

At least 795,000 people have benefited from shelter assistance in camp and non-camp settings so far this year

JULY HIGHLIGHTS:

In **refugee camps** in Iraq, 468 families have now moved from the transit to the permanent site at Gawilan, after more than 1,800 tent foundations and kitchens were constructed. Almost 50,000 refugees have now benefited this year from improved shelter such as foundations and kitchens, while over 17,000 have benefited from new or replacement tents. Also in Iraq, internally displaced persons (IDPs) from south and central Iraq were on the move into the Kurdistan region, with some turning to Syrian refugee camps in Iraq for shelter. In Jordan, more than 5,500 prefabricated caravans, 13,100 emergency shelters, and 6,200 T-shelters have been provided so far this year.

In Lebanon, where all of the refugee are living **outside of camps**, over 290,000 people have now received some form of shelter assistance this year. This includes the rehabilitation of houses and collective centres as well as weatherproofing, sealing off and other repairs. With the Government now allowing the use of T-shelter types, a pilot installation of 30 T-shelters in the private gardens of 10 houses in Minieh rural areas is underway. The pilot is intended to address the needs of eviction cases. Compatible WASH facilities will be installed at each site, and the pilot is seen as a promising intervention that will increase protected and dignified shelter capacity and benefit the Lebanese community as well as the refugee population.

In Jordan, interventions are also carried out for refugees out of camps, including more than 6,300 households receiving rental support, some 6,500 receiving information messaging on housing issues, and almost 8,000 home adaptation kits being distributed.



Tent foundations and other facilities being implemented in KRI, Robinson|UNHCR

SYRIAN REFUGEES IN THE REGION:

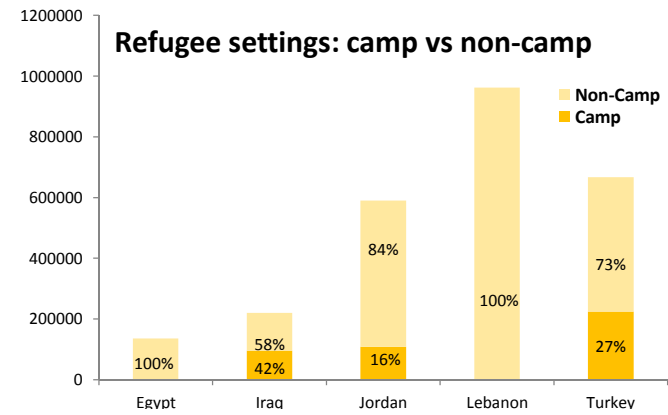
2,920,207	Refugee Population, end-July 2014
3,590,000	Refugee Population Planning Figure, end-2014

NEEDS ANALYSIS:

Out of 3.59 million UNHCR registered Syrians expected by December 2014, around 540,000 will be accommodated in camps. Shelter solutions in camps vary and include tents, caravans and transitional T-shelters, generally meeting minimum international standards. Continued efforts are required (and underway) to improve infrastructure (roads, drainage), provide safety, ensure weather-proofing and maintenance, inclusion of water and sanitation facilities. Camps are relatively expensive on a per-capita basis and at present, have little prospect for self-sustainability. Shelter remains a significant concern in the contingency plan, given the scarcity of land to accommodate large numbers of people. Throughout the region, there are pre-identified sites to accommodate up to 200,000 additional people.

Access to affordable and adequate shelter remains a major issue for those refugees living outside of camps. 95 per cent of refugees who live outside camps pay rent, and thus are impacted by increasing rental prices and shortages of affordable housing units in the market. In Jordan, for example, rental prices have reportedly increased by 100-200 per cent in some areas, with extremes of 300 per cent, compared to pre-crisis values. Moreover, across the region, approximately 860,000 refugees are estimated to live in sub-standard shelters, including some 170,000 people living in informal settlements in Lebanon. Many refugees are paying rent to live in places that are uninhabitable.

Winter cold and seasonal precipitation pose yet another challenge to the most shelter insecure - it is estimated that nearly 100,000 dwellings will be in need of weather-proofing or assistance with heating during the winter months.



REGIONAL RESPONSE INDICATORS:

