

### INTRODUCTION

REACH, in partnership with UNHCR and on behalf of the Shelter/NFI Cluster, has undertaken the first comprehensive assessment of shelter and NFI needs across Syria. The assessment covers 83 out of the 156 sub-districts within Aleppo, Idlib, Hama, Homs, Deir-ez-Zoor, Ar Raqqa, Da'ra and Quneitra, to identify current shelter adequacy and status of populations, availability of and access to NFIs, and priority Shelter/NFI needs. The findings aim to inform Shelter/NFI Cluster partners and contribute to an improved sectoral understanding of needs across Syria.

The factsheets present selected indicators on Demographics, Shelter, NFIs, Livelihood and WASH. These are based on household surveys for Aleppo, Dar'a Idlib, Hama, Homs and Quneitra, and on Key Informants (KIs) interviews for Ar-Raqqa and Deir-ez-Zoor. Additional data and analysis can be found in the full report, including findings from Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) and Collective Centres.

### METHODOLOGY

Data was collected between 1 November and 31 December 2016 using a mixed methodology approach. Notably, household-level surveys and FGDs were conducted in 6 governorates (Aleppo, Idlib, Hama, Homs, Quneitra and Da'ra), while Key Informant (KI) interviews were conducted in 2 governorates (Ar-Raqqa and Deir-ez-Zor) due to access and security constraints.

#### Household surveys

In Aleppo, Idlib, Hama, Homs, Dar'a and Quneitra governorates, data was collected through 6,541 direct, randomly selected, household interviews in 62 sub-districts.

Unless otherwise stated, the household sample enables findings to be:

1. representative at the governorate level with a 99% confidence level and maximum margin of error 5%;
2. representative at the sub-district level with a 95% confidence level and 10% margin of error.

### Focus Group Discussions

A total of 36 FGDs with 216 participants were conducted across districts where access and security permitted, to supplement information gathered through household-level interviews. Two FGDs were conducted per district assessed, one with IDPs and one with non-displaced populations to determine different perceptions and challenges faced, as well as to create a conducive environment for an open dialogue.

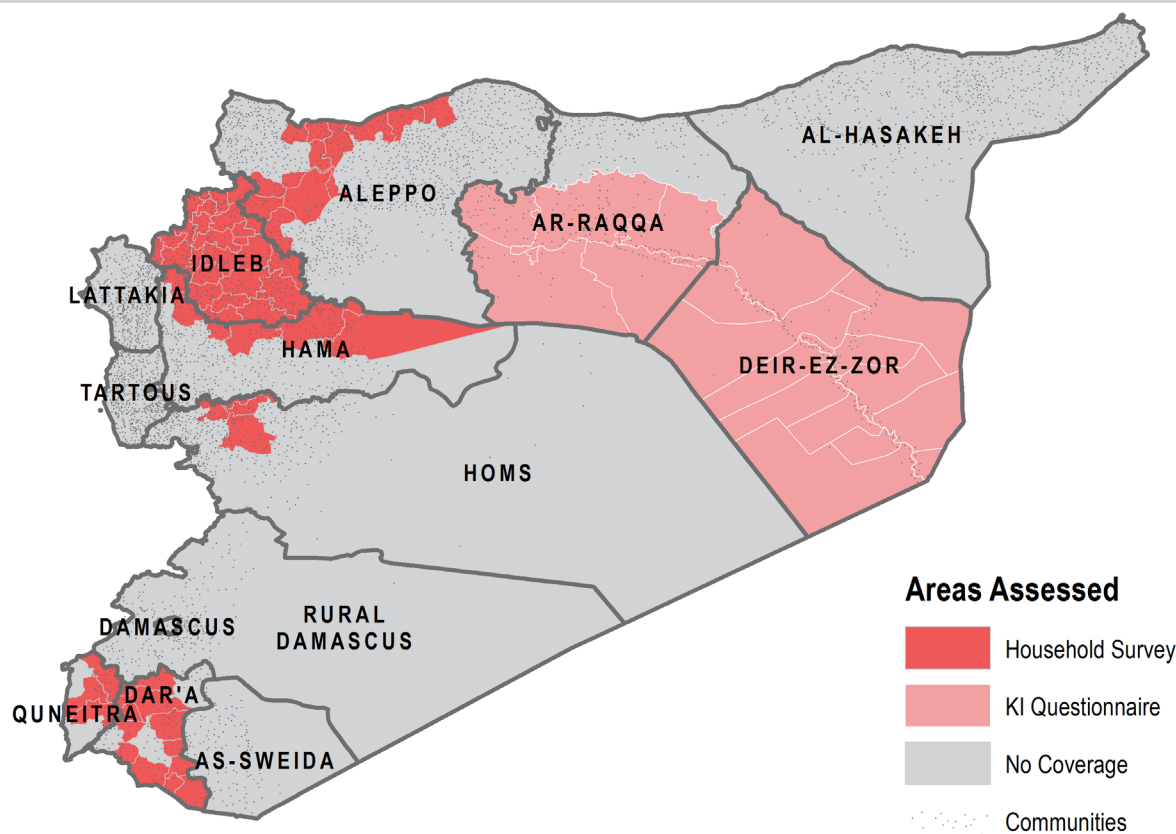
### Key Informant Interviews

In Deir-ez-Zor and Ar-Raqqa governorates, security and access considerations rendered household surveys and FGDs unfeasible; as such, data was collected through 236 direct purposively sampled KI interviews in 21 sub-districts. Findings are therefore indicative rather than representative, and should not be generalised across the governorates.

### LIMITATIONS

Findings are subject to a number of limitations, including:

- It was not possible to cover all sub-districts initially planned, due to difficulties in obtaining approval within the time frame of the assessment in Hasakeh governorate, and due to access constraints in 11 sub-districts in Aleppo and 3 sub-districts of Ar-Raqqa governorates. These areas were replaced with other sub-districts in the North of Syria as well as 14 sub-districts in Dar'a and Quneitra.
- Findings on Shelter/NFI assistance received might be subject to recall bias on the part of households - i.e. unreliable memory of past events - or assistance may be underreported due to a lack of knowledge about sources of assistance received (particularly regarding more informal types of assistance).
- The sample was not stratified by shelter type, as shelters were assessed randomly. Notably, assessing the situation of IDPs in camps was beyond the scope of this particular assessment and was not incorporated into research design; as such, camps are not represented in the proportional breakdown.

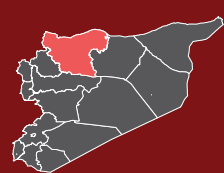


Click on a governorate name on the map to go directly to the factsheet

# Syria Shelter and NFI assessment

## Key findings: Aleppo Governorate

December 2016

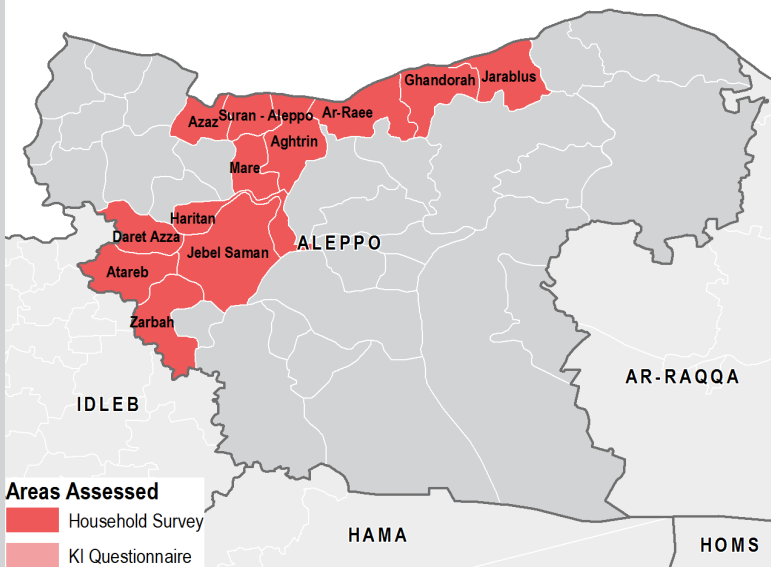


### SUMMARY

This factsheet presents findings drawn from a statistically significant sample of 1,343 households surveyed across 12 sub-districts in Aleppo. Data was collected from 1 November to 4 December 2016. Results are representative of assessed communities in each sub-district at a 95% confidence level and 10% margin of error. Due to security issues and escalations in conflict, it was not possible to complete all intended surveys in Jebel Shaman. The margin of error is 13% for this sub-district. Assessing the situation of IDPs in camps was beyond the scope of this particular assessment. As such, camps are not represented in the proportional breakdown.

Overall, areas assessed in Aleppo hosted the lowest proportion of non-displaced population, and the second highest share of IDPs (preceded by Idlib) of the governorates assessed. Data shows the highest average rent cost (\$33.04) compared to the other assessed governorate. Over 50% of the population stated that their shelters were inadequate in terms of insulation from cold and rain, while approximately similar proportions of households are living in damaged shelters. Fuel and winter NFIs were reported to be unaffordable by a substantial proportion of population (ranging from 36% to 56%). Moreover, markets are reportedly challenging to access for 35% of households mainly due to the ongoing conflict. Electricity, although generally available through generators, is reportedly accessible only a few hours per day.

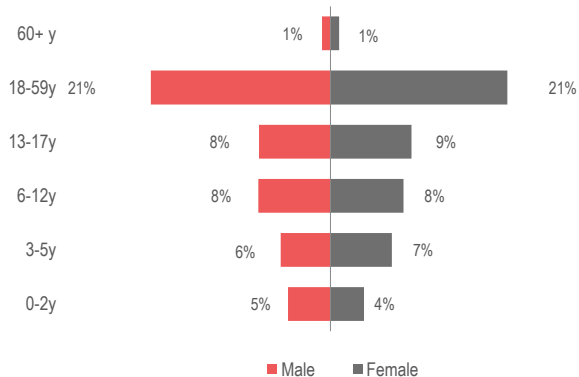
Map 1: Sub-districts covered



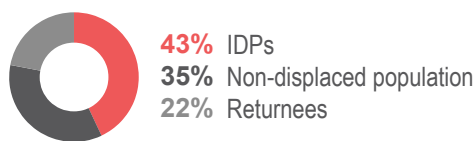
### DEMOGRAPHICS

Total population across the governorate<sup>1</sup> **3,100,684 people**

Graph 1: Population disaggregated by gender/age



#### Population status



Average household size **6 people**

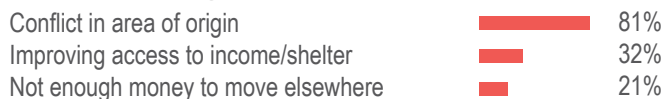
Average time spent in the same shelter by IDPs **1.7 years**

### DISPLACEMENT

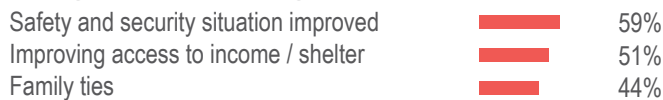
**85% of IDP households possessed a house prior to displacement. The property is now reported to be<sup>2</sup>:**



Of the **43%** of households reported to be IDPs, top 3 reported main reasons for moving to their current location<sup>2</sup>:



Of the **22%** of households reported to be returnees, main reasons for returning to their area of origin<sup>2</sup>:



**16%** of households intend to leave their current location. The following timeframes were reported:



Of these **16%**, the following intended destinations were reported:



Of these **16%**, top 3 reported push factors to leave their current location:

1. Improving safety / security
2. Improving access to basic services
3. Improving access to income and employment

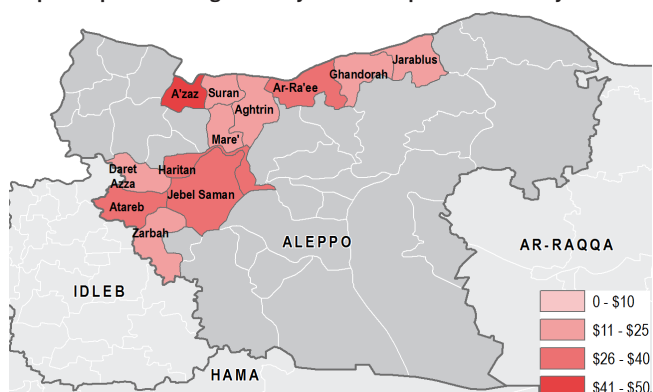
1. HNO 2017

2. Multiple choices allowed

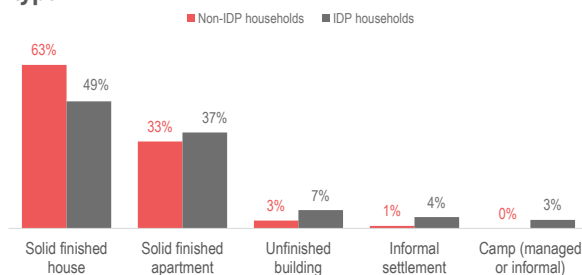
## SHELTER

Average number of households per shelter **1.3**  
 Average number of people per shelter **7**  
 Reported average montly rent (over the past 3 months) **\$33<sup>1</sup>** (SYP 17,011)

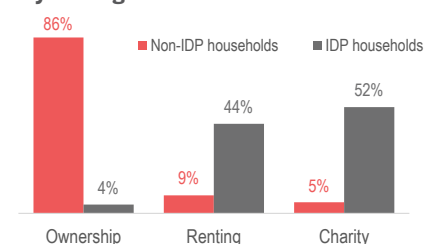
Map 2: Reported average monthly rent in the past 3 months (by sub-district)



### Shelter type



### Occupancy arrangement



**23%** of households reported renting. The status of rental price over the past 3 months reportedly:

Remained stable **61%**  
 Increased **32%**  
 Decreased **7%**

### Availability of rental properties:

Available but not affordable **38%**  
 Typically affordable and available **32%**  
 Not available **15%**  
 Affordable but not sufficient **10%**  
 Not sure **5%**

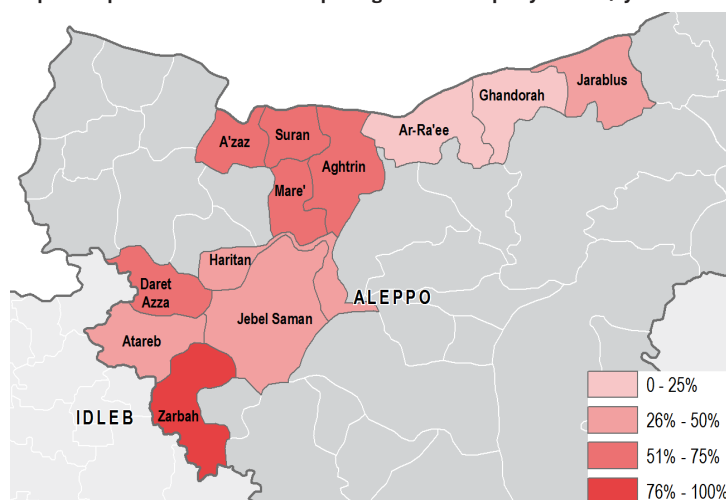
**52%** of households reported possessing legal documentation to prove their tenancy status. The following main types of documentation were reported:

Formal real estate registry contract **50%**  
 Buyer-seller contract **21%**  
 Court contract **21%**  
 Not sure **8%**

**8%** of households reported Housing, Land & Property (HLP) problems, most commonly due to lack/loss of documentation.

## SHELTER ADEQUACY/DAMAGE

Map 3: Proportion of households reporting shelter adequacy issues (by sub-district)



**57%** of households reported shelter adequacy issues. Of those, top 5 issues reported<sup>2</sup>:

Lack of heating **35%**  
 Lack of insulation from cold **33%**  
 Leaking during rain **27%**  
 Lack of lighting **22%**  
 Lack of privacy inside shelter **9%**

**53%** of households reported shelter damage. Of those, top 5 issues reported<sup>2</sup>:

Broken or cracked windows **42%**  
 Some cracks in some walls **23%**  
 Heavy fire damage **20%**  
 Doors unable to shut properly **18%**  
 Gaps or cracks in roof **9%**

### Most commonly reported causes of damage<sup>2</sup>:

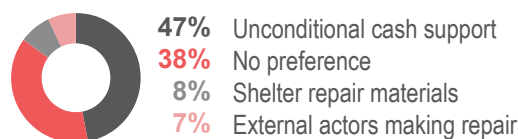
Conflict (airstrike/explosives) **77%**  
 Conflict (gunfire/battle) **48%**  
 General disrepair **34%**  
 Weather **16%**

## SHELTER REPAIR AND SUPPORT

**43%** of households are unable to conduct repairs to shelter, most commonly due to unaffordability/unavailability of materials:

Top 5 needed materials	Top 5 unavailable materials	Top 5 unaffordable materials
1. Concrete	Basic tools	Concrete
2. Basic electrical items	Basic electrical items	Basic electrical items
3. Wood	Iron sheeting	Wood
4. Iron sheeting	Nails / Screws	Bricks
5. Plastic sheeting tarpaulin	Plastic sheeting tarpaulin	Plastic sheeting tarpaulin

Reported preference for shelter support (by % of households):

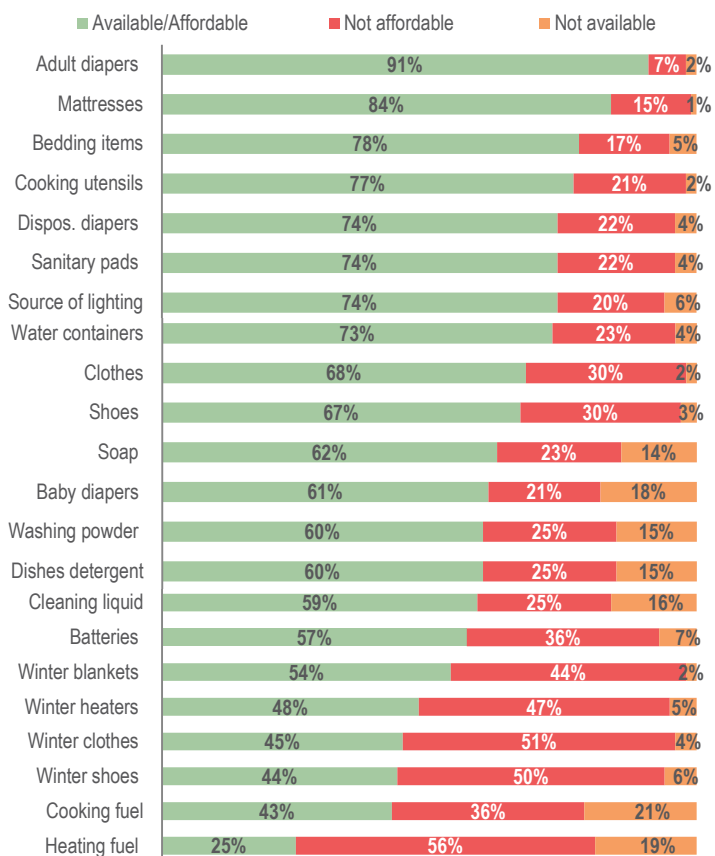


**83%** of households reported receiving no shelter support in the last year.

1. UN Operational Rate (514.85) on 10 January 2017  
 2. Multiple choices allowed



### Reported availability and affordability of NFIs on markets (December 2016)



### COOKING / HEATING FUEL

#### Main sources:

Cooking fuel	% of HHs estimated using the source	Heating fuel	% of HHs estimated using the source
Kerosene	58%	Wood/Charcoal	47%
Gas	29%	Diesel	36%
Wood/Charcoal	10%	Kerosene/other	10%
Diesel	3%	No source	7%

74% of households reportedly adopted coping strategies in response to a lack of **cooking** fuel.

#### Most commonly reported coping strategies (cooking fuel):

1. Reduce expenditure on other items
2. Reduce amount of fuel used for other purposes
3. Borrow fuel from friends/relatives
4. Reduce amount of food eaten

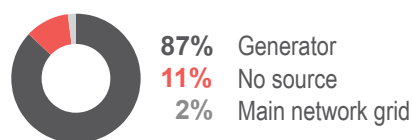
82% of households reportedly adopted coping strategies in response to a lack of **heating** fuel.

#### Most commonly reported coping strategies (heating fuel):

1. Reduce expenditure on other items to pay for fuel
2. Purchase blankets or other items to help with cold
3. Reduce amount of fuel used for other purposes
4. Stay elsewhere during cold periods

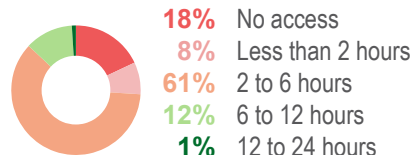
### ELECTRICITY

Main reported sources of electricity (by % of households reporting):



70% of households reported to rely on one source of electricity only.

