



Shelter/NFI sector
WHOLE OF SYRIA

WHOLE OF SYRIA SHELTER/NFI SECTOR

Humanitarian Needs Overview 2017 Reference Analysis - OCT 2016

INTRODUCTION

The Whole of Syria (“WOS”) Shelter/NFI Humanitarian Needs Overview Analysis for 2017 provides detailed and extensive analysis based on data from the needs assessments that were conducted to inform the Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO) in Syria for 2017. The data were combined from multiple assessments, with varied coverage, methodologies and levels of analysis, which were conducted by a range of partners between April and August 2016. There were over 26,000 assessment entries in total, which were first aggregated to community level, and then to sub-district level. In total, 264 sub-districts were assessed for the NFI sector and 272 sub-districts for the Shelter sector.

This analysis is provided for members, agencies and implementing partners from the Shelter / NFI sector and for other sectors in order to support humanitarian planning, advocacy, and fundraising. It may be freely shared and disseminated. Population figures included in this analysis of needs are derived from a combination of sector analysis and OCHA population and IDP figures, and are for planning only. They do not represent a census of the Syrian population, and programming and implementation should be supported by further detailed needs assessments in specific locations to determine accurate numbers of people in need, to specify target groups and to provide demographic breakdowns.

Sources of information:

Sector/Cluster-led assessments

- Damascus Hub Needs Assessments: Structured Community Discussions and Expert Panel Discussions (119 Sub-Districts on NFIs and 118 Sub-Districts on Shelter)
- Amman Hub Shelter Needs Assessment: HH level assessment in coordination with WASH sector (17 SDs on Shelter)
- Turkey Hub Shelter Needs Assessment: Key Informant (2 SDs)
- Turkey Hub NFI Needs Assessment : Household level (2 SDs)
- Turkey Hub based individual operational partner assessments:
 1. Key Informants (17 SDs on NFIs and 7 SDs on Shelter)
 2. Key Informant (18 SDs on NFIs and 18 SDs on Shelter)
 3. Shelter Assessment: Household level (2 SDs)
 4. Shelter Assessment: Household Level (8 SDs)

Non sector/cluster led assessments and other sources

- OCHA-led multi-sector operational partner assessments through Key Informants – 83 sub-districts
- Needs and Population Monitoring project (NPM) through Key Informants – 147 sub-districts on NFIs and 146 on Shelter
- UNHabitat-led Urban Community Profile initiative through Key informants – 35 sub-districts
- OCHA IDP and Population Task Force data

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1. Non Food Items (NFI)

1.1 NFI severity scale

Non Food Item Severity Scale¹ (11Oct2016)

	No need of external assistance		Need of humanitarian assistance		Acute and immediate need of humanitarian assistance		
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
TOPICS	No problem	Minor Problem	Moderate problem	Major Problem	Severe Problem	Critical Problem	Catastrophic Problem
Magnitude of problems in terms of population number Weight factor-1: 30%	0% of the population is displaced ² .	≤10% of the population is displaced.	>10%-≤20% of the population is displaced.	>20%-≤30% of the population is displaced.	>30%-≤40% of the population is displaced.	>40%-<50% of the population is displaced.	≥50% of the population is displaced.
External condition Weight factor-1: 5% Weight factor-2: 5%	Population is not experiencing conflict and not hard to reach ³ .	Population is experiencing minimal conflict but is not hard to reach.	Population is experiencing medium intensity conflict but not hard to reach.	Population experiencing minimum intensity conflict and hard to reach.	Population experiencing medium intensity conflict and hard to reach.	Population experiencing high intensity conflict but is hard to reach	Population experiencing high intensity conflict and hard to reach.
NFI Access Weight: 30%	NFI prices, distance to markets and security do not limit access to markets ⁴ .	NFI prices, distance to markets and security do not limit access to markets.	NFI prices, distance to markets and security limit access to markets for approximately 25% of the population.	NFI prices, distance to markets and security limit access to markets for approximately 25% of the population.	NFI prices, distance to markets and security limit access to markets for approximately 50% of the population.	NFI prices, distance to markets and security limit access to markets for approximately 75% of the population.	NFI prices, distance to markets and security limit access to markets for the entire population.
NFI Availability Weight: 30%	All basic NFIs are always available in the markets ⁵ .	≥80% of basic NFIs are always available in the markets.	≥70% of basic NFIs are always or sometimes available in the markets.	≥60% of basic NFIs are always available in the markets.	≥50% of basic NFIs are sometimes available in the markets.	≥30% of basic NFIs are always or sometimes available in the markets.	<30% NFIs are always or sometimes available in the markets.

¹ Based on data collected from assessed communities

² IDP task force

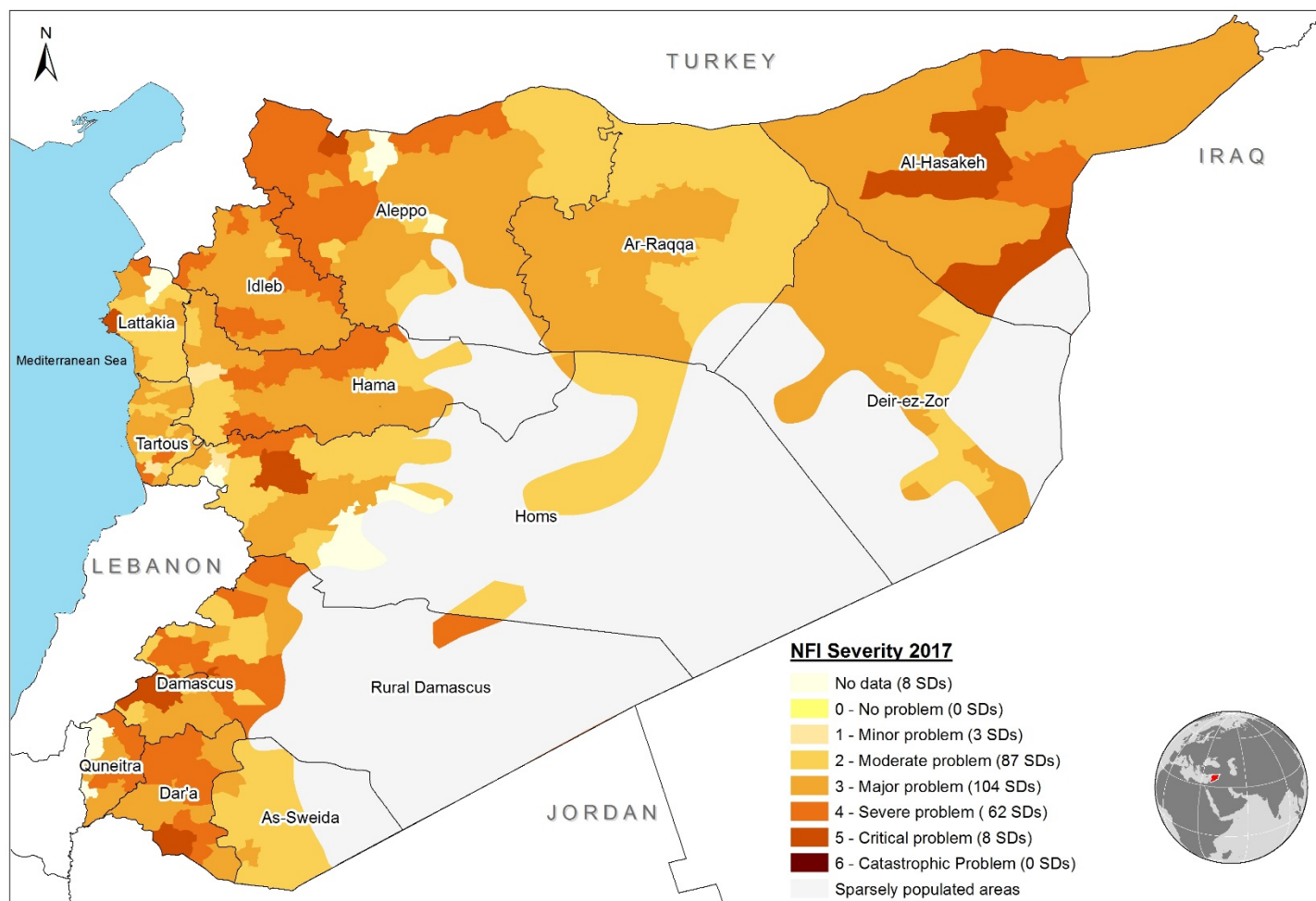
³ Protection conflict and OCHA HTR combined average

⁴ Sectoral assessments – Q2 in multi-sectoral questionnaire

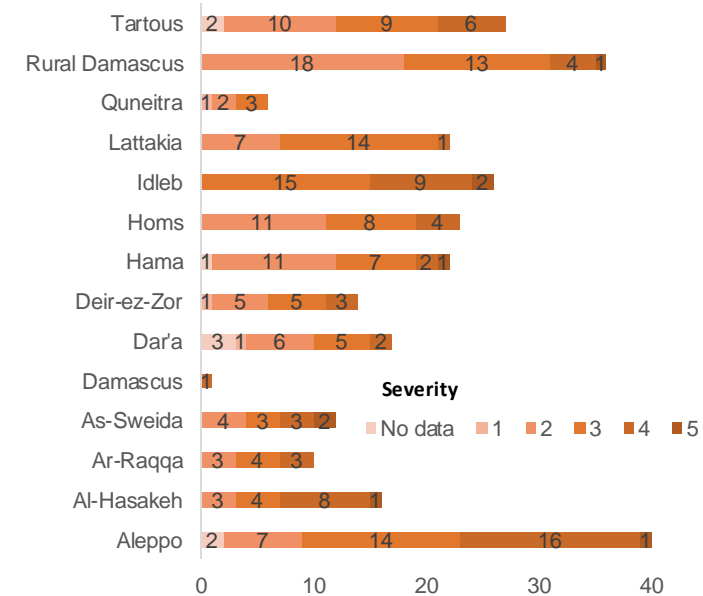
⁵ Sectoral assessments – Q4 in multi-sectoral questionnaire

1.1.1 Map NFI Severity for 2017

Weighted combination of indicators: 1. Displaced population 2. Conflict indicators 3. Availability of basic NFIs in local markets 4. Accessibility of NFIs in local markets

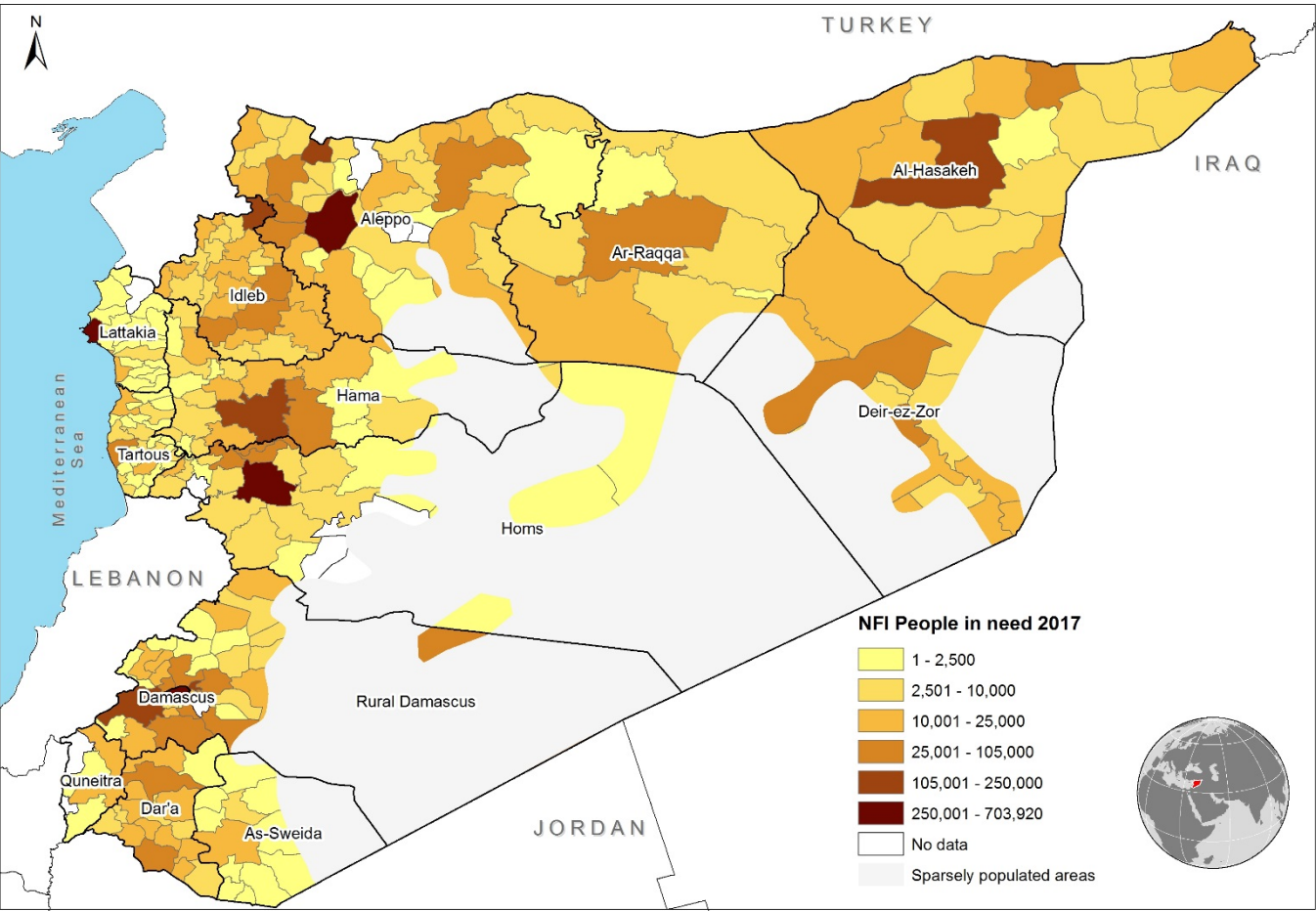


1.1.2 Severity Scale by Governorate (no. of sub-districts)



1.2 NFI People in Need (“PiN”)

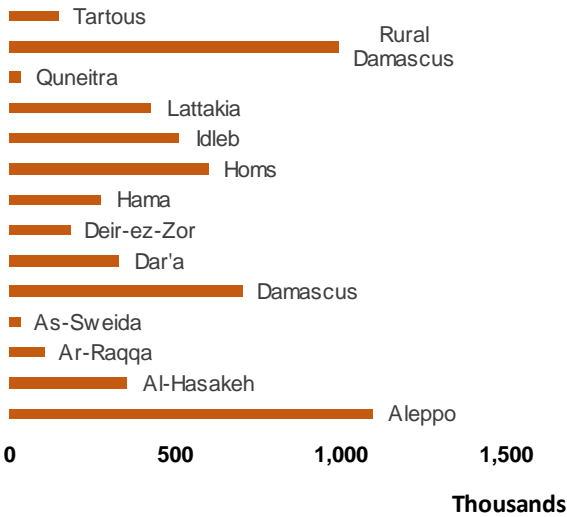
1.2.1 Map of overall PiN at sub-district level



1.2.2 Top 10 sub-districts by PiN

Governorate	Sub District	PiN_2017
Damascus	Damascus	703,920
Aleppo	Jebel Saman	533,254
Homs	Homs	433,001
Lattakia	Lattakia	395,442
Rural Damascus	Qatana	188,844
Idleb	Dana	136,952
Hama	Hama	129,588
Al-Hasakeh	Al-Hasakeh	128,406
Aleppo	A'zaz	127,785
Rural Damascus	Harasta	124,200

1.2.3 PiN by Governorate



1.3 NFI accessibility

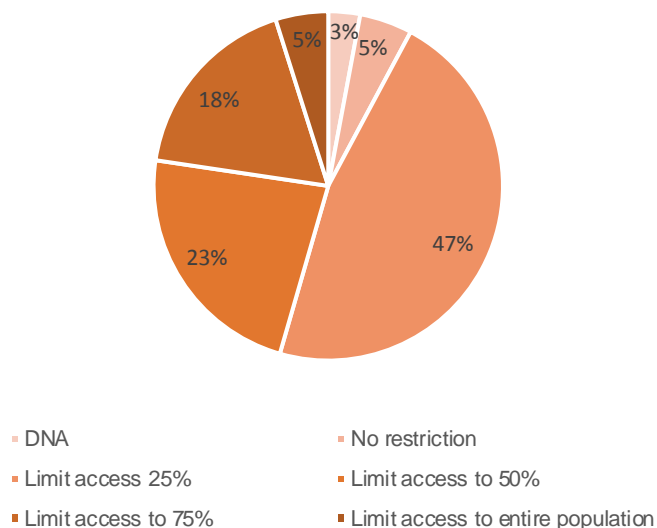
Respondents were asked what proportion of the population in their community had **restricted accessibility to markets** due to price, distance or safety. Options were:

*None *Around 25% *Around 50% *Around 75% *100%

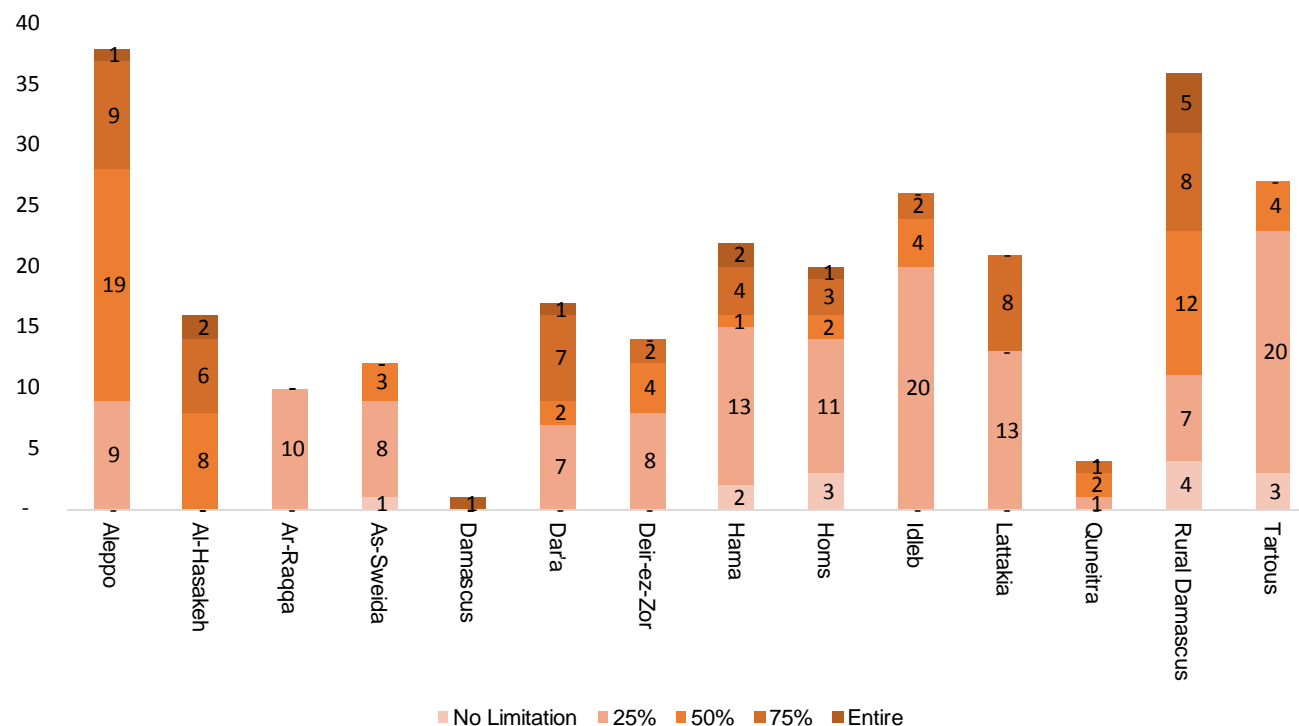
Data sources: Syria, Gaziantep hubs and XB NFI sector members, Multi-sectoral partners through OCHA, NPM and Urban Community Profile, 264 SDs reporting

- An estimated 10.7 million people are affected by restricted access to markets for basic NFIs
- More than half of the population affected by NFI accessibility is located in Damascus, Rural Damascus and Aleppo Governorates (estimated 5.6m people)
- 13 sub-districts report limited market accessibility for their entire population, including Damascus and five others in Rural Damascus
- 47% of sub-districts reported limited accessibility to NFIs for approximately 50% or more of the population

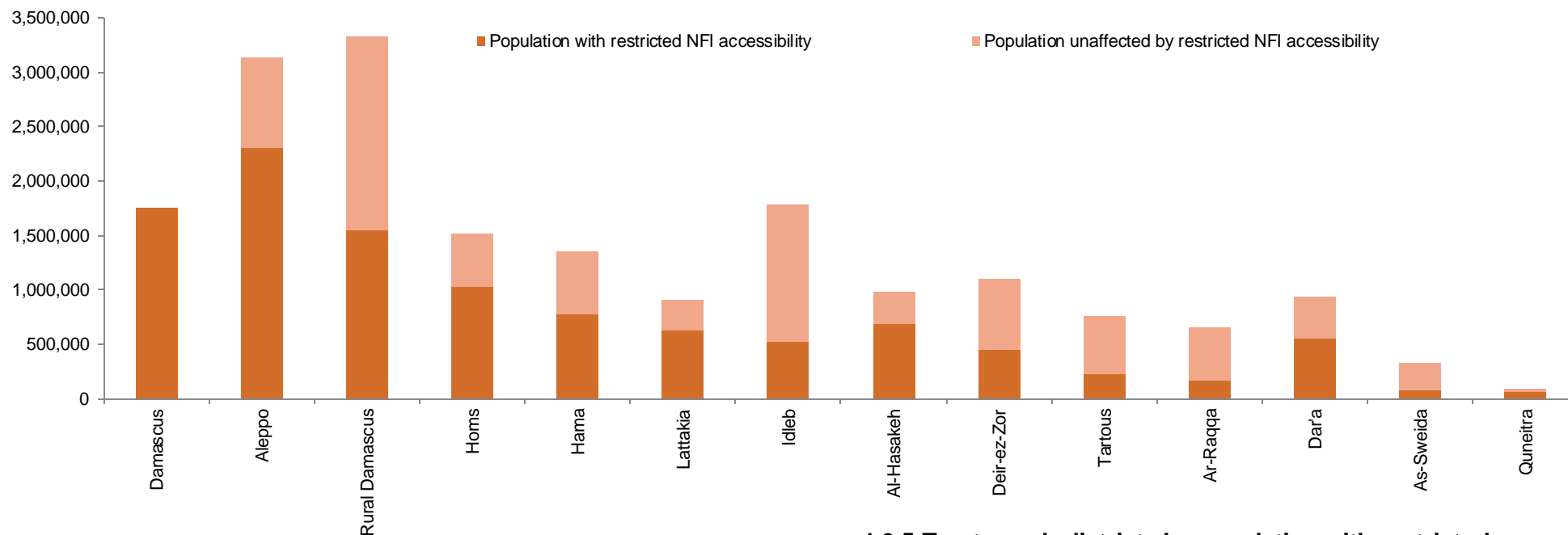
1.3.1 NFI accessibility by sub-district (% of sub-districts)



1.3.2 NFI accessibility by Governorate (No. of sub-districts)



1.3.3 NFI Accessibility by Governorate (estimated population)



1.3.4 Population affected/unaffected by Governorate

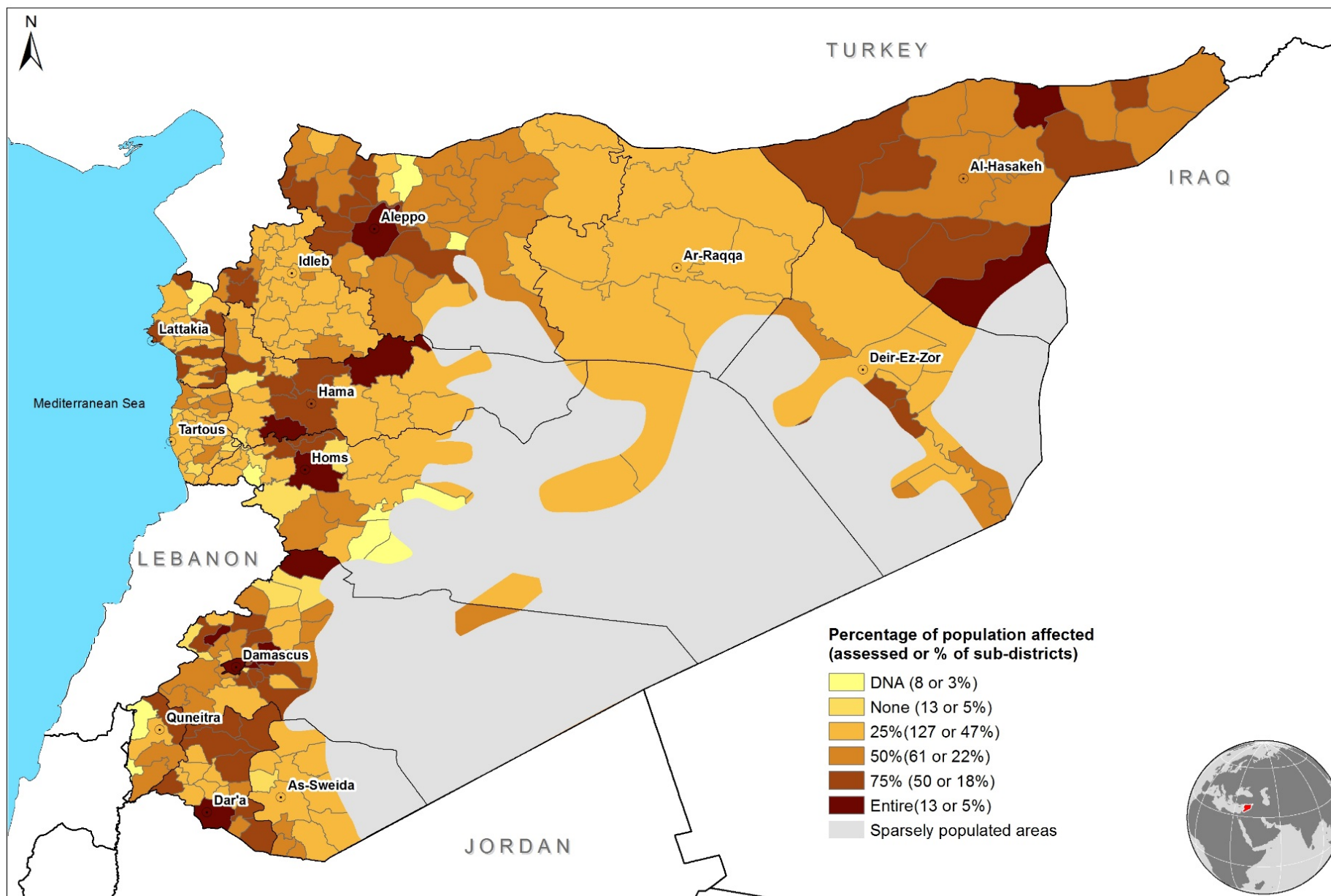
Governorate	Population affected by restricted NFI accessibility	Population unaffected by restricted NFI accessibility
Damascus	1,759,800	0
Aleppo	2,301,690	831,494
Rural Damascus	1,549,695	1,769,786
Homs	1,020,505	502,215
Hama	766,195	591,580
Lattakia	624,175	285,345
Idleb	526,229	1,254,671
Al-Hasakeh	690,926	283,018
Deir-ez-Zor	440,278	657,652
Tartous	219,454	533,802
Ar-Raqqa	163,774	491,323
Dar'a	555,512	384,510
As-Sweida	81,656	239,034
Quneitra	55,910	39,735
TOTAL	10,755,799	7,864,165

1.3.5 Top ten sub-districts by population with restricted accessibility to NFIs

Governorate	Sub District	Estimated population with restricted NFI accessibility
Damascus	Damascus	1,759,800
Aleppo	Jebel Saman	1,333,135
Homs	Homs	721,669
Lattakia	Lattakia	494,303
Hama	Hama	485,955
Al-Hasakeh	Quamishli	251,490
Rural Damascus	Harasta	207,000
Rural Damascus	Duma	195,900
Dar'a	Dar'a	174,400
Aleppo	A'zaz	159,731
Total		5,783,383

1.3.6 Map showing overall access to markets

NFI Sector Needs Assessment: Limited Access to NFI Markets Due to Price, Distance and Security



1.4 Overall availability of NFIs in markets

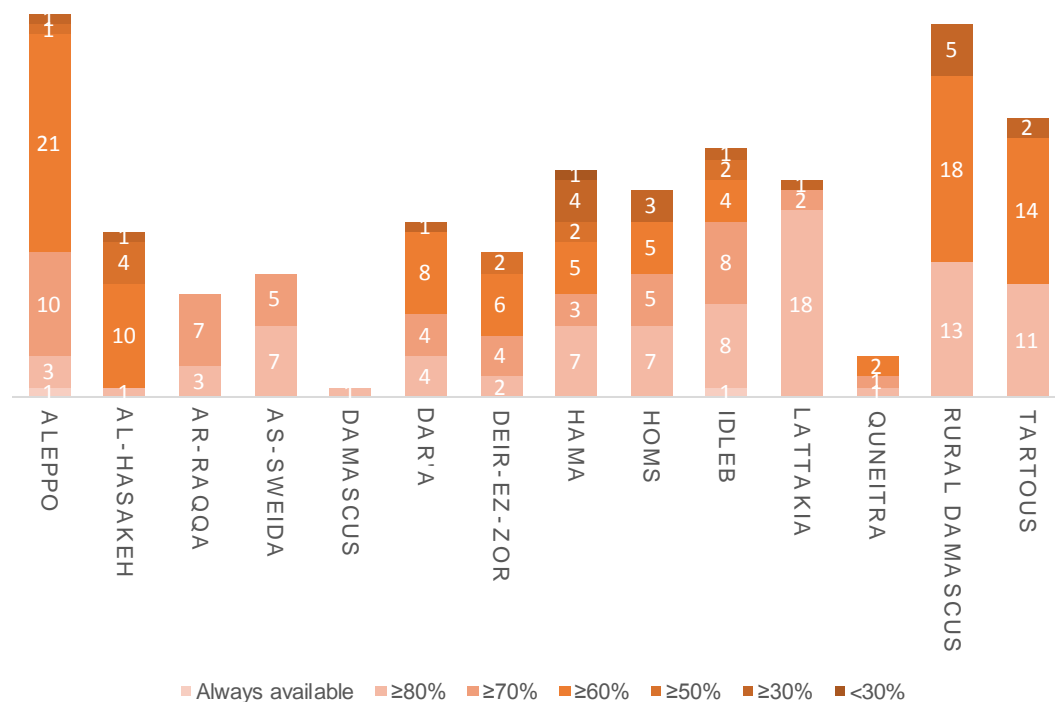
Respondents were asked how regularly basic NFIs were available in the markets. Options:

Always ≥80% of the time ≥70% of the time ≥ 60% of the time ≥ 50% of the time ≥40% of the time ≥30% of the time <30%

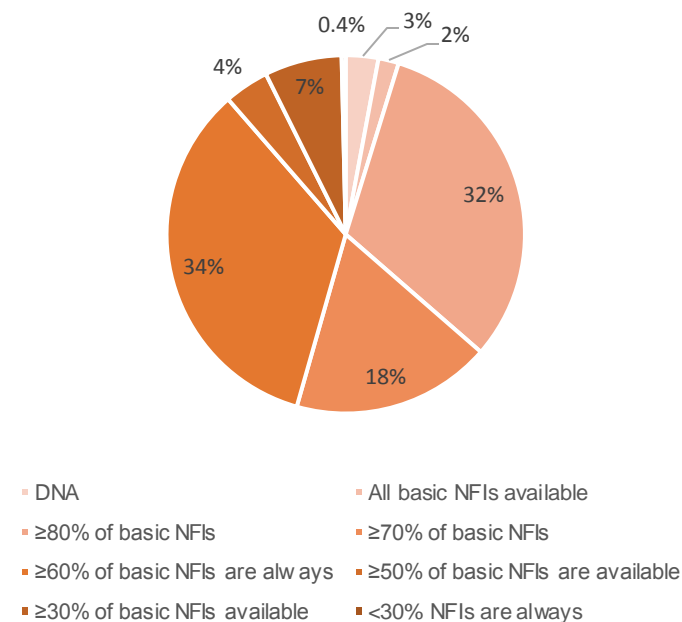
Data sources: Syria, Gaziantep hubs and XB NFI sector members, Multi-sectoral partners through OCHA, NPM and Urban Community profile, 266 SDs reporting

- Only 2 sub-districts reported that basic NFIs are always available in the markets
- 27 sub-districts (12%) reported that around half of NFIs are not available
- A majority of sub-districts (53%) have at least 70% of NFIs available
- Al-Hassakeh, Aleppo, Rural Damascus and Tartous have the lowest availability of NFIs (majority of SDs with less than 60% availability)

1.4.1 Availability of NFIs in the market place

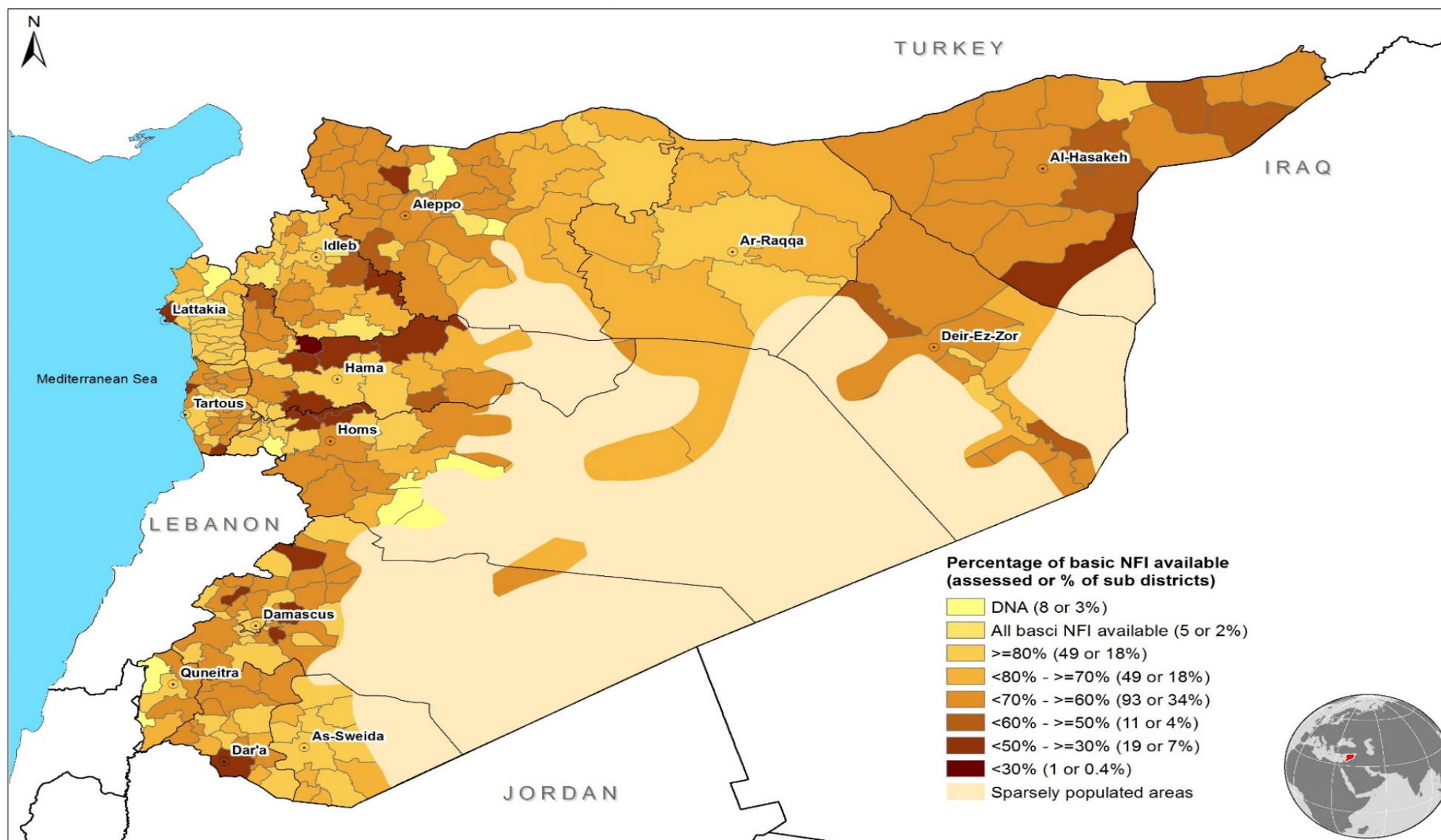


1.4.2 NFIs availability by sub-district (% of sub-districts)



1.4.3 Map showing overall NFI availability

NFI Sector Needs Assessment: Basic NFI Availability



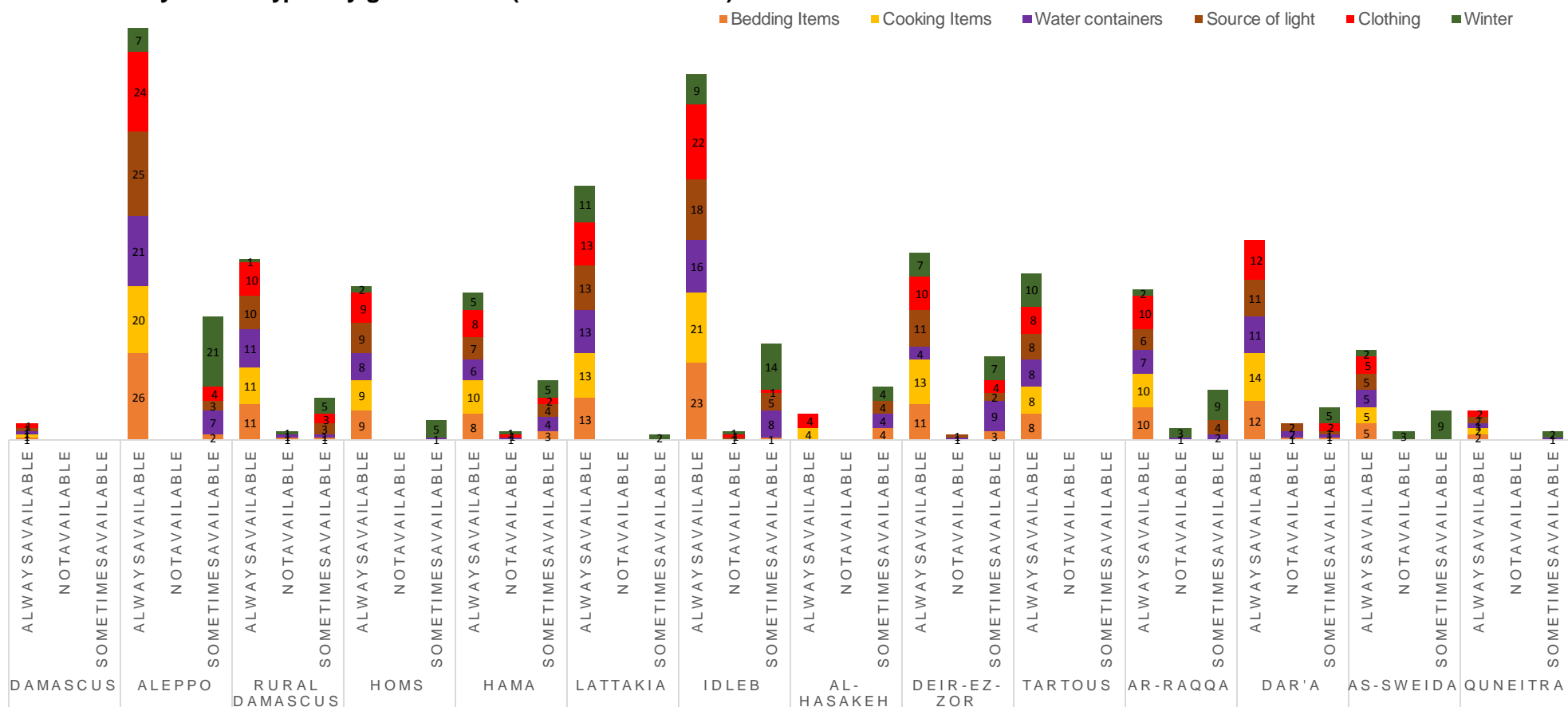
1.5 Availability of NFIs by type of item

Respondents were provided with a list of basic NFIs and asked whether they were always available, sometimes available or not available

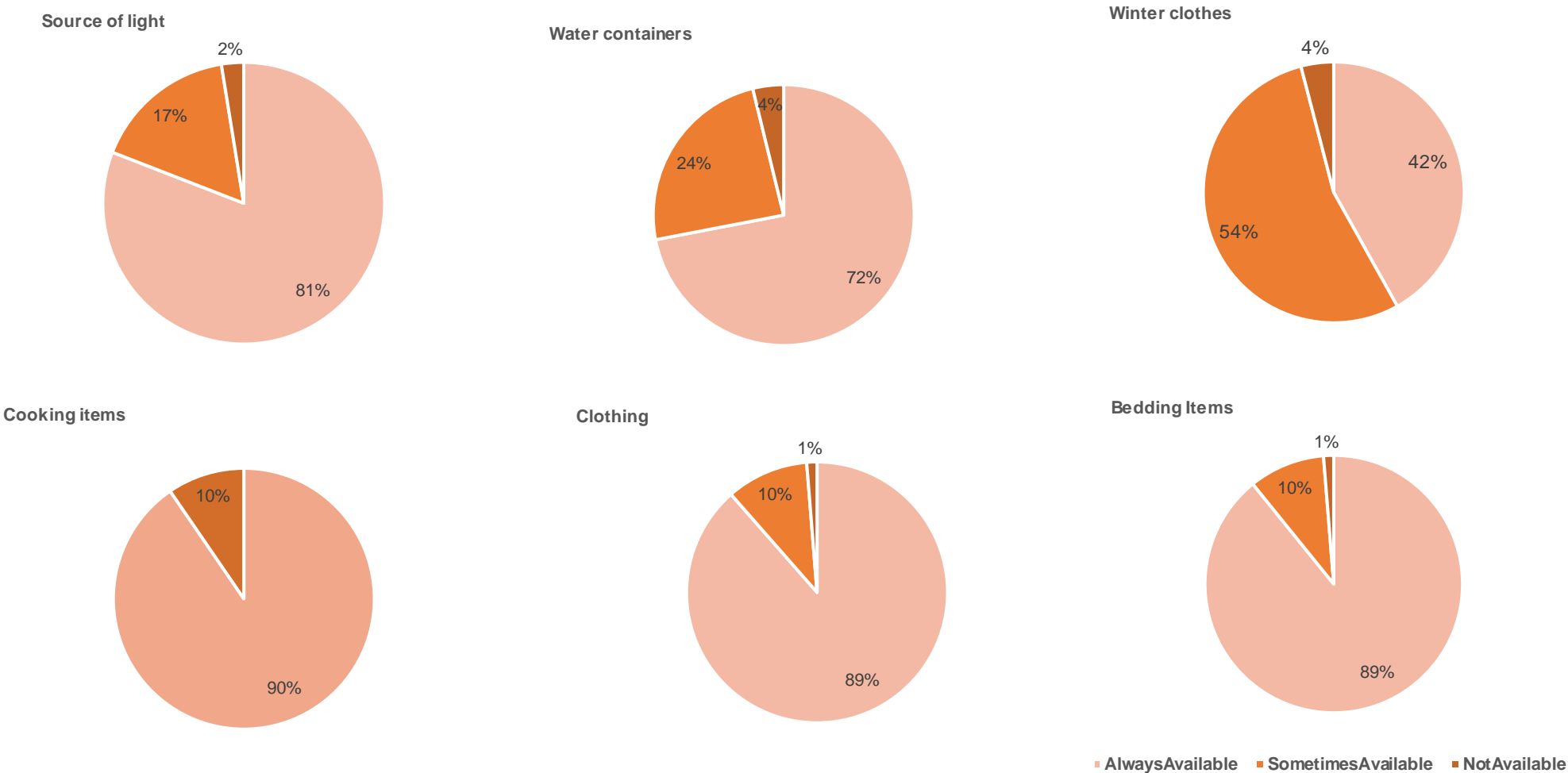
Data sources: Multi-sectoral partners through OCHA, NPM and Urban Community Profile: 158 sub-districts reporting

- Few sub-districts reported any item types as being unavailable; most types were either always or sometimes available
- Lattakia, Tartous and Damascus have almost complete availability of all types of NFIs
- Al-Hassakeh, Hama and Deir-Ez-Zor have the least reliable supplies of NFIs available in the markets

1.5.1 Availability of item types by governorate (no. of sub-districts)



1.5.2 Availability breakdown by item types



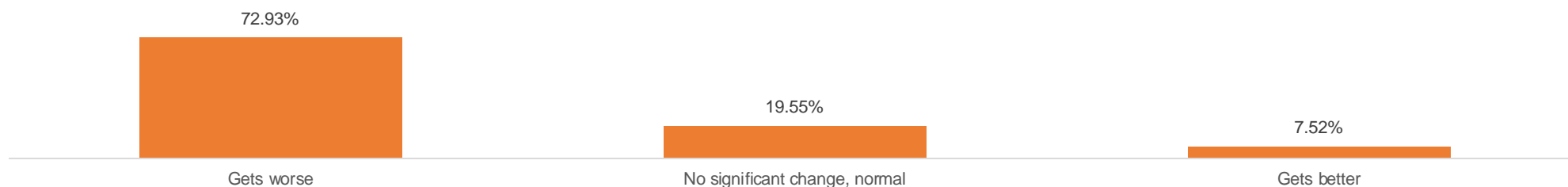
1.6 Change in overall ability to obtain NFIs

People were asked if they think their overall ability to get basic household NFIs in the markets was getting better, staying the same or getting worse. If getting worse, they were asked to provide a reason.

