



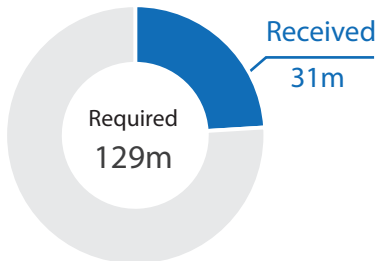
# SHELTER January-July 2017 Dashboard



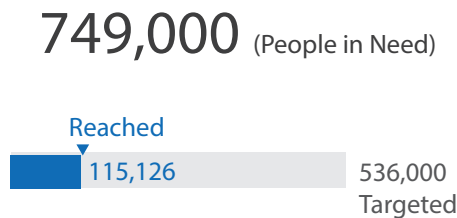
Inter-Agency  
Coordination  
Lebanon

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.

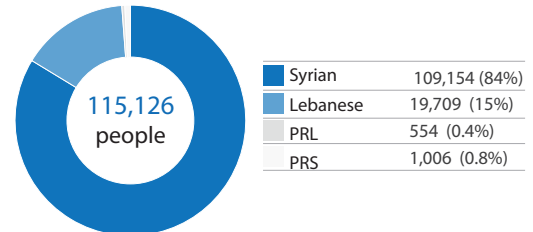
## 2017 Funding Status as of 30 Jun 2017



## Targeted Population groups



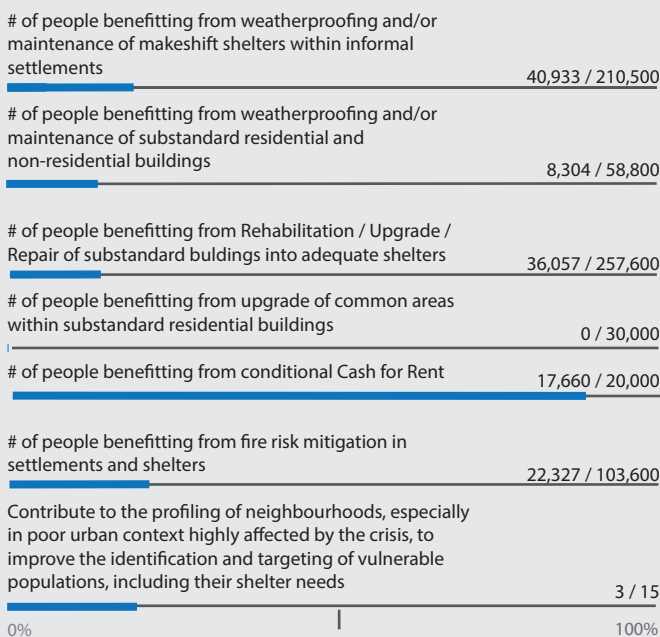
## Population reached by cohort



## Progress against targets

### Activities

reached / target

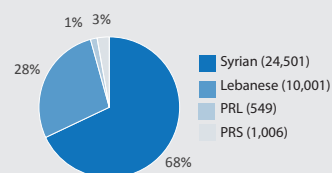


### Outputs

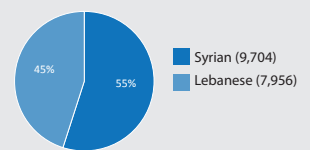
reached / target



### People Assisted with Rehabilitation, Upgrading or Repair of Substandard Structures

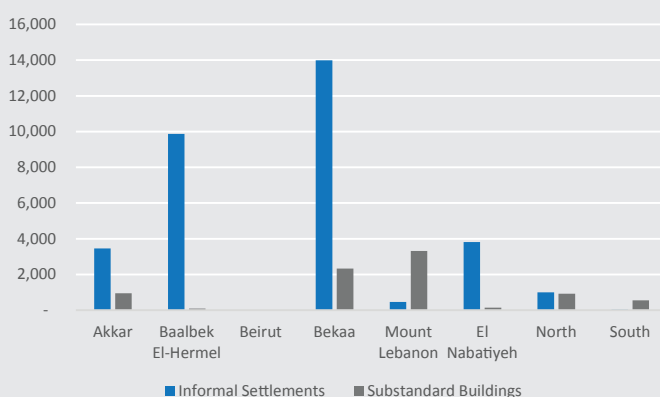


### People Assisted with Cash for Rent

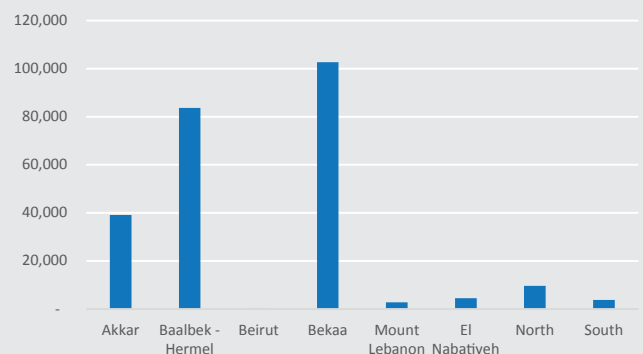


## Analysis

### # people assisted with weatherproofing by governorate



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



In the first half of 2017, 21 partners of the sector assisted the shelter needs of 115,126 individuals, composed of 64% displaced Syrians, 33% vulnerable Lebanese and 3% Palestine Refugees from Syria or in Lebanon.