#### Reported hours of electricity available per day:



90% of households reportedly adopted coping strategies in response to a lack of electricity, most commonly:

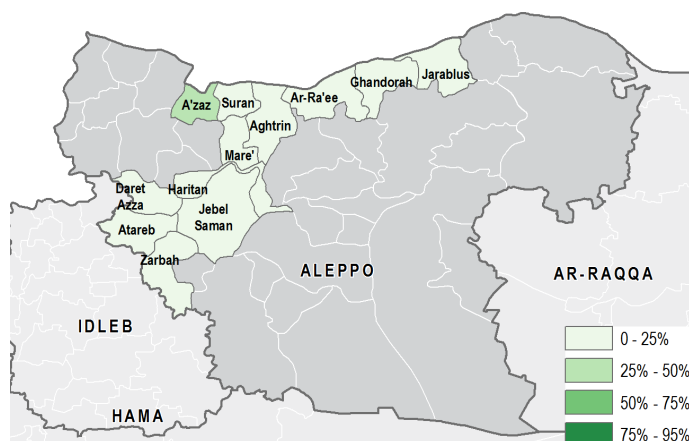
1. Use batteries
2. Use electricity at certain times in the day only
3. Use electricity for certain purposes only

### ACCESS TO MARKETS AND NFI SUPPORT

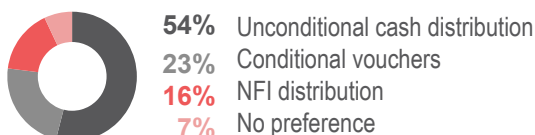
35% of households reported challenges accessing a market, most commonly!:

- Markets do not function at times of conflict 19%
- Safety or security constraints restricting movement 10%
- Distance to markets too far 10%
- Lack of transportation means to go to markets 9%

Map 4: Proportion of households reported receiving NFI support in the past year (by sub-district)



#### Reported preference for NFI support:



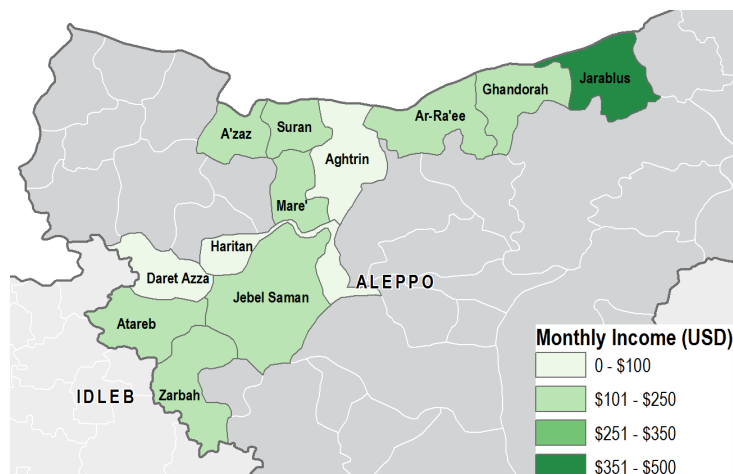
67% of households reported receiving no NFI support in the past year.

1. Multiple choices allowed

## LIVELIHOODS

Average household monthly income	<b>\$145<sup>1</sup></b> (SYP 74,423)
Average household monthly expenditure	<b>\$165<sup>1</sup></b> (SYP 85,170)
Average household accrued debt <sup>2</sup>	<b>\$898<sup>1</sup></b> (SYP 462,496)
Proportion of households reporting having no debt	<b>33%</b>

Map 5: Reported average household income by sub-district (December 2016)



### Top 3 reported income sources (% of households reporting):

Casual wage labour	29%
Skilled employment	28%
Public employment	18%

**62%** of households rely only on one source of income.

**41%** of adults reportedly working. Of these, types of job reported:

Permanent job	50%
Temporary job	29%
Casual / Daily job	21%

**9%** of children reportedly work full time, inside or outside the household.

**79%** of households reportedly adopted coping strategies in response to a lack of income, most commonly:

1. Spending savings
2. Selling household assets
3. Reducing non food expenses

**Top 3 average monthly expenditures** (average estimates of total and sectoral expenditures):

Category	Monthly expenditure (in USD/SYP)	% of total monthly expenditure
Food	<b>\$79*</b> (SYP 7,639)	47%
Debt repayment	<b>\$15*</b> (SYP 7,639)	9%
Cooking/heating fuel	<b>\$13*</b> (SYP 6,918)	8%

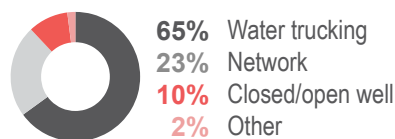
1. UN Operational Rate (514.85) on 10 January 2017

2. 51% of households reported having debt but preferred not to disclose its amount for privacy reasons. Estimates are made on the 16% disclosing the amount of accrued debt

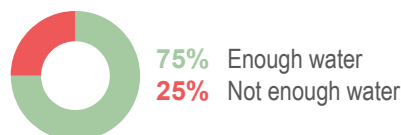
## WASH

### ACCESS TO WATER

Main reported sources of drinking water (by % of households reporting):



Proportion of households reportedly having enough water to meet household needs (by % of households reporting):



**40%** of households reported staying without water for 2 or more consecutive days in the last month:

Once or twice	70%
More than twice	30%

**25%** of households reportedly adopted coping strategies in response to a lack of water in the last month, most commonly:

1. Modify hygiene practices
2. Reduce consumption of water used for purposes other than drinking
3. Spend money usually spent on other things to buy water
4. Reduce drinking water consumption

**30%** of households reported to have changed hygiene practices in response to a lack of water in the last month, most commonly:

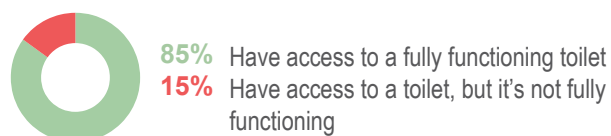
1. Bathing less than once every week
2. Doing laundry less than once every two weeks
3. Bathing less than once every two days

### ACCESS TO BATHING AND TOILET FACILITIES

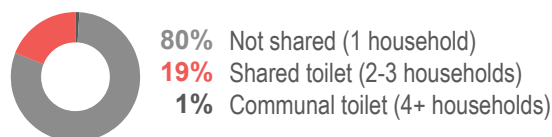
Access to bathing facilities (by % of households reporting):



Access to functioning toilets (by % of households reporting):



Proportion of households sharing toilet:

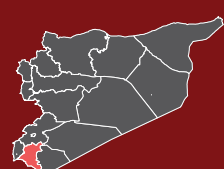


On average, **7 people** are sharing a toilet.

# Syria Shelter and NFIs assessment

## Key findings: Dar'a Governorate

December 2016

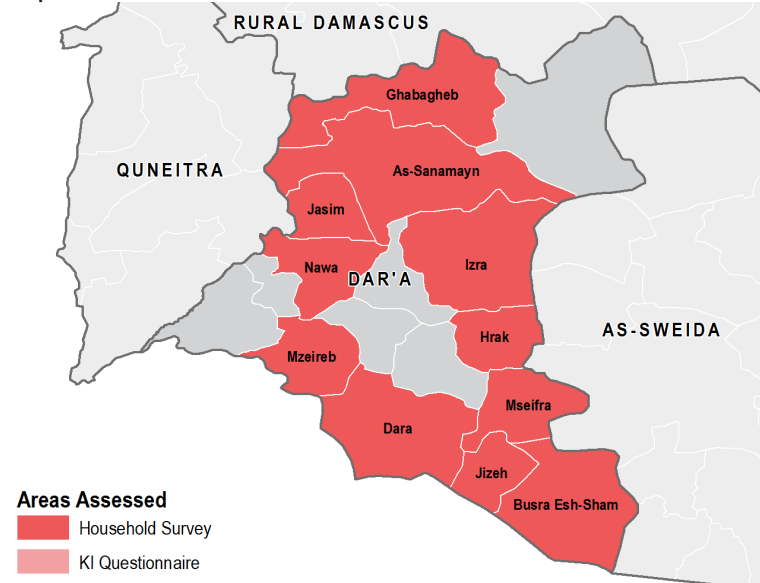


### SUMMARY

This factsheet presents findings drawn from a statistically significant sample of 1,163 households across 11 sub-districts (As-Sanamayn, Busra Esh-Sham, Dar'a, Ghabagheb, Hrak, Izra', Jasim Jizeh, Mseifra, Mzeireb and Nawa) in Dar'a governorate. Data was collected between 15 and 31 December 2016, with representative findings of assessed communities in each sub-district at a 95% confidence level and 10% margin of error. Assessing the situation of IDPs in camps was beyond the scope of this particular assessment. As such, camps are not represented in the proportional breakdown.

Rental costs in Dar'a are the second lowest (\$21) of all assessed governorates (Aleppo, Dar'a, Hama, Homs, Idlib and Quneitra). However, this was reported to have risen in the three months prior to assessment by over one third of the respondents, attributable to the influx of IDPs in particular areas at times of escalations in conflict. Shelters across the area are reportedly the most crowded among all governorates assessed, with 8 people on average reportedly living in a shelter. A substantial portion (73%) of households reported adequacy issues, mainly referring to lack of insulation from cold and rain. This is further exacerbated by a general unaffordability of the most needed shelter materials. Winter NFIs were reported to be unaffordable, particularly heating fuel. Electricity is mainly provided through the public network, although the great majority of the population are only able to access this for a few hours per day (45% for 2-6 hours, 42% for less than 2 hours).

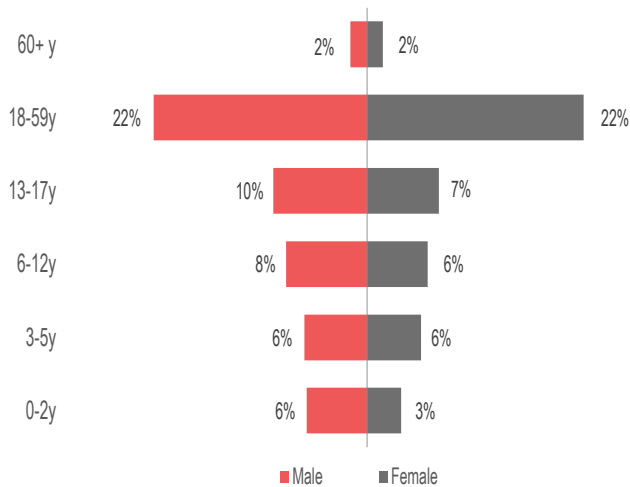
Map 1: Sub-districts covered



### DEMOGRAPHICS

Total population across the governorate<sup>1</sup> **939,872 people**

Graph 1: Population disaggregated by gender/age



#### Population status



60% Non-displaced population  
20% IDPs  
20% Returnees

Average household size **7 people**

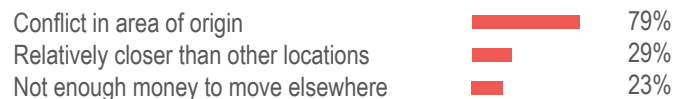
Average time spent in the same shelter by IDPs **2.10 years**

### DISPLACEMENT

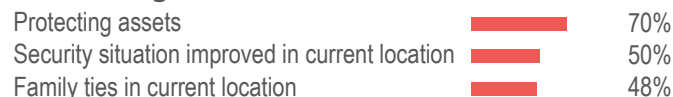
**92% of IDP households possessed a house prior to displacement. The property is now reported to be<sup>2</sup>:**



**Of the 20% of households reported to be IDPs, top 3 reported reasons for moving to their current location<sup>2</sup>:**



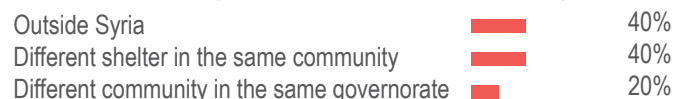
**Of the 20% reported to be returnees, main reasons for returning to their area of origin<sup>2</sup>:**



**5% of households intend to leave their current location. The following timeframes were reported:**



**Of this 5%, the following intended destinations were reported:**



**Top 3 reported push factors to leave their current location:**

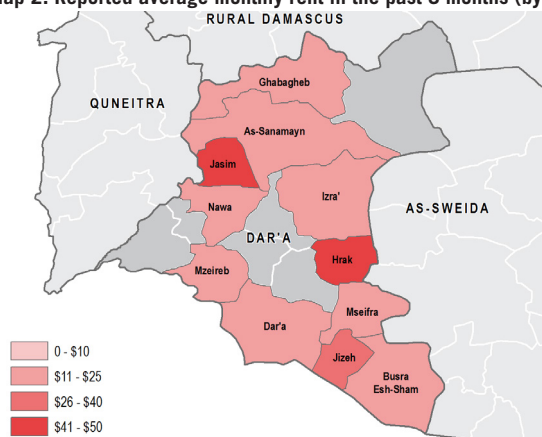
1. Improving access to shelter
2. Improving access to income and employment
3. Improving access to basic services

1. HNO 2017  
2. Multiple choices allowed

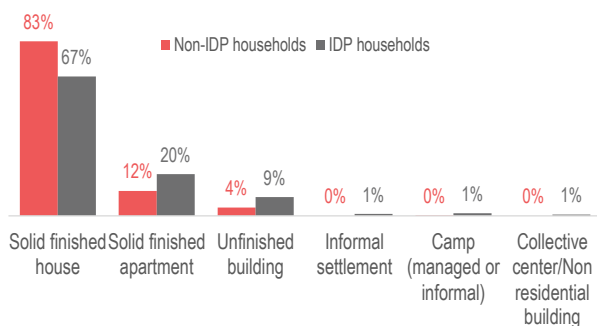
## SHELTER

- Average number of households per shelter **1.3**
- Average number of people per shelter **8**
- Reported average monthly rent (over the past 3 months) **\$21<sup>1</sup>** (SYP 10,566)

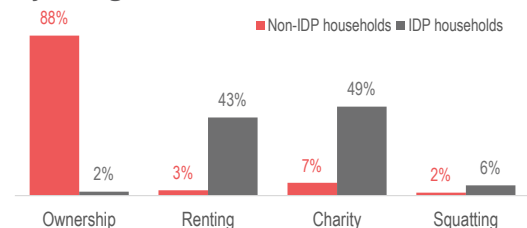
Map 2: Reported average monthly rent in the past 3 months (by sub-district)



### Shelter type



### Occupancy arrangement



13% of households reported renting. The status of rental price over the past 3 months reportedly:

- Remained stable **62%**
- Increased **38%**

### Availability of rental properties:

- Available but not affordable **30%**
- Not available **22%**
- Affordable but not sufficient **21%**
- Typically affordable and available **16%**
- Not sure **11%**

65% of households reported possessing legal documentation to prove their tenancy status. The following types were reported:

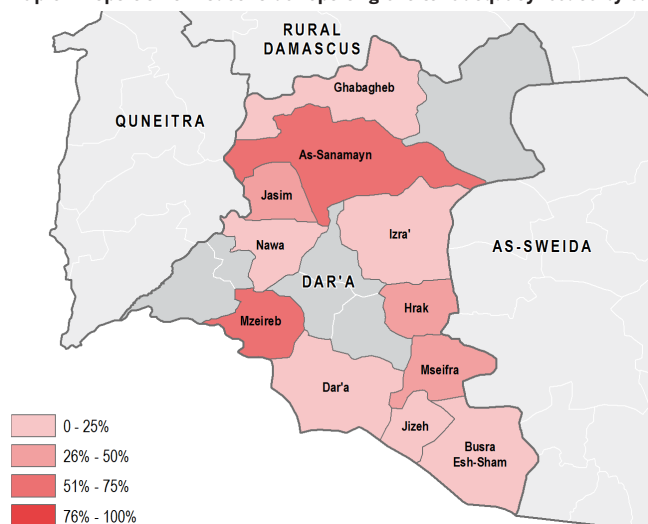
- Formal real estate registry contract **86%**
- Buyer-seller contract **8%**
- Court contract **6%**

15% of households reported Housing, Land and Property problems, most commonly:

- Lack/loss of documentation
- Generic disputes (with neighbours and/or landlord)

## SHELTER ADEQUACY/DAMAGE

Map 3: Proportion of households reporting shelter adequacy issues by sub-district



73% of households reported shelter adequacy issues. Of those, top 5 issues reported<sup>2</sup>:

- Lack of heating **50%**
- Leaking during rain **45%**
- Lack of insulation from cold **37%**
- Lack of lighting **37%**
- Lack of space inside shelter **15%**

68% of households reported shelter damage. Of those, top 5 issues reported were<sup>2</sup>:

- Broken or cracked windows **51%**
- Some cracks in some walls **42%**
- Doors unable to shut properly **27%**
- Heavy fire damage **21%**
- Large cracks in most walls **12%**

Most commonly reported causes of damage<sup>2</sup>:

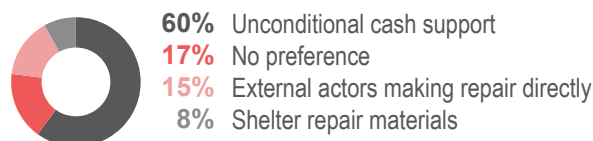
- Conflict (airstrike/explosives) **68%**
- Conflict (gunfire/battle) **50%**
- General disrepair **21%**
- Weather **19%**

## SHELTER REPAIR AND SUPPORT

47% of households are unable to conduct repairs needed to their shelter, most commonly due to unaffordability/unavailability of materials:

Top 5 needed materials	Top 5 unavailable materials	Top 5 unaffordable materials
1. Concrete	Bricks	Concrete
2. Basic tools	Iron sheeting	Basic tools
3. Plastic sheeting tarpaulin	Basic electrical items	Plastic sheeting tarpaulin
4. Basical electrical items	Plastic sheeting tarpaulin	Basical electrical items
5. Timber	Nails screws	Timber

Reported preference for shelter support:

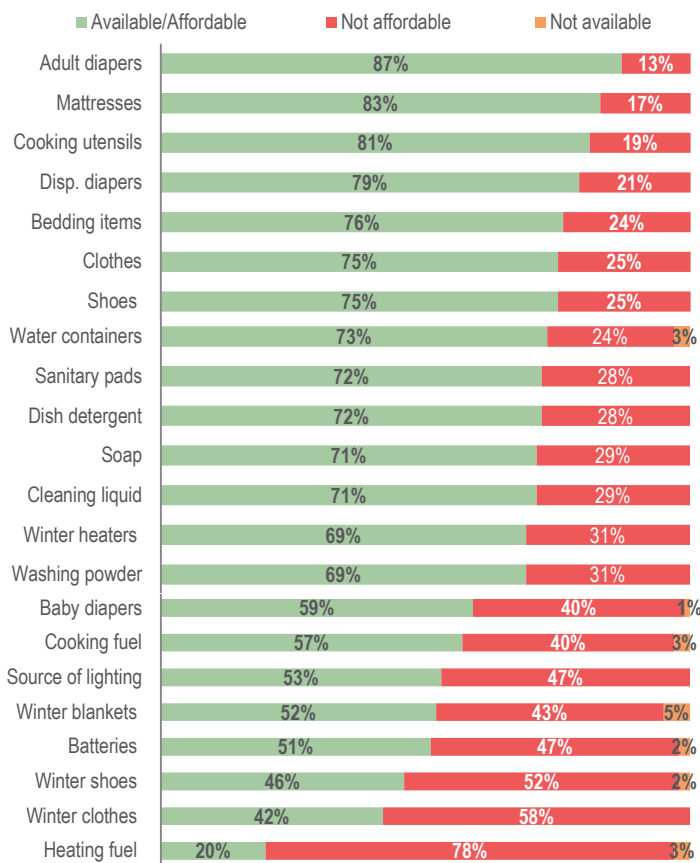


75% of households reportedly received no shelter support.

- UN Operational Rate (514.85) on 10 January 2017
- Multiple choices allowed



### Reported availability and affordability of NFIs on markets (December 2016)



### COOKING/HEATING FUEL

#### Main sources:

Cooking fuel	% of HHs estimated using the source	Heating fuel	% of HHs estimated using the source
Gas	85%	Wood/Charcoal	47%
Wood/Charcoal	13%	Diesel	36%
Electricity	2%	No source	10%
		Other (mixed sources)	7%

80% of households reportedly adopted coping strategies in response to a lack of **cooking fuel**.

#### Most commonly reported coping strategies (cooking fuel):

1. Reduce expenditure on other items
2. Reduce amount of fuel used for other purposes
3. Borrow fuel from friends relatives
4. Reduce amount of food eaten

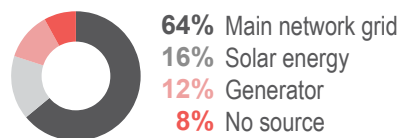
79% of households reportedly adopted coping strategies in response to a lack of **heating fuel**.

#### Most commonly reported coping strategies (heating fuel):

1. Reduce expenditure on other items to pay for fuel
2. Reduce amount of fuel used for other purposes
3. Borrow fuel from friends relatives
4. Stay elsewhere during cold periods

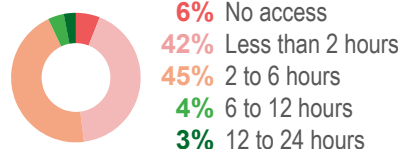
### ELECTRICITY

Main reported sources of electricity (by % of households reporting):



49% reported to rely on one source of electricity only.

