



# SHELTER SECTOR

## PEOPLE IN NEED



## PEOPLE TARGETED



## REQUIREMENTS(US\$)



## PARTNERS



## GENDER MARKER



## CONTACTS

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## SECTOR OUTCOMES

**Outcome #1** \$127.4 m

Vulnerable population groups have access to affordable shelter conditions at minimum standards

### Indicators

Percentage of vulnerable population groups having access to affordable shelter conditions at minimum standards

Number of vulnerable people protected against hazards in exposed settlements and shelters

Number of vulnerable displaced people in temporary shelters maintained at livable conditions

**Outcome #2** \$1.29 m

The shelter sector response is strengthened through an enhanced level of coordination, collaboration, and contribution of national institutions, local authorities and Lebanese NGOs

### Indicators

Percentage of national institutions, local authorities and NGOs assisting the shelter response

## POPULATION BREAKDOWN

POPULATION COHORT	PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	Gender Split	
			51% Female	49% Male
Lebanese	154,596	77,298	39,421	217,904
Displaced Syrians	580,579	444,704	226,799	217,904
Palestine Refugees from Syria	7,000	7,000	3,570	3,430
Palestine Refugees in Lebanon	7,000	7,000	3,570	3,430

## Situation analysis and context

### 1.1 Overview

There are currently 1.01 million persons registered as refugees with UNHCR.<sup>i</sup> Since early 2015, Lebanese border regulations regarding onward travel stabilized the flow of persons into and out of the country. Pending a political solution to the Syrian crisis, the population is assumed to remain stable.<sup>1</sup>

Displaced Syrians and persons registered as refugees by UNHCR live across the country in rural, semi-urban and urban areas. 44 percent<sup>2</sup> of persons registered as refugees by UNHCR live in governorates bordering Syria: Akkar, Bekaa, Baalbek-Hermel, often in informal settlements. However, in the other five governorates, the overwhelming majority live in residential and non-residential buildings in suburban regions and in urban areas in and around the main cities of Tyre, Saida, Tripoli<sup>ii</sup> and particularly in the urban municipalities of Greater Beirut.<sup>3</sup> The displaced population resides within existing, often densely populated communities, where they are less visible than those living in informal settlements. The Palestine Refugees from Syria are hosted by Palestine Refugees in Lebanon in their congested camps, adjacent areas and informally built gatherings.

As the crisis becomes protracted, the socio-economic situation of many worsens. 70 percent of the displaced Syrian households<sup>iii</sup> and the entire population of Palestine Refugees from Syria are severely or highly economically vulnerable. The number of vulnerable Lebanese living below the poverty rises. The combined concurrence of the limited job and housing markets and scarce basic services (e.g. water, electricity), which are further stretched by the high influx of displaced Syrians, increases the threat of tensions between displaced populations and hosting communities.

This increasingly vulnerable displaced population experiences difficulty in covering the costs of rent within a limited low-cost-housing market that cannot match demand neither in quantity nor quality.<sup>iv</sup> Displaced Syrians who cannot afford their rent (average: \$189 / month)<sup>v</sup> sometimes only cover part of the rent cost. This can lead to accumulated debt with the landlord which endangers their security of tenure and increases their risk of eviction.<sup>4</sup> The economic situation of these vulnerable groups force them to reside in hazardous, inadequate or overcrowded shelter conditions.

(1) Contingency measures are taken to be prepared in case of a major influx of Syrians into Lebanon or even vice-versa. In case of a major change of the Syrian Crisis that affects the situation of displaced Syrians in Lebanon, the shelter sector will update/revise its strategy if required.

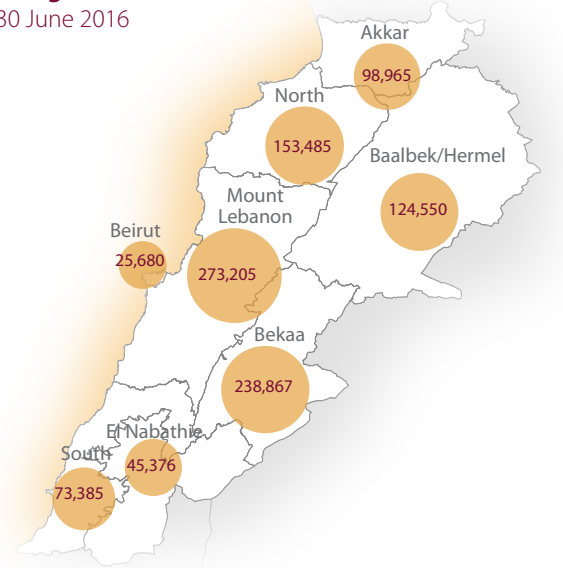
(2) In reference to the total (100%) of the Syrian registered refugees as per October 2016 (1'010'000)

(3) City of Beirut constitutes an own Governorate; neighbouring municipalities belong, administratively, to the Governorate of Mount Lebanon.

