



Syria Emergency Shelter Sector Factsheet 2016 March

MAJOR ACHIVEMENTS

In 2015
the shelter response reached
129,645 beneficiaries
using various shelter solutions.

These included:

- The upgrading of public and private collective shelters for **66,985 IDPs**
- The distribution of shelter kits and materials for **35,108 individuals**
- Supporting the management and maintenance of shelters which accommodate **12,797 Palestinian refugees**
- **2,860 people** covered via owner-oriented shelter support
- and **11,895** via the establishment and support of Operation and Maintenance units

In 2016,
so far the Sector has reached
10,526 individuals
using various shelter solutions.

These include:

- The upgrading of public and private collective shelters for **3,118 IDPs**
- Supporting the management and maintenance of shelters which accommodate **3,517 Palestinian refugees**
- The provision of emergency shelter kits for **2,000 people**

KEY FIGURES



An estimated **13.5 million** people in Syria, including **six million** children, require humanitarian assistance and protection



1.2 million housing units have been damaged and **400,000** completely destroyed



1.7 million IDPs are living in camps and collective centres



2.4 million people lack adequate shelter

Background

Protraction and continued vitality of the Syrian crisis has been increasingly forcing large groups to experience displacement, and for some multiple displacements. As a consequence, not only displaced are directly affected, but also host and host communities.

Through five years of the crisis, shelter response in Syria has been developed collectively within the sector, and has evolved from distribution of shelter material as part of CRI package, to improvements of collective shelters, into upgrading of unfinished private buildings in various stages of completion (private shelter upgrade).

For 2016, the sector increasingly focuses on more durable solutions, without compromising on contingency planning and emergency response through tents and kits. More sustainability is foreseen through supporting owners and tenants to rehabilitate their premises to minimal livable conditions. This approach will target the houses with minor damages, in places of beneficiaries' origin. This approach besides responding to families' shelter needs, is intended to address neighborhoods/ communities through assisting in restoring main services and utilities making neighborhoods functioning again.

As per the 2016 Humanitarian Response Plan, the current number of internally displaced is estimated at 6.5 Million, and people in need for shelter support at 2.4 Million, with shelter sector targeting 320,213 beneficiaries. Throughout the preparation of 2016 response plan, to shift from opportunity-driven assistance to IDPs as evident needs-group, to more targeted vulnerability-driven response to clearly identified needs groups was one main objective.

Response

The shelter response in Syria aims to design and implement adequate shelter solutions to various groups of beneficiaries by:

- Responding to emergencies, providing life-saving, life-sustaining support,
- Providing more durable, resilience oriented assistance in areas of displacement as well as areas of origin through legal owner and community - based approaches

Shelter response within Syria aligns with three strategic objectives of the Whole of Syria (WoS) Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP)

Sector Objective 1: Provide life-sustaining and life-saving shelter support.

This objective captures all emergency shelter response options focusing on survival of beneficiaries.

Sector Objective 2: Promote security of tenure.

This objective aims to promote, to the extent possible, assistance to documentation of ownership / right of tenure for specific beneficiary groups. It is closely linked to objectives of the Protection Sector, and complementary to its activities.

Sector Objective 3: Contribute towards resilience and cohesion of communities and households by improving housing and community/public infrastructure.

This objective captures assistance to owners, resp. legal tenants of houses / buildings within a defined neighbourhood / area, hence in their community embedment. It also comprises, as a complementary element for assistance to families, support of the respective communities through infrastructure rehabilitation activities aligned with shelter support.

Key elements for adequacy, timeliness and effectiveness of Syrian shelter response are to

- Maintain the principle of strategizing and planning of shelter response on national level, based on sub-national assessments and input,
- Decentralize operational response through establishment and operationalization of local SWGs in agencies' field office locations, reporting to central sector coordination,
- Simplify procedural requirements and administrative procedures while still ensuring full accountability.

This constitutes responsibilities for the Sector to deliver a range of quality-focused shelter solutions, to ensure sufficient scale of shelter response, and to constantly contribute to simplification of processes and procedures, while adhering to collectively adopted workflows and operating procedures.

