



## SHELTER SECTOR

### PEOPLE IN NEED



2,579,000

### PEOPLE TARGETED



744,862

### NEEDS-BASED APPEAL



\$150M

### PARTNERS



28

### GENDER MARKER



4\*

\*Intends to contribute to gender equality, including across age groups AND/OR people with disabilities

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## SECTOR OUTCOMES

### OUTCOME 1:

Reduce immediate protection-related shelter needs of most vulnerable households.

#### INDICATOR

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

### OUTCOME 2:

Improve access to adequate shelter in disadvantaged areas for enhanced stability

#### INDICATORS

- Percentage of residential households in disadvantaged areas benefitting from shelter upgrades to minimum standards.
- Percentage of 251 most vulnerable localities (cadastral level) containing a multi-sectorally assessed or profiled area





### OUTCOME 3:

Enhance the contribution of national institutions and organisations to the housing situation in Lebanon.

#### INDICATORS

- Percentage of institutions and organisations participating in the Shelter sector response that are Lebanese.
- Number of Lebanese institutions and organisations with improved ability to contribute to housing policy discussions through exposure to new housing-related evidence.

## POPULATION BREAKDOWN

POPULATION COHORT	PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	FEMALE ♀ MALE	
 Vulnerable Lebanese	1,500,000	121,302	62,568	58,734
 Displaced Syrians	870,000	587,560	300,478	287,082
 Palestinian Refugees from Syria	29,000	18,000	9,324	8,676
 Palestine Refugees in Lebanon	180,000	18,000	9,756	8,244

# 1. SITUATION ANALYSIS

The multiple crises facing Lebanon in recent years have resulted in a dramatic increase in poverty across all populations. This has put an additional strain on the ability of already vulnerable populations to access basic services and affordable housing.

In major cities across the country, significant proportions of vulnerable Lebanese and displaced communities live together in dense and poor urban neighbourhoods. Illustrative snapshots from neighbourhood profiles<sup>1</sup> of vulnerable urban and peri-urban areas show that difficulties in accessing secure, adequate<sup>2</sup> and affordable housing are shared by both Lebanese and non-Lebanese low-income groups. This is further exacerbated by the socio-economic and financial crises and the subsequent cuts in subsidies on fuel, food and medicine, which in turn has had a significant impact on the rental market, leading to a radical increase in rent prices for all populations. With 90 per cent of displaced Syrians in Lebanon and 31 per cent of Lebanese living in rented accommodations and with a substantial increase in utility fees, the ability of vulnerable families to cover rental payments is increasingly strained. This has resulted in a significant increase in both eviction threats and eviction cases and, consequently, in an increase in social tensions linked to disputes over meeting rental obligations. The impact of the overall situation can be expected to disproportionately affect already vulnerable groups, including female-headed households, socially excluded groups and persons with specific needs who face specific shelter-related protection risks. These groups are particularly susceptible to exploitation by landlords and resorting to negative coping mechanisms to access adequate housing, while others may not be able to circulate easily in their shelter or may be more prone to sickness, as a result of inadequate housing.

Sixty-eight per cent of displaced Syrians live in residential shelters, 10 per cent in non-residential shelters and 22 per cent live in non-permanent structures in informal settlements. Overall, 58 per cent<sup>3</sup> of displaced Syrians live in inadequate<sup>4</sup> shelter conditions, disproportionately distributed across the three shelter types, with the highest percentage of inadequacy (78%) being in informal settlements. Evidence of continued debt accumulation and the large proportion of households living in substandard shelter indicates that the struggle of displaced Syrians to access affordable and adequate shelter persists. This is particularly concerning for 5.5 per cent<sup>5</sup> of displaced Syrians (equally for males and females) who have expressed concerns over being sexually exploited when accessing the housing market. With increased financial strains, all while prioritising basic needs, Syrians have been reported to progressively downgrade their shelter types by moving mainly to non-permanent structures in informal settlements.

For displaced Syrians, average rent has increased by 18 per cent across all shelter types (from 264,000 LBP in 2020 to 312,000 LBP in 2021). Debt accumulation linked to rent payment increases the risk of tension with landlords and puts displaced Syrians at risk of eviction. Rates of displaced Syrians living under eviction notice increased in the third quarter of 2021 to 7 per cent from 3 per cent in the second quarter and 4 per cent in the first. This surge in the number of displaced Syrian households evicted or under eviction notice compared to 2020 is attributed to the households' inability to meet rental obligations due to the socio-economic and financial crises and exacerbated by the economic repercussions of the COVID-19 outbreak. Forced eviction and eviction threats have disproportionately affected households living in urban areas, specifically those living in residential shelters where 69 per cent of the displaced Syrian population resides. It is estimated that 5.4 per cent of displaced Syrian households are currently living under an eviction notice, of which 75 per cent were given four weeks or less to evacuate their homes. It is also estimated that 5 per cent of displaced Syrian households plan to change accommodation by the first quarter of 2022 due to either eviction notice, inability to pay rent or unacceptable shelter and WASH conditions. This data substantiates reports that refugees are under increasing pressure to meet their rental obligations and that the risk of evictions is building. Households who were not able to make their last rental payment had incurred two months (25%), three months (18%), and four months (8%) of rental debt. However, over one in ten (13%) households owed more than four months' rent.

Information on the housing situation, rental market and eviction trends of vulnerable Lebanese continues to contain gaps.<sup>5</sup> Neighbourhood profiles of urban and peri-urban areas have shown that vulnerable Lebanese live in deprived urban pockets in buildings with structural<sup>6</sup> or exterior<sup>7</sup> conditions that are in substandard or critical condition, with precarious communal space standards. Whilst lower than amongst Syrian households, overcrowding<sup>8</sup> is also a prevalent feature. Anecdotal evidence indicates that vulnerable Lebanese households who rent accommodations are struggling to meet their rental obligations due to loss of purchasing power, inaccessibility to savings and loss of livelihood opportunities. At the same time, Lebanese landlords who depend on rent as a main source of income are also impacted by the overall economic decline and face challenges due to the accumulation of unpaid rental fees.

<sup>1</sup> UN-Habitat and UNICEF

<sup>2</sup> One or more of the following: structure in dangerous condition, physical quality of shelter below shelter standard, overcrowding (<4.5sqm per person).

<sup>3</sup> This is based on direct observations by VASyR 2021 enumerators when visiting the shelters.

<sup>4</sup> One or more of the following: structure in dangerous condition, physical quality of shelter below shelter standard, overcrowding (<4.5sqm per person).

<sup>5</sup> The right to housing is enshrined in the Lebanese Constitution; however, policy directions over the past decades were not able to incentivise the production of affordable housing. In the Lebanese residential property market, there is a shortage of adequate housing supply that is within the budget of the population, is of acceptable physical standards (including structural soundness) and provides security of tenure.

<sup>6</sup> Structural supporting elements, beams, columns.

<sup>7</sup> Exterior walls, rooves, windows, balconies or other fixed architectural features.

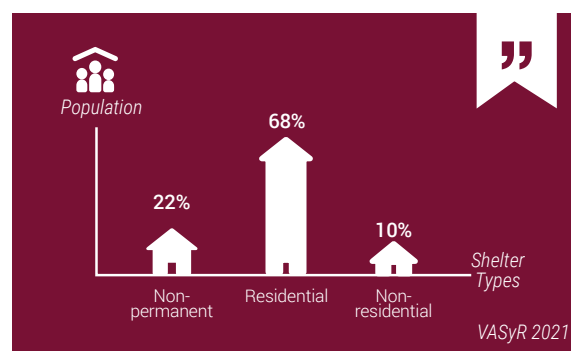
<sup>8</sup> Overcrowding describes three or more persons sleeping in the same room. This definition is not currently consistent with that used in VASyR. The definition is adopted from the UNICEF (2016) Household Baseline Survey, Beirut.

