SOCIAL STABILITY
SECTOR

PEOPLE IN NEED
3,309,487

PEOPLE TARGETED
2,236,299

REQUIREMENTS(US$)
2017 123.8 million

2018 156 million

PARTNERS
51

GENDER MARKER
2a

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SECTOR OUTCOMES

Outcome #1

123.8 m

Social stability is promoted by strengthening municipalities' communities' systems' and institutions' ability to mitigate tensions and prevent conflict, and ensuring early warning within the response.

Indicators

Level of social stability in localities targeted by partners

Number of incidents in targeted communities

Number of municipalities maintaining social stability through improved service provision and conflict prevention efforts

Number of sorting facilities having environmentally sound solid waste management systems.

Number of policy document drafted by national government institutions to support local crisis response

Number of self-functioning dialogue and conflict prevention initiatives

Number of youth volunteers involved in youth empowerment initiatives at programme closure (target 50% young women)

Number of early warning/conflict analysis reports published

POPULATION BREAKDOWN

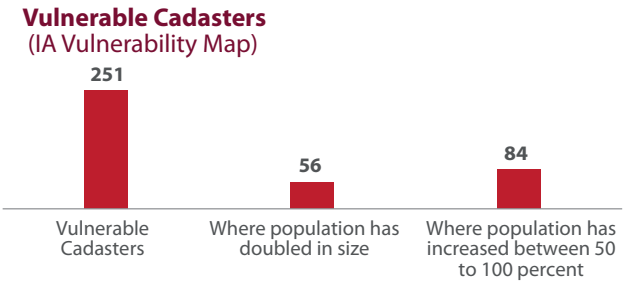
POPULATION COHORT	PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	51% Female / 49% Male
Lebanese	1,500,000	1,005,000	499,485 / 505,138
Displaced Syrians	1,500,000	942,337	490,015 / 452,322
Palestine Refugees from Syria	31,502	31,502	15,909 / 15,593
Palestine Refugees in Lebanon	277,985	257,460	130,017 / 127,443

Situation analysis and context

Despite the profound impact of the Syria crisis on Lebanon, the country has done remarkably well to maintain stable community relations and accommodate displaced persons from Syria. The fact that tensions, where they exist, have rarely escalated to the point of inter-communal violence is a testament to the hospitality and resilience of Lebanese host communities. It is also the product of work undertaken by the GoL, in conjunction with international donors and agencies, and national civil society to extend effective humanitarian and stabilization support to the most affected. These activities have helped prevent underlying tensions from spilling-over into outright conflict, but progress in this area cannot be taken for granted. The peaceful co-existence of communities however remains fragile. In addition to Lebanon's confessional political system, which rests on a delicate balance of representation between different groups, population pressure, the strain on municipalities, and the degrading livelihoods of vulnerable groups contribute to a situation in which social divisions could deepen and potentially rupture.

The overall spike in inter-community tensions, and antagonistic rhetoric and discourses throughout Lebanon in the aftermath of the series of attacks on the Al-Qaa village in late June 2016 revealed that despite the largely peaceful situation, underlying causes of tensions remain prevalent in the country and constitute a situation conducive to conflict. Nevertheless, despite a short period of tensions, a resilient Lebanese society prevailed and withstood the attempts to ferment strife. Yet, these incidents as well as several instances of inter-community disputes throughout the year are a serious warning to the various stakeholders of the continuous fragility of Lebanon's current stability.

The impact of population pressure on host communities, exacerbating issues faced by Lebanon before the Syrian crisis, remains a key underlying factor of instability.[i] 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 percent.[ii] While patterns of interaction between Syrians and host communities were initially positive, with a majority of displaced Syrians saying that they felt 'welcomed' by the Lebanese when they first arrived, the prolonged socio-economic impact of the crisis on vulnerable communities has contributed to a deterioration of the situation.[iii] This is probably best illustrated with the perception of personal security; the vast majority of people report feeling less safe than before the crisis – and as many as 91 percent of host communities believe that the presence of displaced Syrians poses a security threat to them.[iv] Concern has also been raised about access to basic services in areas affected by displacement and about the perceived negative impact that the increasing availability of cheap labour is having on local economies.[v] Finally, given the tendency of Lebanese society to separate along identity lines, there is anxiety that the prolonged presence of displaced Syrians will alter the sectarian balance of the country and cause wider political instability.[1] [vi] The hardening of attitudes is confirmed by interviews with displaced Syrians themselves, many of whom feel isolated or scapegoated, particularly in the North of the country and in Bekaa where their concentration is greatest.[vii] The second major challenge to social stability stems from the knock-on effect that population pressure



