Social Stability Working Group

31 May 2016
1. Welcome and introduction

2. Sector Updates:
   1. Field Update
   2. Progress to date & 3W mapping
   3. Technical guidelines on neighbourhood upgrading
   4. Collecting lessons learnt/best practices on social stability


4. AKTIS presentation of impact evaluation of MOSA-UNDP Host Community Support Programme.

5. Presentation of OXFAM Research “Local Governance under Pressure”.

6. AoB
Sector Progress to date

• 21 Reporting Partners: ACTED, ActionAid, AND, ARCS, AVSI, B&Z, DRC, Intersos, IOM, IRC, LOST, Mercy Corps, MOSA, NRC, SCI, SFCG, UNDP, UN-Habitat, UNHCR, UNRWA.
• Over 350 interventions reported in 197 cadastres
• Highlights:
  – 100 participatory processes conducted – 3,362 participants
  – 36 Municipalities and 10 Unions receiving capacity/staffing support
  – 51 Municipal/Community support projects completed, benefitting 129 Municipalities (3.6 mUSD)
  – 14 new conflict mitigation mechanisms established (290 change agent engaged)
  – 94 youth peacebuilding initiatives – 1,330 participants
  – 5 governors offices receiving staffing support
  – 26 district security cells trained and equipped
  – 6 meetings between ISF, MoIM, UNHCR-UNDP to draft SoPs for Municipal Police.
Technical guidelines on neighbourhood upgrading

- Technical Shelter Committee initiated the drafting
- Objective: Reduce deprivation and improve living conditions in neighborhoods impacted by the high influx of people displaced from Syria and other countries, contributing to peaceful cohabitation between vulnerable groups and mitigating social tensions.
- **Outcome 1:** The community has been strengthened through the activation of sustainable participation systems at the neighbourhood level.
- **Outcome 2:** Deteriorating living conditions in poor neighbourhoods are reduced and stabilised through smaller and/or larger upgrading of the physical environment and improved access to affordable basic urban services is ensured for all vulnerable in the area.
Nabaa/Bourj Hammoud/Beirut, Cite Sportive/Sabra/Chatila/Beirut, Tabbeneh/Tripoli
Social Stability Mainstreaming

• Inter-agency Survey May 2015
• Results show priority support need related to:
  – conflict sensitivity programming
  – for sharing lessons learnt of social stability programming.
WELCOME TO SFCG: Social Cohesion programming in a major and protracted refugee crisis

Lessons Learned from SFCG Lebanon approaches

Morgane Ortmans
Search for Common Ground
DIALOGUE AND LOCAL RESPONSE MECHANISMS TO CONFLICT

Case Study
Lebanon, 2016
Project Background

- UNHCR/EU Grant
- Implementation phase: October 2013 - September/December 2015
- Pilot project conducted in 11 communities:
  - 5 in Tripoli: Qobbeh, Abou Samra, Tebbeneh, Al Mina (and Bab el Rammel)
  - 6 in the South (Jezzine, Miye w Miye, Tyr, Sarafand, Burj el Chemaly, and Ghaziyeh)
- Joint committees participants:
  - 146 (39% women/61% men – 37% Lebanese/63% Syrians)
Project Theory of Change

Aiming at establishing dialogue and building sustainable trusting relationships enabling community members to address rising communal tensions, the approach combined change at different levels:

THE HEALTHY RELATIONSHIPS AND CONNECTIONS THEORY
If Lebanese and Syrian key community members are used to collaborate with each other

THE INDIVIDUAL CHANGE THEORY
If they are provided with the necessary tools and skills

THE JOINT COMMUNITY MOBILISATION THEORY
They will be able to play an active role in addressing potential sources of tensions
Project **Trajectory**

- **Initial conflict assessment and preparatory phase**
- **Series of Strategic Roundtable Discussions**
- **Joint Community Activities Implementation**

On-going training and coaching on Non-Violent Communication

10 Joint Committees
Main Best Practices

- Preliminary phase including conflict and context assessment, participants identification and preparation should be given enough time.
- The approach needs to be community driven and flexible.
- Consolidating the dialogue and the collaboration process through long-term impactful JCAs and ad-hoc capacity building.
- Closely coordinating and aiming to cooperate with local institutions while adjusting to each local context specificities.
- Local initiatives should build on existing structures and networks.
- Partnering up with local organizations on the ground.
Main Lessons Learned

- The approach should be holistic
- Capacity building component should be fine-tuned with the participants
- Joint Community Activities to be implemented by the participants together and answer to their needs in a sustainable way
- Communication and outreach efforts should promote and strengthen the Joint Committees role
Social Stability Working Group

Lebanon Host Communities Support Project (LHSP) Findings

31 May 2016
QUALITY OF SERVICES AND ACCESS TO SERVICES

INTER-COMMUNITY TENSIONS

PERCEIVED CAPACITY AND LEGITIMACY OF MUNICIPALITY

LIKELIHOOD OF VIOLENCE AND INSTABILITY

RESEARCH SCOPE
• “Micro-narratives” (stories) from respondents about their own direct experience in the area of the research.

