



# 2022 1st QUARTER SECTOR DASHBOARD

## Social Stability



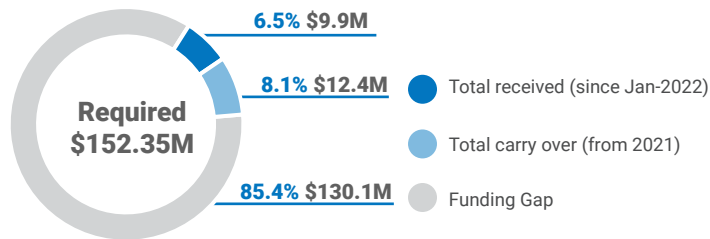
Inter-Agency  
Coordination  
Lebanon

The 1st quarter dashboard summarizes the progress made by partners involved in the Lebanon Crisis Response Plan and highlights trends affecting people in need. The Social Stability Sector in Lebanon is working to: OUTCOME 1) Strengthen municipalities, national and local institutions' ability to alleviate resource pressure, reduce resentment, and build peace; OUTCOME 2) Strengthen municipal and local community capacity to foster dialogue and address sources of tensions and conflicts; OUTCOME 3) Enhance the LCRP's capacities on tensions monitoring and conflict sensitivity.

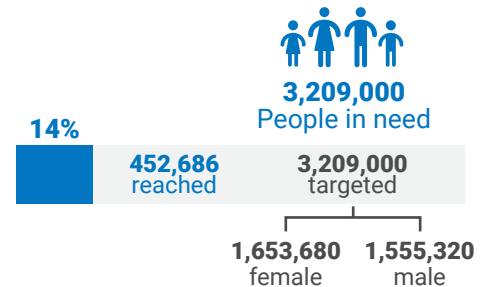


## 2022 Sector funding status

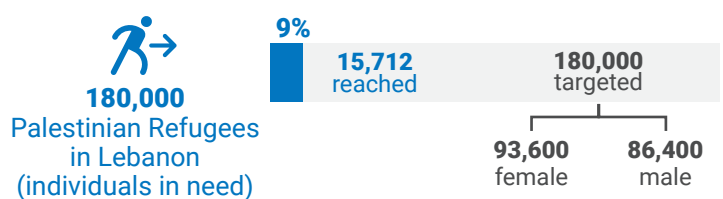
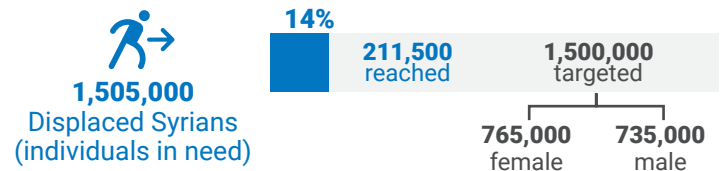
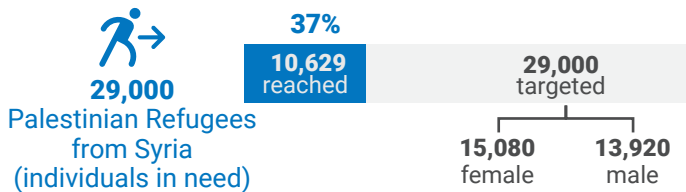
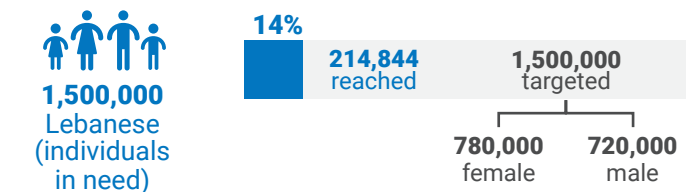
As of 31 March



## 2022 Population reached



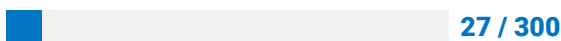
## 2022 population figures by cohort



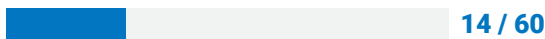
## Progress against targets

### Key achievements

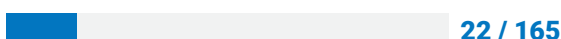
# of Community Support, Basic Services, and Solid Waste Management Projects Implemented



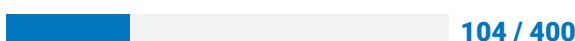
# of municipalities implementing/using integrated solid waste management systems & approaches



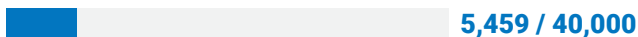
# of municipalities with self-functioning conflict mitigation mechanisms established



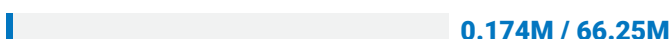
# of youth empowerment initiatives implemented



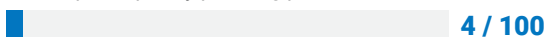
# youth engaged in social stability initiatives



USD invested in municipal and community support projects



# local participatory planning processes conducted



★ Target overachieved. To be revised by the Sector.

