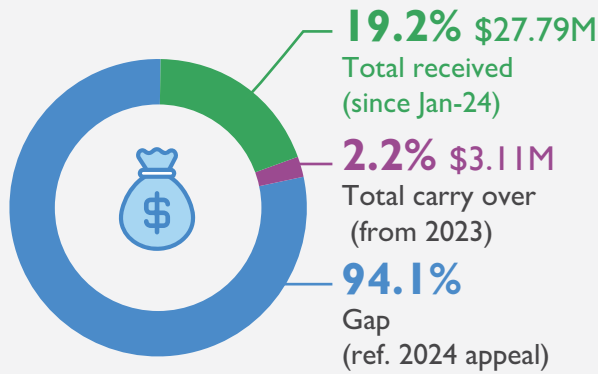


The 2024 Annual Shelter sector dashboard summarizes the progress made by Shelter sector partners involved in the Lebanon Response Plan (LRP), identifies key challenges and priorities, and highlights trends affecting people in need. The Shelter sector in Lebanon is working on achieve three outcomes: OUTCOME 1) Reduce immediate protection-related shelter needs of most vulnerable households; OUTCOME 2) Improve access to adequate shelter in disadvantaged areas for enhanced social stability; OUTCOME 3) Enhance the contribution of national institutions and organizations to the shelter and housing situation in Lebanon.

2024 Sector Funding Status

As of December 31th

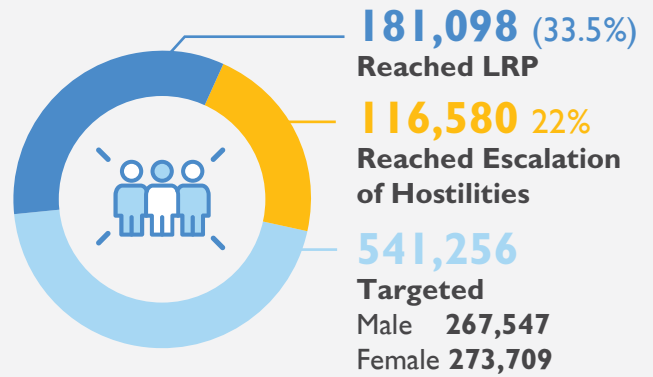
\$144.6M
Required (LRP + Flash Appeal)



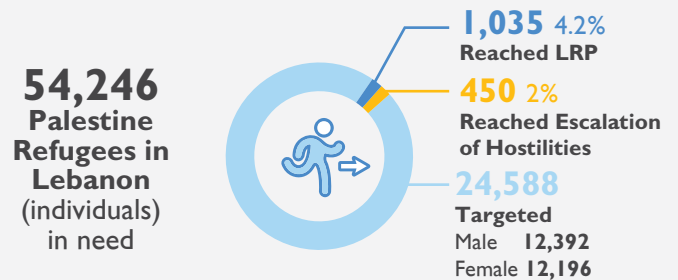
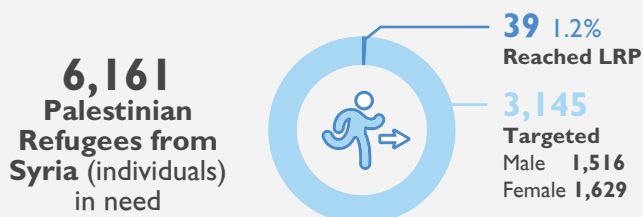
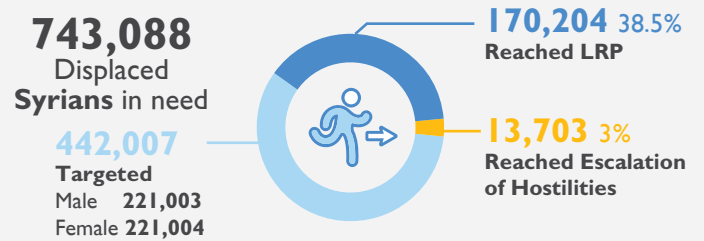
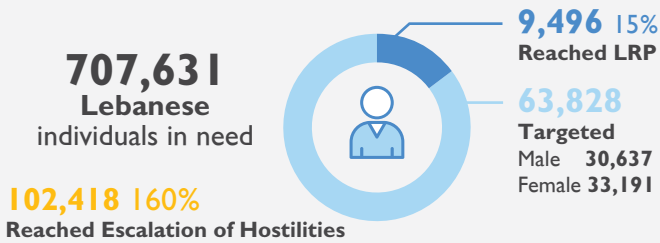
*Some amounts reported above are still under discussion between the donor and reporting partner.

