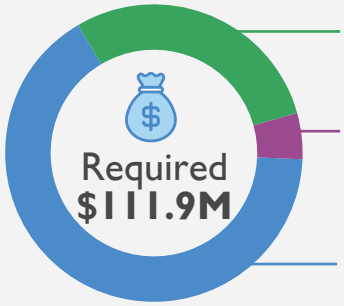
2025 End Year Sector Dashboard

Shelter

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 31 December 2025



29% $32.9M
Total received
(as of 31 December 2025)

5% $5.4M
Total carry over
(from 2024)

66%
Required
(ref. 2025 appeal)

2025 Population Reached

2,081,603
People in Need

187,427 (34.2%)
Reached LRP

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

2025 Population Figures by Cohort

1,218,346
Lebanese
individuals in need

57,516 29%
Reached LRP

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

786,000
Displaced
Syrians in need

129,296 41%
Reached LRP

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

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

93 3%
Reached LRP

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

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

482 2%
Reached LRP

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

13,204
Migrants
(individuals)
in need

40 1%
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.

29,805 / 69,082

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

9,120 / 44,000

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

474 / 40,189

Key Achievements

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

126,310 / 191,138

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

12,102 / 122,948

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

2,123 / 6,264

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

13,775 / 40,000

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

33,094 / 70,000

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

1,138 / 100,000

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

2,519 / 50,000

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

99 / 100

# of individuals benefitting from upgrading common building areas of residential and non-residential shelters.

1,198 / 10,000

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

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.

By the end of 2025, the Shelter Sector provided direct assistance to **185,776 individuals (91,031 men and 94,745 women)**, representing **34 per cent** of the annual target of **540,350 individuals**, and reaching **14,363 more individuals than in 2024**. However, this also reflects a slight decline in the overall achievement rate compared to 2024 **(38.2 per cent)**, primarily due to the increase in the 2025 target in response to the escalation of hostilities. In this context, more than **36,751 individuals affected by hostilities** received shelter support during the year. Despite rising needs, the overall low achievement rate is largely attributable to persistent underfunding, which continued to significantly constrain sector capacity.

In 2025, 124,586 individuals (61,047 men and 63,539 women) received weatherproofing assistance, including essential materials such as plastic sheeting, timber, and toolkits. This included emergency support for 3,446 displaced Syrians and 30 vulnerable Lebanese in informal settlements following incidents such as fires, floods, or evictions, as well as regular seasonal weatherproofing for 106,271 displaced Syrians living in informal settlements to reinforce shelters ahead of winter.

Within residential and non-residential shelters, **1,077 post-December 2024 Syrian arrivals** received assistance to improve shelter conditions. Furthermore, **13,762 internally displaced Lebanese** were supported with weatherproofing interventions to facilitate their return to their lightly damaged homes. While these dwellings did not present structural safety concerns, the interventions focused on sealing openings and restoring basic habitability standards.

To mitigate fire risks in informal settlements, stemming from the widespread use of ad-hoc construction materials and overcrowded living conditions, 36,897 displaced Syrians (18,079 men and 18,818 women) received fire safety kits and participated in fire-risk awareness sessions. These activities, which targeted all age groups, were critical in enhancing household preparedness and response capacity, thereby reducing the risk of injuries and secondary displacement resulting from fire incidents.

In parallel, 13,775 displaced Syrians (6,750 men and 7,025 women) benefited from site improvement interventions aimed at reducing flood risks and improving site access. These measures notably enhanced living conditions for older persons and persons with disabilities, who are disproportionately affected by limited mobility and inadequate site infrastructure.

A total of 6,440 individuals (3,155 men and 3,285 women) received minor shelter repair assistance to improve safety, privacy, and hygiene conditions. This included 1,716 displaced Syrians (83 per cent were for post-December 2024 arrivals) residing in non-residential shelters, such as garages, warehouses, and shops, who benefited from tailored repairs. In addition, 2,279 displaced Syrians (51 per cent were for post-December 2024 arrivals), 2,413 vulnerable Lebanese, and 32 Palestine Refugees in Lebanon (PRL) living in residential shelters received support, including WASH upgrades to reduce protection risks and improve living conditions. Moreover, 99 collective shelters, comprising 1,392 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 5,897 individuals (2,889 men and 3,008 women), including 3,840 displaced Syrians and 2,057 vulnerable Lebanese, marking a significant increase from 732 individuals in 2024. This scale-up reflects a strategic shift toward protection-focused targeting and strengthened advocacy to mobilize funding for highly vulnerable households facing financial constraints and social exclusion.

