



LEBANON
WITH A VIEW

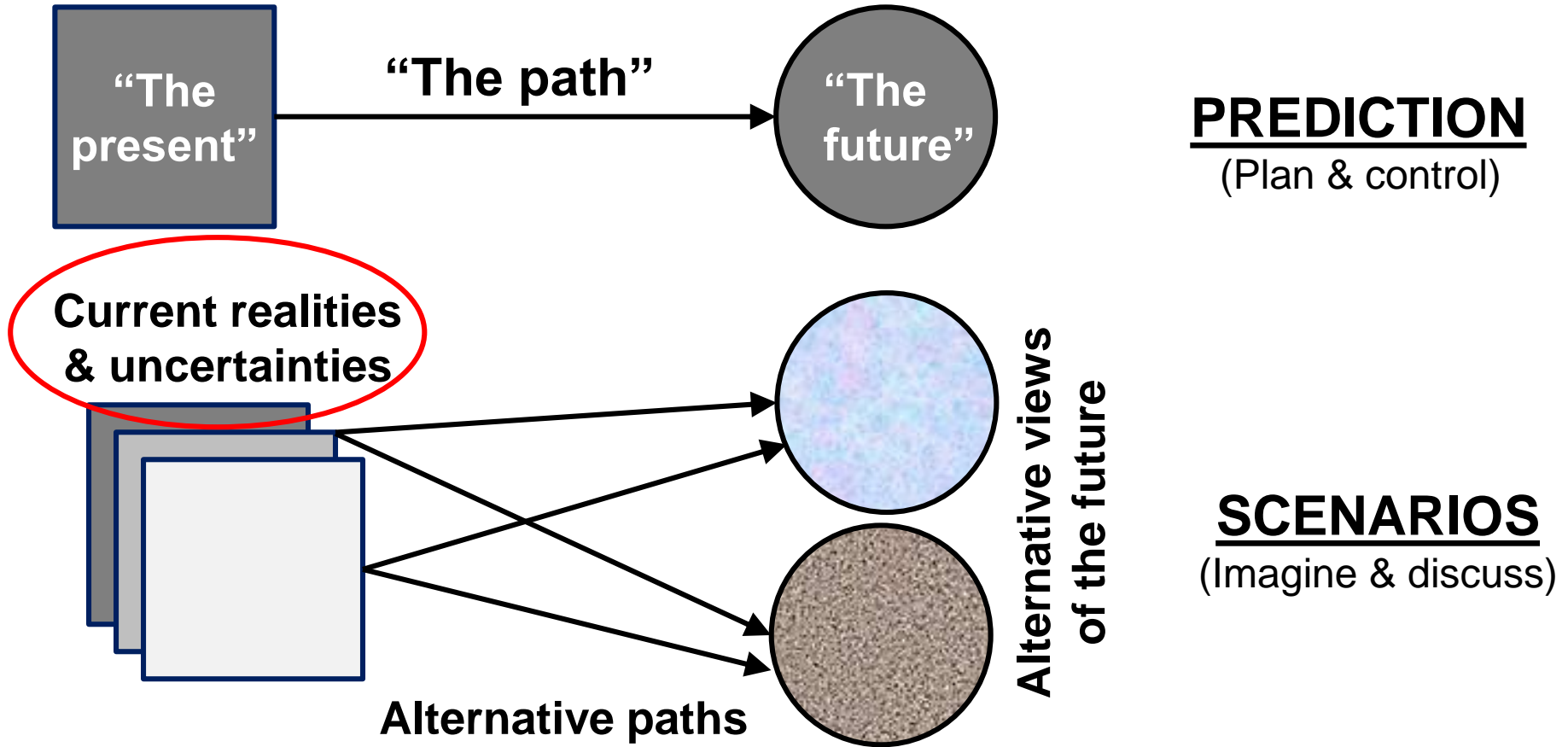
A 2030 VISION OF THE
REFUGEE CRISIS

THE SCENARIO FACTORY

COORDINATORS
Pr. KARIM MEDJAD
Dr. ABDEL-MAOULA CHAAR

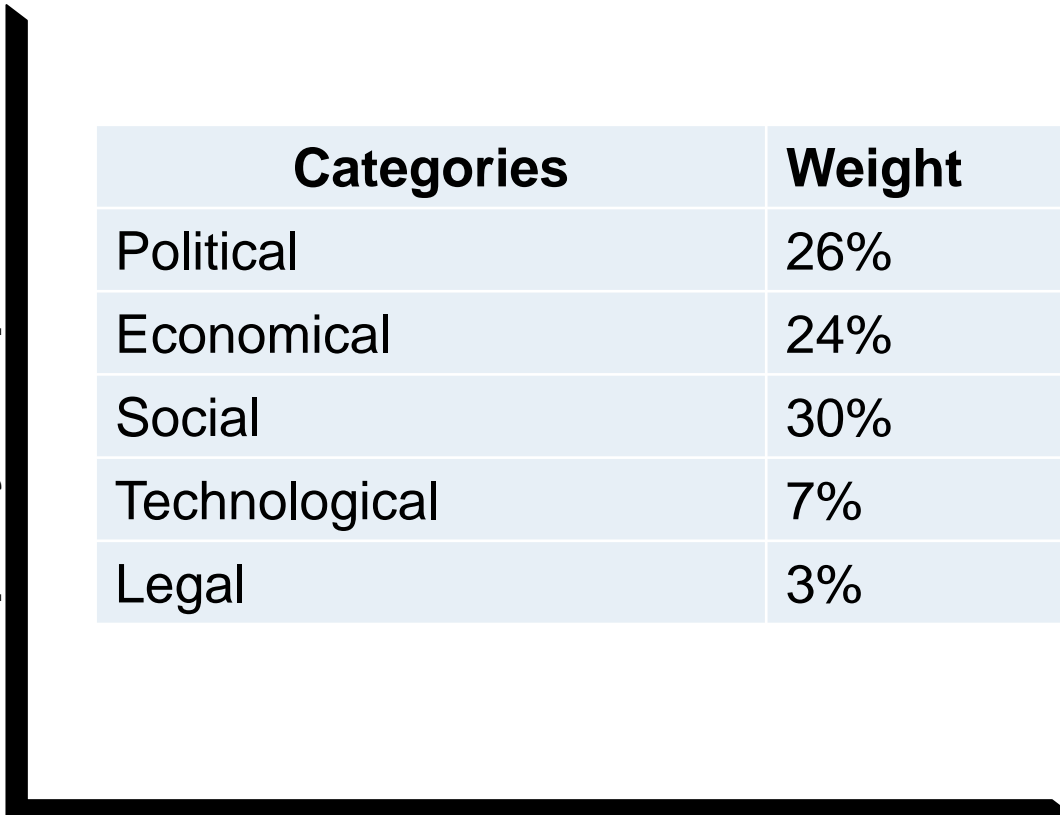


The making of ...



Scenarios present different possible pathways into the future to challenge conventional thinking and encourage debates

The making of ...



