Syria Shelter and NFI assessment: Aleppo 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 2,206 households surveyed across 18 sub-districts in Aleppo. 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, areas assessed in Aleppo hosted the third highest proportion of IDPs of the governorates assessed. Over 40% of households stated that their shelters were inadequate, and almost 60% of those needing to make repairs were unable to do so. More than 50% of households had access to less than six hours of electricity per day, while a similar number could not afford portable light source. Moreover, 16% of households reported challenges to accessing markets, mostly due to long distances and a lack of transportation to markets.
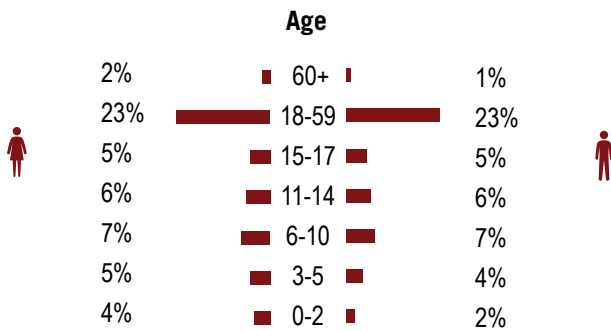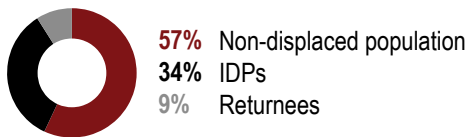
Map 1: Sub-districts covered

Assessed sub-districts
Unassessed sub-districts
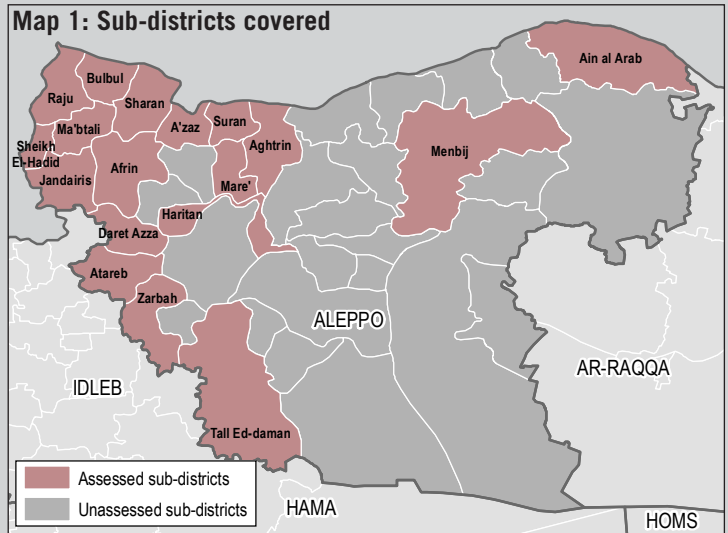
👫 DEMOGRAPHICS

Estimated total population across the governorate[1]: **3,385,298 people**

Estimated population of assessed sub-districts[1]: **1,337,472 people**
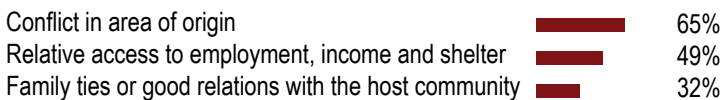
Population distribution by gender and age:

Age

Female	Age	Male
2%	60+	1%
23%	18-59	23%
5%	15-17	5%
6%	11-14	6%
7%	6-10	7%
5%	3-5	4%
4%	0-2	2%

Population displacement status:

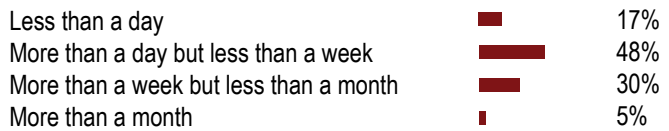**57%** Non-displaced population
34% IDPs
9% Returnees

Average household size: **5.8 people**

🚶 DISPLACEMENT

For the 34% of households that include IDPs, top 3 reasons for moving to their current location[2]:

Conflict in area of origin	65%
Relative access to employment, income and shelter	49%
Family ties or good relations with the host community	32%

