



**More than 66,000 families have now received shelter assistance from 3RP partners so far in 2015**

## REGIONAL HIGHLIGHTS:

In Lebanon 135,000 refugees and 8,000 Lebanese saw their living conditions improved due to the rehabilitation of sub-standard buildings and weatherproofing kits. Currently the sector is exploring on how to make these two essential activities more sustainable.

The number of refugees in Lebanon moving from large informal settlements to smaller encampments are increasing. These much smaller settlements are very difficult to identify and therefore reach.

Zaatari Camp in Jordan continues to be under restructuring. Shelter and household assessments are being conducted, followed by shelter assistance and relocation of households. During the month of June 1,040 households were visited, with 278 households requiring shelter assistance. One hundred and eighty two households received a new shelter while 500 were relocated.

Shelters in all villages in Azraq camp now have concrete floors. The maintenance of shelters is an ongoing process (260 shelters fixed in June). Additional shades were built for the markets, and site development works continue to be done. A proposal is also being prepared that would allow the re-use of spillover water from tap stands for greening.

In Iraq during the first half of the year 1,052 shelter units have been improved, while the construction of 789 new shelters is scheduled for the next month. Site development works together with the construction of 2,998 new shelter units is subject to availability of funding.

## NEEDS ANALYSIS:

In Iraq, due to the lack of funding, it is currently not possible to construct 3,787 new improved shelter plots in Gawilan, Kawergosk, Basirma and Qushtapa. There are some urgent needs for the non-camp refugee population such as upgrading of dwellings and support to community infrastructure that are not currently being met.

Assistance to non-camp refugees will be based on the vulnerability of the families. The assistance will be provided in close consultation with local authority and on conditions that the landlord does not increase the rent or evict the refugee families.

In Lebanon the UNRWA termination of Cash for Shelter support for Palestine Refugees from Syria (PRS) from July, due to funding shortfalls, will make this group (which is already assessed to be amongst the most vulnerable) even more vulnerable and without means to secure tenure. This will result in adverse impact on the Palestinian refugee camps and Palestinian gatherings, already subject to overcrowding and critically substandard shelter conditions. Other Cash for Shelter support is decreasing for the same reason.



UNHCR/Christopher Herwig

### Sector Response Summary:



**1,267,996** Refugees & Local Community Members targeted for assistance by end-2015  
**332,915** assisted in 2015



### Syrian Refugees in the Region:



**4,270,000** Syrian Refugees expected by end-2015  
**4,020,094** currently registered or awaiting registration



### 3RP Overall Funding Status:



**USD 4.5 billion** required in 2015 (Agencies)  
**USD 1.072 billion** received in 2015



## PROMOTING SAFETY IN INSECURE SHELTERS:

Over the past few years, safety promotion has become a key priority for agencies working to provide protection and assistance to a refugee population now spread across 1,700 locations in Lebanon. This is a challenging undertaking because most refugee shelters are substandard and often insecure.

During the month of June several fires broke out in informal settlements in Al Marj, Minieh and Sidon in Lebanon, resulting in the loss of human life and the destruction of makeshift shelters. Along with the Ministry of Social Affairs, humanitarian agencies were quick to report to the affected sites, providing assistance including food and relief supplies. They set up first-aid tents, transported injured refugees to nearby hospitals and covered their treatment, and offered temporary alternative accommodation while working to rehabilitate the sites.

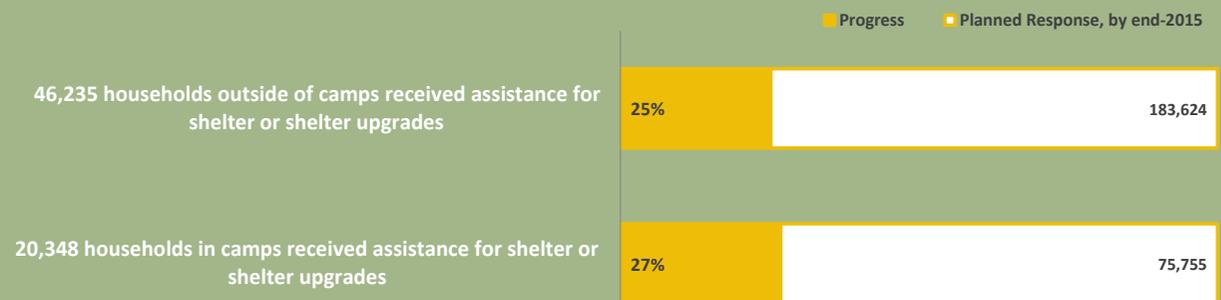
Most recently, agencies established Collective Site Management and Coordination (CSMC) committees, with the aim to promote self-reliance and personal safety, and train refugees to take care of and protect their own settlements. Agencies have in turn started to train refugees through these committees to identify existing resources within their surrounding and respond to their needs in coordination with service providers.

Both Informal settlements and collective shelters are built in an ad hoc manner with no formal managing entity. Most informal settlements in Lebanon have recently been decreasing in size.

A recently formed inter-agency technical group in the Bekaa has been working to harmonize the fire response in order to avoid duplication while prioritizing large sites for immediate intervention when needed. As part of this effort, Medair is planning a training of trainers to all participating agency staff on, inter alia, how to raise awareness among refugees on personal safety, how to put out a fire and use fire extinguishers, when to use and when not to use water to put out a fire, and where to locate gas canisters.

Over 433 Refugee Outreach Volunteers (ROVs) have also been conducting awareness sessions on fire safety and prevention across Lebanon.

## REGIONAL RESPONSE INDICATORS: JANUARY - JUNE 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 30 June 2015.