

SHELTER MONTHLY

November 2016, Issue No. 10

As winter sets in, the battle for Aleppo displaces thousands: a boy sheltered with his family in Jebreen industrial area, together with thousands other displaced families from Eastern Aleppo. Jebreen collective shelter has been rehabilitated to housing units by the shelter sector partners; the implementation of the remaining halls is ongoing in order to decongestion the now overcrowded shelter.

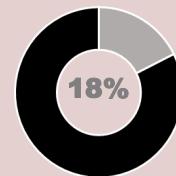


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MAJOR HIGHLIGHTS

- With the intensification of military offensive in rebel-held Eastern Aleppo on 24th of November, more civilians were either displaced or remain trapped in besieged areas. The sector and partners have been conducting rapid assessment of possible shelter spaces to address potential massive influx of IDPs. As of 30th of November, assessment reveals that inadequate and insufficient shelter spaces are the biggest concerns of humanitarian actors and are becoming increasingly critical with the onset of winter season. Shelter facility in Jibreen is congested and more than 200 units still need complete rehabilitation. Furthermore, the cotton factory (Mahalej) with the capacity to house 6'000 (up to 10'000 in case of emergency) needs to be winterized, cleaned, and partitioned to properly accommodate the displaced persons. Due to deplorable living conditions, most of the IDPs who initially sought refuge at the cotton factory left the area after 2-3 days to stay with their relatives or join other collective shelters in western Aleppo. The assessment further reveals that suitable shelter areas such as 1070, Ryade or newly regained neighbourhood need to be cleaned from rubble and remnants of explosives to be considered safe places. Moreover, inter-sector coordination is essential to ensure basic services such as running water, sanitation, sewage and electricity are provided.
- In November, the sector drafted Preparedness Plan for Ar-Raqqa to respond to potential displacements of an estimated 30,000 people in Al Hassakeh and 20,000 in Hama and/or Homs. Some partners stand ready to respond. Première Urgence Internationale has been awaiting for approval from Homs governorate while Secours Islamique France requests funding and access to support in Al Hassakeh. Danish Refugee Council is finalizing their rehabilitation of Homs University, planned to accommodate at least 1,000 IDPs in January.
- Since January to November 2016, the sector has served 83,897 persons mostly benefitting from collective shelter upgrade and provision of emergency shelter kits. Rural Damascus, Aleppo and Homs are the most assisted governorates. To date, the sector has 20 active partners.
- The call for project proposals on the Online Project System under the 2017 Humanitarian Response Plan for Syria, was completed. A total of 11 shelter projects were approved from Damascus Hub, including 3 Whole of Syria projects (4 UN, 6 INGO, 1 Local NGO). The sector targets 303,385 people in need of shelter for the year 2017. Majority of the targeted beneficiaries will be provided with rehabilitated emergency shelter spaces and emergency shelter materials.

KEY DIGITS



2.4 million
people in need (PiN) of shelter

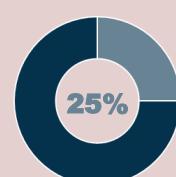
Estimate number of people in Syria in need of shelter (18% of the estimated 13.5 million total people in need of humanitarian support in 2016)



1.2 million

PiN targeted entire Syria in 2016

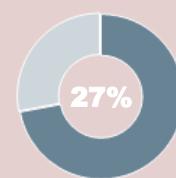
Estimate number of targeted people in Syria in need of shelter (50% of the estimated 2.4 million people in need of shelter in 2016)



300,000

PiN targeted by Syria Hub in 2016

Estimated number of targeted people in need of shelter by Syria Hub (25% of the estimated 1.2 million targeted people in need in Syria in 2016)



83,897

People assisted

Total beneficiaries assisted by shelter projects as of November 2016 (27% of 300,000 targeted people in need by Syria Hub)



