SOCIAL STABILITY SECTOR

PEOPLE IN NEED

3,209,000

PEOPLE TARGETED

3,209,000

NEEDS-BASED APPEAL

$152M

PARTNERS

39

GENDER MARKER

4*

Intends to contribute to gender equality, including across age groups AND/OR people with disabilities

CONTACT

LEAD MINISTRIES
Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA)
Position currently vacant
For more information, contact Ola Boutros at olaboutros@gmail.com
Ministry of Interior and Municipalities (MoIM)
Randa Hobeiche
randahobeiche@yahoo.com

COORDINATING AGENCIES
UNDP
William Barakat
william.barakat@undp.org

UNHCR
Rasha Akil
akil@unhcr.org

SECTOR OUTCOMES

OUTCOME 1:
Strengthen municipalities, national and local institutions' ability to alleviate resource pressure, reduce resentment, and build peace

INDICATORS
- Percentage 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

OUTCOME 2:
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:
Enhance the LCRP's capacities on tensions monitoring and conflict sensitivity

INDICATORS
- Number of partners reporting that they have their own mechanisms to ensure conflict sensitivity
- Percentage 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	FEMALE	MALE
Vulnerable Lebanese	1,500,000	1,500,000	780,000	720,000
Displaced Syrians	1,500,000	1,500,000	765,000	735,000
Palestinian Refugees from Syria	29,000	29,000	15,080	13,920
Palestine Refugees in Lebanon	180,000	180,000	93,600	86,400

1. SITUATION ANALYSIS

The multiple crises in Lebanon are resulting in deteriorating economic conditions, including the loss of jobs and income and gaps in services such as solid waste management, community security and electricity, all of which are key drivers of tensions. In 2021, the situation has led to increased insecurity and tensions within and between communities. With no end in sight to these crises, tensions are likely to persist and potentially escalate in 2022.

Inter-/intra-communal relations have deteriorated to a point where they are now at an all-time low. For refugee-host community relations, 36 per cent of respondents reported negative inter-communal relations in August 2021, as compared to 21 per cent in July 2018 (according to the latest Ark survey). Relationships are becoming increasingly strained, with pressure points ranging from access to services and cash, to job competition (in particular for lower skilled jobs). This is a worrying trend as unemployment is rising and aid perception bias is growing. Women, in particular, report limited access to food and commodities, especially subsidised goods (prior to the lifting of subsidies), as a key driver of tensions. Men report that they are most affected by competition over accessing jobs. [1]

Intra-Lebanese relations have witnessed a deterioration since 2019, [2] with 31 per cent of Lebanese now describing relations as negative, compared to 4 per cent in 2018. These tensions are mainly driven by political differences and economic competition.[3] In 2021, the perception of aid bias has materialised into instances of physical confrontation, exploitation of displaced persons and highly antagonistic sentiment towards NGOs and international organisations. Linked to this trend, a decrease in dialogue amongst communities was also observed, along with the erosion of trust. This can further isolate communities from one another and have a direct correlation with increased tensions.

The deteriorating community relations are coupled with rising community insecurity and unprecedented levels of violence, with escalating theft, crime and clashes. Simultaneously, the propensity to violence is increasing and 56 per cent nationally now agree with the statement 'Violence is sometimes necessary when your interests are being threatened', [4] creating a sense of fear across communities. Fewer women have

the propensity to resort to violence (50% of women compared to 63% of men based on ARK-UNDP Regular Perception Surveys) or have different motivations. The link between masculinities and violence should be further explored in 2022 to inform the sector's interventions to address violence.

Throughout 2021, there has been a surge in hate speech and tensions on social media, mirroring the offline tensions in Lebanon. This appears to have a real impact on perceptions, including aid bias, stigmatisation, instigating disinformation and violence, including against women and girls, and online harassment and cyber bullying. Fake news, aimed at provoking feelings and spreading hate is increasingly becoming a source of tensions, often leading to violence and clashes.

At the regional level, many municipalities are now unable to deliver services under their mandate due to limited municipal funding. At the same time, municipalities struggle to collect local fees complementing their revenues, as the economic crisis has affected residents' ability to pay municipal fees. These factors have resulted in municipalities struggling to deliver services and infrastructural investments. This in turn has resulted in gaps in services such as solid waste management. It also resulted in the inability to cover salaries or fees related to municipal staff (including municipal police). In addition to challenges related to immediate service continuity, municipalities are also less likely to invest in infrastructure and struggle to cover maintenance and operational costs. The situation is expected to deteriorate further as fiscal revenues are drastically declining due to economic contraction and poor revenue collection associated with COVID-19 spread and the declining functionality of public sector institutions. Revenues of municipalities will thus be negatively affected and their resources are expected to further drain. Worryingly, competition over access to services is increasingly cited as a source of inter-communal tensions, especially with regard to electricity (35%) and medical care (28%). In 2021, the country witnessed numerous service-related tensions. Clashes related to fuel shortages and lack of access to basic commodities, stemming from the removal of subsidies, constituted a significant number of incidents. In addition, the situation is leading to increased pressure on partners to provide support to municipalities and communities. In many instances, the requests are deemed beyond partners' capacity to respond. These requests will be addressed systematically to avoid future conflicts.

Women remain excluded to an extent from local and national governance and decision-making structures, as well as from leadership and mediation and peacebuilding mechanisms. Women are also underrepresented in the security forces, including municipal police.

---

[1] Based on the annual VASyR analysis regional workshop held in 2021, specifically on the tensions thematic paper that can be accessed on Tensions

[2] In 2018, 4 per cent of Lebanese cited negative relations between different communities, whilst in August 2021, a full 31 per cent of respondents reported such negative relations.

[3] During August 2021, 58 per cent of Lebanese cited political differences as the main tensions driver compared to 33 per cent in July 2019.

[4] Agreement with statement, 'Violence is sometimes necessary when your interests are being threatened', ARK-UNDP Regular Perception Surveys Wave XI, August 2021.

