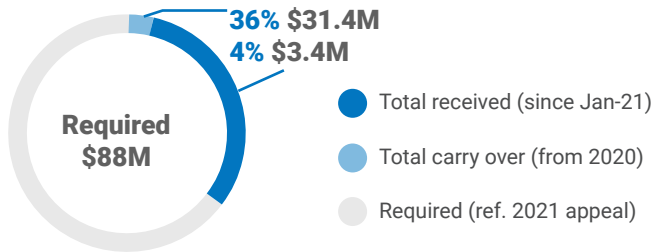




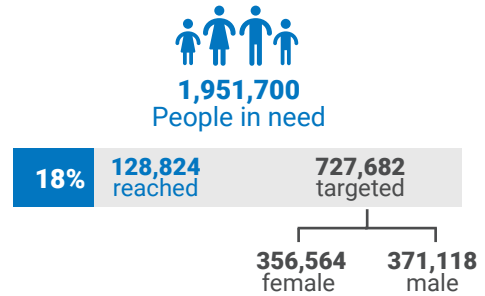
This dashboard summarizes activity reported by shelter partners involved in the Lebanon Crisis Response Plan between January and September 2021 and highlights trends affecting people in need. Shelter partners in Lebanon aim to achieve the following: OUTCOME 1: Reduce immediate protection related shelter needs of most vulnerable households; OUTCOME 2: Improve access to adequate shelter as part of a multi-sectoral approach in disadvantaged areas for enhanced stability; OUTCOME 3: Enhance the contribution of national institutions and organizations to the housing situation in Lebanon.

### 2021 Sector Funding Status

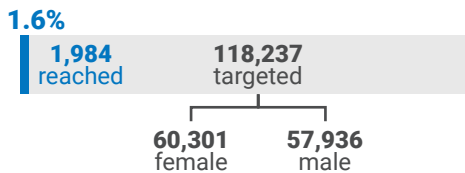
As of 30 September



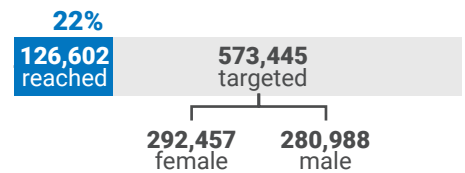
### 2021 population reached



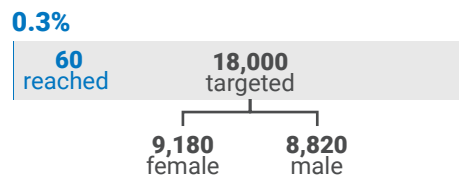
### 2021 population figures by cohort



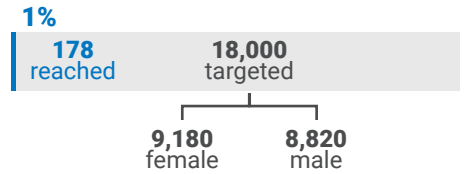
**855,000**  
Displaced Syrians in need



**27,700**  
Palestinian Refugees from Syria (individuals)

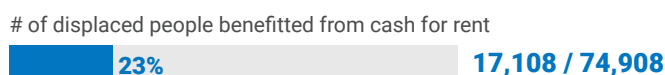
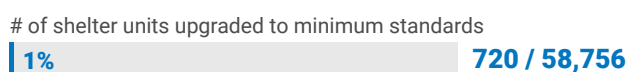
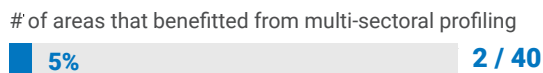
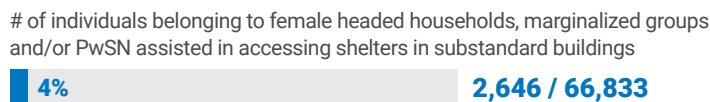
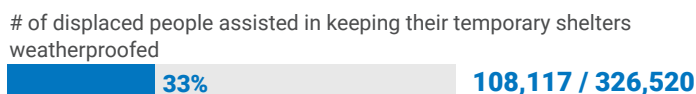