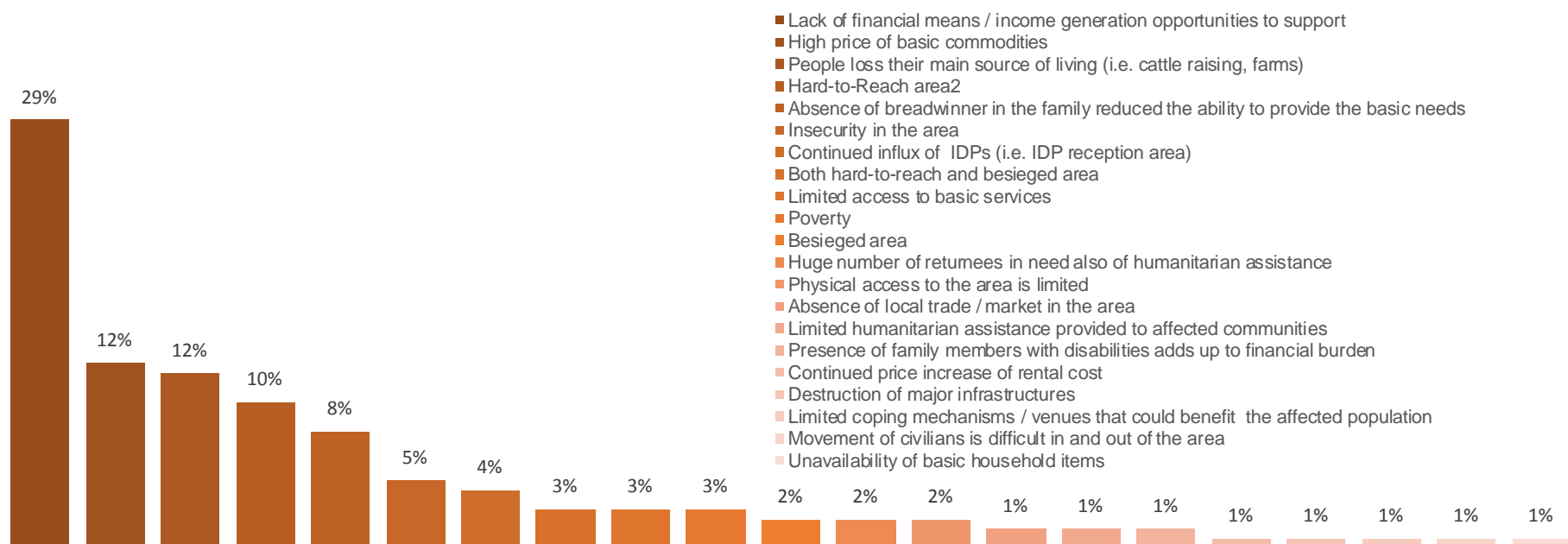
Data sources: Syria hub, Multi-sectoral partners through OCHA, NPM and Urban Community Profile 133 sub-districts reporting

- A significant majority (73%) think that the overall ability of people to access basic household NFIs is getting worse.
- The most frequent reason given for the worsening situation with regard to NFI access was the lack of financial means and income generation, with the next two responses also referencing the economic issues of high prices and loss of livelihoods. Together these four answers were given by 81 respondents, or 52%

1.6.1 Change in overall ability to obtain NFIs in the market: Percentage of reporting sub-districts



1.6.2 Reasons for worsening ability to obtain basic household items: Percentage of reporting sub-districts



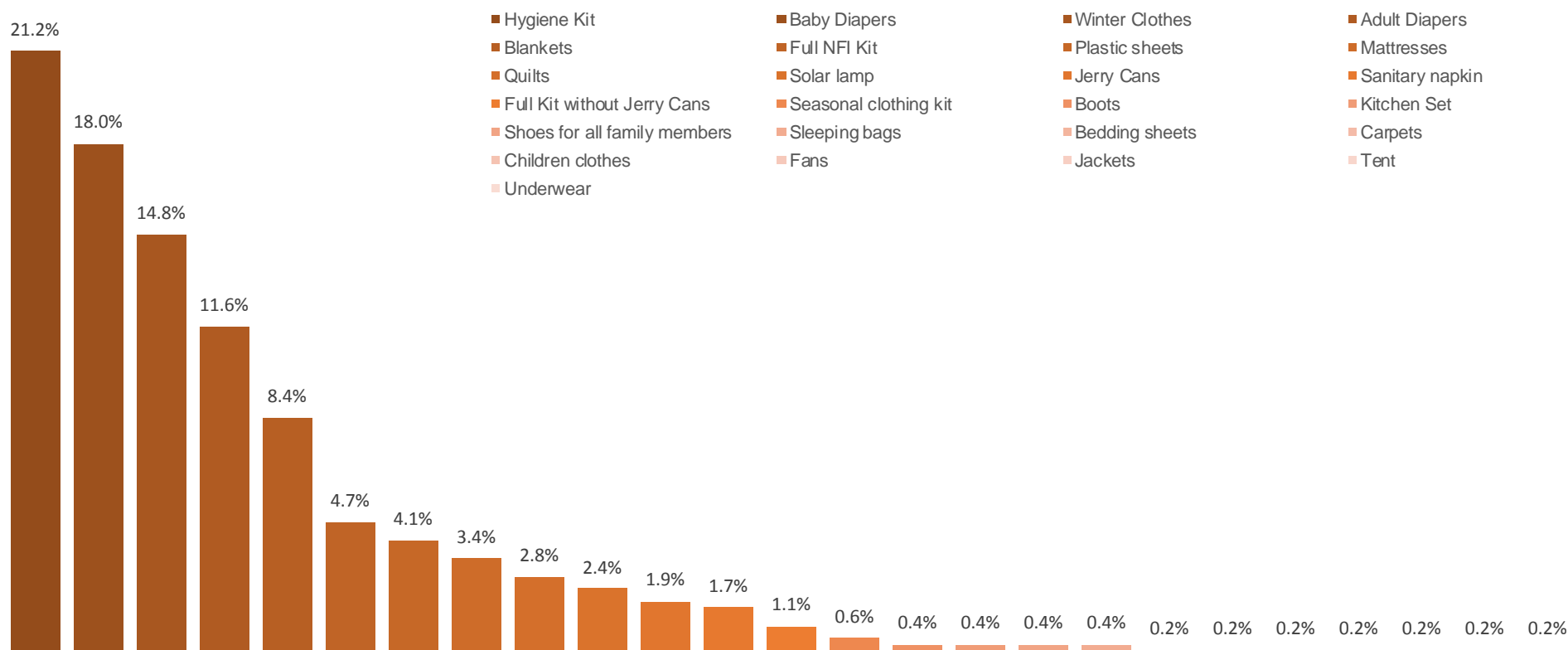
1.7 Items considered to be the most important: Basic household and winter items

Respondents were provided with a list of household items and list of winter items, and asked which were the most important in terms of need. They also had an opportunity to add their own priorities to the lists.

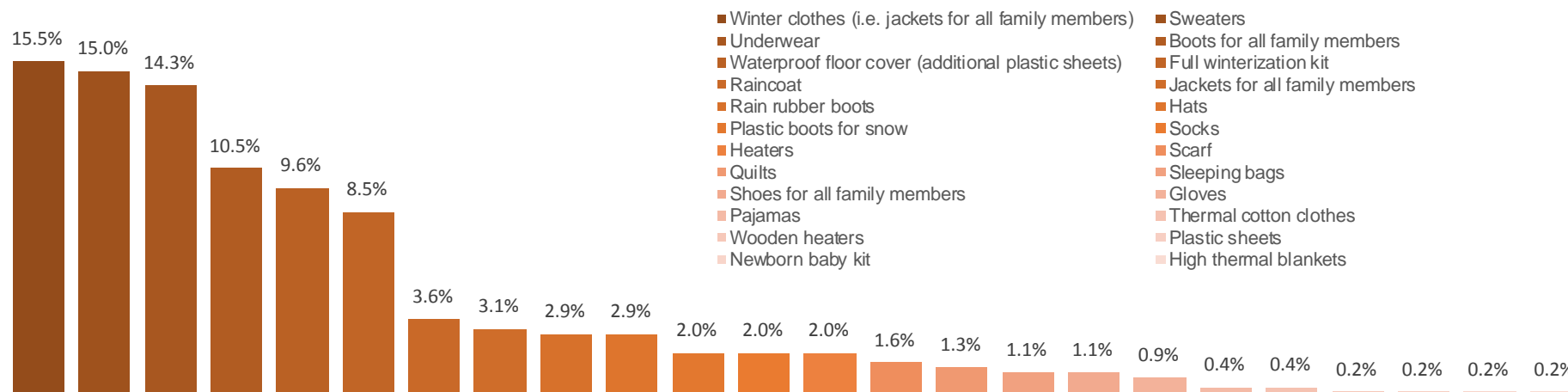
Data sources: Syria hub, Multi-sectoral partners through OCHA, NPM and Urban Community Profile, 133 sub-districts reporting

- Hygiene kits, baby diapers, winter clothes, adult diapers and blankets are the top five most important basic household items. These items account for 74% of the total response. Hygiene kits stressed as important due to consumable nature and social stigma attached to poor hygiene.
- Expert assessments revealed that the quality of quilts, mattresses, sleeping mats and jerry cans can be improved.
- Winter clothes, sweaters, underwear, boots and waterproof floor coverings are considered to be the top 5 priority items for winterization, covering 65% of responses.

1.7.1 Important basic household items: Percentage of reporting sub-districts



1.7.2 Items considered to be the most important to be included in winter kits: Percentage of reporting sub-districts



1.8 Replenishment of basic household items

People were asked how often they need to replenish NFIs. This question covered both durable and consumable goods. The options given were:

*Less than a month

*After one month

*After six months

*After one year

Data sources: Syria hub, Multi-sectoral partners through OCHA, NPM and Urban Community Profile 133 sub-districts reporting

1.8.1 Replenishment of NFIs: Percentage of reporting sub-districts

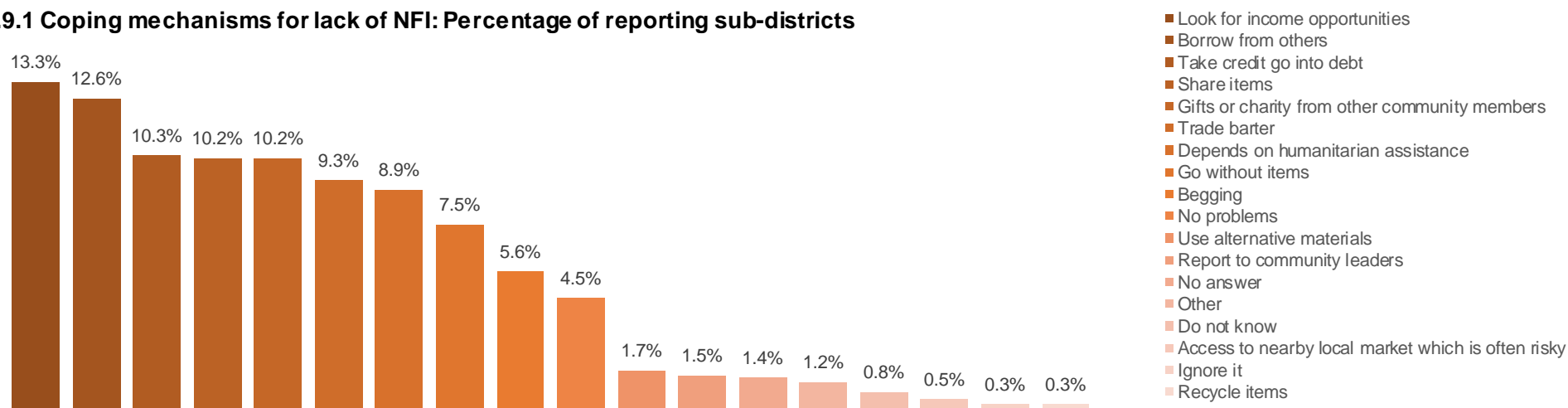


1.9 Coping mechanisms for lack of NFIs

People were asked to select from a range of options what their main coping mechanisms were for dealing with a lack of NFIs. They had an opportunity to add their own.
Data sources: Syria hub, Multi sectoral partners through OCHA, NPM and Urban Community Profile 134 sub-districts reporting

- the most common coping mechanisms are to look for income opportunities, borrow or share the use of items with others, make debt-funded purchases, or rely on gifts.

1.9.1 Coping mechanisms for lack of NFI: Percentage of reporting sub-districts

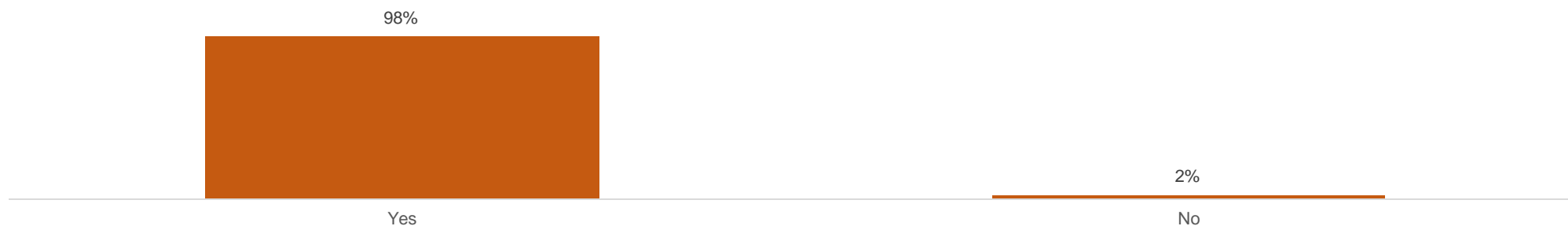


1.10 General perception of the need to continue humanitarian support for NFIs

Respondents were asked whether or not there is a continued need for humanitarian support for NFIs

Data sources: Syria hub, Multi-sectoral partners through OCHA, NPM and Urban Community profile: 133 sub-districts reporting

- There is near consensus on the need for continued humanitarian NFI support.



2. Shelter

2.1 Shelter severity scale

	No need of external assistance		Need of humanitarian assistance		Acute and immediate need of humanitarian assistance		
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
TOPICS	No problem	Minor Problem	Moderate problem	Major Problem	Severe Problem	Critical Problem	Catastrophic Problem
Magnitude of problems in terms of population number	0% of the population is displaced ¹ .	≤10% of the population is displaced.	>10%-≤20% of the population is displaced.	>20%-≤30% of the population is displaced.	>30%-≤40% of the population is displaced.	>40%-<50% of the population is displaced.	≥50% of the population is displaced.
Weight factor-1: 20%							
Weight factor-2: 10%	0% of the population is hosting people ² .	≤10% of the population is hosting people.	>10%-≤20% of the population is hosting people.	<20%-≤30% of the population is hosting people.	>30%-<40% of the population is hosting people.	<40%-<50% of the population is hosting people.	≥50% of the population is hosting people.
External condition	Population is not experiencing conflict and is not hard to reach ³ .	Population is experiencing minimal conflict but is not hard to reach.	Population is experiencing medium intensity conflict but is not hard to reach.	Population experiencing minimum intensity conflict and hard to reach.	Population experiencing medium intensity conflict and hard to reach.	Population experiencing high intensity conflict but is not hard to reach	Population experiencing high intensity conflict and is hard to reach.
Weight factor:10%							
Shelter Access	All potential renters can afford market rent ⁴		All potential renters can afford market rent.	≥75% of renters can afford market rent.	≥75% of renters can afford market rent.	<75% of renters can afford market rent.	<75% of renters can afford market rent
Weight factor 1: 15%	None of the population faces HLP issues ⁵		Population faces HLP issues	None of the population faces HLP issues	Population faces HLP issues	None of the population faces HLP issues	Population faces HLP issues
Weight factor 2: 15%							
Shelter Availability	Many rental apartments/houses are available on the market ⁶	Many rental apartments/houses are available on the market	Some rental apartments/houses are available on the market	Some rental apartments/houses are available on the market	No rental apartments/houses are available on the market	No rental apartments/houses are available on the market	No rental apartments/houses are available on the market
Weight factor-1: 15%							
Weight factor-2: 15%	All basic shelter materials are always available in the markets ⁷	≥75% of basic shelter materials are always available in the markets	≥75% of basic shelter materials are sometimes available in the markets	<75%-50% of basic shelter materials are always available in the markets	<75% - 50% of basic shelter materials are sometimes available in the markets	<50%-25% of basic shelter materials are sometimes/always available in the markets	Only ≤25% basic shelter materials are sometimes/always available in the markets

¹ IDP task force

² Based on data collected from assessed communities

³ Protection conflict data and OCHA HTR combined average

⁴ Sectoral assessments – Q11 in the multi-sectoral questionnaire

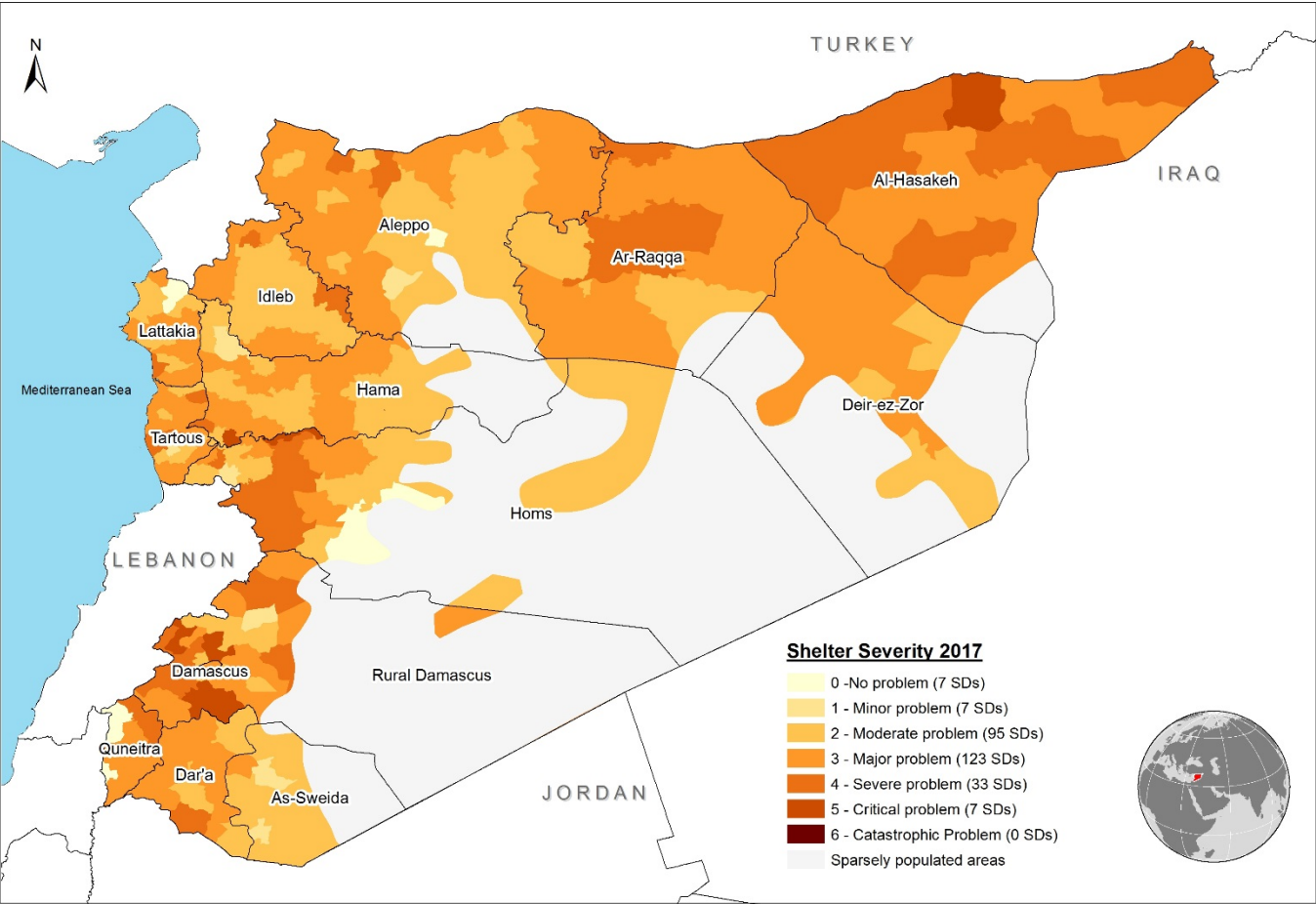
⁵ Sectoral assessments – Q14 in the multi-sectoral questionnaire

⁶ Sectoral assessments – Q13 in the multi-sectoral questionnaire

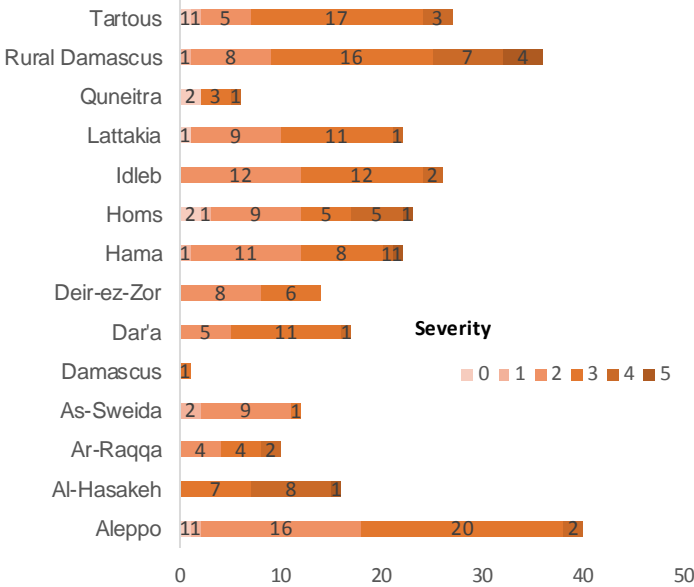
⁷ Sectoral assessments – Q5 in the multi-sectoral questionnaire

2.1.1 Map Shelter Severity for 2017

Weighted combination of indicators: 1. Displaced population 2. Population hosting others 3. Conflict indicators 4. Availability of housing 5. Accessibility of housing due to rent and HLP issues 6. Availability of apartments/houses on the market 7. Availability of shelter materials

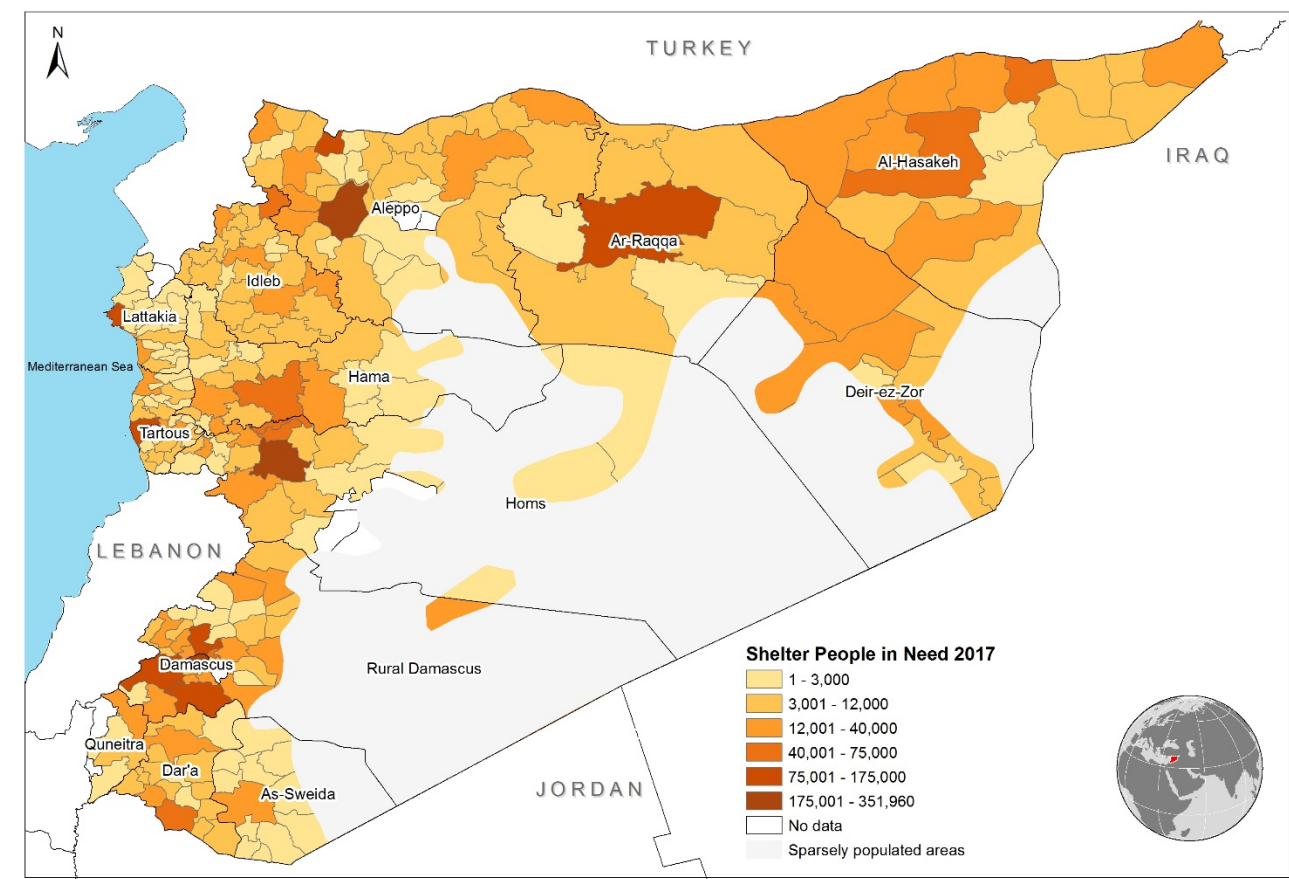


2.1.2 Severity Scale by Governorate (no. of sub-districts)



2.2 Shelter People in Need (“PiN”)

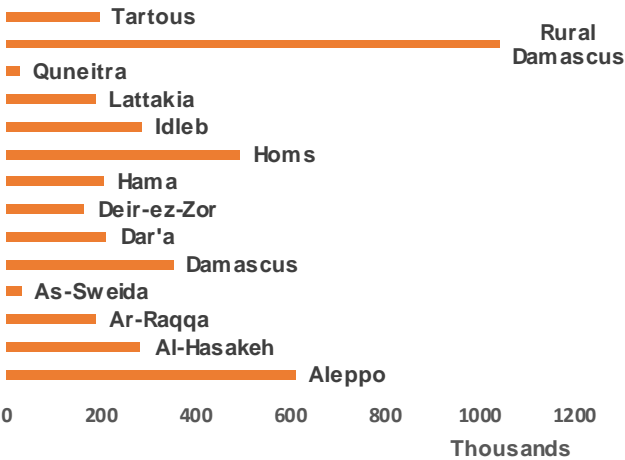
2.2.1 Map showing PiN at sub-district level



2.2.2 Top 10 sub-districts by PiN

Governorate	Sub District	PiN_2017
Damascus	Damascus	351,960
Homs	Homs	288,668
Aleppo	Jebel Saman	266,627
Rural Damascus	Rural Damascus	240,000
Rural Damascus	At Tall	143,190
Ar-Raqqa	Ar-Raqqa	133,796
Lattakia	Lattakia	131,814
Rural Damascus	Qatana	125,896
Rural Damascus	Rural Damascus	122,545
Tartous	Tartous	100,772
Total		1,905,268

2.2.3 PiN by Governorate

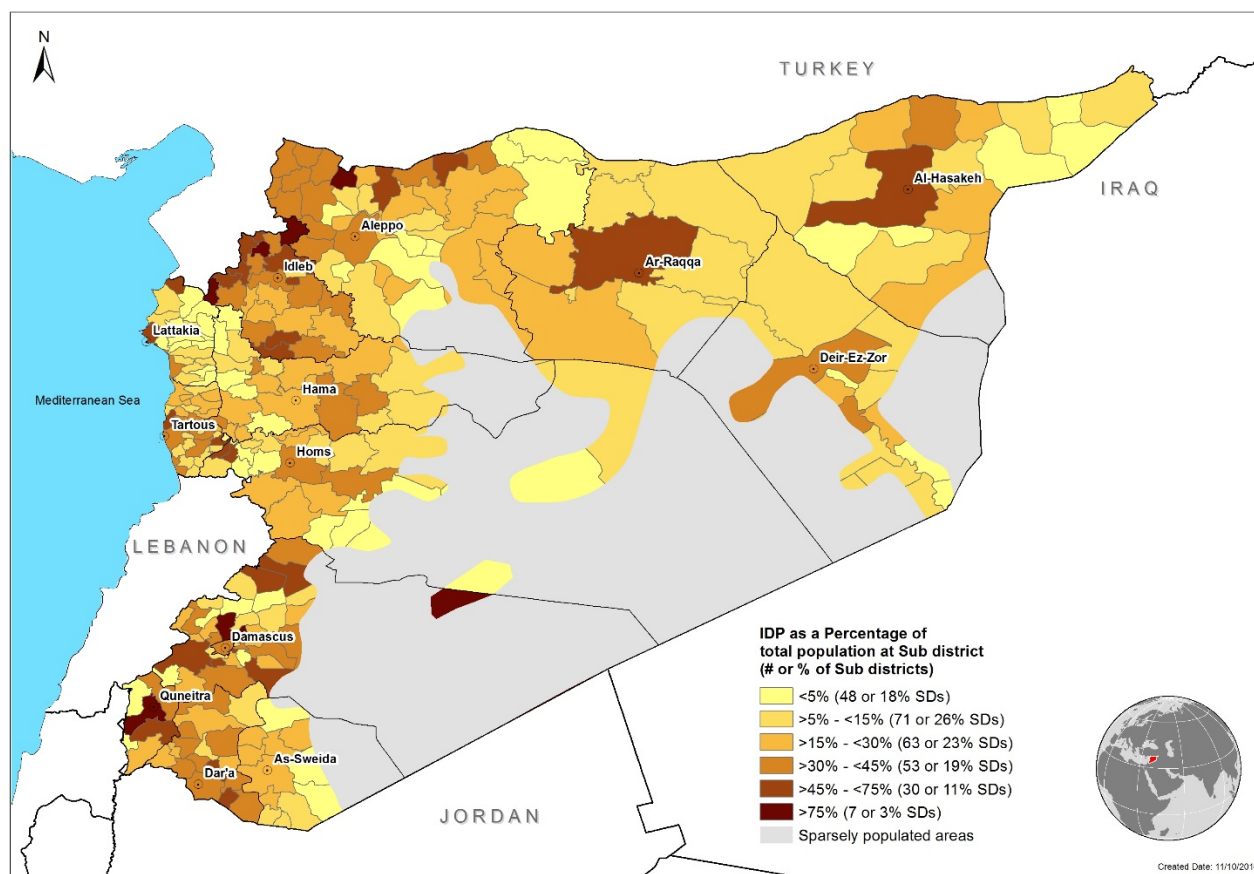


2.3 IDPs as a percentage of population

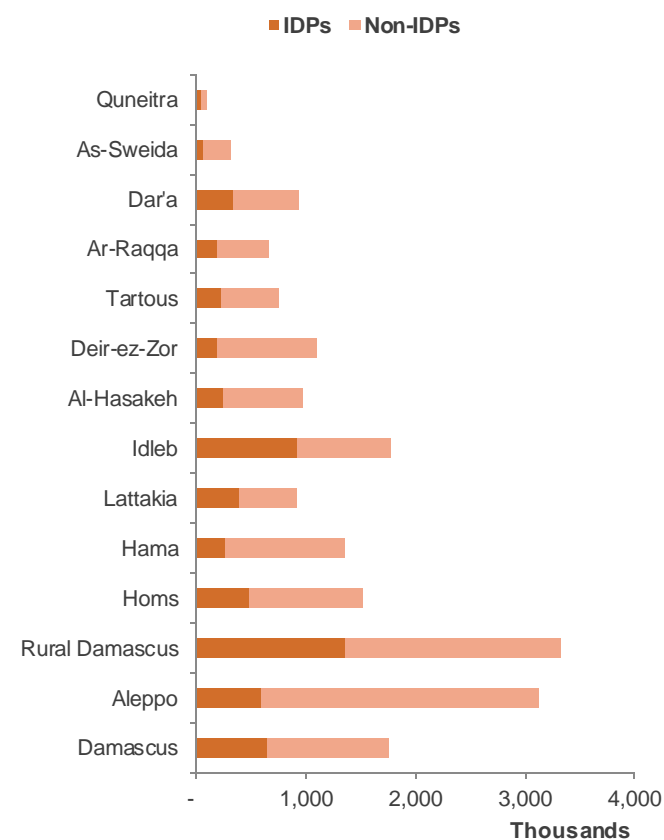
Population and IDP data used to find the percentage of population in each sub-district who are displaced. This data was used as one of two indicators to determine the magnitude of shelter-related issues, and as such contributed to the overall severity scale rankings.