has on the already limited ability of municipalities to provide basic services to host and displaced populations and manage inter-community relations.[viii] With over 1,000 municipalities, 50 union of municipalities, and 200 Social Development Centres in Lebanon, local public institutions (working closely with civil society) are at the forefront of efforts to manage community relations. These institutions often command high levels of trust among host communities.[2] [ix] Moreover, their legitimacy was reinforced by the municipal elections held in 2016, making municipalities the only directly elected institutions in the last seven years. However, this trust hinges not only on close relations but also on the ability to provide public services. This is impacted by the increased strain as a result of the crisis considering that municipalities were already under considerable pressure even before displaced Syrians arrived. 70 percent of municipalities were too small to provide basic services pre-crisis, 57 percent lacked an administrative structure, and 40 percent had only a single employee (often working on a part-time or voluntary basis).[3] [x] The lack of administrative capacity restricts local authorities' ability to address the deep socio-economic and political ramifications of the crisis, yet the responsibility of handling the massive influx of displaced was de facto delegated to them. According to recent assessments, infrastructure and security needs have doubled, while municipality revenues have declined.[xi] In particular, garbage collection expenditures by municipalities

(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

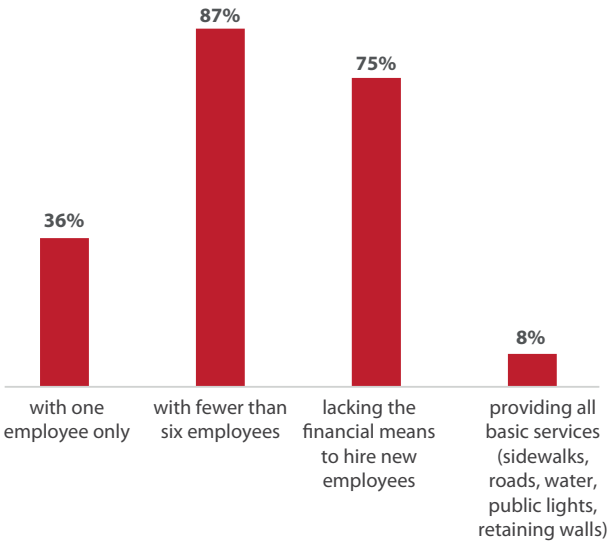
(2) A recent evaluation of threat perception in vulnerable communities found that 'municipalities are increasingly viewed as both trusted to take the right action and able to do so.

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

increased by 40 percent,[xii] while the near absence of solid waste management facilities 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 Lebanon.[xiii] Solid waste is a major issue faced by displaced Syrians living in informal settlements, 32 percent of those living in informal settlements do not benefit from municipal waste collection, generating a high risk to their health as well as that of surrounding host communities.[xiv] This massive impact on already weak basic services, natural resources, and the general environment remains a priority concern for local residents,[4] [xv] and can in turn generate inter-community issues, such as in the case of the pollution of the Litani River which is increasingly being reported by municipalities as generating tensions. A similar situation prevails in Palestinian camps and gatherings, where four out of five residents complain about the consequences caused by overcrowding of already dire living conditions, and UNRWA reports tensions related to job competition between Palestine Refugees in Lebanon and persons displaced from Syria.[xvi]

Structural constraints of Municipalities (LCPS)

Percentage of total number of municipalities (1108)



Another pressing challenge is the need to address the security concerns of residents, particularly of females from within both communities: Lebanese women express higher insecurity as a result of the presence of displaced, which translates into greater restrictions on the movement and opportunities of women beyond the household.[xvii] For Syrian females, harassment and physical assault is the primary cause of insecurity (Syrian males who experience insecurity primarily face harassment, arrest and community violence).[xviii] Where municipal police forces existed, they tended to be poorly equipped, and lacked a clear mandate or training. In the absence of an effective system of local law enforcement, some municipalities have opted for curfews and other restrictions as a tool to address local residents' security concerns. However, the majority of municipal leaders would prefer to introduce local police forces as a more effective way to address a perceived increase in insecurity incidents, mediate conflicts and disputes, and request support to do so.[xix] Indeed, these would 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.

The Syrian crisis has fuelled key drivers of conflict by undermining trust and cohesion at the local level. Recent studies highlight this erosion of the social fabric in the most affected communities, where people across all groups, age and gender felt equally powerless to influence change in their communities, and are increasingly displaying competitive and adversarial attitudes in interpersonal relations – particularly young Lebanese women in deprived area such as Bekaa.[xx] This particularly applies to host and displaced communities who are increasingly segregated by limiting inter-action, especially as a growing proportion of displaced persons de facto limit their movement due to a lack of residency papers.[5] [xxi] Given Lebanon's complex social fabric, expression of defiance varies across communities. While in some cases such discourse focuses 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 the same cultural and religious identity. In addition, recent assessments show that young males are the most likely to report competition for employment opportunities with displaced Syrians, even though youth unemployment was already high pre-crisis.[6] [xxii] In any case, this lack of future prospects, combined with the feeling of hopelessness raises concern about the potential of violence among youth.[7] [xxiii]

Finally, the international response to Lebanon must

(4) The 2016 Impact Evaluation of the MoSA/UNDP Lebanon Host Communities Support Project shows that basic services remains the most important issue in people life, ahead of employment or security.

