

1. Winterization Workshop

May 27 2015 - Divan Hotel Gaziantep

ADDRESS WINTERIZATION NEEDS IN NORTHERN SYRIA for 2015-2016

Turkey Hub - Cross Border Operation - Shelter/NFI and Camp Coordination and Camp Management Clusters

Session one:

- Welcome and introductions
- Introduction Overview of 2014 – 2015 winterization programming in Northern Syria (DH/FL)

Session two:

Each breakout group to focus on:

- Lessons learnt from the 2014 - 2015 Winterization Program
 - Overview of key lessons learnt
- Recommendations
 - Overview of key recommendations

Session three:

- What do we know on what are winterization needs and on how good winterized were we?
 - To what extent are assessments providing appropriate and adequate information to develop winterization programs?
 - How we do validate that the responses were appropriate for the different context/ targeted groups?

Presentation by the groups

Session four:

- What should be changed in the implementation cycle in order to ensure that qualitativ winterization is addressed and needs are covered?

Each breakout group to focus on:

- Planning and implementing challenges: on examples of challenges for winterization solutions in NFI and Shelter
- Operational Risks: on examples of operational risks related to different NFI/Shelter modalities that have been used (in kind/voucher/cash)
- Considering the key operational risks and challenges what can be done to face/reduce the challenge, ensure risks are identified and adequately mitigated?

Presentation by the groups

Session five:

- Way forward: winter season 2015 – 2016

Each breakout group to focus on:

- Define a menu of workable solutions
- Prioritization exercise

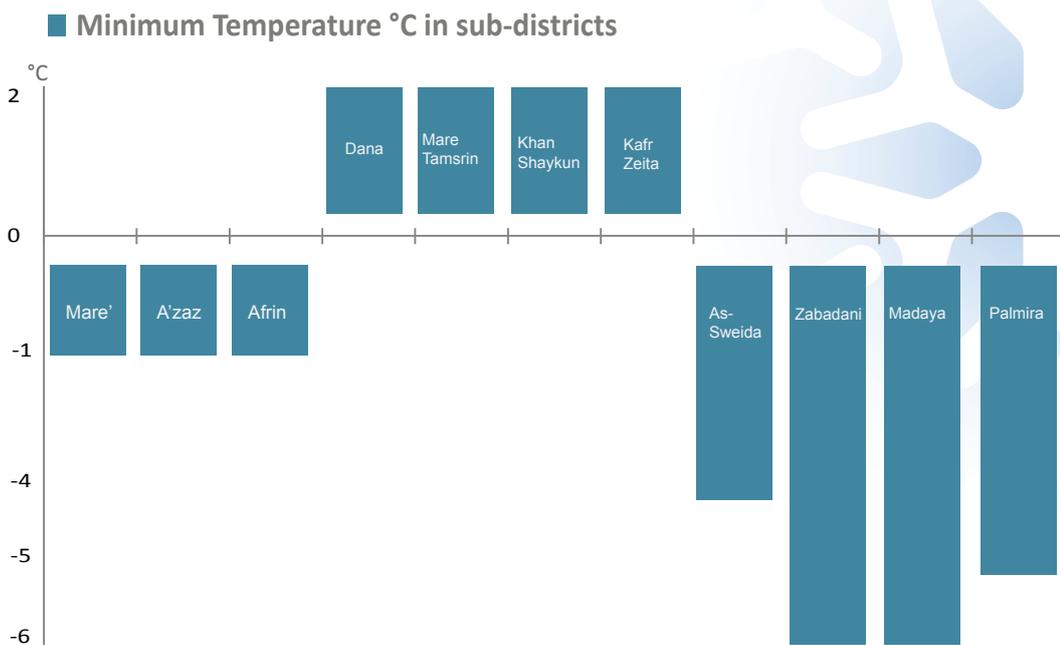
Presentation by the groups



This **Winterization paper** provides:

1. A list of lessons learnt and recommendations ;
 2. A menu of solutions and priorities based on beneficiary vulnerabilities and context (camps/settlements/collective centers and at household/community level) for 2015-2016.
- It is the output of inter-organization discussions during the winterization workshop and cluster meetings. It complements rather than replaces existing shelter strategies which aim to provide materials/NFI to help people from harsh climatic condition of winter.
 - Due to the exceptional context in which the Turkey Hub operates not all the winterization standard solutions can be applied. Lack of security, accurate information on local market availability, access, and continuous people displacements create an extremely volatile context where applying global standard is not always possible.
 - This paper shows the last year winterization response and provide corrective/alternative actions that do take in consideration all the limitations/constraints of a remote control management operation with a continuous needs changing environment.

Coldest sub-districts in Syria



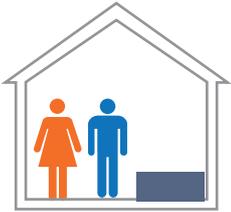
2015-2016: All the people in need in Syria should be protected from harsh climatic condition.

In the coldest areas high priority should be given to the following groups:

1. IDPs without any shelter (under trees, in caves)
2. IDPs in unfinished buildings
3. IDPs at Host families
4. IDPs in Formal or Informal settlements
5. IDPs in Community Centers

2. Winterization

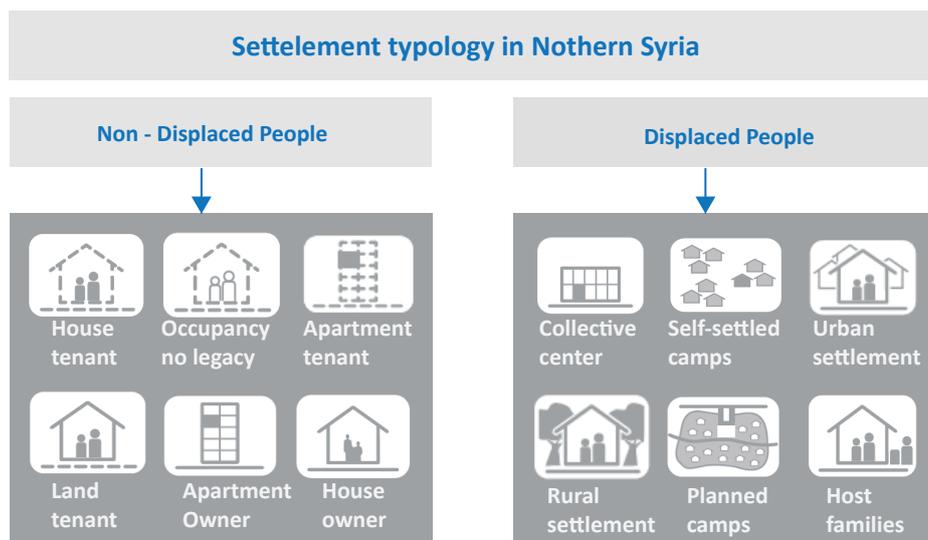
IMPROVE RESILIENCE TO COLD CLIMATIC CONDITIONS, BY PROVIDING PROTECTION DRIVEN WINTER MATERIALS



Shelter priorities for displaced people

1. To keep the immediate space around bodies warm. This is provided primarily by warm clothes and bedding. The key needs are for blankets.
2. The secondary shelter priority is to provide protection from the elements, by providing a water proof roof. Adequate Drainage is also needed, so tools are needed to help prevent tents from flooding.
3. Ground insulation and bedding is key in preventing heat loss to the ground, and will help survival through periods of cold. Providing thick quilts or high quality blankets can provide personal insulation from the ground, whilst closed cell foam, or raised wooden floors will reduce this heat loss. Plastic sheeting is a key basic flooring component preventing rising damp. To ensure a warm living environment, wind proofing is essential. Draughts can be blocked by plastic sheeting, canvas, or blankets over gaps. Draughts can also be blocked at ground level by building low walls (or excavating downwards if there is no risk of flooding). Additional Tools may be required to complete this.
4. The use of stoves to heat internal spaces is dependent on the fuel availability, and choice of stove must take into account of where the fuel comes from. Cooking and heating functions of stoves should be considered separately and care needs to be taken with reducing fire risk. Smoke is a common cause of respiratory infections and eye disease. Care should also be taken with toxic exhaust gases such as carbon monoxide build up.

3. Key findings winter season 2014 – 2015 Turkey X-Border Operation



Displaced people in planned and informal settlements



- While winterized NFI Items were scaling up, the main difference in the IDP camps was the heating fuel. The same gap will occur this winter if fuel is not provided.
- While purchasing fuel remains a challenge, alternative heating methods should be explored.
- Camps still the last resort but there is at least 40,000 tents that need to be replaced during the winter. Lack of tents has been a constant gap.
- Winterizing and site improvement activities in IDP collective centers is a critical factor.
- The preventative site-improvement activities are essential initiatives (gravelling, tents rehabilitation kits, isolation and basic infrastructure) to reduce the damage of winter.

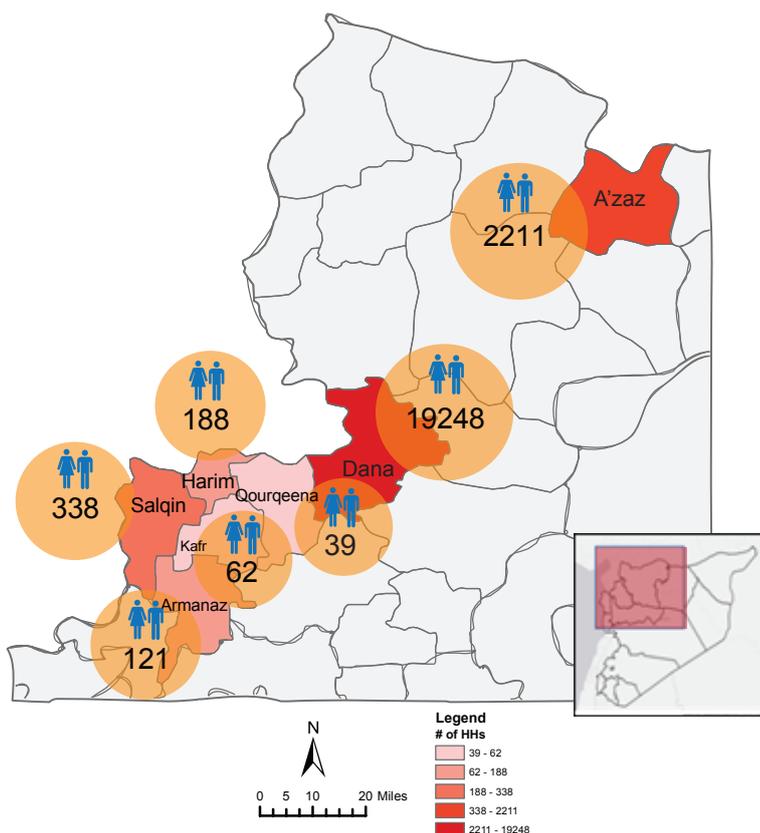
Fuel Distribution in Winter



Household
22,207

Fuel/Litre
654,745

Cluster	Completed	Planned
Akrabat	8,040	0
Al Dana	3,655	0
Atmeh	180,500	0
Bab Al Hawa	34,260	0
Bab Al Salame	42,200	226,250
Karama	206,220	0
Kassas	750	0
Liyajlikum	25,450	0
Qah	69,600	0
Salam	93,930	0
Sarmada	29,460	0
Shamarin	0	25,000
Total	694,065	251,250