2024 Population Reached

1,524,330
People in Need



2024 Population Figures by Cohort



Progress Against Targets

Outcomes



of most vulnerable households whose shelters in informal settlements, substandard residential buildings or non-residential buildings have improved privacy, safety and security.

34,283

89,672



of households living in residential shelters in disadvantaged areas benefiting from shelter upgrades to minimum standards.

1,996

35,956

Key Achievements



of displaced people assisted in keeping their temporary shelters weather-proofed, repaired or otherwise maintained.

149,505

318,558



of individuals who are assisted with cash for rent.

21,176

94,552



of internal displaced individuals who are assisted with cash for shelter.

116,580

62,222



of residential shelter units upgraded to minimum standards.

2,142

8,820



Number of collective shelters repaired/ maintained

430



Key Achievements of the Sector at the Output Level

Output 1.1: Temporary shelters (informal settlements and non-residential buildings) and residential shelters (for protection/referral cases) hosting vulnerable populations are maintained at liveable and safe conditions.

By the end of 2024, support was provided to 171,413 individuals (85,364 men and 86,049 women), reaching 38.2 per cent of the annual target of 448,808 individuals.

In 2024, a total of 144,057 individuals (65% of the target—71,740 men and 72,317 women) residing in informal settlements received weatherproofing assistance through shelter kits containing plastic sheeting, timber, and toolkits, enabling families to reinforce and protect their shelters ahead of the winter season. Preemptive weatherproofing assistance was provided to 140,654 individuals (including 140,615 displaced Syrians and 39 Lebanese) following a detailed weatherproofing assessment, while emergency weatherproofing assistance was delivered to 3,395 individuals (including 3,379 displaced Syrians and 16 vulnerable Lebanese), to enable them to rebuild their fully damaged shelters or reinforce partially damaged ones after emergencies such as fires, floods, or evictions. Overall, the weatherproofing achievement remained below the initial target due to two key factors: stricter targeting criteria, to assist the most vulnerable, implemented in 2024 following the revision of weatherproofing guidelines mid-year, and access restrictions in the South due to escalation of hostilities, which significantly limited response capacity in the affected areas.

Fires pose a significant hazard in substandard shelters, particularly in informal settlements due to the widespread use of highly flammable materials such as timber and plastic sheeting. The Shelter sector supported 83,975 individuals (28% of the target - 41,820 men and 42,155 women) under its fire prevention programme. The ad-hoc layout and close proximity of tents further heighten the risk, making fire incidents more likely and potentially more destructive. To address this threat, fire safety kits were distributed, and comprehensive fire awareness training was conducted for 80,798 individuals across all age groups (including 80,719 displaced Syrians and 79 Lebanese). Additionally, for individuals residing in residential and non-residential shelters, 3,177 individuals (including 2,275 displaced Syrians and 902 Lebanese) received fire kits and training to enhance their preparedness. This intervention is crucial in equipping families with the necessary skills to respond swiftly and effectively to fires, strengthening their ability to protect themselves and their communities. By the end of 2024, 16,550 displaced Syrians have improved living conditions due to the implementation of site improvement activities in informal settlements. These interventions play a

key role in mitigating water inundation during winter, which can hinder safe access to shelters and movement for both service providers and residents, particularly those with mobility challenges.