#### Reported hours of electricity available per day:



94% of households reportedly adopted coping strategies in response to a lack of electricity, most commonly:

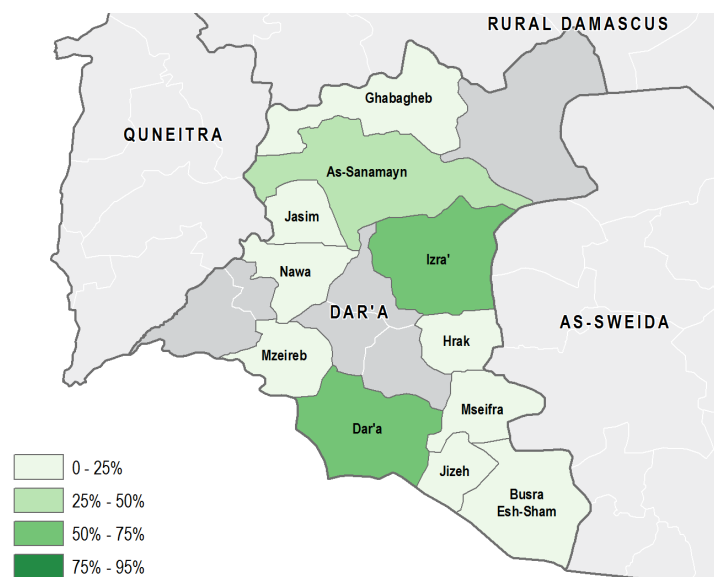
1. Use batteries
2. Use electricity for certain purposes only
3. Use electricity at certain times in the day only

### ACCESS TO MARKETS AND NFI SUPPORT

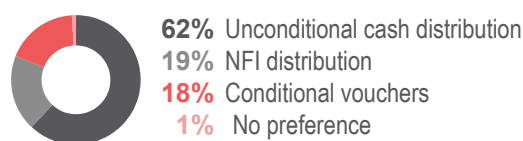
37% of households reported challenges accessing a market, most commonly<sup>1</sup>:

Markets do not function at times of conflict	25%
Safety or security concerns at markets	15%
Distance to markets too far	13%
Lack of transportation means to go to markets	9%

Map 3: Proportion of households reported receiving NFI support in the past year (by sub-district)



#### Reported preference for NFI support:



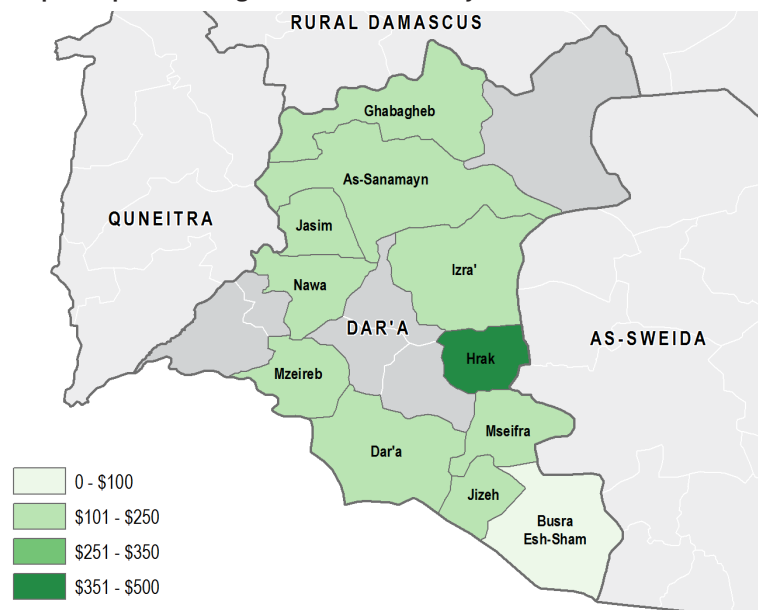
51% of households reportedly received no NFI support in the past year.

1. Multiple choices allowed

## LIVELIHOODS

Average household monthly income **\$187<sup>1</sup>** (SYP 96,138)  
 Average household monthly expenditure **\$201<sup>1</sup>** (SYP 103,553)  
 Average household debt<sup>2</sup> **\$646<sup>1</sup>** (SYP 332,375)  
 Proportion of households reporting having no debt: **28%**

Map 5: Reported average household income by sub-district (December 2016)



## INCOME AND EXPENDITURES

Top 3 reported income sources (by % of households reporting):

Skilled employment	32%
Humanitarian assistance	28%
Public employment	27%

24% of households rely only on one source of income.

15% of children reportedly work full time, inside or outside the household.

45% of adults reportedly working. Of these, types of job reported:

Permanent job	51%
Temporary job	25%
Casual / Daily job	24%

74% of households reportedly adopted coping strategies in response to a lack of income, most commonly:

1. Spending savings
2. Selling household assets
3. Selling productive assets / Means of transportation

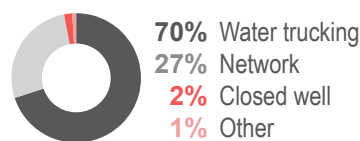
Top 3 average monthly expenditures (average estimates of total and sectoral expenditures):

Category	Monthly expenditure (in USD/SYP)	% of total monthly expenditure
Food	\$98* (SYP 50,523)	49%
Cooking/heating fuel	\$24* (SYP 12,545)	12%
Housing-related costs (rent not included)	\$12* (SYP 6,387)	6%

## WASH

### ACCESS TO WATER

Main reported sources of drinking water (by % of households reporting):



Proportion of households reportedly having enough water to meet household needs (by % of households reporting):



26% of households stayed without water for 2 or more consecutive days in the last month:

Once or twice	18%
More than twice	9%

17% of households adopted coping strategies in response to a lack of water in the last month, most commonly:

1. Reduce consumption of water used for purposes other than drinking
2. Modify hygiene practices
3. Spend money usually spent on other things to buy water
4. Receive water on credit / Borrow water or money for water

29% of all households reported to have changed hygiene practices in response to a lack of water in the last month, most commonly:

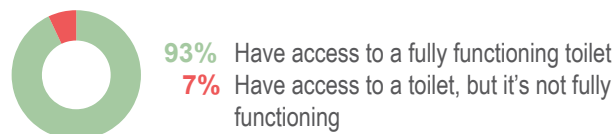
1. Doing laundry less than once every two weeks
2. Bathing less than once every week
3. Bathing less than once every two days

### ACCESS TO BATHING AND TOILET FACILITIES

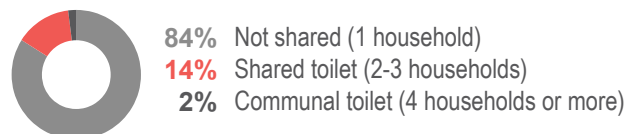
Access to bathing facilities (by % of households reporting):



Access to functioning toilets (by % of households reporting):

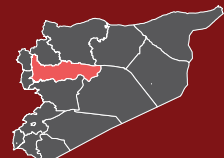


Percentage of households sharing toilet facilities:



7 people on average are sharing a toilet.

1. UN Operational Rate (514.85) on 10 January 2017
2. 35% of households reported having debt but preferred not to disclose its amount for privacy reasons. Estimates are made on the 37% disclosing the amount of accrued debt.

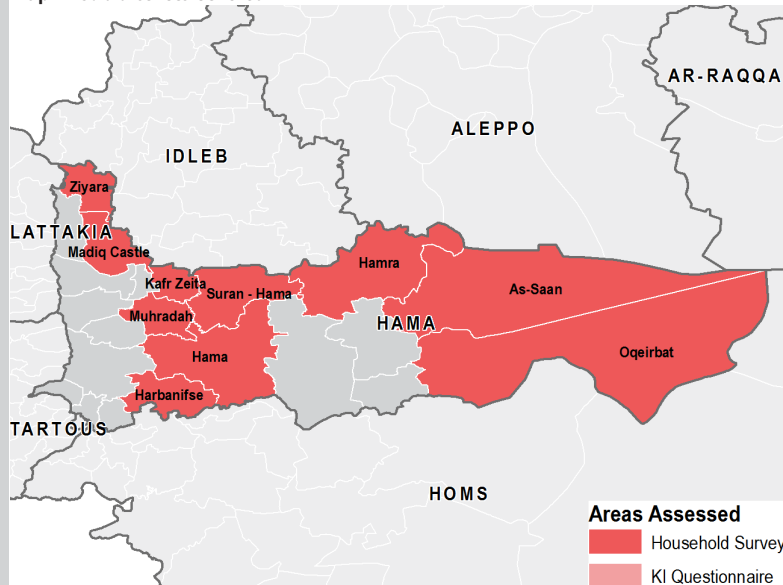


### SUMMARY

In Hama, findings are drawn from a statistically significant sample of 610 households across 6 sub-districts (As-Saan, Hamra, Kafr Zeita, Madiq Castle, Suran and Ziyara). Data was collected between 1 November and 7 December 2016. Findings are representative of assessed communities in each sub-district, with a 95% confidence level and 10% margin of error. Due to escalations in conflict, data collection could not continue in Hamra, and thus the margin of error for this sub-district is 11%. Assessing the situation of IDPs in camps was beyond the scope of this particular assessment. As such, camps are not represented in the proportional breakdown.

Over half of the population in Hama is estimated to live in a damaged shelter. Similarly, 48% of households reported adequacy issues with their shelter, mostly due to lack of insulation from cold and rain. Of the 21% that were reported to be IDPs in the areas assessed, 60% are hosted by family and friends, while for host populations and returnees the figures drop to 20%. These figures are nonetheless the highest compared to non-displaced populations residing in the other assessed governorates. The most needed shelter materials are also reportedly the most unaffordable. Whilst NFIs are generally available, fuel and winter items are not affordable for most people. Electricity, mainly available through the network grid, is reportedly available only a few hours per day (2 to 6) by the great majority of the population (86%).

Map 1: Sub-districts covered

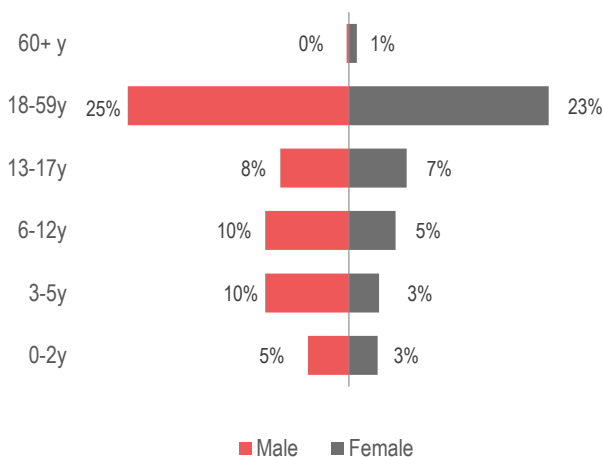


### DEMOGRAPHICS

Total population across the area<sup>1</sup>

**1,357,775 people**

Graph 1: Population disaggregated by gender/age



### Population status



**67%** Non-displaced population  
**21%** IDPs  
**12%** Returnees

Average household size

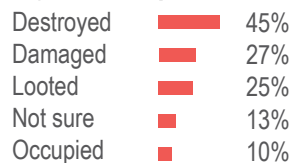
**5 people**

Average time spent in the same shelter by IDPs

**1.11 years**

### DISPLACEMENT

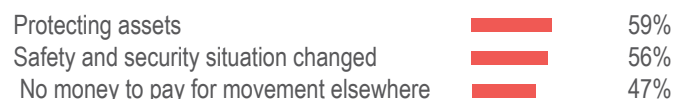
**61%** of IDPs possessed a house before displacement. The property is now reported to be<sup>2</sup>:



Of the **21%** reported to be IDPs, top 3 reported main reasons for moving to their current location<sup>2</sup>:



Of the **12%** reported to be returnees, main reasons for returning<sup>2</sup>:



**1%** of households intend to leave in an uncertain timeframe (1-12 months).

**75%** of households do not intend to leave their shelters in the near future.

**24%** of households is unsure about their intentions.

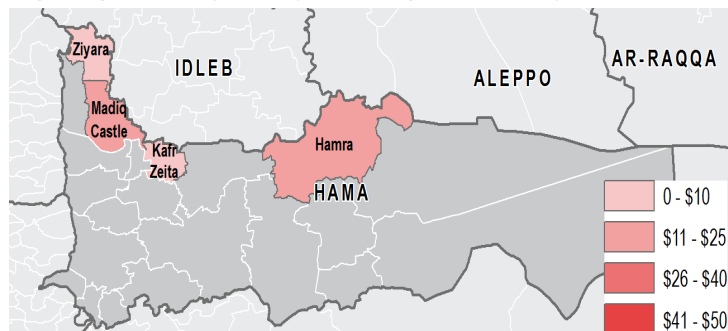
1. HNO 2017

2. Multiple choices allowed

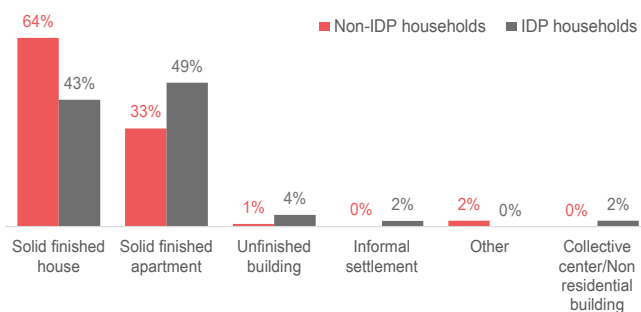
**SHELTER**

Average number of households per shelter **1.1**  
 Average number of people per shelter **6**  
 Reported average monthly rent **\$15<sup>1</sup>** (SYP 7,821)  
 (over the past 3 months)

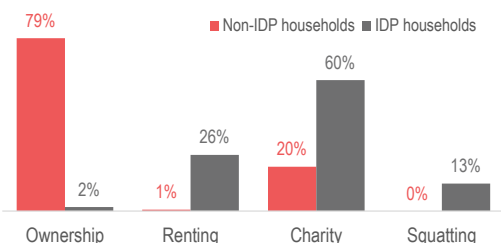
Map 2: Reported average monthly rent in the past 3 months (by sub-district)



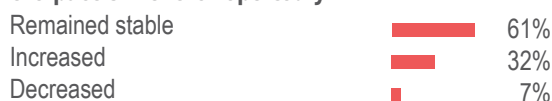
**Shelter type**



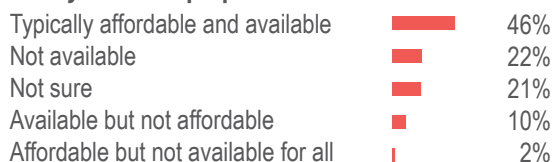
**Occupancy arrangement**



**11% of households reported renting. The status of rental price over the past 3 months reportedly:**

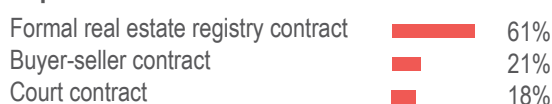


**Availability of rental properties:**



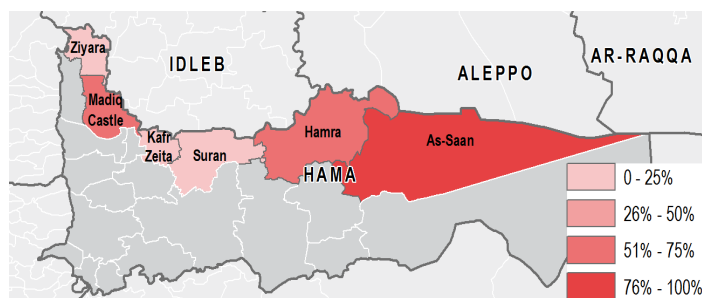
**5% of households reported Housing, Land and Property problems, most commonly due to a lack/loss of documentation and boundary disputes.**

**62% of households reported possessing legal documentation to prove their tenancy status. The following types of documentation were reported:**



**SHELTER ADEQUACY/DAMAGE**

Map 3: Proportion of households reporting shelter adequacy issues (by sub-district)



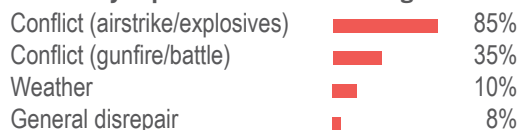
**48% of households reported shelter adequacy issues. Of those, top 5 issues reported<sup>2</sup>:**



**55% of households of households reporting shelter damage. Of those, top 5 issues reported<sup>2</sup>:**



**Most commonly reported causes of damage<sup>2</sup>:**



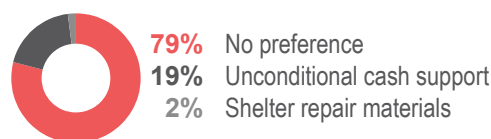
**SHELTER REPAIR AND SUPPORT**

**33% of households are unable to conduct repairs needed to their shelter, most commonly due to unaffordability/unavailability of materials:**

Top 5 needed materials	Top 5 unavailable materials	Top 5 unaffordable materials
1. Concrete	Bricks	Concrete
2. Wood	Basic electrical items	Wood
3. Timber	Basic tools	Timber
4. Iron sheeting	Plastic sheeting tarpaulin	Iron sheeting
5. Plastic sheeting tarpaulin	Iron sheeting	Plastic sheeting tarpaulin

**77% of households reported receiving no shelter support in the past year.**

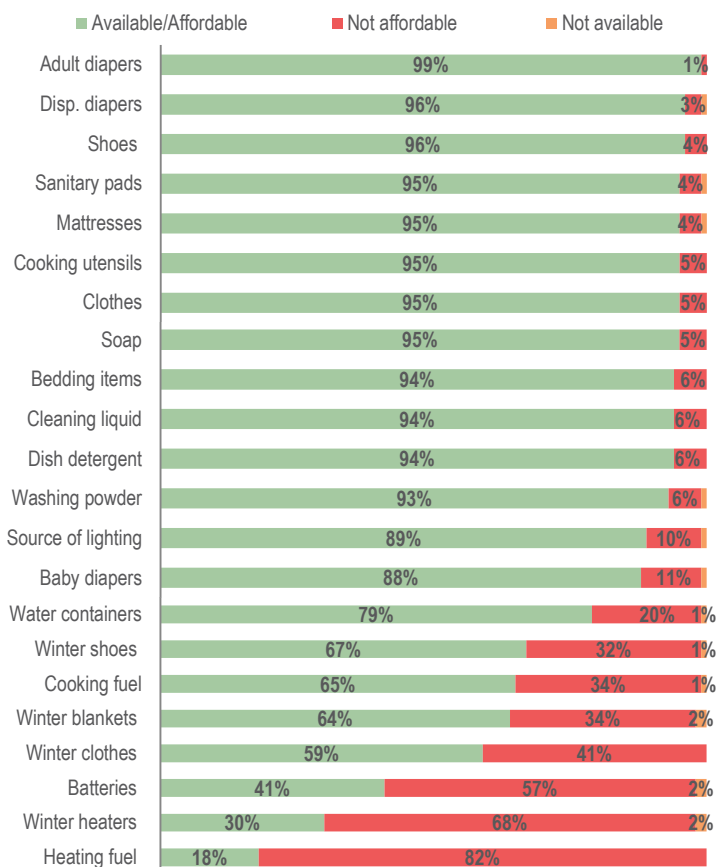
**Reported preference for shelter support:**



1. UN Operational Rate (514.85) on 10 January 2017
2. Multiple choices allowed



### Reported availability and affordability of NFIs on markets (December 2016)



### COOKING/HEATING FUEL

#### Main sources:

Cooking fuel	% of HHs estimated using the source	Heating fuel	% of HHs estimated using the source
Gas	87%	Diesel	83%
Kerosene	10%	Wood/Charcoal	14%
Electricity	3%	Other (mixed sources)	3%

66% of households reportedly adopted coping strategies in response to a lack of **cooking** fuel.

#### Most commonly reported coping strategies (cooking fuel):

1. Reduce expenditure on other items
2. Reduce amount of fuel used for other purposes
3. Borrow fuel from friends relatives
4. Cook using fire

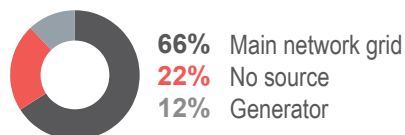
73% of households reportedly adopted coping strategies in response to a lack of **heating** fuel.

#### Most commonly reported coping strategies (heating fuel):

1. Reduce expenditure on other items to pay for fuel
2. Reduce amount of fuel used for other purposes
3. Purchase blankets or other items to help with cold
4. Borrow fuel from friends relatives

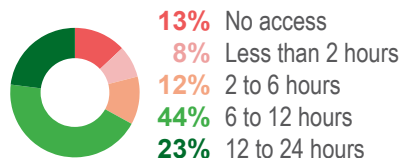
### ELECTRICITY

Main reported sources of electricity (by % of households reporting):



64% reported to rely on one source of electricity only.

#### Reported hours of electricity available per day:



71% of households reportedly adopted coping strategies in response to a lack of electricity, most commonly<sup>1</sup>:

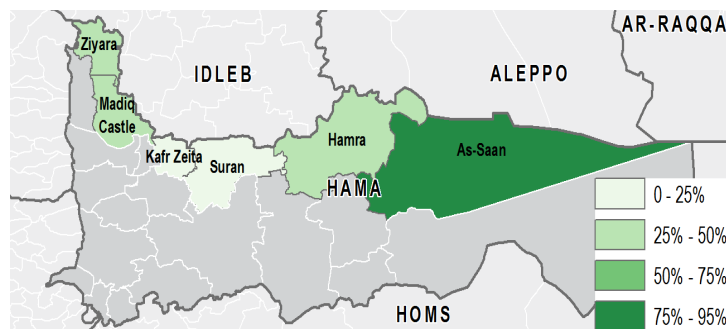
1. Use batteries
2. Use electricity at certain times in the day only
3. Use electricity for certain purposes only

### ACCESS TO MARKETS AND NFI SUPPORT

57% of households reported challenges accessing a market, most commonly<sup>1</sup>:

- Distance to markets too far 23%
- Markets do not function at times of conflict 21%
- Lack of transportation means to go to market 12%
- Safety or security concerns at market 11%

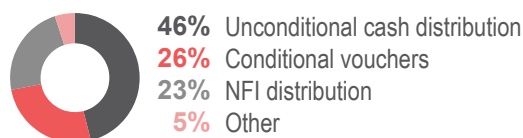
Map 4: Proportion of households reported receiving NFI support in the past year (by sub-district)



47% of households reportedly received no NFI support in the past year.

77% of households reportedly received no information on how to get NFI support.

