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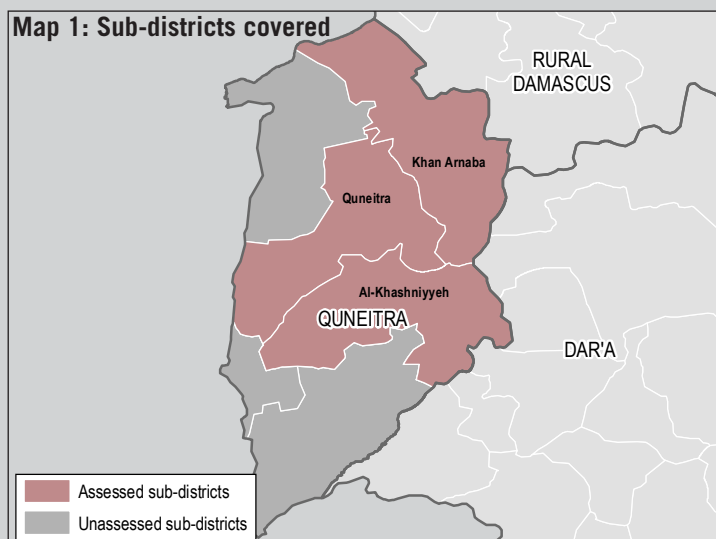## July 2017

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 321 households surveyed across 3 sub-districts in Quneitra. 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 Quneitra hosted the highest proportion of IDPs of the governorates assessed (43%). Shelter damage was reported in 60% of households, while almost 70% reported that their shelter was inadequate. Over 60% of households had no access to electricity, while a quarter reported having no source of heating fuel. Winterisation items, including heaters and winter clothing, were frequently reported amongst households' top 3 NFI need, especially for children and the elderly.


Map 1: Sub-districts covered

RURAL DAMASCUS
Khan Arnaba
Quneitra
Al-Khashniyyeh
QUNEITRA
DAR'A

- Assessed sub-districts
- Unassessed sub-districts

👪 DEMOGRAPHICS

Estimated total population across the governorate[1]: **94,217 people**

Estimated population of assessed sub-districts[1]: **91,430 people**

Population distribution by gender and age:

Age

Female		Age		Male
1%		60+		1%
23%		18-59		24%
4%		15-17		3%
5%		11-14		4%
8%		6-10		6%
6%		3-5		5%
6%		0-2		4%
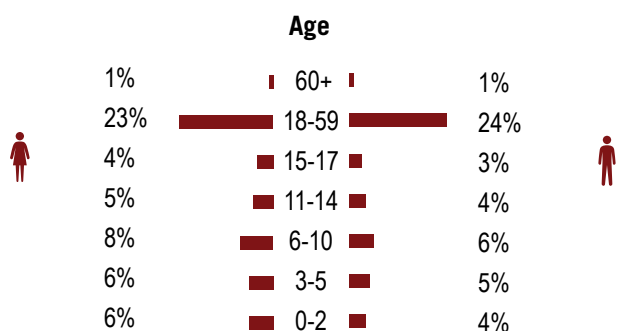
Population displacement status:

- **56%** Non-displaced population
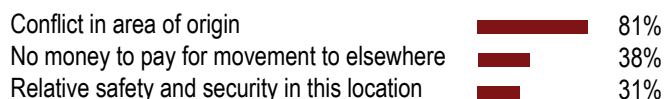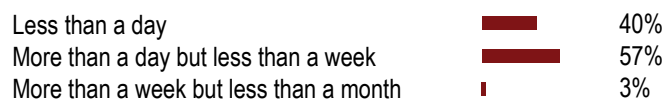- **43%** IDPs
- **1%** Returnees
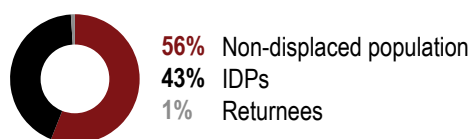
Average household size: **5.9 people**

🚶 DISPLACEMENT

For the 43% of households that include IDPs, top 3 reasons for moving to their current location[2]:

Conflict in area of origin	81%
No money to pay for movement to elsewhere	38%
Relative safety and security in this location	31%

For the 43% of households that include IDPs, amount of time to prepare before most recent displacement:

Less than a day	40%
More than a day but less than a week	57%
More than a week but less than a month	3%

Average time since IDPs arrived in their current location: **2.4 years**

**Average amount of time that IDPs have spent in current shelter:** **1.9 years**

Average number of times IDPs have been displaced before arriving in their current location: **3**

For the 1% of households that include returnees, top 3 reasons for returning to their areas of origin[2]:

Family ties	50%
Safety and security situation improved	50%

2% of households intend to leave their current location within the next month, with intended destinations as follows:

- **71%** Different shelter in the same community
- **29%** Different governorate
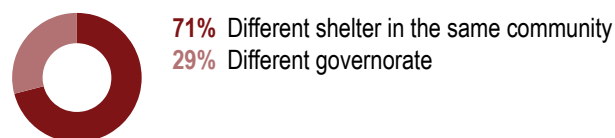
For these 2%, top 3 reasons for intending to leave their current location[2]:

1. Cheaper rent or housing prices elsewhere
2. Improve access to or upgrade shelter
3. Improve access to income and employment

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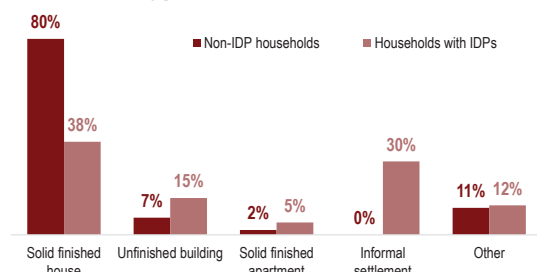2. Multiple choices allowed.

1

🏠 SHELTER

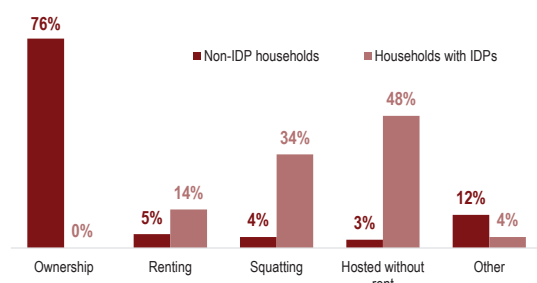|	
Average number of households per shelter:	1.2
Average number of people per shelter:	6.9
Average number of people per bedroom:	3.8

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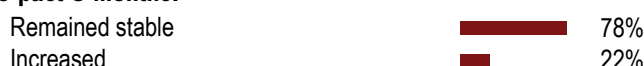

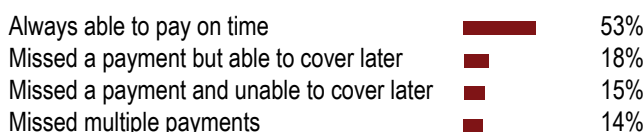**Percentage of households with IDPs and non-IDP households living in each occupancy arrangement:**

Average monthly rent over the past three months: **20 USD[1]** (Dec 2016: 26 USD)

9% of households reported renting. Change in rental price over the past 3 months:

Remained stable	78%
Increased	22%

Of these **9%**, ability to pay rent on time over the past 3 months:

Always able to pay on time	53%
Missed a payment but able to cover later	18%
Missed a payment and unable to cover later	15%
Missed multiple payments	14%

HOUSING, LAND AND PROPERTY (HLP)

74% of households reported possessing legal documentation to prove their occupancy status. Of these, top 3 most common types of documentation:
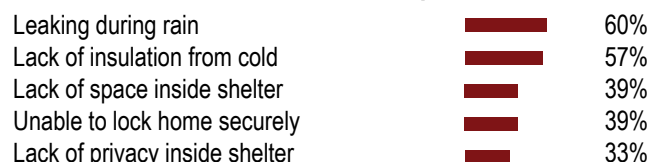
Formal real estate registry	74%
User rights	18%
Buyer-seller contract	4%

15% of households reported HLP problems, most commonly due to Lack of identification documents.
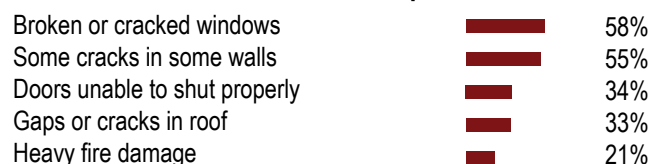
Of these **15%**, **52%** reported that HLP problems made them uncertain of their ability to remain in their shelter.