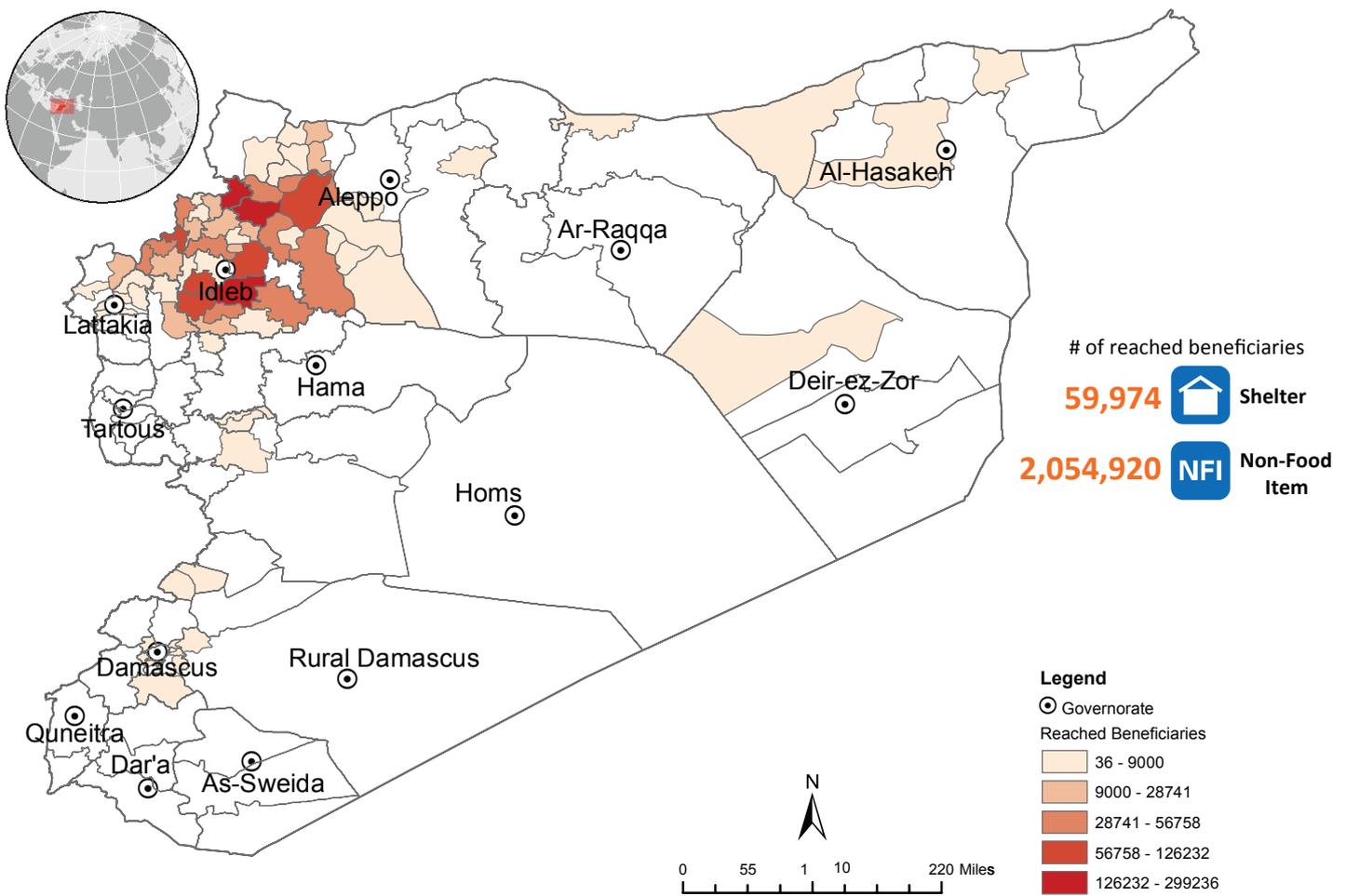


Non - Displaced and Displaced people outside settlements



- FI Kits (winter and standard Kits, Appendix A) have represented the most important part of the winter response.
- Winter kits are reported from October to February and represented the 26% of the winter response. The coverage through winter kits is represents only the 5% of the monthly response in October and increase progressively up to 64% in February.
- NFI through vouchers modality represented only the 12% of the winter response.
- Among the single items distributions the items more distributed have been: bedding and clothing (warm/winter clothes).
- The provision of fuel has been very low: only the 0.7%.
- Stoves distributions have been reported in November only.

