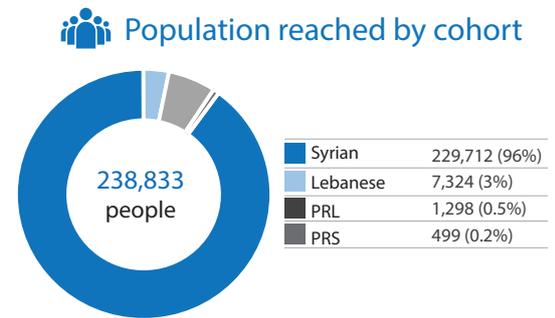
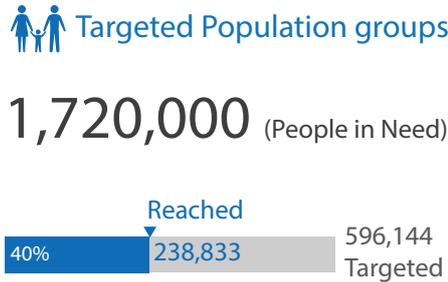
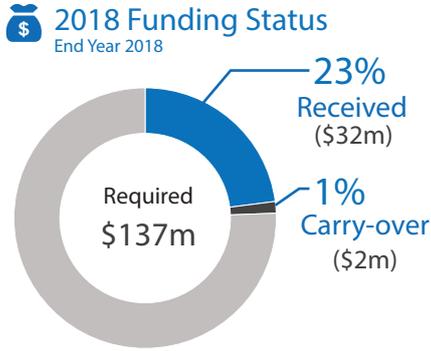
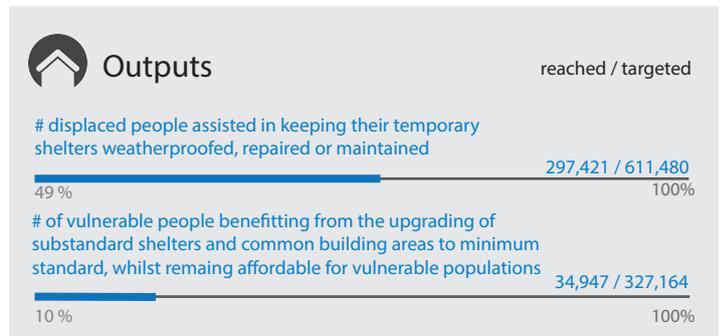
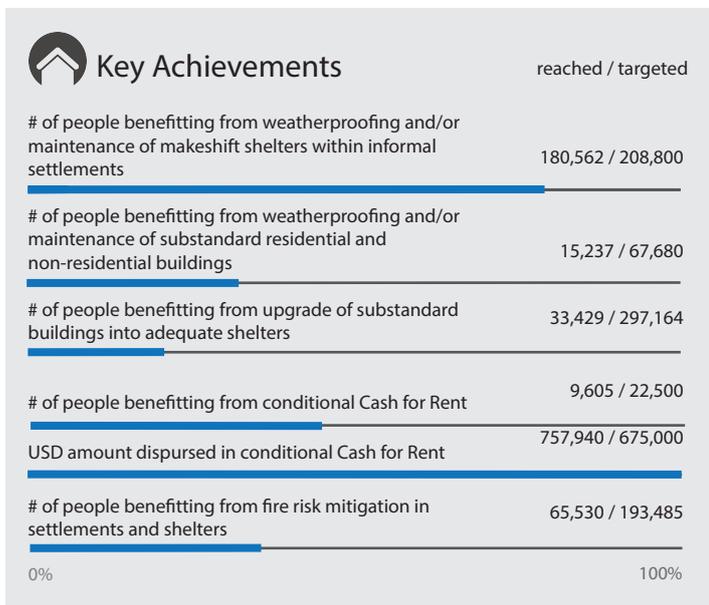




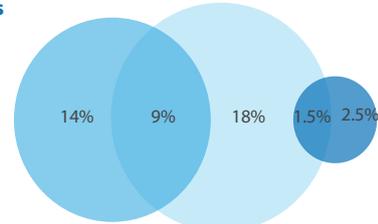
This dashboard summarizes the progress made by partners involved in the Lebanon Crisis Response between January and December 2018 and highlights trends affecting people in need. Shelter partners in Lebanon aim to achieve the following results: 1) OUTCOME 1: Enhance the shelter resilience of displaced 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.