SHELTER ADEQUACY/DAMAGE

68% of households reported shelter adequacy issues (compared with **10%** in December 2016). Of those, top 5 issues[2]:
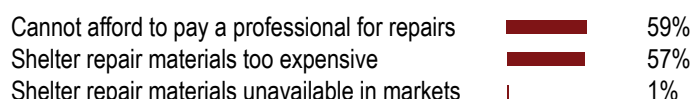
Leaking during rain	60%
Lack of insulation from cold	57%
Lack of space inside shelter	39%
Unable to lock home securely	39%
Lack of privacy inside shelter	33%

60% of households reported shelter damage (compared with **20%** in December 2016). Of those, the top 5 issues were[2]:

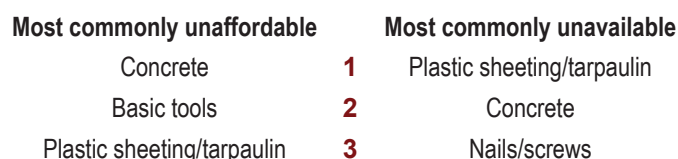|	
Broken or cracked windows	58%
Some cracks in some walls	55%
Doors unable to shut properly	34%
Gaps or cracks in roof	33%
Heavy fire damage	21%

SHELTER REPAIR AND SUPPORT
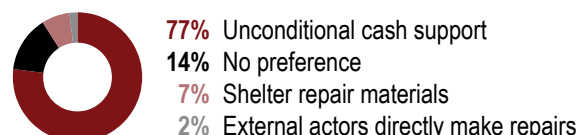
Of the **60%** of households reporting shelter damage, **58%** were unable to conduct repairs to shelter. Of those, top 3 reasons[2]:

Cannot afford to pay a professional for repairs	59%
Shelter repair materials too expensive	57%
Shelter repair materials unavailable in markets	1%

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

Most commonly unaffordable		Most commonly unavailable
Concrete	1	Plastic sheeting/tarpaulin
Basic tools	2	Concrete
Plastic sheeting/tarpaulin	3	Nails/screws

Reported preference for shelter support:

77%	Unconditional cash support
14%	No preference
7%	Shelter repair materials
2%	External actors directly make repairs

50% of households reported receiving no information about shelter support in the last year.

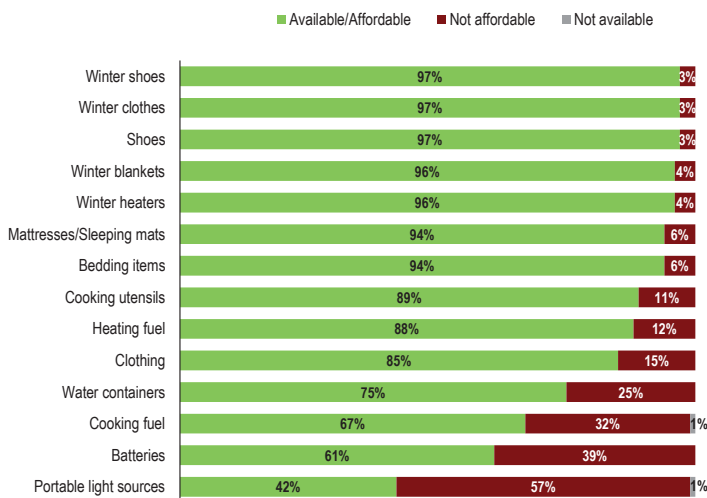1. 10,148 SYP, using <u>UN Operational Rate</u> (514.85) on 1 August 2017.

