



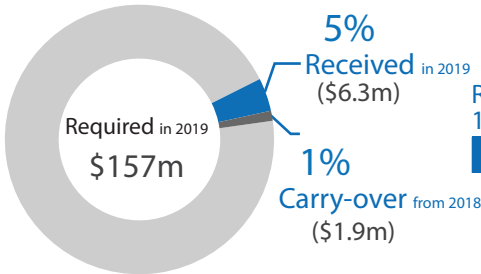
Shelter Midyear 2019 Dashboard



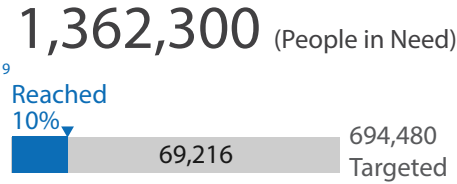
Inter-Agency
Coordination
Lebanon

This dashboard summarizes activity reported by shelter partners involved in the Lebanon Crisis Response between January and June 2019 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 Contribute to multi-sectoral upgrading of disadvantaged areas for enhanced stability; OUTCOME 3 Enhance the contribution of national institutions and organizations to the housing situation in Lebanon.

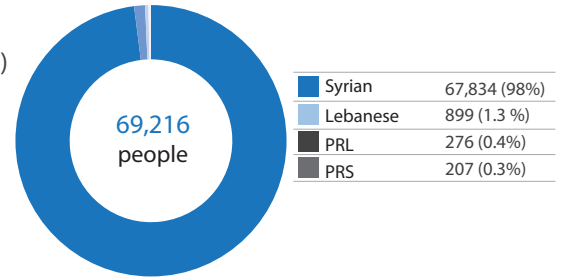
2019 Funding status Midyear 2019



Targeted population groups



Population reached by cohort



Progress against targets

Output indicators

reached / target

# displaced people assisted in keeping their temporary shelters weatherproofed, repaired or otherwise maintained.	104,258 / 333,330
31%	100%
# female headed households, marginalized groups and/or PwSN assisted in accessing shelters in substandard buildings.	1,608 / 133,500
1.2%	
# of areas that benefitted from multi-sectoral upgrading of shelters to minimum standards.	3* / 70
4%	
# of shelter units upgraded to minimum standards.	9,247 / 41,850
22%	
# of field reports and studies, centralized through a new engagement platform, that contribute to a better understanding of the housing context**.	4 / 15
27%	100%

* Jnah, Cite Sportive, Bourj Barajneh

** National thematic research reports have been produced by NRC (2), SCI (1), UN-Habitat

Outcome

reached / target

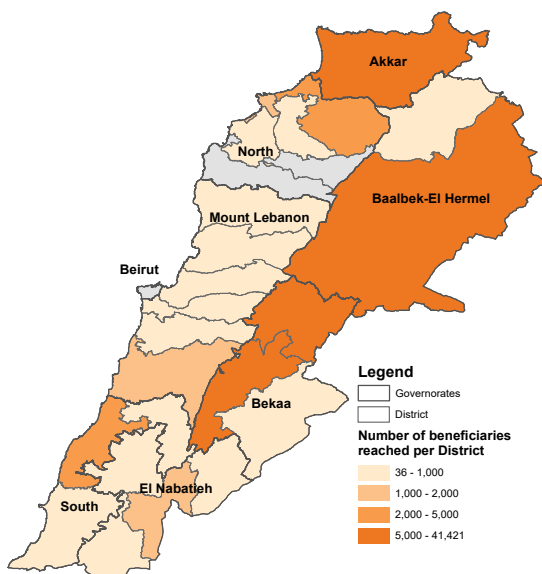
Percentage of most vulnerable households whose shelters in informal settlements or in substandard residential and non-residential buildings have improved privacy, safety and security.	69,216 / 437,420
16%	100%
% of households in substandard buildings living in disadvantaged areas benefitting from shelter upgrades to minimum standards.	9,259 / 609,974
1.5%	100%
% of households living in disadvantaged areas benefitting from shelter upgrades to mainstream standards.	0 / < 0***
0%	100%
% of all cadastres that contain a multi-sectorally assessed or profiled area.4**/ 251	
1.6%	100%
% of institutions and organizations participating in the shelter response that are Lebanese.	1 / 40
2.5%	100%
Number of institutions and organisations participating in the shelter sector that contribute to housing policy discussions for Lebanon.	1* / < 0***
	100%