**Shelter Sector Partners and Funding Status:** Due to the funding status, only 21 of the 26 agencies listed in the LCRP Shelter - reported shelter activities in the first seven months of 2017. In the first semester, the sector received \$31.2 million, representing 24% of the sector's 2017 appeal of \$129 million. Four partners received smaller funds and two partners about the same funds as 2016. The bulk of the funding is concentrated to two agencies: NRC and UNHCR, who is engaging most of the same implementing partners as last year. Additionally \$1.8 million were carried over from 2016, allowing six agencies to continue activities in 2017 without new funding. The limited and uneven funding affects the Shelter sector in four main ways: 1) The type and location of the response is focused to areas covered by few main agencies; 2) Available, but not well funded (national) agencies stand by, so that the assistance is mainly covered by INGO; 3) The number of experienced partners is likely to shrink further, as agencies using funds carried over from 2016 may might be forced to discontinue their programs; 4) As stocks have already been consumed for unpredicted response to emergencies, such as evictions, it is unlikely that all planned assistance will be carried out in the second half of 2017.

**Humanitarian-focused shelter support,** mainly shelter kits and technical assistance to keep shelters weatherproofed and insulated against severe cold or heat, was provided, in the first seven months of 2017, to some 8,300 individuals (approx. 1,700 most vulnerable households) living in non-residential, substandard shelters and 32,600 individuals (approx. 6,500 households) in Informal Settlements (ISs) mainly in the Bekaa and Baalbek-Hermel, but also in Akkar and in El Nabathiye. The same type of assistance had to be given, unpredicted, to seven hundred relocated families, as they had been forced to leave their former sites around Riyak, Zahle, and around Arsal, as well to one hundred households, whose makeshift shelters were destroyed by fire in Bar Elias in June. Altogether, this represents only 15% of this year's target the sector has set for its humanitarian assistance which has already been quite cut down from 2016 to avoid repetitive response. Under these circumstances, it will be challenging to assist the humanitarian needs for winterization. Some 150'000 households will have to endure their harsh living conditions leaking roofs, walls not fit against summer heat and winter cold, inadequate sanitation either in ISs or in substandard, non-residential buildings, as some poor families have no choice then to pay exaggerated rent to be able to reside in often structurally dangerous conditions.

As funds are becoming limited and not available for piling up stocks for a comprehensive contingency, the unpredicted high number of emergency events forces the sector to continue, with the same extent as before its 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 activities** focus mainly on upgrading to minimum standards of substandard buildings (and of their common areas = a new activity yet to start), in some rural, but mainly in urban areas, where the high influx stresses the provision of basic services. So far in 2017 and similar as in the first semester of 2016 36,000 individuals (mainly displaced Syrians, some vulnerable Lebanese and only a few Palestine refugees from Lebanon or Syria) in 7,200 shelters benefitted from this activity of 14 shelter partners. This means that the 2017 target figures, raised from 2016 to address the high number of yet not assisted urban refugees, are only matched by 14%. The intended shift has not materialized yet, especially in areas where stabilization activities have not really started yet: in Baalbek-Hermel and Beirut less than 10% of the target has been reached. The Shelter sector partners face increasing challenges in urban areas where the low-cost housing market is under pressure, rents are higher and the representatives of the often absent 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. The shelter sector is refining its activities that target the lack of affordable housing in three ways:

- 1) Detailed 'Neighborhood Profiles' of urban areas in Tripoli, Tyre, Saida and Beirut, provide accurate information of population, buildings, basic services and social stability of deprived urban neighborhoods.
- 2) A Temporary Technical Committee (TTC), where the main active shelter agencies elaborate or revise, under the lead of one of the partners, the sector's guidelines distributed to all partners of the sector, especially in regard to

## FACTS AND FIGURES

**17%**

Percentage of displaced Syrians living in Informal Settlements<sup>1</sup>

**12%**

Percentage of displaced Syrians living in non-residential buildings<sup>1</sup>

**38%**

Percentage of displaced Syrians living in substandard shelter conditions

**\$189**

Average cost for rent per household for displaced Syrians<sup>1</sup>

**11,281**

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

<sup>1</sup> VASyR 2016



upgrading substandard shelters, to allow more flexibility in negotiating a modality and return on investment acceptable to all three parties: beneficiaries, landlords and agencies.

3) Another TTC defined guidelines for upgrading common building spaces: roofs, entrances and staircases.

**Reduction of hazards:** In 2017 the Shelter sector has increased its focus on alleviating risks such as floods or fires. In the first seven months of this 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, with some 1,700 families remaining at risk of eviction. The needs were addressed by diverting two thousand shelter kits from existing programs. In Aarsal, non-state armed actors and armed conflict have restricted access for shelter partners (mainly NRC, with support of UNHCR) during much of the first half of 2017.