To prevent evictions linked to the inability to cover rental costs, 12,102 individuals (5,930 men and 6,172 women) received conditional cash-for-rent assistance. This included 8,117 displaced Syrians, 3,512 vulnerable Lebanese, 348 PRL, 89 Palestine

Refugees from Syria (PRS), and 36 migrants. Despite this support, the assistance reached less than 10 per cent of the annual target of 122,948 individuals, reflecting a 43 per cent decrease compared to 2024. This shortfall is primarily attributed to ongoing funding constraints and a sharp increase in eviction referrals, driven by escalating rental prices nationwide.

In response to the escalation of hostilities, 1,310 displaced Syrians, 31,260 Lebanese, 50 PRL, 4 PRS, and 470 migrant s residing in hosted arrangements or rented shelters received Cash for Shelter assistance. This support enabled households to cover or contribute to rental costs, undertake light shelter repairs, or meet essential utility expenses during displacement.

Additionally, 3,603 vulnerable Lebanese whose homes were damaged as a result of hostilities received support for shelter repairs, alongside 24 displaced Syrians, 26 PRL and 4 migrants. This intervention reached only 2.4 per cent of the annual target of 150,000 individuals, underscoring the severe limitations of the response relative to identified needs and highlighting the impact of critical funding gaps on the sector's ability to scale up shelter rehabilitation activities.

Under Outcome 1 of the Shelter Sector logframe, SMC partners did not distribute care and maintenance kits in the second half of 2025, as all kits had been delivered in Q1 prior to the phase-out of most SMC partners. SMC activities focused on the orderly decommissioning of 119 collective sites, including schools, in coordination with Shelter and Education partners. Monthly site monitoring was not conducted due to the reduced number of active sites, a contracted SMC operational footprint, and a shift toward targeted, site-specific coordination, with service gaps addressed through referrals and coordination with Disaster Risk Management (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 2025, only 2,139 individuals (1,048 men and 1,091 women) residing in 474 housing units benefited from shelter upgrades implemented through an area-based approach. Beneficiaries included 1,221 displaced Syrians, 871 vulnerable Lebanese, 35 Palestine Refugees in Lebanon (PRL), and 12 migrants. This reflects a 79 per cent decrease compared to 2024, driven by a strategic shift away from area-based interventions toward responses prioritized through Protection referrals.

In addition, 1,165 displaced Syrians (571 men and 594 women) benefited from the rehabilitation of common areas in residential buildings, reaching 12 per cent of the target. Interventions focused on improving shared infrastructure, including staircases, lighting, and communal sanitation facilities.

Despite the role of these interventions in promoting social stability and tenure security, achievements remained limited, reaching only 1 per cent of the target for 40,189 upgraded housing units and 12 per cent for common areas. This underachievement is primarily attributed to chronic underfunding. To maximize impact within available resources, the sector is prioritizing data-driven targeting and multi-sectoral interventions informed by 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 and housing response

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

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The Shelter Sector continued to advance localization by encouraging national NGOs to expand shelter programming and submit funding proposals. To support this, the sector conducted targeted one-on-one engagements with interested national NGOs to provide technical guidance on shelter interventions and ensure alignment with sector standards and priorities.

Under Outcome 3, and following its transition to a Technical Committee, the Site Management and Coordination (SMC) sector prioritized strengthening national and local capacities in site management. This approach supports national emergency preparedness and contributes to a sustainable handover of responsibilities to the Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA), reinforcing local ownership of the response.

In 2025, the SMC Technical Committee implemented eight capacity-building initiatives, reaching over 88 MoSA social workers and 117 staff from local organizations a nd associations from all across Lebanon. These included Basic SMC and Training of Trainers (ToT) sessions designed to equip frontline staff with the skills required for effective site-level coordination and response.

Mainstreaming Activities:

Protection:

• Designed shelter interventions to enhance physical safety and privacy, such as the installation of lockable doors, adequate lighting, and privacy partitions.
• Prioritized assistance based on vulnerability and protection risk profiles, including female-headed households, persons with disabilities, and older persons.
• Established and applied referral pathways for protection cases identified during shelter assessments and site visits.

