



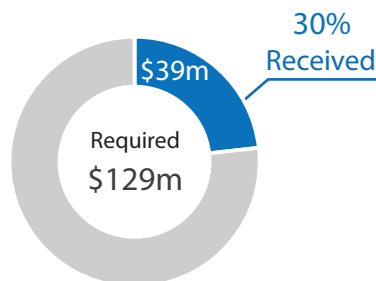
SHELTER End-Year 2017 Dashboard



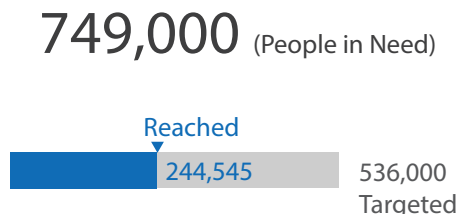
Inter-Agency
Coordination
Lebanon

This dashboard summarizes the progress made by partners involved in the Lebanon Crisis Response during 2017 and highlights trends affecting people in need. Shelter partners in Lebanon aim to achieve the following results: 1) Vulnerable population groups have access to affordable shelter conditions at minimum standards; 2) The Shelter sector response is strengthened through an enhanced level of coordination, collaboration and contribution of local authorities and national organizations.

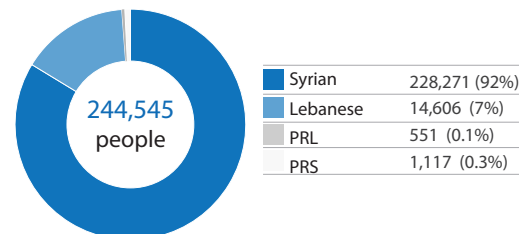
2017 Funding Status as of 31 Dec 2017



Targeted Population groups



Population reached by cohort

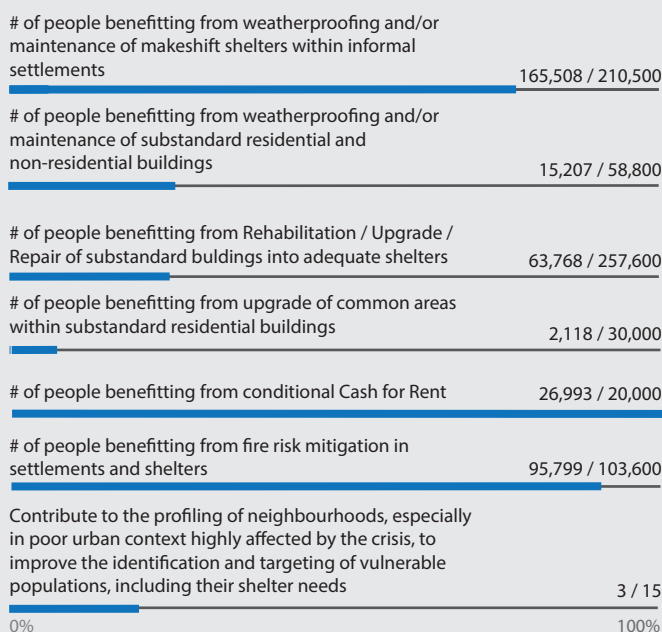


Progress against targets



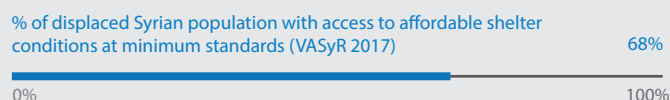
Key Achievements

reached / target



Outcomes

reached



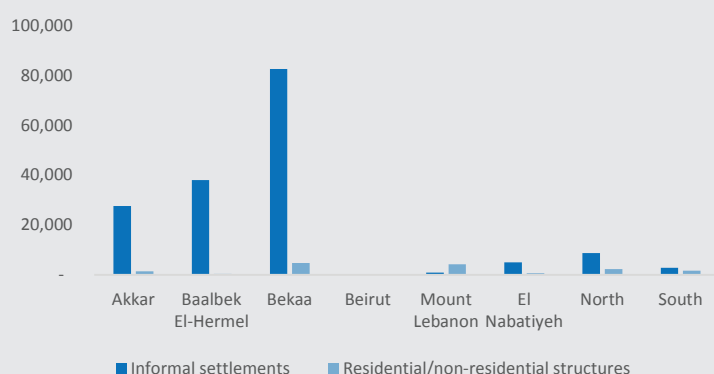
Outputs

reached / target



Analysis

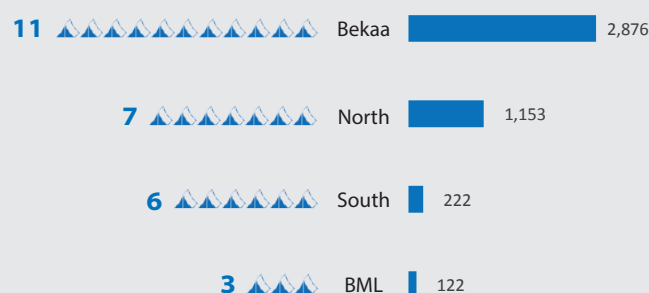
people assisted with weatherproofing by governorate



Profile of informal settlements by field area, IAMP data, Dec 2017

AVERAGE # TENTS PER SITE

OF SITES





Key Achievements

- In 2017, the 22 partners of the sector assisted 244,545 individuals (92% displaced Syrians, 7% vulnerable Lebanese, 0.3% Palestinian refugees from Syria (PRS) and 0.1% Palestine Refugees in Lebanon (PRL)), ensuring their shelter conditions are up to minimum humanitarian standards.
- 165,508 individuals (approx. 33,100 vulnerable households) in informal settlements received shelter kits to better protect themselves against harsh weather conditions.
- Access to around 6,000 shelters is safer and flooding is reduced through site improvement of informal settlements.
- Approximately 13,000 homes of 63,767 vulnerable individuals were rehabilitated and their lease agreement ensured.
- Fire kits were distributed and fire awareness sessions delivered to 95,799 individuals. This was vital considering there were around 130 fire responses in informal settlements alone in 2017.
- All 5,014 informal settlements, home to 258,601 individuals, were mapped and surveyed on a quarterly basis under the Inter-Agency Mapping Platform (IAMP). This data serves as key information source for planning and targeting assistance to the 17% of displaced Syrians residing in the settlements.
