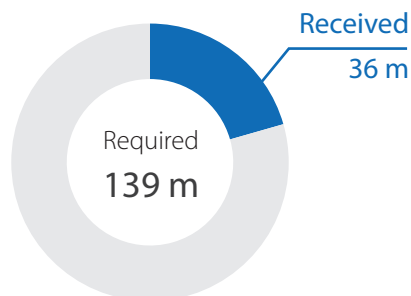
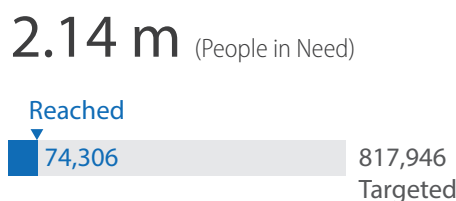


The monthly dashboard summarizes the progress made by partners involved in the Lebanon Crisis Response and highlights trends affecting people in need. Shelter partners in Lebanon are working to ensure: OUTCOME 1) the displaced population and other vulnerable groups have access to adequate shelter as the standard of shelters is either ensured, maintained or improved; OUTCOME 2) Living conditions within temporary settlements and poor urban areas with high ratio of displaced population and vulnerable groups are improved; and OUTCOME 3) Lebanese public & private institutions are aware and responsive to the shelter situation of displaced population and other vulnerable groups.

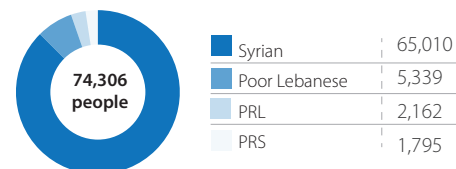
2016 Funding Status as of 12 April 2016



Targeted Population groups



Population reached by cohort



Progress against targets

Activities

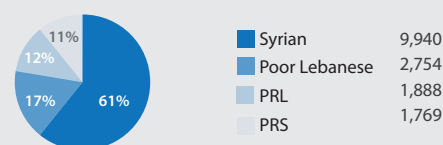
	reached / target
# of people benefitting from rehabilitation of substandard buildings (unfinished houses, garages, etc.)	16,351 / 147,353
# of people benefitting from cash for shelter	1,088 / 57,468
# of people benefitting from weatherproofing or weatherproofing and WASH upgrades of substandard buildings (unfinished houses, garages, worksites, etc.)	14,925 / 139,961
# of people benefitting from weatherproofing in informal settlements	35,308 / 224,464
# of people benefitting from site or infrastructure improvements in informal settlements	4,965 / 60,566
# of people benefitting from site or infrastructure improvements of informal gatherings or informal urban gatherings	76 / 85,158
# of people benefitting from site or infrastructure improvements in temporary settlements and informal gatherings	137 / 188,000
# of people benefitting from shelter management of collective shelters	1,456 / 8,370

Outputs/Outcomes

	reached / target
# of population with shelter at affordable conditions and adequate standard	69,128 / 604,788
# of individuals whose living conditions within temporary settlements and poor urban areas with high ratios of displaced populations and vulnerable groups have improved	5,178 / 333,724
# of institutions assisted in the response to the shelter needs of displaced population and other vulnerable groups	0 / 200

Pop. Breakdown

Rehabilitation, Upgrading or Repair of Substandard Structures into Adequate Shelters



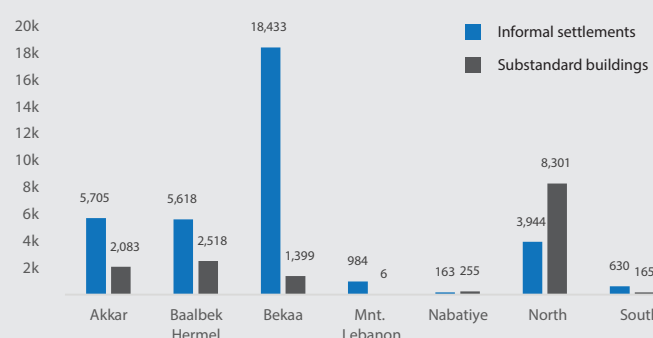
Analysis

Progress against targets

Weatherproofing in informal settlements (IS) and substandard buildings (SSB)



Weatherproofing in Informal settlements and substandard buildings by governorate



The first quarter of 2016 witnessed the usual winter activities, and the shelter members continued their assistance in informal settlements through weatherproofing and site improvement activities. Only a few shelter damages in informal settlements were reported. This is due to the shelter sector's extensive assistance in 2015. The quantity of damaged shelter material was less than 5 per cent of that replaced in the same period in the year before (1,750 plastic sheets in 2015, versus 78 in 2016). The improved quality of the distributed material (e.g. heavy duty plastic sheeting provided by MoSA, UNHCR NAK kit, etc.) also contributed in the decrease of shelter damages and wear and tear.