**180,000**  
Palestine Refugees in Lebanon (individuals)

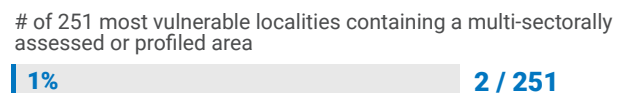
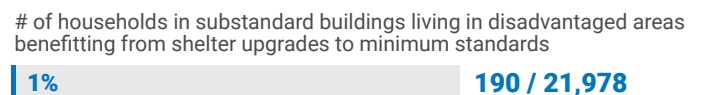
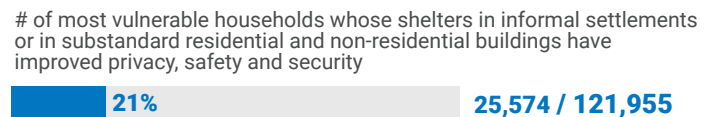


### Progress against targets

#### Key Achievements



#### Outcomes





## 1. Key achievements of the sector at the output level

By September 30th, 2021, 108,117 vulnerable individuals had their temporary shelters maintained at liveable and safe conditions, 33 per cent of the target of 326,520 persons. Approximately, 98,854 individuals (39 per cent of the targeted 252,000 persons) received shelter kits to improve their ability to manage adverse climatic events. This included 18,496 individuals who benefitted from shelter material to build new shelters or reinforce existing ones following emergency events such as fires, flooding or eviction.

In non-residential buildings, a total of 9,263 individuals (12.4 per cent of the target of 74,520 persons) were assisted. This includes minor repair assistance to 2,127 Syrian individuals, 166 Lebanese individuals and 74 Palestinian Refugees from Lebanon (PRL) to improve their living conditions and enhance their safety and privacy (e.g., garage, shop, warehouse); as well as weatherproofing assistance, in the form of plastic sheeting and timber distribution, to a total of 6,818 Syrian, 40 Lebanese and 38 PRS individuals living in substandard buildings.

23,871 individuals living in informal settlements have improved living conditions, as a result of site improvement activities. This type of assistance serves to mitigate flooding during the winter season, which can affect safe access to and movement around shelters for individuals and service providers, with particular implications for those with compromised mobility.

By the third quarter of 2021, 851 new individuals were assisted with cash-for-rent, which brought the total assisted by Q3 to 16,058 Syrian individuals, 926 Lebanese individuals, 102 Palestine Refugees in Lebanon (PRL) and 22 Palestinian refugees from Syria

(PRS) individuals. Most of the cash-for-rent caseload are referrals of families who are unable to cover their rental expenses due to the deteriorating economic conditions.

2,180 Syrian individuals and 466 Lebanese (4 per cent of the targeted 66,833 individuals) benefited from an upgrade of a substandard residential shelter unit to humanitarian standards. This activity provides vulnerable households with a comparatively longer-term stability than other shelter activities, through establishing a lease agreement between a beneficiary and their landlord with rent waived, reduced, or fixed for a minimum of 12 months.

761 Syrian individuals and 190 Lebanese benefitted from residential upgrades as part of a multi-sectoral approach (0.4 per cent of the targeted 224,845 individuals) and 1,374 Syrian individuals and 451 Lebanese (6 per cent of the targeted 30,000 individuals) benefitted from upgrading of their common building area.

Under Output 3.1 “national organizations and institutions have strengthened capacities to contribute to the shelter and housing situation in Lebanon”, the sector has welcomed two national organizations that took part in the response to the Beirut Port explosions as new members to its core group. Also, the BPE response has encouraged the collaboration between Lebanese NGOs and international NGOs which in turn necessitated the capacitation of Lebanese NGOs on shelter sector programming. The Norwegian Refugee Council has produced a Housing Land and Property (HLP) report during Q3 of 2021. Findings from the report were presented at the national shelter working group and will be used to feed into updating the HLP guidance document that is being developed by a technical committee under the leadership of UNHabitat.

