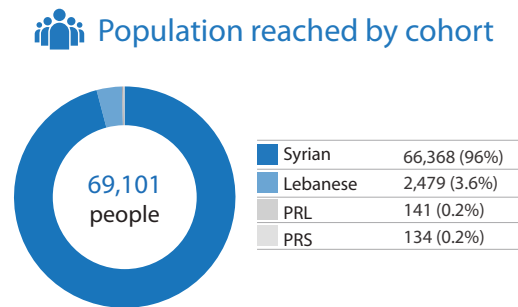
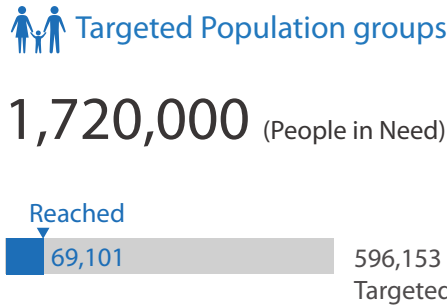
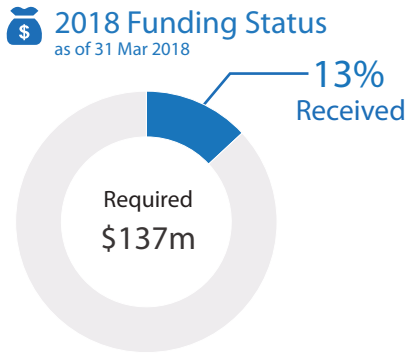
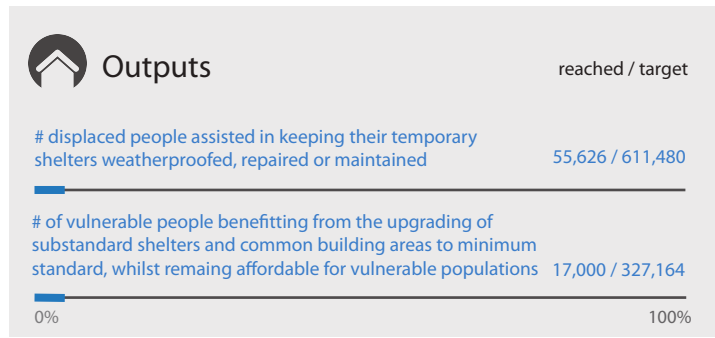
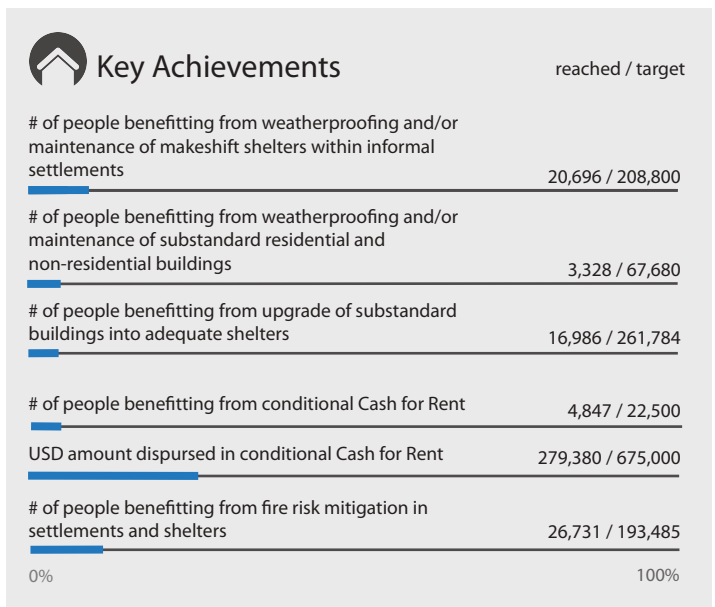




This dashboard summarizes the progress made by partners involved in the Lebanon Crisis Response between January and April 2018 and highlights trends affecting people in need. Shelter partners in Lebanon aim to achieve the following results: 1) OUTCOME 1: Enhance the shelter resilience of displaced vulnerable populations in temporary structures; 2) OUTCOME 2: Enhance vulnerable populations' access to affordable shelters at minimum standard; 3) OUTCOME 3: Enhance contribution of national organizations and institutions to the housing situation in Lebanon.