* Order of Architects & Engineers

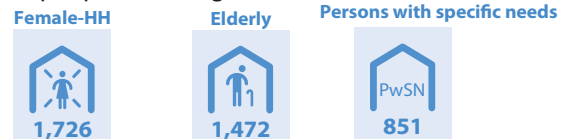
** Mina 1; Halba; Qoubbe (Concern); Jabal Mohsen (UN-Habitat)

*** The target denominator has not been determined beyond 'greater than 0'

Analysis

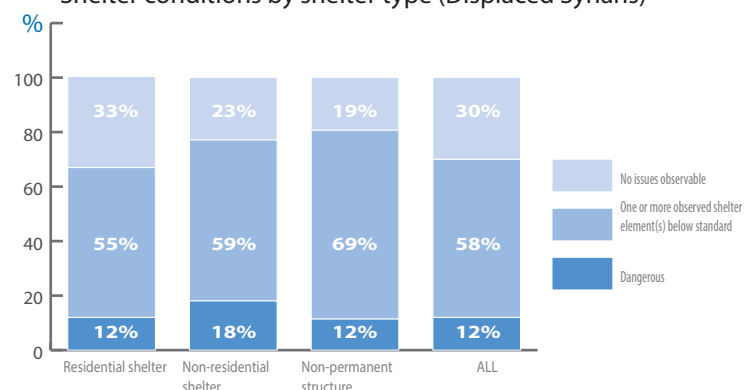


Vulnerable people receiving assistance



Gender and disability-related groups prioritised for shelter assistance

Shelter conditions by shelter type (Displaced Syrians)





Key achievements

- **45,489** individuals received **weatherproofing** assistance in **informal settlements** to improve physical living conditions, including **19,369** individuals who benefited from **emergency weatherproofing** assistance following emergency events in informal settlements.
- **441** individuals benefited from **weatherproofing**, and a further **855** from **minor repair**, of their **substandard buildings** to improve physical living conditions.
- **9,330** individuals benefited from **upgrading** of their substandard **residential shelters** into adequate shelters.
- **48,581** individuals benefited from the distribution of **firefighting kits** as well as fire prevention and **awareness training** to reduce the risk of fire emergencies as well as to improve preparedness for emergency fire response.
- **11,063** individuals benefited from **site improvements** activities in informal settlements to mitigate shelter flooding risks and to reduce barriers to circulation for individuals and services.
- **6,385** individuals benefited from conditional **cash for rent** to support their security of tenure in physically adequate shelters.
- **5,175** individuals from female-headed, elderly or PWSN-affected households, considered most susceptible to shelter vulnerabilities, received assistance.
- **4** area-based **multi-sectoral assessments** were completed, to encourage coordinated, multi-sectoral interventions alongside shelter partners that contribute to social stability.
- **4 research reports** providing evidence on the shelter & housing situation were released.

FACTS AND FIGURES

69% of displaced Syrians live in residential buildings. Up from 66% in 2018

20% of displaced Syrians live in informal settlements. Up from 19% in 2018

17% of displaced Syrians live in non-residential buildings. Down from 15% in 2018

178\$ Average rent per month for displaced Syrians

12% of displaced Syrians live in shelters in dangerous conditions

*Shelter structure physically unsound; likely in danger of collapse eg damaged roof, damaged columns
Source: VASyR 2019

Key contributions towards LCRP Impacts

Over the first half of 2019, **sixteen** Shelter sector partners assisted a total of **69,216** individuals. This is equivalent to under 29% of the total reached in 2018 as a whole. Whilst an uptick in reported activity can be expected towards the year-end, it appears likely that the total beneficiary count for 2019 will fall well short of the previous year's figure of almost 239,000, which will inevitably translate into further deterioration of shelter conditions with knock-on effects on protection, health, safety, WaSH and other sectoral vulnerabilities.