(4) In 2016, as in 2015, several thousand Syrian refugees were evicted from informal settlements located too closely to the main roads linking the cities with the border of Syria, especially in the Governorate of the North and the Bekaa. In the framework of an established referral system, the most vulnerable, who could not be sheltered otherwise, were referred by the Protection and other sectors to the Shelter sector to find alternate shelter.

### UNHCR Registered Syrian Refugees in Lebanon

30 June 2016



### 1.2 Shelter needs and challenges

Whilst the majority of the displaced Syrians continue to reside in the same location, one family out of eight changed their shelter location in the last six months for three main reasons:<sup>5</sup> non-affordable rent, eviction or threat of eviction, and unacceptable shelter conditions. It is very likely that many of them are not in a position to change their shelter for the better, but are forced to reside in less costly shelters in less appropriate conditions.

Displaced Syrians are living throughout the country, in rural, semi-urban and urban areas, primarily in residential buildings (71 percent) that are often overcrowded or in poor condition. They also live in non-residential structures (12 percent), such as garages or workshops, or in temporary makeshift shelters in informal settlements (17 percent), where an important part (29 percent) of the female-headed households is forced to live, whilst only 15% of the male-headed households have to live in such very substandard makeshift shelters in these settlements.<sup>6</sup>

Non-residential buildings and makeshift shelters in informal settlements are generally not appropriate for living and cannot be sustainably upgraded for residential purposes. Residential shelters are classified as inadequate<sup>7</sup> for two main reasons: (a) overcrowded conditions when the size of the household living space is too small; or (b) "bad" conditions: the shelter is below standard in many forms: structurally dangerous, in need of urgent repair, is substandard for other reasons, lacking water, electricity or sanitation facilities (inadequate

(5) 12.5% of persons registered as refugees by UNHCR moved in the last 6 months. Primary reasons (in percentage of all registered Syrians) are exposed to high cost of rent (4.1%), threat of eviction (2.5%), shelter conditions not acceptable (2.2%), other reasons (3.7%).

(6) Only 61 percent of the female-headed households live in residential buildings, whilst the ratio for male-headed households is 73 percent.

(7) Inadequate: the shelter condition is not complying with the minimal humanitarian shelter standard (reference: SPHERE, UNHCR Handbook).

especially for women and girls). The shelter situation is strongly inadequate when households have to simultaneously cope with both overcrowding and poor structural conditions.

### 1.3 Progress in 2016<sup>8</sup>

With the Shelter sector funded at 40 percent in October 2016, the shelter assistance of the targeted needs in the informal settlements reached more than 51 percent. In addition, more than 50,000 displaced Syrians benefited from the improvement of the site in their informal settlement and have received materials and trainings on the use of fire kits. Many agencies continue their well established, well-funded and well visible activities there. However, in the first nine months of this year, only 27 percent of the sector targets outside informal settlements were reached. With regards to the stabilization activities, in particular repair and rehabilitation of substandard shelters, the sector target was met by 29 percent –mainly in the governorates of the North, the South and Nabatieh, where apartments can be upgraded to a minimum standard with affordable costs and homeowners agree to extend the lease agreements under the same terms and conditions. But in the urbanized areas of Beirut and surrounding Mount Lebanon, the increasing financially and technically challenging shelter needs in substandard buildings have not yet been met by more than 10 percent of the target set for 2016. The sector's capacity in this area must be strengthened by increased funding for more agencies to address, in a comprehensive way, the many shelter challenges and needs to be addressed in the governorates of Beirut and Mount Lebanon.

## Overall sector strategy

The overarching aim of the Shelter sector is to temporarily halt the deterioration of shelter conditions for vulnerable people and to sustainably upgrade the shelter conditions of inadequate dwellings to the minimum standard.

The sector primarily targets to assist the shelter needs of displaced Syrians, persons registered with UNHCR as refugees and of Palestine Refugees from Syria, but also of other vulnerable, hosting populations, e.g. of the Palestine Refugees in Lebanon and of the Lebanese communities living under the poverty line,<sup>9</sup> accordingly contributing in decreasing potential tensions between different vulnerable groups over assistance.

The Shelter sector will continue monitoring changes in context and will adapt its strategy in response to the emerging needs. However, the overall shelter situation did not significantly change in the last two years. The main objective remains to shift the shelter assistance from merely reactive to acute shelter needs towards efforts to stabilize the low-cost housing market so that a larger part of the vulnerable persons displaced from Syria, as well as the host community, have better access to affordable and available shelter options of a minimum

standard. For this, the Shelter sector will continue to identify the needs, review its guidelines and improve its assistance. International shelter agencies contribute their experience and local authorities and organizations their familiarity with the local context to this discussion, which fosters ongoing activities and opens up options for further ones.