Source: OCHA IDP and Population Task Force Data, October 2016

2.3.1 Map showing number of IDPs as a percentage of total population at sub-district level



2.3.2 IDPs as proportion of total population by Governorate



2.4 Percentage of the population who are acting as hosts

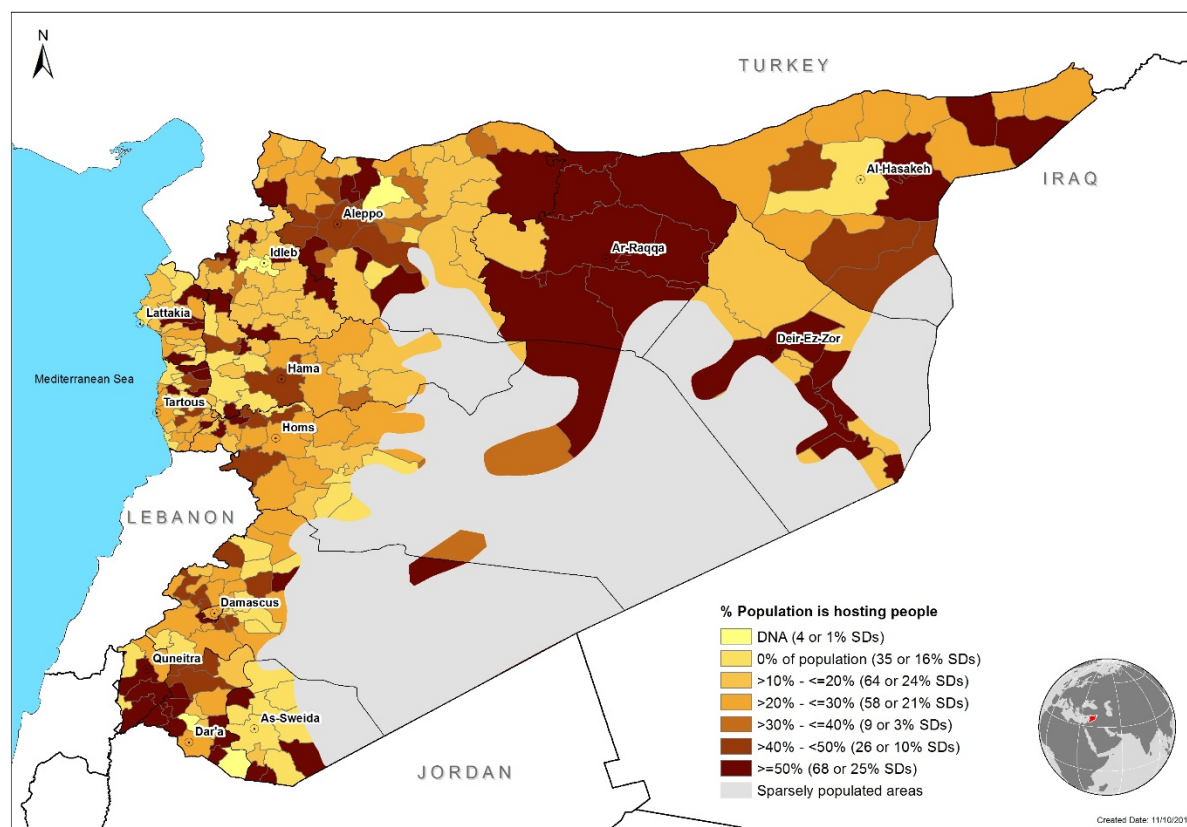
Respondents were asked what percentage of the population in their community was hosting others. Answers were categorized in the following groupings:

*None *≤10% *11-20% *21-30% *31-40% *41-50% *over 50%

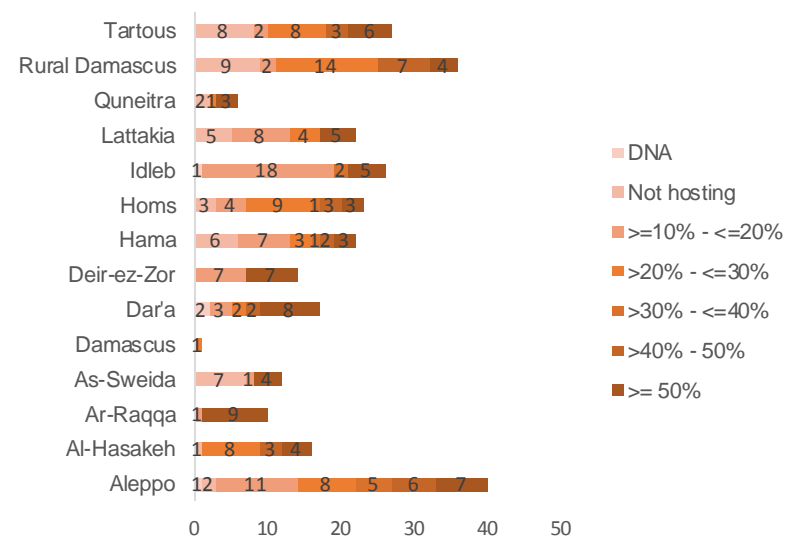
Source: Syria, Gaziantep hubs and XB NFI sector members, Multi-sectoral partners through OCHA, NPM and Urban Community profile, 266 SDs reporting

- More than 40% of the population are hosting others in 103 sub-districts (40% of the total no. of sub-districts reporting)
- 58 sub-districts are not hosting others
- Governorates with high proportions of host populations include Ar-Raqqa, Quneitra, Dar'a and Al-Hasakeh

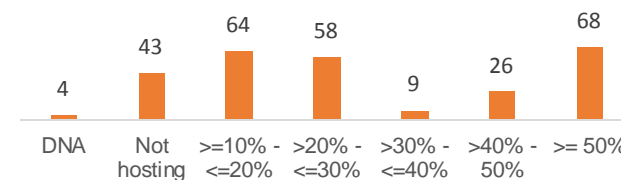
2.4.1 Map showing percentage of population who are acting as hosts



2.4.2 Population hosting others by Governorate (no. of sub-districts)



2.4.3 Size of population acting as hosts: no. of sub-districts



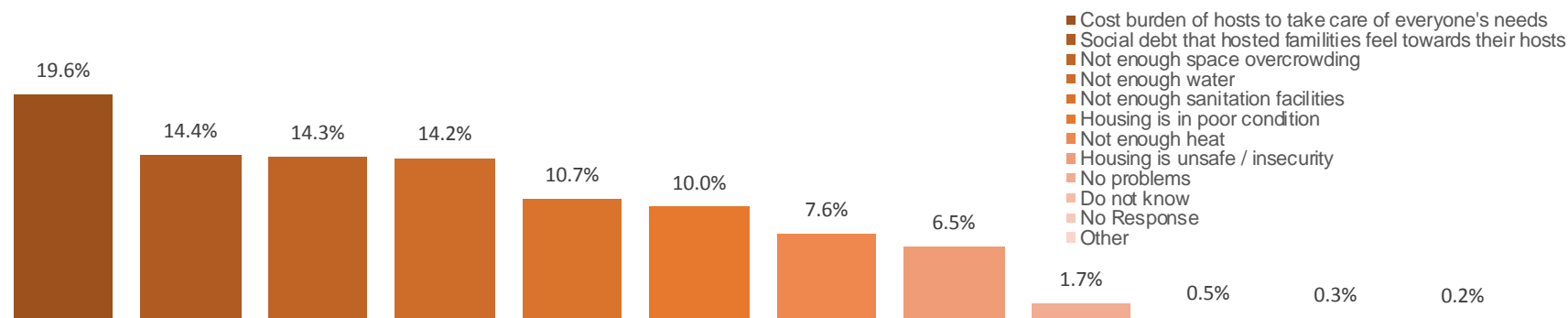
2.5 Problems faced in hosting situation

Respondents were asked to name the biggest problems faced in hosting situations

Source: Syria hub, Multi-sectoral partners through OCHA, NPM and Urban Community profile: 139 sub-districts reporting

- The financial burden of hosts and social debt of hosted families are the top issues reported, followed by overcrowding, water and sanitation

2.5.1 Percentage of reported problems due to hosting faced by hosting families and host communities

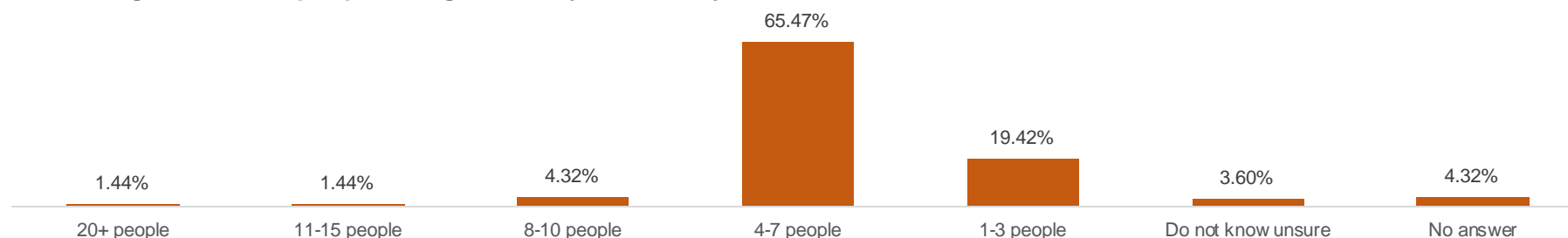


2.6 Average number of people being hosted by host families

Respondents were asked to give the average number of people that are staying with host families

Source: Syria hub, Multi-sectoral partners through OCHA, NPM and Urban Community profile: 139 sub-districts reporting

2.6.1 Average number of people being hosted by host family



2.7 Percentage of community population living in adequate housing conditions

Respondents were asked what percentage of their community lived in adequate housing conditions, defined in terms of ventilation, light, space, WASH and protection from weather and climate. Options given were:

*100%

*about 75%

*about 50%

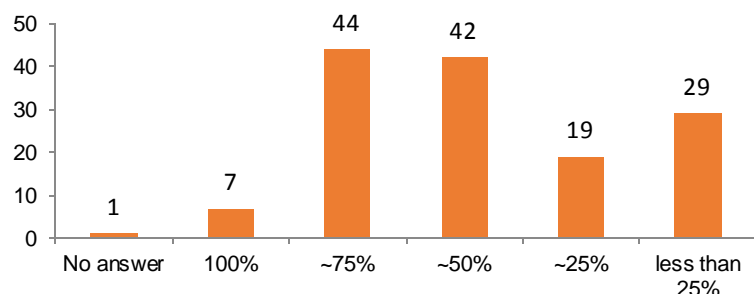
*about 25%

*less than 25%

Data sources: Syria hub, Multi-sectoral partners through OCHA, NPM and Urban Community Profile: 142 sub-districts responding

- Only 48% of people live in adequate housing conditions: this suggests that around 9.6 million people in Syria live in inadequate housing conditions
- 33% of sub-districts have at least three quarters of their population in inadequate housing conditions (48 out of 142 responding)
- An estimated 1.3 million live in substandard housing in Damascus alone

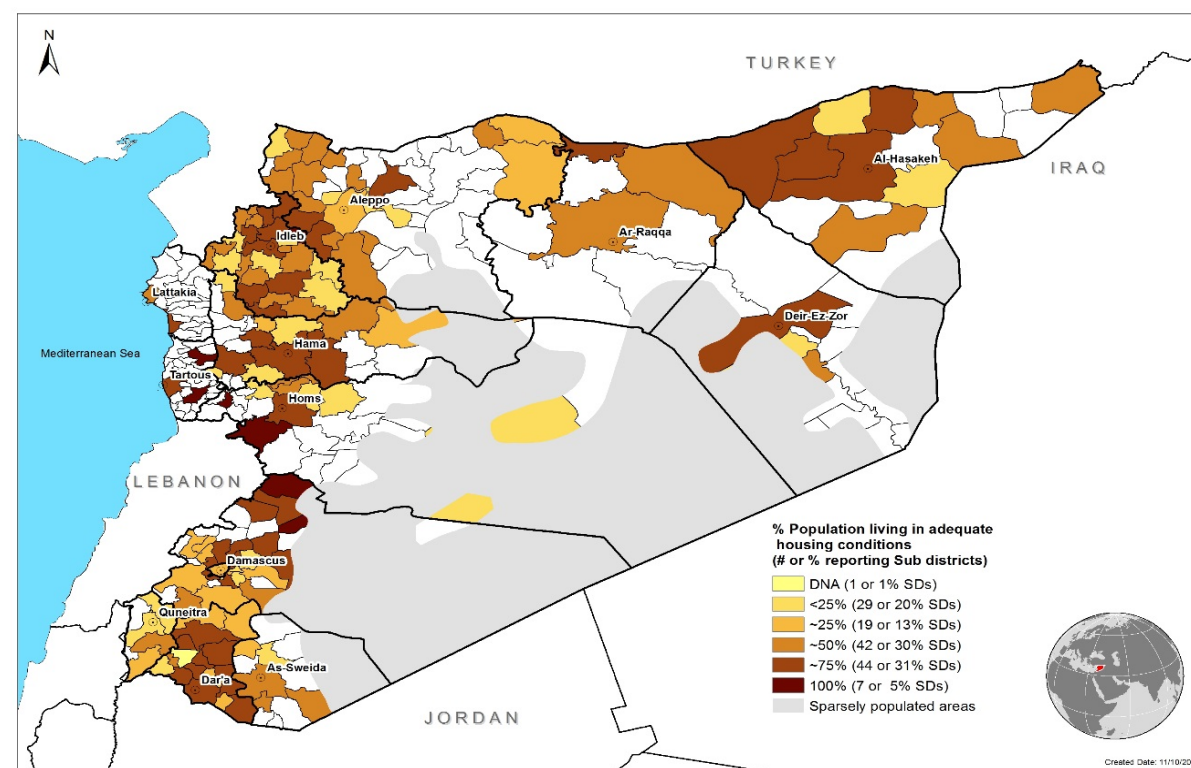
2.7.1 Percentatge of population in adequate housing conditions



2.7.3 Top ten sub-districts with people in inadequate housing conditions

Governorate	Sub-district	Estimated population in inadequate housing conditions
Damascus	Damascus	1,319,850
Aleppo	Jebel Saman	999,851
Rural Damascus	Jaramana	450,000
Lattakia	Lattakia	329,535
Rural Damascus	Qatana	236,055
Rural Damascus	Harasta	181,125
Homs	Homs	180,417
Rural Damascus	Duma	171,413
Hama	Hama	161,985
Rural Damascus	Kisweh	153,181
Total		4,183,412

2.7.2 Map of housing conditions – by population



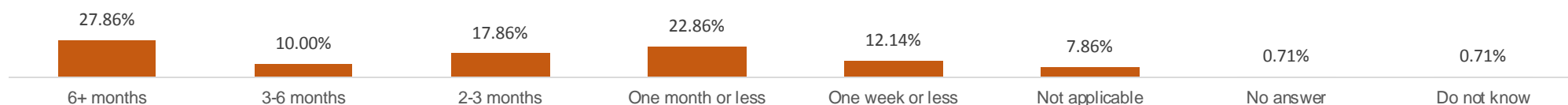
2.8 Average duration of stay in unfinished buildings, collective centres, formal and informal camps and in open areas

Respondents were asked how long on average people stayed in these types of housing. These types were listed because they are substandard housing options, associated with inadequate protection or unsafe conditions and with increased levels of vulnerability.