Categories	Weight
Political	26%
Economical	24%
Social	30%
Technological	7%
Legal	3%

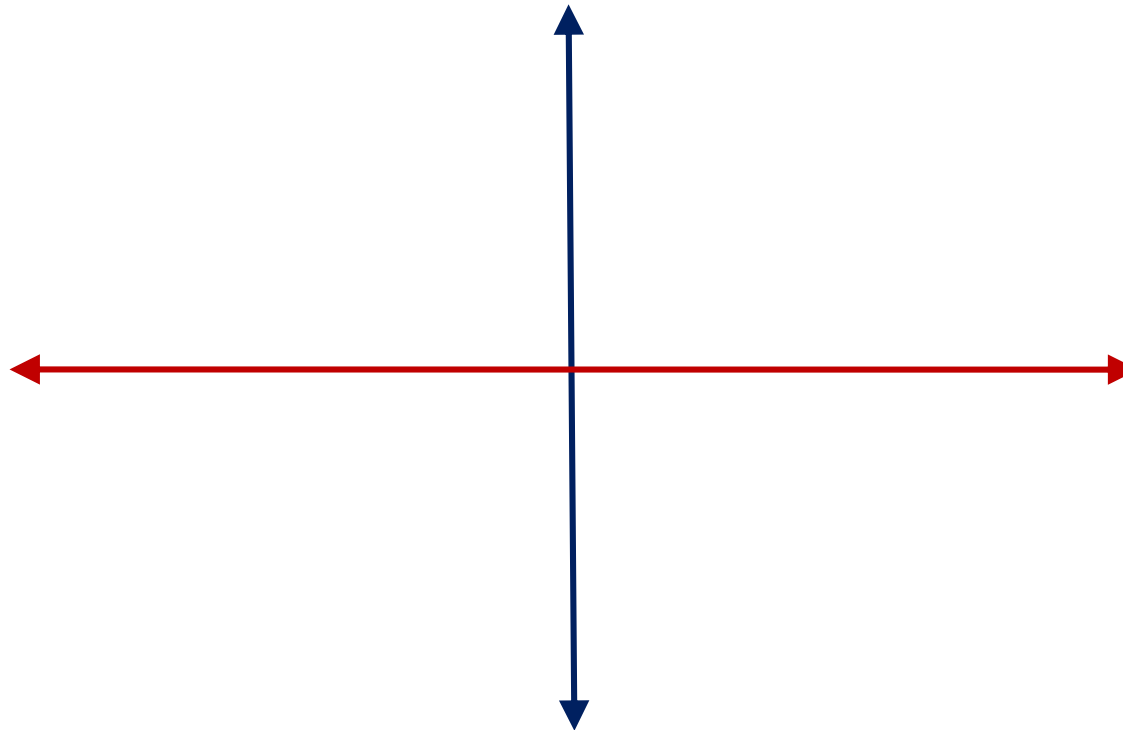
The scenario matrix

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

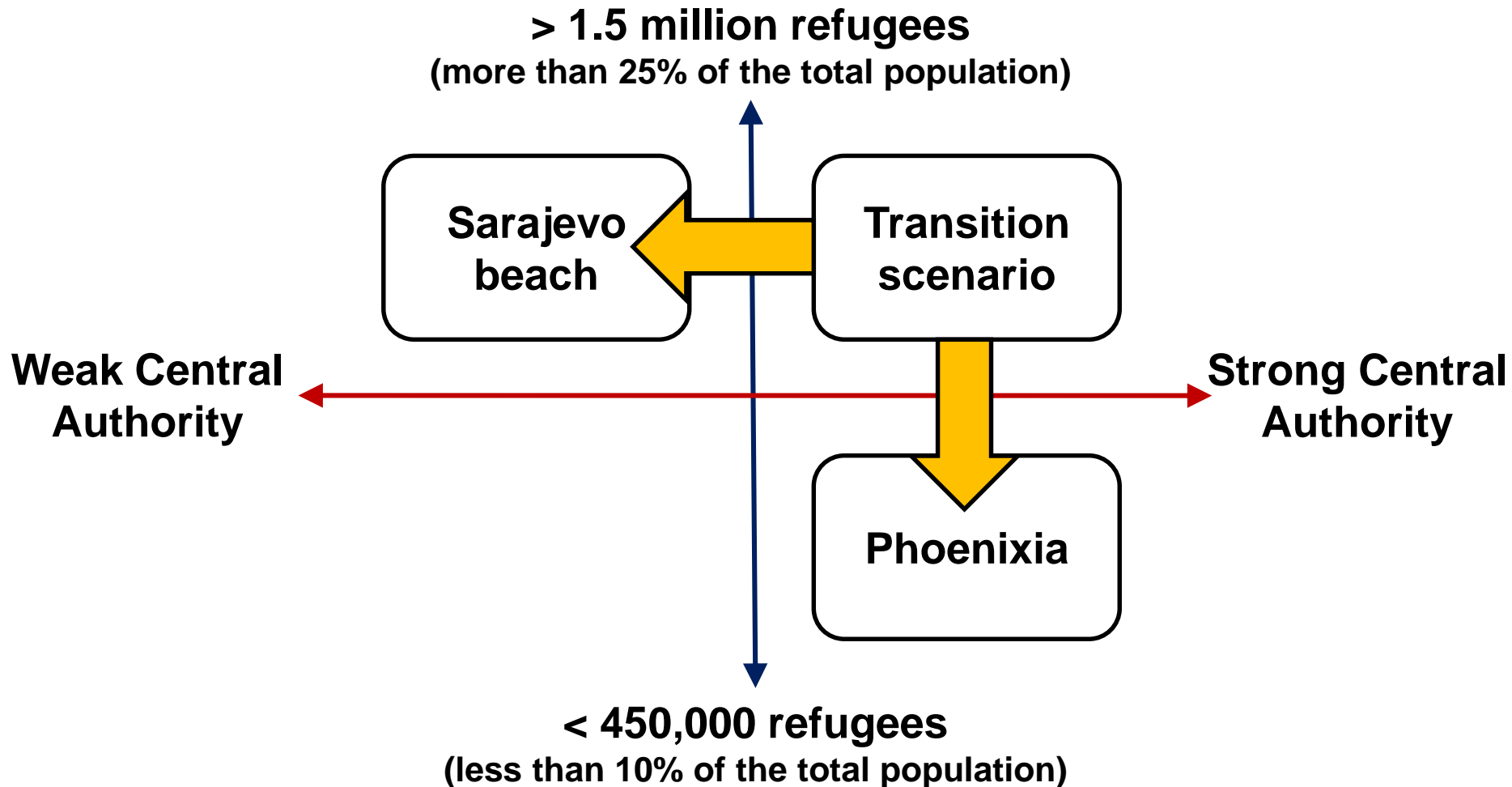
Weak Central Authority

Strong Central Authority

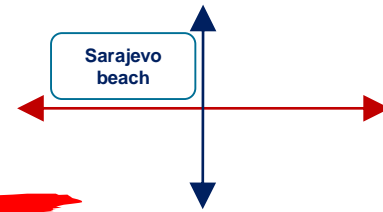
< 450,000 refugees
(less than 10% of the total population)