For the 34% of households that include IDPs, amount of time to prepare before most recent displacement:

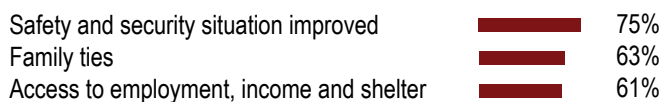|	
Less than a day	17%
More than a day but less than a week	48%
More than a week but less than a month	30%
More than a month	5%

Average time since IDPs arrived in their current location: **1.7 years**
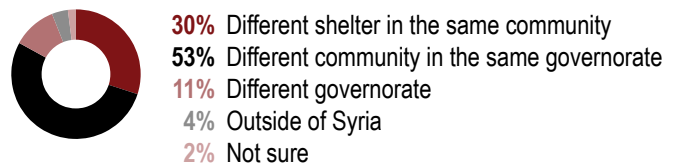
Average amount of time that IDPs have spent in current shelter: **1.4 years**

Average number of times IDPs have been displaced before arriving in their current location: **1.7**

For the 9% of households that include returnees, top 3 reasons for returning to their areas of origin[2]:

Safety and security situation improved	75%
Family ties	63%
Access to employment, income and shelter	61%

5% of households intend to leave their current location within the next month, with intended destinations as follows:

30% Different shelter in the same community
53% Different community in the same governorate
11% Different governorate
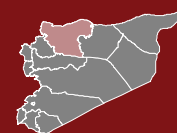**4%** Outside of Syria
2% Not sure

For these 5%, top 3 reasons for intending to leave their current location[2]:

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

1. NPM Mobility Dynamics and Services Monthly Report June 2017.
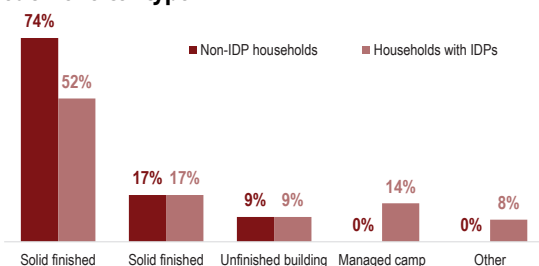2. Multiple choices allowed.

🏠 SHELTER

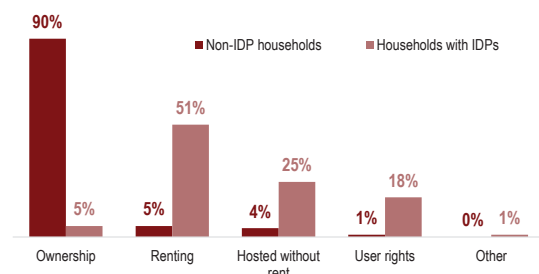|	
Average number of households per shelter:	1.2
Average number of people per shelter:	6.6
Average number of people per bedroom:	4.1

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

- Non-IDP households
- Households with IDPs

	Non-IDP	IDPs
Solid finished house	74%	52%
Solid finished apartment	17%	17%
Unfinished building	9%	9%
Managed camp	0%	14%
Other	0%	8%

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

- Non-IDP households
- Households with IDPs

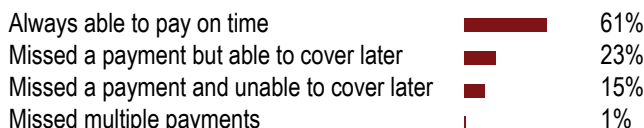|	Non-IDP	IDPs
Ownership	90%	5%
Renting	5%	51%
Hosted without rent	4%	25%
User rights	1%	18%
Other	0%	1%

Average monthly rent over the past three months:	**37 USD[1]** **(Dec 2016: 33 USD)**

21% of households reported renting. Change in rental price over the past 3 months:

Remained stable	47%
Increased	48%
Decreased	4%

Of these 21%, ability to pay rent on time over the past 3 months:

Always able to pay on time	61%
Missed a payment but able to cover later	23%
Missed a payment and unable to cover later	15%
Missed multiple payments	1%

HOUSING, LAND AND PROPERTY (HLP)