153

shelter projects implemented

Total number of shelter projects implemented from Jan– Nov 2016



20

shelter sector partners

Number of active shelter sector partners with operational presence

GAPS AND CHALLENGES

- **Unpredictability of the flow and scale of displacement**, as well as lack of communication of clear plans from the government concerning priority shelter sites, highly affects strategic, contingency planning and the shelter partners response.
- **Continued influx of displaced population** has increased the number of IDPs seeking shelters and overstretches the capacity of authorities and host communities to provide adequate shelter solutions (i.e. As-Sweida);
- **Limited or no access to population in need in hard-to-reach and besieged areas and lack of long-term access** is an impediment for partners to provide proper shelter support;
- **Difficulties in gaining approval for private properties and from unfinished building owners** affect the ability of the sector to better address the population in need (i.e. Banias and Jableh in Tartous governorate);
- **Limited availability of potential shelter sites and structures** for implementation of transitional solutions, is a real challenge especially when temporary solutions for newly displaced people are becoming a critical need (i.e. Aleppo);
- **Rigorous bureaucratic and approval procedures** affect the timeliness and effectiveness of shelter assistance;
- **Lack of income – generating opportunities** ensuring the necessary financial means continues to hamper the access to basic shelter materials among the most vulnerable population;
- **Persistent shortage of electricity, water and sanitation** compels the sector to improve inter-sector coordination to address the lack of basic services in areas of shelter support or rehabilitation, hindering the return of IDPs to their homes or places of origin;
- **Limited operational capacity** hampers the sector to extend the scope and impact of shelter support interventions;
- **Weak coordination in the field** due to lack of dedicated field coordinators affects the complementarity and harmonization of shelter projects of international and local humanitarian agencies;
- **Limited and irregular monitoring and evaluation** due to insecurity and sensitivities compromise the ability of the sector to assess the efficiency of shelter response and better inform future planning;
- **Absence of clear and effective feedback mechanism** for the population in need, due to information gathering and needs assessment sensitivities, hinders the sector to better determine the adequacy of its effort;
- **Limited stocks and lack of warehouse capacity** affect the extent of shelter contingency planning (i.e. Aleppo).
- **Absence of age and gender disaggregated information** of population in need impedes the sector to accommodate and target specific needs;

CRISIS BACKGROUND: The crisis in Syrian Arab Republic that started in March 2011 has transformed into a multi-sided armed conflict that displaced around 6.5 million people and forced around 4.2 million people out of the country to seek asylum. According to the Humanitarian Needs Overview in 2016, around 13.5 million people are in need of humanitarian support of which around 5.3 million people are desperate to receive emergency shelter, essential household items and other multi-sectoral assistance as they continue to struggle in insecure areas. The degree of resilience and positive coping mechanism of the affected population have reduced due to the protracted nature of the conflict. Purchasing power and the ability to provide for their basic household needs have decreased due to economic recession that left thousands of Syrian people unemployed, as well as the prospect of accessing essential household items has also declined due to closure of essential service providers.



PARTNER IN FOCUS



Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA) has been operating in Syria since early 2014. ADRA Syria operates under a Memorandum of Understanding signed with the Syrian Arab Red Crescent (SARC) implementing a range of humanitarian responses including shelter, water and sanitation, education, health, and protection.

ADRA started its shelter activities in 2015, with classical shelter interventions of “Collective Shelter rehabilitation and Private shelter upgrades”, both in Rural Damascus Governorate. With the successful achievement of its’ shelter projects and with the confidence they gained as efficient shelter sector partner, ADRA expanded its’ geographical coverage in 2016 to include other governorates and launched a resilience-oriented shelter project for the “repair of damaged houses” in line with the shelter sector strategy for 2016.

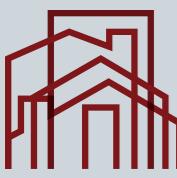
To date, based on the project monitoring of the sector, ADRA has served 1,218 families (estimated 6,089 persons) in 6 sub-districts of two governorates. As of 30th of November, a total of 788 private apartments were upgraded and 294 room in collective shelters rehabilitated.

