2024 Q1 Sector Dashboard

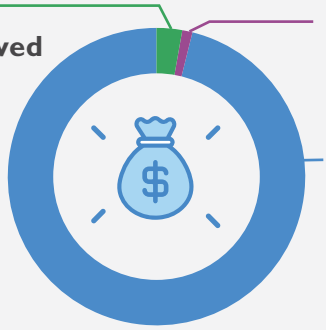
Shelter

The 2024 Annual Shelter sector dashboard summarizes the progress made by Shelter sector partners involved in the Lebanon Response Plan (LRP), identifies key challenges and priorities, and highlights trends affecting people in need. The Shelter sector in Lebanon is working on acheive three outcomes:: OUTCOME 1) Reduce immediate protection-related shelter needs of most vulnerable households; OUTCOME 2) Improve access to adequate shelter in disadvantaged areas for enhanced social stability; OUTCOME 3) Enhance the contribution of national institutions and organizations to the shelter and housing situation in Lebanon.

2024 Sector Funding Status

As of March 31st

$100M Required



3% $3M **Total received** (since Jan-24)

0.5% $493K **Total carry over** (from 2023)

96% **Required** (ref. 2024 appeal)

2024 Population Reached

1,524,330 People in Need

9,659 1.9% **Reached**

541,256 **Targeted**
Male **767,115**
Female **812,351**

2024 Population Figures by Cohort

707,631 **Lebanese** individuals in need

2,963 5% **Reached**

63,828 **Targeted**
Male **30,637**
Female **33,191**

1,500,000 Displaced **Syrians** in need

6,239 1% **Reached**

442,007 **Targeted**
Male **221,003**
Female **221,004**

6,161 **Palestinian Refugees from Syria** (individuals) in need

20 1% **Reached**

3,145 **Targeted**
Male **1,516**
Female **1,629**

54,246 **Palestine Refugees in Lebanon** (individuals) in need

360 1% **Reached**

24,588 **Targeted**
Male **12,392**
Female **12,196**

13,204 **Migrants** (individuals) in need

73 1% **Reached**

7,688 **Targeted**
Male **1,999**
Female **5,689**

For more information, please contact: ***lebbeia@unhcr.org***

LEBANON Response Plan

2024 Q1 Sector Dashboard

Shelter

Progress Against Targets

Outcomes

# of most vulnerable households whose shelters in informal settlements, substandard residential buildings or non-residential buildings have improved privacy, safety and security.

1,932	89,672

# of households living in residential shelters in disadvantaged areas benefitting from shelter upgrades to minimum standards.

340	35,956

# of 332 most vulnerable localities (cadastral level) containing a multi-sectorally assessed or profiled area.

0	332

Key Achievements

# of displaced people assisted in keeping their temporary shelters weatherproofed, repaired or otherwise maintained.

2,583	318,558

# of individuals who are assisted with cash for rent.

5,373	94,552

# of internal displaced individuals who are assisted with cash for shelter.

5,465	62,222

# of individuals received FIRE FIGHTING Kits and awareness sessions

1,569	200,000

For more information, please contact: ***lebbeia@unhcr.org***

Key Achievements of the Sector at the Output Level

Output 1.1: Temporary shelters (informal settlements and non-residential buildings) and residential shelters (for protection/referral cases) hosting vulnerable populations are maintained at liveable and safe conditions.

All activities under Output 1.1 focus on protection and specifically target households that are living in the most severely degraded shelter conditions.

In the first quarter of 2024, support was provided to 8,323 individuals (4,161 males and 4,162 females), representing two per cent of the annual target of 420,983 individuals. This represents a significant decline of 52 per cent compared to the number of people reached in the same period last year. Although the low achievement percentages at the activity level are primarily attributed to underfunding in the sector, the overall recorded decline under Output 1.1 is primarily due to a decrease in the overall reach of weatherproofing assistance, which had decreased by 80 per cent compared to Q1 of 2023. This is due to a milder winter compared to the previous year, therefore lower number of weather-related emergencies, and the revision of the weatherproofing eligibility criteria to ensure assistance is provided to the most vulnerable.

In the first quarter of 2024, a total of 1,879 individuals (939 males and 940 females) living in informal settlements received weatherproofing assistance in the form of shelter kits that included plastic sheeting, timber, and toolkits. These kits enabled families to cover and fortify their shelters in preparation for the winter season. Emergency weatherproofing assistance was provided to 1,723 displaced Syrians (861 males and 862 females) who received shelter materials to either rebuild fully damaged shelters or reinforce partially damaged ones in the aftermath of emergencies such as fires, floods, or eviction. Regular weatherproofing assistance also extended to 156 individuals (78 males and 78 females). Weatherproofing kits were also distributed to 152 individuals (76 males and 76 females) living in non-residential structures, including 122 displaced Syrians, 20 Palestine Refugees in Lebanon, and 10 Palestinian Refugees from Syria to help seal shelters from external elements.

