

**United Nations (UN) and Partners  
Humanitarian Response for Syrian Refugees in Jordan**

## **Shelter Sector Gender Analysis**

**Report**

**July 2016**

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## Abbreviations

IASC	Inter-Agency Standing Committee
KII	Key informant interviews
ICMC	International Catholic Migration Commission
IOCC	International Orthodox Christian Charities
IASC	Inter-Agency Standing Committee
HLP	House Landing & property rights
GIS	Group information sessions
FGD	Focus group discussion
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
NRC	Norwegian Refugee Council
FHH	Female headed household
MHH	Male headed household
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

## Executive Summary

### **Background:**

The crisis in Syrian Arab Republic that started in March 2011 has transformed into a multi-sided armed conflict that has displaced around 6.5 million people and forced around 4.2 million people out of the country to seek asylum. As per the 2016 Humanitarian Needs Overview for Syria, around 13.5 million people in Syria are in need of humanitarian assistance of which around 2.4 million people are desperate to receive adequate shelter support and other multi-sectoral assistance as they continue to struggle in an unsafe and uncertain environment in Syria. Due to the protracted nature of the conflict, both displaced and host communities become more vulnerable and their ability to cope and find safe and durable shelter solutions have been greatly affected. The humanitarian community has been challenged to both provide emergency and life-saving shelter solutions while building back community cohesion and resilience through provision of sustainable shelter assistance.

The Shelter Sector of the refugee response in Jordan aims to provide Syrian refugee women, girls, boys and men settled in host communities and in planned and developed camps with adequate shelter and access to basic facilities and services. In camp settings, the shelter sector ensures the provision of adequate shelter through the distribution of emergency tents or semi-permanent pre-fabricated units. In non-camp settings the shelter sector adopts five key response strategies to ensure the provision of adequate shelter support to refugees: 1) upgrading sub-standard housing units, in which Syrian refugees already live, to meet adequate standards; 2) increasing the quantity of adequate housing that is available, affordable and accessible to refugees on the rental market by working with property owners to upgrade existing properties that are currently not for rent; 3) providing conditional financial assistance to meet rental costs, and for ensuring security of tenure; 4) adapting sub-standard dwelling units to overcome harsh weather conditions with “house adaptation kits” provided either in the form of Non-Food Item (NFI) packages or a cash equivalent through conditional cash grants; and 5) enhancing awareness on tenure rights and obligations amongst women, girls, boys and men refugee tenants and target all refugees who reside in non-camp settings. The shelter working group is co-chaired by UNHCR and NRC.

## 1. Introduction

For Syrians seeking refuge in Jordan, shelter is especially important for safety, protection and human dignity, and to sustain family and community life. Women, girls, boys and men have different needs, roles and responsibilities related to shelter/houses. Gender considerations have to be integrated into shelter planning and program to ensure people affected by the (Syrian) crisis benefit equally from safe shelter (IASC, 2006). In most communities, women bear the primary responsibility for household chores, and therefore the design of the sites and shelters should reflect their needs for security and privacy. The allocation and maintenance of shelter can be problematic if systematic participatory assessments and analysis are not undertaken ensuring meaningful participation of women, girls, boys and men in the refugee community to ensure adequate identification of needs and strategies to address them. The specific needs of child-headed households and single young and elderly women and men must be met without creating further stress, danger and exposing people to undignified solutions.

Shelter is more than just the provision of materials or the construction of a physical structure; it is also a process essential to the creation of an environment where people can begin rebuilding their lives in safety and dignity, in both the immediate and long-term. Following international guidelines for humanitarian intervention, it is paramount for the Shelter sector partners to understand that often protection risks arise because of the failure to understand the different needs of different individuals.

Since the outbreak of the Syrian Conflict in 2012, thousands of Syrians have taken refuge in Jordan in camps like Za'atari and Azraq and in urban host communities in different governorates. A number of actors are currently involved in the delivery of Shelter services including: UNHCR Jordan, NRC Jordan, ICMC, IOCC and INTERSOS Jordan.