In non-residential buildings, such as garages, shops, and warehouses, a total of 5,448 individuals (8% of the target – 2,713 men and 2,735 women), including 2,340 displaced Syrians, 3,064 vulnerable Lebanese, 38 Palestine Refugees in Lebanon, and 6 Palestinian Refugees from Syria have received minor repair assistance. This support aimed to enhance their shelter conditions, ensuring increased safety and privacy, and to upgrade water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) facilities to mitigate health risks. Another intervention impacted by the sector's low funding is the upgrading of residential shelters to meet minimum standards. Only 732 individuals (1.3% of the target – 364 men and 368 women), including 397 displaced Syrians, 300 vulnerable Lebanese and 35 Palestine Refugees in Lebanon were able to benefit from this intervention. Despite the significance of this to provide dignified living conditions for severely vulnerable households - including marginalized groups, female-headed households, older people, and Persons with Disabilities - restricted resources have hindered its broader implementation.

21,176 individuals (24% of the target – 10,546 men and 10,630 women) received conditional cash support to mitigate eviction risks linked to inability to pay rent. This assistance included 17,751 displaced Syrians, 2,609 vulnerable Lebanese, 599 Palestine Refugees in Lebanon, 31 Palestinian Refugees from Syria and 186 migrants. The achievement for Cash for Rent (CfR) remains low due to insufficient funding, despite the high volume of eviction referrals received by the sector. This challenge has become more pressing with the surge in rental prices, driven by the increased demand for affordable housing following the large-scale internal displacement triggered by the escalation of hostilities.

In response to the escalation of hostilities, which led to the displacement of 899,000 individuals across the country, cash for shelter assistance was provided to 116,580 individuals (58,057 men and 58,523 women), including 12,396 displaced Syrians, 92,195 vulnerable Lebanese, and 451 Palestine Refugees in Lebanon). These individuals, who were either hosted by other families or renting temporary accommodation, received a one-time cash grant of \$250 to help cover their urgent shelter needs, including the payment of utility fees, rent or minor repair costs. Additionally, 430 collective sites, comprising 10,205 housing units, were repaired and maintained, allowing them to host approximately 46,000 displaced individuals who had fled their homes due to the deteriorated security situation.



Output 2.1: Residential shelters for vulnerable communities in disadvantaged areas are upgraded.

Under Output 2.1, 9,978 individuals (4% of the target – 4,969 men and 5,009 women), including 5,960 displaced Syrians, 3,515 vulnerable Lebanese, 363 Palestine refugees in Lebanon, 2 Palestine refugees from Syria, 29 migrants and 109 people of other nationalities, living in housing units benefitted from upgrading of their shelter conditions to minimum humanitarian standards as part of an area-based approach. In addition, 1,532 individuals (31% of the target - 763 men and 769 women), including 1,058 displaced Syrians, 459 vulnerable Lebanese, 8 Palestine refugees in Lebanon, 4 Palestine refugees from Syria and 3 people from other nationalities, benefitted from the rehabilitation of the common areas in the buildings where they live. The alarmingly low achievement of only four per cent of the 53,623 targeted households is directly attributed to the severe funding shortfall for upgrading residential shelters. Despite the persistent and growing needs, funding for this intervention has not only failed to improve compared to 2023 and 2022 but has continued to decline, further limiting the sector's ability to provide adequate shelter solutions for vulnerable populations.

Output 2.2: Multi-sectoral assessments are produced for areas of vulnerable populations to facilitate sectorally integrated responses.

Nine shelter-focused area assessments have been completed by end of 2024. These assessments can serve as a basis for coordinating and implementing shelter repair or upgrading either through a single-sector approach or within a multi-sectoral area-based framework that augments the stock of low-income housing in coordination with other sectors, mainly Protection, Water and Social Stability.

Output 3.1: Capacity-building support to national organizations and institutions contributing to Lebanon's shelter response.

The number of national partners who have expressed interest in becoming Shelter sector partners for 2024 has increased from five to ten due to continuous advocacy efforts and bilateral outreach. With this increase, the sector is encouraging these national partners to submit proposals or collaborate with international NGOs to apply for funding .