Despite these challenges, citisens in Lebanon continue to place trust in municipalities to deliver on their mandate, with most districts indicating that the trust that citisens place in municipalities to improve their lives was at 42 per cent in 2021 (the trust is decreasing but remains at a satisfactory percentage). Perceptions and trust in institutions (including central government, public institutions, and municipalities), however, are expected to deteriorate further due to the gaps in services, such as electricity, environmental, waste removal and water services.

Lastly, sector partners reported the stigmatisation of displaced persons by members of the host community. Stigma is directly related to COVID-19 and the misperception that displaced persons are more likely to spread the virus. This has been exacerbated by the low vaccination rate, in particular amongst the displaced, with tensions witnessed particularly in municipalities with large numbers of displaced persons and informal settlements. In 2021, local authorities imposed stricter movement restrictions on displaced persons in some locations and this is likely to continue in 2022.

2. OVERALL SECTOR STRATEGY

THEORY OF CHANGE

The current escalation of tensions, insecurity and violence will likely persist in 2022, highlighting the increased importance of enhancing social stability. To this end, the overall objective of the Social Stability sector will remain to mitigate interlinked inter-/intra-communal tensions so that stability does not deteriorate further throughout 2022 and to ensure that mechanisms are in place to prevent tensions and violent conflict. The sector will contribute to building resilience within host communities and among displaced persons and aim to strengthen the social contract between communities and authorities. This will be achieved by supporting local and national mechanisms to address and mitigate drivers of tensions and build social stability, including through the increased leadership and participation of women and girls.

The sector's theory of change is as follows:

- Improve public service delivery, such as infrastructure and solid waste management, while ensuring a participatory and inclusive decision-making process involving volunteers, youth, boys and girls, women, people with specific needs (PWSN) and older persons. This will strengthen the legitimacy of public institutions, particularly municipalities and unions of municipalities, and will thus engender a greater sense of trust. This will also alleviate pressure on resources and services while also strengthening social contracts between communities and the state, ultimately reducing tensions. Key enablers for the theory are women's participation and leadership in local governance structures, capacity building for women leaders and their organisations on peacebuilding and women's active involvement in mediation.
- Building the capacity of local communities, municipalities, youth and national institutions to address sources of tensions, through dialogue and by promoting positive interactions, will strengthen connections and reduce divisions. This will assist communities in finding common solutions to grievances and to reducing propensities for violence, particularly among the most vulnerable.
- Mainstreaming conflict sensitivity and do no harm approaches throughout the Lebanon Crisis Response Plan and providing partners with regular tensions data and analysis will enable partners to design and implement interventions that are sensitive to local contexts, thus minimising harm and maintaining stability. A key enabler for this reasoning is to strengthen the gender and conflict analysis in 2022 to better plan interventions based on analysis, including intersecting and layered vulnerability due to the compounding crisis experienced by different men, women, ages and socio-economic backgrounds. Based on strengthened analysis, the sector will provide capacity building on gender and tensions and will develop a strategy to scale up activities involving women and girls and peacebuilding.

ASSUMPTIONS AND RISKS

The strategy has been drafted based on the following key assumptions:

- The compounded financial, economic and political crises, whilst accounting for the likelihood of COVID-19–related measures, will likely exacerbate the overall inter-/intra-communal tensions landscape as well as violence and insecurity. This assumption continues to inform the strategy which seeks to mitigate tensions, prevent violence and ensure stability, while minimizing harm to community groups.
- Given the contextual developments, it is expected that a deterioration in relations may result in sporadic escalations. Planning that has been conducted assumes that no large-scale inter-/intra-communal incident would occur, hence there will not be a fundamental shifting in relations within the Lebanese communities or between host communities and displaced persons from Syria.

However, increased tensions may result in incidents of localised violence. Specific small-scale events may have spiralling impacts and certain events of a larger scale cannot be foreseen easily. Certain triggers, including the spread of disinformation and misinformation on social media, may cause wider-spread tensions. From 2017 to 2021, the percentage of negative relationships between displaced persons and hosting communities increased from 21 per cent to 36 per cent. Intra-Lebanese relations have witnessed a deterioration, where 31 per cent of Lebanese describe relations as negative in 2021 as compared to 4 per cent in 2018. As of 2021, this has resulted in a multiplication of local incidents.

- In 2022, it is assumed that constraints in access to commodities, challenges around service provision as well as local currency devaluation will continue to impact the operational environment. This will make it necessary for the sector to prioritise adaptation and preparedness measures in line with the Lebanon Crisis Response Plan's (LCRP) Business Continuity Plan, taking relevant risk management and mitigation measures into consideration.

- In addition, it is assumed that COVID-19 will continue to hamper the implementation of some activities and increase operational constraints. Sector partners will continue to follow the LCRP's Business Continuity Plan, including putting in place preparedness measures and adapting operational modalities to successfully conduct their projects. Partners would adopt remote modalities as a means of implementing capacity building, awareness campaigns and trainings under the sector, with consideration to the associated challenges, including digital and technical access issues.

- In terms of local-level service provision and community security, the planning is based on the assumption that municipalities will increasingly be unable to deliver services under their mandates due to limited municipal funding. Challenges related to service continuity, maintenance, operation and community security will need programmatic modifications that will be explored in 2022. This is a key mitigating action for ensuring that citisens in Lebanon will continue to place trust in municipalities to deliver services, especially given that municipalities are the primary interlocutors for partners on the implementation of social stability interventions (i.e. infrastructure, peacebuilding, etc.).

- Finally, planning has also been conducted on the assumption that sufficient operational space exists for LCRP partners. It is recognised, however, that the operational space is being challenged, as observed during 2021. Issues to date have mainly been related to pressures on partners related to procurement and targeting modalities of projects and areas, resulting in pressure on frontline staff, including through threats like the use of arms during aid distribution. These trends, though isolated and specific to certain areas, could deteriorate.

