### Syria Shelter and NFI assessment: South Syria (Household surveys)

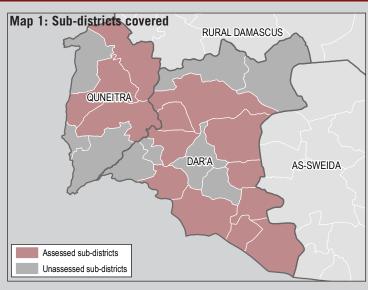
**July 2017** 



#### **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 1,406 households surveyed across 13 sub-districts in South Syria. 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, 26% of households assessed in Northwest Syria were IDPs, although a larger proportion (43%) was reported in Quneitra. Over 50% of households in South Syria reported shelter damage, of which two-thirds were unable to conduct shelter repairs. While households repoted low levels of availability and affordability challenges for most NFIs, over 30% could not find or afford cooking fuel, batteries and portable light sources. These items, along with clothing and shoes, were frequently reported amongst top NFI needs.



#### **†**à DEMOGRAPHICS

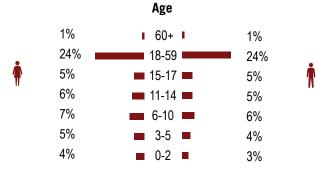
Estimated total population across the governorate<sup>1</sup>:

1,000,398 people

Estimated population of assessed subdistricts<sup>1</sup>:

794,350 people

Population distribution by gender and age:



Population displacement status:

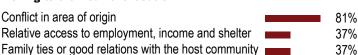


Average household size:

5.9 people

#### **☆ DISPLACEMENT**

For the 30% of households that include IDPs, top 3 reasons for moving to their current location<sup>2</sup>:



For the 30% of households that include IDPs, amount of time to prepare before most recent displacement:

Less than a day	20%
More than a day but less than a week	47%
More than a week but less than a month	19%
More than a month	14%

Average time since IDPs arrived in their current location:

2.3 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:

2.4

For the 11% of households that include returnees, top 3 reasons for returning to their areas of origin<sup>2</sup>:

Family ties	75%
Safety and security situation improved	63%
Protecting assets	59%

7% of households intend to leave their current location within the next month, with intended destinations as follows:



69% Different shelter in the same community

**24%** Different community in the same governorate

1% Different governorate

6% Outside of Syria

For these 7%, top 3 reasons for intending to leave their current location<sup>2</sup>:

- 1. Improve access to or upgrade shelter
- 2. Proximity to relatives/friends
- 3. Improve access to income and employment
- 1. NPM Mobility Dynamics and Services Monthly Report June 2017.
- 2. Multiple choices allowed.









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



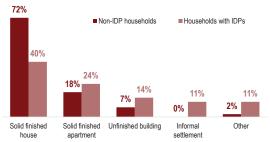


Average number of households per shelter:

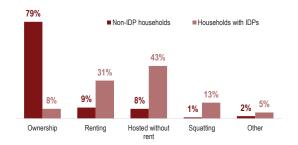
Average number of people per shelter:

Average number of people per bedroom:

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:

28 USD1

1.3

7.1

3.6

(Dec 2016: 22 USD)

15% of households reported renting. Change in rental price over the past 3 months:

Remained stable	69%
Increased	31%

Of these 15%, ability to pay rent on time over the past 3 months:

Always able to pay on time		56%
Missed a payment but able to cover later		35%
Missed a payment and unable to cover later	1	5%
Missed multiple payments	1	3%

#### 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:



16% of households reported HLP problems, most commonly due to Lack of connections.

Of these 16%, 66% reported that HLP problems made them uncertain of their ability to remain in their shelter.

#### SHELTER ADEQUACY/DAMAGE

55% of households reported shelter adequacy issues (compared with 66% in December 2016). Of those, top 5 issues<sup>2</sup>:

Leaking during rain	59%
Lack of insulation from cold	51%
Unable to lock home securely	39%
Lack of lighting	34%
Lack of space inside shelter	30%

54% of households reported shelter damage (compared with 62% in December 2016). Of those, the top 5 issues were<sup>2</sup>:

Broken or cracked windows	66%
Some cracks in some walls	51%
Doors unable to shut properly	43%
Heavy fire damage	35%
Gaps or cracks in roof	19%

#### SHELTER REPAIR AND SUPPORT

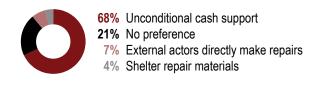
Of the 54% of households reporting shelter damage, 67% were unable to conduct repairs to shelter. Of those, top 3 reasons<sup>2</sup>:

Shelter repair materials too expensive	70%
Cannot afford to pay a professional for repairs	68%
Shelter repair materials unavailable in markets	6%

Top 3 unavailable and unaffordable shelter repair materials reported  $^2$ :

Most commonly unaffordable		Most commonly unavailable
Concrete	1	Timber
Basic tools	2	Wood
Basic electrical items	3	Nails/screws

Reported preference for shelter support:



52% of households reported receiving no information about shelter support in the last year.

