

Informal Tented Settlements - ITSs



ACTED

INTERSS  S





Overview and objective

What is an ITS*?

- *“Residential area where a group of housing units has been constructed on land to which the occupants have no legal claim, or which they occupy illegally”; and*
- *“Unplanned settlements and areas where housing is not in compliance with current planning and building regulations”*

** UN Habitat Programme Definition*



Overview and objective

Why in ITS?

- *Unable to afford living costs in host communities and are reluctant to live in official camps due to tensions and security concerns;*
- *Some of the families who live in mobile settings enjoyed the same nomadic life style even before the conflict as they used to live by agricultural fields and move from one place to another for better income-generating opportunities.*



Overview and objective

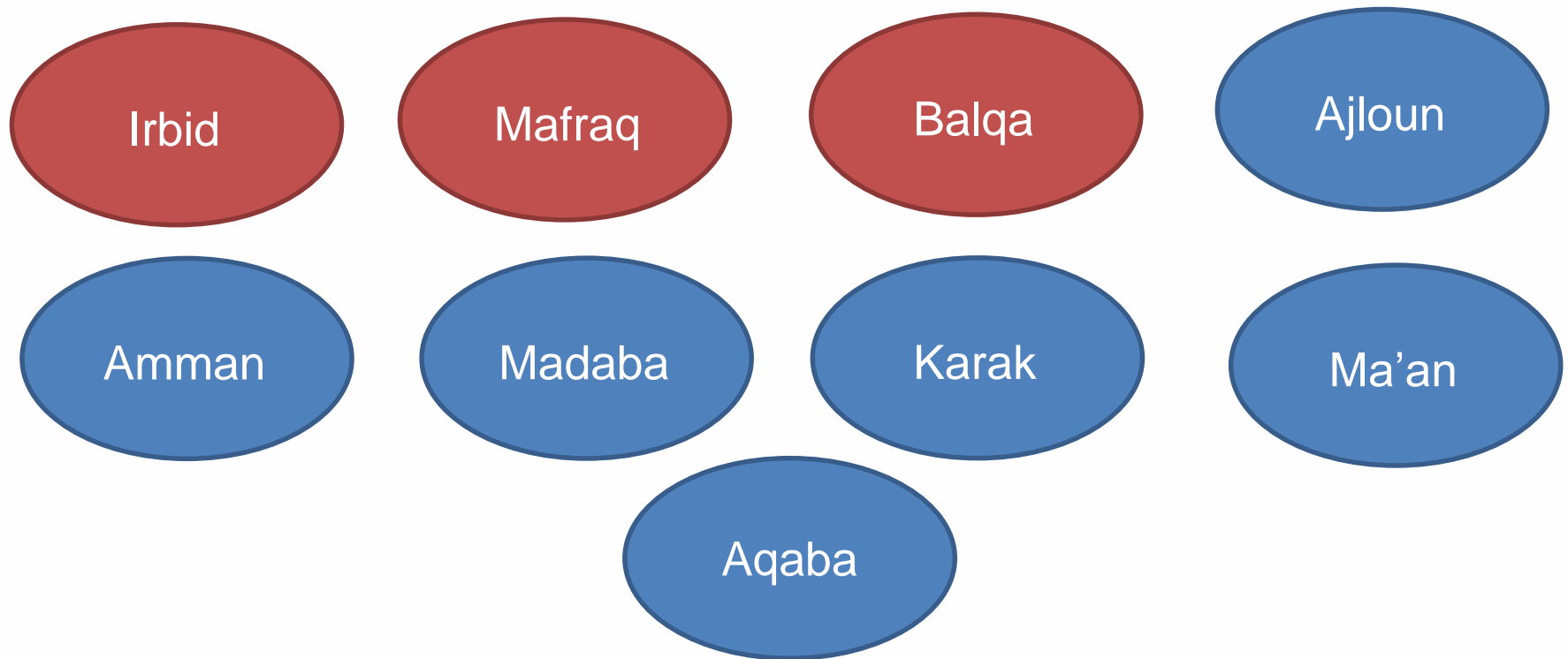
ITS Characteristics and Needs

- *Being a mobile settings where inhabitants are moving from one location to another depending on the agriculture season:*
 - *Appear as more vulnerable and less resilient than those who live in official camps or within host communities;*
 - *Affected by poorer sanitation and housing infrastructure, intermittent or non-existent basic service provision;*
- *Given their often geographic remoteness and controversial legal status, ITS communities receive minimal, if any, humanitarian assistance.*

Overview and objective

How many and Where?