Generating the scenarios

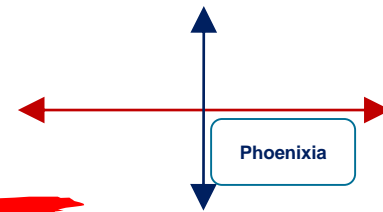


Sarajevo Beach



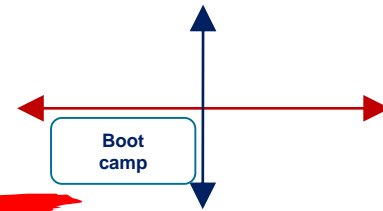
- The Syrian conflict persists and the flow of refugees continues,
- Donors motivation and support decrease,
- Conflicts between host communities and refugees multiply,
- Inter-sectarians tensions grow,
- Private militia reappears and the army is too weak to confront them,
- The state collapses,
- No 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



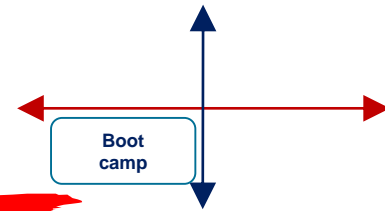
- The Syrian regime is reinstalled in large areas,
- The total number of refugees in Lebanon falls to 500,000,
- Reconstruction begins slowly,
- Its impact on Lebanon is disappointing while international assistance decreases drastically,
- Conditions are met for a large exodus from Lebanon,
- The EU and GCC countries decide to grant a conditional Marshall 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 resumes, foreign investment arrives from Asia and Europe, jobs are created and social conditions improve,
- Western tourism develops again.

Boot Camp



- 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

Boot Camp



- Economic elites convince the army to take over to resolve the deadlock,
- A military coup takes place in 2027.

Key findings: Some surprises

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

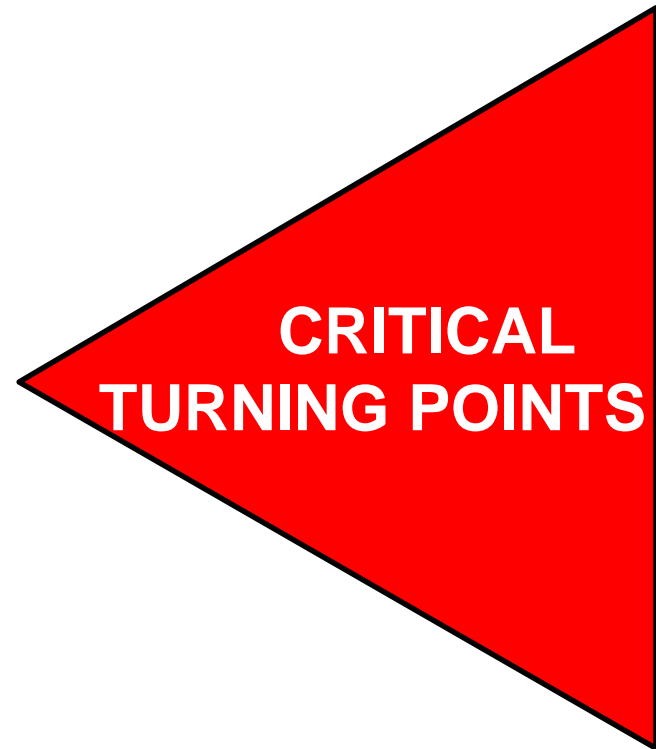
Irrespective of the scenario, the current political system does not hold

