

## A quarter of surveyed refugee households in Lebanon live in substandard shelters, according to assessment

### REGIONAL HIGHLIGHTS:

In Jordan, shelter interventions in urban setting remain limited, as many partners are still waiting the Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation approval and/or negotiating MoUs with the Ministry of Interior. A few partners are renovating schools and building additional classrooms to increase the capacity of schools hosting large number of Syrian refugees. Meanwhile in the camps, the restructuring of Zaatari is progressing on time and is expected to be completed by February/March 2016. The rehabilitation of roads is also ongoing. In Azraq, improvements to the T-shelters are being undertaken by adding a shading shed in front of all shelters, in addition to three shelves per shelter. The expansion works in the markets continues.

In Lebanon, shelter activities have been significantly scaled up during the winter season based on last year's cold and wet winter experience, mainly focusing on weather proofing of shelters and anti-flooding measures. Persons living in Informal Settlements have been assisted in weather proofing, so that 96 per cent of this year's target is already met. The remaining will be assisted by the year's end. For displaced Syrians living in Informal Settlements, sites (drainage) were improved to ensure access and mitigate flooding. Nearly 1,500 households have benefited from site improvements in informal settlements to reduce flooding. 3RP partners continue to procure shelter kits in the next months, which also include insulation kits that have proven, especially in higher altitudes, to well protect against winter cold.

In Iraq, the total shelter capacity of the ten refugee camps is 19,179 shelter units. Of these, 14,150 (80 per cent) are improved (provided with a concrete slab, kitchen, family latrine, and shower) of which 14,105 are occupied. Around 68,000 refugees are benefiting from improved shelters in the camps.

### NEEDS ANALYSIS:

The 3RP's overall strategy for the Shelter Sector is to improve private dwellings and local neighbourhood facilities to help build the resilience of refugee hosting communities, while also maintaining and promoting a healthy living environment and investing in more sustainable infrastructure in camps.

For those people living outside camps, an increasing number are now living in sub-standard shelters, including nearly 300,000 refugees in 1,800 informal settlements in Lebanon and Jordan. Overall, it is estimated that more than half of all refugees live in sub-standard shelters, with challenges related to tenure, privacy, over-crowding, and risks of sexual exploitation. The shortage of shelter solutions is driving up rents and family indebtedness. These pressures especially affect lower income housing areas, as well as host communities and the wider housing market.

The 3RP emphasizes the need to improve living conditions and promote a healthy environment for all residents, as well as protecting the sustainability of camps through investments in camp infrastructure.

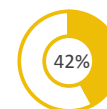


Amman. WFP/Shada Moghraby

### Sector Response Summary:



**1,264,080** Refugees & Local  
Community Members targeted for  
assistance by end-2015  
**531,550** assisted in 2015



### Syrian Refugees in the Region:



**4,270,000** Syrian Refugees  
expected by end-2015  
**4,289,792** currently registered or  
awaiting registration



### 3RP Overall Funding Status:



**USD 4.3 billion**  
required in 2015 (Agencies)  
**USD 2.162 billion** received in 2015



## SHELTER FINDINGS FROM THE VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT FOR SYRIAN REFUGEES IN LEBANON (VASyR)

For the third year the Vulnerability Assessment for Syrian Refugees in Lebanon (VASyR-2015) was conducted jointly by the World Food Programme (WFP), United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF).

Almost a quarter (24 per cent) lived in buildings considered substandard (one room structures, substandard shelters or unfinished buildings) and 18 per cent lived in informal settlements. Unsealed windows, damaged roofs and lack of lighting were among the most prevalent problems, while lack of privacy was commonly reported in Bekaa and BML.

While a high proportion of households reported living in independent houses/apartments (58 per cent), around 16 per cent had difficulty paying rent and were forced to share their apartments with other families. On average, four people occupied one room. Refugees were more likely to rent unfurnished homes than in the previous two years (74 per cent compared to 67 per cent in 2014).

The average monthly rent has continued to fall, from USD 246 in 2013, to USD 205 in 2014, and to USD 164 in 2015. Rents were highest in Beirut and Mount Lebanon (USD 237).

For the second year running, average household size decreased, down from 6.6 members in 2014 to 5.3. Large households were significantly less common: only 25 per cent had seven members or more, compared with 40 per cent in 2014.

For the full report visit <http://data.unhcr.org/syrianrefugees/regional.php>

## REGIONAL RESPONSE INDICATORS: JANUARY - NOVEMBER 2015

■ Progress ■ Planned Response, by end-2015

75,808 households outside of camps received assistance for shelter or shelter upgrades



30,502 households in camps received assistance for shelter or shelter upgrades



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 November 2015.