Of the total displaced Syrian population, 20% live in makeshift structures in informal settlements and another 11% in shelters not designed for human habitation, known as 'non-residential' buildings. Residents of these typically precarious shelter types are the primary target for shelter assistance in terms of LCRP Strategic Objective 2, providing 'immediate assistance to most vulnerable populations'. In the first half of 2019, **39,645** displaced Syrians living in informal settlements benefitted from humanitarian-focused assistance (weatherproofing, floor-raising, site improvements) to maintain their temporary shelters in more habitable conditions with improved resilience to adverse climatic events. Within this, shelter partners provided **26,120** individuals in **1,151** informal settlements with weatherproofing kits to mitigate the risks associated with harsh weather. In terms of the geographical distribution of these **3,568** informal settlements, the majority are located in Baalbek/Bekaa (65%), a significant number in Akkar (25%), and minorities in the North (2%), Mount Lebanon (7%) and Nabatiyeh (1%).

In addition to regular weatherproofing activities, sector partners responded to the weatherproofing needs of **19,369** individuals in informal settlements following emergency events including fire, flooding or eviction. Emergency response needs were heavily inflated by the Government decision in May to enforce the dismantlement of hard-structure shelters in informal settlements, with the initial attention being focused on Aarsal¹, with **2,400** shelters being dismantled.² This generated an unforeseen need for various types of shelter kits to replace or reconfigure dismantled shelters in situ or in adjacent/alternative locations. For the current reporting period to the end of Jun 2019, close to 1,000 violating shelters had been dismantled to states of conformity.³ The shelter response cost at that point was estimated at \$3m for kits and distribution, with a \$0.63m shelter stock gap cost standing to be addressed at that time. This marked the start of an ongoing effort amongst partners to balance the high emergency needs with regular winterization preparedness programmes; this has entailed both urgent replenishment of stocks and detailed synchronization of emergency and winterization responses. It is worth noting that the 19,369 reached for post-emergency purposes by mid-2019 is the equivalent of **230%** of the entire 2018 total of 8,235.

Activities to improve site conditions⁴ were undertaken in **171** informal settlements, benefitting **11,140** people. Such assistance can help mitigate water inundation in winter, both of which can limit safe access to and circulation around shelters for service providers and individuals, with particular implications for those with compromised mobility, and can result in damage to personal belongings. Site improvement activities also contribute to reducing health risks associated with the contamination of drinking water and storm water with grey and/or black water. The number of beneficiaries under this activity at mid-year is about 43% of that achieved in the whole of 2018, suggesting a projected similar level of coverage for 2019.

In addition, **48,582** displaced Syrians residing in informal settlements have been sensitized to the risks of fire, how to respond to such risks and how to use materials distributed to them. This compares favourably to the 65,673 reached in 2018, constituting 74% of the entire 2018 coverage by mid-year 2019.

² Dismantlement enforcement activity would however later shift to ISs in other parts of the country.

³ IN Aarsal, shelters in conformity with the HDF decision are those with five or fewer layers of bricks

⁴ This includes gravelling, cleaning of trenches surrounding sites and installation of French drains

In support of the LCRP Strategic Objective 4, 'Reinforce Lebanon's economic, social and environmental stability', the sector continued its commitment to enhancing access to adequate shelter for vulnerable households. Partners upgraded single residential structures to minimum humanitarian standards, based on referrals from other sector partners or identification by shelter partners through field visits. This benefitted 9,036 vulnerable people from both displaced and host communities. However, this amounted to a critically low **7 per cent** of the year's target for upgrading via this household identification pathway (under Sector Outcome 1). This is likely to be directly linked to the progressive decrease in funding secured by partners (See 'Challenges' below). The sector's other household identification pathway for residential upgrading (under Sector Outcome 2), where vulnerable places are identified and substandard building shelter upgrading is then slotted into a coordinated multi-sectoral, area-based approach, has as of mid-year yielded reached only 217 individuals, all Syrians. However, a range of partners are known to be active on this front and are anticipated to report on this by year-end.⁵ Under the residential shelter upgrading programme, partners have provided tailored assistance to **926** Syrians, Lebanese, PRL and PRS individuals who are elderly and/or are from households affected by physical disability. Activities have

included shelter adaptations that facilitate mobility within and around shelters. Partners have also provided 'cash for rent' assistance to severely socio-economically vulnerable households residing in physically adequate shelters but who are not benefitting from Multi-Purpose Cash Assistance.

This small-scale programme reached **8,454** individuals by mid-year 2019. In terms of nationality cohort, the figures break down as follows: Syrian 99%, Lebanese 1%. This figure is comparable to the **9,602** reached in 2018. Also under LCRP Strategic Objective 4, sector partners are continuing work on area-based multi-sectoral assessments as a basis for interventions that integrate other sectors complementary to shelter and their respective partners. Partners have produced a total of four such multi-sectoral assessments, which are being used as evidence bases for programming and fundraising.

Under LCRP Strategic Objective 3 Impact 'Vulnerable populations have equitable access to basic services through national systems', sector partners have reported on research generated between late 2018 and early 2019 and subsequently released that aims to enhance the contribution of national entities to respond to various aspects of the housing situation in Lebanon.

Challenges

- The 2019 LCRP Shelter Sector Strategy sought to balance the need to respond to existing humanitarian needs with a firmer weighting towards development-orientated objectives. A combination of the continued downward trajectory in overall funding alongside a dramatically increased emergency response need (mainly related to the enforcement of hard structures dismantlement in informal settlements) has meant that the sector has in effect been reined back towards almost exclusively humanitarian activities.
- Whilst the sector appeal for 2019 was, at \$157m, higher than the appeal for 2018 (\$137m), reflecting rising need, the absolute amount received by mid-year 2019 (\$6.3m, or 5% of appeal inclusive of carryover from 2018) suggests that the total for this year will be much lower than the \$32m (25% of appeal) received in 2018. Only 16 of the 28 partners appealing under shelter at the start of 2019 have reported activity at this point, though this is comparable to the 18 throughout all of 2018. Partner coverage of particular areas, especially limited in BML, remains an issue. Geographically and in terms of funding distribution across the three shelter types, the limited available funding has been channeled primarily into informal settlements, leaving the remainder – mainly urban-dwelling vulnerable households in residential and non-residential buildings who make up the overwhelming majority of those in need of shelter assistance – largely unreached.
- A related challenge is the need to synchronise between partners the emergency assistance and regular winterization assistance for informal settlements, including coordination on maintaining contingency stocks. This imperative is particularly pertinent in 2019 when the post-dismantlement response will have direct knock-on effects on the adequacy of partners' contingency stock for emergency response in winter 2019-2020.
- An ongoing challenge is to increase the profile of shelter activities from donor and Government perspectives in terms of its criticality in supporting protection, health, WASH, livelihoods and social stability outcomes. A donor meeting on Shelter activities and funding needs was convened by the Lebanon Humanitarian International NGOs Forum (LHIF) in May to this effect, with bilateral communications being progressed thereafter. Whilst the impact of this effort at mid-year remains limited, it is hoped that benefits will emerge from further follow-up with LHIF and individual donors as the year progresses.

Key Priorities And Gaps Foreseen

- In light of the continuing increase in the proportion of displaced Syrians moving into informal settlements, there is a priority to halt or slow this trend whilst simultaneously improving understanding of the motivations for it (higher rents outside ISs may be a push factor and, at the same time, higher certainty of receiving assistance may be a pull factor). This priority implies effective operation of sector modalities that target all three shelter types.
- An ongoing priority for the sector at the level of target beneficiaries is the focus on female-headed households, Persons with Specific Needs and marginalized groups.
Donor engagement in follow-up to the LHIF Shelter meeting of Spring 2019 is another priority, in light of the expected shortfall - likely greater than 2018 - in funding relative to appeal.
The sector coordination continues to seek to direct partners to cover gaps in under-served geographical areas, particularly BML, as well as into urban settings more generally as gap-filling exercises.
Partners are currently engaged in a round of finalizing or updating almost all of the sector's nine Technical Guidelines in an effort to harmonize approaches whilst capturing and mainstreaming best practice in the field. These will take account of a range of current concerns, including sensitization to environmentally sound disposal of plastic sheeting in informal settlements, as well as principles and standards of area-based approaches and others.