(5) The 2015 OCHA-REACH-UNICEF Vulnerability Assessment Findings show that while Syrians and Lebanese see each other on a daily basis (for 85 percent of hosts respondents, 75 percent of displaced Syrians) their tendency to interact socially is limited in 90 percent of the cases. The 2016 impact evaluation of the Lebanon Host Communities Support Project adds that 'The lack of stories reflecting cooperation between refugees and host communities when it comes to service delivery may be signaling an isolation of the refugees within each municipality. This is further reinforced by the growing number of people who reported avoidance instead of cooperation.' UNHCR Participatory Assessments also highlighted an increased feeling of isolation and rejection of displaced.

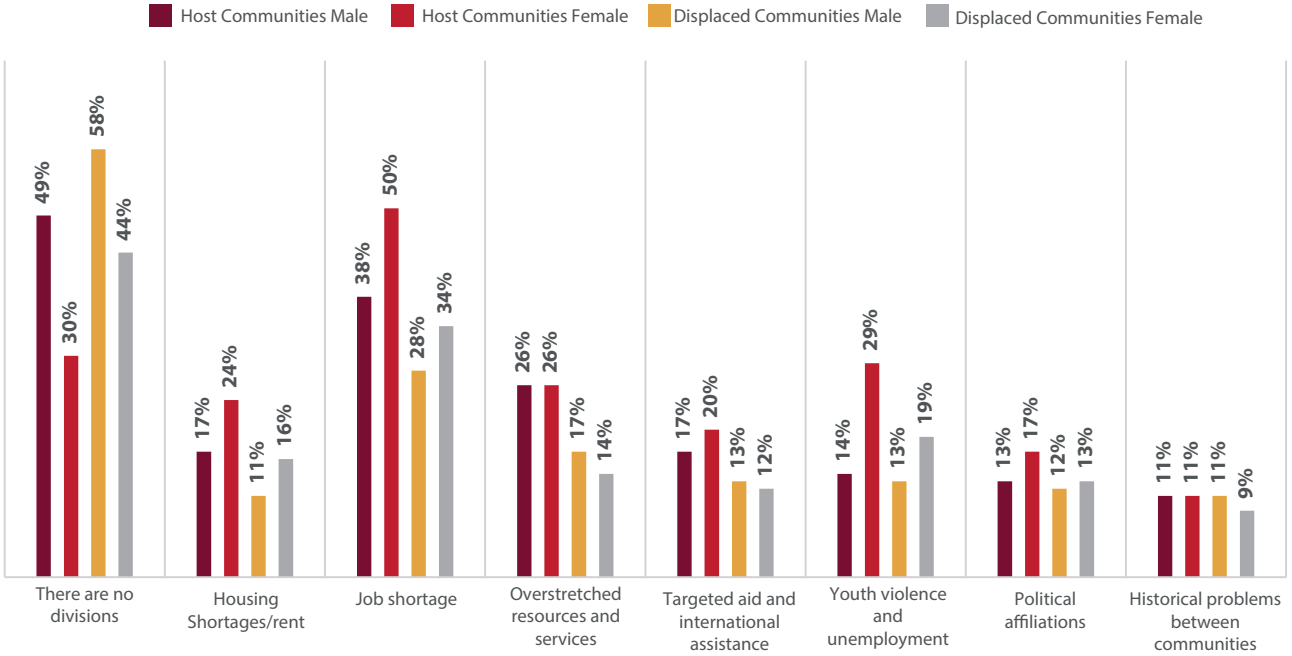
(6) The 2016 Impact Evaluation of the Lebanon Host Communities Support Project shows an increase of perceptions among youth that the displaced compete with them for employment opportunities. According to a 2016 Employment and Labour Market Analysis, youth unemployment was three times higher than average pre-crisis

(7) The risks of enrollment in armed group is increasingly identified by youth themselves as a driver of tensions between and among communities.

also take into account that its interventions are both shaping conflict dynamics and being shaped by them. On the one hand, humanitarian agencies are seen as a stabilizing force, as they provide humanitarian assistance to Syrian communities and increasingly for Lebanese. On the other hand, municipal leaders are frustrated by the fragmentation and duplication of humanitarian assistance within their municipalities, and by their lack of consultation. Certain segments of the host communities also resent what they perceive as unbalanced assistance, which in turn is fuelling competition for livelihoods, all of which calls for a more conflict-sensitive behaviour by response partners.[xxiv]

