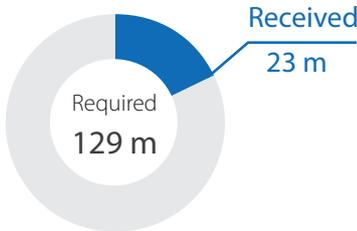


The quarterly dashboard summarizes the progress made by partners involved in the Lebanon Crisis Response and highlights trends affecting people in need. Shelter partners in Lebanon are working to: 1) Ensure that vulnerable population groups have access to affordable shelter conditions at minimum standards; 2) Ensure that the shelter sector response is strengthened through an enhanced level of coordination, collaboration, and contribution of national institutions, local authorities and Lebanese NGOs.

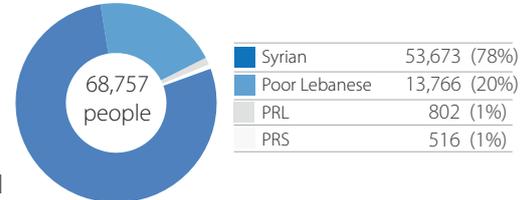
2017 Funding Status as of 18 April



Targeted Population groups



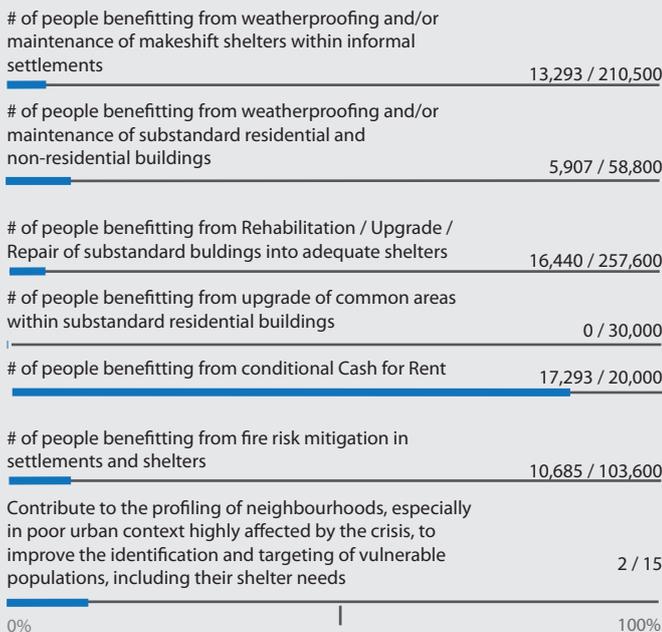
Population reached by cohort



Progress against targets

Activities

reached / target

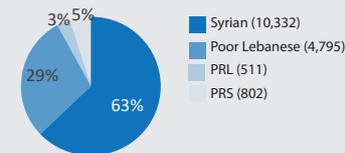


Outputs

reached / target



People Assisted with Rehabilitation, Upgrading or Repair of Substandard Structures



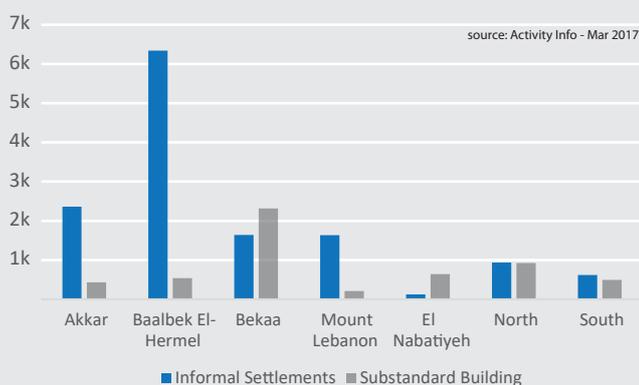
People Assisted with Cash for Rent



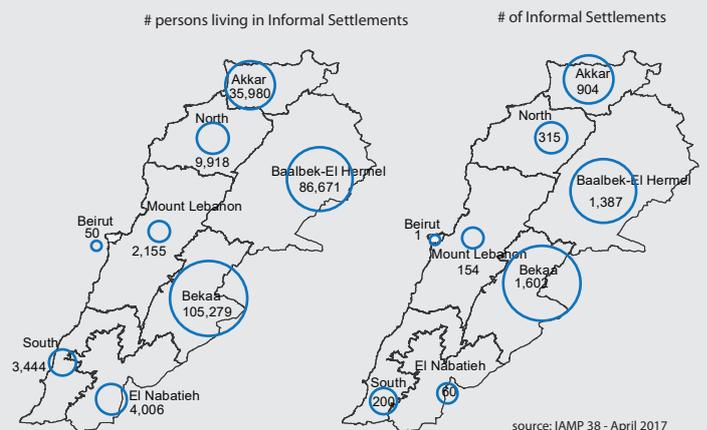
source: Activity Info - Mar 2017

Analysis

People Assisted from weatherproofing by Governorate



Informal Settlements in Lebanon



The Shelter sector is responsible for assisting vulnerable families of displaced and host communities to access shelter by maintaining liveable conditions in current shelters and/or repairing and upgrading affordable, yet inadequate shelters to comply with minimal standards.

