



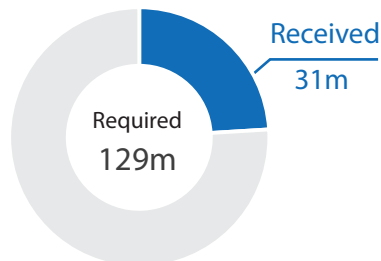
SHELTER January-July 2017 Dashboard



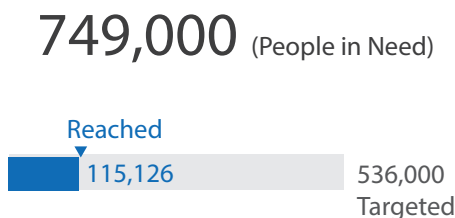
Inter-Agency
Coordination
Lebanon

This dashboard summarizes the progress made by partners involved in the Lebanon Crisis Response in the first seven months of 2017 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 and private institutions are aware and responsive to the shelter situation of displaced populations and other vulnerable groups.

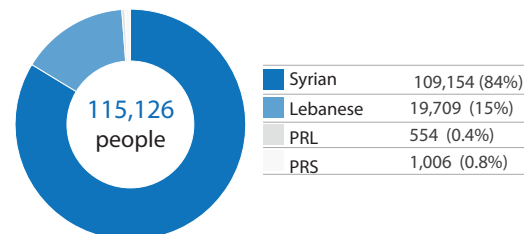
2017 Funding Status as of 30 Jun 2017



Targeted Population groups

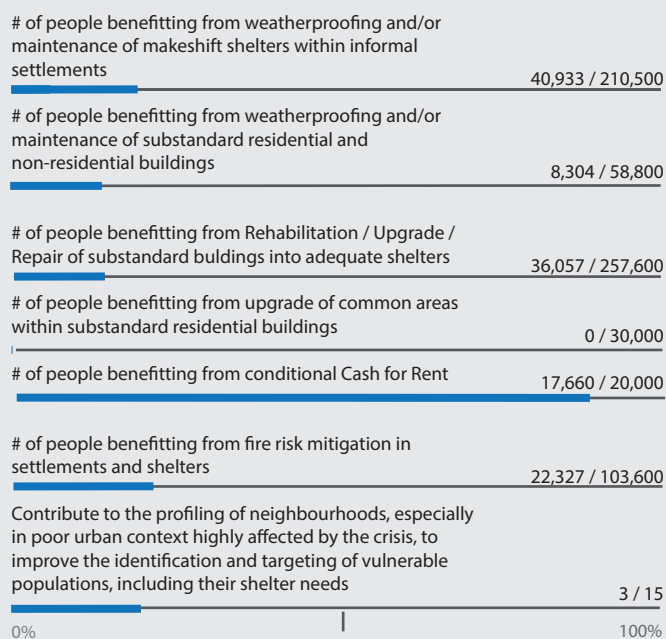


Population reached by cohort

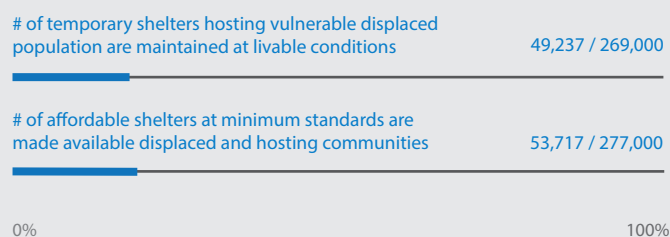


Progress against targets

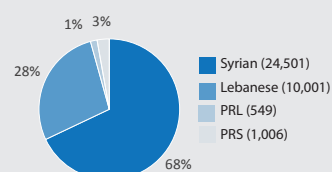
Activities



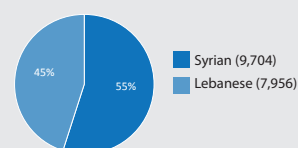
Outputs



People Assisted with Rehabilitation, Upgrading or Repair of Substandard Structures