These converging factors have resulted in a significant increase in both eviction threats and eviction cases. Further statistics on the shelter conditions of poor Lebanese are anticipated from the Multi-Sectoral Needs Assessment (MSNA), the Lebanese Vulnerability Assessment Panel (LVAP) and the National Poverty Targeting Program (NPTP), which have a shelter vulnerability dimension of deprivation.

Amongst Palestinian refugees from Syria, 41 per cent are hosted in the twelve official Palestine refugee camps, which also accommodate 45 per cent of Palestine refugees in Lebanon. The remaining Palestinian refugees from Lebanon and Syria live in areas adjacent to camps or in other locations. In the Palestinian camps, the majority of shelters are unplanned, are at risk of collapse and offer unhygienic conditions due to factors including leaks and inappropriate materials for construction.

According to UNRWA's 'Inventory and Needs Assessment on Environmental Infrastructure and Environmental Health in the 12 Palestine Refugee Camps in Lebanon', 'Many shelters are at risk of collapse or are uninhabitable due to leaks and unhygienic conditions. The vast majority of the 14,000 buildings and 40,000 shelters were unplanned and were not built using safe engineering or construction practices. Most lack a foundation and were created with cheap and inappropriate construction materials, leading to cracks, leakages and, in many instances, structural failure' (UNRWA, 2017). Systematic information on shelter conditions in areas adjacent to camps is not available.

Delivering humanitarian shelter assistance to displaced Syrian households who reside in residential buildings, non-residential buildings and informal settlements, where hazardous conditions are prevalent, can positively impact the overall wellbeing and help ensure the protection of vulnerable households.<sup>9</sup> Delivering protection-focused shelter assistance will safeguard the health, privacy, safety, security and dignity of vulnerable households. Such assistance also helps reduce the shock of emergencies caused by fire, floods, evictions and adverse weather events. Additionally, it helps mitigate the knock-on effect of shelter inadequacy on vulnerable households, including worsening their protection and health needs.<sup>10</sup> Through close coordination and collaboration with the Protection sector, shelter-related protection issues with specific focus on eviction and eviction risks will be addressed through an integrated approach.<sup>11</sup>



## 2. OVERALL SECTOR STRATEGY

### THEORY OF CHANGE

The Shelter sector aims to ensure the protection of vulnerable populations and to contribute to social stability by improving access to physically adequate shelters with security of tenure for shelter-vulnerable households. Improved access to adequate shelter will be accomplished by providing protection-focused assistance that addresses the shelter inadequacies of vulnerable households. Three complementary entry points are utilised to achieve this:

- The sector will respond to the needs of individual households by improving shelter conditions to create the premises for people to feel safe, to live in privacy and security and to mitigate health risks (both physical and psychosocial).
- This causal chain is even stronger in disadvantaged areas. The sector will contribute to multisectoral initiatives, in coordination with other sectors, to address the shelter needs of identified vulnerable people in disadvantaged geographic areas. The results will also promote peaceful coexistence and social stability. The multisectoral area-based approach to interventions will also improve the sustainability of the results, compared to single-sector responses.
- As the housing situation is very much correlated with the capabilities of national institutions, support to develop capacities will enable increasing sustainability and creation of durable solutions for vulnerable populations.

In 2022, the Shelter sector strategy continues to take into account the following considerations in the planning of targeted shelter interventions for vulnerable households:

- Government restrictions remain on the type and durability of permitted shelter materials which can be utilised in informal settlements, and the number of actors supporting this assistance has reduced significantly.
- While efforts to reduce overcrowding in residential and non-residential shelters are supported in principle, this has proven achievable only when available housing options are adequate and affordable. It is also recognised that moving households from their existing social and employment networks and from educational opportunities is not favoured by households.

<sup>9</sup> In addition to poor physical shelter standards, the overwhelming majority of displaced Syrians in informal settlements, non-residential shelters and residential shelters are living below the SMEB (96%, 87% and 86%, respectively [VASyR, 2021]). Furthermore, a disproportionate share of households in informal settlements are female-headed (26.7%, compared to 17.4% and 14.6% in non-residential and residential shelters, respectively) (VASyR, 2021).

<sup>10</sup> For instance, the sealing of shelters (weatherproofing) can enhance the effectiveness of the winter support activities of the Basic Assistance sector, such as cash for fuel or provision of stoves. Also, installing partitions within a shelter to separate the sleeping spaces can reduce risk of SGBV.

<sup>11</sup> This will help prevent and respond to eviction, as outlined in the Guidance note on response to individual eviction incidents, jointly developed with the Shelter sector, to be finalised and rolled out in 2022.

- Some substandard buildings, particularly those in the non-residential category,<sup>12</sup> offer such inadequate living conditions that the cost and legal documents/permits required to upgrade them to minimum standards are out of scope for Shelter partners.
- The multi-dimensional vulnerabilities of those in need of shelter assistance require coordination of shelter activities with other sectors, taking cross-cutting issues into consideration. This approach has the potential to achieve more sustainable impacts relative to single-sector approaches, especially when organised within a holistic area-based framework.
- The practice of COVID-related precautionary measures by Shelter partners is crucial in implementing<sup>13</sup> shelter assistance, as interventions typically depend on household visits to assess, implement, and monitor tailored shelter assistance.
- The protection risk analysis conducted by the sector in 2022 informs the Shelter sector strategy and its interventions by ensuring that protection risks are identified and mitigated throughout the response.

## RISKS AND ASSUMPTIONS

The ability to achieve the above is likely to be reduced should the following scenarios and their associated risks occur:

- The Shelter sector assumes that the implementation of urban shelter interventions will support the slowing down or even the reversal of the trend of downgrading shelter types and conditions. Further shrinkage in funding availability to the sector, especially with the target increase of vulnerable Lebanese in 2022 in response to the deteriorating economic situation, will further limit the partners' ability to assist households with shelter vulnerabilities. This will particularly affect those outside informal settlements and reinforces the trend of increased proportions of displaced Syrian individuals moving into informal settlements as the least sustainable and adequate shelter type. Vulnerable households have also been moving to increasingly substandard or dangerous shelter conditions, particularly outside informal settlements where funding shortfalls are felt most. The sector will continue to advocate with donors on the protection dividends of adequate shelter and the criticality of the housing sector to sustainable development generally, as set out in the Housing chapter of the 3RF. Furthermore, the sector will establish a structured quarterly interface with its traditional donors while also exploring potential new donors. Utilising information products, and with a focus on rationalisation of services, the sector will largely focus on advocating to donors on existing gaps, as well as relaying new and relevant information to Shelter sector partners and to the wider humanitarian community. **Probability: High; Impact: Very high.**
- The sector assumes that the provision of weatherproofing material will discourage the establishment of hard structures in informal settlements. The sector also assumes that the implementation of site improvement activities will support in mitigating the environmental impact linked to the mismanagement of grey and black water in

informal settlements. Environmental concerns and the establishment of hard structures were the triggers of mass evictions in informal settlements in 2018 and 2019. As such, the continuation of shelter programmes in informal settlements is crucial to mitigating the risks of social tensions and evictions.

