



2021 END OF YEAR SECTOR DASHBOARD Shelter

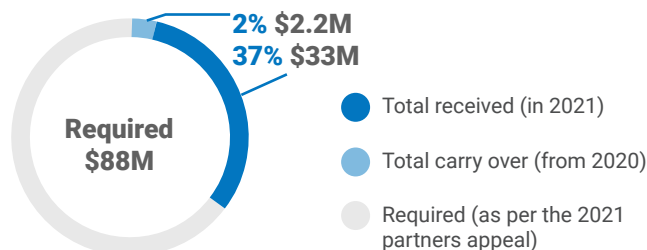


Inter-Agency
Coordination
Lebanon

This dashboard summarizes activity reported by shelter partners involved in the Lebanon Crisis Response Plan (LCRP) between January and December 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: Improve access to adequate shelter as part of a multi-sectoral approach in 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

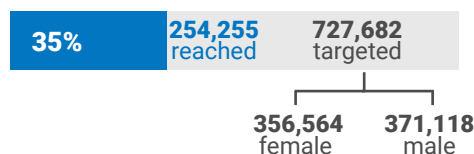
As of 31 December



2021 population reached



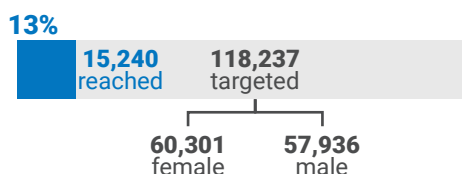
1,951,700
People in need



2021 population figures by cohort

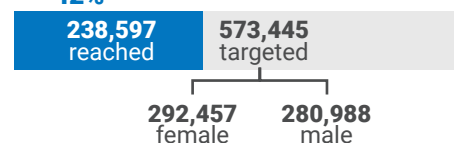


889,000
Lebanese
individuals
in need



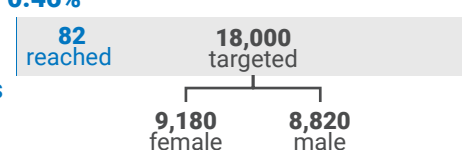
855,000
Displaced Syrians
in need

42%



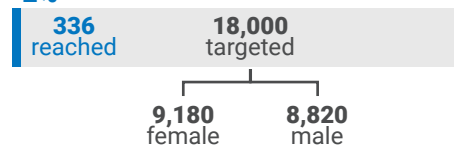
27,700
Palestinian Refugees
from Syria
(individuals)

0.46%



180,000
Palestine Refugees
in Lebanon
(individuals)

2%



Progress against targets

Key Achievements

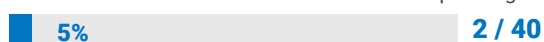
of displaced people assisted in keeping their temporary shelters weatherproofed



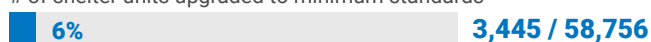
of individuals belonging to female headed households, marginalized groups and/or PwSN assisted in accessing shelters in substandard buildings



of areas that benefitted from multi-sectoral profiling



of shelter units upgraded to minimum standards



of displaced people benefitted from cash for rent



Outcomes

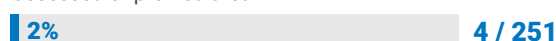
of most vulnerable households whose shelters in informal settlements or in substandard residential and non-residential buildings have improved privacy, safety and security



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. ANALYSIS OF ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE SECTOR AT THE OUTPUT LEVEL

In 2021, 199,119 displaced Syrians (61 percent of the annual target of 326,520 persons under Output 1.1) have had their homes in informal settlements and non-residential buildings and residential shelters maintained at liveable and safe conditions. This was achieved through distributing shelter kits to those living in informal settlements and weatherproofing/repairing of non-residential shelters. A total of 161,232 individuals (82,228 women and 79,003 men) pre-emptively received shelter kits to help them protect their homes from adverse climatic events. This was achieved by assessing the shelter conditions of all families residing in informal settlements. The assessment results indicated a 75 per cent eligibility for shelter assistance, an increase of 5 per cent from 2020 (70 percent eligibility). The majority of beneficiary families are located in Baalbek/Bekaa (68 percent), followed by Akkar (24 percent) and a few in the North (4 percent), Mount Lebanon (3 percent) and Nabatiyeh (1 percent). The fuel crisis during the summer of 2021 has affected partners' accessibility to the field, which raised concerns over the ability of the sector to assist shelter vulnerable families in time before the winter season. As a measure to mitigate delays in delivering this essential humanitarian assistance, the sector provided partners with maps of clustered informal settlements located at high altitudes to help ensure that field visits cover a large number of sites susceptible to the impacts of harsh winters. The distributions were finalized by the first week of December, which was one month behind schedule but in time before snowstorms hit Lebanon. In addition to regular weatherproofing activities in informal settlements and as part of the sector's response to emergencies, 21,120 individuals were provided with shelter materials to help them rebuild lost shelters or reinforce damaged ones following emergency events such fire, flooding or eviction.