Gender Mainstreaming and GBV Risk Mitigation :

• Ensured gender-segregated and accessible WASH facilities within shelter upgrades.
• Adapted shelter designs to meet the needs of older persons, persons with disabilities, and children (e.g. ramps, handrails, non-slip flooring).
• Included women, older persons, and marginalized groups in community consultations and site-level decision-making, where possible.

Environment:

• Strengthened environmental mainstreaming through collaboration with the Social Stability and WASH sectors to develop guidance on the clearance of inactive informal settlements, under the leadership of the Ministry of Environment and in coordination with relevant government counterparts.

Prioritization:

In 2025, the Shelter Sector prioritized life-saving assistance, with a focus on Cash-for-Rent, support to IDPs, post-December 2024 arrivals, and households facing heightened protection risks. Prioritization was guided by vulnerability profiling, protection referrals, and evolving displacement dynamics.
Shelter kits from contingency stocks were used to install partitions and enhance privacy in collective sites hosting post Dec-2024 arrivals, while flexible funding enabled targeted rehabilitation to improve safety and dignity. In parallel, repairs to residential and non-residential shelters were supported to restore minimum habitability standards for households hosting or sheltering new arrivals.

Cash-for-Rent remained a critical modality amid escalating rental prices, helping prevent evictions and secondary displacement, while also supporting IDPs whose homes were fully destroyed to transition from collective shelters or hosted arrangements into safe and dignified rented accommodation.

Weatherproofing in informal settlements continued as a key seasonal intervention, with eligibility excluding households assisted in the previous three years, technical assessments prioritizing degraded shelters, and a clustered site approach applied to optimize targeting and logistics.

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LEBANON Response Plan

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Shelter

Localization:

The Shelter Sector continued to promote localization by encouraging national NGOs to expand shelter programming, such as cash-for-rent assistance and repairs to shelters damaged by hostilities, and to submit proposals for available funding. To support this, the sector conducted targeted one-on-one engagements with interested national NGOs to explain technical guidance and standards, clarify eligibility criteria, and address operational and coordination challenges.
In parallel, two national NGOs served on the sector's Core Group, ensuring active participation in coordination and decision-making. Their involvement strengthened local representation, facilitated knowledge exchange, and reinforced the sector's commitment to a locally driven and inclusive response.
In 2025, the Site Management and Coordination (SMC) Technical Committee further supported localization through focused capacity-building initiatives, reaching 88 MoSA social workers and 117 staff from local organizations and associations across Lebanon.

Challenges, risks and mitigation measures

Funding Situation

The Shelter Sector remained severely underfunded in 2025, securing only 34 per cent of its total financial requirements. This persistent shortfall significantly constrained the sector's ability to respond to growing needs, leaving many vulnerable households without access to essential shelter assistance. As a result, affected families faced heightened protection risks, including eviction, overcrowding, and unsafe living conditions, and increasingly resorted to negative coping mechanisms such as reducing food intake, accumulating debt, or relying on informal and substandard shelter arrangements to meet basic housing needs.

Responding to Shelter Needs of Post-December 2024 Arrivals

The arrival of newly displaced Syrians in late 2024 and throughout 2025 posed a major operational challenge. In the absence of sufficient shelter options, many new arrivals sought refuge in overcrowded and substandard shelters, including unfinished buildings, garages, and informal structures. To mitigate immediate risks, shelter partners redirected limited resources toward emergency shelter kits, privacy partitions, and minor repairs in collective and temporary shelters. While critical, these emergency responses further strained already limited funding, reducing the sector's capacity to sustain regular programming and address longer-term vulnerabilities.

Responding to Shelter Needs of IDPs

During the first half of 2025, the sector faced increased pressure from evictions of IDPs from collective shelters, particularly school-based sites required to vacate ahead of the academic year. To mitigate eviction risks, the Shelter Sector, in coordination with the Protection Sector, developed a guidance note to support harmonized profiling, vulnerability assessment, and referral mechanisms, alongside the introduction of Cash-for-Rent assistance for IDPs. In parallel, the sector expanded its response to include minor and moderate shelter repairs, aimed at stabilizing affected households and supporting early recovery.