### Outcomes

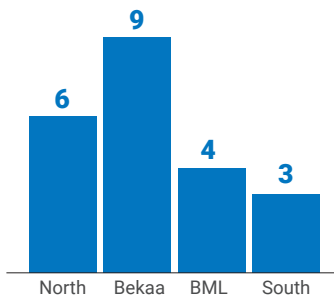
	LCRP 2017 Baseline		March 2022 Current		2022 Target
	SYR	LEB	SYR	LEB	
<b>OUTCOME 1:</b> % of people reporting positive impact of municipalities on their lives*	45%	64%	22%	36%	50%
% of people living in vulnerable areas reporting competition for municipal and social services and utilities as source of tension*	22%	34%	35%	24%	25%
% of people living in vulnerable areas who feel that they can voice concern with authorities in case of dissatisfaction*	29%	51%	15%	32%	55%
<b>OUTCOME 2:</b> % of people living in vulnerable areas to identify conflict resolution mechanisms/actors in their community they would turn to*	92%	92%	85%	93%	95%
% of people displaying propensity for violence*	31%	53%	35%	47%	50%
<b>OUTCOME 3:</b> Proportion of LCRP partner informed on stability risks & trends and able to integrate conflict sensitivity in their programming**	75%				80%
# of LCRP sectors taking steps to include social stability consideration in their work***	1				10

\* Source: ARK wave V -XIII \*\* Source: Conflict Sensitivity and Social Stability Mainstreaming Survey \*\*\* Source: LCRP 2022 planning process

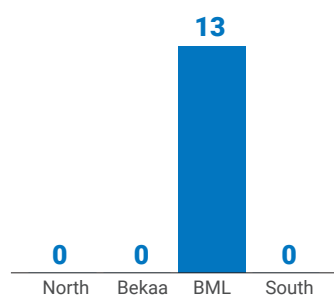


### Analysis

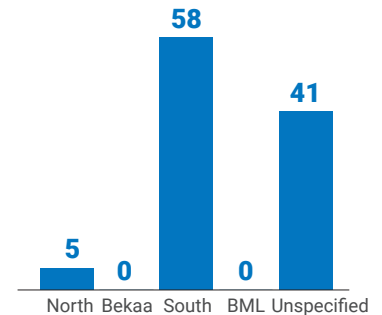
#### # of municipalities with newly established dialogue and conflict prevention initiatives



#### # of municipal and community support projects implemented (excluding SWM-related projects)



#### # of youth empowerment initiatives implemented



The effects of the political, economic and public health crises facing Lebanon continue to exacerbate the vulnerability of refugee and host populations supported under the Lebanon Crisis Response Plan (LCRP). People are falling deeper into poverty due to currency depreciation, rising prices and loss of income, making the purchase of staple food and other basic goods unaffordable. According to the WFP Household Deprivation Score (HDS - which measures non-monetary poverty) used to determine the number of families requiring assistance, there is a continuing deterioration of the food security status among the Lebanese population: 53 percent of the Lebanese, PRL and other nationalities were found to be vulnerable and in need of assistance by the fourth quarter of 2021, equivalent to around 2.1 million people.

By March 2022, the cost of the revised food 'Survival Minimum Expenditure Basket' has risen ten times since October 2019 (a 1062 percent increase), while the non-food item basket rose by more than 14 times in the same period (a 1,315% increase). Further price hikes are expected following the Russian invasion of Ukraine given Lebanon's reliance on important wheat and other cereals

from both countries. A governmental wheat subsidy remains in place for now, but the situation has sparked fears that bread may become unaffordable for many if the subsidy is discontinued, with a knock-on effect on social tensions which continue to be driven by socio-economic factors.

Protection monitoring demonstrates that economic vulnerability is contributing to a worsening rate of legal residency among refugees, which in turn inhibits freedom of movement and access to justice. Among vulnerable Lebanese households, a WFP and World Bank survey found that more than 60% of households were resorting to crisis coping strategies, including reducing expenditure on health and education, withdrawing children from school and selling productive assets. The operational context for LCRP partners remains constrained including for emergency response, with ongoing supply chain gaps, access challenges for partners in the field and the ongoing impact of COVID-19. While access to fuel supplies has eased somewhat in early 2022, state electricity provision remained low, averaging less than 5 hours of electricity supply per day around the country.

