This dashboard summarizes activity reported by shelter partners involved in the Lebanon Crisis Response Plan (LCRP) between January and June 2022 and highlights trends affecting people in need. Shelter partners in Lebanon aim to achieve the following: OUTCOME 1: Reduce immediate protection-related shelter needs of most vulnerable households; OUTCOME 2: Improve access to adequate shelter as part of a multi-sectoral approach in disadvantaged areas for enhanced stability; OUTCOME 3: Enhance the contribution of national institutions and organizations to the housing situation in Lebanon.

### 2022 Sector Funding Status

**As of 30 Jun**

- **Total received (in 2022):** 1.5% $2.3M
- **Total carry over (from 2021):** 8.7% $13.0M
- **Required** $150M

### 2022 population figures by cohort

- **1,500,000** Lebanese individuals in need
  - Reached: 3,518
  - Targeted: 121,302
  - Female: 62,568
  - Male: 58,734
- **870,000** Displaced Syrians in need
  - Reached: 47,488
  - Targeted: 587,560
  - Female: 300,478
  - Male: 287,082
- **29,000** Palestinian Refugees from Syria (individuals)
  - Reached: 178
  - Targeted: 18,000
  - Female: 9,324
  - Male: 8,676
- **180,000** Palestine Refugees in Lebanon (individuals)
  - Reached: 2,507
  - Targeted: 18,000
  - Female: 9,756
  - Male: 8,244

### Progress against targets

#### Key Achievements

- **# of displaced people assisted in keeping their temporary shelters weatherproofed:** 11% 36,963 / 341,539
- **# of individuals belonging to female headed households, marginalized groups and/or PwSN assisted in accessing shelters in substandard residential buildings:** 2% 1,177 / 57,051
- **# of areas that benefitted from multi-sectoral profiling:** 0% 0 / 40
- **# of shelter units upgraded to minimum standards:** 1% 730 / 57,900
- **# of displaced people benefitted from cash for rent:** 13% 13,078 / 102,055

#### Outcomes

- **# of most vulnerable households whose shelters in informal settlements or in substandard residential and non-residential buildings have improved privacy, safety and security:** 11% 10,739 / 100,129
- **# of households in substandard buildings living in disadvantaged areas benefitting from shelter upgrades to minimum standards:** 22% 10,739 / 48,812
- **# of 251 most vulnerable localities containing a multi-sectorally assessed or profiled area:** 0% 0 / 251

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Multi-sectoral situation update

In the second quarter of 2022, families across Lebanon continued to face depleting purchasing power, affecting vulnerable peoples’ ability to meet their basic needs. 94 per cent of refugees surveyed through May protection monitoring reported that they had difficulties buying food due to lack of money, while 81 per cent reported an inability or increased difficulty in paying rent. By May 2022, the Survival Minimum Expenditure Basket (SMEB) had increased by more than 150 per cent since the same time in 2021. Based on WFP price monitoring, in mid-June 2022, the food SMEB sat at 770,000LBP per person (an increase of 50,000LBP compared to the previous week), while the non-food basket reached 1,400,000LBP per family of five. The price of combustible fuel continued to increase, while a rapid increase was noted in gasoline, despite the fact that in Q2-2022, gasoline remained the only commodity for which the Central Bank provides USD through its electronic platform Sayrafa for its import. Food availability continued to be affected, including an 18 per cent decrease in unloaded food imports through the Port of Beirut when comparing the first five months of 2022 with 2021, and a 33 per cent decrease compared to 2020. WFP-contracted shops however saw some stability in stock availability, with 79 per cent of shops reporting at least two weeks of stock coverage by May 2022. During Q2, the exchange rate averaged 27,988 LBP to the USD, peaking at 38,000 LBP in May. According to a Central Administration of Statistics (CAS) 2022 survey, Lebanon reported an all-time high unemployment rate of 29.6 percent. A World Economic Forum report published in 2022 shows that women’s economic participation stands at almost 20 percent, placing Lebanon a concerning 132nd in the world ranking.