With the deteriorating situation, there is a risk that the increase in tensions, violence, demonstrations, theft, armed clashes as well as violence will impact the general operational environment as well as social stability at the micro and macro levels. A few key risks related to this are foreseen within the sector in 2022, including:

- A risk of increased pressure on communities and partners due to gaps in municipal service provision. Furthermore, as municipalities are unable to cover maintenance or operation costs of infrastructure and projects previously implemented by partners, another foreseen risk is that the impact of LCRP interventions in several municipalities would be limited. This shortfalls risk is exacerbating pressure on services and resources and increases the trust deficit in local authorities among the population. As such, this constitutes a risk of increasing tensions and potential larger requests for support. To mitigate this risk, close coordination and communication with the Ministry of Interior and Municipalities (MoIM) is required at the national and local levels so that gaps in critical service provision can be avoided. Projects implementation and follow-up should ideally be re-designed to provide municipal authorities with direct support for sustainability purposes (for operationalisation and/or maintenance) during a grace period (especially relevant for equipment and infrastructure); for instance, projects' design should include a maintenance plan over the upcoming two years.

- The second risk is that increased community insecurity, with incidents such as petty theft, vehicle theft, house robberies, sexual and gender-based violence and the prevalence of arms, creates an atmosphere of fear and results in the formation of self-protection initiatives such as community vigilante groups. In addition to the role of competent security authorities, this risk is related to the fact that municipal authorities will be unable to maintain regular payment of salaries, especially for municipal police, given their current financial situation. In 2022, the risk of further insecurity will likely be driven by a continued downturn in economic conditions. Ultimately, some areas could become inaccessible to refugees, citisens, partners and the Government of Lebanon. One mitigation measure will be to continue monitoring tensions and identify potential areas of concern where mitigation measures are needed. Such measures include intervening with local authorities and community interlocutors to de-escalate tensions and build on peace dividends within communities. Increased investments in livelihoods opportunities for displaced persons and Lebanese will also help mitigate tensions, along with all the other measures detailed in this strategy.

- The third risk relates to increased perception aid bias that could materialise in tensions during cash withdrawals and aid dispersion. It can also result in increased arbitrary local measures imposed by municipalities on displaced persons from Syria,

as well as operational constraints on partners. Aid bias could also trigger a higher level of political instrumentalisation of the assistance by national and local stakeholders that may lead to increased constraints and hate speech. The parliamentary elections in 2022 will influence intra-communal tensions but would also impact inter-communal tensions due mainly to instrumentalisation of the displaced persons in political conflicts and politicisation of aid. Given the continued economic deterioration, 2022 may witness further escalations, putting both beneficiaries and partners at risk of violence and physical confrontation. With a significant proportion of the LCRP consisting of cash interventions, continued devaluation of the local currency could put specific pressure on the cash assistance modality. Needless to say, the online space is increasingly becoming a 'magnified mirror' of social tensions in Lebanon and appears to have a real impact on perceptions, including aid bias, stigmatisation, instigating violence and disinformation. Ensuring transparent and equal targeting is key to mitigating the risk of incidents related to perception of aid bias and requires continued advocacy with key interlocutors (who will be identified in 2022). Tensions can also be mitigated through enhanced communications with communities on targeting and assistance and by addressing misconceptions of the negative impact of the presence of displaced persons from Syria as well as tensions amongst the Lebanese community. Finally, systematic risk analysis of interventions is needed to ensure a conflict-sensitive approach while applying the do no harm principles in all sectors, in addition to the timely monitoring of sentiment and trends.

■ The fourth risk is the continued deterioration of intra-Lebanese relations, which could have a knock-on effect on the overall enabling environment and perceptions towards displaced populations in Lebanon. Dissatisfaction among host communities has been exacerbated in 2021, primarily driven by worsening socio-economic conditions. Tensions have materialised into armed clashes, increased community insecurity and increased incidents with physical confrontations instigated by theft and resource scarcity. This suggests that a continued risk in 2022 will be that the resource scarcity is driving tensions between citisens on a micro level, impacting trust as well as communal safety. A mitigation measure here is to continue to monitor tensions and identify potential areas of concern where mitigation is needed. Mitigation measures include intervening with local authorities and community interlocutors to ensure the de-escalation of tensions and building on the peace dividends within communities. Increased investments in livelihoods opportunities for displaced Syrians and Lebanese (women, girls, boys and men) will also help mitigate tensions along with all the other measures detailed in this strategy.

SECTORS RESULTS: LCRP IMPACTS, SECTOR OUTCOMES, OUTPUTS

The Social Stability sector strategy primarily feeds into the Strategic Objective 4 of the LCRP 2022-2023 by reinforcing Lebanon's economic, social and environmental stability. Given the Sector's strong focus on support to municipalities, it also directly contributes to Strategic Objective 3 by supporting service provision through national systems, and indirectly to the first objective, by creating a favourable environment for the protection of vulnerable groups. In terms of impact, the sector directly contributes to three impact statements:

Impact 3, which aims to provide vulnerable populations equitable access to basic social services and public utilities and infrastructure (health, education, water, energy, solid waste, shelter and social protection) through national (public and private) systems.
Impact 5, which aims to strengthen social stability in Lebanon.
Impact 6, which aims to mitigate the environmental effect of the Syrian crisis to avoid further degradation of the natural ecosystem and ensure its long-term sustainability.

The contribution of the outcomes towards the impacts is the following:

Developing capacities of national and local institutions is an enabler for improving municipal services, which ensures that vulnerable populations have equitable access to basic services through national systems (Impact 3).
Improving public service delivery, building the capacity of local communities and municipalities, integrating conflict sensitivity in programmes and involving host community and refugees strengthens societal relationships, thus reducing tensions and enabling peace (Impact 5).
The communities and municipalities' involvement in proper solid waste management systems and environmental approaches will ensure a cleaner environment (air, ground, water), thus contributing to the achievement of Impact 6.

For all these results to materialise, the assumptions detailed in the previous chapter should hold.

As such, the Social Stability strategy also serves Lebanon's longer-term development goals by contributing to Sustainable Development Goal 16. Through its work with target groups, the sector also contributes to UN Security Council Resolutions 2250 (Youth, Peace & Security)[5] and 1325 (Women, Peace & Security).[6]

---

[5] *Available at: https://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_ doc.asp?symbol=S/RES/2250(2015)*
[6] *Available at: https://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_ doc.asp?symbol=S/RES/1325(2000)*

EXPECTED RESULTS

The sector will implement its work under the three related outcomes, with adjustments to account for rising tensions, increasing challenges faced by local authorities to provide services under their mandate and the impact of COVID-19 and the economic crisis on communities. Given the multiple crises Lebanon currently faces, tensions within and between communities are likely to persist and escalate in 2022. Thus, within the current context, it will be increasingly important to focus on reducing risks and addressing issues related to community insecurity. This will be achieved by strengthening capacities and ensuring service continuity of municipalities, unions of municipalities, communities, national and local systems (Governmental institutions), and the ability of institutions to address potential sources of tensions and prevent violent conflict within the response.

