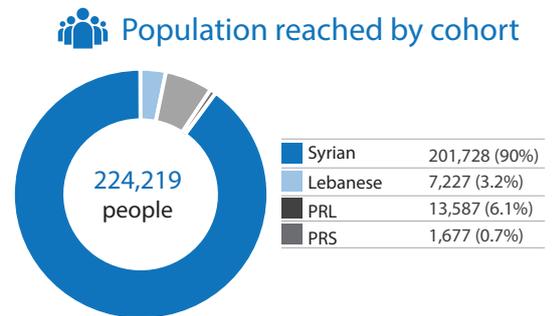
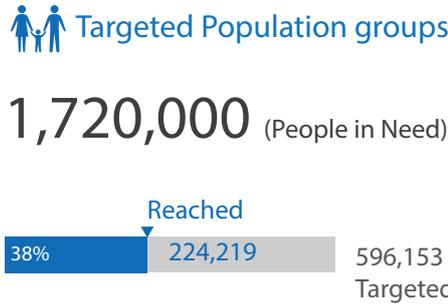
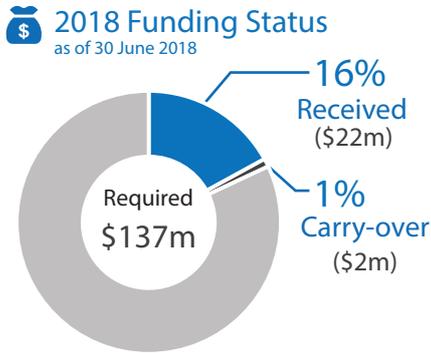
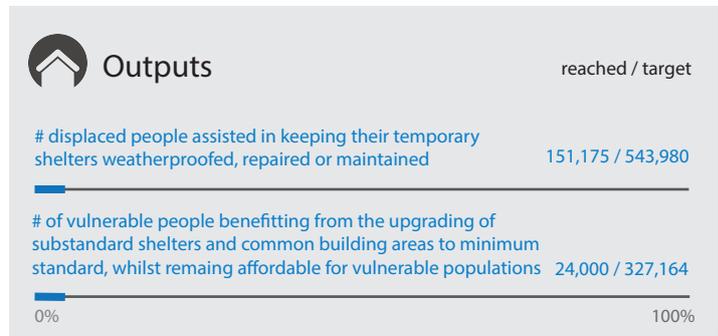
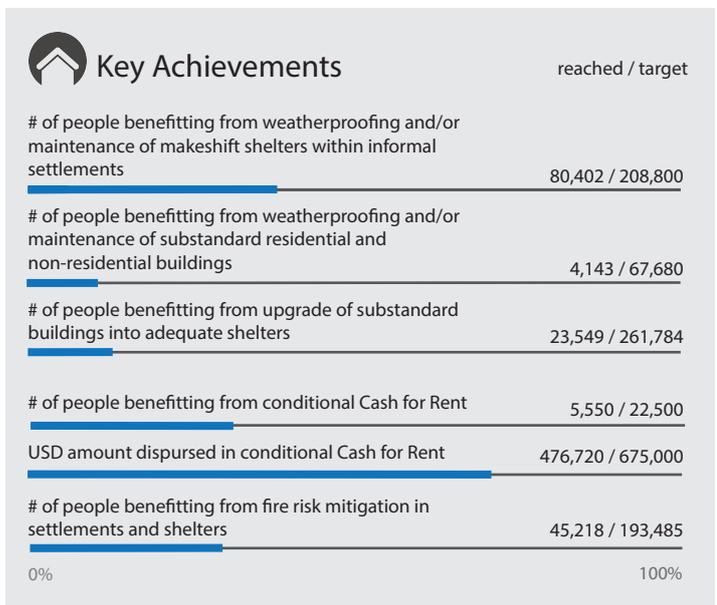