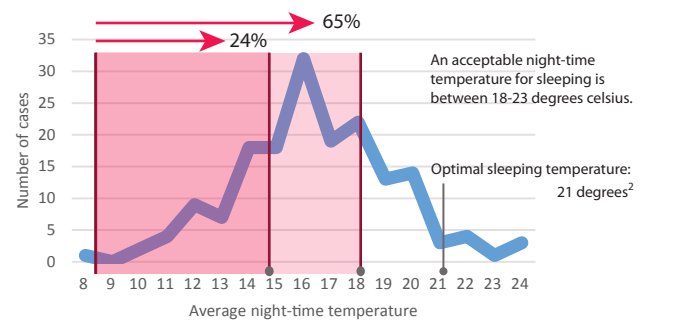
## Progress against targets



## Analysis

### Average temperature in shelters of Syrian refugee families in North and Beirut & Mount Lebanon governorates

**65%** of the 175 sample cases were sleeping in an average night-time temperature of below 18 degrees, with 24% of 14 degrees or below:

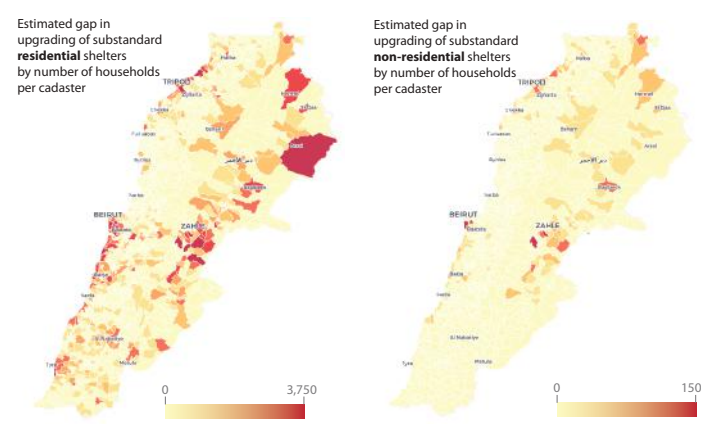


**2:30am to 6:30am** was on average the coldest time period indoors.

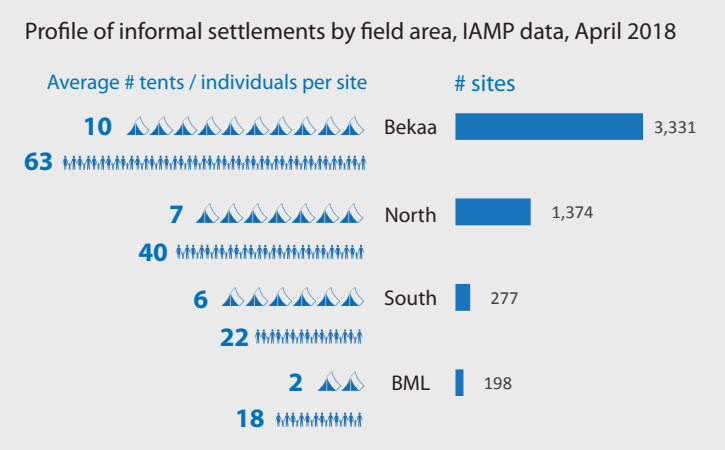
During this time, **71%** of sample cases recorded average temperatures below 18 degrees, with 26% of 14 degrees or below.

Source: KwikSense temperature 2018, funded by UNHCR. The study was conducted with 175 households in four districts in North and Beirut & Mount Lebanon governorates during February 2018. The population in these four districts accounts for around 22% of the Syrian refugee population. Internet-of-things temperature sensors were installed in homes of selected families and temperature recordings were transmitted to an online dashboard every few minutes.

### Gap analysis: needs vs. upgrading activities in substandard buildings



The estimated need is calculated by an estimated number of households that are highly/severely socio-economically vulnerable (according to the Desk Score) and below shelter standard (VASyR). The number of households upgraded since VASyR data collection is based on partner reporting (ActivityInfo or RAIS). The 'gap' is households in need minus households upgraded.





## Key achievements

From January to April 2018, the Shelter Sector assisted **44,081 individuals** (41,536 Syrians, 2,303 Lebanese, 202 Palestine Refugees in Lebanon (PRL) and 40 Palestinian Refugees from Syria (PRS)), ensuring their shelters were weatherproofed, repaired or maintained.

Shelter Kits for protection against harsh weather conditions were distributed to **17,108 individuals** (approx. 3,400 households).

**14,553 individuals** living in substandard buildings received upgrades to bring their shelters up to minimum standards.

From January to April 2018, all **5,181 informal settlements** were mapped and surveyed under the Inter-Agency Mapping Platform (IAMP). This is an increase of 167 informal settlements from last quarter. This information forms a directory of informal settlements and is useful for responding to emergencies, administering assistance and analyzing needs. Further improvements and expansion of this platform were successfully undertaken to ensure alignment with the Shelter Typology document published in January 2018 and better capture the movement and evolution of informal settlements.