The overall impact of the sector strategy will be measured by the level of tensions and violence – both on the ground and online – and the occurrence of incidents in targeted localities as well as the extent to which disputes have been addressed in targeted municipalities.[7]

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

This outcome contributes to Impact 3 (access to basic services) and Impact 5 (social stability strengthened), and represents the bulk of the sector appeal, given its strong focus on investments in municipal and local services.

As municipalities face increasing financial challenges to ensure service continuity, they are less likely to invest in infrastructure projects as they struggle to maintain future operational and maintenance costs. Sector partners will have to put in place financial sustainability plans and ensure that investments are channelled towards the most strategic services that can be financed in the future. Components for better participation, transparency and accountability, such as sound planning and prioritisation based on consultations with women, girls, boys and men, transparent procurement processes and financial reporting (with a clear mechanism for procurement/ financial processes related to projects and contractors' selection) need to be integrated into the support to municipalities. Incentives for transparency and continued systematic participatory approaches with local communities will be essential in that regard. Given the limited resources and capacities of municipalities, partners face increasing pressure to provide support and implement projects in their areas, most likely exceeding their capacities; the sector will be systematising the follow-up on these requests and harmonising the response.

Output 1.1 – Services based on participatory processes delivered at municipal level

Partners will implement community support and basic services projects with the municipalities and unions of municipalities based on participatory processes (inclusive needs assessments that include representation from all community members and all sectors as well as municipalities' representatives) to alleviate resource pressure.[8] These services would include – but are not limited to – wastewater, water supply, energy, rehabilitation of public spaces, public facilities, recreational areas, roads and other infrastructure that may come out as a priority based on local and area needs assessments. The different activities will have an integral component of strengthening capacities and ensuring continuity of key services such as maintenance of local infrastructure, community engagement and empowering Social Development Centers (SDCs), amongst others. Sector projects will be implemented in close coordination with relevant LCRP sectors. For instance, projects pertaining to water and energy will require liaising with the Water and Energy sectors, including governmental bodies. In 2022, more efforts will be put forward to support sector partners to prioritise interventions and select target areas. Prioritisation will take into consideration a multitude of factors and indicators, such as vulnerability, higher propensity to tensions and outbreak of violence. Thus, projects will be implemented in response to changing priorities and will target geographic areas to ensure equity in access to aid. The sector will also put more efforts into ensuring geographical balance and aim at avoiding saturation and duplication of projects in the same areas. In addition, the sector will include women and youth in consideration of priorities in terms of vulnerability, access and marginalisation from services.

Within the current context, project implementation needs to include elements that provide municipal authorities with direct support to ensure sustainability (for operationalisation and/or maintenance) during a grace period (especially relevant for equipment and infrastructure). Ensuring that municipal authorities diversify their funding amidst delays in central funding helps limit the risks of interrupted municipal services. This includes financing sustainable resource projects that would support addressing growing challenges and help prevent emerging issues, such as access to clean water, power and solid waste. This may include rainwater harvesting, solar energy, end-of-life disposal schemes, etc.

---

[7] *Whilst acknowledging the inherent challenges in measuring conflict prevention.*

[8] *Partners solely engaged in project implementation are supporting service delivery rather than social stability and should therefore do so directly under the relevant sectors.*

Output 1.2 – Integrated solid waste management services provided by partners to reduce social tensions

The sector will continue to improve integrated solid waste management (SWM) in order to reduce social tensions. The various elements of such an integrated approach are: waste reduction, sorting at source, waste collection and treatment, safe disposal sites, provision of equipment, capacity building to municipalities, raising awareness and undertaking environmental impact assessments when needed and as per the Environmental Impact Assessment Decree 8633.[9] Given the limited resources of municipalities and limited funds of partners, the sector will work to ensure better coordination of SWM interventions for improved cost-efficiency and complementarity among projects in 2022. In addition, due to the deteriorating economic situation, the sector will focus on cash-for-work interventions to ensure income-generating opportunities for beneficiaries, specifically for women, including non-traditional sectors, implemented in close coordination with the Livelihoods sector. The SWM Task Force is the entity where key partners under the Social Stability sector share knowledge and experience and collaborate on interventions under SWM across all regions. The SWM Task Force is co-led by the Ministry of Social Affairs, the Ministry of Interior and Municipalities, UNDP and UNHCR. It convenes every quarter at the four regions in Lebanon in close coordination with the Ministry of Environment.
To fulfil the abovementioned objectives, it is essential that partners coordinate closely with the Ministry of Environment (MoE) at each stage of their project cycle to ensure that interventions are in line with the MoE's guidelines. Given that the MoE is the lead ministry for the SWM Task Force, other ministries such as the Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA) and the Ministry of Interior and Municipalities (MoIM) will coordinate closely with the MoE on all activities.
Noting that SWM interventions are prioritised at locations with the highest tensions and areas most crowded with displaced persons and informal settlements, in order to reduce pressure on communities and mitigate tensions.

Output 1.3 – National institutions have strengthened capacity to provide operational support and guidance to local crisis response

This output reflects the much-needed push towards decentralisation and institution development, building on the growing role those local authorities are mandated to play in the context of COVID-19 and mitigating the impact of the economic crisis. This suggests the need for empowerment of these local authorities in planning and decision-making. Under the output, efforts will be made to support ministries,

such as the ministries of Interior and Municipalities, Environment, Social Affairs and Education and Higher Education, to strengthen relevant local institutions, so they promptly respond to emerging needs at the local level. Specific elements for support include strengthening municipal planning and service provision (including solid waste and environmental protection), strengthening capacity to make decision-making more participatory, supporting municipalities to establish safe and dignified prevention from sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) as well as feedback and accountability mechanisms to empower governors' offices and their units to work on social stability. This will be done through training and seconding, writing public policy guidance notes and setting up Disaster Risk Management (DRM) cells (through the Governors' Offices). Additional measures include reporting of municipalities to security cells at the district level support to governors' offices, local stabilisation strategy support and support with conflict mapping as well as strengthening procurement and financial reporting at the local level.

