SOCIAL STABILITY SECTOR

PEOPLE IN NEED

3,774,982

PEOPLE TARGETED

3,249,772

NEEDS-BASED APPEAL

$171M

PARTNERS

42

GENDER MARKER

4*

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

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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

- Percentage of partners reporting that they have their own mechanisms to ensure conflict sensitivity
- Number of LCRP sectors taking steps to ensure conflict sensitivity in their strategy and delivery of work plans

POPULATION BREAKDOWN

POPULATION COHORT	PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	FEMALE	MALE
Vulnerable Lebanese	2,063,582	1,538,372	799,953	738,419
Displaced Syrians	1,500,000	1,500,000	765,000	735,000
Palestinian Refugees from Syria	31,400	31,400	16,328	15,072
Palestine Refugees in Lebanon	180,000	180,000	93,600	86,400

1. SITUATION ANALYSIS

The multiple crises in Lebanon are continuing to drive tensions which are exacerbated by the loss of jobs and rising poverty as well as by the deterioration of services, including municipal services such as solid waste management, community security and wastewater. In this context, communal relations are deteriorating at all levels, increasingly leading to incidents and escalations.

The relations between displaced Syrians and host community members remain strained, driven by different factors, including cultural differences, but mainly driven by economic factors. Through the UNDP/ARK Regular Perception Survey, Wave XIV, the ranking of tension factors has remained approximately constant over recent waves. In August 2022, 50 per cent of those surveyed named 'competition for lower-skilled jobs' as the main tension driver. Over all waves of the survey, since 2017, 'competition for lower skilled jobs' has remained the most-frequently cited source of inter-communal tensions, as reported by both Lebanese and Syrians. Other frequently cited tension factors include 'competition for services and utilities' (30%), 'competition for the establishment of businesses' (18%), 'the political situation regionally and nationally' (17%), and 'cultural differences' (9%). Overall, some 37 per cent of respondents reported in 2022 negative inter-communal relations, as compared to 21 per cent in July 2018. Relations are most fragile in Beqaa, Akkar and the South.[1] Negative sentiments continue to manifest themselves on social media with inflammatory messages, accusing and blaming displaced Syrians for being the main cause behind community insecurity incidents and the economic crisis, negatively affecting inter-communal relations. These negative sentiments are also impacting the protection space. 2022 witnessed a rise in restrictive measures by municipalities, particularly curfews[2] and other movement restrictions,[3] economically imposed restrictive measures, self-movements restrictions – particularly at informal settlements – collective evictions,[4] etc. Restrictive measures grew alongside these rising social tensions. The number of displaced Syrians who reported living under restrictive measures grew by 29 per cent, when compared to quarter 2 of the previous year, in Beirut and Mount Lebanon and 167 per cent in the South and Nabatiyeh. UNHCR's monitoring shows a sharp increase in movement restrictions recorded in quarter 3: with 61 new measures recorded compared to 22 in the second quarter and 8 during the first. Correspondingly, the majority of these new movement restrictions were implemented in the South and Nabatiyeh (61%), as well as in Beirut and Mount Lebanon (18%). Over half (56%) of the movement restrictions implemented in quarter 3 were temporary measures surrounding Ashura celebrations. While the remainder measures were mostly introduced in response to security incidents committed by any population groups occurring in the community.[5]

Simultaneously, over the last three years, intra-Lebanese relations, which were previously very positive, have been deteriorating. In 2018, 4 per cent of Lebanese described the quality of relations as negative relations between different Lebanese groups. As of August 2022, 39 per cent of respondents now report negative relations. Accordingly, when comparing data from the UNDP/ARK Regular Perception Survey, Wave XIV, the quality of relations between Lebanese groups are now at similarly negative levels as the quality of Syrian - Lebanese relations tension levels and are increasingly resulting in various incidents. For intra-Lebanese tensions, the trajectory and drivers are often more political in nature. In July 2022, 58 per cent of the Lebanese cited political differences as the main tension driver compared to 33 per cent in July 2019. The second most reported driver of intra-Lebanese tensions is differences in socio-economic status, where 38 per cent cited 'inflation or lack of access to cash' as tension driver in Wave XIV (August 2022). The deteriorating intra-Lebanese relations are mirrored in social media with polarised rhetoric and increasing tensions.

The sustained deterioration in the economy, high levels of political instability, persistent concerns about access to food, clean water, electricity, and medical care as well as the strained capacity of security institutions to respond, coupled with increased crime rates, have also contributed to worsening perceptions of physical safety and security, nationwide. Despite some minor improvements in perceptions of safety and security survey, 53 per cent Lebanese and 64 per cent of displaced Syrians report feeling unsafe in their area or neighbourhood at night. Prior to the parliamentary elections in 2022, 58 per cent of Lebanese were concerned about violence related to elections. However, no major incidents materialised. In August 2022, 40 per cent of the population believed that violence is sometimes necessary when interests are being threatened and 75 per cent worried about the threat of crime sometimes, often or all the time.

These factors will remain threats to Lebanon's stability in 2023, where inter and intra-communal tensions are likely to persist and will potentially escalate.

In terms of the gender aspect, as per consultations with partners during the LCRP Inter-Agency situation analysis workshops in October 2022, men commonly respond to perceived or real inter-communal tensions by restricting women's movement and access to public space. Such

[1] *The UNDP/ARK Regular Perception Survey, Wave XIV, August 2022.*

[2] *VASyR 2022.*

[3] *Protection Monitoring August 2022.*

[4] *Collective eviction Q2 2022: This year has also witnessed an increase in collective evictions where 678 individuals were affected by actual collective eviction during the reporting period of the Q2, with 7,629 individuals received new collective eviction notices issued in the same quarter. Key drivers: repurposing of property for enhanced profitability, inability to pay rent and tensions.*

[5] *LCRP Protection Sector Quarter 3 dashboard.*

patterns have been observed between displaced Syrians and the Lebanese host communities. As a result of such tensions, women are less likely to work and to participate in the workforce and in public life, fostering dependency on men and/or the humanitarian system. At the same time, a little under half of households reported that women and girls feel very unsafe walking alone at night. Markets (58%) and streets/neighbourhoods (66%) are the places most avoided by women and girls due to lack of safety in Lebanon. At least one in ten Lebanese and Syrian households report that female household members avoid certain areas because they are unsafe. For Palestine refugees in Lebanon, this rises to 1 in 3 households. Sixteen per cent of households felt that the school the children attend is unsafe, due mainly to discrimination, including verbal harassment against students. This was highest in the Akkar governorate at 29 per cent.

