LEBANON
WITH A VIEW
A 2030 VISION OF THE REFUGEE CRISIS

THE SCENARIO FACTORY

COORDINATORS
Pr. KARIM MEDJAD
Dr. ABDEL-MAOULA CHAAR
Scenarios present different possible pathways into the future to challenge conventional thinking and encourage debates.
## The making of ...

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Categories</th>
<th>Weight</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Political</td>
<td>26%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economical</td>
<td>24%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Technological</td>
<td>7%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Legal</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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The multiplicity of implications:

- Impact

- Categories
  - Political
  - Economical
  - Social
  - Technological
  - Legal
The scenario matrix

> 1.5 million refugees
(more than 25% of the total population)

< 450,000 refugees
(less than 10% of the total population)

Weak Central Authority

Strong Central Authority
Generating the scenarios

> 1.5 million refugees
(more than 25% of the total population)

Sarajevo beach

Transition scenario

Phoenixia

< 450,000 refugees
(less than 10% of the total population)

Weak Central Authority

Strong Central Authority
The Syrian conflict persists and the flow of refugees continues,
Donors motivation and support decrease,
Conflicts between host communities and refugees multiply,
Inter-sectarians tensions grow,
Private militia reappears and the army is too weak to confront them,
The state collapses,
No community is able to prevail. Lebanon is divided in three cantons,
Lebanese and Syrian refugees flow massively to Europe,
The security council decides to place Lebanon under the guardianship of the United Nation in order to contain the flow.
Phoenixia

- The Syrian regime is reinstalled in large areas,
- The total number of refugees in Lebanon falls to 500,000,
- Reconstruction begins slowly,
- Its impact on Lebanon is disappointing while international assistance decreases drastically,
- Condition are met for a large exodus from Lebanon,
- The EU and GCC countries decide to grant a conditional Marshal plan to Lebanon to avoid this: USD 6 billion vs the integration of the refugees,
- The Lebanese government accepts,
- Secularization is progressively introduced in the country,
- Economic growth resume, foreign investment arrive from Asia and Europe, jobs are created and social conditions improves,
- Western tourism develops again.
• The ISIS Caliphate falls,
• The Syrian regime is back on track and reconstruction begins slowly,
• Some refugees return home, their number stabilizes at 800,000,
• The impact of Syrian reconstruction on Lebanon is disappointing at a time international assistance decreases drastically,
• Lebanon shifts from economic stagnation to recession leading to a race to the bottom on labor condition,
• Refugees repression increases, crime rate rises,
• Refugees get organized and become an important lobby but without counterpart: the government and parliament are paralyzed,
• Lebanon enters a major political and economic crisis
• Economic elites convince the army to take over to resolve the deadlock,
• A military coup takes place in 2027.
1. The lack of resilience of the Lebanese institutions:

✓ In Sarajevo Beach, they collapse,
✓ in Phœnixia, they are deeply reformed
✓ in Boot Camp, they are suspended for an indefinite period of time

Irrespective of the scenario, the current political system does not hold

2. The end of the Syrian conflict resolves less problems than expected:

• A sizeable number of refugees stays in Lebanon,
• The economic impact of Syria’s reconstruction might be limited
Key findings: A monitoring tool

1) Most of Syria is secured
2) A few Syrian zones secured
3) Syrian war worsens
4) Convertibility of the Lebanese pound suspended
5) Lebanon joins WTO
6) High unemployment in Lebanon
7) Global economic recession
8) Work permits delivered to Syrian refugees
9) Refugees remain « displaced persons »
10) Refugee influx to Europe continues
11) New family code enacted
12) Major economic recovery plan for Lebanon
12) Repression of refugees in Lebanon
13) Tensions with local population grow
14) Crime rate rises
15) Local militias appear
16) Lebanese army holds
17) Refugee influx to Lebanon contained
18) Intercommunity tensions worsen
19) Emerging refugee lobbies
20) Capital evasion
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What about tomorrow?

• The average length of major protracted refugee situations is now 26 years (UNHCR),
• 417,000 refugees in Lebanon are 3-14 years old (UNHCR)
• 75,000 Syrian children are born yearly in Lebanon (MoSA)
What about tomorrow?

> 1.5 million refugees
(more than 25% of the total population)

Sarajevo beach
- Eruption of inter-sectarian fighting
- Fragmentation of Lebanon
- Lebanon becomes a UN protectorate

Weak Central Authority

Boot Camp
- Deep recession
- Increased marginalization of refugees
- Social and security turmoil
- The army takes over

< 450,000 refugees
(less than 10% of the total population)

Strong Central Authority

Phoenix
- Marshal Plan
- Integration of the refugees
- Progressive secularization of the state
- Social and economic turmoil
- Skilled entrepreneurs
- Potential migrants
- Low skilled workers
What about tomorrow?

• **Boot Camp:**
  - Migrants with added value
  - Entrepreneurs / managers of future Syria

• **Phoenixia:**
  - Entrepreneurs / managers of future Syria
  - Entrepreneurs / managers of future Lebanon
Thank You