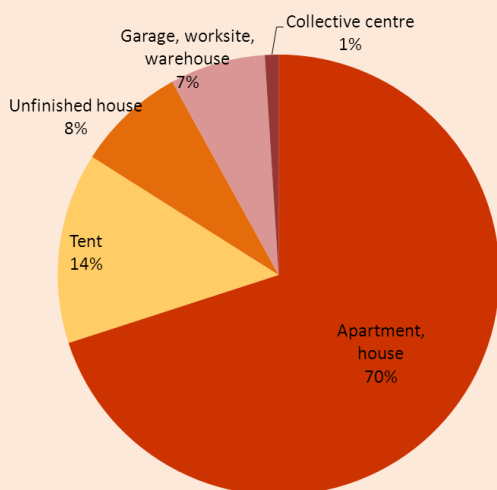


Key figures

826,000 refugees will need shelter assistance (projected end of 2013)

Breakdown of current refugee accommodation



Funding

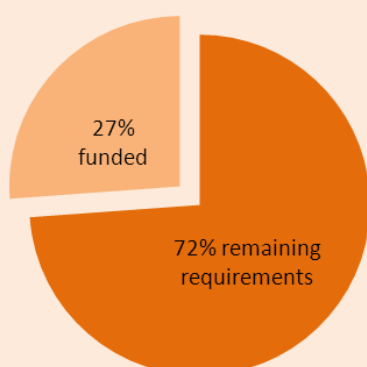
UNHCR shelter requirements:

USD 79.4 m

Percentage funded: **27%**

■ Remaining UNHCR requirements (RRP5)

■ Funding received as of October





October developments

- Over 1,887 families (10,164 individuals) benefited from UNHCR-implemented shelter activities including weatherproofing, rehabilitation of unfinished buildings, and cash grants.
- 1,642 families (8,207 individuals) living in unfinished buildings and in informal settlements have benefitted from weatherproofing kits. This represents 69% of UNHCR's targets for winterization 2013/2014. Distribution should be completed by early December.
- Site improvements to informal settlements are underway to reduce the potential for flooding during the winter, thanks to the efforts of UNHCR's partners Save the Children UK and MEDAIR.
- Contracts were signed with 89 landlords, as part of a rehabilitation project with UN-HABITAT, which will increase the availability of shelter options in the South. As mentioned in last month's update, the project with UN-HABITAT aims to rehabilitate 400 houses, which would accommodate 550 refugee families by the end of the year.
- The ground floor of the first collective centre built from a converted farm was completed in Akkar. In November, 300 individuals are expected to move in and benefit from this new form of accommodation.
- Thanks to funds secured from the CERF, UNHCR is able to extend the current contingency stock of winterization kits from 10,000 to 15,000.

Achievements January – October

Total target # of beneficiaries: 194,500

Activity	 reached Jan- Oct	 reached Jan - Oct
Total beneficiaries from shelter support	10,798	55,522
Weatherproofing in Informal settlements	5,327	26,742
Weather proofing of unfinished houses	2,091	10,510
Cash grants (both for shelter & unconditional grants)	1,653	9,565
Collective shelters renovated	845	4,194
House rehabilitation	686	3,521
Temporary shelter	196	990

Needs

Shelter is an urgent concern, especially as refugees run out of resources to pay their rent and as the winter months and colder weather approach. With constantly increasing numbers of refugees in Lebanon, more and more live in substandard dwellings, with limited privacy and protection from the elements. A phone survey conducted in September confirms that some 14% of refugees live in makeshift shelters in informal settlements.

Refugee needs include:

- Adequate shelter and dignified living conditions for individuals in informal settlements, flood-prone areas or facing eviction
- Improvements to existing dwellings (in particular, winterization)
- Cash assistance for rent

Challenges

Lack of wide-scale shelter options:

In absence of facilities capable of receiving large numbers of refugees, the availability of affordable and decent accommodation greatly exceeds demand. The dispersion of the refugee population (in over 1,400 locations) requires a multi-faceted shelter strategy and close coordination with host communities, local authorities and religious entities.

Winter risks:

Some 8,000 individuals living in informal flood-prone areas urgently require alternative accommodation as winter draws in. Vulnerable families living at high altitudes will also need support to prevent deterioration in their wellbeing.

Increased resort to informal settlements:

The unmanaged growth of informal settlements, currently home to some 80,000 refugees, presents risks to refugees and increases tensions with host 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 is not in favour of setting up large FTS, UNHCR has received permission to establish small FTS for 20HH each as well as to set up 15 tents (max) in the vicinity of collective centres with proper fencing.

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 FTS in West Bekaa and Akkar.
- Weatherproofing and site improvement in informal settlements in line with minimum standards.
- Cash assistance for shelter to vulnerable households in rented accommodation, who would otherwise be at risk of eviction.
- Improving substandard shelters through rehabilitation - and weatherproofing of houses that can provide adequate longer-term shelter, and provision of semi-permanent shelter.
- Expanding collective shelter capacity through rehabilitation of private and public buildings, incl. private houses.
- Ensuring preparedness for sudden mass influx by prepositioning sufficient stock of emergency shelter solutions (sealing off kits for weatherproofing, materials to improve shelters in informal tented settlements, temporary shelters incl. UNHCR family tents).
- Inclusion of Lebanese host communities in shelter assistance schemes: i.e. cash for rent or rehabilitation and improvements to property for those hosting refugee families.

UNHCR implementing partners

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); Islamic Relief (IR); Caritas Lebanon Migrant Centre (CLMC); Secours Islamique France; Makhzoumi Foundation; UN-HABITAT, Concern, Save the Children UK.

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