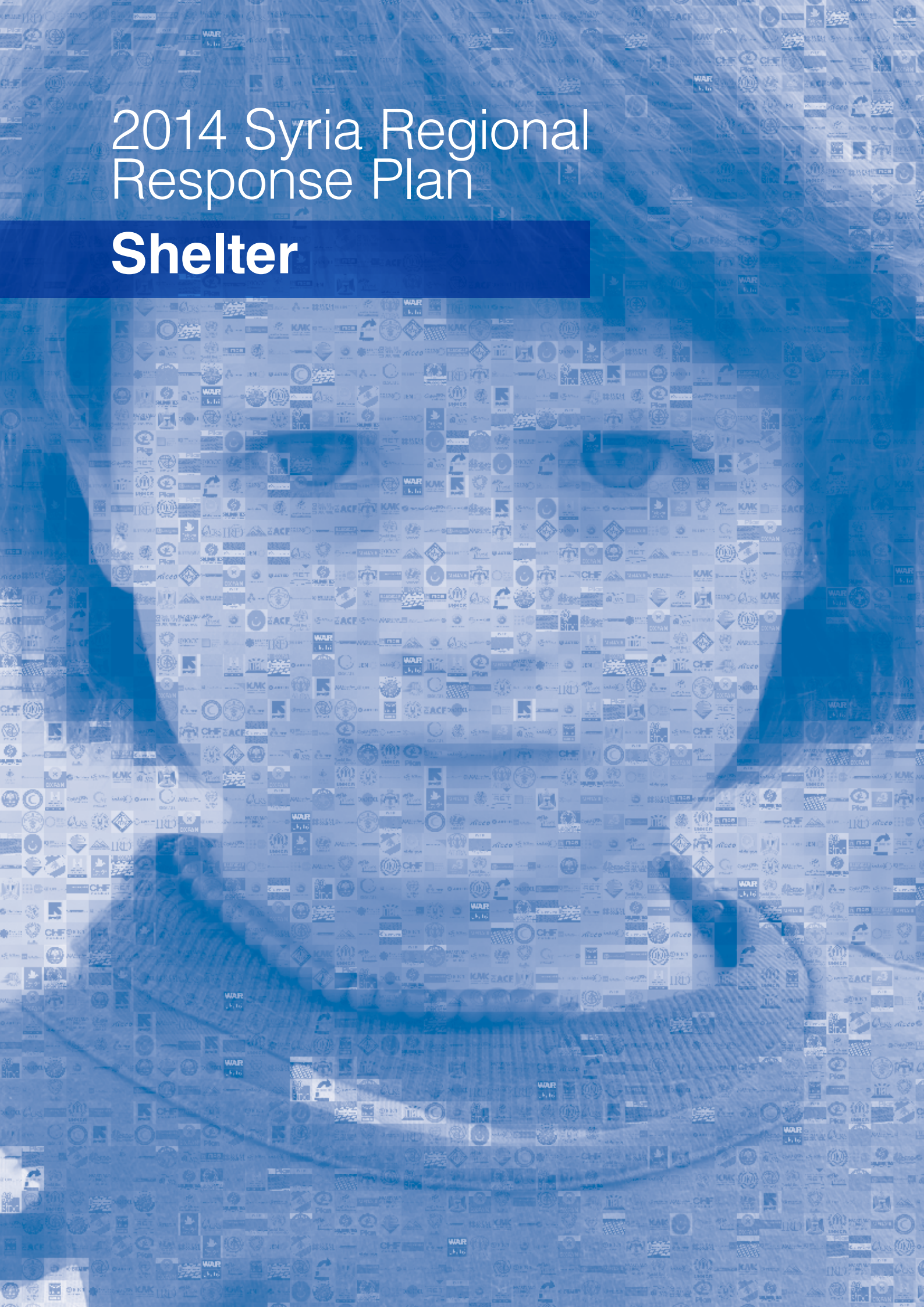


# 2014 Syria Regional Response Plan

## Shelter





## G. Basic Needs Livelihoods and Shelter response

<b>Lead Agency</b>	UNHCR		
<b>Participating Agencies</b>	UN-HABITAT, Islamic Relief Worldwide (IRW), Caritas Alexandria, Resala, Catholic Relief Services (CRS), Terre des Hommes (TDH), Tadamon, Psycho Social Training and Services Institute of Cairo (PSTIC), International Organization for Migration (IOM), the Central Association for Kindergarten Supervisors League (CAKL), Save the Children, Plan International.		
<b>Objectives</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Population has sufficient basic and domestic items.</li> <li>2. Self-reliance and livelihoods improved.</li> <li>3. Shelter and infrastructure established, improved and maintained.</li> </ol>		
<b>Requirements from January to June 2014</b>	<b>US\$20,696,598</b>		
<b>Prioritized requirements (Jan-Jun)</b>	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities	Capacity-Building or Resilience
	US\$11,867,050	US\$6,854,250	US\$1,975,298
<b>Total 2014 indicative financial requirements</b>	US\$31,840,920		
<b>Contact Information</b>	Ziad Ayoubi, <a href="mailto:ayoubi@unhcr.org">ayoubi@unhcr.org</a>		

### 1. ACHIEVEMENTS AND CHALLENGES

By October 2013, Islamic Relief Worldwide (IRW), Resala, and Caritas had assessed the vulnerability of over 80,000 individuals. Beneficiaries of cash assistance have been selected based on 14 pre-set eligibility criteria. This set of criteria includes disabled persons, unaccompanied children, persons with serious medical conditions, older refugees, victims of violence and torture and female-headed households. Home visits have been conducted to complete the selection of beneficiaries and provide counselling for them.

Cash-based interventions have been diversified in order to respond to different needs of vulnerable families. In addition to monthly payments that have been distributed regularly to 54,000 most vulnerable individuals, a winterization programme is planned targeting vulnerable individuals and one-off/emergency payments have been distributed to 6,000 individuals during the first half of the year. The political and security situation in the country delayed the implementation of cash based interventions in some areas, including Damietta, where a partner faced difficulties in getting the needed permit to work with UNHCR from national authorities, resulting in the delay of assistance to refugees in this area.

The rate of monthly assistance is harmonized with the regular programme for non-Syrians to ensure equity among refugees in Egypt. The scattering of Syrian refugees in Egypt and their presence in some remote governorates is considered one of the major challenges. Currently, UNHCR implementing partners have a presence in four different governorates: Damietta, Alexandria, Giza

and Cairo. However, with refugees living outside of these main areas, additional assistance given in a wider geographic area is planned for 2014.

As of August 2013, the capacity of field teams has been significantly increased in order to respond to the emerging needs of Syrian refugees. IRW established a new branch for cash assistance in order to clear the backlog of assessments and reduce waiting periods. Resala and Caritas also distribute unconditional cash assistance.

The deterioration of protection environment for Syrian refugees and the increase in rents have limited the capacity of Syrian households in finding accommodation. In 2013, several evictions have been reported and emergency support was provided.

Following UNHCR's livelihood strategy established in 2012, the self-reliance programme targeting Syrian refugees in Egypt began in mid 2013 with encouraging results. Livelihood opportunities for Syrian refugees will help to decrease dangerous coping mechanisms as well as exposure to trafficking, early marriage, survival sex and exploitation. The project enables Syrian refugees in Egypt to be self-reliant and the number of refugees dependent on financial assistance to be reduced. Priority is given to women at risk and survivors of sexual and gender-based violence. Community-based protection mechanisms are created to accompany wage and self-employment risks.

## 2. NEEDS AND PRIORITIES

Population group	Population in need	Targeted population
Non-camp	250,000	250,000

The majority of Syrian refugees in Egypt have been facing challenges in responding to their households' basic needs. Savings have been considered the main source of income for Syrians arriving to Egypt in 2012. These savings have significantly depleted and many Syrians arriving in Egypt in the second half of 2013 were destitute and devoid of basic financial assets. In this framework, 79 per cent of interviewees during the joint needs assessment of September 2013 have indicated that they face difficulties in paying their housing rent. Participants in the focus group discussion held in 6<sup>th</sup> of October city mentioned that charity organizations that used to provide Syrians with subsidized rent, cash or household items were shut down after June 30 following the regime change, leading to a significant deterioration in material assistance.

According to the joint needs assessment conducted in September 2013, cash assistance, housing support and income generation have been identified as top priorities by Syrian refugees. Syrian refugees equipped with professional and vocational skills have been searching for jobs in Egypt and a good number of them are employed. In this framework, 43 per cent of interviewees during the joint needs assessment of September 2013 have noted that salary is their main source of income.

This indicates clearly that Syrians are getting jobs in Egypt, including women respondents who indicated they were working in areas such as cooking and sewing. However, participants in focus group discussions mentioned that, *“Syrians are suffering from difficult working conditions namely long working hours combined with very low salaries.”*

### 3. RESPONSE STRATEGY

The overall number of organizations involved in this sector will increase and a revised division of labour will help in reaching all Syrian refugees registered with UNHCR. In addition, UNHCR and its partners in Egypt will implement the Refugee Assistance and Implementation System (RAIS), which helps to keep refugee information up to date, provide targeted assistance and reduce fraud. The operation will also pilot a OneCard system so that UN agencies and partners will be able to provide assistance through a single platform. Agencies participating in the basic needs and livelihoods sector will work together to achieve three objectives: 1) the refugee population has sufficient basic and domestic items; 2) their self-reliance and livelihoods are improved, and that 3) shelter and infrastructure are established, improved and maintained.

In order to protect Syrian vulnerable households from negative coping mechanisms, unconditional cash-based interventions will continue to be implemented. Those interventions will target only vulnerable households with either one-off payments (winterization or emergency) or monthly payments that last between three months and one year according to 14 pre-set vulnerability groups. In order to complete the prioritization of households, social assessment interviews will be conducted with registered Syrian households to identify beneficiaries. Due to the increased vulnerabilities, protection risks, and destitution, it is estimated that 70 per cent of the population (175,000 individuals) will benefit from cash based interventions in 2014. Assisting vulnerable households will continue to be one of the priority interventions for UNHCR and its partners in Egypt.

The self-reliance programme will be expanded to target around 10 per cent of Syrian refugees registered with UNHCR and members of host communities to achieve either self-employment or wage-employment. This support will limit reliance on humanitarian aid, promote positive coping mechanisms, and be more sustainable over the long term. Beneficiaries may receive training, business advice, job placement, and seed grants to start up micro businesses. Greater Cairo, Damietta and Alexandria will be targeted with self-reliance activities in 2014. An online social network for employment will be established in 2014 to enhance job matching programmes. In interviews with refugee women, they called for the development of wage-earning opportunities for themselves, their spouses and the younger adults living with them. Technical training for youth and women (refugees and host communities) will be provided in targeted areas with focus on furniture and food processing sectors in Damietta and Alexandria. Job matching and training components will be implemented in collaboration with outreach programmes in order to capitalize on community centres established by UNHCR and partners to serve Syrian households.

In collaboration with UN-HABITAT, emergency accommodation will be provided for vulnerable families in transitional and temporary apartments. This activity was implemented in 2013 but needs to be expanded to cover Damietta and Alexandria in addition to Greater Cairo. The estimated number of persons who will benefit from this emergency service during 2014 is 15,000 individuals. Vulnerable Syrian households will also be supported to find decent accommodation especially through facilitation of negotiation with landlords and promotion of protective environment for newly settled families. This activity will be essential to protect households, in particular women and children, from either exploitation or eviction. In this framework, conditional cash assistance will be provided to up to 700 households. A shelter strategy is currently being developed by UNHCR in collaboration with UN-Habitat for Syrian refugees in Egypt, which aims to make the most of the Egyptian surplus in housing infrastructure, building on the social support systems and structures that refugees have already established to manage their housing issues. The shelter-related activities of this plan will look closely at the different coping strategies by the refugee community and will consider alleviating negative ones. It will also set up channels to facilitate legal and real estate consultations to refugees and to provide better access to information on availability of housing and access to it and to basic urban services. These actions will be made possible through effective partnership with urban administration in order to develop area-based shelter solutions. Parallel to that is the continuous work of promoting co-existence and inclusion with the host community.

## 4. SECTOR RESPONSE OVERVIEW TABLE

Objective 1. Population has sufficient basic and domestic items.									
Output	Targeted population by type (individuals) in 2014			Location(s)	Total Requirements Jan - June (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience (US\$)	Partners
	SYR in camps	SYR in urban	Other affected pop						
Output 1.1 Cash grants or vouchers (multi-purpose) provided		250.000		National	15.726.750	10.237.500	5.489.250		UNHCR, Islamic Relief Worldwide, Caritas Alexandria, Resala, Save the Children and Plan International
<b>Objective 1</b>					<b>15.726.750</b>	<b>10.237.500</b>	<b>5.489.250</b>		

Objective 2. Self-reliance and livelihoods improved.									
Output	Targeted population by type (individuals) in 2014			Location(s)	Total Requirements Jan - June (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience (US\$)	Partners
	SYR in camps	SYR in urban	Other affected pop						
Output 2.1 Access to self employment/ business facilitated		5000	500	Greater Cairo Alexandria Damietta	1.237.899	282.750	260.000	695.149	Catholic Relief Services (Livelihood Services Initiative), Caritas Alexandria, International Organization for Migration (IOM), Terre des Hommes, Tadamon, Save the Children, Plan International
Output 2.2 Access to wage employment facilitated		5000	500	Greater Cairo Alexandria Damietta	930.800	199.550	260.000	471.250	Catholic Relief Services (Livelihood Services initiative), Resala, Caritas Alexandria, International Organization for Migration (IOM), Terre des Hommes, Tadamon, Save the Children, Plan International
Output 2.3 Vocational training/technical skills provided		5000	1.000	Greater Cairo Alexandria Damietta	1.728.649	659.750	520.000	548.899	Catholic Relief Services (Livelihood Services Initiative), Caritas Alexandria, The Central Association for Kindergarten Supervisors League, International Organization for Migration (IOM), Terre des Hommes, Tadamon, Save the Children, Plan International
<b>Objective 2</b>					<b>3.897.348</b>	<b>1.142.050</b>	<b>1.040.000</b>	<b>1.715.298</b>	



Objective 3. Shelter and infrastructure established, improved and maintained.									
Output	Targeted population by type (individuals) in 2014			Location(s)	Total Requirements Jan - June (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience (US\$)	Partners
	SYR in camps	SYR in urban	Other affected pop						
Output 3.1 Emergency shelter provided		15.000		Greater Cairo Alexandria Damietta	227.500	227.500			UNHCR, UN-HABITAT, Terre des Hommes, Psycho Social Training and Services Institute of Cairo (PSTIC), Plan International
Output 3.2 Sectoral cash grants or vouchers provided		5000		Greater Cairo Alexandria Damietta	845.000	260.000	325.000	260.000	UNHCR, UN-HABITAT, Plan International
<b>Objective 3</b>		<b>15.000</b>			<b>1.072.500</b>	<b>487.500</b>	<b>325.000</b>	<b>260.000</b>	

Sector indicators	Target
# of men and women assessed for vulnerability	250.000
# of men and women receiving cash grants	175.000
# of men and women receiving vouchers (winterization)	250.000
# of men and women provided with guidance on business and labour market opportunities	17.400
# of men and women receiving cash/vouchers for business start up	3.100
# of men and women registered in job placement services	6.200
# of men and women gaining employment through the self-reliance programme	5.000
# of men and women provided with technical skills training	9.500
# of men and women receiving training certification	5.300
# of emergency shelters provided	5.000
# of men and women receiving emergency shelters	15.000
# of shelters repaired	500
# of households receiving cash grants for rental accomodation (conditional)	700

