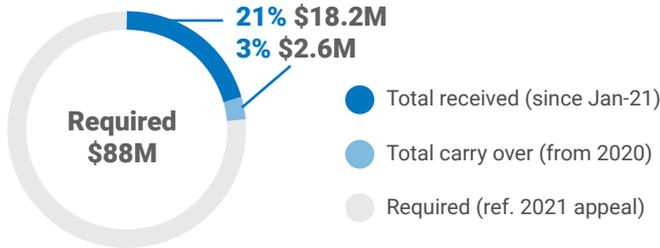




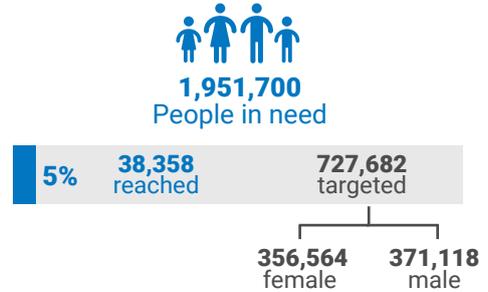
This dashboard summarizes activity reported by shelter partners involved in the Lebanon Crisis Response between January and March 2021 and highlights trends affecting people in need. Shelter partners in Lebanon aim to achieve the following: OUTCOME 1 Reduce immediate protection-related shelter needs of most vulnerable households; OUTCOME 2 Contribute to multi-sectoral upgrading of disadvantaged areas for enhanced stability; OUTCOME 3 Enhance the contribution of national institutions and organizations to the housing situation in Lebanon.

2021 Sector Funding Status

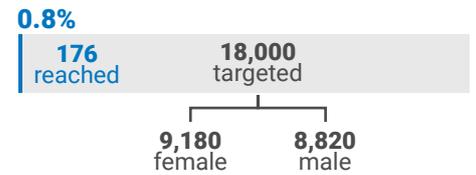
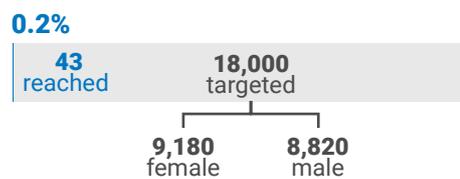
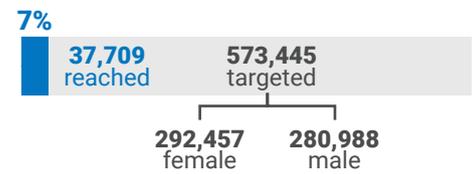
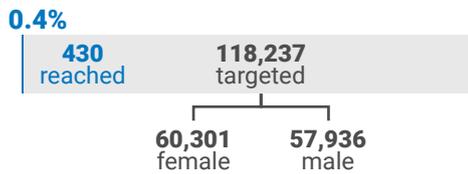
As of 30 June



2021 population reached

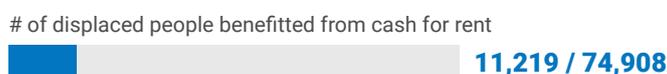
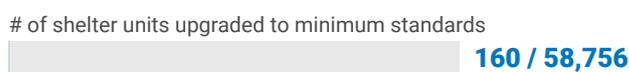
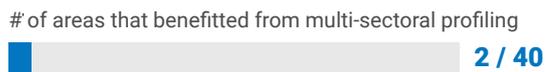
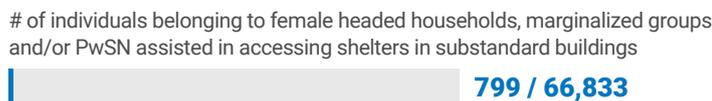
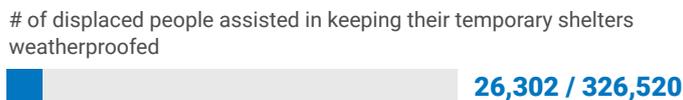


