the Social Stability Context in Sahel Akkar*, on the consequences of harassment of females on social relations.

of reporting violent incidents to the relevant bodies, displaced Syrians will tend more to self-censor their engagement with both Lebanese host communities and local authorities. Overall, this has resulted in a decrease in the frequency of intercommunal contact between displaced Syrians and Lebanese host community members as increasingly parallel, but separate lives co-exist even in the same localities. In the short term, this may result in greater senses of safety and security, and indeed lower rates of violent incidents, while being popular with host communities. Indeed, 94 per cent of Lebanese believe that some measures on foreigners' movements help to keep their areas safe.^{xxvi} However, in the long-run, this trend poses a threat to trust building as negative misconceptions of the other community can proliferate if not countered by regular positive interactions. This likely trajectory is well evidenced by empirical evidence from other countries where prolonged segregation has led to deteriorating relations.^{xxvii} The measures in Lebanon, therefore, point to a central concern for the Social Stability sector around how significant technical and capacity support to municipalities can also be translated to a more rights-based approach being adopted by these institutions to displaced populations and host communities.

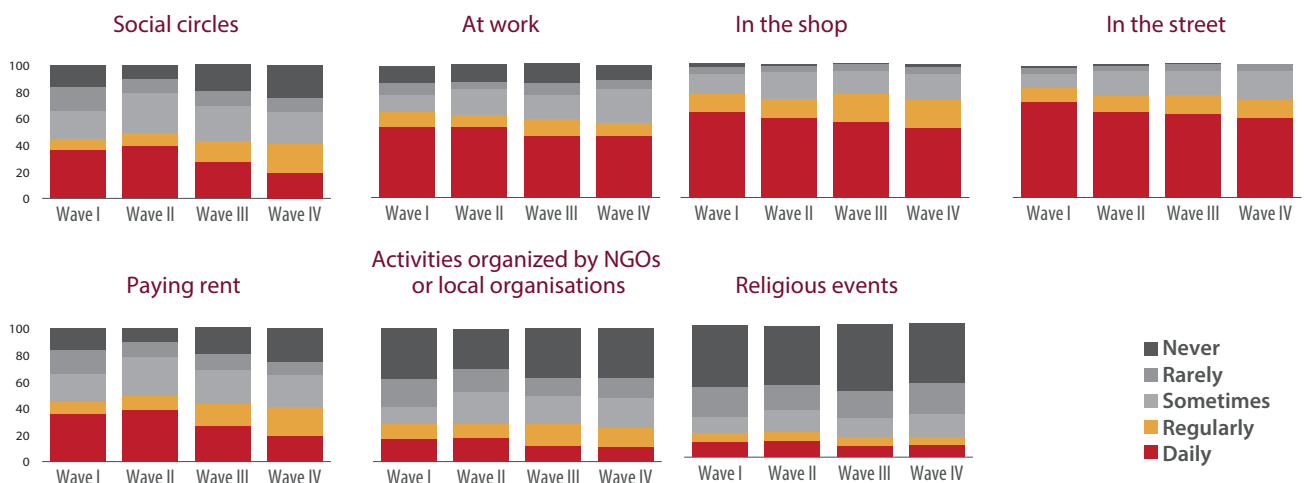
Finally, LCRP partners must also consider that their interventions are both shaping social dynamics and are being shaped by them. On the one hand, response partners are seen as a stabilizing force, as they provide humanitarian assistance to persons displaced from Syria, who are often spending the cash that they receive in Lebanese shops and are therefore seen as providing economic injections into an otherwise stagnant economy. Indeed, in a recent study, the impact of assistance was observed to be strongly linked with a reduction in three tension-related outcomes: refugee population pressure on services, propensity for negative collective action, and the quality of relations. Moreover, it was found that certain Social Stability interventions – namely, conflict dialogue mechanisms – coupled with other types of humanitarian assistance proved most effective in terms of reducing propensities for violence.^{xxviii}

In other studies too, coupling softer components with support that addresses material drivers of tensions – such as infrastructure support – is needed if tensions are to be reduced sustainably.^{xxix}

Municipal leaders are frustrated by the lack of consultation, understanding of local contexts and drivers of conflict by response partners, while many groups that are vulnerable to the threat of intercommunal violence, remain outside the scope of most targeting schemes. While studies have highlighted a correlation between vulnerability - as measured in the 251 most vulnerable cadastral - and the level of tension, the correlation is weak. This means that there are plenty of high-tension areas that fall outside of current targeting schemes where refugees and vulnerable host communities reside. This constitutes a conflict risk, demonstrated by the fact that the majority of respondents expressed that vulnerable Lebanese have been neglected in the international response, driving feelings of resentment towards providers of the assistance, as well as to the displaced communities themselves. These trends underline the importance of more sensitive programming by response partners to ensure that no harm – or at least less harm – is done through the response.^{xxx}

Overall the sustained stability of the country is evidenced by the commitment and delivery of the multitude of stakeholders involved in the LCRP, particularly within the Social Stability sector, in addition to the communities themselves. Despite the underfunding that the sector continues to experience, the awareness of the pivotal role that social stability plays within the LCRP is becoming increasingly evident, with a near doubling of partners implementing dedicated social stability programmes compared to 2014.