Basic Needs, Livelihoods and Shelter - Summary Requirements					Indicative requirements Jul-Dec 2014
SECTOR GRAND TOTAL	Total Requirements (US\$)	Requirements Jan-June 2014			Capacity Building / Resilience (US\$)
		Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	Requirements (US\$)	
	20.696.598	11.867.050	6.854.250	1.975.298	11.144.322

## 5. SECTOR FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS PER AGENCY

<b>Basic Needs Livelihoods and Shelter in Egypt (US\$)</b>			
<b>Agency</b>	<b>Total Jan-Dec 2014</b>	<b>Jan-Jun 2014</b>	<b>Jul-Dec 2014</b>
CRS	800,000	500,000	300,000
IOM	700,297	500,000	200,297
PLAN	205,000	133,250	71,750
SCI	545,000	354,250	190,750
UN-Habitat	1,200,000	600,000	600,000
UNHCR	28,390,623	18,609,098	9,781,525
<b>Total</b>	<b>31,840,920</b>	<b>20,696,598</b>	<b>11,144,322</b>

## J. Shelter Response

<b>Lead Agencies</b>	UNHCR		
<b>Participating Agencies</b>	UNHCR, ACTED, INTERSOS, NRC, TRIANGLE, UNHABITAT		
<b>Objectives</b>	Shelter and infrastructure established, improved and maintained		
<b>Requirements from January to June 2014</b>	US\$31,259,101		
<b>Prioritized requirements (Jan-Jun)</b>	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities	Capacity-Building or Resilience
	US\$27,069,890	US\$4,189,211	
<b>Total 2014 indicative financial requirements</b>	US\$62,518,202		
<b>Contact Information</b>	Inge Colijn, <a href="mailto:colijn@unhcr.org">colijn@unhcr.org</a>		

### 1. ACHIEVEMENTS AND CHALLENGES

A key priority for the shelter sector was obtaining more land and construction of additional camps in Iraq's Kurdistan Region, both to decongest Domiz camp and to accommodate new arrivals.

UNHCR developed 12 new transit centres and camps in the KR to accommodate thousands of families that have arrived since 15 August into the KR. Approximately, 11,000 tents have been distributed and erected in Anbar and the KR governorates. In addition, concrete foundations have been or are in the process of being established for 6,940 tents in the newly established locations. In locations such as Darashakran, Kawergosk, Qushtapa, Basirma in Erbil Governorate, Domiz, Gawilan, Bajed Kandela Transit in Dohuk and Arbat in Sulaymaniyah, local authorities supported by UNHCR and its implementing partners are working on various technical activities, mainly camp development in particular earth works and road construction but also coordination and implementation of drainage. This significant number of new arrivals has placed immense pressure on shelter and other infrastructure in Domiz. Buildings for the camp administration are needed as well.

It is expected that by the end of 2013, an additional 50,000 Syrian refugees may arrive to the KR governorates, which will place a considerable pressure on the existing camps and also on host communities. Shelter support for urban refugees and provision of non-food items will be also critically needed, as well as WASH activities in all camps and camp like settings, which will remain challenging, in addition to obtaining more land for expansion if need be.

In Al Qa'im, a major accomplishment was the relocation of the refugees from Camp 1 and 2 to Al Obaidy camp, located further from the border. UNHCR equipped Al Obaidy camp with tents and all necessary infrastructure, including administration and management caravans; the Government ensured that levelling and demarcation was undertaken. In the Central and Southern governorates and in Al Qa'im (Al Obaidi Camp), continued coordination with the emergency cell for camp expansion, and minor rehabilitation in Al Qa'im camp 2, which is being maintained in the event of an influx.

### 2. NEEDS AND PRIORITIES

#### Camps

- Land allocation for establishment of new camps
- Expansion of existing camps to attain maximum capacity
- Provision of emergency shelter for new arrivals in transit centres and camps
- Improve and make adequate shelters for refugees in camps prior to the influx

#### Non-camps

- Advocacy for continued refugee residency in host communities
- Upgrade the dwellings of refugees living in non-camp settings
- Prevention of informal settlements in urban areas

Population group	Population in need	Targeted population
<b>Camp</b>	160,000	160,000
<b>Non-camp</b>	240,000	144,000
<b>Total</b>	400,000	304,000

### 3. RESPONSE STRATEGY

**Camps:** The provision of safe and adequate shelter to refugees is one of the tools of protection. The objective of this sector is to provide adequate and targeted shelter support to Syrian refugees living in camps in order to reduce vulnerability and physical settlement issues within the camp. Singles will be separated from the families, and proper lighting at night will be provided. In principle all refugees living in camps qualify for shelter assistance. In Kurdistan Region there are 160,000 Syrian refugees expected to be in camps by end of December 2014. There will two broad shelter interventions for refugees in camps and camp-like settings such as transit centres. Firstly, all individuals arriving in transit centres and camps will be prioritized for emergency shelter provision. The adequacy of shelter support provided will be measured by the potential to ensure mitigation of harsh weather conditions especially during the winter. Secondly, those who have been settled longer than six months will be assisted with replacement tents and plastic sheeting as well as inputs to further build up the cement walls around the tents.

The minimum standards of shelter space will be 3.5 m<sup>2</sup> per person and the minimum standard for overall site space will be minimum 45 m<sup>2</sup> per person, due to the fact that the camp block plan was adapted to cultural norms of the target population in terms of space. In order to achieve this, the concrete foundation platforms constructed will be issued out with two family sizes according to the following protocol:

- Family size 1-5 will receive one concrete platform of dwelling area, a kitchen, shower and latrine of minimum size 100 m<sup>2</sup>
- Family size 6 above will receive two concrete platforms of dwelling area, a kitchen, shower and latrine of minimum size 200 m<sup>2</sup>

In Al Qa'im (Al-Obaidy Camp), UNHCR is raising the floor level for the tents to insulate from water logging and cold winter conditions by placing blocks and covering with plywood and plastic sheeting. Constructing drainage channels for rain water, and replacement of tents is also planned as part of winterization. In addition, the tent flooring will be carpeted to insulate and the tent roofing will be covered with plastic sheeting to prevent rain water from seeping in. An area of 200 m<sup>2</sup> will be established inside the camp for social activities. One additional Rub hall will be installed inside the camp to increase the storage capacity.

**Non-camp:** As per UNHCR policy, families that have Persons with Specific Needs (PWSN, identified according to the vulnerability criteria, will be targeted first and non-vulnerable families would be targeted after. Persons with special needs will be provided construction support paid for by service provider; that is, the essential materials needed, will be provided and artisans paid to rehabilitate or fix the shelter problem identified. There will be mixed approaches for families without special needs; these will for example range from shelter grants, to rent or provision of shelter kits (through a voucher system) but the families will undertake the actual repair/construction of their shelters themselves.

Community outreach and protection services will be engaged in the beneficiary selection. In order to select beneficiaries a short list of criteria will be agreed by agencies and refugees so that refugees fulfilling the criteria will qualify for shelter assistance of their choice. Refugees will benefit from shelter assistance based on their demonstrated need, and the criteria will assist to determine their need.