Fires present a significant hazard in informal settlements due to the use of highly flammable materials like timber and plastic sheeting. Furthermore, the close proximity of shelters resulting from the ad-hoc planning of these settlements heightens the susceptibility to fire incidents. To tackle this issue, fire safety kits were distributed, and comprehensive awareness training was conducted for a total of 1,531 individuals spanning all age groups (765 males and 766 females). This intervention plays a vital role in equipping families with the skills needed to respond to fires effectively and swiftly, improving their capacity to safeguard themselves and their communities from potential disasters. No site improvement activities took place due to the lack of funds and the moderate rain during the first three months of the year. Site improvement was particularly necessary in the North, which bore the consequences of flooding following the rain.

In non-residential buildings, such as garages, shops, and warehouses, a total of 552 individuals (276 males and 276 females) including 187 displaced Syrians, 348 vulnerable Lebanese, 11 Palestine Refugees in Lebanon, and 6 Palestinian Refugees from Syria have received minor repair assistance. This support aimed to enhance their shelter conditions, ensuring increased safety and privacy, and to upgrade water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) facilities to mitigate health risks. Despite the significance of this to provide dignified living conditions for severely vulnerable households - including marginalized groups, female-headed households, older people, and Persons with Disabilities - restricted resources have hindered its broader implementation.

5,373 individuals received conditional cash support to mitigate eviction risks linked to inability to pay rent. This assistance included 3,556 displaced Syrians, 1,651 vulnerable Lebanese, 162 Palestine Refugees in Lebanon, and 4 Palestinian Refugees from Syria. These individuals, comprising 2,686 males and 2,686 females, represent six per cent of the annual target. The achievement for Cash for Rent (CfR) is lower than that of the previous year, with a 24 per cent decrease. This is due to the low funding for CfR considering the high number of eviction referrals the sector receives on a monthly basis.

Output 2.1: Residential shelters for vulnerable communities in disadvantaged areas are upgraded.

Under **Output 2.1**, 1,703 individuals (851 males and 852 females), including 495 displaced Syrians, 964 vulnerable Lebanese and 167 Palestine refugees in Lebanon, 4 migrants and 73 people of other nationalities living in 340 housing units benefitted from **upgrading of their shelter conditions to minimum humanitarian standards as part of an area-based approach.** In addition (138 males and 138 females), 276 individuals, including 79 displaced Syrians, 195 vulnerable Lebanese and 2 migrants benefitted from the rehabilitation of the common areas in the buildings where they live. The alarmingly low achievement (0.5% of the set target of 34,822 shelter units and 29.6% of the target for the rehabilitation of common areas) is linked to the extremely low funding of upgrading residential shelters. As a result of the lack of available funding, the Shelter sector is taking an evidence-based approach to ensure assistance is delivered to the most vulnerable profiles in a coordinated manner and advocating for the implementation of multi-sectoral area-based interventions.

Output 2.2: Multi-sectoral assessments are produced for areas of vulnerable populations to facilitate sectorally integrated responses.

No progress has been made under this output in Q1 of 2024, as area profiling is a lengthy process that requires significant planning and time to complete. New areas will be assessed and profiled in the second half of the year.

Output 3.1: Capacity-building support to national organizations and institutions contributing to Lebanon's shelter response.

The number of national partners who have expressed interest in becoming Shelter sector partners for 2024 has increased from 5 to 10 due to continuous advocacy efforts and bilateral outreach. With this increase, the sector is encouraging these national partners to submit proposals or collaborate with international NGOs to apply for the Lebanon Humanitarian Fund (LHF) First Standard Allocation.

LEBANON Response Plan

2024 Q1 Sector Dashboard

Shelter

Escalation of Hostilities in the South:

In response to the emergency situation in the South, triggered by cross-border hostilities at the southern Lebanese border, Cash for Shelter was provided to 367 individuals (183 males and 184 females), including 33 displaced Syrians and 334 vulnerable Lebanese, to support vulnerable displaced families, with a focus on health and protection cases, rent dignified accommodations.
Site Coordination scaled up its support to the Government of Lebanon, including the Disaster Risk Management (DRM) units at the national, regional, and local levels, as well as the Lebanese Red Cross (LRC), to enhance crisis preparedness and response efforts. This includes provision of site management support. Additional support was extended to the development of strategic documents and tools to aid site management and coordination, such as collaborative efforts in producing a Site Management Guidance document with DRM, as well as developing a Standard Operating Procedure document outlining the necessary steps in identifying, assessing, and opening potential collective sites. Further assistance has been provided in the development of site-level monitoring tools, such as the Site Monitoring Form, service mapping, and site profiles which are still under development.