Supporting Sorting from the Source through the Provision of Solid Waste Management Equipment, Majdl Anjar, Bekaa, Lebanon - UNDP, 2022

On the situation of municipalities in 2022, many are now unable to deliver basic services under their mandates and are at risk of collapse due to limited funds. Requests to LCRP partners for support have increased and are often centred around operation and management mostly e.g. fuel provision and/or solar energy provision to operate services, support in maintenance of vehicles, and other direct support (cash etc.), have progressively increased. The extent of the needs is now impacting the ability of municipalities to engage in partners' projects, hence affecting the operational environment for LCRP partners that are increasingly under pressure to support municipalities. Lebanese and Syrians alike remain extremely concerned about access to essential goods and services, such as food, fuel, water, medicine, and medical care. The electricity crisis has had a lasting impact on quality of life and other areas of need, such as access to safe drinking water. Moreover, public institutions, including social development centres, Governorate offices, etc. are facing challenges in operation and management and are at risk of being paralysed if the economic situation continues. Key challenges for municipalities include the delayed independent Municipal Fund that, if disbursed, will not be enough due to depreciation of LBP currency against the USD, reduced tax collection and its depreciated value, weak infrastructure and lack of personnel and capacity, including municipal police. This is leading to gaps in security control and in the ability to cover maintenance and operational costs, severely affecting services delivery, particularly solid waste management,[6] with an increase of irregular dumping, accumulation and burning of waste in the streets, issues with access to water[7] and a shortage of wastewater discharge and treatment with spillover effects. This is leading to further pressure on public and natural health and environmental hazards, leading to increased tensions, issues with some organisations' access to certain areas and shrinking the protection space.

Women's participation in local and national governance and decision-making structures as well as leadership and mediation and peace building mechanisms, remains low. Women are under-represented in the security forces, including municipal police, a shortage exacerbated by the non-employment governmental policy. Only 5 per cent of women are represented in the Lebanese Armed Forces (UNSC July 2022).[8]

In addition, the country has witnessed a series of onward movements, irregular immigration vessels attempting to escape the deteriorating economic circumstances by sea.

[6] *Solid waste is particularly causing tensions in areas close to informal settlements and collective shelters.*

[7] *Concerns about access to safe drinking water have surged, where the percentage of population that worries about access to safe drinking water sometimes, often, or all the time increased from 38.1% in February 2018 to 71.2% in July 2022.*

[8] *Report on the visit to Lebanon by members of the Informal Expert Group on Women and Peace and Security, 28–30 June 2022 (S/2022/593) – UNSC July 2022 - https://reliefweb.int/report/lebanon/report-visit-lebanon-members-informal-expert-group-women-and-peace-and-security-28-30-june-2022-s2022593-enar.*

2. OVERALL SECTOR STRATEGY

Theory of Change

The continued escalation of tensions, insecurity and violence will likely persist or may increase in 2023, highlighting the increased importance of enhancing social stability. The overall objective of the Social Stability sector remains to mitigate interlinked communal tensions so that stability does not deteriorate further in 2023, and to ensure that mechanisms remain in place to prevent tensions and violent conflicts. The Sector aims at de-escalating intra- and inter-communal tensions including between host communities and displaced Syrians and Palestinian refugees while simultaneously aiming at enhancing their relations with public authorities 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:

If public service delivery is supported and maintained (such as infrastructure, community security and solid waste management), then the legitimacy of public institutions, particularly municipalities and unions of municipalities will be ensured, and thus will engender a greater sense of trust. This should be achieved while ensuring a participatory and inclusive decision process involving volunteers, youth, boys and girls, women, people with disabilities (PwD) and older persons. Due to municipalities' growing inability to deliver services under their mandate, such support is even more critical in 2023 than it has been in previous years. This will ultimately alleviate pressure on resources and services while also mitigating tensions 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.

If the capacity of local communities, municipalities, social stability committees (conflict mitigation mechanisms at the local level), media, Governorates, youth and national institutions to address sources of tensions, through dialogue and by promoting positive interactions and messaging, is improved, this 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. If promoting dialogue and positive interactions and maximising positive impacts of interventions, through mainstreaming gender-responsive conflict sensitivity and do-no-harm approaches throughout the Lebanon Crisis Response Plan and by providing partners with regular online and offline tensions data and analysis, then sector partners will be better able to design and implement interventions that are sensitive to local contexts, thus minimising harm, maximising positive impacts and maintaining stability. A key enabler for this reasoning is to continue strengthening the gender and conflict analysis in 2023. This will contribute to better planning interventions based on analysis, including intersecting and layered vulnerability due to the compounding crises experienced by women, men, youth and the elderly as well as people from different socio-economic backgrounds. Based on this 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.

The sector will also put greater effort into ensuring conflict-sensitive engagement with authorities, design of projects, procurement processes and selection of areas with geographical balance. This will be based on conflict sensitivity, context-based guidance notes and toolboxes (practical checklists) products by the sector and will mitigate tensions and maximise positive impacts on social stability. In addition, the sector will include women and youth, elderly and people with disabilities, in consideration of priorities in terms of vulnerability, access and marginalisation from services.

Assumptions and Risks

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

In terms of local-level service provision (solid waste, community security, wastewater, etc.), the assumption is that municipalities will not be able to maintain at least the same level to deliver services according to their mandates, viewing that they are affected by shortages of financial and human resources. Most municipalities are struggling to ensure operations, management and sustainability of projects and services. This situation will likely affect partners' interventions, leading to delays for most projects and suspension of some. To mitigate these challenges, the sector will continue to update the LCRP Business Continuity Plan, which identifies prevention and preparedness measures to ensure the continuation of these interventions.