The Shelter sector will, in the framework of the overall guidelines for the LCRP and according to well established standards, apply the following principles in the implementation of its strategy:

1. Inclusion: The sector shall primarily target the shelter needs of the displaced populations but shall also assist, within its capacity, the most shelter and socio-economic vulnerable of the hosting communities.
2. Balanced: The volume of the assistance shall be balanced between the temporary response to acute needs in informal settlements and in non-residential buildings - and the more comprehensive assistance to stabilize the shelter situation in substandard residential buildings. The assistance shall shift, over the years, to the latter.
3. Targeted and tailored assistance, as assessed on site, to encounter the specific shelter needs of the vulnerable.
4. Sustainable and cost-efficient measures to avoid repetitiveness and ensure effective improvement.
5. Coordinated shelter assistance mainstreamed primarily with local authorities, communities and landlords.
6. Gender marker: the assistance takes into account the specific needs of women, girls, boys and men.
7. Regularly monitored to target the people most in need and shall be evaluated to ensure it achieves its goals.

For 2017, the Shelter sector, with the partnership of local authorities and national organizations, will assist:

- Displaced Syrians living in temporary shelters to maintain to withstand adverse weather conditions.
- Displaced Syrians and hosting communities by repairing or rehabilitating their shelters up to minimum standard.

To achieve the mentioned aims, this shelter strategy is characterized by two main pillars:

- Address shelter needs with temporary and stabilizing assistance, combined with supporting the security of tenure of the assisted households.
- Foster partnership with local authorities, national organizations and communities.

**Address shelter needs with temporary and stabilizing assistance, combined with supporting the security of**

(8) Inter-Agency Activity Info: shelter activities reported until September 2016

(9) MoSA: NPTP.

### tenure of the assisted households.

The sector balances assistance between:

- (a) immediate assistance to meet acute needs of those displaced living in degraded temporary shelters;
- (b) sustainable stabilization-oriented assistance to upgrade residential buildings and secure tenure.

### Humanitarian assistance securing protection against weather, fire and other hazards

Almost one third of the displaced Syrians are forced to reside in non-residential buildings and low standard makeshift shelters in informal settlements, where the often hazardous conditions can only be mitigated temporarily. The sector will continue to address urgent shelter needs in informal settlements and non-residential buildings through weatherproofing, site improvements and other temporary solutions. The people in such locations will also receive training and awareness raising sessions to reduce the threat of fire, flooding, and other hazards. As the Syrian crisis continues, better solutions for the structure of the shelters and sites must be found.<sup>10</sup>

### Stabilizing assistance enabling sustainable shelter upgrades

Residential buildings that are currently below minimum standards but which are structurally safe shall be upgraded to a minimum standard through repair and rehabilitation. These interventions contribute positively to the housing market, also for landlords, while also improving security of tenure specifically for displaced Syrians. Rehabilitation interventions for the displaced population are linked with a lease agreement for one or several years, with a longer lease period wherever possible. The same objectives can also be achieved through contributing to cover the rent costs when appropriate (Cash for Rent).<sup>11</sup> These standard shelter interventions can be accompanied by further forms of shelter assistance targeting the improvement of common areas of buildings.<sup>12</sup>

### Security of Tenure and HLP rights

In Lebanon, a middle-income country, access to affordable shelter conditions at minimum standard is often prevented by rental costs. Addressing these cost related challenges lies either in the provision of increased opportunities for income generating or in the provision of financial support to meet these expenditures. The Shelter sector can contribute to this aspect by strengthening security of tenure by linking shelter assistance to lease agreements and by providing cost-efficient, targeted assistance that does not lead to increased rent for beneficiaries. Moreover, security

(10) The Shelter sector is working to better tailor assistance to needs in informal settlements and provide longer lasting materials in order to reduce repetitive assistance and overall cost, with the goal of channelling a higher percentage of the limited funds to more sustainable stabilization efforts.

(11) This has been coordinated between the Core Groups of the sectors of Basic Assistance and of Shelter in September 2016.

(12) E.g. to clear off debris material, to secure a safe access, to light the staircases, to mitigate the leaking of the walls, to set up water tanks on the roof and to seal exposed parts of the façade.

of tenure is strengthened by raising the awareness of tenants of their rights and by promoting a written lease agreement with the landlord.

### Foster partnership with local authorities and national organizations

A comprehensive, longer lasting response to shelter needs in areas of social tensions is sought through active engagement of local authorities and national organizations and other stakeholders that are familiar with the local situation.<sup>13</sup> The Shelter sector cooperates with these local authorities and national organizations to elaborate, pilot and implement shelter initiatives and intends to foster their contribution to the response through building up their shelter related capacity.

One of the areas to foster the collaboration with local authorities, national organizations, communities and other sectors<sup>14</sup> is the assessment of shelter needs within the profiles of (poor) neighbourhoods, mainly in the urban context with precarious shelter conditions and overstretched use of basic services.<sup>15</sup>

## 2.1 Sector Outcomes and Outputs

The Shelter strategy shall be implemented through two sector outcomes addressing primarily the persons displaced from Syria and, in a wider sense, their hosting communities. This strategy will be achieved in a multi-pronged way by the sector's international and national partners, coordinated with local authorities and national organizations.

### Outcome 1 - Vulnerable population groups have access to affordable shelter conditions at minimum standards

The general outcome shall be achieved by three specific outputs that directly relate to improving the different shelter situations encountered in the field. All three outputs and the respective activities can all be measured by the same type of indicator: the number of individuals benefiting from the accomplishments of each of the specific activities.

