

SHELTER MONTHLY

February 2017, Issue No. 02

Shelter Sector
Syria Hub
Sheltercluster.org
Coordinating Humanitarian Shelter

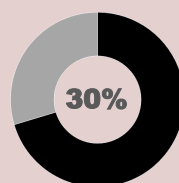
TARTOUS: While some families have return to their areas of origin after most neighborhoods of Aleppo have been declared safe, the remaining displaced families sheltered at Al-Karnak tented settlement still experience severe living conditions. The sector is advocating for these families to be moved to improved accommodations solutions, such as pioneer or GCBC shelters.

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MAJOR HIGHLIGHTS

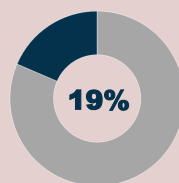
- In close coordination with Aleppo governorate, shelter sectors' partners composed of Al Ihsan, Al Taalouf, DRC, GOPA, SARC, SIF and STD carried out a rapid pre-structural assessment in the neighborhoods of Al Jabrieh, Hanano, Midan, Sayf Ad-Dauleh, and Sulaiman Al Halabi, from 1st to 9th of February. The activity aims at rapidly identifying and categorizing the status of damaged housing buildings. The activity reveals that out of 11,526 assessed buildings, there are 4,902 green buildings which are considered structurally safe, 3,070 yellow buildings which are moderately damaged and need further professional inspection, and 3,554 red buildings which are considered unsafe and cannot be rehabilitated, and should rather be destroyed and/or reconstructed.
- An Expert Panel Discussion was conducted on 26th of February in Aleppo City, to assess the extent of damage and vulnerability of 106 neighborhoods and come up with a list of prioritized neighborhoods that will define the first batch targeted for shelter-related humanitarian interventions. A set of vulnerability criteria, which was agreed on by the governorate and the three sectors namely, Early Recovery, Shelter, and WASH, guided the discussion. A total of 24 participants attended the EPD, from the Governorate (Aleppo City Council), the Water and Sewage Foundation, local and national NGOs (Ahl Al Kheir, Al Ihsan, Al Taalouf, STD), international NGOs (DRC, GOPA, PUI, SIF), UN agencies (IOM, OCHA, UNICEF), and the red cross/crescent movement (ICRC, SARC).
- The sector continues to update its contingency plan and readiness to address the humanitarian needs of displaced population due to the ongoing crisis in Ar Raqqa governorate. The fights that have started in mid-November 2016, have displaced up to 40,000 people mostly in Ein Issa and Tel Abiad sub-districts. The third phase of the operation commenced on 4th of February and the number of additional displaced families remains to be determined.
- Recognizing the growing need and prospective of the "Rehabilitation of Damaged Houses" response; the sector has organized and conducted a series of TWIGs to update and review the related Technical Standard Guidelines. PUI kindly volunteered to host and chair the meetings, prepare the minutes of the meetings and draft the agreed-on amendments. The definitive document will be finalized by the sector and endorsed by the Ministry of Local Administration, ensuring that all national and sub-national authorities will have to abide by.

KEY DIGITS



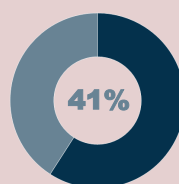
4.0 million
people in need (PiN) of shelter

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)



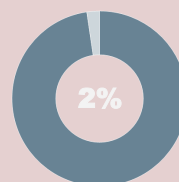
742,000
PiN targeted entire Syria in 2017

Estimate number of targeted people in need of shelter in Syria (19% 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 (41% of the estimated 742K targeted people in need in Syria in 2017)



7,064
people assisted

Total beneficiaries assisted by shelter projects as of February 2017 (2% of 303,385 targeted people in need by Syria Hub)



53
shelter projects implemented

Total number of shelter projects implemented in February 2017



26
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;
- 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



الأمانة السورية للتنمية
The Syria Trust for Development

The Syria Trust for Development is a national development organization that was established in 2001 as FIRDOS, for the development of Syria's rural communities. It strives for long-lasting positive change and its initiatives altogether comprise the so-called Trust Network, a matrix of operational entities which collaborate and provide mutual support in order to achieve their shared development goals.

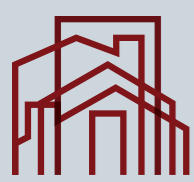
With over 15 years of experience, the organization implements the following main programs, (1) economic enterprise support to vulnerable population especially women, (2) youth development programs such as, Massar, Shahab and Volunteer Clubs, (3) medical services improvement called Jarh al-Watan, (4) support for persons with disabilities, particularly those with speech, hearing impairment, and autism, (5) cultural heritage preservation with UNESCO and cultural organizations, (6) provision of legal aid, (7) management of community centers that provide education, livelihood, and protection support, (8) and emergency response focusing on NFI, shelter and WASH support.

