

# SHELTER CONDITIONS IN NORTH-WEST SYRIA



**SYRIAN**

**ARAB REPUBLIC**

A JOINT REPORT BY HNAP & NWS S/NFI CLUSTER

# Methodology

In October 2020, HNAP conducted a nationwide socioeconomic household survey across all 14 governorates in Syria, surveying IDP households. Fieldwork was carried out by experienced HNAP field teams who were trained on coded surveys by data collection experts.

The sample frame was sourced from the list of (p-coded) locations, updated by OCHA in August 2020, while the population figures were obtained from HNAP's Monthly Needs Monitoring population baseline, updated in September 2020.<sup>1</sup> The sample was stratified at the sub-district level, with a total sample size allocated unequally, targeting at most a 10 percent margin of error in each sub-district. The total sample size of 18,366 households, allocated to each sub-district, was distributed proportionally among its 2,561 locations. For the

**Please note, the geographical scope of this joint-report is NWS, which is considered for operational purposes and therefore only includes relevant sub-districts in Idleb and northern Aleppo. For the purposes of this joint-report, 'NWS' differs from the way in which it was reported for HNAP's 2020 IDP Report Series.**

purposes of data analysis, a combination of base weights as well as weights accounting for non-response or over-response were calculated.

The data in the report are weighted population estimates, i.e. they represent the reference population not the sample population. Figures on absent members rely on the recall of the interviewed households, and as such may not include the entire population who left Syria.

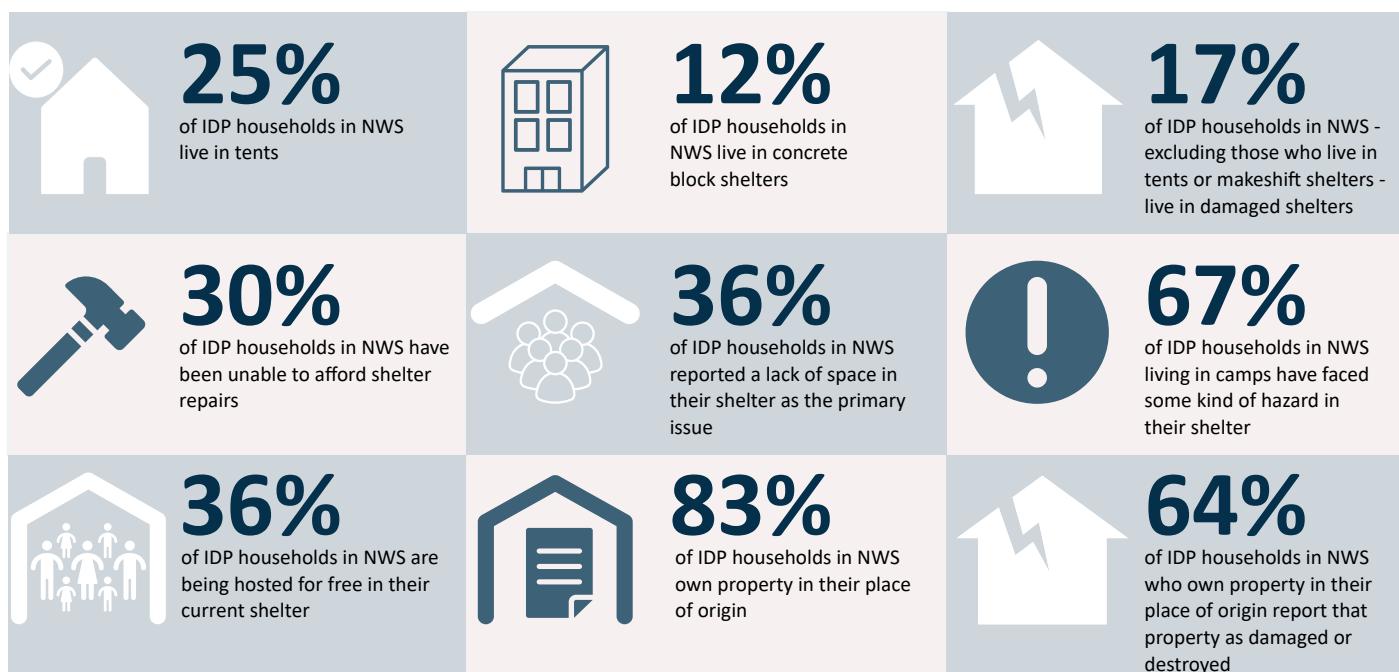
*Note: Survey questions pertaining to IDP shelter situation were made in conjunction with NWS Shelter and Non-Food Items Cluster (S/NFI), who provided technical expertise and guidance. This fact-sheet - a joint HNAP and S/NFI report - provides an overview of shelter conditions across the north-west of Syria.*

## Overview of Findings

This fact-sheet investigates IDP shelter conditions across north-west Syria, especially the shelter conditions in the place of displacement. Throughout data collection, enumerators also took photos of shelters throughout the country. A selection of

these photos are included throughout the fact-sheet.

**Key findings are summarized below:**



<sup>1</sup> List of locations were provided primarily by OCHA and supplemented with the CCCM and SSWG list of camps.

### Shelter/NFI Cluster

The Shelter and Non-Food Items Cluster (S/NFI Cluster) is led by UNHCR, coordinating the efforts of around 75 member organizations who implemented activities during 2020 in the Cross Border Operation. The Cluster has been remotely coordinating Shelter and NFI response in north-west Syria for almost 6 years. During 2020, SNFI cluster members addressed the shelter needs of over 1.3 million individuals and reached almost 2.7 million individuals with NFI assistance.