Prioritization and Localization:

Due to resource constraints and the extensive needs of crisis-affected populations, Shelter sector partners continue to prioritize the most vulnerable households. This approach has remained a priority in 2024. To ensure that assistance reaches those most in need, partners apply several layers of criteria for beneficiary selection. The selection process continued to primarily focus on protection cases, female-headed households, and individuals with specific needs, such as the older people, Persons with Disabilities, and those with severe health conditions.

Additionally, the sector has updated its weatherproofing guidance document, focusing on ensuring that the most vulnerable families living in informal settlements receive shelter kit assistance in the most efficient manner possible. As part of this effort, the sector is revisiting the cash for weatherproofing assistance modality and will phase out the distribution of shelter kits to remote sites with fewer than five tents. Small sites in proximity to other settlements will still be assessed and assisted. Furthermore, families who received repair kits last year will only be assessed for eligibility for plastic sheeting this year.

On localization, six national organizations involved in the shelter response to the hostilities received comprehensive briefings on intervention implementation and reporting. They were supported in accurately documenting assistance through the sector's ActivityInfo platform. This initiative promotes a more inclusive and locally driven response, empowering national organizations to play a leading role in addressing shelter needs sustainably.



KEY CONTRIBUTIONS OF THE SECTOR TO LRP OUTCOME AND IMPACTS

Despite the decrease in funding and the instability the country faced in 2024, the Shelter sector achieved significant results under Outcome 1 – "Reduce immediate protection-related shelter needs of the most vulnerable households," which contributed to the LRP Strategic Objective 1 – "Ensure protection of vulnerable populations" and Strategic Objective 2 – "Provide immediate assistance to vulnerable populations." Interventions primarily focused on mitigating the deterioration of shelter conditions of vulnerable households residing in informal settlements and non-residential shelters, as well as improving the shelter conditions and securing shelter tenure for households residing in residential shelters with protection and health vulnerability. As a result, 171,413 individuals were supported through various initiatives, including the distribution of shelter kits in informal settlements to help repair makeshift shelters, protect them during the winter season, and reduce the impact of rain, snow, and floods. In residential buildings, highly vulnerable households received cash for rent assistance, while referral cases residing in substandard shelter conditions were supported with rehabilitation efforts that helped secure their tenure and mitigate the risk of evictions. Additionally, individuals in non-residential shelters also received shelter support to ensure their living conditions offered both safety and privacy for a dignified life.

Furthermore, 116,580 internally displaced persons (IDPs) fleeing conflict-affected areas were supported with cash for shelter, while more than 46,000 individuals benefited from the repair and maintenance of collective shelters, ensuring that minimum privacy and safety standards were met, and the protection of displaced households was upheld.

As part of area-based targeting, the sector improved the physical shelter conditions for 9,978 vulnerable individuals (4% of the target) under Outcome 2. This outcome contributes to LRP Impact 4 – "Mitigated deterioration in the economic condition of vulnerable populations" – by primarily targeting those living in substandard shelters in disadvantaged areas due to their economic situation, and to Impact 5 – "Social Stability is strengthened in Lebanon," as the intervention benefits all groups within an affected community and helps reduce social tensions. By improving the physical living conditions in disadvantaged areas and strengthening social stability, interventions under Outcome 2 are also aligned with LRP Strategic Objective 4 – "Reinforce Lebanon's economic, social, and environmental stability." These interventions have the potential to achieve significant results, as they address the multi-sectoral needs of vulnerable populations. However, due to limited funding, these interventions remain insufficient in scale to impact a significant proportion of the population. In 2024, eight multi-sectoral assessments were conducted, highlighting the need in disadvantaged areas, but they covered only three per cent of the 332 most vulnerable localities, far below the annual target of 16 per cent (or 40 localities). This underachievement can be attributed to low funding, which is likely exacerbated by a limited understanding of the intervention's potential impact on vulnerable communities.

