HOUSING, LAND AND PROPERTY DOCUMENTATION IN THE SOUTH OF LEBANON: A RAPID NEEDS ASSESSMENT

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Public library adjacent to the municipality building in Aitaroun, southern Lebanon, where IOM conducted focus group discussions. The centre was hit by airstrikes during the September-November 2024 escalation of hostilities.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The escalation of hostilities in Lebanon during and after September 2024 led to severe destruction, affecting approximately 100,000 housing units and resulting in an estimated USD 3.2 billion in damages, according to the World Bank. This research assesses the impact of the renewed conflict on housing, land and property (HLP) documentation—specifically, the ownership and condition of these records. It examines whether these records were lost or destroyed, and how this loss affects internally displaced persons' (IDPs) ability to rebuild their lives. The study also explores stakeholder perspectives on the role of the humanitarian community in addressing these challenges, and the potential risks to social stability arising from unclear property boundaries in areas that were completely destroyed.

A qualitative methodology was used, involving focus group discussions (FGDs) with affected populations and legal practitioners, as well as key informant interviews (KIIs) with government stakeholders in South Lebanon from February to March 2025. KIIs were conducted with local authorities and relevant State entities. Thematic analysis was applied to identify patterns and key findings, and legal experts provided insights into documentation challenges and potential solutions.

Key findings are as follows:

1. Participants from affected communities lived in houses directly owned by them or a family member prior to displacement.

2. Most IDP households interviewed whose houses were destroyed also lost HLP documentation.

3. Inconsistent land surveying by State authorities and erasure of boundaries could lead to potential land disputes.

4. Participants had varying degrees of information about the processes to restore missing HLP documentation, often expressing contradicting views.

5. Participants expressed different views on the need for legal and financial support. While some believed they could recover documents independently, others requested support from key stakeholders in their communities, including Mukhtars and municipalities.

6. HLP issues were typically managed by men, with both women and men reporting that women had limited access to information on ownership documentation.

7. Damage of State facilities hinders the capacity to process administrative requests, including those related to documentation.

8. Secondary occupation did not take place during displacement.

9. Shelter reconstruction and rehabilitation, compensation, as well as the restoration of businesses were identified as community priorities.

This report proposes a set of recommendations to address the issues identified in this assessment. It also highlights the need to conduct a comprehensive HLP analysis in Lebanon to understand the challenges, gaps and opportunities of broader HLP rights following the escalation of hostilities, beyond access to HLP documentation.

INTRODUCTION AND OBJECTIVE

The escalation of hostilities that took place in Lebanon in September 2024 and continued in the following months affected approximately 100,000 housing units, leading to an estimated USD 3.2 billion in damages[1]. Armed conflict led to widespread displacement, with the peak of the crisis in November 2024 forcing approximately 900,000 people to leave their houses in the conflict affected areas[2]. As of 2 April 2025, over 960,000 internally displaced persons (IDPs) had returned to their areas of origin or habitual residence, while slightly more than 92,000 IDPs still remain displaced.[3]

Evidence on housing, land and property (HLP) issues, particularly regarding the loss or damage of HLP documentation, is limited in Lebanon, especially following the September 2024 hostilities. This gap is also reflected in the ongoing Lebanon Recovery Assessment (LRA), which lacks data specific to HLP rights and the loss of documentation, to inform estimates of losses or damages. However, the Legislative and Administrative Land and Property Rights report published by the Arab Land Initiative in April 2024 offers extensive information on the legal framework.

While there is a report published in 2021 by the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) that focuses on tenure security for those affected by the Beirut blast of 2020—no HLP analysis has yet been conducted to understand the impact of the latest conflict escalation on such rights for IDPs and host communities. The NRC report highlights structural factors that have undermined HLP rights across Lebanon, even prior to the Beirut blasts. These pre-existing conditions include:

"deteriorated housing conditions, vulnerable tenancy and threats of eviction, a disproportionately high incidence of rent over their expenditures, and a generalized environment of urban renewal in which the threat of displacement had been normalized."

These same factors continue to affect vulnerable populations in Lebanon, including those impacted by the recent escalation of hostilities.