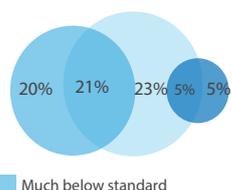
Progress against targets



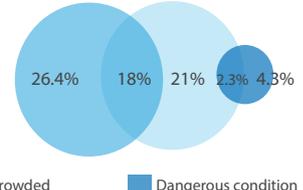
Of the 985,500 displaced Syrians in residential shelters, 45% live in inadequate shelter conditions



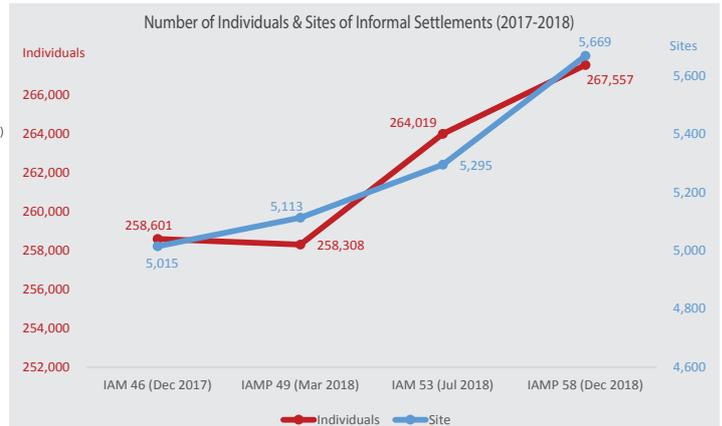
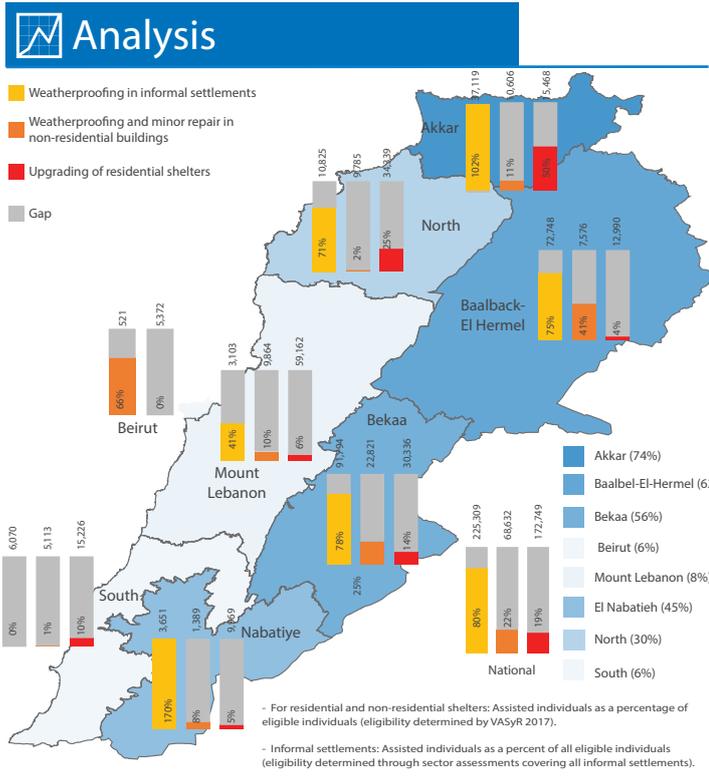
Of the 225,000 displaced Syrians in non-residential shelters, 74% live in inadequate shelter conditions



Of the 289,500 displaced Syrians in non-permanent shelters, 72% live in inadequate shelter conditions



¹The proportion of individuals in informal settlements who live in inadequate shelter conditions in this diagram (72 per cent) is derived from an empirical snapshot captured in VASyr (2018) field data collection. This figure is susceptible to variation throughout the year, depending on factors like seasonal climate fluctuations and time lapse since last weatherproofing. The forward-looking planning figure for the purpose of the current LCRP is 80 per cent, aiming to offer an annual average that also takes into account the need to respond to emergency weatherproofing needs.





