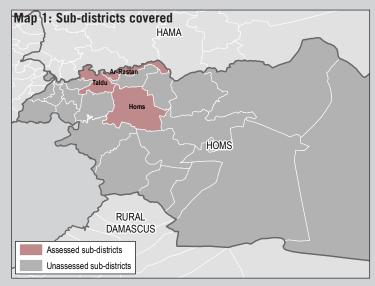
Syria Shelter and NFI assessment: Homs Governorate (Household surveys) July 2017



OVERVIEW

The Syria Shelter and Non-food Item (NFI) assessment aims to provide comprehensive information on the shelter status and NFI access of populations across Syria. This factsheet presents findings drawn from a representative sample of 336 households surveyed across 3 sub-districts in Homs¹. Data was collected from 6 July to 10 August 2017. Results are representative of assessed communities in each sub-district at a 95% confidence level and 10% margin of error. The factsheet occasionally refers to data from a similar assessment carried out in December 2016 for the purpose of comparison, although these comparisons are only indicative due to differences in sub-districts covered between the two assessments.

Overall, assessed sub-districts of Homs had the highest proportion of nondisplaced people amongst assessed governorates, at 78%. In addition, over 80% of households possessed documentation to prove their shelter occupancy status, higher than other assessed governorates. However, over 50% of households reported shelter damage. While households reported fewer NFI availability and affordability issues than in many other governorates, clothing, fuel and sleeping mats were frequently reported as priority NFI needs.



₩ DEMOGRAPHICS

Estimated governora	l total popu ate²:	1,417,56	6 people		
Estimated population of assessed sub- districts ² :			154,81	7 people	
Population distribution by gender and age:					
		Age			
	1%	60+	0%		
•	26%	18-59	24%	•	
A	3%	■ 15-17 ■	2%	Ň	
	4%	11-14	3%		
	8%	6-10	6%		
	7%	3-5 💻	6%		

0-2

Population displacement status:

6%



78% Non-displaced population
21% IDPs
1% Returnees

Average household size:

4.7 people

4%

☆→ DISPLACEMENT

For the **22%** of households that include IDPs, top 3 reasons for moving to their current location³:

Conflict in area of origin	87%
Displaced by parties to the conflict	44%
Relative access to employment, income and shelter	14%

1. As Homs city was largely inaccessible, the findings for Homs sub-district apply only to accessible communities outside the city.



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For the **22%** of households that include IDPs, amount of time to prepare before most recent displacement:

Less than a day More than a day but less than a week More than a week but less than a month More than a month	28% 31% 10% 31%
Average time since IDPs arrived in their current location:	2.3 years
Average amount of time that IDPs have spent in current shelter:	1.5 years
Average number of times IDPs have been displaced before arriving in their current location:	1.8

For the 1% of households that include returnees, top 3 reasons for returning to their areas of origin³:

Family ties	89%
Access to employment, income and shelter	41%
Safety and security situation improved	30%

1% of households intend to leave their current location within the next month, with intended destinations as follows:



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95% Different shelter in the same community5% Outside of Syria

REACH

For these 1%, top 3 reasons for intending to leave their current location³:

- 1. Improve access to or upgrade shelter
- **2.** Proximity to relatives/friends
- **3.** Cheaper rent or housing prices elsewhere

NPM <u>Mobility Dynamics and Services Monthly Report</u> June 2017.
 Multiple choices allowed.

1

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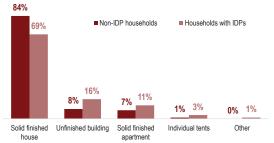


SHELTER

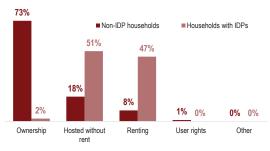
Average number of households per shelter:	1.2
Average number of people per shelter:	5.5

Average number of people per bedroom:3.2

Percentage of households with IDPs and non-IDP households living in each shelter type:



Percentage of households with IDPs and non-IDP households living in each occupancy arrangement:



Average monthly rent over the past three months:

12 USD¹ (Dec 2016: 23 USD)

17% of households reported renting. Change in rental price over the past 3 months:

Remained stable		81%
Increased	-	19%

Of these 17%, ability to pay rent on time over the past 3 months:

Always able to pay on time		86%
Missed a payment but able to cover later		10%
Missed a payment and unable to cover later	1	4%

HOUSING, LAND AND PROPERTY (HLP)

80% of households reported possessing legal documentation to prove their occupancy status. Of these, top 3 most common types of documentation:

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

11% of households reported HLP problems, most commonly due to No data.

Of these 11%, 4% reported that HLP problems made them uncertain of their ability to remain in their shelter.

SHELTER ADEQUACY/DAMAGE

33% of households reported shelter adequacy issues (compared with **34%** in December 2016). Of those, top 5 issues²:

Leaking during rain Lack of insulation from cold	63% 61%
Lack of heating	28%
Lack of access to safe drinking water	25%
Lack of lighting	22%

55% of households reported shelter damage (compared with 87% in December 2016). Of those, the top 5 issues were²:

	e locace mere	•
Broken or cracked windows		75%
Some cracks in some walls		54%
Large cracks in most walls		26%
Gaps or cracks in roof		24%
Doors unable to shut properly		13%

SHELTER REPAIR AND SUPPORT

Of the 55% of households reporting shelter damage, 59% were unable to conduct repairs to shelter. Of those, top 3 reasons²:

Shelter repair materials too expensive		89%
Cannot afford to pay a professional for repairs		71%
Shelter repair materials unavailable in markets	- I	1%

Top 3 unavailable and unaffordable shelter repair materials reported $^{2}\!\!\!\!\!$:

Most commonly unaffordable		Most commonly unavailable
Concrete	1	Iron sheeting
Cinder blocks	2	Basic tools
Timber	3	Wood

Reported preference for shelter support:



52% No preference

41% Unconditional cash support

5% Shelter repair materials

2% External actors directly make repairs

41% of households reported receiving no information about shelter support in the last year.