Reinforcing municipal capacity to mitigate tensions has proven effective, with all municipalities identified as most vulnerable receiving support to identify their priority needs, and 262 projects worth more than US\$8 million implemented to address these. In parallel, 114 municipalities now have self-functioning dialogue and



conflict prevention mechanisms⁸ to promote dialogue in areas most prone to social tensions. In addition, the sector will support municipalities by providing training, coaching and various resources to local police forces. Given that they are the first responders to community issues, it is imperative that officers act in a way that is sensitive to the needs of all communities, age and gender groups, while ensuring protection principles are practiced when engaging with vulnerable groups. 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. Sector partners will ensure that new standards are being implemented across all municipalities in Lebanon and will support the Internal Security Forces Academy to shape the municipal police training in line with these new imperatives.

At the same time, the sector has taken significant strides in ensuring a more conflict sensitive response overall. The Tensions Monitoring System, which brings Social Stability and Protection partners together to monitor and analyse risks of conflict is now generating useful and accessible data for the LCRP response. In addition, joint efforts with the Government through a tension task force are bearing fruit with key joint interventions that have resulted in tensions being quelled. Partners across all sectors of the response have also undergone conflict sensitivity and do no harm trainings, detailing their knowledge and capacity to implement programmes that are more contextually informed. Further trainings and other mainstreaming modalities will be explored in 2019 as a core activity of the Social Stability sector. All of this constitutes a sound basis of capacity and evidence for all partners to implement a successful strategy to minimize harm, prevent violent conflict and foster peaceful co-existence to preserve Lebanon's social stability in volatile times.

Overall sector strategy

The overall objective of the Social Stability sector is to mitigate intercommunal tensions so that by 2020, peaceful co-existence will have prevailed and mechanisms are in place to prevent violent conflict. By establishing and supporting local and national mechanisms to address and mitigate existing or emerging drivers of tensions, the sector contributes to resilience building within the host community as well as bolstering governance and longer-term development.

The sector's strategy is built on the premise that other sectors' contributions to social stability need to be complemented by a dedicated set of interventions aimed at directly tackling both the causes and the manifestations of social tensions; projects that the delivery of humanitarian assistance or basic services

alone will not be enough to maintain social stability. Local institutions, the host community and displaced populations need to receive additional support to sustain the stability that has characterized host-displaced community relations thus far.⁹ In particular, municipalities and other local service providers need to be empowered to provide services in a participatory, multi-stakeholder approach that promotes real gains towards development and stabilization, while ensuring that those actors conduct their activities in a rights-based manner that does not infringe on the rights of host communities and displaced persons, nor do harm to intercommunal relations between them.

As such, the Social Stability sector strategy primarily feeds into the fourth objective of the LCRP 2017-2020 by reinforcing Lebanon's economic, social and environmental stability. Given the sector's strong focus on support to municipalities, it is also contributing directly to the LCRP's third objective of supporting service provision through national systems, and indirectly to the first objective, by creating a favourable environment for the protection of vulnerable groups. In this way, the Social Stability strategy also serves Lebanon's longer-term development goals by contributing to Sustainable Development Goal 16.¹⁰

Building upon the preceding analysis, the sector strategy's **theory of change** is as follows:

4. If public service delivery, such as infrastructure and solid waste management, is improved in a participatory manner, then the legitimacy of public institutions - particularly municipalities - is strengthened and trust is built, then pressures on resources and services as key points of tensions are alleviated while social contracts between communities and the state are strengthened.
5. If local communities, municipalities and national institutions have the capacities to address sources of tensions through dialogue, then connectors can be strengthened, and dividers can be reduced to find common solutions to grievances and reduce propensities for violence.
6. If LCRP partners mainstream conflict sensitivity and do-no-harm approaches, and are provided with regular analysis on tensions, then LCRP partners can design and implement interventions that are sensitive to local contexts, minimizing harm and maximizing peacebuilding opportunities throughout the response.

To achieve these outcomes, the sector will be guided by a conflict prevention agenda. Effective and sustainable social stability outcomes will be achieved by strengthening municipalities in particular, alongside other local mechanisms and capacities such as social development centres, public spaces, associations,

(8) These conflict mitigation mechanisms are structures meeting on a regular basis to specifically address potential causes of conflict and tensions. They typically tend to be local committees linked to the municipality but can take different forms and be run or managed by local civil society groups.

(9) Local institutions primarily include municipalities, social development centres, as well as governors' offices where relevant.

(10) SDG 16: "Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels".

volunteers, youth, libraries and clubs, as key gateways to reaching the wider community in the most affected areas, as well as their link with the ministries - in particular the Ministry of Interior and Municipalities and the Ministry of Social Affairs.

The sector response plan for 2019 builds on the successful initiatives in supporting municipal services and delivering spaces for dialogue through 2016-17, while seeking to scale up its engagement in mainstreaming social stability and conflict sensitivity with other sectors of the LCRP. Working on a four-year timeframe has allowed the sector to emphasize the longer-term transformative element of its strategy, moving beyond quick impact interventions to address more structural governance issues at the local level and underlying drivers of tensions. Within the two remaining years of the strategy, the sector will aim at significantly improving municipal governance by strengthening central-local linkages, developing municipal-level capacities, investing in environmentally-friendly basic services, supporting the institutionalization of community policing, strengthening civil society capacity to build social stability, fostering positive dialogue spaces for communities, working with media to improve objective reporting on refugee issues, and empowering youth as positive change agents.

