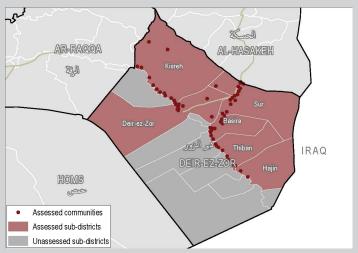## CONTEXT AND METHODOLOGY

Since mid-2017, ongoing conflict in Deir-ez-Zor has led to high levels of internal and external displacement.[1] Whilst there was a de-escalation of conflict in early 2018, renewed conflict between Syrian Democratic Forces (SDF) and so-called Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL), as well as clashes between SDF and the Government of Syria (GoS), has exacerbated displacement and already poor humanitarian conditions.

To provide up-to-date information on shelter conditions and NFI availability and affordability across northern Syria, REACH conducted an assessment on behalf of the Shelter and NFI Cluster and in partnerships with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. Findings presented in this factsheet are based on data collected between 24 June and 2 August 2018 from a total of 305 interviews with Key Informants (KI) across 275 communities and 6 sub-districts in Deir-ez-Zor. The findings are indicative at the sub-district and regional level. KI data was aggregated to the community level and then to the sub-district and governorate level using weighting based on the population size of the sub-districts that comprise the governorate. This factsheet also refers to data from a similar assessment from July 2017 in order to highlight significant trends.

KEY FINDINGS

This assessment found that the average number of individuals sharing a shelter in Deir-ez-Zor was 12.4. KIs estimated that SRs made up 17% of the population, and that a greater proportion of SRs arrived from Al-Hasakeh governorate than internally from Deir-ez-Zor. Critically, **KIs estimated that between 10% to 25% of households in their communities could not afford to pay their rent on time**, and the most common HLP issues were due to threat of eviction and disputed ownership. **99% of KIs reported that their communities had not received information on NFI support in the past year, with an estimated 98% of households adopting coping strategies**, such as spending savings and selling household assets.

Map 1: Sub-districts covered

- Assessed communities
- Assessed sub-districts
- Unassessed sub-districts

👤 DEMOGRAPHICS

Estimated total population across the governorate: 713,623 individuals[2]
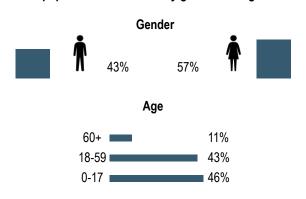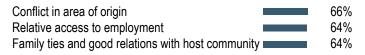
Estimated population of assessed sub-districts: 519,613 individuals[2]

Estimated average number of individuals sharing a shelter: 12.4 people

Estimated population distribution by gender and age:

Gender

43% 57%

Age

60+ — 11%
18-59 — 43%
0-17 — 46%

Estimate population distribution by displacement status:

- **60%** Resident population
- **23%** IDPs
- **17%** Spontaneous returnees

🚶 DISPLACEMENT

Estimated average length of displacement of IDPs: 6 months

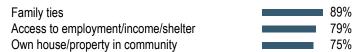**Estimated average number of times IDPs have been displaced before arriving in current location:[3]** 2.8

For the 23% of households estimated to be IDPs, top 3 most commonly reported reasons for moving to their current location (by % of KIs

Conflict in area of origin — 66%
Relative access to employment — 64%
Family ties and good relations with host community — 64%

For the 23% of households estimated to be IDPs, 90% were reported to originate from within Deir-ez-Zor governorate (by % of KIs reporting)

For the 17% of households estimated to be spontaneous returnees, top 3 reasons for returning to areas of origin (by % of KIs reporting):[4]
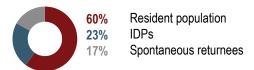
Family ties — 89%
Access to employment/income/shelter — 79%
Own house/property in community — 75%

For the 17% of households estimated to be spontaneous returnees, top two areas of previous displacement (by % of KIs reporting):

Al Hasakeh governorate — 66%
Deir-ez-Zor governorate — 34%

Across all populations, an estimated 6% of households reportedly intended to leave their current location in the next 6 months.

