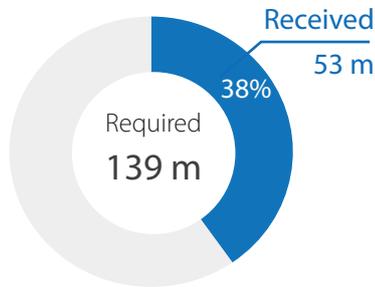


The end year dashboard summarizes the progress made by partners involved in the Lebanon Crisis Response and highlights trends affecting people in need. Partners in Lebanon are working to: 1) Ensure displaced populations and other vulnerable groups have access to adequate shelter; 2) improve living conditions within temporary settlements and poor urban areas with high ratio of displaced populations and vulnerable groups; and 3) Ensure Lebanese public & private institutions are aware and responsive to the shelter situation of displaced populations and other vulnerable groups.

### 2016 Funding Status as of 31 December

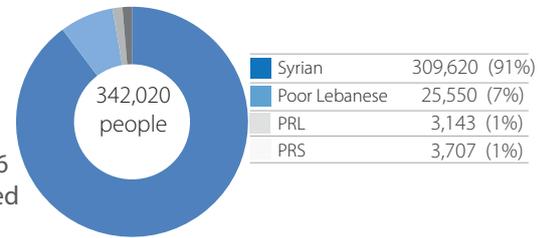


### Targeted Population groups

2.14 m (People in Need)



### Population reached by cohort



## Progress against targets

### Activities

reached / target

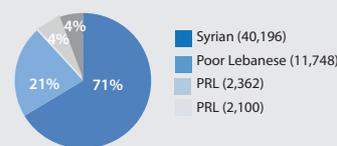
# of people benefitting from rehabilitation of substandard buildings (unfinished houses, garages, etc.)	56,405 / 147,353
# of people benefitting from cash for shelter	5,692 / 57,468
# of people benefitting from weatherproofing or weatherproofing and WASH upgrades of substandard buildings (unfinished houses, garages, worksites, etc.)	27,293 / 139,961
# of people benefitting from weatherproofing in Informal Settlements	178,511 / 224,464
# of people benefitting from site or infrastructure improvements in Informal Settlements	57,192 / 60,566
# of people benefitting from site or infrastructure improvements in informal gatherings	479 / 188,000
# of people benefitting from shelter management of collective shelters	3,395 / 8,370
# of people benefitting from shelter enhancements in Informal Settlements (floor raising, insulation kits, fire risk prevention, etc.)	65,823 / 60,566

### Outputs

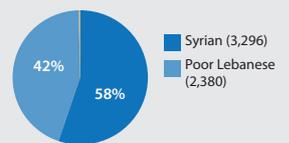
reached / target

% of population with shelter at affordable conditions and adequate standard	321,463 / 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	57,671 / 333,724
# of institutions assisted in the response to the shelter needs of displaced population and other vulnerable groups	0 / 200