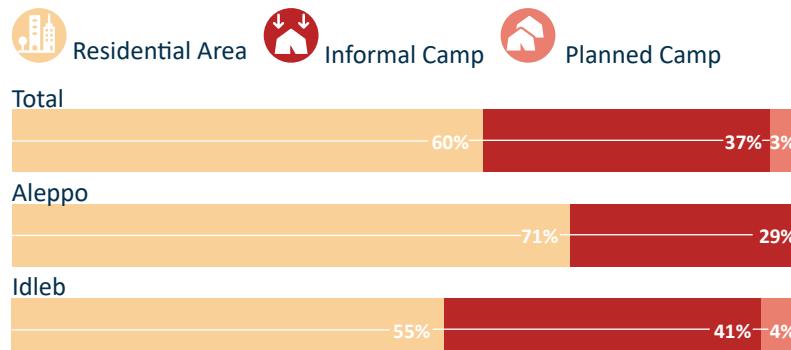
### HNAP

The Humanitarian Needs Assessment Programme (HNAP) for Syria is a joint UN assessment initiative which tracks displacement and return movements, conducts sector and multi-sectoral assessments, and monitors humanitarian needs inside Syria. HNAP is implemented with technical support from UN Agencies, through local Syrian NGOs, whose collection of data, often in difficult circumstances, is deeply appreciated.

# Current Settlement and Shelter Type

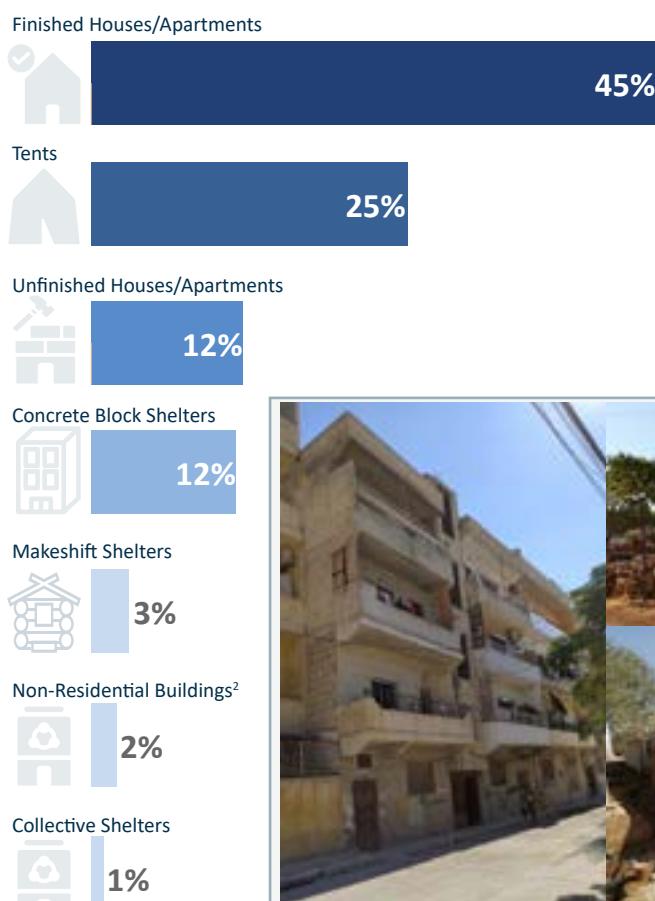
## TYPE OF SETTLEMENT

In north-west Syria, 60 percent of IDP households live in residential areas; 37 percent in informal camps, and 3 percent in planned camps. Some differences emerge between Idlib and Aleppo. In Aleppo, higher rates of IDP households live in residential areas (71 percent), compared to in Idlib (55 percent); conversely, a lower percentage in Aleppo live in informal or planned camps (29 percent) compared to in Idlib (44 percent).



## TYPE OF SHELTER

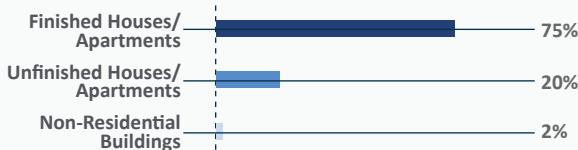
Although the highest percentage of IDP households in north-west Syria live in finished houses or apartments (45 percent), a significant 25 percent live in tents and 12 percent in concrete block shelters. Of the IDP households living in concrete block shelters, only 31 percent were provided with their concrete block by NGOs, which implies that the remaining 69 percent found means to construct the shelters by themselves. 62 percent of in-camp IDPs live in tents and a very significant 29 percent live in concrete block shelters, of which only 31 percent are provided by NGOs.



## RESIDENTIAL/IN-CAMP BREAKDOWN

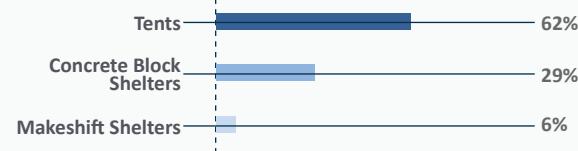
### RESIDENTIAL (TOP 3 SHELTER TYPES)

In residential areas, the vast majority of households live in either finished houses/apartments (75 percent) or unfinished houses/apartments (20 percent).



### IN-CAMP (TOP 3 SHELTER TYPES)

62 percent of in-camp IDP households across the north-west live in tents; however, a significant 29 percent who live in camps are housed in concrete block shelters.



IDP households across Idlib and Aleppo living in finished or unfinished homes or apartments and tents.

<sup>2</sup> Non-residential buildings house only one family, differentiating them from collective shelters which house at least two families.