The compounded financial, economic, political, and health crises will likely continue to drive the inter- and intra-communal tensions landscape as well as community insecurity. This assumption continues to inform the strategy which seeks to mitigate tensions, prevent violence and ensure stability, while minimising harm to community groups. Given the contextual developments, it is expected that a deterioration in relations may result in sporadic escalations. The 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 Syrians. However, tensions will likely result in incidents of localised violence.

In 2023, it is assumed that partners will be able to cope with constraints in access to commodities (including fuel), challenges around service provision, the increased costs of telecommunication as well as local currency depreciation. This will require the sector to prioritise adaptation and preparedness measures in line with the LCRP Business Continuity Plan, taking relevant risk management and mitigation measures into consideration.

Finally, planning has also been conducted on the assumption that there is sufficient operational space for LCRP partners. However, it is recognised that the operational space is being challenged, as observed during 2022, due to continuous shortages of resources at the municipality level, the economic crisis, shortage of funds, etc., to cover the operation and management and sustainability costs of projects.

With the deteriorating situation, there is a risk that the increased tensions, violence, demonstrations, theft and armed clashes will impact the operational environment as well as social stability. A few key related risks that are foreseen within the sector in 2023 are:

First, there is a risk of increased pressure on communities and partners due to gaps in municipal service provision, shortages of resources and limited funds. Issues to date have mainly been related to increased requests by authorities for support, often reaching beyond their capacities and mandate. Such requests include direct support like paying salaries, covering fuel for vehicles, asking for maintenance and operation support and solar panels installation. Within their limited capacities, sector partners are trying to adapt by prioritising municipalities' basic needs and by designing projects with minimal operation and management costs (to reduce financial burdens on municipalities); combining livelihoods components with basic services projects (adding an income generation component); capacitating municipalities to better manage their operations and services during crises, optimise their financial revenues and expenses as well as enhance their inclusive and collaborative governance for priorities' assessment and solutions, which could improve their management of resources and accountability and attract donors and funding consequently. To mitigate this risk, the Ministry of Interior and Municipalities (MoIM) as the sector lead will continue to support at the national and local levels the management of critical situations, including through engagement with local authorities and by addressing sector partners' access issues and restrictive measures, clarifying misperceptions, such as the perception that only displaced Syrians are receiving assistance, or that they are the direct cause of the economic situation, pollution, crimes and the spread of diseases, etc.

A second risk is that as municipalities are unable to cover maintenance or operation costs of infrastructure and projects implemented by partners, they could be unable to continue/carry forward interventions by LCRP partners. As a mitigation measure, projects implementation should, where possible, prioritise municipalities' emerging priorities, viewing the changed context within partners capacities and re-designed in 2023 to address sustainability challenges (for operation and maintenance), especially relevant for equipment and infrastructure.

The third risk is the community insecurity and constraints faced by security institutions. In 2023, the risk of further insecurity will likely be driven by the continuation of the economic crisis. Mitigation measure will be to continue supporting the municipal police, within partners' limited capacities.

The fourth risk is the continued deterioration of intra-Lebanese relations. Dissatisfaction among Lebanese has been exacerbated over the past two years, primarily driven by worsening socio-economic conditions and political/sectarian differences. This indicates a continued risk in 2023. Planned municipal elections in May 2023 risk exacerbating intra-Lebanese tensions. A mitigation measure will be to continue to monitor online and offline tensions and identify potential areas of concern where mitigation is needed. Another mitigation measure is to intervene with peacebuilding agents to ensure the de-escalation of tensions through social and peace dialogues. Conflict-sensitive support to communities and geographic areas will also help mitigate tensions and maximise positive impacts along with all the other measures detailed in this strategy.

Sector 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 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 with 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 Syria crisis, to avoid further degradation of the natural ecosystem and ensure its long-term sustainability.

The contribution of the sectoral outcomes towards the impact statements is the following:

Developing capacities of national and local institutions is an enabler that aims at improving municipal services, leading to vulnerable populations to have equitable access

to basic services through national systems (Outcome 1 contributes to Impact 3).

Supporting public service delivery, building the capacity of local communities and municipalities, integrating conflict sensitivity into programmes, and strengthening social stability, reducing tensions and enabling peace (Outcome 2 contributes to 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 Outcome 3 contributing to 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)[9] and 1325 (Women, Peace & Security).[10]

Expected results

The sector will implement its work under the three related outcomes, with adjustments to account for the deteriorating situation in Lebanon, which is leading to increased vulnerabilities, rising tensions, challenges faced by local authorities to provide services under their mandate, and impact on the security and protection situation. Given the multiple crises, such challenges are likely to persist and escalate in 2023.

Thus, in this context, it will be increasingly important to support municipalities, unions of municipalities, public institutions, communities, and national and local systems, to ensure service continuity and to strengthen their capacity to address potential sources of tensions and prevent violent conflict.

The overall impact of the sector strategy will be measured by the level of negative communal relations, tensions and insecurity and the occurrence of incidents in targeted localities, as well as the extent to which disputes have been addressed in targeted municipalities.[11]

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

This outcome contributes to the Impact 3 (access to basic services) and Impact 5 (social stability strengthened).

Sector partners will have to put in place financial sustainability plans and ensure, in consultation with concerned ministries, municipalities and donors, that funding is channelled towards the most needed strategic services that can be financed in the future, including cost recovery options and innovative partnerships. Components for better participation, transparency and accountability need to be integrated into the support to municipalities, such as sound strategic planning and prioritisation based on consultations with women, girls, boys and men, as well as the local private sector, to support local economic development and the creation of job opportunities, where possible. Incentives for transparency and continued systematic participatory approaches with local communities will be essential in that regard. Transparency measures at the municipal level, including around public procurement, and improved municipal finance systems and financial reporting, will also be supported by partners. Given the limited resources and capacities of municipalities and UoMs, partners face increasing pressure to provide support upon request, exceeding partners' capacities and resources. In 2023, the sector will continue to support harmonisation of the response and systematic communication with authorities. As the lead of the sector, MOIM will support partners by providing guidance and support to mitigate challenges and ensuring coordination with all key national counterparts at the national and local levels.

