

UNHCR Shelter NFIs Assessment – Analysis Presentation

February 2017

Introduction

- Presentation aims
- Methodology
- Coverage
- Challenges and limitations

Introduction

- This presentation displays **the preliminary findings** from the **UNHCR funded assessment of shelter and NFI needs across Syria**.
- **Presentation objectives:**
 - Outline key findings from data collected;
 - Feedback on findings;
 - Confirm further analysis which would be of interest for final products.
- The assessment covered the **following sectors:**
 - Demographics and migration;
 - Shelter;
 - NFIs;
 - Livelihoods;
 - WASH.
- **Aims** of the assessment:
 - Provide comprehensive information and data on current access to and availability of NFIs, shelter status, and current coping mechanisms adopted;
 - Identify priority shelter and NFI needs;
 - Assess disparities in needs and vulnerabilities between areas assessed.

Methodology

- Following initial secondary data review, **primary data collection conducted between 29th October and 31st December 2016.**
- **Mixed methodology** used to gather data on area as wide as possible.

Aleppo, Idleb, Hama, Homs, Dar'a, Quneitra - Household interviews and Focus Group Discussions

- For household interviews, used of **statistically significant stratified sample** with a confidence level of 95% and margin of error 10% at the sub-district level.
- For governorate results, findings generalizable to the sub-districts included in the sampling frame only with a confidence level of 99% and margin of error 5%.
- For FGDs, aim to conduct 2 per district – 1 with non-displaced populations, and 1 with IDPs.

Deir-ez-Zor and Ar-Raqqa – Key Informant interviews

- Data collected through purposively sampled **Key Informant interviews** – results indicative rather than representative.

Collective shelters

- **Separate sample** of collective shelters collected in Aleppo, Idleb, Homs, Deir-ez-Zor and Ar-Raqqa.
- Targeted shelters based on lists in CCCM datasets with snowballing in the field.

Methodology

Indicators and questionnaire design

- Indicators designed in collaboration with UNHCR and the Shelter Cluster.
- Tools developed with UNHCR using indicator list as a basis.
- HH surveys and FGD questionnaires designed to complement each other.
- HH and KI questionnaires designed **to allow comparability of results** where possible.

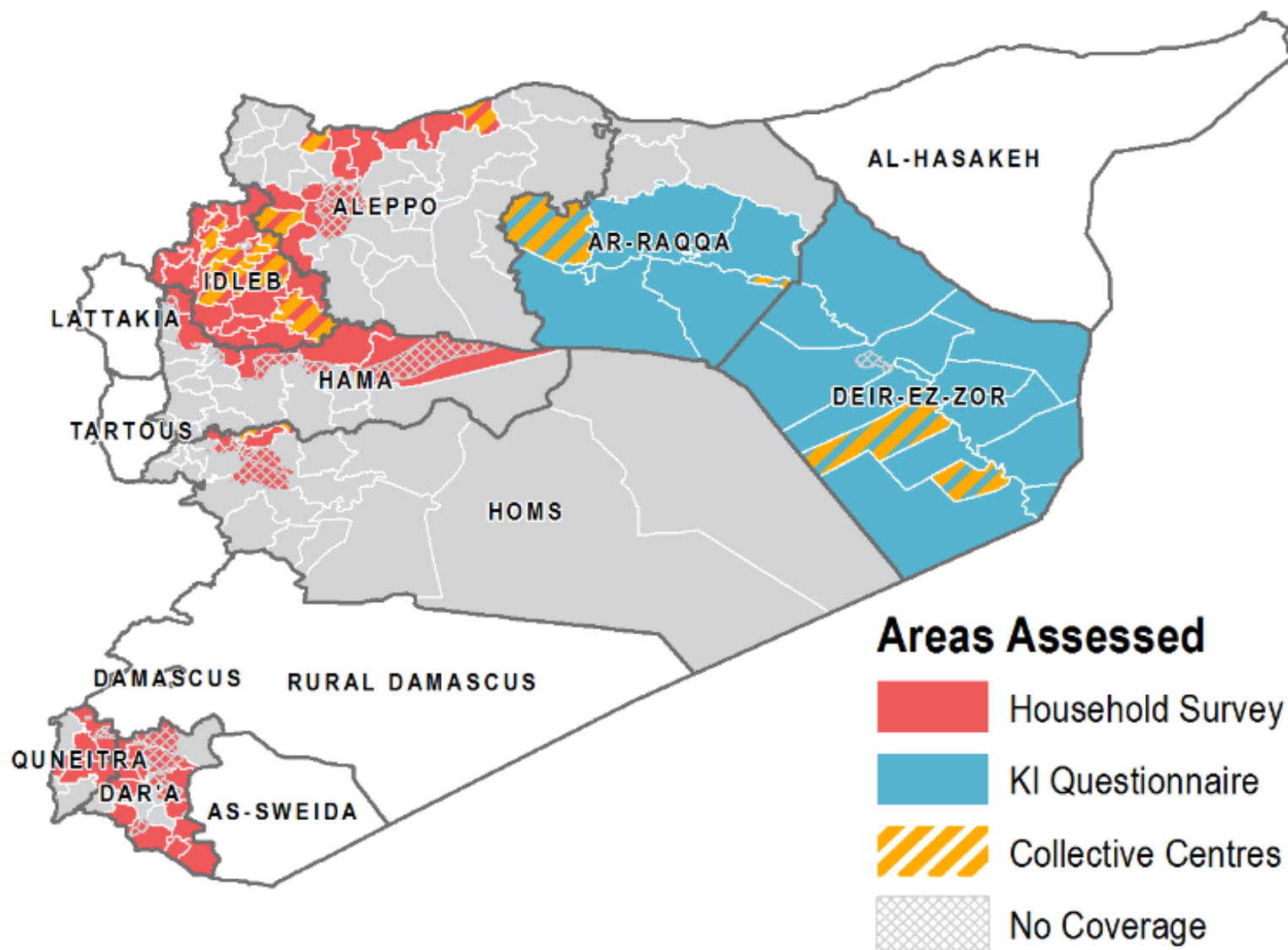
Data collection

- Data collected through REACH and partner enumerators, using the same tools and training materials
- Enumerators **entered data directly into smartphones** using the Kobo Collect platform.

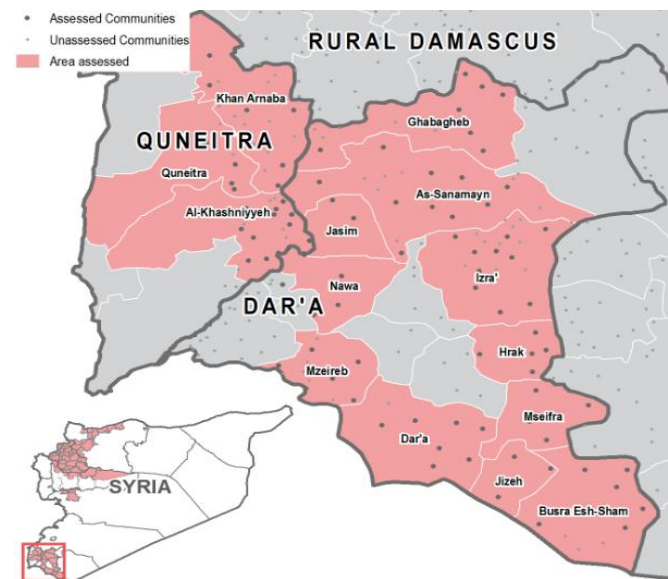
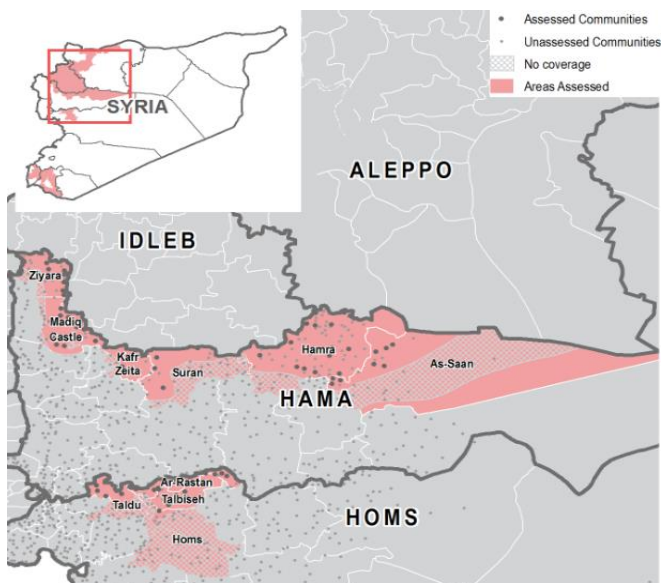
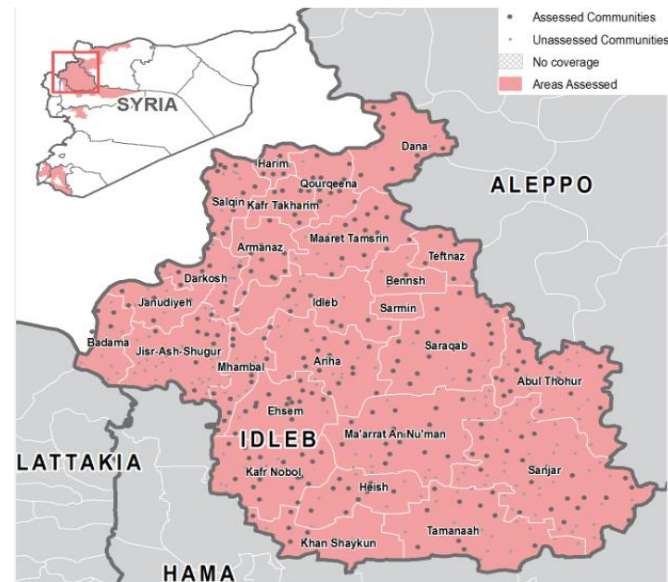
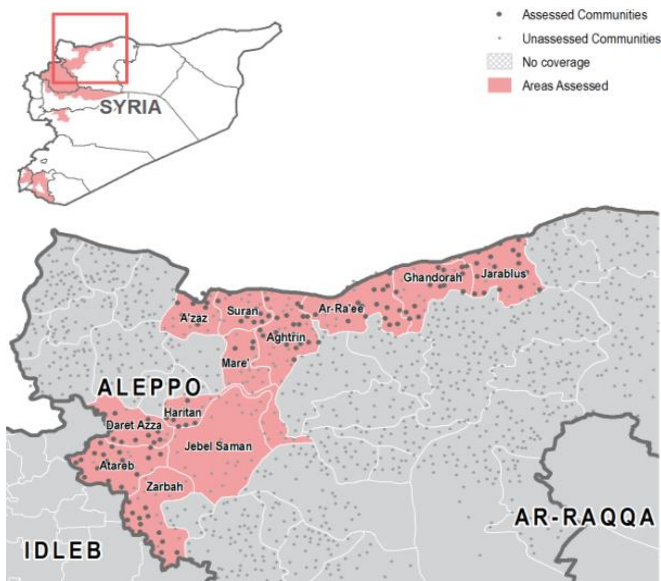
Data checking and cleaning

- Data uploaded to a server daily and **checked on a daily basis**.
- Immediate follow-up conducted where possible to correct inconsistencies and errors.
- **Final review and cleaning of data undertaken** upon completion of data collection.

Coverage



Sub-district Coverage



Challenges and Limitations

- **Inability to cover all sub-districts initially planned.** Results apply to assessed area only (highlighted on map)
 - Approvals issues: Hasakeh governorate, Kurdish areas of Aleppo and Ar-Raqqa – replaced with other sub-districts in the North as well as coverage of South Syria (Dar'a and Quneitra)
 - Safety and security issues: only 55/106 forms possible in Jebel Saman (Aleppo), data collection slowed elsewhere
- **Follow-up with enumerators limited in some cases** (partner covered areas and areas facing security challenges) due to a lack of contact with enumerators
 - Specific data issues or individual enumerator misunderstandings identified could not be immediately corrected
- **Shelter type:** sample was not stratified by shelter type, rather shelters were accessed randomly. As such, it is **not possible to disaggregate results by shelter types in all areas**, particularly where alternative shelter types comprise a small proportion of the sample collected in an area. Further, camps were not included in the assessment scope, so results do not apply to populations in these shelter types.

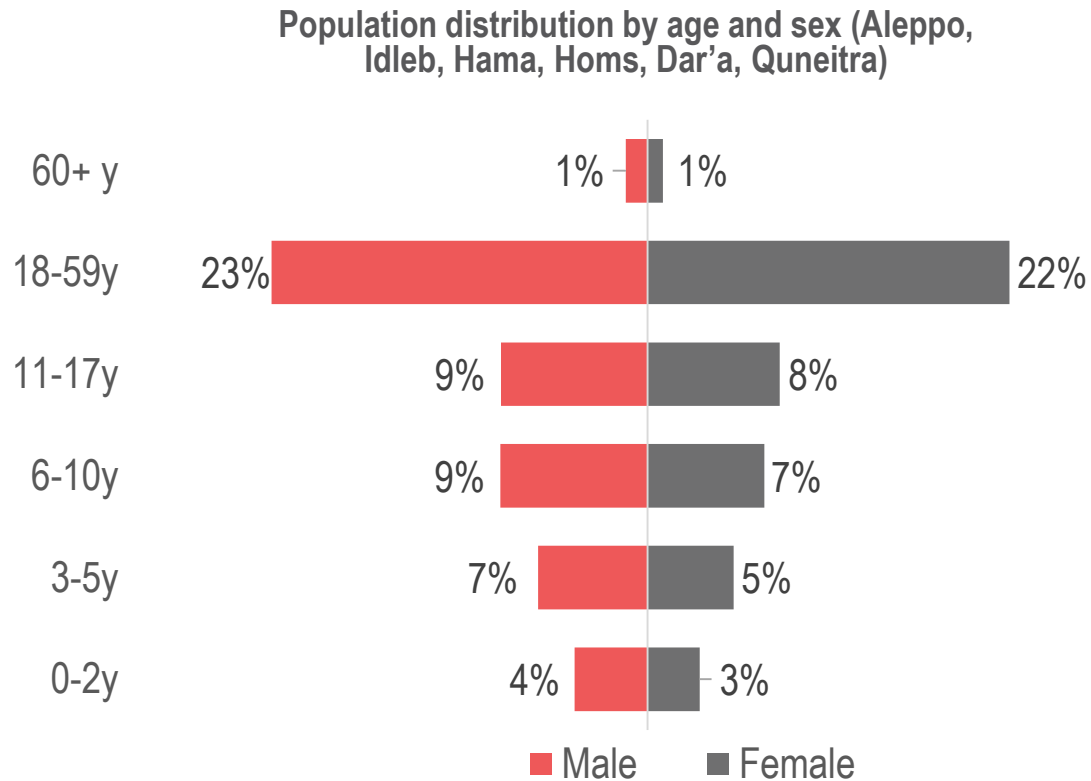
Key Findings: Demographics

- Household composition



Household composition

- In all governorates, with the exception of Homs and Quneitra, **proportion of children greater than 50%, resulting in a dependency ratio of greater than one.**
- In Homs and Quneitra, proportions of children: 42% and 45% respectively - typically smaller household sizes as seen in previous slide.



