Syria Shelter and NFI assessment: Dar'a Governorate (Household surveys)
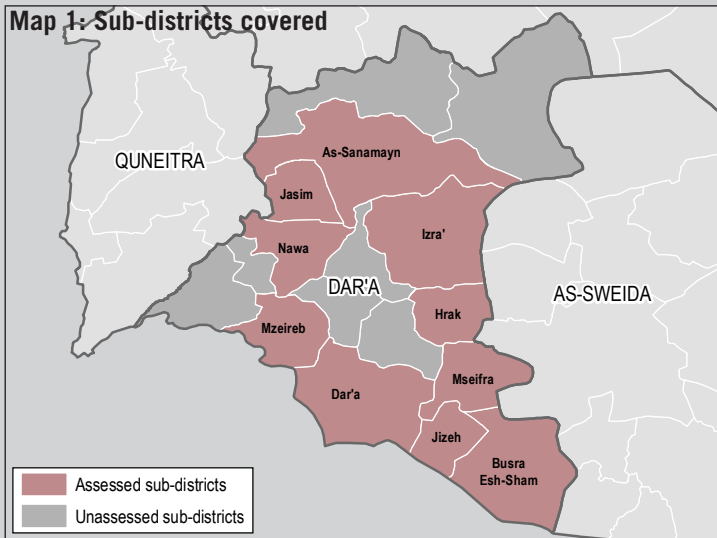## July 2017

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 1,085 households surveyed across 10 sub-districts in Dar'a. 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, a quarter of the assessed households in Dar'a included IDPs, who had been displaced an average of 2.3 times before arriving in assessed locations. Shelter damage was reported by more than 50% of households, of which 37% reported heavy fire damage. More than half of all households used solar panels as their main source of electricity, unique amongst assessed governorates, although over 60% of households reported access to less than six hours of electricity per day.
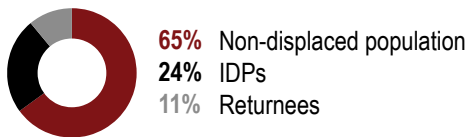
Map 1: Sub-districts covered

QUNEITRA
As-Sanamayn
Jasim
Izra'
Nawa
DAR'A
AS-SWEIDA
Hrak
Mzeireb
Mseifra
Dar'a
Jizeh
Busra Esh-Sham

■ Assessed sub-districts
■ Unassessed sub-districts

👫 DEMOGRAPHICS

Estimated total population across the governorate[1]: **906,181 people**

Estimated population of assessed sub-districts[1]: **702,920 people**
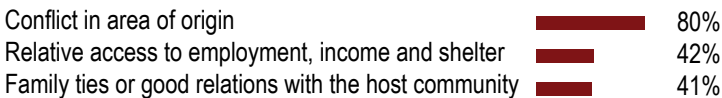
Population distribution by gender and age:

Age

Female	Age	Male
1%	60+	1%
24%	18-59	24%
5%	15-17	5%
6%	11-14	5%
7%	6-10	6%
5%	3-5	4%
4%	0-2	3%
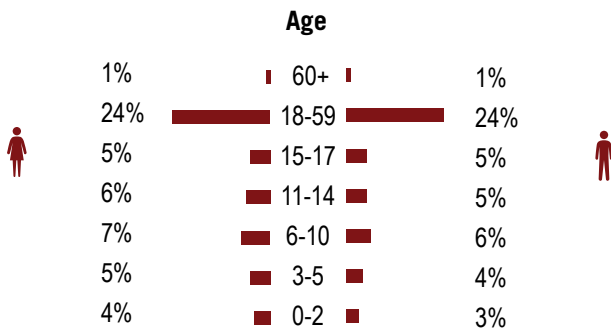
Population displacement status:

65% Non-displaced population
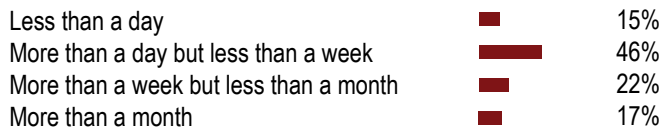**24%** IDPs
11% Returnees

