



REFUGEE POPULATION IN JORDAN



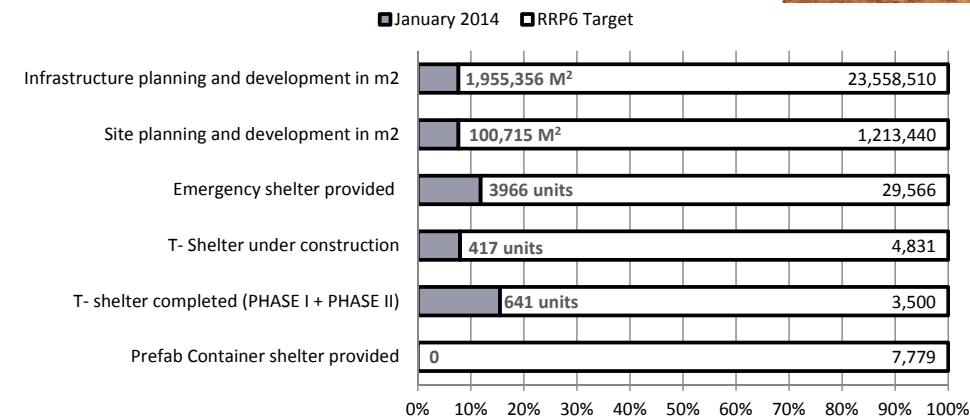
JANUARY HIGHLIGHTS

Development of guidelines for shelter interventions: The Shelter working group is in the process of developing guidelines and minimum standards for shelter interventions. The guidelines set a series of mechanical, civil and electrical standards for the upgrading of substandard housing units and interventions that increase the availability of housing units in unfinished buildings. These guidelines will be observed by all partners and are necessary to avoid duplication and ensure activities meet minimum standards. The guidelines raise a series of legal issues, such as property ownership,.

WASH and Shelter coordination: Shelter and Wash sectors will continue working together on shelter interventions for the upgrading of housing and unfinished buildings. There is a need to avoid duplication as many shelter interventions have WASH components such as the installation of water tanks and plumbing. The Shelter sector will follow WASH sector minimum standards in this regard.

A UN-Habitat Study on the Impact of Syrian Refugees on Housing in Jordan was presented at both the Shelter WG and the IATF in January. UN Habitat proposes to build 30,000 units over 3 years for refugee housing, as part of both the RRP and NRP processes, linking with the private sector to address supply problems for housing.

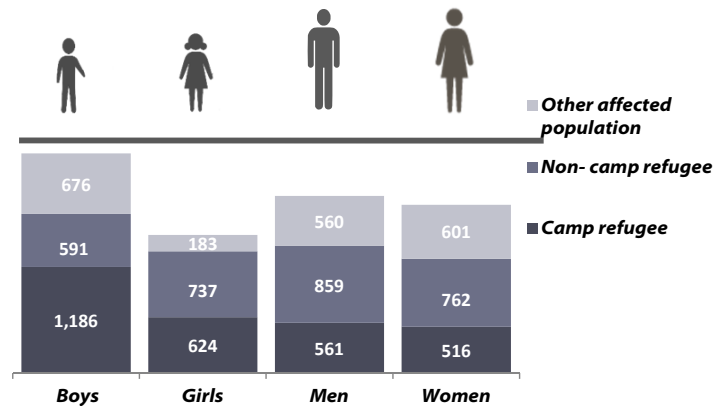
PROGRESS AGAINST TARGETS IN CAMP



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Agencies reporting in this update:



POPULATION ASSISTED BY SHELTER SECTOR IN JANUARY



NEEDS ANALYSIS

All refugees arriving in the camps are dependent on the provision of shelter and access to basic services. The distribution of emergency tents in Zaatar will continue until emergency tents can be replaced with pre-fab caravans. Upgrading and maintenance of pre-fab caravans is needed to meet minimum shelter guidelines such as sufficient shelter space, thermal insulation and rainwater protection, (e.g. container units with 15 M² are too small for a 5 person household and leakage from container roof sealings are reported as a major concern).

Shelter solutions for the desert camp of Azraq are designed to reduce or even avoid the need for distribution of costly emergency tents and repair works on sub-standard pre-fab container units. Azraq's T- Shelter prototype is designed as shelter lego kit, allowing for fast assembling of factory manufactured kit components on site, for improved mitigation of harsh weather impact, and for reduced shelter investment costs. The shelter is designed as a transitional shelter (i.e. as T- shelter) for a structural life span of least five years, thus providing an opportunity to dismantle and re- assemble the shelter for re-use elsewhere. The shelters production technology is anticipated to facilitate capacity and income generating spill over effects to both the local construction labour force but also for shelter beneficiaries if refugee women, boys and girls can be involved in shelter finishing, shelter maintenance and shelter decommissioning works.

Access to affordable and adequate shelter in urban settings is an increasing concern for vulnerable refugees, with rental prices rising and availability of accommodation decreasing. Rental price increases is seen as cause of tensions between Syrians and Jordanians in communities, as Jordanian families also struggle to cope with the rising cost and limited availability of adequate accommodation.

Shelter interventions in refugee hosting communities therefore focus on awareness building, rent support, upgrading of sub-standard housing units, weather mitigating shelter adaptations and completion of unfinished buildings.

PROGRESS AGAINST TARGETS IN URBAN