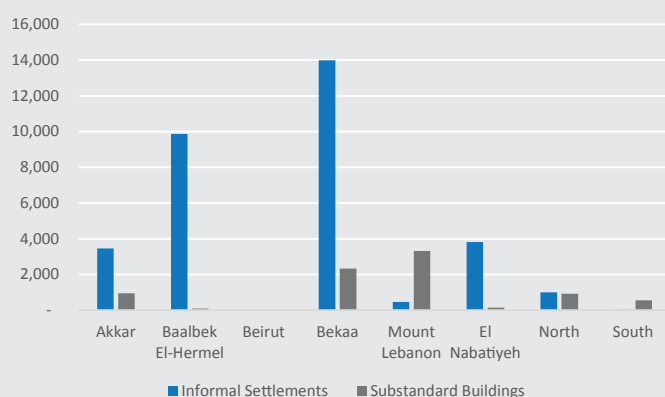


People Assisted with Cash for Rent

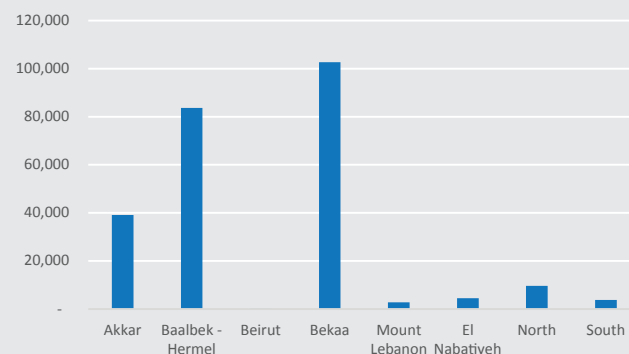


Analysis

people assisted with weatherproofing by governorate



of makeshift shelters in informal settlements by governorate IAMP data, June 2017



Shelter Sector Partners and Funding Status: Of the 50 agencies linked into the financial tracking system for the shelter sector, 21 agencies are participating in the LCRP Shelter sector working groups at the national and field level. Of these, only 19 reported shelter activities in the first seven months of 2017. This is mainly due to their funding status: in the first half of 2017, eight LCRP shelter partners received a total of \$31.2 million, representing 24% of the sector's 2017 appeal of \$129 million. Two agencies – NRC and UNHCR – received the bulk (75%) of the funding; UNHCR engages several implementing partners (CISP, Concern, DRC, Intersos, Medair, PU-AMI, SCI, Solidarités). A further two partners (SCI, PCPM) jointly received \$5 million. The remaining four partners received just \$0.5 million between them. Additionally \$1.8 million were carried over from 2016, allowing six agencies to continue activities into 2017 without new funds.

The limited funding and its concentration to only a few agencies affects the Shelter sector in three main ways: 1) A less varied response with the funded agencies focusing on their areas of concern; 2) Those partners who were able to continue their activities using funds carried over from 2016 may now be forced to reduce or even discontinue their programs; 3) Finally, response to emergencies, such as evictions, has consumed stocks allocated for regular activities. As funds to replenish the stocks are short, it is unlikely all planned assistance will be carried out in the second half of 2017.

Humanitarian-focused shelter assistance is provided to substandard shelters in buildings or informal settlements. This consists of shelter kits and technical assistance provided to the most vulnerable households to keep their shelters weatherproof and insulated against severe cold or heat.

In the first seven months of 2017, some 8,300 individuals (approx. 1,700 households) living in non-residential, substandard shelters and 32,600 individuals (approx. 6,500 households) in informal settlements were assisted, mainly in the Bekaa and Baalbek-Hermel. This represents around 15% of the 2017 Shelter sector targets for these activities. The main shelter partners conducting this activity were Medair, SCI, PU-AMI, Concern, DRC and Intersos.

In the Bekaa in particular, meeting winterization assistance targets will be challenging, since materials required for this activity were depleted, though partly replenished, by unforeseen events. In July, a fire in an informal settlement in Bar Elias destroyed over one hundred makeshift shelters. Evictions during 2017 forced thousands of households to relocate to other informal settlements.

These unforeseen emergency events are forcing a continued focus on temporary, humanitarian activities, thereby hindering the Shelter sector from recalibrating its response towards sustainable activities in urban areas, as per the overall strategy.