82% of households reported possessing legal documentation to prove their occupancy status. Of these, top 3 most common types of documentation:

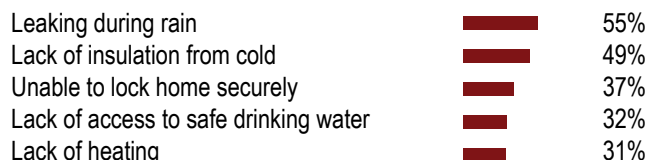|	
Formal real estate registry	45%
Buyer-seller contract	32%
User rights	11%

15% of households reported HLP problems, most commonly due to Lack of identification documents.
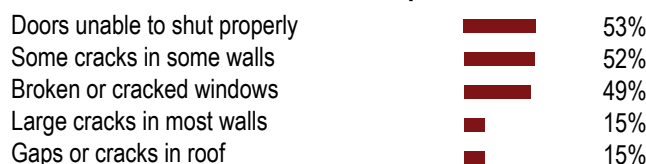
Of these **15%**, **31%** reported that HLP problems made them uncertain of their ability to remain in their shelter.

SHELTER ADEQUACY/DAMAGE

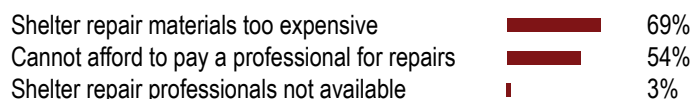**42%** of households reported shelter adequacy issues (compared with **57%** in December 2016). Of those, top 5 issues[2]:

Leaking during rain	55%
Lack of insulation from cold	49%
Unable to lock home securely	37%
Lack of access to safe drinking water	32%
Lack of heating	31%

36% of households reported shelter damage (compared with **53%** in December 2016). Of those, the top 5 issues were[2]:

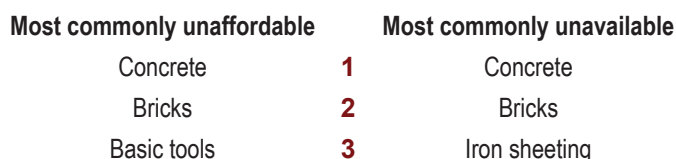|	
Doors unable to shut properly	53%
Some cracks in some walls	52%
Broken or cracked windows	49%
Large cracks in most walls	15%
Gaps or cracks in roof	15%

SHELTER REPAIR AND SUPPORT
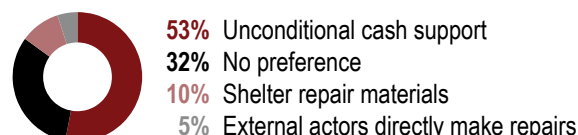
Of the **36%** of households reporting shelter damage, **58%** were unable to conduct repairs to shelter. Of those, top 3 reasons[2]:

Shelter repair materials too expensive	69%
Cannot afford to pay a professional for repairs	54%
Shelter repair professionals not available	3%

Top 3 unavailable and unaffordable shelter repair materials reported[2]:

Most commonly unaffordable		Most commonly unavailable
Concrete	1	Concrete
Bricks	2	Bricks
Basic tools	3	Iron sheeting

Reported preference for shelter support:

- **53%** Unconditional cash support
- **32%** No preference
- **10%** Shelter repair materials
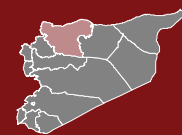- **5%** External actors directly make repairs

73% of households reported receiving no information about shelter support in the last year.

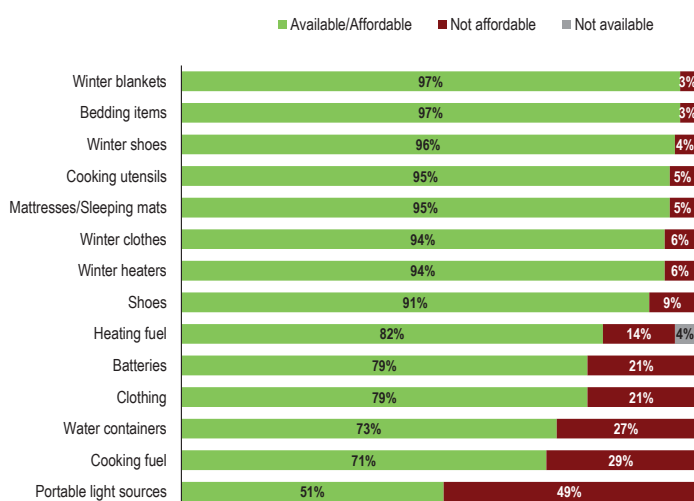1. 19,081 SYP, using UN Operational Rate (514.85) on 1 August 2017.

