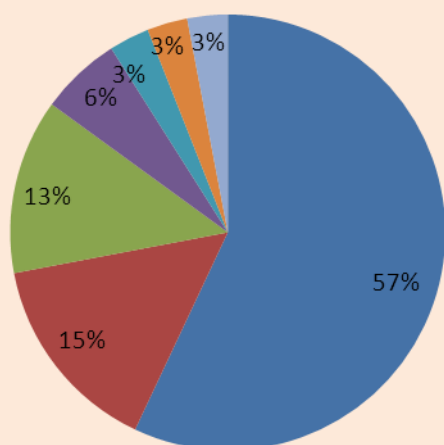


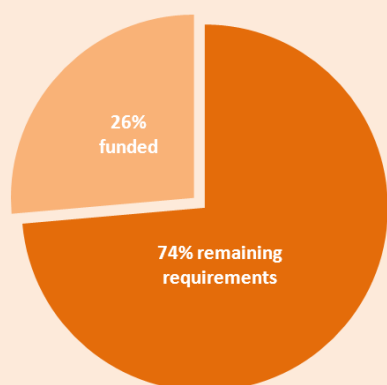
Key figures



- Build apartment/House
- Informal Settlement
- Unfinished/Substandard Building
- Unused Garage/Shop
- Collective Shelter/Centre
- One Room Structure
- Work-Site

Funding

UNHCR requirements 2014: **USD 468 m**






Shelter requirements: **USD 75 m**

March developments

- Over 9,220 families (46,107 individuals) benefited from shelter assistance.
- The results of a shelter survey showed a decrease of 10% of refugees living in finished apartment/houses since last year. Those living in informal settlements increased by 2% in close to 1000 sites. A growing number of refugees have no alternative but to live on construction sites, unused garage/shop or one room structures.
- In a move towards harmonizing refugee shelters, UNHCR has started providing guidance on shelters and WASH to NGOs involved in developing semi-formal tented settlements in Aarsal, West Bekaa, Akkar and Tripoli.
- In Akkar, the PCPM cash-for-rent project benefitted 560 households this month and will continue until the end of June.
- UNHCR field offices in the North, South and Bekaa are assessing medium sized unfinished buildings, which will provide accommodation for a total of 130 vulnerable households.

Achievements: January - March

Activity	 reached January-March	 reached January-March	 Target by end of 2014
Total beneficiaries from shelter support	9,220	46,107	353,389
Informal settlements weatherproofed	2,089	10,447	73,473
Site improvement	1,128	5,640	26,650
Unfinished houses weatherproofed	1,690	8,447	94,256
Cash-for-rent & unconditional grants	2,634	13,172	42,475
Apartments and houses rehabilitated	815	4,083	39,450
Collective shelters renovated	190	947	14,119
Formal tented settlements	78	390	51,596

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. The needs of refugees include:

- Adequate shelter and dignified living conditions, including in informal settlements, flood-prone areas or facing eviction;
- Improvements to existing dwellings and protection from the elements. Options include: plastic sheeting, timber, external doors and/or door coverings, associated ironmongery and tools;
- Support to the most vulnerable who rent accommodation.



Syrian refugees build a shelter from a sealing off kit in Akkar @UNHCR/A. McConnell

Challenges

Lack of large-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 close to 1,700 locations requires a multi-faceted shelter strategy and close coordination with host communities, local authorities and religious entities.

Increased resort to informal settlements:

The unmanaged growth of informal settlements, currently home to over 100,000 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 has not been keen to set up tented temporary shelter sites, in November 2013 UNHCR received permission to establish the first of such sites in Aarsal (Bekka).

Eviction:

With an increasing refugee population, a saturated housing market, reduced refugee resources and growing tensions between host communities and refugees, the number of evictions is growing.

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 in line with minimum standards;
- Cash assistance for shelter to vulnerable households in rented houses, who would otherwise be at risk of eviction;
- Improving substandard shelters that can provide longer-term shelter 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 prepositioning sufficient stock of emergency shelter solutions (sealing-off kits for weatherproofing, materials to improve shelters in informal tented settlements, temporary shelters including UNHCR family tents); and
- Inclusion of Lebanese host communities in shelter assistance schemes such as cash-for-rent or rehabilitation and improvements to property for those hosting refugee families.

UNHCR implementing partners

ACTED, Danish Refugee Council (DRC); Première Urgence - Aide Médicale Internationale (PU-AMI); Dar Al Fatwa (DAR) ; 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); Secours Islamique France; UN-HABITAT, Concern, PCPM (Polish Center for International Aid); Save the Children UK.

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