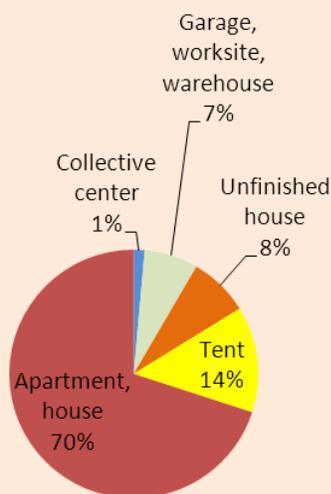


### Key figures

**826,000** refugees will need shelter assistance (projected end of 2013)



Breakdown of current refugee accommodation

### UNHCR key targets (RRP 5)

**23%** of all vulnerable refugees receive shelter assistance

**150,000** refugees supported with in emergency shelter

**37,500** individuals receive cash assistance

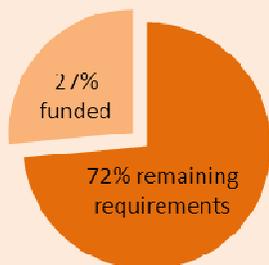
**7,000** individuals in collective centres

### Funding

UNHCR shelter requirements: **79.4 m**

Percentage funded: **27%**

- Remaining UNHCR requirements (RRP5)
- Funding received as of August



### Needs

Shelter is an urgent concern, especially as refugees run out of resources to pay their rent and as the winter months and colder weather approach. An increasing number of refugees live in substandard dwellings, with limited privacy and protection from the elements. Some 14% of refugees live in makeshift informal settlements in the absence of decent alternatives.

Refugee needs include:

- Provision of adequate shelter and dignified living conditions for individuals living in informal settlements, flood-prone areas or facing eviction
- Improvements to existing dwellings (in particular, winterization)
- Cash assistance for rent

### Challenges

#### Lack of wide-scale shelter options:

In the absence of facilities capable of receiving large numbers of refugees, the availability of affordable and decent accommodation greatly exceeds demand. The dispersion of the refugee population (in over 1,400 locations) requires a multi-faceted shelter strategy and close coordination with host communities throughout the country.

#### Increased resort to informal settlement:

The unmanaged growth of informal settlements presents risks to refugees and growing tensions in host communities. Some 40,000 refugees are affected. Identifying alternatives with municipalities and local actors is an ongoing challenge. Dialogue with some municipalities, especially in Bekaa, has become increasingly strained. The Government does not approve the setting up of limited formal tented settlements.

#### Winter risks:

Some 8,000 individuals living in informal flood-prone areas urgently require alternative accommodation as winter draws in. Vulnerable families living at high altitudes will also need support to prevent deterioration in their wellbeing.

### Strategy

UNHCR will prioritize the provision of temporary (emergency) shelter while continuing to support longer-term options where available, by:

- Providing safe and dignified emergency shelter to newly arriving households including through the establishment and management of formal tented settlements;
- Weatherproofing and site planning in informal settlements in line with minimum standards;

- Providing cash assistance for shelter to vulnerable households in rented accommodation, who would otherwise be at risk of eviction (including providing cash assistance to all Palestine Refugees from Syria);
- Improving substandard shelters through the rehabilitation- and weatherproofing of houses that can provide adequate longer-term shelter, and the provision of semi-permanent shelters;
- Expanding collective shelter capacity through the rehabilitation of private and public buildings;
- Ensuring preparedness for sudden mass influx by prepositioning a sufficient stock of emergency shelter solutions (sealing off kits for weatherproofing, materials to improve shelters in informal tented settlements, temporary shelters);
- Inclusion of Lebanese host communities in shelter assistance schemes: i.e. cash assistance or rehabilitation and improvements to property for those hosting refugee families

## Achievements January – August

Shelter Support	Households reached	Individuals reached
<b>Overall shelter support provided</b>	<b>11,428</b>	<b>58,771</b>
Weather proofing	3,924	19,804
Housing rehabilitation	514	2,665
Temporary shelter	223	1,115
Cash grants (both for shelter & unconditional grants)	1,501	8,079
Collective shelters renovated	990	4,891
Informal settlements	4,276	22,217

## August developments

- Approximately 4,300 individuals (860 households) benefited from UNHCR-implemented shelter activities including weather proofing, housing rehabilitation, and cash grants.
- UNHCR and the Government continued to explore modalities for creating a limited number of formal tented settlements to meet urgent shelter needs. By the end of August, 19 plots of land were identified and approved by the Government for the creation of formal tented settlements.



Syrian refugees in front of collective accommodation in the South © UNHCR/S.Baldwin

- The Ministry of Social Affairs granted permission for the use of temporary shelter in the vicinity of some collective centres. UNHCR welcomes this decision which will allow for the accommodation of several hundred families.
- UNHCR finalised negotiations with UN-HABITAT for the rehabilitation of 400 houses in south Lebanon by the end of the year. These homes will provide shelter to vulnerable Syrians families.
- As part of UNHCR's efforts to improve reception capacity and facilities at the border, UNHCR constructed a tented waiting area at the Masnaa Border Crossing to provide shelter from the elements and an area for medical triage, for Syrians waiting to officially enter the country.

## UNHCR implementing partners

Danish Refugee Council (DRC), Première Urgence - Aide Médicale Internationale (PU-AMI), Norwegian Refugee Council(NRC), Social Humanitarian Economical Intervention for Local Development (SHEILD), Cooperative Housing Foundation International (CHF), MEDAIR, Comitato Internazionale per lo Sviluppo dei Popoli (CISP), Islamic Relief (IR), Caritas Lebanon Migrant Centre (CLMC), Secours Islamique France, Makhzoumi Foundation.

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