



Almost 27,000 households have received shelter assistance across the region this year

HIGHLIGHTS:

In Lebanon, 820 persons have benefitted from shelter assistance during the month of May in the governorates of Bekaa, Baalbeck-El Hermel, Akkar and the North. In the South, Mount Lebanon and the metropolitan areas of Tripoli and Beirut, substandard buildings sheltering 3,000 to 4,000 persons are rehabilitated every month. Refugees have been trained on how to reduce fire risks, for example to use and maintain the fire-extinguishers which so far have been distributed to 60,000 beneficiaries. Site improvement, such as levelling and gravelling and draining rain and grey waters has expanded to now include sites with less than 20 shelters, as the average number of people per settlement has dropped in some areas.

In Jordan's Azraq camp, more than 900 shelters have been repaired or maintained, a new mosque is being finalized and a new one is planned to be built subsequently. In Zaatar camp, 3 new streets were finalized totalling 600 meters of seal coat roads. During the month of May, in Mafraq, Zarqa and Ajloun 1,775 individuals benefitted from Cash for Rent projects. In Irbid only 67 housing units have been completed in unfinished buildings and 34 beneficiaries were accommodated in 10 upgraded shelters.

In Iraq, the total shelter capacity of Syrian refugee camps is now nearly 20,000 shelter units, of which almost 16,000 (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).

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.



Izdihar do not allow the children in this room as it is unsafe and unfit to live in, Jordan. UNHCR/Sebastian Rich

Sector Response Summary:



2,238,600 Refugees & Local Community Members targeted for assistance by end of 2016
133,240 assisted in 2016



Syrian Refugees in the Region:



4,687,000 Syrian Refugees expected by end-2016
4,812,000 currently registered



3RP Overall Funding Status:



USD 4.54 billion required in 2016
USD 1.38 billion received in 2016



FOR 74% OF THE SYRIAN REFUGEES IN JORDAN, SHELTER IS ONE OF THE MOST CRITICAL REQUIREMENTS

Among Syrian refugees in Jordan, shelter, medical care, and food remain the priorities for assistance, according to a Community Consultations on Humanitarian Aid report prepared in advance of the World Humanitarian Summit. A key concern is the ability to pay for these items, many cannot afford increasingly high rents.

After access to employment/jobs and economic/financial help, housing (shelter) is the most critical requirement for Syrian refugees in Jordan, with three-quarters (74%) reporting it as a priority need. In Mafraq, Irbid, and rural areas, the need for housing is more urgent than in East Amman and urban areas, where refugees report to have better infrastructure, such as access to housing, electricity and water, than refugees who are based in Mafraq and Irbid.

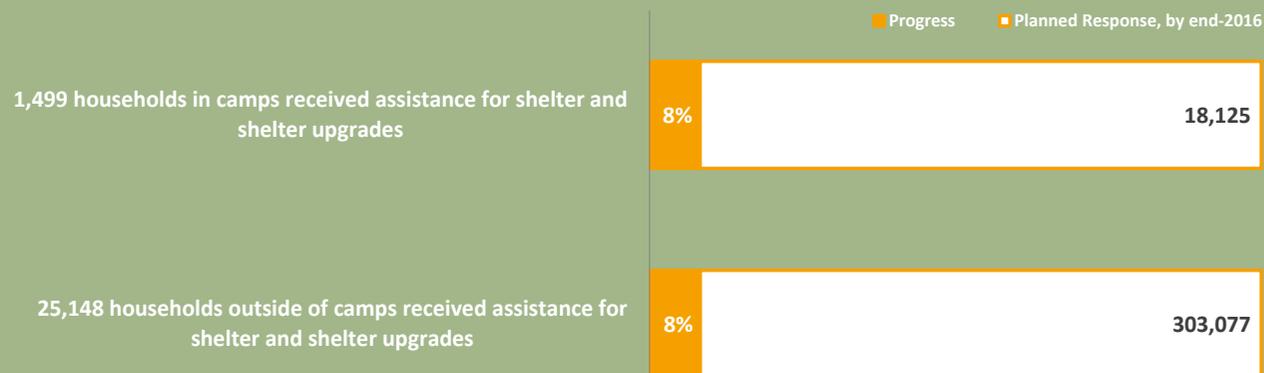
It was reported that aid is critical in paying for housing but that the available aid is insufficient to cover costs. Syrian refugees in Jordan feel that the price of housing is very high and that it has steadily increased since their arrival.

The report argues that, to maximize long-term impact, organizations should go beyond simply helping to provide the housing itself and consider making changes or exceptions to legal policies to ensure that the housing is adequate and beneficiaries are not exploited by landlords.

Issues with housing seem to have a particularly negative impact on social cohesion due to the sharp increase in demand and the cost of housing (not necessarily the availability) has frustrated many in host communities. Some Syrian refugees perceive that some landlords have also taken advantage of this situation.

Please [click here](#) for the full report.

REGIONAL RESPONSE INDICATORS: JANUARY - MAY 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 31 May 2016.