# Shelter Damages (excluding tents, makeshift and concrete block shelters)<sup>3</sup>

**17%** of IDP shelters in NWS are damaged

**15%** in Idleb      **21%** in Aleppo

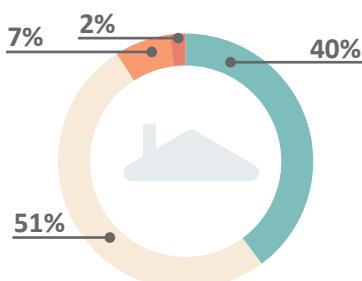
## MOST IMPACTED SUB-DISTRICTS

Governorate	Sub-District	% of HHs
Idleb	Bennsh	72%
Idleb	Sarmin	63%
Aleppo	Jandair	54%
Idleb	Ariha	50%
Idleb	Raju	46%

When excluding tents, makeshift shelters, and concrete block shelters, 17 percent of IDP shelters across NWS are reportedly damaged. Difference emerge between Idleb and Aleppo, with the latter home to higher rates of damage - 21 percent compared to 15 percent. Bennsh sub-district in Idleb is the most impacted, with 72 percent of IDP households reporting shelter damage.

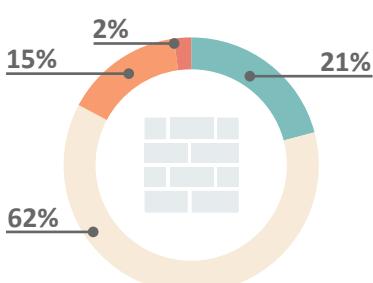
## DAMAGES BY PART OF SHELTER (as % of HHs who reported damages)<sup>4</sup>

### ROOF DAMAGES



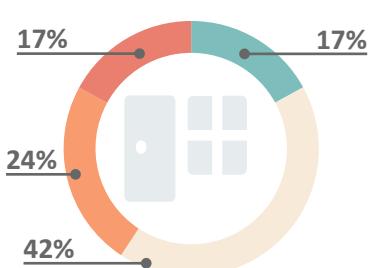
- No damages are observed
- Minor damages (water leakages but no holes in roof).
- Moderate damages (some holes in roof and rain is coming in).
- Severe damages (many holes in roof, some are big; would be very difficult to repair).

### WALL DAMAGES



- No damages are observed
- Minor damages (non-structural cracks, bullet holes, etc. Holes can be repaired & air is not going through).
- Moderate damages (holes in many parts of the walls that you can see through and/or cracks on the columns).
- Severe damages (large holes in many parts of the walls that you can see through, major cracks in some columns, walls completely destroyed).

### WINDOW/DOOR DAMAGES



- No damages are observed
- Minor damages (several window-glasses are broken, a few windows can be slightly broken).
- Moderate damages (partial glass for windows and/or some windows or doors are broken).
- Severe damages (many windows and doors are damaged or destroyed).

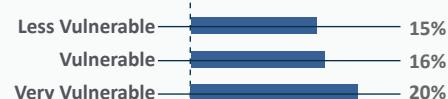
## SEX OF HoH BREAKDOWN

No differences emerge in the level of shelter damage between male and female-headed households. In the case of both groups, 17 percent live in damaged shelters.



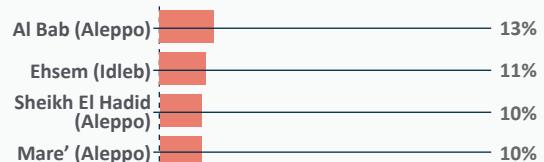
## VULNERABILITY BREAKDOWN

Rates of shelter damage are positively correlated with the level of household vulnerability. 20 percent of very vulnerable households in NWS report shelter damages compared to a lower 15 percent of less vulnerable households.

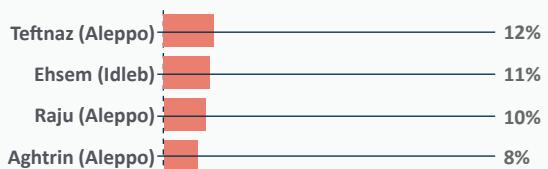


## MOST IMPACTED SUB-DISTRICTS

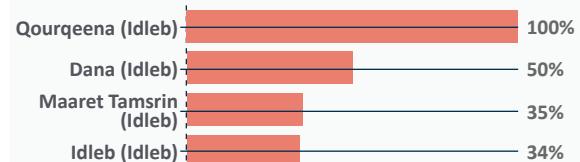
### SEVERE ROOF DAMAGES (HIGHEST %)



### SEVERE WALL DAMAGES (HIGHEST %)



### WINDOW/DOOR DAMAGES



Windows of IDP home in NWS are damaged and replaced with random materials

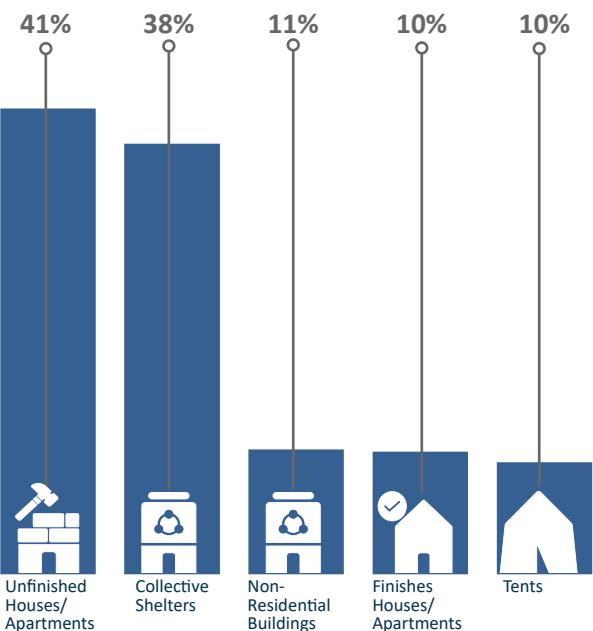
<sup>3</sup> Tents, makeshift shelters and concrete block shelters are removed from the analysis throughout this page in the interest of shelter rehabilitation purposes.

