

# SHELTER MONTHLY

January 2017, Issue No. 01



Shelter Sector  
Syria Hub  
Sheltercluster.org  
Coordinating Humanitarian Shelter

**Aleppo.** Displaced family from regained neighbourhoods sit in a destroyed shop in Masaken Hanano, where they have returned, waiting to be provided with assistance.

© UNHCR Syria / B. Diab

## MAJOR HIGHLIGHTS

### Aleppo Emergency Intervention

As of 20 January 2017, an estimated 121,000 people were reported affected in eastern Aleppo by the November 2016 incident and the skirmishes of the previous months. Of this figure, approximately 50,900 people have sought refuge in west Aleppo and are mainly staying with host families. Some 5,077 people, whose house were fully or partially damaged, continue to stay in Jibreen collective shelter. The rehabilitation of the last industrial halls by partners (i.e. DRC) is still ongoing.

As the security situation becomes relatively calm in east Aleppo, more displaced people are returning or coming to these accessible neighborhoods. From 47,500 in December, there are as of January 20th around 65,300 people in east Aleppo mainly residing in Masaken Hanano neighborhood, often in partially damaged houses. Together with MoLA and the Engineering Office, the sector drafted a quick structural assessment methodology to categorize and map the

level of damage of buildings in the affected neighborhoods. The outcome will allow for the sector to better prioritize shelter intervention in targeted neighborhoods. The sector continues to support the advocacy to address housing, land, and property issues, as well as inter-sector collaboration, especially with the Early Recovery and Wash sectors in order to approach neighborhoods rehabilitation with an inclusive response. The sector continues to provide winterization shelter interventions (i.e. provision of stoves, expansion foam and extra heavy-duty plastic sheets) to sub-standard shelters as well as damaged houses in both east and west Aleppo. Access to water and electricity remain one of the pressing concerns of Aleppo's population, especially IDPs and returnees.

In January, funding through the Syrian Humanitarian Fund has been dedicated to Aleppo and partners have been encouraged to submit project proposals.

### 2017 Partner's Reporting Training

The sector organized a one-day training with partners on 23rd of January to level-off collective understanding on sectorial reporting rationale and requirements. It also served as a venue to share reporting best practices and lessons learned that formed as a base to standardize sectorial reporting flows. A total of 36 participants representing 15 partner organizations attended the training. At the end of the activity, they

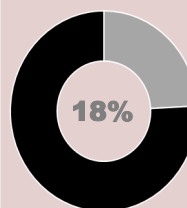
were familiarized with the new reporting indicators, which are based on the 2017 Humanitarian Response Plan Results Framework. They also understood the interrelatedness of the reporting system to the overall sector strategic objectives. Above all, they learned the use of the new 4W (Who-does-What-When-Where) template, which is the main reference tool for partners to report their operational presence.

### Beirut Coordination Workshop

The Syria Hub coordination team participated in the Whole of Syria Shelter/NFI Coordination Workshop in Beirut from

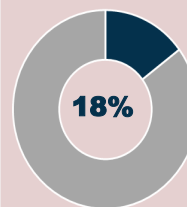
25-26 January. The workshop served as a venue to share updates from various hubs and collectively develop a strategic direction for 2017.

## KEY DIGITS



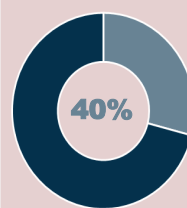
**4.0 million**  
people in need (PiN) of shelter

Estimate number of people in need of shelter within Syria hub's AoR (30% of the estimated 13.5 million total people in need of humanitarian support in 2017)



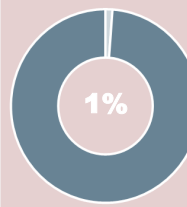
**742,000**  
PiN targeted entire Syria in 2016

Estimate number of targeted people in Syria in need of shelter (18% of the estimated 4.0 million people in need of shelter in 2017)



**303,385**  
PiN targeted by Syria Hub in 2017

Estimated number of targeted people in need of shelter by Syria Hub (40% of the estimated 742K targeted people in need in Syria in 2017)



