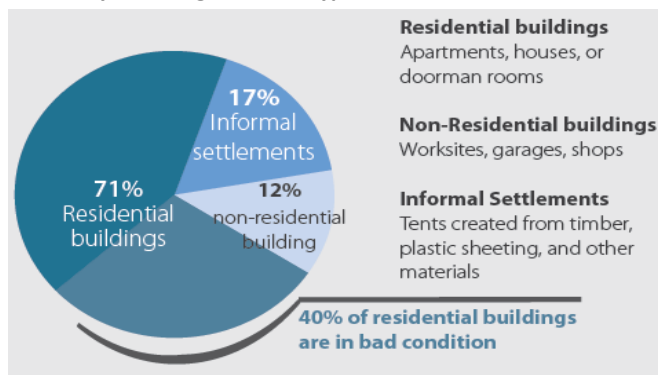


### Shelter vulnerability is generally correlated with level of expenditure

#### HIGHLIGHTS:

In Iraq, the total shelter capacity of Syrian refugee camps is now of 19,968 shelter units. A total of 15,776 (81 per cent) improved shelter units are constructed of which 15,043 are occupied, about 75,000 individuals are benefiting from improved shelter assistance in the camps. Once the ongoing works are finalized 96.5 per cent of the refugee population living in camps will have access to improved shelter.

#### Lebanon: Syrian refugee shelter type (Preliminary 2016 VASyR results)

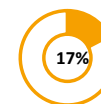


Rass Maska informal settlement currently includes 12 tents and 12 families, where a total of 55 individuals live. Lebanon UNHCR/Jordi Matas

#### Sector Response Summary:



**2,238,600 Refugees & Local Community Members targeted for assistance by end of 2016**  
**388,630 assisted in 2016**



#### Syrian Refugees in the Region:



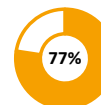
**4,740,000 Syrian Refugees expected by end-2016**  
**4,750,300 currently registered**



#### Shelter Sector Funding status:



**USD 167 million required in 2016**  
**USD 129 million received in 2016**



### PROFILING OF SYRIAN REFUGEES IN LEBANON - REPORT

The report aims to form a detailed profile of Syrian refugee households in Lebanon using data from the Vulnerability Assessment of Syrian Refugees in Lebanon (VASyR) 2015, alongside data from the household visits (HV) exercise, which has surveyed more than half of the Syrian refugee population in Lebanon since December 2014.

The HV exercise is an inter-agency effort launched in 2014 to determine refugee households' level of vulnerability and eligibility for inclusion in assistance, and to monitor changing needs. Enumerators visited approximately 9,000 refugee households every month, interviewing 124,666 households by March 2016.

The vast majority of refugees (84 per cent) rent apartments, while others live in substandard buildings or informal settlements. Many households share their home with one or more other families.

About one fifth of the interviewed household described the shelter they occupy as "dangerously" inadequate. About half of these refugee households were located in Bekaa.

The median rent paid by a refugee household is 200USD/month, similar to the 2014 VASyR figure. Rents nonetheless vary from one region to another, with a mean above 300 USD/month for Beirut and the Metn areas and a mean of less than 130 in Hasbaya, West Bekaa and El Hermel.

Refugees allocate a sizable share of their expenditure to shelter, with 60 per cent of the refugees allocating over 30 per cent of their total expenditures to rent, the threshold beyond which housing policymakers typically concur that subsidies and assistance are needed. Once other housing expenditures are included (water, electricity and gas), an estimated 80 per cent of the refugees exceed 30 per cent of their total expenditures for shelter costs.

Shelter vulnerability is generally correlated with level of expenditure, with 75 per cent of refugees living in informal settlements, the most precarious type of shelter, typically falling in the lower 40 per cent of households in terms of spending.

Women headed households and households with a non-working head tended to also be over-represented in the most vulnerable shelter conditions.

For the full report please [click here](#).

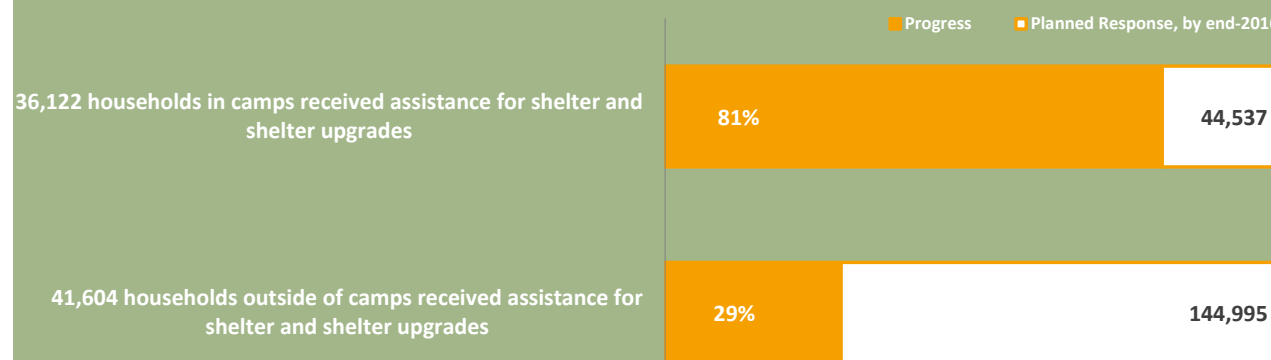
#### NEEDS ANALYSIS:

Around 90 per cent of the over 4.8 million registered Syrian refugees in the five host countries - Turkey, Lebanon, Jordan, Iraq and Egypt - are living in urban, peri-urban and rural settings. This has led to a greater demand for housing affecting both host communities and refugees alike, as shelter remains one of the key pressing needs. The number of refugees living in sub-standard or overcrowded shelters and in poor neighbourhoods has increased considerably, mainly due to the increase in the number of refugees and rise in their vulnerability levels.

The priority for the Shelter Sector in 2016 remains ensuring adequate, affordable and sustainable housing options, primarily for refugees living in urban and rural areas, but also for vulnerable host community members.

Partners are working on addressing both the short- and longer-term shelter needs for the most vulnerable refugees and also those from the host communities. Studies have shown that there is a continuing increase in vulnerability which has impacted the refugees' ability to cover their shelter needs, particularly those in urban, peri-urban and rural settings.

### REGIONAL RESPONSE INDICATORS: JANUARY - SEPTEMBER 2016



These dashboards reflect the achievements of the more than 200 partners, including governments, UN Agencies, and NGOs, involved in the 3RP response in Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon and Turkey. Progress and targets may change in line with data revisions. All data on this Dashboard is current as at 30 September 2016.