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

Partners will implement community support projects (CSPs) and basic services (BS) interventions with municipalities and UoMs, based on participatory processes to alleviate resource pressure[12] in coordination with authorities (Municipalities, Governors and Qaemaqams). These services would include – but are not limited to – wastewater, water supply, energy and the rehabilitation of public spaces, public facilities, recreational areas, cultural sites, roads, agricultural roads, and other infrastructure that may come out as a priority based on local and area needs assessments. Priorities in 2023 will be to support municipalities in safeguarding the most essential services, including solid waste, wastewater treatment and municipal police. Close coordination will be maintained with the Energy and Water sectors to address common priorities. The different activities will have an integral component of strengthening capacities and ensuring continuity of key services such as local infrastructure, community engagement and empowering Social Development Centres (SDCs), amongst others.

Within the current context, and with shortages of financial and human resources for municipalities, project implementation needs to consider the sustainability of interventions (for operationalisation and/or maintenance), including equipment and infrastructure. Building on

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

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

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

[12] *One of the major successful models under the LCRP is the creation of mechanisms for stability and local development (MSLD) by the LHSP under UNDP, through which inclusive and participatory priorities assessments take place via municipalities including communities' active engagement.*

2022, the sector will prioritise the design of projects that contribute to sustainability and minimum operation and management (O&M) costs in order to reduce financial burdens on municipalities. Partners are encouraged to design projects that include income generation (e.g. intensive labour) & local economic development coupled with services delivery projects e.g. circular economy (recycling etc.) and engagement of private sector, and support in structural support to municipalities e.g. financial management, transparency etc.

> As of August 2022, 37% of respondents perceive relations as negative or very negative ↗ from 24% in January 2021. Competition for lower skilled jobs' has remained the most-frequently cited source of inter-communal tensions, by both Lebanese and Syrians
>
> *UNDP/ARK Regular Perception Survey, Wave XIV, August 2022*

In 2023, 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 outbreaks of violence. Based on lessons learned, the sector will put more effort into ensuring geographical balance by building on the sector mapping of CSPs and BS interventions and analysing the impact of these projects.

As in 2022, 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 management. This may include rainwater harvesting, solar energy, end-of-life disposal schemes, etc.

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

The sector will continue to support integrated solid waste management in close coordination with the MoE, the leading Ministry on solid waste. Throughout the implementation of all solid waste management interventions, it is essential that sector partners coordinate closely with the MoE and ensure projects' alignment with the Ministry's national action plan and priorities for 2023. Such services aim to ultimately reduce pressure on services, mitigate environmental risks and decrease social tensions. The various elements of the integrated approach are: waste reduction, reuse, sorting at source, recycling, upcycling, waste collection and treatment, safe disposal sites, provision of equipment, capacity building to municipalities, raising awareness, rehabilitation of existing solid waste management facilities and undertaking the necessary environmental studies (e.g. initial environmental examination, environmental impact assessment and environmental audits) when needed and as per the Environmental Impact Assessment Decree 8633.[13]

Given the limited resources of municipalities and their inability to provide solid waste management services, the sector will optimise support to municipalities by continuing the coordination of SWM interventions through the Solid Waste Management Task Force. The SWM Task Force is the entity in which 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 led by the Ministry of Environment, coordinating with MoSA – MoIM. UN leading Agency of the task force is UNDP, coordinating with UNHCR, and relevant sectors, particularly the Water sector. NGO and other UN Agencies' members of the task force are to be identified in 2023 based on the mapping of 2022.

The SWM Task Force will also support local coordination by connecting villages, Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) and local resources for the implementation of common solutions and the exchange of resources. This will also ensure that municipalities are connected to solid waste management facilities, collectors and recyclers based on the MoE mapping through sector partners. In addition, the sector will continue advocacy efforts and the sharing of evidence-based analysis to advocate for fundraising, transfer of independent municipal funds to municipalities and the implementation of cost recovery solutions at the municipal level.

In close coordination with the Livelihoods sector, the Social Stability sector will encourage partners to integrate, when applicable, cash-for-work and cash-for-training interventions to ensure income generating opportunities for municipalities and communities. In addition, behavioural change on solid waste management is one of the key interventions that the sector will foster through awareness sessions and training. Implementation of a circular economy can be a way forward to reduce, reuse and recycle waste by communities recognising the return of benefit for recyclers and collectors. The sector will also prioritise innovative solutions, building on last year's successful models, such as collection of waste through digital application platforms managed by organisations or social enterprises. Additionally, the sector will explore ways forward to engage the private sector through the mapping of key social enterprises for the exchange of knowledge and potential collaborations as well as the replication of successful municipal management models for solid waste management during crises.

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

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

This output reflects the work of supporting local authorities in performing their growing role in managing crises, including the impact of the Syria crisis, COVID-19 and, most recently, the cholera outbreak.

Under the output, efforts will be made to support national institutions such as the Disaster Risk Management (DRM) unit in the Prime Minister's office, the MoIM and The Directorate General of Local Administration and Councils (DGLAC), MoE, MoSA and Ministry of Education and Higher Education (MEHE) in strengthening relevant local institutions, so that they may promptly respond to emerging needs at the local level. Support will also be provided to the Governors' offices in coordination and relations with municipalities, on coordination, strategic planning, and situation analysis in order to play a key role in enhancing social stability at the local level. This assistance includes staffing, training/coaching as well as the provision of equipment.

The disaster response structure in Lebanon was identified by the Lebanese Government through the National Response Framework of 2012, based on the level of response that can start with a local intervention to mobilise national resources depending on the type of incident, impact, severity, and number of agencies involved.

Disaster response structures were established at the regional level within six Governorates and at the casa level (district) in some of the regions (Mount Lebanon, South and North) through a comprehensive approach. Key elements of the response will be to continue to support such regional response structures as well as set up those structures in Beirut and Nabatiyeh and to update the Governorate Response Plans. This will ultimately help to assist the Governorates to identify high-risk sensitive areas to disasters at the local level, improve interconnectivity, communication, and coordination between the Governorates Operations Rooms and the National Operation Room during normal and crisis modes as well as building capacities.