Data sources: Syria hub, Multi-sectoral partners through OCHA, NPM and Urban Community Profile 140 sub-districts reporting

- Around a third of people utilize these substandard housing options for a month or less. More than a quarter utilize them for more than 6 months.

2.8.1 Ave duration of stay in unfinished buildings, collective centres, formal and informal camps and in open areas: frequency of responses



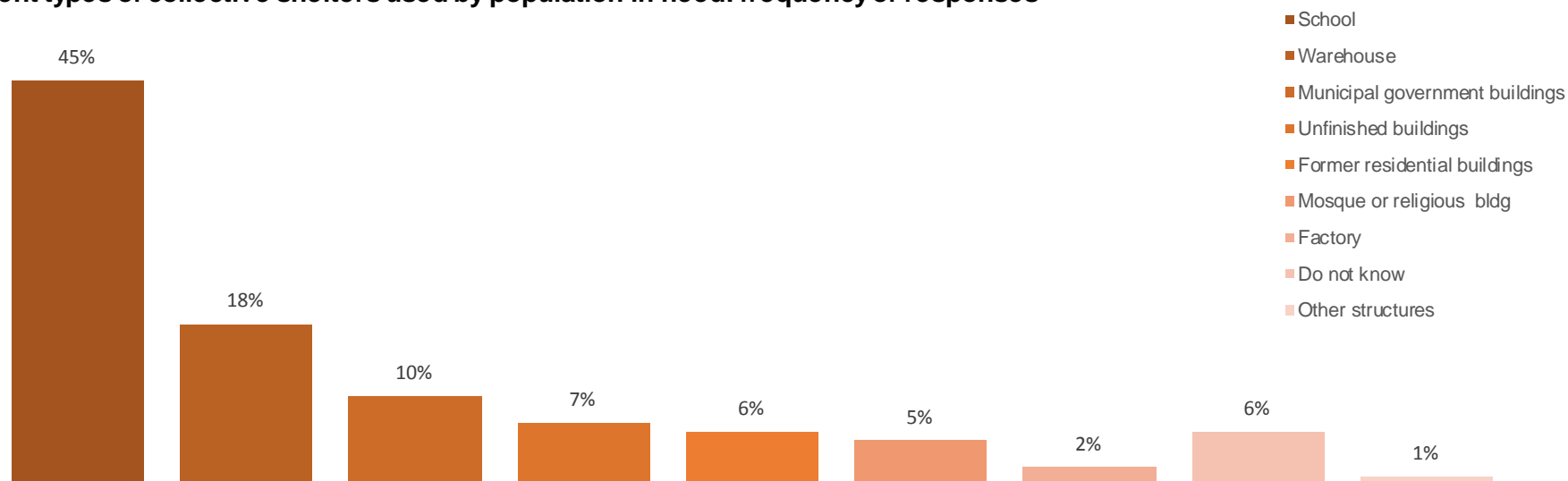
2.9 Different types of collective shelters used by population in need

Respondents were asked to select one or more answers from a list of collective shelter types

Data sources: Syria hub, Multi-sectoral partners through OCHA, NPM and Urban Community Profile 55 sub-districts reporting

- 30% of collective shelters are in school buildings

2.9.1 Different types of collective shelters used by population in need: frequency of responses



2.10 Accessibility of housing: Proportion of renters who can afford market rent

Respondents were asked what percentage of people who rent accommodation can afford to pay market rates. Answers were categorized into the following groups:

*All

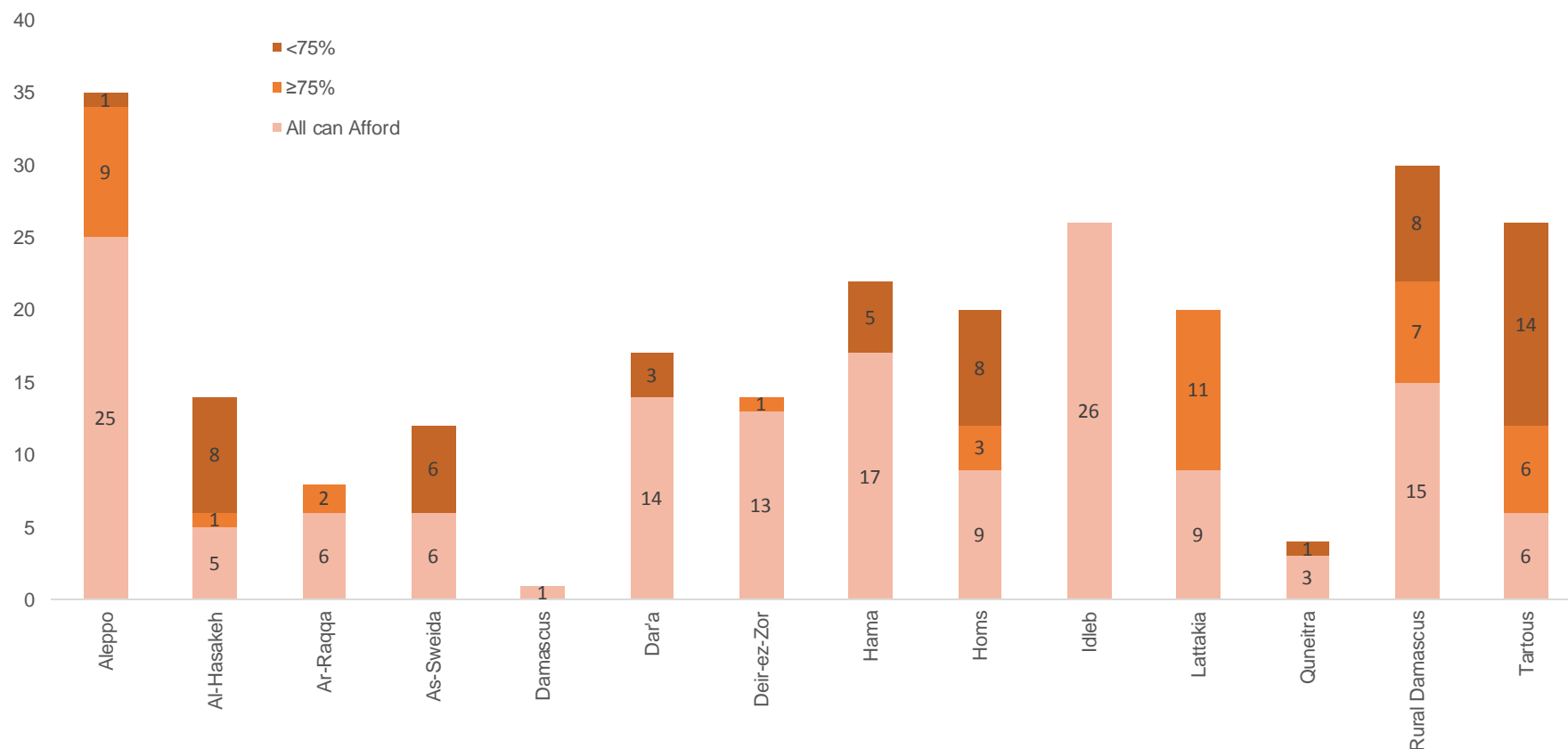
*≥75%

*<75%

Sources: Syria, Gaziantep hubs and XB NFI sector members, Multi-sectoral partners through OCHA, NPM and Urban Community profile, 266 SDs reporting

- 51 sub-districts have less than 75% of the population who can afford rent. Tartous, Rural Damascus, Homs and Al-Hasakeh
- Rent levels are affordable for all in 155 sub-districts (60% of reporting sub-districts), including all of Idleb, Damascus and almost all sub-districts in Deir-ez-Zor

2.10.1 Percentage of renters that can afford market rent, by Governorate (no. of sub-districts)



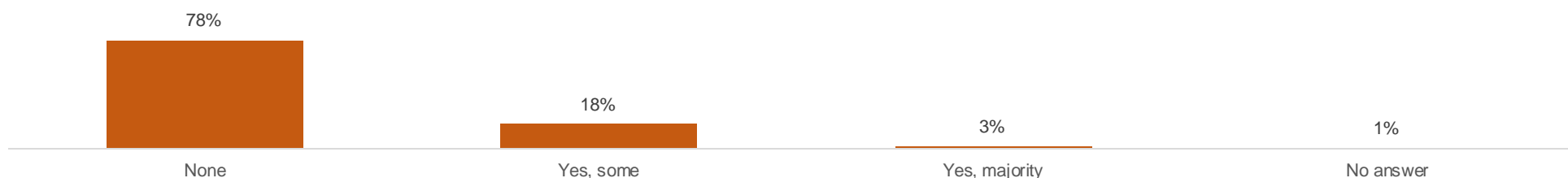
2.11 Accessibility of housing: Lack of legal authorization

Respondents were asked whether people experienced restricted access to housing due to lack of legal authorization, and if so what proportion: some, or many. Those who said that legal issues did affect access to housing were asked to name specific issues

Source: Syria hub, Multi-sectoral partners through OCHA, NPM and Urban Community Profile 192 sub-districts reporting

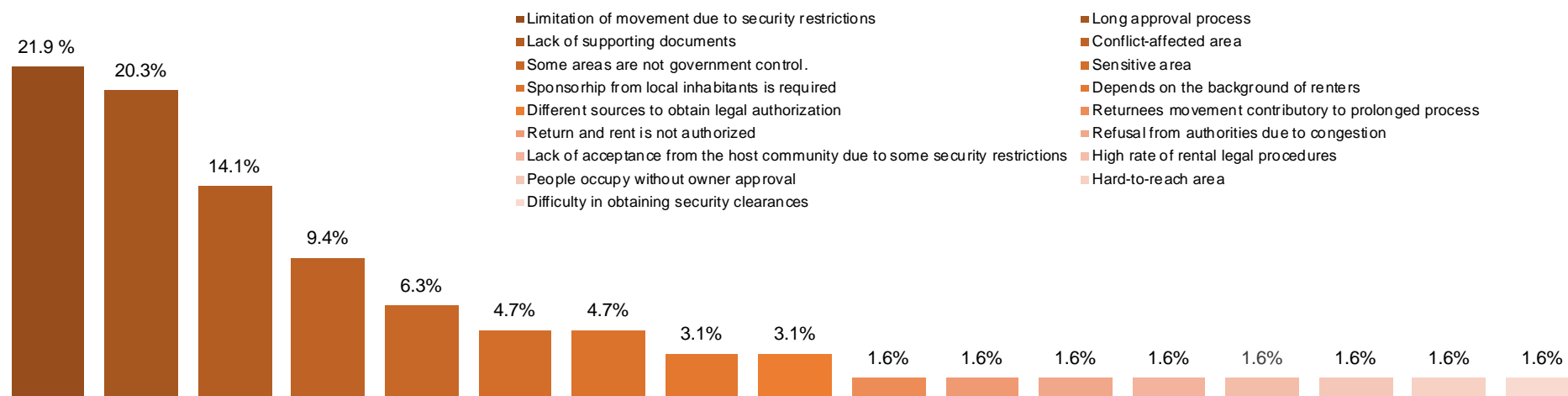
- Lack of legal authorization does not significantly restrict overall levels of access to housing, with 78% of respondents answering that none are affected.

2.11.1 Affected population with difficulty to access housing / shelter due to lack of legal authorization: Percentage of reported sub-districts

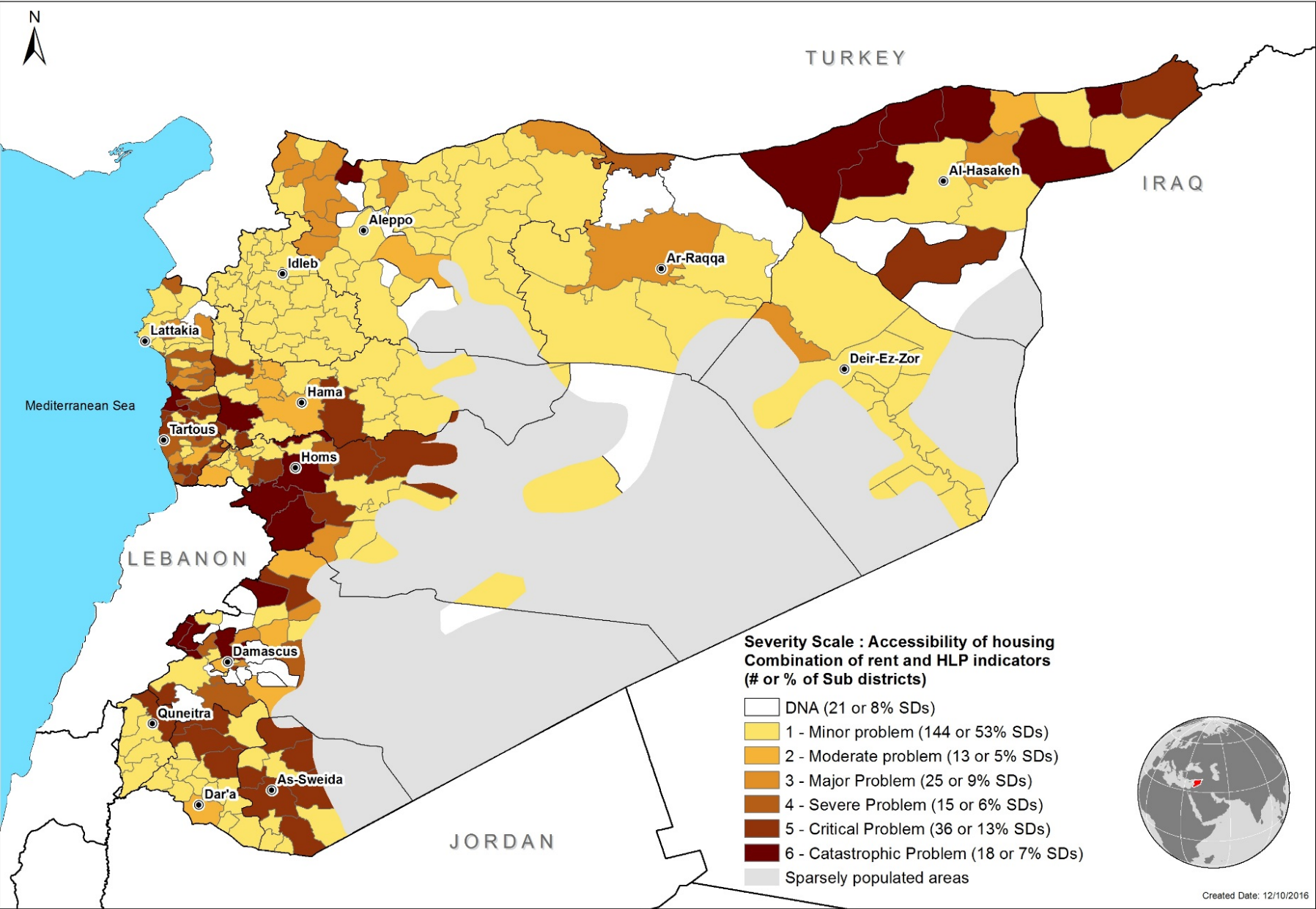


2.11.2 Specific legal / property issues that affect access to housing

- Those who do encounter HLP issues cite limitations on movement due to security as a barrier to resolving their issues, followed by long approval processes and lack of documentation