1. 14,291 SYP, using <u>UN Operational Rate</u> (514.85) on 1 August 2017.

Multiple choices allowed.







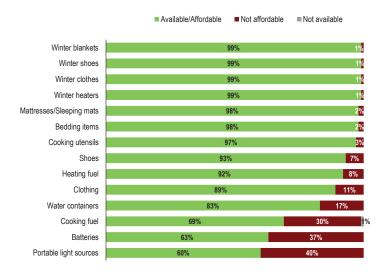


### Syria Shelter and NFI assessment: South Syria (Household surveys) **July 2017**



#### **MFIs**

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



#### Change in NFI availability over the past 3 months:

Remained stable	55%
Increased	25%
Decreased	20%

#### Priority NFI needs reported per age and gender groups1:

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

78% of households adopted coping strategies in response to a lack of NFIs, most commonly1:

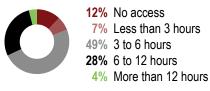
- 1. Borrowing money or buying on credit
- 2. Spending savings
- 3. Selling household assets

#### **ELECTRICITY**

7% of households reported no main source of electricity. For the remaining 93%, the main sources were as follows:

Solar panels	55%
Car Batteries	18%
Main network grid	11%
Batteries other than car batteries	10%
Generator	6%

#### Reported hours of electricity available per day:



92% of households reportedly adopted coping strategies in response to a lack of electricity, most commonly<sup>1</sup>:

- 1. Use electricity for certain purposes only
- 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:

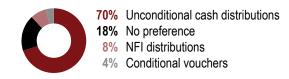
Cooking fuel	% of households using the source	Heating fuel	% of households using the source
Gas	86%	Wood/charcoal	56%
Wood/charcoal	7%	Diesel	28%
Diesel	4%	None	12%

#### **ACCESS TO MARKETS AND NFI SUPPORT**

17% of households reported challenges accessing a market, most commonly1:

Markets too far away	51%
Lack of transportation to markets	51%
Safety or security concerns at markets	26%

#### Reported preference for NFI support:



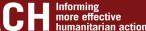
38% of households reported receiving no information about NFI support in the past year.

#### Top 5 most likely NFIs to be purchased with cash/voucherbased aid1:

Portable light sources Cooking fuel	62% 62%
Batteries	47%
Heating fuel	42%
Clothing	24%

1. Multiple choices allowed.



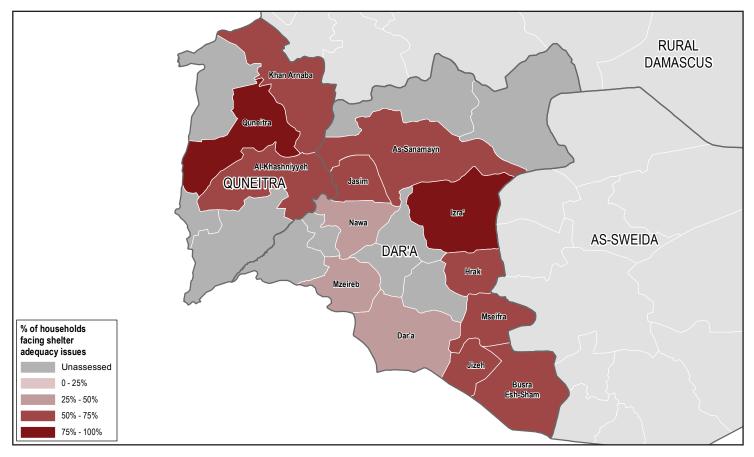


3

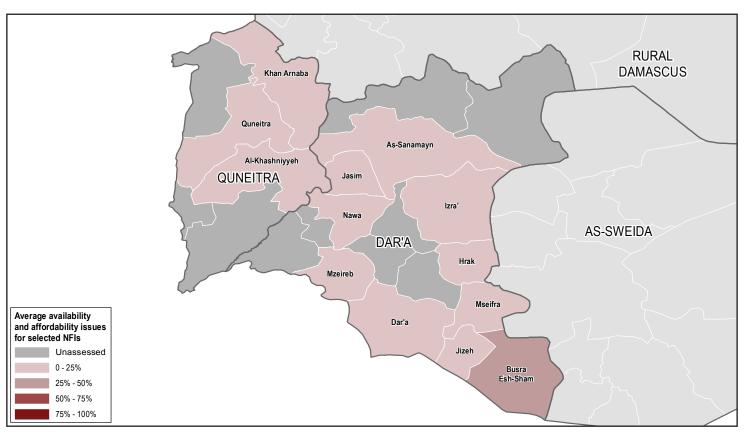
# Syria Shelter and NFI assessment: South Syria (Household surveys) July 2017



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



Map 3: Average levels of NFI availability and affordability problems1 (by sub-district)



<sup>1.</sup> Calculated as an average of the percentage unavailability/unaffordability reported for each NFI item displayed in the availability/affordability graph on the previous page.