## 2. Key challenges of the sector

The Shelter sector continues to face chronic underfunding with only 20 per cent funding received of the sector’s appeal figure and 40 per cent of the partner appeal figure by the end of Q3 (including carry-over). This has severely impacted partners’ ability to meet the needs of the most vulnerable population. In particular, this funding shortfall continues to limit the assistance that the sector can provide to shelter-vulnerable households living outside Informal Settlements, including those living in urban shelters. This has prevented the sector from delivering significant support in the shelter types where vulnerable Lebanese live, despite the increased sector target for vulnerable Lebanese in 2021.

With a projected decrease in funding for 2022, specifically for urban shelter interventions, several districts in the country will no longer be covered with shelter rehabilitation interventions. As of end of Q3, families living in four of T5’s districts (Bchare, Zgharta, El Koura and Al Batroun), will not be benefitting from residential shelter rehabilitation in 2022, with Al Batroun district also not covered with cash for rent due to lack of funding.

In first three quarters of 2021, there has been a significant increase in the number of evictions due to inability to meet rental obligations, caused by increased rent, loss of livelihood opportunities and/or

the prioritization of basic needs/ services which have increased in price due to the economic crisis. It is estimated that the number of evictions will continue to increase drastically in Q4 of 2021. This is forecasted to happen mainly due to families’ inability to cover rent - 72 per cent of those evicted between mid-2020 to mid-2021 cited “inability to pay rent” as the reason for being evicted. This is linked to a 15 per cent increase in average rent across all shelter types from 264,000 LBP to 312,000 LBP representing an increased need for cash for rent assistance, an already underfunded activity, to support the most vulnerable households.

Low funding of the cash for rent intervention limits the shelter sector’s ability to respond to eviction/threat of eviction referrals from the protection sector which could result in homelessness of vulnerable families.



### 3. Key priorities for the following quarter

A key priority in the last quarter of the year is to finalize the delivery of weatherproofing assistance in informal settlements to ensure preparedness for winter 2021-2022. Partners aim to complete the annual universal assessment for all informal settlements before the end of October 2021, with distribution of shelter kits planned for November. Partners should also ensure completion of planned site improvements activities by end of November.

Acknowledging the information gap on shelter needs in collective shelters, the collective sites mapping tool (COSIMA) will be updated and tested in the 4th quarter of 2021. The sector aims to update existing data on collective shelters as well as map new collective shelters in order to plan/implement shelter repair activities in 2022.

The sector strives to maintain harmonized implementation across partners for all activities by maintaining up to date technical guidelines for all programs. In Q4, the Temporary Technical Committees (TTCs) will publish the new guidelines for Area-based approach, Cash for Rent, Minor Repairs in non-residential buildings and Upgrading of Residential Shelters. The Sector has also launched a Task Force to revise the Housing Land and Property guidance document that was developed for the response to the Beirut Port explosions.

The sector, through its presence in the most socio-economic vulnerable neighbourhoods, has identified buildings that show visible

signs of deteriorating structural integrity that could be at risk of collapse. By drawing on the experience gained during the response to the Beirut Port explosions, a technical tool was developed with the aim of it being accessible for non-engineering staff, significantly expanding LCRP partners' capacity to identify dangerous buildings.

The developed tool and a suggested referral framework for unsound buildings to relevant authorities will be presented to/ discussed with the Order of Engineers and Architects. This is in line with the sector's aim to develop local and national partnerships with institutions, NGOs and the engineering syndicates to develop a framework that can begin to address this pressing and life-threatening issue.