Average household size: **5.9 people**

🚶 DISPLACEMENT

For the 28% of households that include IDPs, top 3 reasons for moving to their current location[2]:

Conflict in area of origin	80%
Relative access to employment, income and shelter	42%
Family ties or good relations with the host community	41%

For the 28% of households that include IDPs, amount of time to prepare before most recent displacement:

|	
Less than a day	15%
More than a day but less than a week	46%
More than a week but less than a month	22%
More than a month	17%

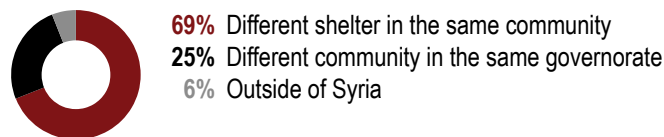**Average time since IDPs arrived in their current location:** **2.3 years**

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: **2.3**

For the 12% of households that include returnees, top 3 reasons for returning to their areas of origin[2]:

Family ties	75%
Safety and security situation improved	63%
Protecting assets	60%
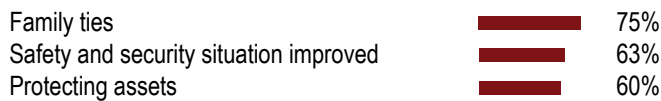
8% of households intend to leave their current location within the next month, with intended destinations as follows:

69% Different shelter in the same community
25% Different community in the same governorate
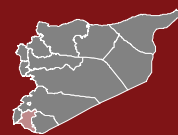**6%** Outside of Syria

For these 8%, top 3 reasons for intending to leave their current location[2]:

1. Proximity to relatives/friends
2. Improve access to or upgrade shelter
3. Improve access to income and employment

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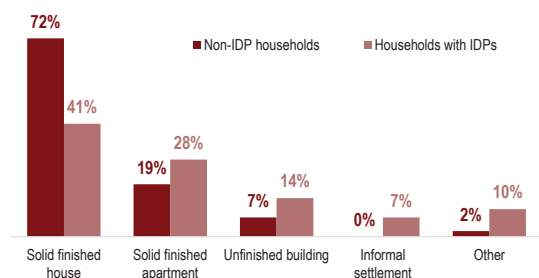2. Multiple choices allowed.

🏠 SHELTER

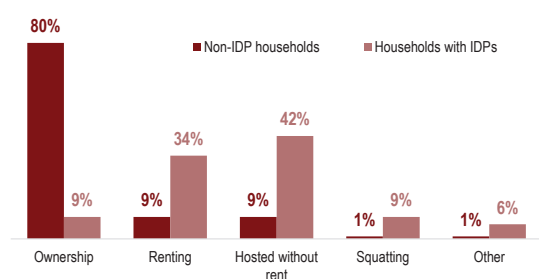|	
Average number of households per shelter:	1.3
Average number of people per shelter:	7.1
Average number of people per bedroom:	3.6

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

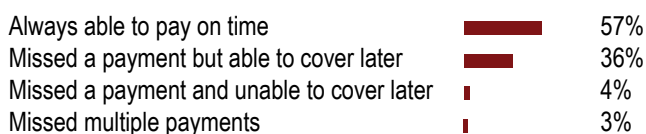**Percentage of households with IDPs and non-IDP households living in each occupancy arrangement:**

Average monthly rent over the past three months:	**28 USD**[1]
	(Dec 2016: 21 USD)

16% of households reported renting. Change in rental price over the past 3 months:

Remained stable	68%
Increased	32%

Of these 16%, ability to pay rent on time over the past 3 months:

Always able to pay on time	57%
Missed a payment but able to cover later	36%
Missed a payment and unable to cover later	4%
Missed multiple payments	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:

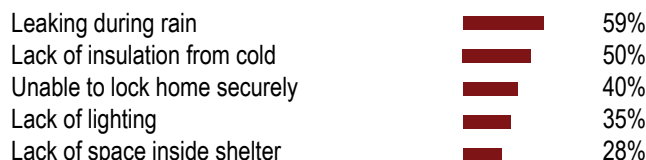|	
Formal real estate registry	82%
Buyer-seller contract	11%
Court contract	5%