In this respect, it should be noted that the response as a whole has made undeniable progress under the LCRP 2015-2016 to shift its focus towards keeping Lebanon stable. Despite chronic underfunding, the Social Stability sector played an important role in contributing to stability, with a near doubling of partners implementing dedicated social stability programmes compared to 2014. Reinforcing municipal capacity to mitigate tensions has proven effective. The most vulnerable municipalities have received support to identify their priority needs, and nearly 300 projects worth US$20 million have been implemented to address these needs. In parallel, 50 dialogue and conflict prevention mechanisms have been established to promote dialogue in areas most prone to social tensions.[8] These mechanisms are linked to the municipality and are run or managed by local civil society groups, with efforts underway to double this number and reach nearly 100 communities. In addition, over 8,300 youth participated in 321 youth-led community initiatives. This represents a major scaling up of such activities compared to the pre-LCRP response, with an increasing body of evidence demonstrating the impact that such programmes have in alleviating pressure on basic services and building confidence between communities.[xxv] In parallel, important programmes have been developed from scratch, notably to support the capacity of municipal police forces and the monitoring and analysis of social tensions by district security cells, while partners are also increasingly investing in building the capacity of local civil society to ensure the sustainability of their efforts. All this constitutes a sound basis of capacity and evidence for Social Stability partners to implement a successful strategy for 2017-2020.

MAIN CAUSES OF DIVISION BETWEEN HOST AND DISPLACED COMMUNITIES (REACH 2015)



(8) These conflict mitigation mechanisms are structures meeting on a regular basis to specifically address 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.

Overall sector strategy

The overall objective of the Social Stability sector is to mitigate inter-community tensions so that by 2020, peaceful co-existence will have prevailed and mechanisms are in place to prevent escalation and prevent the worst effects of potential occurrences of violence and conflict. As such, the sector is directly contributing to stabilization by establishing and empowering local and national mechanisms that will build mutual accountability and capacities to address and mitigate existing or emerging drivers of conflict so as to prevent or alleviate conflict incidences within host communities and improve governance and longer term development.

The sector 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. Given the degree of social disruption produced by the Syrian crisis and the impact this has had on host communities, projects that deliver humanitarian assistance or basic services alone will not be enough to maintain peaceful community relations. Local institutions, host communities and displaced populations need to receive additional support to sustain the overall peaceful behaviour that has characterized interpersonal relations so far. As such, the Social Stability sector strategy primarily contributes to 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 to the protection of vulnerable groups.

The sector defines social stability as a state of inter-group 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. In the context of the LCRP, social stability in Lebanon means supporting municipalities, local institutions and other conflict resolution actors within all communities, so as to prevent social tensions generated or exacerbated by the Syrian crisis from resulting in conflict between and among the displaced, and /or between the displaced and host communities.

Building upon the preceding analysis, the sector strategy theory of change is that if a set of stabilization interventions tailored to the local context are implemented to empower local authorities and create local dialogue spaces that are conducive to exchange and collaboration between the key institutions and actors, then social stability and local governance in the most affected communities will be promoted. In order to do so, the sector will be guided by a conflict prevention agenda and come from the perspective of viewing municipalities as entry points and catalysts of all its interventions. Effective and sustainable outcomes will also be achieved by strengthening other local institutions and capacities such as social development centres, public spaces, associations, volunteers, youth, libraries and clubs, as key gateways to reaching the wider communities in the most affected areas, as well as their link with the ministries (in particular the Ministry of Interior and Municipalities). Harnessing and sensitively supporting the resources that currently exist within the communities themselves is a key component of the strategy to preserve social stability. The strategy will include careful conflict-sensitivity mainstreaming in supporting programmes to mitigate tensions, and to increase respect for cultural diversity and non-violent communication.

The sector response plan for 2017-20 builds on the successful scaling up of the sector activities throughout 2015-2016 while also developing and expanding the institution building and early warning elements of its strategy. Working on a four-year timeframe will allow the sector to emphasize the transformative element of its strategy, moving beyond quick impact interventions focused on dispute resolution and perception to also address more structural governance issues and drivers of conflict. Within four years, the sector will aim at significantly improving municipal governance by strengthening the linkages between the central and local government, developing municipal capacities, investing in environmental-friendly basic services in the most vulnerable areas, supporting the institutionalization of community policing, strengthening civil society capacity to build social stability, and empowering youth.

The sector will do so by increasingly ensuring that its efforts to support local authorities are coupled with institution-building efforts so as to promote decentralization and embed principles of conflict preventions in national system, guaranteeing the sustainability of its local impact. This will mean, in particular, engaging with the Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA), the Ministry of Interior and Municipalities (MoIM) and the Ministry of Environment (MoE) in their work with municipalities and other local governance structures. The sector strategy will extend its support to MoIM and the municipal police on the one hand, and work related to solid waste management and environmental preservation by municipalities on the other. Considering that the management of solid waste is one of the primary services entrusted to municipalities and has developed into a complex issue both at the national and local level, the sector will now cover municipal solid waste interventions, which will mean increasing involvement of the Council for Reconstruction and Development (CDR) as well as the Minister of State for Administrative

Reform.[9] Efforts of the Social Stability sector are thus in line with two key governmental reference documents, i.e. the GoL's Stabilization Roadmap, and the Lebanon Statement of Intent at the London conference, which both emphasize the need to support municipalities and local capacities as the first responders to the crisis.