### People Assisted with Rehabilitation, Upgrading or Repair of Substandard Structures

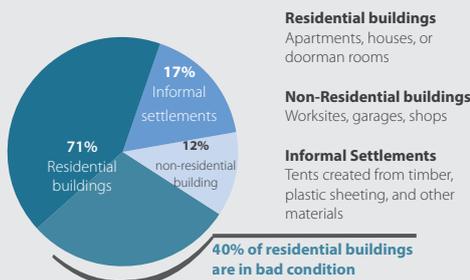


### People Assisted with Cash for Rent



## Analysis

### Syrian refugee shelter type

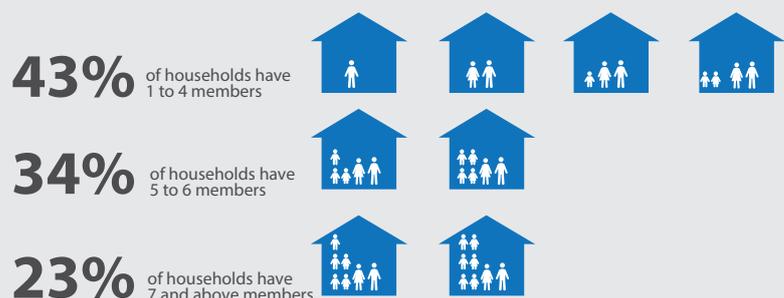


**Residential buildings**  
Apartments, houses, or doorman rooms

**Non-Residential buildings**  
Worksites, garages, shops

**Informal Settlements**  
Tents created from timber, plastic sheeting, and other materials

### Share of Households by size (number of members per household)



## Key Achievements

- In 2016, the 24 partner of the sector assisted the shelter needs of 342,020 individuals (95% displaced Syrians, 4% vulnerable Lebanese, 1% Palestine Refugees).
- 178,000 individuals (35,500 vulnerable households) in Informal Settlements (IS) received shelter kits to better protect their makeshift shelters against harsh weather conditions.
- 57,192 individuals living in 11,500 makeshift shelters have now improved accessibility through mitigating water flooding/inundation risks in over than 100 Informal Settlements.
- 56,405 vulnerable individuals living in 11,281 homes benefitted from the upgrading (repair or rehabilitation) of their shelters with secured tenure through written lease agreements.
- The displaced Syrians shelter needs were identified under the Vulnerability Assessment of Syrian Refugees (VASyR).
- In the Bekaa, the satisfaction of the beneficiaries and the impact of the shelter assistance were surveyed in detail.
- All Informal Settlements were mapped and surveyed on a bi-monthly basis; some urban neighborhoods were profiled

## Facts and Figures

**2,274**

Informal Settlements with four or more tents<sup>2</sup> (~17% of population)<sup>1</sup>

**13%**

Percentage of households that have moved or changed their accommodation in the last 6 months<sup>1</sup>

**3%**

Percentage of refugee households who had to leave their accommodation in the last 6 months because of eviction<sup>1</sup>

**\$189**

Average monthly rent per household<sup>1</sup>

**85%**

Percentage of households paying rent<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> VASyR 2016

<sup>2</sup> Inter-Agency Mapping Project (IAMP) Sweep 34

## Impact Against LCRP Objectives

The humanitarian response that addresses acute shelter needs, mainly to weatherproof and insulate substandard, residential/non-residential shelters and makeshift “tents” in the IS, was largely covered in 2016, as in the years before, especially in Akkar, Bekaa and in Baalbeck-Hermel (Arsal). In these three governorates bordering Syria, the shelter needs of 87% of vulnerable families of displaced Syrians were addressed mostly to families residing in Informal Settlements. In the governorates of North, South and Nabatiye, where vulnerable cohorts mostly reside in substandard buildings spread out between villages, sub-urban and urban areas, a third of the shelter needs were addressed in 2016. However, in the urban areas of Beirut and Mount Lebanon, the Shelter sector assisted only 12% of vulnerable households, due to limited funding and limited number of active shelter actors in BML area.

The sector upgraded the shelters of 56,405 people (40% of the sector’s target) to minimal standards, through repair and rehabilitation. The security of tenure was enhanced by signing a written occupancy agreement (one year and more) with hosting landlords, thus contributing to the stabilization of the housing situation in Lebanon. Local authorities and members of the civil society advocated for this intervention through identifying and motivating Lebanese landlords to benefit from the upgrade of their shelters in exchange of hosting displaced families. This type of shelter assistance targets all cohorts of vulnerable populations including displaced Syrians, Palestine refugees from Syria or in Lebanon. It also helps in assisting vulnerable Lebanese landlords through providing a substantial investment to upgrade shelters, creating jobs and supporting the local economy of the hosting community. Another activity that helped in assisting both vulnerable Lebanese and Syrian families is the cash for rent where it enabled 5,692 individuals (approximately 1,200 HHs) to reside in adequate shelters.