#### Preference for NFI support

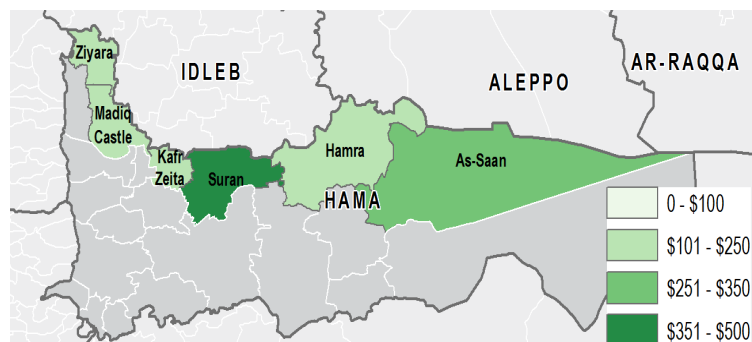


1. Multiple choices allowed

## LIVELIHOODS

Average household monthly income	<b>\$236<sup>1</sup></b> (SYP 121,576)
Average household monthly expenditure	<b>\$209<sup>1</sup></b> (SYP 107,366)
Average household accrued debt <sup>2</sup>	<b>\$413<sup>1</sup></b> (SYP 212,847)
Proportion of households reporting having no debt	<b>34%</b>

Map 5: Reported average household income by sub-district (December 2016)



## INCOME AND EXPENDITURES

**Top 3 reported income sources** (by % of households reporting):

Farming and crop production		28%
Public employment		16%
Commerce and petty trade		15%

**48%** of households rely only on one source of income.

**55%** of adults reportedly working. Of these, types of job reported:

Permanent job		55%
Temporary job		31%
Casual / Daily job		14%

**6%** of children reportedly working full time, inside or outside the household.

**70%** of households reportedly adopted coping strategies for a lack of income, most commonly:

1. Selling household assets
2. Spending savings
3. Borrowing money / Buying on credit

**Top 3 monthly expenditure categories** (average estimates of total and sectoral expenditures):

Category	Monthly expenditure (in USD/SYP)	% of total monthly expenditure
Food	<b>\$149*</b> (SYP 76,723)	47%
Cooking/heating fuel	<b>\$13*</b> (SYP 6,851)	9%
Daily NFIs	<b>\$13*</b> (SYP 6,722)	8%

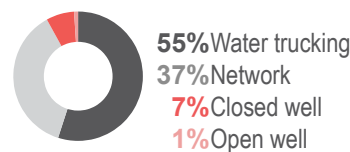
1. UN Operational Rate (514.85) on 10 January 2017

2. 39% of households reported having debt but preferred not to disclose its amount for privacy reasons. Estimates are made on the 27% disclosing the amount of accrued debt.

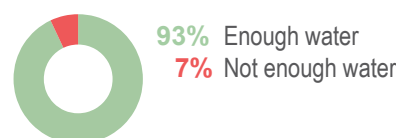
## WASH

### ACCESS TO WATER

**Reported main sources of drinking water** (by % of households reporting):



**Proportion of households reportedly having enough water to meet household needs:**



**7%** of households reportedly adopted coping strategies in response to a lack of water in the last month, most commonly:

1. Reduce consumption of water used for purposes other than drinking
2. Modify hygiene practices
3. Spend money usually spent on other things to buy water
4. Receive water on credit / Borrow water or money for water

**6%** of households reported to have changed hygiene practices in response to a lack of water in the last month, most commonly:

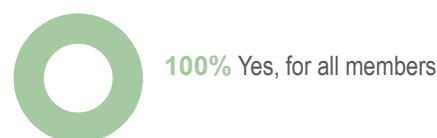
1. Bathing less than once every week
2. Doing laundry less than once every two weeks
3. Washing hands less than before

**15%** of households stayed without water for 2 or more consecutive days once or twice during the last month:

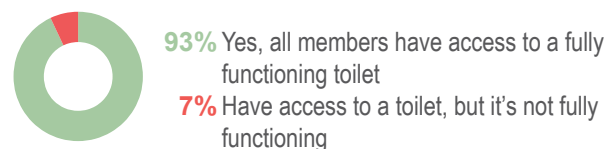
Once or twice		93%
More than twice		7%

### ACCESS TO BATHING AND TOILET FACILITIES

**Access to bathing facilities** (by % of households reporting):



**Access to functioning toilets** (by % of households reporting):



**Number of households sharing toilet facilities**

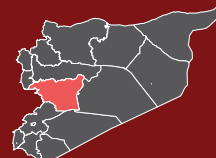


On average, **6 people** are sharing a toilet

# Syria Shelter and NFI assessment

## Key findings: Homs Governorate

December 2016

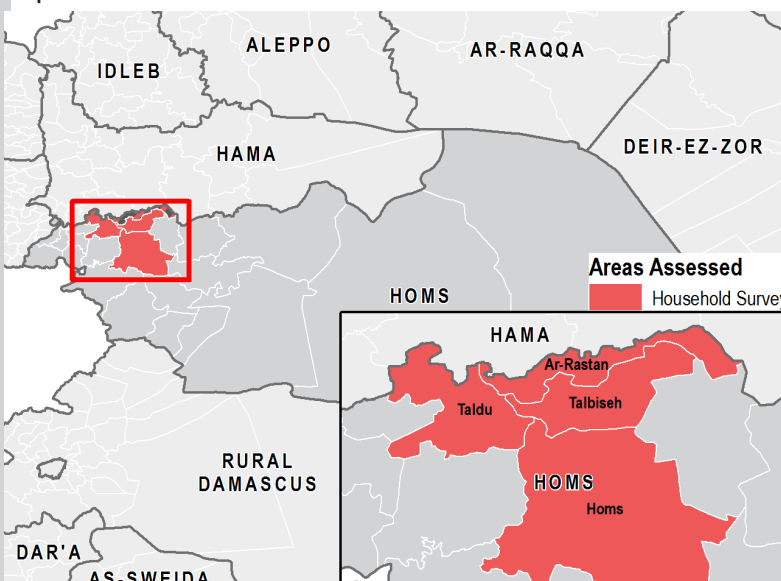


### Summary

In Homs, findings are drawn from a statistically significant sample of 430 households across 4 sub-districts - Ar Rastan, Homs, Talbiseh and Taldu - all of which are classified as hard-to-reach, thereby experiencing high restrictions on freedom of movement and access. Data was collected between 4 November and 27 November 2016. Findings are representative of assessed communities in each sub-district at a 95% confidence level and 10% margin of error. Assessing the situation of IDPs in camps was beyond the scope of this particular assessment. As such, camps are not represented in the proportional breakdown.

Areas assessed in Homs governorate hosted the largest proportion of IDPs in comparison to other governorates. This is largely due to the inclusion of Homs sub-district in the sample, which is home to a large proportion of IDPs from all sub-districts in the governorate. In addition, findings present the lowest average income, as well as the highest average debt of all governorates assessed. Rental properties are generally unavailable, reflected by the high number of IDPs hosted by relatives and friends (63% of IDP households) or squatting (23% of IDP households). Housing, Land and Property issues are more frequently reported than in other governorates, including general disputes with community members and unlawful occupation of shelters. Finally, electricity is generally available 6-12 hours per day, although there is no alternative source reported for when the main electric network is not operating.

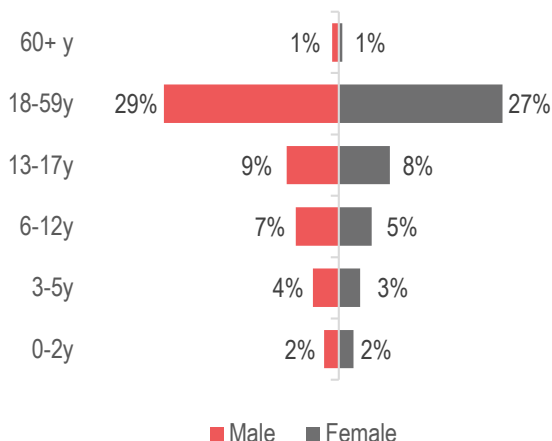
Map 1: Sub-districts covered



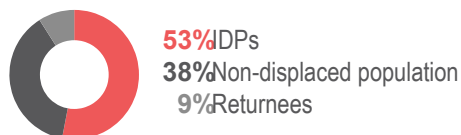
### DEMOGRAPHICS

Total population across the governorate<sup>1</sup> **1,522,720 people**

Graph 1: Population disaggregated by gender/age



### Population status

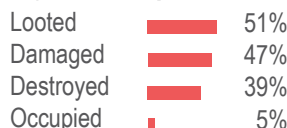


Average household size **5 people**

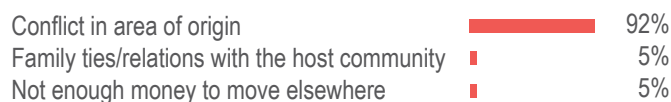
Average time spent in the same shelter by IDPs **1.7 years**

### DISPLACEMENT

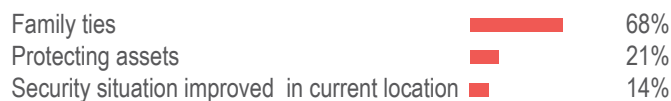
94% of IDPs possessed a house before displacement. The property is now reported to be<sup>2</sup>:



Of the 53% reported to be IDPs, top 3 reported main reasons for moving to their current location<sup>2</sup>:



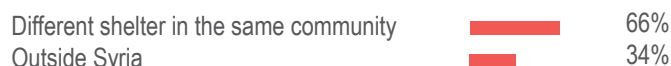
Of the 9% reported to be returnees, main reasons for returning were<sup>2</sup>:



3% of households intend to leave their current location. The following timeframes were reported:



Of these 3%, the following intended destinations were reported:



Top 3 reported push factors to leave their current location:

1. Improving access to income and employment
2. Improving access to shelter
3. Improving access to basic services

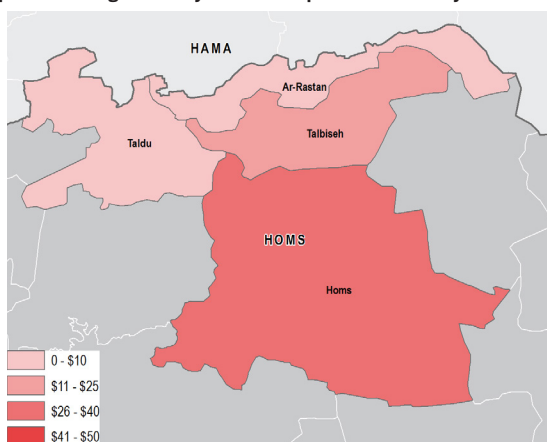
1. HNO 2017

2. Multiple choices allowed

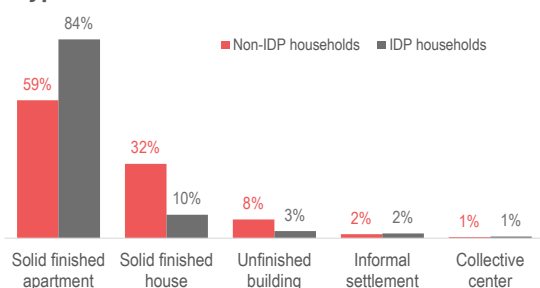
## SHELTER

- Average number of households per shelter **1.2**
- Average number of people per shelter **6**
- Reported average monthly rent **\$23<sup>1</sup>** (SYP 11,884)  
(over the past 3 months)

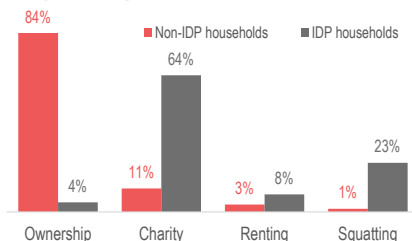
Map 2: Reported average monthly rent in the past 3 months (by sub-district)



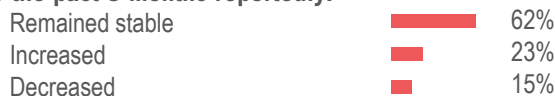
### Shelter type



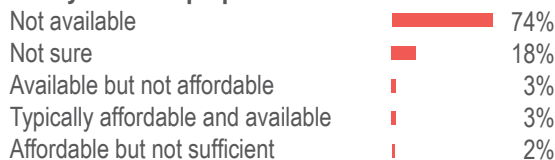
### Occupancy arrangement



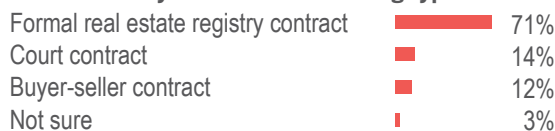
### 6% of households reported renting. The status of rental price over the past 3 months reportedly:



### Availability of rental properties:



### 42% of households reported possessing legal documentation to prove their tenancy status. The following types were reported:

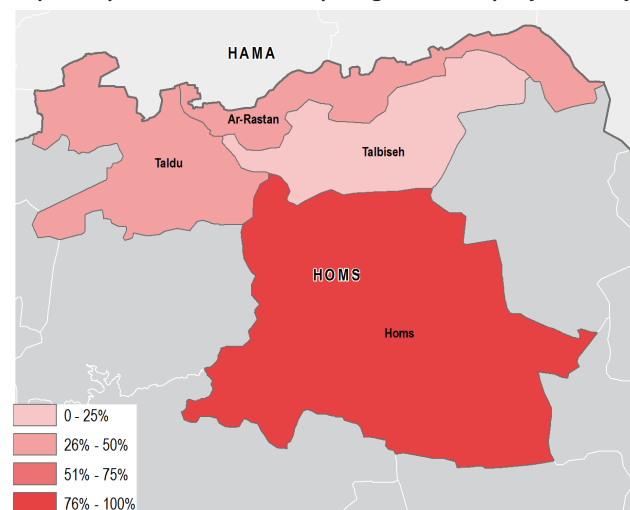


### 22% of the households reported HLP problems, most commonly:

- Generic disputes (i.e. with neighbours and/or landlord)
- Property unlawfully occupied

## SHELTER ADEQUACY/DAMAGE

Map 3: Proportion of households reporting shelter adequacy issues (by sub-district)



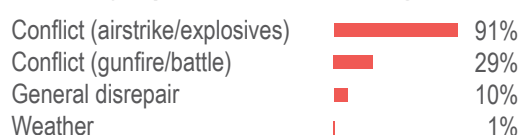
### 34% of households reporting shelter adequacy issues. Of those, top five 5 reported<sup>2</sup>:



### 87% of households reporting shelter damage. Of those, top five issues reported<sup>2</sup>:



### Most commonly reported causes of damage<sup>2</sup>:

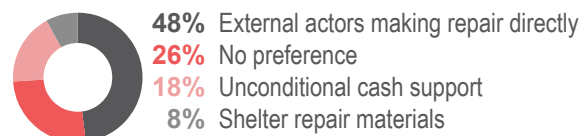


## SHELTER REPAIR AND SUPPORT

### 37% of households are unable to conduct repairs needed to their shelter, most commonly due to unaffordability/unavailability of materials:

Top 5 needed materials	Top 5 unavailable materials	Top 5 unaffordable materials
1. Concrete	Concrete	Basic electrical items
2. Basic tools	Bricks	Plastic sheeting tarpaulin
3. Wood	Wood	Basic tools
4. Timber	Timber	Nails / Screws
5. Basic electrical items	Iron sheeting	Concrete

### Reported preference for shelter support:

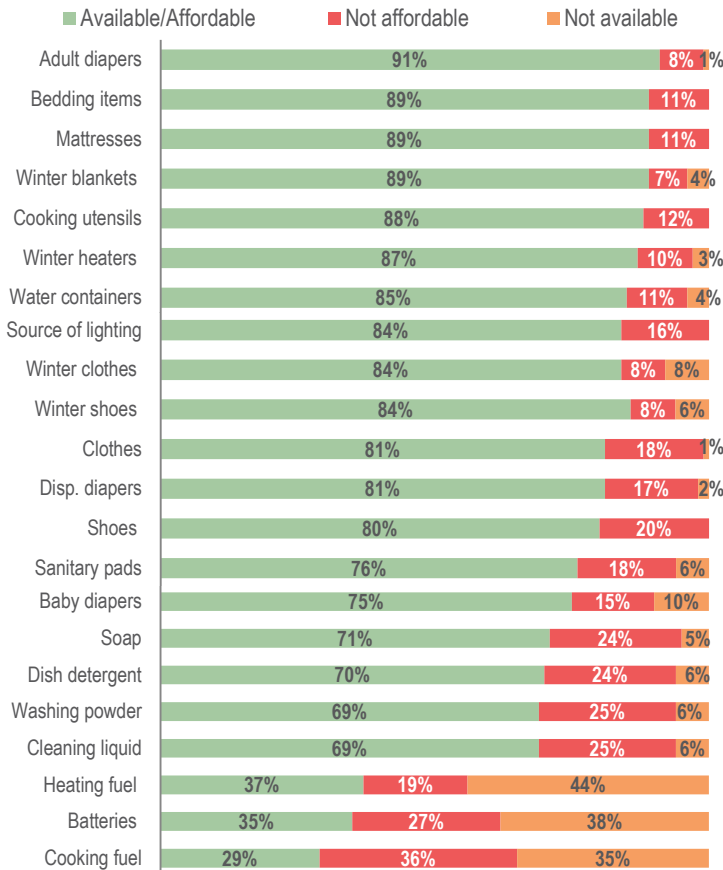


### 31% of households reportedly received no shelter support in the past year.

- UN Operational Rate (514.85) on 10 January 2017
- Multiple choices allowed

**NFIs**

**Reported availability and affordability of NFIs on markets**  
(December 2016)



**COOKING/HEATING FUEL**

**Main sources:**

Cooking fuel	% of HHs estimated using the source	Heating fuel	% of HHs estimated using the source
Electricity	55%	Wood/Charcoal	87%
Diesel	21%	Diesel	9%
Gas	12%	Other (mixed sources)	3%
Wood/Charcoal	12%	No source	1%

**42% of households reportedly adopted coping strategies in response to a lack of cooking fuel.**

**Most commonly reported coping strategies (cooking fuel):**

1. Reduce expenditure on other items
2. Reduce amount of food eaten
3. Reduce amount of fuel used for other purposes
4. Borrow fuel from friends relatives

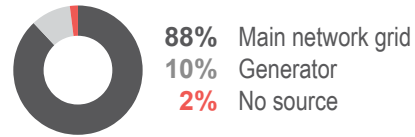
**90% of households reportedly adopted coping strategies in response to a lack of heating fuel.**

**Most commonly reported coping strategies (heating fuel):**

1. Reduce expenditure on other items to pay for fuel
2. Reduce amount of fuel used for other purposes
3. Borrow fuel from friends/relatives
4. Purchase blankets or other items to help with cold

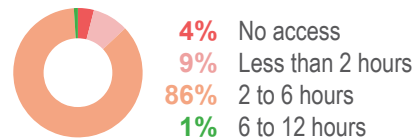
**ELECTRICITY**

**Reported main sources of electricity** (by % of households reporting):



**86% of households reported to rely on one source of electricity only.**

**Reported hours of electricity available per day** (by % of households reporting):



**96% adopted coping strategies in response to a lack of electricity:**

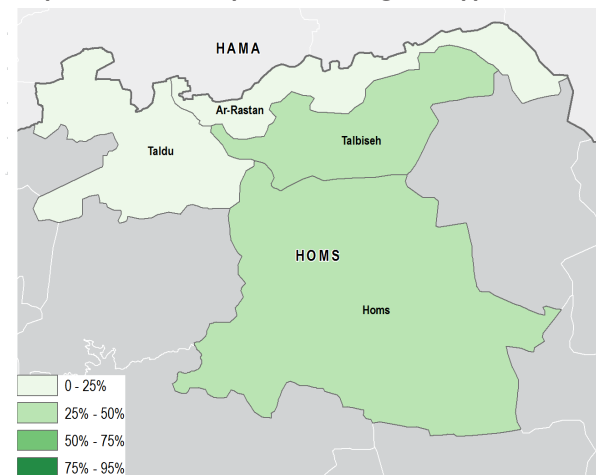
1. Use electricity at certain times in the day only
2. Use batteries
3. Use electricity for certain purposes only

**ACCESS TO MARKETS AND NFI SUPPORT**

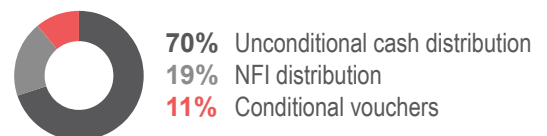
**86% of households reported challenges accessing a market, most commonly:**

- Safety or security concerns at markets: 59%
- Markets do not function at times of conflict: 13%
- Security constraints restricting movement: 12%
- Distance to markets too far: 6%

**Map 4: Households reported receiving NFI support**



**Preference for NFI support**



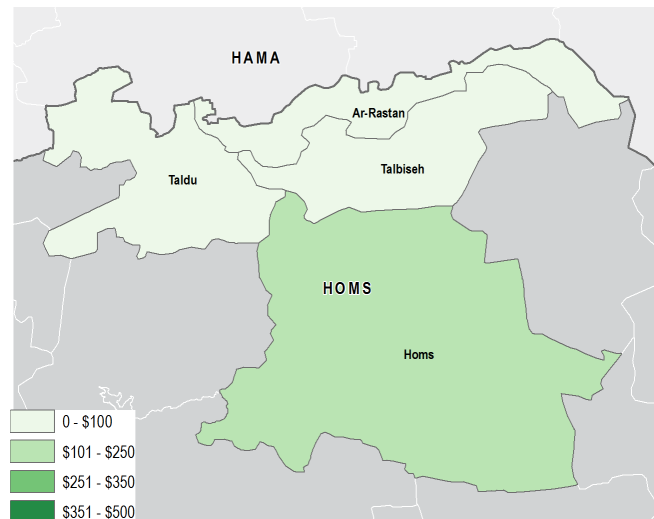
**19% of households reportedly received no NFI support in the past year.**

1. Multiple choices allowed

## LIVELIHOODS

Average monthly income	<b>\$134<sup>1</sup></b> (SYP 69,007)
Average monthly expenditure	<b>\$138<sup>1</sup></b> (SYP 70,819)
Average household debt <sup>2</sup>	<b>\$1,402<sup>1</sup></b> (SYP 721,633)
Proportion of households reporting having no debt:	<b>25%</b>

Map 5: Reported average household income by sub-district (November 2016)



## INCOME AND EXPENDITURES

**Top 3 reported income sources** (by % of households reporting):

Casual wage labour	27%
External unspecified source	26%
Skilled employment	17%

**64%** rely only on one source of income.

**34%** of adults reportedly work. Of these, types of job reported:

Temporary job	53%
Permanent job	29%
Casual / Daily job	18%

**9%** of children reportedly working full time, inside or outside the household.

**27%** of households reportedly adopted coping strategies in response a lack of income, most commonly:

1. Reducing non food expenses
2. Borrowing money / Buying on credit
3. Selling household assets

**Top 3 monthly expenditure categories** (average estimates of total and sectoral expenditures):

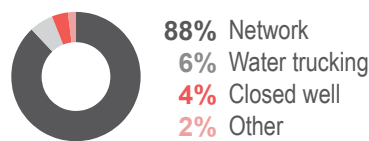
Category	Monthly expenditure (in USD/SYP)	% of total monthly expenditure
Food	<b>\$96*</b> (SYP 49,563)	70%
Cooking/heating fuel	<b>\$10*</b> (SYP 4,927)	7%
Communication (phone, internet)	<b>\$7*</b> (SYP 3,789)	5%

1. UN Operational Rate (514.85) on 10 January 2017  
 2. 66% of households reported having debt but preferred not to disclose its amount for privacy reasons. Estimates are made on the 9% disclosing the amount of accrued debt.