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

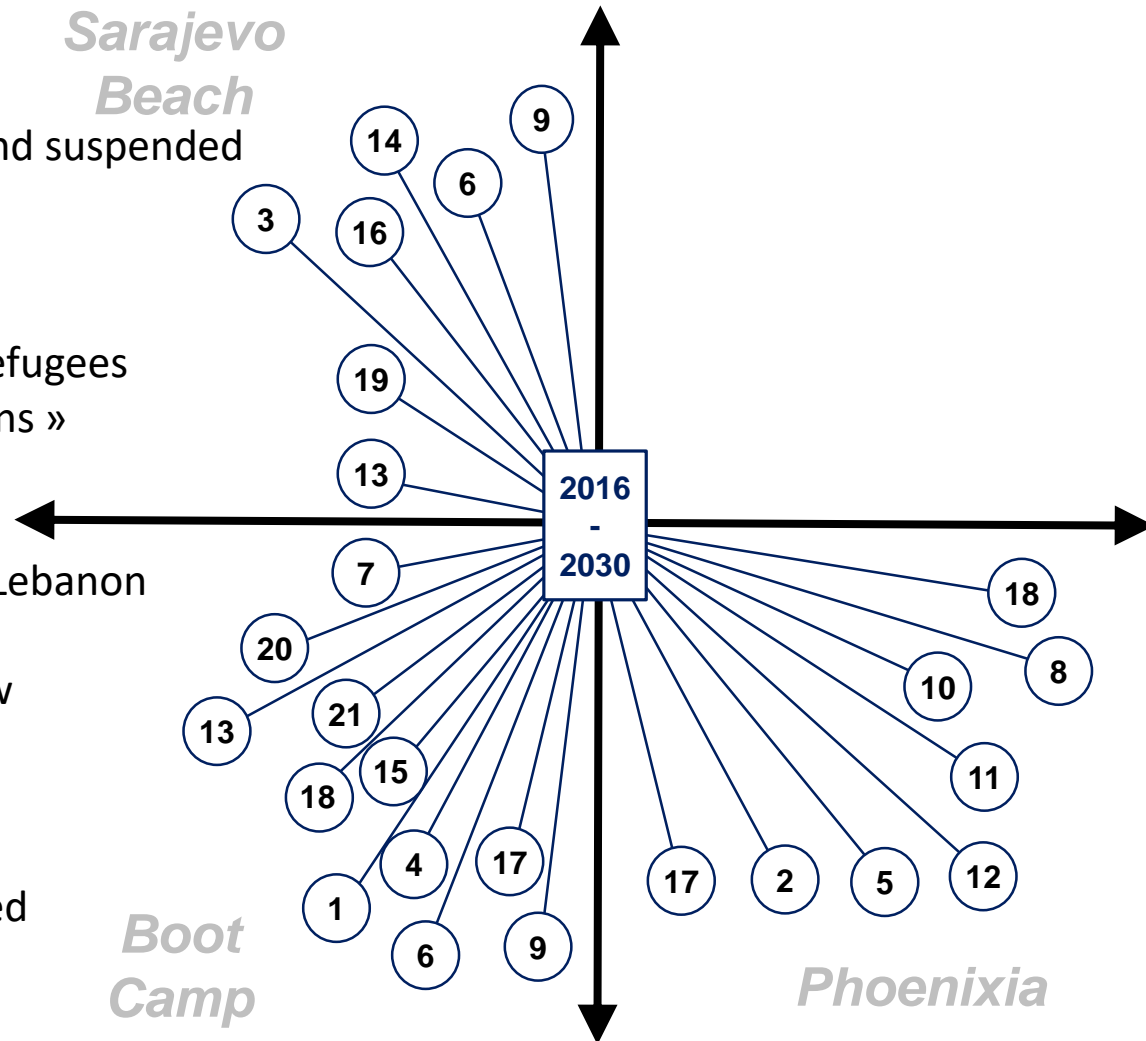
Key findings: A monitoring tool

- 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
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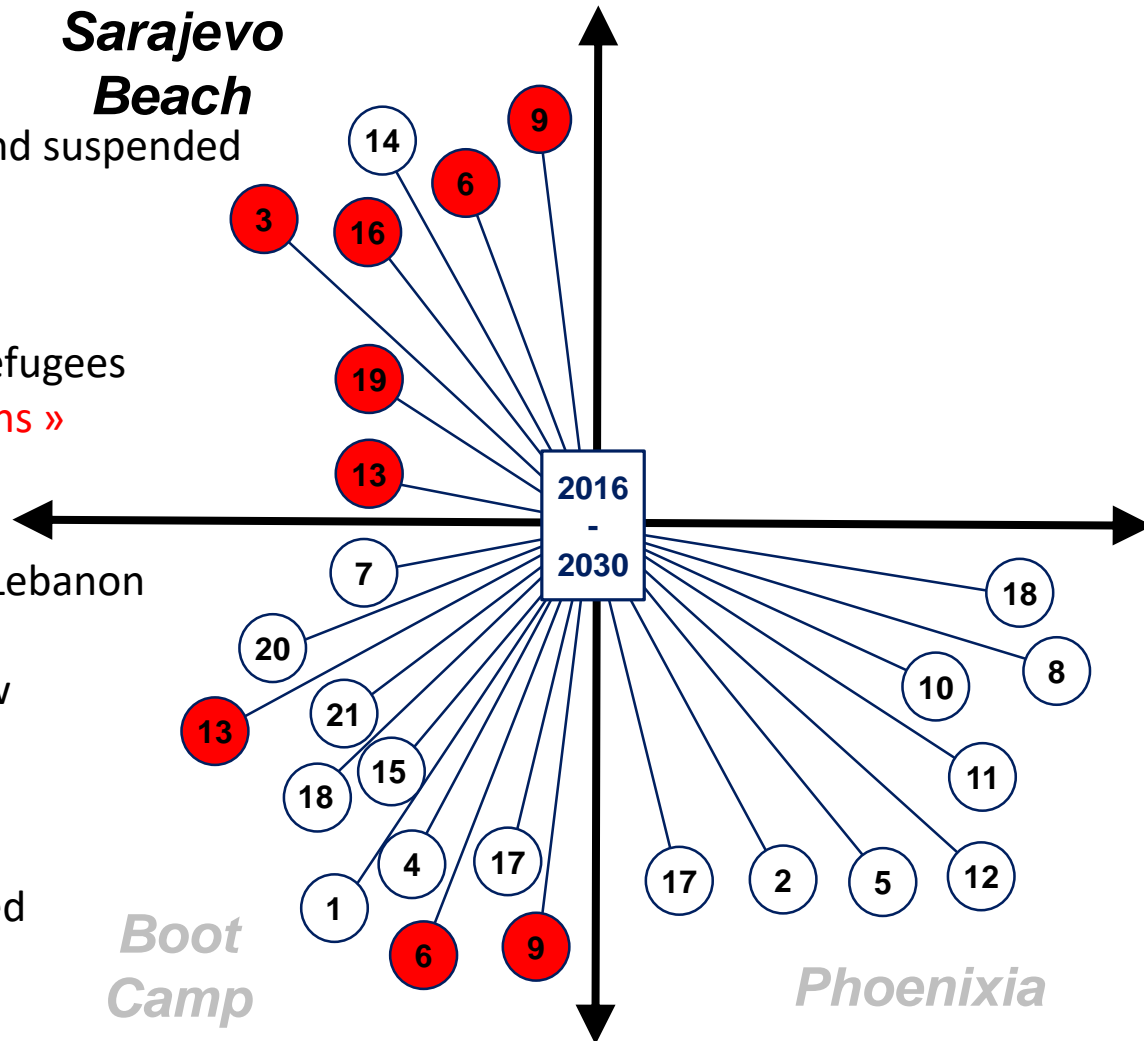
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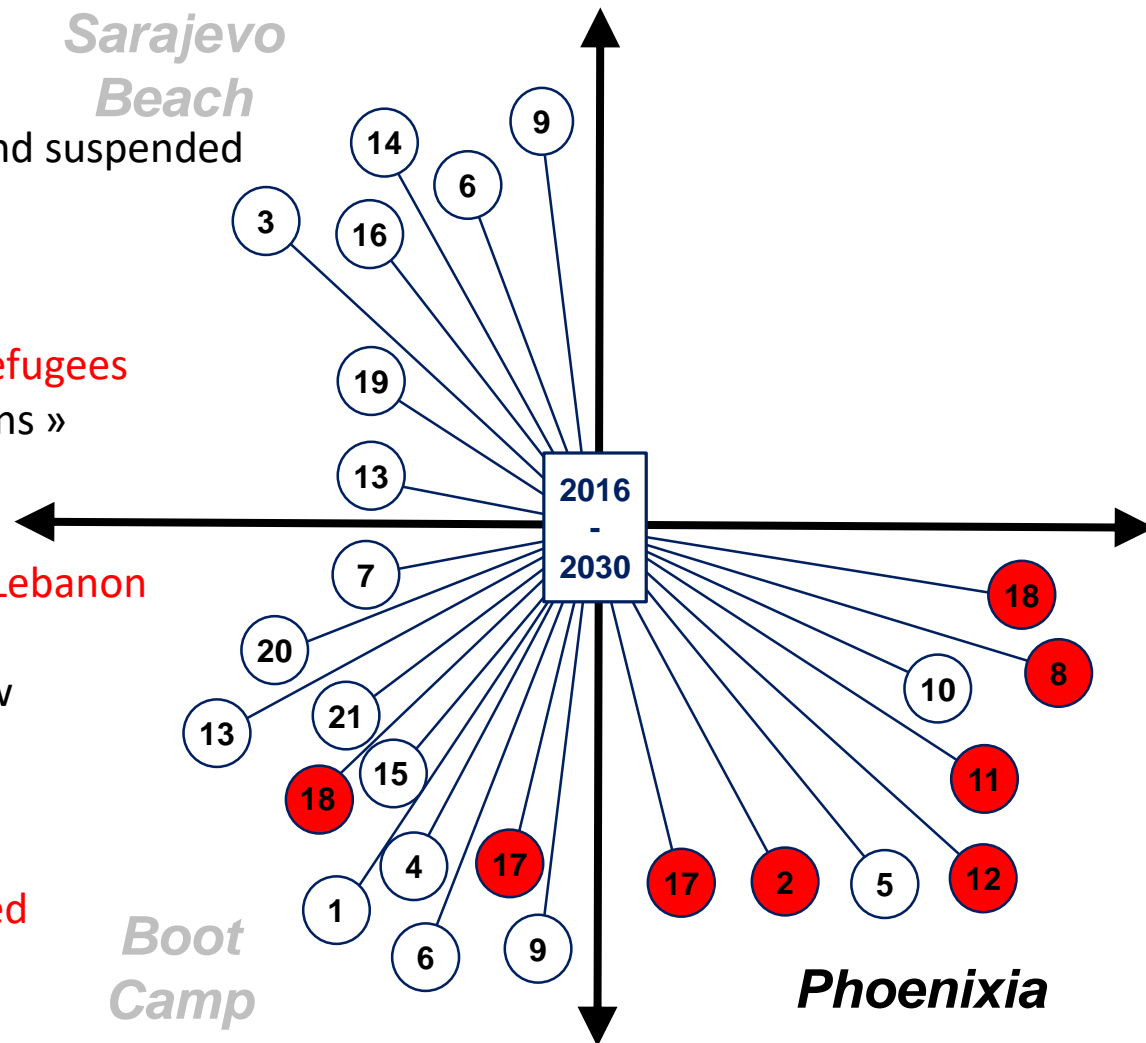