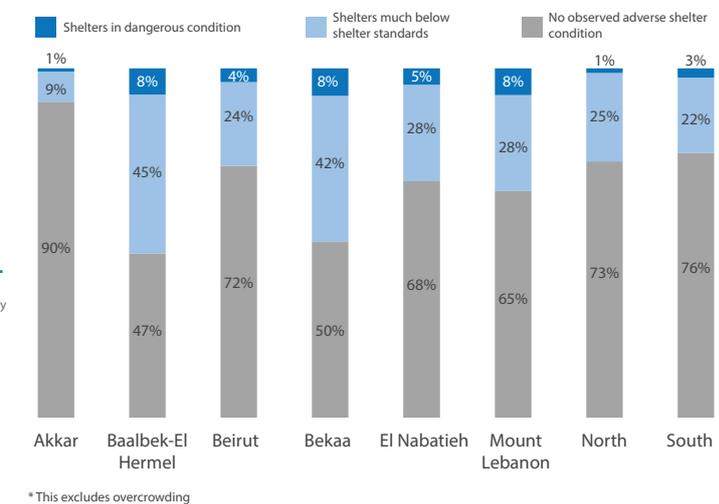
This dashboard summarizes the progress made by partners involved in the Lebanon Crisis Response between January and August 2018 and highlights trends affecting people in need. Shelter partners in Lebanon aim to achieve the following results: 1) OUTCOME 1: Enhance the shelter resilience of displaced vulnerable populations in temporary structures; 2) OUTCOME 2: Enhance vulnerable populations' access to affordable shelters at minimum standard; 3) OUTCOME 3: Enhance contribution of national organizations and institutions to the housing situation in Lebanon.



Progress against targets



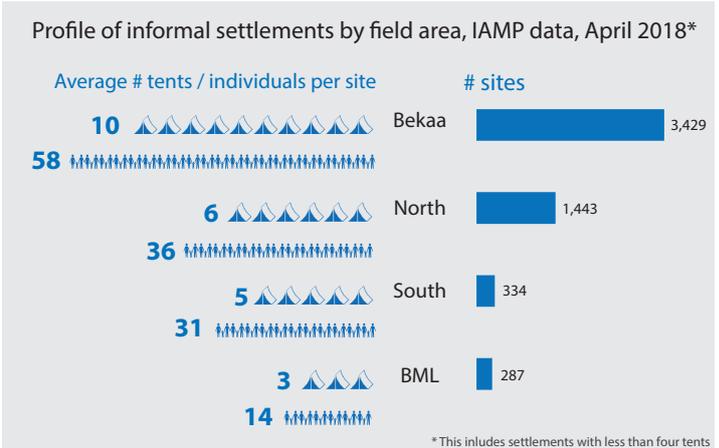
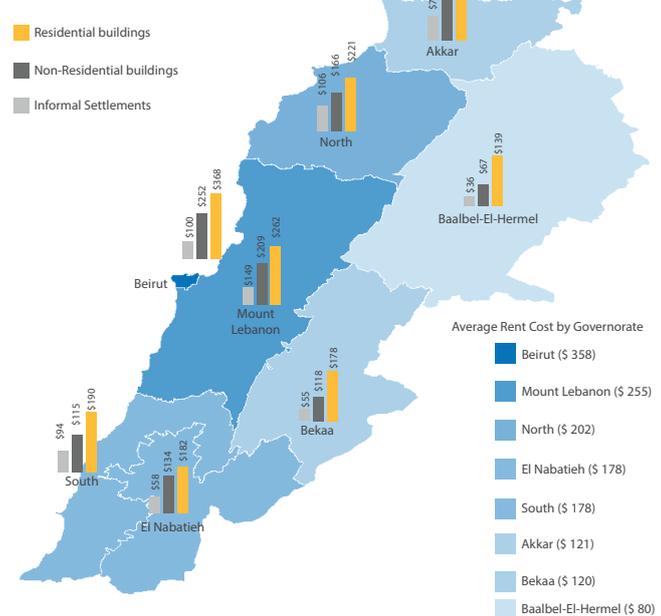
35% of the displaced syrian lived in observed substandards shelters*



Analysis

\$182 is the average rent cost at National level

Map showing the average rent cost by Governorate and by Shelter type





Key achievements

- 86,585 individuals received weatherproofing assistance in informal settlements as well as non-residential including warehouses, garages, farms, etc.
 - 7,001 individuals benefitted from weatherproofing assistance in informal settlements.
 - 6,183 individuals benefitted from emergency weatherproofing assistance following emergency events in informal settlements..
 - 3,401 individuals benefitted from weatherproofing of their non-residential shelters.
- 23,549 individuals benefitted from upgrading of their substandard residential shelters into adequate shelters.
- 54,218 individuals benefitted from the distribution of firefighting kits as well as fire prevention and awareness trainings.
- 14,986 individuals benefitted from site improvements activities in informal settlements.
- Two neighbourhood profiles have been completed