Gaps & Challenges

As of present, the most significant limiting factors for effective shelter response are:

- Security concerns for humanitarian personnel hindering the delivery of emergency assistance to those who are in need.
- Suddenness and unpredictability of displacements following tensions and conflict.
- Implementing partners' capacity, in terms of quantifiable resources, outreach, number of partners, but also in regards of technical, management and monitoring capacity.
- Complexity of formal requirements and administrative procedures: complex and cumbersome processes to obtain permissions and approvals from several bodies and authorities for each step of the shelter response process sequence impacts scale, scope, timeliness and effectiveness of response.
- Limited number of NGOs permitted to operate in Syria as well as their limited operational capacity. Durable access to planned intervention areas; taking into account that shelter response requires constant and stable access to sites over a longer time-frame, as well as sufficient security conditions for staff and programs, this constraint is much more essential for effectiveness of shelter response than it is for sectors with distribution - oriented humanitarian assistance programs.
- Reliable identification and verification of specific needs, vulnerabilities and beneficiary groups, and their alignment with suitable, effective response of sufficient scale. This requires continued advocacy to carry out targeted and structured assessments, as a joint exercise of all stakeholders involved, especially on field level in identified focal areas.
- Limited availability of sites and structures for implementation of transitional solutions, resp., for upgrading for temporary use by IDPs.

Human Interest

UNHCR Emergency Shelter Response in Tartous, Homs and Hassakeh

During March UNHCR and its partners were involved in a number of Emergency Shelter responses through Syria. For example, UNHCR together with its implementing partner Al Aoun in Homs rehabilitated 40 private apartments helping 40 families to return to their homes. The works included removal of rubble and rubbish, carpentry, installation of glass, plumbing and electricity.



Also in March, the construction works in the GCBC IDP camp in Tartous were finalized by UNHCR and its partner SARC. The work included casting concrete bases, installing tents and the building four layers of hollow blocks for the 55 tents in addition to the complementary work of cleaning, levelling between tents, fixing the dowels and all finishing. All 55 tents are finalized and currently occupied with residents reporting to UNHCR staff on the site that they were delighted with the recent improvements. In addition, as a sign of solidarity and positive community spirit, they participated actively in the cleaning campaign conducted on the last day.