The Shelter sector finalized and circulated the Weatherproofing Technical Assessment and Technical Guidelines, a culmination of months of work and consolidation by multiple partners. These guidelines aim to promote the best elements of partners' programs across the sector, while standardizing assistance and improving equity for vulnerable individuals assisted by various agencies.

### FACTS AND FIGURES

**73%**

of displaced Syrians living in residential buildings\*

**17%**

of displaced Syrians living in informal settlements\*

**9%**

of displaced Syrians living in non-residential buildings\*

**53%**

of displaced Syrians living in shelters below minimum standards\*

**795,000**

Estimated number of displaced Syrian individuals living in shelters below minimum standards\*\*

\* Excluding overcrowding, VASyR 2017

\*\* Based on LCRP planning figure of 300,000 displaced Syrian households, UNHCR registration data, December 2017

## Key contributions towards LCRP Impacts

The Shelter sector is committed to assisting vulnerable populations living in temporary shelters. **Weatherproofing** in informal settlements remains the sector's largest humanitarian program. During the first four months of 2018, the Shelter sector responded and assisted 20,436 individuals as part of regular weatherproofing activities. The sector also supported 4,536 individuals whose shelters have been damaged or lost in emergencies or accidents, which are particularly frequent during the winter months. Weatherproofing assistance was also provided to 3,328 individuals living mostly in non-residential shelters (abandoned factories, warehouses, farm buildings, etc.).

The '**Cash for Rent**' program subsidizes the rent of families in particularly vulnerable situations, predominantly protection and/or economic. In the first quarter of 2018, 1,360 people benefited from Cash for Rent, 22 per cent of the target for 2018. A total of US \$166,340 was distributed directly to Lebanese landlords on behalf of Syrian beneficiaries. PCPM and SCI are implementing this activity.

Syrian refugees, particularly those living in informal settlements, are at high risk of fires mainly due to the materials used in their makeshift shelters. Building on the progress of 2017, where 95,799 individuals in substandard buildings and informal settlements received **fire-fighting kits and awareness sessions**, another 6,515 individuals were reached in the first four months of this year.

Three-quarters of displaced Syrians live in residential buildings.<sup>1</sup> **Upgrading substandard residential buildings** remains the Shelter sector's main stabilization activity and is implemented by seven Shelter partners. Alongside the physical upgrading of substandard buildings, the Shelter sector places emphasis on obtaining rent reductions or rent-free periods for displaced Syrians, and securing written occupancy agreements. Through such initiatives, the sector simultaneously enhances tenants' security of tenure while providing some economic relief. However, opportunities for these arrangements are not easy to find. In urban areas, where the low-cost housing market is under pressure and where refugees prefer to settle due to access to basic services and livelihoods, shelter partners have faced challenges meeting targets for rent-free or rent-reduction occupancy agreements. So far in 2018, 16,986 individuals (approx. 3,400 households) benefited from this activity, representing 6% of the 2017 target, including both People of Concern (14,299 Syrians, 113 Palestinian refugees from Syria and 141 Palestine refugees in Lebanon) and Lebanese landlords (2,433).

Finally, building on one of the key weaknesses identified in 2017, the sector has begun linking local NGOs with relevant active Shelter partners in order to strengthen the capacities of these actors and open the door to their contributions to the sector. Although partnerships have not been formed yet, information and expertise sharing has been taking place through joint meetings and the improved participation of national partners in the Shelter working groups.

A significant decrease in funds received has constrained the sector in expanding programming that increases the stock of affordable shelters for vulnerable populations mainly through upgrading of residential shelters. This has occurred despite a backdrop of worsening conditions, illustrated by findings in the 2017 Vulnerability Assessment of Syrian Refugees (VASyR).

This lack of funding has directly resulted in restricting assistance to families living in informal settlements. Previously, weatherproofing kits were provided annually as preparatory measure and on the basis of an estimated one year lifespan of the materials. However now, due to constrained resources, the Shelter sector conducts technical assessments of all 45,000 tents and provides kits based on need. The downside of this approach is that tents assessed during the summer season may face different issues by the time winter arrives, in addition to being time and resource consuming.

In order to obtain clearance for a Shelter partner to intervene in the Southern Suburbs of Beirut, negotiations with the Union of Municipalities started at the end of 2017. This area has been flagged as having a large number of people living in conditions below humanitarian standards through a gap analysis conducted in January by the Inter-Agency Unit; the gap analysis looked at the number of households in substandard residential and non-residential buildings recorded in April 2017 through the VASyR and compared it with upgrading activities conducted since that time. Initial approval from the Union of Municipalities was not given until March 2018, which means that there will be delays in the implementation of activities planned for Mreije, Borj El Brajneh and Haret Hreik.

