



## Suspension of Shelter Projects in urban areas in Jordan lifted

### REGIONAL HIGHLIGHTS:

With the lifting of the suspension of shelter projects in urban areas in Jordan during July, some organizations have started implementing shelter assessments and projects. In August, JHAS conducted assessments of 102 shelters in Amman, Irbid and Zarqa. ICMC is implementing a new shelter program starting 1 September targeting new 500 families with four months of rent.

Progress in the shelter sector has been significantly postponed due to the delay in the granting of the approval by the Government and the collective response is unlikely to meet the targets for assistance to households outside of camps.

Meanwhile, in Jordan's camps, the road network in Zaatari camp is being improved, and the address system continues to be rolled out (745 HHs received addresses). When completed this system will enhance communication with refugees and facilitate the delivery of services. In Azraq, a home gardening project was started, targeting, assisting and providing seeds and seedlings to refugees bringing "new life to the camp", while the Quick Fix Team repaired more 349 shelters this month.

In Iraq, the total shelter capacity of the ten refugee camps is 19,691 shelter units. Of these, 80 per cent are improved (provided with a concrete slab, kitchen, family latrine, and shower) and are almost all occupied. Around 67,000 refugees are benefiting from improved shelter assistance in the camps.

### NEEDS ANALYSIS:

The 3RP's overall strategy for the Shelter Sector is to improve private dwellings and local neighbourhood facilities to help build the resilience of refugee hosting communities, while also maintaining and promoting a healthy living environment and investing in more sustainable infrastructure in camps.

For those people living outside camps, an increasing number are now living in sub-standard shelters, including nearly 300,000 refugees in 1,800 informal settlements in Lebanon and Jordan. Overall, it is estimated that more than half of all refugees live in sub-standard shelters, with challenges related to tenure, privacy, over-crowding, and risks of sexual exploitation. The shortage of shelter solutions is driving up rents and family indebtedness. These pressures especially affect lower income housing areas, as well as host communities and the wider housing market.

The 3RP emphasizes the need to improve living conditions and promote a healthy environment for all residents, as well as protecting the sustainability of camps through investments in camp infrastructure.

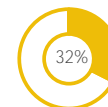


Azraq camp. UNHCR/Christopher Herwig

#### Sector Response Summary:



**1,267,996** Refugees & Local  
Community Members targeted for  
assistance by end-2015  
**412,350** assisted in 2015



#### Syrian Refugees in the Region:



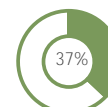
**4,270,000** Syrian Refugees  
expected by end-2015  
**4,089,023** currently registered or  
awaiting registration



#### 3RP Overall Funding Status:



**USD 4.5 billion**  
required in 2015 (Agencies)  
**USD 1.678 billion** received in 2015



## NEW ASSESSMENT IN TRIPOLI, LEBANON: SHELTER NEEDS & THE MOST VULNERABLE

A new rapid urban assessment on "Shelter Needs and the Most Vulnerable in Tripoli, Lebanon" has been released by Care International UK. The survey in Lebanon shows clearly that in terms of shelter specific challenges, it is important that interventions need to be carefully integrated with WaSH support at community, dwelling and individual level. It is also evident that livelihoods capacity or access to finance is inextricably linked to families' ability to find suitable accommodation. The large majority of money earned goes towards rent, leaving little else for food, household assets or utilities such as electricity, water tanks or heating. Key recommendations include:

- Programming should go beyond individual unsustainable assistance to Syrian families and include activities that have more longevity and a wider impact to the community and other vulnerable and marginalised groups.
- For urban contexts such as Tripoli, integrated multi-sector approaches are advisable due to the fact that services, utilities, housing, WaSH, and livelihoods are all inextricably linked within neighbourhoods.
- Individual assistance to support the most vulnerable should continue; however, it is important that, in areas of high social tension, activities and interventions are also implemented at community level to improve social cohesion and build the level of resilience throughout the community.
- The type of shelter WaSH interventions can be tiered to respond to needs despite varying degrees of security of tenure, suitability of location, and levels of agreement with landlords and local authorities. This will ensure basic needs are met but also, where possible, interventions are scaled up to meet the wider needs in these vulnerable communities, and integrated with municipality level infrastructure planning and interventions.
- Appropriate assistance to the most vulnerable members of society who face gender-specific challenges and protection issues must be prioritised. Shelter offers a unique opportunity to mitigate and address aspects of protection and this should be fully integrated into programming.

## REGIONAL RESPONSE INDICATORS: JANUARY - AUGUST\* 2015

■ Progress ■ Planned Response, by end-2015

60,295 households outside of camps received assistance for shelter or shelter upgrades



22,175 households in camps received assistance for shelter or shelter upgrades



\*Note updated data not yet available for Turkey response for August 2015

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 31 August 2015.