- A key assumption for the sector is the ability to provide conditional cash assistance sufficient to cover rent and mitigate eviction. The transfer value of the cash for rent programme is linked to the rental market of residential shelters, which in turn is highly dependant on the volatile informal exchange rate. This situation poses a risk to the stability and consistency of the cash for rent transfers, potentially affecting the value of amounts transferred to assisted families. The sector will work to harmonise the cash for rent amounts by developing an evidence-based and conflict-sensitive methodology to determine the cash for rent transfer value. The methodology should take into consideration rental market fluctuations and the difference in residential shelter rental values between governorates. **Probability: Very high; Impact: Very high.**
- The sector assumes that shelter interventions would improve the accessibility of female-headed households, women at risk and socially excluded groups, PWSN and elderly individuals to adequate shelters. The dramatic increase in poverty over the past two years will inevitably place additional strain on the ability of already vulnerable populations to access adequate shelters, with evictions<sup>14</sup> on the rise and pressure to downgrade shelter standards in order to meet households' other basic needs. The impact can be expected to disproportionately affect already vulnerable groups, including female-headed households, persons with disabilities and the elderly. The sector will continue to prioritise these demographics for tailored assistance and will also work with the Protection sector to raise awareness of Housing, Land and Property (HLP) rights amongst households, landlords and relevant national entities. **Probability: High; Impact: Very high.**
- The successful implementation of integrated multi-sectoral interventions is dependant on the adoption of the approach by the Inter-sector. The difficulty in demonstrating to other sectors the added value of working at an area-based level in a multi-sectoral coordinated manner may compromise the ability of partners to secure funding. The sector will formulate good practice guidelines, including local case studies for dissemination amongst donors, other sectors and local entities. **Probability: Medium; Impact: High.**
- The local availability of shelter/construction material is a key element to the successful implementation of shelter programming. The economic crisis, which is affecting international trade, as well as the banking system, could delay partners in implementing shelter activities requiring procurement of shelter material, contractor engagement and cash disbursement. The Shelter sector will constantly monitor the procurement plan of shelter materials and ensure alignment with the sector's winterisation programme. The sector

<sup>14</sup> Reported evictions are largely due to the increasing inability of tenants to pay rent and the increasing unwillingness of landlords to extend credit.

will also flag programme implementation delays/interruptions resulting from banking restrictions to donors and other relevant stakeholders for advocacy purposes. **Probability: High. Impact: high.**

- The sector assumes that the shelter contingency stocks available in country are enough to respond to shelter-related emergencies. Further shocks stemming from the regulatory environment may generate pressure on emergency contingency stocks, with implications for the ability to meet immediate needs. The sector will continue to update the contingency stock database and assess existing warehousing capacity in the four regions to allow for the repositioning of shelter stock. The sector will remain prepared to utilise the available shelter stock, earmarked for regular programming, to respond to emergency situations and advocate for replenishment so as not to jeopardise the yearly winterisation programme. **Probability: Medium; Impact: High.**
- The sector assumes that there will be no disruption to the work schedule of shelter programming. COVID-19 lockdowns will disrupt shelter programmes and field activities, from shelter works in urban settings to kit distributions and site improvements in informal settlements. The sector will continue to keep business continuity and contingency plans updated to mitigate the effects of the pandemic while maximising service delivery. **Probability: High; Impact: High.**
- The sector assumes that partners will have enough funding/capacity to fully cover needs of vulnerable populations in geographical areas in which they are operational. Overlapping and duplication of assistance is a risk, especially in the area hit by the Port explosion, related to assisting vulnerable Lebanese with shelter interventions caused by the lack of a central database for Lebanese beneficiaries (i.e RAIS). The Shelter sector will put emphasis on abiding by the geographical division set between shelter actors. The sector will also ensure that regular information sharing takes place between partners who are present in the same geographical areas or are handing over an area to another partner. **Probability: Very high; Impact: Very high.**

## SECTORS RESULTS: LCRP IMPACTS, SECTOR OUTCOMES, OUTPUTS

### EXPECTED RESULTS

The Shelter sector contributes to all four of the LCRP's Strategic Objectives:

**Strategic Objective 1:** 'Ensure protection of vulnerable populations'

**Strategic Objective 2:** 'Provide immediate assistance to vulnerable populations'

**Strategic Objective 3:** 'Support service provision through national systems'

**Strategic Objective 4:** 'Reinforce Lebanon's economic, social and environmental stability'

The sector's response is organised around three outcomes:

#### **Outcome 1: Reduce immediate protection-related shelter needs of most vulnerable households**

This first outcome contributes to Impact 1 of the LCRP. Displaced persons from Syria and vulnerable populations live in a safe protective environment. This outcome will be achieved by mitigating the deterioration of shelter conditions for households with acute shelter needs through the provision of protection-focused assistance. For the outcome to be achieved, it is assumed that assisted households will properly utilise shelter materials provided in accordance with the sector's guidance in relation to their particular needs. It is also assumed that landlords, particularly those owning low-quality shelter units, will show interest in reducing rental fees and formalising rental agreements in exchange for upgrades offered by the shelter rehabilitation programme. These interventions will prioritise female-headed households, persons with specific shelter-related risks and socially excluded groups.

*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 liveable and safe conditions*

The Shelter sector utilises several modalities to improve the shelter conditions of vulnerable households living in informal settlements. These include the provision of shelter materials through in-kind assistance, provision of fire-fighting equipment coupled with fire prevention sensitisation and the improvement of site conditions for enhanced accessibility and assistance delivery. The effectiveness of shelter weatherproofing is dependent on the proper installation of materials. As such, the sector shares technical guidance and manuals with beneficiaries on recommended practices in shelter maintenance. People with specific needs, including older persons and female-headed households, report difficulties in weatherproofing their shelters, mostly due to the lack of technical skills or abilities, given the differences in culturally grounded gender and age roles. Having to rely on external support to install shelter material can lead to an increased risk of exploitation, especially for women and girls at risk. In order to mitigate such risks, the sector provides tailored shelter assistance and labour support as needed.

Not originally designed for residential use, non-residential structures (garages, factories, workshops, etc.) are by default considered unsuitable for living. Two per cent of displaced Syrians reside in non-residential collective shelters which are found to be critically substandard, with prevalent protection vulnerability linked to safety and privacy issues caused by the sharing of facilities such as toilets and kitchens. These are severely underserved by the response, due both to low visibility and the need for

recurrent shelter assistance to maintain acceptable living conditions. Basic but effective shelter and WASH interventions can improve living conditions, especially in areas characterised by extreme weather events. These include weatherproofing and minor repair activities, which utilise construction material to seal shelters from external elements and improve their privacy, safety and security.

The sector will respond to the shelter needs of vulnerable households living in inadequate residential shelters by implementing physical upgrades coupled with tenure security enhancements,<sup>15</sup> including due diligence checks, in close coordination and collaboration with the Protection sector and, in particular, legal actors. As such, shelter partners will facilitate the signing of lease agreements between landlords and tenants for a minimum of twelve months after shelter improvements have been executed. This intervention will prioritise people with specific needs, older persons, female-headed households, women-at-risk and other socially excluded groups who are particularly susceptible to exploitation by landlords and at a higher risk of resorting to negative coping mechanisms. For these groups, shelter actors will provide an added layer of protection by acting as mediators with landlords to formalise lease agreements and/or, in collaboration with the Protection sector, engage in collaborative dispute resolution with landlords to support a more balanced negotiation when under threat of eviction.

In addition to improving shelter conditions with tenure security enhancements, the sector will also provide conditional cash assistance to socio-economically vulnerable households who are unable to pay rent after their rental lease agreement has lapsed. This will help mitigate eviction risk and provide families who are recovering from a shock/emergency with a temporary rent safety net, for up to 12 months, until they are able to meet their rental obligation. Lastly, conditional cash for rent will also be utilised pre-emptively as a standalone intervention to support families living in adequate residential shelters mitigate eviction risk due to inability to pay rent. This will be implemented as part of a holistic approach to eviction diversion, relocation and mitigation of impact of evictions in collaboration with the Basic Assistance and Protection sectors.<sup>16</sup> Coordination with the Protection sector is also necessary to appropriately identify any potential protection risks related to cash assistance aimed at eviction prevention and to put in place mitigation measures. This includes support from the Protection sector to review the cash for rent

<sup>15</sup> Through the provision of a dedicated cash mechanism, refer to technical note *Upgrading of Residential shelters*.

<sup>16</sup> General preparedness measures will be put in place, including maintaining an updated mapping of operational actors across sectors who can prevent and respond to eviction threats, actual evictions and their impacts as well as mapping roles and responsibilities, particularly those of shelter, basic assistance, protection and livelihood partners as part of a cross-sectoral action plan for response.

minimum standards. Protection sector support will also be required to prioritise case management for protection cases and ensure complementarity with existing protection cash programming<sup>17</sup> (i.e., PCAP and ECA). In parallel, shelter partners will be trained to safely identify and refer persons with specific needs to protection actors or other relevant service providers.

Activities under this output include:

- 1) Weatherproofing and repair of substandard residential and non-residential structures;
- 2) Upgrading of substandard residential shelters to meet minimum humanitarian standards for the benefit of protection cases, female-headed households, people with specific shelter-related risks, such as persons living with disabilities, older persons and socially excluded groups;
- 3) Stabilising residential buildings with compromised structural/architectural elements at risk of collapse (this is complemented by temporary relocation via cash-based or in-kind modalities);
- 4) Weatherproofing and maintenance of make-shift shelters within informal settlements;
- 5) Providing cash for rent for vulnerable households living in adequate shelters;
- 6) Conducting site improvements in informal settlements; and
- 7) Providing fire risk mitigation in informal settlements and in buildings. This includes awareness sessions, firefighting trainings and distribution of firefighting kits.

#### **Outcome 2: Improve access to adequate shelter in disadvantaged areas for enhanced stability**

This second outcome is contributing to both Impact 4 'Mitigated deterioration in the economic condition of vulnerable populations' and Impact 5 'Social Stability is strengthened in Lebanon'. This outcome will be achieved by improving access to adequate shelters of minimum standard and affordable to vulnerable populations. Access will be improved by targeting geographic areas of multisectoral vulnerability as well as through multi-sectoral assessments/profiling and upgrading of vulnerable areas.

For this outcome to be achieved, it is assumed that involved sectors will coordinate successfully towards the implementation of a multi-sectoral programme. It is also assumed that landlords will approve of the upgrading of their property in exchange for favourable tenure conditions benefitting the targeted population.

<sup>17</sup> Refer to note on *Mitigating or Preventing Eviction Risk for Vulnerable Households*, 2020

*Output 2.1: Residential shelters for vulnerable communities in disadvantaged areas are upgraded*

In 2022, the sector will continue to support sustainable living conditions by improving access to adequate shelters in disadvantaged areas. This involves understanding the multi-sectoral needs of vulnerable areas (e.g. disadvantaged neighbourhoods, adjacent areas of Palestinian refugee camps and villages), which will serve as a basis for coordinating and

implementing shelter upgrading either through a single-sector approach or within a multi-sectoral, area-based framework that augments the stock of low-income housing in coordination with other sectors, mainly Protection, Water and Social Stability. The sector will collaborate with municipalities and other service providers to build their capacities to lead these processes, so that multi-dimensional risks facing vulnerable urban households can be mitigated holistically and through sustainable, accountable institutional structures. In order to support this work, the development of technical guidelines for the Shelter sector's approach to area-based coordination, with input from relevant sectors, will help clarify the underlying principles and put forward best practices.

The sector will encourage partners to focus on sectoral and geographical coordination, particularly in dense urban areas where vulnerable households are not readily distinguishable from other households through visual inspection; where communities are mixed and inter-community tensions may exist; where basic services and social services are shared; and where governance institutions with mandates over the area may lack the capacity to regulate and/or deliver public services and goods. Partners will use area-based coordination mechanisms as organising frameworks for better coordination between the humanitarian community and national institutions and organisations in ways that contribute to stabilisation.

Activities under this output include:

- 1) Upgrading of substandard residential shelters to minimum standards as part of a multi-sectoral approach;
- 2) Upgrading of substandard residential shelters to minimum standards as part of a single-sector approach;
- 3) Upgrading of common areas within substandard residential and non-residential buildings.

*Output 2.2: Multi-sectoral assessments are produced for areas of vulnerable populations to facilitate sectorally integrated responses*

In geographically defined disadvantaged areas, partners will gather and/or use existing multisectoral data to analyse aspects of the local context relevant to shelter conditions, including population characteristics, demographic pressure on basic services, housing stock quality, housing market prices, governance characteristics and intercommunity tensions. Partners will use such holistic understandings of places and their resident communities to programme shelter interventions which will benefit vulnerable people from both the host and displaced communities. These interventions will also include the identification and implementation of improvements to building-, plot- and community-level spaces driven by community involvement, engagement and (where possible) utilising the skillsets of local tradespeople

The main activity under this output includes:

- 1) Multi-sectoral assessments/profiles of areas hosting vulnerable populations.
- 2) Community support projects at the building, building plot and neighbourhoods levels (e.g infrastructural or recreational projects)

**Outcome 3: Enhance the contribution of national institutions and organisations to the housing situation in Lebanon**

This third outcome contributes to Impact 3: Vulnerable populations have equitable access to basic services through national systems. This will be achieved by focusing on three different approaches: 1) promotion of knowledge generation through national studies and reports relevant to shelter and housing; 2) scaling up linkages with national and subnational organisations and institutions; [3] and 3) taking necessary steps to bolster institutional commitments around localisation by strengthening national NGO engagement in the coordination structure and response.

For this outcome to be achieved, it is assumed that national institutions and organisations will actively participate in capacity building initiatives such as training sessions and workshops held by the Shelter sector. Continued interest from the Government of Lebanon in exploring steps towards establishing a national housing policy is also assumed.

*Output 3.1: Capacity building support to national organisations and institutions contributing to the shelter and housing situation in Lebanon*

The Shelter sector will continue to build on cumulative efforts to promote locally led shelter assistance provision through national systems to help improve the shelter and housing situation in Lebanon.<sup>[1]</sup> In 2022, the sector will reinforce its commitment to engaging more local organisations in the response. As such, the sector will continue to scale up programmatic and coordination linkages with national and subnational organisations and institutions<sup>[3]</sup> in the shelter response for host and displaced communities to support efficiency and stabilisation. Furthermore, longstanding challenges in the Lebanese housing market influence current shortages of adequate and affordable shelter that is accessible to vulnerable households. Therefore, strengthening the capacities of Lebanese entities (through sensitisation, information generation and dissemination and capacity building on the implementation of shelter/ housing programming) should also help foster an enabling environment for addressing structural housing problems.

In collaboration with national organisations and institutions, the sector will promote knowledge generation and management through national studies and reports relevant to shelter and housing.<sup>[2]</sup> In 2022, this body of knowledge will be consolidated, synthesised and augmented by partners to contribute to a better understanding of Lebanon's housing sector with regards to both short-term shelter needs and longer-term housing market supply-demand issues. A robust evidence base will be necessary to inform the Government of Lebanon's national housing policy discussions, and for development-orientated actors. The Reform, Recovery and Reconstruction Framework (3RF, launched Dec 2020), designed to address immediate and medium-term needs following the 4th August Beirut Port explosions, articulates in its Housing chapter evidence and information management needs that the sector will seek to address through knowledge generation in 2022 and beyond.