⁵ The front-loading of multi-sectoral assessments that typify area-based approaches can mean that time investment to completion of residential upgrading is longer compared to single-household referral responses

Home of Dreams

– Written by Hiba Hajj Omar, Medair Communication Officer- 16 September 2019

Among five young faces with eyes full of dreams, I sat on the floor of an 8m² room — half vinyl, half concrete — a unique structure to call home. Rama, Dima, Suzzane, Ahmad, and Ali lost their father and mother eight years ago. Fleeing Syria barefoot, walking through the mountains with relatives, Ali and his siblings arrived at an informal settlement in Aarsal, North Lebanon in 2013. Since then they've grown up with their Aunt Soaad within four concrete walls and a zinc roof.



From left to right: Soaad, Rama (10), Dima (14), Suzzane (12), Ahmad (15), and Ali (16); the siblings and their aunt sit on the floor of their shelter that they were required to partially demolish. ©Medair/ Hiba Hajj Omar

Aarsal, one of Lebanon's largest villages, is the refuge of over 30,000 Syrian refugees living in more than 160 informal settlements. In Spring 2019, a Government decision was made to enforce the dismantlement of shelters constructed from concrete inside informal settlements in Aarsal. It was time for thousands of families to dismantle their homes within a short period of time. An enclosure of bricks no more than five layers high was allowed to stay in order to protect families from floods and heavy snow typically expected in winter.

Medair, an international humanitarian organisation responding to the Syrian crisis in Lebanon and co-lead of the Bekaa Shelter Working Group, began providing support for families in Aarsal alongside other humanitarian actors. Its emergency response team assessed hundreds of structures and distributed more than 500 shelter kits, provided by the UN Refugee Agency and Lebanon Humanitarian Fund, to families who lost major parts of their homes, including Ali's family.

"It was so hard. We emptied the house. Our uncle removed the roof, and with a hammer destroyed the walls. My brother and I cleared up the rubble", recalls Ali as he looks out of the window. "We slept out there on the hill next to the goats for six nights. I couldn't sleep. The dogs around were barking all night long, and the sun woke us up early at 6:00 am. Can you imagine?"

His question left all of us silent for a couple of minutes, until Soaad sighed, "Thank God" followed by a tear dripping onto her abaya. "We lost more than warmth and the security within the walls, we lost privacy", she said, looking at the young girls. "Wintertime is coming; it is tough here. Last year we were stuck for days in the snow."

Before I leave, I can't help but ask Ali and his siblings about their aspirations for the future. Their responses inspire me: Rama wants to be a tailor. Suzzane simply wants to play. Dima wants to be a sports coach. Ahmad dreams of being a mechanic. Lastly, Ali wants to take care of his brother and sisters, bring food to the table, and learn more about computers, phones and technology. Despite the challenges these children face, thankfully their shelter can still provide some protection for their innocent and youthful hopes and dreams to continue to flourish.



Ali's family is one of hundreds of families who still need our support. Syrian refugees in Aarsal are still facing several challenges. For that reason, the National Shelter Sector is planning for further support to ensure the safety of Syrian refugees in Aarsal in the months ahead.

Names have been changed.