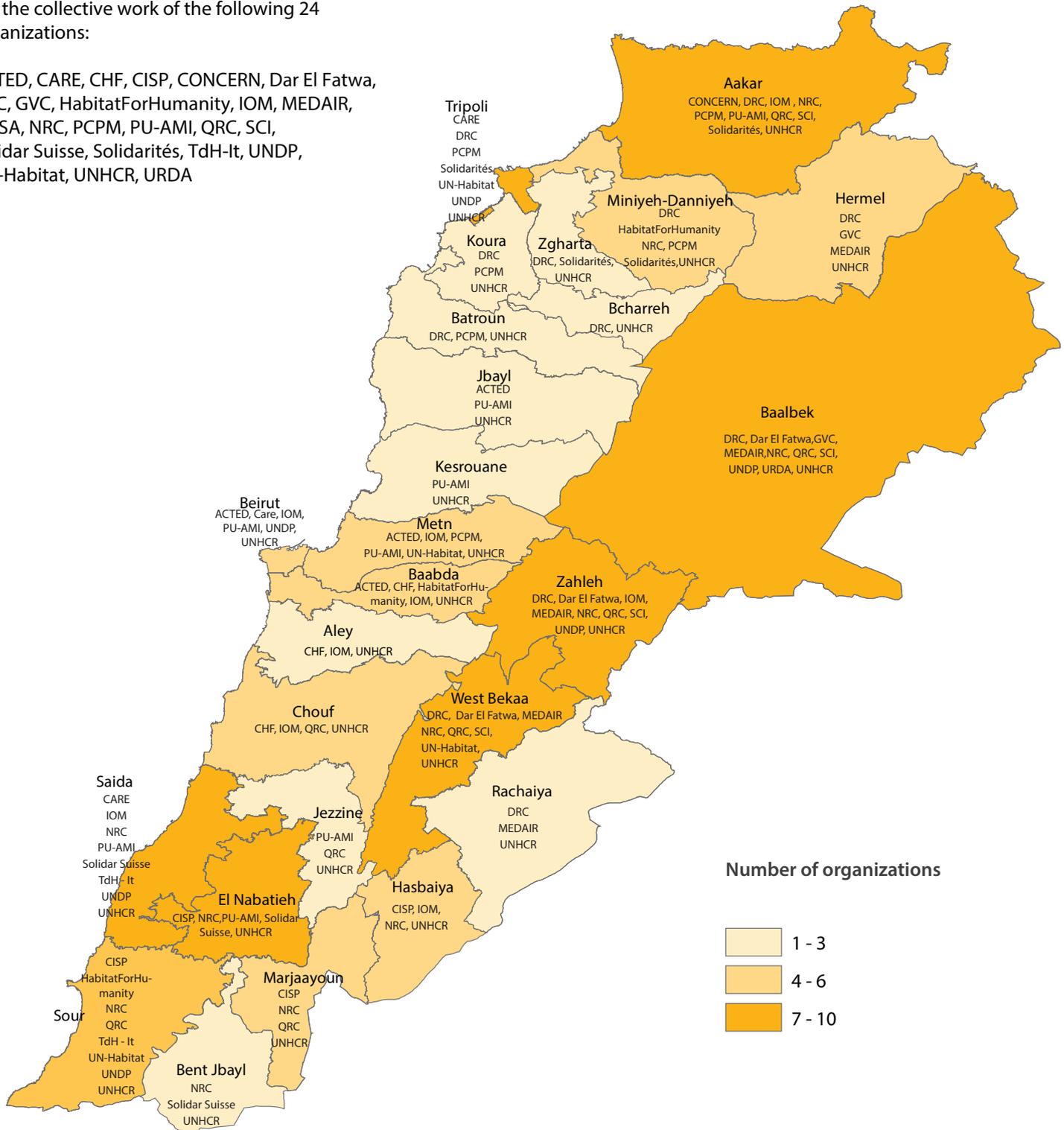
The Shelter sector’s USD 139 Million appeal was roughly funded by 40 percent. In 2016, as in 2015, the partners helped to address the shelter needs of one third of the displaced Syrians and of other cohorts. Due to continued extensive efforts to weatherproof makeshift shelters in the Informal Settlements, in 2016, as in the year before, no major emergencies were reported, despite harsh winter conditions. But the increasing severity of the socio-economic vulnerabilities of the protracted crisis forces, in 2016 even more than in 2015, a high percentage of displaced Syrians to continue to reside in Informal Settlements (18%) or to have to live in overcrowded residential or non-residential shelters (30%), in deteriorated or dangerous shelters (21%), or in substandard buildings where they suffer from both of these shelter conditions (11%). (Reference: Vulnerability Assessment of Syrian Refugees - VASyR 2016). The sector, in collaboration with municipalities and communities, started in 2016 to profile urban neighbourhoods, where the shelter situation is deteriorating and the provision of basic services is strained. The neighbourhoods shall be upgraded in the coming years by different local actors, national NGOs, local organizations and municipalities. The Shelter sector has not yet, but will from 2017 on, strengthen the capacity of local authorities and national organizations to help them contribute more to the needs of the displaced people as well as the respective host communities.