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 shoes	97%	3%	
Winter clothes	97%	3%	
Shoes	97%	3%	
Winter blankets	96%	4%	
Winter heaters	96%	4%	
Mattresses/Sleeping mats	94%	6%	
Bedding items	94%	6%	
Cooking utensils	89%	11%	
Heating fuel	88%	12%	
Clothing	85%	15%	
Water containers	75%	25%	
Cooking fuel	67%	32%	1%
Batteries	61%	39%	
Portable light sources	42%	57%	1%

Change in NFI availability over the past 3 months:

Remained stable	49%
Increased	16%
Decreased	35%

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	Winter clothes
Women (18-59y)	Cooking fuel	Cooking utensils	Clothing
Men (18-59y)	Portable light sources	Batteries	Water containers
Elderly (60+ y)	Clothing	Heating fuel	Winter heaters

88% of households adopted coping strategies in response to a lack of NFIs, most commonly[1]:
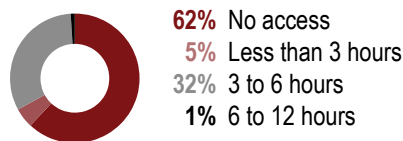1. Borrowing money or buying on credit
2. Spending savings
3. Selling household assets

ELECTRICITY

53% of households reported no main source of electricity. For the remaining **47%**, the main sources were as follows:

Solar panels	34%
Generator	27%
Batteries other than car batteries	23%
Car Batteries	16%
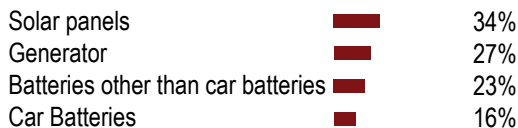
Reported hours of electricity available per day:

- **62%** No access
- **5%** Less than 3 hours
- **32%** 3 to 6 hours
- **1%** 6 to 12 hours

98% of households reportedly adopted coping strategies in response to a lack of electricity, most commonly[1]:
1. Remain without electricity and do not use coping strategies
2. Use battery powered devices such as torches
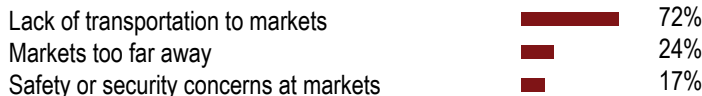3. Use electricity only at certain times of the day

FUEL

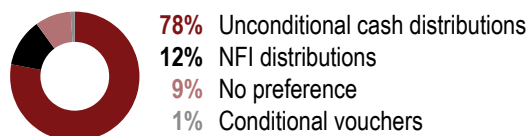### Top 3 main sources of heating and cooking fuel:

Cooking fuel	% of households using the source	Heating fuel	% of households using the source
Gas	63%	Wood/charcoal	44%
Other	14%	None	25%
Wood/charcoal	12%	Other	20%

ACCESS TO MARKETS AND NFI SUPPORT

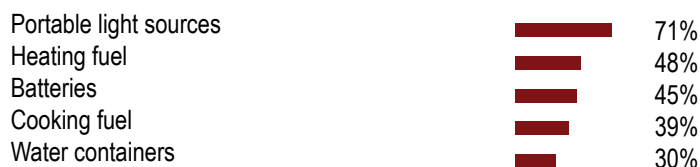**33%** of households reported challenges accessing a market, most commonly[1]:

Lack of transportation to markets	72%
Markets too far away	24%
Safety or security concerns at markets	17%

Reported preference for NFI support:

- **78%** Unconditional cash distributions
- **12%** NFI distributions
- **9%** No preference
- **1%** Conditional vouchers