The sector will do so by increasingly ensuring that its efforts to support local authorities are coupled with institution-building efforts to promote decentralization and embed principles of conflict prevention in national systems, bolstering the sustainability of its local impact. This will mean, in particular, engaging with the Ministry of Social Affairs, Ministry of Interior and Municipalities and the Ministry of Education in their work with municipalities and other local governance structures. Efforts of the Social Stability sector are thus in line with key reference governmental documents related to the crisis, including the Government of Lebanon Stabilization Roadmap, the Lebanon Statement of Intent at the London conference and the Vision for Stabilization and Development in Lebanon of the 2018 Brussels conference, which all emphasize the need to support municipalities as the first responders to the crisis.

Looking ahead to 2019, the sector is considering several contextual risks that may negatively affect the state of social tensions. The first is the potential that the rate of return of displaced persons from Syria does not match the number of returns that are expected by some hosting communities and by segments of the media. If this occurs, there is a significant risk that host community frustration will rise further with the protracting of the displacement in Lebanon. Equally, if the rate of return does accelerate, momentum behind the returns process may grow, leading to inflated expectations of returns and further scepticism around the presence of displaced populations that have yet to return.

Finally, a major risk also lies in Lebanon's macroeconomic outlook. Given the significant proportion of the LCRP now being based on cash, a disruption to the value of the currency or a severe downturn in economic conditions

could put even more pressure on the perception of competition for jobs. Under all circumstances explained above, Social Stability support – both to address the material drivers of tensions and to tackle misperceptions and false narratives on the crisis in Lebanon – will be prepared to react substantively and promptly to any changes that may cause such disruptions.

There will be three key pillars of the sector's work in 2019. **The first is its work on supporting municipality level service delivery, as well as national and local Government institutions** to strengthen their capacity to maintain social stability in their respective communities in three ways. First, it will help local governments to conduct mapping and dialogue exercises to identify key changes, risks, and sources of tensions at the local level, ensuring participation of different vulnerable groups as categorised by age and gender as well as inclusion of persons with specific needs (PwSN) and lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex (LGBTI) members of the community. In cases where the inclusion of these groups directly with local authorities or host communities is deemed unfeasible, alternative channels for their grievances will be established to ensure their participation in an ethical and dignified manner.

The Mechanisms for Stability and Resilience (MSR) and other similar participatory processes will be implemented that actively involve community stakeholders and Ministry of Social Affairs social development centre staff. These processes are indispensable both for identifying community priorities and for strengthening the links between municipalities, social development centre, and the people they serve to build trust. Special efforts will continue to be made to involve women and youth in these types of consultations given that they tend to be underrepresented in the institutions themselves. To mitigate this risk, 'safe spaces' where communities feel safe to share their feedback, will be considered by sector partners, as well as the potential for closed complaint and feedback mechanisms to feed into the inter-sector. At the same time, a new emphasis on at-risk men¹¹ will be made given their deepening precarity and their lower likelihood of possessing legal residency.^{xxxi}

Second, social development centres will be strengthened through trainings and staff support to deliver important social and medical services to the local community. This will empower them to play a crucial role in reducing competition for resources, absorbing local tensions and, critically, providing assistance towards vulnerable Lebanese. Supporting long term capacity building within these institutions is essential to ensure the sustainable impact of the Social Stability sector as research has demonstrated that residents' trust in their local authorities is a key component of social stability.¹² Given the risk that staff members may have biases that marginalize certain groups, a commitment to a rights-

(11) This group refers to men, particularly young men, that are economically and socially marginalized, less likely to have legal residency, and are more vulnerable to risky or violent behaviors.

(12) The 2016 AKTIS report found that 'improving awareness and communication around service delivery is key to changing people's perceptions about the legitimacy of the municipality and [about] social stability' (AKTIS 2016, 9).

based approach to their work will be considered by sector partners to ensure inclusive participation.

Third, Social Stability partners will boost service delivery at the municipal level to alleviate resource pressure while also building public confidence that local officials are able to respond to their needs, thus contributing to supporting local social contracts. This will require enhancing meaningful access to services and ensuring that the diversity of needs – including along the lines of gender – is reflected in the selection of priority project interventions. In this way, the sector will directly feed into the LCRP's fourth impact, ensuring that vulnerable populations have equitable access to basic services (health, education, water, energy, solid waste, shelter and moving towards social safety nets) through national (public and private) systems as well as other service providers. Given the large number of municipalities in Lebanon and their limited resources, such activities will also target as a priority the level of clusters and Unions of Municipalities to facilitate economies of scale and planning of larger interventions. To mitigate against the risk of inter- or intra-communal tension as a result of service delivery support locations, sector partners will ensure that thorough context analyses and risk mitigation strategies are developed prior and during implementation.