Prioritization and Localization:

Shelter sector partners are forced to prioritize the most vulnerable households due to resource constraints and the extensive needs of crisis-affected populations. To ensure that assistance reaches those who need it the most, partners apply several layers of criteria for beneficiary selection. This process primarily focuses on protection cases, female-headed households, and people with specific needs, such as the elderly, disabled, and those with severe health conditions. By using these targeted criteria, shelter sector partners aim to address the most urgent vulnerabilities, providing shelter and support to those who are often marginalized and at higher risk. In addition to prioritizing vulnerable households, the shelter sector is committed to localization efforts that empower local organizations. Localization efforts include encouraging international organizations to provide training and capacity-building programs for local partners, enhancing their technical skills and organizational capabilities. These programs cover various aspects of shelter response, including needs assessment, beneficiary selection, project management, and monitoring and evaluation.

Challenges, risks and mitigation measures

In the first quarter of 2024, the Shelter sector remains severely underfunded, with only $3M USD received. Consequently, many extremely vulnerable families are not receiving any support, exacerbating protection and Gender-Based Violence (GBV) risks, and increasing the potential for vulnerable households to resort to negative coping mechanisms to survive and afford rent.

Access challenges persisted for shelter kit distributions in various areas across Mount Lebanon and the Bekaa hindering timely assistance delivery to vulnerable families. Advocacy with authorities was successful in several districts while several others remain blocked and will require further follow-up to ensure timely delivery of assistance.

The continuous increase of rental fees across the country, attributed to multifaceted factors including inflation and the influx of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) from the south as a result if the escalation of hostilities, strained the sector's ability to provide effective Cash for Rent assistance. The monitoring of rental fees facilitated quarterly revisions of transfer values to align with evolving market dynamics, thereby ensuring the relevance and impact of assistance interventions.

Negotiating occupancy free of charge tenure agreements also proved to be challenging, complicating efforts to sign shelter rehabilitation agreements to improve the living conditions of vulnerable households.

Due to increasing needs among displaced families in the South, the sector prioritized emergency response activities over regular programmes. However, delays in obtaining access authorization for field activities in the South posed challenges in implementing several shelter activities. Weatherproofing activities remain suspended in the South, particularly in border areas.

During the first quarter, Site Coordination focused on identifying and mobilizing partners for site management support. However, insufficient funding presented a significant challenge, hindering partners' ability to respond effectively in an already complex political landscape with reduced funding. Cross-population access to collective shelters was identified as a challenge, with a limited number of potential shelters and unclear referral pathways for non-Lebanese populations seeking access to shelters and assistance. Another challenge emerged from limited site management resources to operate existing sites, compounded by increasing needs, particularly with the arrival of summer. This includes ensuring sustainable access to private electricity and water in the absence of a normal grid.

Gender and GBV Risk Mitigation

As part of the efforts to strengthen gender mainstreaming, the Shelter sector produced a gender and GBV Tipsheet and gender analysis. The sector adopted a gender action plan and included it in its Annual Work Plan.

For more information, please contact: ***lebbeia@unhcr.org***

Escalation of Hostilities in the South:

Due to increasing needs among displaced families in the South, the sector prioritized emergency response activities over regular programmes. However, delays in obtaining access authorization for field activities in the South posed challenges in implementing several shelter activities. Weatherproofing activities remain suspended in the South, particularly in border areas.

During the first quarter, Site Coordination focused on identifying and mobilizing partners for site management support. However, insufficient funding presented a significant challenge, hindering partners' ability to respond effectively in an already complex political landscape with reduced funding. Cross-population access to collective shelters was identified as a challenge, with a limited number of potential shelters and unclear referral pathways for non-Lebanese populations seeking access to shelters and assistance. Another challenge emerged from limited site management resources to operate existing sites, compounded by increasing needs, particularly with the arrival of summer. This includes ensuring sustainable access to private electricity and water in the absence of a normal grid.

Key priorities for the next chapter

In the upcoming quarter, given the limited funding for interventions in urban shelters, where more than 42,000 households from all nationalities reside in substandard conditions, the sector will prioritize advocating for funding to ensure that the most vulnerable can access dignified shelter conditions. The Shelter sector also anticipates an increasing demand for emergency response interventions in the South, efforts will be directed towards actively seeking additional resources, especially for the Cash for Shelter program, to address the pressing needs of vulnerable displaced families affected by the conflict. Close collaboration with partners will be emphasized to strengthen preparedness measures and closely monitor responses to the escalating internally displaced persons (IDPs) situation resulting from the border hostilities.

Priorities for site coordination during the coming quarters are to 1) complete the Site Management Guidance Document jointly developed with the Disaster Risk Reduction Unit at the Presidency of Council of Ministries, 2) complete the Site Identification, Verification, Assessment, and Opening SoP that outlines the process for identifying and opening sites, 3) conduct more capacity building trainings on Site Management and Coordination jointly with site coordination partners, 4) support site coordination partners in advocacy, mobilization, and fundraising efforts to strengthen site management support, and 5) support regional and local Disaster Risk Management, including local authorities, in identifying site needs through developed site monitoring tools.

