



## REFUGEE POPULATION IN JORDAN



## JULY HIGHLIGHTS

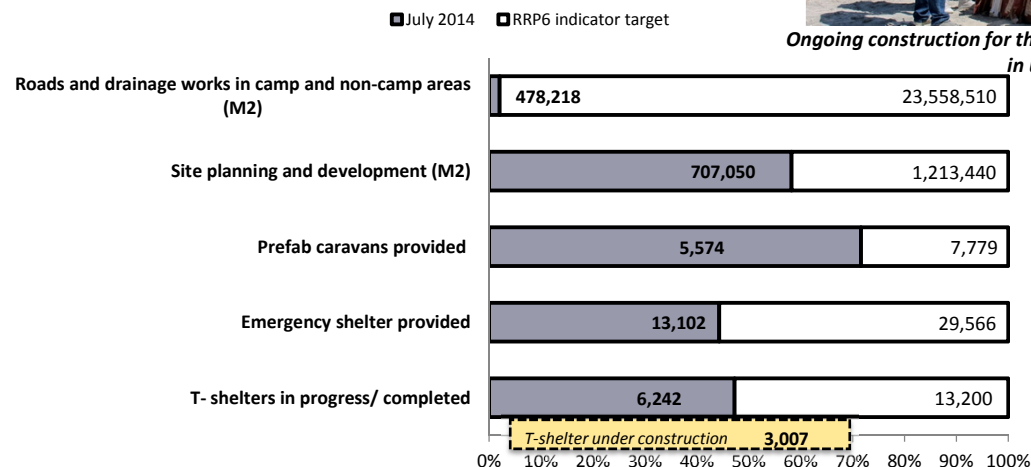
### Cash-for-rent guidelines taskforce:

The Shelter WG established a taskforce to develop guidelines for agencies involved with the provision of cash-for-rent assistance. Agencies presented their activities at the first taskforce meeting and discussed best practices, challenges and achievements of this intervention. During the second meeting a draft was developed and is now waiting for recommendations and approval from the chair of the Cash working group.

### Reviewing and updating the Shelter strategy for Jordan:

The Shelter WG is in the process of reviewing and updating the objectives and principles of Jordan's Shelter Sector Strategy with consideration of activities under RRP6. The taskforce aims to harmonise the guidelines with those reflected in UNHCR's draft version for a global shelter strategy. This process will contribute to the specifics of short-term emergency response interventions and a transition to development-focused response interventions, in addition to linking with the NRP, Shelter sector guidelines, and inter-sector coordination.

## PROGRESS AGAINST TARGETS IN CAMP

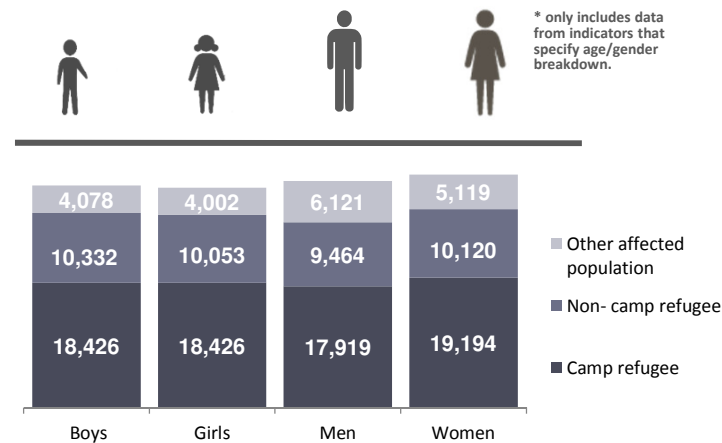


Leading Agencies: UNHCR - Nagendra Adhikari, adhikarn@unhcr.org; NRC - Annika Hampson, annika.hampson@nrc.no

Agencies reporting in this update:



## POPULATION ASSISTED BY SHELTER SECTOR IN JULY\*



\* only includes data from indicators that specify age/gender breakdown.



Ongoing construction for the completion of an unfinished building in urban settings

## 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 Zaatari 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 M<sup>2</sup> 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 pre-fab container units. Azraq's T-Shelter prototype is designed as a shelter kit which allows 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 at least five years, thus providing an opportunity to dismantle and re-assemble the shelter for re-use elsewhere. The shelter's production technology is anticipated to not only 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 are 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