In the first quarter of 2017, 5,907 displaced Syrians living in substandard shelters received materials to better seal-off windows, doors and roofs. 13,361 individuals residing in makeshift shelters in informal settlements received varying types of shelter kits, either to repair the shelters that got damaged by some few winter storms and to protect them against the ongoing cold season - or to set up new shelters for individuals who had to change their location. It was possible to keep this figure relatively small (in comparison with the expected needs) due to the support that was already delivered in the last quarter of 2016, before the onset of winter: many substandard or makeshift shelters were well prepared, maintained and kept at liveable conditions.

Whilst only few emergency responses have been required in the first quarter of 2017, this figure is now, in the second quarter, strongly increasing, as 12,000 individuals evicted from informal settlements in the North and in the Bekaa are currently provided with materials to rapidly set up shelters in alternate sites, or through the referral of families to unoccupied shelters that have been rehabilitated to minimum standards.

In 2017, like in 2016, the Shelter sector continues to assist economically vulnerable families of the displaced as well as of the host communities, mainly by rehabilitating affordable shelters to comply with minimal humanitarian standards, and strengthening the security of tenure. This type of assistance is generally needed in the entire country, but is especially high in the main urban areas along the coast: in and around the cities of Tyre, Saida, Tripoli and in the Greater Beirut Area. Recent in-depth profiles of these poor urban neighbourhoods prove a strong increase of the population, two thirds (63%) of which are displaced Syrians living in small, overcrowded apartments lacking minimal sanitation and kitchen facilities. They also suffer, along with the poor Lebanese hosting them, from an insufficient provision of basic services. In the 1st quarter of 2017, 16,440 individuals from all types of vulnerable cohorts (displaced Syrians, poor Lebanese, PRL and PRS) were assisted by the agencies through repairing/upgrading 5,288 shelters to minimal standards. This figure is yet, at the end of the 1st quarter, relatively low compared to the overall target as the process to correctly assess and to sustainably assist these complex shelter needs requires not only considerable time and effort, but also substantial funding, which the shelter partners are currently facing difficulties to secure.

Donors have become more reluctant to continue to fund shelter assistance in the same grade as in the previous years. But the shelter needs remain large, even taking into account the ongoing assistance. In this protracted crisis, as the socio-economic vulnerability of the displaced Syrians, PRL, PRS and Lebanese poor host communities increases, more and more vulnerable families cannot cover the expenses for adequate apartments anymore and are forced to substandard or overcrowded shelter, so further shelter assistance will be required.

Facts and Figures

11,281

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

14%

Percentage of displaced Syrians living in non-residential buildings

38%

Percentage of displaced Syrians living in substandard shelter conditions

\$189

Average cost for rent per household for displaced Syrians ¹

17%

Percentage of displaced Syrians living in Informal Settlements

¹ VASyR 2016

Changes in Context

The Shelter sector continues, in 2017 as in the previous years, to assist the shelter needs of the vulnerable cohorts by (a) maintaining the makeshift shelters at liveable conditions in informal settlements, where – besides the 17% of the displaced Syrians registered by UNHCR - a small number of displaced people of other nationalities as well as a number of extremely vulnerable Lebanese reside, (b) weatherproofing/minor repairs in non-residential shelters which house 156,000 severely vulnerable people living in sub-standard conditions all over Lebanon, and (c) improving low-cost residential shelters to minimal standards through rehabilitating the apartments and upgrading the common spaces in these substandard buildings.