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

The provision of training to municipal police staff is key to ensuring they have the necessary resources to perform their functions, especially when dealing with vulnerable groups. These types of activities are highly necessary, given the increasing lack of trust in municipalities (which directly reflects a lack of trust in municipal police as well) that is leading to a rise in local security initiatives by community members (i.e. vigilantism). Scaling up community policing schemes in key municipalities, in line with MoIM's codes of conduct, and establishing the related management systems will not only prevent alternative security arrangements from taking place but will also support the institutionalisation of a new approach in Lebanon. Establishing accountability mechanisms while strengthening these institutions will be vital. Municipal police corps across the country have increasingly been propelled into the role of front-line responder, with an ever-growing proportion of the population relying on them on a daily basis. The strategic reform framework for the transformation of the municipal police developed by the MoIM and Internal Security Forces (ISF) has set the foundations for a professional, human rights-centred and accountable community police. The framework is articulated around five main components, including unified standard operation procedures (SOPs), code of conduct (CoC) and trainings. This will be an area of strong collaboration with the Protection sector, including human rights organisations, to review codes of conduct and SOPs and train on protection, gender, SGBV and anti-trafficking. Furthermore, in

---

[9] *Environmental Impact Assessment Decree, MoE Decree 8633 of 2012, http://erml.moe.gov.lb/ViewLegistlations.*

line with the 1325 National Action Plan, the sector will also support the recruitment of women police. This framework is gaining traction nationally and translating into a heightened profile and associated expectations for the municipal police amongst the communities they serve. In the context of rising tensions and security needs, increasing cross-country adherence to the reform framework is critical to ensuring a comprehensive and sustainable provision of community security services at the municipal level and preventing alternative security arrangements from taking hold. Noting that municipal police are facing legal status challenges, their legal framework and status needs to be identified prior to providing them with capacity building support in 2022.

> **56%** nationally now agree with the statement '*VIOLENCE IS SOMETIMES NECESSARY WHEN YOUR INTERESTS ARE BEING THREATENED'*
>
> *UNDP-ARK Perception Surveys Wave XI, August 2021*

Outcome 2 - Strengthen municipal and local community capacity to foster dialogue and address sources of tensions - This contributes to Impact 5 of the LCRP (social stability is strengthened in Lebanon).

The sector will continue to support local dialogue committees that aim at analysing and addressing drivers of tensions between and within local communities. It will also alert authorities and municipalities as well as Governors and Qaemaqams when needed. Specific programmes will target youth, girls and boys who are particularly socially excluded and lack spaces to engage. In this respect, social stability partners will work closely with the Protection and Child Protection sectors to ensure training on protection, child protection, safe identification and referral of youth at risk, including the identification of mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) concerns to appropriate service providers. Building on lessons learned from 2021, and in relation to COVID-19, specific attention will be given to digital activities and online mobilisation. The sector will implement
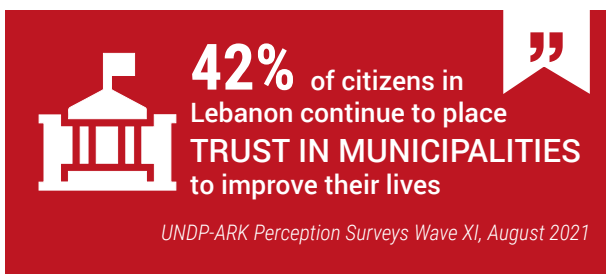
youth initiatives[10] in localities and areas with the highest tensions. A key element of the sector strategy concerns training journalists and media students and engaging national, local and social media in defusing tensions through objective and balanced reporting.[11]

Output 2.1 – Municipalities and local actors have improved capacities for dialogue and conflict prevention

This output aims to strengthen local capacities for preventing tensions and supporting activities to set up local community initiatives, coordinated with local authorities and focused on conflict prevention and dispute resolution. It will also enable national organisations to substantially contribute to local dialogue initiatives. The sector will support Lebanese civil society to engage in dialogue with state institutions, international organisations and academia and inform policy related to the crisis response. Activities will include both physical and digital components and will ideally be combined with other sectors for maximised engagement, including capacity building of women's organisations on leadership and peacebuilding. Field consultations identified that establishing and working with community-based groups is a successful approach which ensures sustainability and a sense of ownership of the projects. Through an analysis of pre-existing community-level coping strategies, the sector will make every effort to build on these as it supports new and already established community groups, in order to avoid undermining positive coping capacities and causing unintended harm within the community. In this respect, the sector will work to mainstream the community-based interventions minimum standards in 2022. On the other hand, the partners reported observing stigma and the negative perception of displaced persons' participation in social stability activities, specifically in community groups. To this end, it remains vital to raise awareness on the importance of such dialogues and interactions. In 2022, the sector will coordinate closely with the Protection sector on community-based groups' engagement under both communities. Specifically, the sectors will collaborate on common concerns and benefits and ensure common messages covering both communities. The sector shall steer field-level coordination in order to optimise targeting and resources and to avoid duplication. For instance, the creation of local communities with equal participation of women, girls, boys and men not only contributes to enhancing dialogue, but also to mapping needs and tensions mitigation channels. Moreover, it may positively reflect on the community by attracting more donor funding. One example of such an effective approach is the Mechanisms for Stability and Local Development (MSLD) implemented by UNDP.