In addition, support will be provided at the municipal level to increase the local authorities' understanding of risks that may affect communities with comprehensive local information about hazards and risks, including who is exposed and who is most vulnerable. This will be done by strengthening municipal planning so that they can take steps to anticipate disasters and to protect assets and livelihoods. For risk and vulnerability assessments, for example, elements will include mitigation selection and planning, Climate-change Adaptation and Resilience Planning; and Emergency preparedness and response management planning. Support will also be provided to link up to feedback and accountability mechanisms to support governors' offices and their units to work on social stability. Specific activities will include training and seconding, data and evidence generation for evidence-based policy making and response, data generation for policy advocacy and policy development and supporting coordination mechanisms, at the local level. Additional measures include the reporting of municipalities to the operations room through security surveys, which requires additional support in terms of equipment and analysis capacity.

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

In the context of multi-faceted and compounded crises, municipal police corps across the country have increasingly been propelled in the role of front-line responders, whether in response to the COVID-19 pandemic, the growing social unrest, or the increase in security-related incidents. An ever-growing proportion of the population now relies on and interacts daily with the municipal police, especially in rural areas. As such, supporting municipalities in Lebanon to develop the capacities of the municipal police to provide security services to the population is key. The municipal authorities, as first responders, have a vital role to play in gaining the trust of local communities by providing an unbiased, human-rights-based and professional service.

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 being made but also support the institutionalisation of a new approach in Lebanon. Establishing accountability mechanisms while strengthening these institutions will be vital. 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. The output includes support of the strategic reform framework for the transformation of the municipal police, developed by the MoIM and ISF, and articulated around five main components, including unified SOPs, CoC and trainings and unification of uniforms. Furthermore, in line with the 1325 National Action Plan, the sector will also support the empowerment and recruitment of women police upon available resources.

Efforts should also be put forward to mitigate the effects of the crisis on municipal police forces, including their attrition across the country and diminished operational capacities.

In addition to the above, the sector will collaborate with the Protection sector, in collaboration with CSOs and human rights organisations, to review codes of conduct and SOPs, and train partners on protection, gender, GBV and anti-trafficking.

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

This Outcome contributes to Impact 5 of the LCRP (social stability is strengthened in Lebanon).

The sector will continue to support local dialogue committees (conflict mitigation mechanisms) that aim at analysing and addressing drivers of tensions between and within local communities and alert authorities and municipalities when needed. Specific programmes will

target youth, girls and boys, elderly, and people with a disability, who are particularly socially excluded and lack spaces to engage. In this respect, Social Stability partners will work closely with the Protection sector and Child Protection sub-sector to train appropriate service providers on protection, child protection, safe identification, and referrals of youth at risk, including the identification of mental health psychosocial support (MHPSS) concerns. The sector will implement youth initiatives in the poorest localities and areas with high tensions. A key element of the sector strategy concerns training journalists and media students and authorities, and engaging national, local, and social media in defusing tensions through objective and balanced reporting[14] to mitigate the growing online tensions and fake news.

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, referred to as "conflicts mitigation mechanisms" or "mechanisms for social stability"– coordinated with local authorities – which focus on conflict prevention and dispute resolution. This will include establishing and supporting inclusive conflict mitigation mechanisms and building their capacity on conflict resolution and peacebuilding as well as project management.

Activities will also support national organisations to substantially contribute to local dialogue initiatives.

The creation of local committees, with equal participation from women, girls, boys and men, not only contributes to enhancing dialogue, but also to mapping priorities through a participatory approach and tensions mitigation channels and may positively reflect on the community through the production of an action plan that can be used as a platform to attract donors funding and implement community-based priority interventions. One successful example of such an effective approach is the Mechanisms for Stability and Local Development (MSLD) implemented by the UNDP. Key lessons learned from these transparent mappings of dividers and connectors, needs, interests, perceptions and expectations of each community group in targeted municipalities, feed into building awareness and communication as a social dialogue and conflict mitigation action plan.

Thematic discussions will be organised to identify ways to ensure the sustainability of these mechanisms in view of the current context.

Activities will include both physical and digital soft components and apply participatory approaches to involve community focal points that represent all the sectors (education, health, infrastructure, environment, economic etc.), including civic society, with a focus on youth and female members. 2023 LCRP Social Stability sector Planning reflection discussions in 2022 identified this as a successful approach which ensures sustainability and a sense of ownership of projects, especially if coordination and collaboration among NGOs and agencies is efficiently ensured. Through an analysis of pre-existing community-level coping strategies, the sector will take every effort to build on these as it supports new and already established mechanisms, to avoid unintended harm and undermining positive coping capacities within the community.

In 2023, the sector will continue to coordinate closely with other sectors including the Protection sector on communication and engagement with communities through existing mechanisms.

The sector will also support local civil society organisations (CSOs) by mapping out key initiatives and partners supporting CSOs. It will also inform policy related to the crisis response and provide capacity building to CSOs to engage in social and peacebuilding dialogues with local communities, local authorities, state institutions, international organisations and academia.

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 and drifting in negative coping mechanisms such as drug use, radicalisation and crimes.

> In 2022, more than **30%** of the population considers that competition for services and utilities **is a key driver of tensions** (29.6% of Lebanese and 33.3% of Syrians)
>
> *UNDP/ARK Regular Perception Survey, Wave XIV, August 2022*

By engaging youth in activities which benefit the community while enhancing their skills, their communal belonging and role will be strengthened. In addition, activities aiming at building relations with youth in other communities will also be conducted with a conflict-sensitive lens. 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. Sector consultation discussions showed lower motivation and an increased drop-out rate of young men from youth-led initiatives and training due to pressing livelihood priorities including increased transportation and telecommunication fees, preference to engage in income generation activities etc. In addition, the sector will encourage partners to adapt activities' timings to youth's working hours and education schedules, which would enhance commitment in activities. In addition, realistic reimbursement of costs associated with youth participation in initiatives and integration of

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

in-kind and equipment support to training centres would increase youth motivation and prevent them from dropping out.

