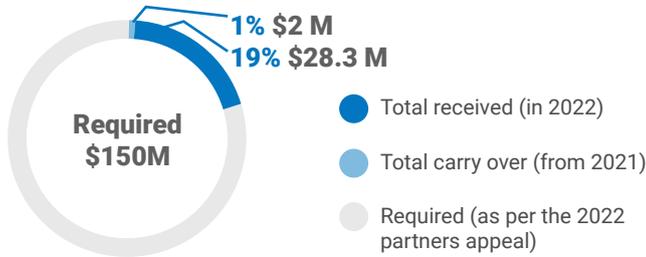




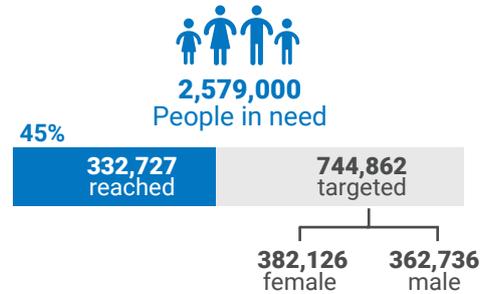
This dashboard summarizes activity reported by shelter partners involved in the Lebanon Crisis Response Plan (LCRP) between January and December 2022 and highlights trends affecting people in need. Shelter partners in Lebanon aim to achieve the following: OUTCOME 1: Reduce immediate protection-related 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

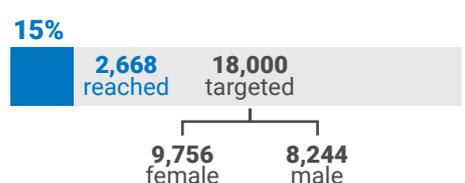
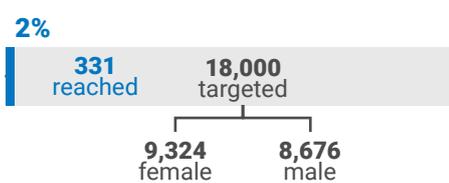
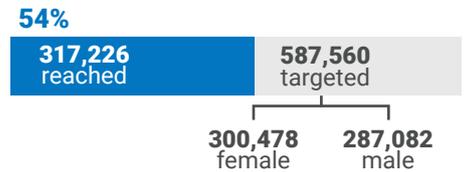
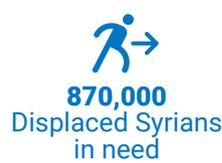
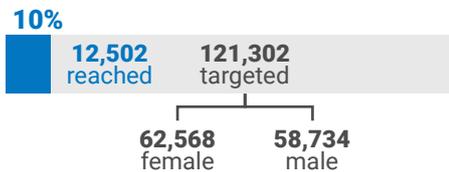
As of 31 Dec



### 2022 population reached



### 2022 population figures by cohort



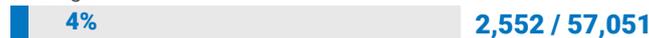
### Progress against targets

#### Key Achievements

# of displaced people assisted in keeping their temporary shelters weatherproofed



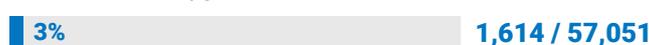
# of individuals belonging to female headed households, marginalized groups and/or PwSN assisted in accessing shelters in substandard residential buildings



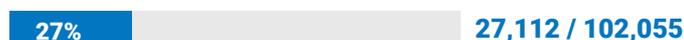
# of areas that benefitted from multi-sectoral profiling



# of shelter units upgraded to minimum standards

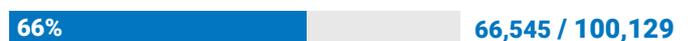


# of vulnerable individuals benefitted from cash for rent



#### Outcomes

# of most vulnerable households whose shelters in informal settlements or in substandard residential and non-residential buildings have improved privacy, safety and security



# of households in substandard buildings living in disadvantaged areas benefitting from shelter upgrades to minimum standards