Key achievements

- 187,028 individuals received weatherproofing assistance in informal settlements as well as non-residential including warehouses, garages, farms, etc.
- 172,327 individuals benefitted from weatherproofing assistance in informal settlements.
- 8,235 individuals benefitted from emergency weatherproofing assistance following emergency events in informal settlements.
- 6,466 individuals benefitted from weatherproofing of their non-residential shelters.
- 8,771 individuals benefitted from minor repair of their residential or non-residential shelters.
- 33,429 individuals benefitted from upgrading of their substandard residential shelters into adequate shelters.
- 65,530 individuals benefitted from the distribution of firefighting kits as well as fire prevention and awareness trainings.
- 26,487 individuals benefitted from site improvements activities in informal settlements.
- Three Neighbourhood profiles have been completed.

FACTS AND FIGURES

66% of displaced Syrians living in residential buildings*

19% of displaced Syrians living in informal settlements*

15% of displaced Syrians living in non-residential buildings*

\$182 Average rent cost*

55% of displaced Syrians living in inadequate shelters condition**

Of the **30%** displaced Syrians who live in physically substandard conditions, **55%** are female headed and/or households with at least one member with specific needs.

* VASyR 2018

** Including in dangerous conditions, overcrowding and below physical shelter standard (VASyR 2018)

Key contributions towards LCRP Impacts

In 2018, nineteen Shelter sector partners assisted a total of just under 239,000 individuals, down from around 244,000 in 2017. The impact of this drop varied proportionally between nationality cohorts; the greatest impact relative to 2017 was on Lebanese, with 50% fewer individuals reached in 2018 (7,324) compared to 2017 (14,606). Of those reached in 2018, 96 per cent are displaced Syrians, three per cent vulnerable Lebanese and one per cent Palestine refugees from Syria or Palestine refugees from Lebanon. Partners targeted the most vulnerable households using common assessment tools and eligibility criteria.

Of the total displaced Syrian population, 24 percent¹ live in informal settlements and non-residential structures, and are in precarious living conditions. In an effort to provide immediate assistance to the most vulnerable populations, one of the LCRP strategic objectives, 195,799 displaced Syrians living in these shelter types benefitted from humanitarian-focused assistance to maintain their temporary shelters in habitable conditions with more resilience to adverse climatic events. Within this, shelter partners provided 172,327 individuals in 3,568 informal settlements with weatherproofing kits to mitigate the risks associated with inclement weather. Of these 3,568 informal settlements, the majority are located in Baalbek/Bekaa (76%), a significant number in Akkar (15%), and minorities in the North (5%), Mount Lebanon (2%) and Nabatiyeh (2%). Technical guidance was provided through the Sector to partners implementing shelter interventions to ensure they undertake proper sealing of shelters.

In addition to regular weatherproofing activities, sector partners responded to the weatherproofing needs of 8,235 individuals in informal settlements following emergency events including fire, flooding or eviction.

Following assessments of almost all informal settlements, 76 per cent of tents were deemed eligible for weatherproofing assistance. Of these, 80 per cent were reached by partners. The remaining 20 per cent were not reached because households, previously assessed were not present at the time of delivery of assistance or became ineligible due to improvement of their shelter conditions since assessment. A spike in the response to

¹ Lebanon Crisis Response Plan

emergencies, namely following referrals related to severe weather events, was recorded between January and March 2018.