In non-residential buildings (e.g., garages, shops, warehouses), 8,277 individuals (4,221 women and 4,056 men) benefitted from minor repairs of their shelters, including WASH upgrades and the installation of windows and doors to seal homes from weather elements and enhance their safety and privacy. A further 8,490 individuals (4,330 women and 4,160 men) benefited from weatherproofing of their homes in substandard buildings, in the form of in-kind distribution of plastic sheeting and timber, which allowed families to cover their windows and doors to protect them from the elements and improve their physical living conditions.

Ensuring adequate accessibility to shelters in informal settlements is crucial to improving the ability of people to live safely in these settlements, especially in the winter season. A total of 42,423 persons living in informal settlements have ameliorated accessibility to their homes as a result of the implementation of site improvement activities (21,656 women and 20,767 men). This kind of assistance helps to mitigate water inundation and flooding in winter, which can limit safe access to shelters and circulation around the settlement for residents and service providers, with particular benefits for those with compromised mobility. Site improvement activities also contribute to reduced health risks associated with the contamination of drinking water and storm water with grey and/or black water.

Some 118,496 displaced Syrians residing in informal settlements (60,598 women and 57,898 men) and 15,302 in non-residential buildings have been equipped with firefighting materials and were taught how to use these as part of sensitization sessions that included raising awareness on fire risks. These sessions and materials contribute to improving the physical safety of vulnerable households.

A total of 41,887 individuals living in residential shelters benefited from protection-focused shelter assistance in 2021. This included 37,913 (51 per cent of the annual target of 74,908 individuals) severely socio-economically vulnerable individuals living in residential shelters who were provided with 'cash for rent' assistance to mitigate eviction and/or eviction risk (19,335 women and 18,578 men). This represents a massive increase of 180 percent from the 2020 achievement of 13,201 individuals as a direct result of the increased need for this intervention following the surge in individual eviction incidents linked to the economic crisis and the economic repercussions of the COVID-19 outbreak. Also, a total of 3,974 socio-economically vulnerable individuals (6 percent of the annual target of 66,833) have had their rented

residential shelters upgraded to humanitarian standards, including, but not limited to, rehabilitation of sanitation facilities to mitigate health risks and the installation of windows and doors to improve safety and privacy. Among this group, 1,142 individuals belong to female-headed households, households with protection concerns or households with at least one Person with Specific Needs (PwSN). This group also included 20 elderly Syrians, Lebanese, Palestine refugees in Lebanon (PRL) and Palestine refugees from Syria (PRS) who are from households affected by physical disability. Tailored assistance to these households included shelter adaptations that facilitate mobility within and around shelters (e.g., rail and ramp installation inside the shelter, floor levelling and the modification of door openings to allow for wheelchair accessibility when needed). The main challenge reported by partners while implementing this activity was reluctance from landlords (mainly in BML and the South) to sign rent-free/freeze agreements because of the rapid deterioration of the local currency. In the Bekaa and the North, where partners are typically able to secure rent-free/freeze agreements in exchange for residential upgrades, partners reported a high number of Lebanese landlords refusing to sign rent-free agreements since rent has become their main source of income following the economic crisis and the repercussion of the COVID-19 outbreak. However, the low achievement percentage in comparison with the sector's target (6 percent) is linked to the progressive decrease in funding secured by partners for this activity.

Under Output 2.1, living improvements are recorded for 13,249 individuals displaced persons and vulnerable Lebanese (6,757 women and 6,492 men) living in 2,649 shelters that were upgraded as part of a coordinated multisectoral approach to ensure people's living conditions meet minimum humanitarian standards. Limited funding for the sector, in particular to fulfil more development-oriented results, was the main obstacle preventing the sector from reaching the annual target of 44,969 residential shelters upgraded. By the end of 2021, less than 6 per cent of the targeted people were benefiting from these upgrades. The lack of funding of programs that improve access to vulnerable people to adequate residential shelters with enhanced security of tenure is a push factor for families to downgrade their shelter types and move to informal settlements and non-residential shelters. Both of these shelter types are substandard in nature and require costly yearly assistance to be maintained at liveable conditions.