The sector will build on last year's successes in providing positive communication and leadership skills. Linking different youth groups and online platforms for social dialogues will engage youth and offer them a space to voice their concerns and share experiences and common priorities. In addition, the sector will prioritise improving local-level referrals through the Inter-Agency service mapping and by reviving municipal youth councils through volunteerism. The sector will promote better coverage of youth with disabilities and youth among Palestine refugees in Lebanon.

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. This output aims at promoting positive, hate-free, fact-based offline and social media spaces. Media focal points (youth, journalists, media professionals and institutions, CSOs and local authorities etc.) will be engaged and trained on methods which promote objective and conflict-sensitive reporting and the culture of fact checking to counter fake news. It will be ensured that positive, safe, inclusive narratives and spaces for dialogue are presented in the national discourse and will serve to offset the increasingly hostile messaging often found in the media among Lebanese, or between host community and displaced Syrians and Palestinian refugees. In this respect, the Protection sector will support improved awareness of the human rights framework and address unconscious bias.

Given the surge in hate speech and tensions on social media, and the impact of fake news on social stability, in 2023, the sector will continue to monitor tensions online.

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 that aim primarily at de-escalating tensions, in coordination with relevant Ministries, including the Ministry of Information.

Outcome 3: Enhance the LCRP's capacities on tension monitoring and conflict sensitivity.

This contributes to Impact 5 of the LCRP (Social Stability is strengthened in Lebanon).

The sector will continue the work to build capacity and provide support to partners on conflict sensitivity and do-no-harm principles. In 2023, the focus will be on supporting the uptake of the three context-specific and practical guidance notes for Lebanon that were published and rolled out in 2022, focusing on supporting partners under the response framework in three key areas:

- Getting Started with conflict sensitivity in Lebanon
- Conflict sensitivity throughout the Project Design Cycle in Lebanon
- Conflict-sensitive Procurement, Recruitment and Accountability in Lebanon

Further to this, extensive work was conducted in gathering partners from all sectors to develop three conflict-sensitivity toolboxes on three emerging issues under the response:

1. Conflict-sensitive engagement with local authorities in Lebanon;
2. Institutionalising conflict sensitivity at the organisational level; and,
3. Conflict-sensitive Cash Assistance in Lebanon.

In 2023, these toolboxes will be rolled out under the response and Focus will be on supporting the uptake of these three toolboxes by partners.

As the need for conflict-sensitive approaches continues with the deterioration of the situation, key focus in 2023 will be to continue to build conflict sensitivity capacities for partners by supporting them in the uptake and implementation of existing guidance. In addition, continued training of front-line staff on CS and DNH will be carried out as well as a training of trainers in Arabic to boost the resource base of trainers in Lebanon. This will be coupled with technical support and advisory services to partners based on contextual developments as well as the development of ad-hoc checklists and guidance on a demand basis. Finally, regular tensions overview analysis and presentation will be provided to LCRP partners across sectors to ensure that information is regularly shared and accounted for.

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- or intra-communal tensions, it is imperative that tension risks and drivers are analysed and addressed so that efforts focus on mitigation, prevention, do-no-harm and conflict sensitivity in a fragile context. The sector will continue to monitor and analyse offline and online tensions and incidents, including through a gender lens, to enhance actors' understanding of the tensions and inform a more conflict-sensitive approach across all sectors.

In 2023, the sector will continue to prioritise the capacity building of partners through a number of key elements: 1) Continue to train partners on Conflict Sensitivity and Do-No-Harm, with advanced sessions for staff of specific organisations as a second step; 2) Conduct a training of trainers for Conflict Sensitivity and Do-No-Harm to build a resource base of trainers in Lebanon; 3) Support partners in the implementation and utilisation of the three context-

specific guidance notes and three toolboxes; 4) Provide advisory and technical support to partners, including through regular tension and conflict analysis with a focus on risk mitigation; 5) Develop ad-hoc guidance on a demand basis.

In 2023, increased focus will be put on monitoring and mitigation tensions online, based on the latest data and analysis. This will be aiming to combat hate-speech and misinformation/disinformation at the local and national levels. To this end, social stability priorities will need to better incorporate a digital strategy and approach to analyze how online platforms are amplifying intergroup tensions and the messages of its audience.

> Intra-Lebanese relations have been deteriorating with **39% of Lebanese** having reported **negative intra-Lebanese relations**
>
> *UNDP-ARK Regular Perception Survey, Wave XIV, August 2022*

Finally, the sector will continue to share guidance and engage with partners and programmes outside the LCRP with focus on local NGOs.

Identification of sector needs and targets at the individual/ Households, community and institutional/ physical environment level

The sector utilises geographical targeting, which focuses on a geographic area where indicators suggest the highest prevalence of issues vulnerabilities and poverty. The map for geographical targeting under the LCRP, named "the 332 localities that host the highest number of displaced Syrians, Palestinian refugees and deprived Lebanese' (https://data.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/96471)", was recently updated to replace the "map of the 251 most vulnerable cadastres" for 2023 interventions. The map identifies and ranks localities in Lebanon that host the highest number of displaced Syrians, Palestine refugees and vulnerable Lebanese.

In 2023, more efforts will be put forward to support sector partners to prioritise geographic areas, viewing that all localities in the 332 map are vulnerable with a high ratio of displaced persons. In addition, the sector will continue to focus on area-based approaches to ensure cost-efficiency and cover larger populations, which would positively impact social stability.

The sector will also bring attention to gender equality in the targeting and coverage of women and adolescent girls in the sector programmes and activities, supporting their leadership in preventing and addressing tensions.