In the 2017 Vulnerability Assessment of Syrian Refugees (VASyR), the shelter needs have been surveyed again. The Inter-Agency Mapping Project (IAMP) maps and surveys all informal settlements on a quarterly basis.

The Shelter sector targets for Palestine refugees in Lebanon (PRL) or from Syria (PRS) are relatively low, as only smaller shelter partners with limited response capacity report their activities to the Shelter sector but UNDP and UNRWA, who reduced their activities in Palestinian camps and gatherings, do not report to the sector.

Due to changing context and funding situation, the 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:

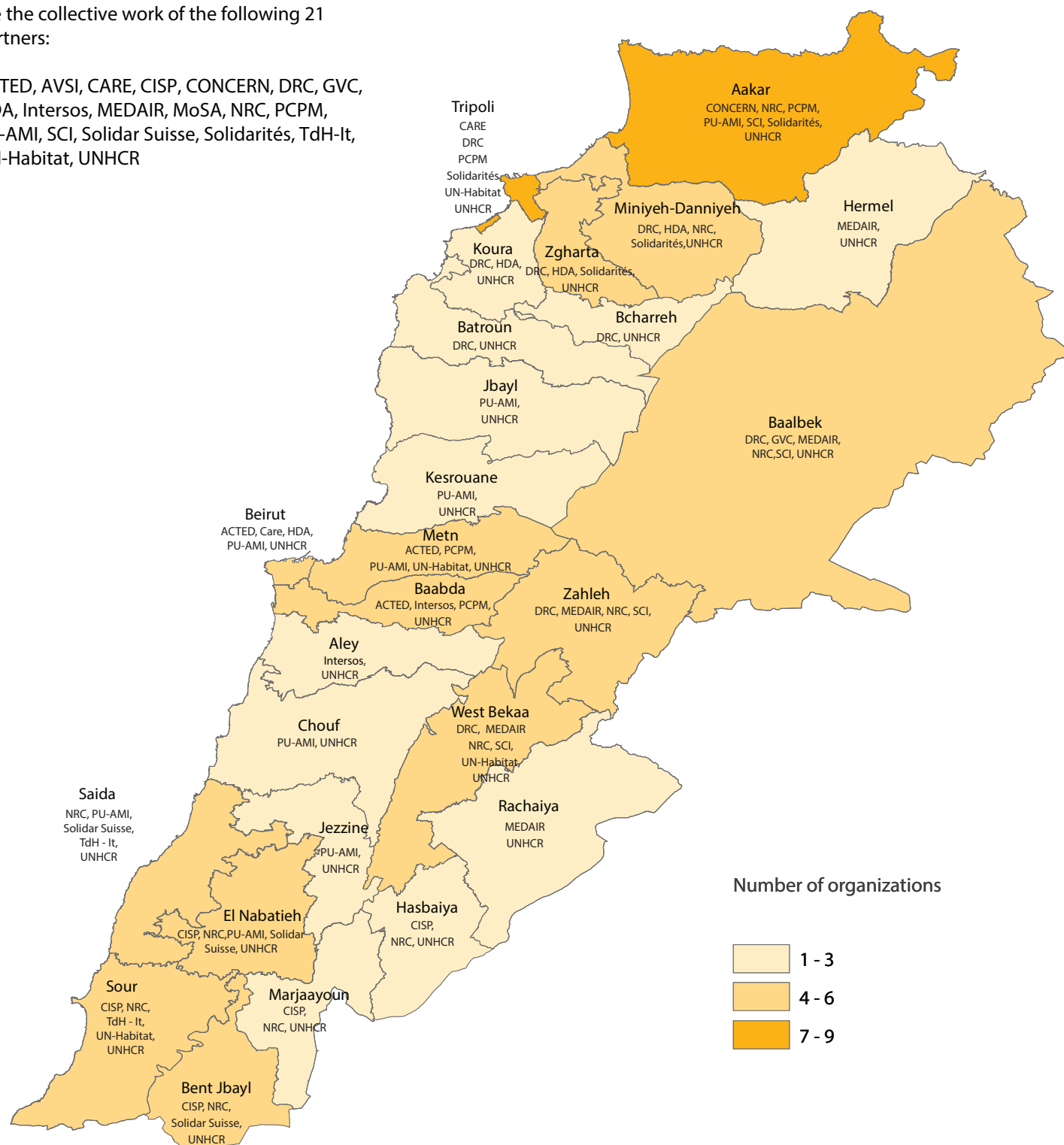
ACTED, AVSI, CARE, CISP, CONCERN, DRC, GVC, HDA, Intersos, MEDAIR, MoSA, NRC, PCPM, PU-AMI, SCI, Solidar Suisse, Solidarités, TdH-It, UN-Habitat, UNHCR



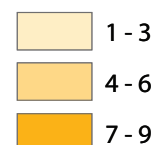
## Organizations per district

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



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.