- **Household size (not number of people per shelter): largest in Dar'a and Deir-ez-Zor (6.6), followed by Idleb (6.2), Ar-Raqqa (6.1), Quneitra (6.0), Aleppo (5.9), Hama (5.5) and Homs (5.4).**

Key Findings: Migration

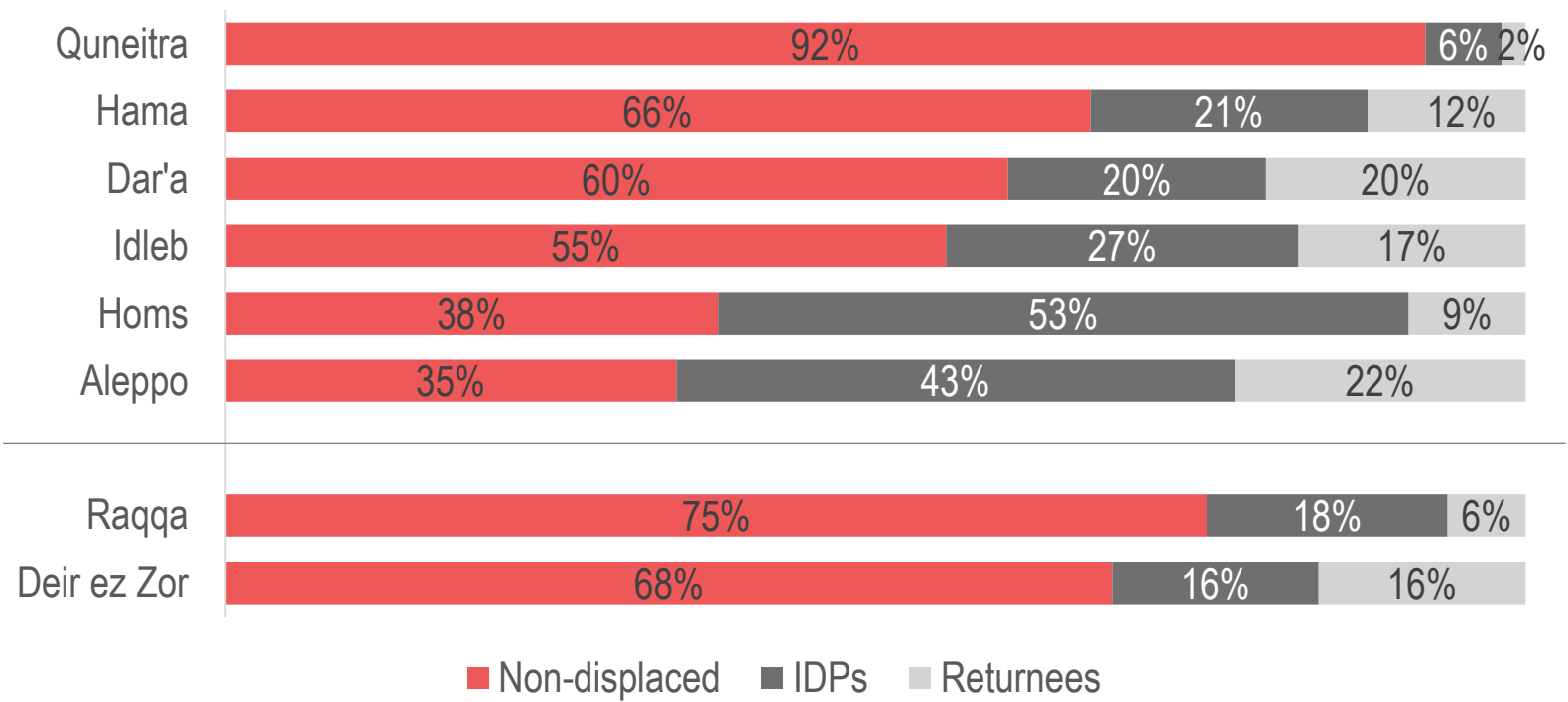
- Population group: non-displaced, IDPs and returnees
- Property owned before displacement
- Legal documentation for property owned before displacement



Population groups: non-displaced, IDPs and returnees

- **Highest proportion of IDPs found in Homs, Idleb and Aleppo.** In Homs, largely attributable to the sub-districts assessed rather than representative of the situation across the governorate.
- **Highest proportion of returnees (to the community of origin) found in Aleppo, Dar'a and Idleb.** Similar proportions of returnees to urban and rural areas in each governorate, with the exception of Dar'a

Proportion of non-displaced, IDPs and returnees

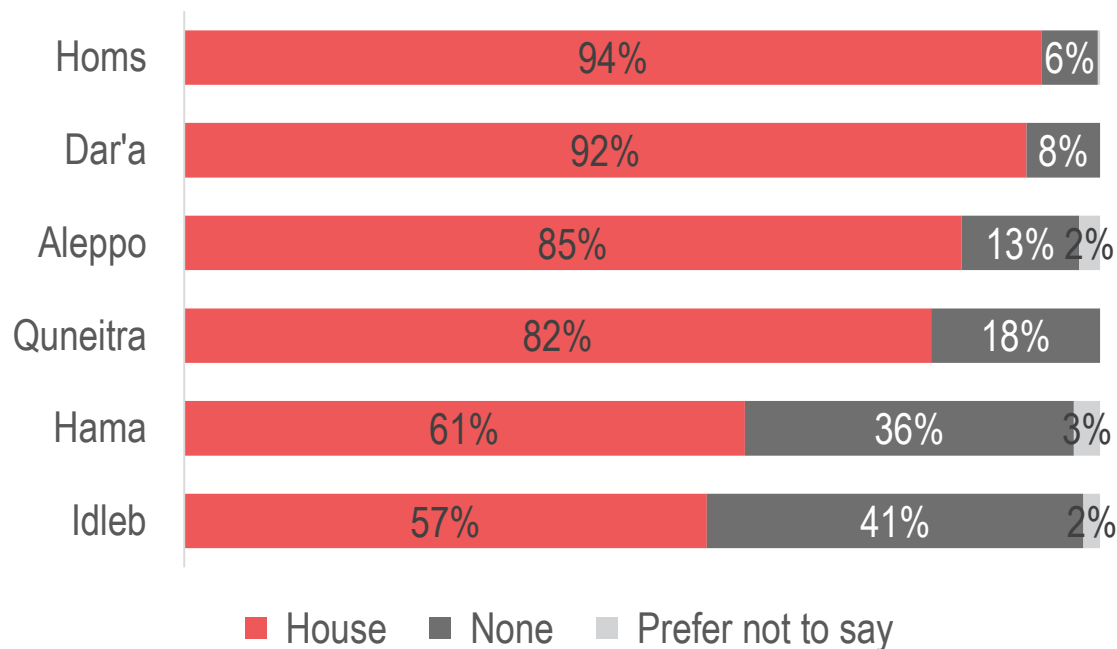


- **Multiple displacement:** average number of times displaced highest in Deir-ez-Zor, Idleb and Aleppo.
- **Areas of origin:** largely intra-governorate displacement in Aleppo, Hama, Homs, Deir-ez-Zor and Dar'a; whilst in Idleb, Ar-Raqqqa and Quneitra, area of origin much more varied.

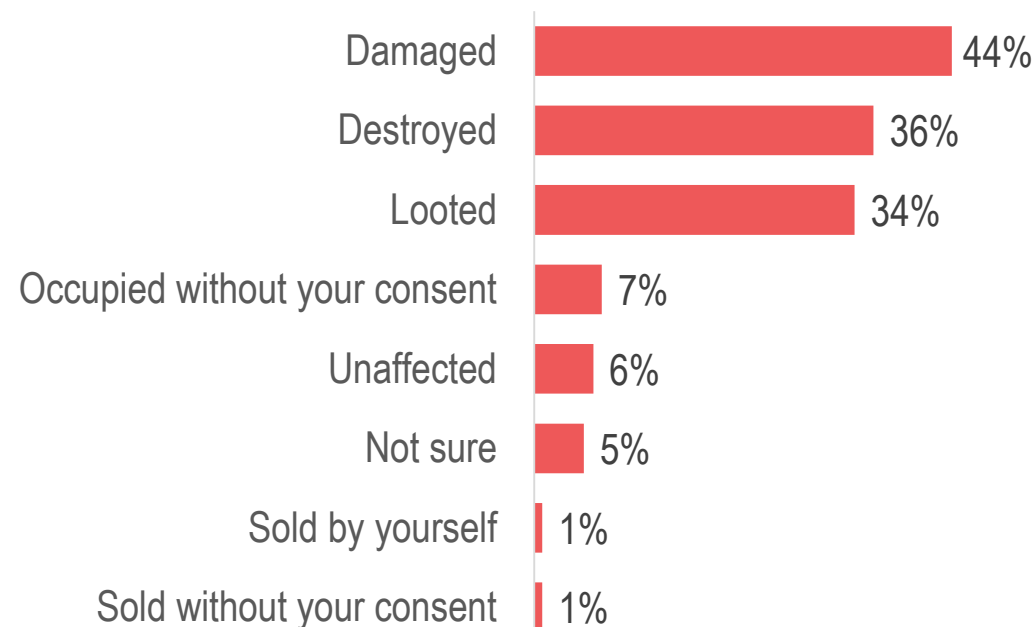
Property pre-displacement

- Property possessed before displacement and status of that property only assessed in Aleppo, Idleb, Hama, Homs, Dar'a and Quneitra.
- **None of the IDP households assessed stated that they had owned any form of property other than a house** before displacement. IDPs in Homs and Dar'a most likely to have owned a house (94% and 92%), compared to IDPs elsewhere.
- Across the area assessed, **properties are now most commonly damaged, destroyed, and/or looted.**

Percentage of IDP households owning property before displacement

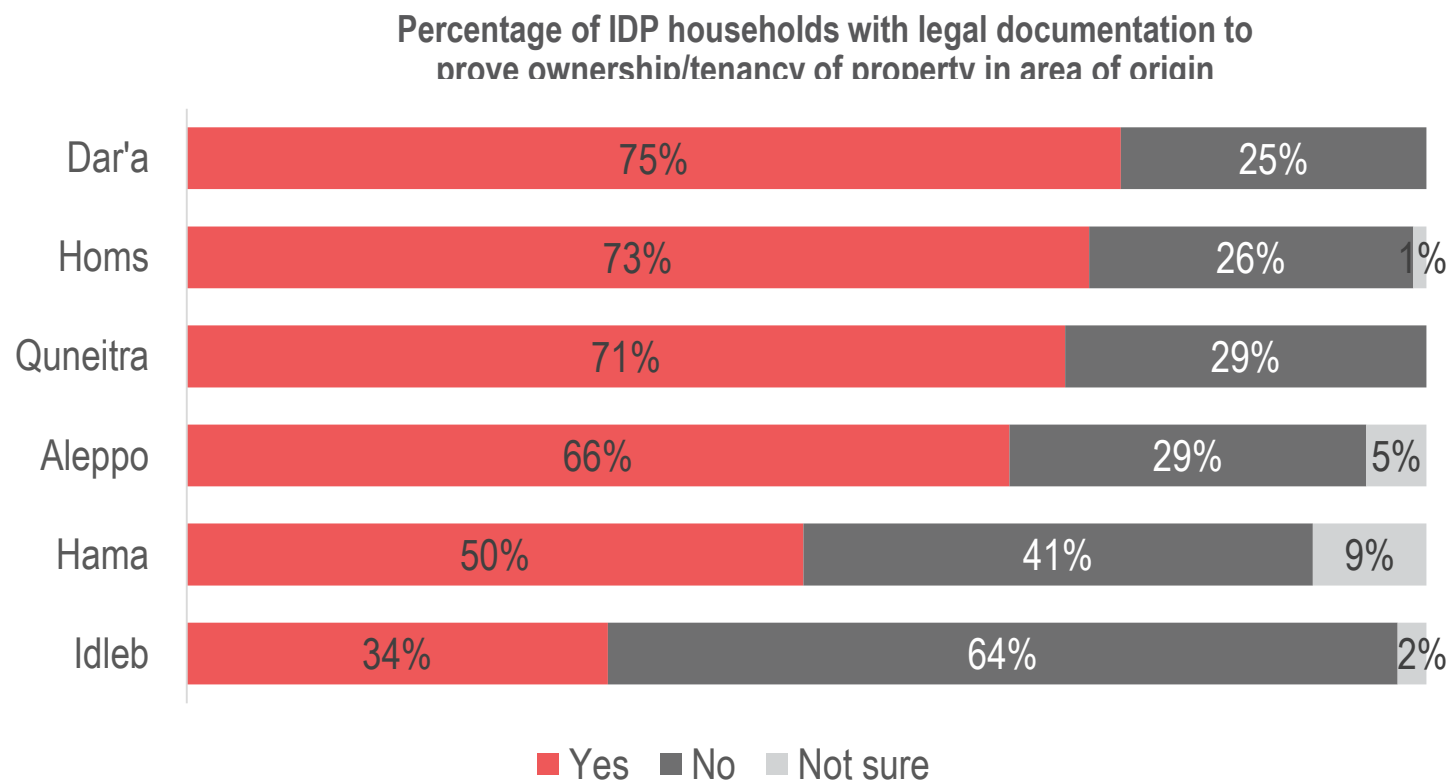


Status of property owned by IDP households before displacement



Legal documentation for pre-displacement properties

- Possession of legal documentation for pre-displacement properties only assessed in Aleppo, Idleb, Hama, Homs, Dar'a and Quneitra.
- **Over two thirds of IDP households in Aleppo, Quneitra, Homs and Dar'a had legal documentation, whilst only 40% in Hama and 34% in Idleb.**