The geographical distribution of the displaced population in Lebanon was tracked through updated mapping and RAIS. It underlined the relevance of the LCRP targeting priorities. The eviction movements and the relocation of displaced people in informal settlements (IS) led to a remarkable 30 per cent increase in the number of IS for the same total figures, as the displaced population tends now to live in smaller sites believing that this might decrease eviction risks. This increased number of scattered vulnerable and flood prone sites challenges logistics and rises the costs of the shelter assistance to the displaced Syrians living in informal settlements. The shelter working groups in the Bekaa and the North assessed the needs to improve the access, drainage and infrastructure in these IS. The Shelter Sector's technical guidelines for site improvement were amended to cover such needs not only in the larger, but now also in smaller settlements with even less than 20 families per site. Technical guidelines to reduce the risk and respond better to fires are drafted in collaboration with CSMC partners and civil defence.

Whilst the number of registered Syrian refugees continues to hover around 1.1 million, RAIS shows an increase of the socio-economic severely or highly vulnerable families, which in turn impacts the shelter conditions of fragile families with diminishing abilities to cover their shelter needs. Therefore – and even taking account of the ongoing shelter assistance – the actual data (e.g. RAIS) show that total number of displaced Syrians living in substandard or overcrowded shelters, and in poor urban neighbourhoods increases, especially in areas where the refugees now move in search for income opportunities (increasingly in Mount Lebanon). Shelter needs are now further stretching to urban areas in and around the major cities. In reference to the latest RAIS data,



Facts and Figures

18%

Percentage living in informal settlements

24%

Percentage living in substandard buildings (unfinished buildings, garages, worksites, etc.)

9%

Percentage living in overcrowded conditions

4%

Percentage living under threat of eviction

\$164

Average monthly rent per household

81%

Percentage of households paying rent

Sources: Vulnerability Assessment of Syrian Refugees, 2015 (VASyR) and shelter sector nationwide phone survey, conducted March 2015

now more than 9% of the refugee population live in extremely overcrowded shelters, mostly in urban areas where home-owners increase the rent costs by splitting apartments to small units shared by several families who are forced to jointly contribute to cover the high rent costs, even for substandard buildings.

Sector Progress

In the 1st quarter of 2016, around 35,000 refugees have received kits to weatherproof or insulate their temporary shelters in informal settlements, and more than 100 sites where almost 5,000 refugees reside were improved against floods or other risks. Some types of assistance that were used to respond to the high influx in the first years of the crisis are now limited, like the costly management of the remaining 1,500 Collective Centres in environments that are challenged by reactions of the host communities. Also 1,100 vulnerable refugees benefited from Cash for Rent to cover exceptional, short term rent costs for referral cases. The discontinuation of UNRWA's rental support in cash to Palestinians displaced from Syria (PRS) has severely impacted the Cash for Rent activity.

Whilst the assistance of the shelter needs in the Informal Settlements is quite likely to reach the targets set for 2016 (as in 2015), the quantity of substandard buildings has not been equally supported. A total number of 14,000 refugees received support enabling them to weatherproof their shelters, and around 16,500 benefited from shelter rehabilitation, reflecting 11% of the targets set in LCRP. The data provided by RAIS allows now an easier access to refugees living in substandard buildings and overcrowded apartments, aiming at boosting the shelter assistance up to the set targets.

Rehabilitation activities are offering higher shelter standards and targeting not only displaced population, but also host communities. However, the shelter partners are confronted with increased movements of refugees in search for income opportunities to urban areas (e.g. the metropolitan areas of Beirut, Tripoli, Saida and Tyre), where the costs for rent and rehabilitation are higher and the owners of buildings in neighbourhoods already overcrowded by displaced people become more reluctant to rent their apartments to refugees - not to mention the increased tensions between the displaced vulnerable families and those vulnerable households of the host communities.

To tackle this and to contribute to the social stability, the shelter sector gives priority to the upgrade of infrastructure in neighbourhoods and Palestinian gatherings. The shelter sector now elaborates guidelines and launches first pilot projects, which might contribute to lower the funding gap for these specific activities now more targeting the urban areas.

In the first quarter of 2016, the use of RAIS was enhanced through establishment of shelter specific guidelines and trainings to partners. This will assist in reducing duplication in shelter assistance by other sectors (e.g. MPC by BA) and in further targeting socio-economically vulnerable households. Furthermore, Technical Committees reviewed existing and elaborate new guidelines for shelter activities such as rehabilitation of sub-standard buildings, cash for rent, site improvement and neighbourhood upgrading.