- Three multi-sectoral profiles have been completed in urban neighborhoods in the cities of Tripoli, Beirut and Tyre to better inform an integrated response.

FACTS AND FIGURES

17%

Percentage of displaced Syrians living in informal settlements¹

9%

Percentage of displaced Syrians living in non-residential buildings¹

53%

Percentage of displaced Syrians living in shelters below minimum standards¹

96,000

Estimated number of displaced Syrian households living in shelters below minimum standards²

63,768

Number of shelters that have been rehabilitated up to minimal standards in 2017

¹ Excluding overcrowding, VASyR 2017; LCRP population figure = 1.5million.

² Based on 230,189 displaced Syrian households, UNHCR registration data, December 2017

Key contributions towards LCRP Impacts

The Shelter sector works towards ensuring vulnerable population groups have access to affordable shelters at minimum standards. For displaced Syrians, this was measured by the number of households in adequate shelters according to the annual Vulnerability Assessment of Syrian Refugees (VASyR). In 2016, 44% of households lived in adequate shelters. In 2017, this increased to 68% - still below the 2017 target of 84%.

Humanitarian assistance is provided to the most vulnerable individuals living in informal settlements and non-residential buildings. This was mainly achieved through the distribution of **weatherproofing and insulation kits** that protect against severe weather conditions. In 2017, 15,207 individuals (approx. 3,000 households) living in non-residential, substandard shelters and 165,508 individuals (approx. 33,100 households) in informal settlements were assisted. This includes the emergency assistance distributed in response to evictions including the Riyyak eviction, when some 750 shelter kits were distributed. The main Shelter partners conducting activities in these areas were Medair, SCI, Solidarités, PU-AMI, URDA, QRC, Concern and DRC.

The Shelter sector also aims to ensure that affordable shelters at adequate conditions are made available for vulnerable displaced and hosting communities through three activities: 1) rehabilitation of substandard shelters (in residential and non-residential structures) to minimum standards, 2) upgrading of common building areas and 3) the provision of 'Cash for Rent'. Combined, these three activities reached 34% of the target of 266,726 individuals.

