

In Lebanon, 40% of the refugee households live in informal settlements and substandard buildings

HIGHLIGHTS:

In Lebanon, the VASyr 2016 preliminary findings indicated no major change in the shelter distribution of the refugee population. While almost 60% of the refugee households live in apartments, the remaining 40% are scattered in informal settlements and substandard buildings. The biggest load of refugee households living in Informal Settlements is concentrated in Bekaa, Baalbeck-Hermel, and Akkar. The VASyr findings indicate also that 12% of the refugee households changed their accommodation in the six past months mainly because of non-affordable rent, evictions, overcrowding, and bad shelter conditions.

In Jordan, 1,123 benefited from a 3RP partner Cash for Rent project in Irbid, Mafraq, Zarqa, Ajloun and Al-Balqa. Around 100 housing units have been completed in unfinished buildings in Irbid, Ajloun, and Jerash. In northern governorates 55 beneficiaries have been accommodated in seven 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 15,000 occupied (about 75,000 individuals). The construction of 2,528 improved shelters is planned for this year, of which 1,090 (43 per cent) have been completed and occupied. After completion of the remaining shelters, 96.5 per cent of in camp refugee population will have access to improved shelter. Since the beginning of the year in Sulaymaniyah and Erbil 552 Households received rental support.

NEEDS ANALYSIS:

Around 90 per cent of the over 4.8 million registered Syrian refugees in the five host countries - Turkey, Lebanon, Jordan, Iraq and Egypt - are living in urban, peri-urban and rural settings. This has led to a greater demand for housing affecting both host communities and refugees alike, as shelter remains one of the key pressing needs. The number of refugees living in sub-standard or overcrowded shelters and in poor neighbourhoods has increased considerably, mainly due to the increase in the number of refugees and rise in their vulnerability levels.

The priority for the Shelter Sector in 2016 remains ensuring adequate, affordable and sustainable housing options, primarily for refugees living in urban and rural areas, but also for vulnerable host community members.

Partners are working on addressing both the short- and longer-term shelter needs for the most vulnerable refugees and also those from the host communities. Studies have shown that there is a continuing increase in vulnerability which has impacted the refugees' ability to cover their shelter needs, particularly those in urban, peri-urban and rural settings.



General views of Azraq refugee camp. UNHCR/Jordi Matas

Sector Response Summary:



2,238,600 Refugees & Local Community Members targeted for assistance by end of 2016
144,450 assisted in 2016



Syrian Refugees in the Region:



4,740,000 Syrian Refugees expected by end-2016
4,784,000 currently registered



3RP Overall Funding Status:



USD 4.54 billion required in 2016
USD 1.97 billion received in 2016



LEBANON: 30 PER CENT INCREASE IN THE NUMBER OF INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS

A recent mapping showed that the eviction movements and relocation of displaced people in informal settlements, primarily in Bekaa and North Lebanon, has led to 30 per cent increase in the number of informal settlements. This growing number of scattered vulnerable sites has increased the costs of shelter assistance to displaced Syrians.

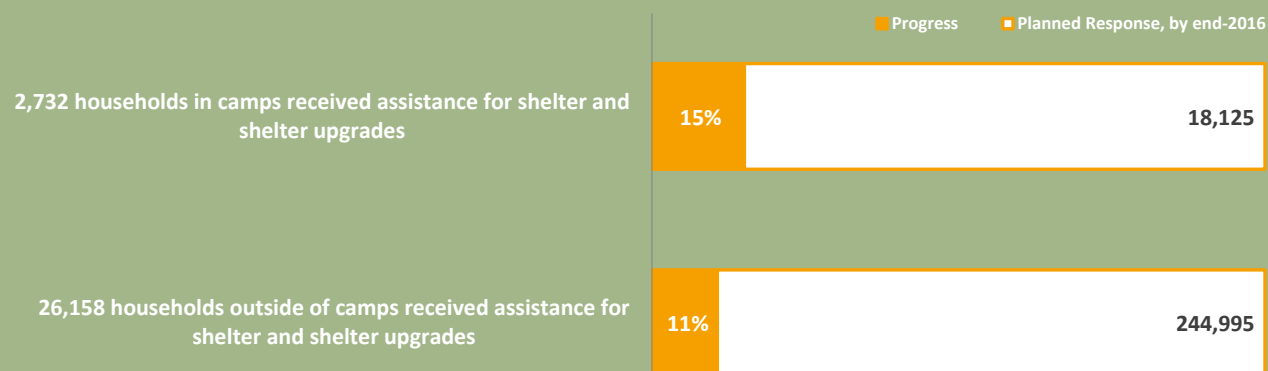
In Lebanon, around 200,000 Syrians live in more than 2,100 tented locations regularly exposed to avoidable health, safety, privacy, dignity and protection risks.

Poor neighbourhoods in urban areas are densely loaded by the presence of 20 per cent of the approximately 1.1 million registered Syrian refugees in Lebanon.

In these neighbourhoods, the already difficult living conditions have significantly deteriorated, with overcrowding, higher rent costs and a decrease of the already insufficient provision of basic services like water, energy, sanitation and solid waste collection.

Community-based assistance, provided jointly by Shelter and other sectors, such as the Energy and Water Sector and Social Stability Sector, is required to avoid further degradation of these poor urban areas, scale down tensions between the host communities and the displaced people, strengthen the resilience of the communities and physically and socially upgrade neighbourhoods.

REGIONAL RESPONSE INDICATORS: JANUARY - JULY 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 July 2016.