#### Output 1.1 - Temporary shelters hosting vulnerable displaced population are maintained at liveable conditions.

The acute shelter needs of vulnerable displaced Syrians that are forced to reside in temporary shelters shall be targeted, mainly within informal settlements, but also in substandard non-residential buildings that cannot be upgraded to shelter conditions at the minimum standard. The shelter assistance in the named shelters and settlements shall only be of temporary nature. Blanket approach shall be replaced by tailored assistance using longer lasting materials and techniques including

(13) Includes NGOs and organizations of the Lebanese civil society, e.g. religious, social, non-profit commercial organizations and private companies with non-profit components.

(14) In collaboration with other sectors, namely Water, Social Stability and Basic Assistance.

(15) Partners plan to profile neighbourhoods in / around the major cities of Lebanon, e.g. UN-Habitat is profiling, this and next year, neighbourhoods in / around the cities of Tripoli, Beirut, Saïda, Tyre, Baalbek and Zahle.

insulation and floor raising kits.<sup>16</sup> Displaced Syrians living in collective shelters will also be assisted through maintenance packages for their shelters and common areas and WASH facilities. Interventions in collective shelters are limited to maintenance until shelter conditions at minimum standards are identified.

In case of a new influx or significant change in the context, the sector will assist a larger number of displaced Syrians by providing advice to relevant authorities on the locations and the setting up of temporary shelters and will provide the necessary material support to that extent.

**Output 1.2 - Affordable shelters at minimum standards are made available for vulnerable displaced Syrians** primarily, and to the extent possible for the most vulnerable Lebanese in the hosting communities.

Interventions include (without impacting rental cost):

- Repairs: applying durable solutions that ensure the adequacy of the improved shelters is maintained
- More comprehensive rehabilitation for sustainable upgrading of the shelter to a lasting, appropriate standard
- Strengthening the security of tenure by applying and extending lease agreements
- Cash for Rent (in case this type of assistance proves to be the best form of assistance) to respond rapidly to emergencies or to bridge financial gaps to cover the rent of minimum standard shelters.

These types of shelter assistances focus on household level. They will be complemented by interventions targeting common areas within substandard residential buildings, including: repairing roof leakages, installing water tanks, providing lighting at entrances or improving or repairing broken staircases.

**Output 1.3 - Vulnerable populations are protected against hazards in exposed settlements and shelters**

Unforeseen events, like flooding, fire risks and other hazards, shall be mitigated by preparedness and risk reduction interventions: site improvement of informal settlements, distribution of fire-fighting kits, trainings to raise awareness and preparedness in case of such events.

**Outcome 2 - The Shelter sector response is strengthened through an enhanced level of coordination, collaboration and contribution of local authorities and national organizations<sup>17</sup>**

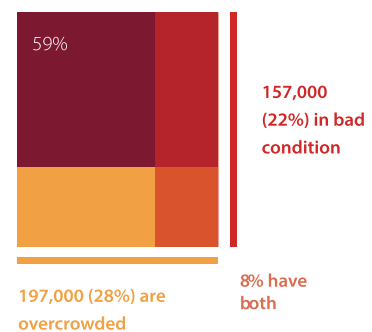
The outcome is measured by Unions of Municipalities and national organizations that will contribute in the

shelter response at different levels.<sup>18</sup> The Shelter sector will initiate discussions with local authorities and national organizations to explore the most adequate avenues for their engagement in the forthcoming years.

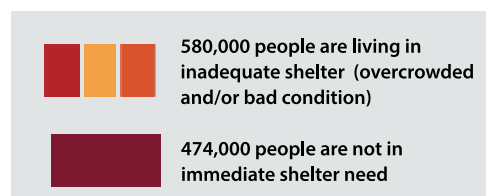
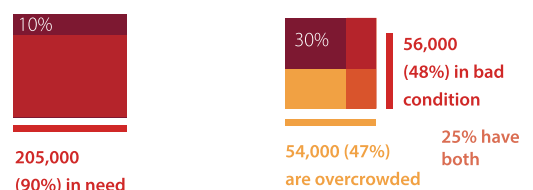
**Output 2.1 - Local authorities and national organizations increasingly contribute to the shelter response.**

The Shelter sector invites these entities to contribute actively within the shelter response, especially as the Syrian crisis could continue to impact Lebanon over a longer period. The Shelter sector shall contribute to this output by strengthening, if required, the shelter related capacity of these organizations; by inviting them to share their expertise and by sharing with them shelter related information based on assessments or profiles, e.g. of urban neighbourhoods.

**711,000 people in residential buildings<sup>1</sup>**



**227,000 people in informal settlements<sup>2</sup> 156,000 people in non-residential buildings<sup>1</sup>**



<sup>1</sup> Estimate based on 2016 VASyR and UNHCR registration figures as of 30 June 2016  
<sup>2</sup> IAMP and Medair 2016 assessment

(16) In informal settlements, weatherproofing assistance shall be provided as per the shelter needs ranging from light plastic sheeting kits to heavier kits composed of plastic sheets, wooden structures and partitions. Floor raising kits consist of panels made of wood or other recyclable material installed on the ground to protect from humidity and other potential hazards.