Ahmad, Ali's brother, stands next to their tent in Aarsal. ©Medair/ Hiba
©Hajj Omar



Organizations per district

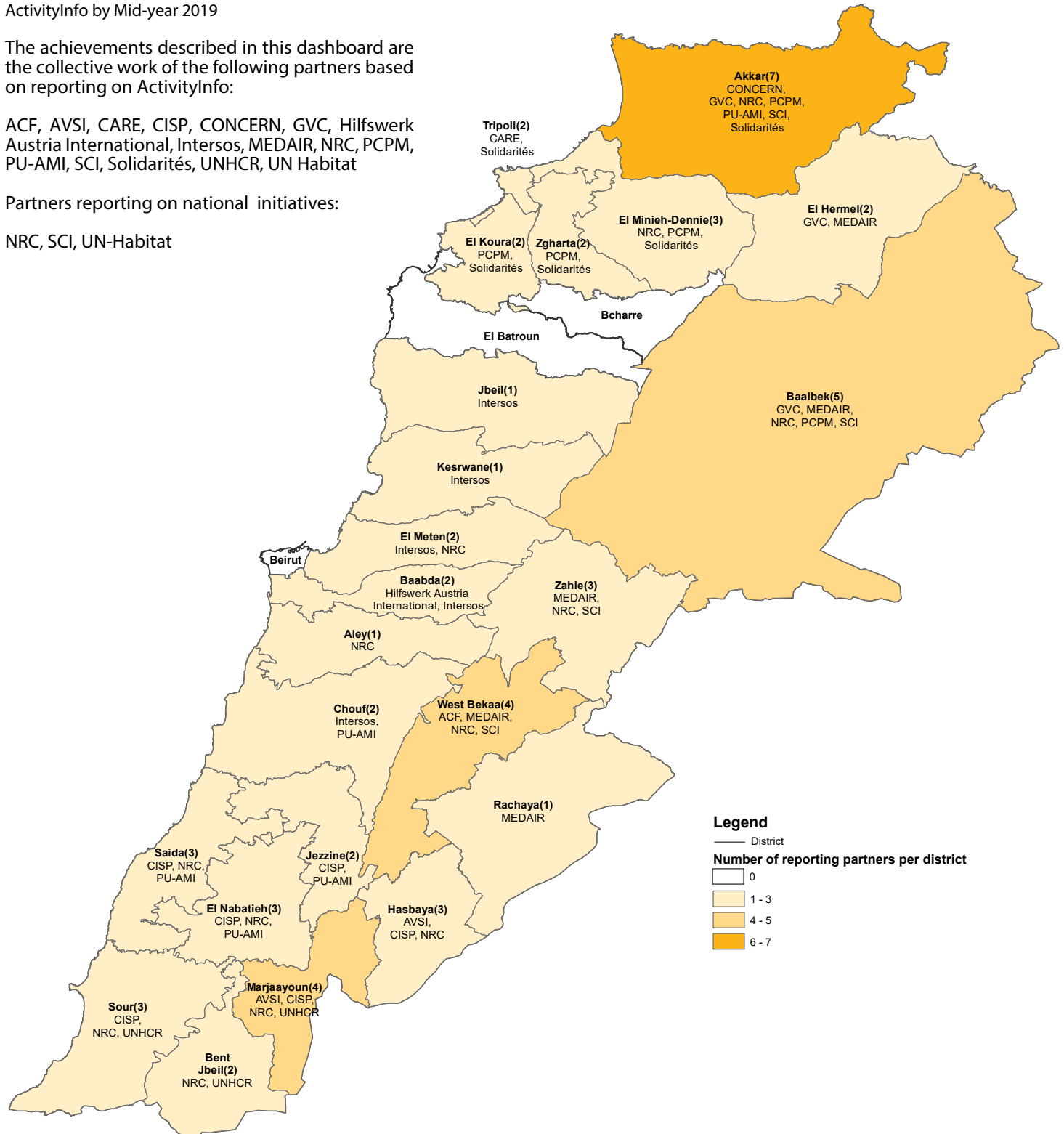
16 partners reported shelter activities through ActivityInfo by Mid-year 2019

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

ACF, AVSI, CARE, CISP, CONCERN, GVC, Hilfswerk Austria International, Intersos, MEDAIR, NRC, PCPM, PU-AMI, SCI, Solidarités, UNHCR, UN Habitat

Partners reporting on national initiatives:

NRC, SCI, UN-Habitat



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.