Rehabilitation of substandard buildings is the Shelter sector's main stabilization activity and is implemented by 15 shelter partners. As well as bringing shelters up to adequate standards, this activity simultaneously enhances tenants' security of tenure by requiring a written occupancy agreement from the landlord in return for upgrades. Where possible, a rent-free or rent-freeze component is included in the occupancy agreement, providing some economic relief for tenants. This activity has the added benefit of boosting the local Lebanese economy by injecting money into the local market through the procurement of building materials and employment of contractors. In 2017, 63,767 individuals (approx. 12,800 households) benefited from this activity, representing only 25% of the 2017 target. Beneficiaries included Syrians (47,965 individuals), Lebanese host community (14,135), Palestinian refugees from Syria (1,117) and Palestine refugees in Lebanon (551). Shelter partners face increasing challenges in securing rent-free or rent-reduction occupancy agreements, especially in urban areas where the low-cost housing market is under pressure. The main partners conducting this activity were NRC, PU-AMI, Solidarités and SCI.

The '**Cash for Rent**' programme, a smaller-scale intervention, reached 26,993 individuals, or 135% of its 2017 target. This programme, implemented mainly by PCPM, subsidises the rent of families in particularly vulnerable situations, economic or otherwise. A total of \$1,741,950 was distributed to both Syrian (55%) and Lebanese (45%) beneficiaries.



Upgrading of common areas in buildings, a new activity this year, was slow to get off the ground and reached only 7% of its 2017 target of 30,000 individuals.

The final aim of the Shelter sector was to ensure protection against hazards through site improvement and fire mitigation. A total of 95,799 individuals in substandard buildings and informal settlements received **fire-fighting kits and awareness sessions**, representing 93% of the 2017 target. **Site improvement of informal settlements** through the implementation of water inundation mitigation measures (e.g site leveling, graveling, installation of french-drains) benefitted a total of 27,771 individuals, or 62% of the 2017 target.

The Shelter sector's response strived to enhance coordination, collaboration and contribution of local authorities and national organizations. The Shelter sector was not successful in convincing local partners or local authorities to get involved in the response. National NGOs are more active in the Protection, Health and Education sectors, and were not actively involved in the Shelter Sector in 2017. Their involvement could have been strengthened by including in international partners' agreements a requirement to build the capacity of national NGOs. This component has been strengthened in the 2018 appeal; six national shelter partners have appealed and some international NGOs have partnered with local NGOs for capacity building. In 2018, the Shelter sector plans to build the capacity of local authorities as part of area-based Shelter and WASH programmes.

Finally, three multi-sectoral **neighborhoods profiles** have been completed in the cities of Tripoli, Beirut and Tyre to better inform the response. These will contribute to building a national database that can be used for understanding and monitoring urban dynamics in the most vulnerable urban pockets.



Challenges

The Shelter sector was confronted with a drop in funding in 2017, receiving a total of \$39 million, or 30% of the total appeal target of \$129 million. This meant the number of active partners decreased from 29 in 2016 to 20 in 2017. The drop particularly affected assistance to Palestinian camps and gatherings. This directly impacted the ability of the sector to assist the most vulnerable.

The decrease in available funds most significantly impacted the winterization programme for informal settlements. We were forced to target our assistance even more strictly, meaning that many families who were in need of a new shelter kit did not receive one. Additionally, most kits distributed were less robust and had a shorter expected lifespan than in previous years.

The difficulty of achieving rental agreements with landlords continued to be a major challenge, especially in the coastal and densely populated urban areas. The success of the rehabilitation programme relies on the willingness of landlords to allow rehabilitation works in exchange for reduced rent or occupancy free of charge for a set time period, thereby alleviating the economic burden on the vulnerable population groups.



Key Priorities And Gaps Foreseen - 1st Quarter 2018

In 2018, the Shelter sector will be shifting its reporting regarding the substandard building rehabilitation programmes to one that mitigates economic decline of the vulnerable populations. This requires a greater emphasis on ensuring a minimum rate of return on all rental agreements secured through the rehabilitation programme. This should be through rent-free or rent-reduction agreements to vulnerable populations.