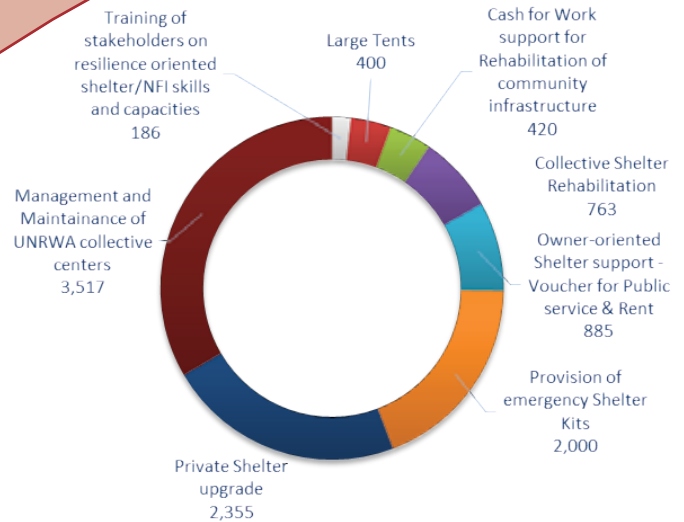
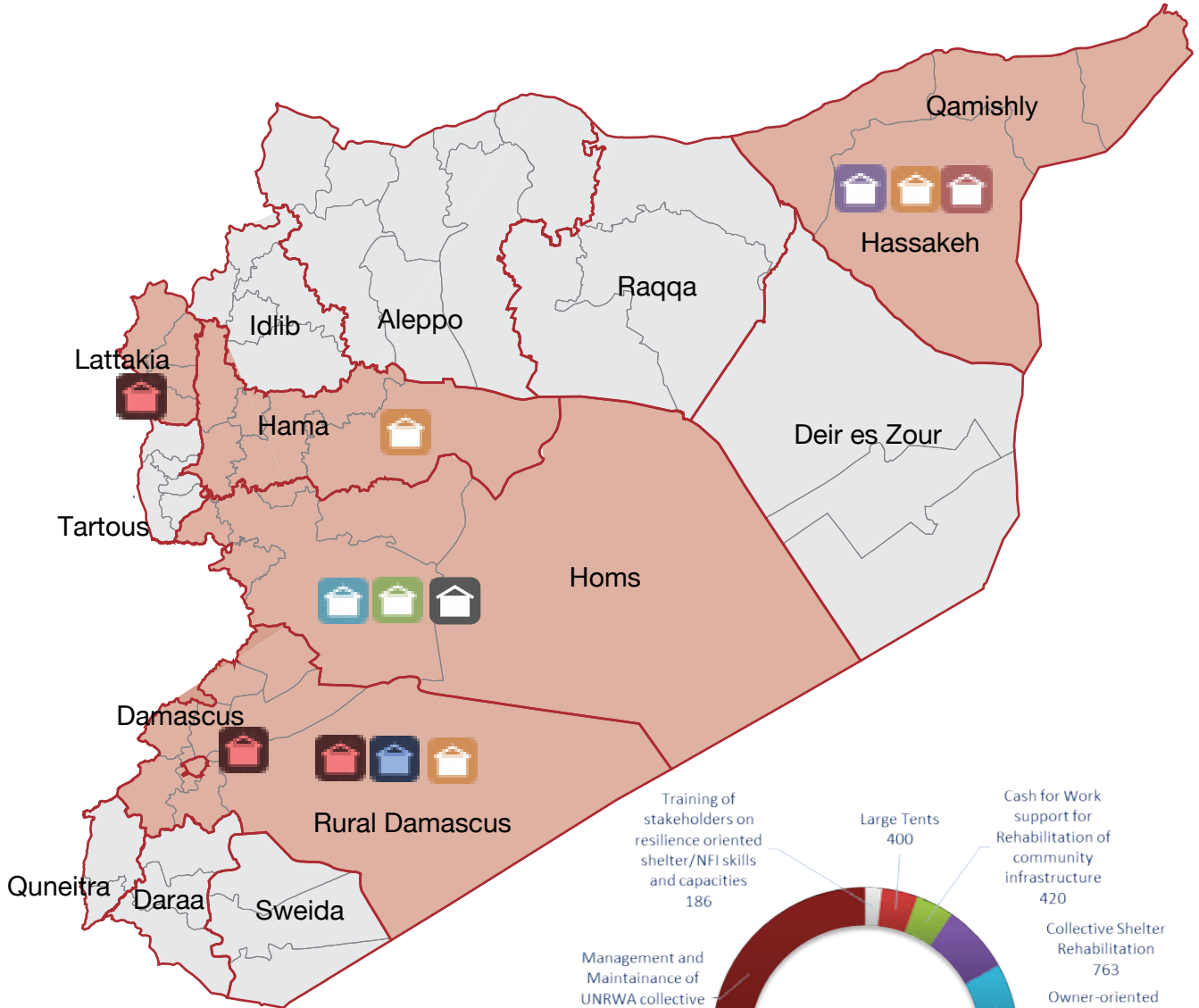
In addition heavy rains in the Newroz camp in the Hasakeh governorate caused significant damage to several tents there. The UNHCR team on the ground conducted a quick assessment and observed that 65% of the erected tents were partially damaged, of which 10% are unfixable, while the remaining tents need more assessment to fix or replace. UNHCR immediately started tent distribution for the identified 34 families who needed urgent assistance with further replacement ongoing.









Sector Leader	Partners of the Shelter Sector
 UNHCR The UN Refugee Agency المفوضية السامية لشؤون اللاجئين	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <div style="text-align: center;">  ADRA </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  DANISH REFUGEE COUNCIL </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  PREMIERE URGENCE AIDE HUMANITAIRE INTERNATIONALE </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  ICM+ OIM </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  MEDAIR EMERGENCY RELIEF AND RECOVERY </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  MINISTRY OF LOCAL ADMINISTRATION </div> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center; margin-top: 10px;"> <div style="text-align: center;">  NRC NORWEGIAN REFUGEE COUNCIL </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  FRANCE </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  الجمهورية العربية السورية Syrian Arab Republic </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  حكومة Tartous </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  حكومة Latakia </div> </div>

SHELTER SECTOR

March 2016

10,526 Beneficiaries



-  Cash for Work support for Rehabilitation of community infrastructure
-  Large Tents
-  Training of stakeholders on resilience oriented shelter/NFI skills and capacities
-  Management and Maintenance of UNRWA collective centers
-  Private Shelter upgrade
-  Provision of emergency Shelter Kits
-  Owner-oriented Shelter support - Voucher for Public service & Rent
-  Collective Shelter Rehabilitation