16% of households reported HLP problems, most commonly due to Lack of connections.
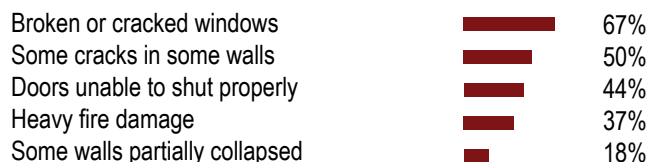
Of these **16%**, **67%** reported that HLP problems made them uncertain of their ability to remain in their shelter.

SHELTER ADEQUACY/DAMAGE

54% of households reported shelter adequacy issues (compared with **73%** in December 2016). Of those, top 5 issues[2]:
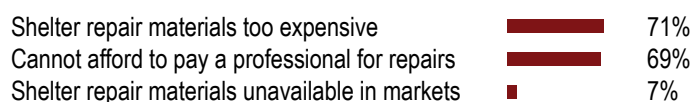
Leaking during rain	59%
Lack of insulation from cold	50%
Unable to lock home securely	40%
Lack of lighting	35%
Lack of space inside shelter	28%

53% of households reported shelter damage (compared with **68%** in December 2016). Of those, the top 5 issues were[2]:

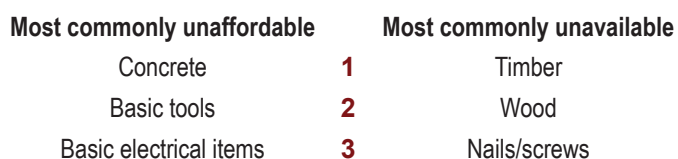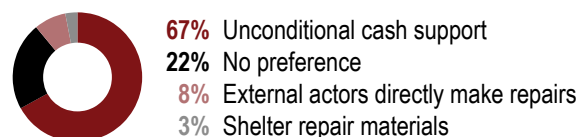|	
Broken or cracked windows	67%
Some cracks in some walls	50%
Doors unable to shut properly	44%
Heavy fire damage	37%
Some walls partially collapsed	18%

SHELTER REPAIR AND SUPPORT

Of the **53%** of households reporting shelter damage, **69%** were unable to conduct repairs to shelter. Of those, top 3 reasons[2]:

Shelter repair materials too expensive	71%
Cannot afford to pay a professional for repairs	69%
Shelter repair materials unavailable in markets	7%

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:

67%	Unconditional cash support
22%	No preference
8%	External actors directly make repairs
3%	Shelter repair materials

52% of households reported receiving no information about shelter support in the last year.
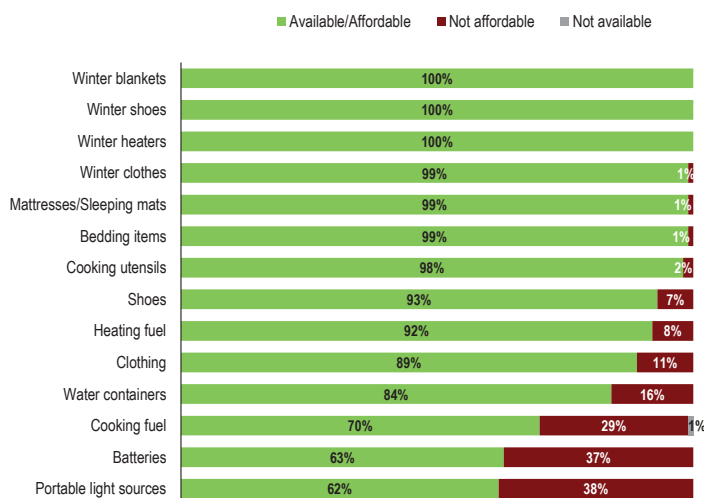
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1. 14,572 SYP, using <u>UN Operational Rate</u> (514.85) on 1 August 2017.