26,487 people living in 355 sites benefitted from activities that improve site conditions in informal settlements, such as gravelling, cleaning of trenches surrounding sites and installation of French drains. These types of activities help mitigate water inundation and mudding in the winter season, both of which can hinder safe access to shelters or can damage personal belongings. Site improvement activities also contribute to reducing health risks that result from the contamination of drinking water and storm water with grey and/or black water. Also, 65,673 displaced Syrians residing in informal settlements have been sensitized to the risks of fire, how to reduce such risks and how to fight fire with materials distributed to them.

The 'Cash for Rent' program, a smaller-scale intervention which targets severely socio-economically vulnerable families living in shelters that are physically adequate but who are not benefitting from the Multi-Purpose Cash Assistance program (MCAP), reached 9,605 individuals in 2018.

In support of the LCRP strategic objective to reinforce socio-economic and environmental stability, the sector continued its commitment to enhancing access to adequate shelter for vulnerable populations. Partners upgraded residential structures to minimum humanitarian standards, benefitting 33,429 vulnerable people from both displaced and host communities. However, this amounted to only 12 per cent of the year's target by December 2018, and the population reached under this activity is approximately half of that achieved in 2017. This is associated with a progressive year-on-year drop in sector funding, from a high of US\$53m in 2016, falling to US\$39m in 2017 and down again to US\$34m² in 2018. The substantial decrease in funding limits the sector's reach in providing beneficiaries with adequate privacy, safety and security, improved security of tenure and in mitigating inter-community tension. At least 926 elderly Syrians, Lebanese, PRL and PRS and people with physical disabilities have benefitted from tailored shelter assistance under the residential shelter upgrading program. Activities included adapting shelters to allow better mobility within and around shelters.

In 2018, the sector designed the Collective Site Mapping Tool (COSIMA) to harmonize and consolidate data collected by field partners on collective sites, addressing a known data gap. This is now available to partners from all sectors to enhance coordination and assistance provision. Data has been collected in the North and BML areas with the prospect of expanding to the Bekaa and South areas in 2019.

The sector is also committed to undertaking area-based multi-sectoral assessments as a basis for interventions that integrate other sectors complementary to shelter and their respective partners. Place-based, holistic interventions that benefit displaced and host communities sharing residential locations can support social stability. Progress has been made on multi-sectoral area-based profiling and implementation. The first batch of a series of profiles³ of poor urban neighborhoods were produced for three locations⁴ and are being used for geographical coordination and evidence-based programming of multi-sectoral interventions. Similarly in 2018, UNHCR developed and adopted an initiative to respond to multi-sectoral needs in specific geographic areas⁵ demonstrating high levels of need, vulnerability, protection concerns and social tension. This is through an integrated shelter and WASH response approach that also incorporates a strong protection focus. Progress has also been made on thematic research aimed at capacitating Lebanese institutions to respond to immediate and longer-term shelter and housing challenges. Studies have been completed by UN-Habitat related to Housing, Land and Property issues amongst selected displaced Syrians; by the Norwegian Refugee Council related to Occupancy Free of Charge and another on aspects of the dynamics of low income housing in Lebanon; whilst Save the Children has mobilized an advisory panel to inform research into aspects of rent conditions including tenure security.

²This figure includes US\$2 million carryover from 2017

³UN-Habitat & UNICEF

⁴Tabbaneh, El-Qobbeh, Jabal Mohsen

⁵Areas included are Syr and Fawar in the North; Bebnine in Akkar; Mansourah, Temnin el Fawka and Majdal Anjar in the Bekaa; Haret Hreik, Mrayjeh and Borj el Brajneh in Mount Lebanon; as well as Nabatyeh, Kfarrouman and Habbouch in the South.

The Shelter sector faced some major hurdles in implementing the strategy largely due to a continued decrease in funding to the sector, from US\$53m in 2016, down to US\$39m in 2017 and falling again to US\$34m in 2018. This has led to a reduced ability to reach targets and to lower partner presence in the field, specifically in the South, Beirut, Mount Lebanon and Tripoli where shelter needs are especially high in residential and non-residential shelters. Interventions have therefore been weighted more towards shorter-term emergency response at the expense of medium-term risk reduction activities.