## **2. Taxonomy of Shelter Sector Services**

### **5.1 Sub-Sector: Camp Interventions**

Current Camp Interventions include:

- Distribution of emergency and transitional shelters.
- Maintenance and replacement of damaged shelters (shelter maintenance cash, sealing kit distribution).
- Upgrade of shelters from emergency to transitional.
- Design development of shelter facilities (addition of shades, kitchen spaces and integrated W.C. facilities spaces).
- Infrastructure facilities development (roads, storm water networks, culverts, district relocation, etc.).
- Camp site planning.

### **5.2 Sub-Sector: Urban Interventions**

Urban Interventions include:

- Creation of additional housing units in unfinished buildings.
- Renovation / Upgrading of sub-standard shelters.
- Cash for rent.
- Increased awareness about housing, land & property rights.
- Winterization

## **3. Purpose of the Gender Analysis**

The purpose of the gender analysis was to assess the gender dimensions of the shelter needs and challenges of Syrian refugees in Jordan. In addition, the gender analysis would propose solutions to redress inequality. The gender analysis also generated gender related data/information to inform design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of interventions in the Shelter sector.



## 4. Objectives of the Gender Analysis

The specific objectives of the gender analysis were to:

1. Analyze refugee population demographics.
2. Assess refugee community practices and cultural patterns for household and care arrangements.
3. Identify the concerns and needs of women, girls, boys and men in relation to shelter.
4. Establish what needs to be considered in the provision of Shelter services.

## 5. Methodology

Although both quantitative and qualitative methods were used to answer the gender analysis questions, the study was designed to be more qualitative<sup>1</sup> than quantitative to allow for respondents (from the open-ended nature of the qualitative inquiry) to describe their shelter related needs, experiences, challenges, behaviors, cultural practices, etc., for better understanding of their gender specific needs. Data was collected using different methods including desk review (extracting both quantitative and qualitative information); key informant interviews (KIIs) during the regular monthly shelter working group meetings and focus group discussions (FGDs) were conducted at Zaatari and Azraq camps on the 23rd and 26th of October 2016 in coordination with the M&E team in NRC.

### 5.1 Data Analysis

Qualitative data from KIIs and FGDs was categorized at gender analysis objective level with analysis of trends in each objective - by grouping similar responses on each gender dimension.

Quantitative methods were used to analyze the data with tabulations and frequencies to supplement the qualitative data. Triangulation of these methods was used to confirm validity of data and reliability was ensured through use of standard data collection tools.

### 5.2 Constraints and Challenges of the Gender Analysis

The analysis was conducted taking in consideration the impact of the changing context of the ongoing Syrian Crisis. Under these circumstances, the lack of previous reports and the weak knowledge of the relation between gender and shelter activities was a huge challenge. The scattered refugee locations in the urban areas prevented us from conducting FGD in urban settings, which limited us from capturing the full picture for gender concerns. So this analysis is mainly based on data coming from (GBVIMS) Annual Report 2015 .

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<sup>1</sup> Thus, this report is not presented with loads of statistical data.

## 6. Findings

The findings of the gender analysis are presented in the following sub-sections, which show the general challenges Syrian refugees face in this protracted crisis and more specifically the specific challenges in the lives of women, girls, boys and men in relation to shelter sector services.

### **1- Gender-based violence risks**

A number of factors related to the refugee crisis have had a huge impact on the sustained presence of gender-based violence incidents among refugees. Among the different types of GBV, domestic violence was the highest with 44.8 % “Domestic violence, including psychological or emotional abuse and physical assault”, sources interviewed report it occurs as a result of numerous stressors within the refugee family life, for example the lack of family income and the high cost of rent and other expenses, which adds to the contexts as a trigger of violence.

Other types more related to sexual violence are sexual exploitation or forced and/or coerced prostitution in exchange for shelter materials and for rent (the perpetrator being the landlord). Among other factors that impact the risk of GBV are overcrowded shelters, lack of locks and lighting, high cost of rent, etc.

### **2- Child marriage:**

The data collected shows that crowded shelters are one of the main reasons why families opt for child marriage (one of six core forms of gender-based violence) as many families trying to reduce the family size by wedding their young daughters. In Jordan, cases of child marriage are 32.7% of the cases of GBV reported in 2017.