2. Multiple choices allowed.
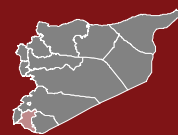
📦 NFIs

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

■ Available/Affordable ■ Not affordable ■ Not available

NFI	Available/Affordable	Not affordable	Not available
Winter blankets	100%		
Winter shoes	100%		
Winter heaters	100%		
Winter clothes	99%		1%
Mattresses/Sleeping mats	99%		1%
Bedding items	99%		1%
Cooking utensils	98%		2%
Shoes	93%	7%	
Heating fuel	92%	8%	
Clothing	89%	11%	
Water containers	84%	16%	
Cooking fuel	70%	29%	1%
Batteries	63%	37%	
Portable light sources	62%	38%	

Change in NFI availability over the past 3 months:

Remained stable	56%
Increased	26%
Decreased	18%

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

	1.	2.	3.
Girls (0-17y)	Clothing	Shoes	Baby diapers
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	Cooking fuel	Portable light sources

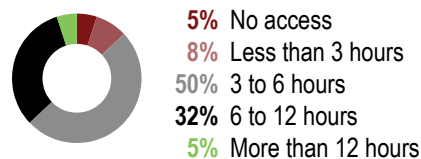**77%** of households adopted coping strategies in response to a lack of NFIs, most commonly[1]:
1. Borrowing money or buying on credit
2. Spending savings
3. Selling household assets

ELECTRICITY

1% of households reported no main source of electricity. For the remaining **99%**, the main sources were as follows:

Solar panels	56%
Car Batteries	18%
Main network grid	12%
Batteries other than car batteries	9%
Generator	5%
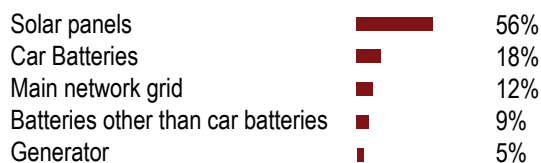
Reported hours of electricity available per day:

- **5%** No access
- **8%** Less than 3 hours
- **50%** 3 to 6 hours
- **32%** 6 to 12 hours
- **5%** More than 12 hours

92% of households reportedly adopted coping strategies in response to a lack of electricity, most commonly[1]:
1. Use electricity for certain purposes only
2. Use battery powered devices such as torches
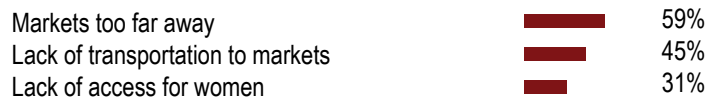3. Use electricity only at certain times of the day

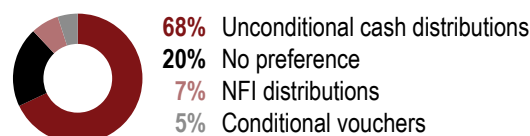## FUEL

Top 3 main sources of heating and cooking fuel:

Cooking fuel	% of households using the source	Heating fuel	% of households using the source
Gas	90%	Wood/charcoal	58%
Wood/charcoal	7%	Diesel	30%
Diesel	3%	None	11%

ACCESS TO MARKETS AND NFI SUPPORT

15% of households reported challenges accessing a market, most commonly[1]:

Markets too far away	59%
Lack of transportation to markets	45%
Lack of access for women	31%

Reported preference for NFI support:

- **68%** Unconditional cash distributions
- **20%** No preference
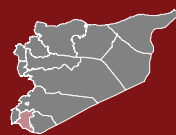- **7%** NFI distributions
- **5%** Conditional vouchers