(17) This includes NGOs and organizations of the Lebanese civil society, e.g. religious, social, non-profit commercial organizations and private companies with non-profit components.

(18) Measured by the degree of involvement, contribution and participation, e.g. national NGOs co-implementing shelter activities in neighbourhoods, networks with local shelter stakeholders, contributions in Temporary Technical Committees (TCC), # of witnessed lease agreements by municipalities.

Firstly, the sector promotes three specific shelter related activities to achieve this output:

- Enhance the shelter related capacity of local authorities and national organizations to engage more actively in the shelter response. Experienced shelter partners will enhance the capacity mainly through trainings of staff (three per entity) of some 30 Unions of Municipalities and 10 national organizations.<sup>19</sup>
- Jointly elaborate, pilot and implement further shelter initiatives, in partnership with local authorities and national organizations.
- Contribute to the profiling of neighbourhoods, especially in poor urban context highly affected by the Syrian crisis, to improve the identification and targeting of vulnerable populations, including their shelter needs.

## 2.2 Identification of sector needs and targets at the individual/HH, institutional and geographical level

The Shelter sector targets to assist in 2017 the shelter needs of some 536,000 individuals of different cohorts.

### Displaced Syrians

In 2017, the Shelter sector will focus on improving the physical conditions of substandard shelters. However, people living in shelters that are overcrowded but that are otherwise in accordance with minimum standards shall not be targeted. The assistance focuses on those 40 percent registered by UNHCR that are living in critically substandard physical shelter conditions in residential and non-residential buildings and in informal settlements. In addition, the sector specifically targets those two and a half percent of the persons registered as refugees by UNHCR that are under potential threat of eviction. The targeted needs of 444,704 displaced Syrians are calculated as follows:

- 205,020 individuals with tailored shelter needs encountered in informal settlements;<sup>20</sup>
- 157,853 individuals (15 percent of the displaced Syrians)<sup>21</sup> living in inadequate<sup>22</sup> shelter conditions in residential buildings;
- 55,982 individuals (10 percent of the displaced Syrians) living in inadequate shelter conditions in non-residential buildings;
- 25,869 individuals (two and a half percent of the displaced Syrians) threatened by eviction.<sup>23</sup>

### Palestine Refugees from Syria and Palestine Refugees in Lebanon

Building on the shelter assistance in 2016, the sector

(19) E.g.: capacity building (trainings, facilitation) of Regional Technical Officers (RTO) for the Unions of Municipalities, UN-Habitat 2008-16.

(20) 90 percent of the total figures living in informal settlements.

(21) Figure for October 2016: 1,010,000 individuals, to which the percent figures refer to.

(22) In the frame of remaining financially affordable, the standard of the shelter shall comply with minimum humanitarian standards.

(23) Due to no capacity to cover rent, security threats, other issues. They will be assisted by the sector in the framework of a referral system on the field.

will continue to assist Palestine Refugees from Syria and Palestine Refugee in Lebanon as per the planned targets in 2016, in alignment with the capacity of the sector partners. The needs of estimated 7,000 Palestine Refugees from Syria<sup>24</sup> and 7,000 Palestine Refugees in Lebanon that have not yet assisted in 2016 shall be addressed.

### Vulnerable Lebanese

Out of the 464,000 vulnerable Lebanese under the poverty line, approximately 154,000 individuals live under the extreme poverty line.<sup>25</sup> While the sector will target the shelter needs of those extremely poor, the shelter situation of the most vulnerable Lebanese is yet to be explored.<sup>26</sup>

### Geographical

In all governorates and districts, the sector targets primarily the shelter needs of displaced populations and, to the extent possible (depending on the sector capacity), those of the host communities most affected by the Syrian crisis. Updated and detailed information allows the identification and location of the needs of the displaced Syrians.<sup>27</sup> Assistance to Palestine Refugees from Syria and to Palestine Refugees in Lebanon will focus on Palestinian camps, its adjacent areas and gatherings, which are mostly located in the North and the South and around Beirut. In reference to the economically and shelter related vulnerable Lebanese, it has been observed that an important part of them live in rural regions, but also in semi-urban and in some specific urban neighbourhoods in and around the main cities, which will be profiled during the coming years.<sup>28</sup>

### Governorates of Akkar, Baalbek-Hermel and Bekaa

45 percent (around 463,000 people) of all persons registered as refugees by UNHCR reside in governorates bordering the Syria. Many of them are hosted in informal settlements<sup>29</sup> spread over the rural areas, but also with an important number of Syrians living in residential and non-residential buildings in the semi-urban areas and in the cities.<sup>30</sup> The sector targets to temporary assist the shelter needs of 200,000 displaced Syrians (90% in informal settlements, 10 percent in non-residential buildings) and to upgrade residential shelters to a minimum standard for 37,500<sup>31</sup> displaced Syrians and a yet to define number of economically vulnerable Lebanese in these rural areas.

