

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. In Ar-Raqqa, 119 Key Informant (KI) interviews were conducted between 6 July and 10 August 2017, as access and security constraints rendered household surveys unfeasible. KIs were identified through purposive community-level sampling, and 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. 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, Ar-Raqqa governorate is estimated to have the highest proportion of returnees (28%) of all assessed governorates. More than 50% of households are estimated to face shelter adequacy issues, while 22% of KIs reported that evictions had occurred in their communities. Over half of KIs reported availability or affordability issues for key NFIs including cooking fuel, water containers and portable light sources.

Map 1: Sub-districts covered



DEMOGRAPHICS

Estimated total population across the governorate¹:

533,890 people

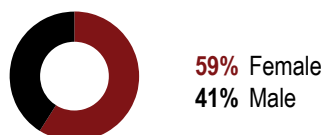
Estimated population of assessed sub-districts¹:

511,222 people

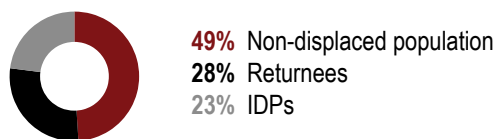
Estimated population distribution by age:



Estimated population distribution by gender:



Estimated population distribution by displacement status:



DISPLACEMENT

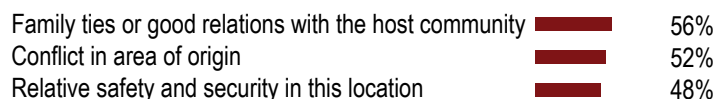
Estimated average length of displacement of IDPs: 6 months

Estimated average number of times that IDPs have been displaced before arriving in their current location: 2.3

For the 23% of households estimated to be IDPs, top 3 areas of origin (by % of KIs reporting)²:

1. Ar-Raqqa governorate
2. Aleppo governorate
3. Hama governorate

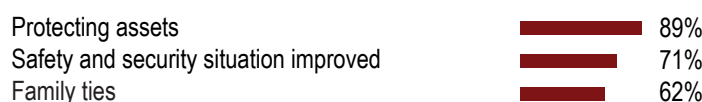
For the 23% of households estimated to be IDPs, top 3 reported main reasons for moving to their current location (by % of KIs reporting)²:



For the 28% of households estimated to be returnees, top 3 areas of previous displacement (by % of KIs reporting):

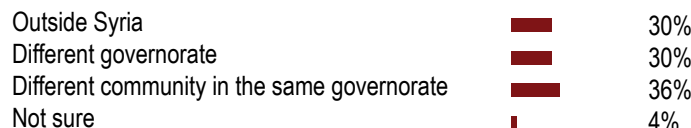
1. Ar-Raqqa governorate
2. Aleppo governorate
3. Al-Hasakeh governorate

For the 28% of households estimated to be returnees, top 3 reasons for returning to the area of origin (by % of KIs reporting)²:



Across all population groups, an estimated 32% of households reportedly intend to leave their current location within the next month.

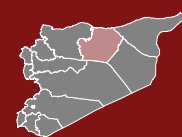
For these 32%, the following intended destinations were reported (by % of KIs reporting):



For these 32%, top 3 reported reasons for intending to leave their current locations (by % of KIs reporting)²:

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

1. NPM [Mobility Dynamics and Services Monthly Report](#) June 2017.
2. Multiple choices allowed.



SHelter

Estimated average number of individuals per shelter: **11**

Estimated percentage of households sharing a shelter: **18%**

Estimated average number of people per bedroom: **8**

Top 5 estimated most common shelter types:

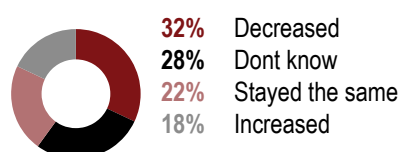
Solid finished house	57%
Solid finished apartment	27%
Unfinished building	8%
Managed camp	3%
Individual tents	2%

Top 5 estimated most common shelter occupancy arrangements:

Ownership	77%
Renting	10%
Hosted without rent	8%
User rights	3%
Squatting	2%

Estimated average monthly rent: **15¹ - 46¹ USD**
(min-max estimates) (Dec 2016: 18 - 48 USD)

Rent fluctuation over the past 3 months (by % of KIs reporting):



Availability of rental properties (by % of KIs reporting):

Not available	71%
Not sure	12%
Affordable but not sufficient	8%
Typically affordable/available	7%
Available but not affordable	2%

HOUSING, LAND AND PROPERTY (HLP)

14% of households are estimated to have HLP problems, most commonly (by % of KIs reporting)²:

1. Lack/loss of HLP documentation
2. Ownership dispute
3. Property unlawfully occupied

Top 3 actors dealing with HLP problems (by % of KIs reporting):

Local Mukhtar	41%
Local Council	27%
Sharia Court	25%

22% of KIs reported that evictions had occurred in their communities, mainly due to (by % of KIs reporting)²:

1. Displacement by armed groups
2. Dispute about ownership

Most commonly reported types of legal documentation used to prove shelter occupancy status (by % of KIs reporting):

1. Buyer-seller contract
2. No legal document
3. Court contract

SHELTER ADEQUACY/DAMAGE

55% of households are estimated to have shelter adequacy issues (compared with 9% in December 2016). Of those, top 5 issues (by % of KIs reporting)²:

Lack of lighting	66%
Leaking during rain	61%
Lack of insulation from cold	58%
Lack of access to safe drinking water	50%
Lack of heating	40%

Top 5 shelter damage issues (by % of KIs reporting)²:

Broken or cracked windows	52%
Some cracks in some walls	41%
Some walls partially collapsed	41%
Large cracks in most walls	33%
Gaps or cracks in roof	29%

SHELTER REPAIR AND SUPPORT

41% of households are estimated to be unable to conduct repairs to shelter. Of those, top 3 reasons reported (by % of KIs reporting)²:

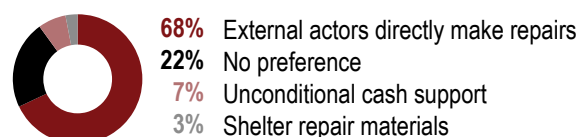
1. Cannot afford to pay a professional for repairs
2. Shelter repair materials too expensive
3. Repairs require professional but no professionals available

Top 3 reportedly unaffordable and unavailable shelter repair materials (by % of KIs reporting)²:

Most commonly unaffordable		Most commonly unavailable
Concrete	1	Wood
Basic electrical items	2	Basic tools
Basic tools	3	Basic electrical items

10% of KIs reported that their communities had not received information on shelter support in the past year.

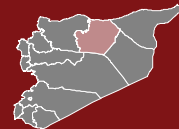
Preference for shelter support (% KIs estimating the community's preference for each option):



1. 7,656-23,809 SYP, using UN Operational Rate (514.85) on 1 August 2017.

2. Multiple choices allowed.

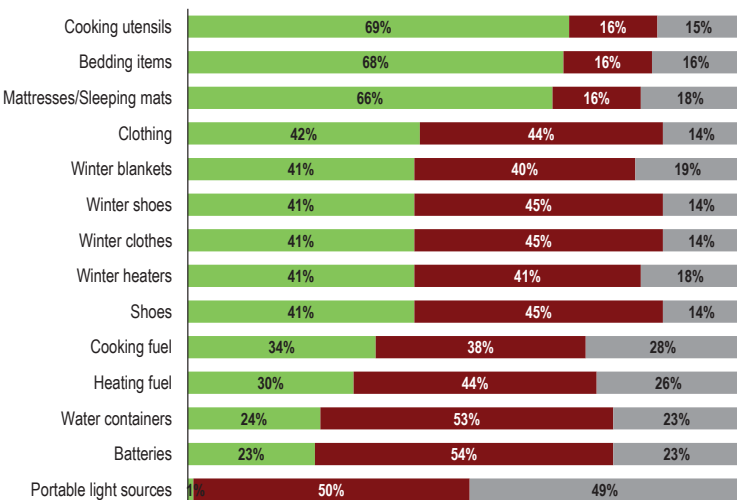




NFIs

Reported availability and affordability of NFIs on markets (by % of KIs reporting):

■ Available/Affordable ■ Not affordable ■ Not available



Change in NFI availability over the past 3 months (by % of KIs reporting):

Increased	39%
Remained stable	32%
Decreased	29%

Priority NFI needs per age and gender groups (by % of KIs reporting):

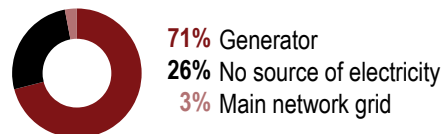
	1.	2.	3.
Girls (0-17y)	Clothing	Sanitary pads	Shoes
Boys (0-17y)	Clothing	Shoes	Batteries
Women (18-59y)	Clothing	Cooking fuel	Water containers
Men (18-59y)	Water containers	Portable light sources	Batteries
Elderly (60+ y)	Adult diapers	Water containers	Heating fuel

94% of KIs reported that coping strategies were commonly used in response to a lack of NFIs, most frequently (by % of KIs reporting)¹:

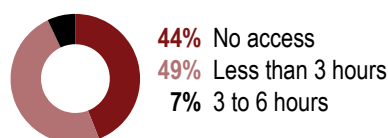
1. Spending savings
2. Selling household assets
3. Borrowing money or buying on credit