Limitations in the sector's ability to address critical needs in non-residential shelters remains a challenge for the sector. Challenges stem from the inherent unsuitability of non-residential buildings for human occupation from physical and regulatory perspectives, and the limitations on scope of intervention this implies for sustainability reasons. Another challenge is the limited number of partners focusing on this shelter type, partly linked to funding constraints. A third challenge is the heterogeneity of this shelter type, which means that standardized guidelines that are yet operationally useful are hard to formulate.

Similarly, 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

In urbanized areas of Beirut and surrounding Mount Lebanon, the challenges to upgrading of substandard residential buildings are greater than elsewhere. One reason is the more buoyant rental market in and around the capital. Partners typically seek fixed term rent reductions or freezes from landlords on behalf of vulnerable tenants in return for upgrade works. The incentive for a landlord to enter into such an agreement is relatively weak in places where the rental market is relatively strong because of the potential for loss of income to the landlord relative to a 'do-nothing' scenario. Another reason is that property ownership tends to be more fragmented in BML than elsewhere, presenting operational difficulties for activities that require permission from landowners.

Key Priorities And Gaps Foreseen for 2019

Strategic approaches by the sector engaging donors and partners to address the trend of households moving to increasingly worse shelters will be required in 2019. These will highlight, amongst other points, how adequate shelter acts as a barrier to the development of other sectoral vulnerabilities -particular health, WASH and protection – and the potential for knock-on costs to other sectors if this barrier is not supported. Linked to this, it will be suggested that the sustainability of shelter sector activities need to be assessed through a multi-sectoral lens.

Efforts will continue to mainstream protection, gender and environment in shelter activities. The priority for the Shelter sector remains to assist all those deemed vulnerable across all shelter types with a focus on female-headed households, Persons with Specific Needs and marginalized groups. Also, the sector will explore how to increase its capacity to respond to protection referrals through the provision of tailored shelter assistance. Segregated reporting indicators have been introduced to better understand how the Shelter sector interfaces with gender. The Shelter sector, to the extent of its scope, will also contribute to minimizing negative environmental impacts across all shelter types.

During the first quarter of 2019, the Shelter sector will focus on updating the technical guidelines for five activities in order to reflect lessons learned by partners and evolving understandings of best practice: 1) Weatherproofing in informal settlements, 2) Upgrading of residential shelters, 3) Site Improvements in infor-

mal settlements, 4) Area-based profiling and Area-based implementation approach and 5) Cash for rent. These updated and new guidelines will include technical assessments that shall be used to assess eligibility for assistance. As part of the sector’s commitment to mainstreaming protection in all its interventions, the Protection sector will be involved in Shelter sector core group meetings on the revision of eligibility criteria, targeting modalities and assessment tools for all shelter activities. All guidelines will be consolidated into a combined and updatable online Shelter Sector Manual that will serve as a main reference for shelter partners for a harmonized response.

For 2019, Aarsal remains a gap area without an identified partner or funding to cover weatherproofing needs neither in informal settlements nor in non-residential shelters. The latter shelter type, however, is particularly underserved by the response, due both to low visibility and barriers to intervention linked to the non-residential nature of the building’s original construction permit. The point remains that the needs of those in non-residential shelters are indeed as urgent as for those living in informal settlements.

In 2019, the sector will work towards improved coordination with the WASH sector with the aims of ensuring a shared approach to the prioritization of informal settlements for site improvement activities, and of clarifying divisions of work in these activities in the field.

An engagement platform led by MoSA will be formed to consider emerging studies related to shelter and housing challenges in Lebanon, aiming to contribute evidence to discussions amongst government and entities with a mandate over these themes about how these challenges may be addressed in the future. In 2019 the terms of reference of the group will be set, its membership agreed and studies already produced and in the pipeline considered in terms of implications and next steps.

Case Study

The story of Farah

This is the story of a little girl that lives in one of over 2,300 informal settlements which are home to a quarter of the Syrian refugees living in Lebanon.