37% 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]:
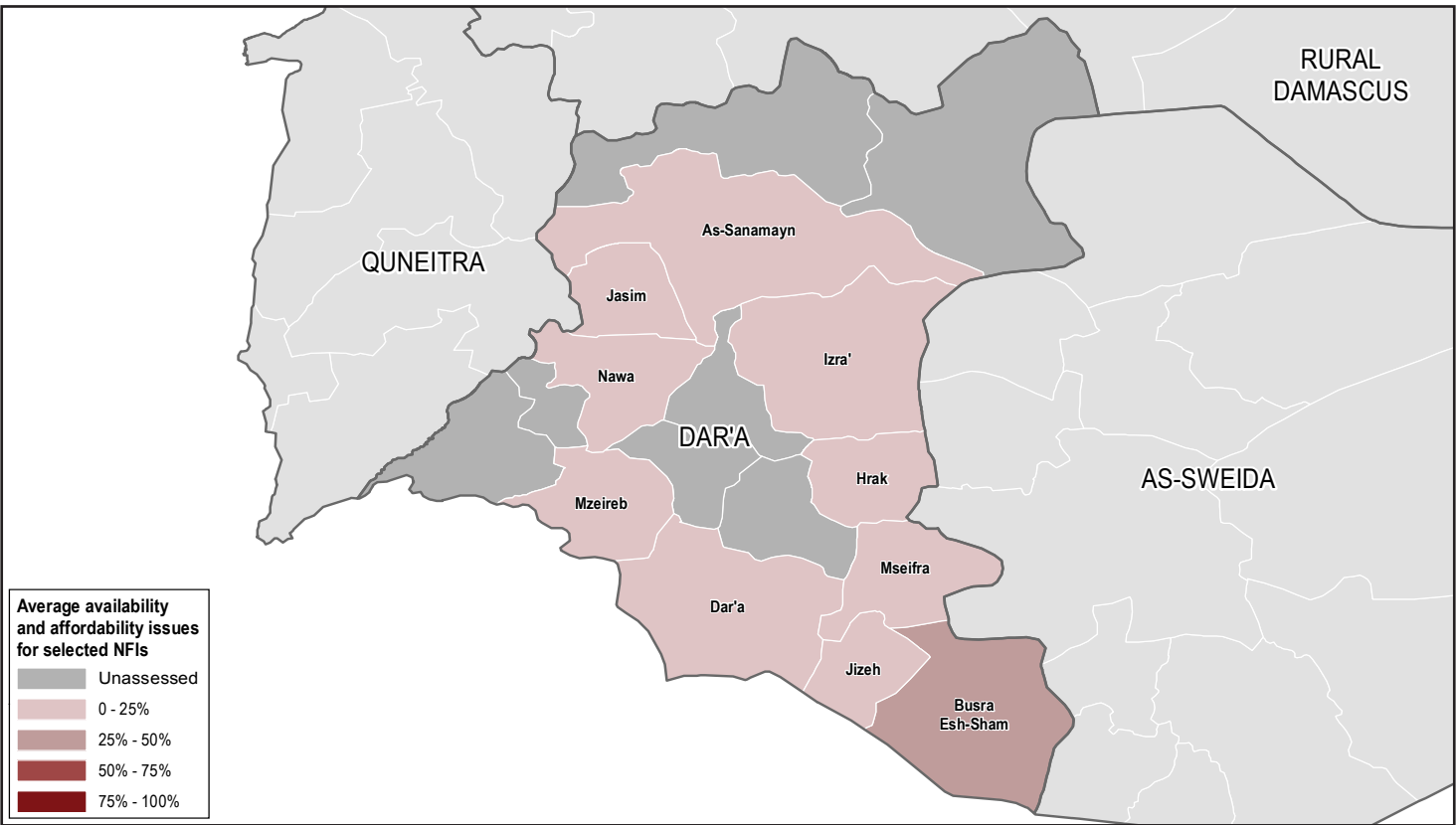
Cooking fuel	65%
Portable light sources	61%
Batteries	47%
Heating fuel	42%
Clothing	25%

1. Multiple choices allowed.

3

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

RURAL DAMASCUS

QUNEITRA

As-Sanamayn

Jasim

Nawa

Izra'

