



REFUGEE POPULATION IN JORDAN



■ Registered Refugees as of 1 March 2014
■ RRP6 Refugee Planning Figure

FEBRUARY HIGHLIGHTS

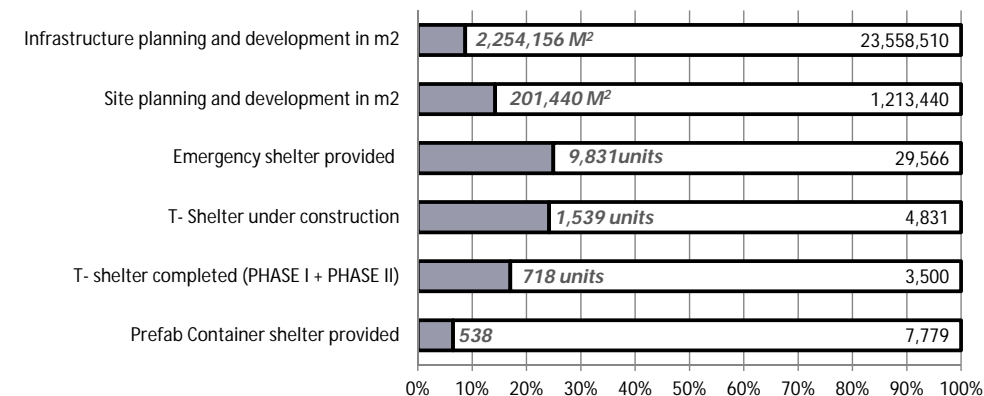
Development of guidelines for shelter interventions:
The Shelter WG is in the process of finalizing guidelines and minimum standards for shelter interventions in non-camp settings. The guidelines set a series of mechanical, civil and electrical interventions for the upgrading of substandard housing units and increasing housing units available in unfinished buildings. These guidelines will be observed by all partners and are necessary to avoid duplication and ensure activities meet minimum standards. The Shelter and WASH sectors are working in coordination to avoid duplication as many shelter interventions have WASH components such as the installation of water tanks and plumbing.

Reviewing and updating the Shelter strategy:
The Shelter WG will soon form a taskforce to review and update the objectives and principles of Jordan's Shelter Sector Strategy with consideration of revised activities under the RRP6 and in reflection of UNCHR's global Shelter and Settlement Strategy 2014-2018. This process will contribute to guide the transition from current short-term emergency response interventions to development focused response interventions, e.g. as foreseen in the response principles formulated under the RRP 6 and NRP.

Shelter sector representation at the Host Community Support Platform (HCP):
The Shelter WG expressed the need for future coordination and cooperation between the RRP6 and HCP/NRP initiative. The SWG suggested that a representative from the HCP be present at future SWG meetings and in strategic discussions on shelter and housing issues. The SWG also agreed to nominate two SWG members as focal points to enhance communication between the SWG and the HCP.

PROGRESS AGAINST TARGETS IN CAMP

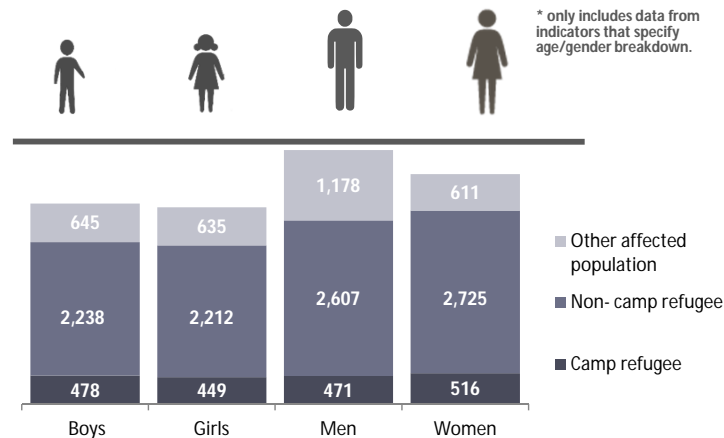
■ February 2014 ■ RRP6 Target



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Agencies reporting in this update:



POPULATION ASSISTED* BY SHELTER SECTOR IN FEBRUARY



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 Zaatarli 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

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