



Humanitarian Needs Assessment Programme (HNAP) | Syria

SHELTER SITUATION

2021 IDP REPORT SERIES



SYRIAN

ARAB REPUBLIC

Methodology

In September 2021, the Humanitarian Needs Assessment Programme (HNAP) conducted a nationwide demographic household survey of Internally Displaced (IDP) households (HHs) across all 14 governorates of Syria. Fieldwork was carried out through face-to-face interviews by experienced HNAP field teams who were trained on coded surveys by data collection experts. Using Kobo Toolbox, the survey collected data on key demographic and socio-economic indicators, which is representative at the country, governorate and sub-district level.

The sample frame was sourced from the list of (p-coded) locations, updated by OCHA in August 2020, while the IDP population figures were obtained from HNAP's population baseline, updated in August 2021. IDP households were estimated considering an average household size of 5 members throughout the country. In total, 6,671,715 individuals and 1,334,343 IDP households living in 231 sub-districts were considered for the sample frame. Accordingly, a stratified random sample of 17,225 IDP households were selected to be interviewed and 17,810 were ultimately assessed, representative of the Syrian IDP population at sub-district level with a 95% confidence interval and a 10% margin of error.¹ The total number of interviews per location was obtained by randomly sampling the locations per strata proportionate to size (PPS) with replacement.² PPS methodology was chosen due to the logistical feasibility as well as to reduce the number of households sampled and the uncertainty associated with design effect.

Weights were calculated with reference to the population estimates at sub-district level. The design weights were computed as the inverse of the probability of inclusion of each household. These weights were then adjusted to represent the

exact population of households living in each sub-district.

The figures 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 be representative of the entire absent population.

Note: To better inform humanitarian partners based on their regions of operation, HNAP refers to the following regions of Syria:³

- Central and south Syria (CSS)
- North Syria (NS)
- North-west Syria (NWS)
- North-east Syria (NES)

Any boundaries, areas and names shown, and the designations used in this report, do not imply any form of official endorsement or acceptance. Reference is made to these designations as HNAP revised area of control (AoC) frontlines to better account for the comparative similarity of conditions and access to services within designated boundaries, as well as the sampling methodology employed during data collection.

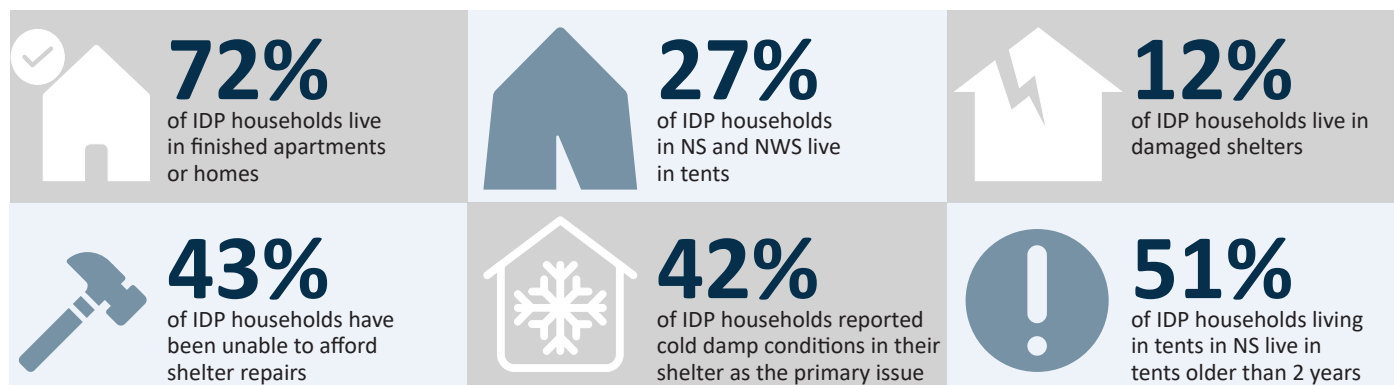
This round, HNAP also included a classification of location as either rural or urban to provide an additional layer for analysis aimed at enhancing the understanding of ground conditions. Specifically, an urban area is a non-empty location that is either classified as a neighbourhood by OCHA or if the location has more than 20,000 inhabitants. All other (non-empty) locations are considered rural.