Focusing first on support to municipalities, the sector will implement three kinds of interventions so as to strengthen municipal capacity to maintain social stability in their respective communities. First, it will help local governments to conduct mapping and dialogue exercises in order to identify key changes, risks, and sources of tensions at the local level, ensuring participation of people of different age and gender as well as inclusion of persons with disabilities to take into account diversity of needs within the local communities. The mapping of risks and resources (MRR) and other similar participatory processes are indispensable both for identifying the actual priorities of the communities and for strengthening the links between municipalities and the people they serve. Special efforts will continue to be made to involve women and youth in these consultations given that they tend to be underrepresented at the institutional level. Second, municipalities will also receive additional training and staffing to support core functions such as strategic planning, environmental management, community engagement and conflict prevention. The development of embedded capacity is essential to ensure the long-term impact of the Social Stability sector. Recent analysis has also demonstrated that residents' trust in their local authorities is a key component of social stability.[10] [xxvi]

In this context, strengthening service delivery at the municipality level will be the third type of municipal intervention implemented by the sector, to alleviate pressure and competition while also building confidence among local populations that local officials are able to respond to their needs.[11] [xxvii] This will require enhancing meaningful access to services and ensuring that the needs expressed by women and people wit disabilities are appropriately prioritized in the selection of priority project interventions. Given the large number of municipalities in Lebanon and their limited resources, activities will also prioritize interventions at the level of clusters and Unions of Municipalities in order to facilitate economy of scales and the planning of larger interventions. However, partners will need to remain flexible enough to proactively be able to deliver projects in response to deteriorating situations (such as tensions related to shortage of water, increase in pollution of the Litani River, etc.) in specific locations. Support to municipal services will include provision of solid waste management equipment to municipalities, as well as rehabilitation of unsanitary and/or illegal dumpsites wherever alternative options for environmentally-sound waste management is available and construction of integrated waste management facilities in line with the inter-ministerial committee on waste management led by MoIM. 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.

Second, support to local level institutions will be linked with increased support to key ministries' local crisis response capacities.[12] In order to do so, 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. This will primarily require enhancing the cooperation with MoIM to enable the line ministry for municipalities to effectively support and manage their work in coping with the crisis. This will include developing MoIM's early warning capacity, strengthening the role of district security cells to collect and analyse social stability information and reports from municipalities. In addition, the Social Stability 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 are able to act in a way that is sensitive to the needs of all communities, age and gender. As part of this initiative, MoIM has undertaken extensive consultations in order to develop new standards and codes of conduct that enjoy the support of mayors, civil society, community representatives and municipal police themselves. Partners will also support MoSA's collaboration with local institutions and Social Development Centres' (SDCs) role in responding to social tensions, and work with the MoE to provide trainings and guidelines to municipalities in terms of environmental management.

In addition to direct support for municipalities, the third pillar of the social stability strategy focuses on strengthening local and municipal dialogue mechanisms and initiatives that improve community relations, mediate disputes and debunk misconceptions. 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,[xxviii] but also between communities.[xxix] This willingness to reach out to others is encouraging and should be strengthened, with a particular focus on youth, as the group showing the greatest readiness for dialogue. This element constitutes the most transformative

(9) The CDR is leading on the installation and operation of big solid waste recycling facilities, while OMSAR has provided Solid Waste treatment facilities to the rural areas and undertaken an extensive training for various municipalities.

(10) 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'

(11) When asked about their priorities, 'improving communication with the community' and the 'sustained wish by the community to be further included in decision making' were, together, often more important to residents than the expansion of services

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

component of the strategy, as it aims at turning the crisis into an opportunity for improving local governance and addressing structural causes of tensions in Lebanon. On the other hand, 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.

Focusing on localities where social tensions are high, partners with a longstanding presence in Lebanon and proven experience in conflict prevention programming will continue to support municipalities in creating local dialogue committees that bring together representatives from local authorities with civil society, different communities and people of different ages and gender to resolve disputes and share their concerns.[13] Given the grievances of host communities, and the isolation of displaced Syrians, these mechanisms are an effective way of preventing the escalation of tensions. By meeting regularly and promoting dialogue, these committees are able to increase outreach of municipalities, analyse drivers of conflict between and within local communities, identify risks of violence, discuss shared concerns, propose solutions and alert authorities when needed. As nearly 100 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, SDCs and local civil society organizations so as to complement rather than duplicate formal structures and arrangements, and to sustain the efforts of the sector and build the capacities of local systems to address structural causes of conflict beyond the crisis timeframe. In particular, civil society organizations will need to be strengthened to take charge of such processes – particularly women's rights groups and organizations that are well established at the community level. Considering that many local divisions reflect national issues, this will also need to take place at the national level, both by monitoring and encouraging media institutions to engage in responsible and impartial reporting, and by fostering national dialogue on key social stability issues.[14]