## 4. SECTOR RESPONSE OVERVIEW TABLE

Objective 1. Shelter and Infrastructure established, improved and maintained.									
Output	Targeted population by type (individuals) in 2014			Location(s)	Detailed requirements from January - June 2014				Partners
	SYR in camps	SYR in urban	Other affected pop		Total requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience (US\$)	
Output 1.1 Emergency shelter provided for new arrivals	80.000	120.000		Countrywide	8.577.890	7.577.890	1.000.000		UNHCR, ACTED, NRC
Output 1.2 Shelters in urban settings and camps offer adequate living conditions	120.000	180.000		Countrywide	12.681.211	10.492.000	2.189.211		UNHCR, ACTED, NRC, INTERSOS, SAVE THE CHILDREN
Output 1.3 Refugees and host communities benefit from adequate infrastructure	160.000	180.000		Countrywide	10.000.000	9.000.000	1.000.000		UNHCR, NRC
<b>Objective 1</b>	<b>360.000</b>	<b>480.000</b>			<b>31.259.101</b>	<b>27.069.890</b>	<b>4.189.211</b>		

Sector indicators	Target
% of households living in adequate dwellings	60
# of persons supported with grants to upgrade shelters	50.000
# of person provided with cash for rent	70.000
# of new arriving persons in receiving emergency accommodation	80.000

Shelter - Summary Requirements						
	Requirements Jan-June 2014				Indicative requirements Jul-Dec 2014	
	Total Requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience (US\$)	Requirements (US\$)	
<b>SECTOR GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>31.259.101</b>	<b>27.069.890</b>	<b>4.189.211</b>			<b>31.259.101</b>



## 5. SECTOR FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS PER AGENCY

Shelter in Iraq (US\$)			
Agency	Total Jan-Dec 2014	Jan-Jun 2014	Jul-Dec 2014
ACTED	2,980,000	1,490,000	1,490,000
INTERSOS	780,000	390,000	390,000
NRC	8,800,000	4,400,000	4,400,000
SCI	1,058,206	529,103	529,103
UN-Habitat	8,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000
UNHCR	40,899,996	20,449,998	20,449,998
<b>Total</b>	<b>62,518,202</b>	<b>31,259,101</b>	<b>31,259,101</b>

## J. Shelter and Settlements response

<b>Lead Agencies</b>	UNHCR and NRC		
<b>Participating Agencies</b>	ACTED, ADRA, CARE, Caritas, DRC, Global Communities, ICMC, INTERSOS, IOM, IR, JHAS, LWF, Medair, Mercy Corps, NRC, PU-AMI, TGH, UNHABITAT, UNHCR, UNOPS		
<b>Objectives</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Syrian refugee women, girls, boys and men settled in planned and developed camps with adequate shelter and access to basic facilities and services.<sup>i</sup></li> <li>2. Adequate shelter provided for vulnerable Syrian refugee women, girls, boys and men, and targeted members of the host community in urban/rural settings outside of camps.</li> </ol>		
<b>Requirements from January to June 2014</b>	US\$81,912,150		
<b>Prioritized requirements (Jan-Dec)</b>	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities	Capacity-Building or Resilience
	US\$43,405,230	US\$35,269,920	US\$3,237,000
<b>Total 2014 indicative financial requirements</b>	US\$136,520,250		
<b>Contact Information</b>	Werner K. Schellenberg, <a href="mailto:schellen@unhcr.org">schellen@unhcr.org</a> Martin Suvatne, <a href="mailto:martin.suvatne@nrc.no">martin.suvatne@nrc.no</a>		
<b>Gender Marker</b>	2A		
<p><sup>i</sup> The human right to access <b>adequate</b> housing is the right of every woman, man, youth and child to gain and sustain a safe and secure home and community in which to live in peace and dignity. This definition is in line with the core elements of the right to adequate housing as defined the United Nations Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. (General Comment No. 4) The right for adequate housing includes therefore a) Legal security of tenure; b) availability of services, materials, facilities and infrastructure; c) affordability; d) habitability; e) accessibility; f) location; and g) Cultural adequacy.</p>			

### 1. ACHIEVEMENTS AND CHALLENGES

The Shelter and Settlement response for Syrian refugee women, girls, boys and men in Jordan is coordinated through the Shelter Sector in regularly scheduled meetings at camp level and in Amman under the lead of UNHCR, and co-chaired by NRC. Sector discussions are focused around major strategic and emergency response issues. These include the development of a Shelter and Settlement Strategy for Syrian refugees; the revision and updating of guiding principles for sector-specific standards and implementation approaches, including gender considerations in humanitarian programming, participation of Syrian refugee women, girls, boys and men in the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of shelter projects; the assessment and mapping of needs and capacities for coordinated gap-filling response; and the formulation of objectives, outputs, indicators, planned activities and estimated intervention costs as guidance for pledging initiatives such as the RRP6.

In 2013, the shelter and settlement achievements in the context of camp settings included the development and transformation of Zaatari camp from an emergency camp to an upgraded infrastructure and basic services camp, providing accommodation for approximately 110,000 people. This includes infrastructure-serviced contingency space for accommodation of an additional 35,000 people.

Shelter response and shelter upgrading achievements in Zaatari by the end of October 2013 include the distribution of 67,600 emergency tents; the porch winterization of 14,771 tents; and the replacement of a significant number of tents with 14,730 pre-fab container dwellings, which improved living conditions, and provided more privacy, dignity and protection. This is a priority in the Shelter Sector strategy for addressing the needs and concerns of women and girls, who consider their tent homes unsafe as tents cannot be locked.<sup>85</sup> However, with frequent movement of Syrian refugees out of Zaatari camp, and with an estimated current population of 75,000 people in the camp,<sup>86</sup> it is estimated that there are still some 3,500 families living in tents, which is of particular concern with the approaching winter and the slow delivery rate of additional pre-fab units.

The response improvement and stabilization of Zaatari camp also included various other initiatives, such as the creation of a strategic advisory group, tasked with defining a governance and development vision for Zaatari in 2014. Other response improvements included the coordinated handling and distribution of NFIs and other items under the umbrella of the NFI Sector.

Remaining issues of concern to be addressed include:

- The sale of caravans used for purposes other than shelter, both within and outside the camp, e.g. as vendor stalls/ shops.
- The uncontrolled movement and relocation of caravans between districts, module blocks and other locations close to services and extended family members.
- The possessing of multiple ration cards (generally purchased/received from people who have left the camp.)
- The continued perception among Syrian refugee women, girls, boys and men that they are not involved in the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of humanitarian programming, including shelter projects.
- Measures to adapt the existing shelter assistance for individuals and families with special needs.
- Limit direct access from multiple points.

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85 Child Protection and Sexual and Gender-Based Violence Sub-Working Group in Jordan, *Findings from the Inter-agency Child Protection and Gender-Based Violence Assessment in the Zaatari Refugee Camp*, January 2013.

86 UNHCR Verification exercise, November 2013.

Shelter and settlement achievements also included the development of a new camp at Azraq, which is ready to receive refugees. The camp is planned for an initial population of 52,000 people. All essential infrastructure and basic service facilities are designed and implemented for this capacity. The camp Master Plan for Azraq was developed based upon a “lessons learned” reflection and with the aim of avoiding mistakes observed in Zaatari. This approach included the need to provide utmost transparency over the planning process, and in doing so to enhance a commitment of all stakeholder agencies to actively engage in all phases of planning and physical implementation. The approach was successfully implemented through regular interagency meetings and discussions of cross-cutting issues for all detailed planning issues and throughout all stages of the Master Plan. At the Government level, this included the participation and engagement of key ministries, such as Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation, Ministry of Public Works and Housing, the Office of the Governorate of Zarqa and other Government departments.

The identification of an appropriate shelter solution for Azraq camp required the development of a semi-permanent shelter structure to sufficiently mitigate the harsh weather conditions of Azraq’s desert location in addition to a shelter concept which was able to meet the criteria as envisaged in the shelter strategy. This included:

- Using locally-sourced materials; manufacturing shelter components as shelter kits for economical transportation and easy assembly/disassembly on site;
- Enabling beneficiaries to engage in finishing and maintenance works to encourage more ownership and sustainability (while also ensuring that persons with specific needs – female and child-headed households, persons with disabilities, elderly persons, etc. – obtain the support needed to complete the finishing and maintenance works);
- Ensuring it is more competitive in comparison to the durability and manufacturing and transport costs of pre-fab container units;
- Ensuring that refugee women, girls, boys and men identify the shelter as adequate, safe and culturally appropriate.

The result of this process is a T-shelter design which has been implemented and tested in three pilot stages. The design and review process of the sample shelters included the involvement of refugee women and men, Government officials, professional engineers and architects and other members of the Shelter Sector. During the pilot design phase refugee men and women advised on the suitability of five design options.