FACTS AND FIGURES

66% of displaced Syrians living in residential buildings*

19% of displaced Syrians living in informal settlements*

15% of displaced Syrians living in non-residential buildings*

\$182 Average rent cost*

55% of displaced Syrians living in shelters below minimum standards*

795,000

Estimated number of displaced Syrian individuals living in shelters below minimum standards**

* Including overcrowding, VASyR 2018

** Based on LCRP planning figure of 300,000 displaced Syrian households, UNHCR registration data, December 2017

Key contributions towards LCRP Impacts

A total of 83,184 individuals were provided with **weatherproofing** assistance up until August 2018 as part of the Shelter sector's commitment to assisting vulnerable populations residing in non-permanent structures in informal settlements. This figure includes the provision of winterization support to 77,000 individuals to help them weatherproof their shelters before the upcoming winter season. The sector has responded to the needs of 6,183 individuals whose shelters have been damaged or lost in emergencies or accidents. As for families residing in non-residential shelters (e.g., garages, warehouses, farms, etc.), weatherproofing assistance was provided to 3,910 individuals to ensure that these families are protected from external elements and have the minimum required privacy for a decent living. Finally, 14,986 individuals, of which 721 with limited mobility, residing in informal settlements benefitted from the **improvement of their sites** to ensure better accessibility to their tents across all seasons.

The Shelter sector assists families with protection vulnerabilities and are thus unable to cover their rental expenses with providing cash assistance under **the Cash for Rent** programme. By August 2018, 5,550 individuals have been assisted with cash for rent, representing 25 percent of the target for 2018.

The Shelter sector continues to emphasize the importance of implementing **fire mitigation and awareness** activities for the different shelter types. However, due to limited funds, this type of assistance is mainly provided to families residing in informal settlements as they are considered to be at the highest risk due to the nature of material used to make the shelters (timber and plastic sheeting). To date, 45,218 individuals were provided with fire kits and fire awareness training.

The **upgrading of substandard residential shelters** is designed to provide tailored assistance that aims to not only improve the physical living conditions but also enhance security of tenure and provide temporary financial relief to vulnerable families through the provision of subsidized rental agreements. Although considered to be the sector's main stabilization activity, it is one of the least funded activities in 2018 considering the overall needs of the affected population which includes vulnerable Syrians, Lebanese and Palestinians. Because of this lack of funding, only 23,549 individuals living in substandard residential buildings benefitted from upgrading of their shelters, representing only nine percent of the set target of 261,784 individuals. A total of 18,801 of these individuals are Syrian, 4,416 are Lebanese, and 332 are Palestinian.

According to VASyR 2018, 35 percent of refugees live in shelters that do not meet minimum humanitarian standards, an increase from 32 percent in 2017. The vulnerability study also shows a trend of the displaced population downgrading their shelter types by relocating from residential units (decreased from 73 percent in 2017 to 66 percent in 2018) to non-residential structures (increased from 9 percent in 2017 to 15 percent in 2018) as well as informal settlements (increased from 17 percent in 2017 to 19 percent in 2018). Given that 58 percent of refugees choose their accommodation based on rental costs, this trend could be mainly due to the continuing difficult socio-economic situation of the refugee population while the national rental average remains stable at US\$182. That being said, the shift of moving away from residential shelters has led to the increase of the average rent in non-residential shelters from US\$136 to US\$149 per month, and in informal settlements from US\$35 to US\$58. With the expectation to focus more on development and sustainable activities, the Shelter sector faces further challenges in securing funds for almost a quarter of the Syrian refugee population that now reside in shelters that require humanitarian assistance and thus cannot be targeted with sustainable interventions due to government restrictions. Not providing shelter assistance to families residing in these types of shelters will also increase their exposure to health and protection risks (e.g., increased risk of gender-based violence, as a result of overcrowdedness, lack of partitions for space separation, and absence of lockable doors).