Stabilization-focused shelter assistance: The majority of the displaced populations from Syria and other countries seek affordable shelters in poor, often urban areas, where affordable housing and basic services are limited. The Shelter sector seeks to make affordable shelters available not only for the displaced population, but also for host communities. This is achieved either through upgrading substandard shelters to comply with minimum standards or through temporary, financial assistance to enable the most vulnerable families to rent adequate housing.

The Shelter sector's main stabilization activity is the upgrading of substandard buildings to minimum standards. This activity is implemented by 14 shelter partners. So far in 2017, 36,000 individuals in 7,200 shelters benefitted from this activity. This represents only 14% of the 2017 target for substandard building rehabilitation. In the North and Akkar this figure is higher at 31% and 64% of the governorate targets respectively, while in Baalbek-Hermel and Beirut less than 10% of the target has been reached. The Shelter sector partners face increasing challenges, especially in urban areas where the low-cost housing market is under pressure. Rents in urban areas are higher and (professional) landlords are reluctant to agree to a reduction or waiver of rent in exchange for shelter upgrades. The 'Cash for Rent' program, a smaller-scale intervention, has reached 88% of its 2017 target. No progress has yet been reported on the upgrading of common areas in buildings, a new activity this year.

The shelter sector is refining their activities that target the lack of affordable housing in three ways:

1) A TTC was mandated to revise the guidelines for upgrading substandard shelters to allow partners more flexibility in negotiating a modality and return on investment acceptable to all three parties: beneficiaries, landlords and agencies.

FACTS AND FIGURES

17%

Percentage of displaced Syrians living in Informal Settlements¹

12%

Percentage of displaced Syrians living in non-residential buildings¹

38%

Percentage of displaced Syrians living in substandard shelter conditions

\$189

Average cost for rent per household for displaced Syrians¹

11,281

Number of shelters that have been rehabilitated up to minimal standards in 2016

¹ VASyR 2016



2) Another TTC has defined guidelines for upgrading common spaces of buildings, such as roofs, entrances and staircases.

3) The detailed profiling of urban areas through 'Neighborhood Profiles' provides a basis for shelter upgrade activities. Partners can base rehabilitation activities on the profile of the population, buildings, basic services and social cohesion of deprived urban neighborhoods in Tripoli, Tyre, Saida and Beirut.

Reduction of hazards: Starting in 2017, the Shelter sector has increased their focus on alleviating risks such as floods or fires. In the first seven months of the year, 13,400 individuals (approx. 2,700 households) benefitted from informal settlement site improvements, representing 30% of the 2017 target. Meanwhile, 22,300 individuals (approx. 4,500 households) benefitted from measures to prevent/mitigate fire risks – mainly in governorates with large numbers of informal settlements (Akkar, Baalbek-Hermel, Bekaa). This represents 22% of 2017 target. Both activities are expected to speed up before the coming winter, as guidelines are now elaborated.



Changes in Context

During the first seven months of 2017, two major changes in context impacted the Shelter sector. Firstly, mass evictions in the Bekaa resulted in the displacement of 700 Syrian families. Some 1,700 families remain at risk of eviction in Riyak in the coming months. Around 2,000 shelter kits were reallocated to deal with the resulting needs. In Aarsal, the presence of non-state armed actors and armed conflict restricted access for certain shelter partners during much of the first half of 2017. NRC were the main partner responding in Aarsal, with support from UNHCR.

The number of reporting partners in the Shelter sector dropped from 29 in 2016 to 21 in 2017. Some national agencies who intended to join the Shelter sector did not receive funds to start shelter activities. UNRWA and UNDP reduced their activities in the Palestinian camps and gatherings and no longer report to the Shelter sector. Therefore, only smaller shelter partners address the needs and report their activities for the Palestinian refugees from Lebanon (PRL) or Syria (PRS). The Shelter sector targets for PRL and PRS are relatively small.

Due to the changing context and funding situation, the Shelter sector aims to devise a preemptive shelter strategy taking stock of lessons learned in previous years and incorporating input from various stakeholders.