Key Findings: Shelter

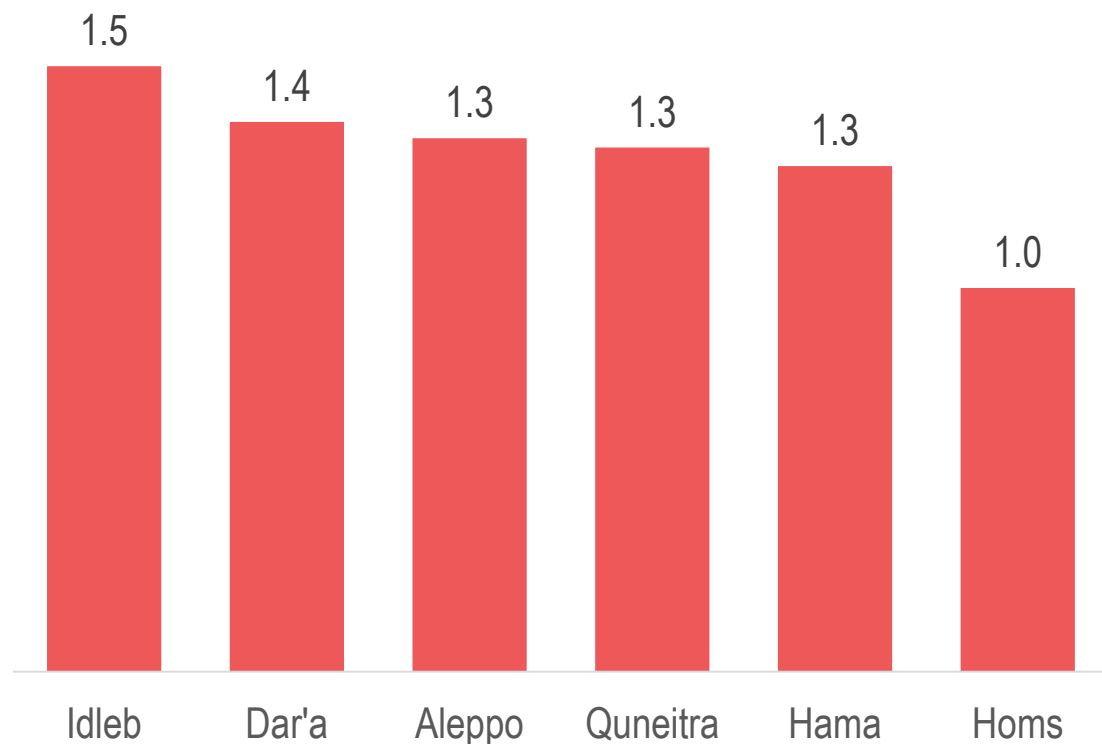
- Occupancy
- Shelter type
- Tenancy
- Rent
- Housing, Land and Property (HLP) issues
- Legal documentation
- Shelter adequacy
- Shelter damage



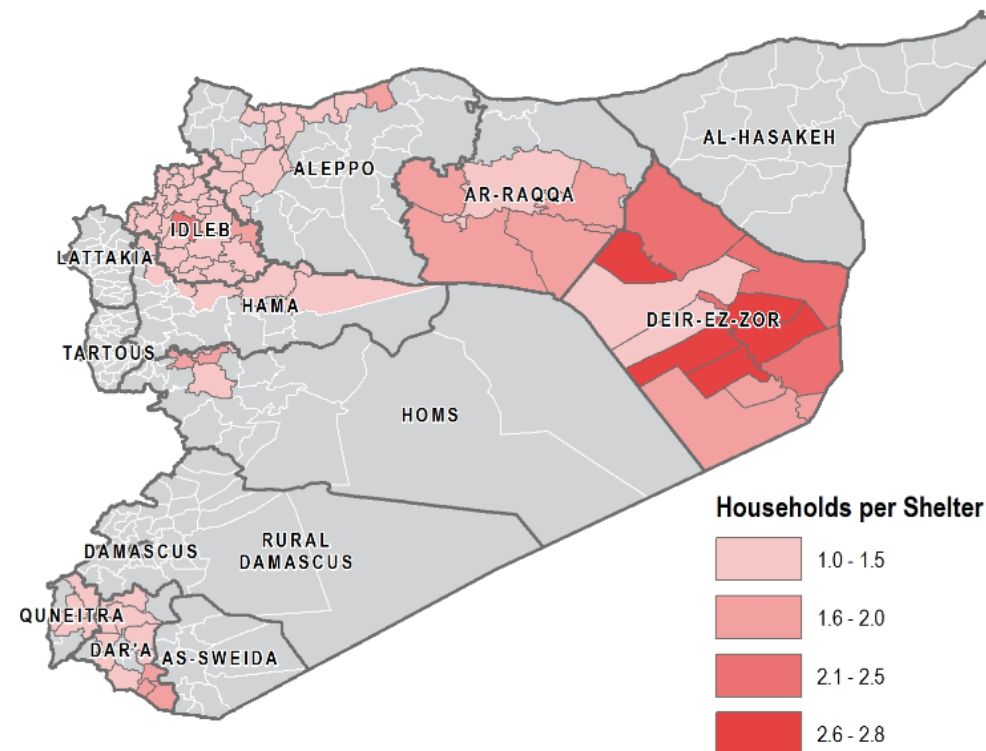
Occupancy

- Households occupied **4.4 rooms in Idleb, 4.6 in Quneitra, 4.8 in Aleppo and 5.1 in Dar'a**, with more rooms in shelters in **Homs (5.9) and Hama (6.0)**, resulting in an average of 1.0 to 1.5 people per room (calculated using all rooms including bedrooms, kitchen, bathrooms, living rooms etc)
- Households in **Hama and Hom**s had fewer people per room compared to elsewhere; these governorates also had smaller household sizes
- **Highest number of people per shelter: Dar'a, Idleb and Aleppo** – linked to migration.

Average number of people per room



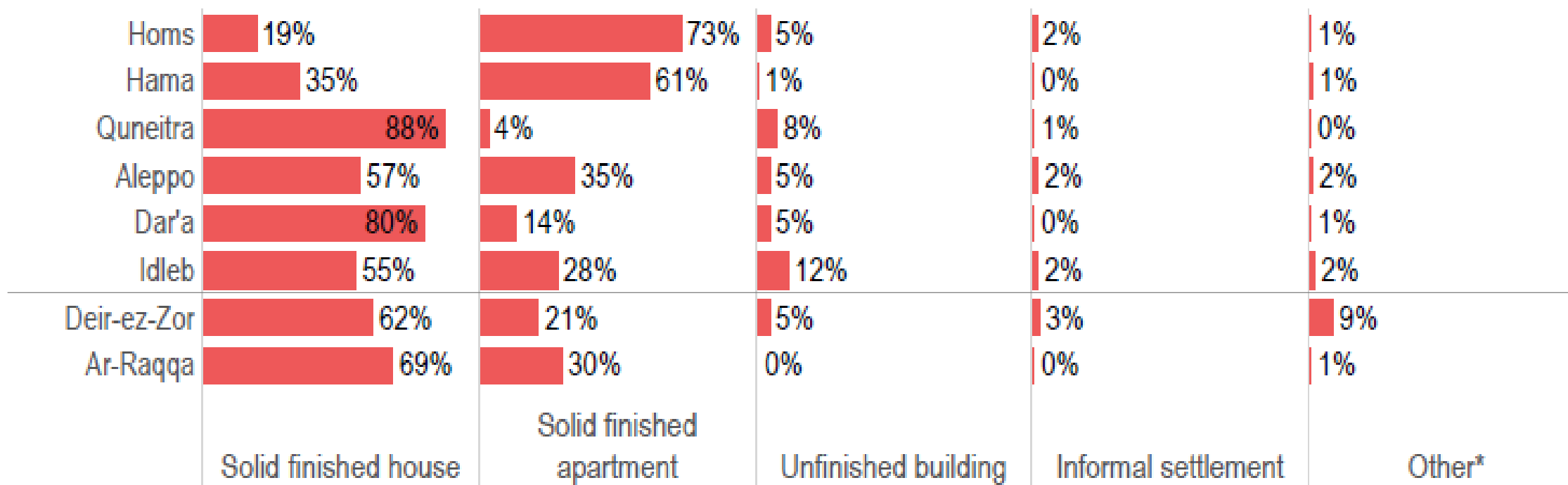
Average number of households per shelter by sub-district



Shelter type

- In each governorate, the majority of the population lived in solid finished houses or apartments.
- Largest proportions of people living in more vulnerable shelter types in **Idleb (16%)**, **Deir-ez-Zor (12%)**, **Aleppo (9%)** and **Quneitra (9%)**.
- Households assessed with IDPs much more likely to live in vulnerable shelter types, as were female-headed households

Percentage of households in each shelter type

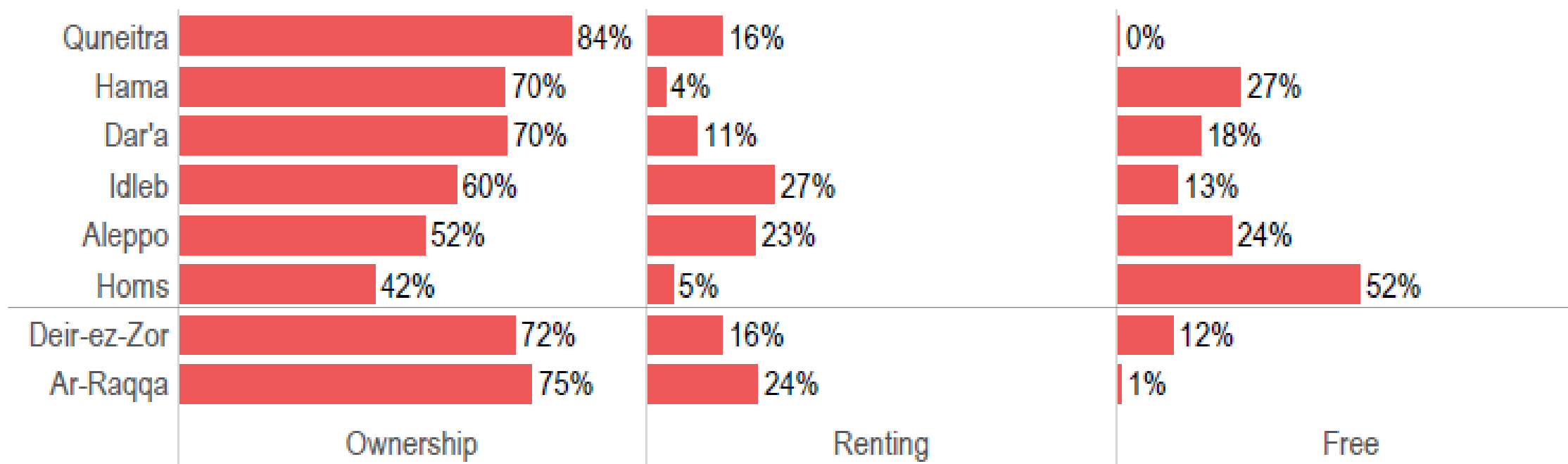


*collective shelter, informal camp, managed camp, tent

Tenancy

- The majority of households in each governorate with the exception of Homs owned their houses.
- Largest proportions of renters in Idleb, Aleppo and Ar-Raqqa – linked to migration
- Living for free particularly common in Homs – particularly Homs sub-district, due to prevalence of IDPs
- Ownership more prevalent in rural areas compared to urban areas

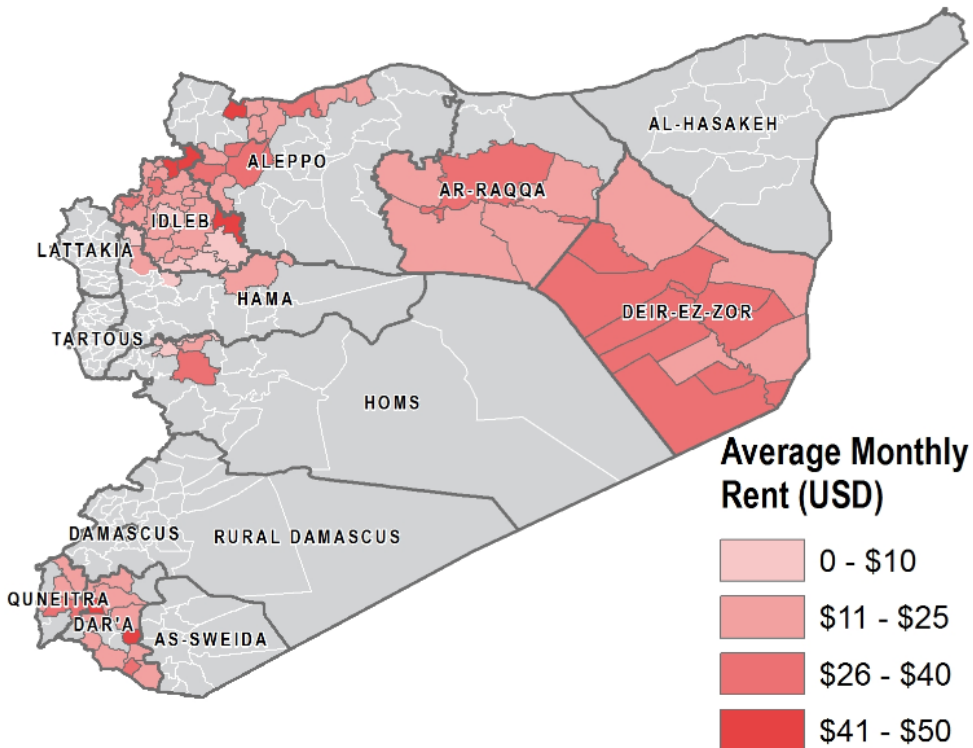
Percentages of households in each tenancy type



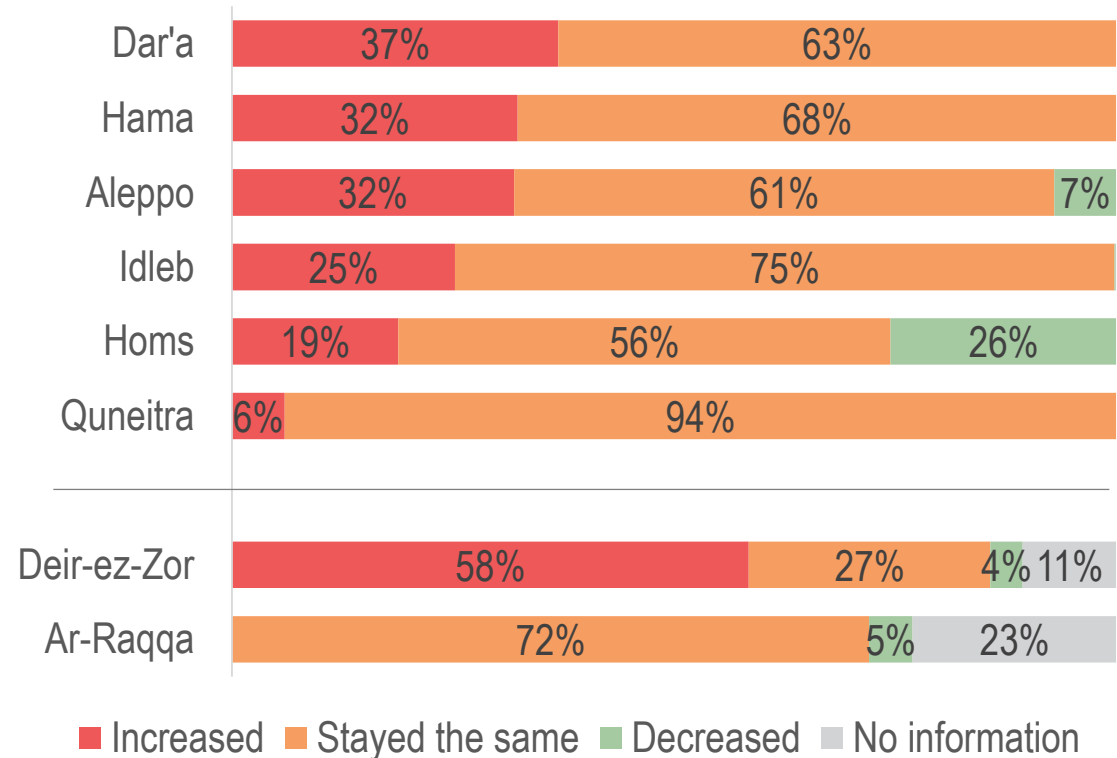
Rent

- **Average rent varied significantly between and within governorates:** typically highest in Aleppo, Ar-Raqqa and Idleb (\$33, \$33 and \$31 respectively), with lower rates in Deir-ez-Zor (\$27), Quneitra (\$26), Hama (\$24), Homs (\$23) and Dar'a (\$21)