Shelter/NFI Cluster - Beneficiaries reached from October 2014 to March 2015



- A total amount of **67 Sub-Districts** have been reached during the winter season and out of them **25 Sub-Districts** have been reached monthly throughout the winter season.
- **23 ORGANIZATIONS** REPORTED during this period: 16 INGOs, 7 LNGOs.

4. Winterization 2014 - 2015

Lessons Learnt

- Local procurement generate more satisfaction among beneficiaries and it allows to quicker supply chain
- Vouchers allow for more flexibility. Households can choose what they need and express they preferences
- High safety risks with fuel distributions
- Enhance beneficiaries prioritization for assistance
- Differences in items/quantities provided by agencies/organizations. More standardization is needed.
- The NFI kit content needs to be more appropriate and meet family needs and size
- Kit size and weight cause problems to beneficiaries in transporting the kit
- Not enough NFI supply to meet the demand
- Unprepared to unexpected delays in the supply chain
- Program needs to start earlier
- Donor reluctance in funding the fuel
- More flexibility is needed from donors to change modality (in kind – voucher – cash) and redirect the funds
- Days are shorter during winter season. The distribution planning and timeframe has to take it in consideration
- Beneficiaries sell NFI winter items if those are distributed much earlier than the start of the winter season

Recommendations

- Look more to local markets in Syria and identify vendors with equal capacities
- Coordinate more with organizations, especially around market price monitoring, unmet needs, etc
- Review the items within standard winter kits based on beneficiary feedback, Independent 3rd Party Monitoring, planning process etc.
- Explore alternative fuel resources inside and outside Syria
- Review the standard kit content. Define two type of kits : 'new arrivals' and 'established' IDPs
- Shift progressively towards cash/voucher based response
- Organize more operational meetings between decision makers inside/outside of Syria
- Diversify the response more in order to overcome the price fluctuation/increase of specific items. In this perspective the Shelter /weatherization/sealing off kits distributions should scale up
- alise a common shelter strategy especially addressing the tent distribution issue inside and outside formal and informal settlements
- Anticipate the scenarios for contingency planning
- Establish an early procurement for timely emergency response and increase the contingency stock inside Syria
- Increase the number of Non Food Items prepositioning activities
- Donors should advance funds for early assessment on fuel types
- All members should submit their winterisation plan in advance in order to enable Cluster to identify the gaps on time and improve the coordination
- Have distributions at household level and/or increase the number of distribution points
- Cluster members should coordinate more their winter distributions and agree on the starting date
- Members need to plan carefully their winter stock replenishment all along the winter season (October-February)