43% 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]:
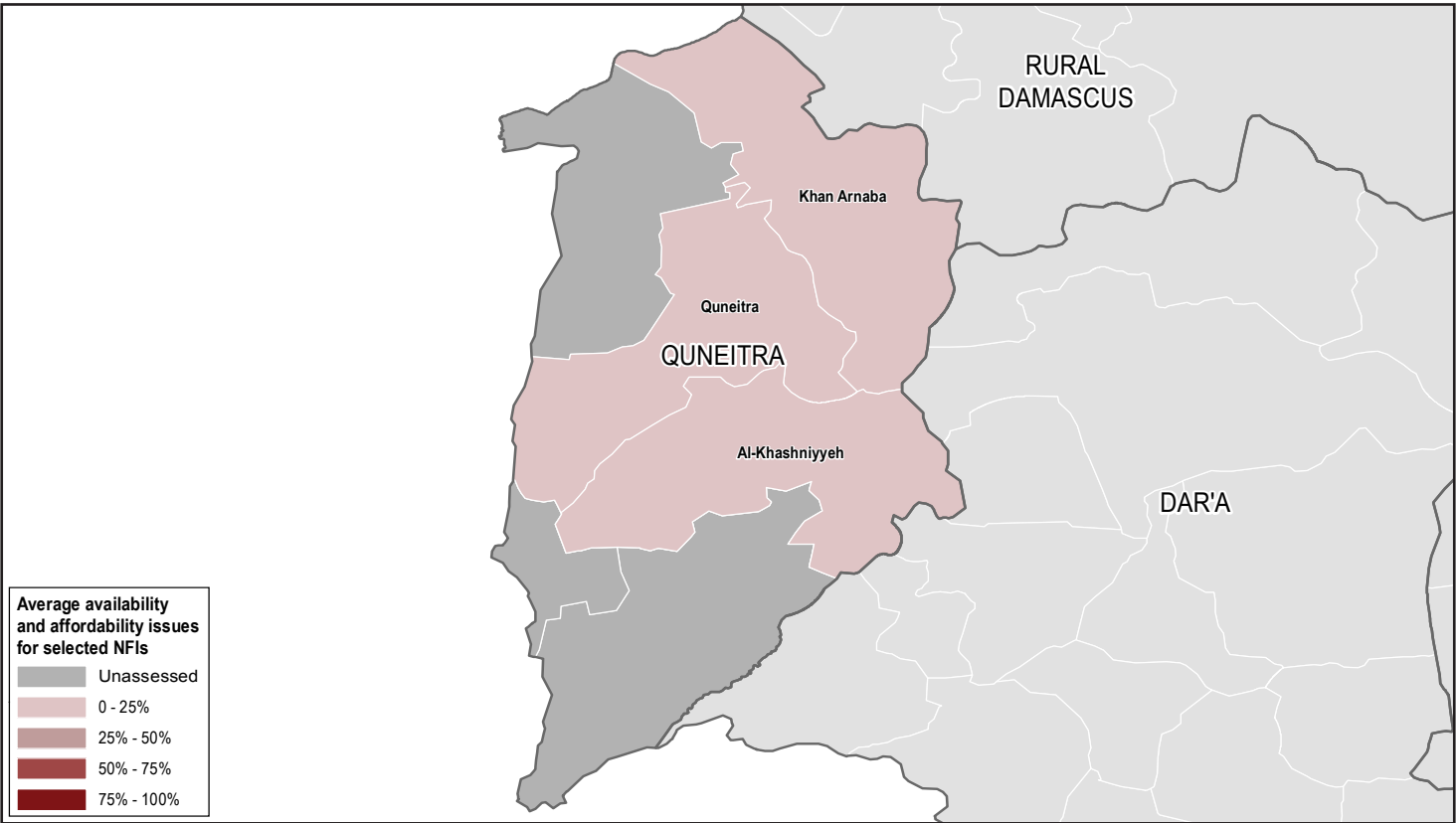
Portable light sources	71%
Heating fuel	48%
Batteries	45%
Cooking fuel	39%
Water containers	30%