## 1. Key achievements of the sector at the output level

Throughout the first quarter of the year, under the Outcome 1, strengthening municipalities, national and local institutions' ability to alleviate resource pressure, interventions were mainly related to services provided at the municipal level to alleviate resource pressure, reduce resentment, and build peace.

Under Output 1.1, thirteen Basic Services and Community Support projects were implemented against an annual target of 300. Some 174,000 USD versus an annual target of 84,500,000 USD were invested, implemented in two municipalities (against an annual target of 200). This shows a critical gap under this type of activities which is mainly due to delays of implementation because of shortage of resources at municipalities level affecting/delaying the implementation of projects in terms of operation, management and sustainability. Under Output 1.2, 14 integrated solid waste management (SWM) systems and approaches were implemented versus an annual target of 50, implemented in 14 municipalities against an annual target of 60 municipalities. Through the support of such projects, communities and municipalities are now better

equipped to ensure the continuity of services at the local level. Within the current context, such projects are crucial in supporting municipalities to manage the current shortages of resources, and in mitigating resources competition between the Lebanese and displaced Syrian communities. The percentage of people who agree that the presence of displaced Syrians is placing too much strain on Lebanon's resources like water and electricity is 79% (Wave XIII of UNDP ARK Perception survey). Under Output 1.4, 35 municipalities were supported to implement the municipal police strategic reform framework, against the annual target of 35. In the context of rising tensions, security needs, and shortage of municipalities' human resources (notably municipal police), increasing countrywide adherence to the reform framework is critical to ensuring a comprehensive and sustainable provision of community security services at municipal level, and preventing alternative security arrangements from taking hold such as emerging of vigilante groups with self-security measures, etc.

Under Outcome 2, related to strengthening municipal and local



community capacity to foster dialogue and address sources of tensions and conflicts, achievements throughout the first quarter include that 22 municipalities now have self-functioning conflict mitigation mechanisms established (against an annual target of 165; output 2.1). For output 2.2, 104 youth empowerment initiatives were implemented, against the annual target of 400. Such initiatives reached a total of 5,459 youth (including 2,600 female and 2,858 male), versus an annual target of 40,000. Through these interventions, youth are now better equipped to engage positively and participate actively in their communities. Under output 2.3, 18 media & social media entities were engaged in initiatives to defuse tensions against an annual target of 100. In total, 74 journalists, media students and academic were trained or engaged versus an annual target of 275, aiming at mitigating tensions through positive messages, commitment to objective reporting, or countering misperceptions.

Under Outcome 3, enhancement of the LCRP's capacities on tensions monitoring and conflict sensitivity, and as part of conflict sensitivity mainstreaming, 150 partners staff from all LCRP sectors were trained on conflict sensitivity, against the annual target of 350. The number of early warning/conflict analysis reports published is 4 versus the annual target of 24. The number of conflict sensitivity guidance notes published is two. Nevertheless, the provision of conflict analysis reports as well as conflict sensitivity guidance notes have been disseminated as per the planned timeframes for the first quarter of the year. With this being

said, Q2 shall witness the issuance of additional reports in line with the annual targets set above. Finally, it is critical to mention that concurrent to the provision of reports, policy dialogues as well as briefings to various audiences at national and regional level totalled 35 in Q1.

### Mainstreaming activities

The sector started preparing to scale up the mainstreaming of gender analysis as part of conflict analysis through different activities to be developed during the second quarter. In addition, Gender mainstreaming training session is being prepared to be provided during the second quarter, using a sectoral approach, to help adapting concepts, tools, standards, and good practices to the sector work.

### Referral trends

In Q1, the sector received 47 referrals (including 70% accepted) mostly from Medair, and other organizations including DRC, NRC, and INARA. 47% of referrals are in Beirut, 32% in Bekaa and 13% in the North. Among the main challenges is the fact that the Social Stability sector's referrals are a bit different than other sectors, as it only accepts referrals related to youth empowerment. Efforts are being made to enhance the process including promotion of Social Stability services for referrals at all LCRP sectors' working groups.