In 2021, the Sector remained committed to advocating for the implementation of an area-based approach to ensure assistance is delivered in a coordinated way with other sectors using available evidence. Two multi-sectoral assessments¹ were produced in especially vulnerable areas to allow for coordinated and multi-sectoral upgrading. These assessments are being used to develop evidence-based programming and fundraising.

Under Output 3.1 to strengthen the capacity of national organizations and institutions to contribute to the shelter and housing situation in Lebanon, the sector has elected two national organizations that took part in the response to the Beirut Port explosions as Core Group members under the LCRP coordination structure. Although the sector intended to organize capacity building workshops targeting national NGOs, this did not take place due to several competing priorities towards the end of the year which included updating the LCRP 2022 Shelter sector strategy. As part of the 2022 LCRP update, the sector has committed to reaching out to non-participating national NGOs with a shelter/housing mandate to increase participation in the shelter response. The sector will also seek the support of the LCRP Inter-Agency team to identify opportunities for advancing localization and enhancing the role of national NGOs within the work of the sector.

There has not been any progress made in producing new shelter studies due to the sector focusing on establishing mitigation measures for issues that had an impact on shelter programming (such as fuel shortage, rapid changes in rental market and revision of the technical guidelines of interventions as a result of the contextual changes). However, in 2022 the sector will seek to engage with the Reform, Recovery and Reconstruction Framework (3RF) housing sector 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.

¹ The first profile in Al Haddadine neighbourhood in Tripoli and the second in Hay El-Kharoubeh neighbourhood in Zouk.



2. KEY CONTRIBUTIONS OF THE SECTOR TO LCRP OUTCOMES AND IMPACTS IN 2021

In 2021, the Shelter Sector has achieved significant results that have contributed to reducing the immediate protection-related shelter needs of vulnerable households (Outcome 1) residing in informal settlements, substandard residential and non-residential shelters. This directly contributes to the LCRP Strategic Objective 1 'Ensure protection of vulnerable populations' and Strategic Objective 2 'Provide immediate assistance to vulnerable populations.' The 2021 LCRP Shelter Strategy was based on the 2020 VASyR results that found that 72 per cent of the population live in informal settlements, substandard residential² and non-residential shelters are in need of shelter assistance. A total of 241,006 individuals now live in shelters with improved privacy, safety and security conditions due to interventions aimed at maintaining temporary shelters³ and improving residential shelters to humanitarian standards and improving informal settlement conditions. This amounts to 51 per cent of the population in need. Consequently, approximately half of the shelter-vulnerable households (mainly in residential and non-residential shelters) continue to live in unsafe and unsanitary conditions, which increases their vulnerability to protection and health risks.

In 2021, as part of multi-sectoral programming, the sector improved the physical shelter conditions of 13,249 vulnerable individuals living in disadvantaged areas which contributes to enhancing social stability in these areas (Outcome 2). This second outcome contributes to LCRP Impact 4 'Mitigated deterioration in the economic condition of vulnerable populations' who predominantly reside in disadvantaged areas and in substandard

shelters because of their economic situation, and to Impact 5 'Social Stability is strengthened in Lebanon', since the intervention benefits all cohorts within an affected community which aids in decreasing social tension. Generally, through improving the physical living conditions in disadvantaged areas and subsequently strengthening social stability, interventions under Outcome 2 are also linked to the LCRP Strategic Objective 4: 'Reinforce Lebanon's economic, social and environmental stability'. These interventions have the potential to achieve significant results, as they aim to address the multi-sectoral needs of vulnerable populations; however, due to limited funding these interventions are not sufficient at scale to impact a significant proportion of the population. Only 6 per cent of households in disadvantaged areas benefited from shelter upgrades to mainstream standard (compared to the annual target of 221,070 individuals).

Multi-sectoral assessments contribute to enhancing social stability since they aim to demonstrate the needs in disadvantaged areas and to facilitate the implementation of coordinated, multi-sectoral upgrading of these areas. The two assessments were conducted in 2021 covering only 2 per cent of the 251 most vulnerable localities, while the annual target is 16 per cent (40 localities). This under-achievement is explained by very limited funding linked to the limited understanding of the intervention's potential impact on vulnerable communities.