ELECTRICITY

Estimated main sources of electricity:



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



100% of KIs reported the use of coping strategies in response to a lack of electricity, most commonly (by % of KIs reporting)¹:

1. Use battery powered devices such as torches
2. Use electricity for certain purposes only
3. Use electricity only at certain times of the day

FUEL

Top 3 estimated main sources of heating and cooking fuel:

Cooking fuel	Estimated % of households using the source	Heating fuel	Estimated % of households using the source
Kerosene	67%	Kerosene	78%
Gas	19%	Wood/charcoal	20%
Wood/charcoal	13%	Gas	2%

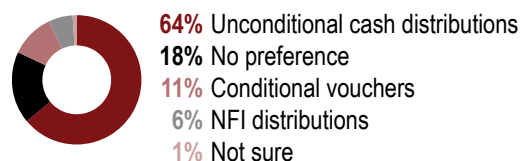
ACCESS TO MARKETS AND NFI SUPPORT

72% of KIs reported the presence in their communities of challenges to accessing markets, most commonly (by % of KIs reporting)¹:

Lack of transportation to markets	51%
Markets do not function at times of conflict	49%
Safety or security concerns at markets	35%

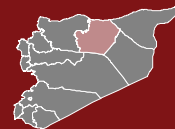
2% of KIs reported that their communities had not received information on NFI support in the past year.

Preference for NFI support (% KIs estimating the community's preference for each option):