## 2. Key challenges of the sector

Throughout the first quarter of 2022, Social Stability sector partners faced challenges related to the multiple socio-economic crises, specifically the impact of shortages of financial and human resources at municipalities on the operational space. Most municipalities are struggling to ensure operations, management and sustainability of projects and services. This situation affected partners' interventions in all areas, leading to delays for most projects and suspension of some. Adding to this are the delays of legal papers issuance related to construction projects and registration of provided vehicles, caused by unavailability of public institutions' staff due to strikes.

As municipalities struggle to deliver services under their mandate, competition over access to services and resources is increasing, leading to tensions, and deteriorating communal relations. Despite partners efforts to bring substantial and vitally needed support, inter-communal relations are deteriorating and are currently at the lowest point since the beginning of the tension monitoring in May 2017.

Partners are trying to adapt through prioritizing municipalities' basic needs (solar energy for water pumping, solid waste management, wastewater etc.) by: investing in lower cost maintenance/sustainability projects; combining livelihoods components to basic services projects to ensure income generation opportunities for the community while covering basic gaps; capacitating municipalities to manage better their operations/ services during crises, optimising financial revenues and expenses, as well as, by enhancing their inclusive/collaborative Governance. Partners are also encouraging municipalities to partner with civil society organiza-

tions and private sector to ensure sustainability of interventions, as well as connecting municipalities to neighbouring areas and Union of Municipalities (UoMs) under local coordination and geographical clustering, for cost-efficiency of implementation and better management of local resources.

With increasing needs of communities and municipalities, partners are receiving additional requests from authorities for immediate-term support beyond their capacities and mandate. Such requests include: suggesting specific beneficiary lists specifically under labour intensive programmes, requesting direct support like to pay for municipal staff/police salaries, cover fuel for vehicles, asking for maintenance and operation support, solar panels installation for water pumping and electricity generation, etc. The inability to respond to such requests is creating tensions and perception aid bias, and sometimes also leads to access issues for partners and restrictive measures against displaced Syrians such as eviction threats.

To support partners to ensure a more holistic and unified position to respond to such requests, partners in the North have started a pilot initiative under the Inter-Sector secretariat including UNDP, UNHCR, MoIM (Ministry of Interior and Municipalities) and MoSA (Ministry of Social Affairs), to track municipalities' requests, and refer these requests to LCRP sector partners in a coordinated manner. This initiative could be replicated in other regions moving forward. In addition, MoSA and MoIM's coordination team continues to liaise with municipalities and follow up on any related community backlash and measures against displaced Syrians such as preventing evictions threats from taking place.



### 3. Key priorities for the following quarter

In 2022, the Social Stability sector will continue to implement work under all sector outcomes, taking into consideration the rising tensions as well as the increasing challenges faced by local authorities to provide services under their mandate. Priorities for Q2 include:

**1) Continue to support municipalities to deliver Basic Services and Community Support projects** (including Solid Waste Management) - targeting 200 municipalities by the end of the year.

The sector will continue to follow up with key actors on gaps under this type of activities, viewing the critical needs for support to municipalities in covering basic services delivery. To better map these gaps, the sector is leading on developing an In-focus Thematic Brief in close coordination with other key sectors, partners and the Ministry of Interior and Municipalities. To date, extensive data collection and discussions with key partners have taken place, including with key municipalities and UoMs in all areas in Lebanon with the support of the MoM's coordination unit. The brief should be issued in May 2022 and will include practical recommendations for partners under all sectors to move forward with the support to municipalities.

**2) Establish and engage in Social Stability dialogue mechanisms and youth initiatives** - targeting 40,000 youth beneficiaries by the end of the year.

The sector will focus on strengthening the referrals for youth empowerment initiatives towards Social Stability partners, through promoting these services for referrals at all LCRP sector working groups. The sector will also follow up with partners to ensure that youth empowerment services are included and updated on the

online services mapping platform.

**3) Continue tensions monitoring and conflict sensitivity mainstreaming**

With the rising inter- and intra-communal tensions related to the compounded crises, the sector will continue to focus on monitoring tensions and incorporating such analysis in evidence-based planning for interventions. In Q2, tensions monitoring will focus on perception survey, monthly incident monitoring, and qualitative research that untap social tensions in specific hotspots.

The sector will continue to play a key role in mainstreaming conflict sensitivity across the response. Concurrently, four organizations will receive trainings to review their internal programmes from a conflict sensitivity and do-no-harm lens, following the conflict sensitivity trainings for some 150 frontline staff across all regions, which were conducted in the first quarter. The work on ensuring conflict sensitivity cash assistance will continue with the ultimate aim of publishing checklists in addition to ad-hoc sectoral guidance.