1. Multiple choices allowed.

3

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

RURAL DAMASCUS

Khan Arnaba

Quneitra

QUNEITRA

Al-Khashniyyeh

DAR'A

% of households facing shelter adequacy issues

- Unassessed
- 0 - 25%
- 25% - 50%
- 50% - 75%
- 75% - 100%
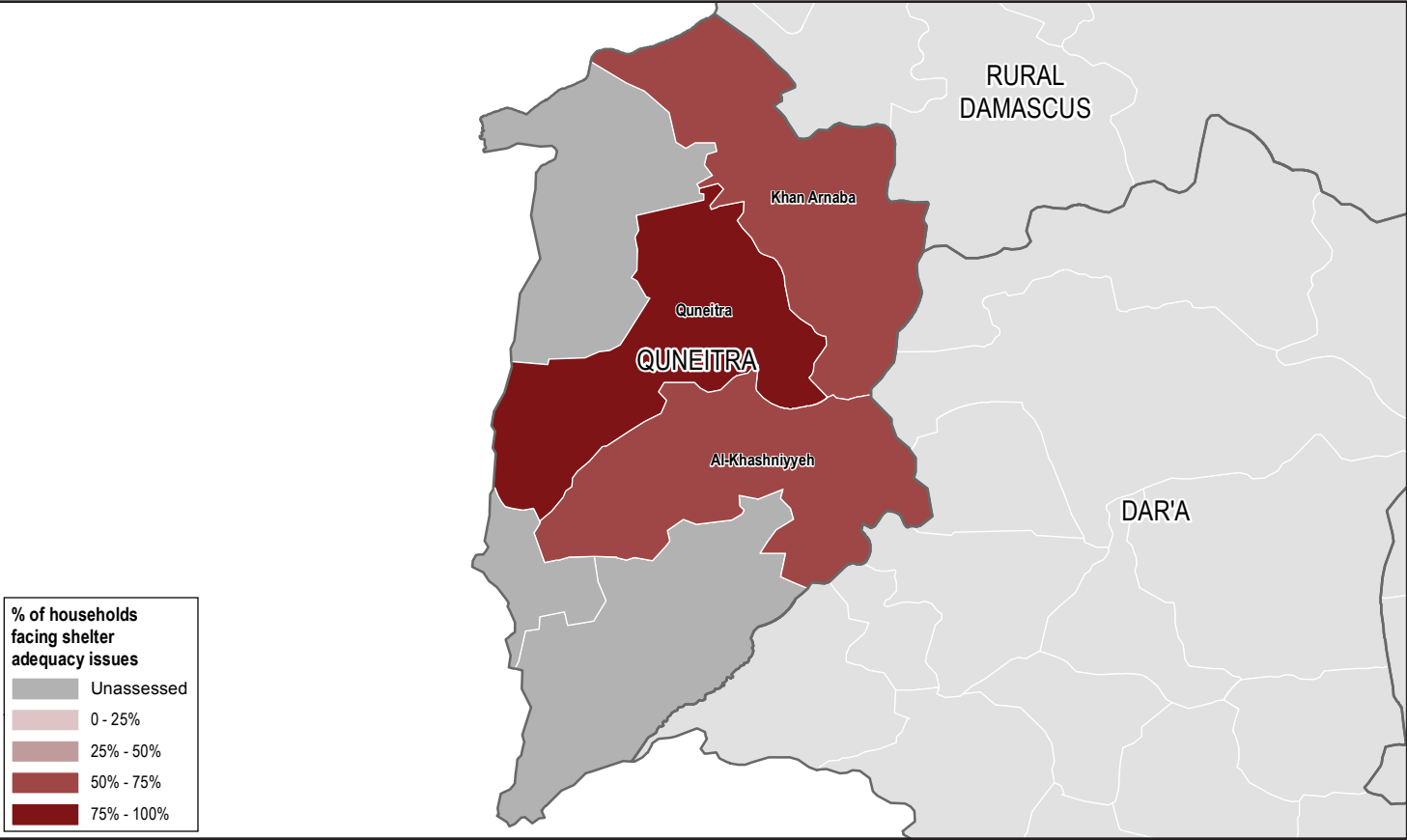
Map 3: Average levels of NFI availability and affordability problems[1] (by sub-district)

RURAL DAMASCUS

Khan Arnaba

Quneitra

QUNEITRA

Al-Khashniyyeh

DAR'A

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.