These efforts will include specific programmes targeting youth, which as outlined above are particularly vulnerable to social marginalization and violence, but also show the most propensity for dialogue. The sector will create opportunities for participation and empowerment of Lebanese and non-Lebanese youth encouraging healthy lifestyles and active engagement in their communities. The sector will focus on implementing structured youth initiatives[15] in the most vulnerable localities over the next four years to harvest the positive potential of youth to contribute to the development of their communities and become partners in bridging the divide. While Lebanese youth will be the primary beneficiary of activities targeting civic engagement, a large part of these initiatives will involve male and female youth volunteers from all communities to promote dialogue and address misperception.[16] As mentioned above, the sector will also keep a particular focus on youth-at-risk (particularly young males) of engaging in violence.

Last but not least, the sector will aim at supporting LCRP partners' contribution to social stability so as to maximize their positive impact on social stability and minimize some of the adverse consequences of the interventions highlighted above. First, the sector will continue providing intellectual leadership, analysis, and monitoring of issues related to social stability, inter-community tensions and risks driving conflict. In a context where political tensions remain high, the sector will take responsibility of setting up a more integrated early warning system, pulling together different information sources and conducting regular perception surveys to be better able to monitor stability in Lebanon, and anticipate and prevent escalation of tensions. Second, the sector will continue providing conflict sensitivity training to other partners and sectors so that they are able to incorporate the findings of this analysis into their programmes.

2.1 Sector Outcomes and Outputs

The sector's overarching aim is to ensure that the impact of the crisis and the tensions generated at the local level do not result in violence. The sector is therefore working on building local capacity to prevent conflict, but also on ensuring that conditions are in place to respect human rights and the rule of law. The sector's intended outcome is to promote social stability by strengthening municipalities, communities, systems and institutions' ability to mitigate tensions and prevent conflict, and ensuring early warning within the response. The overall impact of the sector will therefore be measured in light of the level of tensions and the occurrence of incidents in targeted localities, as well as the extent to which tensions and causes of conflict have been addressed in targeted municipalities.

Output 1 – Municipal capacity is supported to strengthen social stability and alleviate resource pressure. Partners working towards this output will implement the different projected activities, from participatory processes to community support, implementation of basic services and capacity-building to alleviate tensions and to bolster the capacity and

(13) 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.'

(14) In 2013, 34 Lebanese media outlet (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) 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.

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

legitimacy of local institutions.[17] This, as mentioned above, will include activities related to solid waste management among other basic services (water, rehabilitations of public spaces, public facilities, roads, etc.). Whenever possible, the full cycle of waste management will be taken into consideration when assistance is being provided to the municipalities in order to ensure that sustainable and feasible solutions are in line with national decisions on solid waste. Assistance to be provided should not be limited to sorting of waste or only to the provision of equipment but will also need to construct facilities that would treat recycled material, build regional level facilities that incorporate unions of municipalities, operational capacity support for municipalities to run facilities as well as awareness raising and other types of support.

Output 2 – National government institutional capacity are strengthened to support local crisis response. This output complements the first, reflecting the increased priority given to decentralization and institution building through central government institutions and changes achieved at the local level. This will mean helping MoIM, MoSA and MoE support relevant institutions' response at the local level: municipal police, municipal planning and service provision (including solid waste and environmental protection), governors' offices and their units working on social stability (notably local security cells and disaster risk management units, which need to take into account the social reality of the Syrian crisis to perform adequately in case of disasters).

Output 3 – Municipal and local capacities are reinforced for dialogue and conflict prevention. This is aimed at strengthening local capacities for tension mitigation and involves regrouping activities to set up local community initiatives fully coordinated with the local authorities focusing on conflict prevention and dispute resolution, and support to civil society institutions' contribution to local and national dialogue initiatives. This will work both at the local and national level to strengthen local civil society (through organizational support and capacity building), and with media institutions to promote responsible and objective reporting.[18]

Output 4 - Youth participation and empowerment increased, enabling their positive engagement in their communities and preventing their marginalization reflects the dedicated focus of the sector on youth, both to harvest their positive contribution to social stability, but also to prevent them from being marginalized. While focus on youth at risk will tend to target primarily young men, other peacebuilding initiatives will continue ensuring meaningful participation of all genders.

Output 5 - Early warning is ensured and mainstream conflict-sensitivity among LCRP partners. This output reflects the work of Social Stability partners to support and inform the rest of the response on social stability issues.