2.12 Map showing overall accessibility of housing (Combination of rent and HLP indicators)



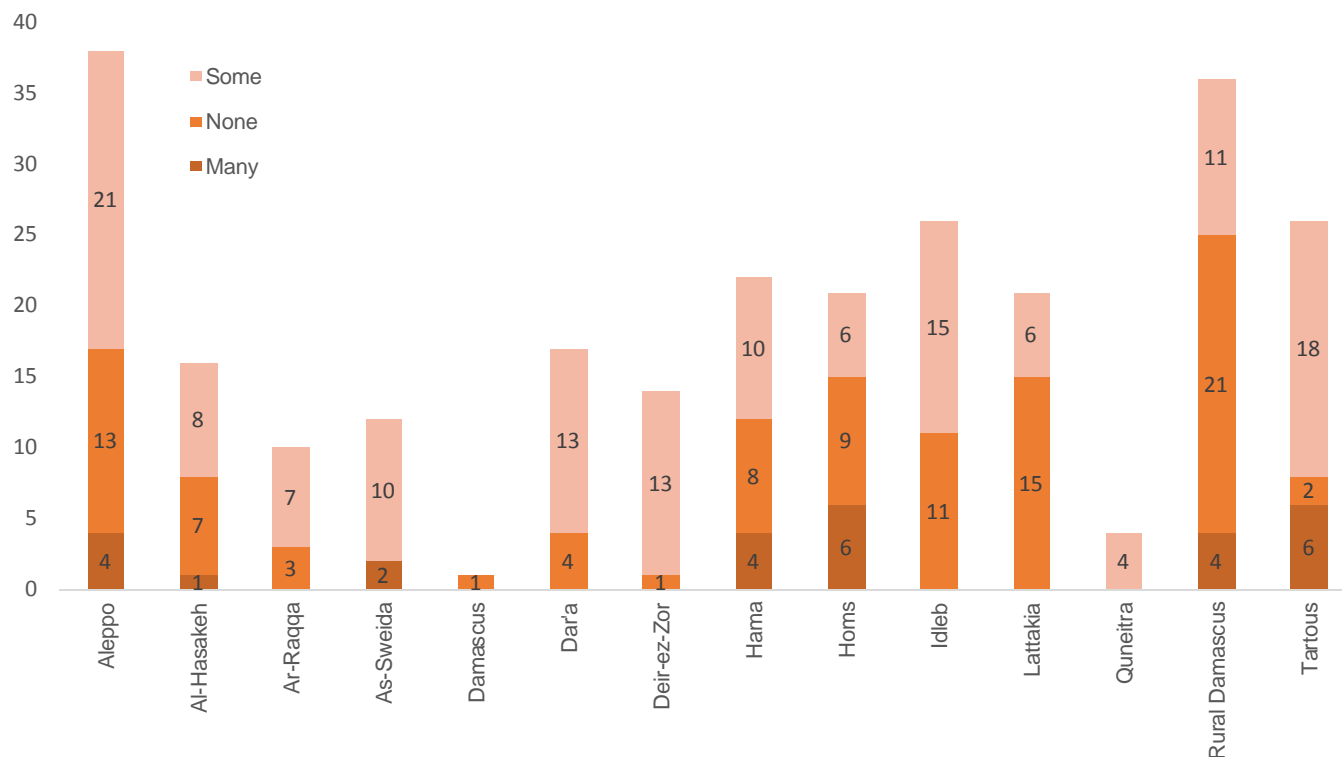
2.13 Shelter availability: Availability of rental properties

Respondents were asked to provide information about the availability of housing units on the rental market, with answers being “Many,” “Some,” or “None” in terms of available housing for rent.

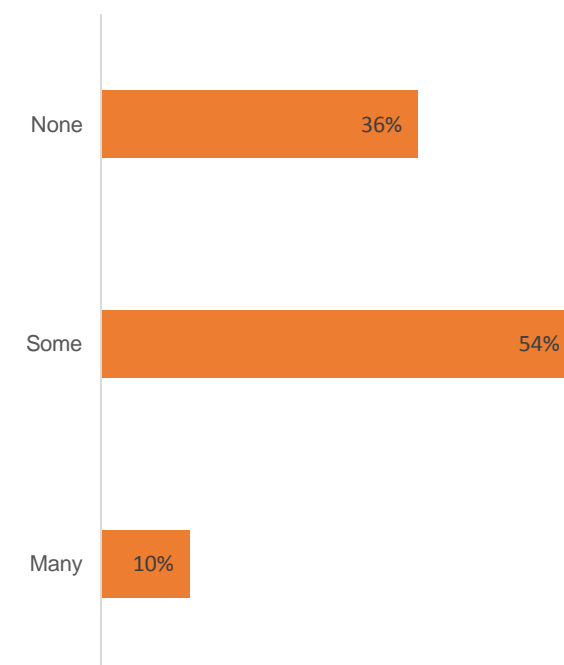
Source: Syria, Gaziantep hubs and XB NFI sector members, Multi-sectoral partners through OCHA, NPM and Urban Community profile, 264 SDs reporting

- Rental apartments / houses are unavailable in 95 sub-districts (36% of total sub-districts)
- The governorates most affected are Latakia and Rural Damascus, which have a majority of sub-districts with no rental accommodation available

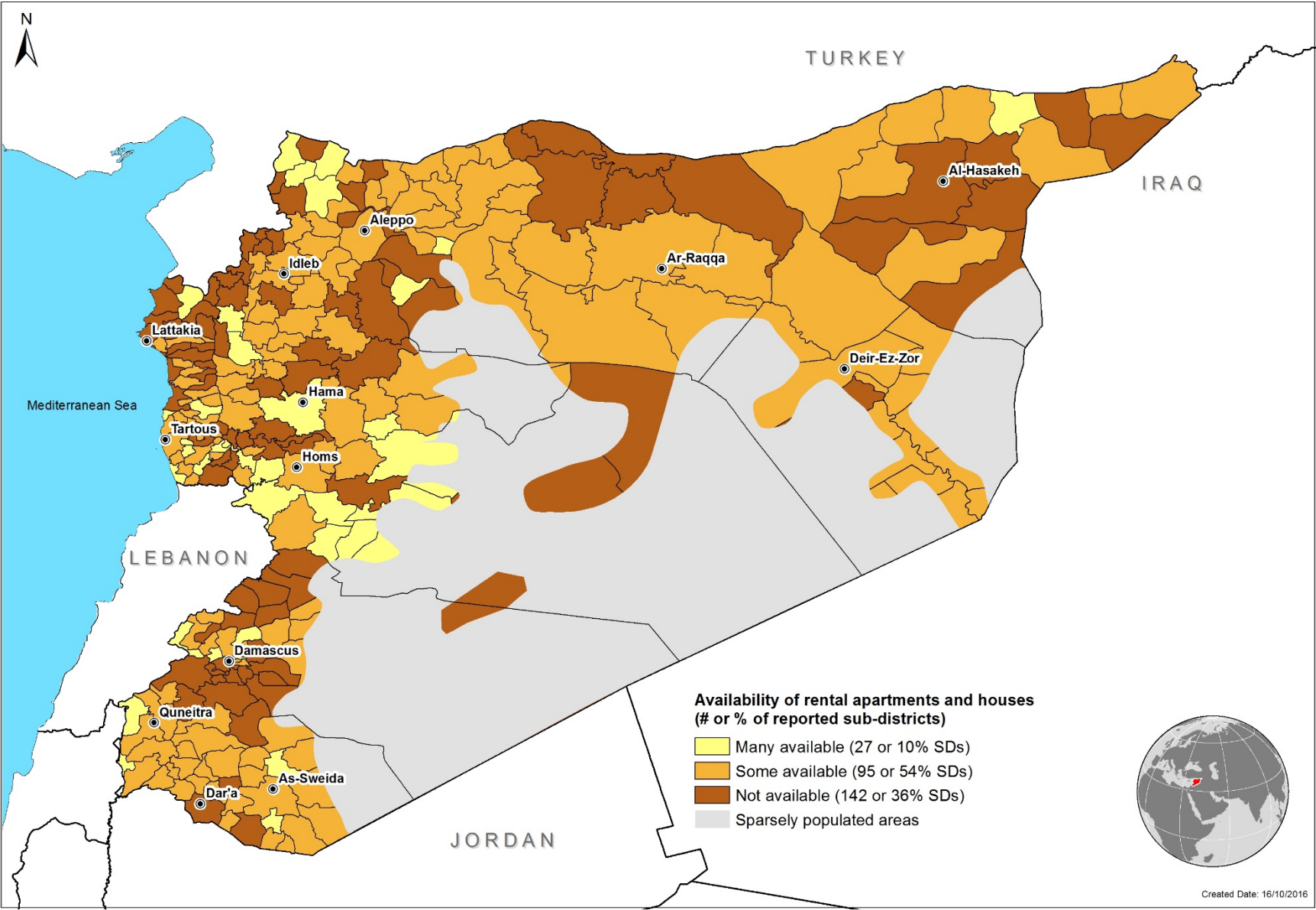
2.13.1 Availability of rental apartments and houses by Governorate (number of sub-districts)



2.13.2 Availability of rental apartments and houses by response



2.13.3 Map showing availability of rental apartments and houses



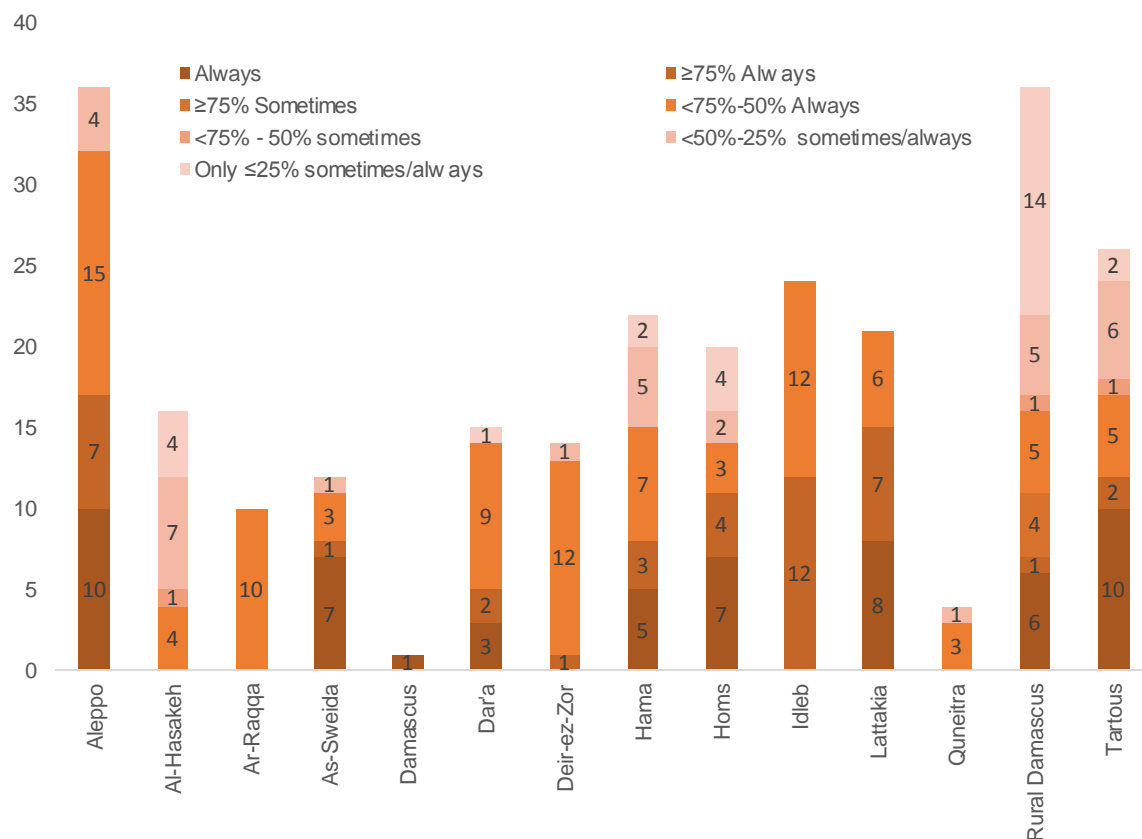
2.14 Availability of basic shelter materials

Respondents were given a list of basic shelter materials and asked if they were always, sometimes or not available. Answers were grouped as follows:

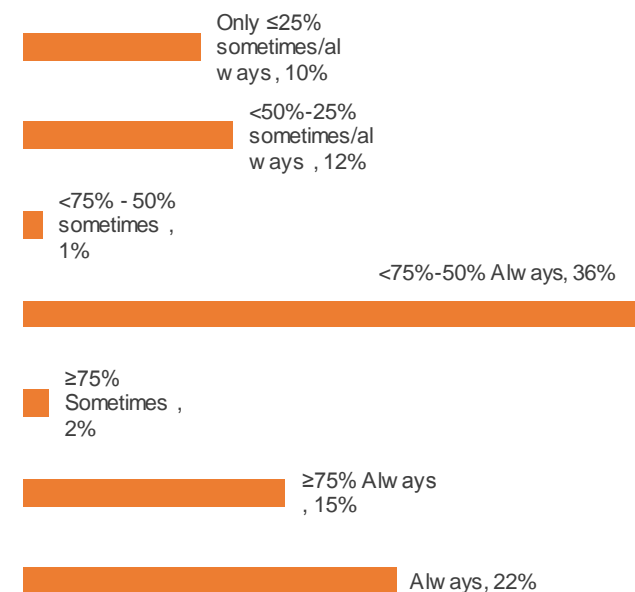
*100% of materials always available *≥75% of materials always available *≥75% of materials sometimes available *50-75% of materials always available
 *50-75% of materials sometimes available *25-50% of materials either sometimes or always available *≤25% of materials sometimes or always available

Source: Syria, Gaziantep hubs and XB NFI sector members, Multi-sectoral partners through OCHA, NPM and Urban Community profile, 257 SDs reporting

2.14.1 Availability of basic shelter materials on the markets, by Gvernorate (no. of sub-districts)



2.14.2 Availability of basic shelter materials on the market, by frequency of response



2.14.3 Map showing availability of basic shelter materials