# of 251 most vulnerable localities containing a multi-sectorally assessed or profiled area





## Multi-sectoral situation update

The multiple crises in Lebanon have caused a significant increase in poverty, making access to basic services and affordable housing more difficult. This has affected all populations, including Lebanese, displaced Syrians, migrant workers, Palestinian Refugees from Syria (PRS) and Palestine Refugees in Lebanon (PRL), who mostly live in poor neighborhoods in urban centers. As the state's supply of services like electricity and water has decreased, households started to rely on expensive alternative sources. Hence, the cost of housing for vulnerable populations has become increasingly unaffordable. The economic crisis including inflation and currency devaluation has caused rent in LBP to triple in the past year and/or to become dollarized by some property owners. This has led to an increase in eviction threats for vulnerable Lebanese and Syrian house-

holds and to an accumulation of debt for many Lebanese landlords. The situation is particularly concerning for vulnerable groups, including female-headed households and those with specific needs, who face increased risks of exploitation, eviction, and insecurity. The decrease in funding has made it extremely challenging for Shelter sector partners to prioritize amongst families with competing vulnerabilities leaving many who were deemed in need unassisted to assist the most vulnerable. This was particularly difficult in the case of urban shelter interventions where only five per cent of the needs were funded in 2022. As for informal settlements, it became increasingly important to provide winterization assistance as their purchase power diminished drastically with families barely able to cover their basic needs.

## 1. KEY ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE SECTOR AT THE OUTPUT LEVEL

In 2022, around 327,208 individuals (65% of the annual target of 500,645 persons under Output 1.1) have had their homes in informal settlements and non-residential buildings and residential shelters maintained at livable and safe conditions. A total of 244,033 individuals (124,457 women and 119,576 men) living in informal settlements received shelter kits, in the form of plastic sheeting, timber and toolkits, to help them cover their homes and reinforce its structure in preparation for the winter season and adverse climatic events. As every year, the majority of beneficiary families are located in Baalbek/Bekaa (76%), followed by Akkar (19%), Nabatiyeh (2%), South (2%) and Mount Lebanon (1%). In addition to regular weatherproofing activities in informal settlements and as part of the sector's response to emergencies, 42,900 individuals (21,021 women and 21,879 men) were provided with shelter materials to help them rebuild lost shelters or reinforce damaged ones following emergency events such as fire, flooding, or eviction. In non-residential buildings (e.g., garages, shops, warehouses), 9,590 individuals (4,891 women and 4,699 men), including 5,450 Syrians, 3,497 Lebanese, 622 PRL and 21 PRS, benefitted from minor repairs of their shelters, including water and sanitation upgrades as well as the installation of windows and doors to seal homes from weather elements and enhance their safety and privacy. A further 1,021 individuals (521 women and 500 men) benefitted from weatherproofing of their homes in substandard buildings, in the form of in-kind distribution of plastic sheeting and timber, which allowed families to cover their windows and doors to protect them from the natural elements and improve their physical living conditions. Ensuring adequate accessibility to shelters in informal settlements is crucial to improving the ability of people to live safely in these settlements, especially in the winter season.

A total of 29,664 individuals (15,130 women and 14,534 men), living in residential shelters benefitted from protection-focused shelter assistance in 2022. This included 27,112 (27% of the annual target of 102,055 individuals) severely socio-economically vulnerable individuals living in residential shelters who were provided with 'cash for rent' assistance to mitigate eviction and/or eviction risk. This represents a 27 per cent decrease from the 2021 achievement of almost 38,000 individuals, due to funding, despite the massive increased need for this intervention following the surge in individual eviction incidents linked to the economic crisis. Also, a total of 2,552 socio-economically vulnerable individuals, including 2,227 Syrians and 325 Lebanese (4.5% of the annual target), have had their rented residential shelters upgraded to humanitarian

standards. This included, but was not limited to, rehabilitation of sanitation facilities to mitigate health risks and the installation of windows and doors to improve safety and privacy. Among this group, 187 individuals belong to female-headed households, households with protection concerns, or households with at least one Persons with Disabilities (PwD). Tailored assistance to these households included shelter adaptations that facilitate mobility within and around shelters (e.g., rail and ramp installation inside the shelter, floor levelling and the modification of door openings to allow for wheelchair accessibility when needed). The low achievement percentage in comparison with the sector's target (5%) is linked to the progressive decrease in funding secured by partners for this activity.