The Syria Trust for Development is one of the active partners of the Shelter Sector and has been operational in delivering both emergency and durable shelter support to vulnerable people in need in Syria. In 2016, Syria Trust Development has served at least 1,765 persons with private shelter upgrade and owner-oriented shelter support in Aleppo and Rural Damascus Governorates.

Currently, the organization employs 768 staff members and manages over 2,000 volunteers through its Outreach Programs and Volunteer Clubs. It operates in nine Governorates namely, Aleppo, Damascus, Daraa, Latakia, Rural Damascus, Sweida, and Tartous including projects in Hasaka and Deir Ezzor. To date, the organization continues to foster partnerships with national, international and government agencies to upscale its support to Syria.

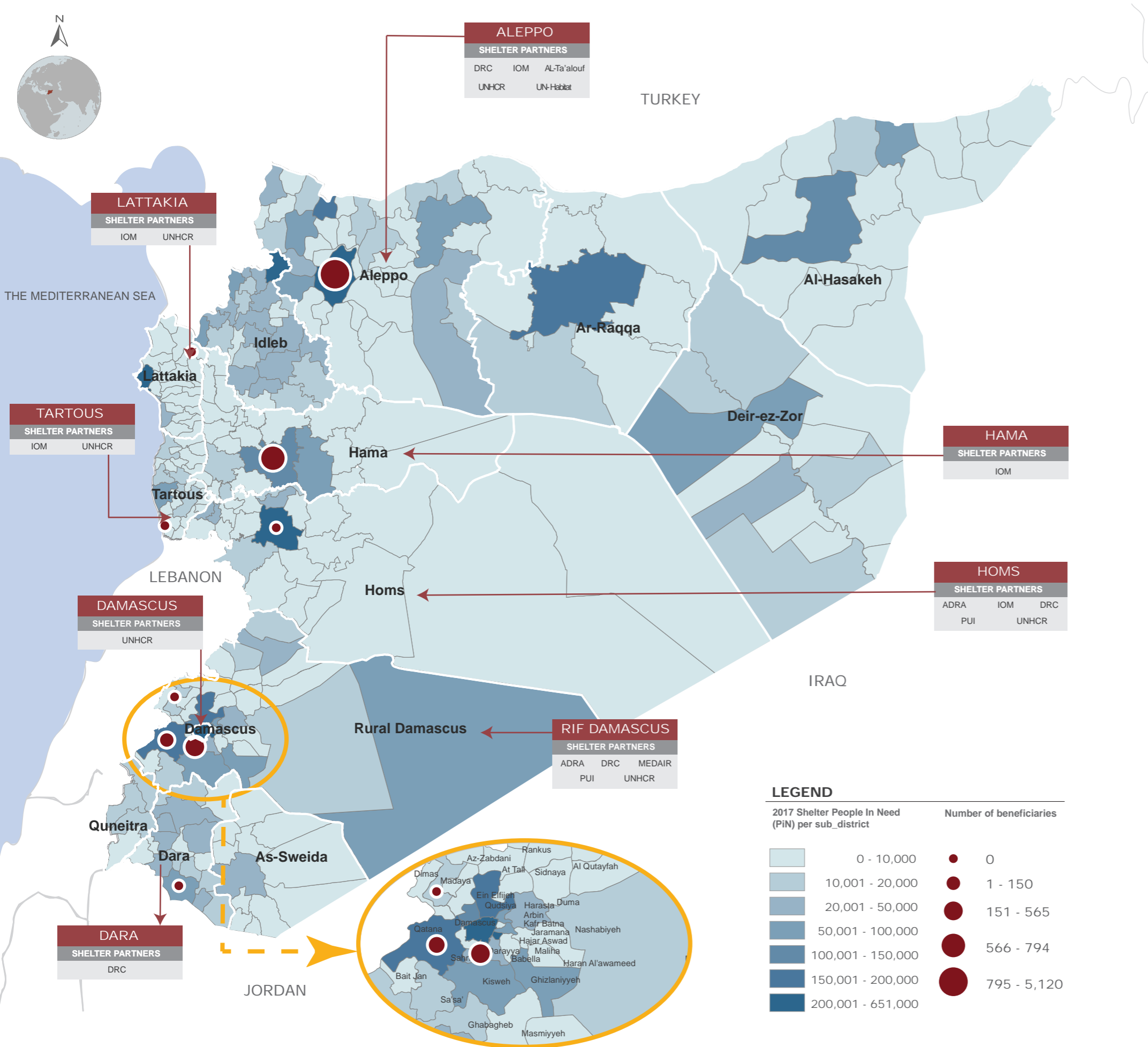
Shelter Sector Coordination Team

Nadia Carlevaro, Shelter Sector Coordinator (carlevar@unhcr.org)
Bareaa Alkafre, Asst. Sector Officer (alkafre@unhcr.org)
Muhammad Shazad, IM Officer (shahzadm@unhcr.org)
Corazon C. Lagamayo, IM Officer (lagamayo@unhcr.org)
Maha Shaaban, IM Associate (shabanm@unhcr.org)



