



KEY FACT

33,495 'winterization' kits are needed for the most vulnerable refugees in 2014.

HIGHLIGHTS:

By the end of July 2014, all agencies involved in the sector reported 293,625 individuals received shelter assistance this year. This includes; 20,4632 Syrian refugees, 55,976 PRS, 2,228 Lebanese Returnees and 30,789 affected Lebanese.

The rehabilitation of houses remains a strategic shelter input. 1,277 refugees benefitted from the rehabilitation of 126 small shelter units and 180 refugees benefitted from the rehabilitation of two collective centers done by various agencies across the country.

Throughout the year the shelter sector continues with weatherproofing repairs and activites as part of an ongoing inatitive within the sector. 3,754 refugees benefitted from the distribution of 703 'sealing off' kits, including 100 refugees who were effected by a fire that destroyed their shelter units at Deir el Ahmar informal settlement.

With MOSA allowing the use of T-shelter types, (up to 3 units in each private garden), NRC started a pilot project installing 30 T-shelters in T5. These T-shelters are to be used in addressing eviction cases. The 30 T-shelters will be rent free for one year and will be set up in the private gardens of 10 houses in Minieh rural areas. Compatible WASH facilities will be installed at each site. Beneficiaries are referred by the T5 Eviction Committee based on their level vulnerability.

Lebanese HH will have full ownership of their T-shelters where as refugee families will benefit from secured one year, rent free shelter with adequate WASH facilities.



Lebanon/ Syrian refugees/ Syrian refugee girl playing at UNHCR tent. UNHCR set up a transit site in Aarsal where over 2,200 Syrian families fled from heavy clashes in Qalamoun area, Syria./ UNHCR/ E. Byun/

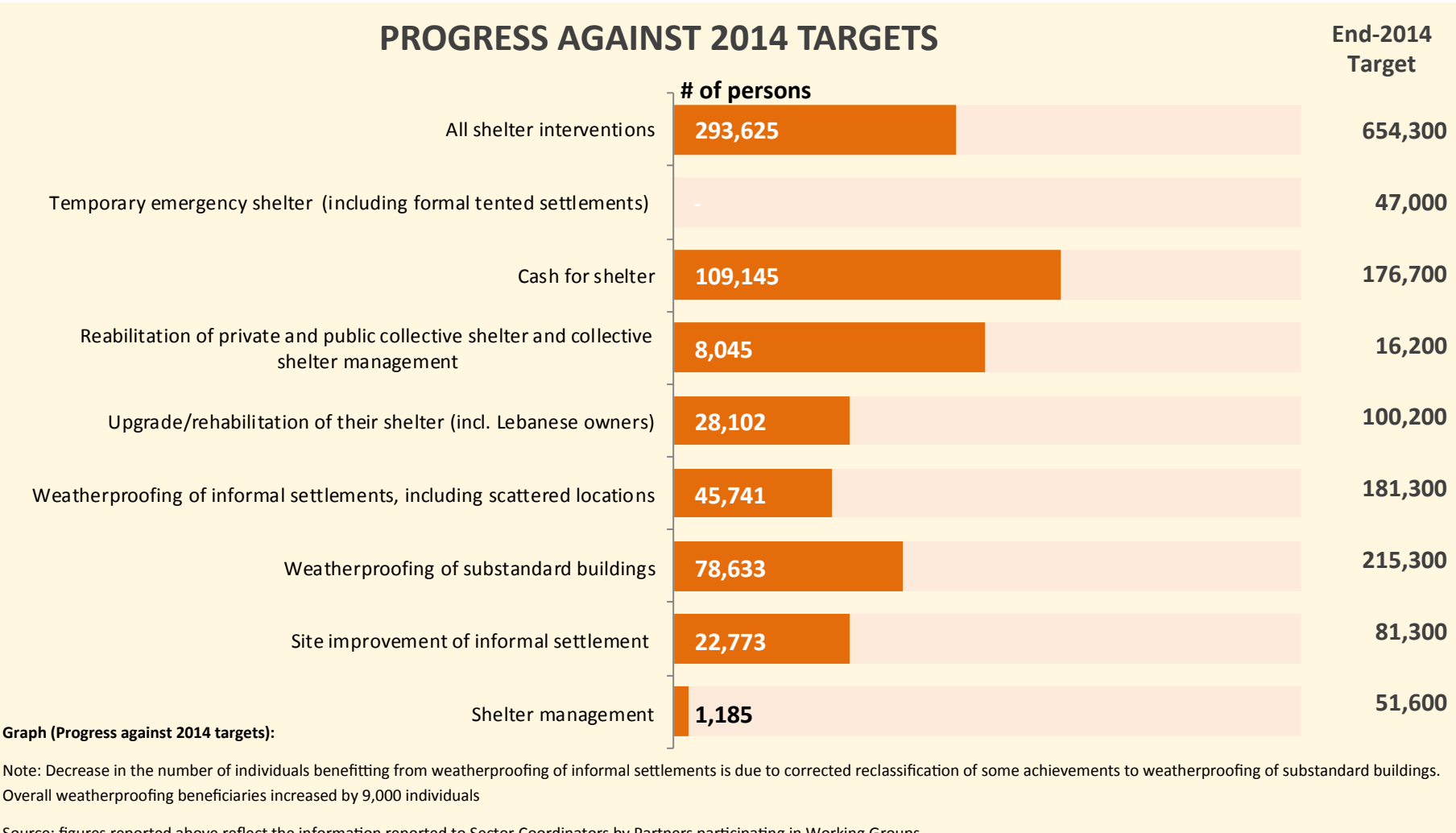
NEEDS ANALYSIS:

By December 2014, an estimated 38% (570,000 persons) of the Syrian refugee caseload will be in substandard buildings. Prioritization of interventions will be based upon the 29% most vulnerable refugees according to their socioeconomic vulnerability and an estimated 70% of the most vulnerable live in inadequate shelter conditions. Thus 23,142 sealing off kits will be needed, one kit per HH.

A further estimated 17% (255,000 persons) of the Syrian refugee caseload will be in informal settlements. With the 29% vulnerability applied, and assuming that 70% of those shelters will need weatherproofing intervention, an additional 10,353 weatherproofing kits will be needed. In case the lack of available resources further limits intervention efforts, altitude will also factor into prioritization and targeting.

The installation of NRC’s T-shelters within the Lebanese households’ private yards, in coordination with local authorities and land owners, is a promising shelter intervention that aims to increase protected and dignified shelter capacity and benefit the Lebanese community as well as the Syrian refugee population. A similar activity had taken place with the DRC wooden shelters at the onset of the Syrian crisis; and proved efficient in increasing the shelter space. The NRC pilot initiative will be monitored closely by the shelter sector. Once a positive impact is attained, the intervention will be recommended for implementation, primarily for vulnerabilities and eviction cases.

PROGRESS AGAINST 2014 TARGETS



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