DAR'A

Hrak

Mzeireb

AS-SWEIDA

Mseifra

Dar'a

Jizeh

Busra Esh-Sham

% of households facing shelter adequacy issues

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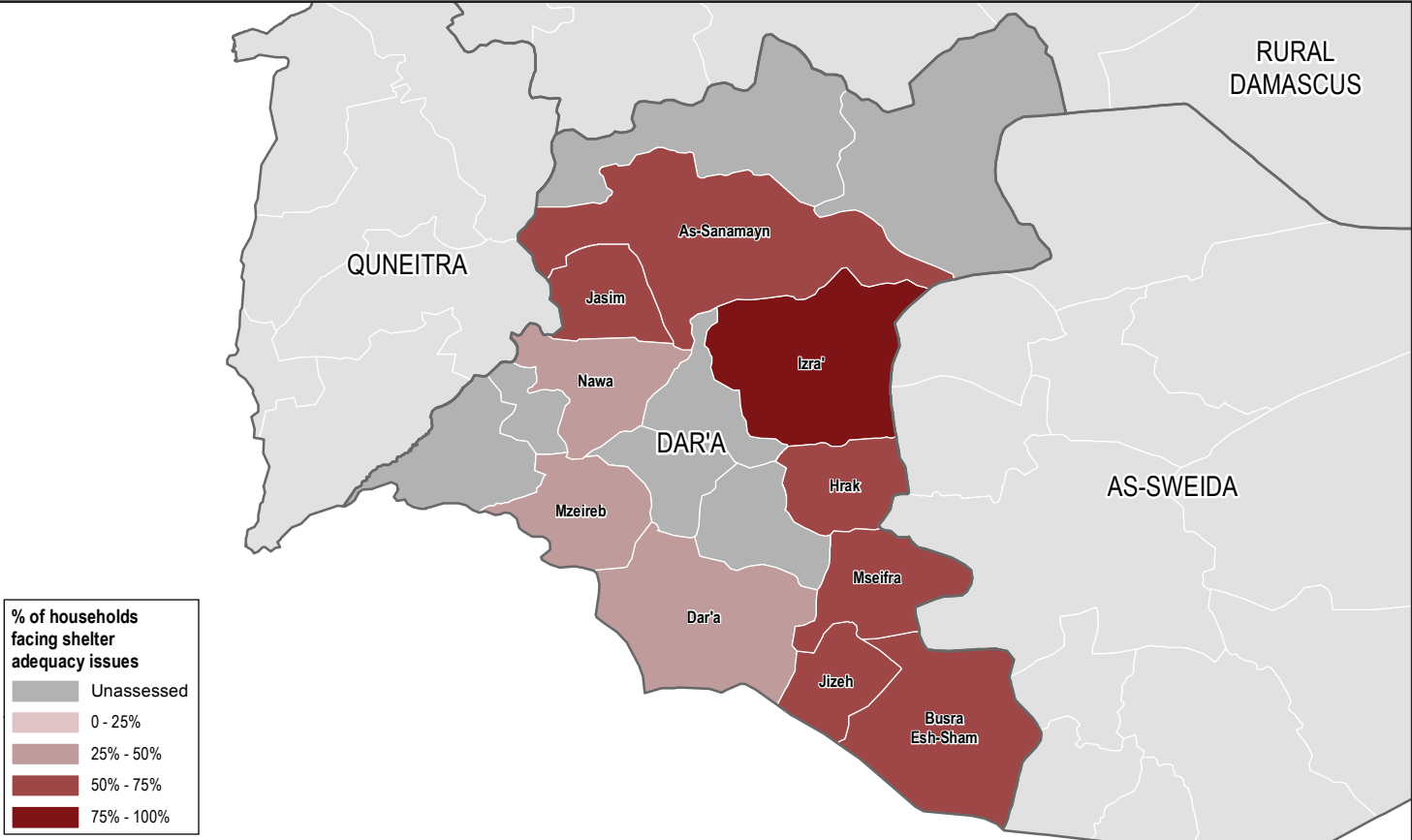
Map 3: Average levels of NFI availability and affordability problems[1] (by sub-district)

RURAL DAMASCUS

QUNEITRA

As-Sanamayn

Jasim

Nawa

Izra'

DAR'A

Hrak

Mzeireb

AS-SWEIDA

Mseifra

Dar'a

Jizeh

Busra Esh-Sham

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.