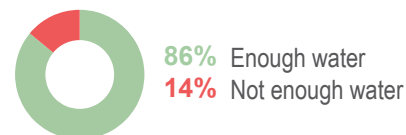
## WASH

### ACCESS TO WATER

**Main reported sources of drinking water** (by % of households reporting):



**Proportion of households reportedly having enough water to meet household needs:**



**15%** of households stayed without water for 2 or more consecutive days in the last month:

Once or twice	53%
More than twice	47%

**14%** of households reportedly adopted coping strategies in response to a lack of water in the last month, most commonly:

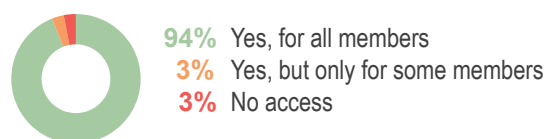
1. Reduce consumption of water used for purposes other than drinking
2. Reduce drinking water consumption
3. Modify hygiene practices
4. Spend money usually spent on other things to buy water

**11%** of households reported to have changed their hygiene practices in the last month, most commonly:

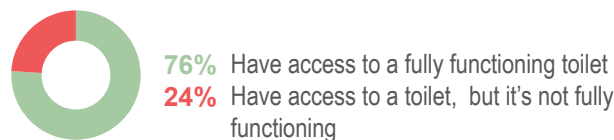
1. Bathing less than once every two days
2. Doing laundry less than once every two weeks
3. Bathing less than once every week

### ACCESS TO BATHING AND TOILET FACILITIES

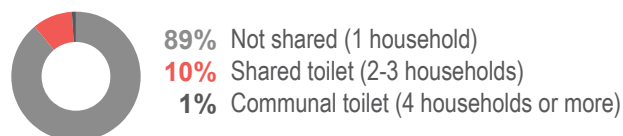
**Access to bathing facilities** (by % of households reporting):



**Access to functioning toilets** (by % of households reporting):

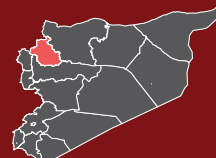


**Number of households sharing toilet facilities:**



On average, **6 people** are sharing a toilet.

# Syria Shelter and NFI assessment: Idleb Governorate



## Key findings: Idleb Governorate

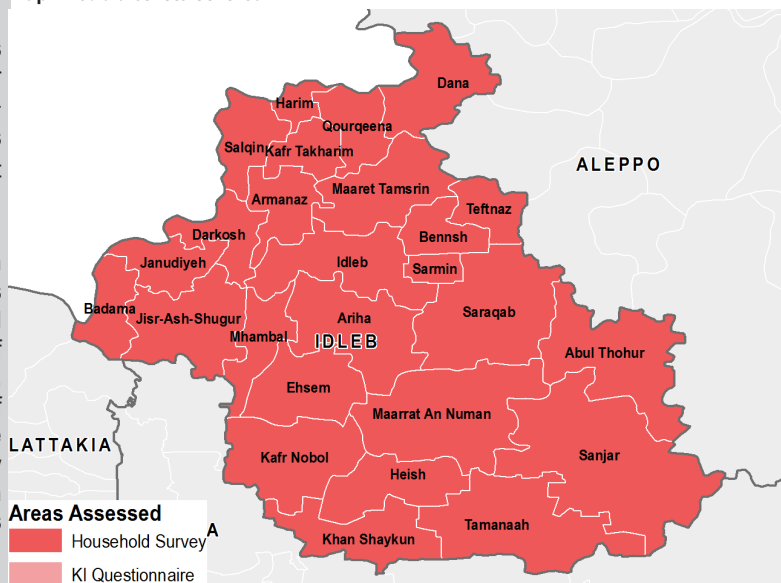
December 2016

### Summary

In Idleb, findings are drawn from a statistically significant sample of 2,773 households across all 26 sub-districts in the governorate. Data was collected between 1 November and 3 December 2016. Findings are representative of assessed communities in each sub-district at a 95% confidence level and 10% margin of error. Assessing the situation of IDPs in camps was beyond the scope of this particular assessment. As such, camps are not represented in the proportional breakdown.

Findings in Idleb present the second highest rent price across the areas assessed, with one fourth of IDPs reporting renting their shelter. The most needed shelter materials are those reported to be least affordable, such as bricks, wood and basic tools. A third of households reported adequacy issues, most commonly leaking during rain, lack of insulation from cold and a lack of heating. Compared to other governorates assessed, Idleb has the largest proportions of households living in vulnerable shelter types: 16% of the assessed population live in unfinished buildings, informal settlements and collective shelters. Similarly, the governorate presents the highest portion of IDPs being hosted by relatives and friends (68% of all IDP households). While NFIs are generally available in markets, heating fuel and other winter items are reported to be unaffordable. Electricity is mainly provided through generators, although for a few hours a day (0 to 4 hours).

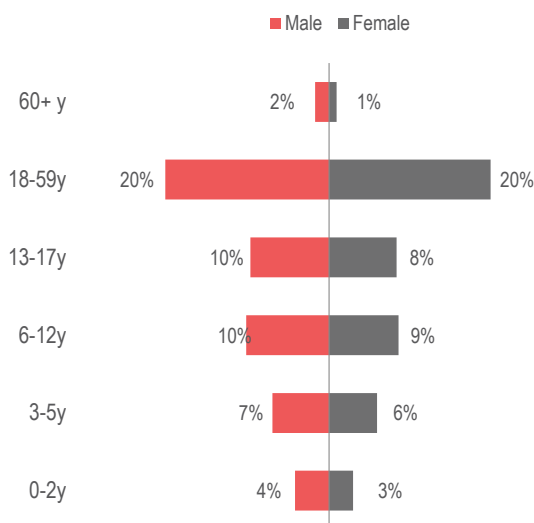
Map 1: Sub-districts covered



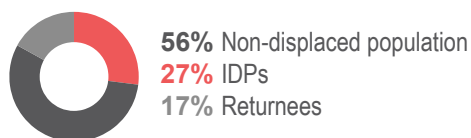
### DEMOGRAPHICS

People living across the governorate<sup>1</sup> **1,760,900 people**

Graph 1: Population disaggregated by gender/age



#### Population status



Average household size **6 people**

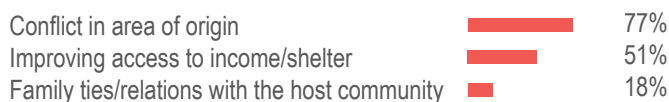
Average time spent in the same shelter by IDPs **2.3 years**

### DISPLACEMENT

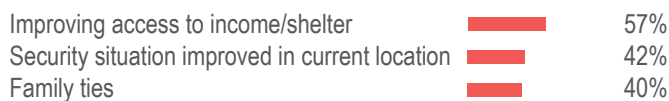
**57% of IDPs possessed a house before displacement, which is now reported to be<sup>2</sup>:**



**Of the 27% reported to be IDPs, top 3 reported main reasons for moving to their current location<sup>2</sup>:**



**For the 17% reported to be returnees, main reasons for returning to their area of origin<sup>2</sup>:**



**3% of households intend to leave their current location. The following timeframes were reported<sup>2</sup>:**



**Of these 3%, the following intended destinations were reported<sup>2</sup>:**



**Top three reported push factors to leave their current location:**

1. Improving access to income and employment
2. Improving access to shelter
3. Improving access to basic services

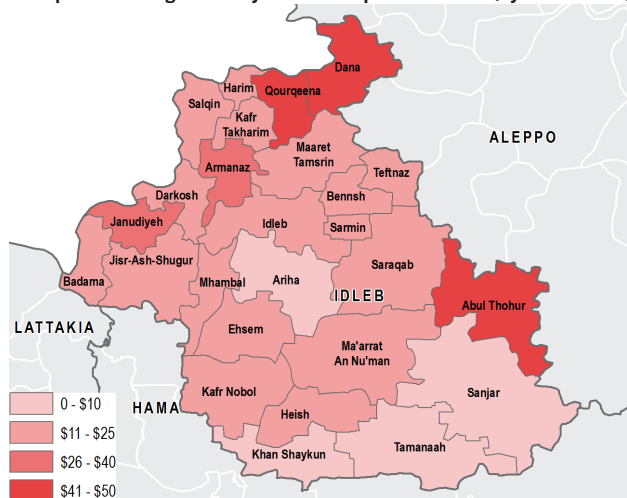
1. HNO 2017

2. Multiple choices allowed

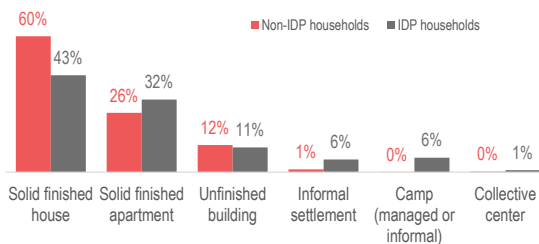
**SHELTER**

Average number of households per shelter **1.3**  
 Average number of people per shelter **7**  
 Average monthly rent (over the past 3 months) **\$31<sup>1</sup>** (SYF 15,730)

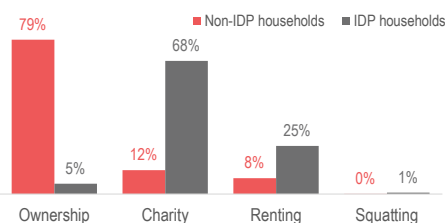
Map 2: Reported average monthly rent in the past 3 months (by sub-district)



**Shelter type**



**Occupancy arrangement**



**27% of households reported renting. The status of rental price over the past 3 months reportedly:**

Remained stable **74%**  
 Increased **26%**

**Availability of rental properties:**

Available but not affordable **45%**  
 Typically affordable and available **17%**  
 Not available **15%**  
 Affordable but not sufficient **15%**  
 Not sure **8%**

**40% of households reported possessing legal documentation to prove their tenancy status. Of these, the following types of documentation were reported:**

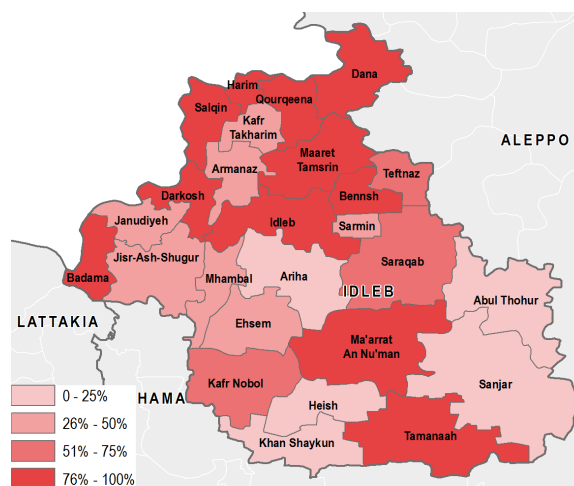
Formal real estate registry contract **62%**  
 Court contract **20%**  
 Buyer-seller contract **18%**

**9% of households reported Housing, Land and Property problems, most commonly:**

1. Lack/loss of documentation
2. Generic disputes (i.e. with neighbours)

**SHELTER ADEQUACY/DAMAGE**

Map 3: Proportion of households reporting shelter adequacy issues (by sub-district)



**33% of households reported shelter adequacy issues. Of those, top 5 issues reported<sup>2</sup>:**

Leaking during rain **18%**  
 Lack of heating **16%**  
 Lack of insulation from cold **16%**  
 Lack of lighting **12%**  
 Limited ventilation **8%**

**37% of households reported shelter damage. Of those, top 5 issues reported<sup>2</sup>:**

Broken or cracked windows **26%**  
 Some cracks in some walls **22%**  
 Doors unable to shut properly **13%**  
 Gaps or cracks in roof **7%**  
 Large cracks in most walls **6%**

**Most commonly reported causes of damage<sup>2</sup>:**

Conflict (airstrike/explosives) **76%**  
 General disrepair **25%**  
 Conflict (gunfire/battle) **12%**  
 Weather **5%**

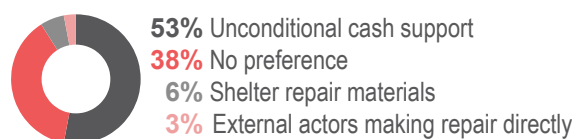
**SHELTER REPAIR AND SUPPORT**

**29% of households are unable to conduct repairs needed to their shelter, most commonly due to unavailability/unaffordability of materials:**

Top 5 needed materials	Top 5 unavailable materials	Top 5 unaffordable materials
1. Concrete	Bricks	Concrete
2. Wood	Basic electrical items	Wood
3. Basic tools	Iron sheeting	Basic tools
4. Basic electrical items	Basic tools	Basic electrical items
5. Iron sheeting	Timber	Iron sheeting

**93% of households reportedly received no shelter support in the last year.**

**Reported preference for shelter support:**

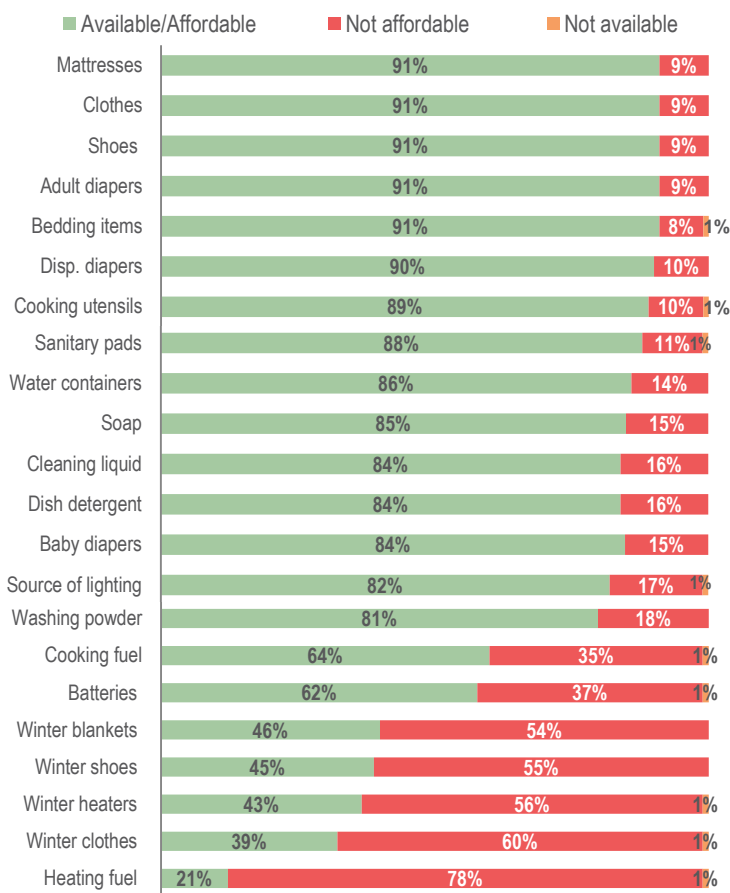


1. UN Operational Rate (514.85) on 10 January 2017)
2. Multiple choices allowed



### Reported availability and affordability of NFIs on markets

(December 2016)



### COOKING/HEATING FUEL

#### Main sources:

Cooking fuel	% of HHs estimated using the source	Heating fuel	% of HHs estimated using the source
Gas	42%	Wood/Charcoal	61%
Kerosene	40%	Diesel	35%
Wood/Charcoal	17%	No source	3%
Other	1%	Other (mixed sources)	1%

**72%** of households reportedly adopted coping strategies in response to a lack of **cooking fuel**.

#### Most commonly reported coping strategies (cooking fuel):

1. Reduce expenditure on other items
2. Reduce amount of fuel used for other purposes
3. Reduce amount of food eaten
4. Borrow fuel from friends relatives

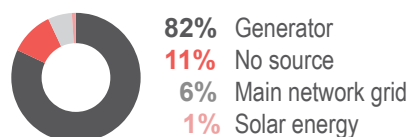
**74%** of households reportedly adopted coping strategies in response to a lack of **heating fuel**.

#### Most commonly reported coping strategies (heating fuel):

1. Reduce expenditure on other items to pay for fuel
2. Reduce amount of fuel used for other purposes
3. Purchase blankets or other items to help with cold
4. Stay elsewhere during cold periods

### ELECTRICITY

Reported main sources of electricity (by % of households reporting):



**86%** of households reported to rely on one source of electricity.

Reported hours of electricity available per day (by % of households reporting):



**93%** of households adopted coping strategies in response to a lack of electricity:

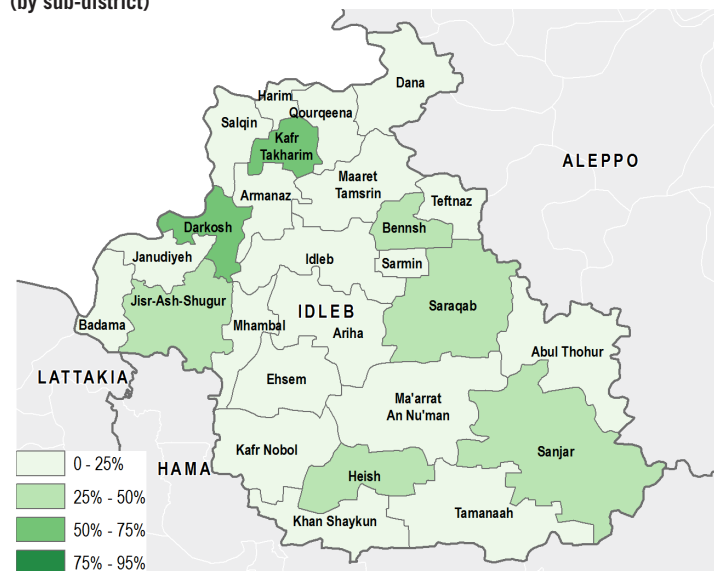
1. Use batteries
2. Use electricity at certain times in the day only
3. Use electricity for certain purposes only

### ACCESS TO MARKETS AND NFI SUPPORT

**26%** of households reported challenges accessing a market, most commonly:

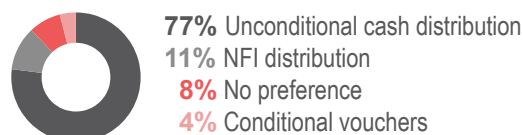
- Safety or security concerns at markets 14%
- Markets do not function at times of conflict 6%
- Security constraints restricting movement 6%
- Lack of transportation means to go to markets 5%

Map 4: Proportion of households reported receiving NFI support in the past year (by sub-district)



**81%** of households reportedly received no NFI support in the past year.

#### Reported preference for NFI support

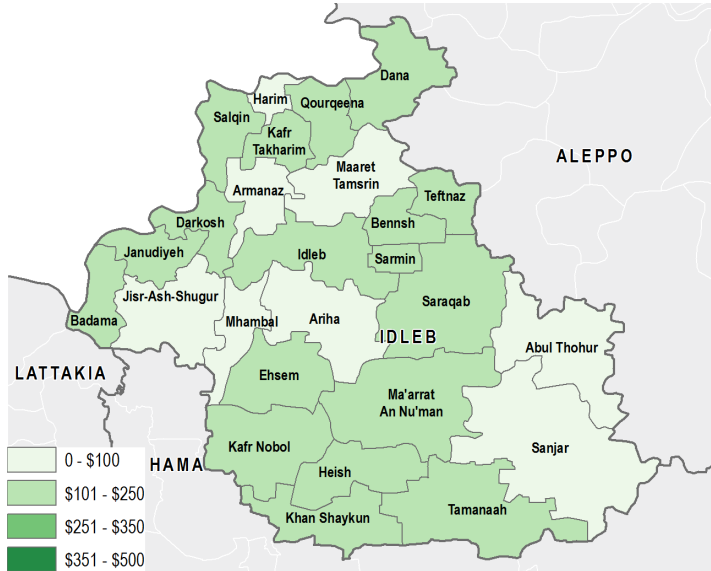


1. Multiple choices allowed

## LIVELIHOODS

Average monthly income **\$136<sup>1</sup>** (SYP 70,048)  
 Average monthly expenditure **\$157<sup>1</sup>** (SYP 80,615)  
 Average household debt<sup>2</sup> **\$572<sup>1</sup>** (SYP 294,600)  
 Proportion of households reporting having no debt: **51%**

Map 5: Reported average household income by sub-district (December 2016)



## INCOME AND EXPENDITURES

Top 3 reported income sources (by % of households reporting):

Casual wage labour **44%**  
 Humanitarian assistance **21%**  
 Public employment **20%**

**52%** of households rely only on one source of income.

**38%** of adults reportedly work. Of these, types of job reported:

Temporary job **50%**  
 Permanent job **26%**  
 Casual / Daily job **24%**

**6%** of children reportedly work full time, inside or outside the household.

**74%** of households reportedly adopted coping strategies for a lack of income, most commonly:

1. Spending savings
2. Borrowing money / Buying on credit
3. Selling household assets

Top 3 monthly expenditure categories (average estimates of total and sectoral expenditures):

Category	Monthly expenditure (in USD/SYP)	% of total monthly expenditure
Food	<b>\$80*</b> (SYP 41,139)	51%
Cooking/heating fuel	<b>\$14*</b> (SYP 7,296)	9%
Housing-related costs (rent not included)	<b>\$12*</b> (SYP 6,111)	8%

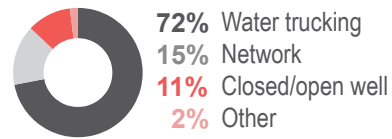
1. UN Operational Rate (514.85) on 10 January 2017

2. 15% of households reported having debt but preferred not to disclose its amount for privacy reasons. Estimates are made on the 34% disclosing the amount of accrued debt.