Average rent price over the past three months (\$ = 514 SYP)

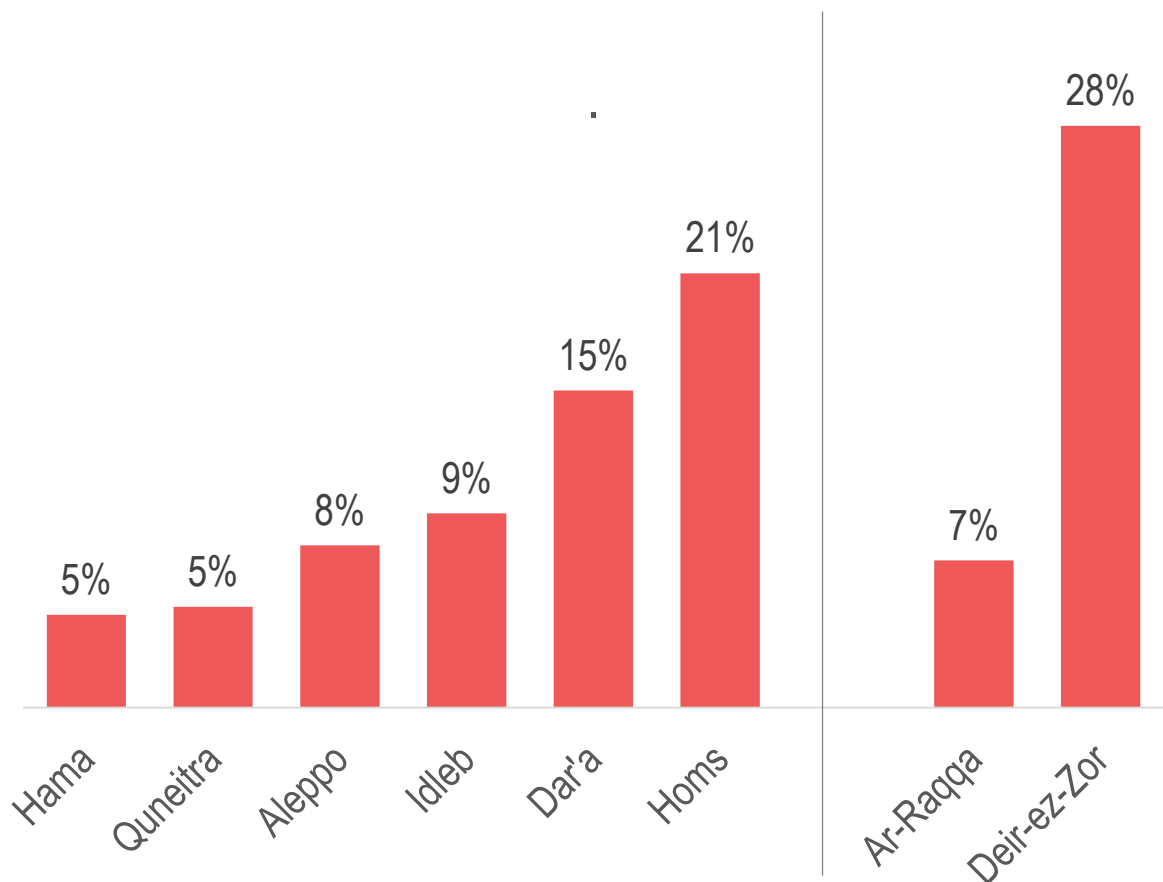


Rent changes over the past three months



Housing, Land and Property (HLP) issues

Percentages of households reporting HLP issues / Estimated percentage of households suffering from HLP issues in Deir ez Zor and Ar-Raqqa



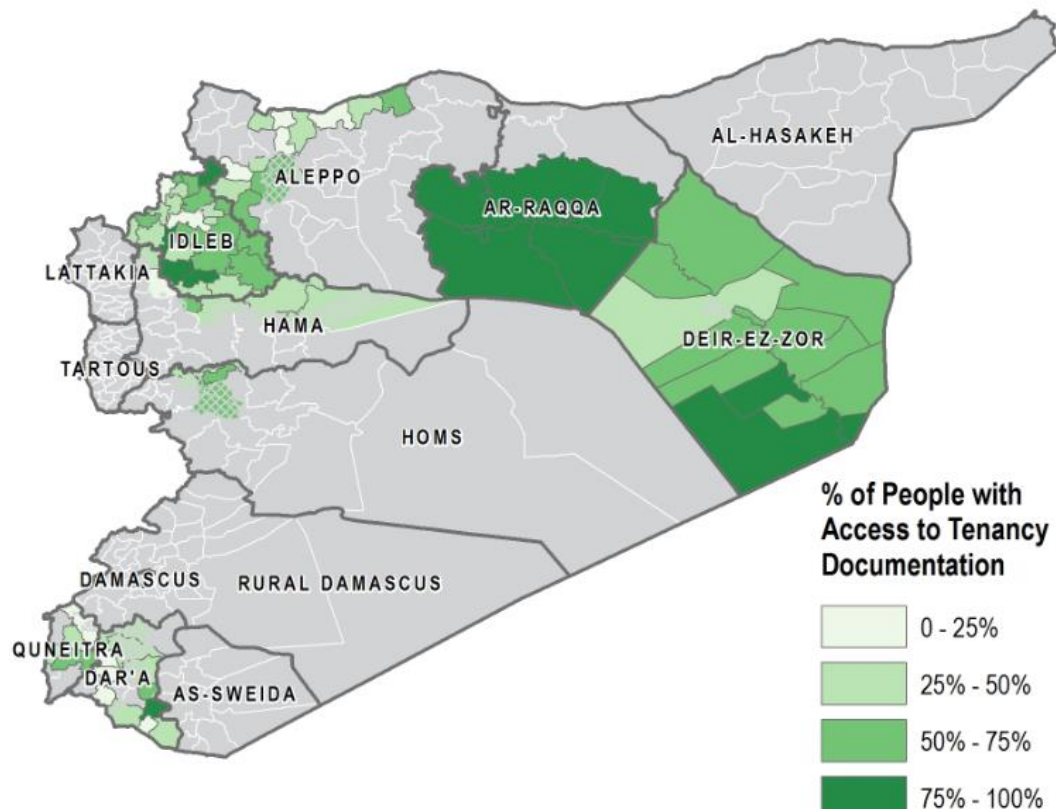
- **Deir-ez-Zor and Homs recorded the highest prevalence of HLP issues.**
- Most common issues in **Aleppo, Dar'a, Hama, Idleb and Quneitra:** lack / loss of HLP documentation.
- Most common issues in **Homs:** other (not landlord or rental) disputes e.g. those with neighbours.
- Most common issues in **Deir-ez-Zor:** inheritance issues and looting of private property.
- Most common issues in **Ar-Raqqa:** expropriation of property, followed by property being unlawfully occupied.



Legal documentation for current shelter

- Households least likely to have documentation in Idleb, Homs and Aleppo: 40%, 42% and 52% respectively, compared to 65% in Dar'a and Deir-ez-Zor, 71% in Quneitra, 72% in Hama and 91% in Ar-Raqqa
- IDP households much less likely than non-displaced to have documentation in all governorates (14-25%).

Percentages of households with legal documentation to prove tenancy



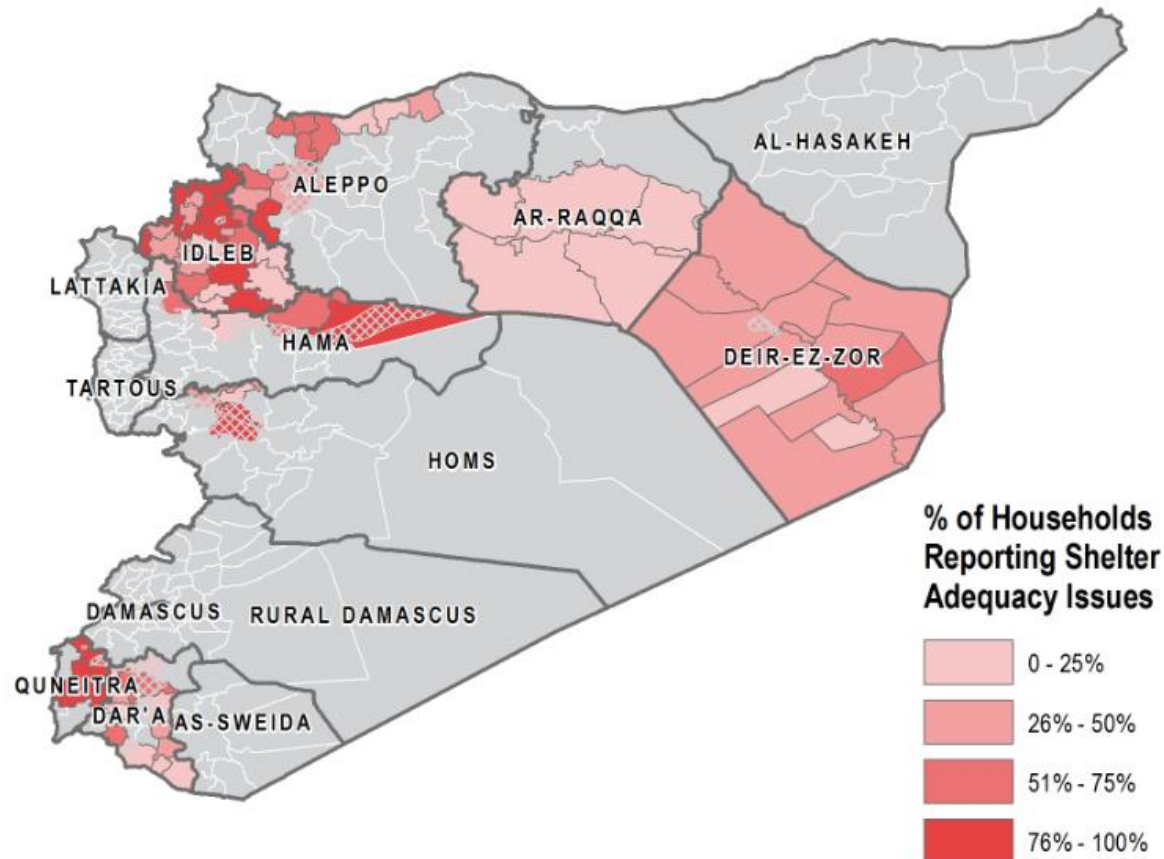
Most common type of documentation:

- **Aleppo, Homs, Idleb, Dar'a and Quneitra:** formal real estate registry, followed by buyer-seller contracts and court contracts.
- **Hama:** court contracts, followed by seller contracts and formal real estate registry contracts
- **Ar-Raqqa:** mixed contract / real estate registry
- **Deir-ez-Zor:** buyer-seller contracts and real estate registry

Shelter adequacy

- Households were **most likely to report issues in Dar'a and Aleppo**.
- Households with IDPs more likely to report facing adequacy issues.
- In Hama, Homs, Idleb and Quneitra, households in rural areas more likely to report adequacy issues.

Percentage of households facing shelter adequacy issues



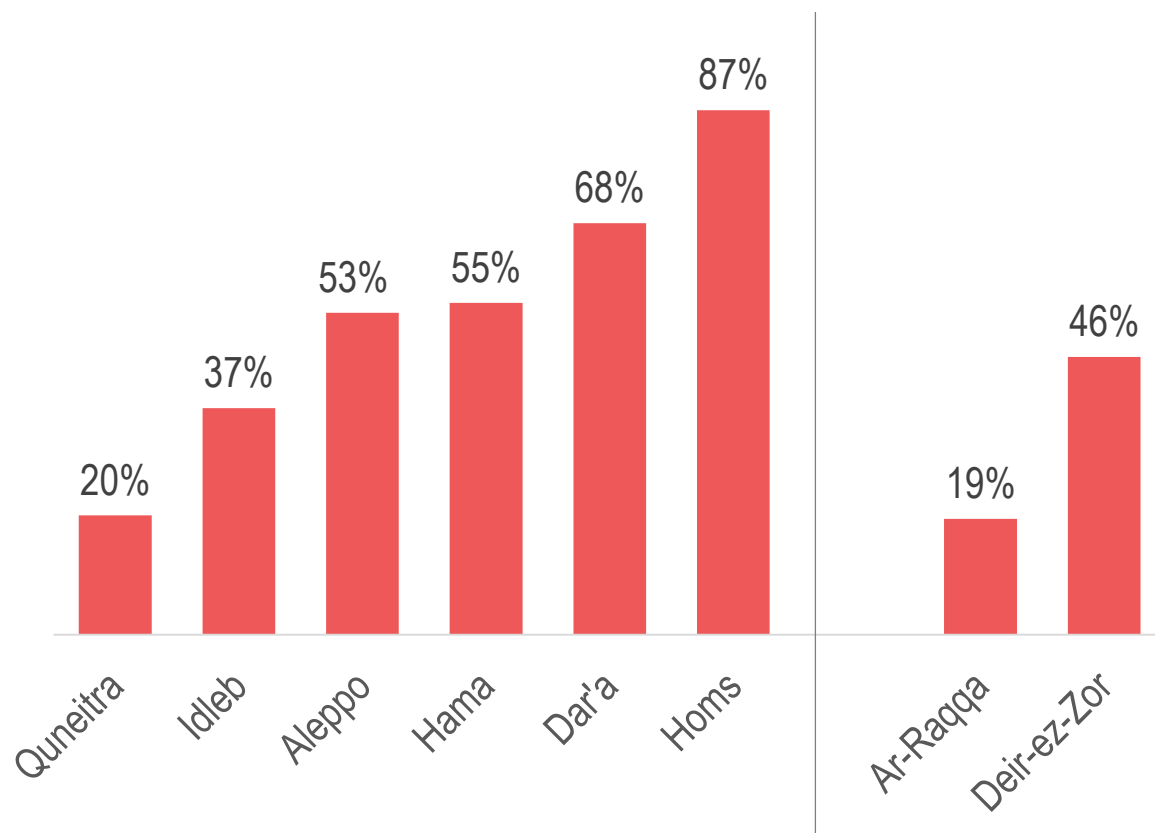
Most common issues reported:

- Indicate a general lack of shelter suitability for winter conditions: **a lack of insulation from cold, leaking during rain, and a lack of heating**
- A lack of lighting was also the third or fourth most common issue reported in governorates assessed by household issues, as well as a top issue in Ar-Raqqa

Shelter damage

- **Highest rates of reported damage in Homs and Dar'a**, followed by Aleppo, Deir-ez-Zor and Idleb. Much lower rates observed in Quneitra, Ar-Raqqa and Hama.