The sector will also focus on improving integrated solid waste management practices including cleaning, collection, storage, treatment and disposal. Open, unsanitary and/or illegal dumpsites will be tackled either by transporting waste to environmentally sound waste management facilities or to an alternative safe site. The support will also include the training of municipalities and Unions of Municipalities based on the training programme to enhance environmental management developed by the Ministry of Environment and partners in 2018. This training targets municipal police, council members and municipal staff and covers key environmental responsibilities of local authorities in Lebanon. In urban areas as well as in Palestinian gatherings, Social Stability partners will join efforts of other sectors to focus on specific neighbourhoods in which the highest degrees of deprivation are concentrated. This support to local level institutions will be linked with increased support to key ministries' local crisis response capacities.¹³ In this vein, ministries will be

supported to strengthen their information collection and analysis capacity, develop adequate guidelines and policies to guide and support the work of local institutions and initiate, in pilot locations, field level implementation.

In addition, the sector will support municipalities by providing training and resources to local police forces. Given that they are often the first responders to community issues, it is imperative that officers act in a way that is sensitive to the needs of all communities, age and gender groups, while ensuring protection principles are practiced when engaging with vulnerable groups. As part of this initiative, Ministry of Interior and Municipalities has undertaken extensive consultations to develop new standards and codes of conduct that have the support of mayors, civil society, community representatives and municipal police themselves. Partners will also support the Ministry of Social Affairs collaboration with local institutions and social development centres important role in furnishing community solidarity through the provision of social services including childcare and activities for the elderly.

The second pillar of the social stability strategy focuses on **strengthening local and municipal dialogue mechanisms and initiatives** to mediate disputes, build trust and thus improve intercommunal relations. To address the tensions described above, recent assessments show that residents themselves are keen to have better communication channels, not only between citizens and municipalities, but also between communities.^{xxxii, xxxiii} This willingness to reach out to others is encouraging and should be strengthened. If no initiatives to improve community relations are put in place, the potential for tensions to escalate are significant, particularly as rumours are easily spread by media channels and proliferate through social media such as Facebook and Twitter. For this reason, training journalists and media students and engaging national, local and social media in defusing tensions through objective and balanced reporting is a key element of the sector's strategy.¹⁴ Particularly focusing on localities where social tensions are high, partners with a longstanding presence in Lebanon and proven experience in conflict prevention programming will therefore continue to support local dialogue committees. These committees bring together community members, local authorities and civil society with different community, gender and age groups, to resolve disputes and share their concerns.¹⁵ This will include provisions made to be inclusive of persons with specific needs and lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex communities to ensure that their grievances are included and responded to, given that these groups face greater challenges in being accounted for in decision-making forums. In addition, staff will require



East Zahle; Photo credit: UNDP, Rana Sweidan, 12/1/19

(13) This specifically includes the Ministries of Social Affairs, Interior and Municipalities, Environment, and the Presidency of the Council of Ministers.

(14) In 2013, 34 Lebanese media outlets (newspaper, radio and TV stations) signed the Journalist Pact for Civil Peace in Lebanon. Social stability partners are monitoring the implementation of the pact by these outlets and organizing regular sessions between them.

(15) The 2013 Lebanon Roadmap states that 'special attention will go to the establishment of local level peace building mechanisms to mitigate tensions developed in conflict-prone areas hosting Syrian refugees.'

further training on identifying sensitive protection cases in need of referral. Given the grievances of the host community, and the growing isolation of persons displaced from Syria, these mechanisms are an effective way of containing and ideally resolving tensions.

By meeting regularly and promoting dialogue, these committees foster local trust and solidarity, increase the outreach of municipalities, analyse drivers of tensions between and within local communities, identify risks of violence, discuss shared concerns, propose solutions, and alert authorities when needed. As 114 municipalities are now targeted by such community dialogue programmes, the focus of the sector for the next phase of the LCRP will be to ensure that these structures and initiatives are increasingly linked to existing institutions and systems such as municipalities, social development centres and local civil society organizations, so as to complement rather than duplicate formal structures and arrangements. In this way, the sector will build the capacities of local systems to address structural causes of conflict beyond the crisis timeframe thereby sustainably strengthening social stability in Lebanon.

These efforts will include specific programmes targeting youth, who are particularly vulnerable to social marginalization and violence, but also show the most interest in dialogue. Building on their capacities for peace and positive community change, the sector will create opportunities for participation and empowerment of Lebanese and non-Lebanese youth encouraging healthy lifestyles and active engagement in their communities. By participating in sports clubs, media activities, community service initiatives and cultural programmes amongst others, young women and men will build important social networks and friendships while also contributing positively to their communities. Social Stability partners will also provide diverse training initiatives to enable vulnerable youth to enhance their life and leadership skills. Importantly, these trainings should demonstrate clear pathways to mental health and psychosocial support initiatives for participants if identified by case workers of the Ministry of Social Affairs and other response partners. The sector will focus on implementing structured youth initiatives¹⁶ in the most vulnerable localities and areas of high tension over the next two years to harvest the positive potential of youth to contribute to the development of their communities and become partners in bridging community divisions. While Lebanese youth will be the primary beneficiary of activities aimed at fostering civic engagement, in line with the National Youth Policy, but also the Ministry of Social Affairs' National Volunteer Service Programme, many of these initiatives will involve male and female youth volunteers from all communities to promote dialogue and address misperceptions.¹⁷

Finally, the third pillar of work is the sector's support to LCRP's contribution to social stability as a whole to

(16) Youth Initiatives are understood here as a set of activities (trainings, recreational/sport activities, or community campaign) implemented over time with the same group of youth to sustain their local engagement rather than isolated, one-off initiatives.