<sup>4</sup> All charts and figures in this section consider only the percentage of those who reported their shelter damaged. For example, when considering the first chart, 51 percent of households who reported shelter damage, report minor damages to the roof.

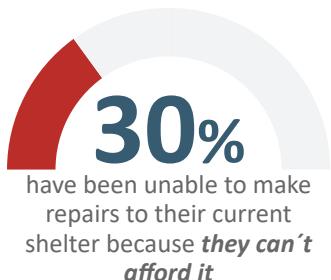
# Shelter Damages (incl. all shelter types)

## BREAKDOWN BY SHELTER TYPE<sup>5</sup>

Damages are most reported in unfinished houses/apartments and collective shelters. Overall, 41 percent living in unfinished houses or apartments and 38 percent living in collective shelters report damages. One in ten IDP households living in tents also report damages.



# Shelter Repairs



## SEX OF HoHH BREAKDOWN

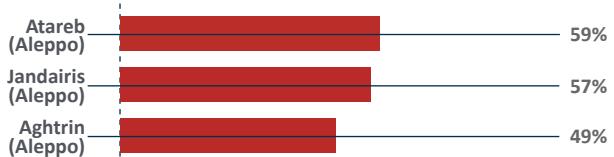
### INABILITY TO AFFORD REPAIRS

In total, 30 percent of IDP households report that they are unable to afford shelter repairs. Female-headed households are more likely to be unable to afford repairs than male-headed households (36 percent versus 29 percent).



## SUB-DISTRICT BREAKDOWN

### INABILITY TO AFFORD REPAIRS (HIGHEST %)

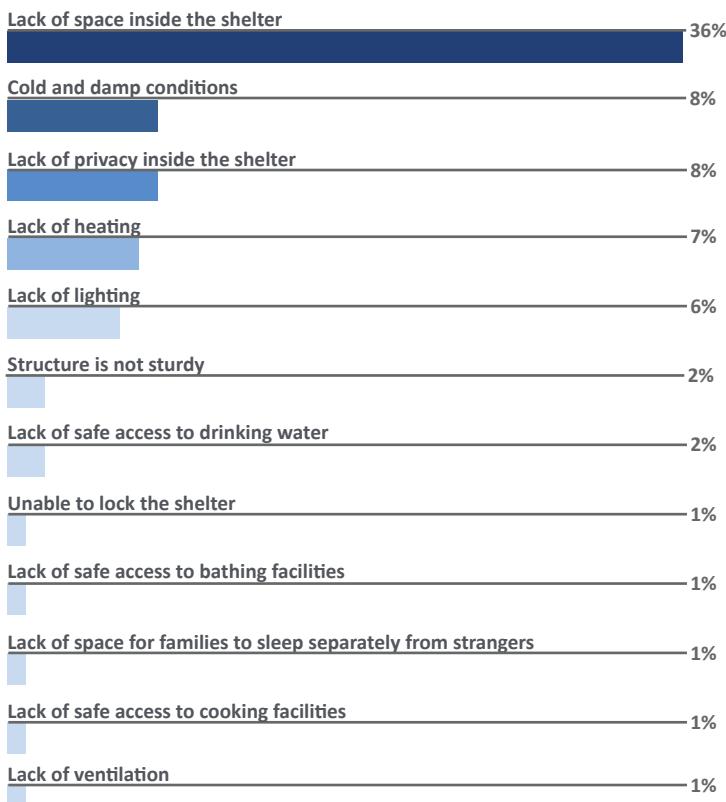


<sup>5</sup> It is important to note that relatively low rates of reported damage across certain types of shelters do not imply that they are suitable for residence. Many will, for example, still be host to numerous issues or problems. See next page.

# Problems with Shelter

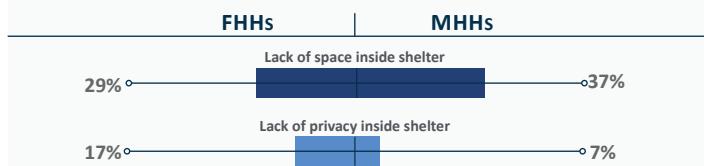
## MOST REPORTED PROBLEMS (% OF HHS)

The below chart displays the most important issues (rated first) as reported by households in regard to their current shelter. Only 25 percent of households in the north-west reported no issues in their current shelter.



## SEX OF HOH BREAKDOWN

Female-headed households are more likely to report lack of privacy inside the shelter as their primary issue as compared to male-headed households (17 percent versus 7 percent), who are more likely to report lack of space inside shelter as their primary issue.

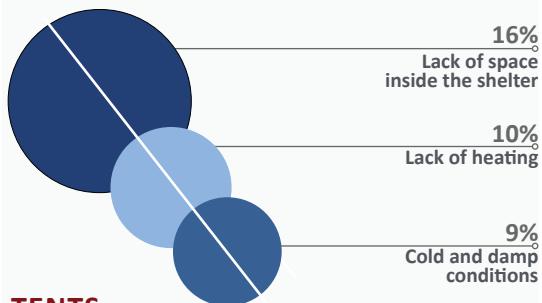


Lack of space is the most frequently cited issue (36 percent) for IDP households living in north-west Syria. It is especially reported by households living in tents (61 percent).