The needs for privacy for females have been considered when designing the T-shelter with the incorporation of privacy screens and entrance doors that do not expose private areas of the shelter. In addition, the T-shelters have been designed to maintain a low temperature to ensure comfort for women and girls who are often restricted from leaving the shelter.

The humanitarian response also included 5,300 refugees in the Emirates Jordan Camp (EJC), and in King Abdullah Park (KAP). All refugees in those camps are accommodated in pre-fab container units. A more durable shelter solution is provided for refugees in upgraded flats of a permanent building in the Cyber City (CC) Transit site.

The achievements in the Shelter Sector targeting refugees and host communities in urban / rural settings included the improvement and upgrading of 1,326 homes, while 300 dwelling units have been constructed in unfinished properties and made available on the rental market. In parallel, UNHCR and other agencies have also provided large scale “cash-for-rent” support which has been coordinated through the Cash Sector. Both interventions assisted in mitigating the shelter constraints faced by the most vulnerable refugee women, girls, boys and men in non-camp settings and benefited both Syrian and host Jordanian households.

Several challenges have hampered the implementation of the Shelter Sector strategy in 2013. The main challenge has been the steep rise in the price of rented accommodation which has impacted both the most vulnerable refugees who cannot afford to rent adequate shelter in non-camp settings in urban and rural areas, and also the level of support that agencies are able to give to these families. The rent increase in non-camp settings has also led to various other concerns including:

- Overcrowded conditions, with up to 20 individuals sharing two rooms;
- Families living in very poor quality structures or temporary shelters;
- Refugees moving from one governorate or district to another, making it difficult for humanitarian agencies to accurately track and support them;
- Rapid depletion of family savings, including dowries which are hard to replace;
- Increased risk of eviction of refugees, which has a host of associated protection concerns;
- Movement of urban refugees towards the camps due to high cost of living outside the camps
- Households in poverty may need to resort to harmful coping strategies, such as: sending children out to work (often worst forms); women, girls or boys engaging in survival sex; arranging early marriage prematurely; or crowding into shelters so that female-headed households can access the societal protection afforded from being accompanied by a man.

According to custom in Syria, married or single women should not rent or own houses as it is improper and considered unsafe to do so (irrespective of means).<sup>87</sup> In April 2013, a survey revealed that 18 per cent of Syrian refugees hosted in urban centres were female-headed households; in addition, a significant number of households were hosting additional female-led families, and including these women effectively brought the number of female-led families (both de-facto and de jure) to 31 per cent of the surveyed population.

In addition, outside of camps, refugees advised that 26.9 per cent of women leave the house daily, 31.5 per cent leave the house a few times a week, 23.7 per cent rarely leave and 17.5 per cent do not leave the house. In other words, just over half of the women (58.4%) leave the house regularly. Conversely, 41.2 per cent women frequently do not leave the home (one in five never leaves).<sup>88</sup>

The steadily increase in demand and consequent rise in the price of rented accommodation has also impacted host communities. Especially in the neighboring governorates with Syria, this is also having a negative impact on the daily life of local populations, exacerbating tensions between host communities and Syrian households; and in addition, potentially distorting the perception host communities have of humanitarian intervention and implementing agencies. Other initiatives which provide refugees with access to additional dwelling units are supported by the shelter strategy.

Cross-cutting coordination and referral mechanisms for services and protection needs are to be enhanced and to be linked to the Host Community Platform with the Government of Jordan (GoJ), UNDP and UNHABITAT as the main actors as well as linkages to related intervention like school upgrading, spatial planning and communal infrastructure/service provision.

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87 Sanja Kelly and Julia Brelin (eds.), *Women's Rights in the Middle East and North Africa*, Freedom House, Plymouth, 2010.

88 UN Women, *Inter-Agency Assessment of Gender-based Violence and Child Protection among Urban Syrian Refugees in Jordan, with a Focus on Early Marriage*, July 2013.

## 2. NEEDS AND PRIORITIES

Population group	Total Population	Targeted population <sup>i</sup>
<b>Camp refugees</b>	200,000	200,000
<b>Non-camp refugees</b>	600,000	180,000
<b>Other affected population</b>	700,000	430,000

<sup>i</sup> Further details on populations to be targeted can be found in sector objective and output table below. Information on target population at activity level is available through UNHCR Jordan or the Sector Chairs. The population figures in the above table take into consideration the fact that registration activities target all Syrian populations (camp and non-camp)

All refugees arriving in the camps are dependent on the provision of shelter and access to basic services. Emergency tents need to be replaced with more durable dwelling units in order to provide efficient protection from the extreme desert wind and climate conditions in both camp locations (EJC and KAP). The replacement of tents with pre-fab units in Zaatari camp needs to continue. Upgrading and maintenance of pre-fab caravans is needed to sufficiently mitigate thermal insulation deficits and rainwater leaking through roof sealing of containers.

Additional camp site planning interventions that involve the participation of women, girls, boys and men in the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of shelter interventions, as well as the development of an integrated spatial development plan will be needed in Zaatari camp. This will result in a more targeted decongestion of various camp locations, provide more living space, privacy, and safety from fire hazards, and enable more decentralized access to basic services for all women, girls, boys and men living in all sections of the camp.

More investment is needed to further support the concept of decentralized camp administration and service delivery to camp districts and villages in both camps.

With overcrowded use of some limited basic service facilities in Zaatari camp there is a need to facilitate upgrades and intensify maintenance services for such facilities and structures, and to complement such structures with improved infrastructure works, including increased attention towards interventions that increase privacy and security, such as lighting and privacy screens. In addition, more sustainable cost recovery and cost minimization systems should be installed, specifically for electricity and water supply.

Other aspects that should be observed when designing the layout of settlements focus on mainstreaming gender into programming and preventing gender-based violence include: ensuring entry points are gated and controlled to decrease risks of trafficking, sexual exploitation and abuse as well as providing adequate space to the Family Protection Department and police postings planned throughout the camp, but not within the villages.

With a current accommodation capacity for 176,000 Syrian refugees in the developed space and locations of all available camps (i.e. including the space available in Zaatari, Azraq, EJC, KAP, and CC) and with a target population of 200,000 Syrian refugees to be accommodated in camps

by December 2014, there will be a continued need to invest in additional camp extension works for some 4,740 households or approximately some 24,000 people. This would need to include investments in land development, infrastructure works, construction of new basic service facilities, as well as investments for additional shelter units; more specifically, investment for camp settings as follows:

- development of 1,213,440 m<sup>2</sup> of new camp space for construction of shelter and infrastructure services for 4,740 households;
- development, installation and maintenance of photovoltaic power systems with street lights placed strategically with special attention to areas around latrines and communal areas;
- equipping each camp section with child friendly spaces;
- upgrading and maintenance of existing camp roads, drainage systems, and community facilities;
- payment of utility costs for basic services, administrative centres, street lighting, and for utility services consumed by most vulnerable households;
- procurement, storage, distribution and pitching of emergency tents;
- procurement, delivery and installation of prefabricated container units;
- production, delivery and assembling of T-Shelter kits for Azraq camp;
- summerization of emergency tents and winterization of shelter units.

Access to affordable and adequate shelter is an ongoing and an increasing concern, with rental prices rising and availability of accommodation decreasing. Rent is consistently identified in numerous assessments as the primary need for refugees living in non-camp settings, with rent fully absorbing or exceeding income in many cases.<sup>89</sup> Reported rental costs vary according to location and quality, with most refugees paying between JOD 100–250 per month. The strain created by the increase in the population is evident in the reduction of available housing stock, and rental prices in northern Jordan have substantially risen since the start of the refugee influx, with reported average rental costs tripling or quadrupling in Mafraq town.

New arrivals are facing significant difficulties in finding affordable places to rent, owing to both availability and affordability of housing, and increases in overcrowding and in the use of substandard shelters are an ongoing concern.

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<sup>89</sup> ACTED, *Shelter and Winterization Needs Assessment*, September 2013; OXFAM GB, Jordan, *Integrated Assessment of Syrian Refugees in Host Communities Emergency Food Security and Livelihoods; Water, Sanitation and Hygiene; Protection*, March 2013.



Rental price increases are also often cited as a cause of tensions between Syrians and Jordanians in communities, as Jordanian families also struggle to cope with the rising cost and limited availability of adequate accommodation. Discussions with Syrian refugees living in Amman confirmed that landlords are reluctant to rent to unaccompanied women because they are perceived as unlikely to be able to pay rent and as “socially problematic.”<sup>90</sup>

There is also increasing evidence on poor quality or sub-standard dwelling space in housing rented out to refugees. Many dwelling units show signs of shelter damage and 80 per cent of respondents state that their shelter is not insulated or protected against moisture and wetness, making it unsuitable for winter conditions.

Priority needs and indicators identified by the Shelter Sector in the objectives table include therefore:

- Sub-standard dwelling units to be upgraded to adequate standard;
- Uncompleted buildings receive additional habitable space through construction of one to three new rooms / building;
- Conditional rent support paid per month per vulnerable household, with a particular focus on households headed by females, and/or persons with disabilities ;
- Cash grants or equivalent value of NFI material distributed per household;
- Information messaging launched on housing rights and obligations under the Jordanian Tenancy Law at help desks/ call centres / through workshops and other points of service to POCs;
- Continued consultation with Syrian women, girls, boys and men on their housing and shelter needs.

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90 CARE Jordan, *Baseline Assessment of Community Identified Vulnerabilities among Syrian Refugees Living in Amman*, October 2012.

### 3. RESPONSE STRATEGY

Refugees are initially provided with an emergency shelter, normally in the form of a tent. The shelter sector is aware that tents are a last resort in order to cope with the influx. In Zaatari, refugees will move as quickly as possible from the tent to a pre-fab container, depending on delivery of those units. In Azraq, the plan is to accommodate refugees in a semi-permanent shelter due to the climatic conditions, as mentioned above. These longer-term solutions provide better protection from the elements, and are more suitable (in terms of the privacy and security concerns identified by women and girls) and adaptable than tents, especially over time.

Both semi-permanent shelter options can also be considered as potential repatriation support to facilitate initial shelter assistance to victims of war damage at places of return. However, pre-fab containers are bulky and difficult to transport or be dismantled for reassembling at places of return. T- Shelter units for Azraq, however, are designed as shelter kits, to allow for easier stockpiling in warehouses, facilitate rapid assembling and dismantling in camps, and enable beneficiaries to easily transport and reassemble the kit components for transitional shelter needs on land with war damaged houses at places of return.

More durable investments, e.g. the investments for camp infrastructure and other service facilities have been built in-line with GoJ standards, and will be utilized as potential urban settlements in the future to fill gaps in local services and accommodation. Investments in camp infrastructure works also have positive impacts on the local economy by providing job opportunities and stimulating local market transactions for goods and materials.

There are five key response strategies in providing adequate shelter support to refugees.

The primary aim for all of them is to ensure that Syrian refugee women, girls, boys and men can reside in housing that provides the necessary protection, is of adequate standard and with secure tenure.

1. The first response strategy aims at upgrading sub-standard housing units, in which Syrian refugees already live, to meet adequate standards; improve protection from the elements; and improve privacy, safety and security, as well as to adapt the unit as possible for women, girls, boys and men, and older people with disabilities.
2. The second response aims to increase the quantity of adequate housing that is available, affordable and accessible to refugees on the rental market by working with property owners to upgrade existing properties that are currently not for rent. Incentives for property improvements will allow landlords to bring new units onto the rental market specifically for Syrian refugees in return for a rent-free period. Construction works will bring shelters to an agreed standard before extra vulnerable refugee families are offered secure tenancy agreements for a period of up to two years. In order to support their move to the upgraded and secured units, beneficiary families will also receive a one-off unconditional removal grant.

3. A third response strategy supports vulnerable Syrian families who otherwise could not afford the increasing cost of rent, by providing conditional financial assistance to meet rental costs, and for ensuring security of tenure. Extreme care needs to be taken in order not to contribute to the increase in the rental prices.
4. The fourth intervention will adapt sub-standard dwelling units to overcome harsh weather conditions with “house adaptation kits” provided either in the form of NFI packages or a cash equivalent through conditional cash grants. This intervention has the potential to become a life-saving response especially to older people, people with disabilities and young children through the winter.
5. The fifth intervention will aim at enhanced awareness on tenure rights and obligations amongst women, girls, boys and men refugee tenants and target all refugees who reside in non-camp settings in order to empower refugees and vulnerable families to be as independent as possible and to understand their shelter rights and obligations under the Jordanian Tenancy Law.

The Sector will consult with women, girls, boys and men on whether the shelter within camps or accessible in the communities are sufficient to meet their basic needs for shelter and safety. The sector will respond to issues that are addressed through these consultations.

The local host communities and the property market will benefit from shelter interventions and are expected to have positive spill-over effects to the local construction industry through the engagement of local contractors, and through local market material purchases.

## 4. SECTOR RESPONSE OVERVIEW TABLE

Objective 1. Provide adequate shelter for vulnerable SYRs (MWBG) and targeted members of the host community in urban / rural settings outside of camps.									
Output	Targeted population by type (individuals) in 2014			Location (s)	Detailed requirements from January - June 2014				Partners
	SYR in camps	SYR in urban	Other affected pop		Total requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience (US\$)	
Output 1.1 Housing units upgraded to a minimum standard		13.370	750	Country Wide (Amman, Aqaba, Azraq, Irbid, Jarash, Karak, Mafraq, Tafleeh)	8.986.770		8.986.770		Caritas, Global Communities, Intersos, IOM, JHAS, MEDAIR, Mercy Corps, UNHCR (NRC)
Output 1.2 Increased housing units available		25.900	3.500	Amman, Irbid, Mafraq	11.436.510		9.126.510	2.310.000	ACTED, IOM, NRC, UNHABITAT, UNHCR (NRC)
Output 1.3 Refugees enabled to pay rent on time		10.700	1.120	Country Wide (Amman, Aqaba, Azraq, Irbid, Jarash, Karak, Mafraq, Tafleeh)	2.696.342	1.153.142	1.543.200		ADRA, Caritas, Global Communities, ICMC, IR, MEDAIR, TGH
Output 1.4 HH adapt housing to overcome harsh weather conditions		67.501	2.250	Country Wide (Balqa, Amman, Aqaba, Azraq, Irbid, Jarash, Karak, Mafraq, Zarqa)	5.069.486	4.142.246	927.240		ACTED, DRC, Intersos, LWF, PU-AMI, UNHCR (NRC)
Output 1.5 Increased awareness / knowledge about tenure obligations and rights		89.000	430.800	Irbid, Zarqa	1.731.000		804.000	927.000	ACTED, MEDAIR, NRC, UNHABITAT
<b>Objective 1</b>					<b>29.920.108</b>	<b>5.295.388</b>	<b>21.387.720</b>	<b>3.237.000</b>	

Objective 2. Accommodate refugees (MWBG) in adequate shelter in planned and developed camps with access to basic facilities and services.									
Output	Targeted population by type (individuals) in 2014			Location (s)	Detailed requirements from January - June 2014				Partners
	SYR in camps	SYR in urban	Other affected pop		Total requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience (US\$)	
Output 2.1 Site planning and development	22.942			Azraq Camp	1.608.065	1.608.065			UNHCR (MoPW)
Output 2.2 Infrastructure development and maintenance	200.000	21.768		Azraq and Zaatari Camp	30.048.773	23.289.773	6.759.000		UNHCR (MoPW, NRC), NRC
Output 2.3 Emergency shelter provided	59.132			Azraq and Zaatari Camp	5.698.833	5.698.833			UNHCR, NRC
Output 2.4 Semi-permanent shelter provided				Zaatari Camp	1.680.000		1.680.000		UNOPS
Output 2.5 T-shelter units provided and maintained	24.155			Azraq Camp	7.513.171	7.513.171			UNHCR (MoPW, NRC)
Output 2.6 T- Shelter kits in stock and accessible for fast track assembling on site	17.501			Azraq Camp	5.443.200		5.443.200		UNHCR (MoPW, NRC)
<b>Objective 2</b>					<b>51.992.042</b>	<b>38.109.842</b>	<b>13.882.200</b>		