2021 population figures by cohort

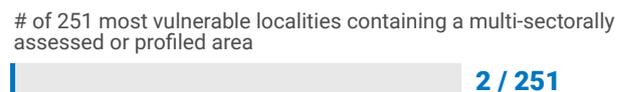
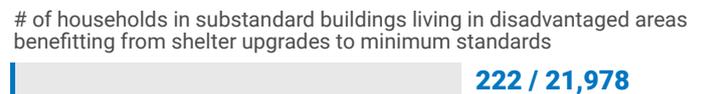
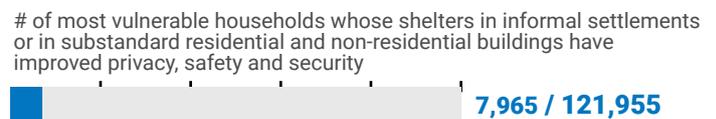


Progress against targets

Key Achievements



Outcomes





1. Key achievements of the sector at the output level

By June 30 2021, 38,358 vulnerable individuals had their temporary shelters maintained at livable and safe conditions: 12 per cent of the target of 326,520 persons under Output 1.1 Temporary shelters (informal settlements and non-residential buildings) and residential shelters (for protection/referral cases) hosting vulnerable displaced populations are maintained at livable and safe conditions. Assistance was delivered by distributing shelter kits and implementing minor repairs as part of activities that target the 30 per cent of the displaced Syrian population that live in informal settlements or non-residential shelters.

Some 19,910 individuals (8 per cent of the target of 252,000 persons) received shelter kits to improve their ability to manage adverse climatic events. This included 15,654 individuals who benefitted from shelter material to build new shelters or reinforce existing ones following emergency events such as fires, flooding or eviction. This activity is seasonal with the majority of assistance delivered in Q4 before the winter. In non-residential buildings, a total of 6,392 individuals (9 per cent of the target of 74,520 persons) were assisted. This includes minor repair assistance to 1,218 Syrian individuals, 40 Lebanese individuals and 60 PRLs to improve their living conditions and enhance their safety and privacy (e.g. garage, shop, warehouse); as well as weatherproofing assistance, in the form of plastic sheeting and timber distribution, to a further 5,013 Syrian, 23 Lebanese and 38 PRS individuals living in substandard buildings to allow families to cover their windows and doors.

14,337 individuals living in informal settlements have improved living conditions, as a result of site improvement activities. Such assistance can help mitigate flooding in winter, which can limit safe access to and movement around shelters for individuals and service providers, with particular implications for those with compromised mobility. Site improvement activities also contribute to reducing health risks associated with the contamination of drinking water and storm water with grey and/or black water.

In the second quarter of 2021, some 2,077 new individuals were assisted with cash-for-rent which brought the total assisted by mid-year to 10,905 Syrian individuals, 231 Lebanese individuals, 78

PRL and 43 PRS individuals. The majority of the cash-for-rent caseload is referrals of families who are unable to cover their rental expenses due to the deteriorating economic conditions. Referred families are then assessed for eligibility and those who were found to be severely socio-economically vulnerable were provided with cash-for-rent assistance to mitigate evictions. This enables them to relocate to new shelters due to protection concerns or after being evicted due to inability to pay rent.

774 Syrian individuals and 25 Lebanese out of a targeted 66,833 individuals benefited from an upgrade of a substandard residential shelter unit to humanitarian standards. This activity provides vulnerable households with a comparatively longer-term stability than other shelter activities, through establishing a lease agreement between a beneficiary and their landlord with rent waived, reduced, or fixed for a minimum of 12 months.

Progress in Q2 under Output 2.1 "Residential shelters for vulnerable communities are upgraded as part of a multi-sectoral approach" was limited to 1,107 Syrian individuals (out of a target of 30,000 individuals) benefitting from upgrading of their common building area. Funding of rehabilitation of residential shelters as part of an area-based multi-sectoral approach continues to remain extremely low with no achievements recorded by June 30th of this year.

Under Output 3.1 "national organizations and institutions have strengthened capacities to contribute to the shelter and housing situation in Lebanon", the sector has engaged two national organizations that took part in the response to the Beirut Port explosions in the LCRP coordination structure. Also, the BPE response has encouraged the collaboration between Lebanese NGOs and international NGOs which in turn necessitated the capacitation of Lebanese NGOs on shelter sector programming. To capture the number of NGOs who were capacitated, the sector will arrange a survey that will be sent to the sector's mailing list.

While there has not been any progress made in producing new shelter studies this quarter, the sector will seek to engage with the housing sector under the 3RF to synthesize and disseminate studies that contribute to a better understanding of Lebanon's housing situation with regards to both short-term shelter needs and longer-term housing market supply-demand issues.