## BREAKDOWN BY SHELTER TYPE

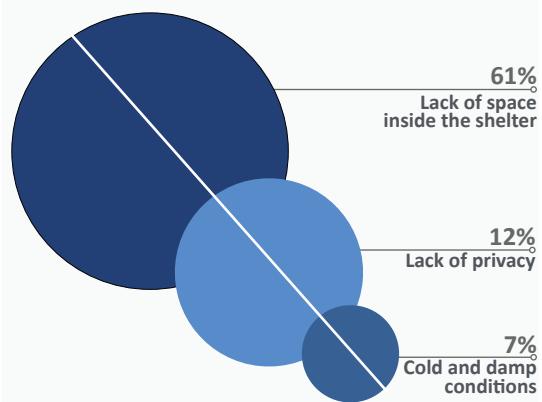
### FINISHED HOUSES/APARTMENTS

53 percent of IDP households in finished homes or apartments report that they have no issues with their shelter. The most reported issue (14 percent) is a lack of privacy inside the shelter.



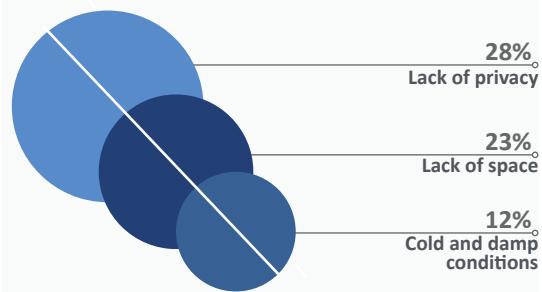
### TENTS

Only 4 percent of IDP households living in tents reported no issues with their shelter. The highest proportion - by a large margin - cited lack of space as the most relevant issue (61 percent), followed by a lack of privacy and cold and damp conditions.



### UNFINISHED HOUSES/APARTMENTS

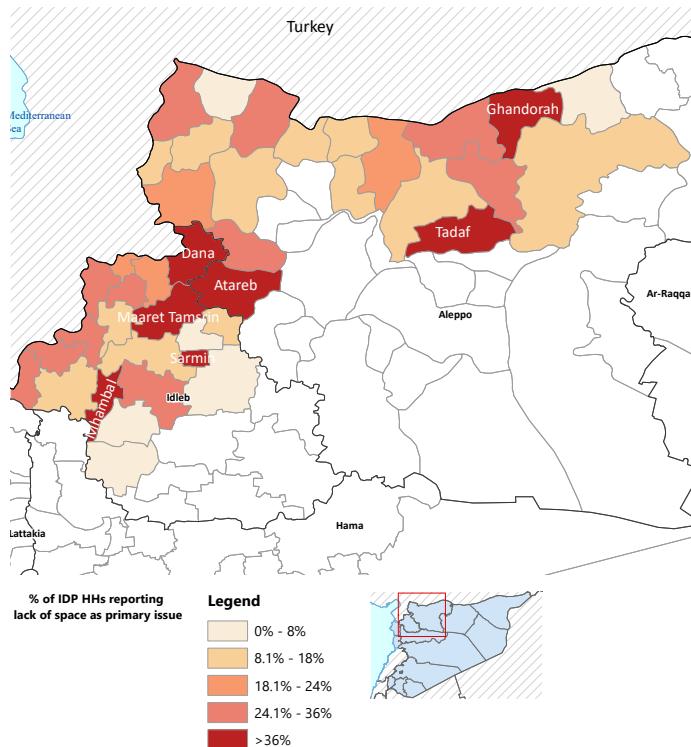
Only 4 percent of IDP households living in unfinished homes or apartments reported no issues. 28 percent reported a lack of privacy in the shelter, followed by 23 percent reporting lack of space.



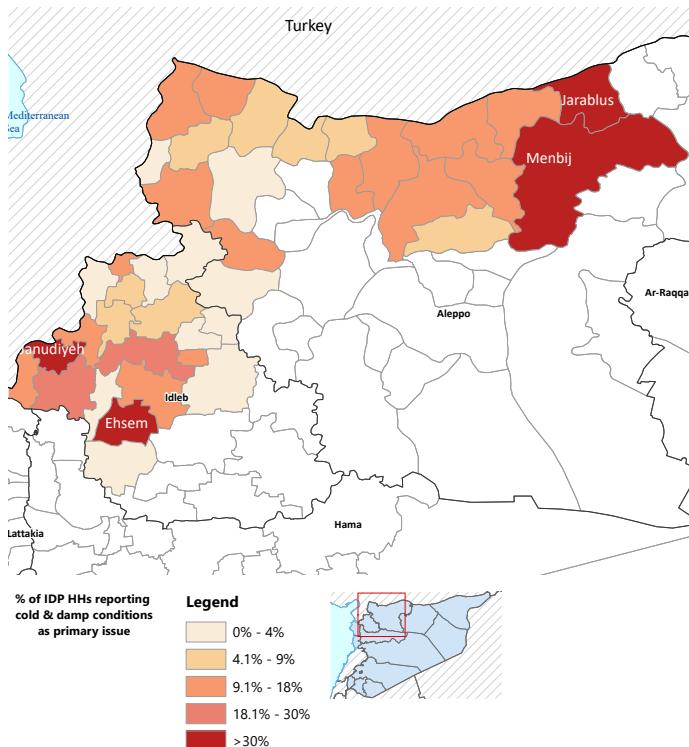
# Problems with Shelter (cont.)