1. 6,189 SYP, using <u>UN Operational Rate</u> (514.85) on 1 August 2017.

2. Multiple choices allowed.



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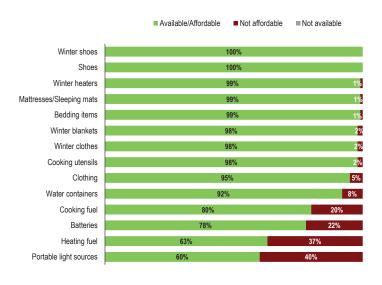


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The NFIs

Reported availability and affordability of NFIs on markets (July 2017):



Change in NFI availability over the past 3 months:

Remained stable	65%
Increased	15%
Decreased	20%

Priority NFI needs reported per age and gender groups¹:

	1.	2.	3.
Girls (0-17y)	Clothing	Shoes	Mattresses/ sleeping mats
Boys (0-17y)	Clothing	Shoes	Mattresses/ sleeping mats
Women (18-59y)	Clothing	Cooking fuel	Cooking utensils
Men (18-59y)	Heating fuel	Cooking fuel	Clothing
Elderly (60+ y)	Heating fuel	Winter clothes	Winter blankets

46% of households adopted coping strategies in response to a lack of NFIs, most commonly¹:

- 1. Borrowing money or buying on credit
- Reducing non food expenses
- Selling household assets

ELECTRICITY

1% of households reported no main source of electricity. For the remaining 99%, the main sources were as follows:

Main network grid		51%
Generator		47%
Solar panels	I.	2%

Reported hours of electricity available per day:



2% No access

- 7% Less than 3 hours
- 32% 3 to 6 hours
- 48% 6 to 12 hours
- 11% More than 12 hours

95% of households reportedly adopted coping strategies in response to a lack of electricity, most commonly¹:

- 1. Use battery powered devices such as torches
- Use electricity for certain purposes only
- 3. Use battery powered devices such as torches

FUEL

Top 3 main sources of heating and cooking fuel:

Cooking fuel	% of households using the source	Heating fuel	% of households using the source
Gas	77%	Wood/charcoal	60%
Wood/charcoal	11%	Diesel	33%
Other	5%	Other	6%

ACCESS TO MARKETS AND NFI SUPPORT

6% of households reported challenges accessing a market, most commonly¹:

Markets too far away	87%
Lack of transportation to markets	25%
Certain population groups unable to access markets	13%

Reported preference for NFI support:



44% Unconditional cash distributions 40% NFI distributions 14% No preference 2% Conditional vouchers

7% of households reported receiving no information about NFI support in the past year.

Top 5 most likely NFIs to be purchased with cash/voucherbased aid¹:

Heating fuel	82%
Clothing	48%
Portable light sources	47%
Cooking fuel	42%
Water containers	23%

REACH

1. Multiple choices allowed.

3

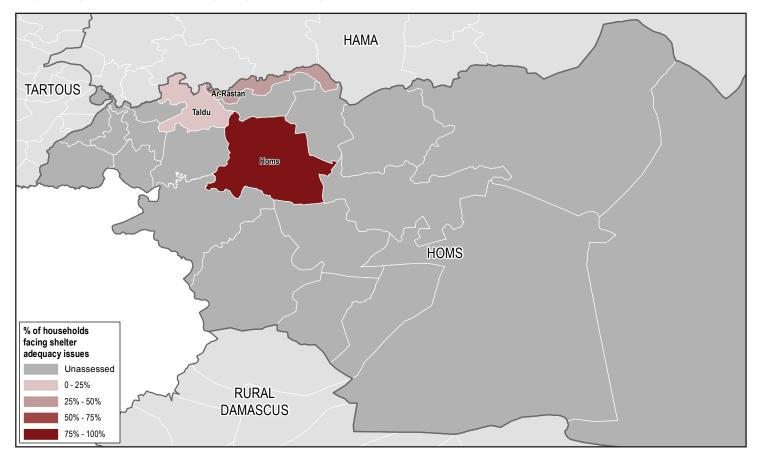
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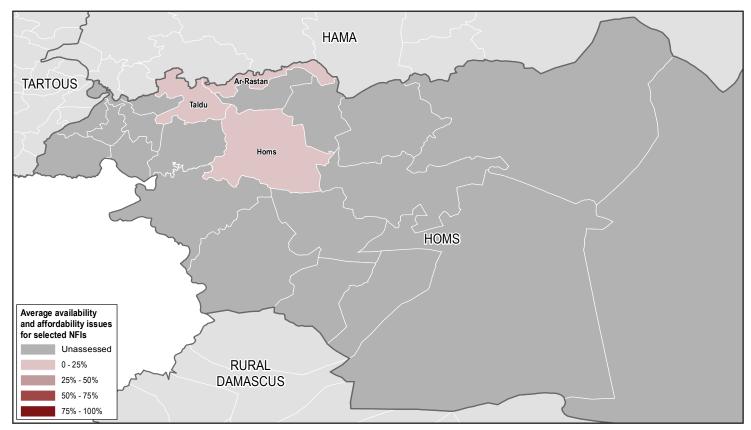






Map 2: Proportion of households reporting shelter adequacy issues (by sub-district)

Map 3: Average levels of NFI availability and affordability problems¹ (by sub-district)



1. Calculated as an average of the percentage unavailability/unaffordability reported for each NFI item displayed in the availability/affordability graph on the previous page.



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4