The 3RF Housing chapter, which has been considered in the formulation of this Shelter strategy, recognises that “there is a strong need to immediately address the recovery of urban housing with early steps towards conceptualizing and consensus-building around a

reform agenda for an inclusive housing sector and with a recovery strategy and investments at the city and neighbourhood levels, paired with technical and financial support, as well as capacity building”. The 3RF provides a complementary ‘whole of society’ framework for the Shelter strategy [4] that will support ongoing planning around humanitarian-development nexus issues focused on the Beirut blast-affected area, and consistent with those specified under this output.

Activities under this output include:

- 1) strengthening the shelter-related capacity of local and national organisations through training, coordination and collaboration;
- 2) conducting and disseminating studies to better understand the housing context and;
- 3) engaging the private sector, national state entities, academic and local organisations in expertise and research-sharing on the housing sector at the national and field levels.

Special attention is given to the inter-sectoral coordination of activities within the following thematic areas:

Identifying vulnerability and complementary targeting: linkages to Basic Assistance, Social Stability and Protection.

## **SOCIAL ASSISTANCE AND SERVICES: LINKAGES WITH WATER, ENERGY, SOCIAL STABILITY AND LIVELIHOODS.**

The Shelter sector will collaborate with the above sectors on interventions in disadvantaged areas, integrated within an area-based framework. Regular meetings at the field level will foster efficient joint coordination and programming. The sector will pursue the following:

- Coordinating efforts with the WASH sector to ensure complementarity when improving water and sanitation conditions in residential and non-residential buildings. The Shelter sector is responsible for water and sanitation interventions at a unit and building level, while the WASH sector is responsible for upgrading plot infrastructure, such as water and sewage connections to public networks, extending beyond the building. This is especially needed in poor areas with overburdened basic services, particularly those exacerbated by

[1] Involved stakeholders will be encouraged to serve the most vulnerable based on common targeting and eligibility criteria.

[3] National NGOs as well as public, private and academic sector entities.

[2] Like all shelter products, such information production and dissemination will be managed in ways that do no harm in regard to social stability.



an influx of displaced households leading to inter-community tensions. Also, a coordinated response to household health and sanitation issues can contribute to enhancing the living conditions of vulnerable populations<sup>18</sup> and minimising the impact on Lebanon's environment whilst simultaneously contributing to social stability.

- Site improvements in informal settlements and mitigation of flooding risks through separate, but coordinated, activities. The Shelter sector will take into account the WASH sector's ongoing needs assessments in informal settlements in order to coordinate assistance and to accordingly prioritise its informal settlement-related activities, such as weatherproofing, site improvement and fire risk mitigation.
- The upgrading of common areas within buildings: a Shelter sector activity involving repairing and improving the infrastructure at building level and within its plot boundary, e.g. water and sewage pipes, stairwells, lockable doors/gates. The Shelter sector will refer buildings that are not connected to public water/sewage networks to the Water sector.
- Advocating with landlords for the instalment of legal electrical connections to the national grid in line with guidance from the Energy sector. The Shelter sector also promotes the installation of proper electrical connections and lighting in buildings and informal settlements. This includes assisting with: 1) installing lighting in latrines and common areas to mitigate SGBV risks as well to enhance accessibility for the elderly and people with disabilities; 2) improving the wiring to enhance the safety of the connection within residential and non-residential shelters; 3) raising the wiring in informal settlements to mitigate shelter safety risks, including fire.
- By addressing shelter needs through an area-based approach, the sector can contribute to the mitigation of tensions between displaced and host communities, particularly for those living in dense urban settings. This is because competition for access to resources, from basic services, housing and jobs to humanitarian aid, is a key source of tensions. Improvement in access to services for all can contribute to mitigating inter-community tensions.
- Collaborative efforts to establish guidelines and recommendations on the dismantling of vacant tents and decommissioning of latrines in informal settlements. This includes working with the Social Stability sector on solid waste management – mainly construction material – as well as with the

Livelihoods sector to identify skilled workers who can be employed to implement the required work as defined in the guidelines.

- Shelter activities are also an opportunity to generate income in areas with high unemployment. The sector will actively inform the Livelihoods sector of urban areas where livelihoods have emerged as a crucial need, as identified through area-based approaches to assessments and interventions. To maximise the impact of the sectors' respective interventions, the possibility of providing trainees/beneficiaries of Livelihoods sector activities with employment opportunities through shelter contractors, will be explored.
- The sector will work closely with the Livelihoods sector to identify programmes which could enhance shelter beneficiaries' ability to self-sustain following the end of the shelter assistance period.

## LINKAGES WITH THE PROTECTION SECTOR

For the Shelter sector to achieve its strategic outcomes for 'protection of vulnerable populations', clear referral mechanisms to and from other sectors<sup>19</sup> are important. The main areas of coordination will continue to be the following:

- Strengthening referral pathways between Shelter and Protection sectors, particularly for cases of forced evictions and for people with specific needs, including older persons at risk and persons with disabilities, is important. Timely and coordinated referrals will be imperative to achieving a cross-sectoral eviction prevention and response intervention with the Protection and other sectors, in order to achieve eviction deviation, relocation and mitigation of impacts. This includes collaborative dispute resolution, legal counselling, assistance and representation for HLP as required and will be critical to mitigating risk of eviction.
- In 2022, the Shelter and Protection sectors will work jointly on HLP issues through regular thematic discussions between partners to ensure a strong and collaborative cross-sectoral response to eviction prevention and response. HLP rights will be mainstreamed throughout sector interventions. Sensitisation programming, already undertaken by some partners, will be adopted more widely. Shelter partners will be supported to conduct information and awareness sessions on HLP rights. As was the case in the Beirut Blast Response, the sector will

<sup>18</sup> Especially the living conditions of women, including those related to female hygiene.

<sup>19</sup> Particularly Protection, Basic Assistance and Water

continue to work closely with the Protection sector to update HLP technical guidelines<sup>20</sup> that foster security of tenure, especially for female-headed households, PWSN and socially excluded groups.



## IDENTIFICATION OF SECTOR NEEDS AND TARGETS [AT THE INDIVIDUAL/HH, INSTITUTIONAL AND GEOGRAPHICAL LEVEL]

In 2022, the Shelter sector is targeting 744,862 individuals,<sup>21</sup> including Lebanese, Syrian and Palestinian households.<sup>22</sup> The total count of individuals targeted has increased by 2 per cent, up from 727,682 individuals targeted in 2021. The number of vulnerable Lebanese households targeted and the cash for rent targets have increased due to the economic downturn. The marginal increase in the overall target, however, is due to the decrease in the targeting of residential structures in dangerous conditions, as it falls outside of the scope of the sector. Only a few partners implement such activities, which were prompted by the prevalence of structurally damaged buildings caused by the Beirut Port explosions.<sup>23</sup>

Within the targeted cohorts, the Shelter sector will further prioritise its interventions for individuals who have specific shelter needs due to certain common characteristics and/or circumstances. This includes female-headed households and households with

<sup>20</sup> Following the Beirut blast, a HLP Temporary Technical Committee was established in order to help address issues related to HLP and advise on integrating HLP programming into the planned shelter rehabilitation and repair programme.

<sup>21</sup> Although the sector has significantly increased the cash for rent targets for both vulnerable Lebanese and displaced Syrian households, the slight increase in the sector target compared to the target set for 2021 is attributed to the decrease in the target of displaced Syrians living in residential shelters that were identified as having structural/architectural damages. It is also due to the shift in focus to targeting vulnerable Lebanese living in substandard residential shelters in the 251 most vulnerable cadastres. This excludes the 75,000 individuals who are budgeted for assistance in the case of security-related evictions as a contingency plan.