The achievements described in this dashboard are the collective work of the following 21 partners:

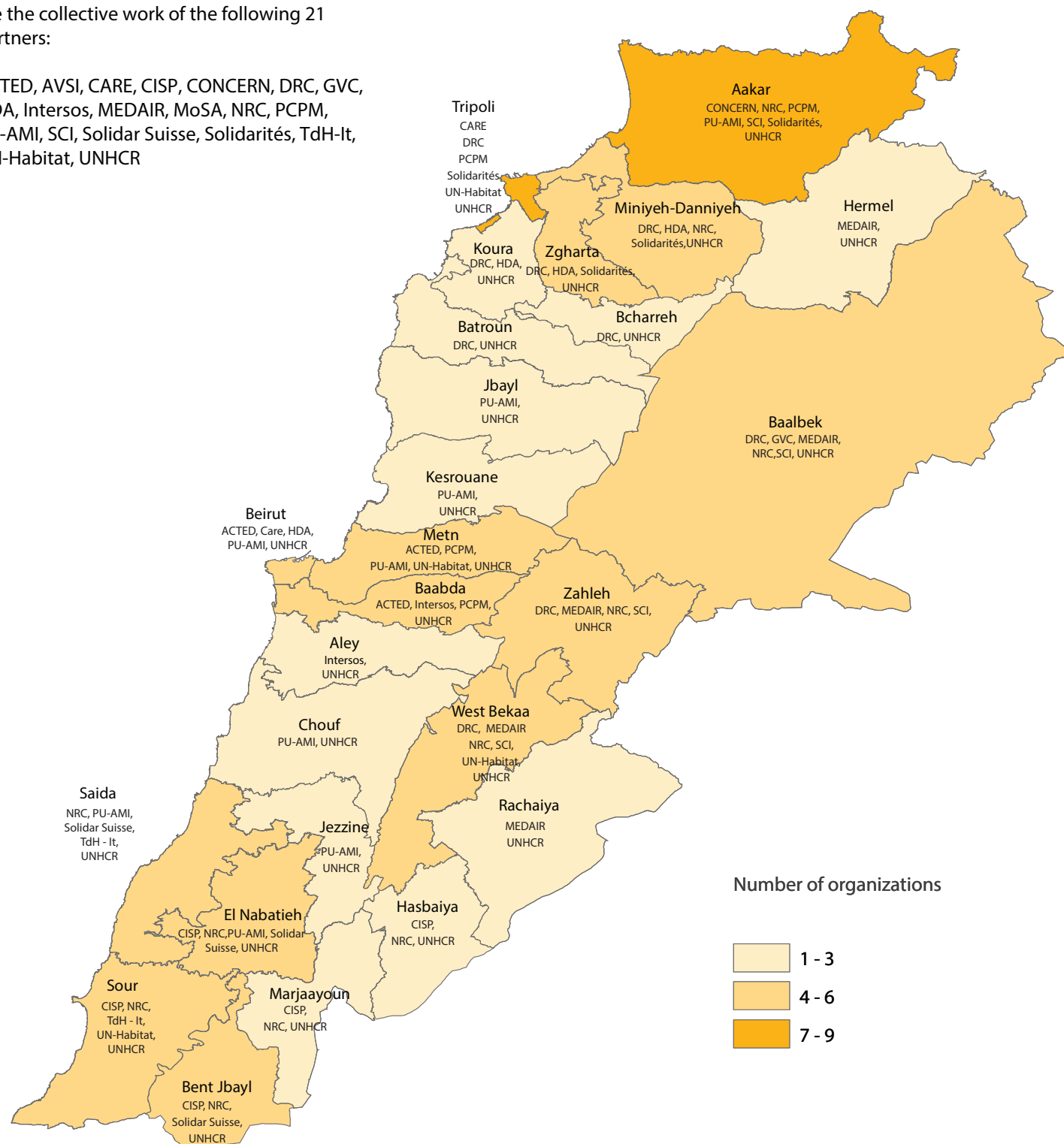
ACTED, AVSI, CARE, CISP, CONCERN, DRC, GVC, HDA, Intersos, MEDAIR, MoSA, NRC, PCPM, PU-AMI, SCI, Solidar Suisse, Solidarités, TdH-It, UN-Habitat, UNHCR



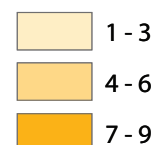
Organizations per district

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Number of organizations



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.