**WE ASKED:** Think about recent changes in your village and tell me about something that has happened to you personally, or to someone you know, as a result of these changes?

• Demographic data is captured to allow the data to be correlated and disaggregated.

• Over time, shifts in patterns indicate changes in perception and attitude towards provision of services, municipal legitimacy and social stability.
• Service delivery continues to be discussed more than employment and security.

• Increase in positive stories, indicating people are pleased with the changes in the community.

• People more aware of ongoing service delivery projects.
• Municipalities are lead service provider. However, people increasingly see central government as responsible for jobs/employment.

• Municipalities viewed as more trusted to take the right action and able to do so. Low income group respondents less likely to trust the municipality.

• Improved communication with residents and increased participation in decision-making process is a growing priority across municipalities.
• Refugees are referenced less frequently than in 2014.

• Slight increases in 2016 could indicate longer-term concerns.

• Stories about jobs/employment almost always reference refugees.

• Young males of low and middle income levels are most likely to talk about refugees.

• Females in the Bekaa feel increasingly insecure.
- People whose stories include refugees also describe competition.
- Stories consistently emphasize that refugees are benefitting disproportionately from aid.
- The influx of refugees and their continuous presence highlights pre-existing structural and service delivery issues and limited job opportunities.
- The groups that reference refugees most often are also considered the most vulnerable, and are most at risk of poverty, conflict and influence by external groups.

*Distribution of stories about refugees by municipality by collection*
• Improvements to municipal service delivery is not sufficient to give respondents a sense of control over changes in the community.

• People in the higher income group more welcoming of change. Lower income group continues to feel powerless.

• People describing jobs/employment feel powerless, even if they themselves are employed.
SOCIAL STABILITY

• More stories where people compete and/or defend their interests, particularly around non-services (employment, security).
• Males more likely to describe competition.
• Lower and middle income groups more likely to defend interests.
• Youth continue to encourage dialogue, even when other age groups do not.
• People still try to resolve problems.
• Dynamics at the municipal level vary and provide deeper insight.

“Aside from the population density, the village is too crowded and not safe anymore. If you leave or forget something outside overnight, it will disappear. We can’t even leave a chair at the entrance.” - Female, 40-45, Saadnayel

“A new company was established in our area and I was hoping to get a job, but I discovered that you can only get one if you have a personal connection.” - Male, 18-29, Sir Dinnieh
Sir Dinnieh

- Est. 4,000 Lebanese residents and 7,000+ UNHCR-registered refugees. Stories about refugees tripled in 2016.
- Increase in stories about jobs/employment, focus now on central government responsibility.
- People feel increasingly powerless about jobs.
- More stories about competition among unemployed respondents and high income group.
- Youth still encourage dialogue.
- More support for municipality. Positive feedback on the LHSP solid waste management project.

“I have a B.A. in Business Management and I tried to get a job at Ogero, the state-owned telecommunication company. However, you need to have a personal connection with someone to get hired. This is depressing and leads to tensions in the region, when people who do not have academic qualifications for the position are hired.” Male, 18-29
RECOMMENDATIONS

• Service delivery projects should continue since they provide an important means to promote stability, build relationships and improve living conditions of both host and refugee communities.

• Municipal initiatives (projects, planning and communication) should introduce specific measures to engage those in lower income groups.

• Use ‘soft’ municipal programme activities (e.g. planning and outreach) to tackle negative attitudes towards refugees and improve communication with residents.

• Empower youth to lead new initiatives in collaboration with municipalities and local leaders that focus on dialogue and finding local solutions to livelihood challenges.

• Consider ways to address perceptions of livelihoods inequality between host communities and refugees, as growing tension and competition over jobs could lead to instability and violence.
Local Governance Under Pressure

by Nizar Ghanem
1. Research Objectives

Informal and formal power dynamics and main governance structures, including the impact of the Syrian crisis on El-Koura, Bcharreh, Zgharta and Minieh-Dannieh.

Basic needs, priorities and concerns of Syrian refugees and host communities.

Recommend strategies to enhance the design of Oxfam programmatic implementation with local stakeholders around issues related to poverty, and inequality.
2. Methodology

- Desk Review
- 10 KII
- 12 FGDs
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Economic Impact of Syrian Crisis</th>
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<tr>
<td>• Highest per capita/refugee: 232/1000</td>
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<td>• Diminish revenue collection by 1.5 billion.</td>
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<td>• Increase expenditure by 1.1 billion.</td>
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<td>• Total cost on economy 7.5 billion annually.</td>
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<td>• Lost 50% of its tourism between 2011-2013.</td>
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<td>• Increased unemployment</td>
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<td>• Exacerbate inequality: 170,000 Lebanese under poverty.</td>
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<td>• 86% of refugees live in 242 communities with 66% poverty.</td>
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Municipalities in focus

- **Main features:**
  - Electoral terms: 6 years.
  - Two bodies: Municipal Council and Executive Body.
  - 1964-1998 municipal elections were suspended.
  - 1977 law: MCs tasks include preparing budgets, collecting taxes, founding public schools, local transportation and public works.
  - 1100 MCs in Lebanon
  - 51 Municipal Unions.