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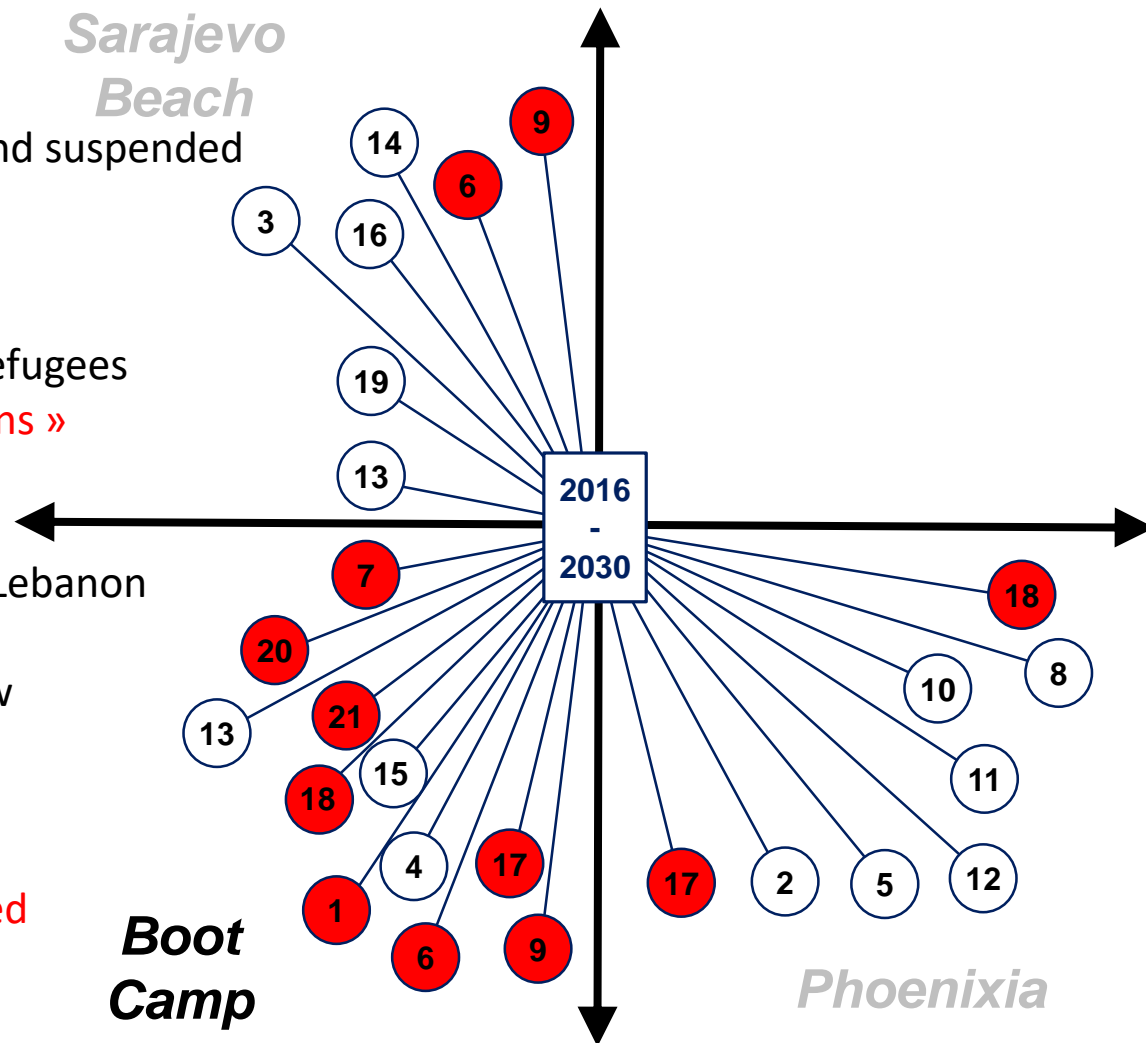
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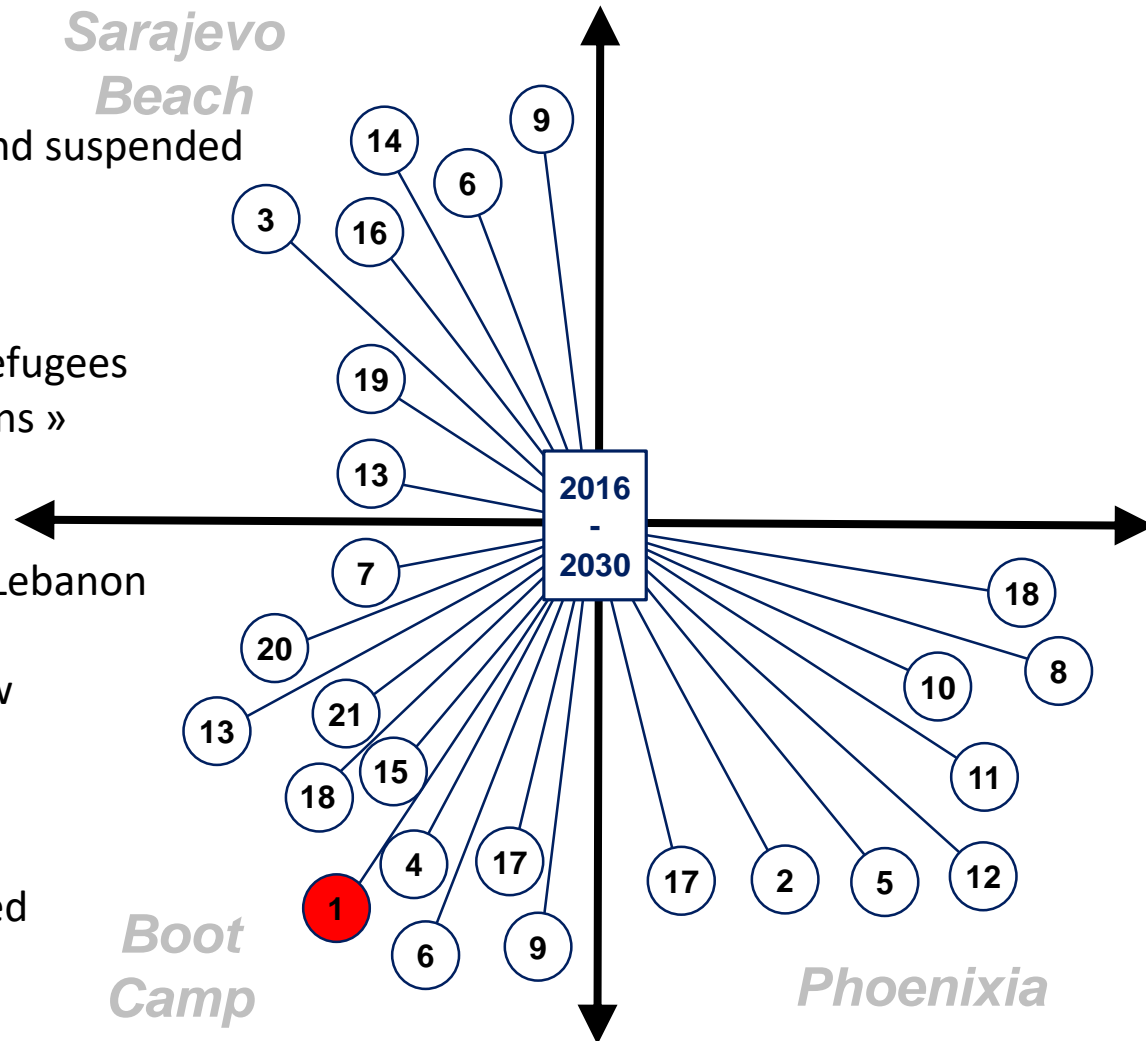
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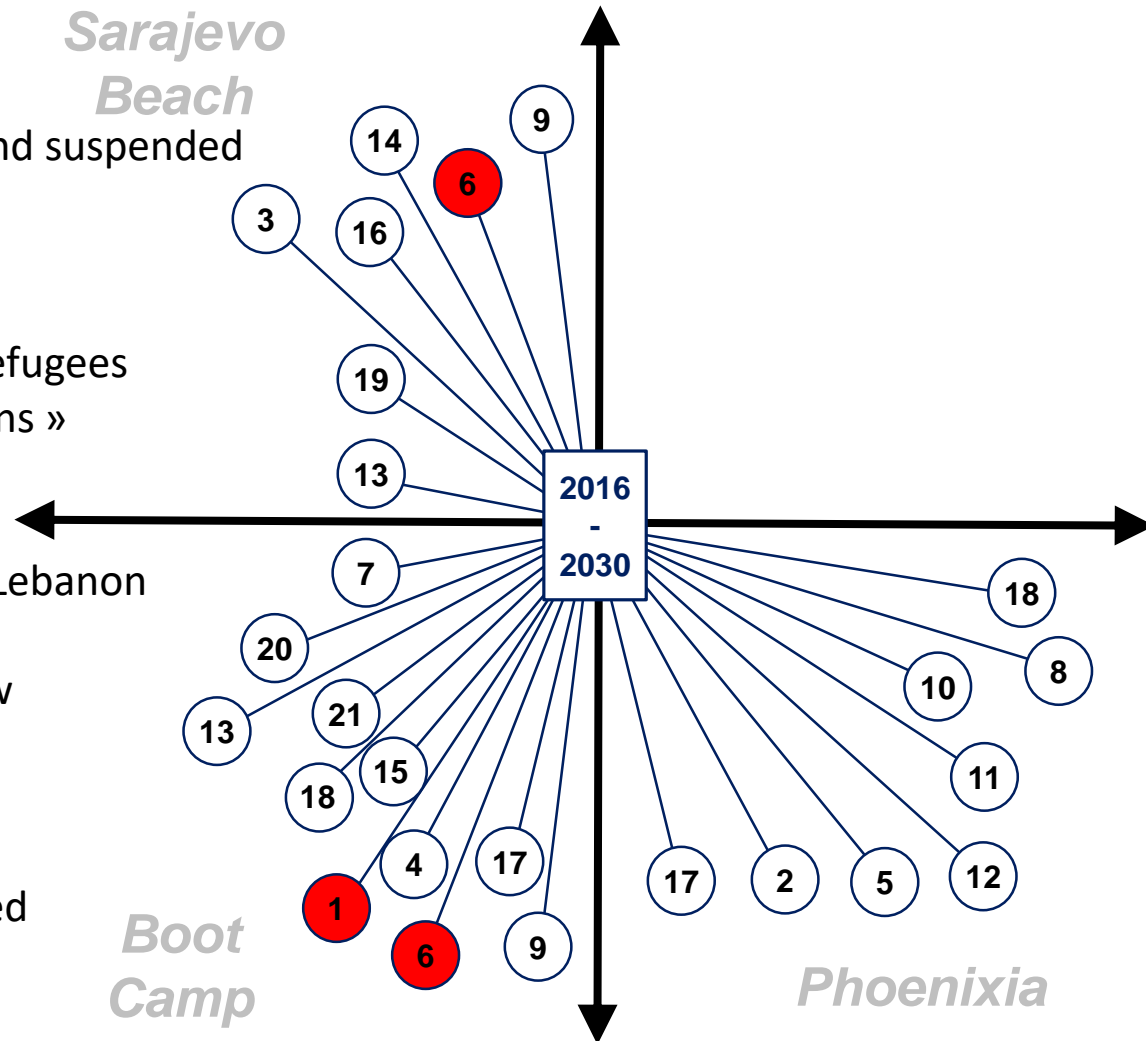