Three key dimensions to targeting will be considered by Social Stability partners in 2023:

First, social stability interventions have typically targeted institutions and communities in vulnerable areas. However, with the recent rise in intra-communal tensions, social tensions are now not always correlated with vulnerability as defined in the new 332 Localities map in Lebanon which details the localities that host the highest number of displaced Syrians, Palestinian refugees and deprived Lebanese. As such, areas with high tensions outside of the 332 Localities map do exist. Therefore, while the 332 Map will remain a key reference for the sector to identify localities, where displaced Syrians, Palestine refugees and vulnerable Lebanese are concentrated (hosting 87% of displaced Syrian/Palestinian refugees and 74% of deprived Lebanese), an additional layer of analysis that measures social tensions will be used to ensure that all high-tension areas are addressed. This additional layer of analysis will be provided to partners in 2023 in the form of detailed and frequently updated tension analysis.

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 where possible. The rationale of the approach is that geographically linked areas, which share common problems and resources and a willingness to address them jointly, should be targeted through shared projects by sector partners. In fact, a cluster approach which engages surrounding municipalities is often indispensable to developing sustainable solutions to problems, enhancing sustainability, achieving higher impact and ensuring economies of scale.

Third, in line with the sector's community engagement efforts, the poorest communities will be targeted. Marginalised youths will be prioritised, particularly for school and university dropouts, to protect them from marginalisation and radicalisation and from drifting into negative coping mechanisms. There will also be proper representation of women and girls. Robust referral pathways to case management agencies or trained social workers are essential to ensuring these efforts do not risk causing harm. Active efforts will be undertaken, for example, by partners holding separate sessions to account for the fact that barriers for their substantive engagement may be found in existing conflict dialogue initiatives, to ensure the views of these cohorts are accounted for. 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.

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	2,063,582	1,538,372	799,953	52%	738,419	48%	479,972	31%	250,755	16%	153,837	10.0%
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	9.0%
Palestinian Refugees from Syria	31,400	31,400	31,400	16,328	52%	15,072	48%	10,990	35%	4,804	15%	2,512	8.0%
Palestine Refugees in Lebanon	180,000	180,000	180,000	93,600	52%	86,400	48%	63,000	35%	27,540	15%	18,000	10.0%
GRAND TOTAL	5,575,696	3,774,982	3,249,772	1,675,000		1,575,000		1,335,000		589,000		309,000	

Type of institution	Total	Targeted
Municipalities	1058	328
Hospitals	173	147
Schools	1232	864
Water establishments	4	4
Social Development Centers	140	118
Central Ministries	22	6
Primary Health Care	245	215
Governors Offices	8	8
Districts	26	25

3. MAINSTREAMING OF GENDER AND GBV, PROTECTION, CONFLICT SENSITIVITY, PSEA, ENVIROMENT AND HEALTH

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 2023, 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.

LCRP partners will be supported to implement and utilise the Lebanon-specific conflict sensitivity guidance notes and toolboxes that were developed in 2022. To build partners' capacity, additional training sessions on Conflict Sensitivity and Do-No-Harm will be rolled out, including training of trainers in Arabic to build a resource base of trainers in Lebanon. This will be coupled with technical support on thematic issues based on contextual developments and developments of guidance notes and checklists on demand.

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 the complementarity of response and preparedness by focusing mainly on 1) updating the PRA to identify the implications of activities on the protection of people and take relevant measures to reduce risks; 2) exploring pragmatic ways to conduct joint tension and protection monitoring analysis going forward; 3) exploring ways to promote positive and neutral reporting through social media on both communities. 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 inform other sectors about referrals accepted by the sector, particularly under youth empowerment support. The sector will work closely with the Protection Sector to ensure the participation and empowerment of women, girls and persons with disabilities through the sector's activities.

Age, and persons with disabilities

Given the challenges that tensions have on the safety and dignity of persons with specific needs, efforts will continue to be made to involve persons with disabilities, elderly and youth in sector outreach, consultations, and activities, as they tend to be underrepresented. The sector will continue to work with committees to bring together community members, local authorities, civil society and the affected population, including PwD, elderly and youths.

Gender

With the support of the Inter-Agency Gender specialist, the sector will conduct a mapping of relevant social stability interventions for gender mainstreaming. The sector will identify which types of interventions (e.g. in community support projects, conflict mitigation mechanisms, youth-led initiatives etc.) would benefit from guidance and training on gender mainstreaming. Training modules will then be developed in these on how to mainstream gender in the LCRP Social Stability sector. In addition, the sector will support partners to improve assessment and analysis processes (before projects design) in coordination with the Protection & GBV sector, to better reflect the concerns and needs of women, men, boys, and girls, to ensure Gender mainstreaming in project design and implementation phases. On the tension analysis level, the sector would engage partners to discuss pragmatic approaches on how to make the tension analysis more gender focused and responsive.

Prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) and accountability to affected populations

In 2023, the sector will work to ensure that complaint, feedback and response mechanisms, including from SEA and child safeguarding, are known, accessible and responsive in relation to Social Stability services, and interventions are informed by the participation of women, men, girls, and boys. Building on existing platforms and infrastructures, the Social Stability sector will continue its efforts to support partners to improve collective accountability to affected populations, including concerns related to PSEA and child safeguarding. A particular emphasis will be placed on strengthening gender- and child-sensitive complaint, feedback, and response mechanisms (CFRM), with the aim of ensuring that trends inform sector interventions and modalities and that people who provide

a complaint or feedback are responded to in a timely and appropriate manner. Information and communication channels must be designed in consultation with different age, gender and diversity groups and address identified barriers. The sector will promote the Inter-Agency minimum standard on complaint and feedback and opportunities for training on AAP. Sector members will also engage in the work of the PSEA network by appointing a PSEA focal point to volunteer and become a member of the PSEA network in order to ensure consistent flow of information and actions related to PSEA in the Social Stability sector. The sector members will attend capacity-building sessions on PSEA integration in their programming. The sector will include updates on PSEA as part of the regular Working Groups coordination meetings, and address issues related to barriers to safe and confidential feedback in coordination with the PSEA Coordinator at different levels. This includes the assessment, implementation, and post-implementation phase of interventions, specifically at projects where subjects are more likely to be exposed to SEA, such as individuals engaged in youth support activities, in labour intensive activities through Social Stability infrastructure & development projects (community support and basic services projects). The sector will encourage its members to disseminate information on PSEA feedback mechanisms.