2. Multiple choices allowed.

📦 NFIs

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

Legend: ■ Available/Affordable ■ Not affordable ■ Not available

NFI	Available/Affordable	Not affordable	Not available
Winter blankets	97%	3%	
Bedding items	97%	3%	
Winter shoes	96%	4%	
Cooking utensils	95%	5%	
Mattresses/Sleeping mats	95%	5%	
Winter clothes	94%	6%	
Winter heaters	94%	6%	
Shoes	91%	9%	
Heating fuel	82%	14%	4%
Batteries	79%	21%	
Clothing	79%	21%	
Water containers	73%	27%	
Cooking fuel	71%	29%	
Portable light sources	51%	49%	

Change in NFI availability over the past 3 months:

Remained stable	37%
Increased	36%
Decreased	27%

Priority NFI needs reported per age and gender groups[1]:

	1.	2.	3.
Girls (0-17y)	Clothing	Shoes	Winter clothes
Boys (0-17y)	Clothing	Shoes	Baby diapers
Women (18-59y)	Cooking fuel	Clothing	Cooking utensils
Men (18-59y)	Portable light sources	Water containers	Clothing
Elderly (60+ y)	Portable light sources	Clothing	Water containers

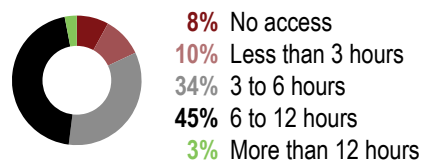**66%** of households adopted coping strategies in response to a lack of NFIs, most commonly[1]:
1. Borrowing money or buying on credit
2. Spending savings
3. Selling household assets

ELECTRICITY

9% of households reported no main source of electricity. For the remaining **91%**, the main sources were as follows:

Generator	68%
Main network grid	27%
Batteries other than car batteries	3%
Solar panels	1%
Car Batteries	1%

Reported hours of electricity available per day:

8%	No access
10%	Less than 3 hours
34%	3 to 6 hours
45%	6 to 12 hours
3%	More than 12 hours

90% of households reportedly adopted coping strategies in response to a lack of electricity, most commonly[1]:
1. Use battery powered devices such as torches
2. Remain without electricity and do not use coping strategies
3. Use electricity only at certain times of the day

FUEL
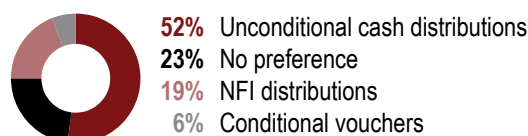
Top 3 main sources of heating and cooking fuel:

Cooking fuel	% of households using the source	Heating fuel	% of households using the source
Gas	50%	Diesel	40%
Kerosene	34%	Wood/charcoal	33%
Wood/charcoal	15%	None	20%

ACCESS TO MARKETS AND NFI SUPPORT

17% of households reported challenges accessing a market, most commonly[1]:

Markets too far away	58%
Lack of transportation to markets	49%
Certain population groups unable to access markets	13%

Reported preference for NFI support:

|	
52%	Unconditional cash distributions
23%	No preference
19%	NFI distributions
6%	Conditional vouchers

68% of households reported receiving no information about NFI support in the past year.