2. Key challenges of the sector

The Shelter sector continues to face chronic underfunding with only 24 per cent funding received of the sector's appeal figure by the end of Q2 (including carry-over). This has severely impacted partners' ability to meet the needs of the most vulnerable population. In particular, this funding shortfall continues to limit the assistance that the sector can provide to shelter-vulnerable households living outside Informal Settlements, including those living in urban shelters. This has prevented the sector from delivering significant support in the shelter types where vulnerable Lebanese live, despite the increased sector target for vulnerable Lebanese in 2021.

The ever-deteriorating economic situation has affected the availability of construction material, mainly cement, vital to shelter programming. Shelter partners have flagged concerns over projected delays in the implementation of activities if the situation continues to deteriorate. Also, fuel shortage is forcing partners to restrict their field visits. This could affect the monitoring quality of key sector activities as well as delay the implementation of the winterization program in informal settlements.

Finally, the continued downgrade of shelter type and conditions by

economically vulnerable families has resulted in 57 per cent of the Syrian population living in substandard shelters (VASyR 2020). This trend, where families move from residential shelters to substandard nonresidential units or Informal Settlements, has been a concern for the sector for the last three years but has been exacerbated by the economic crisis and currency devaluation. Without sufficient funding to slow down or reverse this trend, there will be an increased need to provide unsustainable assistance such as short-term weatherproofing.

Although the first half of 2021 has seen an increased number of evictions due to inability to meet rental obligations, it is estimated that the number of evictions will increase drastically in the second half of the year. This would mean an increased need for cash for rent assistance, an already underfunded activity, to support the most vulnerable households.

Finally, related to COVID-19, lockdowns have disrupted various shelter programs and field activities, from shelter works in urban settings to kit distributions and site improvements in Informal Settlements. Access was still granted for the implementation of crucial and lifesaving shelter activities. This included providing cash for rent to mitigate evictions as well as provide emergency



weatherproofing assistance in response to fire incidents and floods in informal settlements. Shelter partners have also adopted remote monitoring approaches especially for the rehabilitation and minor repair of residential shelters to ensure timely completion of expected works.

3. Key priorities for the following quarter

The sector strives to maintain harmonized implementation across partners for all activities by maintaining up to date technical guidelines for all programs. In Q3, the Temporary Technical Committees (TTCs) will publish the new guidelines for cash for rent, minor repair in informal settlements and upgrading of residential shelters, in accordance to the objectives set in the previous quarter. The sector also aims to launch a task force to revise the Housing Land and Property that was developed for the response to the Beirut Port explosions.

The sector, through its presence in the most socio-economic vulnerable neighborhoods, has identified buildings that show visible signs of deteriorating structural integrity that could be at risk of collapse. By drawing on the experience gained during the response to the Beirut Port explosions, the sector is looking to revise its role and develop local and national partnerships with institutions, NGOs and the engineering syndicates to develop a framework that can begin to address this pressing and life-threatening issue. The sector will develop a tool accessible for non-engineering staff, significantly expanding LCRP partners' capacity to identify dangerous buildings.

The winterization program for informal settlements in Aarsal needs to start by the end of July to ensure timely delivery of shelter assistance to an estimated 5,770 vulnerable households in order to mitigate the impact of the winter storms such as flooding. To note that funds have been secured to cover the shelter winterization program in Aarsal for

2021.

Risk of fires in informal settlements is highest during the summer. As such, sector partners are finalizing a gap analysis exercise to estimate the need for refilling of fire extinguishers and/or distributing new firefighting kits that would allow beneficiaries to mitigate fire damage. This analysis is expected to be finalized and disseminated to sector partners by end of August 2021. Sector partners will then plan and implement awareness sessions through community engagement in Q3 and Q4 to ensure preparedness should a fire occur.

Finally, the sector will continue to prioritize protection mainstreaming through all its programming and ensure that critical lifesaving assistance continues to be delivered to the most vulnerable households. By Q3 of 2021, the sector aims to finalize the protection risk analysis exercise with the main objective to identify risks and their mitigation measures linked to each of the shelter activities.

In their implementation of all shelter activities, and as outlined in the 'Guidance on Home Isolation in Overcrowded Settings', shelter partners continued to provide families living in congested shelters with guidance on how to build extra rooms (upon acquiring approval from the local authority) using the distributed shelter kits to allow for home isolation in case of confirmed or suspected cases of COVID-19 in the family.