Percentage of households with some damage



Most common issues reported:

- Broken windows, followed by cracks in some wall and doors not shutting properly
- In **Quneitra**: less damage overall, but most common issue was heavy fire damage, followed by some cracks in walls and broken / cracked windows
- **Ar-Raqqa / Deir-ez-Zor**: total collapse, roofs / walls collapsed more likely to be reported due to different methodologies used

Sectoral Findings: NFIs

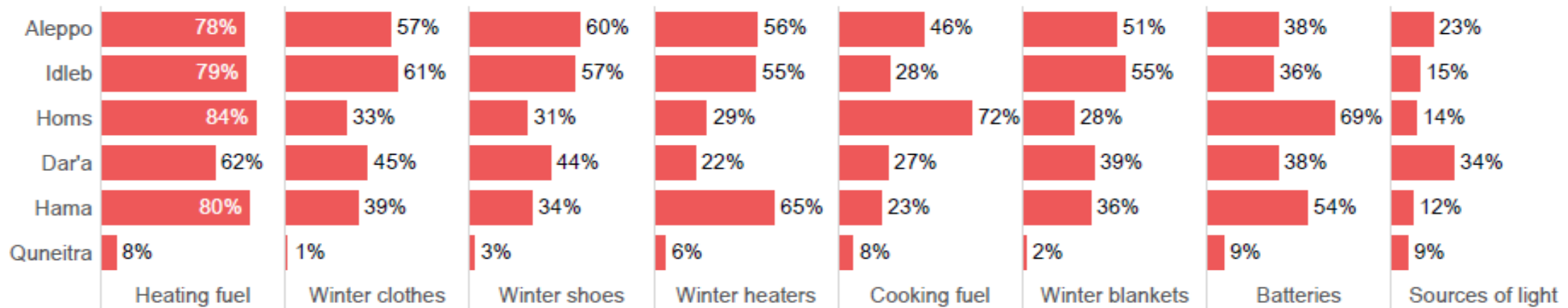
- Challenges to accessing markets
- NFI accessibility
- Cooking fuel
- Heating fuel
- Electricity



NFIs lacking in the household

- Most reported NFIs as missing in the household across all governorates assessed:
 - **Fuels-** for both heating and cooking fuel
 - **Batteries-** due to electricity shortages, many households relied on battery-powered items (including large car batteries and similar)
 - **Winter-items-** heaters, winter clothes, winter shoes, blankets
- Households with IDPs much more likely to report lacking items in their household
- Female-headed households more often missing items than male-headed ones in all governorates

Proportion of households reporting lacking the most commonly unavailable items



→ Can look at challenges to accessing markets, availability of items on markets, and affordability of items on markets to determine the reasons in each governorate (or sub-district) for households reporting lacking items in their household.

Challenges to accessing markets

- Challenges to accessing markets varied between governorates.

- Overall, the main challenges were safety or security concerns at markets or restricting movement to markets, markets not functioning at times of conflict, distance to markets being too far, or a lack of transportation to markets

- Ar-Raqqa and Deir-ez-Zor:** % of households facing challenges not assessed, but majority of KIs reported issues in their community
 - Main issues: security and safety concerns and lack of movement for women

	Homs	Quneitra	Hama	Dar'a	Aleppo	Idleb
Households facing challenges	86%	49%	43%	37%	35%	26%
Safety or security concerns at markets	59%	0%	11%	15%	4%	14%
Markets do not function at times of conflict	13%	19%	21%	25%	19%	6%
Distance to markets too far	6%	19%	23%	13%	10%	5%
Safety or security constraints restricting movement to markets	12%	2%	10%	11%	10%	6%
Lack of transportation to markets private or public	4%	10%	12%	9%	9%	5%
Certain population groups unable to access markets	1%	0%	11%	5%	1%	1%
Lack of access unsuitability for women	1%	0%	3%	4%	1%	1%
Physical constraints preventing access to markets	0%	0%	4%	1%	3%	0%
Lack of access for persons with restricted mobility	0%	0%	3%	1%	1%	1%

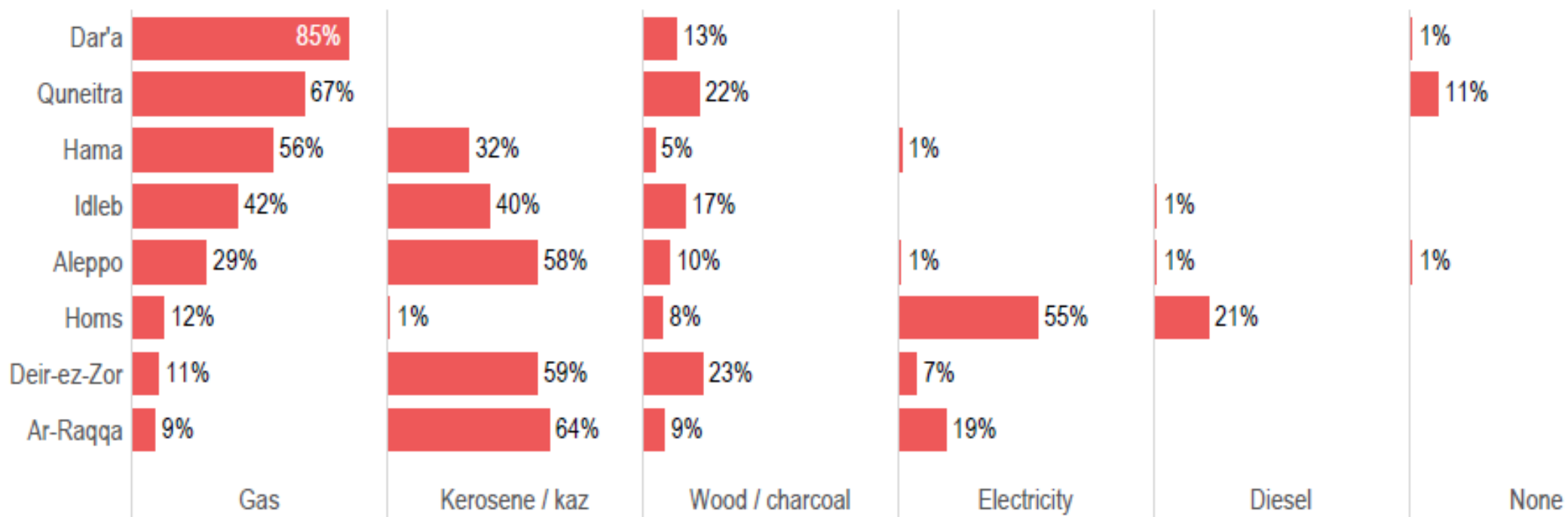
NFI availability and affordability

- Items reported unavailable or unaffordable corresponded to the items most commonly lacking in households: heating fuel, cooking fuel, winter clothes, heaters, winter shoes, blankets
 - **Deir-ez-Zor and Ar-Raqqa: water containers, diapers, sources of light also commonly unavailable**
- Items most **frequently unavailable in markets in Aleppo, Homs, Ar-Raqqa and Deir-ez-Zor** – contributes to Aleppo and Homs having the highest proportions of households lacking NFIs in the household
- Although items typically available in Dar'a, Hama, Idleb and Quneitra, affordability was still a major challenge
 - Several sub-districts in Dar'a and Quneitra had **over half of their population unable to afford most items**
- Across all governorates, **IDP households were more likely to report being unable to find and afford items compared to non-IDPs**
- Households living in rural areas of Homs and Quneitra were more likely to report items being unavailable or unaffordable compared to those living in urban areas; rates were similar between urban and rural areas elsewhere.
- Female-headed households almost twice more likely to be unable to afford most items compared to male-headed households in all governorates assessed through household surveys.

Cooking fuel: main source

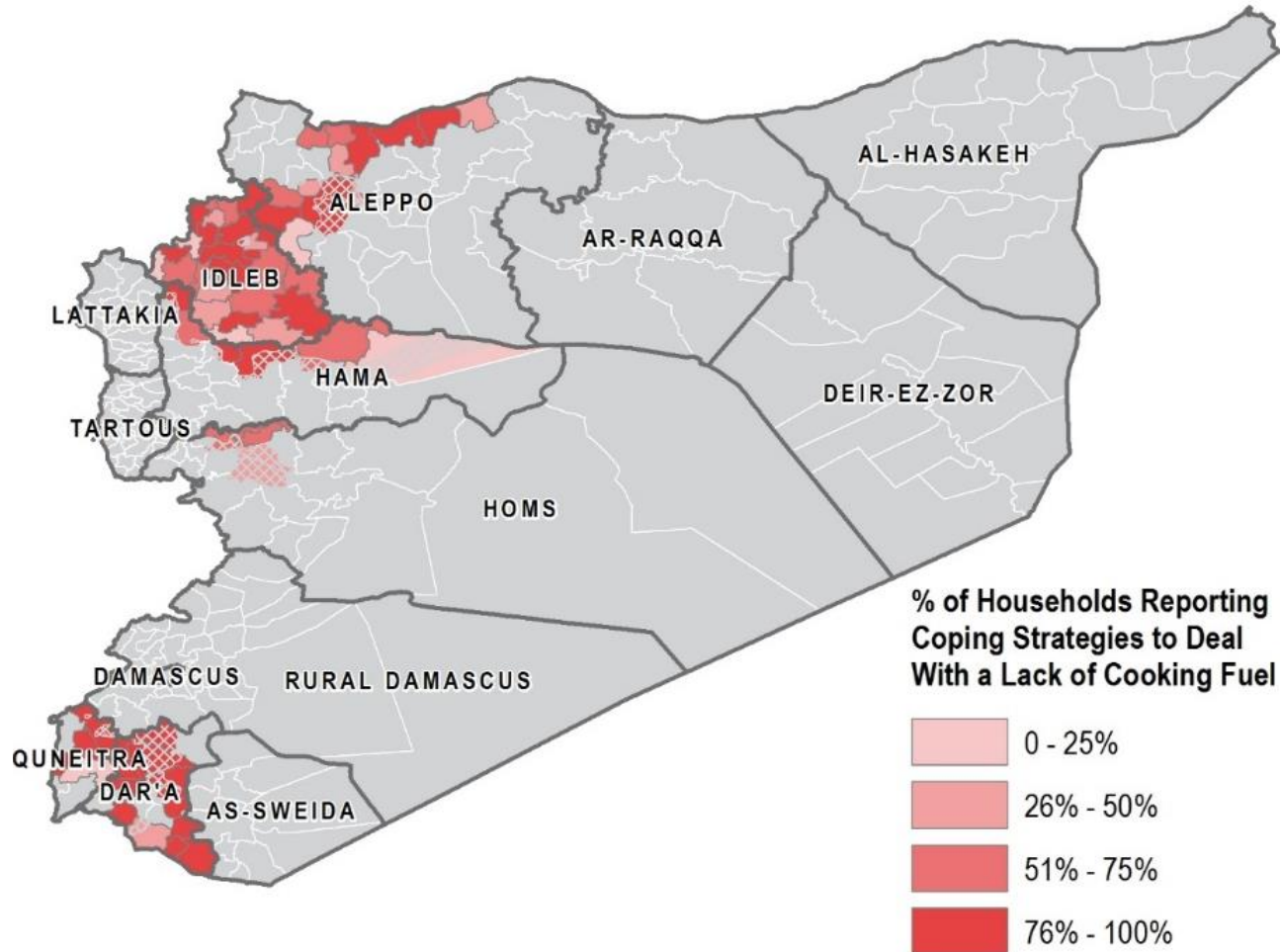
- **Hama, Dar'a, Quneitra and Idleb: gas** as a main source of cooking fuel
- **Aleppo, Ar-Raqqa and Deir-ez-Zor: kerosene** the most commonly used source
- **Homs: electricity** as the main source - lack of fuel in hard to reach areas

Percentage of households using each source of cooking fuel as the main source



Cooking fuel: coping strategies

- **Coping strategies were used across all governorates to differing extents:** most common in Aleppo, Dar'a and Idleb

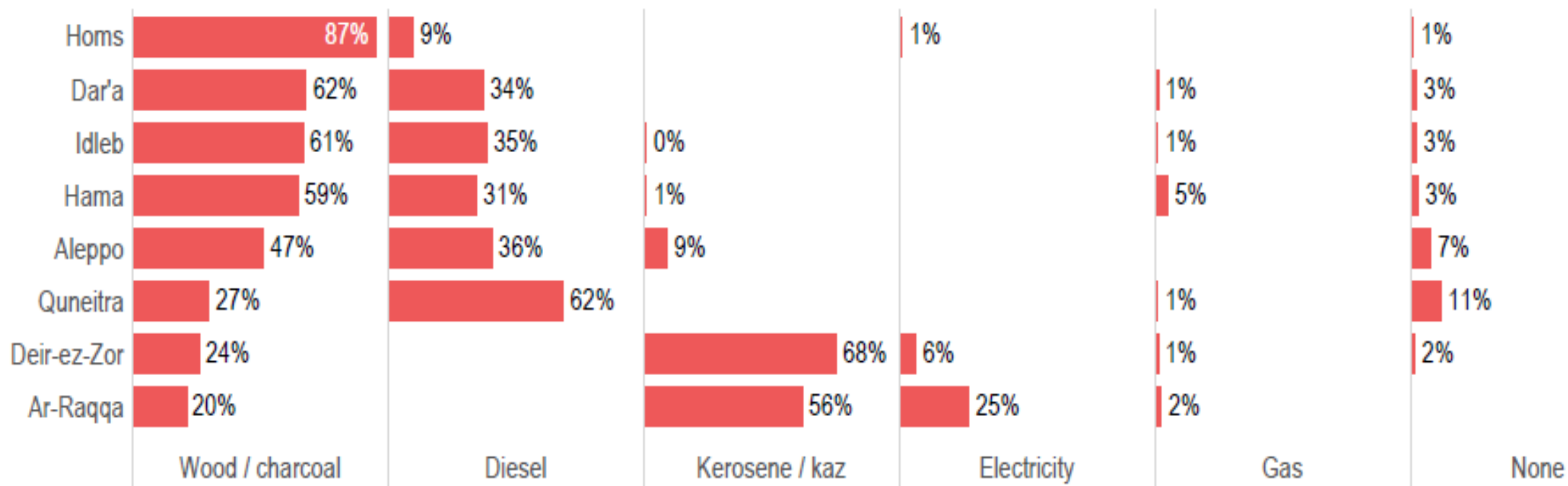


- Most common strategies: reducing expenditure on other items to pay for fuel, reducing amount of fuel used for other purposes, borrowing fuel from friends and relatives.
- Reducing amount of food eaten common in Aleppo and Idleb (20% and 15% of households respectively), as well as Deir-ez-Zor
- A few households in all governorates reported purchasing food in restaurants, cooking using fire, and using other less preferred sources of fuel

Heating fuel: main source

- **Hama and Quneitra:** most households relied on **diesel** as their main source of heating fuel
- **Homs, Dar'a, Idleb and Aleppo:** most households used **wood and charcoal** as the main source
- **Deir-ez-Zor and Ar-Raqqqa:** common use of **kerosene** for heating fuel, often cheaper than other sources.