### **3-Privacy concerns**

The small number of separated rooms and WASH facilities that can be provided in a context where families traditionally have high number of individuals under the same roof is another one of the challenges, that can also have a negative impact on safety and GBV.

According to standards, privacy is a relevant factor that impacts the dignity of vulnerable population in crisis and needs to be ensured by providing adequate and safe space for women (particularly single women and adolescents) and girls, mothers (particularly if they are head of household), babies, persons with disabilities, elderly population, etc.

#### **4 - Refugee community practices and cultural patterns for household and care arrangements**

The lack of available space has an impact on the mental health of the family. The informants indicated that according to culture, it is not accepted for children above 8 years old to share same bedroom with their parents but in a significant number of cases that is the only option they have (for example in caravans). They also indicate that mixing boys and girls above 8 years old is not culturally and religiously accepted, however there is no other possibility for refugee families.

#### **5- Shelter maintenance**

According to the Winterization Rapid Assessment conducted by REACH in collaboration with UNHCR in Zatari camp from 15-22 Aug 2016<sup>2</sup>, most of the respondents indicated they were living in caravan structures, with only 4% indicating they had mixed caravan and tent structures. Overall, 57% of respondents did not consider their family's shelter to be suitable for the 2016 winter. Amongst respondents who consider the shelter to be unsuitable, the most frequently cited reason is a leaking roof (54%).

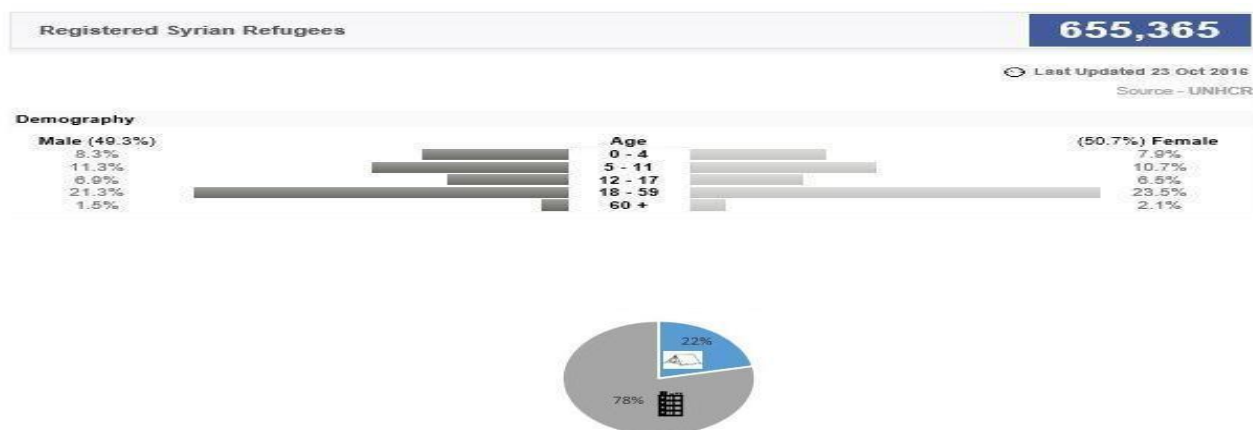
Capacity to maintain shelters: The majority of respondents (60%) considered their family's ability to make repairs and conduct shelter maintenance themselves to be weak or very weak. 32% of the respondents who perceived their family's ability to perform repairs as very weak were female headed households (FHH), compared to 17% of male headed households with the same perception. The most frequently cited reason for why respondents consider their families' capacity to perform shelter maintenance as weak or very weak was overwhelmingly a lack of financial resources to purchase the materials necessary to make repairs. Additionally, in Syrian society men tend to take the responsibility in most of the household maintenance, while women tend to be only involved in minor repairs. In case of female headed households, it would be necessary for them to ask someone to come to their caravans in order to do maintenance, which might be not safe.

