2025 Mid-Year Sector Dashboard

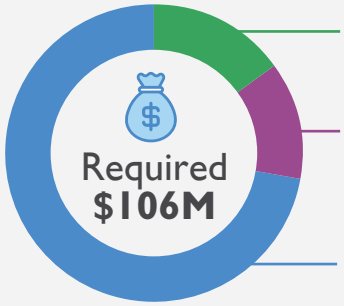
Shelter

LEBANON Response Plan

The 2025 Mid-Year 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 acheive 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 Lebanon's shelter and housing response.

2025 Sector Funding Status

As of June 30th



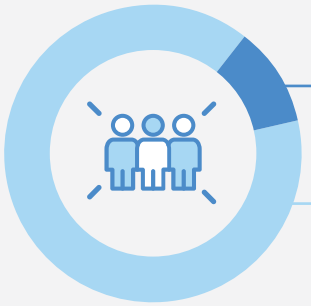
15% $16.2M
Total received
(as of 30 June 2025)

8% $8.2M
Total carry over
(from 2024)

77%
Required
(ref. 2025 appeal)

2025 Population Reached

2,081,603
People in Need



59,047 (11%)
Reached LRP

547,350
Targeted
Male **265,953**
Female **273,709**

2025 Population Figures by Cohort

1,218,346
Lebanese
individuals in need

46,513 24%
Reached LRP

195,975
Targeted
Male **94,068**
Female **101,907**

786,000
Displaced
Syrians in need

12,359 4%
Reached LRP

316,042
Targeted
Male **158,021**
Female **158,021**

6,613
Palestinian Refugees from Syria (individuals)
in need

43 1%
Reached LRP

3,145
Targeted
Male **1,516**
Female **1,629**

57,440
Palestine Refugees in Lebanon
(individuals)
in need

128 1%
Reached LRP

24,500
Targeted
Male **12,348**
Female **12,152**

13,204
Migrants
(individuals)
in need

4 0.05%
Reached

7,688
Targeted

For more information, please contact: ***lebbeia@unhcr.org***

LEBANON Response Plan

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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.

# of IDP households (outside of CS) affected by the hostilitites who were provided with shelter support to improve their shelter conditions

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

Key Achievements

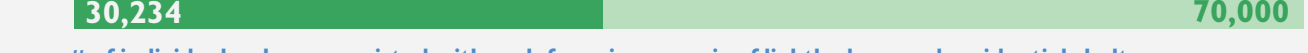
of individuals assisted in keeping their temporary shelters (informal settlements and non-residential buildings) weatherproofed, repaired or otherwise maintained.

# of individuals who are assisted with cash for rent to mitigate evictions or risk of evictions.

# of residential shelter units for protection cases upgraded to minimum standards.

# of individuals who benfitted from site improvement activites in informal settlements.

# of internally displaced individuals who are assisted with cash for shelter.



# of individuals who are assisted with cash for minor repair of lightly damaged residential shelters

# of individuals who are assisted with moderate repair of moderately damaged residential shelters

# of collective sites that were repaired/maintained for cross-border response

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LEBANON Response Plan

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Shelter

KEY ACHIEVEMENT & RESULTS

OUTCOME 1: Reduce immediate protection-related shelter needs of the most vulnerable households

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.

All activities under this output are protection-focused and target households living in the most severely degraded shelter conditions, with an emphasis on mitigating eviction risks and enhancing safety and dignity.

Between January and June 2025, the Shelter sector provided direct assistance to 57,633 individuals (28,240 men and 29,393 women), representing almost 11 per cent of the annual target of 540,350 individuals. This marks a 167 per cent increase compared to the same period in 2024 (21,558 individuals), primarily due to the achievements recorded in response to the escalation of hostilities, where over 30,000 individuals were provided with shelter support. The overall low achievement rate is attributed to underfunding, which continues to constrain sector capacity despite increasing needs.