<sup>22</sup> Other nationalities are also targeted, primarily in Beirut and Mount Lebanon, based on referrals and needs identified through field visits.

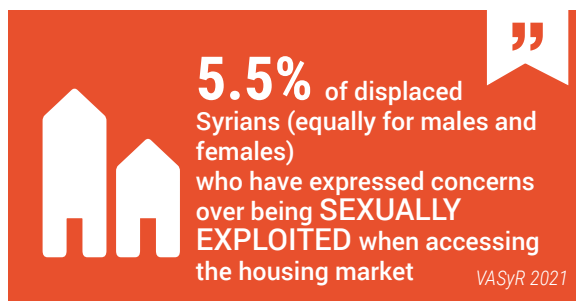
<sup>23</sup> Activities targeting buildings in danger of collapse are planned to be covered under the 3RF Housing sector.

at least one person with specific needs, including households with at least one person who lives with a disability, is an older person at risk or is from a socially excluded group, as well as individuals who have suffered SGBV (including sexual exploitation and abuse). To track progress against this aim, Shelter sector partners will provide disaggregated data on beneficiaries where possible.<sup>24</sup>

## BASELINE FIGURE

The shelter needs of Syrians registered with UNHCR are identified through the 2021 VASyR and extrapolated over the entire displaced Syrian population figure of 1.5 million individuals. In practice, shelter agencies assist socio-economically vulnerable displaced Syrian households that live in inadequate shelter conditions, regardless of their registration status. The Shelter sector's scope of work, however, excludes the following:

- a) Shelters located in geographical settings that are particularly unfavourable for residential uses.<sup>25</sup>
- b) Residential and non-residential shelters that are inadequate, based on overcrowding criteria only. Living in overcrowded shelters is particularly common as a coping mechanism to reduce rental outlay, but the response<sup>26</sup> is beyond the sector's scope of interventions. Informal settlements, however, are amenable to measures to reduce overcrowding for specific cases to mitigate protection risks<sup>27</sup> through the distribution of shelter kits that would permit the extension of existing structures or establishing new ones.<sup>28</sup> Decongestion of informal settlements is an important COVID-19 response mechanism, as these are the densest shelter type.



<sup>24</sup> Activities reported on Activity Info are set up to be disaggregated by nationality cohort, gender [female-headed household] and PWSN.

<sup>25</sup> Areas in proximity to physical danger, that are remote from services or that are otherwise inconducive to being used for dwelling.

<sup>26</sup> Overcrowding does not necessarily require a response involving building upgrading but is likely to require financial assistance (e.g. unconditional cash grants).

<sup>27</sup> And upon obtaining approvals from local authorities and landlords.

<sup>28</sup> This is applicable when there is extra land space within an informal settlement and conditional to the approval of landlords and local authorities.

## TARGET FIGURES BY NATIONALITY

Targets by shelter type at country level are as follows:

### Target figures for displaced Syrians

- 260,087 individuals<sup>29</sup> (17% of all displaced Syrians) with shelter needs living in informal settlements (2021: 252,000; 2020: 240,000 individuals; 2019: 246,000 individuals; 2018: 208,800 individuals).
- 152,737 individuals<sup>30</sup> (10% of displaced Syrians) living in substandard physical conditions in residential buildings (2021: 133,665; 2020: 237,374 individuals; 2019: 225,300 individuals; 2018: 182,998 individuals).
- 11,229 individuals<sup>31</sup> (0.7% of displaced Syrians) living in residential shelters with compromised structural/architectural elements at risk of collapse (2021: 47,940).
- 81,452 individuals<sup>32</sup> (6% of displaced Syrians) living in substandard conditions in non-residential buildings (2021: 74,520; 2020: 53,198; 2019: 87,400 individuals; 2018: 67,680 individuals).
- 82,055 individuals assisted with cash for rent (4% of displaced Syrians) (2021: 65,320; 2020: 22,500).
- 75,000 individuals (5% of displaced Syrians) indicating that they are threatened by security-related evictions (2021: 75,000 individuals).

Overall, there are 587,560<sup>33</sup> displaced Syrians targeted with shelter assistance (2021: 573,445).

<sup>29</sup> 78 per cent of the 315,000 displaced Syrians in informal settlements are assumed to require shelter assistance based on unified assessments undertaken by Shelter partners. VASyR 2021 indicates that 73 per cent of displaced Syrians in informal settlements require shelter assistance. However, the 78 per cent figure is used in 2021 for two reasons: 1) it is derived from comprehensive assessments across informal settlements, unlike the sample-based VASyR, and 2) the response in informal settlements needs to factor in the high seasonality of shelter vulnerability and contingencies for emergency events that affect this shelter type in particular (especially climate and fire events).

<sup>30</sup> 14.6 per cent of the 1,035,000 displaced Syrians in residential shelters are assumed to be living below physical humanitarian standards. (VASyR, 2021) This corresponds to individuals who are living in shelters with at least three substandard physical conditions out of the eight identified by the sector to determine the severity of shelter vulnerability.

<sup>31</sup> 11 per cent of the 1,035,000 displaced Syrians in residential shelters are assumed to be living in dangerous conditions (VASyR 2021). In 2022, the sector will focus on stabilizing 10 per cent of residential buildings that were identified as having structural/ architectural damages.

<sup>32</sup> 55 per cent deemed to be below physical humanitarian standards of the 150,000 displaced Syrians in non-residential structures. (VASyR, 2021)

<sup>33</sup> The relatively stable number of displaced Syrians targeted is mainly due to a decrease in the target of displaced Syrians living in residential shelters that were identified as having structural/architectural damages. This is mainly due to the limited number of partners who are able to conduct such work. The overall figure, however, excludes the 75,000 individuals who are budgeted for assistance in the case of security-related evictions as a contingency plan.

### Target figures for vulnerable Lebanese

Although more than half of the Lebanese population is living under the poverty line, their shelter situation remains poorly understood. The sector will target the shelter needs of extremely vulnerable households with the assumption that the proportion of this group living in substandard conditions in residential buildings is similar to that of displaced Syrians. It is also assumed then that 14.6 per cent of the extremely vulnerable Lebanese households are living in substandard residential buildings and are located in the 251 most vulnerable cadastres. Based on the above the sector will target:

- 101,302 vulnerable Lebanese individuals living in substandard physical conditions in residential buildings located in disadvantaged areas (2017: 77,298 individuals, 2018: 74,166; 2019: 77,280; 2020: 77,280; 2021: 118,237).
- 20,000 vulnerable Lebanese assisted with cash for rent.

### Target figures for Palestinian refugees from Syria and Palestine refugees in Lebanon

For parity, an equal number of Palestine refugees in Lebanon and Palestinian refugees from Syria are targeted for shelter assistance in 2022. However, the percentage of each cohort targeted (65% of Palestinian refugees from Syria, 10% of Palestine refugees in Lebanon) is not a direct reflection of assumed shelter need, noting the absence of representative data similar to that available for displaced Syrians. The figures are instead a replication of those agreed upon with UNRWA in 2019, and it is assumed that funding assistance specific to Palestinians will augment the overall population target reached in practice.

- 18,000 of the most vulnerable Palestinian refugees from Syria in substandard shelter conditions (62% of the 29,000 Palestinian refugees from Syria giving the same absolute target as 2021 of 18,000).
- 18,000 of the most vulnerable Palestine refugees in Lebanon living in substandard shelter conditions (10% of the 180,000 Palestine refugees in Lebanon in 2021).

## PARTNERSHIP

The LCRP Shelter sector strategy is formulated under leadership of the Ministry of Social Affairs and UNHCR and co-leadership of UN-Habitat. For an impactful implementation of the Shelter sector strategy, the sector partners with a diverse network of operational local and international organisations and institutions, donors, ministries and other stakeholders with a shared objective of strengthening the shelter and housing-related response.