Another priority for Q2 is strengthening coordination with the Protection sector to gain a comprehensive understanding of the deteriorating protection landscape and the subsequent restrictions on assistance provisions in certain regions.

For more information, please contact: ***lebbeia@unhcr.org***

2024 Q1 Sector Dashboard

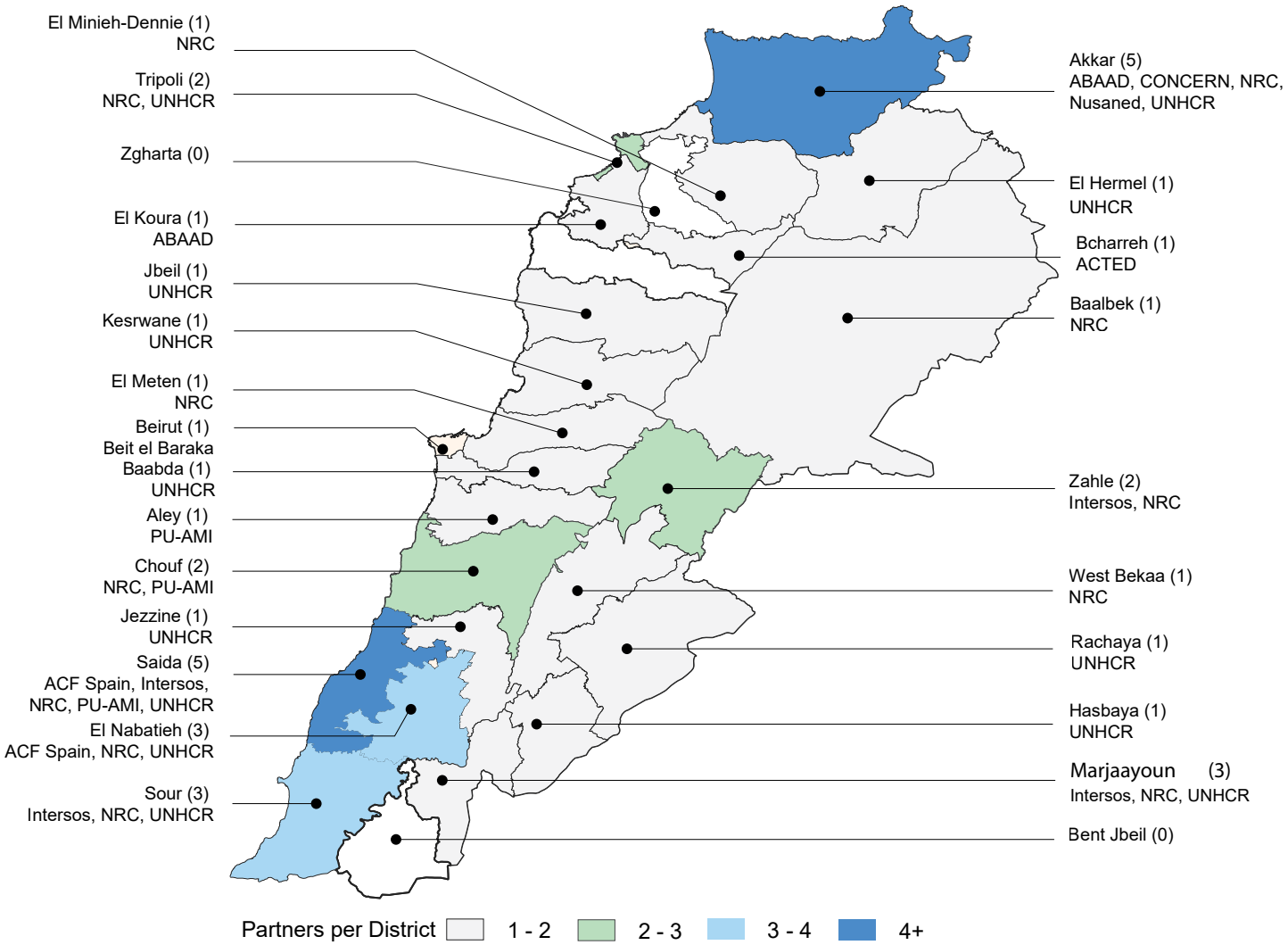
Shelter

3W Map at District level

11 Partners reported shelter activities through ActivityInfo by September 2023

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

ABAAD, ACF Spain, ACTED, Beit el Baraka, CONCERN, Intersos, MEDAIR, NRC, Nusaned, PU-AMI and UNHCR



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.

For more information, please contact: **lebbeia@unhcr.org**