- **Main Obstacles**
  - Small MCs with 70%
  - Lack of administrative capacities.
  - 42% of population are living in largest 10% of MCs.
  - Irregular payments from Independent Municipal Fund.
T5 area has an estimated population of 550,000 Lebanese and is currently hosting approximately 283,728 refugees.

**Social Stability in North Lebanon**

**T5 Area Overview**

When the Syrian refugee crisis began in 2011, North Lebanon was the first area to host refugees.

T5 area is composed of the districts of Tripoli, Minnieh-Danniyeh, Zgharta, Bcharreh and El-Koura.

- **Tripoli**
  - Population: 265,347
  - 61,077 Refugees

- **Minnieh-Danniyeh**
  - Population: 118,636
  - 61,995 Refugees

- **Bcharreh**
  - Population: 21,222
  - 2,988 Refugees

- **Zgharta**
  - Population: 55,137
  - 13,537 Refugees

- **El-Koura**
  - Population: 48,211
  - 17,368 Refugees

*Source: Oxfam*
Socio-Economic and Political Implications

Social Stability in North Lebanon

Socio-Economic and Political Implications

- Over 1.1 million registered Syrian refugees
- 43,377 Palestinian refugees from Syria
- Just over 4 million Lebanese population
- 321,362 Palestinian refugees from Lebanon
- Population has grown by 30%

1 out of 5 are refugees

- Intensified competition in labour and informality
- Political polarization
- Inequality exacerbated
- Insecurity
- Fragmentation of aid
- Pressure on public services provided by municipalities

OXFAM
Basic Needs

**WASH**
- Water pollution/trucking/sewage systems.

**Infrastructure**
- Electricity (EDL-85% of total needs)
- Parks and Green Belts
- Roads, zoning and regulations.

**Syrian Specific Needs**
- Legal documentation
  - Every six month/200 USD
  - Curtails freedom of movement.
- Rent
- Cash Assistance reduction had severe impact on vulnerability.

**Job Creation and Livelihoods**
- 10,000 (6.67 usd)/day for Syrian workers
- Competition in skilled and unskilled labour
Social Stability in North Lebanon

Recommendations for Programme Development

- Support income generation projects targeted livelihood and self-employment start-up grants
- Design projects that can have a lasting impact on agricultural and tourism sectors
- Continue cash for rent to Syrian refugees
- Implement training initiatives that build institutional capacity of municipalities
- Encourage joint planning sessions between humanitarian agencies and local authorities
- Support youth activism

Use a rapid employment approach as part of an overall job creation development plan
Rapid Needs Assessment
Contingency and Preparedness Database
The new Contingency & Preparedness database creates one place for all the information related to rapid needs assessment and contingency preparedness.

It combines the Contingency Stocks ActivityInfo database and the RNA Google documents previously circulated.
Two different sections

- **Staffing & resources**: to report governorate-level information about the organization

- **Warehouses**: to report information about the stocks (total and contingency) at specific warehouses/to track the exact location of the warehouses
ORGANIZATION-LEVEL RESOURCES & RNA TRAINED STAFF

RACG Focal Point Contact Details
Person Responsible
Phone Number
Email Person Responsible

Staffing
Number of staff trained for contingency (RNA trained)
Number of staff available for contingency scenario

STAFF RESOURCES
Number of staff trained for contingency
Number of staff available in contingency scenario
ORGANIZATION-LEVEL RESOURCES & RNA TRAINED STAFF

Resources (total)
• Vehicles
• Android tablet
• Android smartphone
• GPS unit
• Laptop

Partners should indicate the total number of resources available. Reporting these figures does not commit any resources for contingency—the figures provide a scope of the resources at your disposal.
Most organizations do not have dedicated contingency stock. Therefore, the database now records two indicators:

- Total stock
- Of the total stock, stocks that would likely be available in a contingency scenario

Total stock indicates the total scale of resources at a warehouse. Contingency stock indicates the scale of contingency reserves at the warehouse.
CONTINGENCY STOCK AT WAREHOUSE LEVEL

Organizations will report:

• Total stock at warehouse
• Of the total stock, the stock that would likely be available in a contingency scenario

(Each indicator is listed twice)
### Health stock indicators

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<th>HEALTH</th>
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<td>Acute and chronic medication (Total in stock)</td>
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<td>Acute and chronic medication (of which contingency)</td>
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<td>Airway Kit (Total in stock)</td>
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<td>Airway Kit (of which contingency)</td>
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<td>Plumpy Nut and sup (of which contingency)</td>
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<td>Surgical Kits (Total in stock)</td>
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<td>Trauma kit (Total in stock)</td>
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<td>Trauma kit (of which contingency)</td>
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WAREHOUSE LOCATIONS

Warehouse locations can be reported directly in the database, but will also be verified by IM by email.
THANK YOU