The Shelter sector will partner with thematically relevant institutions and organisations to form Temporary Technical Committees tasked to develop technical guidelines and standard operating procedures for harmonised implementation of shelter, and to explore innovative approaches to addressing the shelter needs of vulnerable populations.

The sector will partner with other LCRP sectors with operational interests in thematic areas related to humanitarian shelter practices and Shelter sector coordination. Coordination with Water, Social Stability, Protection, Livelihoods and Basic Assistance sectors will be key to implementing sectoral integrated and area-based programming which is responsive to issues including conflict sensitivity, gender, youth and protection (including eviction issues and environment).

Partnering with academic institutions in close collaboration with the Information Management Working Group is essential to strengthening tools

and methodologies related to: secondary data review; primary data collection and dissemination of data and data-processing into maps and reports.

In order to strengthen national NGO and other CSO engagement in the coordination structure, the Shelter sector will create liaison arrangements with local forums on housing. It will also commit to outreach to nonparticipating national NGOs with a shelter/housing mandate in order to increase participation in the shelter response. The sector will also seek the support of the Inter-Agency team to identify opportunities for advancing localisation and enhancing the role of national NGOs within the work of the sector. The sector will also compile and maintain a list of entities with an existing or potential interest in – or mandate for – housing from both the humanitarian and development perspectives, noting the positive increase in actively engaged stakeholders in the response to the Beirut Port explosions and their engagement in the production of the 3RF, including government, private sector, academia, relevant UN agencies, NGOs and donors.

The sector will advocate that agency-level partnerships already established with umbrella groups (syndicates, professional associations and federations) related to land use, housing, real estate and construction, such as the Order of Engineers and Architects, be increasingly drawn into discussions on the advancement of sector aims.



*Aliyah's house was renovated by UNHCR and partners as part of shelter assistance program to local and refugee families*

UNHCR/Houssam Hariri

### 3. MAINSTREAMING OF GENDER AND SGBV, PROTECTION, CONFLICT SENSITIVITY, PSEA, ENVIRONMENT AND COVID-19

#### PROTECTION (including Accountability to Affected Populations)

In 2022, the Shelter sector will strengthen the mainstreaming of the core protection principles within its activities, including: meaningful access without discrimination; safety, dignity and do no harm, accountability and participation and empowerment. In order to operationalise these principles, the Shelter sector conducted a protection risk analysis in 2021 in each region and agreed at the national level on priority mitigation measures for 2022. The sector will also continue to review the protection risk analysis through 2022 to ensure emerging risks are identified. Key agreed mitigation measures which the sector will work toward in 2022 are:

In support of an inclusive and accountable programming approach, the sector will continue to ensure that data collected and reported against is disaggregated by aspects of gender, age and disability in 2022. This means that shelter partner assessment, monitoring and evaluation tools will include the Washington Group Questions to ensure accurate identification and reporting on disability perspectives and experiences. Needs assessments and post-monitoring forms will include the collection of information on qualitative indicators on how current shelter arrangements are impacting beneficiary feelings of privacy, safety and security. This will be done with the understanding that these experiences differ depending on the age, gender and protection profile of the served population. Improved age, gender and disability analysis in this respect will improve inclusion for equitable service provision, help to better understand the impact of programming on the cohorts it targets and enhance accountability. Activities will be regularly monitored and evaluated to ensure their impact on different groups in accordance with sector standards and to ensure they contribute to achieving overall sector objectives.

People with specific needs shall be respected and accounted for in all relevant shelter programmes using technical guidelines that respond to the specific shelter needs of certain groups, particularly: older persons and people living with physical disability, including mobility impairments. Interventions should be based on universal design principles and, where not reasonable, accommodations will be made to improve accessibility and circulation within shelters and in common areas of buildings.

The Shelter sector will also take concrete steps to improve the safe identification and referral of

vulnerable individuals to needed services. In 2022, sector members will review and adopt the Inter-Agency minimum standard on referrals. Training will be offered to sector partners reporting referrals through the Inter-Agency reporting system in order to enhance accountability for referrals. Close coordination and capacity support from the Protection sector and its sub-sectors (SGBV and CP) will be applied. In particular, there will be close work in 2022 between legal and shelter actors in relation to two-way referrals for eviction preparedness and response, including for improved security of tenure and due diligence assessments by legal actors.

The sector will take steps to strengthen complaint and feedback mechanisms (CFM) for affected populations, which is also an inter-sector priority. In this respect, the sector will promote the review and adoption of the Inter-Agency Minimum Standards on Complaints and Feedback Mechanisms. Reporting mechanisms will be enhanced for households and individuals at risk of exploitation and/or abuse to be able to report complaints and grievances. They will also take into consideration the age, gender and other diversity factors of the served population where applicable. In 2022, the sector will aim to improve the reporting and analysis of trends from CFM within the sector and draw on this to strengthen its situational analysis.

In 2022, close work will be done with the Protection sector and Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) focal points to ensure there are robust reporting mechanisms in place which are responsive and inclusive. The sector will aim to support partners in this regard through the roll-out of the Inter-Agency Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) on PSEA, for which partners should be trained.

#### GENDER

Gender dimensions are considered during the assessment of needs and in the design of shelter activities. The Shelter sector will work on incorporating sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) guidelines into shelter programming, giving special consideration to gender dimensions in the revision of existing technical guidelines. This has become more crucial in the context of recurring power cuts due to reduced fuel subsidies. The Shelter sector has also suggested that field staff receive training on SGBV issues related to shelter as well as on referral pathways for survivors of SGBV. Gender mainstreaming in shelter activities will foster a more effective response, leading to safer environments for women, girls, boys and men alike.

Specific needs of women, girls, boys and men will be accounted for in the sector's guidelines on four levels: 1) ensuring spatial separation between living and sleeping spaces for privacy and the mitigation of sexual and gender-based violence risks; 2) installation of lighting and lockable doors inside shelters, common areas of buildings as well as in areas within building/settlement plot boundaries; 3) providing labour assistance where needed (often for female-headed households) for the implementation of shelter interventions to ensure effectiveness of provided assistance and lastly 4) in collaboration with the Protection sector, the Shelter sector will ensure that vulnerable households who are eligible for relocation are making informed decisions when choosing a shelter through consultation and counselling on available shelter options and the profiles of families with whom they will be co-sharing a shelter.

## CONFLICT SENSITIVITY

The Shelter sector will prioritise beneficiaries who are severely or highly vulnerable through an inclusive process, encompassing displaced Syrians, Palestinian refugees and vulnerable Lebanese households. Their identified shelter needs are addressed, taking into account their regional and local context, regardless of nationality. Shelter interventions have the potential to mitigate tensions between refugees and host communities of different gender and age groups by reducing frictions related to security of tenure and evictions that result from the incapacity to pay rent.

Area-based multi-sectoral assessments will actively identify inter-community connectors and dividers to inform community-level responses that are conflict-sensitive and respect the do no harm principle. The sector will also continue to participate in conflict sensitivity sensitisation trainings and commit to regular information sharing with the Social Stability sector on tension drivers linked to assistance delivery and rental/housing market inequity.

## ENVIRONMENT

The sector will collaborate and coordinate with the inter-sectoral Environmental Task Force (ETF), based at the Ministry of Environment, to mainstream environmental considerations and seek their guidance on environmental policies, application of the environmental marker guide and ensuring a response to all complaints that may arise. In addition, the ETF could be involved in capacity building and in providing training regarding relevant environmental safeguards.