Sector indicators	Target
# of dwelling units upgraded to adequate standard	8.882
# of new dwelling units brought to the affordable housing market	11.384
# of HH (disaggregated by WGBM HH) receive rental support for 3 months	6.337
# of conditional cash grants / shelter kits distributed	21.292
# of people receiving information messaging on housing (HLP)	47.510
m2 of land planned and developed for settlement / # of Refugees	1.213.440
m2 of roads, stormwater drains, basic service and governance facilities constructed and maintained	23.558.510
# of emergency shelter units (tents) distributed and pitched on allocated plots	29.566
# of prefab container shelter units delivered & allocated	1.000
# of T-Shelter units constructed	4.831
# of T-Shelter kits produced and stockpiled for assembling	3.500

Shelter - Summary Requirements				
	Requirements Jan-June 2014			Indicative requirements Jul-Dec 2014
	Total Requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience (US\$)
	<b>81.912.150</b>	<b>43.405.230</b>	<b>35.269.920</b>	<b>3.237.000</b>
<b>SECTOR GRAND TOTAL</b>				<b>54.608.100</b>

## 5. SECTOR FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS PER AGENCY

Shelter and Settlements in Jordan (US\$)			
Agency	Total Jan-Dec 2014	Jan-Jun 2014	Jul-Dec 2014
ACTED	2,762,500	1,657,500	1,105,000
ADRA	750,000	450,000	300,000
Caritas	1,400,000	840,000	560,000
DRC	109,400	65,640	43,760
Global Communities	57,600	34,560	23,040
ICMC	700,000	420,000	280,000
INTERSOS	598,500	359,100	239,400
IOM	3,750,000	2,250,000	1,500,000
IRW	921,904	553,142	368,762
JHAS	3,000,000	1,800,000	1,200,000
LWF	141,243	84,746	56,497
Medair	1,763,000	1,057,800	705,200
Mercy Corps	2,175,000	1,305,000	870,000
NRC	9,840,000	5,904,000	3,936,000
PU-AMI	1,246,000	747,600	498,400
TGH TRIANGLE GH	630,000	378,000	252,000
UN-Habitat	4,350,000	2,610,000	1,740,000
UNHCR	99,525,103	59,715,062	39,810,041
UNOPS	2,800,000	1,680,000	1,120,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>136,520,250</b>	<b>81,912,150</b>	<b>54,608,100</b>

## I. Shelter response

<b>Lead Agencies</b>	UNHCR, MOSA (Lebanese Ministry of Social Affairs)		
<b>Participating Agencies</b>	ACTED, CARE International, CONCERN, COOPI, CISP, CHF, CLMC, DRC, GVC, IOM, Medair, NRC, SCI, PU-AMI, PCPM, Shield, SIF, Solidar, Solidarites UNHCR, UN-Habitat, UNRWA		
<b>Objectives</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Adequate settlement space to accommodate refugee families is available and maintained</li> <li>2) Shelter conditions in settlements (including other options in urban/rural settings) are improved and maintained</li> </ol>		
<b>Requirements from January to June 2014</b>	US\$86,584,732		
<b>Prioritized requirements (Jan-Jun)</b>	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities	Capacity-Building or Resilience
	US\$20,544,734	US\$37,061,774	US\$28,978,224
<b>Total 2014 indicative financial requirements</b>	US\$168,083,696		
<b>Contact Information</b>	Mohamad Mukalled, Mukalled@unhcr.org Ahmad Kassem, Kassema@unhcr.org		

### 1. ACHIEVEMENTS AND CHALLENGES

Since the onset of the crisis, 300,000 persons received shelter assistance, comprising 220,000 Syrian refugees and 57,000 PRS, and 23,000 persons of vulnerable host families that received cash-for-host-families. Refugees and PRS benefited from shelter activities including cash-for-rent, weather proofing in informal settlements and unfinished houses, and rehabilitation of collective centres, unfinished buildings and temporary shelter settlements. Around 1,000 temporary shelter units were erected in privately owned sites. However, in view of their perceived permanence, these structures are no longer authorized for use.

Rising rental costs and the lack of large available buildings that could be rehabilitated for refugee use hamper shelter solutions. With the protracted crisis, more refugees are resorting to informal settlements (ITS). Currently, 420 such settlements exist in the country, primarily in the Beka'a and northern regions. They offer poor sanitation facilities, are mostly fire prone, and some are located in flood-planes thus endangering the life and health of refugees, especially during winter. There is often little possibility to establish dedicated areas for women, play areas for boys and girls, or access to adequate WASH facilities for the elderly and persons with disabilities. Moreover, since ITS are often established without authorization on public or private land, evictions are known to occur.

The worksites and unfinished houses pose similar hazards for refugees. PRS are primarily living within the 12 Palestine refugee camps and gatherings, which already face critical challenges of overcrowding, fragile housing, and inadequate water and sanitation infrastructure.

Within the more impoverished regions, the increasing numbers of refugees living on worksites and in informal settlements place additional burden on the overstretched infrastructure. In the absence



of a cost recovery mechanism for the use of basic utilities by refugees, and the protracted refugee situation, communities are becoming increasingly concerned and municipalities are becoming less collaborative on identification of shelter options for refugees.

In view of the lack of shelter options, and the substandard conditions in the majority of refugee shelters, UNHCR continues to advocate for the establishment of managed settlements. In the meantime, the government has authorized formal tented settlements to be set-up on public land comprising a maximum of 20 shelter units each. However, identifying adequate sites with the consent of host communities can be a slow process.

## 2. NEEDS AND PRIORITIES

Population group	Population in need	Targeted population
Syrian Refugees	765,000 <sup>i</sup>	694,000
Palestine Refugees from Syria	100,000 <sup>ii</sup>	100,000 <sup>iii</sup>
Affected Lebanese	98,000	98,000 (indirectly through cash for rent, host families, and house rehab).
Lebanese Returnees	50,000	28,000

i A UNHCR August 2013 Shelter Survey of 1,600 registered Syrian refugees/interviewees nationwide revealed that 50.9% of Syrian refugees are at shelter risk. Risks include: Eviction: 'owner call' or 'Exhaustion of resources'; Potential risk of Eviction: 'no job' or 'rent too high';

ii As per UNRWA.

iii UNRWA submission provides for 89,600 PRS including 4,600 in collective shelter rehabilitation and 85,000 in cash for rent, noting that this cash assistance is presumed to provide to all PRS needs, including shelter. Four NGOs will also target shelter assistance to around 10,000 PRS. Thus the entire PRS projected figure can be covered.

A survey conducted by UNHCR in August 2013, concluded that from the total number of registered refugees, around 67% live in apartments or houses, 14% live in substandard facilities such as garages, worksites and unfinished houses, 14% live in informal settlements, and 1.2% live in collective shelters.

A linear application of these refugee accommodation types implies that over one million Syrian refugees would be in apartments next year. Knowing that more than 500,000 refugees are in apartments today suggests a two-fold increase of available apartment space.

UNHCR will continue to advocate for large formal tented settlements to address emergencies, and the ongoing needs of more than one third of the refugees living within hazardous sub-standard conditions in informal settlements, garages and worksites. Moreover, the increasing demand on apartments for rent and the refugees' dwindling resources are expected to increase the demand on safe and managed collective shelters. In the absence of a structured real estate market to assess available empty dwellings, and the reluctance of some municipalities and communities to provide shelter options, the establishment of larger collective shelters and formal tented settlements is critically needed.