(24) Target figure 2016, set on base of sector's capacity, is not affected by the reduction of the official number of Palestine Refugees from Syria by UNRWA in Oct. 2016.

(25) Further data on the general shelter situation of vulnerable Lebanese are expected from the GoL on the basis of the NPT.

(26) E.g.: through field assessments and through the profiling of some of the poorest urban neighbourhoods affected by the context.

(27) RAIS or figures for persons registered as refugees by UNHCR extrapolated on the preliminary results of the VaSyr 2016 (WFP, UNHCR, UNDP, 2016).

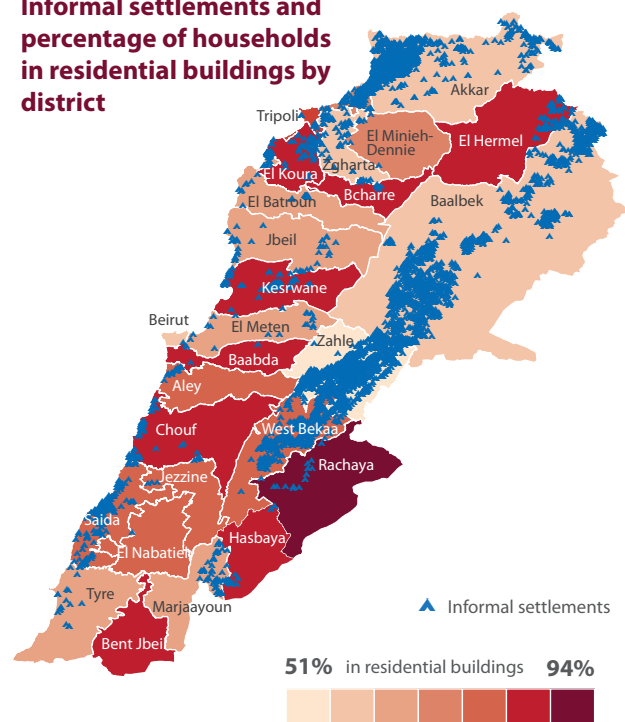
(28) UN-Habitat started to profile the main cities in Lebanon and some highly vulnerable neighbourhoods within them. City profiles are planned for: Tripoli, Tyre, Saïda, Beirut, Baalbeck and Zahle.

(29) Of the total persons registered as refugees by UNHCR living in informal settlements, 43 percent live in Bekaa, 34 percent in Baalbek-Hermel and 13 percent in Akkar.

(30) An important number of displaced Syrians reside in and around Zahle and Baalbek, VaSyr 2016; UN-Habitat has started city profiles.

(31) Approximately 50% in the Bekaa, 30% in Akkar, 20% in Baalbeck-Hermel.

### Informal settlements and percentage of households in residential buildings by district



**Governorates of North, South and Nabatieh** 26 percent of all persons registered as refugees by UNHCR reside in these three governorates. The Shelter sector targets acute humanitarian needs of 33,000 persons registered as refugees by UNHCR, of which half live in informal settlements and an equal number in non-residential shelters. Repair, rehabilitation and conditional cash for rent will support the shelter needs of 80,000 people, mainly displaced Syrians, vulnerable Lebanese as well as Palestine Refugee from Syria and Palestine Refugees in Lebanon.

#### Governorates of Beirut and Mount Lebanon

29 percent of the persons registered as refugees by UNHCR live in Mount Lebanon and Beirut and are hosted in residential and non-residential buildings,

#### Total sector needs and targets 2017

Population Cohort	Total Population in Need	Targeted Population	No. of Female	No. of Male	No. of Children (0-17)	No. of Adolescent (10-17)	No. of Youth (18-24)
Lebanese	464,000	77,298	38,417	38,881	24,078	12,630	
Displaced Syrians	580,579	444,704	231,246	213,458	238,361	84,938	45'805
Palestine Refugees from Syria		7,000	3,535	3,465	2,565	1,124	
Palestine Refugees in Lebanon		7,000	3,535	3,465	2,668	1,288	
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>104,4579</b>	<b>536,002</b>	<b>276,733</b>	<b>259,269</b>	<b>267,673</b>	<b>99,981</b>	<b>45'805</b>

Type of Institutions	Total	Targeted
Union of Municipalities	52	30
Lebanese organizations		10

mainly in poor and crowded urban areas. With only few visible informal settlements, not much attention has been paid to the vulnerable population living in less visible but nonetheless hazardous shelter conditions. Until now the few shelter actors in Beirut and Mount Lebanon could not cover more than 10 percent of these targeted needs, as assistance requires comprehensive activities in a challenging and costly context. Further precise information of the shelter needs of the different vulnerable cohorts, especially based on profiles of poor urban neighbourhoods in the Greater Beirut area, will prove the urgency for shelter assistance and might lead to increase in funding so further agencies, from the Shelter as well as from other sectors, can become active in Beirut and Mount Lebanon.

#### Institutional

In view of this protracted crisis most likely continuing, the relevant local authorities and national organizations are invited to engage more directly in the response.