The objective of this assessment is to better understand whether:

- i) HLP ownership documentation was lost or destroyed during the recent iteration of conflict;
- ii) Affected populations and stakeholders see the lack of HLP ownership documentation as a challenge to rebuild their lives after displacement;
- iii) Communities and government counterparts believe there is a role for the humanitarian community to address these challenges;
- iv) Affected communities identify any potential risks to social cohesion due to the damage and destruction of property and documentation.

The International Organization for Migration (IOM) in Lebanon conducted this assessment to strengthen the evidence base on this emerging issue and to develop an understanding of the needs and vulnerabilities of affected communities. The motivation for this assessment stemmed from IOM institutional knowledge on this issue, as well as increasing anecdotal evidence following the ceasefire in November 2024. Findings from a recent IDP return intentions survey[4] suggested that HLP documentation was becoming a concern for a segment of the affected population.

IOM and SHEILD staff after concluding data collection at the building of the municipality in Aitaroun, southern Lebanon.

1) World Bank, "New World Bank Report Assesses Impact of Conflict on Lebanon's Economy and Key Sectors," 14 November 2024. Available at **https://www.worldbank.org/en/news/press-release/2024/11/14/new-world-bank-report-assesses-impact-of-conflict-on-lebanon-s-economy-and-key-sectors**.
2) OM Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM), Mobility Snapshot Round 65, 25 November 2024. Available at **https://dtm.iom.int/reports/mobility-snapshot-round-65-25-11-2024**.
3) IOM Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM), Mobility Snapshot Round 83, 3 April 2025. Available at **https://dtm.iom.int/reports/mobility-snapshot-round-83-03-04-2025**.
4) IOM Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM), IDP Return Intention Survey. Available at **https://dtm.iom.int/reports/iom-lebanon-idps-return-intention-survey**.

METHODOLOGY

A qualitative approach was used through focus group discussions (FGDs) with the affected population, key informant interviews (KIIs) with government stakeholders as well as a focus group interview with legal practitioners. In total, IOM conducted five FGDs, one focus group interview and four KIIs with 38 individuals overall. Data were collected over a three-week period between the end of February and beginning of March 2025. Purposive sampling was used for FGDs to include individuals affected by the armed conflict and whose houses were completely destroyed in the South of Lebanon. Districts were selected based on data and findings of the Mobility Snapshot reports published by IOM Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) as well as the extent to which areas were actively targeted during the conflict.

KIIs were conducted with local authorities from relevant ministries and government bodies in the selected governorates, as detailed in Table 3. Thematic analysis was applied to identify patterns and key findings from the data. A focus group interview with legal practitioners with experience on documentation issues in the country was also conducted, as detailed in Table 1.

Data was collected directly by IOM staff. Gender disaggregated data are provided below for assessment components where variation was observed.

While participants in the FGDs were representative of three governorates in the South of Lebanon—Bint Jbeil, Nabatieh and Sour—all sessions were conducted in the municipality of Aitaroun, Bint Jbeil District.

Table 1: *Focus group interview:*

Governorates/District	Number of FGIs	Male	Female
Beirut & Mount Lebanon	1	5	1

Table 1: *Focus group discussions:*

Governorates/District	Number of FGIs	Male	Female
Srifa: Located in the South Governorate within the Tyre District	1	7	0
Nabatieh: Serves as both a city and the capital of the Nabatieh Governorate; it is situated within the Nabatieh District.	1	7	0
Ramiyah: Located in the Nabatieh Governorate, specifically in the Bint Jbeil District.	1	8	0
Aitaroun: Located in the Nabatieh Governorate, within the Bint Jbeil District	1	7	0
Aita Chaab: Located in the Nabatieh Governorate, in the Bint Jbeil District	1	0	7
Total	5	29	7

Governorates	Gov. Office	Gender
South Lebanon	Real Estate Judge in the South	Male
South Lebanon	Municipality representative of an affected area in the South	Male
Nabatieh Lebanon	Mukhtar in an affected area in the Nabatieh Governorate	Male

ETHICAL CONSIDERATIONS

The data collection conducted by IOM adhered to strict ethical guidelines, ensuring that respondents voluntarily participated and understood their freedom and right to opt in or out at any time. Informed consent was prioritised by providing participants with clear information about the purpose of the study.

IOM clarified that taking part in this exercise did not influence in any way the provision of assistance of any kind by any organization. Both anonymity and confidentiality were safeguarded, with any identifiable information carefully anonymized and protected from external access. This included coding of FGD participants' personal information.

Given the sensitivity of the topic, participants were offered psychosocial support as needed. A trained protection case worker from SHEILD association was present at the site to register and refer participants with pressing protection concerns.

IOM and SHEILD selected participants residing in areas with access to protection services. Moreover, Districts were chosen based on the Organisation's access and in anticipation of future programming to address this issue.

Each FGD was facilitated by two staff members—one man and one woman. The note taker, also present during the sessions, was an IOM female staff originally from an affected area in the South of Lebanon. All staff involved in the data collection spoke Arabic, without the need for simultaneous interpretation, improving the quality of communication as well as the data collected. Research notes were translated into English during the analysis stage.

LIMITATIONS

This assessment does not amount to an HLP situational analysis. Nor was it intended to explore other aspects of HLP rights beyond the loss or destruction of ownership documentation, levels of knowledge regarding document retrieval and perceptions of potential social cohesion issues. It also does not provide in-depth information on the legal framework for property registration in Lebanon. These areas require further investigation and dedicated research, some of which are expected to be addressed through forthcoming sector-level assessments and ongoing monitoring efforts.

HOUSING, LAND AND PROPERTY RIGHTS AND THEIR LINKAGE TO DURABLE SOLUTIONS

The principles of HLP rights are grounded in international human rights norms, particularly the right to adequate housing[1]. They also encompass civil and political rights, such as safeguarding property, enjoying possessions peacefully and preserving one's residence from interference. The Inter Agency Standing Committee (IASC) Framework on Durable Solutions for Internal Displaced Persons identifies HLP rights as a fundamental criterion that must be addressed in all instances of internal displacement. The restoration of these rights can also contribute to fulfilling other durable solution criteria, as they play a crucial role in ensuring safety, security and adequate livelihoods for affected individuals. Securing HLP rights enables former IDPs to access shelter, opportunities for agriculture and means of earning a livelihood. Having a secure tenure without the threat of eviction enables individuals to reconstruct economic, political, cultural and social ties[2]. Overall, HLP rights are a key condition for the achievement of durable solutions for populations affected by displacement[3].

Restoring access to documentation is one of the first steps towards addressing HLP issues and is squarely placed within the humanitarian response stage of the durable solutions related work.

1) OHCHR, "The Human Right to Adequate Housing." Available at **https://www.ohchr.org/en/special-procedures/sr-housing/human-right-adequate-housing**.

2) Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC), HLP and Durable Solutions [handout]. Available at **https://api.internal-displacement.org/sites/default/files/inline-files/6.-IDMC-DS-Module-HLP-and-DS-Handout.pdf**.

3) International Organization for Migration (IOM), Housing Key to Economic Security for Displaced People: Report.

Building of the municipality in Aitaroun, southern Lebanon, where IOM conducted focus group discussions with community members.

KEY FINDINGS

FINDING 1: PARTICIPANTS FROM AFFECTED COMMUNITIES LIVED IN HOUSES DIRECTLY OWNED BY THEM OR A FAMILY MEMBER PRIOR TO DISPLACEMENT.

Participants in the FGDs primarily owned their homes or lived in properties owned by family members prior to the escalation of hostilities, rather than rented accommodations. All individuals reported that their homes were completely destroyed as a result of airstrikes during the most recent escalation of hostilities. At the time of the FDGs, all participants reported to be in the process of returning to their area of origin or former residence, temporarily staying with relatives or in rented accommodation.

FINDING 2: MOST IDP HOUSEHOLDS INTERVIEWED WHOSE HOUSES WERE DESTROYED ALSO LOST HLP DOCUMENTATION.

All participants in FDGs agreed that most of those whose homes were destroyed during the recent escalation of hostilities also lost HLP documentation. The majority of participants were forced to flee suddenly, leaving little to no time to gather belongings or adequately prepare for displacement. As one participant explained: "We had no time to prepare anything, we left with the clothes we were wearing only." Most fled without their HLP documentation, which was subsequently destroyed along with the property. One participant explained why they did not take their documentation—not only due to time constraints but also because they believed they would, "return quickly, like we did in 2006." Another person added that: "We did not imagine to be displaced for as long as we were, nor that we would return to rubbles of our homes." In some cases, interviewees reported taking their HLP documents with them, as they had included them in their pre-prepared emergency bags.