Organizations

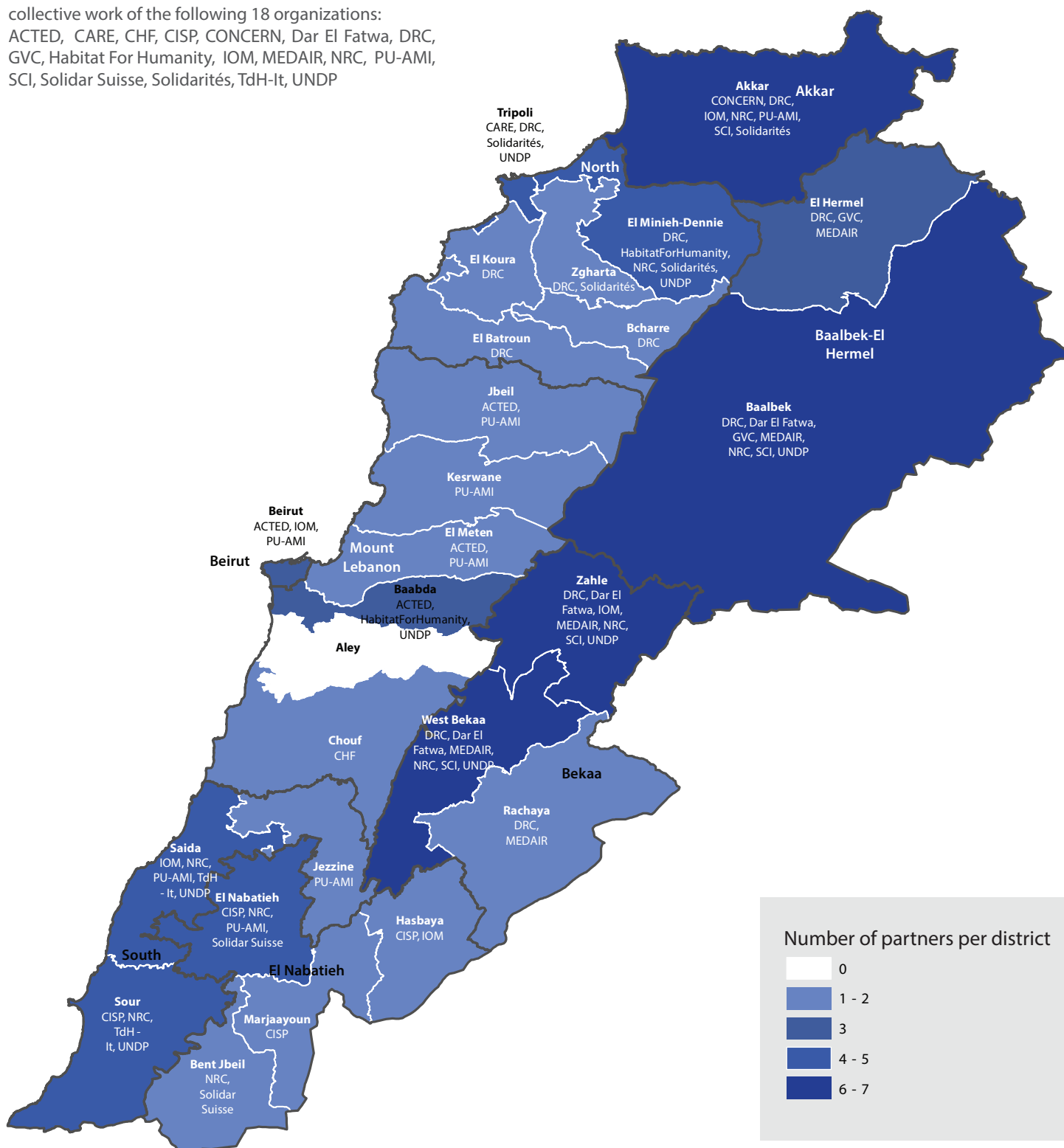
The achievements described in this dashboard are the collective work of the following 18 organizations:

ACTED, CARE, CHF, CISP, CONCERN, Dar El Fatwa, DRC, GVC, Habitat For Humanity, IOM, MEDAIR, NRC, PU-AMI, SCI, Solidar Suisse, Solidarités, TdH-It, UNDP

Organizations per district

The achievements described in this dashboard are the collective work of the following 18 organizations:

ACTED, CARE, CHF, CISP, CONCERN, Dar El Fatwa, DRC, GVC, Habitat For Humanity, IOM, MEDAIR, NRC, PU-AMI, SCI, Solidar Suisse, Solidarités, TdH-It, UNDP



Note: This map has been produced by UNHCR based on maps and material 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.