



SHELTER AND WASH SECTOR



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Overview

The housing market has been severely impacted by the crisis passed overtime in Jordan, the rate of rent inflation doubled in the period 2012-2016- (JRP 2019) hence, becoming one of the main sources of social tension, particularly in urban areas. Most of the refugees are living in the finished building, but the quality of shelter is different among governorates. Mafraq, a north governorate in Jordan which is adjacent to the Syrian borders, is the region that has both the highest proportion of substandard shelter and informal settlements. Irbid and the South tend to have superior shelter conditions. Whereas Zarqa and Amman have the highest proportion of households living in finished buildings.

Rent expenditure also differs drastically across the regions. The average rent per capita Mafraq (21.67 JOD) is less than half of that in Amman (43.31 JOD).

The challenges that are the primary drivers for the vulnerability of refugees: first is the security of tenure by having a formal agreement with the landlord. Second is the shelter conditions by having substandard ventilation, lighting, unsafe electricity conditions, and having leaking openings. **Jordan is the second most water-scarce country in the world.** Access to water is essential to peace and stability in the region. Moreover, access to adequate, equitable and safe water remains the biggest challenge.

Three main factors negatively affect the WASH situation of refugees: first is the high expenditure cost on WASH categorized by hygiene items and water supply. Refugees seek additional resources of water either rely on a private water tank or supplementary water through truck delivery. Second is safe drinking water access which is largely driven by high expenditures. Third is solid waste management.

CJ response plan

Caritas Jordan provides all vulnerable groups affected by the crises, with access to improve social protection and legal framework services in the host community, ensuring better living conditions through access to adequate, secure and affordable housing. Cash for rent assistance ensures that an increased number of extremely vulnerable refugees and Jordanians are timely supported to mitigating risks of an eviction and ensure proper tenure documentation. Many refugees and vulnerable Jordanian households live in sub-standard accommodation characterized by damages to structures, high risk of fire hazards, leakages and extreme dampness, overcrowding, lack of toilet and kitchen, hygiene risks, lack of privacy and protection from elements.

Thus, Caritas Jordan intervention is to support vulnerable Jordanian families and refugees in ensuring the provision of essential and sustainable WASH and Sanitation services for a better quality of shelter and WASH.

A gender-balanced home visits team regularly conducts field visits to vulnerable Jordanian families and refugees to assess their housing conditions and intervene, according to maintenance/repair reports released by Caritas engineer. Finally, provide essential technical support.

Interventions

Shelter

Providing needed assistance to extremely vulnerable refugees and Jordanians in covering their rent and ensure security of tenure, through short to medium term conditional cash for rent assistance and increase information about their rights to adequate housing.

Improving access to extremely vulnerable Syrian refugees and Jordanians to adequate housing and security of tenure, through medium to longer-term housing solution and security of renovation of sub-standard shelters or undertaking basic renovation works.

Enhancing their knowledge of their rights through provide awareness sessions, according to applicable laws that are in force in the Kingdom.

WASH

The most vulnerable families who are located in remote areas are deprived of water networks, suffer from loss of water supply and have to pay money for securing water, due to lack of income, tanker water price fluctuations, putting the most vulnerable and surrounding communities at risk of water-related health risks.

Targeted vulnerable refugees and Jordanian populations have access to appropriate hygiene practices through supplies and the promotion of activities in the host community.

| Sector | Type of Service | Number of beneficiaries (individuals) per Nationality | | | | Total | Gender | |
|-----------------|-------------------|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|
| | | Other Nationality | Jordanian | Syrian | Iraqi | | Male | Female |
| Shelter | Home maintenance | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Shelter rent | 0 | 92 | 341 | 0 | 433 | 208 | 225 |
| | Legal awareness | 0 | 71 | 165 | 0 | 236 | 152 | 84 |
| Subtotal | | 0 | 163 | 506 | 0 | 669 | 360 | 309 |
| | | | | | | | 54% | 46% |
| WASH | Water access | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Sanitation | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Hygiene Kits (HK) | 1037 | 7105 | 4620 | 1855 | 14617 | 8040 | 6577 |
| Subtotal | | 1037 | 7105 | 4620 | 1855 | 14617 | 8040 | 6577 |
| | | | | | | | 55% | 45% |