Phase-out of Subnational Coordination

As of Q3 2025, subnational Shelter Sector coordination was discontinued due to funding constraints, placing increased pressure on national-level coordination. In response, the sector adapted its coordination model by revising the Core Group Terms of Reference to include regional support functions. In 2026, a new Core Group will be elected, with four members designated to support national coordination and ensure regional representation, helping to maintain effective coordination despite reduced resources.

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KEY PRIORITIES FOR NEXT YEAR

Preparedness for Potential Escalation of Hostilities

In the first quarter of 2026, the Shelter Sector will strengthen preparedness for a potential escalation of hostilities. In coordination with the Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA) and the Disaster Risk Management (DRM) unit, the sector will support the development of a collective site pre-assessment tool to identify and validate suitable sites for emergency use. The tool will also inform repair cost estimates, supporting fundraising efforts and the optimization of hosting capacity.

Strengthened Support to Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)

Support to IDPs will continue in 2026, with an enhanced focus on Cash-for-Rent assistance targeting vulnerable households whose shelters were fully destroyed or rendered uninhabitable during the 2023–2024 hostilities. To guide implementation, the Shelter Sector will develop a guidance note outlining eligibility criteria and referral pathways in coordination with MoSA.

Targeted Assistance for Post-December 2024 Arrivals

The sector will continue prioritizing post-December 2024 arrivals through collective shelter rehabilitation, minor repairs to residential and non-residential shelters, and the provision of in-kind Core Relief Items. A light COSIMA assessment tool will be developed to support evidence-based prioritization of collective shelters most in need of repair under constrained resources.

Environmental Risk Mitigation and Site Clearance

In collaboration with the Ministry of Social Affairs and the Ministry of Interior and Municipalities, the Shelter Sector, together with the WASH and Social Stability sectors, will support the Ministry of Environment to develop a guidance note to mitigate environmental risks associated with the anticipated increase in inactivated informal settlements following returns. The guidance will promote risk reduction measures and safe, sustainable site clearance practices in close coordination with the subnational authorities.

CASE STUDY

Preparedness for Potential Escalation of Hostilities

In September 2025, INTERSOS implemented repair works for a conflict-affected shelter in Seddiqine, Sour District, South Governorate. This intervention followed a referral from the Disaster Risk Reduction Unit (DRR) in Tyre and supported Roukaya and her three children, who had been internally displaced during the conflict and later returned to Seddiqine following the ceasefire announcement in November 2024.

As a female head of household and the sole breadwinner, Roukaya shoulders the full responsibility of caring for her children and keeping the family afloat. After returning to Seddiqine following months of displacement, she faced the difficult reality of trying to rebuild a sense of safety with very limited means. The shelter they returned to was in poor condition, raising serious protection and health concerns. Despite her efforts, Roukaya could only afford basic, temporary repairs to make the space barely livable. Several essential needs remained unmet, leaving the family exposed to ongoing risks and affecting their safety, privacy, health, and dignity on a daily basis.

The assessment identified several critical shelter issues that were affecting the family's daily life, including broken window glass and a damaged entrance door that allowed water infiltration during winter, unsafe electrical connections, missing internal doors that compromised privacy, and a destroyed water tank limiting access to safe water. These conditions exposed the family to serious health and protection risks and made the shelter unsafe and undignified.

Through the intervention, moderate shelter repairs were carried out by a contracted team under the close supervision of INTERSOS engineers. The works were implemented in line with Shelter Sector guidelines and quality standards, restoring the safety, functionality, and habitability of the shelter. Coordination with relevant authorities and continuous quality checks ensured that repairs were completed to a high standard.

As a result, the family now lives in a safer and more dignified environment, with improved protection, privacy, and access to basic services. In parallel, the case was referred to the INTERSOS Protection Unit to ensure that any additional protection needs could be identified and addressed, reinforcing a holistic and survivor-centered response.

"This rehabilit ation was life-changing. Achieving this on my own would have taken years, if it was possible at all. I am forever grateful for this timely intervention."

In line with the Shelter Sector Strategy, delivering protection-focused shelter assistance, such as moderate repairs for conflict-affected shelters, safeguards vulnerable households' health, privacy, safety, security, and dignity. This type of assistance not only mitigates the impact of emergencies but also reduces the knock-on effects of inadequate shelter on vulnerable households, including the exacerbation of protection and health risks. Furthermore, the household's limited coping capacity underscored the importance of timely referrals and coordinated assessments. Overall, the intervention reinforced the value of prioritizing moderate repairs as a cost-effective solution to stabilize vulnerable households and prevent further displacement.