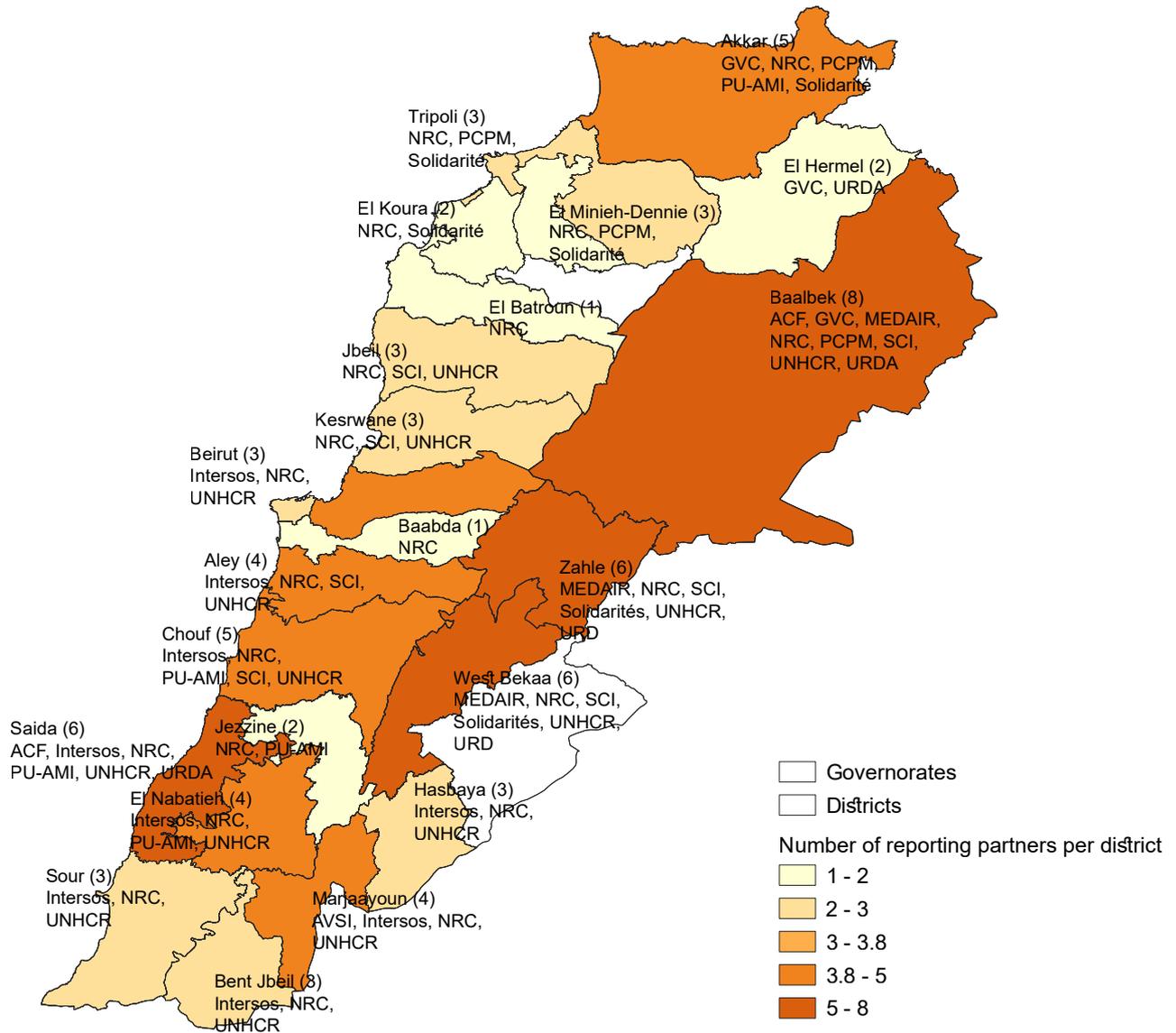


Organizations per district

12 Partners reported shelter activities through ActivityInfo by Mid-year 2021

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

ACF, AVSI, GVC, Intersos, MEDAIR, NRC, PCPM, PU-AMI, SCI, Solidarités, UNHCR, URDA



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