Under Outcome 3 of the sector, 'Enhance the contribution of national institutions and organizations to Lebanon's shelter and housing response', the shelter sector continues to actively promote the participation of local organizations to strengthen the localization of the shelter and housing response. This effort aligns with Impact 3 of the LRP: 'Support service provision through national systems.'

As part of this initiative, six national organizations that actively participated in the shelter response to the hostilities were thoroughly briefed on the implementation of shelter interventions. They were also provided with the necessary support to accurately report the assistance delivered through the sector's reporting platform on ActivityInfo. This approach fosters a more inclusive and collaborative response, empowering national organizations to take a leading role in addressing the shelter needs of affected populations and ensuring that the response is sustainable and locally driven.

Challenges, risks and mitigation measures

As in previous years, the Shelter sector remained critically underfunded in 2024, securing only 21 per cent of the requested funding. This left many vulnerable families without essential support, heightening protection risks and forcing households to resort to negative coping mechanisms to survive and cover rent. In response to the escalation of hostilities, Shelter actors redirected a portion of their funding to meet the urgent shelter needs of displaced populations, further limiting the capacity to maintain already severely underfunded regular programming.

The number of evictions increased in late 2024 due to the rising demand for rental properties by IDPs during the escalation of hostilities, leading to shortages of affordable apartments and escalating rental costs. As a result, property owners began evicting families to replace them with those able to pay higher rents. This created significant challenges in responding to evictions, as affected families often struggled to find adequate alternative shelter, leaving them ineligible for shelter assistance such as cash for rent. Consequently, many IDPs resorted to residing in collective shelters or hosting arrangements. To address this, the shelter sector prioritized support through cash for shelter for those in hosting arrangements and repair and maintenance for collective shelters to support those who chose to stay in collective sites.



Due to the escalation of hostilities, access to informal settlements in the South, Bekaa, and Baalback-Hermel was restricted, impacting the distribution of shelter kits as part of the winterization program and leading to their suspension. As a result, the winterization target was not fully achieved, leaving many vulnerable to harsh weather conditions. These sites were prioritized for weatherproofing assistance once the ceasefire came into effect and are eligible for emergency weatherproofing support during the first quarter of 2025.

The escalation of hostilities caused significant displacement, leading to the activation of hundreds of temporary collective sites across all governorates. Preparedness actions for collective shelters prior to the hostilities were delayed due to challenges in identifying and approving repairs for potential sites, forcing shelter actors to rapidly scale up the emergency response, often with limited funding and staffing. This resulted in initial delays in the response. Despite these challenges, shelter partners were able to mobilize and distribute emergency shelter kits in collective sites, securing openings and creating temporary partitions as an initial intervention, followed by the repair and maintenance of these sites.

CASE STUDY

Majida is a single mother living in Lebanon, facing numerous challenges as she cares for herself and her son, both of whom have disabilities. With limited resources, their daily lives are marked by uncertainty, making it difficult to plan for the future.

Medical expenses are a heavy burden, and their modest \$150 monthly rent is a constant source of stress. Every day, Majida and her son worry about eviction, fearing that they won't be able to pay their rent and may lose the only home they have.

Despite these hardships, Majida has shown remarkable strength and determination. Recognizing the urgent need for support, the protection team referred her to Concern's social team. Through the Cash for Rent (CfR) program, Majida's family received crucial assistance, alleviating the pressure of rent payments. For seven months, \$100 of her rent was covered, reducing the risk of falling into rental debt and providing a sense of stability.

This assistance went beyond just financial support—it was a lifeline. It allowed Majida and her son to focus on their health and well-being without the constant fear of losing their home.