**3,648**  
people assisted

Total beneficiaries assisted by shelter projects as of January 2017 (1% of 303,385 targeted people in need by Syria Hub)



**49**  
shelter projects implemented

Total number of shelter projects implemented in January 2017



**24**  
shelter sector partners

Number of active shelter sector partners with operational presence



## GAPS AND CHALLENGES

- Continued influx of displaced population has increased the number of IDPs seeking shelters, overwhelming the capacity of authorities and host communities to provide adequate shelter solutions;
- Limited or no access to population in need in hard-to-reach and besieged areas and lack of long-term access impede the provision of proper shelter support;
- Difficulties in gaining approval of private properties and unfinished building owners affect the ability of the sector to better address the population in need (i.e. Baniyas and Jableh in Tartous governorate);
- Limited availability of shelter sites and structures to implement transitional solutions, necessary to shelter displaced families;
- Lack of income – generating opportunities to provide the necessary financial means continues to hamper access to basic shelter materials among the most vulnerable population in need;
- Persistent concerns on electricity, water and sanitation compels the sector to coordinate better with other sectors to address these problems, in order to alleviate the suffering of IDPs;
- Weak community-based shelter management skills and project sense of ownership among the population of concern affects the implementation quality of shelter projects;
- Rigorous bureaucratic and approval procedures affect the timeliness and effectiveness of shelter response; In January, IOM reported delay in getting the required security clearances to allow service contractors to bring their tools and materials to start shelter repair works. Approval from MOLA was not sufficient to start their project implementation.
- Limited operational capacity hampers the sector to extend scope and impact of shelter support interventions;
- Weak coordination with the field, due to lack of field capacity and time dedicated to coordination, affects the complementarity of shelter projects among international and local humanitarian agencies. It was reported that some partner organizations are implementing assessment and interventions in the same area of the Old City in Homs.
- Absence of age and gender disaggregated information of population in need diminishes the ability of the sector to accommodate and target specific needs;
- Limited and irregular monitoring and evaluation due to insecurity and sensitivities compromises the ability of the sector to assess the efficiency of shelter response and better inform future planning;
- Absence of clear and effective feedback mechanism from population in need due to information gathering and needs assessment sensitivities impedes the sector to better determine the efficacy of its effort;
- Limited stocks and warehouse capacity affect the extent of shelter contingency planning.

**CRISIS BACKGROUND:** *The crisis in Syrian Arab Republic that started in March 2011 has transformed into a multi-sided armed conflict that has displaced around 6.3 million people and forced around 4.8 million people out of the country to seek asylum. As per the 2017 Humanitarian Needs Overview, around 13.5 million people are in need of humanitarian assistance of which around 4.3 million people are desperate to receive adequate shelter support and other multi-sectorial assistance as they continue to struggle in an unsafe and uncertain environment. Due to the protracted nature of the conflict, many of both displaced and host communities become more vulnerable and their ability to cope and find safe and durable shelter solutions have been greatly affected. The humanitarian community has been challenged to both provide emergency and life-saving shelter solutions while building back community cohesion and resilience through provision of sustainable shelter assistance.*



## PARTNER IN FOCUS



Established in 1951, IOM is the leading inter-governmental organization in the field of migration and works closely with governmental, intergovernmental and non-governmental partners. It became an official UN organization in September 2016. Furthermore IOM is the Global co-lead agency of the CCCM cluster for natural disasters.

With 166 member states, a further 8 states holding observer status and offices in over 100 countries, IOM is dedicated to promoting humane and orderly migration for the benefit of all. It does so by providing services and advice to governments and migrants.

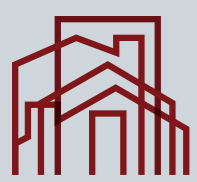
IOM works to help ensure the orderly and humane management of migration, to promote international cooperation on migration issues, to assist in the search for practical solutions to migration problems and to provide humanitarian assistance to migrants in need, including refugees and internally displaced people.