The sector continues to struggle to provide longer-term assistance for families living both in informal settlements and substandard buildings. It is acknowledged by the sector that rounds of yearly assistance to families residing in informal settlements requires extensive resources. However, the provision of materials that have a longer lifespan remains actively prohibited by the Government of Lebanon due to concerns of such materials being used to establish 'permanent structures,' which contradict government policies requiring the response be temporary in nature. For those living in substandard buildings, the sector is challenged by how to deal with cases of vulnerable families that have benefitted from upgrading of their shelter with a one year of rent-free agreement, but have not found a way to support themselves once the rent-free period has lapsed.

## Key Priorities And Gaps Foreseen - until August 2018

The Shelter sector is in need of more partners and expanded programs to implement weatherproofing and minor repairs programs in non-residential shelters nationally. According to VASyR 2017, nine percent (approx. 27,000 households) of displaced Syrians reside in non-residential shelters with 48 percent (approx. 13,000 households) living below acceptable shelter standards.

The Shelter sector has identified major gaps in Chouf, Aley, Baabda, Bcharre and Tripoli districts, especially on the shelter upgrading activity. It is mainly due to the low presence of Shelter partners in all of these districts. In the case of the North, partners are encouraged to shift their focus from Akkar where partner presence is considered high to address shelter needs in North governorate.

This year, the Shelter sector identified a gap in emergency response in Beirut and Mount Lebanon, where only two agencies account for emergency events. To address this gap, efforts are being made to ensure that an emergency response mechanism is in place. The Beirut and Mount Lebanon team expect to produce a draft emergency response plan by end-June 2018.

Following the development of the 'Fire Prevention, Preparedness and Response' guidelines and the production of training materials, conducting field trainings throughout Lebanon is a priority for the coming months.

Many shelters are at risk of fire due to the materials used in their construction and the fuel used for heating and cooking. Fire prevention and preparedness programs have been limited by lack of funding, and so far, the Shelter sector has prioritized distributing fire kits in informal settlements. However these programs are equally critical for people living in substandard buildings, particularly in Beirut and Mount Lebanon.

Sources:

<sup>1</sup> 73%, Vulnerability Assessment of Syrian Refugees (VASyR) 2017.

## One family's story

By INTERSOS

Like many others, this is the story of a Syrian family that fled their hometown to seek asylum in one of Lebanon's coastal cities, Khalde.

Over the eight years of the Syrian civil war, millions of people left behind their houses and belongings in order to save their lives. Over a million have come to Lebanon and face the huge challenge of finding a proper home that they can afford. In many areas the rents are high and refugees find themselves renting small and substandard shelters.

Funded by UNHCR, INTERSOS' mission is to help the most vulnerable individuals and provide them with their basic needs. During field visits, the shelter team came across a family of 11 individuals sharing the same shelter, with the mother barely able to walk or stand without help due to an illness that began two years ago. This is their story.



This particular family was not wealthy in Syria, but they did own a house and land. Shortly after the war broke out, they escaped to another town where they thought they would be safe. However, things did not turn out well for them and they had to relocate again and again until they finally came to Lebanon around four years ago. Their hometown was destroyed, their property burned to the ground.

"We lost everything we had because of the war in Syria. Our land is gone, there's nothing left for us there. Even if we could return to Syria, where would we go? What can we do? We don't feel that we belong there anymore. In fact, I don't think we belong anywhere" explained Soha, the daughter-in-law.

When the team approached this family, they were living in a four bedroom shelter sharing a single toilet. Some doors and windows were missing, and some of the rooms did not have a window at all or any type of ventilation.

"It gets very humid in here, we don't have many windows, we can't see the light of day."

The family lived within a collective site, where a large number of Syrian families were also living. The entire building was facing similar conditions. INTERSOS decided to intervene, contacting the owner of the building and negotiating the terms of the rehabilitation. A memorandum of understanding was signed with the landlord and work began to rehabilitate the collective site. At the building level, the mission included upgrading the water network, replacing the water tanks and fixing the connections to mitigate health hazards. INTERSOS also fixed the electrical connections and distributed fire kits.

Once the rehabilitation process was completed, families residing in the building were living in better conditions and were assured that their rent costs were frozen for at least one year.

As for the family of 11, their apartment was fitted with new doors, windows and sanitary equipment. In addition, INTERSOS referred the mother with a physical disability to an organization that could provide her with a wheelchair so she could live in dignity.

"We are very thankful for the help, it's true that we still have many problems to solve but at least now we have a proper roof over our head. Thanks to you, my mother-in-law can now move around freely in the house, we can see her smiling again."





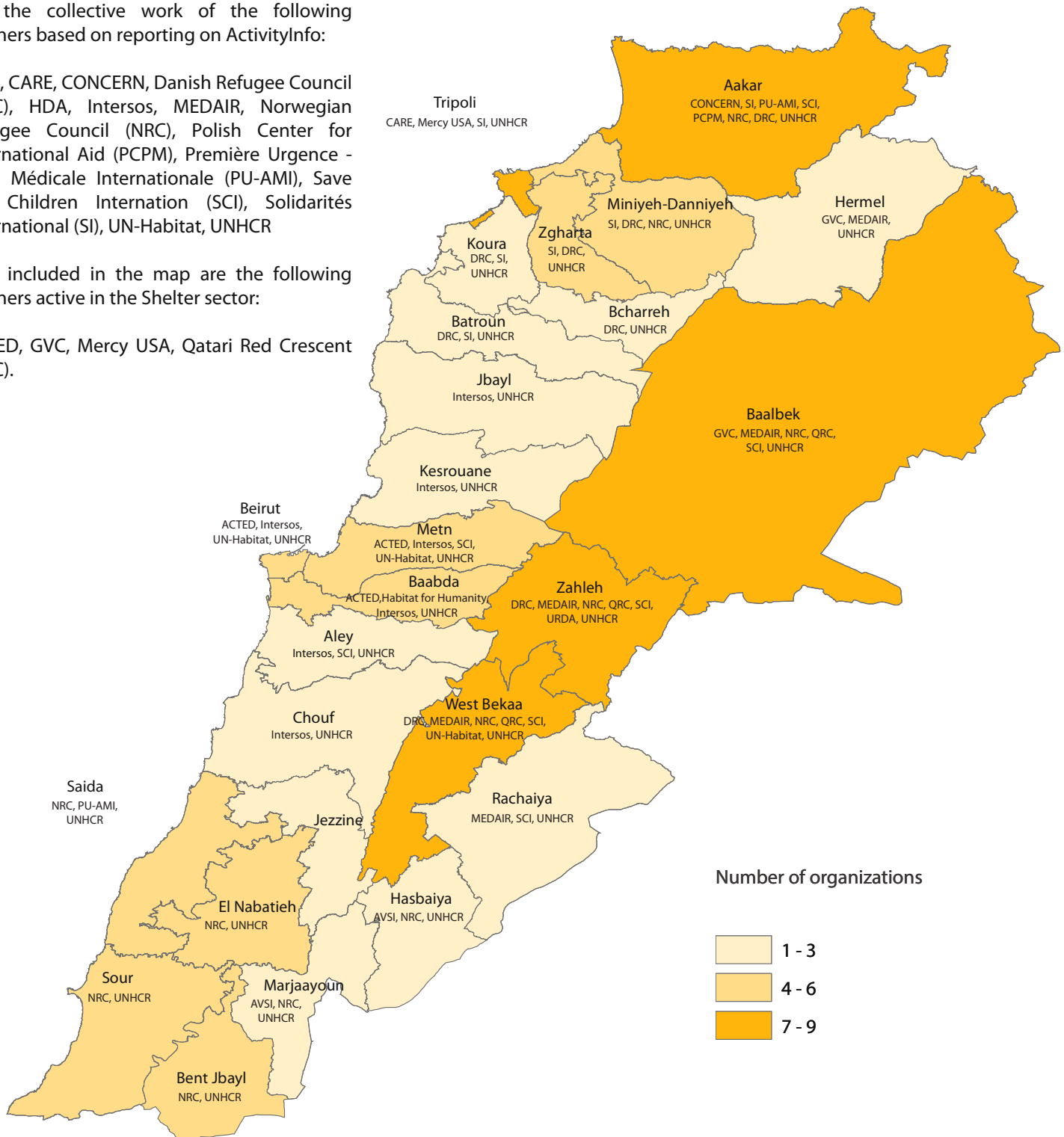
## Organizations per district

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

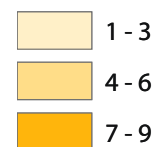
AVSI, CARE, CONCERN, Danish Refugee Council (DRC), HDA, Intersos, MEDAIR, Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC), Polish Center for International Aid (PCPM), Première Urgence - Aide Médicale Internationale (PU-AMI), Save the Children International (SCI), Solidarités International (SI), UN-Habitat, UNHCR

Also included in the map are the following partners active in the Shelter sector:

ACTED, GVC, Mercy USA, Qatari Red Crescent (QRC).



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.