In collaboration with other sectors - namely Social Stability and WASH - the Shelter sector contributes to minimising the negative impacts on the environment through the following:

- **In informal settlements**, the planning and implementation of activities will ensure that wastewater and solid waste management systems abide by environmental regulations to minimise negative effects on surface water, groundwater, soil and air quality. This will continue to be done through site improvements and maintenance as well as awareness-raising initiatives. Indeed, better insulation can reduce the demand for heating and thus reduce carbon emissions, in line with approved climate change mitigation measures. Furthermore, the sector will ensure that the disposal of shelter material containing Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs), namely plastic sheeting, is in line with regulations related to the disposal of hazardous waste. With the increasing price of fuel, it is expected that major environmental and health hazards will arise from the foreseen burning of shelter materials (including the mentioned plastic sheeting and treated timber) discarded when materials are replaced due to wear and tear or when informal settlements are dismantled. The sector will advocate for and raise awareness about the need to ban the burning of weatherproofing materials discarded during the refurbishment or evacuation of shelters.
- **In residential and non-residential buildings**, the sector will advocate for energy-efficient solutions, both in terms of materials and techniques, within given resource constraints. This will be at the levels of minor and major repairs. In its contribution to fostering government-led discussions about national housing, the sector will refer to the Energy sector for advice on opportunities for improving the energy efficiency of both existing stock (through retrofitting), as well as that of new builds.

## FIRE RISK

The risk of fire outbreak is especially high in informal settlements, where the ad-hoc planning and absence of breaks between tents can facilitate the spread of fire. Fire risks are also high in substandard residential and non-residential buildings, where poor quality and/or damaged doors do not provide a good barrier to the quick spread of fire from one apartment to the next.

The Shelter sector, in collaboration with the Lebanese Civil Defense (LCD) and the Lebanese Red Cross (LRC), has elaborated technical guidelines and Information, Education and Communication (IEC) material to raise awareness of fire risks. It also trains at-risk populations on how to fight fires and make good use of the fire-fighting kits that are installed in informal settlements and in substandard residential and non-residential buildings.

## COVID-19

The sector will continue to ensure that COVID-19 preventive measures are mainstreamed throughout all activities, including the safety of both shelter staff and targeted populations.

## Total sector needs and targets in 2022

Population Cohort	Total Population	Total Population in Need	Total Population Targeted	Total population targeted							
				% female	% male	# female	# male	% adolescence	# adolescence	# youth	% youth
Lebanese	3,864,296	1,500,000	121,302	48.42%	48.20%	62,568	58,734	16.38%	19,869	9.12%	11,063
Displaced Syrians	1,500,000	870,000	587,560	51.14%	48.86%	300,478	287,082	23.46%	137,842	8.26%	48,532
Palestine Refugees from Syria	29,000	29,000	18,000	51.80%	48.20%	9,324	8,676	17.20%	3,096	12.46%	2,243
Palestine Refugees in Lebanon	180,000	180,000	18,000	54.20%	45.80%	9,756	8,244	18.68%	3,362	8.49%	1,528
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>5,573,296</b>	<b>2,579,000</b>	<b>744,862</b>			<b>382,126</b>	<b>362,736</b>		<b>164,169</b>		<b>63,366</b>

Type of institution	Total Targeted
Municipality	60 Municipalities, Unions of Municipalities
Central ministries	MOIM, MoSA
Public institutions and Directorate	Public Corporation for Housing [within MoSA], Directorate General of Urban Planning [within MoPWT]
Syndicates	Real Estate Development Association of Lebanon [REDAI], order of Architects and Engineers [OEA]

### OUTCOME 1: Reduce immediate protection-related shelter needs of most vulnerable households.





INDICATOR 1	DESCRIPTION	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	UNIT	FREQUENCY
"% of most vulnerable households whose shelters in informal settlements or in substandard residential and non-residential buildings have improved privacy, safety and security.	"Shelter assistance that addresses climate and fire risks, eviction risk and partitioning and security of access needs.  = ((total HHs reached) / ((total targeted HHs in IS) + [total targeted HHs in non residential] + [ALL female-headed HHs in residential buildings] + [ALL PwSN-affected HHs in residential buildings]))*100"	Activity Info-Responsibility of the Shelter Sector	% of HHs	Quarterly

#### Displaced Syrians

Baseline	Result 2021	Target 2022
40%	N/A	76%

### OUTCOME 2: Improve access to adequate shelter in disadvantaged areas for enhanced stability

INDICATOR 2A	DESCRIPTION	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	UNIT	FREQUENCY
% of residential households in disadvantaged areas benefitting from shelter upgrades to minimum standards.	"The upgrading of residential shelters to minimum standards in accordance with Shelter sector guidelines in disadvantaged areas.  = ((total HHs reached) / [total targeted HHs in substandard residential buildings in disadvantaged areas])*100  NB Excludes FHH/PWSN residential upgrading for protection/referral cases covered in objective 1. NB The denominator in the above is assumed to be equivalent to all substandard residential buildings accommodating all cohorts."	Activity Info-Responsibility of the Shelter Sector	% of HHs	Monthly

 Lebanese			 Displaced Syrians			 Palestinian Refugees from Syria (PRS)			 Palestine Refugees in Lebanon (PRL)		
Baseline	Result 2021	Target 2022	Baseline	Result 2021	Target 2022	Baseline	Result 2021	Target 2022	Baseline	Result 2021	Target 2022
N/A	N/A	28%	N/A	N/A	70%	N/A	N/A	65%	N/A	N/A	10%

INDICATOR 2B	DESCRIPTION	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	UNIT	FREQUENCY
% of 251 most vulnerable localities (cadastral level) containing a multi-sectorally assessed or profiled area	<p>"Localities in Lebanon listed amongst the 251 most vulnerable, with a high percentage of vulnerable populations, contain areas that are profiled in a multi-sectoral manner; or their shelter and other needs are assessed in such a manner that the main results are compatible between the assessments and profiles.</p> <p>= ((total number of cadastres containing assessed areas) / [total number of cadastres with a high percentage of vulnerable households in Lebanon in accordance with the 251 list])*100 "</p>	Activity Info-Responsibility of the Shelter Sector	% of 251 most vulnerable localities in Lebanon	Quarterly

## Institution

Baseline	Result 2021	Target 2022
2%	N/A	16%

### OUTCOME 3: Enhance the contribution of national institutions and organisations to the housing situation in Lebanon.

INDICATOR 3A	DESCRIPTION	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	UNIT	FREQUENCY
% of institutions and organisations participating in the Shelter sector response that are Lebanese.	<p>"Lebanese institutions and organisations include national state entities as well as local and national NGOs.</p> <p>= ((number of Lebanese institutions and organisations participating in the Shelter sector) / [total number of institutions and organisations participating in the Shelter sector])*100"</p>	Activity Info-Responsibility of the Shelter Sector	% of all institutions and organisations	Quarterly

## Institution

Baseline	Result 2021	Target 2022
N/A	N/A	80%

INDICATOR 3B	DESCRIPTION	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	UNIT	FREQUENCY
# of Lebanese institutions and organisations with improved ability to contribute to housing policy discussions through exposure to new housing-related evidence.	<p>"Lebanese institutions and organisations include national state entities as well as local and national NGOs.</p> <p>A list of Lebanese entities with an existing or potential housing-related mandate will be compiled, maintained and actively targeted for remote dissemination of shelter/housing programming and policy-relevant reports and studies.</p> <p>= # of Lebanese institutions and organisations identified and actively in receipt of new housing-related evidence"</p>	Activity Info-Responsibility of the Shelter Sector	# of institutions and organisations	Quarterly

## Institution

Baseline	Result 2021	Target 2022
N/A	N/A	40