SYRIA: SHELTER RESPONSE SNAPSHOT

Reporting Period: January - February 2017



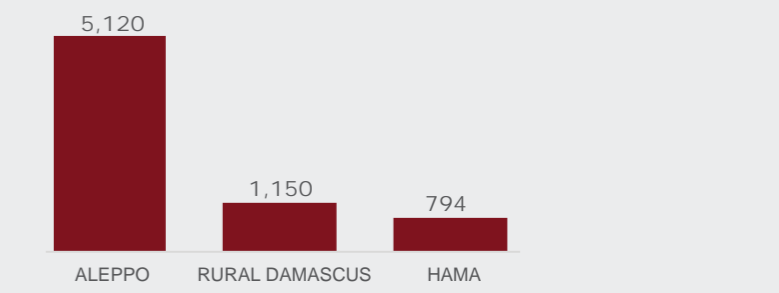
TOTAL BENEFICIARIES REACHED / ASSISTED

7,064

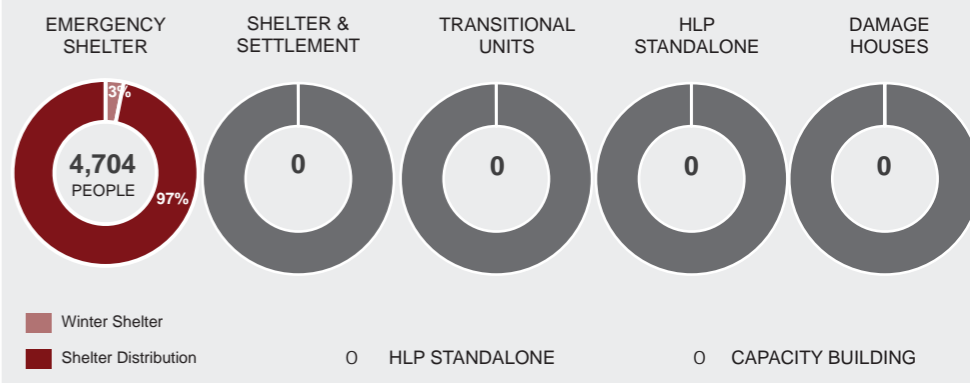
4.2 M overall People in Need (PiN)
742 K targeted PiN / HRP 2017:

2% of 303,385 targeted PiN (in shelter) by Syria Hub

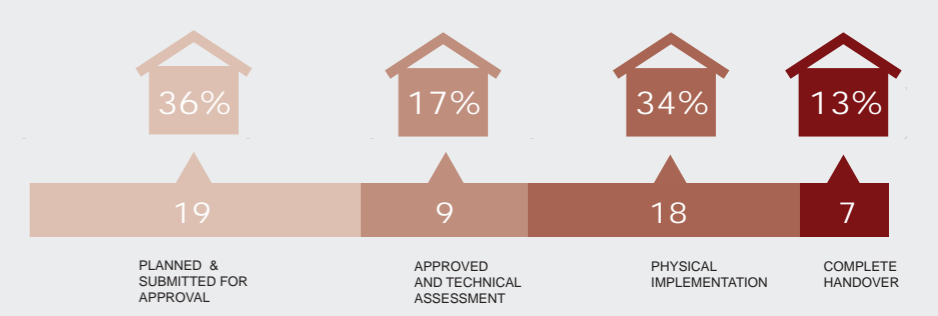
BENEFICIARIES REACHED PER GOVERNORATE



BENEFICIARIES REACHED BY TYPE OF SUPPORT



SHELTER PROJECTS PER STAGE



SHELTER SECTOR PARTNERS

CO-LEAD AGENCIES		SHELTER PARTNERS			
		ACF	ADRA	Al-Berr	AI-INSHAAT
		Aoun	Al-Ihsan	CCS	DRC
		IOM	MEDAIR	NRC	PUI
		GOPA	R&RIN	RESCATE	SARC
		STD	AL-Ta'alouf	UNHabitat	UNRWA