The IOM Constitution recognizes the link between migration and economic, social and cultural development, as well as to the right of freedom of movement

### Shelter Sector Coordination Team

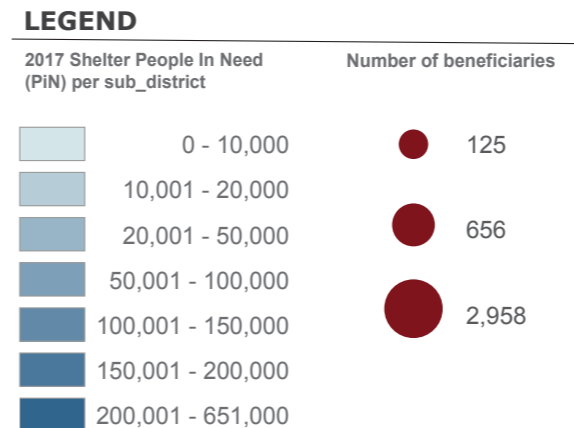
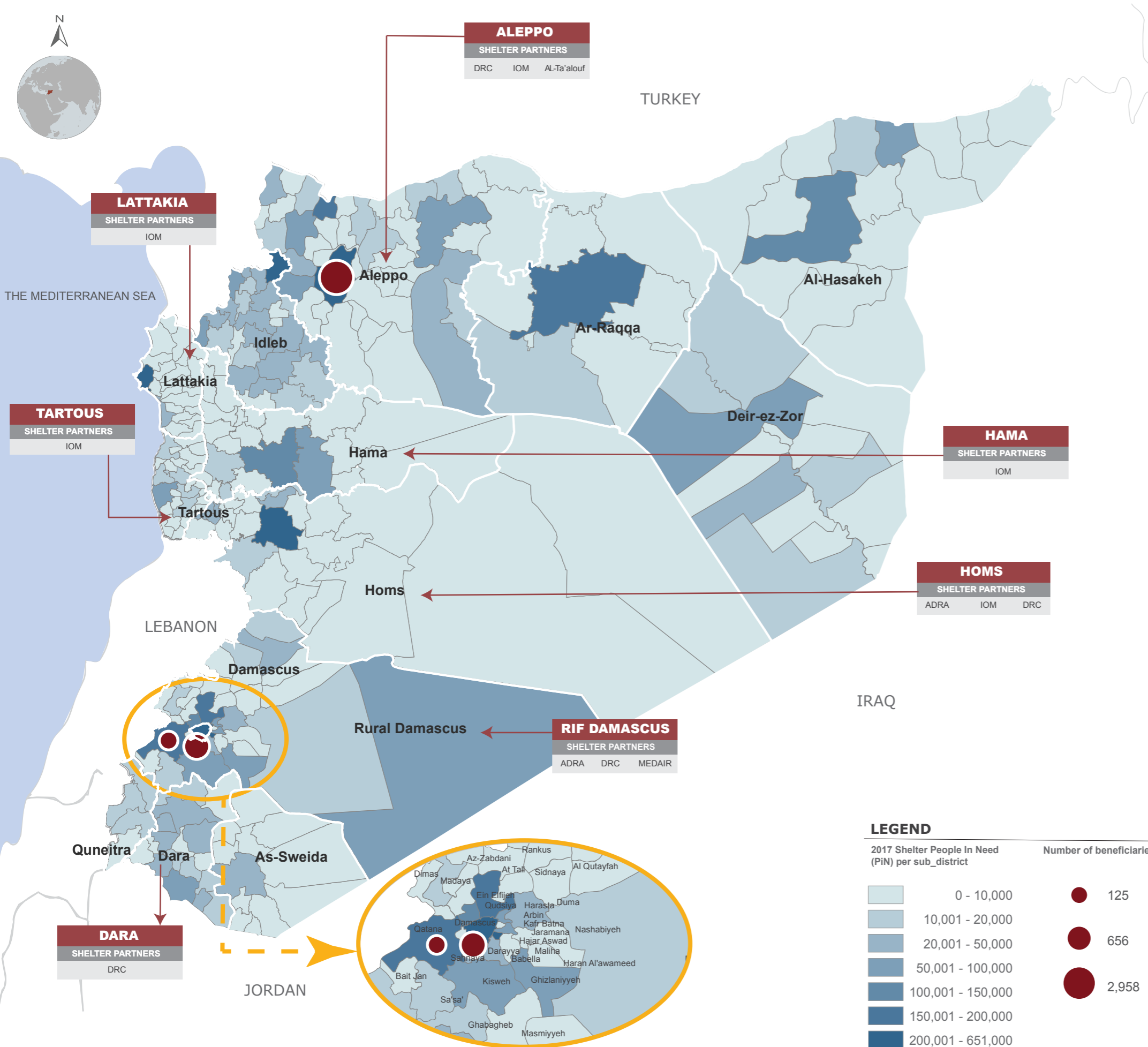
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# SYRIA: SHELTER RESPONSE SNAPSHOT