FINDING 3: INCONSISTENT LAND SURVEYING BY STATE AUTHORITIES AND ERASURE OF BOUNDARIES COULD LEAD TO POTENTIAL LAND DISPUTES.

3.1 Land surveying in Lebanon

A key issue to understanding the feasibility and complexity to restoring missing HLP documentation, as well as the surge of potential property disputes and social cohesion issues, is the surveying of land. All lawyers and judges interviewed, as well as FGD participants who had information on the topic, agreed land surveying was key to understanding the restoration of HLP documents in the South.

A land and property survey is the process of measuring and mapping the physical features and boundaries of a piece of land. This includes determining property lines, identifying natural or man-made features and documenting land dimension and elevation. Such surveys are often conducted by professional surveyors using tools like GPS devices, total stations and levels. The information gathered from land surveying is crucial for legal documentation, construction planning and resolving property disputes.[1]

Land and property registration in Lebanon is the responsibility of the General Directorate of Land Registration and Cadastre (GDLRC)[2]. The GDLRC is the institution in charge of land and property administration and operates a well-maintained digital land register and cadastre system. However, the GDLRC underperforms in sharing digital geospatial data, record coverage, State land inventory and management, and property taxation and valuation.

According to Lebanese law, only properly demarcated properties can be registered at the Real Estate Registry (RER). The cadastre coverage of Lebanese territories is as follows: 65 per cent are surveyed, while 35 per cent are not surveyed. While private State lands are registered in the land registry, public State lands are not registered at all. Thus, the government does not have access to reliable information on its property assets.

When land and property are surveyed, individuals can request through an administrative process a copy of the lost documentation, and the boundaries and limits are clear. This is particularly crucial in the cases where homes are completely destroyed, making on-site demarcation impossible.

If land and property were not surveyed, its boundaries, coordinates and dimensions are not stored in state archives. In such cases, individuals may have different HLP documents such as Elem w Khabar (علم و خبر) Heyaza, (حيازة) or Sanad Amiri (سند أميري). However, these forms of HLP documents do not prove full legal ownership, and copies are not recorded by state bodies. If these documents are destroyed or lost, parties must reach an agreement on what details they contain, including land dimensions.

1) Amanat and Land Surveying–2. Available at **https://erp.jsou.ac.in/StudentImage/AMANAT%20AND%20LAND%20SURVEYING-2.pdf**.

2) UN-Habitat and Global Land Tool Network, Legislative and Administrative Arrangements for Land and Property Rights in Lebanon (June 2024). Available at **https://arablandinitiative.gltn.net/sites/default/files/2024-06/docs/legislative-and-admin-land-property-rights-lebanon_0.pdf**.

In sum, the presence or absence of cadastral surveying severely impacts the complexity, costs and feasibility of retrieving HLP documentation through administrative processes. It is also a key factor in determining the potential for land disputes in the aftermath of displacement and property destruction.

3.2 Property disputes and social cohesion

Participants to FDGs expressed differing views on the potential of land disputes. Two male-only groups believed disputes over land boundaries were unlikely, with one man explaining: "In the South, these issues do not take place. We all respect each other and know where everyone lived." However, other groups of men seemed to believe that the potential for disputes does exist for cases where property were not surveyed. These men noted that some limits between properties would be erased for homes that share a party wall. This latter view was also present among key informants, including the Mukhtar consulted by IOM. One of the judges interviewed suggested that even for those properties that had been surveyed, support would be needed to help individuals demarcate the physical boundaries of their land before reconstruction efforts could begin.

FINDING 4: PARTICIPANTS HAD VARYING DEGREES OF INFORMATION ABOUT THE PROCESSES TO RESTORE MISSING HLP DOCUMENTATION, OFTEN EXPRESSING CONTRADICTING VIEWS.

Participants from affected communities demonstrated inconsistent and often inaccurate information regarding the processes to retrieve HLP documentation, leading to contradicting statements and discussions during the FGDs.

Some participants described the process as straightforward, noting that municipal assistance is available. One participant remarked: "With the help of our municipality, it shouldn't be very hard to get back our documents." Others, however, felt the process to be costly and time-consuming. One participant expressed: "The process is long and will be costly for most of us." There were some participants who claimed they could retrieve all HLP documents through financial service providers such as Online Money Transfer (OMT)[1]. However, all legal practitioners and judges interviewed clarified that full HLP documentation cannot be retrieved through such institutions.