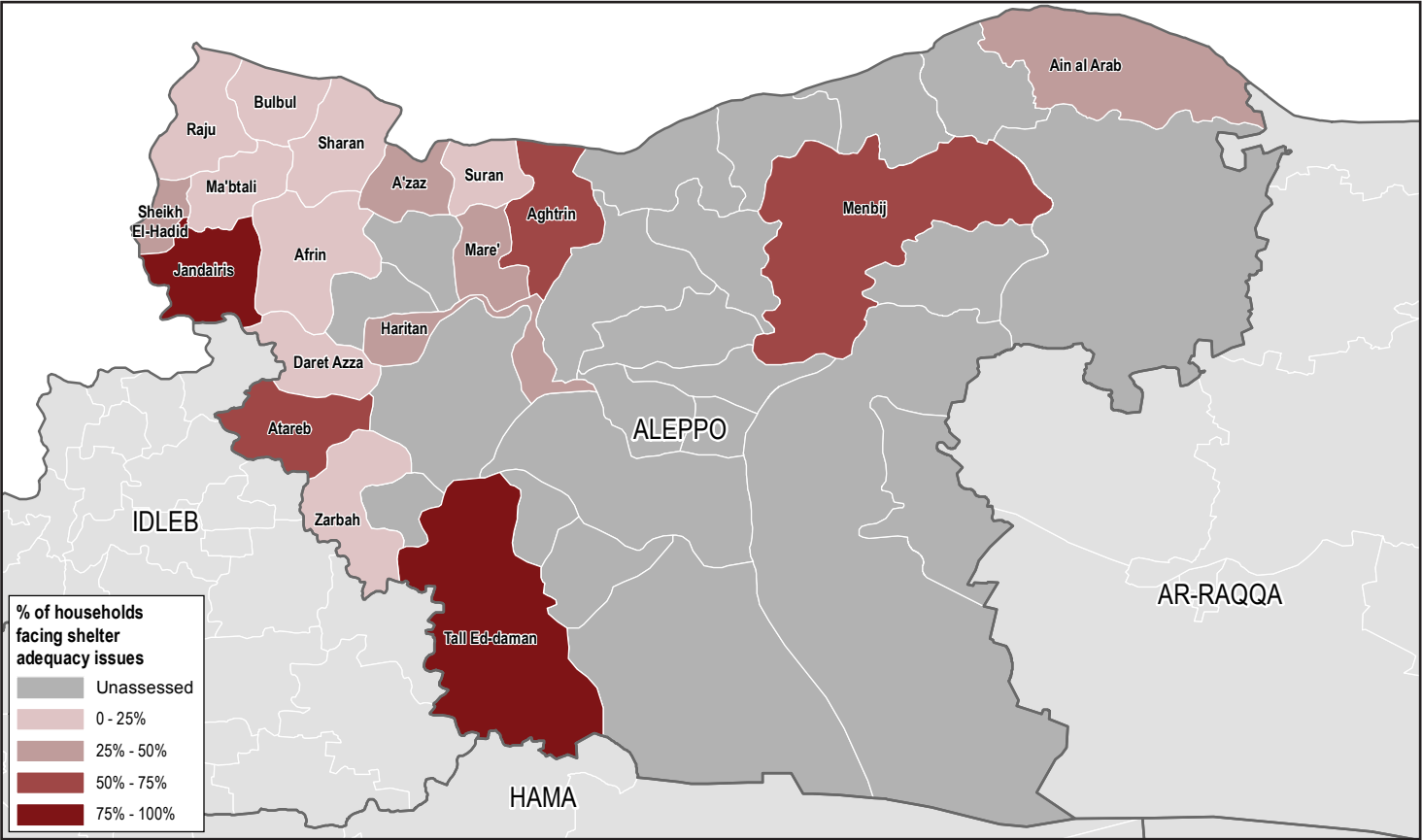### Top 5 most likely NFIs to be purchased with cash/voucher-based aid[1]:

Portable light sources	48%
Cooking fuel	42%
Heating fuel	40%
Water containers	34%
Clothing	30%

1. Multiple choices allowed.
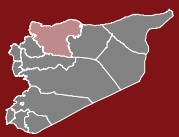
Map 2: Proportion of households reporting shelter adequacy issues (by sub-district)

% of households
facing shelter
adequacy issues

- Unassessed
- 0 - 25%
- 25% - 50%
- 50% - 75%
- 75% - 100%

Map 3: Average levels of NFI availability and affordability problems[1] (by sub-district)