2.2 Identification of sector needs and targets at the individual/HH, institutional and geographical level[19]

Social Stability interventions typically target institutions and communities in vulnerable areas, rather than individuals. The basis for targeting is therefore geographical, prioritizing the localities most impacted by the crisis and most vulnerable to the risks of social tensions and conflict. The inter-agency vulnerability map will remain a key reference for the sector to identify cadastres where Syrians and vulnerable Lebanese are concentrated, and where the ratio of displaced to host population is the highest. 251 cadastres are currently targeted, pending an update of the map as new data becomes available.[20] It is understood that all the population residing in these 251 cadastres, or over 2.2 million Lebanese, Syrian, and Palestine Refugees will benefit.

Alongside 46 Unions, the 244 municipalities in these 251 cadastres will be the priority targets of the sector, while acknowledging that tensions and the potential for violence is high in other places and could potentially require interventions outside of the 251 cadastres. The early warning and incident tracking information collected from partners, ministries and municipalities themselves will be crucial for the sector to both refine this targeting and possibly add new locations, considering that deprivation does not automatically lead to risk of instability and that there are other drivers of tensions to take into consideration.[xxx] While tangible projects aiming at alleviating resource pressure and reducing tensions should be implemented in all cadastres, capacity support to municipalities needs to be further prioritized since engaging nearly 300 municipalities and local institutions in a local governance support programme within a year would not be feasible. Thus, support to municipalities in terms of community outreach and conflict mitigation will be focused on the municipalities with the highest ratio of displaced to host population, while support in terms of service delivery and strategic planning will be carried out mostly at the Union of Municipalities

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

(18) Supporting the implementation of the 2013 Journalists' pact for strengthening civil peace in Lebanon, which promotes objective, positive reporting and monitoring media who committed to do so.

(19) This can include Governorates, Districts, Cadasters, villages …etc.

(20) A Rapid Poverty Assessment is currently underway, implemented by MoSA, UNDP, UNICEF and WFP. Results will become available by year end, upon which the mapping of vulnerable cadasters will be updated.

level (for efficiency gains), both in high ratio areas (33 Unions have 50 percent or more of their population in the vulnerable cadastres) through regional technical offices, and in poor urban areas through neighbourhood technical offices. The technical offices provide staffing and equipment to support strategic planning and project implementation at the level of Unions of Municipalities. These programmes will then progressively be expanded over the course of the four-year plan.

Projects involving youth community initiatives and civil society should ideally be conducted in all vulnerable localities, while dispute-resolution and conflict-prevention mechanisms will be prioritized in areas where social tensions are high. Local coordination structures estimate that 61 localities are in particular need of such initiatives.

It has to be said that the sector is in urgent need of more qualitative elements to refine its targeting and to measure its impact (particularly on a nation-wide scale), including regular perception surveys to be able to track changes in community relations. Lack of up-to-date analysis and data on host community vulnerability, municipal capacity, resource strains and tensions in Palestinian camps and gatherings also constitute important information gaps for the sector.

Mainstreaming of conflict sensitivity, gender, youth, people with specific needs (PwSN) and environment

Conflict Sensitivity

Conflict sensitivity is core to the sector strategy, which is based on participatory, conflict-sensitive processes to guide interventions tailored to the local context – interventions outlined above will vary according to locations, particularly when it comes to bringing different communities together, which might need to be sequenced differently depending on the history of particular localities.

Gender

By reducing the impact of tensions and the risk of violence, the Social Stability sector work is conducive to ensuring a positive protection environment for displaced persons. The sector is striving to ensure inclusion and meaningful participation of different groups in the different forum and dialogue spaces it establishes. Ensuring proper participation of women, who are traditionally marginalized from local decision making processes, is key to the success in the sector. This is particularly the case for interventions targeting municipal and community leaders, which are traditionally dominated by men. So

Total sector needs and targets 2017

Population Cohort	Total Population in Need	Targeted Population	No. of Female	No. of Male	No. of Children (0-17)	No. of Adolescent (10-17)	No. of Youth (18-24)
Lebanese	1,500,000	1,005,000	499,485	505,138	313,058	164,217	6,275
Displaced Syrians	1,500,000	942,337	490,015	452,322	505,093	179,986	5,020
Palestine Refugees from Syria	31,502	31,502	15,909	15,593	11,542	5,059	1,255
Palestine Refugees in Lebanon	27,7985	25,7460	130,017	127,443	98,144	47,373	1,757
GRAND TOTAL	**3,309,487**	**2,236,299**	**1,135,426**	**1,100,496**	**927,836**	**396,635**	**14,307**

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

far, partners have managed to ensure that at least 30 percent of participants to the various dialogue forum it establishes are women (reaching over 60 percent for youth initiatives), and will build on these efforts to strive towards 50 percent in the time-span of the current plan. Tension can also have an important gender dimension (especially in terms of perception of safety, relationships with security forces, inter-community contact, etc.) which needs to be part of any conflict and context analysis of Social Stability partners. Gender mainstreaming is also a standard element systematically integrated into partners' interventions such as participatory planning and conflict analysis, or human rights training for security forces.

