



Syria Emergency Shelter Sector Factsheet 2016 July

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
51,494 individuals
using various shelter solutions.
These include:

- The upgrading of public and private collective shelters for **22,234 IDPs**
- Supporting the management and maintenance of shelters which accommodate **3,517 Palestinian refugees**
- The provision of emergency shelter kits for **21,192 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

The protracted Syrian crisis has affected people's safety, assets and livelihoods and has also had a major impact on the ability of people to cope and adjust to the adverse circumstances of an increasingly weak and dismantled economy. First and foremost, the crisis has caused massive displacement of people across and within the borders of the country whereby a large number of persons experienced multiple displacement patterns. With the continuance of the crisis in Syria, the displacement of large parts of Syria's population has not only affected the situation of those displaced but also of those living in the host communities.

Since the onset of the crisis, it is estimated that more than 1.2 million houses in Syria are partially or severely damaged with 400,000 completely destroyed. In addition, the number of IDPs in Syria is estimated at 6.5 million with only 5% of the displaced living in collective shelters and the majority seeking shelter in rented houses, apartments or with family members. With over a quarter of the Syrian population being displaced since the beginning of the crisis, shelter as a basic form of physical protection is one of the main needs. 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 has increasingly focused on more durable solutions, without compromising on contingency planning and emergency response through tents and kits. More sustainability is foreseen through the support of owners and tenants to rehabilitate their premises to minimal liveable conditions. This approach targets houses with minor damage, in the places of beneficiaries' origin. Besides responding to families' shelter needs, this approach is also intended to address neighbourhoods/communities through assisting in the restoration of main services and utilities making neighbourhoods function again. As per the 2016 Humanitarian Response Plan, the shelter sector this year is targeting to reach 320,213 beneficiaries.

Response

The shelter sector response is to enhance existing and potential shelter with the aim to decrease displacement and to ensure that IDPs are able to return to their homes and enjoy their rights according to international standards of HLP law. The response focuses on six core areas of responses:

- Responding to emergencies, providing life-saving, life-sustaining support.
- Rehabilitation of public structures as collective shelters.
- Upgrade of unfinished private buildings.
- Owner- / tenant oriented shelter assistance to repair their premises.
- Strengthening awareness of IDP's and host community on Housing Land Propriety Rights through awareness session by legal aid partners.
- Enforce ongoing capacity building efforts to enhance the governmental response to the IDP crisis.

Gaps & Challenges

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

- Security concerns for humanitarian personnel hindering both a country-wide needs assessment and 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 operating 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.

Improving The Lives of Issa and His Disabled Children

Issa Shehadeh, a sixty-year-old man and his wife have three sons and a daughter who all suffer from mental disabilities .

The family was forced to flee their home in Shebaa, Rural Damascus due to conflict, resulting in Issa paying almost half of his salary to rent a house in Al Hejaneh in Rural Damascus. The new house had no proper sanitation facilities or decent doors and windows leaving the family unprotected from last year’s long cold winter where temperatures fell as low as -10° C. Moreover, the stairs leading to the top floor and the roof were not fenced, posing a significant danger on the family.

“After losing everything that we had, it was so difficult for me to rehabilitate the house. If I spent the money to do this, it would have left my family without food”, said a clearly upset Issa.

UNHCR with its partner SIF arranged to ensure the safety of the family by installing staircases, a metal gate for the roof and emergency lights. Winterization works were also implemented by fixing new doors and windows and closing holes with silicone. In addition, a new toilet unit was prepared for them and a new sink and a water heater.

“ This house could have been harmful to my children given their health condition. Ahmad, one of my sons, was just about to fall off the stairs once, but luckily his mother was there at the right moment”, said Issa with appreciation. “Thank you UNHCR and thank you SIF”!!