Lebanese parliamentary elections were held on 15 May 2022, in the midst of ongoing economic turmoil in Lebanon. Voter turnout stood at 49 per cent, on a par with the 2018 parliamentary election. The ARK/UNDP perceptions survey revealed that 58 per cent of Lebanese were concerned in advance about the threat of electoral violence, however the overall process took place in a generally calm and organized climate with no major security incidents reported. In terms of inter-communal tensions, however, monitoring data from May shows that negative perceptions remain extremely high, with 49 per cent of Lebanese and Syrian respondents report that they perceive inter-communal relations as negative, an increase from 24 per cent in January 2021. Negative sentiments expressed online regarding the presence of Syrian refugees in Lebanon spiked in Q2-2022 including in response to political statements made around the Brussels VI Conference on Supporting the Future of Syria and the Region, held in May 2022. Despite fears that funding and international attention may be diverted from the Syria crisis response given escalating needs associated with the crisis in Ukraine, the Conference delivered financial pledges at an equivalent level to 2021 for the response in Syria and across the region.

1. KEY ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE SECTOR AT THE OUTPUT LEVEL

In the Q2 of 2022 under Output 1.1, 50,949 vulnerable individuals (24,965 males and 25,984 females - 10% of the set target of 500,645) were assisted to ensure their shelters (informal settlements, residential and non-residential buildings), were weatherproofed, repaired or otherwise maintained. 33,658 individuals benefitted from shelter kit distribution in informal settlements. This included 29,630 displaced Syrians who were provided with shelter materials to help rebuild lost shelters or reinforce damaged ones following storms, emergencies, fires, flooding or eviction. The 41% increase from last year’s achievement in Q2 is due to the focus on emergency weatherproofing following a harsher winter in comparison with last year. In addition, 4,028 displaced Syrians were assessed and received shelter kits as part of the regular winterization program mainly in response to referrals. In non-residential buildings (e.g., garages, shops, warehouses), 3,305 individuals (4% of the set target of 81,452) were assisted. This included minor repair assistance to 2,938 individuals to improve their living conditions including WASH upgrades to enhance their safety and privacy, as well as weatherproofing assistance in form of plastic sheeting and timber distribution to further 367 individuals living in substandard buildings to allow families to cover their windows and doors. A total of 13,986 individuals (24.5% of the annual target) living in residential shelters benefited from protection-focused shelter assistance in Q2. This includes 785 displaced Syrians and 123 vulnerable Lebanese (2% of the set target of 57,051) from female-headed households, or from households with People with Special Needs (PwSN) / marginalized groups who were assisted to access residential shelters at humanitarian standards. It also includes 13,078 vulnerable individuals of which 1,280 belong to female-headed households (10,941 displaced Syrians, 2,013 Lebanese, 69 PRL and 55 PRS -13% of the set target of 102,055) who were assisted with cash for rent (CfR) to mitigate evictions or risk of evictions. The achievement for CfR is 16% higher than that of last year’s in Q2 mainly due to higher needs and number of referrals received of families in need of cash for rent assistance (e.g., the North office received 900 referrals in Q2). However, CfR remains underfunded although the needs and consequently the annual target has increased substantially for 2022.

Under Output 2.1, 2,742 individuals (1,344 males and 1,398 females - 837 displaced Syrians, 1,23 Lebanese, 1,900 PRL and 100 PRS) living in 548 housing units benefitted from upgrading of their shelter conditions to minimum humanitarian standards. This included 690 individuals who were targeted as part of a coordinated multisectoral approach, and 2,052 individuals targeted as part of single-sector approach. The low achievement of 6% against the set target of 48,665 households is linked to the extremely low funding in upgrading of residential shelters as part of an area-based targeting. However, in
2022 the Sector remains committed to advocating for the implementation of multi-sectoral area-based interventions to ensure assistance is delivered in a coordinated way with other sectors using available evidence. Only one multi-sectoral assessment was completed by Q2 (set target is 40) mainly due to decreased funding for this activity.