---

[10] *Youth initiatives are understood here as a set of activities (trainings, recreational/sports activities, or community campaigns) implemented over time with the same group of youth to sustain their local engagement rather than isolated, one-off initiatives.*

[11] *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.*

42% of citizens in Lebanon continue to place **TRUST IN MUNICIPALITIES** to improve their lives

UNDP-ARK Perception Surveys Wave XI, August 2021

Output 2.2 – Youth enabled to positively engage, participate in their communities and build bridges with youth across dividing lines

This output reflects the sector's dedicated focus on youth, both to harvest their positive contribution to social stability and, most importantly, to prevent their marginalisation in the community. By engaging youth in activities which benefit the community while enhancing their skills, their role in the community and sense of communal belonging will be strengthened. In addition, activities that aim to build relations with youth in other communities will also be conducted. While the focus on 'youth at risk' will tend to target primarily young men, other peacebuilding initiatives will ensure meaningful participation of all groups, with particular focus on girls' leadership and participation. Activities will include both physical and digital components and will ideally be combined with other sectors for maximised engagement. Field consultations show lower motivation and increased drop-out among young men, in particular from dialogue platforms and social stability initiatives that have no direct income-generation output due to pressing livelihoods priorities and migration. Therefore, the sector will ensure better linkages with the Livelihoods sector in order to combine vocational trainings and income-generation activities with life skills and other social stability trainings provision (e.g. conflict resolution etc.).

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 Syria crisis. Media focal points will be trained on methods which promote objective reporting, counter fake news and ensure that positive narratives presented in the national discourse will serve to offset the increasingly hostile messaging often found in the media. In this respect the Protection sector will support improved awareness of the human rights framework and address on unconscious bias. Given the surge in hate speech and tensions on social media and the impact of fake news on tension, violence and clashes, the sector will complement offline tensions monitoring with social media monitoring and analysis. Furthermore, interventions will focus

on mitigating tensions and combatting hate-speech and misinformation online. To this end, social stability priorities will need to better incorporate a digital strategy and approach that grapples not simply with the information being communicated, but also with how online platforms amplify intergroup tensions and identities and how the channels of communication shape the message and its audience. In addition, the sector will conduct deep dives into the role of media and online spaces in increasing tensions as well as explore ways of carrying out online peacebuilding interventions. Analysis and response will also include toxic masculinities, hate speech against women and girls and prevention, monitoring and response to online harassment against women.

Outcome 3 - Enhance the LCRP's capacities on tensions monitoring and conflict sensitivity

This contributes to Impact 5 of the LCRP (social stability strengthened).
The sector will continue the work to build capacity and provide support to partners on conflict sensitivity and do no harm principles. In 2021, extensive work was conducted on gathering partners from all sectors to identify lessons learned and existing challenges and to detail the content of guidance notes to inform the response. As the need for conflict-sensitive approaches will increase with the deterioration of the situation, a key focus in 2022 will be to develop and disseminate practical guidance specific to the Lebanon context. In addition, continued training of front-line staff on conflict sensitivity and do no harm will be carried out, coupled with technical support and advisory services to partners based on contextual developments. Finally, regular tensions overview analysis and presentation will be provided to LCRP partners to ensure that information is regularly shared and considered.

Output 3.1 – LCRP partners have improved skills and practices for conflict sensitivity supported by tensions monitoring analysis

This output reflects the sector's efforts to inform the response with tensions monitoring and analysis as well as dedicated guidance and training activities to ensure conflict sensitivity and do no harm. To mitigate the risk of inter-/intra-communal tensions, it remains imperative that tensions and early warning signs are analysed and addressed so that efforts focus on prevention in a fragile context. The sector will continue to monitor and analyse offline and online tensions and incidents, including through a gender lens, to mitigate tensions and inform mainstreaming of conflict sensitivity across all sectors. In 2022, the sector will continue to prioritise capacity building to partners, including rolling out additional training sessions on conflict sensitivity

and do no harm, with advanced sessions for staff of specific organisations as a second step. Furthermore, additional consultations with partners will be held to identify priorities for developing thematic conflict sensitivity guidance. Sector partners will also be supported to ensure that thorough context analyses and risk mitigation strategies are developed prior to and during their program implementation.

Key issues to focus on in 2022 include conflict-sensitive winterisation support, ensuring balanced targeting, activities, communication and reporting under the LCRP, particularly in light of the removal of subsidies. Attention will be brought to gender equality in the targeting and inclusion of women and adolescent girls in sector programmes and activities to support their leadership in preventing and addressing tensions. Finally, the sector will continue to share guidance and engage with partners and programmes inside and outside the LCRP with a focus on local NGOs (the selection of NGOs and partners passes through a thorough appeal process and is based on strict selection criteria). The sector will also strengthen the conflict sensitivity monitoring approach to ensure quality and integration of this component in programmes across sectors.

> Competition over ACCESS TO SERVICES is increasingly cited as a source of inter-communal tensions, especially with regards to **35% ELECTRICITY AND 28% MEDICAL CARE**
>
> *VASyR 2021*

IDENTIFICATION OF SECTOR NEEDS AND TARGETS AT THE INDIVIDUAL/ HOUSEHOLD, COMMUNITY AND INSTITUTIONAL/PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT LEVEL

Three key dimensions to targeting will be considered by Social Stability partners in 2022:

First, social stability interventions have typically targeted institutions and communities in vulnerable areas. Analysis has found, however, that social tensions are not always correlated with vulnerability as defined in the 'Inter-Agency Vulnerability 251 Map', which identifies the most vulnerable cadastres as measured by a composite of socio-economic, demographic and service access indicators. This means that while the most vulnerable cadastres are generally more tense,

there are areas with high tensions outside of the 251 most vulnerable cadastres map. While this 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 measuring social tensions will be used to ensure that high tension areas are addressed. This additional layer of analysis will be provided to partners in 2022 in the form of detailed and frequently updated tension maps, to support the targeting of the Social Stability sector, as well as the broader inter-sector response.

Second, to ensure that the sector delivers better impact and equivalent treatment of geographically and socially interconnected places, targeting should increasingly apply a cluster or area-based approach.
The rationale of the 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 (the selection of areas would be based on a set selection of socio-economic and geographic criteria in order to select the most cost-efficient interventions). This is also confirmed by perceptions surveys, which demonstrate that the positive effects of intervention are in the aggregate and that geographic targeting of assistance to the most vulnerable areas is critical to maximising the impact of social stability programming.[12]

Third, in line with the sector's community engagement efforts, the poorest communities will be targeted and socially excluded groups will be prioritised, particularly for school and university drop-out youths (governmental schools and university can be an identification mechanism). In addition, there will be proper representation of women and girls. Robust referral pathways to case management agencies or trained social workers are essential to ensuring this prioritisation does not risk causing harm. Active efforts will be undertaken, for example, by partners holding separate sessions to account for the fact that barriers to their substantive engagement may be present in existing conflict dialogue initiatives and to ensure the views of these cohorts are considered. This will be done through protection risk analyses and the inclusion of questions on this topic within the annual Conflict Sensitivity and Do No Harm Mainstreaming Survey.