Average availability
and affordability issues
for selected NFIs

- Unassessed
- 0 - 25%
- 25% - 50%
- 50% - 75%
- 75% - 100%
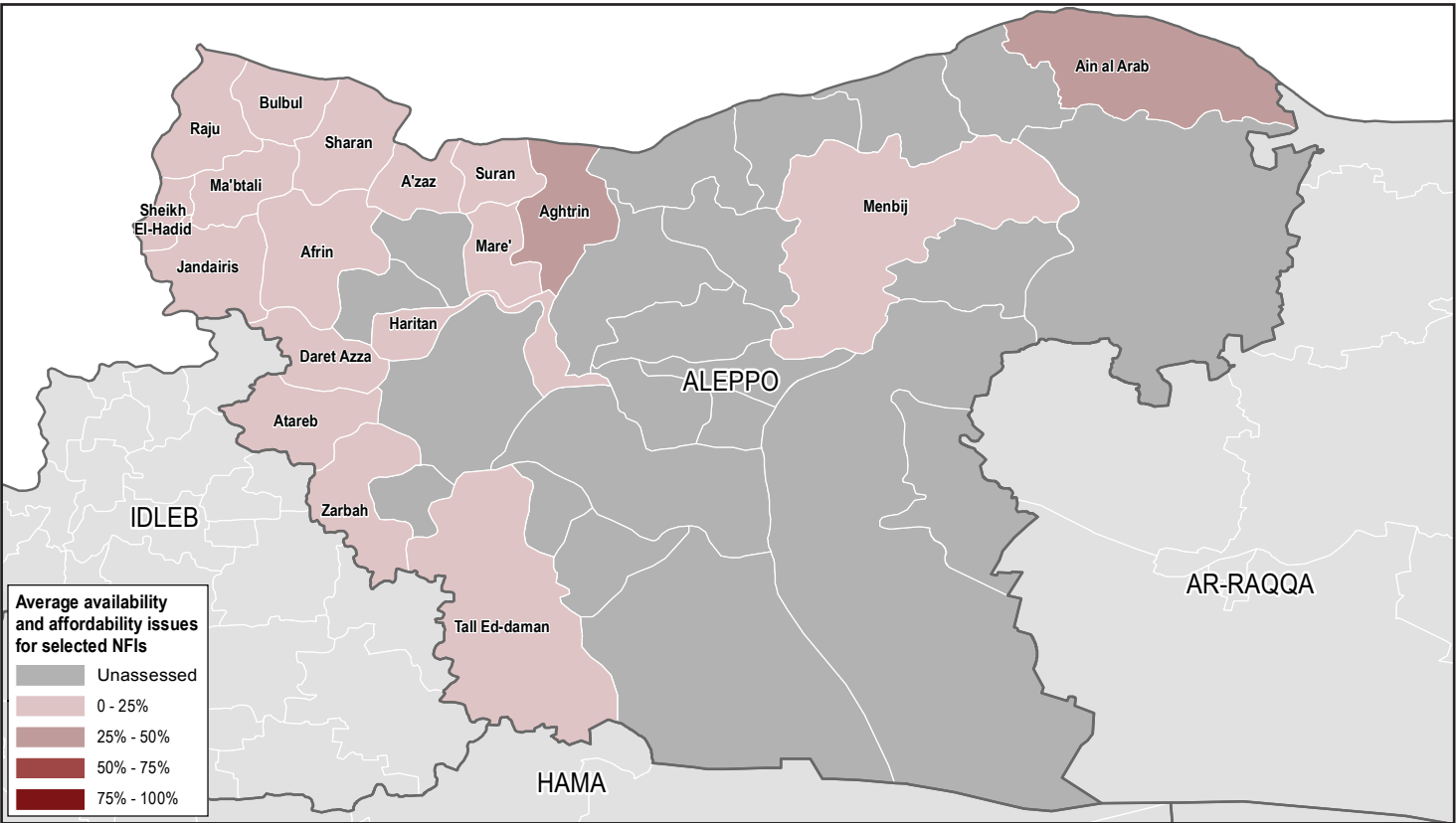
1. Calculated as an average of the percentage unavailability/unaffordability reported for each NFI item displayed in the availability/affordability graph on the previous page.

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