During this reporting period, a total of 18,030 individuals (8,835 men and 9,195 women) benefited from weatherproofing assistance, which included the distribution of essential materials such as plastic sheeting, timber, and toolkits. Among them, 2,698 displaced Syrians and 30 vulnerable Lebanese (1,322 men and 1,376 women) residing in informal settlements received emergency weatherproofing support in response to incidents such as fires, floods, or evictions. In addition, 714 displaced Syrians (350 men and 364 women) living in informal settlements were supported through regular weatherproofing interventions, enabling them to reinforce their shelters ahead of the winter season.
In residential and non-residential shelters, 949 newly arrived displaced Syrians received assistance to improve their shelter conditions. Moreover, 13,639 internally displaced Lebanese were supported with weatherproofing to facilitate their return to damaged homes. While these homes did not present structural safety concerns, the interventions focused on sealing openings and restoring basic habitability.

To address fire hazards in informal settlements—caused by flammable construction materials and overcrowding—10,972 displaced Syrians (5,376 men and 5,596 women) received fire, safety kits and participated in awareness sessions. These interventions, which spanned all age groups, are crucial for improving households' readiness and ability to respond to fire outbreaks, reducing injury risks and potential displacement.

In parallel, 4,807 displaced Syrians (2,355 men and 2,452 women) benefited from site improvement interventions that reduced flood risk and improved site access. These activities particularly enhanced conditions for older individuals and persons with disabilities, who are disproportionately affected by poor site mobility.

A total of 2,057 individuals (1,008 men and 1,049 women) received minor shelter repair assistance aimed at enhancing safety, privacy, and hygiene conditions. Among them, 308 displaced Syrians (154 men and 154 women) residing in non-residential shelters—including garages, warehouses, and shops—benefited from tailored repairs to improve their living environments. Additionally, 903 displaced Syrians, 827 vulnerable Lebanese, and 19 PRL living in residential shelters received support to repair their homes. These interventions also included upgrades to water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) facilities, which contributed to reducing protection risks and improving overall living conditions for the targeted households. Moreover, 85 collective shelters, comprising 1,276 shelter units, were rehabilitated to accommodate newly arrived displaced Syrians across the North, Akkar, Bekaa, and Baalbek-Hermel governorates.

Upgrades to residential shelters meeting minimum habitability standards reached only 969 individuals (475 men and 494 women), including 730 displaced Syrians and 239 vulnerable Lebanese. Despite the critical protection impact of such interventions—particularly for female-headed households, older persons, and persons with disabilities—severe sector-wide funding shortfalls significantly limited the ability to scale up these activities.

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To prevent evictions due to inability to pay rent, 5,647 individuals (2,767 men and 2,880 women) received conditional cash-for-rent assistance. This included 4,160 displaced Syrians, 1,419 vulnerable Lebanese, 29 Palestine Refugees in Lebanon (PRL), and 39 Palestine Refugees from Syria (PRS). However, this figure represents just under 5 per cent of the annual target of 122,948 individuals, marking a 51 per cent decrease compared to the same period in 2024. The shortfall is attributed to persistent underfunding and a sharp rise in eviction referrals, largely driven by soaring rental prices across the country.

In response to the escalation of hostilities, 30,930 internally displaced individuals (18,815 men and 11,419 women) were provided with shelter support by June of 2025. 1,057 displaced Syrians, 29,116 Lebanese, 50 PRL and 4 PRS who were residing in hosted arrangements or rented shelters received Cash for Shelter assistance. This support enabled households to cover or contribute to rent payments, carry out light repairs, or cover essential utility costs during their displacement.

A total of 647 vulnerable Lebanese whose homes were damaged as a result of the hostilities received support to repair their shelters, along with 24 displaced Syrians, 21 PRL, and 4 PRS. This intervention reached only 0.4 per cent of the annual target of 150,000 individuals, highlighting a severely limited response relative to identified needs. The extremely low achievement underscores the impact of critical funding gaps in scaling up shelter rehabilitation activities.