1. OCHA, "Syria Crisis: Northeast Syria - Situation Report No.20", 21 January 2018
2. Population Task Force, July 2018
3. Of the 87% of Key Informants who stated that they knew the number of times IDPs had been displaced in their community
4. KIs were asked to choose the top three options from the multiple options list.

1

Syria Shelter and NFI assessment: Deir-ez-Zor (Key Informant Surveys)

🏠 SHELTER

Estimated number of individuals per bedroom: **5.3**

Top 5 reported shelter types (by % of KIs reporting):

Solid finished house	72%
Solid finished apartment	11%
Unfinished building	7%
Collective centre	7%
Transit camp	2%

Top 5 reported shelter occupancy arrangements (by % of KIs reporting):

Ownership	65%
Hosted by family, friends, or institution[5]	12%
Unfurnished renting	11%
Co-renting	5%
Squatting	5%

Estimated average monthly rent (over three months preceding data collection): **37.4 USD[6]**

18% of households were estimated to rent their shelter. Change in rental price (in the three months preceding data collection) (by % of KIs reporting):

12%	1%	87%
Stayed the same	Decreased	Increased

Estimated percentage of households able to pay rent on time (in the three months preceding data collection) (by % of KIs reporting):

Less than 10%	16%
10-25%	24%
About 25%	4%
About half 50%	4%
About 75%	30%
All, 100%	22%

📄 HOUSING, LAND AND PROPERTY (HLP)

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

Green or other Tabou (real estate registry)	61%
Contract for sale	37%
Court decision/ order	2%

Top 3 reported HLP problems (by % of KIs reporting):[7]

Threat of eviction or harassment by landlord/others	90%
Disputed ownership	66%
Inheritance issues	26%

36% of KIs reported that there were a few reports of eviction in the community, mainly as **the landlord's family returned and reclaimed the shelter.**

Top 3 reported actors dealing with HLP problems (by % of KIs reporting):[8]

Mediation between the parties	72%
Local council	23%
In the family	5%

✓🏠 SHELTER ADEQUACY/DAMAGE

81% of KIs reported shelter adequacy issues (compared with **52%** in July 2017). Of those, top 5 issues (by % of KIs reporting):[8]

Lack of lighting inside shelter	55%
Lack of safe access to safe drinking water	52%
Lack of lighting around shelter	46%
Lack of insulation from cold	34%
Lack of heating	28%

Top 5 reported shelter damage issues (by % of KIs reporting):[8]

Broken or cracked windows	89%
Doors windows are missing	83%
Doors unable to shut properly	64%
Opening or cracks in roof	53%
Some cracks in some walls	47%

🔧 SHELTER REPAIR AND SUPPORT

Top 3 reported reasons for inability to make shelter repairs (by % of KIs reporting):[8]

Shelter and repair materials are too expensive
Repairs require professionals but cannot afford their service
Shelter and repair materials are unavailable in the market

Top 3 reportedly unavailable or unaffordable shelter repair materials (by % of KIs reporting):[8]

Iron sheeting	77%
Doors/ windows	68%
Concrete	59%

Reported preference for shelter support (by % of KIs reporting):

External actor to directly assist with repairs[9]	84%
Unconditional cash support	7%
Shelter repair materials	6%
No preference	3%

91% of KIs reported that their communities had not received information on shelter support in the year.

📦 NFIs

Reported availability and affordability of NFIs at markets (July 2018)
(by % of KIs reporting):

Available in the local market
1. Diapers (children) (**97%**)
2. Mattresses (**94%**)
3. Cooking utensils (**93%**)
4. Sanitary pads (**92%**)
5. Clothing (**88%**)

Unaffordable NFIs[10]
1. Generators (**89%**)
2. Light sources (**57%**)
3. Water container (**54%**)
4. Diapers (adult) (**31%**)
5. Batteries (**25%**)

Reported change in access to basic household items (over the three months preceding data collection) (by % of KIs reporting):

Getting better	54%
No change	23%
Getting worse	21%

Reported priority NFI needs reported per age and gender groups (by % of KIs reporting):[10]