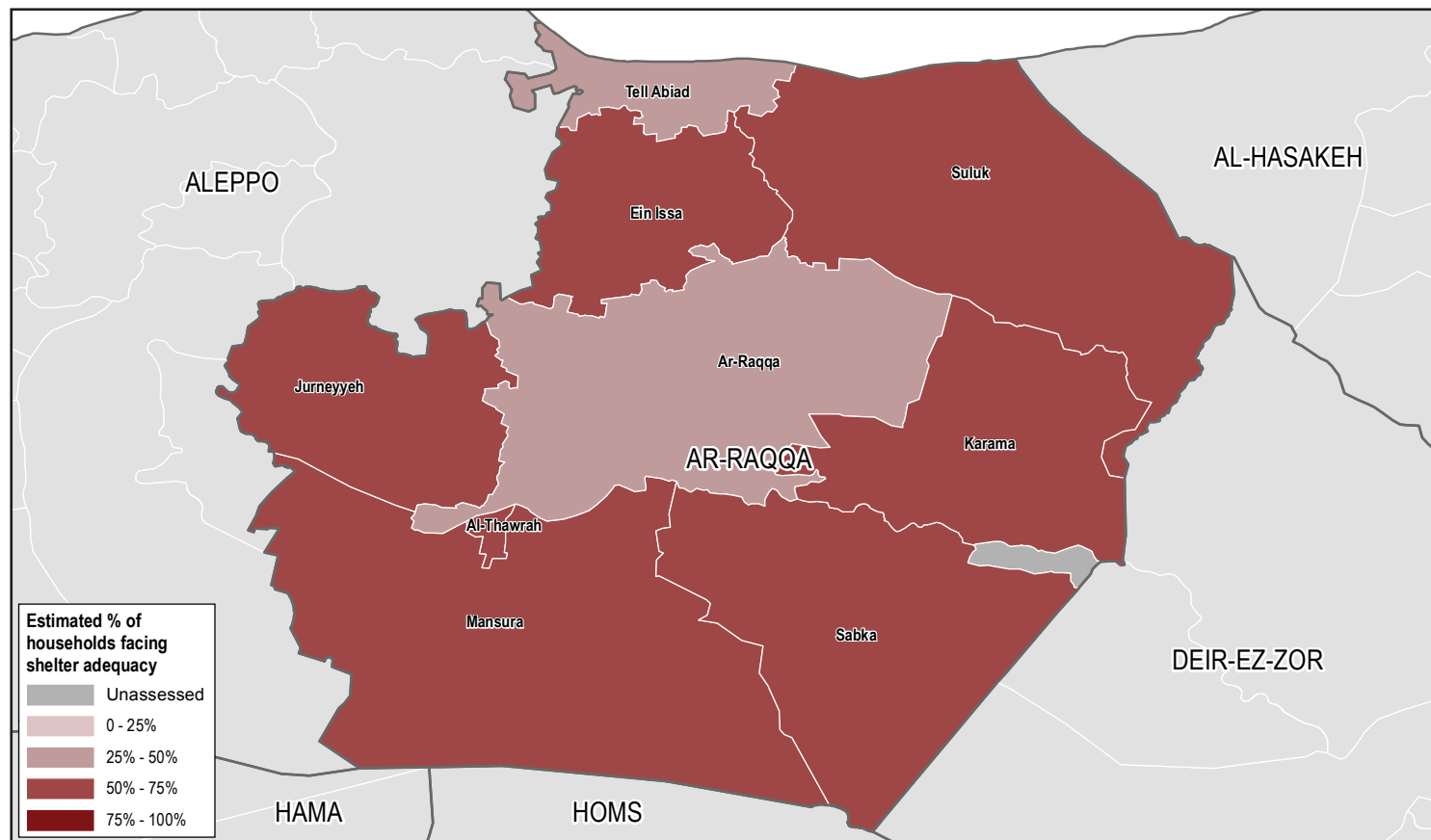


1. Multiple choices allowed.

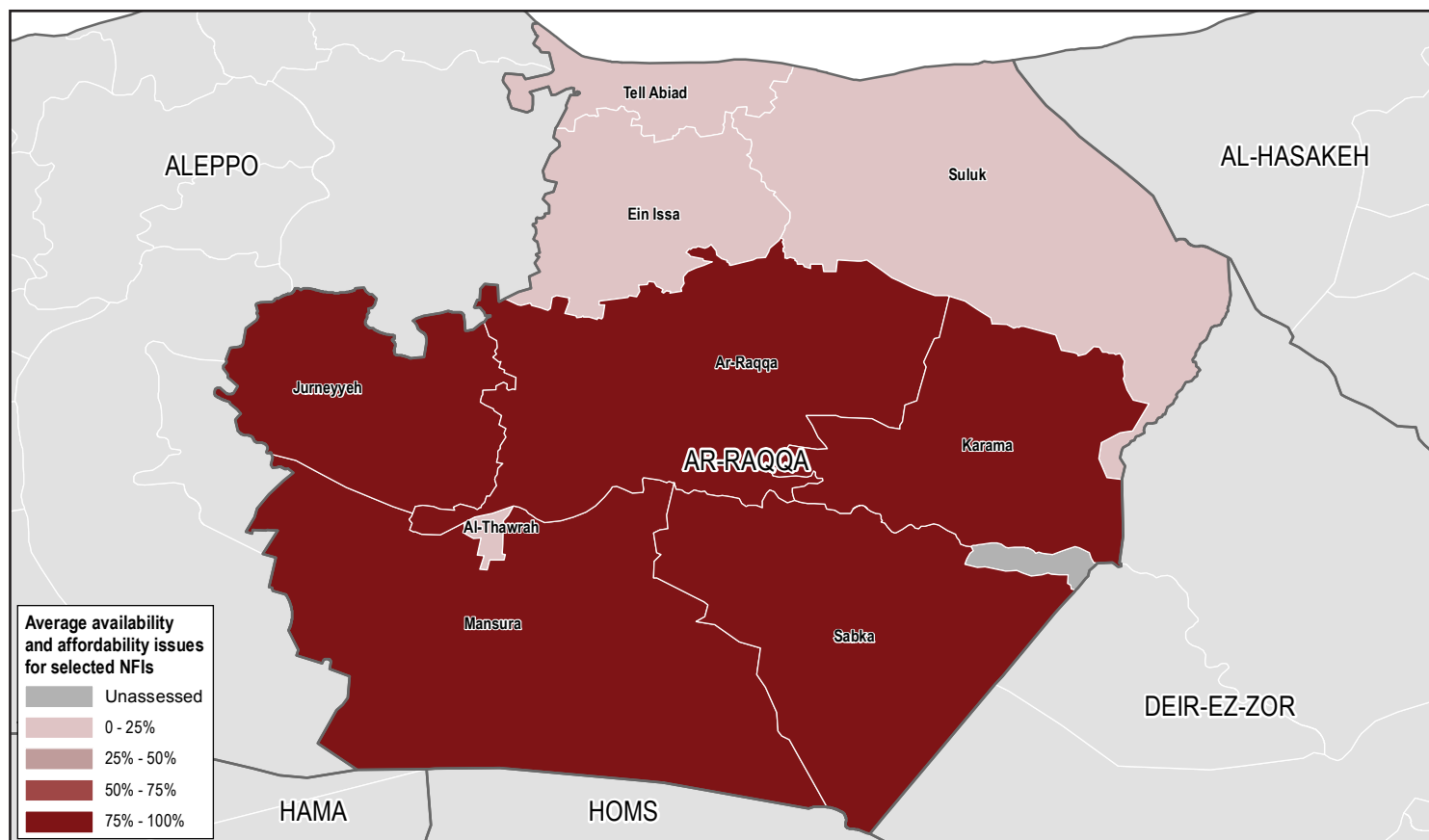




Map 2: Proportion of households estimated to have shelter adequacy issues (by sub-district)



Map 3: Average levels of NFI availability and affordability problems¹ (by % of KIs reporting in each sub-district)¹



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.