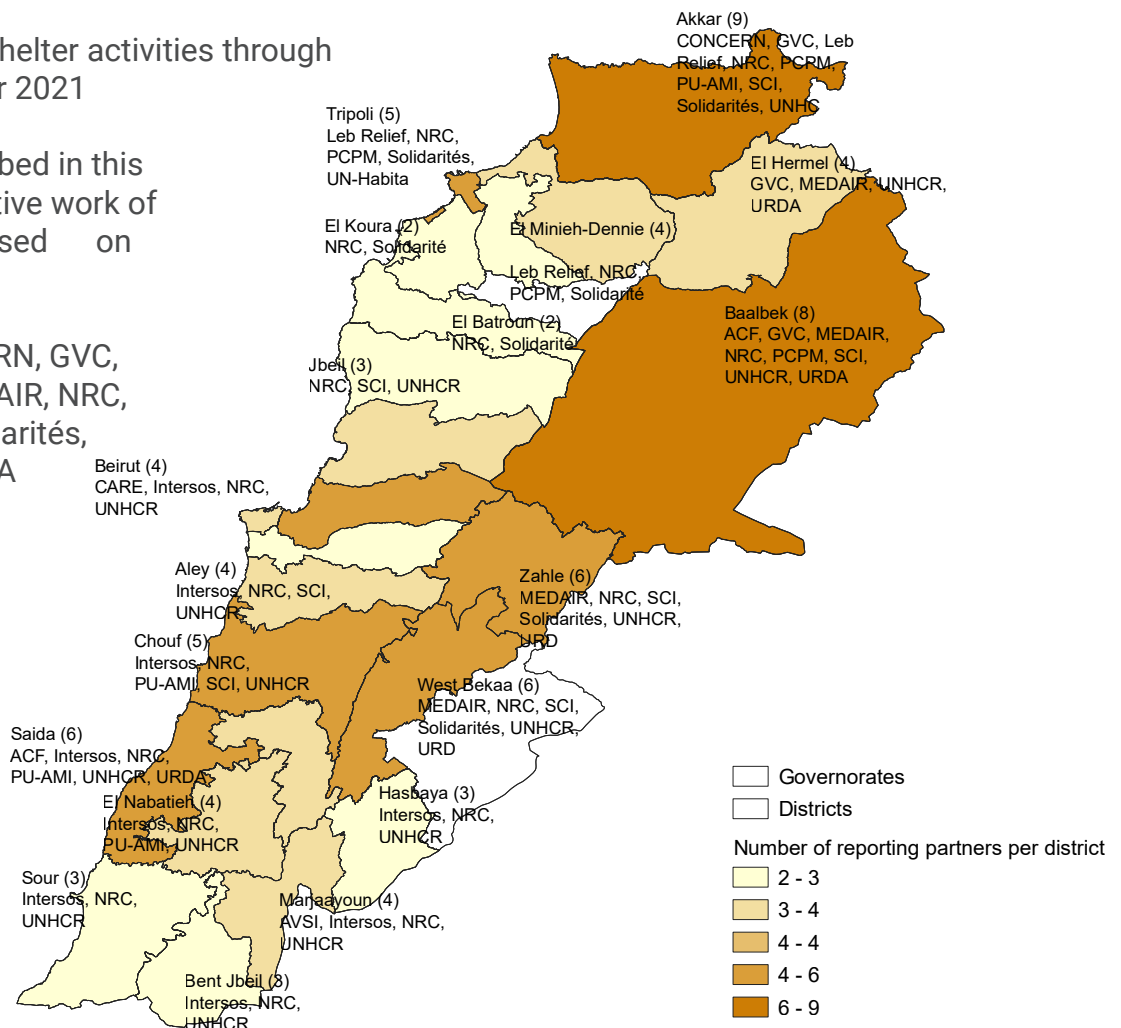
Finally, the sector will continue to prioritize protection mainstreaming through all its programming and ensure that critical lifesaving assistance continues to be delivered to the most vulnerable households. By Q4 of 2021, the sector aims to integrate/mainstream findings and recommendations from the protection risk analysis exercise into the shelter strategy for 2022. This includes strengthening the coordination with the protection sector on issues such as Housing Land and Property, evictions, assisting undocumented persons, raising awareness on child labor and case management for protection cases who are need of shelter assistance.

### Organizations per district

**16** Partners reported shelter activities through ActivityInfo by September 2021

The achievements described in this dashboard are the collective work of the following partners based on reporting on ActivityInfo:

ACF, AVSI, CARE, CONCERN, GVC, Intersos, Leb Relief, MEDAIR, NRC, PCPM, PU-AMI, SCI, Solidarités, UN-Habitat, UNHCR, URDA



Note: This map has been produced by UNHCR based on maps provided by the Government of Lebanon for UNHCR operational purposes. It does not constitute an official United Nations map. The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.