	1.	2.	3.
Girls (0-10y)	Diapers (children) (88%)	Clothing (60%)	Shoes (29%)
Boys (0-10y)	Diapers (children) (85%)	Clothing (59%)	Shoes (49%)
Adolescent Girls (11-17y)	Sanitary pads (92%)	Clothing (57%)	Hygiene items (35%)
Adolescent Boys (11-17y)	Clothing (63%)	Shoes (45%)	Generator (32%)
Women (18-59y)	Sanitary pads (93%)	Water container (55%)	Generator (55%)
Men (18-59y)	Generator (95%)	Water container (49%)	Batteries (41%)
Elderly Women (60+ y)	Diapers (adult) (72%)	Light sources (45%)	Hygiene items (42%)

98% of KIs reported that households adopted coping strategies in response to a lack of access to NFIs, most commonly[11]:
1. Spending savings
2. Selling household assets[12]
3. Reducing non-food expenses[13]

🔌 ELECTRICITY

2% of KIs reported knowing the number of hours of electricity households had per day. It was reported that on average there were 6 hours of electricity available per day.

90% of KIs reported the use of coping strategies in response to a lack of electricity, most commonly:[11]

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

🛢 FUEL

Top 3 reported sources of heating and cooking fuel:

Cooking fuel	% of households using the source	Heating fuel	% of households using the source
Kerosene	67%	Diesel	55%
Gas	21%	Wood/ charcoal	30%
Wood/ charcoal	12%	Kerosene	14%

🏪 ACCESS TO MARKETS AND NFI SUPPORT

Reported means of accessing NFIs (by % of KIs reporting):[14]

In the market	100%
Through relatives and friends	33%
Through NFI distribution	32%

11% of KIs reported the presence in their communities of challenges to accessing distributions, most commonly (by % of KIs reporting):

Check points	10%
Verbal abuse during distribution	1%

99% of KIs reported that their communities had not received information on NFI support in the past year.

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

Unconditional cash support	46%
External actor[15]	33%
Conditional vouchers	20%
Shelter repair materials	1%

10. KIs were asked if there were one/multiple NFIs which were commonly needed yet unavailable or unaffordable in markets within their community over the three months prior to data collection.
11. A coping strategy is a certain action employed by a household to overcome a lack of access to a certain item. For example, consuming fewer hot meals if there is a lack of cooking fuel.
12. For example: jewellery, mobile phones or furniture.
13. For example: health care and education.
14. Multiple responses allowed.
15. External actor to directly assist with repairs e.g. NGOs/ local council.
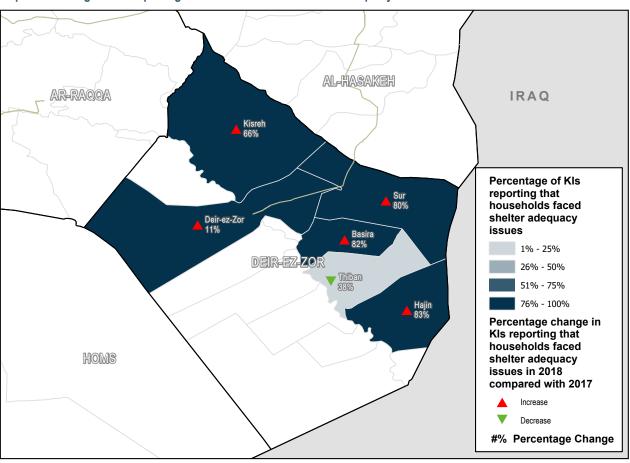
OCHA: Electricity by Marc_PF, Fuel by DTDesign and Market by Ismail Nural from the Noun Project.

Map 2: Percentage of KIs reporting that households faced shelter adequacy issues

Percentage of KIs reporting that households faced shelter adequacy issues

- 1% - 25%
- 26% - 50%
- 51% - 75%
- 76% - 100%

Percentage change in KIs reporting that households faced shelter adequacy issues in 2018 compared with 2017

- ▲ Increase
- ▼ Decrease

#% Percentage Change

Map 3: 2018 Percentage of KIs reporting that households faced challenges when accessing NFIs distribution in the month preceding data collection

Percentage of KIs reporting that households faced challenges when accessing NFIs distribution in the month preceding data collection

- No issues reported
- 1% - 43%
- 44% - 50%

Border Crossing

- ⬇⬆ Open
- ⬇⬆ Sporadically Open
- ⬇⬆ Closed