On SMC activities included under Outcome 1 of the Shelter sector logframe, no care and maintenance kits were distributed, as all kits had been delivered in Q1 prior to the phase-out of most Site Management and Coordination (SMC) partners. The focus shifted to orderly decommissioning of 119 collective sites, including several schools, with efforts led by SMC, Shelter, and Education partners to restore facilities to functional condition. No monthly site monitoring assessments were conducted this quarter due to the reduced number of active sites, a shrinking SMC footprint, and a shift toward targeted, site-specific coordination. Service gaps were addressed through direct referrals and coordination with DRM teams and sector actors.

OUTCOME 2: Improve access to adequate shelter in disadvantaged areas for enhanced social stability.

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

By the end of Q2 2025, 1,414 individuals (693 men and 721 women) residing in 283 housing units benefitted from shelter upgrades. Beneficiaries included 797 displaced Syrians, 576 vulnerable Lebanese and 9 PRL. This represents a significant decrease of sixty per cent compared to the same period in 2024. These activities aimed to bring shelters to minimum humanitarian standards thus ensuring safe and dignified living conditions, using an area-based approach in vulnerable urban neighborhoods.

Additionally, 799 displaced Syrians (399 men and 400 women) benefitted from the rehabilitation of common areas in residential buildings, a considerable increase of 270% from the previous year. This included enhancing communal infrastructure such as staircases, lighting, and shared sanitation facilities.

Despite the importance of these interventions for promoting social stability and tenure security, results represent less than 1% of the target for 40,189 upgraded units, and 8% for common areas. This stark underachievement is attributed to chronic underfunding. To optimize resource use, the sector is prioritizing data-driven targeting and multi-sectoral interventions based on vulnerability profiling and localized needs assessments.

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

By June 2025, three shelter-focused area assessments had been completed in prioritized urban areas with high concentrations of vulnerable populations. These assessments are feeding into joint sector planning and are expected to inform upcoming interventions in the second half of the year. Additional assessments are scheduled through Q3 and Q4.

OUTCOME 3: Enhance the contribution of national institutions and organizations to Lebanon's shelter

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and housing response

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

Capacity-building support to national organizations and institutions contributing to Lebanon's shelter response

The Shelter Sector continued to actively promote localization by encouraging national NGOs to expand their shelter programming and submit proposals for funding. In support of this effort, the sector conducted dedicated one-on-one engagements with interested national NGOs to walk them through the technical guidance for various shelter interventions and ensure alignment with sector standards and priorities.

Under Outcome 3, and following its transition to a Technical Committee, Site Management and Coordination sector has prioritized strengthening both national and local capacities in site management. This aligns with the sector's broader strategic objectives of supporting national emergency preparedness and contributing to a sustainable handover of responsibilities to the Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA), reinforcing local ownership of the response.

During this quarter, the SMC Technical Committee conducted six capacity-building initiatives, reaching over 20 MoSA social workers. These sessions covered Basic SMC Training aimed at equipping frontline staff with the tools and knowledge required for effective site-level coordination and response

Prioritization:

Newly arrived displaced Syrians residing in collective shelters in the Bekaa and North were prioritized for support. Shelter kits from the sector's contingency stocks were distributed to install partitions and enhance privacy, while flexible donor funding enabled the rehabilitation of these sites to ensure more dignified living conditions. In parallel, funding was also allocated to repair residential and non-residential shelters where new arrivals had sought refuge, aiming to bring these shelters up to minimum habitability standards.

The Shelter Sector will continue to prioritize cash-for-rent assistance as a vital intervention to support the growing number of households struggling to meet their rental obligations amid a nationwide surge in rental prices. This modality remains essential in preventing evictions and ensuring that vulnerable families can maintain safe and dignified shelter.

Weatherproofing in informal settlements remains a critical seasonal intervention to help families prepare for winter. To improve targeting, eligibility now excludes households assisted in the past three years, and technical assessments prioritize shelters with degraded plastic sheeting and timber. Settlements with fewer than five tents have been deprioritized, with assessments and distributions planned using a clustered site approach to enhance efficiency and reduce logistical constraints.