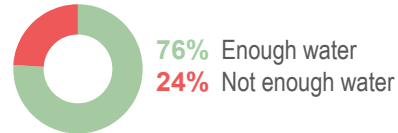
## WASH

### ACCESS TO WATER

Reported main sources of drinking water (by % of households reporting):



Proportion of households reportedly having enough water to meet household needs:



**49%** of households stayed without water for 2 or more consecutive days in the last month:

Once or twice **80%**  
 More than twice **20%**

**24%** of households reportedly adopted coping strategies in response to a lack of water in the last month, most commonly:

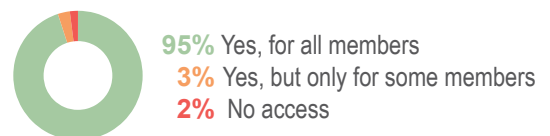
1. Modify hygiene practices
2. Reduce consumption of water used for purposes other than drinking
3. Spend money usually spent on other things to buy water
4. Receive water on credit / Borrow water or money for water

**37%** of households reported to have changed hygiene practices in the last month, most commonly:

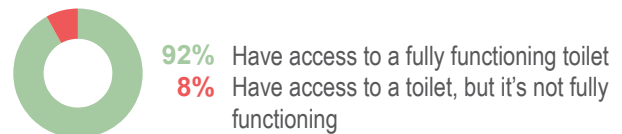
1. Bathing less than once every week
2. Doing laundry less than once every two weeks
3. Bathing less than once every two days

### ACCESS TO BATHING AND TOILET FACILITIES

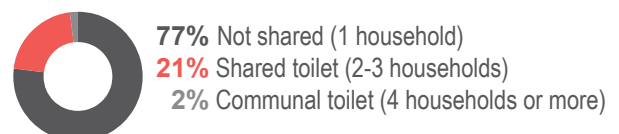
Access to bathing facilities



Access to functioning toilets



Proportion of households sharing toilet facilities:

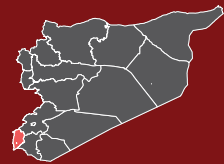


On average, **7 people** are sharing toilet

# Syria Shelter and NFIs assessment

## Key findings: Quneitra Governorate

December 2016

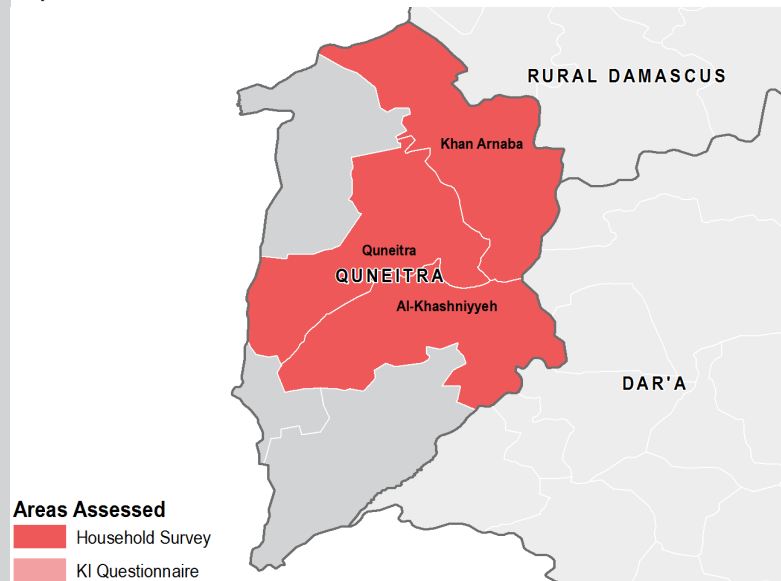


### Summary

In Quneitra, findings are drawn from a statistically significant sample of 430 households across 3 sub-districts (Al-Khashniyyeh, Khan Arnaba and Quneitra). Data was collected between 15 and 31 December 2016. Findings are representative of assessed communities in each sub-district at a 95% confidence level and 10% margin of error. Assessing the situation of IDPs in camps was beyond the scope of this particular assessment. As such, camps are not represented in the proportional breakdown. Moreover, sub-districts with the greatest proportion of informal settlements were not assessed. As such, vulnerable shelter types are likely to be underreported.

Nearly the totality of the population assessed owns a solid house, and a great majority holds legal documentation to prove their ownership. Housing is reportedly adequate, with 10% of households reporting some issues in this regard, a relatively small proportion in contrast to other governorates. However, one fifth of households reported slight damage to shelter due to prolonged conflict across the area. Fuel and winter NFIs are mostly unaffordable, although households were less likely than elsewhere to report lacking items in households. Items were typically available on markets but challenges to accessing them were common (49%), due to conflict, distance and lack of transportation. At the time of the assessment, only one third of respondents reported to have some access to electricity through generators or solar panels. Notably, 40% of IDP households reported using solar energy as their main source compared to only 5% of non-IDP households.

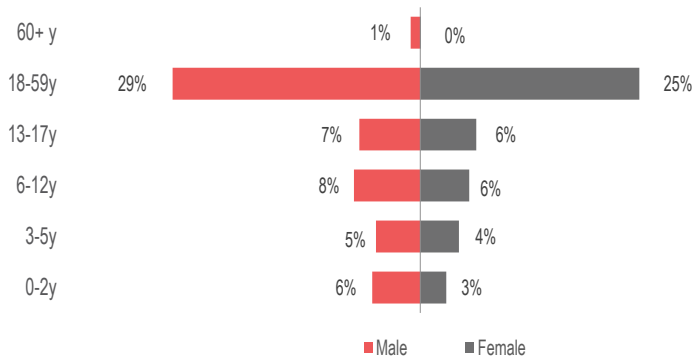
Map 1: Sub-districts covered



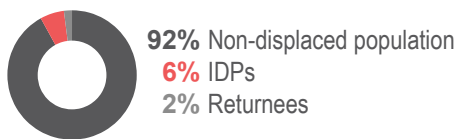
### DEMOGRAPHICS

Total population across the governorate<sup>1</sup> **95,645 people**

Graph 1: Population disaggregated by gender/age



#### Population status



Reported average household size **6 people**

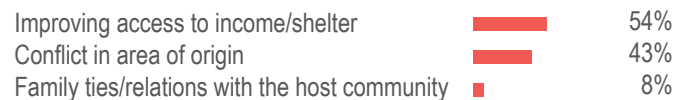
Average time spent in the same shelter by IDPs **2.3 years**

### DISPLACEMENT

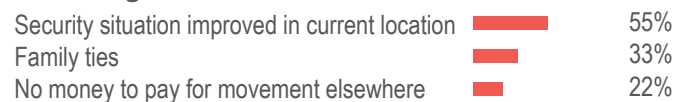
**82% of IDPs possessed a house before displacement. The property is now reported to be<sup>2</sup>:**



**Of the 6% reported to be IDPs, top 3 reported main reasons for moving to their current location were<sup>2</sup>:**



**Of the 2% reported to be returnees, main reasons for returning to their area of origin<sup>2</sup>:**



**5% of households intend to leave their current location. The following timeframes were reported:**



**Of this 16%, the following intended destinations were reported:**



**Top 3 reported push factors to leave their current location<sup>2</sup>:**

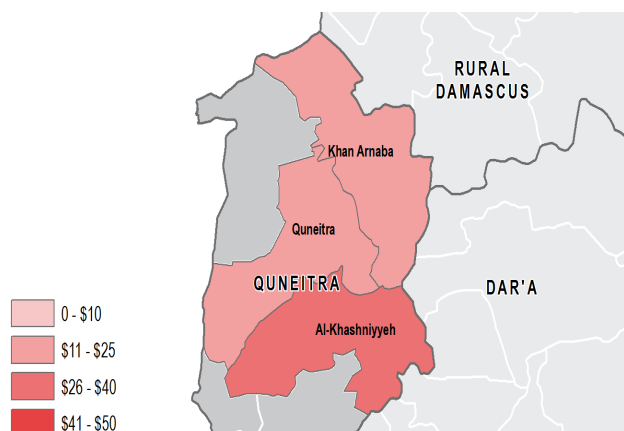
1. Improving access to income and employment
2. Improving access to / Upgrade shelter
3. Improving safety / security

1. HNO 2017  
2. Multiple choices allowed

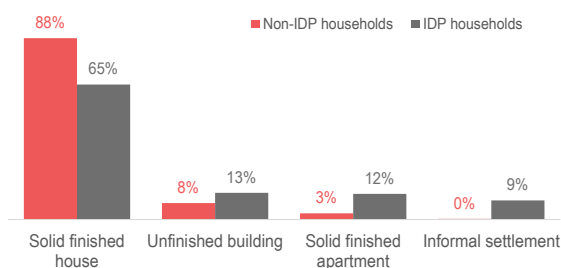
## SHELTER

Average number of households per shelter **1.2**  
 Average number of people per shelter **6**  
 Reported average monthly rent (over the past 3 months) **\$26<sup>1</sup>** (SYP 13,263)

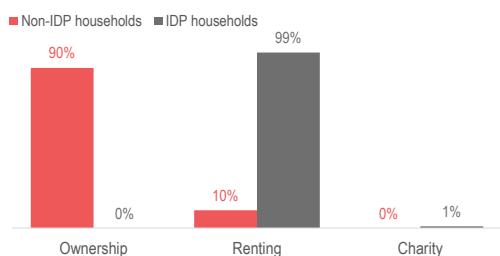
Map 2: Reported average monthly rent in the past 3 months (by sub-district)



### Shelter type



### Occupancy arrangement



### 16% of households reported renting. The status of rental price over the past 3 months reportedly:

Remained stable **94%**  
 Increased **6%**

### Availability of rental properties:

Not available **46%**  
 Typically affordable and available **29%**  
 Available but not affordable **14%**  
 Affordable but not sufficient **11%**

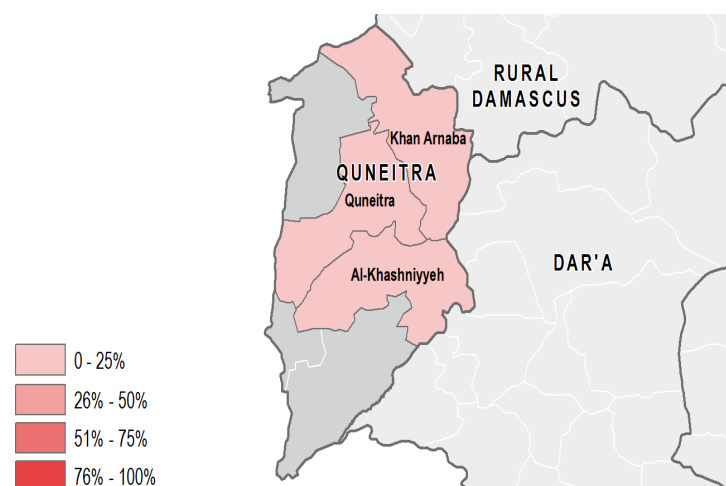
### 71% of households reported possessing legal documentation to prove their tenancy status. Of these, the following types of documentation were reported:

Formal real estate registry contract **89%**  
 Buyer-seller contract **6%**  
 Court contract **5%**

### 5% of households reported HLP problems, most commonly due to generic disputes and lack/loss of documentation.

## SHELTER ADEQUACY/DAMAGE

Map 3: Proportion of households reporting shelter adequacy issues (by sub-district)



### 10% of households reported shelter adequacy issues. Of those, top 5 issues reported<sup>2</sup>:

Lack of insulation from cold **4%**  
 Lack of heating **3%**  
 Leaking during rain **2%**  
 Lack of lighting **1%**  
 Unable to lock securely **1%**

### 20% of households reported shelter damage. Of those, top 5 issues reported<sup>2</sup>:

Gaps or cracks in roof **7%**  
 Some cracks in some walls **5%**  
 Broken or cracked windows **4%**  
 Some walls partially collapsed **2%**  
 Large cracks in most walls **1%**

### Most commonly reported causes of damage<sup>2</sup>:

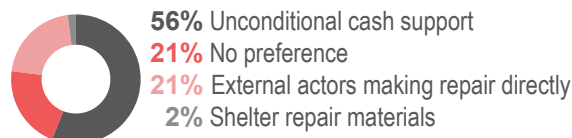
Conflict (gunfire/battle) **76%**  
 Conflict (airstrike/explosives) **18%**  
 General disrepair **5%**  
 Weather **2%**

### 16% of households are unable to conduct repairs needed to their shelter, mainly due to unavailability/unaffordability of materials:

Top 5 needed materials	Top 5 unaffordable materials	Top 5 unavailable materials
1. Concrete	Concrete	Materials reportedly all available on markets
2. Basic tools	Basic tools	
3. Wood	Wood	
4. Timber	Timber	
5. Iron sheeting	Iron sheeting	

## SHELTER REPAIR AND SUPPORT

### Preference for shelter support



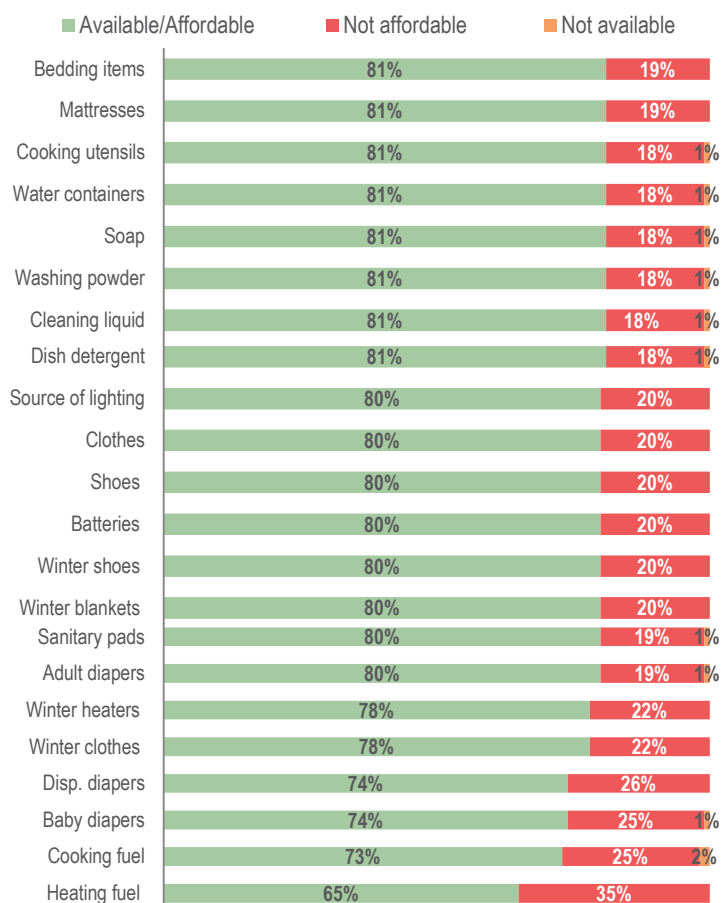
### 55% of households reportedly received no shelter support in the past year.

- UN Operational Rate (514.85) on 10 January 2017
- Multiple choices allowed



### Reported availability and affordability of NFIs on markets

(December 2016)



### COOKING/HEATING FUEL

#### Main sources of fuel:

Cooking fuel	% of HHs estimated using the source	Heating fuel	% of HHs estimated using the source
Gas	67%	Gas	62%
Wood/Charcoal	22%	Wood/Charcoal	27%
No source	11%	No source	11%

63% of households reportedly adopted coping strategies in response to a lack of **cooking** fuel.

#### Most commonly reported coping strategies (cooking fuel):

1. Reduce amount of fuel used for other purposes
2. Reduce expenditure on other items

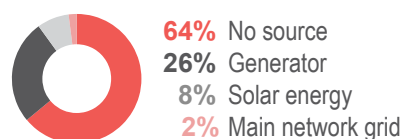
63% of households reportedly adopted coping strategies in response to a lack of **heating** fuel.

#### Most commonly reported coping strategies (heating fuel):

1. Reduce expenditure on other items to pay for fuel
2. Reduce amount of fuel used for other purposes
3. Stay elsewhere during cold periods
4. Borrow fuel from friends relatives

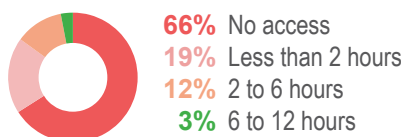
### ELECTRICITY

#### Reported main sources of electricity:



76% of households reported to rely on one source of electricity.

#### Reported hours of electricity available per day:



89% of households adopted coping strategies in response to a lack of electricity, most commonly:

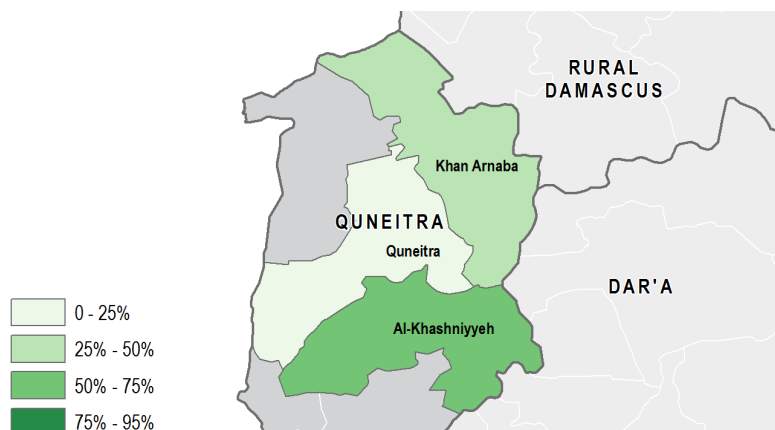
1. Use batteries
2. Use electricity for certain purposes only
3. Use electricity at certain times in the day only

### ACCESS TO MARKETS AND NFI SUPPORT

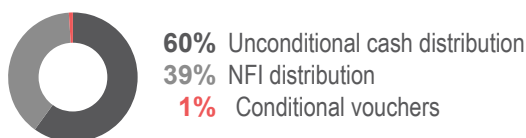
49% of households reported challenges accessing a market, most commonly:

- Markets do not function at times of conflict 19%
- Distance to markets too far 19%
- Lack of transportation means to go to markets 10%
- Safety or security constraints restricting movement 2%

Map 4: Proportion of households reported receiving NFI support in the past year (by sub-district)



#### Reported preference for NFI support:



50% of the households reportedly received no NFI support in the past year.

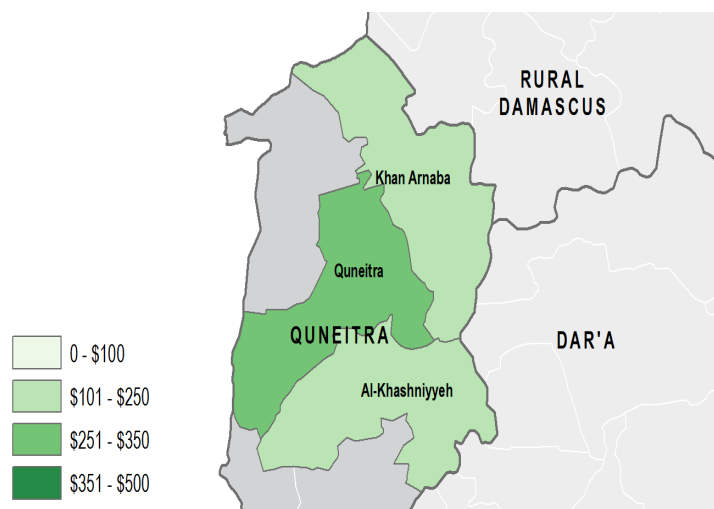
49% of the households reportedly received no information on how to get NFI support in the past year.

1. Multiple choices allowed

## LIVELIHOODS

Average monthly income	<b>\$173<sup>1</sup></b> (SYP 88,863)
Average monthly expenditure	<b>\$169<sup>1</sup></b> (SYP 86,796)
Average household debt <sup>2</sup>	<b>\$59<sup>1</sup></b> (SYP 30,532)
Proportion of households reporting having no debt:	<b>41%</b>

Map 5: Reported average household income by sub-district (November 2016)



## INCOME AND EXPENDITURES

Top 3 reported income sources (by % of households reporting):

Public employment	<b>53%</b>
Commerce and petty trade	<b>41%</b>
Livestock production	<b>41%</b>

**1%** of households rely only on one source of income.

**13%** of children reportedly working full time, inside or outside the household.

**49%** of adults reportedly work. Of these, types of job reported:

Permanent job	<b>84%</b>
Temporary job	<b>10%</b>
Casual / Daily job	<b>6%</b>

**52%** of households reportedly adopted coping strategies for a lack of income, most commonly:

1. Selling household assets
2. Selling productive assets / Means of transportation
3. Selling house or land

Top 3 monthly expenditure categories (average estimates of total and sectoral expenditures):

Category	Monthly expenditure (in USD/SYP)	% of total monthly expenditure
Food	<b>\$53*</b> (SYP 27,386)	32%
Debt repayment	<b>\$19*</b> (SYP 10,037)	12%
Cooking/heating fuel	<b>\$19*</b> (SYP 9,845)	11%

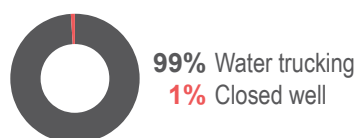
1. UN Operational Rate (514.85) on 10 January 2017

2. 22% of households reported having debt but preferred not to disclose its amount for privacy reasons. Estimates are made on the 37% disclosing the amount of accrued debt.