The maps below provide a sub-district breakdown of the four most cited problems with shelter. Each map uses a heat colour scale to show the percentage of IDP households reporting the respective problem as the primary issue with their shelter. The sub-districts which are the most critical (shaded in the darkest red) are also labelled. Please be aware that the values of the colour scale vary for each map, therefore direct comparisons should be avoided. Please refer to the respective legend underneath each map.

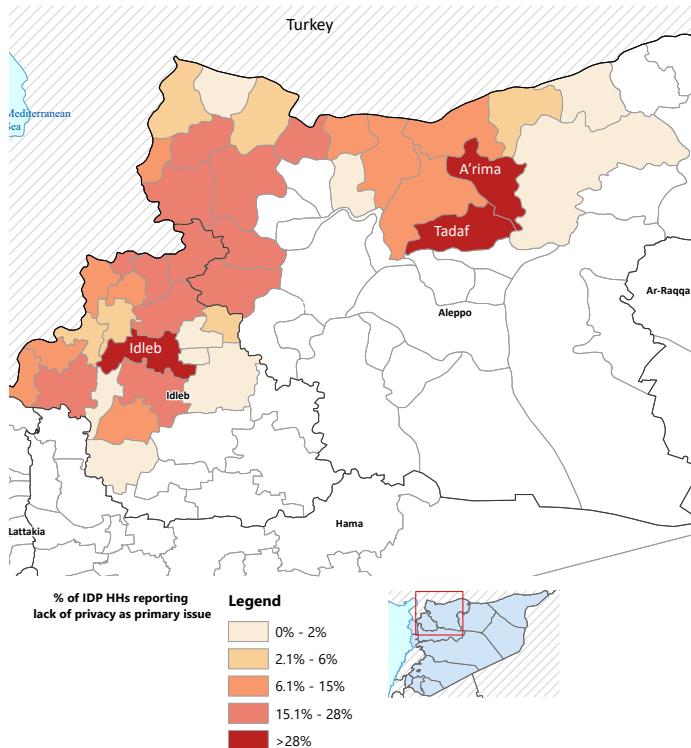
## LACK OF SPACE INSIDE SHELTER



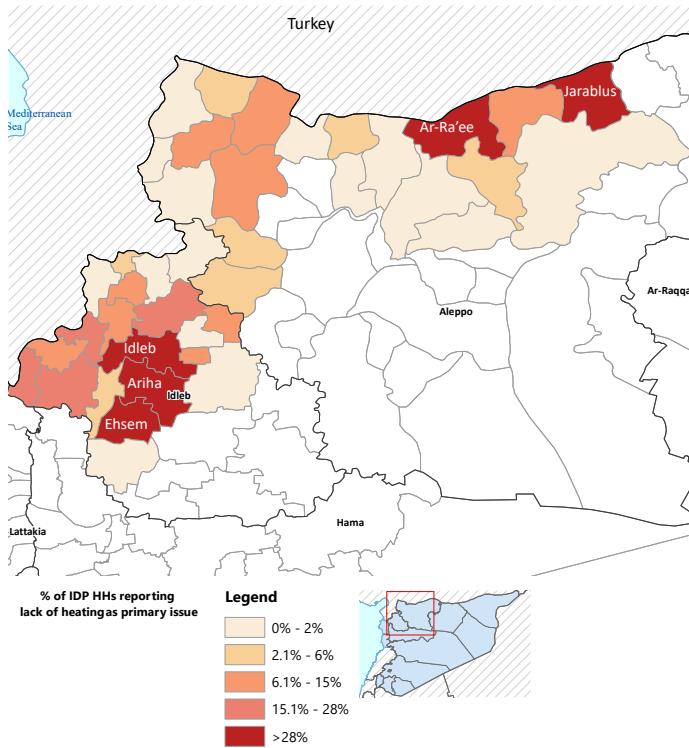
## COLD & DAMP CONDITIONS



## LACK OF PRIVACY



## LACK OF HEATING



# Hazards



**36%**

of IDP households reported having faced some kind of hazard in their current shelter

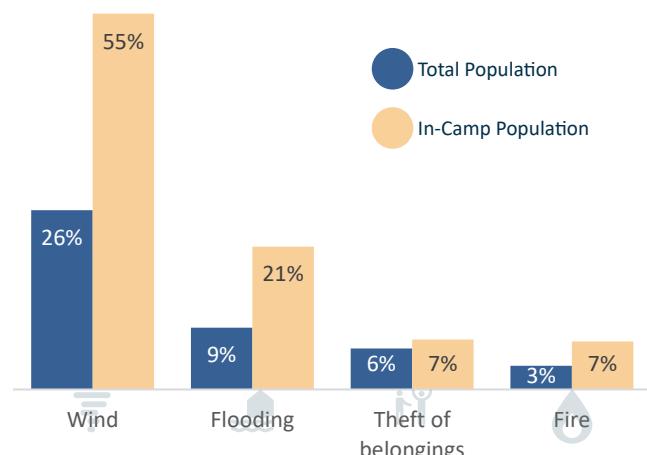


**67%**

of IDP households *living in camps* reported having faced some kind of hazard in their current shelter

Hazards were much more frequently reported by IDP households in the north-west living in camps. The most common hazard reported was wind causing damage to shelters (reported by 55 percent of in-camp IDPs and 26 percent of total IDPs). Flooding was reported by 21 percent of in-camp IDPs but only 9 percent of the total IDP population.