The following interventions were implemented in informal settlements but are not reflected in the overall achievement figure under Output 1.1. This is to avoid double counting given that the weatherproofing intervention benefits more than two thirds of the population living across all informal settlements in Lebanon. A total of 31,753 individuals (16,195 women and 15,558 men) living in informal settlements have ameliorated accessibility to their homes because of the implementation of site improvement activities. This type of assistance helps to mitigate water inundation and flooding in winter, which can limit people's safe access to their homes and circulation around their settlement, with particular benefits for those with compromised mobility. It also helps in ensuring uninterrupted service provision such as water and sanitation/hygiene services to sites during the winter season. Site improvement activities also contribute to reduced health risks associated with the contamination of drinking water and storm water with grey and/or black water. Some 83,975 displaced Syrians residing in informal settlements (42,828 women and 41,147 men) and 29,680 in non-residential/ residential buildings have been equipped with firefighting materials and were taught how to use these as part of sensitization sessions that included raising awareness on fire risks. These sessions and materials contribute to improving the physical safety of vulnerable households.

Under Output 2.1, 5,518 individuals displaced persons and vulnerable Lebanese (2,815 women and 2,703 men) living in 1,104 shelters that were upgraded as part of a coordinated multisectoral approach to ensure people's living conditions meet minimum humanitarian standards. Limited funding for the sector, in particular to fulfil more development-oriented results, was the main obstacle preventing the Shelter sector from reaching the annual target of 48,665 residential shelters upgraded. By the end of 2022, one per cent of the targeted people were benefiting from these upgrades. In 2022, the Sector



remained committed to advocating for the implementation of an area-based approach to ensure assistance is delivered in a coordinated way with other sectors using available evidence. Five multi-sectoral assessments were produced in especially vulnerable areas to allow for coordinated and multi-sectoral upgrading. These assessments are being used to develop evidence-based programming and fundraising.

Minor progress has been in 2022 made under Output 3.1 to strength-

en the capacity of national organizations and institutions to contribute to the shelter and housing situation in Lebanon. The sector has supported national NGOs who were interested in submitting proposals for funding opportunities two national-NGOs were able to secure funding through the Lebanon Humanitarian Fund (LHF). However, unfortunately the sector was unable secure funding to organize capacity building workshops targeting national NGOs as intended in the third quarter of 2022. This will be a priority for the first half of 2023.

## 2. KEY CONTRIBUTIONS OF THE SECTOR TO LCRP OUTCOME AND IMPACTS

In 2022, the Shelter sector has achieved significant results that have contributed to reducing the immediate protection-related shelter needs of vulnerable households (Outcome 1) residing in informal settlements, substandard residential and non-residential shelters. This directly contributes to the LCRP Strategic Objective 1 'Ensure protection of vulnerable populations' and Strategic Objective 2 'Provide immediate assistance to vulnerable populations.' The 2021 VASyR results showed that 76 per cent of the population who live in informal settlements, substandard residential and non-residential shelters need shelter assistance. A total of 327,208 individuals now live in shelters with improved privacy, safety and security conditions. This amounts to 50 per cent of the population in need of protection-focused shelter assistance. Consequently, approximately half of the shelter-vulnerable households (mainly in residential and non-residential shelters) continue to live in unsafe and unsanitary conditions, which increases their vulnerability to protection and health risks.

As part of multi-sectoral programming, the sector improved the physical shelter conditions of 5,518 vulnerable individuals living in disadvantaged areas which contributes to enhancing social stability in these areas (Outcome 2). This second outcome contributes to LCRP Impact 4 'Mitigated deterioration in the economic condition of

vulnerable populations' who predominantly reside in disadvantaged areas and in substandard shelters because of their economic situation, and to Impact 5 'Social Stability is strengthened in Lebanon', since the intervention benefits all cohorts within an affected community which aids in decreasing social tension. Generally, through improving the physical living conditions in disadvantaged areas and subsequently strengthening social stability, interventions under Outcome 2 are also linked to the LCRP Strategic Objective 4: 'Reinforce Lebanon's economic, social and environmental stability'. These interventions have the potential to achieve significant results, as they aim to address the multi-sectoral needs of vulnerable populations; however, due to limited funding these interventions are insufficient at scale to impact a significant proportion of the population. Only two per cent of households in disadvantaged areas benefitted from shelter upgrades to mainstream standard (compared to the annual target of 48,812 households). Five multi-sectoral assessments that demonstrate the need in underserved areas were conducted in 2022 covering only 2 per cent of the 251 most vulnerable localities, while the annual target is 16 per cent (40 localities). This under-achievement is explained by very limited funding linked to the limited understanding of the intervention's potential impact on vulnerable communities.