## WASH

### ACCESS TO WATER

Reported main sources of drinking water:



Proportion of households reportedly having enough water to meet household needs:



**22%** of households stayed without water for 2 or more consecutive days in the last month.

**2%** of households adopted coping strategies in response to a lack of water in the last month. Most commonly, by reducing consumption of water used for purposes other than drinking.

**2%** of households reported to have changed hygiene practices in the last month, most commonly:

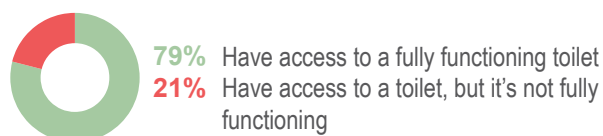
1. Bathing less than once every two days
2. Doing laundry less than once every two weeks
3. Bathing less than once every week

### ACCESS TO BATHING AND TOILET FACILITIES

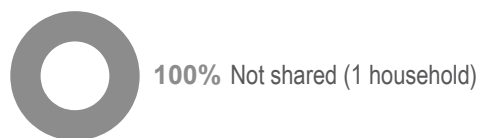
Access to bathing facilities:



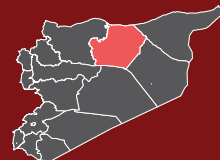
Access to functioning toilets:



Proportion of households sharing toilet facilities:



On average, **6 people** are sharing toilet.

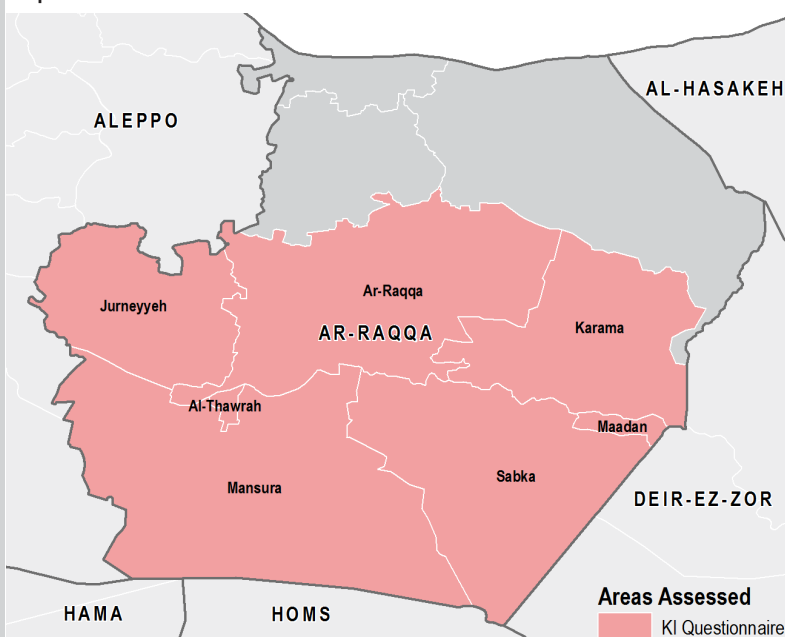


### Summary

In Ar-Raqqa, 85 Key Informant (KI) interviews were conducted between 5 November and 29 November 2016 as access and security constraints rendered household surveys unfeasible. KIs were identified through purposive community-level sampling, while interviewees were asked to report at the community level. Data was then aggregated to the sub-district level during analysis. Findings are indicative rather than representative, and should not be generalised across the governorate.

Due to movement restrictions, displacement is reportedly long-term, with an average length of 3 -4 years. Rental prices, although stable, are reported to be unaffordable, particularly in and around the main cities. Land registries are not operating in any part of the governorate, and Sharia courts are the main mechanisms for obtaining legal documentation and settling disputes. One fifth of the population is estimated to have experienced evictions and unlawful occupation of shelters, across all areas of the governorate. Shelter damage, reported to be mostly structural (to walls and roofs), is estimated to affect one fifth of the population. Findings indicate a wide unavailability of most NFIs on markets, in particular cooking and heating fuel, winter items, batteries, sources of light, water containers, sanitary pads and diapers. Access to markets is reported to be challenging, particularly for women. Electricity is generally accessible through generators.

Map 1: Sub-districts covered



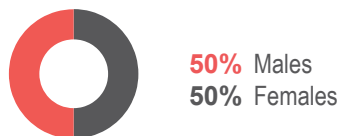
### DEMOGRAPHICS

Total population across the governorate<sup>1</sup> **334,490 people**

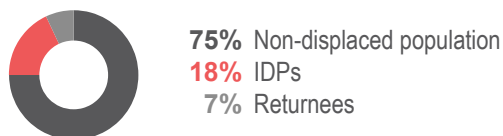
#### Population disaggregation (age)

0-5y	25%
6-18y	26%
19-59y	25%
60y+	24%

#### Population disaggregation (gender)



#### Population status



Estimated average household size **6 people**

Estimated average length of displacement of IDPs **3.4 years**

### DISPLACEMENT

Of the **18%** of households estimated to be IDPs, top 3 reported main reasons for moving to the current location (by % of KIs reporting)<sup>2</sup>:

Relatively close compared to other locations	81%
Not enough money to move elsewhere	69%
Physical obstacles to other locations	56%

Of the **7%** of households estimated to be returnees, top 3 reported main reasons for returning to the area of origin (by % of KIs reporting)<sup>2</sup>:

Not enough money to move elsewhere	97%
Protecting assets	76%
Family ties	32%

**34%** of households are estimated to be migrating in the next 6 months.

Of these **34%**, the following intended destinations (by % of KIs reporting)<sup>2</sup>:

Another governorate	82%
Different community in the same governorate	18%

Top 3 reported push factors to leave the current location<sup>1</sup>:

1. Improving safety / security
2. Improving access to income and employment
3. Improving access to basic services

1. HNO 2017

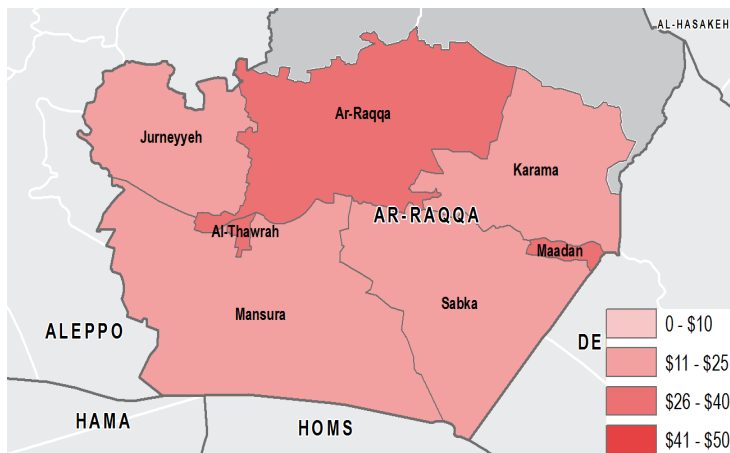
2. Multiple choices allowed

**SHELTER**

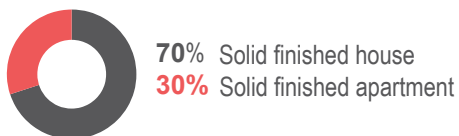
Estimated average number of households per shelter **1.3**

Average monthly rent (min-max estimates) **\$18<sup>1</sup> - \$48<sup>1</sup>**  
**SYP 9,289 - SYP 24,923**

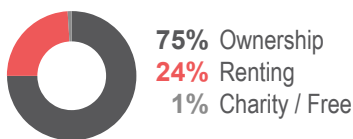
Map 2: Estimated average monthly rent in the past 3 months (by sub-district)



**Shelter type**



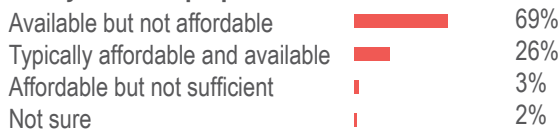
**Occupancy arrangement**



**Rent fluctuation over the past 3 months:**



**Availability of rental properties:**



**HLP ISSUES AND DOCUMENTATION**

**7% of households are estimated to have Housing, Land and Property (HLP) problems, most commonly:**

1. Property has been expropriate without compensation
2. Property unlawfully occupied
3. Secondary occupation

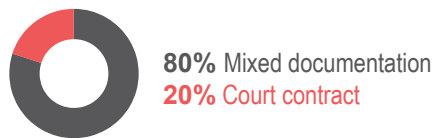
**Main actors dealing with HLP problems (by % of KIs reporting):**

1. Sharia court **100%**

**19% of KIs reported that a few evictions occurred in their communities, mainly due to:**

1. Dispute with host family
2. Dispute about ownership
3. Disputes about rental price

**91% of households are estimated to possess legal documentation to prove their tenancy status. Of those, the following main types were reported:**



**All KIs reported that land registries are not working in the area, mainly due to<sup>2</sup>:**

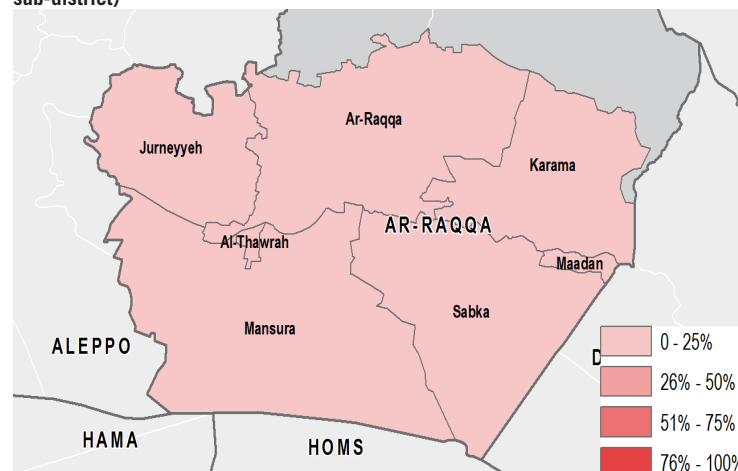
1. Lack of appropriate authority to run the office
2. Lack of staff
3. Land registries are damaged

**SHELTER ADEQUACY/DAMAGE**

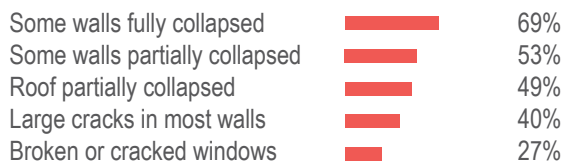
**9% of households are estimated to have adequacy issues. Of those, top 4 estimated issues<sup>2</sup>:**



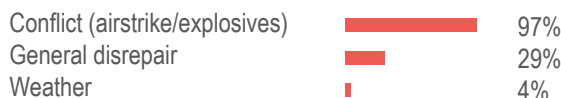
Map 3: Proportion of households estimated to have shelter adequacy issues (by sub-district)



**19% of households are estimated to have shelter damage. Of those, top 5 issue reported<sup>2</sup>:**



**Most commonly estimated causes of damage<sup>2</sup>:**

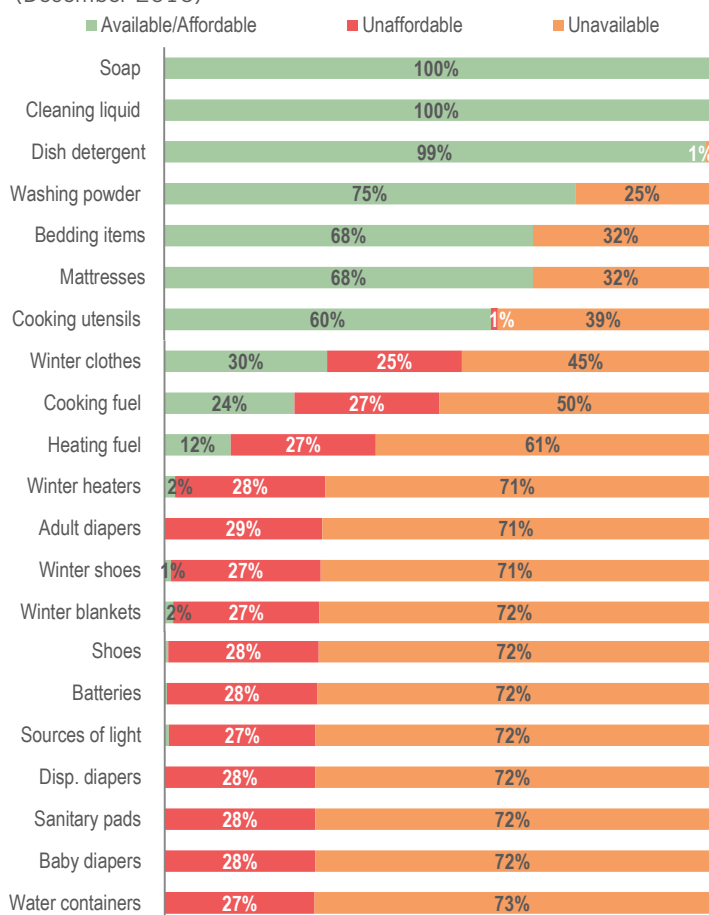


**98% of households are estimated having received no shelter support in the past year.**

1. UN Operational Rate (514.85) on 10 January 2017
2. Multiple choices allowed



**Estimated availability and affordability of NFIs on markets**  
(December 2016)



**COOKING/HEATING FUEL**

**Main sources:**

Cooking fuel	% of HHs estimated using the source	Heating fuel	% of HHs estimated using the source
Kerosene	64%	Kerosene	56%
Electricity	19%	Electricity	25%
Gas	9%	Wood/Charcoal	19%
Wood/Charcoal	8%		

**49% of households are estimated to adopt coping strategies in response to a lack of cooking fuel.**

**Most common estimated coping strategies (cooking fuel):**

1. Reduce expenditure on other items to pay for fuel
2. Reduce amount of food eaten
3. Reduce amount of fuel used for other purposes
4. Change in diet to prefer food that doesn't require cooking

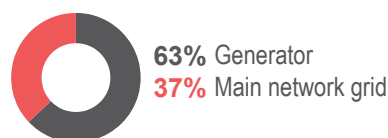
**71% of households are estimated to adopt coping strategies in response to a lack of heating fuel.**

**Most common estimated coping strategies (heating fuel):**

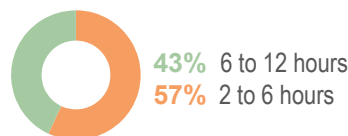
1. Purchase blankets or other items to help with cold
2. Reduce expenditure on other items to pay for fuel
3. Reduce amount of fuel used for other purposes
4. Stay elsewhere during cold periods

**ELECTRICITY**

**Main reported sources of electricity:**



**Reported hours of electricity available per day:**



**71% of households estimated to adopt coping strategies in response to a lack of electricity, most commonly:**

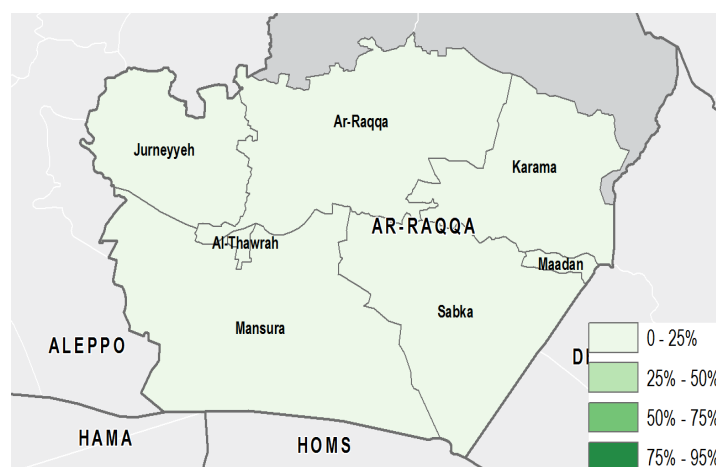
1. Use battery powered devices (i.e. torches)
2. Use electricity at certain times in the day only
3. Use electricity for certain purposes only

**ACCESS TO MARKETS AND NFI SUPPORT**

**All households are estimated to have challenges accessing a market, most commonly<sup>1</sup>:**

Lack of access / unsuitability for women	98%
Markets not functioning during conflict	64%
Distance to markets too far	31%

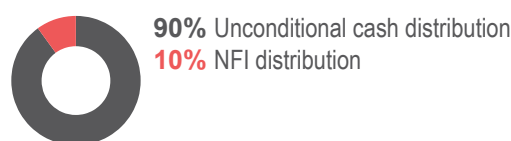
**Map 4: Proportions of households estimated receiving NFI support in the past year (by sub-district)**



**78% of households are estimated having received no NFI support in the past year.**

**52% of households are estimated having received no information on NFI support.**

**Preference for NFI support** (% of households preferring the following options as per KI estimates):



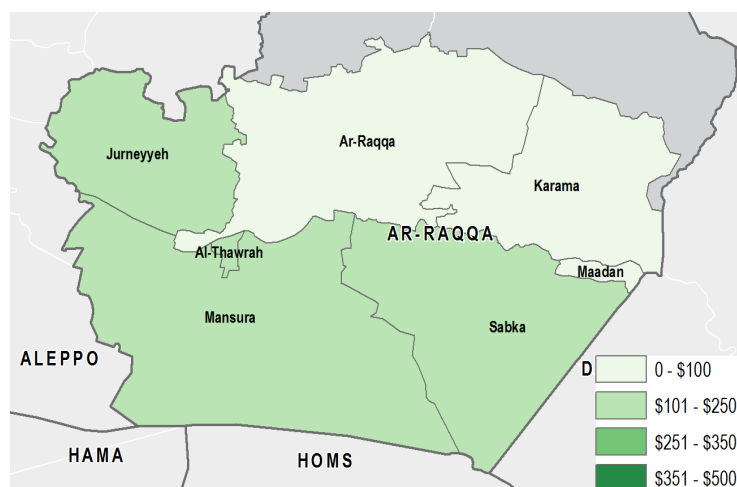
1. Multiple choices allowed

## LIVELIHOODS

Estimated average household monthly income **\$100<sup>1</sup> (SYP 51,235)**

Estimated average household debt **\$115<sup>1</sup> (SYP 59,176)**

Map 5: Estimated average household income by sub-district (November 2016)



## INCOME SOURCES

Top 3 income sources (by % of KIs reporting)<sup>2</sup>:

Farming and crop production	85%
Dairy and animal products	68%
Livestock production	47%

**48% of adults estimated to be working. Of these, types of jobs reported:**

Casual / Daily job	48%
Temporary job	31%
Permanent job	21%

**50% of children reportedly working full time, inside or outside the household.**

Top 3 income sources before the conflict (by % of KIs reporting):

1. Humanitarian assistance
2. Irregular social support
3. Handicraft / artisan products

Frequency of coping strategies for a lack of income (strategies used by most households, based on KI estimates):

Coping strategy	% of households estimated to adopt it in the community	% of KIs reporting the coping strategy
Withdrawing children from school in order to work	51-75%	89%
Reducing non food expenses <sup>1</sup>	51-75%	45%
Borrowing money / Buying on credit	51-75%	37%

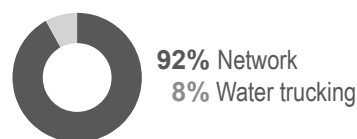
1. UN Operational Rate (514.85) on 10 January 2017

2. Multiple choices allowed

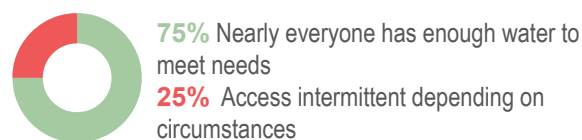
## WASH

### ACCESS TO WATER

Reported main sources of drinking water:



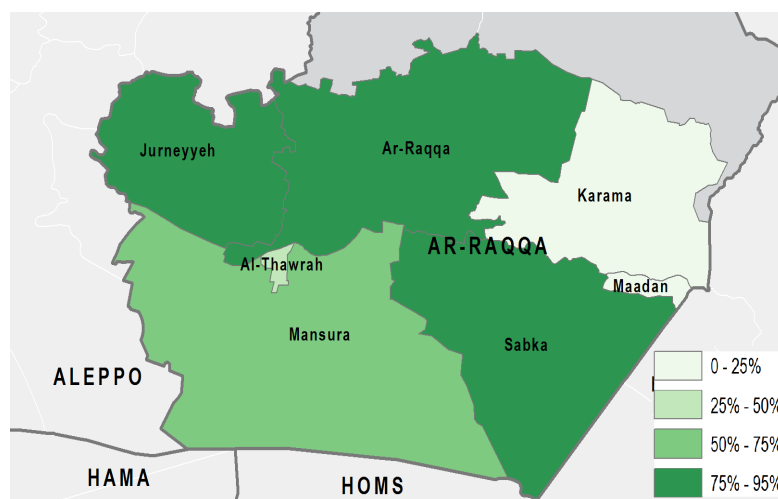
Proportion of households reportedly having enough water to meet household needs (% of KIs reporting the following options as the most reliable to describe the situation in their community):



**39% of households are estimated to have resorted to coping strategies to deal with a lack of water, most commonly:**

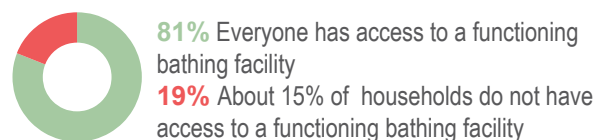
1. Drink water usually used for cleaning or other purposes
2. Reduce drinking water consumption
3. Reduce other expenditures to buy water

Map 6: Estimated proportion of households having enough water (by sub-district)

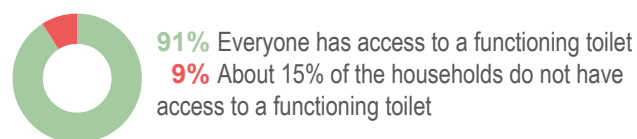


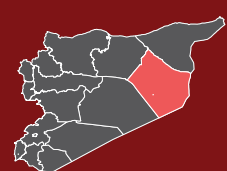
### ACCESS TO BATHING AND TOILET FACILITIES

Estimated access to functioning bathing facilities (% of KIs reporting the following options as the most reliable to describe the situation in their community):



Estimated access to functioning toilets (% of KIs reporting the following options as the most reliable to describe the situation in their community):



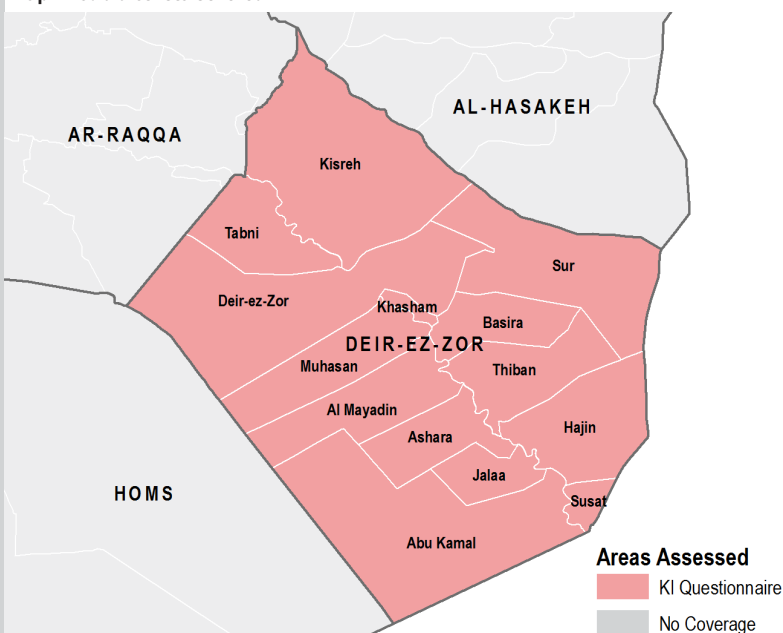


### Summary

In Deir ez Zoor, 149 Key Informant (KI) interviews were conducted between 5-29 November 2016 as access and security constraints rendered household surveys unfeasible. KIs were identified through purposive community-level sampling; interviewees were asked to report at the community level, with data aggregated at the sub-district level during analysis. Findings are indicative rather than representative, and should not be generalised across the governorate.