(17) Understood here strictly as unpaid volunteers, and not involved for political mobilization aims.

maximize their positive impact on social stability and minimize the adverse consequences of their interventions. It will achieve by continuing to provide guidance, analysis, and monitoring of qualitative and quantitative changes in social stability dynamics and intercommunal tensions, offering tailored recommendations at key entry points within the LCRP architecture. The sector is currently upgrading its Tensions Monitoring System, examining tensions through quantitative and qualitative data from both offline and online sources of information. In addition, analysing what types of programming results in the most positive changes in terms of reducing tensions will also be conducted in 2019, while further knowledge gaps exist on the inter-play between gender dynamics and social tensions, the impact of exogenous factors on tensions such as regional geopolitics, and the consequences of potential under-funding of humanitarian activities on the level of tensions. Analyses produced will ensure that protection concerns are accounted through all stages from data collection, analysis, to dissemination.

In addition, the sector will scale up the provision of conflict sensitivity and do-no-harm trainings to response partners so that they are able to incorporate findings into their strategy development, design and programming. 161 individuals from 72 organizations were trained in 2018 with 73 per cent of partners stating that they were 'very satisfied' with the trainings, while zero per cent reporting that they were unsatisfied. At the same time, most partners stated that their main recommendation for 2019 was 'more trainings'. Indeed, as the crisis protracts further, and difficult strategic decisions must be made with funding and targeting, adopting a conflict sensitive approach will become increasingly important. The plan for 2019 is to ensure that such an approach, equipped with robust do-no-harm tools and informed by detailed tension monitoring analysis, will be implemented in full by LCRP partners.

Sector outcomes, outputs and indicators

The sector's overarching aim is to ensure that the impact of the crisis at the local level does not result in instability by strengthening municipalities, communities, systems, and institutions' ability to address potential sources of tensions, and prevent violent conflict within the response. The overall impact of the sector will therefore be measured by the level of tensions and the occurrence of incidents in targeted localities, as well as the extent to which disputes have been addressed in targeted municipalities.

Outcome 1: Strengthen municipalities, national and local institutions' ability to alleviate resource pressure

This contributes to the third (access to basic services) and fifth (social stability strengthened) impacts of the LCRP. This outcome represents the bulk of the appeal of the sector given its strong focus on investments in municipal and local services.

Total sector needs and targets 2019

Population Cohort	Total Population in Need	Targeted Population	No. of Females	No. of Males	No. of Children (0-17)	No. of Adolescents (10-17)	No. of Youth (18-24)
Lebanese	1,500,000	1,005,000					
Displaced Syrians	1,500,000	942,337					
Palestinian Refugees from Syria	28,800	28,800					
Palestinian Refugees from Lebanon	180,000	180,000					
GRAND TOTAL	3,208,800	2,156,137					

Type of Institutions	Total	Targeted
Municipalities	over 1000	244 municipalities and 46 Unions
Hospitals		
Schools		
Water Establishments		
Social Development Centres	220	66
Central Ministries		6- MoSA, MoIM, PCM, MoE, CDR, OMSAR
Governor's Offices	7	7
District/Qaemaqam Offices	26	26
Security Forces		ISF and LAF

Output 1.1. – Increased services based on participatory processes delivered at municipal level.

Partners will implement community support and basic services projects (e.g. water, rehabilitation of public spaces, public facilities, roads) with the municipality based on participatory processes to alleviate resource pressure.¹⁸

Output 1.2. - Integrated solid waste management services provided

This output area will address the widespread concerns over solid waste management as a source of tensions. The full cycle of waste management will be taken into consideration based on an environmental and social approach when assistance is provided to municipalities, to ensure that sustainable and feasible solutions are designed and implemented. This also means that assistance should not be limited to sorting of waste or the provision of equipment but also involve the following: ensuring the availability and linkage to industries that would take the recycled material, building regional level facilities incorporating unions of municipalities, operationalizing capacity support for municipalities to run facilities as well as raising awareness and undertaking environmental impact assessments when needed.

Output 1.3. - National Government institutions' capacity to support local crisis response strengthened

This output reflects the much-needed push towards decentralization and institution building, building on the progress achieved by central Government institutions at

(18) Partners solely engaged in project implementation are supporting service delivery rather than social stability and should therefore do so directly under the relevant sectors.

the local level. This will mean supporting the ministries of Interior and Municipalities, Social Affairs and Education to support relevant institutions' responses at the local level: municipal planning and service provision (including solid waste and environmental protection), governors' offices and their units working on social stability.

Output 1.4. – Municipal police capacity to ensure community security strengthened.

Training municipal police forces and ensuring that they have the necessary resources to perform their functions is key to ensuring local security. Scaling up community policing schemes in key municipalities in line with Ministry of Interior and Municipalities' codes of conduct and establishing the related management systems will not only prevent alternative security arrangements from taking hold, but also support the institutionalization of a new approach in Lebanon.

Outcome 2: Strengthen municipal and local community capacity to foster dialogue and address sources of tensions contributes to the fifth impact statement of the LCRP (social stability strengthened).

Output 2.1. – Capacity development support provided to municipalities and local actors for dialogue and conflict prevention. This output aims at strengthening local capacities for tension prevention, supporting activities to set up local community initiatives coordinated with the local authorities and focused on conflict prevention and dispute resolution. It will also enable national organisations to substantively contribute to local dialogue initiatives.