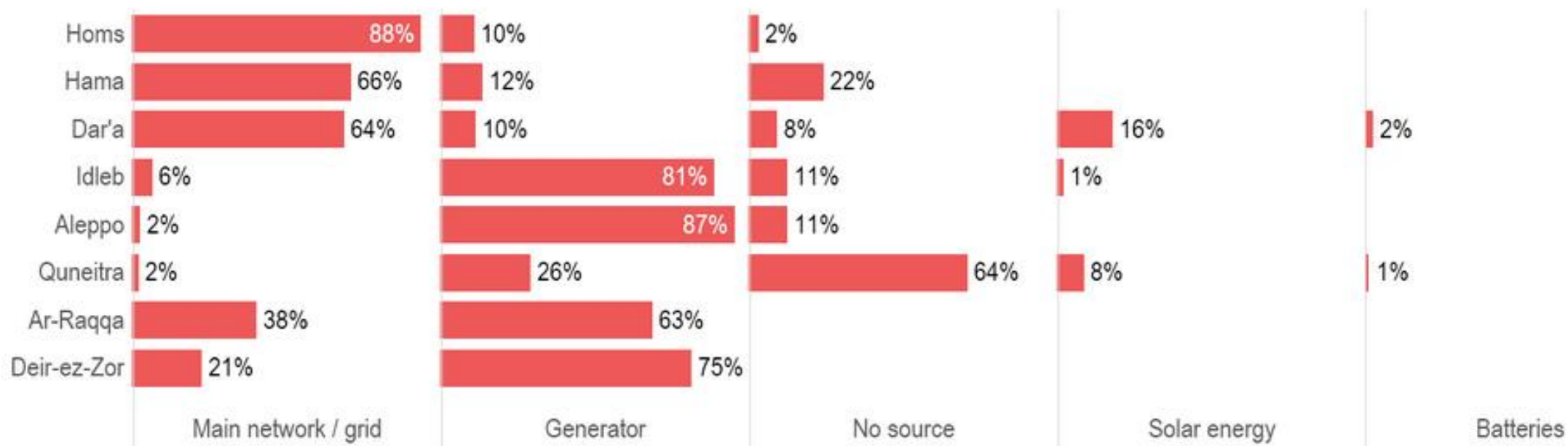
Percentage of households using each source of heating fuel as the main source



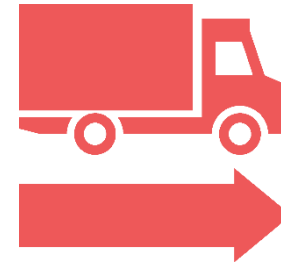
Electricity

- Main network used as a main source in majority of households in Hama, Homs and Dar'a
- Generator used as a main source in majority of households in Idleb, Aleppo, Ar-Raqqa and Deir-ez-Zor
- Majority of households in Quneitra reported having no main source of electricity
- Coping strategies: used by a majority of households. Most commonly, using battery powered devices such as torches, using electricity at certain times in the day only.

Percentage of households using each source as their main source of electricity



Humanitarian Assistance

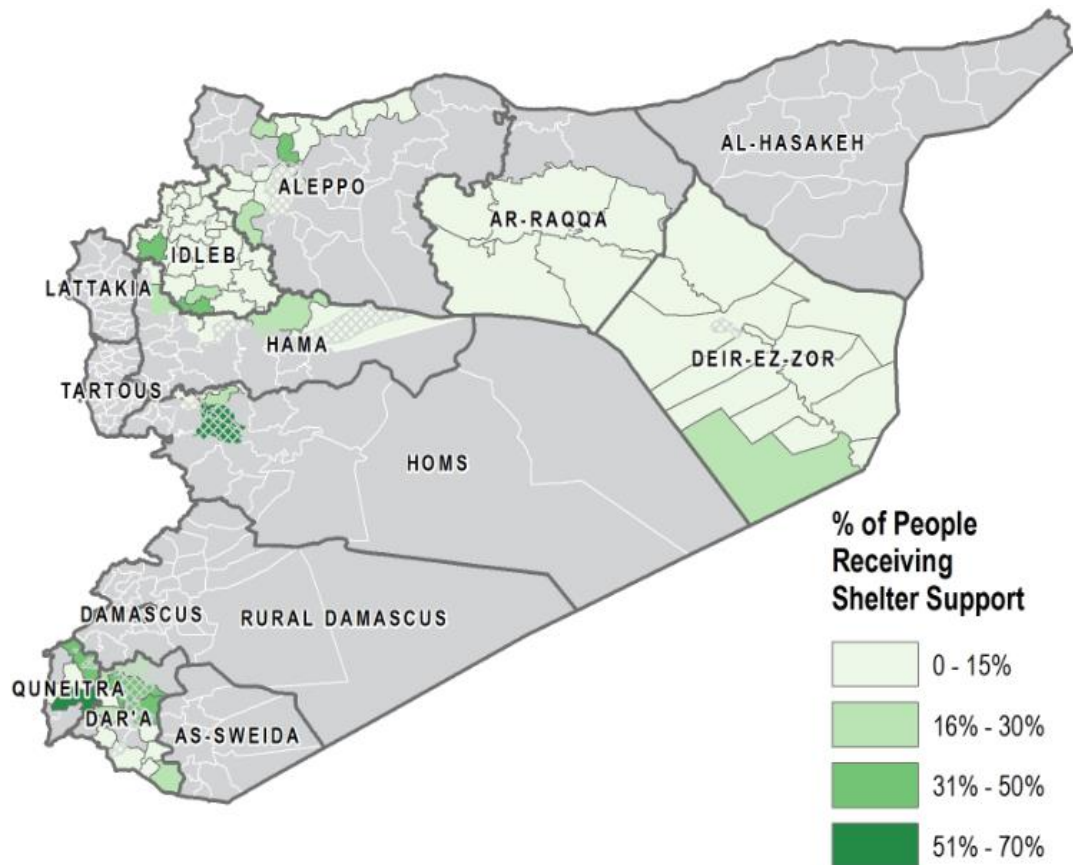


- Households receiving shelter and NFI assistance
- Preferences on shelter assistance modalities
- Preferences on NFI assistance modalities
- Barriers to receiving shelter and NFI assistance

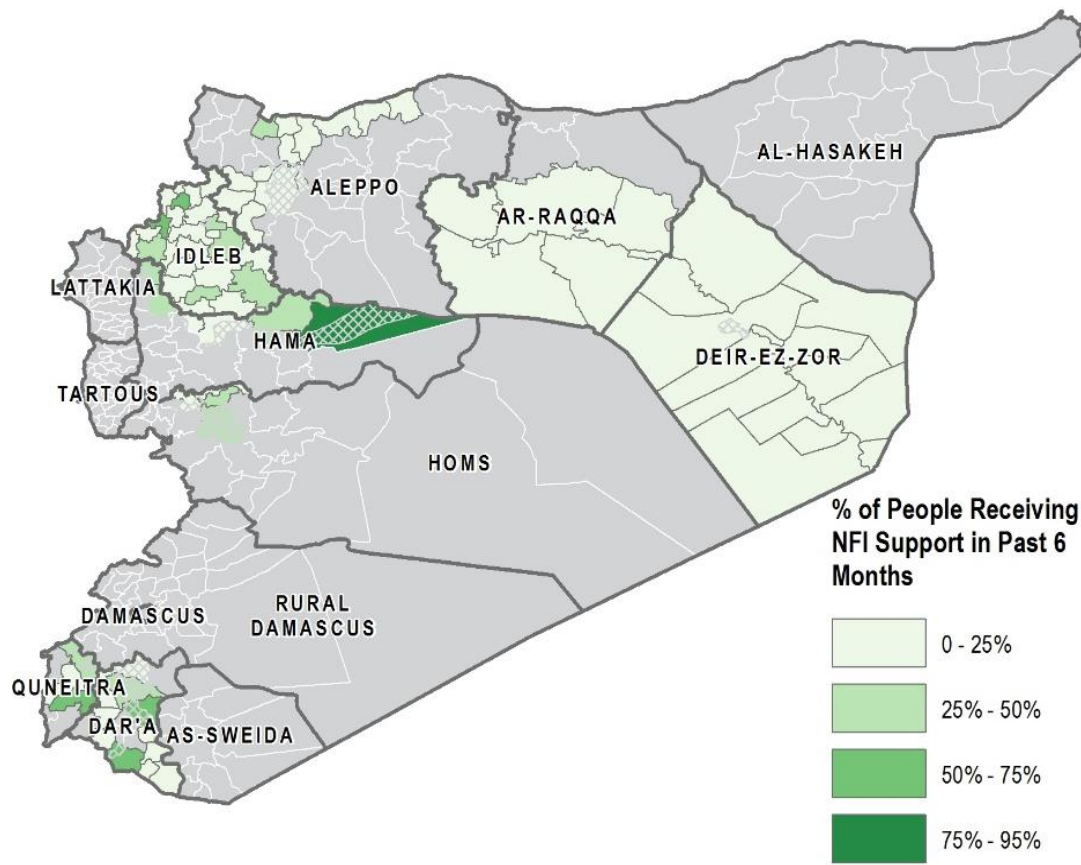
Households receiving shelter and NFI assistance

- Households in Ar-Raqqa least likely to have received either type of support support, followed by Hama and Deir-ez-Zor.

Percentage of households receiving shelter support in the past year



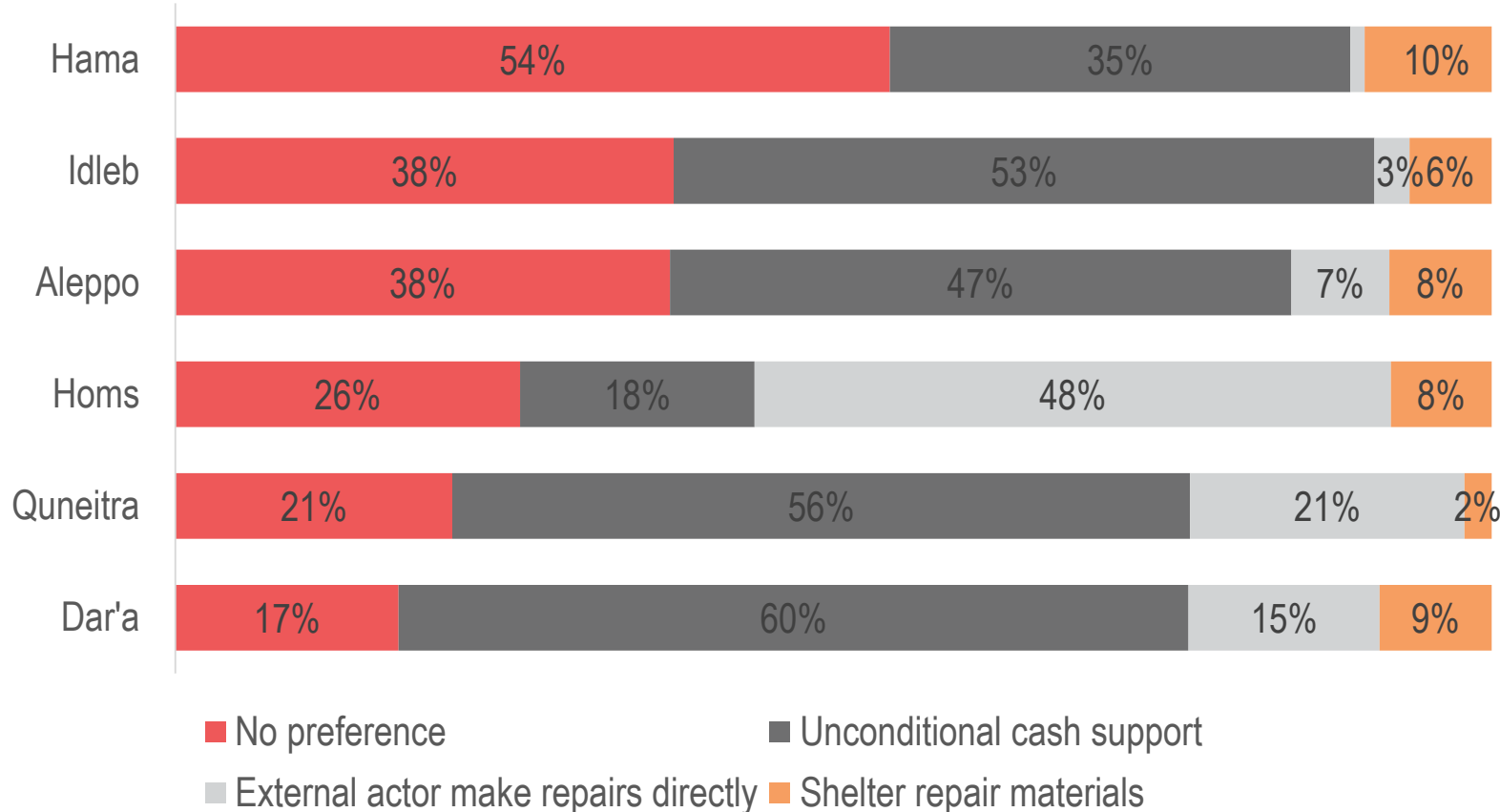
Percentage of households receiving NFI support in the past year



Preferences on shelter assistance

- A large proportion of households (79%) in Hama reported that they had no preference, though this was between 17% and 38% elsewhere.
- General preference for unconditional cash support, though in Homs, preference for external actors making repairs directly.