Shelter adequacy issues are estimated to affect over one third of the population, particularly insufficient heating and insulation from cold. To deal with the lack of fuel, households resort to few coping strategies, such as using less preferred fuels (for example: kerosene or wood and charcoal). An estimated half of the population is living in damaged shelters, due to prolonged conflict and general disrepair which has not been addressed. Housing land and property issues are estimated to be quite common, with frequent cases of expropriation and unlawful occupation of shelters, and one fifth of KIs reporting at least a few evictions have occurred in their communities. Findings indicate a wide unavailability of most NFIs on markets, in particular cooking and heating fuel, winter items, batteries, sources of light, water containers, sanitary pads and diapers. However, access to markets is reported to be challenging, particularly for women. Electricity is accessible through generators, although usually for no longer than 6 hours.

Map 1: Sub-districts covered



### DEMOGRAPHICS

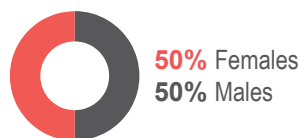
Total population across the governorate<sup>1</sup>

142,680 people

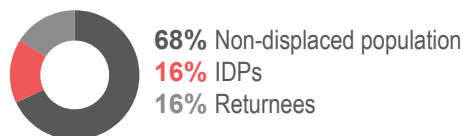
Population disaggregation (age)



Population disaggregation (gender)



Population status



Estimated average household size

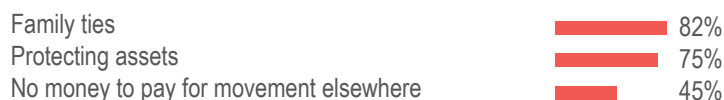
7 people

Estimated average length of displacement

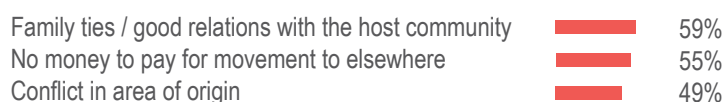
2.5 years

### DISPLACEMENT

Of the 18% of households estimated to be IDPs, top 3 reported main reasons for moving to the current location (by % of KIs reporting)<sup>2</sup>:

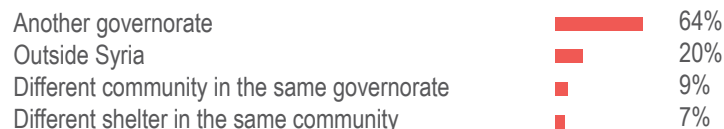


Of the 16% of households estimated to be returnees, top 3 estimated reasons for returning to the area of origin (by % of KIs reporting)<sup>2</sup>:



56% of households estimated to be migrating in the next 6 months.

Of these 56%, the following intended destinations were reported:



Top 3 reported push factors to leave the current location:

1. Safety / Security
2. Improve access to income and employment
3. Improve access to basic services

1. HNO 2017

2. Multiple choices allowed

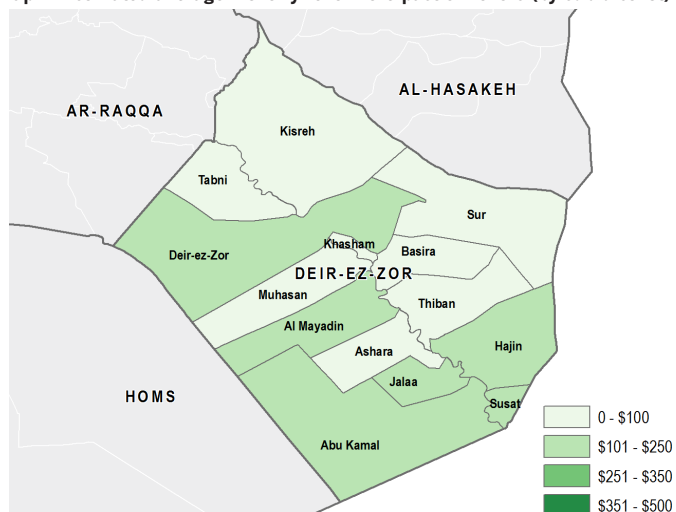
**SHELTER**

Estimated average number of households per shelter: **2.2**

Average monthly rent (min-max estimates)

**\$13<sup>1</sup> - \$42<sup>1</sup>**  
**SYP 6,637 - SYP 21,462**

Map 2: Estimated average monthly rent in the past 3 months (by sub-district)



**Shelter type**



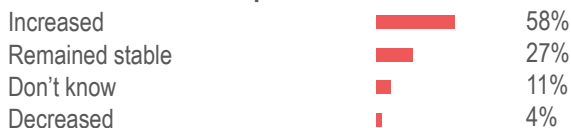
**62%** Solid finished house  
**21%** Solid finished apartment  
**9%** Collective center  
**5%** Unfinished building  
**3%** Informal settlement

**Occupancy arrangement**

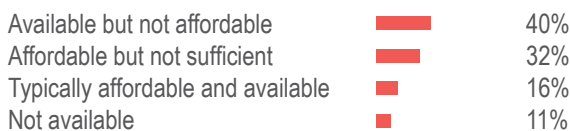


**72%** Ownership  
**16%** Renting  
**12%** Charity / Free

**Rent fluctuation over the past 3 months:**



**Availability of rental properties:**



**HLP ISSUES AND DOCUMENTATION**

**28%** of the households are estimated to have Housing, Land and Property problems, most commonly:

1. Inheritance issues
2. Looting of private property
3. Lack loss of HLP documentation

**Main actors dealing with HLP problem<sup>2</sup>:**



**48%** of KIIs reported that a few evictions occurred in their communities, most commonly:

1. Disagreements with landlords
2. Dispute with host family
3. Disputes about rental price

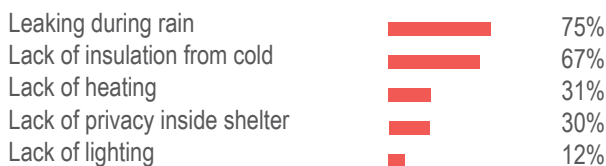
**65%** of households are estimated to possess legal documentation to prove their tenancy status. Of those, the following types were reported:



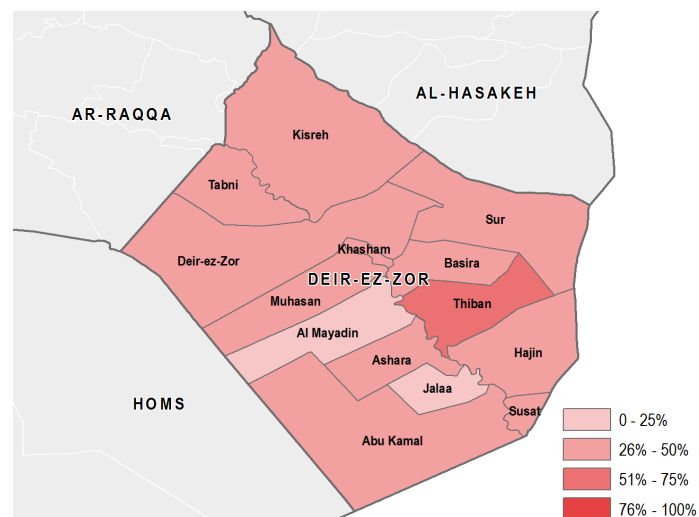
**35%** Formal real estate registry contract  
**34%** Court contract  
**22%** Mixed documentation  
**9%** Buyer-seller contract

**SHELTER ADEQUACY/DAMAGE**

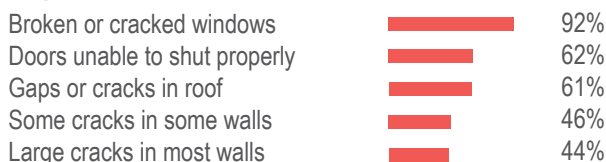
**36%** of households are estimated to have adequacy issues. Of those, top 5 issues estimated<sup>2</sup>:



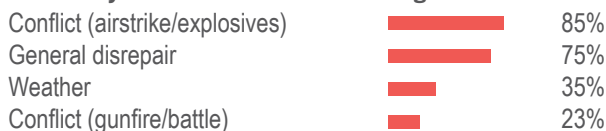
Map 3: Proportion of households estimated to have shelter adequacy issues (by sub-district)



**46%** of households are estimated to have shelter damage. Of those, top 5 issues estimated<sup>2</sup>:



**Most commonly estimated causes of damage<sup>2</sup>:**

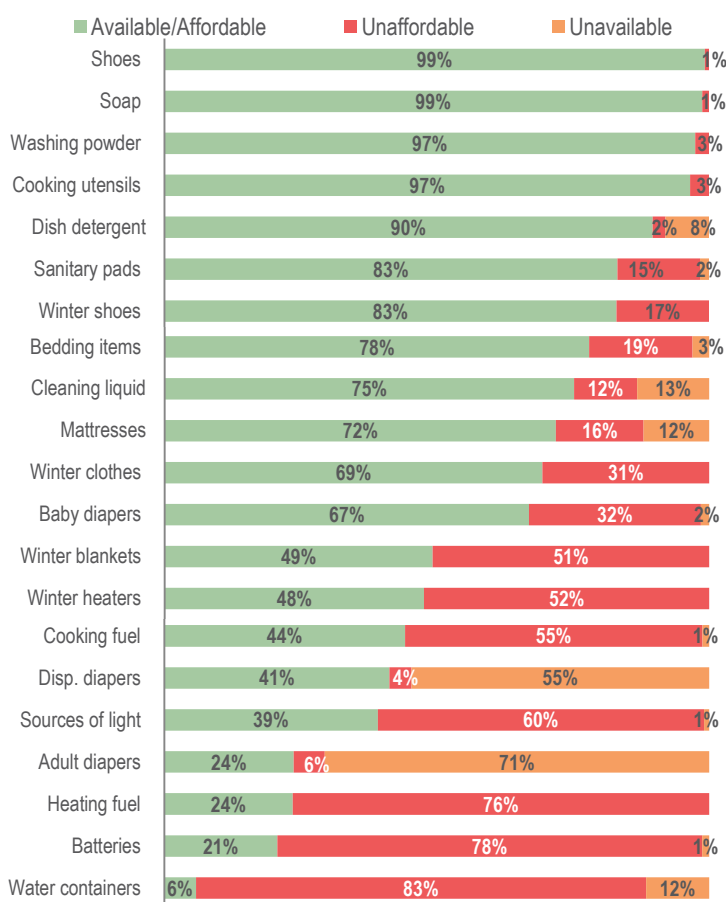


**93%** of households are estimated having received no shelter support in the past year.

1. UN Operational Rate (514.85) on 10 January 2017
2. Multiple choices allowed



**Estimated availability and affordability of NFIs on markets**  
(November 2016)



**COOKING/HEATING FUEL**

**Main sources:**

Cooking fuel	% of HHs estimated using the source	Heating fuel	% of HHs estimated using the source
Kerosene	59%	Kerosene	68%
Wood/Charcoal	23%	Wood/Charcoal	24%
Gas	11%	Electricity	6%
Electricity	7%	No source	2%

**98% of the households are estimated to adopt coping strategies in response to a lack of cooking fuel.**

**Most common estimated coping strategies (cooking fuel):**

1. Change in diet to prefer food that doesn't require cooking
2. Reduce expenditure on other items to pay for fuel
3. Reduce amount of fuel used for other purposes
4. Reduce amount of food eaten

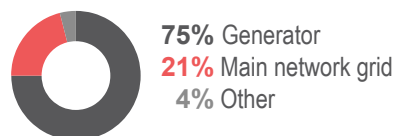
**98% of the households are estimated to adopt coping strategies in response to a lack of heating fuel.**

**Most common estimated coping strategies (heating fuel):**

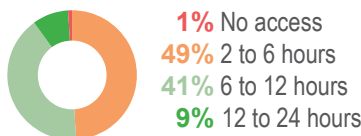
1. Reduce expenditure on other items to pay for fuel
2. Reduce amount of fuel used for other purposes
3. Purchase blankets or other items to help with cold
4. Borrow fuel from friends / relatives

**ELECTRICITY**

**Main reported sources of electricity:**



**Reported hours of electricity available per day:**



**98% of the households are estimated to adopt coping strategies in response to a lack of electricity, most commonly:**

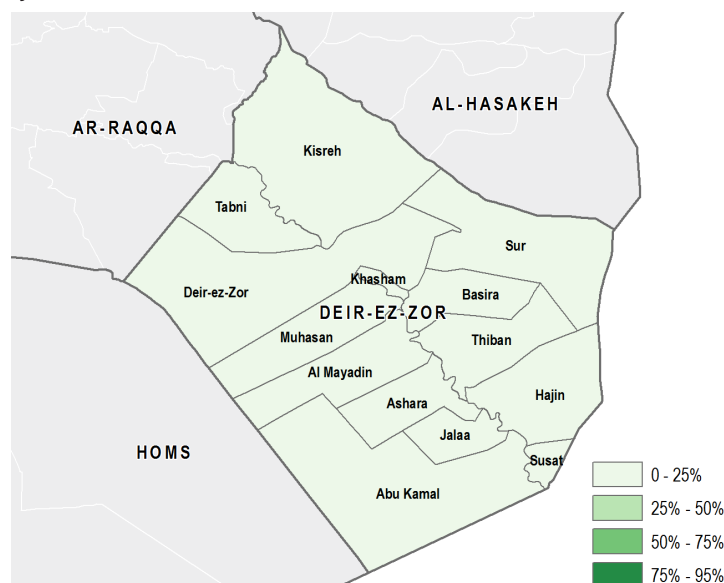
1. Use battery powered devices such as torches
2. Remain without electricity and do not use coping strategies
3. Use electricity at certain times in the day only

**ACCESS TO MARKETS AND NFI SUPPORT**

**47% of the households are estimated to have challenges accessing the markets, most commonly<sup>1</sup>:**

Lack of access / unsuitability for women	30%
Safety or security concerns at markets	26%
Security concerns restricting movement	22%

**Map 4: Proportion of households estimated receiving NFI support in the past year (by sub-district)**



**92% of the households are estimated having received no NFIs support in the past year.**

**99% of the households are estimated having received no information on NFIs support.**

**Preference for NFI support** (% of households preferring the following options as per KI estimates)<sup>1</sup>:

Unconditional cash distribution	75%
NFI distribution	37%
No preference	22%

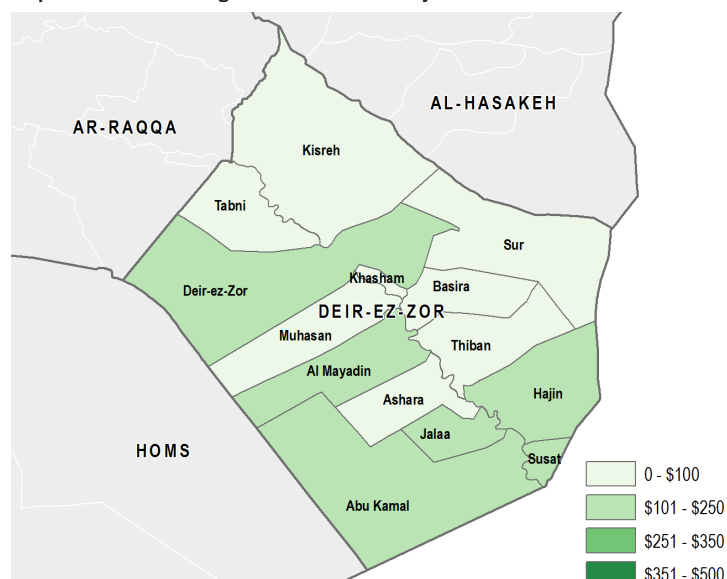
1. Multiple choices allowed

## LIVELIHOODS

Estimated average household monthly income **\$109<sup>1</sup> (SYP 55,872)**

Estimated average household debt **\$145<sup>1</sup> (SYP 74,456)**

Map 5: Estimated average household income by sub-district (November 2016)



## INCOME AND EXPENDITURES

### Top 3 reported income sources (by % of KIs reporting)<sup>2</sup>:

Farming and crop production	81%
Remittances	54%
Casual wage labour	46%

### Top 3 income sources before the conflict (by % KIs reporting):

1. Humanitarian assistance
2. Irregular social support
3. Handicraft / artisan products

### 49% of adults reportedly working. Of these, types of job reported:

Casual / Daily job	47%
Temporary job	31%
Permanent job	22%

### 43% of children reportedly working full time, inside or outside the household

### Frequency of coping strategies in response to a lack of income (strategies used by most households, based on KI estimates)<sup>2</sup>:

Coping strategy	% of households estimated to adopt it in the community	% of KIs reporting the coping strategy
Spending savings	51-75%	71%
Withdrawing children from school in order to work	76-100%	49%
Selling household assets (goods, jewelry, furniture etc.)	51-75%	32%

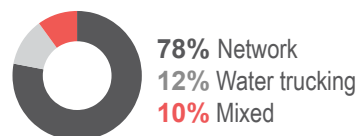
1. UN Operational Rate (514.85) on 10 January 2017

2. Multiple choices allowed

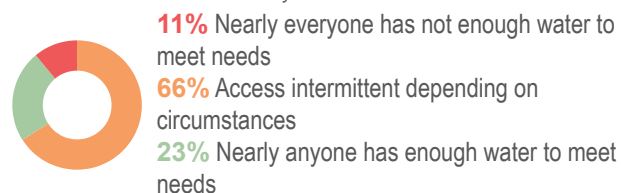
## WASH

### ACCESS TO WATER

#### Main reported sources of drinking water:



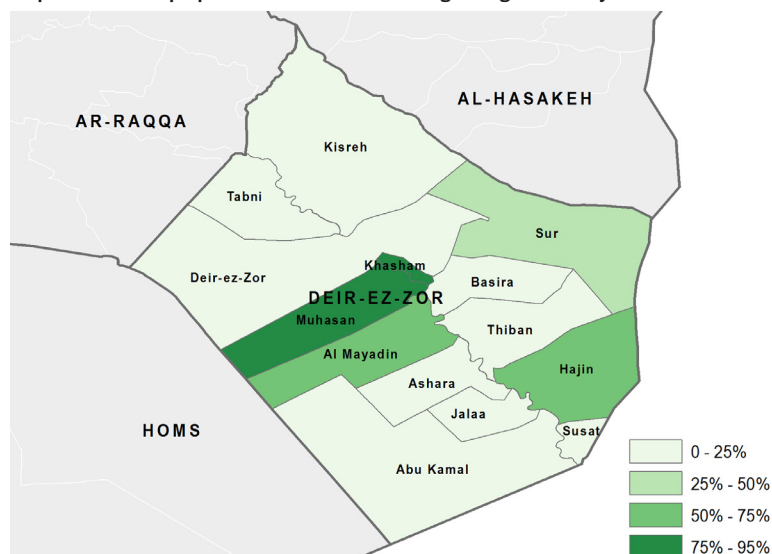
#### Proportion of households reportedly having enough water to meet household needs (% of KIs reporting the following options as the most reliable to describe the situation in their community):



#### 89% of households estimated to adopt coping strategies in response to a lack of water, most commonly:

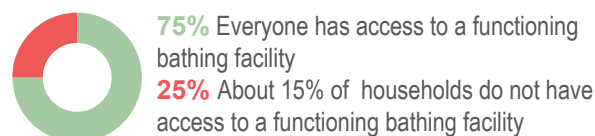
1. Modify hygiene practices
2. Reduce drinking water consumption
3. Reduce other expenditures to buy water

Map 6: Estimated proportion of households having enough water (by sub-district)



### ACCESS TO BATHING AND TOILET FACILITIES

#### Access to functioning bathing facilities (% of KIs reporting the following options as the most reliable to describe the situation in their community):



#### Access to functioning toilets (% of KIs reporting the following options as the most reliable to describe the situation in their community):