## TYPE OF HAZARDS BREAKDOWN (% OF HHs)



## MOST IMPACTED SUB-DISTRICTS

### WIND DAMAGES

Governorate	Sub-District	% of HHs
Idleb	Dana	48%
Aleppo	Al Bab	46%
Idleb	Ariha	44%
Aleppo	Atareb	42%
Idleb	Jisr-Ash-Shugur	37%

### FLOODING

Governorate	Sub-District	% of HHs
Aleppo	Al Bab	20%
Idleb	Maaret Tamsrin	16%
Aleppo	Suran	16%
Aleppo	A'zaz	12%
Idleb	Dana	12%

### THEFT OF BELONGINGS

Governorate	Sub-District	% of HHs
Idleb	Ariha	41%
Idleb	Salqin	19%
Aleppo	Atareb	17%
Aleppo	Ghandorah	17%
Aleppo	Jandairis	15%

### FIRE

Governorate	Sub-District	% of HHs
Idleb	Ariha	21%
Aleppo	Atareb	11%
Idleb	Idleb	6%
Idleb	Dana	5%
Idleb	Salqin	5%

# Evictions

**5%** of IDP households have been evicted in the last 12 months



**2%** of IDP households *living in camps* have been evicted in the last 12 months



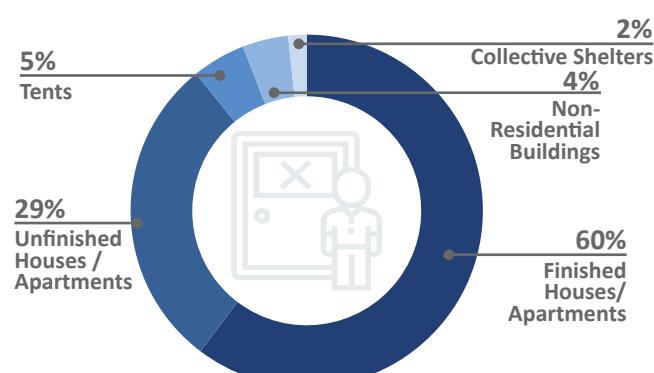
## SEX OF HOH BREAKDOWN (% OF HHs)

Female-headed households had slightly higher rates of being evicted in the last 12 months than male-headed households. Across NWS, 8 percent of female-headed households reported eviction as compared to 5 percent of male-headed households.



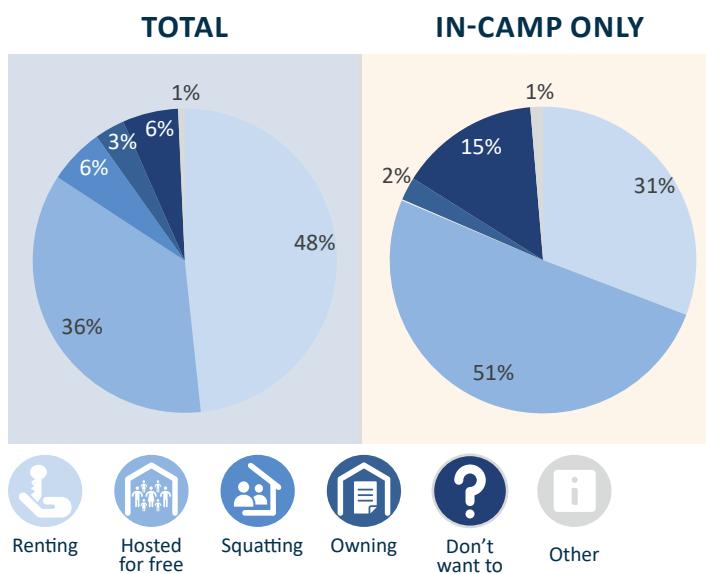
## SHELTER TYPE BREAKDOWN (% OF EVICTED HHs)

Of the total number of IDP households across NWS who reported eviction in the past 12 months, the majority (60 percent) were evicted from finished homes or apartments, 29 percent from unfinished houses or apartments, 5 percent from tents, 4 percent from non-residential buildings, and 2 percent from collective shelters.



# Occupancy Status

Just under half of IDP households across the north-west rent their current shelter (48 percent), while a significant 36 percent are being hosted for free, indicative of a more precarious situation, due to heightened dependence. Only 3 percent own their shelter. In-camp households are more likely to be hosted for free (51 percent) and less likely to be renting (31 percent). A significant 15 percent reported that they "don't want to answer".



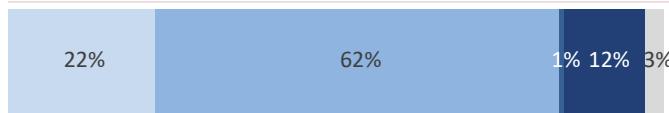
## SHELTER TYPE BREAKDOWN

Rates of renting are very high among households living in finished houses or apartments (69 percent), while being hosted for free is the most common occupancy type for households living in tents (62 percent) and unfinished houses/apartments (49 percent).