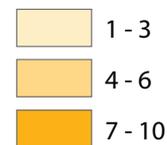
# Organizations per district

The achievements described in this dashboard are the collective work of the following 24 organizations:

ACTED, CARE, CHF, CISP, CONCERN, Dar El Fatwa, DRC, GVC, HabitatForHumanity, IOM, MEDAIR, MoSA, NRC, PCPM, PU-AMI, QRC, SCI, Solidar Suisse, Solidarités, TdH-It, UNDP, UN-Habitat, UNHCR, URDA



Number of organizations



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.

## Challenges

In order to avoid repetition to keep makeshift tents in the Informal Settlements resistant to weather conditions, the Shelter sector explores, in the frame of temporary constructions, the use of more lasting materials and methods - and to stretch its assistance to the many new, but mostly small Informal Settlements. The size of assistance to address the acute needs for temporary measures to seal off substandard (non-residential) shelters must rise, as a high percentage of the most severely vulnerable families live there in very harsh shelter conditions under stressful rent commitments.

More and more displaced Syrians (up to one third and increasing) reside in poor urban areas along the coast, especially in and around Beirut, in the hope for better income opportunities. In these areas, not only general costs of living are high, but also rent is relatively higher than other areas as well. The Shelter sector's aim to extend lease agreements, especially for severely vulnerable families not receiving multipurpose cash assistance, is challenged by the lack of interest of the (commercial) landlords to participate in low-cost repair/rehabilitation of low-rent apartments for low-income, displaced people. National and international partners face a lot of challenges when providing shelter assistance in the aforementioned stressed poor urban areas. Some of the challenges faced are: security is not ensured; communities and stakeholders diverge, the needs are multi-sectorial and the complex shelter projects require more time and funds.

## Key Priorities & Gaps Forseen - 1st Quarter 2017

In the coming months – and all over 2017 - the Shelter sector faces the following challenges and gaps:

Ensure makeshift “tents” in Informal Settlements and substandard shelters are protected against rain and insulated against extreme temperatures. The need for a temporary type of assistance is still required before shelter partners further explore more tailored and efficient modalities to respond to the shelter needs in Informal settlements.

In order to cover equally the shelter needs in all geographical areas, the sector's activities should increase more in the densely populated governorates along the coast, mainly in the poor urban areas in and around the main cities, especially in the Greater Beirut Area. But it remains a challenge to convince the Shelter sector's partners (and the donors) to shift from ongoing, well established, highly visible activities in their already explored geographical areas to new not yet established, geographically less defined (urban) areas.

The Shelter sector has to increase the structural support to local authorities and Lebanese organizations, e.g. by strengthening the capacity of shelter related national NGOs through collaboration and exchange with experience international partners.

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