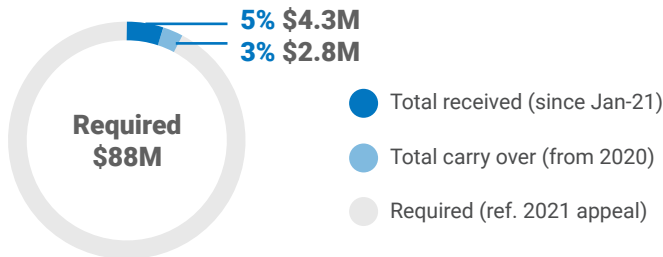




This dashboard summarizes activity reported by shelter partners involved in the Lebanon Crisis Response between January and March 2021 and highlights trends affecting people in need. Shelter partners in Lebanon aim to achieve the following: OUTCOME 1 Reduce immediate protection-related shelter needs 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 31 March



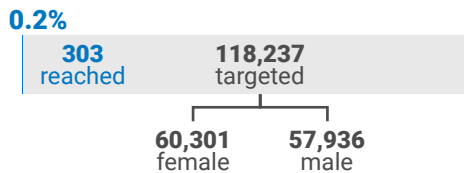
2021 population reached

1,951,700
People in need

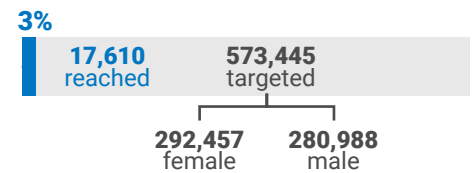
2% 18,007 reached

2021 population figures by cohort

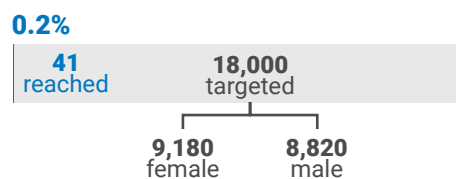
889,000
Lebanese individuals in need



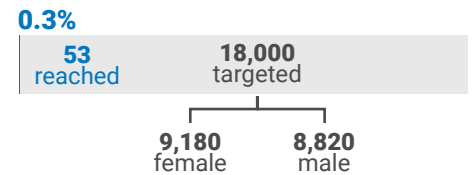
855,000
Displaced Syrians in need



27,700
Palestinian Refugees from Syria (individuals)



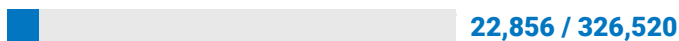
180,000
Palestine Refugees in Lebanon (individuals)



Progress against targets

Key Achievements

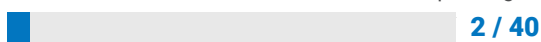
of displaced people assisted in keeping their temporary shelters weatherproofed



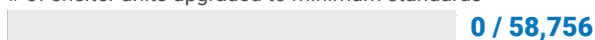
of individuals belonging to female headed households, marginalized groups and/or PwSN assisted in accessing shelters in substandard buildings



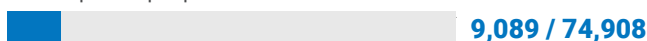
of areas that benefitted from multi-sectoral profiling



of shelter units upgraded to minimum standards

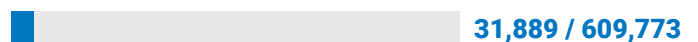


of displaced people benefitted from cash for rent

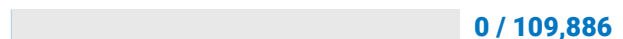


Outcomes

of most vulnerable households whose shelters in informal settlements or in substandard residential and non-residential buildings have improved privacy, safety and security



of households in substandard buildings living in disadvantaged areas benefitting from shelter upgrades to minimum standards



of 251 most vulnerable localities containing a multi-sectorally assessed or profiled area





1. Key achievements of the sector at the output level

By March 2021, 31,889 vulnerable individuals had their temporary shelters maintained at livable and safe conditions: 10 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. This was achieved through distributing shelter kits and implementing minor repairs as part of activities that target the 30 per cent of displaced Syrians who live in informal settlements or non-residential shelters.

13,966 individuals (6 per cent of the target of 252,000 persons) received shelter kits to improve their ability to manage adverse climatic events. In addition to regular weatherproofing activities in informal settlements, 3,928 individuals benefitted from shelter material to build new shelters or reinforce existing ones following emergency events such as fires, flooding or eviction. In non-residential buildings, a total of 4,962 individuals (7 per cent of the target of 74,520 persons) were assisted. This includes minor repair assistance to 308 individuals 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 4,707 individuals living in substandard buildings to allow families to cover their windows and doors.

8,905 Syrian individuals and 184 Lebanese individuals who were referred to the sector were assessed and found to be severely socio-economically vulnerable were provided with cash-for-rent assistance to mitigate evictions.

1,343 persons 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.

Progress in Q1 under Output 2.1 “residential shelters for vulnerable communities are upgraded as part of a multisectoral approach” is limited to 229 Syrian refugees benefitting from upgrading of their common building area. Funding of rehabilitation of residential shelters as part of an area-based multi-sectoral approach remains extremely low.

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 organization that took part in the Beirut Port Explosion (BPE) response in the LCRP coordination structure. 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 7 per cent funding received of the sector’s appeal figure by the end of Q1. This has severely impacted its 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.

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. 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 and 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.

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 Q2, the sector will reflect on the lessons learned from 2020, including the Beirut Blast response, to update the sector guidelines for all shelter activities. This will be achieved through the newly launched Temporary Technical Committees (TTCs). The sector expects that the Cash for Rent and the Shelter Rehabilitation guidelines to benefit the most from the exercise.

The shelter winterization program in Aarsal for 2021 remains unfunded. It is estimated that 5,770 vulnerable households will require shelter kit assistance by Q3 of 2021 to prepare their shelters for the harsh winters of Aarsal. As kit eligibility assessments need to start by Q2 to ensure timely delivery of shelter assistance, yet with no funding confirmed as of end of March, there is a high risk of delaying the provision of this lifesaving assistance.

The sector through its presence in the most socioeconomic vulnerable neighborhoods has been identifying buildings that show visible signs of deteriorating structural integrity that could be at risk of collapse. By drawing on the experience gained during the Beirut Blast Response, 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.

In 2021, the shelter sector will continue to build on cumulative efforts to promote shelter assistance provision through national systems. It will specifically focus on engaging more national organizations in the response. This will be achieved by collaborating with Lebanese institutions and organizations to conduct and disseminate assessments and to undertake interventions. To this end, the sector will encourage international NGOs and UN agencies to foster the active engagement of local organizations in projects.



Finally, the sector will continue to prioritize protection mainstreaming through all of its programming and ensure that critical lifesaving assistance continues to be delivered to the most vulnerable households. For example, the sector will provide training for partners on the inter-agency referrals process and

tools, including the inter-sector service mapping. Increasing the quality and efficacy of the referrals will ensure that the sector continues to meet its commitments to the most vulnerable households.

4. Mainstreaming of COVID-19

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.

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.