New ideas are also being explored to overcome the lack of shelter options, including raising the investment in buildings to rehabilitate those least completed, or in need of more repair. The ongoing assistance of Lebanese home owners to rehabilitate their houses for temporary refugee accommodation will be boosted through the direct involvement of, and in close collaboration with, municipalities in the process.

### 3. RESPONSE STRATEGY

The goal of the strategy will be to assist 920,000 persons of concern, including 694,000 Syrian refugees, 100,000 PRS, 28,000 Lebanese returnees and 98,000 members of host communities.

Interventions will target:

- Providing safe and dignified emergency shelter to newly arriving households;
- Improving substandard shelters and maintaining the shelter conditions of vulnerable households; and,
- Upgrading properties belonging to Lebanese host families, thus enabling them to benefit from structural improvements in the long-term.

Priority will be given to shelter interventions categorized as lifesaving, which will target approximately 31% of the targeted population. This will include assistance to refugees living in informal settlements and unfinished houses, cash for rent, and establishment of formal tented settlements.<sup>47</sup>

The response will focus on

1. The **establishment of formal settlements**, including the option to rent private land for this purpose. The cooperation of municipalities and communities in accepting refugees will remain crucial. UNHCR and partners will continue to advocate with the Government to increase the authorized number of shelter units within a managed formal settlement.
2. Expand the initiative to **rehabilitate apartments and houses** to other areas, including increasing the ceiling/cost of repairs in order to entice more house owners to provide houses for shelter use.

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<sup>47</sup> The 31.27 % of the total submissions amounts to around US\$52.5 million. Weather proofing of IS and unfinished houses estimated at US\$26 million, the remaining balance would be then divided between establishment of FTS, site improvement of IS, and cash assistance.

3. **Cash for rent and cash for host families** will offset the burden of rent payments on the vulnerable Syrian refugee and PRS households. However, attention will be paid to avoid adverse impact on rental markets and community hospitality, and the standpoint of regional disparities.
4. **Rehabilitation of public and private collective shelters.** In view of the dwindling number of public buildings for refugee use, a new push towards rehabilitating large privately owned buildings will be up scaled in 2014.
5. **Weather proofing of informal settlements and unfinished houses** to improve living conditions, in particular during the winter months. Rehabilitation work and shelter kits will source the local market for materials thereby enabling a cost effective design that would reach as many beneficiaries as possible. Weatherproofing of informal settlements and sealing off unfinished houses will be an integral part of winterization activities.
6. **Site improvement** of informal settlements includes decongestion and provision of fire breakers and drainage possibilities.
7. **Collective shelter management** will address the problems arising from issues such as solid waste management and electric power consumption and thus encourage communities to put large buildings at the disposal of the refugees.

Shelter projects will contain a considerable degree of direct beneficiary participation, thus empowering refugees to determine their own solutions. This will include specific consultations with women, especially female heads of households (24% of the refugee population). Shelter agencies will collaborate towards establishment of dedicated facilities and areas for women, boys and girls and towards improving access to the elderly and refugees with special needs. Shelter initiatives will also contribute to the development of the local economy by using local production and supply of materials and therefore, creating livelihood opportunities for host communities.

4. SECTOR RESPONSE OVERVIEW TABLE

Objective 1. Settlement Space Available										
Output	Targeted population by type (individuals)				Location(s)	Total Requirements Jan - June (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience (US\$)	Partners
	Syrian refugees	Palestine Refugees from Syria	Affected Lebanese	Lebanese returnees						
Output 1.1 Refugees, and other displaced persons from Syria have access to increased number of adequate settlement space	163.700	61.800	36.350	5.450	National	72.320.996	10.757.337	33.060.436	28.503.223	ACTED, Care, Concern, CLMC, GVC, IOM, Medair, NRC, PCPM, SC Lebanon, SIF, Solidar Suisse, SI, UN-Habitat, UNRWA, UNHCR (ACTED, CHF, CISP, CONCER, COOPI, DRC, Intersos, IOM, IRW, Makhzoumi, PCPM, PU-AMI, SHEILD)
<b>Objective 1</b>						<b>72.320.996</b>	<b>10.757.337</b>	<b>33.060.436</b>	<b>28.503.223</b>	

Objective 2. Acceptable Living Conditions										
Output	Targeted population by type (individuals)				Location(s)	Total Requirements Jan - June (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience (US\$)	Partners
	Syrian refugees	Palestine Refugees from Syria	Affected Lebanese	Lebanese returnees						
Output 2.1 Refugees have access to settlement spaces with acceptable living conditions.	153.650	4.100	9.200	3.350	National	14.263.736	9.787.397	4.001.339	475.000	ACTED, Care, Concern, CLMC, GVC, IOM, Medair, NRC, PCPM, SC Lebanon, SIF, Solidar Suisse, SI, UN-Habitat, UNRWA, UNHCR (ACTED, CHF, CISP, CONCER, COOPI, DRC, Intersos, IOM, IRW, Makhzoumi, PCPM, PU-AMI, SHEILD)
<b>Objective 2</b>						<b>14.263.736</b>	<b>9.787.397</b>	<b>4.001.339</b>	<b>475.000</b>	

Sector indicators	Target
# of individuals provided with temporary emergency shelter (including formal tented settlements)	54,000 Refugee Population 230 PRS Population 700 Affected Lebanese Population 540 Lebanese Returnee Population
# of individuals received cash for rent and cash for host families.	54,680 Refugee Population 59,580 PRS Population 19,540 Affected Lebanese Population 3,260 Lebanese Returnee Population
# of individuals benefitting from the rehabilitation of private and public collective shelter and collective shelter management	12,570 Refugee Population 3,740 PRS Population 160 Affected Lebanese Population 170 Lebanese Returnee Population
# of individuals benefitting of rehabilitation of their apartment/house (including Syrian refugees and Lebanese owners)	40,950 Refugee Population 1,960 PRS Population 14,500 Affected Lebanese Population 1,480 Lebanese Returnee Population
# of individuals benefitting from weatherproofing of their shelter (informal settlement and unfinished houses)	100,770 Refugee Population 270 PRS Population 8,260 Affected Lebanese Population 1,880 Lebanese Returnee Population
# of individuals benefitting from site improvement of their informal settlement	33,420 Refugee Population 140 PRS Population 830 Affected Lebanese Population 1,480 Lebanese Returnee Population
# of individuals benefitting from collective shelter management	20,970 Refugee Population 1,580 Affected Lebanese Population

Shelter - Summary Requirements					
	Requirements Jan-June 2014				Indicative requirements Jul-Dec 2014 (US\$)
	Total Requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience (US\$)	
<b>SECTOR GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>86.584.732</b>	<b>20.544.734</b>	<b>37.061.774</b>	<b>28.978.224</b>	<b>81.498.964</b>

## 5. SECTOR FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS PER AGENCY

Shelter in Lebanon (US\$)			
Agency	Total Jan-Dec 2014	Jan-Jun 2014	Jul-Dec 2014
ACTED	4,081,000	2,040,500	2,040,500
CARE	1,451,012	590,060	860,952
CLMC	3,732,800	1,866,400	1,866,400
CONCERN	121,000	121,000	
GVC	604,220	100,000	504,220
IOM	8,750,000	3,435,000	5,315,000
MEDAIR	6,470,000	2,235,000	4,235,000
NRC	11,250,000	5,625,000	5,625,000
OXFAM	1,870,000	935,000	935,000
PCPM	6,411,000	2,227,000	4,184,000
SCI	7,831,250	2,634,000	5,197,250
SI	1,680,000	840,000	840,000
SIF	610,000	610,000	-
SOLIDAR	420,000	150,000	270,000
UNHABITAT	6,544,400	3,264,200	3,280,200
UNHCR	75,427,796	45,263,722	30,164,074
UNRWA	30,829,218	14,647,850	16,181,368
<b>Total</b>	<b>168,083,696</b>	<b>86,584,732</b>	<b>81,498,964</b>



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