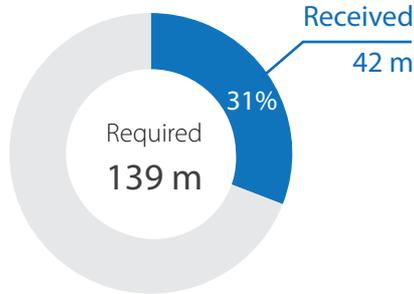


The monthly dashboard summarizes the progress made by partners involved in the Lebanon Crisis Response and highlights trends affecting people in need. Partners in Lebanon are working to: 1) Ensure displaced populations and other vulnerable groups have access to adequate shelter; 2) improve living conditions within temporary settlements and poor urban areas with high ratio of displaced populations and vulnerable groups; and 3) Ensure Lebanese public & private institutions are aware and responsive to the shelter situation of displaced populations and other vulnerable groups.

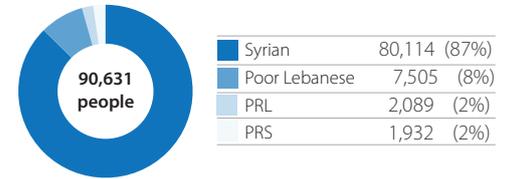
2016 Funding Status as of 31 May



Targeted Population groups



Population reached by cohort



Progress against targets

Activities

reached / target

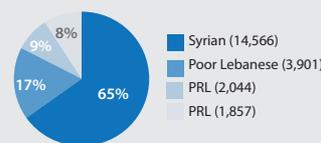
# of people benefitting from rehabilitation of substandard buildings (unfinished houses, garages, etc.)	22,369 / 147,353
# of people benefitting from cash for shelter	4,189 / 57,468
# of people benefitting from weatherproofing or weatherproofing and WASH upgrades of substandard buildings (unfinished houses, garages, worksites, etc.)	15,740 / 139,961
# of people benefitting from weatherproofing in informal settlements	46,258 / 224,464
# of people benefitting from site or infrastructure improvements in informal settlements	9,018 / 60,566
# of people benefitting from site or infrastructure improvements in informal gatherings	219 / 188,000
# of people benefitting from shelter management of collective shelters	3,076 / 8,370
# of people benefitting from shelter enhancements in informal settlements (floor raising, insulation kits, fire risk prevention, etc.)	21,076 / 60,566

Outputs

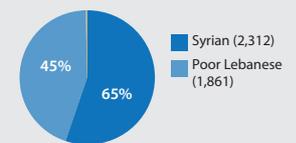
reached / target

% of population with shelter at affordable conditions and adequate standard	Pending 2016 VASyR
# of individuals whose living conditions within temporary settlements and poor urban areas with high ratios of displaced populations and vulnerable groups have improved	9,237 / 333,724
# of institutions assisted in the response to the shelter needs of displaced population and other vulnerable groups	0 / 200

People Assisted with Rehabilitation, Upgrading or Repair of Substandard Structures

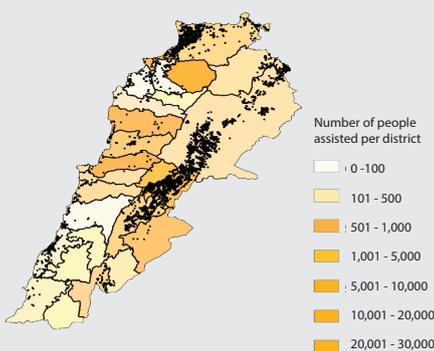


People Assisted with Cash for Rent



Analysis

People in Informal Settlements Assisted with Weatherproofing by District and Locations of Informal Settlements

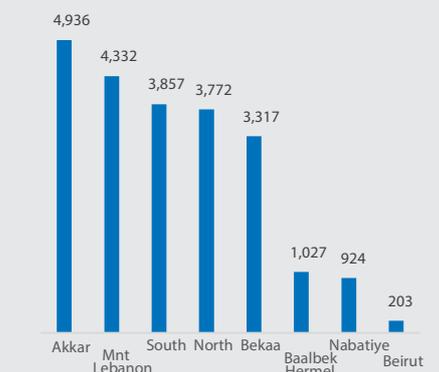


Source: Inter-agency Mapping Platform (IAMP) and ActivityInfo

People Assisted with Cash for Rent and Rehabilitation of Substandard Buildings vs. Targets (Cumulative)



People Assisted with Rehabilitation of Substandard Buildings by Governorate



Changes in Context - First Quarter

The socio-economic situation of the Syrian population continues to impact their choice of shelter and an increasing number of families are forced to move to inadequate shelters. While the overall figures of Syrians has remained stable, the first half of 2016 witnessed a remarkable 13 per cent increase in informal settlements with the number of sites reaching up to 4,118 locations (including 2,125 sites of four tents and above), hosting approximately 20 per cent of the total displaced population. People choose smaller sites believing these to be less prone to evictions.

Thirty per cent of the refugee population is concentrated in urban centres where they live in the poorest neighbourhoods, in overcrowded apartments, and with limited access to water and electricity. The remaining X per cent continue living in substandard shelter, such as unfinished buildings or garages.

Collective shelter rehabilitation activities have proven to be one of the most costly shelter initiatives. In addition, hosting communities are less inclined to accept high concentration of refugees in such large building structures. Currently, a few dozens of collective centres host 3,100 vulnerable refugees. For these reasons, partners are gradually phasing out of that

type of support and shifting toward rehabilitation of substandard building or cash for rent. This ensures a larger coverage of the refugee population and a targeting of the most vulnerable. The UNRWA rental support to PRS was discontinued in 2015, but resumed in March 2016 through the distribution of monthly 100 USD multi-purpose cash per family. Currently only 4'200 vulnerable Syrian refugees and Lebanese returnees are benefiting from Cash for Rent. This assistance is also applied to cover exceptional, short term rent costs through referral processes to the shelter sector, e.g. in the North by a protection led panel.

Sector Progress

Shelter partners started receiving funding only by the second quarter of the year. As a result, the first few months of the year were dedicated to responding to winter needs through weatherproofing and site improvement activities. Some 47,000 Syrians living in informal settlements in Bekaa, Baalbeck-el Hermel and Akkar had their shelters weatherproofed and insulated. The site of some 100 informal settlements of a capacity of ten tents and above were upgraded, including through interventions to prevent flooding and fire, and train refugees about measures to take in case of such hazards. Internal circulation in the sites and easier access to water and sanitation facilities as well as communal areas have improved access to basic services to persons with disabilities.

With 31 per cent of the required funds being received by the second quarter, rehabilitation of substandard buildings and shelter enhancement in informal settlements has now been prioritised, and, 92,000 vulnerable people have had their shelters upgraded to the minimum standards. Another 39,000 vulnerable refugees, PRL and Lebanese homeowners living in substandard buildings had their shelter weatherproofed, repaired, or rehabilitated to acceptable minimum living standards. This included non-structural works to upgrade premises with adequate internal/external walls, windows, doors and roofs including adequate kitchen, water and sanitation facilities. Assistance is provided in exchange for an agreement with the landlord of 12-months occupancy free of charge, rent reduction or shorter rent-free period for the refugee family. In 2016, the shelter sector revised the rehabilitation guidelines in a way to enable continued assistance to the severely socio-economically vulnerable families to ensure that families would not be forced to revert back to substandard shelters when the rent free period comes to an end.

The revision of the shelter sectors guidelines seeks also to address situation of landlords unwilling to agree to a long-term lease-agreement without increasing the rent. These challenges, in addition to lack of funding, have set back the implementation of this major shelter activity in Beirut and Mount Lebanon, where less than 10 per cent of the 2016 targets have been achieved so far. Shelter assistance in these urbanized areas proves to be costly, and very challenging. Increased overcrowding and as a result, increased risks of tensions between displaced families and vulnerable host communities is halting rehabilitation of apartments to rent to refugees. A temporary shelter taskforce is preparing guidelines for a holistic neighbourhood approach aiming to involve other sectors in the upgrading of poor neighbourhoods and Palestinian gatherings. A number of partners started such neighbourhood upgrading pilot-projects activities in Tripoli, which shall be followed in Tyre.

