



## KEY FACT OF THE MONTH

**40%** of Syrian refugees now live in substandard shelters

### HIGHLIGHTS:

By end of March 2014, agencies reported shelter assistance reaching 203,752 individuals this year. This includes 137,258 SYR - 53,377 PRS - 2,321 LRS - 10,796 Affected Lebanese.

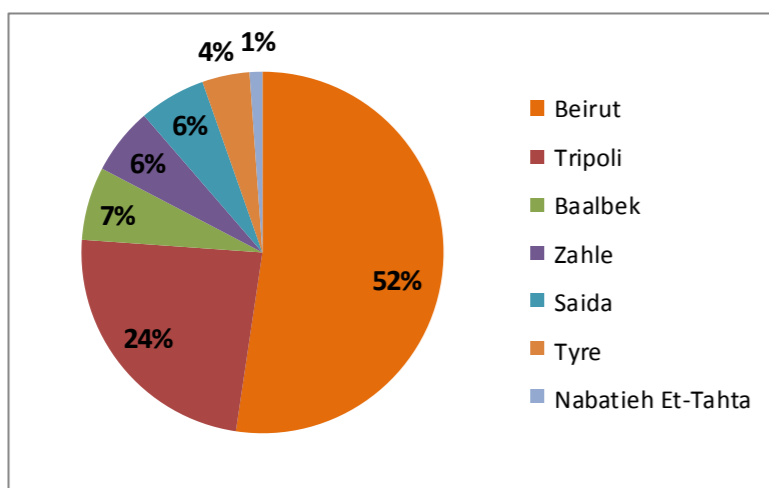
The March 2014 shelter survey revealed that 40 % of Syrian refugees are now living in sub-standard shelters. This includes 25% (16% in the August 2013 survey) in unfinished buildings, worksites, and garages; and 15% in informal settlements (13% in August 2013).

In April the Informal Settlements (IS) mapping project revealed a total of 1,069 IS (402 of them are of 4-10 shelter units in size). In line with the shelter survey the mapping concluded that (132,000 individuals= 15% of Syrian refugees) are currently living in these settlements.

Syrian families continued to arrive in Arsaal where agencies provided over 70 needy families (350 individuals) with full shelter kits.

1,525 weatherproofing kits to protect refugees against the weather and to repair damaged shelter units have been dispatched by UNHCR to several partners who continue to target unfinished houses, worksites, and Informal Settlements.

### Distribution of Urban Refugees



Source: Shelter survey April results



Refugees build a shelter with the sealing off kit distributed to them the previous day. Credit Shawn Baldwin for UNHCR

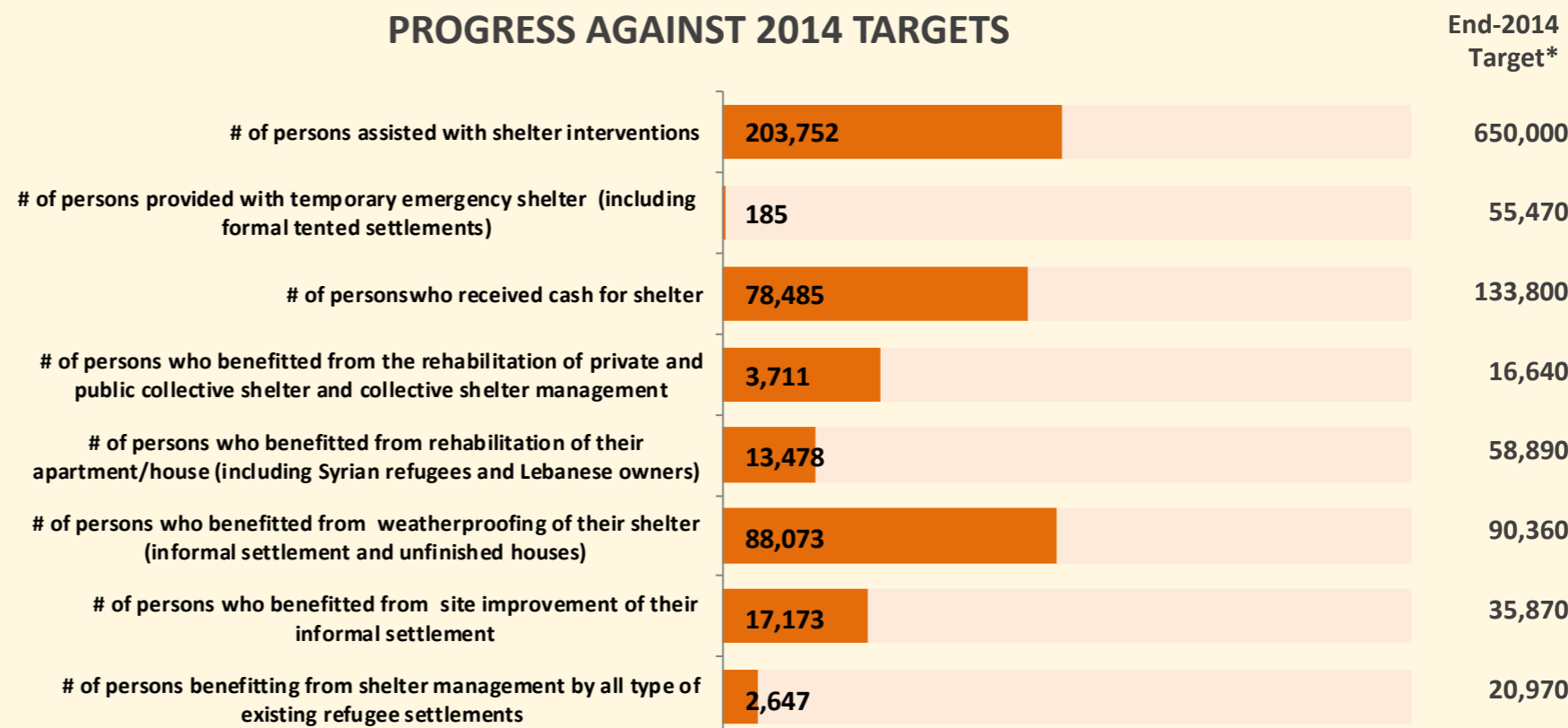
### NEEDS ANALYSIS:

Should the refugee registration trends and the shelter availability trends highlighted by the UNHCR Shelter surveys remain consistent, by end of December 2014, 38% of the refugees will be living in substandard unfinished buildings, and garages and 17% in Informal Settlements. Thus a total of 55% in substandard shelters.

While more attention has been focused on Informal Settlements where 15% of all refugees live in substandard conditions, there is a need to shed more light on, and assistance to, the 25% of the refugees living in Substandard Buildings (unfinished houses, work sites, garages, and one-room isolated structures) where living conditions are also substandard, though in more dispersed and "hard to locate" sites than informal settlements.

Rehabilitations of collective centers encounter complications due to difficulty in finding large buildings, communities' opposition, and reluctance of refugees themselves to live in those centers.

### PROGRESS AGAINST 2014 TARGETS



\* Targets adapted to 2014 year plan

Source: figures reported above reflect the information reported to Sector Coordinators by Partners participating in Working Groups

Leading Agencies: UNHCR - MOSA - Mohamad Mukalled mukalled@unhcr.org; Ahmad Kassem - Kassema@unhcr.org

Reporting Agencies:

