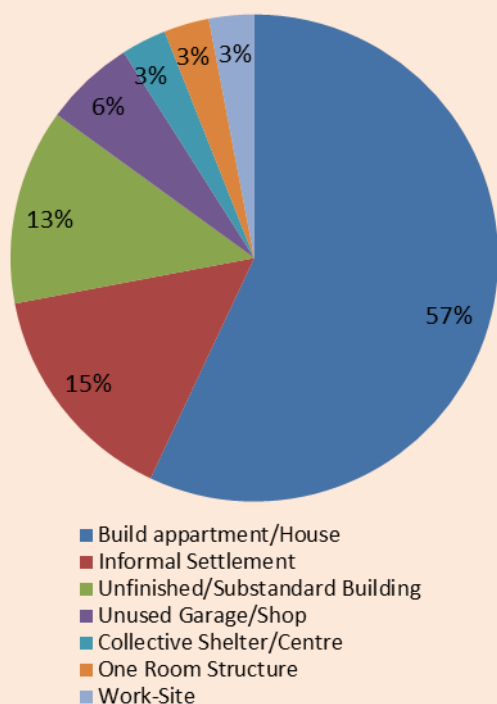
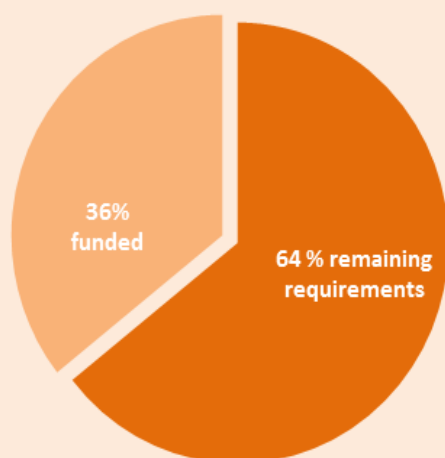


Key figures



Funding

UNHCR total requirements: **USD 468 m**






Shelter requirements: **USD 77 m**

June developments

Over 18,242 families (91,205 individuals) benefited from shelter assistance.

- 600 extremely vulnerable families received cash for rent from UNHCR in partnership with PCPM (200 refugees in Akkar), Coopi (200 families in Tripoli and surrounding areas), SHIELD (120 families in Tyr) and DRC (100 families in Bekaa).
- 4,900 families living in informal settlements in Bekaa benefited from site improvement work.
- 700, 80, and 35 families living in unfinished houses in Bekaa, T5 and Tyr respectively, received weatherproofing kits from UNHCR and Coopi.
- UNHCR rehabilitated small collective shelters of 14 apartments benefitting 15 families in T5 and 20 shelters for 30 families in Hasbaya (south).
- Over 500 refugees in Bekaa benefitted from improved shelters as UNHCR restored shelters in partnership with NRC and DRC, with ACTED (100 refugees in Mount Lebanon) and DRC, (benefitting 250 refugees in Majdal).
- In Majdal, temporary shelters are planned around each collective shelter to save costs, increase shelter options and pilot small formal tented settlements solutions.
- Over 150 families will benefit from nine collective centres built by CHF in Mount Lebanon. Similarly, 225 vulnerable refugees were provided rehabilitated apartments by DRC in T5.

Achievements: January - June

Activity	 reached January-June	 reached January-June	 Target by end of 2014
Total beneficiaries from shelter support	18,242	91,205	382,731
Informal settlements weatherproofed	4,715	23,571	73,584
Site improvement	1,185	5,923	41,250
Unfinished houses weatherproofed	2,730	13,650	112,580
Cash-for-rent	6,724	33,621	47,330
Apart/Houses rehabilitated	1,581	7,905	41,234
Collective shelters renovated	976	4,881	9,979
Formal tented settlements	78	1,185	38,250

Needs

Shelter remains an urgent concern, especially as refugees run out of resources to pay rent. With constantly increasing numbers of refugees in Lebanon, more and more live in substandard dwellings, with limited privacy and protection from the elements.

Refugee needs include:

- Adequate shelter and dignified living conditions for everyone;
- Improvements to existing dwellings, in particular, materials (and tools) to seal off shelters from cold weather.
- Support to the most vulnerable who rent accommodation.



Syrian refugee showing the key to her room at a new collective shelter in Kherbet Dawood in northern Lebanon.
@UNHCR / S. Baldwin

Challenges

Lack of wide-scale shelter options: In the absence of facilities capable of receiving large numbers of refugees, the demand for affordable and decent shelter greatly exceeds availability. The dispersion of the refugee population in over 1,700 locations requires a multi-faceted shelter strategy and close coordination with host communities, local authorities and civil society.

Eviction: With an increase refugee population, a saturated and fluctuating housing market, and growing tensions between host communities and refugees, the number of evictions is growing every month.

Increased resort to informal settlements:

The unmanaged growth of informal settlements, currently home to over 144,000 refugees, presents risks to refugees and increases tensions with surrounding communities. Identifying alternatives with municipalities and local actors is an on-going challenge. Dialogue with some municipalities, especially in the Bekaa, has become increasingly strained. While the Government has not been keen to set up tented temporary shelter sites, in November, UNHCR received permission to establish the first such sites in Aarsal (Bekaa).

Strategy

UNHCR will prioritize the provision of temporary (emergency) shelter while continuing to support longer-term options where available by:

- Providing safe emergency shelter to newly arriving households including through establishment and management of temporary shelter sites in West Bekaa and Akkar;
- Weatherproofing and site improvement in informal settlements;
- Cash assistance for shelter to vulnerable households renting accommodation, who may be at risk of eviction;
- Improving substandard shelters through rehabilitating and weatherproofing;
- Expanding collective shelter capacity through rehabilitation of private and public buildings, including private houses.
- Ensuring preparedness for sudden mass influx by stocking sufficient emergency shelter solutions (sealing-off kits for weatherproofing, materials to improve shelters and temporary shelters including UNHCR family tents); and
- Including Lebanese host communities in shelter assistance schemes such as cash-for-rent or rehabilitation of property for those hosting refugee families.

UNHCR implementing partners

ACTED, Danish Refugee Council (DRC), Première Urgence - Aide Médicale Internationale (PU-AMI), Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC), Social Humanitarian Economical Intervention for Local Development (SHEILD), Cooperative Housing Foundation International (CHF), MEDAIR, Comitato Internazionale per lo Sviluppo dei Popoli (CISP), PCPM (Polish Centre for international aid), Islamic Relief (IR), UN-HABITAT and Concern.