Facts and Figures

2,125
Informal settlements with four or more tents (~20% of population)¹

24%
Percentage living in substandard buildings (unfinished buildings, garages, worksites, etc.)²

4%
Percentage living under threat of eviction²

\$164
Average monthly rent per household²

81%
Percentage of households paying rent²

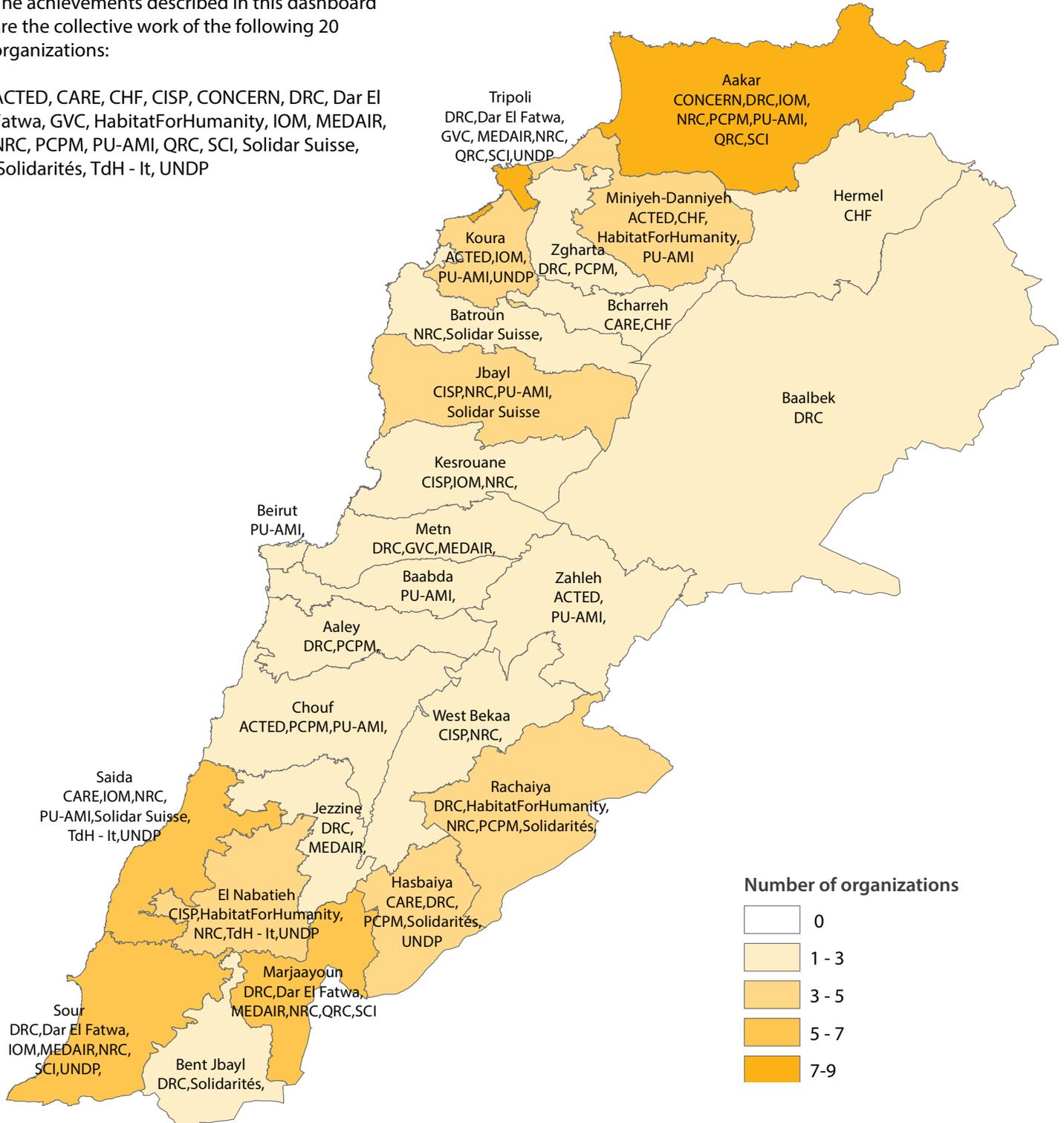
1 VASyR 2015
2 Inter-Agency Mapping Project (IAMP) Sweep 26



Organizations per district

The achievements described in this dashboard are the collective work of the following 20 organizations:

ACTED, CARE, CHF, CISP, CONCERN, DRC, Dar El Fatwa, GVC, HabitatForHumanity, IOM, MEDAIR, NRC, PCPM, PU-AMI, QRC, SCI, Solidar Suisse, Solidarités, TdH - It, UNDP



Note: This map has been produced by UNHCR based on maps and material 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.