In the South and Baalbek El Hermel governorates, the lack of partners and funding will result in significant gaps in assessing and providing assistance to families residing in informal settlements through providing weatherproofing kits.

Fire prevention and preparedness programs nationally will be limited by the lack of funds. A significant number of sites have not received fire kits and awareness sessions; other sites that did receive this assistance require periodic inspections and refills. This leaves sites at great risk of fires spreading, with residents unequipped to respond.

In 2018, the sector aims to strengthen the shelter-related capacity of local and national organizations through training and collaboration. The sector will also assess the capacity of public institutions and private corporations to provide affordable housing. Additionally, the sector aims to form a body where all housing and urban studies will be centralized and accessible to all relevant actors in the housing market. This would include contributions from national institutions and organizations, the academic sector and NGOs.

Seeking a better life

By Loubna Mantash, NRC

"We were not rich people in Syria. I used to work in agriculture fields with my family, but we were happy and satisfied," said Omar. He describes the life they had in Syria as safe and healthy. In 2012, Omar, and his family fled to Lebanon after the security situation in Syria had deteriorated.

Like many other Syrian refugees in Lebanon, finding affordable and adequate housing was one of the hardest challenges for Omar. "At first we lived in an apartment without paying rent as I worked for the landowner. However, one day he told us to leave. Our only option then was to share accommodation with my parents who lived in another village in the South". Hearing about NRC's Occupancy Free of Charge (OFC) programme, Omar's family sought assistance from NRC's shelter team a few months later. They met with the Social Field Assistant responsible for the area they were residing, who visited them in order to explain the OFC programme and assess their vulnerability condition. The first visit's purpose was to meet with the family, understand their needs and complete household eligibility and vulnerability assessments, complemented by 'DeskFormula' scoring.

A few days later, the technical assistant with the help of the other social staff, and in coordination with the local authorities, was able to find a suitable 'two-housing unit' (2HU) unfinished property, and through agreement with the homeowner, the house was contracted and rehabilitated up to minimum shelter standards, so that Omar's family could live without paying rent for 12-months. Works included the installation of windows and doors, both internal and external, electrical wiring and lighting, the setting up of a kitchen sink and a toilet, in addition to external plastering for further weatherproofing. When the upgrades were completed, Omar was informed that he can now move in to his new home. After settling down, a joint Shelter and Information, Counselling and Legal Assistance (ICLA) team visited the shelter to facilitate the signature of the security of tenure (OFC) agreement between the landlord and Omar's family, where the roles and responsibilities of the two parties, including utility costs, were agreed and signed.

Even though Omar now lives in a rent-free home, difficulties continue. They have lived in the same village for four years now but they are still considered strangers. The municipality has issued curfews for Syrians after 06.00 pm. "If anyone of my children gets sick we have to wait until the morning to get them the healthcare they need," says Omar. Throughout the occupancy period, the ICLA team has visited the family regularly, to support them in accessing information on services in their area of residence, on legal registration and HLP rights. The WASH team also visits Omar during the hosting period to ensure the family has access to safe and sufficient water supply, and to provide awareness sessions on various hygiene topics.

Omar continues, "We are thankful for the assistance from the NRC but as long as I'm unemployed, I can't provide for my family. We don't eat decent meals and my wife is embarrassed to ask her friends over because she can't offer them coffee or dessert." However, despite the hardship they face, Omar and Sahar, try to remain positive to motivate their children who are now enrolled in a local school. "Our eldest daughter remembers what happened in Syria but

we try to make her focus on school. She gets good grades and helps out with her siblings," says Sahar.

"We want the war to end so we can return to our hometown. Even though life was very simple there, we were happy and we miss that. I'm waiting for it to become safer before we return. I will rebuild my house and harvest my land again. If I don't have money for transportation, I will walk back to Syria when the war ends," Omar concludes.

*Names have been changed for protection purposes.