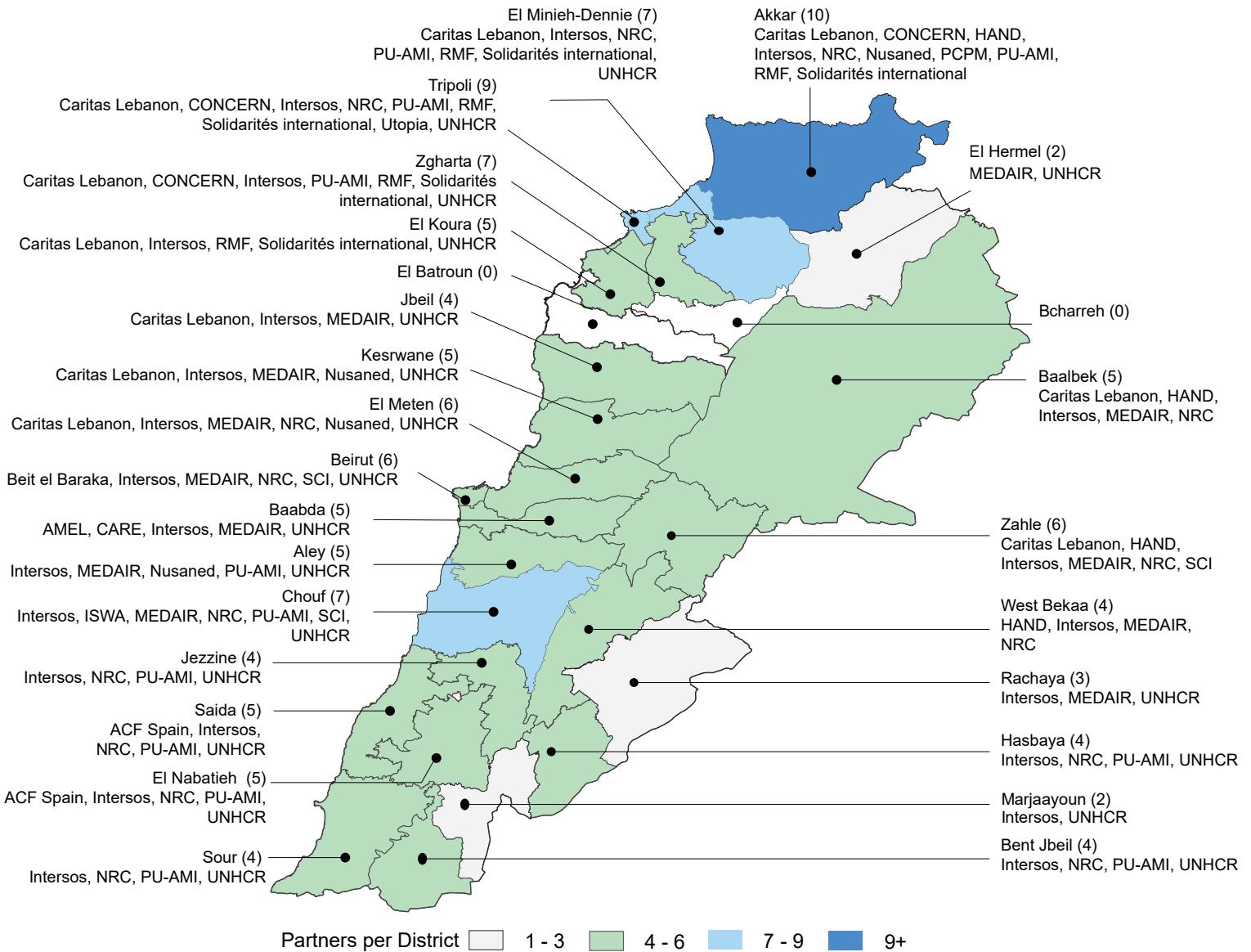
Majida's story highlights the impact of targeted shelter assistance in times of need. Her perseverance, combined with the support she received, shows the importance of humanitarian aid in helping vulnerable families regain stability and move forward.

3W Map at District level

19 Partners reported shelter activities through ActivityInfo by December 2024

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

ACF Spain, AMEL, Beit el Baraka, CARE, Caritas Lebanon, CONCERN, HAND, Intersos, ISWA, MEDAIR, NRC, Nusaned, PCPM, PU-AMI, RMF, SCI, Solidarités international, Utopia, UNHCR



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.