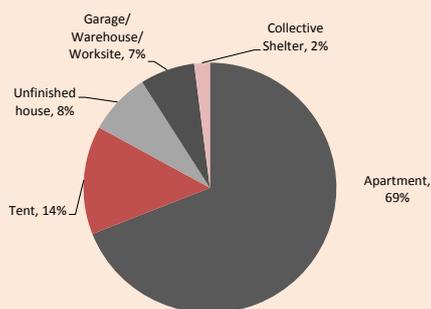


Key figures

826,000 refugees will need shelter assistance (projected end of 2013)



Breakdown of current refugee accommodation by type

UNHCR key targets (RRP 5)

23% of all vulnerable refugees receive shelter assistance

150,000 refugees supported with in emergency shelter

37,500 individuals receive cash assistance

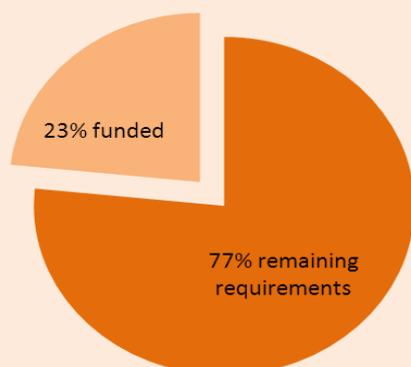
7,000 individuals in collective centres

Funding

UNHCR shelter requirements: **79.4 m**

Percentage funded: **23%**

- Remaining UNHCR requirements (RRP5)
- Funding for shelter as of July



Needs

Shelter is an urgent concern, especially as refugees run out of resources to pay their rent and as the winter months and colder weather approach. An increasing number of refugees live in substandard dwellings, with limited privacy and protection from the elements. Some 14% of refugees live in makeshift informal settlements in the absence of decent alternatives.

Refugee needs include:

- Provision of adequate shelter and dignified living conditions for individuals living in informal settlements, flood-prone areas or facing eviction
- Improvements to existing dwellings (in particular, winterization)
- Cash assistance for rent

Challenges

Lack of wide-scale shelter options:

In the absence of facilities capable of receiving large numbers of refugees, the availability of affordable and decent accommodation greatly exceeds demand. The dispersion of the refugee population (in over 1,400 locations) requires a multi-faceted shelter strategy and close coordination with host communities throughout the country.

Increased resort to informal settlement:

The unmanaged growth of informal settlements presents risks to refugees and growing tensions in host communities. Some 40,000 refugees are affected. Identifying alternatives with municipalities and local actors is an ongoing challenge. Dialogue with some municipalities, especially in Bekaa, has become increasingly strained.

Winter risks:

Some 8,000 individuals living in informal flood-prone areas urgently require alternative accommodation as winter draws in. Vulnerable families living at high altitudes will also need support to prevent deterioration in their wellbeing.

Strategy

UNHCR will scale up the provision of temporary (emergency) shelter while continuing to support longer-term options where available, by:

- Providing safe and dignified emergency shelter to newly arriving households including through the establishment and management of formal tented settlements;
- Weatherproofing and site planning in informal settlements in line with minimum standards;

- Providing cash assistance for shelter to vulnerable households in rented accommodation, who would otherwise be at risk of eviction (including providing cash assistance to all Palestine Refugees from Syria);
- Improving substandard shelters through the rehabilitation- and weatherproofing of houses that can provide adequate longer-term shelter, and the provision of semi-permanent shelters;
- Expanding collective shelter capacity through the rehabilitation of private and public buildings;
- Ensuring preparedness for sudden mass influx by prepositioning a sufficient stock of emergency shelter solutions (sealing off kits for weatherproofing, materials to improve shelters in informal tented settlements, temporary shelters);
- Inclusion of Lebanese host communities in shelter assistance schemes: i.e. cash assistance or rehabilitation and improvements to property for those hosting refugee families

Achievements January - July

Shelter Support	Households reached	Individuals reached
Overall shelter support provided	9,826	49,130
Weather proofing	3,895	19,475
Housing rehabilitation	432	2,160
Temporary shelter	174	870
Cash grants (both for shelter & unconditional grants)	1,450	7,250
Collective shelters renovated	807	4,035
Informal settlements	2,988	14,940

July developments

- Approximately 5,020 individuals (1,004 households) benefited from UNHCR-implemented shelter activities.
- UNHCR and the Government are exploring modalities for creating a limited number of formal tented settlements to meet urgent shelter needs. 19 plots for formal tented settlements have been identified by UNHCR and its partners. Dar Al Fatwa of Anjar has agreed to support UNHCR in its effort to identify additional land.
- The Ministry of Social Affairs granted permission for conversion of farms into collective accommodation. UNHCR plans to rehabilitate 18 farms by the end of the year, to provide dignified shelter for approximately 4,000 individuals.
- UNHCR identified several unfinished buildings which are currently under assessment for refugee housing in South Lebanon and Bekaa.
- The number of evictions increased significantly, forcing refugees to seek shelter in informal settlements. For example, in central Bekaa, 37 households were evicted; more are expected.



Syrian refugees in front of collective accommodation in the South © UNHCR/S.Baldwin

UNHCR implementing partners

Danish Refugee Council (DRC), Première Urgence - Aide Médicale Internationale (PU-AMI), Norwegian Refugee Council(NRC), Social Humanitarian Economical Intervention for Local Development (SHEILD), Cooperative Housing Foundation International (CHF), MEDAIR, Comitato Internazionale per lo Sviluppo dei Popoli (CISP), Islamic Relief (IR), Caritas Lebanon Migrant Centre (CLMC), Secours Islamique France, Makhzoumi Foundation

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