While the exact procedures to retrieving documents were unclear to many, all male participants to FGDs agreed that it would be easier for those those whose properties had been officially surveyed.

FINDING 5: PARTICIPANTS EXPRESSED DIFFERENT VIEWS ON THE NEED FOR LEGAL AND FINANCIAL SUPPORT. WHILE SOME BELIEVED THEY COULD RECOVER DOCUMENTS INDEPENDENTLY, OTHERS REQUESTED SUPPORT FROM KEY STAKEHOLDERS IN THEIR COMMUNITIES, INCLUDING MUKHTARS AND MUNICIPALITIES.

Participants expressed varying views on whether legal and financial support was necessary, influenced by factors such as differing levels of knowledge on administrative processes, whether their town had been surveyed and competing recovery priorities. Nonetheless, all male participants agreed that the process to restore documents would be quicker with the support of a lawyer or other professional.

There was consensus among all participants from the affected community that the process to retrieve HLP documents can be costly, depending on the size of property and the particularities of each case. However, some FGD participants expressed the existence of more pressing livelihood recovery and business support needs that should be prioritised over any potential legal costs associated with regaining HLP documentation. As one explained: "Support us to rebuild our businesses, and we will pay ourselves the costs to retrieve documents." This sentiment may reflect a preference to address more immediate recovery needs or may be shaped by perceptions around the acceptability of requesting legal or financial aid—particularly in group settings, and especially among men. This is point warrants further exploration in future research and should be considered when designing relevant programmes.

All authorities consulted through KIIs, as well as legal practitioners, agreed that assistance is essential to navigating legal procedures. They noted that the process is difficult without support due to its inherent complex nature and associated costs. Lawyers interviewed explained that while costs vary per case—depending on property size, location, building type and potential inheritance conflicts—requests for documentation can start at USD 200. Moreover, people of concern in the South might also have to

1) Informant interview data. OMT is one of Lebanon's most widely used financial service providers. Participants stated they believed they could retrieve lost documentation through these platforms.

secure transportation, sometimes necessitating multiple visits, to administrative offices in Saida and Beirut.

Among participants who recognised the need for assistance, there was a preference for this assistance to be delivered alongside shelter rehabilitation. Key informants also believed it would be useful to provide support to retrieve documents and demarcate land as a preparatory step before shelter rehabilitation or reconstruction interventions.

FINDING 6: HLP ISSUES WERE TYPICALLY MANAGED BY MEN, WITH BOTH WOMEN AND MEN REPORTING THAT WOMEN HAD LIMITED ACCESS TO INFORMATION ON OWNERSHIP DOCUMENTATION.

While all men who participated in the FGDs had some level of information on HLP documentation, even if inaccurate or incomplete, none of the women were able to take part in the separate discussion organized for them on this topic. All women agreed during the FDGs that this is a "men's issue". They were not able to name examples of documents to prove land ownership, nor were they aware of any related costs associated with restoring documents. The women agreed that this poses challenges for female-headed households who cannot rely on male family members to manage issues related to HLP document retrieval. Male participants also confirmed that women generally have less access to information on HLP documentation, affirming that these issues are typically managed by the male head of household.

Additional data collection with women is recommended to validate this finding. However, this is a preliminary indication that women have less access to information on HLP issues. This finding should also be read in the context of overall gender inequality in Lebanon.

Facilities of the municipality of Aitaroun, southern Lebanon, damaged by airstrikes during the September-November 2024 escalation of hostilities.

FINDING 7: DAMAGE OF STATE FACILITIES HINDERS THE CAPACITY TO PROCESS ADMINISTRATIVE REQUESTS, INCLUDING THOSE RELATED TO DOCUMENTATION.

Key informants, including the Mukhtar, judges and community members, expressed concern over the state of damaged facilities, emphasizing the need for reconstruction plans to restore operational capacities. These participants highlighted the need to repair offices and replace office equipment to enable the processing of administrative claims, underscoring the necessity of State support in addressing these challenges.

As an illustrative example, IOM conducted the FGDs in the municipality of Aitaroun. The municipality building faced extensive damage due to airstrikes, with most of its infrastructure reduced to rubble. Only one room in the building remained with standing walls, where the focus groups were conducted.

FINDING 8: SECONDARY OCCUPATION DID NOT TAKE PLACE DURING DISPLACEMENT.