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<sup>2</sup> [http://www.reachresourcecentre.info/system/files/resource-documents/reach\\_jor\\_factsheet\\_zaatariencamp\\_winterizationassessment\\_shelternfis\\_aug2016\\_1.pdf](http://www.reachresourcecentre.info/system/files/resource-documents/reach_jor_factsheet_zaatariencamp_winterizationassessment_shelternfis_aug2016_1.pdf)

## 6.1 Refugee Population Demographics

Since the start of the conflict in Syria in 2011, millions have escaped across borders, fleeing the bombs and bullets that have devastated their homes and services, and are now seeking safety, shelter and dignity in Jordan. As of November 2016, there are 656,170 registered Syrian refugees residing in the kingdom, with roughly 515,162 registered outside of camps and 141,008 inside the camps.



Approximately 23 % of all Syrian refugees are women over the age of 18, 19 % of the population (male & female) is under the age of five.

Many have arrived with limited means to cover even basic needs, and those who could at first rely on savings or support from host families are now increasingly in need of help.

Shelter is a vital survival mechanism in times of crisis or displacement. It is also key to restoring personal security, self-sufficiency and dignity.

In Jordan, around 78% of registered Syrian refugees reside in host communities<sup>3</sup>, putting pressure on infrastructure and increasing demand for housing. Many refugees live in rented apartments, but do not have formal and fair lease agreements and therefore do not have basic security of tenure. Lack of appropriate lease agreements can lead to evictions, rental increases, exploitation, and disputes with landlords<sup>4</sup> 25% of individuals are severely shelter vulnerable, and 50% are highly shelter vulnerable.<sup>5</sup>

<sup>3</sup> Shelter Working Group in Jordan, 2016, "Technical Guidelines: Increased Awareness about Housing, Land & Property Rights" <http://data.unhcr.org/syrianrefugees/download.php?id=10427>

<sup>4</sup> Shelter Working Group in Jordan, 2016, "Technical Guidelines: Increased Awareness about Housing, Land & Property Rights", 2016 <http://data.unhcr.org/syrianrefugees/download.php?id=10427>

<sup>5</sup> Shelter Working Group in Jordan, 2016 "Technical Guidelines: Upgrading of Sub-standard Shelters" <http://data.unhcr.org/syrianrefugees/download.php?id=10431>

## 6.2 Refugee Community Practices and Cultural patterns for Household and care arrangements

Patriarchal society controlling cultural norms, in family and house decision making as women and young girls and boys don't participate in house decisions. Also Sharing rooms(privacy) according to cultural norms, it is not accepted for children above 8 years old to share the same bed room with their parents in the meantime mixing boys and girls above the same age is not culturally religiously accepted. Furthermore, some areas (Daraa & southern areas) it's accepted to have many families under the same shelter, while it's not for Damascus for example and many other urban areas. Therefore, it's important to understand that dignity and women's privacy are highly considered in the Syrian cultural and it's deeply rooted in their social practices.

## 6.3 Shelter Concerns and Needs of Women, Girls, Boys and Men

### Shelter interventions and projects:

**Urban intervention:** includes cash for rent, unfinished building, upgrading of substandard shelter/ rehabilitation and winterization.

#### ➤ Cash for rent

1. **Coverage areas:** Karak , Ma'an , Irbid , Mafraq , Jerash , Zarqa , Ajloun , Madaba & Balqa
2. **Selection Criteria:** outreach visits, referral and VAF criteria (prioritizing elderly refugees, families with school aged children, risk of eviction and/or are living in overcrowded accommodation, high debt per capita and the quality of the dwelling) and taking into particular consideration key protection concerns.
3. **Gender gaps in selection criteria:** focuses on families with five or more people in the family and does not target unaccompanied minors (boys and girls).

#### ● Statistics:

	<i>Families benefited</i>	<i>FHH</i>	<i>FHH /Evict</i>	<i>PWD</i>
<b>Number</b>	<b>3507</b>	<b>2901</b>	<b>975</b>	<b>1206</b>

#### ➤ Unfinished Building

1. **Coverage areas:** Irbid , Jerash and Ajloun
2. **Selection Criteria:** the selection process based on Vulnerability Assessment form/questionnaire; based on VAF set of vulnerability criteria and the Shelter WG (Working

Group) criteria.