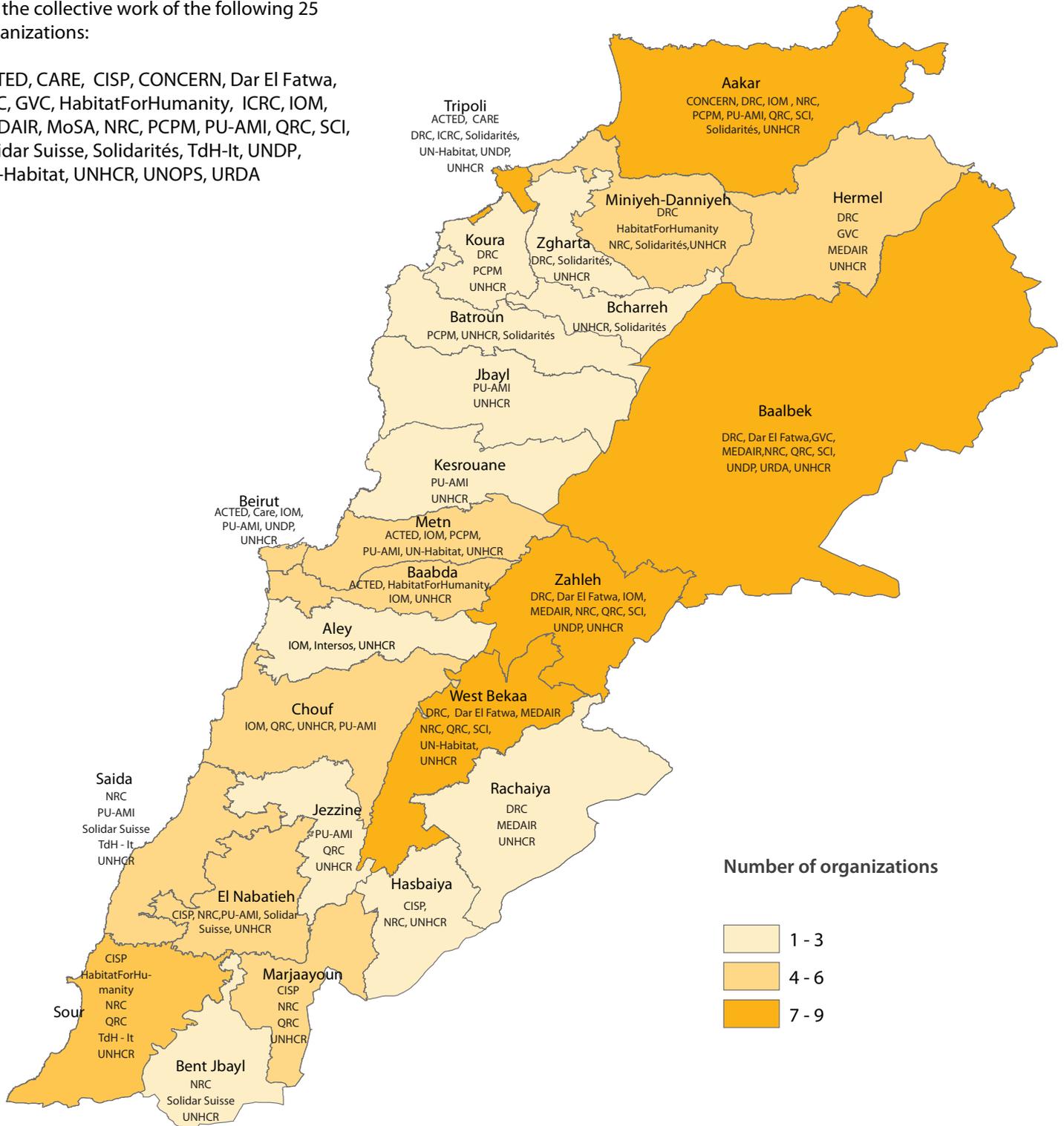
In the last two years, many shelter needs remained. 157,000 (22% of the 711,000 displaced Syrians registered by UNHCR living in apartments) reside in (small) substandard shelters with conditions lacking basic facilities –and 197,000 (28%) live in overcrowded settings. The only option to cover the rent is to share the costs, which often exceed the 189 USD/month in urban neighbourhoods e.g. in the Beirut Area. Evidence-based shelter needs per type and per district are not only provided by the VASyR 2016 and will be updated in the upcoming VASyR 2017, but are now also available in-depth for neighbourhoods (e.g. in the urban areas of Tripoli, Beirut and Tyre and planned for all governorates), where the number and nationality of the population as well as the condition of the buildings has been profiled. This will shed light on the actual shelter situation for the low-income population and highlight the continuous need to tackle the large gap for affordable, adequate shelter and basic services in these areas. It also underlines the sector's need that the same number of agencies have to remain active in all areas – and even has to increase in urban areas along the coast to address the raising shelter needs of the many urban refugees. To cope with the increase of needs and decrease of funds, Temporary Technical Committees (TTC) of the Shelter sector are exploring options for more robust materials and tailored, cost-efficient assistance.



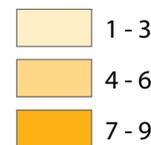
Organizations per district

The achievements described in this dashboard are the collective work of the following 25 organizations:

ACTED, CARE, CISP, CONCERN, Dar El Fatwa, DRC, GVC, HabitatForHumanity, ICRC, IOM, MEDAIR, MoSA, NRC, PCPM, PU-AMI, QRC, SCI, Solidar Suisse, Solidarités, TdH-It, UNDP, UN-Habitat, UNHCR, UNOPS, URDA



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.