The Shelter sector receives a high number of referrals from individuals at risk of eviction due to their inability to pay rent linked to financial constraints or protection vulnerabilities that hinders their access to livelihood opportunities, mainly in Tripoli. This is proving to be a challenge in the North, as this is primarily dealt with by the Shelter sector partners who do not have the capacity to deal with such a sizeable case load without the assistance of the Protection sector. Assistance is prioritized for families that are found to be most vulnerable (mainly protection cases), for whom relocation to unoccupied upgraded shelters and/or provision of cash for rent are two options that the Shelter sector can offer to mitigate their risk of becoming homeless due to forced eviction.

Key Priorities And Gaps Foreseen - until August 2018

Over the next two months, the Shelter sector will be completing eligibility assessments covering almost all informal settlements in Lebanon, and provide preparatory winterization assistance accordingly. Mainly due to limited funding, areas in the South, including Saida, Tyre and Jezzine districts are at risk of not being covered this year. This has subsequently led to the absence of an implementing partner to assess and cover the weatherproofing needs of almost 900 tents in these areas. The Shelter sector currently does not have enough shelter stock to respond to emergency events that might occur during the last four months of the year. Last year, almost 1,000 kits were required to respond to emergency referrals, and it is likely a similar number of kits will be needed this year in order to immediately respond to emergency events such as fire outbreaks as a result of heating and indoor cooking, flooding due to adverse weather conditions, as well as evictions.

The Shelter sector will continue to explore developing sustainable solutions for the affordable housing market benefiting both Syrians as well as the Lebanese host community while also maintaining focus on the humanitarian assistance that caters to the acute needs of the most vulnerable. This will be done through formulating a framework for 2019 aimed to bridge the gap between humanitarian assistance and development as part of the sector's commitment to increase the focus on sustainable activities with a long-term impact on Lebanon's housing market.

Sources:

¹ According to VASyR 2018

² According to VASyR 2018

Hope for the small ones

by MEDAIR

“He was like a shy flower and now he has bloomed,” says Ali about his son Majed. At the Community Development Centre run by Caritas in the Bekaa Valley, children with specific needs like Majed can learn new things and make new friends while enjoying their time. Ali and his family of 10 children escaped the crisis in Syria and came to Lebanon five years ago. “I only wanted to get my children to a safe place, and Lebanon was the best option for us,” says Ali.



Majed enjoys his time in the kids' club of the Community Development Centre in the Bekaa Valley - MEDAIR ©

Thanks to the support from UNHCR, Medair's new project targeting Persons with Specific Needs (PwSN) provided the Community Development Centre with three access ramps: two at the entrance, and one for the extended toilet, along with handrails. The aim of this project is twofold: to increase the capacity of persons with limited mobility to move around unassisted or with less assistance from a caregiver; and, in this case, to improve access to public buildings so that people with specific needs can effectively participate in society on an equal basis with others, and do so with dignity.

“Thanks to our collaboration with Medair, we transformed this centre to become accessible for children with specific needs,” says Nivine Nassar, who is Caritas' project coordinator responsible for supporting Syrian refugee children in the Bekaa Valley and Mount Lebanon. “Our aim is to give hope to children with specific needs, teach them new skills, and let them enjoy their time while meeting new friends—and Medair helped us achieve our goals,” adds Nivine.

“Majed has now visited this centre five times, and has already changed in ways no one could imagine. He didn't play or eat before, but now his character has changed. He is more sociable and wants to keep coming here. His ambitions and spirits have grown,” says his father. Majed has never been able to walk, and his father faced difficulties when taking him to such places, because it is not easy for him to keep carrying his growing son. “I want to thank Medair for making this centre easily accessible for my beloved son,” adds Ali.

Medair will continue its activities in Lebanon to bring relief to families who need it and to help people live their lives with dignity, as it works side-by-side with communities to leave a lasting positive impact.