In these settlements, people live in makeshift tents barely covered with plastic sheets on agricultural land that turns muddy with the slightest rain. Unexpectedly in this context, we find Farah* with a striking bright smile on her face.

Farah is nine years old and lives in this informal settlement with her father, who suffered a stroke and now struggles to move or talk, her mother, five sisters and two brothers. Farah’s family fled the conflict in Syria when she was only three. Being so young at the time she doesn’t remember anything about Syria or even their tough journey to seek refuge, but she clearly remembers the house they first moved to when they arrived in Lebanon. Unable to pay the rent and to find any source of income, Farah and her family had to move, a year ago, to an informal tented settlement. “When it rains, it’s not the rain or thunder that make me afraid. It’s the tent”, she says. “The plastic sheets on the roof make scary sounds, the wooden timbers seem about to collapse, the water gets in, my mattress gets wet during the night, and I feel as if the tent will collapse onto our heads” she explains.



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"I stay awake through the night and sometimes I cry" she adds. "When it's very windy, my mother and brother go out in the night and in the rain to tighten the plastic sheets all around the tent to keep us warm and they get very wet." "The mud used to reach up to our knees" she explains, pointing to her legs. "Sometimes we had to walk under the rain along the muddy road to reach the school bus which can't make it into the settlement."

Concern Worldwide, with the support of International Relief Teams (IRT), carried out site improvement in Farah's settlement. This included providing gravel to cover the pathways between tents and on the main road in to the settlement to allow much improved access.

(IRT), carried out site improvement in Farah's settlement. This included providing gravel to cover the pathways between tents and on the main road in to the settlement to allow much improved access. Now vehicles can enter to the settlement including the school bus, trucks to empty the septic tanks and emergency vehicles. Concern provided concrete blocks in order to construct a block lintels around tents and reduce the risk of tents flooding in heavy rainfall. Additionally, Concern has implemented winterization campaigns to distribute tarpaulin and wood to repair tents.

Site improvement is an activity carried out under the Shelter sector, targeting specifically informal settlements prone to adverse risks of weather such as flooding but also risks resulting from grey or black water overflowing and risks resulting from fire. The activities aim at reducing these risks, and improve the quality of life of the residents while increasing their access to and within their settlements. Priority sites are assessed by a technical team based on history of floods, frequency and impact, and the design of the activities are done through participatory exercises involving the residents of the settlements, particularly people with reduced mobility. These activities follow the set of guidelines developed by the Shelter Working Group, and also ensure integration with the WASH sector, with specific attention given to access to WASH facilities.

"I was very happy when watching my older brother and our neighbor constructing the blocks to stop the water from getting inside our tent" Farah says of these site improvement works. My friends and I can now play outside all around the settlement when the rain stops and we don't get dirty anymore. The school bus stops just in front of our settlement" Farah explains.

Site improvement activities not only mitigate risks of flooding, they also support people and especially children socialize outside their tents. Site improvement can also be implemented by residents of informal settlements, which helps strengthen the ownership over the implemented works. It always accepted by the landlords and municipalities, and tough negotiations are sometimes necessary to get approval.

Some settlements are also located in highly flood-prone areas where site improvement works will not be enough to mitigate the risks; relocation is then the only solution, but informal settlements residents have also constraints on where to settle.

Farah and her family are one example of the hundreds of Syrian refugees living in informal settlements in northern Lebanon who have benefitted from improved living conditions in the winter weather due to the support of IRT and Concern Worldwide.