---

[12] *ARK (2017), Regular Perception Surveys on Social Tensions throughout Lebanon, Wave I: Narrative Report, at ii.*

Total sector needs and targets in 2022

Population Cohort	Total Population	Total Population in Need	Total Population Targeted	Total population targeted										
				# female	% female	# male	% male	# Children (0-17)	% Children	# Adolescent (10-17)	% Adolescent	Additional disaggregation (ex. With Sp Needs)	% additional disaggregation
Lebanese	3,864,296	1,500,000	1,500,000	780,000	52%	720,000	48%	468,000	31%	244,500	16%	150,000	10%
Displaced Syrians	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	765,000	51%	735,000	49%	781,500	52%	306,000	20%	135,000	9%
Palestinian Refugees from Syria	29,000	29,000	29,000	15,080	52%	13,920	48%	10,150	35%	4,437	15%	2,320	8%
Palestine Refugees in Lebanon	180,000	180,000	180,000	93,600	52%	86,400	48%	63,000	35%	27,540	15%	18,000	10%
GRAND TOTAL	5,573,296	3,209,000	3,209,000	1,654,000		1,654,000		1,323,000		582,000		305,000	

Type of institution	Total	Targeted
Municipalities	1047	244
Hospitals	173	128
Schools	1232	731
Water establishments	4	4
Social Development Centers	233	116
Central Ministries	22	6
Primary Health Care	245	180
Governors Offices	8	8
Districts	26	26

The rehabilitation of Tripoli's Al Mina Corniche is providing workers with job opportunities, improving the infrastructure and enhancing touristic and economic activity.

UNDP December 2020

3. MAINSTREAMING OF GENDER AND SGBV, PROTECTION, CONFLICT SENSITIVITY, PSEA, ENVIRONMENT AND COVID-19

CONFLICT SENSITIVITY

The sector will continue to monitor and analyse tensions and incidents to inform conflict sensitivity mainstreaming, and to mitigate and/or decrease the potential risks and escalations. Focus is set on strengthening all sectors' collective results on conflict sensitivity, measurement and collective lessons learning and their application. In 2022, the sector will support partners across the response in ensuring conflict-sensitive strategies through technical support, advisory, capacity building and practical guidance on lessons learned in Lebanon, with the aim of strengthening the LCRP's collective results on conflict sensitivity. To build partners' capacity, additional training sessions on Conflict Sensitivity and do no harm will be rolled out, with advanced sessions for staff of specific organisations as a second step. Furthermore, consultations will be held with partners to identify priorities for conflict sensitivity guidance products and checklists. This will be coupled with technical support on thematic issues based on contextual developments. Additionally, the sector will continue to feed into advocacy and messaging. The Social Stability sector will provide mentoring to other sectors, specifically the ones adopting cash-based assistance, as they are the most conflict prone given poverty increase, dollarisation of assistance, etc.

PROTECTION AND ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATIONS

In collaboration with affected communities and authorities, working closely with the Protection sector, the sector will aim to minimise any negative effects of the response on the protective environment of the host community and displaced persons. The sector will deepen its collaboration with the Protection sector to maximise complementarity of response and preparedness by focusing on updating the 2020 Protection Risk Analysis to identify the implications of activities on the protection of people and take relevant measures to reduce risks. The sector will also continue to strengthen safe identification and referrals by promoting the Inter-Agency minimum standard for referral, keeping up-to-date and accurate information on services on the Inter-Sector Service Mapping platform and informing other sectors about referrals accepted by the sector. The sector will mainstream the minimum standards on community-based interventions (CBI) developed by the Protection sector to ensure an enhanced CBI approach. In doing

so, it will improve the participation and empowerment of women, girls and persons with specific needs through sector activities.

GENDER, AGE AND PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES, AND DIVERSITY OF SUPPORTED PROFILES

Given the challenges that tensions have on the safety and dignity of women and girls, as well as persons with specific needs, efforts will continue to be made to involve women, girls, persons with specific needs and youth in sector consultations and activities, as they tend to be underrepresented. The sector will aim to maximise engagement by working with the Protection sector to strengthen community-based approaches, including the mapping of community-based structures. This will ultimately contribute to reducing tensions between the community members and addressing protection concerns of different population groups, including women, children and persons with specific needs. The sector will continue to work with community committees to bring together community members, local authorities, civil society and affected populations, including persons with specific needs (PWSN). Outreach to women, girls and boys and PWSN, including individuals with specific needs and/or living in the "hard-to-reach" areas, will also be strengthened. Recent research[13] shows that women and girls generally feel a sense of alienation and a lack of agency and belonging due to the fact that they cannot participate in decision-making. This year, the engagement of women and girls will be expanded to make participation of adolescent girls in peacebuilding activities more prominent and to support their leadership in preventing and addressing tensions. The sector will expand the gender dimensions of tensions monitoring, including perception of safety, and will systematically include it in planning exercises. New planned research will further explore masculinities as drivers for conflict. The sector will establish safe and gender-responsive mechanisms for people, including individuals with diverse sexual orientations and gender identities to express their needs. The work with grassroot women's

---

[13] *International Alert, More resilient still Vulnerable, https://www.international-alert.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/08/Lebanon-PVE-Programming-Tripoli-EN-2018.pdf and International Alert's ongoing research with women and girls in Tripoli and Bekaa*

organisations and organisations of individuals with diverse sexual identities will be expanded, including trainings on mediation, participation and leadership; and possibly make available childcare and safe and free transportation for individuals to channel their voices. Women and girls' organisations will also be involved in the prevention of online hate speech targeting women, with the engagement of women and girls who are influencers in their communities. Municipal police support will include women's recruitment and training on gender, sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) and anti-trafficking.