Environment

The environmental focus will mainly be on solid waste management and the introduction of renewable energy in efforts to improve environmental conditions in localities and alleviate social tensions. The sector will train municipalities on environmental management and responding to natural related challenges and malpractices, including flooding and forest fire prevention. It will also engage the inter-Agency ETF led by the MoE to mainstream environmental considerations in other programmatic areas, including refresher training on environment assessment markers for sector partners. This includes nature-based solutions, impacts on water and wastewater, ecosystems, and land degradation. The sector will leverage existing expertise and local presence to respond swiftly to locally raised complaints to offset tensions, in close coordination with partners. The response will be focused on areas where tension is highest and on the most densely populated areas with a high presence of displaced Syrians and Palestinian refugees, given the perception of their association to negative environmental impact. The sector will also coordinate with the Shelter, Water, Energy and Food Security and Agriculture sectors on addressing tension fuelling issues including solid waste management and energy provision.

Construction of a Multipurpose Centre for Artisanal Products in Ainab village, Aley, Lebanon - UNDP, 2022

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
Percentage of people reporting positive impact of municipalities on their lives	This indicator measures the legitimacy and effectiveness of municipal institutions through the perceptions of affected communities	UNDP/ARK regular perception survey	%	Quarterly

TOTAL

Baseline	Result 2022	Target 2023
71%	**24%**	**35%**

Lebanese			Displaced Syrians			Palestinian Refugees from Syria (PRS)			Palestine Refugees in Lebanon (PRL)		
Baseline	Result 2022	Target 2023	Baseline	Result 2022	Target 2023	Baseline	Result 2022	Target 2023	Baseline	Result 2022	Target 2023
N/A	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**

INDICATOR 1B	DESCRIPTION	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	UNIT	FREQUENCY
Percentage 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	UNDP/ARK regular perception survey	%	Quarterly

TOTAL

Baseline	Result 2022	Target 2023
34%	**30%**	**30%**

Lebanese			Displaced Syrians			Palestinian Refugees from Syria (PRS)			Palestine Refugees in Lebanon (PRL)		
Baseline	Result 2022	Target 2023	Baseline	Result 2022	Target 2023	Baseline	Result 2022	Target 2023	Baseline	Result 2022	Target 2023
N/A	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**

INDICATOR 1C	DESCRIPTION	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	UNIT	FREQUENCY
Percentage of people who feel that they can voice concern with authorities in case of dissatisfaction	The indicator measures accountability of local authorities	UNDP/ARK regular perception survey	%	Quarterly

TOTAL

Baseline	Result 2022	Target 2023
58.8%	**26%**	**35%**

Lebanese			Displaced Syrians			Palestinian Refugees from Syria (PRS)			Palestine Refugees in Lebanon (PRL)		
Baseline	Result 2022	Target 2023	Baseline	Result 2022	Target 2023	Baseline	Result 2022	Target 2023	Baseline	Result 2022	Target 2023
N/A	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**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
Percentage of people able to identify conflict resolution mechanisms/ actors in their community they would turn to	The indicator measures whether a conflict resolution infrastructure exists at the local level through formal and informal institutions that local communities feel comfortable to turn to for dispute resolution as per the perceptions of affected communities	UNDP/ARK regular perception survey. Baseline: People identify at least one community institution/actor they would turn to in case of dispute.	%	Quarterly

TOTAL

Baseline	Result 2022	Target 2023
89%	**93%**	**95%**

Lebanese			Displaced Syrians			Palestine Refugees from Syria (PRS)			Palestine Refugees in Lebanon (PRL)		
Baseline	Result 2022	Target 2023	Baseline	Result 2022	Target 2023	Baseline	Result 2022	Target 2023	Baseline	Result 2022	Target 2023
N/A	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**

INDICATOR 2B	DESCRIPTION	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	UNIT	FREQUENCY
Percentage of people identifying factors that could improve inter-community relationships	The indicator measures the percentage of people who identify 'factors of peace' that could help to improve relationships between Syrians and Lebanese thereby evincing a mindset geared towards cooperation and dialogue	UNDP/ARK regular perception survey	%	Quarterly

TOTAL

Baseline	Result 2022	Target 2023
54%	**61%**	**60%**

Lebanese			Displaced Syrians			Palestine Refugees from Syria (PRS)			Palestine Refugees in Lebanon (PRL)		
Baseline	Result 2022	Target 2023	Baseline	Result 2022	Target 2023	Baseline	Result 2022	Target 2023	Baseline	Result 2022	Target 2023
N/A	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**

INDICATOR 2C	DESCRIPTION	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	UNIT	FREQUENCY
Percentage of people displaying propensity for violence	The indicators measure propensity for violence	UNDP/ARK regular perception survey	%	Quarterly

TOTAL

Baseline	Result 2022	Target 2023
50%	**40%**	**50%**

Lebanese			Displaced Syrians			Palestinian Refugees from Syria (PRS)			Palestinian Refugees in Lebanon (PRL)		
Baseline	Result 2022	Target 2023	Baseline	Result 2022	Target 2023	Baseline	Result 2022	Target 2023	Baseline	Result 2022	Target 2023
N/A	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**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
Percentage of partners reporting that they have their own mechanisms to ensure conflict sensitivity	Percentage of partners under all LCRP sectors reporting reading and using conflict analysis material	Conflict sensitivity mainstreaming Survey of all LCRP sectors Partners	%	yearly

TOTAL

Baseline	Result 2022	Target 2023
75%	**80%**	**80%**

INDICATOR 3B	DESCRIPTION	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	UNIT	FREQUENCY
Number of LCRP sectors taking steps to ensure conflict sensitivity in their strategy and delivery of work plans	LCRP sectors (10 in total) that take steps/initiatives to integrate conflict sensitivity consideration in their work - i.e. by including specific activities related to tensions in their strategy or in the approach (targetting, training, SoPs, M&E framework etc…).	Sectors strategies and documents published on the interagency protal	#	yearly

TOTAL

Baseline	Result 2022	Target 2023
1	**10**	**10**