*Names have been changed in this case study to protect the identity of individuals

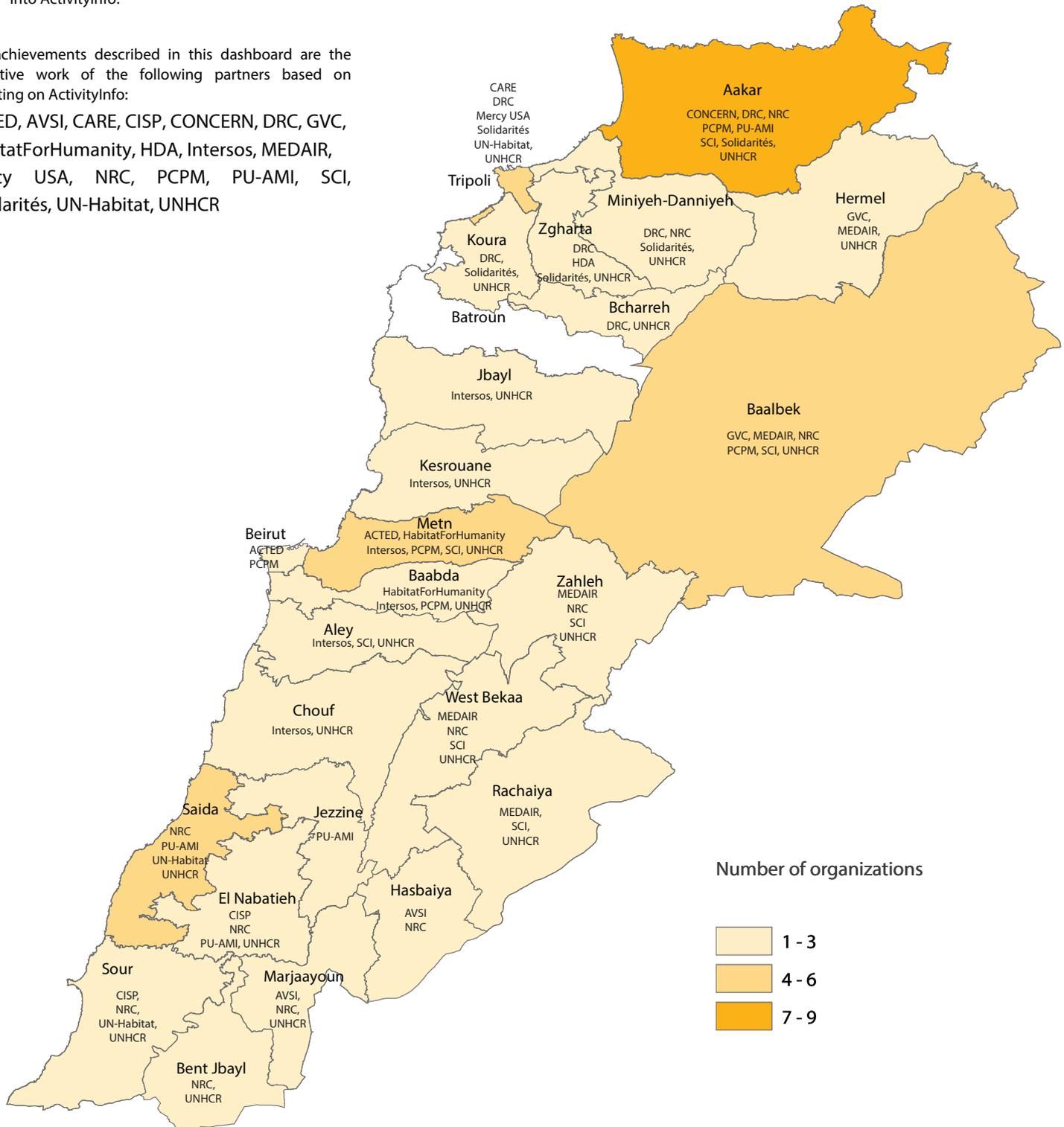


Organizations per district

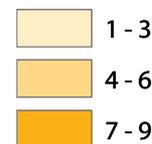
19 partners reported shelter activities in 2018 into ActivityInfo.

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

ACTED, AVSI, CARE, CISP, CONCERN, DRC, GVC, HabitatForHumanity, HDA, Intersos, MEDAIR, Mercy USA, NRC, PCPM, PU-AMI, SCI, Solidarités, UN-Habitat, UNHCR



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.