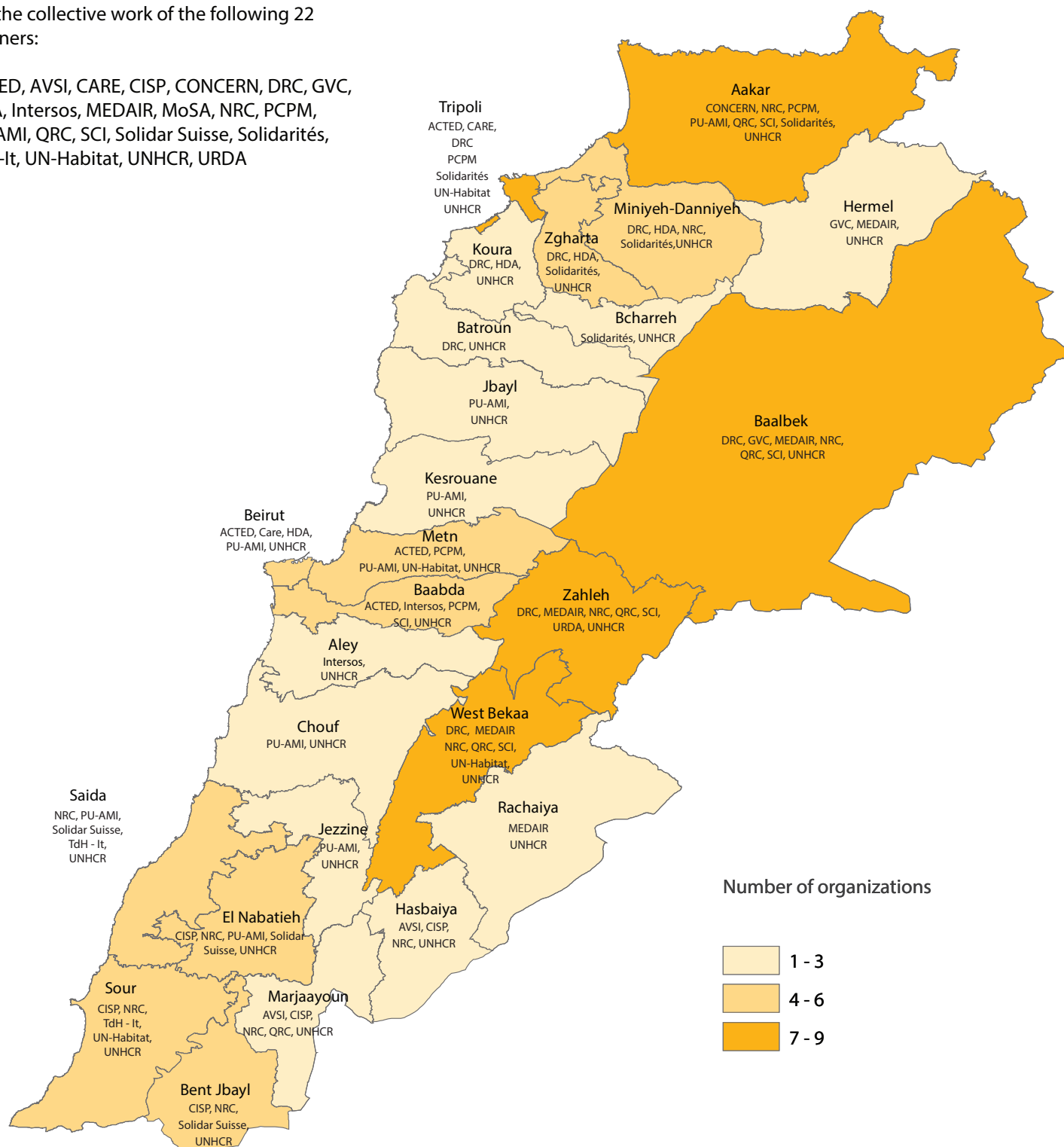




Organizations per district

The achievements described in this dashboard are the collective work of the following 22 partners:

ACTED, AVSI, CARE, CISP, CONCERN, DRC, GVC, HDA, Intersos, MEDAIR, MoSA, NRC, PCPM, PU-AMI, QRC, SCI, Solidar Suisse, Solidarités, TdH-It, UN-Habitat, UNHCR, URDA



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