2025 End Year Sector Dashboard

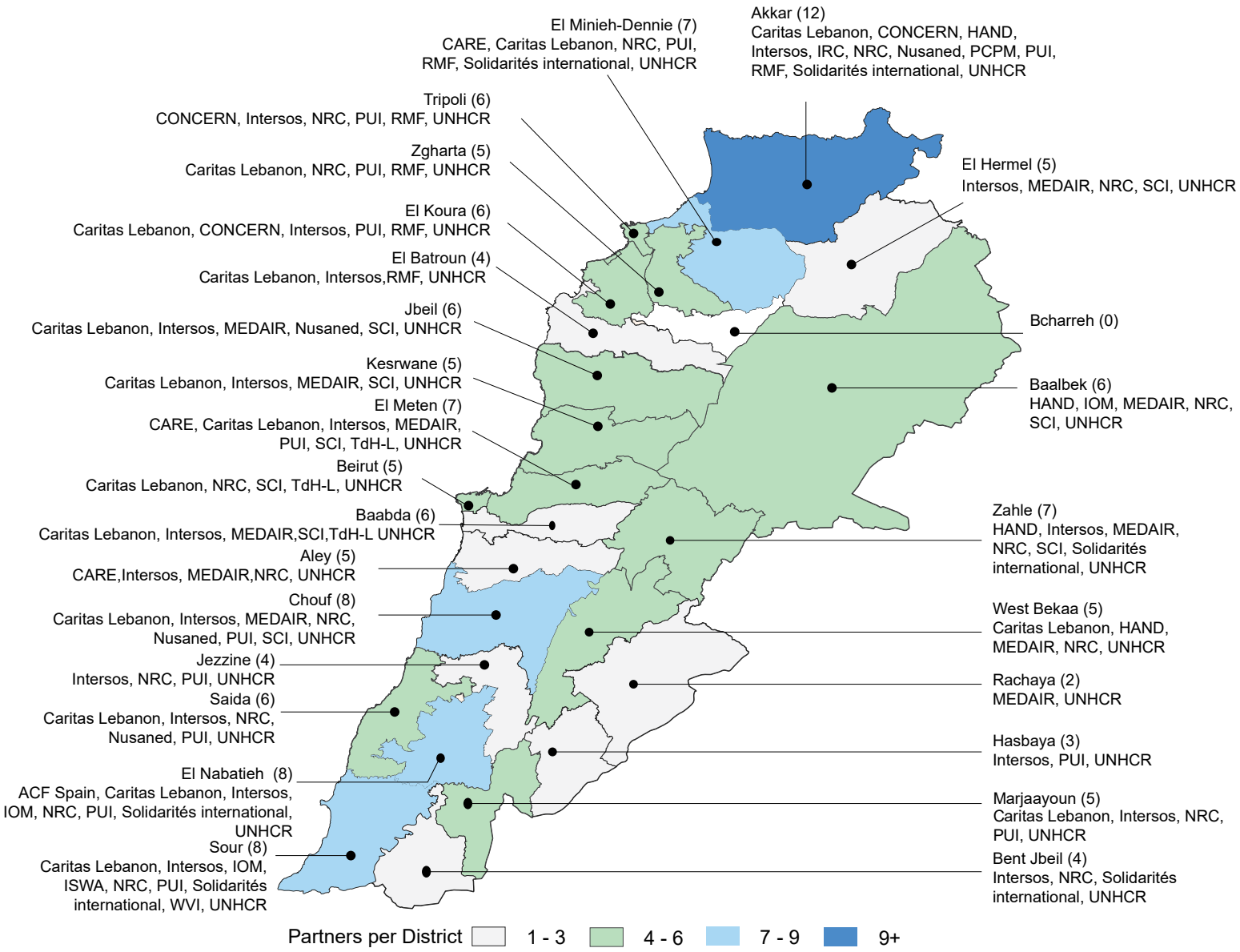
Shelter

3W Map at District level

20 Partners reported shelter activities through ActivityInfo by December 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, PUI, RMF, SCI, Solidarités international,TdH-L, UNHCR, WVI.



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