## 3. CHALLENGES, RISKS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

The low funding of shelter programs across the board is putting pressure on Shelter sector partners to prioritize amongst extremely vulnerable households who would have otherwise received assistance if the funding was available. This is leaving many economically vulnerable families unassisted due to the sector's prioritization of protection cases, female-headed households and PwD who are in need of shelter assistance.

The Shelter sector is recording a massive increase in the average rental costs linked to the inflation and continued deterioration of the Lebanese currency's value. This volatility is leading Shelter sector partners to continuously adapt their programmes to revise the rental amount in LBP and the transfer value which are originally budgeted in USD every quarter. The sector monitors the average rental costs quarterly to advise partners on cash-for-rent transfer values at the governorate level. Lately, landlords are being observed to request rental rates to be set in USD. This trend is expected to continue in the coming months as landlords aim to decou-

ple rental income from the local currency's value which severely impact the ability of vulnerable families to pay for rent.

Shelter sector partners continue to face challenges to enhance tenure security of households targeted with upgrading of their residential shelters. This is mainly linked to landlords' reluctance (mainly in Beirut and Mount Lebanon (BML) and the South) to sign rent-free/freeze agreements due to dependency on rent as a key source of income when salaries in Lebanese Pound (LBP) were no longer sufficient to afford basic needs. The Sector continues to work with its partners to allow for the implementation of a hybrid approach where residential shelter upgrades are coupled with cash for rent assistance for vulnerable Syrian households which indirectly supports vulnerable Lebanese landlords.



## 4. CASE STUDY

The story of Fawaz  
(prepared by Nusaned)

Moussa is a 24-year-old individual with a disability residing in Aaiyat - Aakkar. He is living in one of the 150 substandard residential shelter units assisted by Nusaned under its multi-sectoral intervention funded by the Lebanon Humanitarian Fund (LHF). The intervention included food vouchers, WaSH kits, and shelter rehabilitation and adaptation targeting 700 households in 6 villages in Akkar (Aaiyat, Beit Ayoub, Beit Younes, El Qorne, Ouadi Ej Jamous, Takrit).

Moussa was born with Paraplegia, which causes a paralysis below the waist, affecting both legs and hips. He also suffers from a visual impairment. He belongs to a female-headed household and lives with his mother and two sisters in an inadequate shelter. The dire situation Moussa's family was living in called for an intervention by Nusaned to rehabilitate the shelter and improve Moussa's accessibility to his home.

Thanks to funding from the Lebanon Humanitarian Fund (LHF), Nusaned was able to assist Moussa with shelter rehabilitation and physical adaptations to improve accessibility inside his home. The work involved fixing damaged windows and doors (made of glass, metal, and wood) and replacing irreparable ones. Addition-

ally, the team installed kitchen cabinetry and fixed the bathroom. Nusaned also treated the roof and walls where there was rotting sustained from excessive rainwater leakage. Non-structural wall fissures were treated to properly seal off natural elements. To protect Moussa's privacy, a flip-up bar was installed in the bathroom to allow him to use the toilet without the assistance of a caregiver. Lastly, an electrical water heater was installed, and a fire extinguisher was added to mitigate the fire risk.

Moussa's face lit up when Nusaned completed the needed works and he said, "I am so happy and confident to access the bathroom without the assistance of anyone, I feel independent!". Moreover, Moussa expressed his gratitude for being able to sleep in a bedroom with no humidity and mold after waterproofing treatments were applied to its walls and ceiling.

People with special needs in Lebanon experience discrimination, marginalization, exclusion, and sometimes even violence. This project aims to support these individuals and ensure that their homes are more physically accessible and safe.