3. CHALLENGES AND MITIGATION MEASURES

Further shrinkage in funding for the sector has further limited the partners' ability to assist households with shelter vulnerabilities as illustrated through the low achievement rate in the section above, especially with the increase in evictions and the deterioration of the protection space linked to the deteriorating economic situation. This has particularly affected those living outside of informal settlements and contributed to reinforcing the established trend of increased proportions of displaced Syrian individuals moving into informal settlements, or the least sustainable and adequate shelter type.

The transfer value of the cash-for-rent (CfR) programme is linked to the rental market of residential shelters, which in turn is highly dependent on the volatile informal exchange rate. This situation has caused instability of cash-for-rent transfers and has affected the value of amounts transferred to vulnerable families who were at risk of eviction due to inability to pay rent.

As a mitigation measure, the sector launched a technical committee to revise the cash-for-rent guidance document to help monitor the rental market on a quarterly basis and to advise on cash-for-rent transfer values at governorate level. The committee has updated the CfR guidance document and has developed an online [dashboard](#) to communicate the sector endorsed transfer values on a quarterly basis.

With the Shelter sector depending heavily on field visits to implement activities, the fuel shortage significantly impacted the implementation of shelter activities in Q3 and Q4 of 2021. Partners were advised to follow mitigation measures that were outlined in the LCRP Business Continuity Plan (BCP), which included prioritizing lifesaving interventions, conducting joint field visits and replacing field visits with phone surveys and follow-ups when feasible.

² Under Outcome 1, residential shelter is focused on female-headed households and households with at least one PwSN member.

³ Through weatherproofing, repairing or maintained shelter conditions.



4. CASE STUDY

The story of Fawaz (prepared by INTERSOS)

This is the story of a man named Fawaz, who lives in one of over 290 substandard residential (SSB) shelters assisted by INTERSOS throughout 2021 that host over 300 households living in dire conditions.

In these SSBs, families live in poor conditions that barely meet minimum standards or even protect them from external environmental elements. However, Fawaz never ceased to show his gratitude to the little blessings he has while he joyfully welcomed us to his humble shelter.

Fawaz is 51 years old and lives in his modest shelter by himself near Chiyah area. He suffers from heart disease along with other medical conditions. Living in a very dire state, he found it hard at first to accept our aid as he stated: "I used to have my own business back home in Syria...it is really hard for me now to accept unearned money out of empathy from others." His words were hard for us to hear as frontline workers. At that moment we knew that we have to act fast to ensure that his shelter becomes adequate to live in. We were touched by his words after witnessing him living in a dark cold place where windows and doors were not protecting him enough from environmental elements, nor was his bathroom suitable for use. Unable to pay rent, utility bills or afford medication, a heavy burden has been placed on his shoulders, which has pushed him to pursue any job regardless of his age or medical condition just to help him meet some of his needs. Our intervention was crucial to help ensure he was living in a dignified shelter. We then immediately proceeded to negotiate a 12 month Occupancy Free of Charge (OFC) agreement with the landlord in return for investing in upgrading the physical shelter conditions of his property.

We were surprised by Fawaz's warm-hearted expressions as he refused to stop paying his monthly rent. "The landlord is also a poor guy like me, I should keep on paying him as he has been kind to me all this time living in this shelter since I

arrived from Syria," he added.

INTERSOS, with UNHCR funding, carried out shelter rehabilitation in Fawaz's housing unit. This included the repair of external doors, installation of water mixers, tiling, WC seat, internal doors and more. INTERSOS also provided Fawaz, like all other households, with a fire extinguisher. This was coupled with an awareness session on fire outbreak risks in residential shelters and how to use the provided extinguisher in case of a fire.

Residential shelter upgrading is an intervention that aims to improve the quality of life for highly and severely vulnerable families living in substandard shelter conditions. The intervention also focuses on enhancing security of tenure for these vulnerable families through facilitating signing of lease agreements between tenants and landlords.

The impact of the intervention was life changing for Fawaz. His eyes were full of tears as the landlord insisted on giving Fawaz an OFC for 12 months. "I am very happy that I now have a safer and healthier living space that I can truly call home," Fawaz said.

We contacted Fawaz months after our intervention ended: he reported that he had extinguished a fire that had erupted in his neighbour's apartment thus saving his neighbours and possibly preventing the fire from spreading to other families living in the same building. After all his adversities, his kindness and eagerness to help others was heart-warming to witness.