ADRA has remarkable contribution in shelter sector meetings, events and requirements. Furthermore, ADRA active participation in the technical working groups is an added value to the development of the sector’s technical products.

ADRA also provides basic household items (NFIs) after shelter rehabilitation is completed

Shelter Sector Coordination Team

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SYRIA: SHELTER RESPONSE SNAPSHOT

Reporting Period: January - November 2016

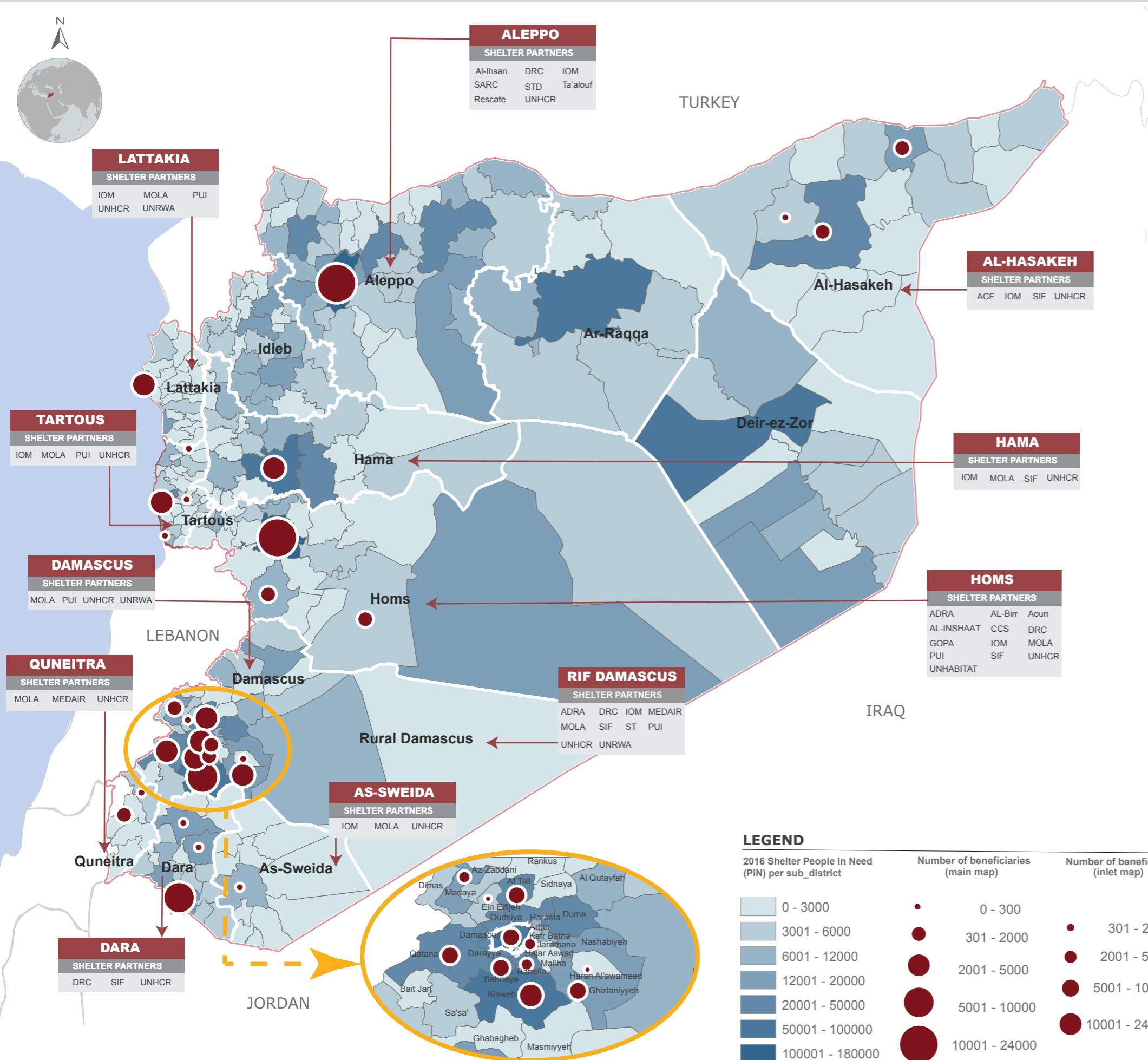


Shelter Sector

Syria Hub

Sheltercluster.org