Before Nusaned Intervention



After Nusaned Intervention

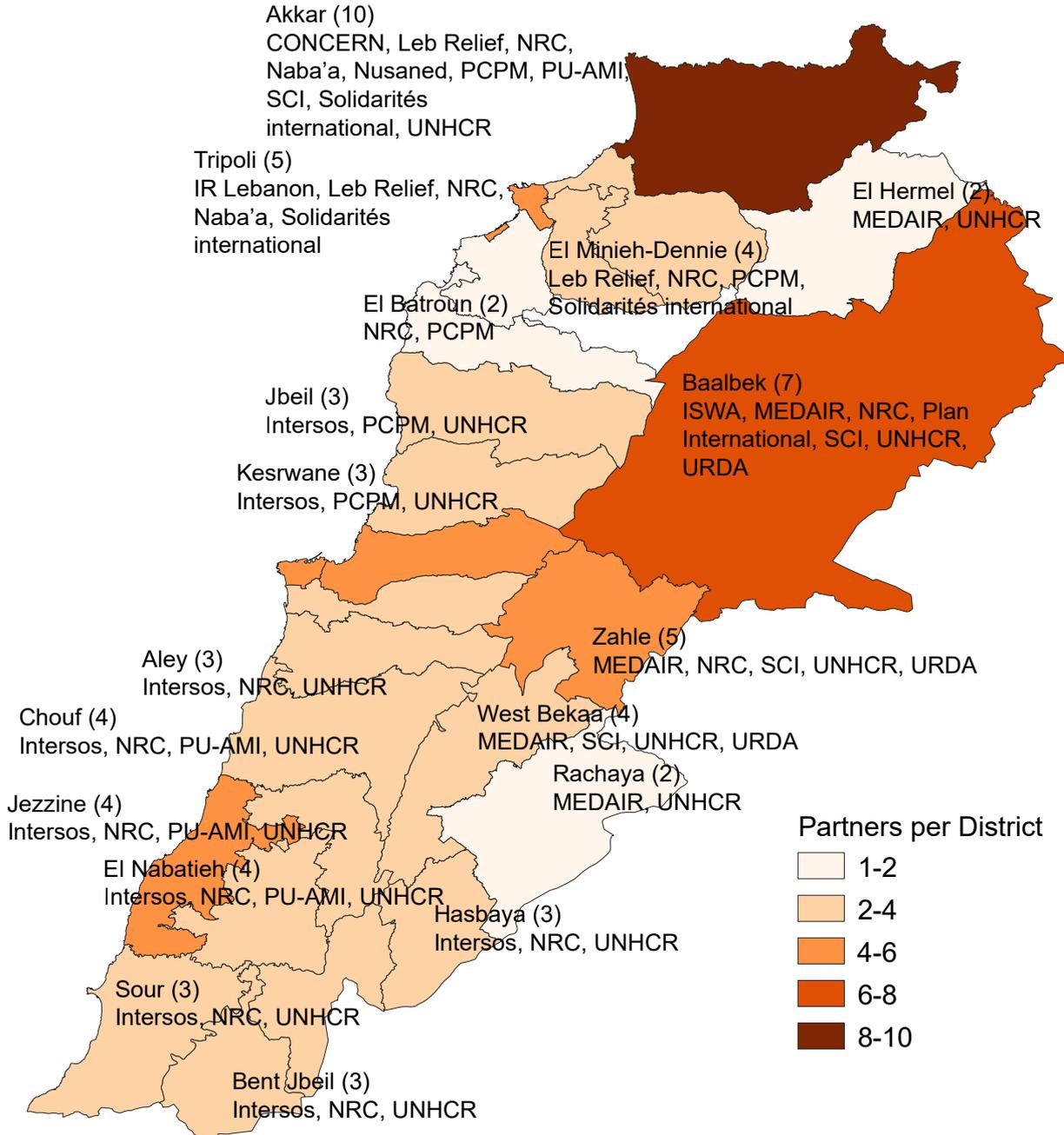




**18** Partners reported shelter activities through ActivityInfo by December 2022

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

ACF Spain, Caritas Lebanon, CONCERN, Intersos, IR Lebanon, ISWA, Leb Relief, MEDAIR, Naba'a, NRC, Nusaned, PCPM, Plan International, PU-AMI, SCI, Solidarités international, URDA, UNHCR



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.