Output 2.2. - Youth enabled to positively engage and participate in their communities. This output reflects the dedicated focus of the sector on youth, both to harvest their positive contribution to social stability but also to prevent their marginalization in the community. By engaging youth in activities which benefit the community while enhancing their skills, their communal belonging and role will be strengthened. While the focus on 'youth at risk' will tend to target primarily young men, other peacebuilding initiatives will ensure meaningful participation of all gender groups.

Output 2.3. - National, local, and social media engaged in defusing tensions. The sector will emphasise its media engagement given the media's influence on public perceptions of the impact of the Syrian crisis. Work to promote objective reporting, to counter fake news, and ensure that positive narratives are offered in the national discourse will serve to counter more hostile messaging often found in the media.

Outcome 3: Enhance the LCRP's capacities on tensions monitoring and conflict sensitivity contributes to the fifth impact statement of the LCRP (social stability strengthened).

Output 3.1 - LCRP partners trained and provided with tensions monitoring analysis to enhance conflict sensitivity. This output reflects the sector's efforts to inform the response with tensions monitoring analysis as well as dedicated training to ensure conflict sensitivity and do-no-harm. The sector has enhanced its analysis capacities in 2018 by triangulating multiple qualitative and quantitative data sources including quarterly perception surveys on social tensions and local tension mapping through the Social Stability Working Group and in other sectors. This analysis will link with further trainings on conflict sensitivity and do-no-harm to ensure that tools are provided for partners to make the best use of analysis in informing their programmes.

An emphasis will also be placed on sector partners to use the tools and the analysis themselves to conduct their own risk analyses so that their programmes are equipped with the necessary mitigation mechanisms if tensions escalate. Finally, the sector will also work to ensure more reactive and agile response to the data on tensions that it collects so that tensions can be alleviated early to prevent violent conflict.

Identification of sector needs and targets at the individual/household, institutional and geographical level

There are three key dimensions to targeting that Social Stability partners will consider in 2019. First, Social stability interventions have typically targeted institutions and communities in vulnerable areas. However, new analysis has found that social tensions are only weakly correlated with vulnerability as defined in the 'Inter-Agency Vulnerability Map', which identifies the 251 most vulnerable cadastres. This means that, while in general the cadastres within the 251 – as measured by a

composite of socioeconomic, demographic and service access indicators - are generally more tense, there are many areas with high tensions that outside of the 251. In this sense, while the Inter-Agency Vulnerability Map will remain a key reference for the sector to identify cadastres where persons displaced from Syria and vulnerable Lebanese are concentrated, and where the ratio of displaced to host population is the highest, an additional layer of analysis that measures social tensions will be needed to ensure that high tension areas are addressed. This additional layer of analysis will be provided to partners in 2019 in the form of a detailed and frequently updated tension map, to support the targeting not just of the Social Stability sector, but of the broader response.

Second, to ensure that the sector delivers impact at scale and equivalent treatment of geographically and socially interconnected places, targeting will also increasingly apply a 'cluster approach'. The rationale of a cluster approach is that geographically linked areas which share common problems and a willingness to address them jointly should be targeted through shared projects by social stability partners. In fact, to develop sustainable solutions to their problems and ensure economies of scale, a cluster approach which engages surrounding municipalities is often indispensable. This is also confirmed by the stabilization survey, which demonstrated that the positive effects of intervention are in the aggregate, and that geographic targeting of assistance to the most-vulnerable areas is critical to maximize the impact of social stability programming.^{xxxv}

Third, and in line with the sector's efforts to ensure protection concerns are accounted for, Social Stability partners will ensure that efforts are made to target marginalized individuals and individuals that are at a particularly high risk of violence. This will mean paying particular attention to representation of women and girls, PwSN and LGBTI, as well as youth and at-risk men. Active efforts will be undertaken for instance by partners holding separate sessions to account for the fact that barriers for their substantive engagement may exist in existing conflict dialogue initiatives, to ensure the views of these cohorts are accounted for.

Mainstreaming of conflict sensitivity, gender, age, youth, protection and environment

Conflict sensitivity: Conflict sensitivity is core to the sector strategy. Interventions will be based on a thorough understanding of the context with a combination of rigorous tensions monitoring analysis and do no harm tools being applied by partners throughout their programme cycles. The sector partners will provide thought and skills leadership in this area by leading the implementation of a do no harm approach in the response. Conflict sensitive measures – including, but not limited to substantial support to vulnerable Lebanese populations – will characterize all interventions within

the sector, while partners will promote these practices with other sectors too.

Protection & Accountability: As articulated in the strategy, protection concerns will be fully mainstreamed into the sector's work. First, persons with specific needs and lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex community members will continue to be included in all data collection and participatory planning mechanisms. In 2019, the sector will aim to reach a 10 per cent target across its different activities implemented, while accounting for specific protection threats that those populations face, such as cases of exploitation or neglect, that adversely affect the individual and potentially broader intercommunal relations. Specifically, for instance, accessibility issues for participants in participatory planning processes, as well as in the execution of public infrastructure and recreational/sports facilities, will be considered by sector partners.