Percentage of households preferring each modality of support

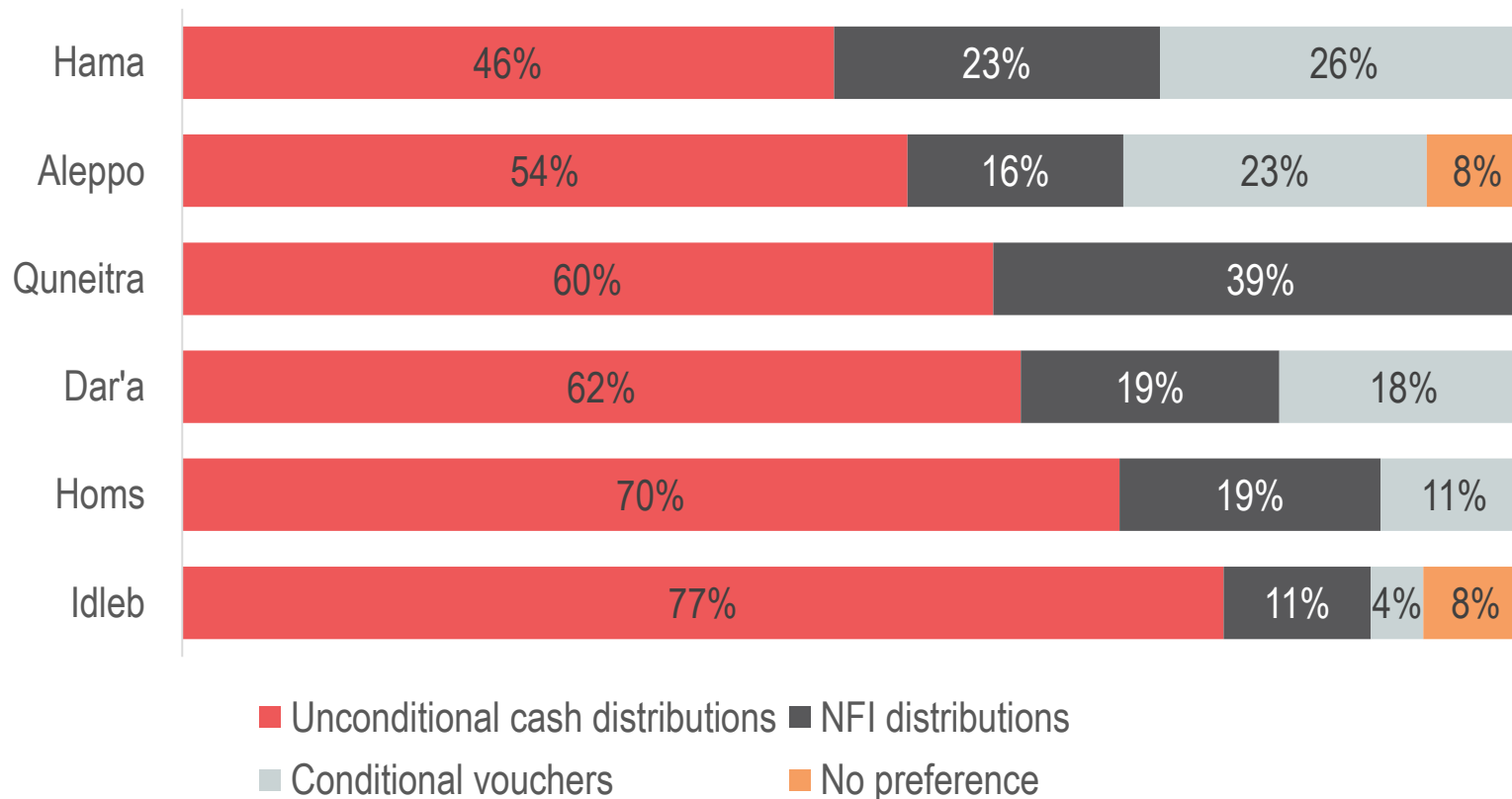


- In **Deir-ez-Zor**, KIs in 52% of communities stated a preference: unconditional cash support and shelter materials preferred, with some reporting external actors making repairs directly.
- In **Ar-Raqqa**, KIs in 99% of communities stated a preference: external actors making repairs directly, followed by provision of shelter repair materials, only small proportions preferring unconditional cash support

Preferences on NFI assistance

- A large majority of households across all areas reported having preference over the modality of NFI assistance
- Preference was predominantly **for unconditional cash support**, though many in Aleppo, Dar'a and Hama expressed a preference for conditional vouchers. In Quneitra, Hama, Dar'a and Aleppo many mentioned NFI distribution as a preferred type of assistance

Percentage of households preferring each modality of support



- In **Deir-ez-Zor**, KIs in 88% of communities stated a preference: mainly unconditional cash, with a third reporting NFI distributions
- In **Ar-Raqqa**, all KIs stated preference regarding aid modality. 90% expressed a preference for unconditional cash distribution and 10% NFI distribution

Barriers to receiving assistance

Prevalence of barriers

- **The majority of households assessed in Aleppo, Dar'a, Homs, Idleb and Quneitra reported challenges to receiving both shelter and NFI assistance**
- In contrast, a minority of households in Hama reported barriers
- KIs in Deir-ez-Zor and Ar-Raqqa reported that communities commonly faced challenges, primarily due to the lack of assistance in the area

Barriers

- Top three challenges reported in Aleppo, Dar'a, Hama, Homs, Idleb and Quneitra:
 - Insufficient assistance to serve the community
 - Unaware of any available assistance
 - Some groups being treated unfairly during distribution
- In Deir-ez-Zor and Ar-Raqqa, a lack of sufficient assistance was reported, with KIs commonly reporting that this was due to the authority presence in the area

Summary



Summary – Shelter

- **Overall, findings for shelter indicated a general lack of shelter suitability for winter conditions:** the most common adequacy issues reported by households were a lack of insulation from the cold, leaking during rain, and a lack of heating.
- **Adequacy issues appear most prevalent in Dar'a and Aleppo where the majority of households reported facing issues** (73% and 57% respectively), with large proportions also reporting adequacy issues in Hama (48%), Homs (35%), Idleb (33%), and households in Quneitra less likely than elsewhere to report issues (10%).
- In Deir-ez-Zor and Ar-Raqqa, in which a different methodology was used, shelter adequacy was more commonly reported as an issue in Deir-ez-Zor, as was shelter damage (estimated to affect 46% of households in Deir-ez-Zor and 19% in Ar-Raqqa).
- **Proportions of households reporting adequacy issues were higher where greater levels of damage were reported, such as parts of Dar'a, Aleppo and Homs.**
- The most common damage reported was broken or cracked windows, cracked walls and doors being unable to shut property; damage was typically caused by conflict-related issues (from airstrikes or explosives, or damage from gunfire or battle), though general disrepair and weather damage were also common particularly in rural areas.
- **Households reporting either damage or adequacy issues generally have lower average incomes than those without such issues in all governorates. Overall, households with damage or adequacy issues had an average income of \$136 per month, compared to \$163 for those without.**
- Furthermore, ownership status and shelter type is an indication of economic vulnerability; across all areas assessed through household interviews the average income of households which owned their shelters was \$159, much higher than the average income of those who rented (\$131) or lived for free (\$126).
- Similarly, the average income of those living in houses and apartments was \$158 across the entire area assessed, compared to \$75 for those living in informal settlements, \$84 for those living in unfinished buildings and \$105 for those living in other vulnerable shelter types (such as camps, collective centres).

Summary – Shelter

- **Across the areas assessed, the most commonly reported HLP issues were lack / loss of documentation, as well as other disputes (not involving landlords or rent, e.g. with neighbours).**
- In some areas assessed in Aleppo, Idleb, Hama, Homs, Dar'a and Quneitra, it was possible to obtain pre-conflict housing documentation from real estate records managed by the local authorities, where these had not been destroyed or damaged; **this was more common in urban areas compared to rural areas which often did not have such pre-conflict registries.**
- Typically, recognition was reportedly given to pre-conflict documentation, though it could be expensive and difficult to obtain in certain areas. However, new transactions, which were reportedly predominantly rental agreements rather than transfer of ownership, were commonly not officially documented.
- **The situation was reportedly different in Ar-Raqqa and Deir-ez-Zor, in which authorities have established courts to replace the pre-conflict system, and whilst pre-conflict ownership is recognised within communities, those who have left their homes and want to return, as well as those in disputes with authorities, are particularly vulnerable to challenges in accessing their shelter.**

Summary – NFIs

- **Many of the NFI items reported most commonly missing in households across all governorates assessed were winter-related items, likely linked with the period of the assessment, conducted during winter months.**
- The most commonly reported missing items were heating fuel, winter clothes, winter shoes, blankets and heaters. Batteries and cooking fuel were also highlighted to be commonly lacking; a majority of households reported resorting to coping strategies to deal with a lack of fuel, and batteries (large car / 12V batteries) are being used to supplement electricity where available, **as the majority of households in all governorates with the exception of Hama and Homs reported having fewer than 4 hours access per day.**
- **The lack of items in households is due to a combination of lack of access to markets, lack of availability of items on markets, and affordability of items relative to household income and market prices,** Households in assessed areas of Homs governorate faced particular challenges to accessing markets (86% of households), followed by Quneitra (49%), Hama (43%), Dar'a (37%), Aleppo (35%) and Idleb (26%); KIs in Deir-ez-Zor and Ar-Raqqa also indicated that challenges were commonly faced.
- **The most commonly reported challenges were safety or security concerns at markets in Homs, market not functioning at times of conflict in Dar'a, Aleppo, Idleb, Ar-Raqqa and Quneitra, and distance to markets being too far in Quneitra and Hama.** Further, a lack of access for women was highlighted as a major issue in Deir-ez-Zor and Ar-Raqqa. Where market access was possible, certain governorates exhibited a lack of availability of particular items; **in assessed areas of Aleppo, Homs, Ar-Raqqa and Deir-ez-Zor, NFI items were reportedly commonly not available in markets,** most notably cooking fuel, heating fuel and batteries, in contrast to assessed areas of Dar'a, Hama, Idleb and Quneitra, where most NFI items were reportedly available.
- However, affordability was a commonly reported issue preventing access to NFIs across all governorates assessed.

Questions / Discussion / Areas for Future Analysis



Annexes: Livelihoods and WASH



Sectoral Findings: Livelihoods



- Employment and income sources
- Income, debt and expenditure
- Coping mechanisms

Employment and income sources

Proportions of adults working

- **Unemployment increased from 9% before the conflict to over 50% in all governorates assessed.**
- No large differences in levels of employment, but notable differences in type of employment: in **Hama and Quneitra, permanent jobs were maintained (46% and 42% respectively)**, compared to only 10% having permanent jobs in Homs, Idleb, Ar-Raqqa and Deir-ez-Zor
- Female-headed households had similar employment rates but **occupied less stable jobs** (casual/daily labour)

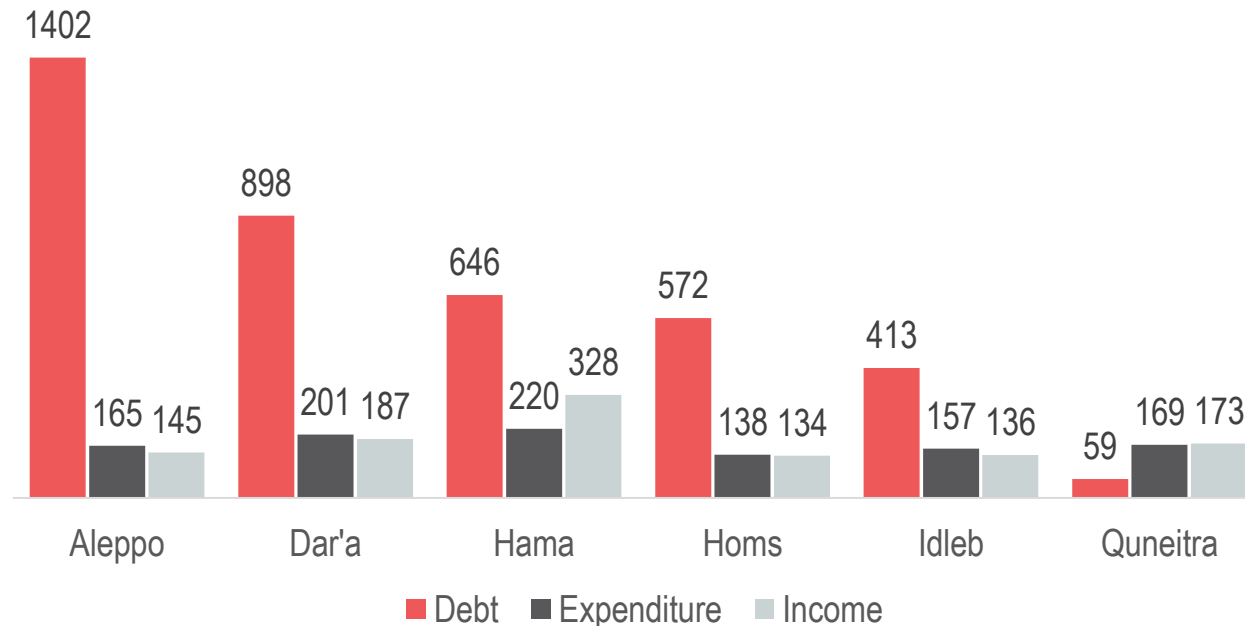
Income sources

- Since the beginning of the conflict, **notable decrease in stable sources of income** (based on employment: salaried work, farming, etc.).
- Lack of stable source of income has led to a **greater reliance on less dependable sources**: casual labour, humanitarian assistance, remittances.
- Joining armed forces has increased in all areas assessed

Income, debt and expenditure

- **Expenditure: largest proportions spent on food** (56% of total expenditure), followed by cooking / heating fuel (9%). Other expenditure categories (rent, repairs, electricity, health, water, daily NFIs, transport, education, communication and debt repayment) between 2-4% each
- **Debt: Taking on debt was a common practice** in most areas assessed, **as incomes were insufficient to cover expenditures**. A majority of people preferred not to answer in Aleppo and Homs, but those who **did reported the highest amount of debt** out of all governorates assessed (\$1,402 in Homs & \$898 in Aleppo).