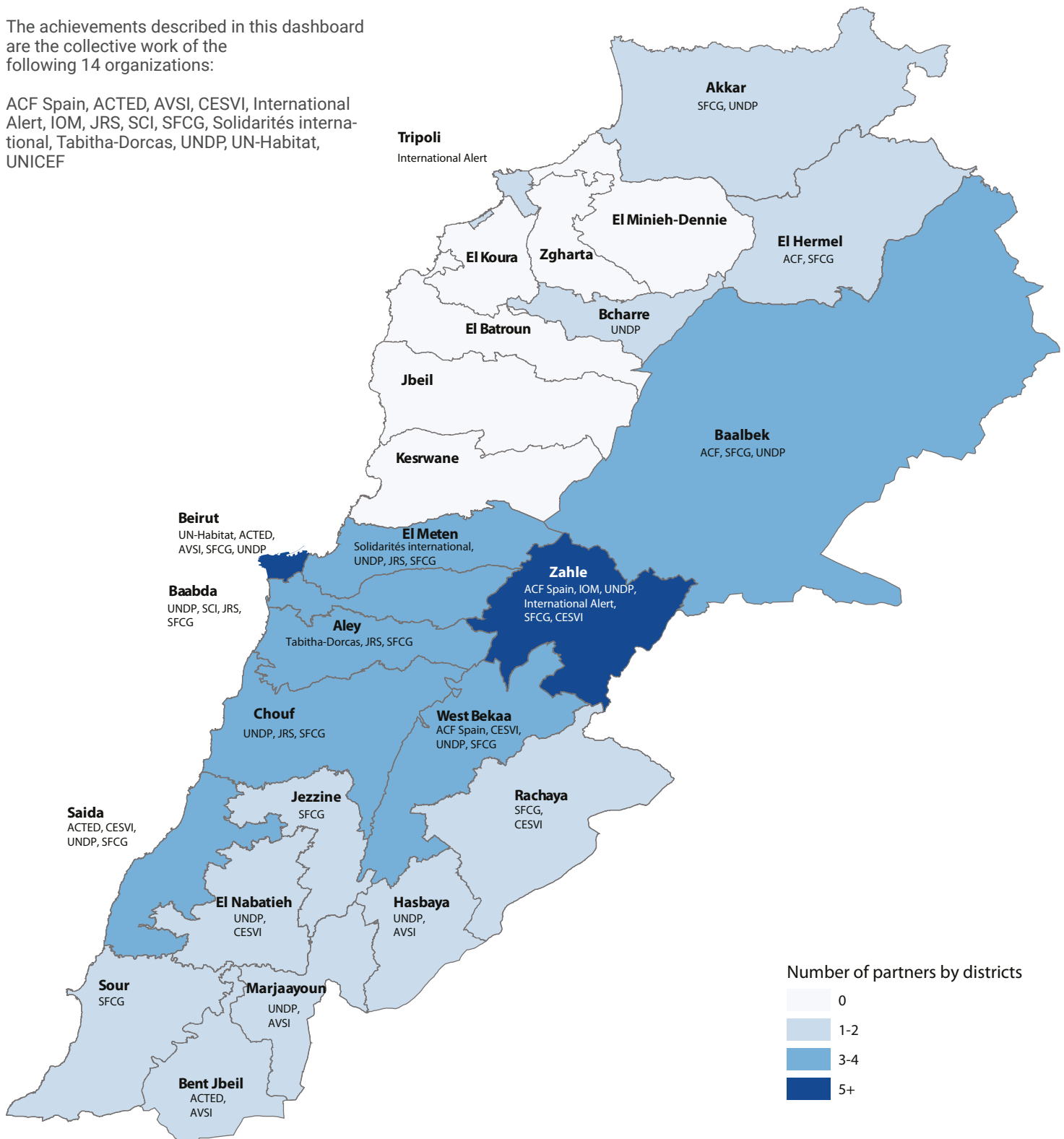
In addition, the sector started preparing to scale up the mainstreaming of gender analysis as part of conflict analysis, to be developed through different activities during the second quarter. This would include capacity building to partners and development of guidance note on this topic. A Gender mainstreaming training session is planned during the second quarter for 30 partners under the sector, using a sectoral approach, to help adapting concepts, tools, standards, and good practices to the sector work.



## Partner Distribution Map

The achievements described in this dashboard are the collective work of the following 14 organizations:

ACF Spain, ACTED, AVSI, CESVI, International Alert, IOM, JRS, SCI, SFCG, Solidarités internationale, Tabitha-Dorcas, UNDP, UN-Habitat, UNICEF



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