Challenges and Risks

Winter Solution	Modality	Challenges	Risk
 <p>NFI Non food items</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Voucher/Cash Distribution In kind distribution (local procurement) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Funding/ Lack of coordination/ Market conditions/Price inflation/ Providers capacity/ Transfer of voucher money / Staff training/ Voucher security Warehousing, transportation, adequate clothes size/ Item quality / Access/ Closure of border /Border capacity / Not meeting the needs Warehousing, transportation, adequate clothes size/ Item quality / Access/ Closure of border /Border capacity / Not meeting the needs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Potential negative impact on the market/ Risk of harm of certain groups if an exhaustive market analysis is not conducted/ Funds diversion/ anti-social expenditures Security at distribution points, monitoring, gender protection, cash issues, vulnerability trash hold Security, Beneficiaries selling the items
 <p>Fuel</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash/Voucher In kind local procurement (Syria) In kind local procurement (Turkey) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supply capacity/ Price fluctuation/ Safety/ Money transfer/ Lack of funding/ Market conditions/ Voucher security Identifying the providers capacity and quality/ Select the appropriate fuel according to the stove type/ Distribution and delivery/ Supplier / Market conditions Warehousing/ Transportation/ Access/ Closure of border /Border capacity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Funds diversion/ Supporting groups that are taking part to the conflict/Diversion Security/ Supporting groups that are taking part to the conflict/Diversion Flammable material / High risk in long transportation/ Diversion
 <p>E-Shelter (Tents)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In kind distribution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transportation/Security/Logistic /Unclear standards 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diversion especially in settlements (formal and informal)/ Pull factors to new settlements establishment
 <p>Cash for rent</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Money transfer/money traders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exploitation/Rental fee I nflation in the community/ anti-social expenditures/ Eviction
 <p>Graveling (Informal Settlements)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local procurement (Syria/Turkey) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proper Technical Analysis, Identifying the good contractor, nepotistic relationships 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Security/ Diversion
 <p>Shelter</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash/Voucher In kind distribution (shelter kit) or rehabilitation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Security/HLP issues/Construction material availability in the markets/ Transferring vouchers/Protection concerns/Sensitization of community Access/ Closure of border /Border capacity / Identifying the contractor /Secure the land tenure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local Council involvement in beneficiaries selection criteria /diversion/eviction Eviction, displacement due to a shift in the frontlines

5. Winterization options for 2015-2016

Planning assumptions

- Winterization is possible when shelters are properly sealed and shelters protect people from rains, snow and wind.
- IDPs' shelter solutions outside tents present different level of vulnerabilities towards winter climatic conditions, e.g. IDPs living with host families/relatives, IDPs living in rented accommodations are less vulnerable to winter.
- Winterization strategy target the most vulnerable beneficiaries: Female headed households , Elderly people, People with disabilities, People with chronic diseases, People with low income.
- During winter, temperature in Syria range from +5 degrees to -16 degrees in mountainous areas. Coldest sub-districts: Mare', A'zaz, Afrin, Dana, Ma'arrat Tamsrin, Khan Shaykun, Kafr Zeita, As-Sweida, Zabadani, Madaya, Palmira.
- Access is limited or not possible in certain areas : besieged areas or hard to reach areas.
- The Turkey Shelter/NFI X-Border Response is based on the Multi Sectorial Need Assessment (October 2014) and single member organizations' assessments.
- In Syria the fuel availability/prices varies considerably across the northern governorates and is not predictable. The money transfer to allow cash/voucher based response is extremely challenging. Until July 2015 fuel transshipment from Turkey was not allowed therefore the only modality to purchase it was through local procurement.
- Border Crossing might be restricted or not allowed depending on the shift of front-lines.

Workable solutions for winter season 2015-2016



Informal and Formal Settlements

- New IDPs
- Established IDPs
- Established IDPs
- NFI Kit (standard or winter kit), tent, mattress : in kind
- Winter clothes, fuel, plastic sheeting, repair kit : in kind/voucher/cash
- Fire extinguisher: in kind
- Infrastructure rehabilitation: local procurement and cash for work



Communities

- Collective centers
- Unfinished buildings
- Established IDPs in houses or apartments
- New IDPs
- Host families
- Open areas/ field/caves
- Hard to reach areas
- Shelter/weatherization/sealing off kits, fuel, winterization kits: in kind/voucher/cash
- Shelter/weatherization/sealing off kits
- Cash for rent, Rehabilitation, Small repairs
- Tents , NFI mattress, Cash for rent Rapid Response, Contingency Preparedness
- Tent provision in case of more than one family per room
Rehabilitation: voucher
Shelter/weatherization/sealing off kits, fuel, winterization kits: in kind/voucher/cash
- Assisting in finding adequate shelters solutions (tents, community centers, house rental)
- Winterization kits in kind
Networking, assessing NFI availability, mapping