

# SHELTER SECTOR WORKING GROUP

## QUARTERLY PROGRESS REPORT NO-1

JANUARY TO JUNE 2015

*Exceptionally, this report covers Q1 & Q2 2015*

12 July 2015

### Overall objective of the sector:

To ensure vulnerable Jordanian households and Syrian refugees have improved access to adequate housing.

#### Sector specific objective 1:

Sustainable and gender appropriate access to adequate shelter and basic facilities and services provided for Syrian refugee women, girls, boys and men in planned and developed camps.

#### Sector specific objective 2:

Adequate shelter and basic facilities and services provided for vulnerable women, girls, boys, and men from both Jordanians and Syrian refugees, living outside of camps.

#### The Report

This Report is the first of its kind for the shelter working group, Jordan operations and is intended to be issued on quarterly basis. This report will exceptionally cover quarters one and two. The report will capture the main achievement of partners within the SWG. Detailed reports might still be prepared by individual partners for their internal use. The report is divided into three chapters; chapter-1 covers camps settings, chapter-2 covers off camps settings and Chapter-3 covers the collective works of the SWG

### Chapter-1: Camps Settings

A.. Zaatari Camp

#### **Progress:**

a. *Provision of emergency shelter (tents): 542 tents distributed*

# of people assisted = 2,710			
Boys (Ages 0-17)	Girls (Ages 0-17)	Men (Ages 18 & above)	Women (Ages 18 & above)
760	867	515	568

b. *Provision of semi-permanent shelters (caravans): = 2769*

# of people assisted=13845			
Boys (Ages 0-17)	Girls (Ages 0-17)	Men (Ages 18 & above)	Women (Ages 18 & above)

3877	4430	2631	2907
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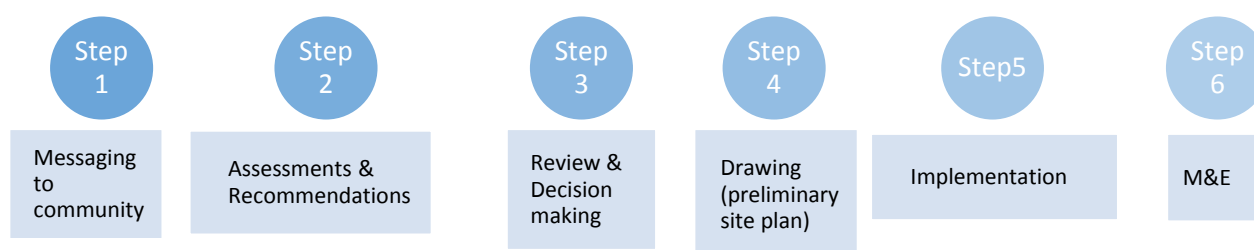
### c. Camp restructuring: An introduction

Zaatari restructuring is an attempt to best utilize the camp space in line with minimum standards whilst preserving social cohesion. It is a step towards ensuring proper distribution/placement of shelters and a ‘final’ layout plan of the camp”. Camp restructuring involves the introduction of the new Shelter design including WASH, kitchenette and concrete flooring. In specific, the restructuring, targeting all districts in the camp, aims at:

- Improving the existing structures such as standalone prefab caravans, compounds, etc... through the provision of design assistance to the families to best utilize the space they occupy
- Establishing an address system through fixing the shelters in place and designing a standard shelter address system
- Maximizing the efficiency/use of infrastructure utilities (water, wastewater, electricity, roads, etc...)
- Improving accessibility to services in all districts of the camp
- Promoting protection of the families by preserving social cohesion and extended family structure
- Replacing, if and where possible, damaged prefab caravans that are beyond repair, and providing additional prefab caravans to families with substandard space for living
- Addressing the needs of persons with special needs”

### Methodology of restructuring

The restructuring will go through the steps below



### d. Camp restructuring progress

- The site planning team is currently conducting HH assessments for the physical conditions of all shelters in Zaatari Camp. This is part of a larger plan to restructure and organize the camp. So far, assessments and recommendations for 20 blocks in district 8, 2 blocks in district 9, and 1 block in district 6 have been completed. As a part of this process, a total of 847 new prefab caravans (with latrine and kitchen) have been installed and distributed.