Youth

The same principle of facilitating meaningful access to marginalized groups also applies to the work of the sector with youth. As detailed above, the sector will complement this mainstreaming of youth throughout its interventions by a dedicated group for interventions targeting youth.

People with Specific Needs

Representatives of persons with special needs will also be included in participatory planning mechanisms – the sector will aim to reach a 10 percent target across its different activities. In addition, accessibility should be given consideration in everything from the participatory planning mechanisms to the execution of such projects as public infrastructure and recreational/sports facilities. Finally, a project will be piloted in Tripoli to explore the potential of building dialogue mechanisms through groups of persons with disabilities, which could be expanded and replicated afterwards.

The sector will also look at the qualitative result of meaningful participation, by tracking how many of the projects and interventions identified are actually addressing specific needs of women, youth or persons with disability to ensure that consultation is reflected in decision-making.

Environment

As the Social Stability sector will now cover solid waste activities, environmental concerns will be increasingly integrated into the sector interventions, notably due to an increasing presence of the Ministry of Environment in the sector. This is particularly the case for the capacity support provided to municipalities, who 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. In addition, 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.

Inter-sector linkages

Protection: Over the past years the Social Stability sector has established a strong, efficient link with the protection sector. This ensures the complementarity of community interventions and shares responsibility in the design, planning and implementation of activities. Protection partners' work with the displaced and host communities, including on community-based protection, provides easy entry points for Social Stability partners in need of facilitating cross-community contact, and vice-versa – Protection and Social Stability are therefore providing leadership within the response on establishing and managing community groups to gather information or feedback on project implementation.

In addition to ensuring that work to defuse misperception is conducted jointly, another point of linkage between the two sectors is around early warning, by conducting joint analysis of community dynamics, and regularly exchanging information and data.

Education: The Social Stability and Education sectors have also established a link in the area of 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: In 2016, the Social Stability sector has developed and deepened its link with shelter partners, particularly on providing input into guidelines for neighbourhood upgrading. This collaboration on urban interventions in areas facing steep densification will continue over the next four years. Social Stability will support the coordination of interventions with municipalities and interventions related to public spaces while shelter cover other rehabilitation work to implement comprehensive, multisectoral interventions that are needed to avoid spill-over of tensions. Social Stability and Shelter partners offer the right combination of technical and general skills to be effectively able to support local urban institutions.

Energy and Water: The two sectors will continue maintaining close links on service delivery, especially as Social Stability takes over solid waste activities – the expertise and guidance of energy and water partners and coordination structures will be key to ensure a smooth transition. Ad hoc specific meetings on solid waste will be organized to ensure proper follow up, especially when coordinating solid waste activities in informal settlements.

Other sectors: More generally, the sector will maintain close links with other sectors working on service delivery and infrastructure (Education, Health, Livelihoods, Food Security and particularly Energy and Water) to ensure that social stability basic service projects fill critical gaps not covered by other sectors. Projects implemented by the Social Stability sector will follow the technical criteria and national standards of relevant sectors. Social Stability partners will continue to facilitate access to local

institutions and municipalities for other sectors, as well as to inform other sectors on the outcome of participatory processes conducted at the municipal level to inform the prioritization of other sectors' interventions. In addition, a particular focus will be made on strengthening existing linkages with the Health sector to promote youth health and well-being and prevent harmful and risky behaviours. Finally, the sector is also supporting other sectors such as Food Security to track and analyse the impact of their assistance on social tensions.

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xv. Aktis Strategy (2016), *Impact Evaluation Report, Lebanon Host Communities Support Project.*

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Sector Logframe

Outcome 1: Social stability is promoted by strengthening municipalities, communities, systems and institutions ability to mitigate tensions and prevent conflict, and ensuring early warning within the response.

Indicator 1	Description	Means of Verification	Unit	Frequency
Level of social stability in localities targeted by partners	Social stability as per the stability monitoring framework developed by the sector and inter-sector		Percentage	Three times per year

Baseline	Target 2017	Target 2018	Target 2020
Q1 2017 results	Improvement	Significant improvement	Stable at high level

Indicator 2	Description	Means of Verification	Unit	Frequency
Number of incidents in targeted communities	UNDP/ Lebanon Support conflict map Categories used: policy protests, socio-economic protests, power and governance conflicts, conflicts of social discrimination	UNDP/ Lebanon Support conflict map	Number	Continuously

Baseline	Target 2017	Target 2018	Target 2020
2016 end-of-year number	Reduction	Significant reduction	Stable at low level

Indicator 3	Description	Means of Verification	Unit	Frequency
Number of municipalities maintaining social stability through improved service provision and conflict-prevention efforts	Number of municipalities targetted by the sector benefitting from support, both on service provision (support to municipalities - output 1) and on conflict prevention (support to local and municipal capacities for conflict prevention and youth empowerment initiatives - outputs 3 and 4)	Activity Info	Number	Quarterly

Baseline	Target 2017	Target 2018	Target 2020
100	150	200	251