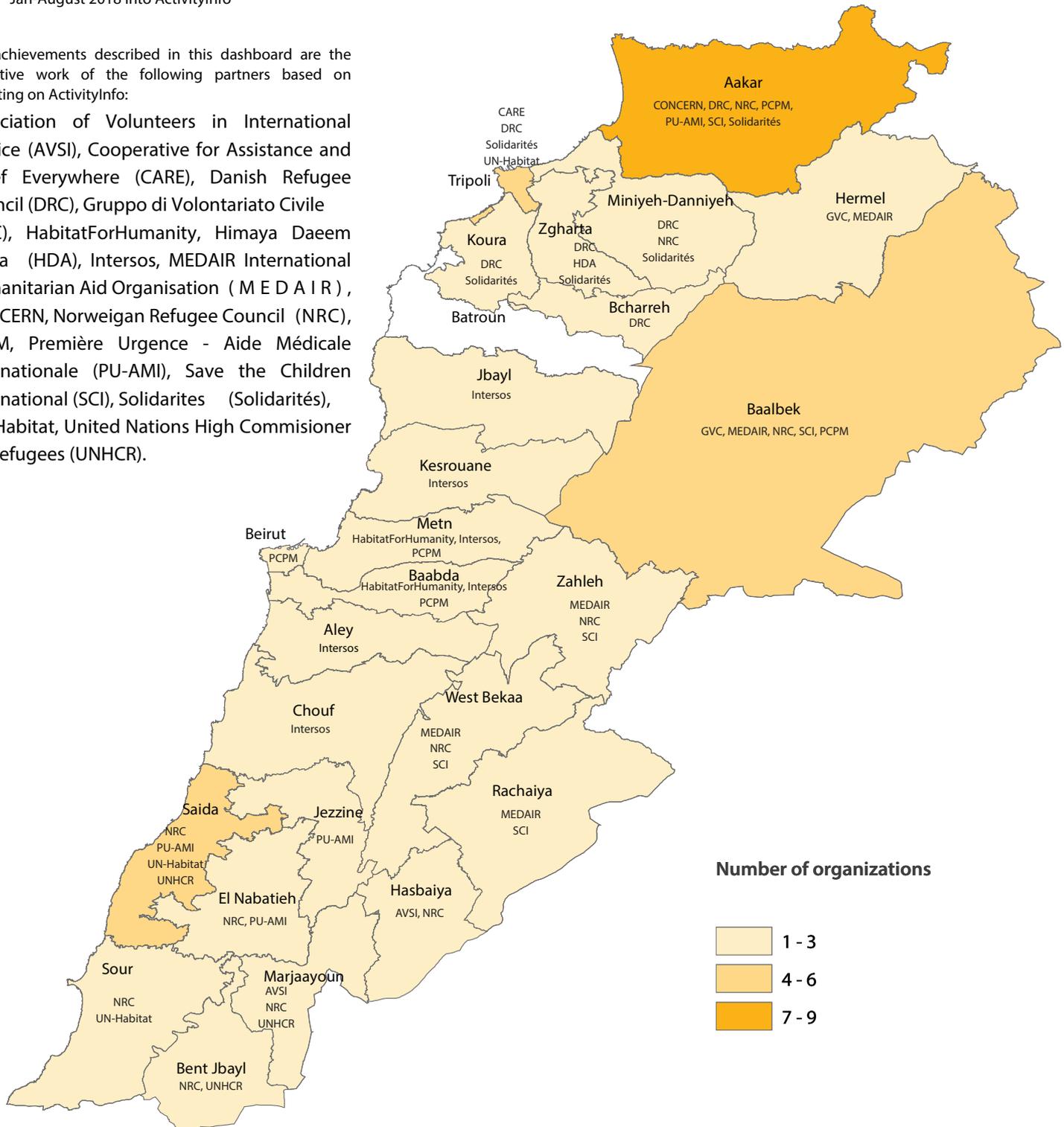


Organizations per district

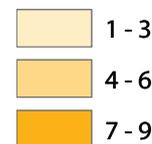
16 partners reported shelter activities from Jan-August 2018 into ActivityInfo

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

Association of Volunteers in International Service (AVSI), Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere (CARE), Danish Refugee Council (DRC), Gruppo di Volontariato Civile (GVC), HabitatForHumanity, Himaya Daeem Aataa (HDA), Intersos, MEDAIR International Humanitarian Aid Organisation (M E D A I R), CONCERN, Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC), PCPM, Première Urgence - Aide Médicale Internationale (PU-AMI), Save the Children International (SCI), Solidarites (Solidarités), UN-Habitat, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (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.