



**Almost 20,000 households have received shelter assistance across the region this year**

### HIGHLIGHTS:

In Jordan's Azraq camp, 3RP partners improved T-shelters by adding 4x2m shading shed in front of all shelters in villages 2 and 6. In addition to three shelves per shelter, the construction of the shades and concrete flooring is completed in all shelters in both villages. Within the framework of the second phase of the shelter upgrade project, two samples of a kitchen will be constructed in villages 3 and 6. In the other main refugee camp of Jordan, Zaatari camp, the construction of 8.8 km of asphalt roads with 6m of width is now completed in 5 districts. In the Jordan urban setting, over 1,700 individuals benefited from Cash for Rent projects implemented by 3RP partners.

In Iraq, the total shelter capacity of Syrian refugee camps is now nearly 20,000 shelter units, of which some 15,700 (81 per cent) are now finalized (provided with concrete slab, kitchen, family latrine and shower) and more than 14,000 occupied (about 69,000 individuals).

In Lebanon, April witnessed a shift from winterization activities to rehabilitation and minor repairs in substandard buildings as well as to shelter enhancement in informal settlements. This month, around 3,600 vulnerable refugees and 400 Lebanese homeowners benefited from having their shelters upgraded to acceptable minimum living standards. In addition, 4,400 vulnerable refugees living in informal settlements were able to have their tents insulated against the upcoming increasing summer temperatures.

### NEEDS ANALYSIS:

The large majority of Syrian refugees live in urban, peri-urban and rural settings. The high demand for shelter, to which the local and national housing markets have not been able to adjust, has led to housing shortages and an increase in rental prices, affecting host communities and refugees alike.

With vulnerability levels on the rise, many refugees cannot pay for adequate accommodation and live in substandard shelter conditions, in informal settlements or unfinished structures. These include homes with leaking roofs or plastic sheets in place of windows or with no running water or toilet.

Refugees living in camps need protection against the elements, sufficient housing space for families and a sense of privacy and security. More durable shelter options continue to be required to adjust to the protracted nature of the displacement.

The Shelter Sector, which is active in Lebanon, Jordan and Iraq, aims at ensuring sustainable and appropriate access to shelter and infrastructure for refugees and host community members. Sector partners will focus on the availability, affordability and quality of shelter and on improving security of tenure in a holistic manner, addressing both the short- and long-term shelter needs of the most vulnerable refugees and members of the host communities.



An informal Syrian refugee settlement perched on the edge of an empty riverbed, littered with trash, Lebanon. UNHCR/Sebastian Rich

#### Sector Response Summary:



**2,238,600 Refugees & Local Community Members targeted for assistance by end of 2016**  
**98,800 assisted in 2016**



#### Syrian Refugees in the Region:



**4,687,000 Syrian Refugees expected by end-2016**  
**4,807,600 currently registered**



#### 3RP Overall Funding Status:



**USD 4.55 billion required in 2016**  
**USD 997 million received in 2016**



### NEW PROJECT WILL INSTALL SOLAR WATER HEATERS FOR JORDANIANS HOSTING SYRIAN FAMILIES

The Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) in Jordan, in cooperation with the Jordanian Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources, will install 160 solar hot water systems as part of a renewable energy project designed to contribute to the Government of Jordan's 2020 renewable energy goals in the energy mix.

In exchange for the installation of solar hot water systems, Jordanian landlords in Ajloun, Irbid and Jerash will provide Syrian refugee families security of tenure and reduced rent for one year.

According to a [press release by the NRC](#), the project is funded under the European Union's Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Program in Jordan and signed with the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources. It will prove the economic feasibility, technical efficiency and reliability of renewable energy at a municipal and household level, and establish the viability of integrating energy sustainability with humanitarian assistance.

By supporting the energy sector, the project is expected to ease contribute to the significant financial, environmental and social strains faced by Jordanian host communities, and addressing the lack of adequate and affordable housing options for Syrian refugee families.

Feedback from Jordanian landlords participating in the project has reportedly been positive. Emad Al Shdooh, a Jordanian landlord who is renting his house to a Syrian family in Irbid explained, "the idea was good, both parties benefit. For me, it's a good investment, even offset by the reduced rent for this next year."

### REGIONAL RESPONSE INDICATORS: JANUARY - APRIL 2016



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 April 2016.