3. **Gender gaps in selection criteria:**

- according to the vulnerability assessment for service providers the main focuses on families with five or more people in the family which give less options for families consist of 4 or less members, which can encourage small families to live together
- Giving property far away from services, from a lower monthly rental cost perspective, which not taking in consideration that female Headed Household protection concerns in rural areas.
- Considering individuals' numbers under the same roof without considering the families component and/or the number of families living under the same roof.
- in the case of having more than one family in the same shelter; the lack of privacy become a very high concern, (for example, 3 families consist of 7 seven individuals are obliged to receive 2 housing units while they need a minimum of 3 housing units).
- Lack of safety due to lack of iron bars on windows & doors, especially on the ground floor's property.
- providing shelters in the rural areas encourage families to drop their daughters from schools, as it not acceptable culturally for little girls to use public transportation and to avoid harassment in the way to school.
- Unaccompanied minors (boys and girls) are not considered in the current projects. That means they should live with other families to benefit from the projects regardless of their rights & own life.

• **Statistics:**

	<i>Families benefited</i>	<i>FHH</i>	<i>FHH /Evict</i>	<i>PWD</i>
<b>Number</b>	<b>353</b>	<b>253</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>52</b>

➤ **Upgrading of Sub-standard Shelters/ Rehabilitation**

1. **Coverage areas:** Irbid , Jerash and Ajloun
2. **Selection Criteria:** The selection process is based on both vulnerability and technical criteria: VAF set of vulnerability criteria and Shelter WG criteria (age, gender, registration status, number of family members, average monthly income, male- or female-headed household, amount that family pays for rent, pregnant or nursing mother, etc.).
3. **Gender gaps in selection criteria:**
  - Renovate small properties even if it's crowded or there is not privacy and dignity is not respected, unfortunately assessments do not consider all other family and living factors and needs, but focus only on house condition
  - Focuses on families with five or more people in the family and does not target

unaccompanied minors.

- Other challenges is due to the patriarchy society. For documentation it's the role of the male to issue all required documents, which make it a real challenge for FHH to obtain required documents, even though no real barrier is preventing females from that.
- Furthermore, for FHH subjected to benefit from renovation services, NGOs provide money to both landlord and FHH in order to do the renovation. But usually the landlords exploit females to receive all the money alone, so they can save a little bit of the money after finishing all renovation work.

- **Statistics:**

	<i>Families benefited</i>	<i>FHH</i>	<i>FHH /Evict</i>	<i>PWD</i>
<i>Number</i>	<b>232</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>30</b>

➤ **Increased Awareness about Housing, Land & Property Rights**

Legal information session for both landlord and tenants to raise awareness on Housing, Land and Tenancy rights (HLP) and to ensure the understanding of their contractual obligations and rights

- Group information sessions (GIS) has been conducted 65 times for Syrian beneficiaries among different cities with a total of 958 individuals, 70.7% women 29.3 % men. Furthermore, they target any Syrian above 18 years who is interested in this session.
- For People with Disabilities they give them the information session via phone call
- Gaps: there is no data available about male and female elderly persons and they don't have disaggregated eligibility criteria

➤ **Winterization Plan (unconditional cash distribution)**

- **Coverage areas:** 6 governorates throughout Jordan (Irbid, Amman, Madaba, Karak, Ma'an and Tafilah)
- **Selection Criteria:** the selection process is based on the Vulnerability Assessment form/questionnaire, the VAF set of vulnerability criteria and the Shelter WG criteria.
- 960 families were benefitted.
- Gender gaps: FHH face problems in going to the nearest ATM or exchange shop, due to the preselected exchange offices located in the city center, making it more difficult for FHH to access the money, especially those who live in rural area.

## Camps (Azraq and Zaatari camps)

### Camps (Azraq )

#### ➤ Sealing off Kit distribution

- Eligibility Criteria: Camp wide distribution
- Number of females headed household benefited from projects: 1848 FHHS & MHHS 5852
- Provision of training on how to use sealing off kits, after kits distribution

### Camps (Zaatari)

#### ➤ Maintenance cash distribution (Dec 2016)

- NFIs/Shelter Maintenance cash: This cash assistance (20 JOD) was in preparation of the coming winter. Only around 500 families were excluded from this assistance based on the living space (m2) the family possessed. UNICEF provided 20 JD cash assistance/per child (0-17 years) to purchase assorted winter clothes in the camp. The cash assistance was distributed through the Common Distribution Center for Humanitarian Assistance (NRC)
- **Eligibility Criteria: Camp wide distribution**
  - Number of females headed household benefited from projects (ages 18 and above): 2199 FHH
  - Number of children benefited from Project (0-17 years M&F): 10641

#### ➤ **Camp Restructure Project (April 2015-April 2016)** <sup>6</sup>

##### ● Project mission

The project is aimed for Planning Households (Caravans) based on specific regulations that ensure the right of each family to have a healthy and safe environment.

The result of the project includes the implementation of an address system for every household, and mapping their boundaries on the masterplan.

In April 2015, UNHCR site planning took the lead to initiate the project of camp restructuring, undertaking household assessment in terms of area, location, presence of shelter, private facilities, extension areas, number of individuals living in the house, and if there are any persons with physical disabilities, generally checking the condition of the household and ensuring the minimum shelter needs are met.

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<sup>6</sup> [data.unhcr.org/syrianrefugees/download.php?id=11286](http://data.unhcr.org/syrianrefugees/download.php?id=11286)



## **Main concerns presented in the focus groups conducted in both Zaatari and Azraq camp:**

**Based on the FGD finding which were conducted in both Azraq and Zaatari camps on 23 & 26 Oct 2016**

### **Privacy concerns:**

Privacy concerns are often mentioned in most of the FG; as it has a strong relation with the social and cultural norms related to gender.

#### **I. Shelters design**

- Shelters don't provide adequate privacy i.e. (changing clothes, study space and nursery place) as were mentioned in most of the FG.
- Some participant highlighted that too many incidents occur due to the lack of privacy inside shelters, mainly where is more than one family like a father in law with married children or two married brothers in the same caravan.  
“an incident example: once two sisters in law were fighting because one of them thought that her brother in law was watching her while she was changing”
- Caravans are very close to each other (average distance between caravans is less than 3 meters). In Zaatari some districts have a fair distance while other districts don't have a good distance, the problem wasn't solved by last caravans' allocation.
- The caravans are not isolated from heat, sounds.etc.as one of the cultural values among Syrian, they don't discuss problems in public or with others.  
A participant in FGD told us, “I had a problem with my close neighbor, and I was imprisoned for a week after a fight, because we were able to hear all voices and sounds in each other's caravans”
- Windows location is not suitable for women, especially that most of women in camps wears Hijab in front of strangers, so they keep the windows closed and fully covered in order to maintain privacy, this make the ventilation really bad inside the caravans.
- Having a family member with disability or older person, increase the load and the pressure on the family privacy as they need to ask all family members to leave the caravan when they need to change clothes, etc.
- Having children older than eight years old in the same caravan put high pressure on the parents for their marriage relation “as mentioned by many participants in Zaatari camp that many kids saw

their parents in their intimate relation, and it is even worse when the children are older, and that sometimes leads children to be curious more about relationships.

## **2. WASH facilities**

- Based on the demographic information for Azraq and Zaatari camp, we need to highlight that all shelters in Zaatari camp have their own private toilets and kitchens, in the meantime Azraq camp still rely on public facilities.
- However, the unavailability of the private facilities in Azraq as a part of each shelter, flagged a serious gender concerns as detailed below:
- Females in the camp don't feel safe to use toilets after sunset, due to many reasons, like the distance between caravan and toilets, young men gathered near to the toilet and poor lightening in and around the toilets at night.
- Furthermore, they don't send young children to toilets in the night, due to presence of dogs around some plots.
- Cleaning the bathroom is another issue that raised by the beneficiaries who live in the same plot and sharing the same bathroom they complained that they are fighting who is going to clean the bathroom.

Water point is another concerns and challenge for beneficiaries in both camps: -

- Water is available only during the daylight, it is very crowded lead to fight to have a chance of some water.
- Most of female are not allowed to go to the water point as their families afraid to go back without water in presence of 5-6 men setting there or gets harassed by male.
- Families are worried to send their children to the water point because of crowdedness they afraid to get bullied or harassed by others.