Average income, debt and expenditure (USD)



Coping mechanisms

- In **Aleppo, Dar'a and Idleb**, over 75% of households resorted to one or more coping mechanisms, with lower proportions in Hama, Quneitra and Homs
 - Most commonly stress strategies: borrowing money, buying on credit, reducing non-food expenses
 - In Quneitra, crisis strategies were most commonly reported, as household tended to sell household assets and goods (jewelry, phones, etc.), productive assets (sewing machine, wheelbarrow, etc.) and means of transport (bike, motorcycle, etc.)
- In **Ar-Raqqa and Deir-ez-Zor**, Kis reported that coping strategies were common in almost all communities assessed

Sectoral Findings: WASH

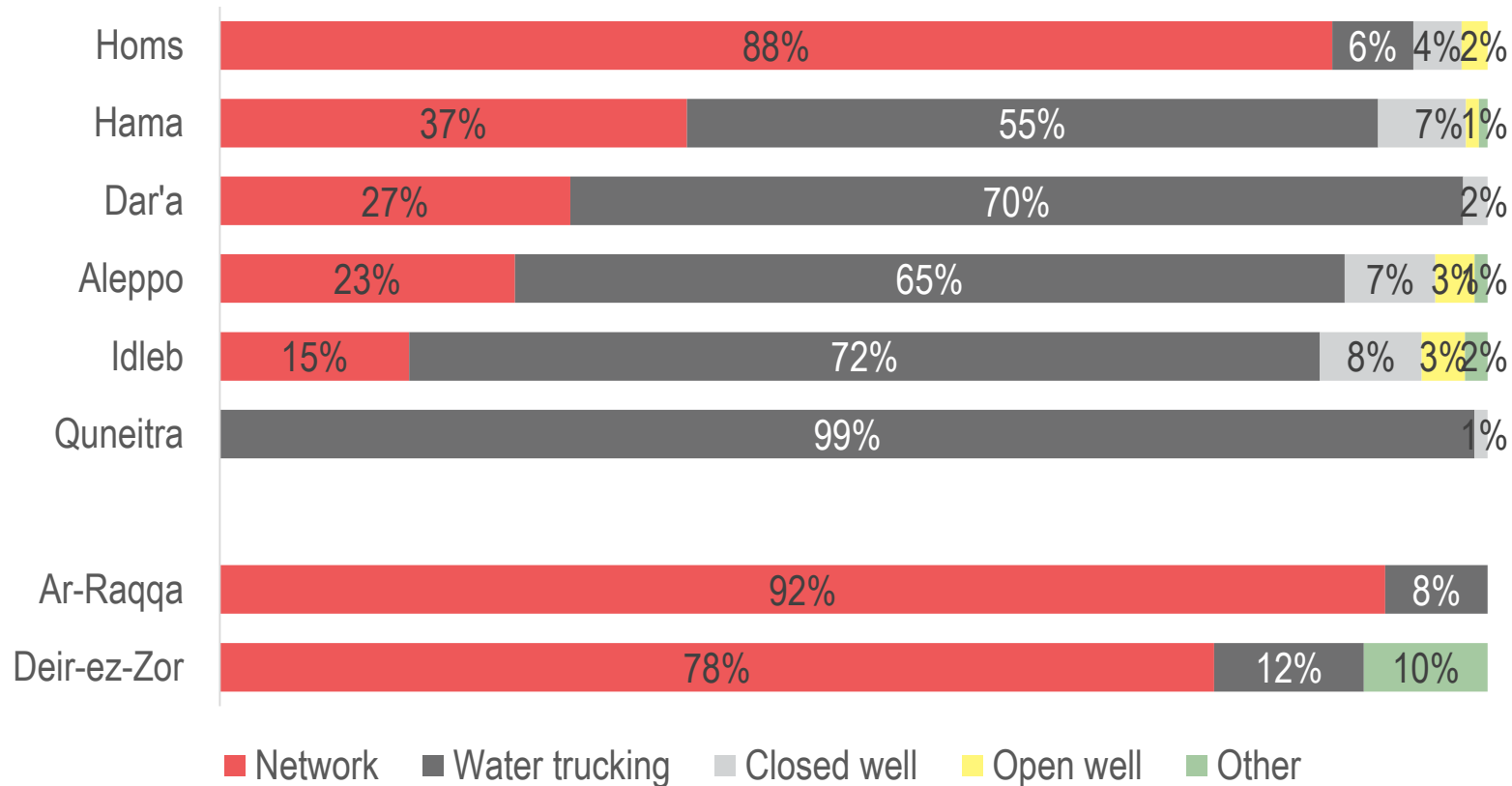
- Main source of drinking water
- Water shortages and sufficiency
- Access to bathing and latrine facilities



Drinking water source

- The main source of drinking water varied across governorates assessed.
- In Homs, Hama, Deir-ez-Zor and Ar-Raqqa, the main source was the network, which is typically maintained by the authority in control of the area.

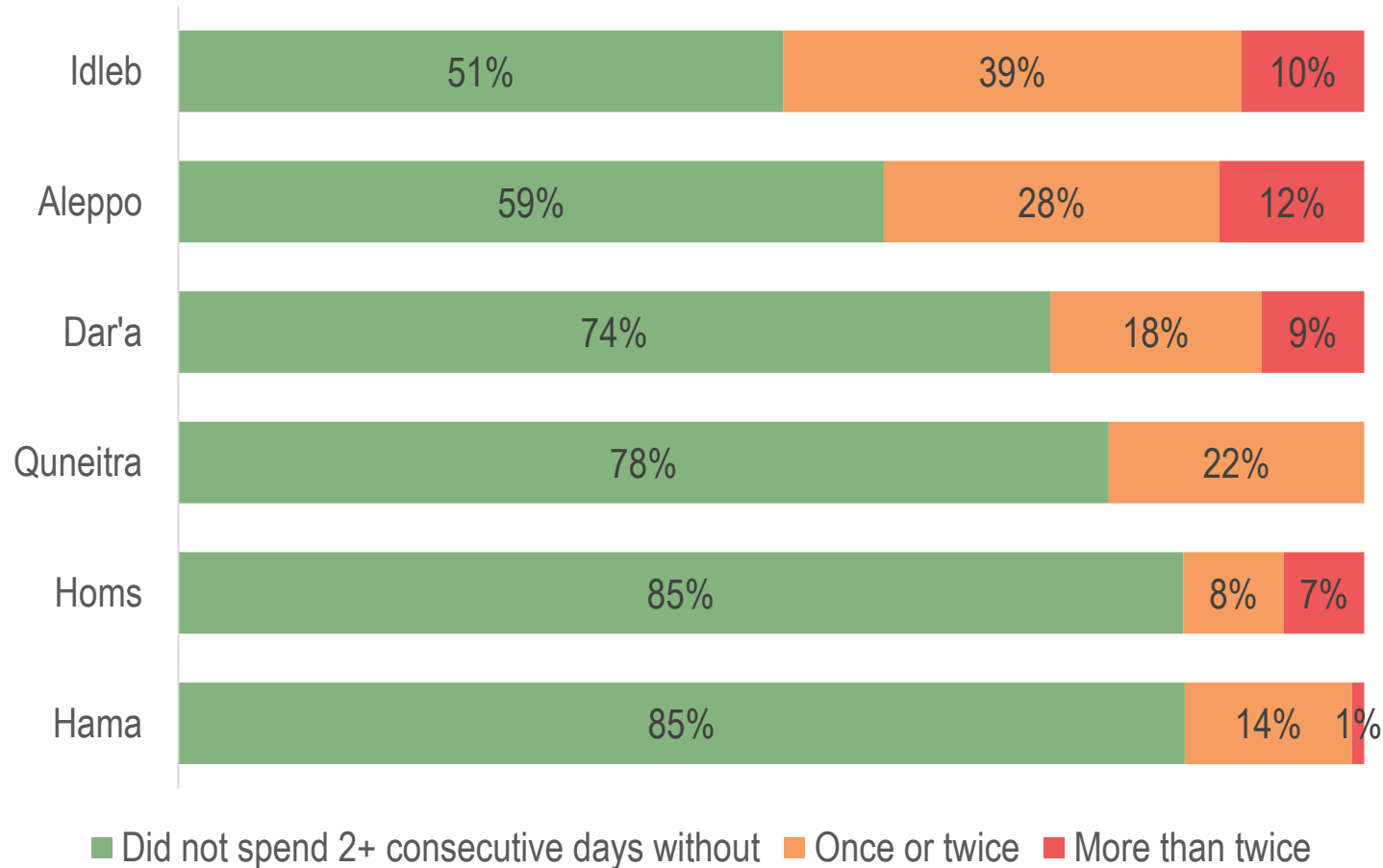
Percentage of households using each source for their main source of drinking water



Water shortages and sufficiency

- Households in Idleb and Aleppo most likely to report shortages, followed by those in Dar'a and Quneitra.

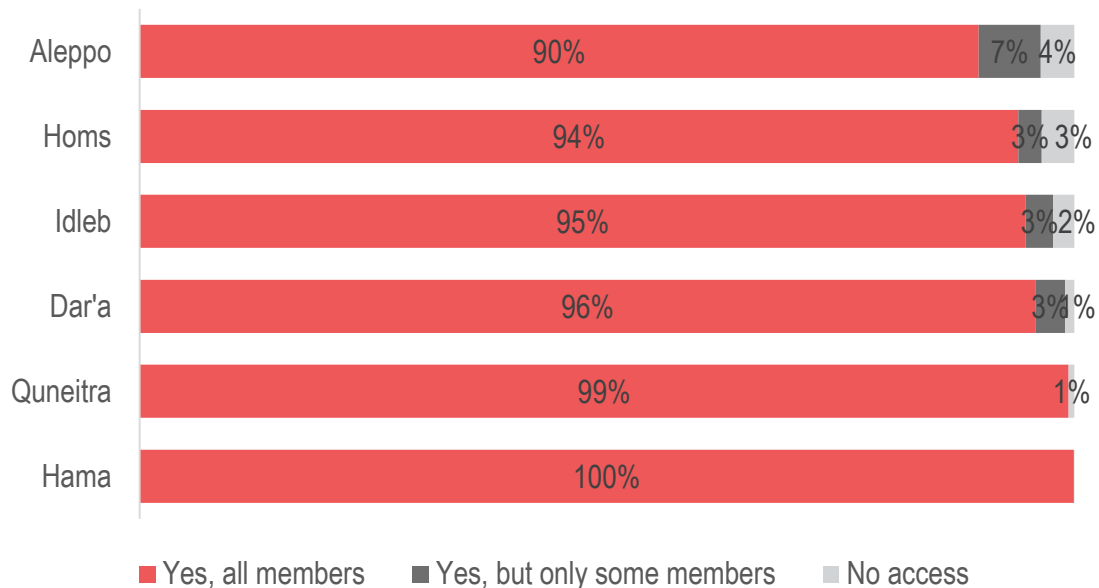
Percentage of households spending two or more days without water



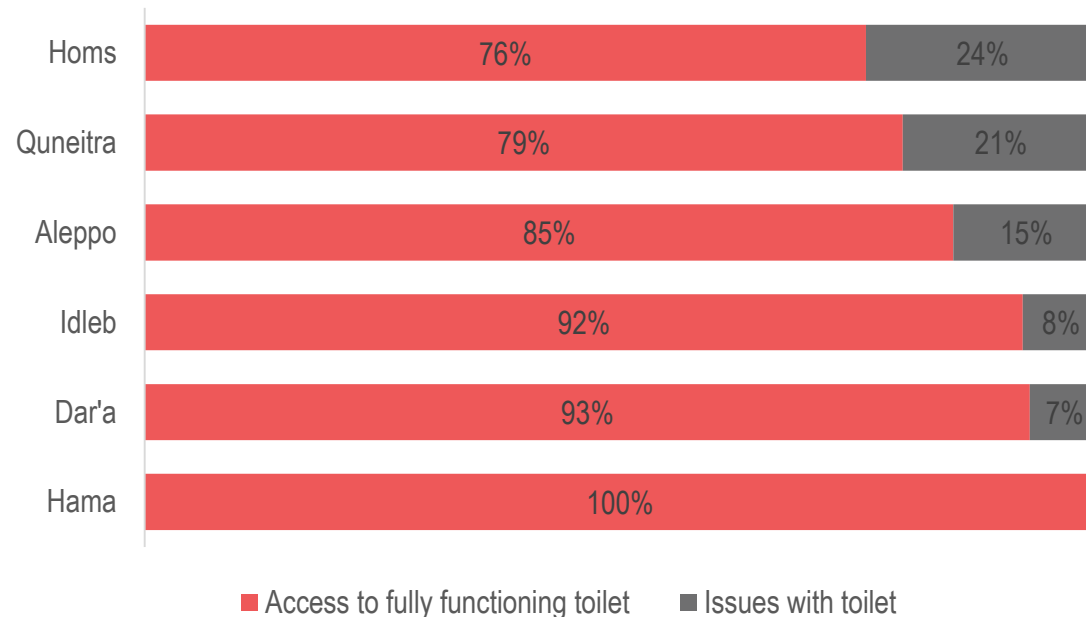
- In **Deir-ez-Zor**, it was reported that everyone / nearly everyone had enough water for their needs in just 24% of communities, with 66% facing intermittent access problems and 11% with nearly everyone facing water access issues.
- In **Ar-Raqqa**, in 75% of communities, it was reported that everyone / nearly everyone had enough water for their needs, whilst in the remaining 25% the situation fluctuated with intermittent access problems

Access to bathing and latrine facilities

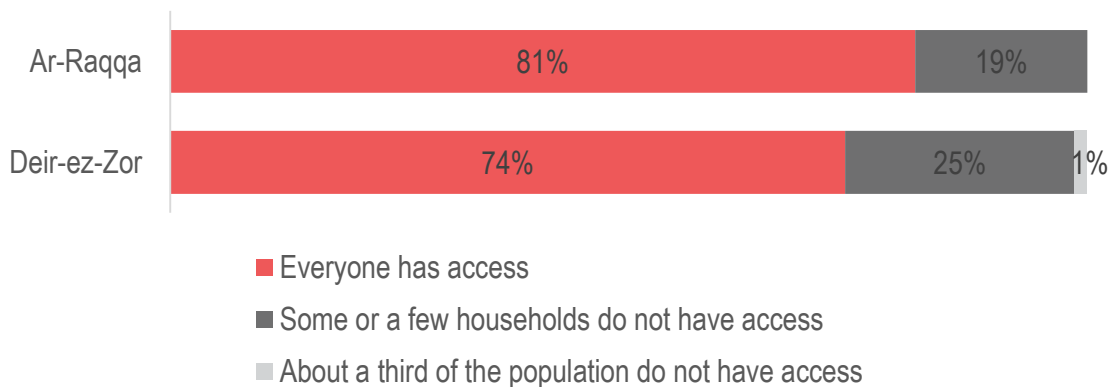
Percentage of household with access to bathing facilities



Percentage of households with access to a functioning toilet



Community access to bathing facilities



Community access to functioning toilets