In Jordan, it is estimated that around 16,060 individuals live in ITSs;



Overview and objective

Who works in ITSs?



Irbid

Mafrq

Balqa

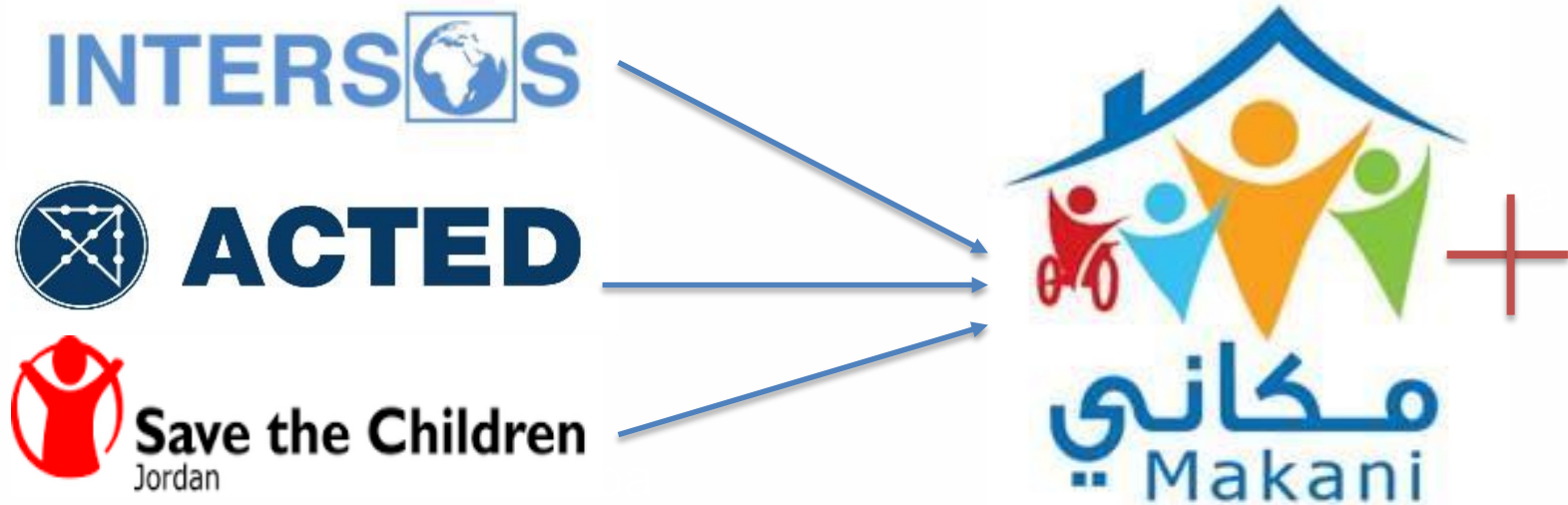
Karak

Ma'an

Amman

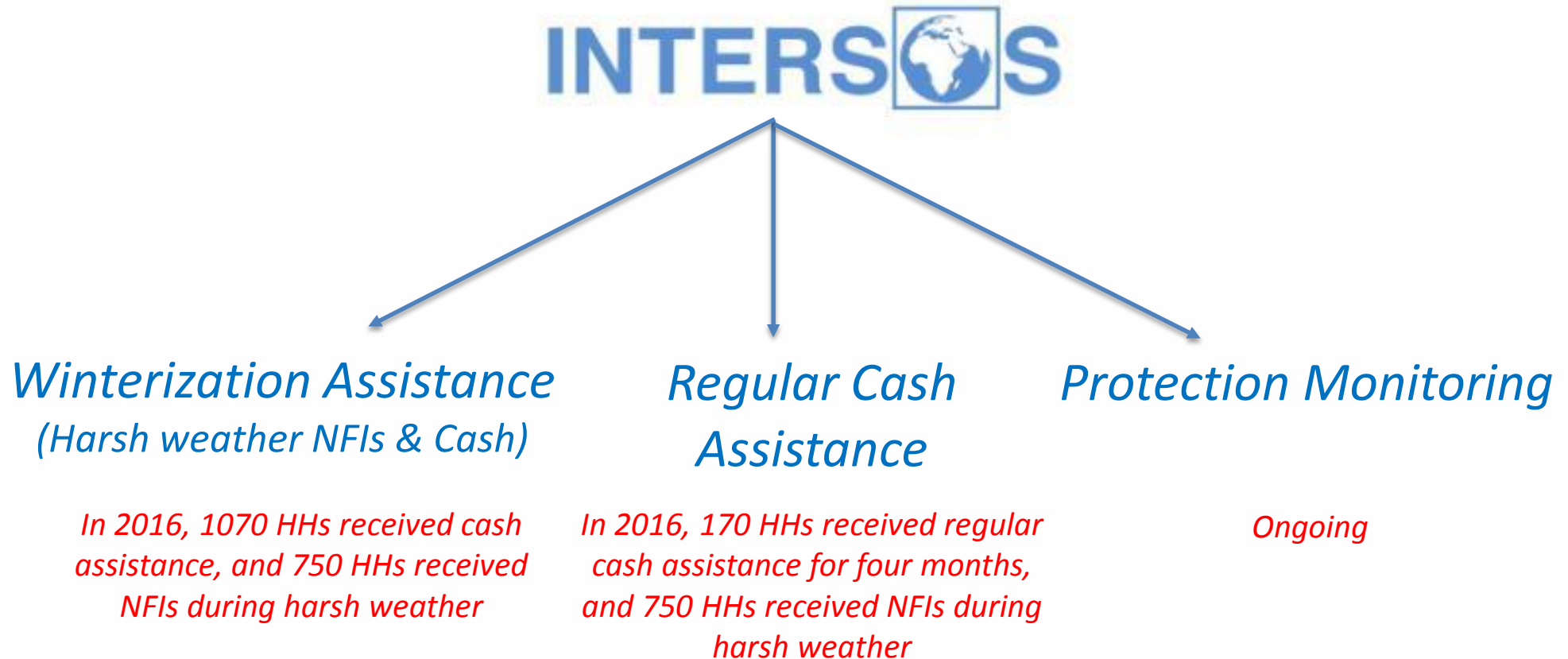
Overview and objective

Intervention in ITSs?



Overview and objective

Intervention in ITSs?

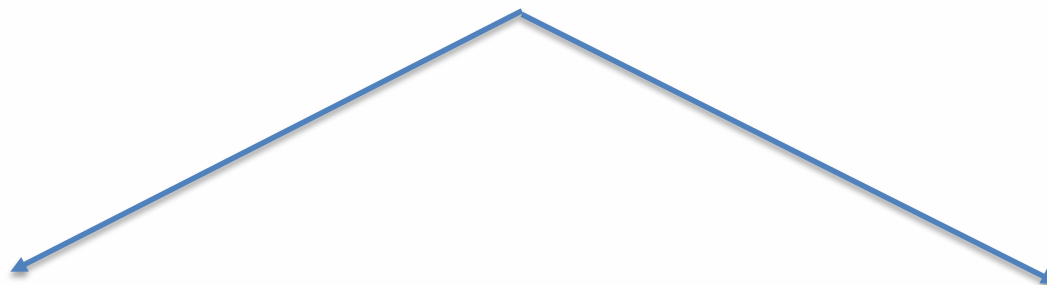


Overview and objective

Intervention in ITSs?



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Winterization Assistance
(Harsh weather NFIs)

*In 2016, 660 HHs received NFIs
during harsh weather*

Winterization Assistance
(Cash)

To be implemented



Overview and objective

Challenges:

- *Large number of out-of-school children, in particular children between 13 and 18 are enrolled in child labour that prevent them from attending the classes;*
- *Lack of qualified facilitators from within the community;*
- *Conducting a referral may not be as effective as expected, refugees are unable to reach the referred-to partners because of the transportation cost, illegal status, and their concern passing near police;*
- *Health cases identified in the ITSs including leishmaniosis and scabies. Moreover, the community is adopting the traditional treatment method that could worsen the health situation;*



Overview and objective

Challenges:

- *Evictions of ITSs by the government which disconnect children from accessing services, and disconnect the organization from relocating the new location;*
- *Provision of food during sessions;*
- *In some cases, and during harsh weather, reaching ITSs is challenging;*



Overview and objective

Ways forward:

- *Expand the intervention to include more ITSs locations, and, in addition to Makani intervention, include winterization, cash assistance, legal and protection monitoring;*
- *Provision of food during sessions;*
- *In some cases, and during harsh weather, reaching ITSs is challenging;*
- *Design and develop specific action to prevent and respond to child labour in ITSs;*







THANK YOU!