The sector will ensure that emerging risks, particularly for vulnerable groups, are accounted for as part of the sector's ongoing work through constant analysis that will help to mitigate negative impacts on programming that may arise. Sustained efforts to revisit the risks, outlined in the sector's protection risk analysis throughout the year will be made. Reaching out to another vulnerable group – those with mental health and trauma issues – will be explored in 2019.

In addition, feedback and complaints will be fed back to sector coordination for action to ensure accountability. In 2018 the sector piloted the use of a WhatsApp survey tool, enabling direct engagement with beneficiaries of projects. In 2019 this modality will be explored as a potential channel for ongoing feedback, particularly from groups with specific needs, such as the illiterate, to understand their grievances, while additional measures to ensure participation of women – given their lower access to ICT – will also be made. Actions in response will ensure the beneficiary's safety and dignity at all stages.

Gender: Social Stability is striving to ensure inclusion and meaningful participation of different groups in the different forum and dialogue spaces it establishes. Ensuring active participation of at-risk young men, who have limited opportunities to express themselves and build social networks, particularly if they are displaced men from Syria who are less likely to be registered with UNHCR than compared to women and are more exposed to security controls that limit their interactions, will be vital.

Engaging women, too, in dialogue mechanisms will be key. So far, partners have managed to ensure that at least 30 per cent of participants to the various dialogue fora it establishes are women (reaching over 60 per cent for youth initiatives) and will build on these efforts to strive towards a 50 per cent target in the time-span of the current plan. Tensions can also have an important gender dimension (especially in terms of perception of safety, relationships with security forces, intercommunal

contact, etc.) which needs to be part of any analysis of social stability partners. Gender mainstreaming is systematically integrated into partners' interventions such as participatory planning and conflict analysis, or human rights training for security forces.

Environment: The primary environmental focus of the sector will be through solid waste management activities that seek to improve environmental conditions in localities to alleviate social tensions. The sector will increasingly benefit from the engagement of the Environmental Task Force on this matter, and to mainstream environmental considerations in other programmatic areas. This is particularly the case for the capacity support provided to municipalities, which need to be able to take environmental safeguards into account when planning for service delivery. Training, guidelines and capacity support will be provided to ensure that municipalities are able to implement these safeguards themselves.

Finally, tensions and pressure over natural resources such as land occupation and water are also common and will need to be mediated and addressed through the sector activities. Monitoring these issues will be a key component in the overall tensions monitoring analysis conducted to keep other partners working on these issues updated with analysis and guidance.

Inter-sector linkages

Protection: Over the past several years, the Social Stability sector has established a strong, efficient link with the Protection sector. Recognizing the multiple areas of convergence between the two sectors, Social Stability will work even more closely with the Protection sector in 2019. Key areas of collaboration have already been identified, including; enhancing data and analysis sharing at local and national levels; examining the complementarity of conflict dialogue mechanisms (Social Stability) and community-based protection initiatives (Protection); exploring the alignment of mainstreaming initiatives; seeking partnerships in delivering on strengthening administrative institutions and access to justice programming; and jointly working on advocacy. Coordination particularly on support to local institutions including municipalities and social development centres in particular will be prioritised.



East Zahle; Photo credit: UNDP, Rana Sweidan, 3/12/18

In 2018, the Social Stability and Protection sectors further deepened their collaboration through more systematic data sharing and analysis on tensions monitoring at the regional level as well as joint mapping of conflict mitigation and protection committees to create more synergies between these two mechanisms to promote the objectives of both sectors. This work is ongoing through regular joint meetings between representatives of both Core Groups.

Finally, links with mental health and psychosocial support, described below, will also include Protection actors given their expertise in the area.

Education: The Social Stability and Education sectors will seek to establish a link in peace education. Activities related to peace education in the formal education system which were previously implemented in the Social Stability sector will be hosted by the Education sector to ensure coherence.

Shelter, Livelihoods & Water: In 2019, the Social Stability sector will seek to engage in partnerships with Shelter, Livelihoods and Water, to test the feasibility of area-based approaches. This approach will be particularly suited to urban interventions in areas facing 'densification'. The objective will be to implement comprehensive, multi-sectoral interventions that address the reality that issues stemming from shelter, livelihoods and water tend to have spill-over effects in neighbouring localities. Social Stability, Livelihoods, Water, and Shelter partners offer the right combination of technical and general skills to effectively pilot this approach with a view to scaling up the approach if synergies are apparent.

Water: The sectors will continue maintaining close links on targeting. Regular meetings will be held to coordinate efforts with the Solid Waste Management Task Force, especially when coordinating solid waste activities in informal settlements. For other relevant service-related projects implemented by social stability partners, the Water sector will be proactively consulted to ensure that social stability interventions are complementing and filling the gaps of Water sector interventions. In addition, the Social Stability sector will support Water partners in incorporating criteria related to Social Stability in the prioritization of their interventions.

Health & Protection: Support to municipalities and the health centres to enhance inter-personal and dispute resolution skills will continue in 2019. This work will contribute towards strengthening local institutions' role in addressing social and health needs of communities, laying the foundation to support decentralization. As part of this support, a focus will be put on building linkages with the Health sector to promote mental health and trauma healing work with a peacebuilding objective in mind. For this, an emphasis will be placed on youth in this regard. Psycho-social support, alongside other forms of support such as cognitive behavioural therapy, to improve the mental wellbeing of those vulnerable will be explored to reduce vulnerability to risky or violent behaviours. Sector partners will work to strengthen

the communication between the respective ministries and social institutions in this regard, in turn enhancing service delivery and bolstering social stability.