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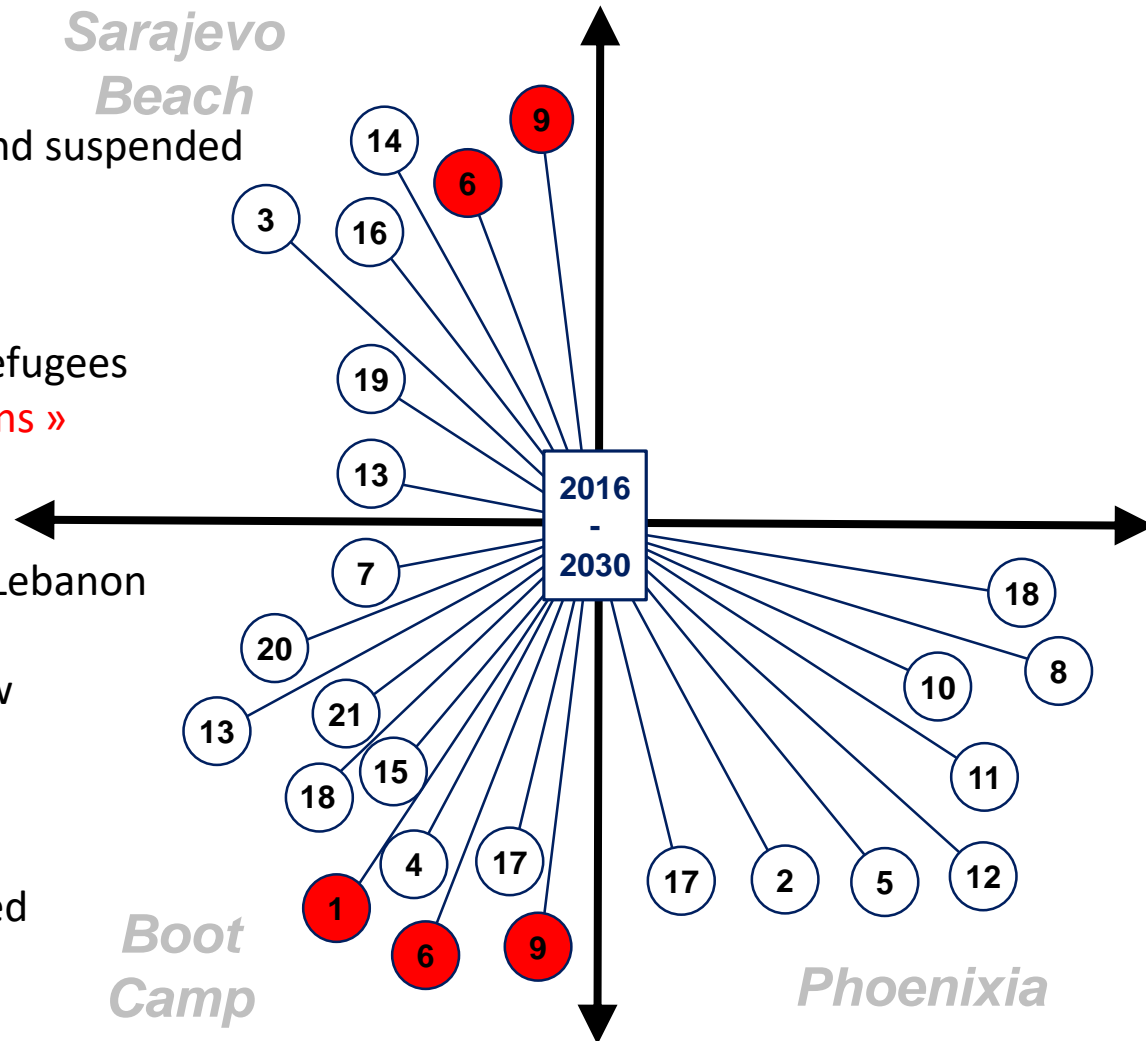
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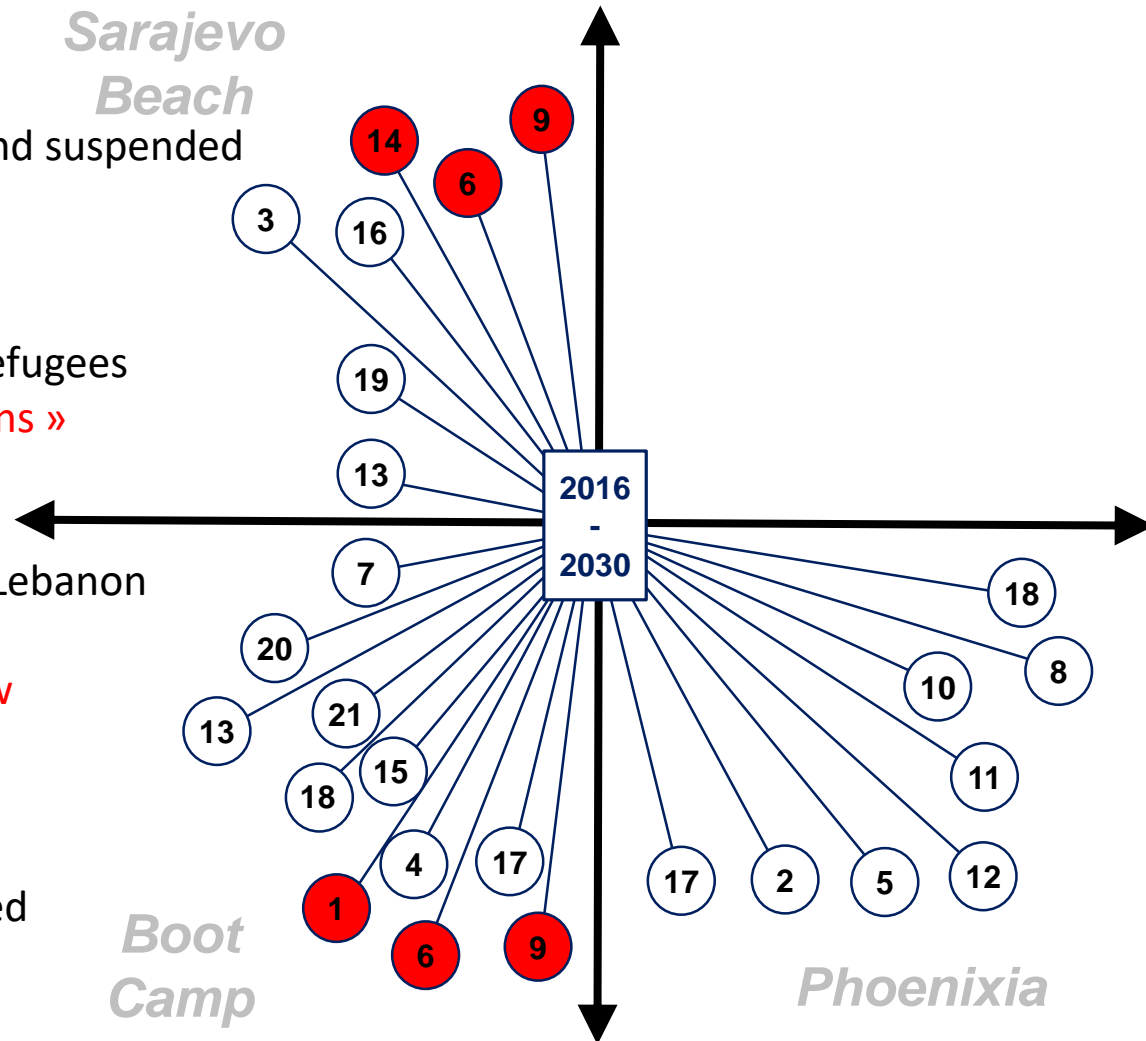
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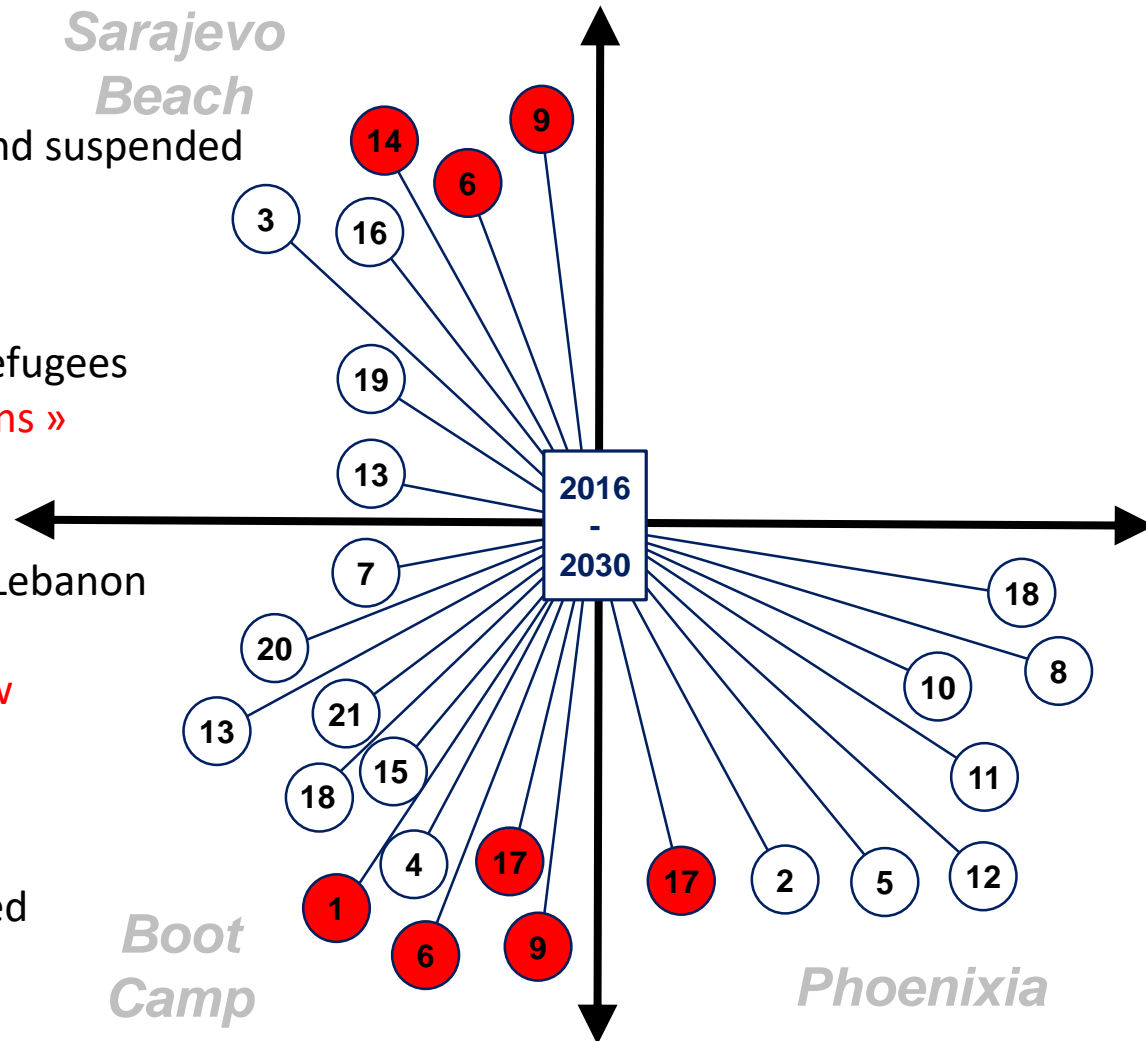
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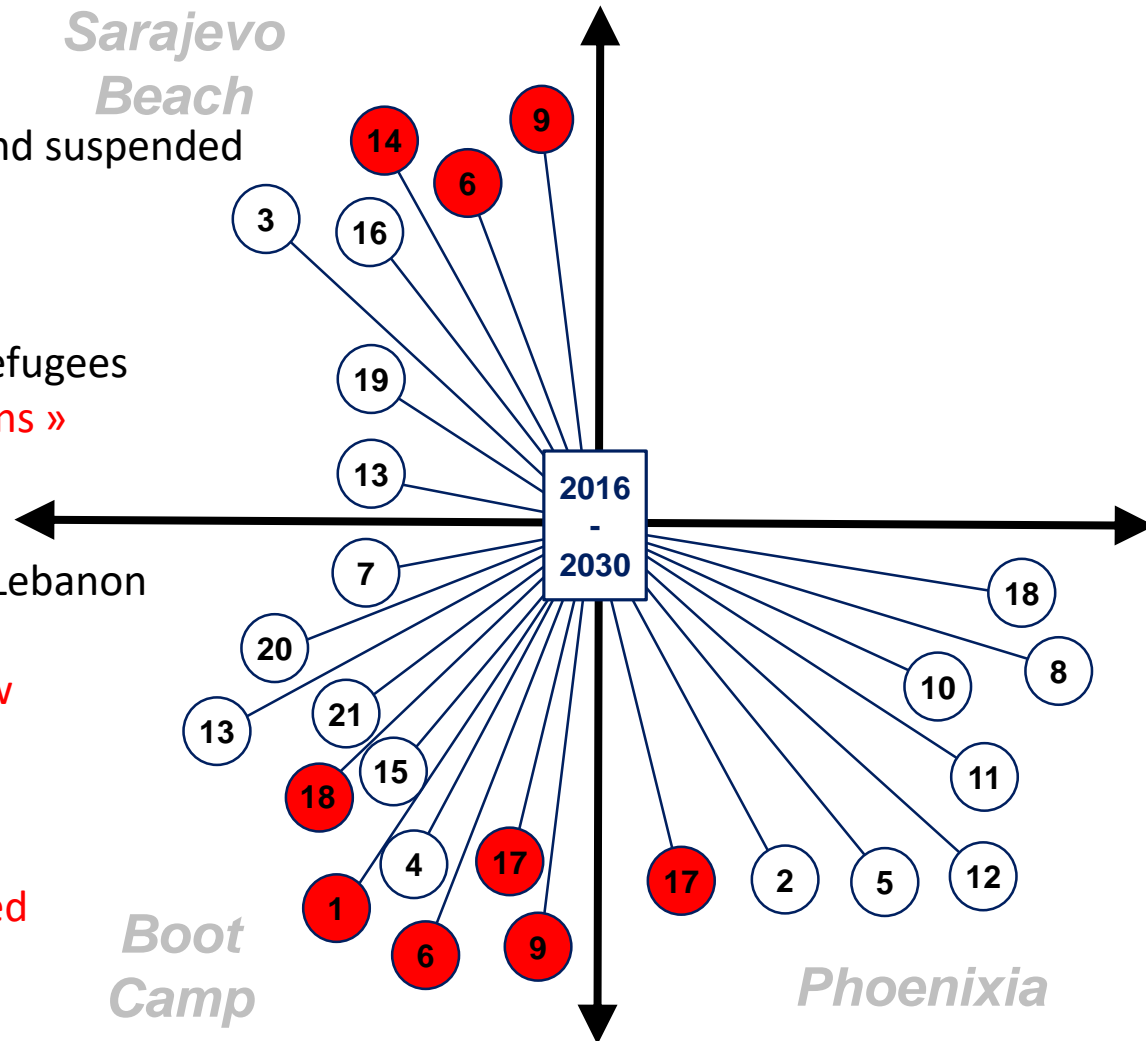
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What about tomorrow?

- 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-ethnic fighting
- Fragmentation of Lebanon
- Lebanon becomes a UN protectorate

Militiamen

Weak Central Authority

Strong Central Authority

Boot Camp

- Deep recession
- Increased marginalization of refugees
- Social and economic turmoil
- The army is a major employer

**Low skilled workers
Potential migrants**

Phnom Penh

- Marshal P. H. S. Pol
- Integration of refugees
- Privatization and secularization of the state

**Skilled workers
Potential entrepreneurs**

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

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