### Challenges:

- e. Refugees keep moving their shelters within the camp.
- f. Longer time period between assessment phase and prefab delivery.

- g. More refugees moved to the area where assessment is ongoing to receive extra prefab.
- h. Shift from quantitative mindset to qualitative approach remains to be a challenge to be addressed

**Lessons learned:**

- i. HH assessments will need a larger team to complete all districts.
- j. Minimize the waiting time between assessment and assistance

**Planned activities for Q3:**

- k. Continuing with HH assessments for district 8 and other districts as part of the overall restructuring process
- l. Addressing system for the camp
- m. Ensure camp infrastructure such as roads/drainage system networks are maintained

**B. Azraq Camp**

**Progress:**

- a. T-Shelter construction: 1,994 T-Shelters constructed
- b. T-Shelter flooring: 7,292 shelters improved with concrete flooring

# of people assisted = 36460			
Boys (Ages 0-17)	Girls (Ages 0-17)	Men (Ages 18 & above)	Women (Ages 18 & above)
9,844	10,208	7658	8750

- c. T-Shelters maintenance: 1,786 shelters repaired.
- d. Market area: 100 vendor stalls in village 3 and 6 completed but not operational yet awaiting clearances.
- e. Multipurpose area (playground) completed
- f. Preparatory designs, BOQs, estimates for possible extension of the camp, if and when the need may arise, are ready. From the most cost-effective perspective the plan has taken into account expansion of existing villages as well as designing new villages.

**Challenges:**

- a) Vandalism of T-Shelters by refugees remains a concern
- b) Improvements in upcoming T-shelters (if extension becomes a necessity) might create a discrepancy between “old” and “new” shelters
- c) Brining life to camp mainly markets, transportation, etc...remains to be challenges to be addressed with all involved
- d) Lack of electricity is a factor that contributes to the inability to fill in all empty shelters in the camp

- e) Shift from quantitative mindset to qualitative approach remains to be a challenge to be addressed

***Lessons Learned:***

- f) To minimize vandalism, repair shelters that will immediately be occupied only
- g) Engage the community more on all upcoming activities, designs, etc...

***Planned activities for Q3:***

- h) Design of improvements of shelters (internally and externally) including the involvement of the community
- i) Electrification of market areas in the hope to be opened

**Chapter-2: Urban Settings**

Shelter WG members working in urban/rural settings (local and international NGOs) have not received the MoPIC approval to implement their shelter programmes. The GoJ has not approved any project under the shelter sector of the JRP 2015. The Shelter WG is monitoring this closely, both bi-laterally and through the Shelter Task Force.

Therefore, nothing to report on the progress in urban areas in the first two quarters of 2015

**Chapter-3: Collective SWG Progress**

***Progress***

During the reported period, the shelter working group (SWG) has collectively issued the following documents:

1. 2015 Shelter strategy including definitions of indicators for M&E purposes
2. Sector work plan
3. Technical guidelines for upgrading of substandard shelters
4. Technical guidelines for conditional cash for rent
5. Technical guidelines for completion of un-finished buildings
6. Technical guidelines for distribution of SOK
7. Technical guidelines for awareness on HLP
8. ITS Dos and Don'ts
9. Definitions of duplication of services

***Challenges***

- a) The Sector faces a serious challenge on its very existence since not a single shelter project or projects with linkages to shelters have been approved by MOPIC during the reported period.

- b) In the best case scenario, if approvals are granted, the sector will face serious challenge with donors convincing them to fund shelter projects

### ***Lessons Learned***

- a) To introduce more sustainable approach to shelter rehabilitation such as energy and water saving appliances, etc...
- b) To explain more the importance of shelter interventions in urban areas to donors, ministries, task forces, municipalities, etc...

### ***Planned Activities for Q3***

- a) Conclude on the M&E document
- b) Prepare strategy to explain importance of shelter interventions in urban areas

***Next quarterly report will cover Q3 (July to Sep 2015) and will be issued***