Localization:

The Shelter Sector continued to actively promote localization by encouraging national NGOs to expand their shelter programming such as cash-for-rent assistance and the repair of shelters damaged during the hostilities and to submit proposals for funding opportunities. To support this effort, the sector conducted dedicated one-on-one sessions with national NGOs that expressed interest in implementing shelter activities. These engagements aimed to explain the technical guidance and standards for various shelter interventions, clarify eligibility criteria, and address operational and coordination challenges.
In parallel, two national NGOs currently serve as members of the sector's core group, ensuring their active representation in coordination and decision-making processes. Their involvement strengthens the voice of local actors, fosters meaningful knowledge exchange, and underscores the sector's commitment to a locally driven, inclusive humanitarian response.

In Q2 of 2025, the Site Management and Coordination (SMC) Technical Committee continued to advance localization through focused capacity building training targeting 20 MoSA social workers from all across Lebanon.

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Challenges, risks and mitigation measures

Funding Gaps

As in previous years, the Shelter Sector remains critically underfunded in 2025, having secured only 27% of the total requested funding. This significant shortfall has left a large number of vulnerable families without access to essential shelter assistance, increasing their exposure to protection risks, including eviction, unsafe living conditions, and overcrowding. Many affected households are being forced to adopt negative coping mechanisms, such as reducing food intake, taking on debt, or resorting to informal or unsafe shelter arrangements, simply to afford rent or maintain basic living conditions.

Responding to Shelter Needs of New Arrivals

A key challenge has been the arrival of newly displaced Syrians who, in the absence of adequate shelter options, have been forced to reside in substandard and overcrowded shelters, including unfinished buildings, garages, and informal structures. As a mitigation measure, shelter partners redirected limited resources to provide emergency shelter kits, install privacy partitions, and carry out minor repairs in collective and temporary shelter arrangements. While essential, this urgent response further strained already scarce resources, impacting the sector's capacity to sustain regular programming and support for long-term vulnerable populations.

Eviction of IDP Collective Shelters

The first half of 2025 has seen a rise in evictions from IDP collective shelters, with several active sites now at risk, particularly those located in school buildings facing pressure to vacate ahead of the new academic year. In the South, four collective sites are expected to be evicted during Q3, potentially displacing hundreds of households without viable alternative shelter options. In anticipation, the Shelter and Protection Sectors have jointly developed a guidance note to support coordinated profiling, vulnerability assessment, and referral mechanisms for families affected by eviction, while also advocating with authorities to postpone the eviction to allow for an appropriate response. However, without additional funding and cross-sectoral support, the ability to ensure safe and timely relocation for these households remains uncertain.

Reflections and Good Practices

In the first half of 2025, the Shelter Sector adapted swiftly to new displacement and prioritized life-saving interventions despite severe underfunding. Targeted weatherproofing, pre-positioned stocks, and joint planning with Protection actors were key good practices that improved response efficiency and reinforced coordination in a rapidly evolving context.

KEY PRIORITIES FOR THE NEXT HALF OF THE YEAR

Support to New Arrivals in North, Akkar, Bekaa, and Baalbek-Hermel

In response to renewed instability in Syria, newly arrived displaced Syrians are sheltering in collective sites, residential units, and non-residential structures. While support was extended in the first half of the year, the Shelter Sector will continue to prioritize unmet needs and advocate for additional funding. To guide partners and support advocacy efforts, a guidance note - developed in coordination with MoSA - will outline permissible interventions and serve as a reference for operational planning.

Collective Site Closures and IDP Support

In the second half of the year, focus will shift to supporting IDP families at risk of eviction from collective shelters. Through close coordination with the Protection Sector, the Shelter response will include Cash for Rent (CfR), while Protection actors provide Emergency Cash Assistance (ECA) and SMC partners facilitate transportation support. This integrated approach aims to enable voluntary relocation and ensure the safe, dignified closure of remaining sites.

Strengthening Localization

The Shelter Sector will enhance support to local organizations through tailored trainings, updated guidance materials, and ongoing technical follow-up, including on ActivityInfo reporting. In parallel, the sector will work with MoSA to strengthen its leadership role in Site Management and Coordination, providing the tools and expertise needed for future emergency response.