Other sectors: More generally, the sector will maintain close links with other sectors working on employment, service delivery and infrastructure (Education, Health, Livelihoods, Food Security and particularly Energy and Water) to ensure that Social Stability basic services projects fill critical gaps not covered by other sectors. Close coordination with the Livelihoods sector is planned given the persistence of competition for lower skilled work being identified as the primary source of tension. Social Stability partners will continue to facilitate access to local institutions and municipalities for other sectors, as well as provide other sectors with the outcomes of participatory processes conducted at the municipal level to inform their targeting of interventions.

Finally, analysing the impact of assistance on the level of tensions will be a key analytical focus for Social Stability, offering useful lessons learnt for other sectors that seek to promote social stability.

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Children playing, Bekaa. Photo credit: UNDP, Rana Sweidan, 10/1/2019

Sector Logframe

Outcome 1: Strengthen municipalities, national and local institutions' ability to alleviate resource pressure

Indicator 1	Description	Means of Verification	Unit	Frequency
Percentage of people reporting positive impact of municipalities on their lives	This indicator measures the legitimacy and effectiveness of municipal institutions through the perceptions of affected communities	Stabilization Survey	Percentage	Quarterly

Baseline Sep 2017	Result 2018	Target 2019	Target 2020
71%	Leb 81% Syr 74%	85%	85%

Indicator 2	Description	Means of Verification	Unit	Frequency
Percentage of people living in vulnerable areas reporting competition for MUNICIPAL AND SOCIAL services and utilities as source of tension	This indicator measures how prominently 'competition for municipal and social services and utilities' feature as a source of tensions	Stabilization Survey	Percentage	Quarterly

Baseline Sep 2017	Result 2018	Target 2019	Target 2020
34%	Leb 39% Syr 24%	30%	25%

Indicator 3	Description	Means of Verification	Unit	Frequency
Percentage of people who feel that they can voice concern with authorities in case of dissatisfaction	the indicator measures accountability of local authorities	Stabilization survey	Percentage	Quarterly

Baseline Sep 2017	Result 2018	Target 2019	Target 2020
59%	Leb 37% Syr 46%	70%	70%

Indicator 4	Description	Means of Verification	Unit	Frequency
Percentage of Waste Diversion rate		Partners reporting and estimation of total solid waste generation in areas of interventions	Percentage	Quarterly

Baseline	Result 2018	Target 2019	Target 2020
		10-25%	10-25%

Outcome 2: Strengthen municipal and local community capacity to foster dialogue and address sources of tensions and conflicts

Indicator 1	Description	Means of Verification	Unit	Frequency
Percentage of people able to identify conflict resolution mechanisms/actors in their community they would turn to	The indicator measures whether a conflict resolution infrastructure exists at the local level through formal and informal institutions that local communities feel comfortable to turn to for dispute resolution as per the perceptions of affected communities	Stabilization Survey. Baseline: People identify at least one community institution/actor they would turn to in case of dispute. Baseline (religious authorities + municipal authorities + municipal police + community elders)	Percentage	Quarterly

Baseline Sep 2017	Result 2018	Target 2019	Target 2020
89%	Leb 82% Syr 75%	95%	95%

Indicator 2	Description	Means of Verification	Unit	Frequency
Percentage of people identifying factors that could improve inter-community relationships	The indicator measures the percentage of people who identify 'factors of peace' that could help to improve relationships between Syrians and Lebanese thereby evincing a mindset geared towards cooperation and dialogue	Stabilization Survey. Baseline: 54.2% (i.e. the percentage of people who did not say 'nothing helps to improve relations')	Percentage	Quarterly

Baseline Sep 2017	Result 2018	Target 2019	Target 2020
54%	Leb 69% Syr 82%	45%	40%

Indicator 3	Description	Means of Verification	Unit	Frequency
of people displaying propensity for violence	The indicators measure propensity for violence	Stabilization survey	Percentage	Quarterly

Baseline Sep 2017	Result 2018	Target 2019	Target 2020
50%	Leb 78% Syr 49%		

Outcome 3: Enhance LCRP capacities on early warning and conflict sensitivity

Indicator 1	Description	Means of Verification	Unit	Frequency
Proportion of LCRP partners reporting that they have their own mechanisms to ensure conflict sensitivity	Percentage of partners reporting reading and using conflict analysis material	Survey of Social Stability Partners https://docs.google.com/forms/d/1xCS5JaSlpJ8WICQw7loYADwdv-IQxP_rhILQKTNnx0/edit#responses (Q5 part 3)	Percentage	Yearly

Baseline Sep 2017	Result 2018	Target 2019	Target 2020
75%	46%	60%	65%

Indicator 2	Description	Means of Verification	Unit	Frequency
Number of LCRP sectors taking steps to ensure conflict sensitivity in their strategy and delivery of work plans	LCRP sectors (10 in total) that take steps/initiative to integrate social stability consideration in their work - i.e. by including specific activities related to tensions in their strategy or in the approach (targetting, training, SoPs, M&E framework etc...).	Sectors strategies and documents published on the interagency portal	Number	Yearly

Baseline Sep 2017	Result 2018	Target 2019	Target 2020
	5	6	9