### FINISHED HOUSES/APARTMENTS



### TENTS

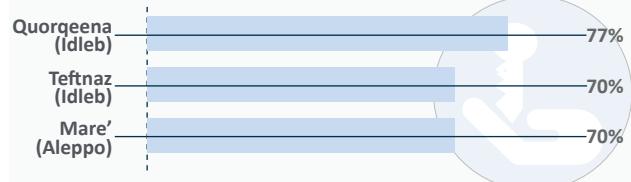


### UNFINISHED HOUSES/APARTMENTS

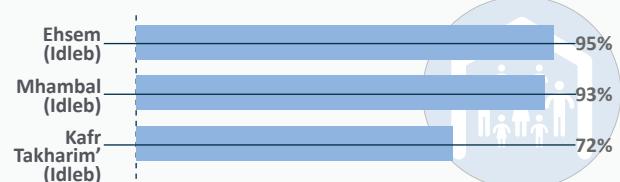


## SUB-DISTRICT BREAKDOWNS

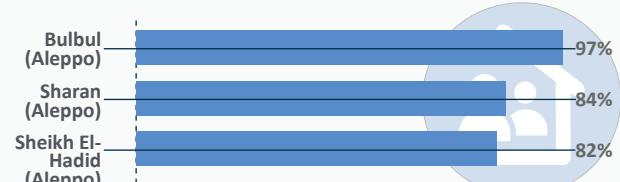
### RENTING



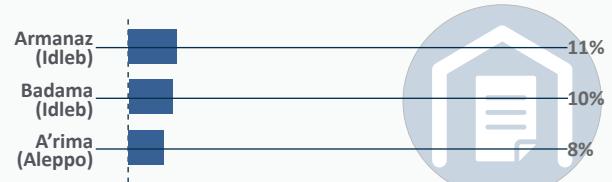
### HOSTED FOR FREE



### SQUATTING



### OWNERS



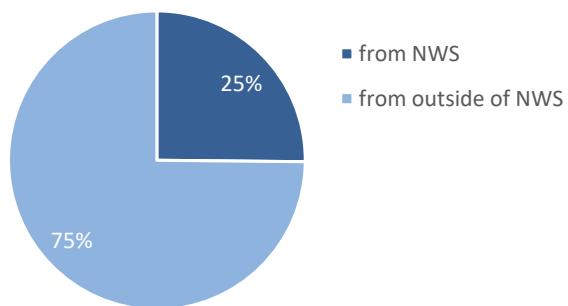
### RENTING & HOSTED BY SEX OF HOH

The clearest differences in occupancy types by the sex of head of household emerge among those renting and those hosted for free (the two most common occupancy types). Over half of female-headed households are hosted for free (59 percent), compared to just 34 percent of male-headed households, meanwhile 49 percent of male-headed households are renting compared to a much lower 36 percent of female-headed households.



# Property in Place of Origin

## PLACE OF ORIGIN



**25%** of IDP households displaced in north-west Syria originate from north-west Syria.

Of all IDP households displaced in NWS, 25 percent originate from NWS, while the remaining 75 percent originate from other regions in Syria. It is important to note that the place of origin refers to the origin location of the IDP household prior to their first displacement. It does not refer to the IDP household's previous place of displacement.

## PROPERTY OWNERSHIP

### TOTAL



### IN-CAMP ONLY



In total, 83 percent of IDP households across NWS own property in their place of origin; this proportion is slightly higher for only in-camp IDPs (86 percent).

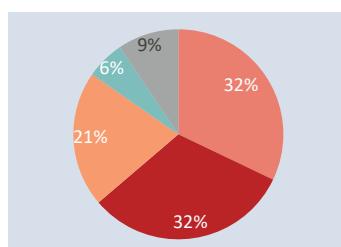
## SEX OF HoH BREAKDOWN



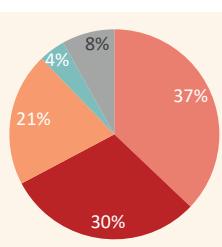
## STATUS OF PROPERTY

Although a total of 83 percent of IDP households across NWS own property in their place of origin, 64 percent of those households report their property damaged or destroyed, 21 percent report it occupied and only 6 percent report it intact.

### TOTAL



### IN-CAMP ONLY



Damaged



Destroyed



Occupied



Intact

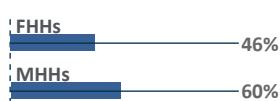


Unknown

## DOCUMENT OWNERSHIP

**59%**

of property-owning IDP HHs possess the ownership document



**70%**

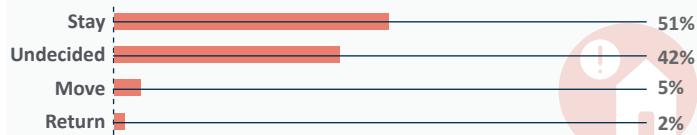
of IDP HHs with the property document have it on their persons



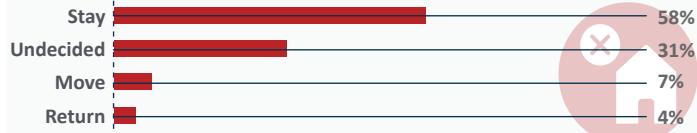
## FUTURE INTENTIONS BREAKDOWN

IDP households whose property at the origin is occupied or destroyed have the highest rates of intending to stay in their place of displacement; those with occupied or intact properties have the highest rates of intending to return, and those who have no information on their property are most likely to be undecided.

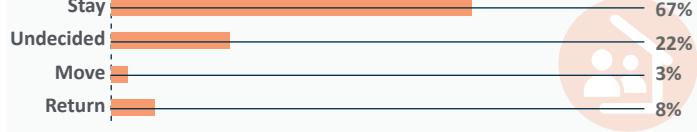
### PROPERTY DAMAGED



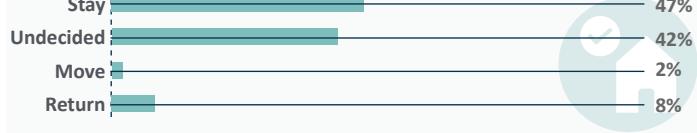
### PROPERTY DESTROYED



### PROPERTY OCCUPIED



### PROPERTY INTACT



### PROPERTY STATUS UNKNOWN