PREVENTION OF SEXUAL EXPLOITATION AND ABUSE (PSEA)

The sector will roll out the Prevention of PSEA SoPs and capacity building of partners through the PSEA Network. The sector will promote adapted and inclusive complaint and feedback mechanisms to inform design and delivery of services. In addition, the sector will ensure the sharing of lessons learned on PSEA experiences among partners.

ENVIRONMENT

The primary environmental focus will be on solid waste management activities that seek to improve environmental conditions in localities to alleviate social tensions. The sector will engage in the inter-sectoral Environment Task Force (ETF) led by the Ministry of Environment to mainstream environmental considerations in other programmatic areas. This includes impacts on air quality, soil, water and wastewater, ecosystems and land degradation. In close consideration with partners, the sector will respond swiftly to locally raised complaints to offset tensions, specifically in areas with the highest tensions and the most crowded areas with a high presence of displaced persons viewing the perception of their association to negative environmental impact. The sector will also coordinate with the Shelter and Water sectors on the solid waste management challenges.

COVID-19

Given the persistent impact of the COVID-19 outbreak on the implementation of activities, the sector will continue to ensure the provision of services both in-person and through remote modalities while continuously reviewing and adapting tools and issuing guidance for the provision of safe and accessible programming in the context of COVID-19. It should be noted that the COVID-19 outbreak still constitutes a key driver of tensions, specifically related to the stigma associated with displaced persons and migrants, particularly in condensed areas with the highest concentrations of informal settlements.

OUTCOME 1: Strengthen municipalities, national and local institutions' ability to alleviate resource pressure, reduce resentment, and build peace

INDICATOR 1A	DESCRIPTION	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	UNIT	FREQUENCY
% 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 (Result For Women the Same)	Stabilisation Survey	%	Quarterly

TOTAL

Baseline	Result 2021	Target 2022
71%	N/A	50%

	Lebanese				Displaced Syrians			Palestinian Refugees from Syria (PRS)			Palestine Refugees in Lebanon (PRL)	
Baseline	Result 2021	Target 2022	Baseline	Result 2021	Target 2022	Baseline	Result 2021	Target 2022	Baseline	Result 2021	Target 2022
N/A	36%	N/A	N/A	27%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

INDICATOR 1B	DESCRIPTION	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	UNIT	FREQUENCY
% of people reporting competition for services and utilities as source of tension	This indicator measures how prominently 'competition for municipal and social services and utlities' feature as a source of tensions(Result For Women the Same)	Stabilisation Survey	%	Quarterly

TOTAL

Baseline	Result 2021	Target 2022
34%	N/A	25%

	Lebanese				Displaced Syrians			Palestinian Refugees from Syria (PRS)			Palestine Refugees in Lebanon (PRL)	
Baseline	Result 2021	Target 2022	Baseline	Result 2021	Target 2022	Baseline	Result 2021	Target 2022	Baseline	Result 2021	Target 2022
N/A	24%	N/A	N/A	30%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

INDICATOR 1C	DESCRIPTION	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	UNIT	FREQUENCY
% of people who feel that they can voice concern with authorities in case of dissatisfaction	The indicator measures accountability of local authorities (Result For Women the Same)	Stabilisation Survey	%	Quarterly

TOTAL

Baseline	Result 2021	Target 2022
58.8%	N/A	55%

	Lebanese				Displaced Syrians			Palestinian Refugees from Syria (PRS)			Palestine Refugees in Lebanon (PRL)	
Baseline	Result 2021	Target 2022	Baseline	Result 2021	Target 2022	Baseline	Result 2021	Target 2022	Baseline	Result 2021	Target 2022
N/A	38%	N/A	N/A	19%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

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

INDICATOR 2A	DESCRIPTION	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	UNIT	FREQUENCY
% 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 (Result For Women the Same)	Stabilisation Survey. Baseline: People identify at least one community institution/actor they would turn to in case of dispute.	%	Quarterly

TOTAL

Baseline	Result 2021	Target 2022
89%	N/A	95%

Lebanese			Displaced Syrians			Palestine Refugees from Syria (PRS)			Palestine Refugees in Lebanon (PRL)		
Baseline	Result 2021	Target 2022	Baseline	Result 2021	Target 2022	Baseline	Result 2021	Target 2022	Baseline	Result 2021	Target 2022
N/A	93%	N/A	N/A	90%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

INDICATOR 2B	DESCRIPTION	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	UNIT	FREQUENCY
% 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 (Result For Women the Same)	Stabilisation Survey. Baseline: 54,2% (i.e. the percentage of people who did not say 'nothing helps to improve relations)	%	Quarterly

TOTAL

Baseline	Result 2021	Target 2022
54%	38%	60%

INDICATOR 2C	DESCRIPTION	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	UNIT	FREQUENCY
% of people displaying propensity for violence	The indicators measure propensity for violence (Result For Women the Same)	Stabilisation Survey	%	Quarterly

TOTAL

Baseline	Result 2021	Target 2022
50%	N/A	50%

Lebanese			Displaced Syrians			Palestinian Refugees from Syria (PRS)			Palestinian Refugees in Lebanon (PRL)		
Baseline	Result 2021	Target 2022	Baseline	Result 2021	Target 2022	Baseline	Result 2021	Target 2022	Baseline	Result 2021	Target 2022
N/A	59%	N/A	N/A	43%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

OUTCOME 3: Enhance the LCRP's capacities on tensions monitoring and conflict sensitivity

INDICATOR 3A	DESCRIPTION	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	UNIT	FREQUENCY
% of partners reporting that they have their own mechanisms to ensure conflict sensitivity	% of partners reporting reading and using conflict analysis material (Result For Women the Same)	Survey of Social Stability Partners	%	yearly

TOTAL

Baseline	Result 2021	Target 2022
75%	**80%**	**80%**

INDICATOR 3B	DESCRIPTION	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	UNIT	FREQUENCY
# 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 conflict sensitivity consideratin 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…). (Result For Women the Same)	Sectors strategies and documents published on the interagency protal	#	yearly

TOTAL

Baseline	Result 2021	Target 2022
1%	**10%**	**N/A**