Coordinating Humanitarian Shelter

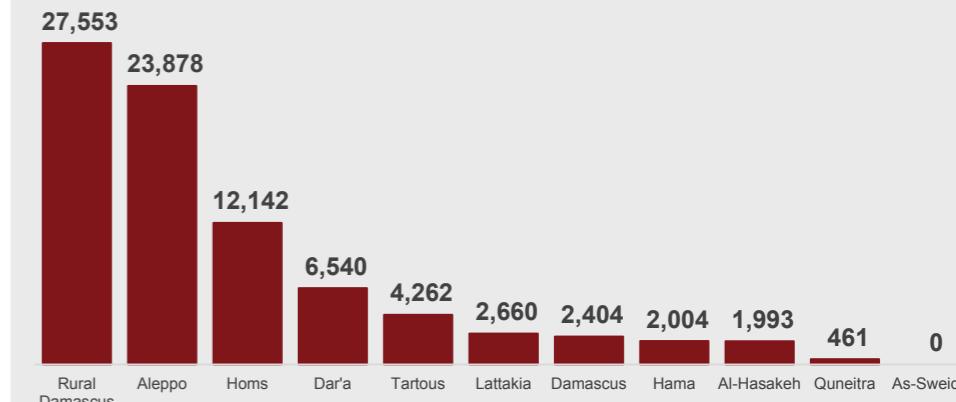


TOTAL BENEFICIARIES REACHED / ASSISTED

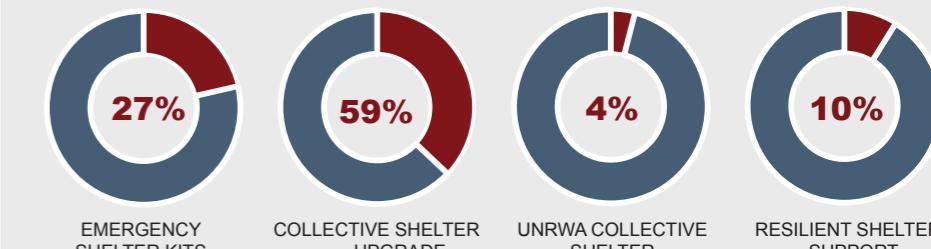
83,897

27% of 300,000 targeted PiN (in shelter) by Syria Hub

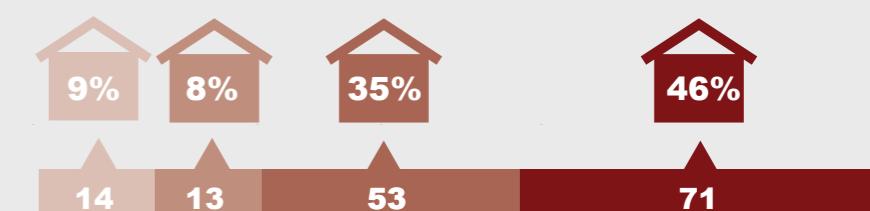
BENEFICIARIES REACHED PER GOVERNORATE



BENEFICIARIES REACHED BY TYPE OF SUPPORT



SHELTER PROJECTS PER STAGE



SHELTER SECTOR PARTNERS

CO-LEAD AGENCIES



SHELTER PARTNERS

ACF	ADRA	Al-Berr	Al-Inshaat
Aoun	Ai-Ihsan	CCS	DRC
GOPA	IOM	MEDAIR	PUI
RESCATE	SARC	SIF	Social Care
STD	AL-Ta'alouf	UNHabitat	UNRWA