A first step is to promote and strengthen the capacity of local authorities and national organizations to implement one or several shelter activities at local level. The international NGOs are invited to enable the participation of national organizations by building their capacity to take active part in projects, so that, by the end of 2017, further national organizations are more actively engaged in the shelter response.

As shelter activities are always related to a site or a settlement, the Shelter sector specifically promotes authorities and national organizations at local level to participate in the shelter response. As the municipalities are of special importance for the implementation of projects regarding settlements and shelter, the sector targets to strengthen the shelter related capacities of three persons for each of 40 entities: 30 Unions of Municipalities and 10 national organizations.

## Mainstreaming of conflict sensitivity, gender, youth, people with specific needs (PwSN) and environment

Cross-sectoral points are taken into account by the shelter sector through the following mechanisms:

1. **International standards and specific guidelines**,<sup>32</sup> also including non-technical aspects, are applied to ensure humanitarian objectives during the analysis phase, the needs assessment and during the response itself.
2. **Cross-sectoral recommendations** are applied to ensure a holistic response to all main shelter activities, especially in process of assessing/profiling complex urban neighbourhoods.
3. **Gender dimensions** are considered in the analysis, the assessment of the needs and the design of the response of the shelter activities. The Shelter sector's programs shall respect and respond to the specific shelter needs of vulnerable groups, particularly elderly, people with special needs and female headed households. Women and girls, men and boys are consulted and will equally participate in the response to their needs. The Shelter sector will integrate basic approaches to mitigate gender-based violence related to shelter activities,<sup>33</sup> and agencies and staff will be sensitized for and trained regarding GBV issues related to shelter. Those approaches will relate to reducing existing risks, linking to referral pathways for victims of GBV and applying minimum GBV standards into shelter activities. Gender mainstreaming in shelter activities will lead to a more effective response and safer, equitable environments for women, girls, boy, and men alike.
4. **A single, but disaggregated indicator:** the standard indicator for the Shelter sector activities (number of individuals benefiting from shelter activities) will, to the extent possible, be disaggregated by cohorts, age, PWSN, host communities and gender (girls, boys, women and men) to monitor how their specific needs have been met.
5. **Cross-sectorial issues** are discussed and coordinated with other sectors to ensure that linked issues are noted and coordinated, particularly those linked to multi-sectoral activities.

### Conflict sensitivity

The Shelter sector will prioritize beneficiaries who are severely or highly vulnerable through an inclusive process, encompassing all cohorts,<sup>34</sup> so that all the indicated shelter needs of the cohorts are targeted in all

governorates and are assisted in an appropriate manner taking into account their regional and local context. In coordination with the Social Stability sector, the Shelter sector also aims to strengthen the capacity of local authorities and national organizations to become aware of aspects of conflict sensitivity in the shelter response and how to mitigate - practically and technically - conflicts arising from the cohabitation between the Lebanese and those persons displaced from Syria.

### Environment

In collaboration with other sectors, e.g. the Water sector, the Shelter sector contributes to minimize the negative impacts on the environment by adapting the development of temporary sites to the local topography. In addition, the Shelter sector will take into account:

- The effects of informal settlements on the environment, e.g. on creeks or rivers, when planning and implementing to improve these sites;<sup>35</sup>
- Risks of minor or larger disasters to shelters and to the environment, by improving the sites of informal settlements or by specific measures and trainings vis-a-vis fire prevention;
- In the framework of urban neighbourhoods: common building areas, e.g. roofs or entrances, are improved to avoid hazardous impacts on other buildings, public areas or on the environment in general.

### Inter-Sector linkages

The Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA), with co-leadership of UNHCR and UN-Habitat, coordinates the Shelter sector is also assigned to coordinate the response of the GoL to the Syrian crisis. MoSA's strong presence at the Shelter sector allows a smooth coordination with the different GoL ministries, mainly with the Ministry of Energy and Water (MoEW) and the Ministry of Interior and Municipalities (MoIM), enabling a stronger link with local authorities.

Coordination between Shelter and other sectors is ensured through joint meetings at the national and field level, by sharing of information and guidelines, through joint ad-hoc working groups to target specific issues and through referral systems. The Shelter sector seeks to further strengthen the inter-sectoral collaboration on national level to find easy, practical ways for supposedly complex issues in a pragmatic, response-oriented coordination.

The Shelter sector gives special attention to coordinate its activities with the following sectors:

**Basic Assistance:** Coordination with this sector is of major importance, as the financial support provided by

(32) UNHCR or SPHERE standards, specific guidelines (e.g. Handicap International), shelter sector guidance and other related references.

(33) IASC: Shelter, Settlement and Recovery: Guidelines for integrating gender-based violence interventions in humanitarian action, 2015

(34) Based on the Inter-Agency Household Questionnaire (ongoing)

(35) E.g. keeping distance to rivers and creeks, avoiding uncontrolled drainage to environmental sensitive areas, promote proper solid waste collection



the Basic Assistance sector to the displaced Syrians to cover their expenses is also related to shelter: it includes the expenditures to cover the costs of rent, and also the elevated costs for weatherproofing and heating (winterization). Some activities of the Shelter sector, e.g. cash for rent, are closely linked. For others, like repair and rehabilitation, guidelines are continuously coordinated between the two sectors. This close collaboration, intensified in 2016, is planned to continue in the upcoming years.