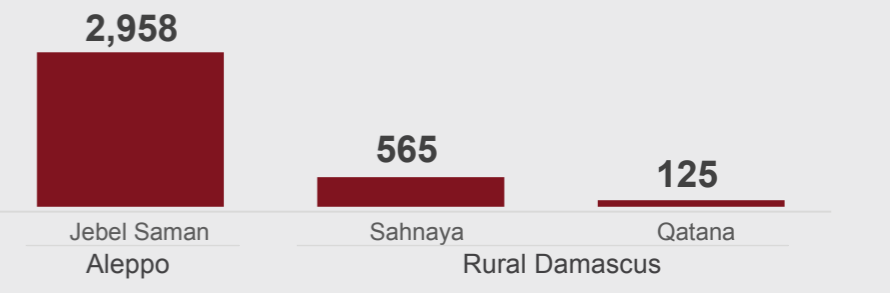
Reporting Period: January 2017



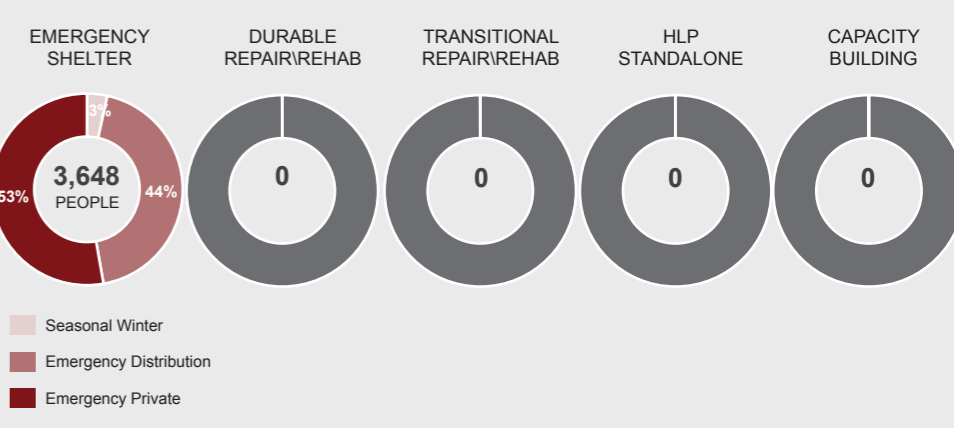
## TOTAL BENEFICIARIES REACHED / ASSISTED



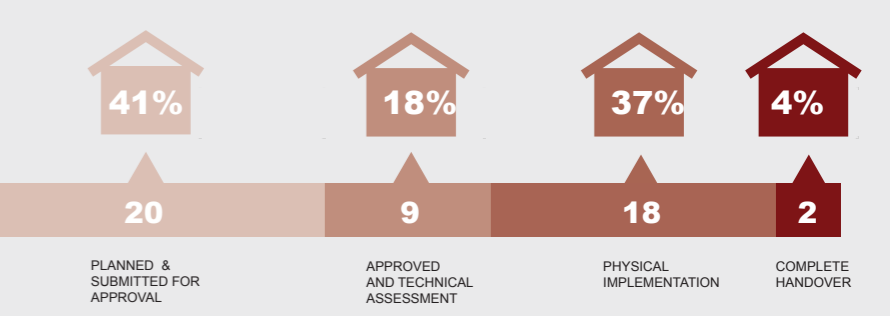
## BENEFICIARIES REACHED PER GOVERNORATE



## BENEFICIARIES REACHED BY TYPE OF SUPPORT



## SHELTER PROJECTS PER STAGE



## SHELTER SECTOR PARTNERS

CO-LEAD AGENCIES		SHELTER PARTNERS				
		ACF	ADRA	Al-Berr	Al-INSHAAT	Aoun
		Al-Ihsan	Child Care Society (CCS)	DRC		
		IOM	MEDAIR	NRC	PUI	
		GOPA	RESCATE	SARC	SIF	
		STD	AL-Ta'alouf	UNHabitat	UNRWA	

# PROFILE SHEET

As of  
January  
2017

**Shelter Sector**  
Syria Hub  
Sheltercluster.org  
Coordinating Humanitarian Shelter

## ABOUT US

### We Collaborate

**We coordinate for the common good.**

The Shelter Sector in Syria is one of the activated sectors to respond the civil war that erupted in 2011. The sector values the need to collectively address gaps, ensure complementarity and strengthen accountability. Activated in 2012, the sector has been co-led by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) together with the Ministry of Local Administration (MoLA) in Syria.

### We Share Information

**We process data to better decide.**

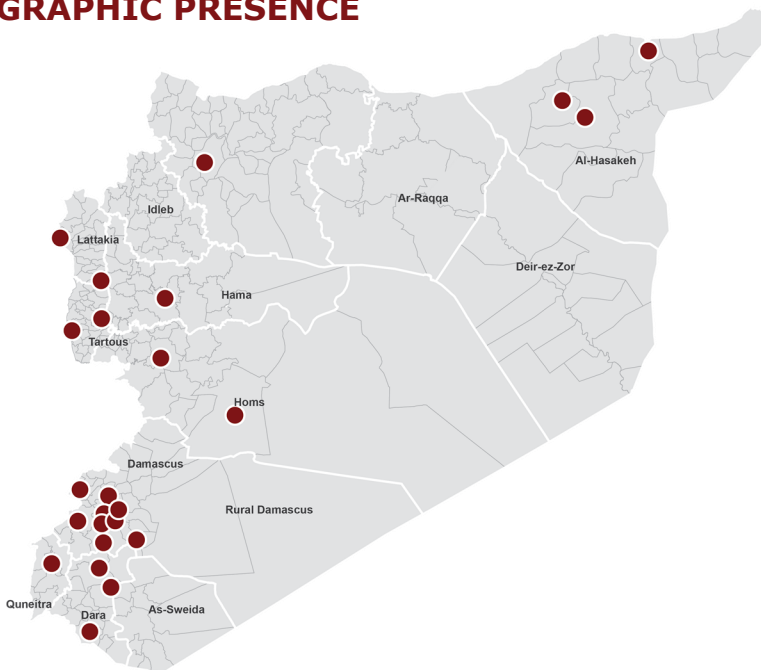
The sector functions using evidence-based approach. It treats information as support to better protect the displaced people it aims to assist. With information management, the sector is able to identify the most vulnerable, deliver appropriate response, and monitor its impact. The sector recognizes the need to provide the right information to the right people at the right time using the right channels.

### We Rebuild Lives

**We rebuild homes to alleviate suffering.**

More than rehabilitating shelters, the sector provides hope to vulnerable displaced people. In every shelter project the sector provides, it helps these people get back on their feet. Ranging from live-saving shelter support to resilient-oriented shelter assistance, the sector has been committed to provide durable and long-term shelter solutions to all affected population in Syria.

## GEOGRAPHIC PRESENCE



**24** SHELTER  
SECTOR  
PARTNERS

**9** LOCAL  
NGOs

**32** COVERED  
SUB-DISTRICTS  
OUT OF 272

**160** SHELTER  
PROJECTS  
JANUARY 2017

## SECTOR PARTNERS

### Co-Lead Agencies



### Local NGOs



**الأمانة السورية للتنمية**  
The Syria Trust for Development

### International NGOs



**NORWEGIAN  
REFUGEE COUNCIL**



### UN



## CONTACT US

### Shelter Sector Coordination Team

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