Secondary occupation occurs when a person occupies the land, house or building of another. Secondary occupation can occur in good faith, as illegal occupation or as land grabbing. The secondary occupation of abandoned land and houses left by IDPs, as well as unfinished public buildings, is at times considered a temporary shelter solution used by IDPs for their families. Secondary occupation is often seen as a key coping mechanism for IDPs who have returned to their places of origin. When IDPs return to their homes, they may find another displaced person or family who originally came from the same community, but who have also been displaced, occupying their house. This can result in the original owner suffering from secondary displacement. [1]

When asked about these issues, all participants of FGDs and KIIs agreed secondary occupation had not occurred in their communities. Based on the evidence gathered, secondary occupation does not appear to be an issue in the current context of return and displacement in Lebanon.

FINDING 9: OTHER ISSUES

It is worth noting that civil documentation—such as marriage certificates, IDs and birth certificates—was described as easy to obtain, with lower costs and clearer procedures. However, further research is needed to assess if women or other groups face challenges not described in the FGDs. For example, the inability of women to transfer Lebanese nationality to their children, and the limitations for birth registrations outside of wedlock, are commonly known to limit access to civil documentation.

All FGD participants agreed that livelihoods, shelter rehabilitation and compensation are key priorities for their recovery. However, they reported being unaware of any government plan in this regard.

1) UN-Habitat and Global Land Tool Network, Brief Guide on Mediation (April 2024). Available at **https://arablandinitiative.gltn.net/sites/default/files/2024-04/docs/brief-guide-on-mediation.pdf**.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Target assistance for heavily impacted areas

- Consider focusing future HLP support efforts in cadastres where damage to residential property was widespread, especially where total destruction has made return and recovery particularly complex.
- Engage local authorities and community representatives to jointly identify priority areas for HLP interventions.

2. Facilitate community-centred awareness on documentation retrieval

- Collaborate with local stakeholders to co-develop and disseminate clear, accessible information on the processes, responsible authorities and potential costs involved in retrieving HLP documentation.
- Explore opportunities to involve legal practitioners, municipalities and civil society groups in localized awareness sessions—especially where there is low knowledge among women or female-headed households.
- Tailor messaging to both surveyed and unsurveyed land contexts, reflecting the different pathways and risks associated with each.

3. Assess the need for individualized legal and administrative assistance

- Further assess the types of cases or population groups that may not be able to navigate documentation recovery without tailored support (e.g., elderly, persons with disabilities, women without male family members).
- Pilot a light-touch legal aid approach in selected communities to better understand what forms of legal accompaniment are most effective and cost-efficient.

4. Consider financial barriers to accessing HLP documentation

- Based on community consultations and legal expert input, explore options for offsetting or reducing the financial burden associated with documentation recovery—especially for vulnerable households.
- Any support could be piloted in collaboration with local authorities and focused initially on cases involving surveyed properties to reduce risks of dispute escalation.

5. Consider incorporating reconstruction and rehabilitation support of residential houses:

- Taking into consideration the specific local context, develop a tailored approach to verifying tenure prior to engaging in any provision of shelter, repair and reconstruction assistance.

6. Advocate for housing and infrastructure recovery

- Engage with the government and international stakeholders to support the reconstruction of civilian infrastructure and residential houses.
- Increase communication on government-led compensations schemes for affected households.

7. Support local Government stakeholders

- Strengthen the capacities of Mukhtars and municipalities involved in ownership documentation processing.
- Provide office supplies, facilitate mobile visits and support registration efforts in areas lacking permanent government representation.

8. Consider supporting delimitation of property boundaries where needed

- Where property was previously surveyed and boundaries are unclear due to total destruction, consider supporting technical or community-based processes to reestablish clear property lines before shelter reconstruction.
- In areas with party walls or shared structures, facilitating early dialogue between neighbours may help mitigate future disputes.

9. Address urgent needs in conflict-affected areas

- Respond to the multidimensional needs of affected communities. Prioritize livelihood restoration, housing rehabilitation.

10. Further research

- Building on the findings of this rapid assessment, a more comprehensive HLP analysis may be warranted to better understand the full range of HLP issues arising from the conflict—including tenure security, informal arrangements, inheritance claims and restitution pathways.
- Such an analysis could inform future durable solutions planning and ensure HLP risks are adequately addressed across the response.

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