**Water** is responsible for the provision of water, sanitation and other services, whilst the Shelter sector focuses on measures to ensure this provision within the targeted shelters. The linkages between the two sectors are close. Regular meetings at field level foster joint commitment and coordination of the assistance:

- Coordinated provision of basic services (mainly water and sanitation) to and within the shelters,
- Site improvements in informal settlements and mitigation of risks through separate, but coordinated activities.
- Coordinated efforts to upgrade the condition of not only shelter, but also water and sanitation in poor (urban) neighbourhoods, where the basic services are stretched thin by the increase in population. Joint projects targeting the needs of both sectors in the same neighbourhood are planned from 2017 onwards.

**Social Stability** has been invited to participate in the area approach that targets the communities most affected by the context (often poor, urban neighbourhoods in and around the main cities). On the basis of guidelines, which will be elaborated in coordination with the line ministries of MoSA and MoW+E, the different parts of this holistic inter-sectoral approach will be coordinated between different sectors, incl. the Social Stability sector.

The Shelter sector will also coordinate its upcoming activities to train national staff with the Social Stability sector, which has gained much experience with regard to trainings to strengthen awareness, e.g. to fire risks, but also regarding the involvement of all local stakeholders, from the municipalities to the communities and other actors and providers. The specific guidelines of the Shelter sector for its shelter activities promotes that all collaboration with communities and stakeholders is coordinated with the local authorities.

**Livelihoods:** The implementation of the different shelter activities contribute in many forms to livelihoods: construction material is procured locally; homeowners and landlords are assisted in upgrading their shelters for the benefit of the displaced populations and, to a certain degree, for vulnerable Lebanese. Shelter activities are also an opportunity to generate income in areas with high unemployment rates.

**Protection:** Coordination is ongoing at the field level with regard to the Shelter sector's assistance to find shelter

solutions for referred cases with specific protection concerns. The Shelter sector is interested in the Protection sector's experience in reference to Housing, Land and Property rights to foster and eventually extend the security of tenure, an important protection aspect of the shelter needs. The shelter agencies and their staff will be sensitized and trained on sexually and gender-based violence. In addition, the special needs of children will be addressed through different measures, such as well-lit public spaces, gender-specific access to sanitation, and measures to avoid or mitigate gender problematic overcrowding, e.g. through the provision of partition walls.





**Health and Education:** When identifying locations for shelter repair or rehabilitation, the Shelter sector looks for near and barrier-free access to health and education facilities.

## Endnotes





- i. UNHCR registration data, October 2016.
- ii. Tripoli City Profile, UN-Habitat, Oct. 2016. Further profiles have been started for the cities of Tyre, Saida and Beirut, as well Baalbek and Zahle
- iii. Basic Assistance: *New Desk Formula*, August 2016
- iv. UN-Habitat: *No place to stay*, 2015.
- v. UNHCR, UNICEF, WFP (2016), *Vulnerability Assessment of Syrian Refugees 2016*

## Sector Logframe

## Outcome 1: Vulnerable population groups have access to affordable shelter conditions at minimum standards

Indicator 1	Description	Means of Verification	Unit	Frequency
Percentage of vulnerable population groups having access to affordable shelter conditions at minimum standards	Numerator: Number of vulnerable population groups provided access to maintained or improved shelter conditions  Denominator: Total number of vulnerable population groups	Activity Info - Responsibility of the Shelter Sector	Percentage of people living in adequate shelters	Quarterly
 Lebanese	 Displaced Syrians	 Palestine Refugees from Syria (PRS)	 Palestine Refugees in Lebanon (PRL)	
Baseline: Target 2017 Target 2018 Target 2020	Baseline: Target 2017 Target 2018 Target 2020	Baseline: Target 2017 Target 2018 Target 2020	Baseline: Target 2017 Target 2018 Target 2020	
0% 16.7%	47% 84%	30% 100%	30% 100%	

## Outcome 2: The shelter sector response is strengthened through an enhanced level of coordination, collaboration, and contribution of national institutions, local authorities and Lebanese NGOs

Indicator 1	Description	Means of Verification	Unit	Frequency
Percentage of national institutions, local authorities and NGOs assisting the shelter response	Percentage of projects implemented by national institutions, local authorities and Lebanese NGOs in relation to all projects implemented in the shelter response	Activity Info - Responsibility of the Shelter Sector	Percentage	
 Lebanese	 Displaced Syrians	 Palestine Refugees from Syria (PRS)	 Palestine Refugees in Lebanon (PRL)	
Baseline: Target 2017 Target 2018 Target 2020	Baseline: Target 2017 Target 2018 Target 2020	Baseline: Target 2017 Target 2018 Target 2020	Baseline: Target 2017 Target 2018 Target 2020	