Minor progress has been made under Output 3.1 in Q2 to strengthen the capacity of national organizations and institutions to contribute to the shelter and housing situation in Lebanon. Two national NGOs to were awarded funding under the Lebanon Humanitarian Fund (LHF) First Standard Allocation. The Sector also intends to organize capacity building workshops targeting national NGOs in Q3 of 2022. The sector will also continue to encourage and offer technical support to national NGOs who are interested in submitting proposals for funding opportunities.

The Shelter sector rolled out the Gender in Humanitarian Action (GiHA) training organised by the Interagency coordination Unit and the Gender Working Group in Lebanon. A total of 24 partners (10 men, 14 women) Shelter partners participated in the training with the aim to strengthen gender mainstreaming throughout Shelter programming and activities.

2. KEY CHALLENGES OF THE SECTOR

The Sector’s ongoing funding challenges continue to diminish partners’ capacity to adequately provide vital assistance to meet the ever-increasing needs faced by the vulnerable populations, particularly those residing outside of Informal Settlements (IS). This includes funding for activities targeting vulnerable Lebanese households which remains critically low, although needs and subsequently targets have increased in 2022. Several districts across all regions are not covered with shelter programming due to lack of funding and the subsequent decrease in partner capacity to stretch their coverage over big geographical areas. The Sector has developed an online dashboard that highlights the governorates which are not covered with shelter programming. This diminished capacity comes at a crucial time when an increasing risk of eviction linked to the declining economic situation and the deterioration of protection space for refugees is occurring. For example, shelter partners in the Bekaa are operating under increased restrictions imposed by local authorities who are demanding weekly updates on movements of partners to assist/assess families in Central and West Bekaa. Municipalities are also monitoring partners’ movements and are exerting pressure on partners to increase support to vulnerable Lebanese families.

Finally, the Sector is recording an increase in the average rental costs linked to the continued instability in the Lebanese currency’s exchange rate. This situation has caused instability of cash-for-rent transfers and has affected the value of amounts transferred to vulnerable families who were at risk of eviction due to inability to pay rent. Shelter partners are forced to continuously adapt their programmes to revise the rental amount in Lebanese pounds and the transfer value which are originally budgeted in USD on a quarterly basis. The Sector continues to monitor the rental market on a quarterly basis and to advise on cash-for-rent transfer values at governorate level.

3. KEY PRIORITIES FOR THE FOLLOWING QUARTER

The Sector will continue to advocate for increasing the cash for rent funding to allow partners to respond to the massive increase in eviction referrals (900 referrals in 3 months in the North alone). Currently, the sector faces a significant funding gap of 10M USD for CFR to manage and mitigate eviction risks.

In Q2 of 2022, the Sector continued to integrate findings and recommendations from the protection risk analysis exercise. This was done by jointly revising the Cash for Rent guidelines and eviction guidelines with the Protection sector will continue to ensure complementarity between cash interventions of both sectors. A workshop which will be facilitated jointly by the Protection and Shelter sectors is due to take place by the end of August to finalize the Cross-sectoral eviction response guidance document.

The sector strives to maintain harmonized implementation across partners for all activities by maintaining up to date technical guidelines for all programs. In Q2, the Protection sector revised the first draft of the Cash for Rent guidelines which is now in its final stages to be endorsed in Q3. Lastly, the upgrading of residential shelters guidelines is almost finalized with a final draft expected to be revised by the Core Group by the end of July.

The Sector will continue to support partners by tracking the average rents recorded at the governorate level and publishing the information on CFR Transfer Value Dashboard. The figures are validated by the Shelter Sector field coordinators and partners to be published quarterly. This ensures that all partners have access to most recent and reliable data to carry-out required interventions.
Partners reported shelter activities through ActivityInfo by June 2022

The achievements described in this dashboard are the collective work of the following partners based on reporting on ActivityInfo:

NRC, PU-AMI, Solidarités international, Intersos, CONCERN, Plan International, PCPM, ISWA, SCI, UNHCR, URDA, MEDAIR

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

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