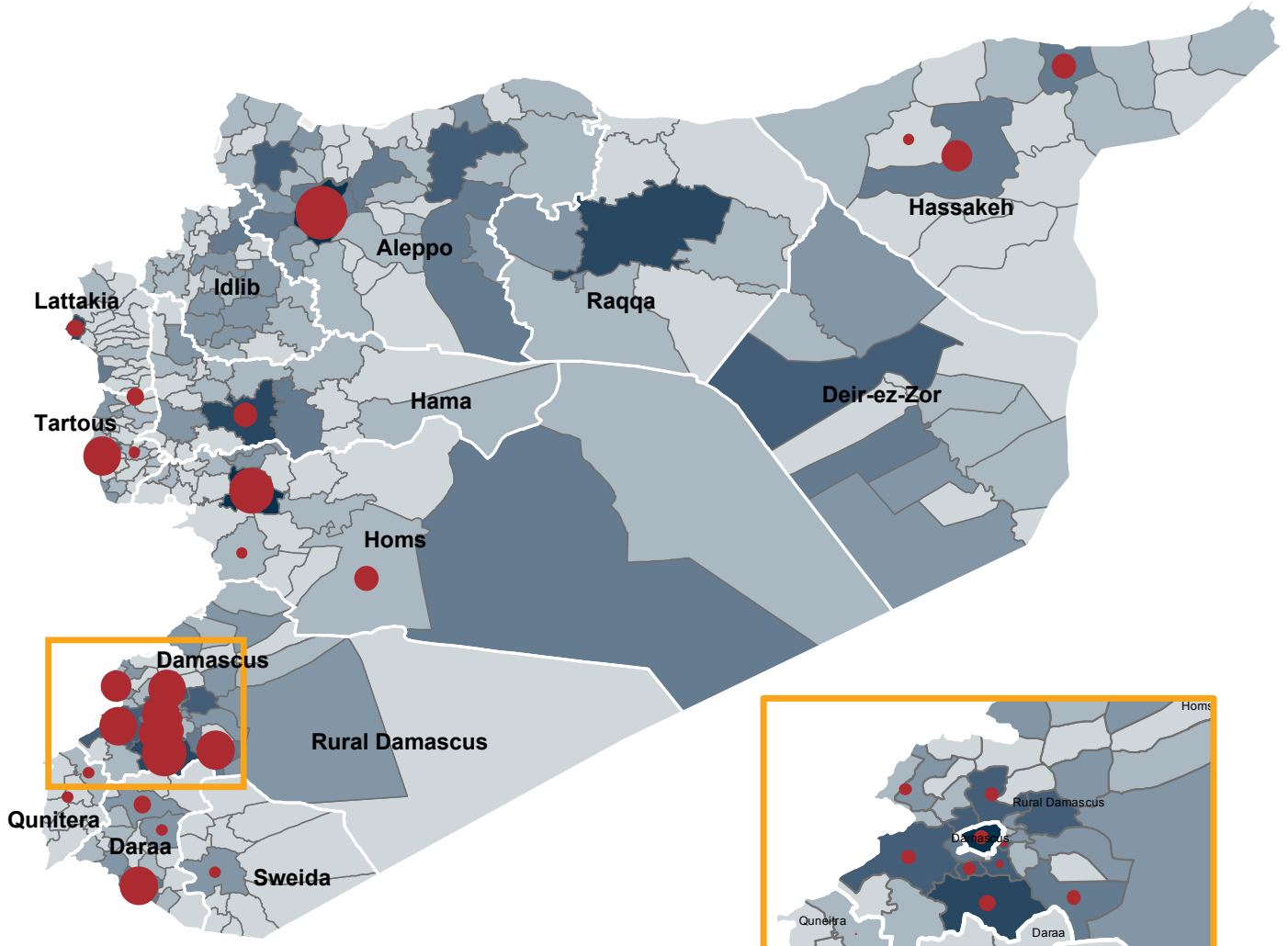


Sector Leader	Partners of the Shelter Sector
 <p>UNHCR The UN Refugee Agency مفوضية الأمم المتحدة لشؤون اللاجئين</p>	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>ADRA</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>DANISH REFUGEE COUNCIL</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>PREMIERE URGENCE AIDE HUMANITAIRE INTERNATIONALE</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>IOM + OIM</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>MEDAIR EMERGENCY RELIEF AND RECOVERY</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>MINISTRY OF LOCAL ADMINISTRATION</p> </div> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center; margin-top: 10px;"> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>NRC NORWEGIAN REFUGEE COUNCIL</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>SECOURS ISLAMIQUE FRANCE</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>الوزارة السورية للشؤون الاجتماعية Ministry of Social Affairs</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>UN WOMEN</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>الأمم المتحدة UN WOMEN</p> </div> </div>

SHELTER SECTOR

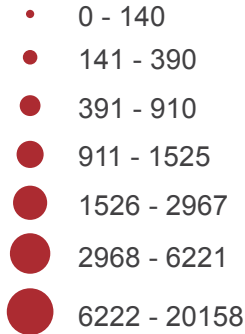
July 2016

54,254 Beneficiaries

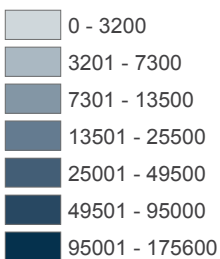


Legend

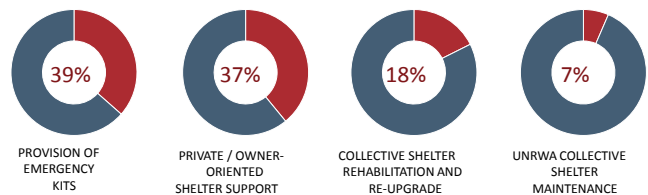
No. of reached beneficiaries per sub-district



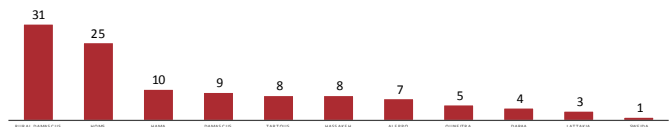
Estimate number of People in Need (PiN) needing shelter per sub-district as of 2016



BENEFICIARIES REACHED BY TYPE OF SUPPORT



TOTAL SHELTER ACTIVITES PER GOVERNORATE



SHELTER IMPLEMENTATION PER STAGE