Fawaz is one example of hundreds of Syrian refugees living in substandard residential shelters Beirut and Mount Lebanon who benefitted from improved shelter conditions in 2021 by INTERSOS with UNHCR provided funds.

Before
INTERSOS
Intervention



After
INTERSOS
Intervention

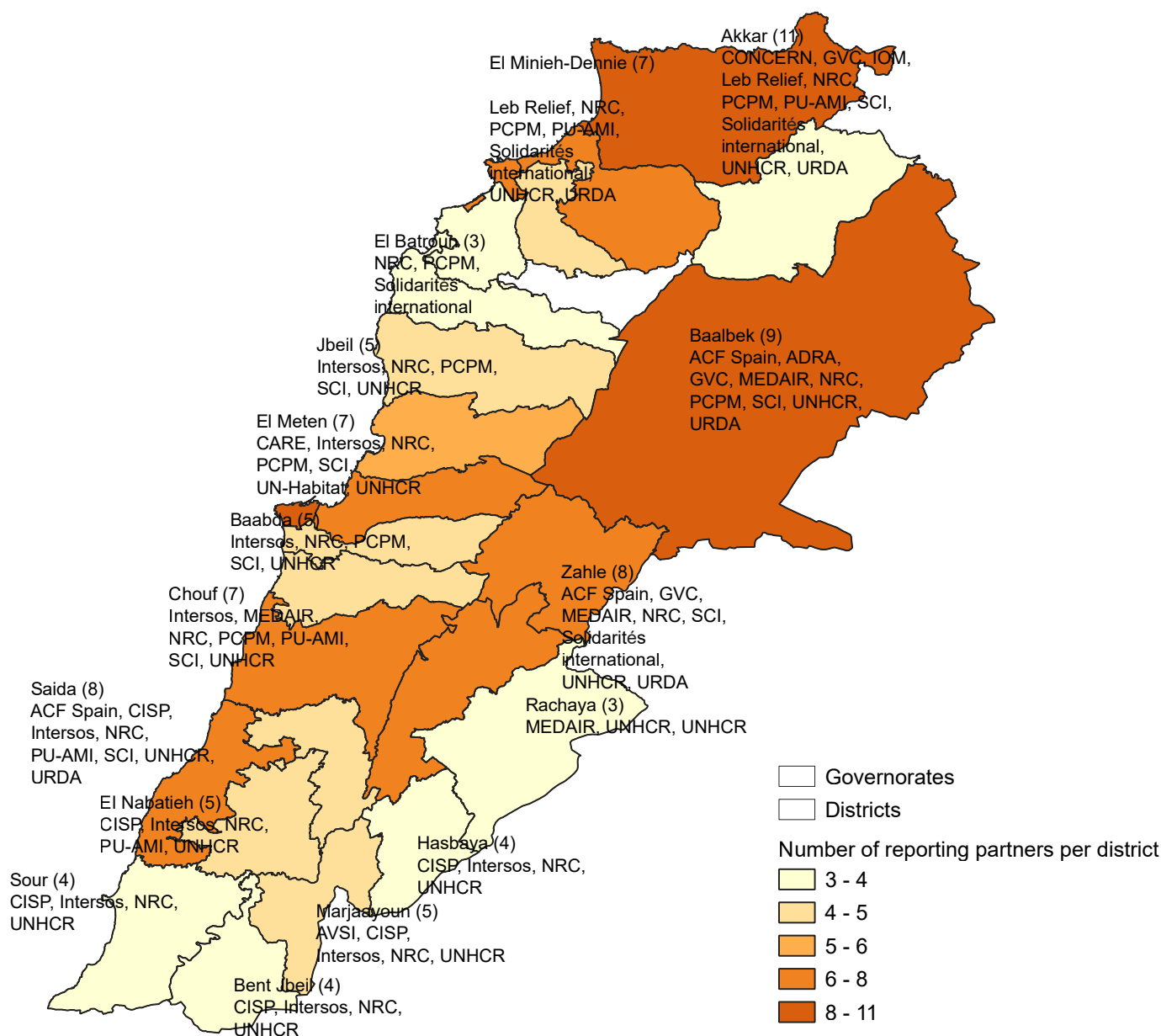




20 Partners reported shelter activities through ActivityInfo by December 2021

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

ACF Spain, ACTED, ADRA, AVSI, CARE, CISP, CONCERN, GVC, Intersos, IOM, Leb Relief, MEDAIR, NRC, PCPM, PU-AMI, SCI, Solidarités international, UN-Habitat, 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.