“an incident example: there was a children when the water tank was filling water , the children who are gathering there did not have the chance to fill water from water point , so on childe tries to fill it directly from the water tank, suddenly the water tank started to drive back and couldn't see the child behind the tank. He run over him and child now has an injury in his leg”

## **3. Electricity:**

- In Zaatari electricity available only 9 hours per day from 5 pm to 2 am limit a lot of families activities during electricity cut
- Families avoid sending females girls and boys to toilets even though if it's necessary, women feel not comfortable dealing with infant babies during night (for example diapers changing or breastfeeding).
- This also highlight the high risks faced by persons with disabilities or elderly persons such as falling

down.

- Female never participated in decision making for the best timing for electricity power.

In the meantime, electricity still not available in Azraq camp, still using solar lights which are not always working, especially in the winter when it is cloudy.

#### **4- Shelter maintenance**

Men taking lead in most of the shelter maintenance while women only got involved in a minor repairing issues. But for female headed households this make it necessary for them to ask someone to come to their caravans in order to do maintenance which is not always safe allowing stranger to get inside houses.

According to REACH assessment in Zaatari camp, found 57% of families shelters are not suitable for maintenance needs (leaking roofs, Cracks in windows, doors and walls)and regarding the ability to perform shelters repair themselves due to lacking physical ability 39% and due to financial ability 80%.

#### **5. Participation in decision making:**

According to cultural and customs traditions usually females, boys and girls don't participate in decisions related to shelter. It i mainly for males and elder persons.

## **7. Conclusions**

In summary Humanitarian actors need to better understand and analyze all family practices, culture and social norms, in order to prepare appropriate response to address all Women, Men, Girls and boy's needs, as we found in our focus groups and interviews that privacy can affect all family member's decision, knowing that shelter projects in Jordan focus mainly on individuals without considering family needs and vulnerability component.

Identification of GBV risks by doing good participatory need assessment approach to differentiate between urban and camp needs as well as families priorities before project's implementation. Furthermore, Female headed household (FHH) need more specific attention in projects design phase which can also help in reducing some GBV risks.

Considering specific Gender sensitive criteria's included in the project indicators is another element can insure better humanitarian intervention for all women, men, girl and boys.

## 8. Recommendations

The following recommendations are made Shelter Sector stakeholders:

### **GBV Risk Reduction:**

- Information sharing system about GBV risk reduction by all shelter service providers.
- Need assessment with concrete gender analysis to be in place before projects planning and designing to prevent GBV risks such as: adequate space inside shelters, locks, practitioners' , and lights. And to respond to all different needs
- Prioritize GBV risk reduction in the shelter activities.

### **Targeted assistance:**

- Identify, collect and analyze data disaggregated by sex, age, disability and other relevant vulnerability factors in order to have sensitive projects planning.
- Ensure women, girls and other at-risk (particularly woman- and child-headed households, unaccompanied children, persons with disabilities and older persons) are actively participating in community based needs assessments, activities and provide their feedback and evaluation.
- Increase outreach service targeting FHH, persons with disabilities, elderly etc.
- Ensure unaccompanied minors are prioritized in all shelter activities
- Make sure to give priorities in a location can fit targeted family needs and concerns

### **Camp Interventions**

- Sanitation need to be available in each shelter
- Upgrade caravans design specification (increase caravan space, increase distances between caravans, caravans need to be better isolated
- Regular caravan maintenance
- Accessible caravans to be provided for families with persons with disability, elderly persons and kids using strollers)

### **Urban Interventions**

- Property should be located near to the city center due to lack of a good transportation.
- Iron bars must be placed in low level property for security issues.
- Unaccompanied minors need to get use of the projects without living with other families.

## 9. Appendices

### Appendix I: Shelter Sector Partners

Refugee Camp	Partners
Zaatari	UNHCR NRC
Azraq	UNHCR NRC
Mafraq	NRC
	ICMC
	IOCC
	Caritas Jordan
Irbid	NRC
	ICMC
	Caritas Jordan
	LWF
Zarqa	Caritas Jordan
	ICMC
	IOCC