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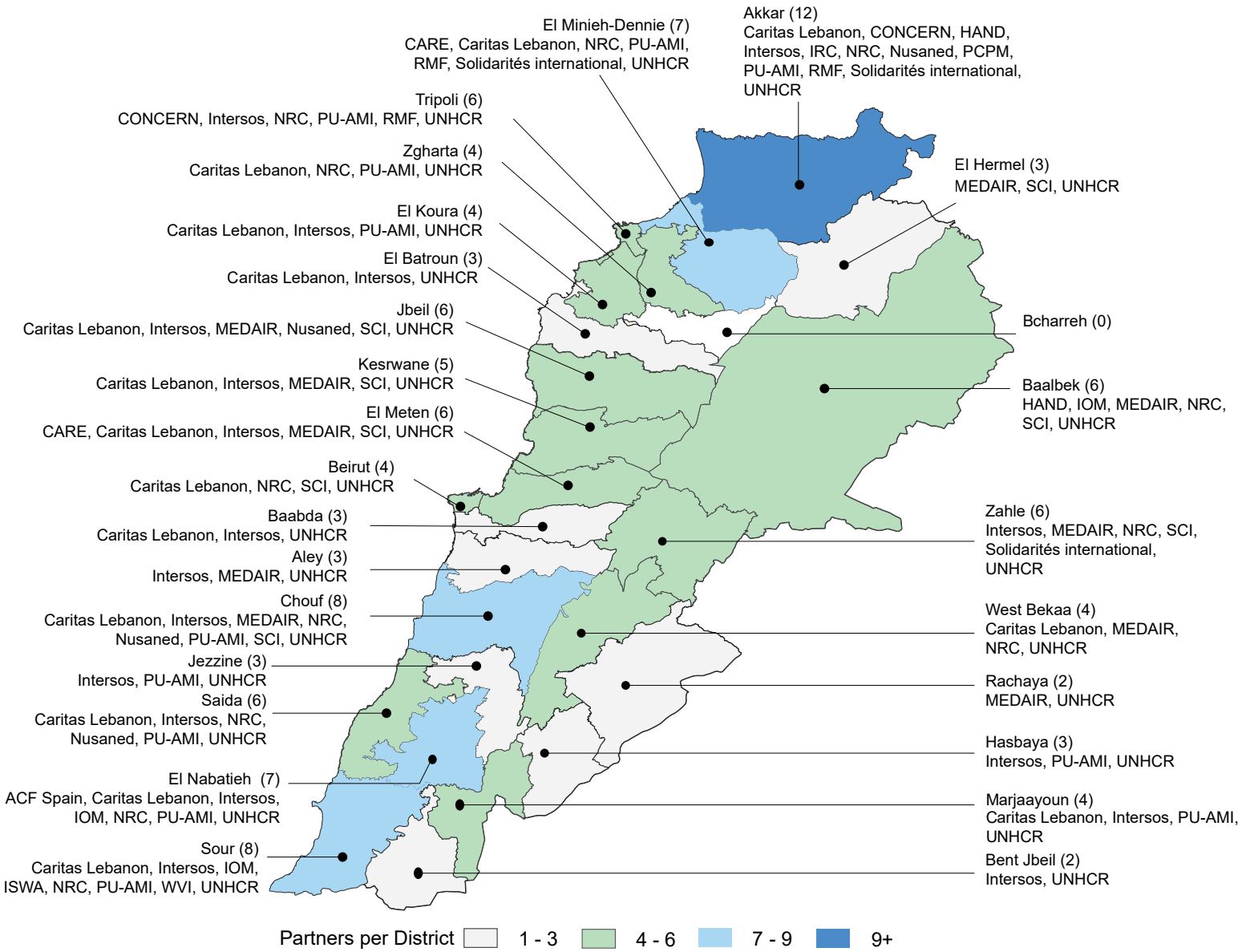
3W Map at District level

19 Partners reported shelter activities through ActivityInfo by June 2025.

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

ACF Spain, CARE, Caritas Lebanon, CONCERN, HAND, Intersos, IOM, IRC, ISWA, MEDAIR, NRC, Nusaned, PCPM, PU-AMI, RMF, SCI, Solidarités international,UNHCR, WVI.



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.

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