KEY FINDINGS

This fact-sheet investigates shelter conditions across the whole of Syria. Specifically, the following areas are explored: shelter types; settlement types; shelter damages; problems or issues

reported in shelters; hazards; evictions; occupancy status and rental conditions.

Key findings are summarized below:



REQUEST FOR FEEDBACK

Your feedback on HNAP's products is essential to ensure we are able to best meet the needs of our humanitarian and research partners. We invite you to complete a short feedback survey on this report by clicking on one of the links below.



HNAP

The Humanitarian Needs Assessment Programme (HNAP) for Syria is a joint UN assessment initiative which tracks displacement and return movements, conducts multi-sectoral assessments, and monitors humanitarian needs inside Syria. HNAP is implemented through local Syrian NGOs, with technical support from UN Agencies.

Shelter/NFI Sector

HNAP would also like to thank the Shelter/NFI Sector for their support in survey design and providing technical feedback on the analysis and report.

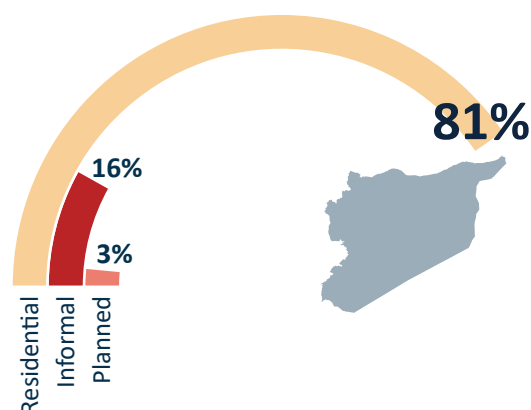
¹ For a more detailed sampling methodology, please do not hesitate to contact us at hnap-syria@un.org.

² Note that sampling PPS with replacement ensured that locations with a greater proportion of population were sampled more frequently which contributed a greater number of samples and thus enhance.

³ The geographical boundaries used do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by HNAP. Please note that in this report, the NWS designation refers to areas in northern Idlib governorate under the control of the Non-state Armed Groups, while NS refers to rural areas of Aleppo and some of the northern sub-districts of Ar-Raqqa and Al-Hasakeh governorates, which are under the control of the Turkish-backed Armed Forces.

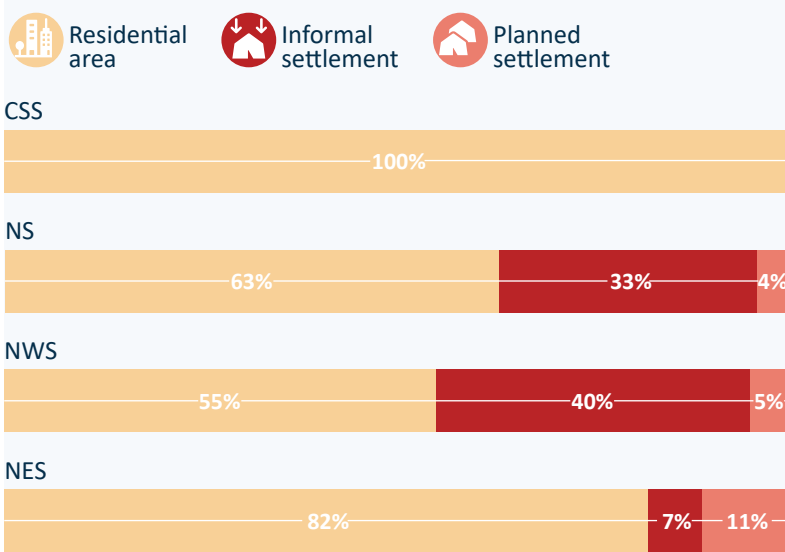
Settlement and shelter type

TYPE OF SETTLEMENT NATIONWIDE (% IDP HHs)



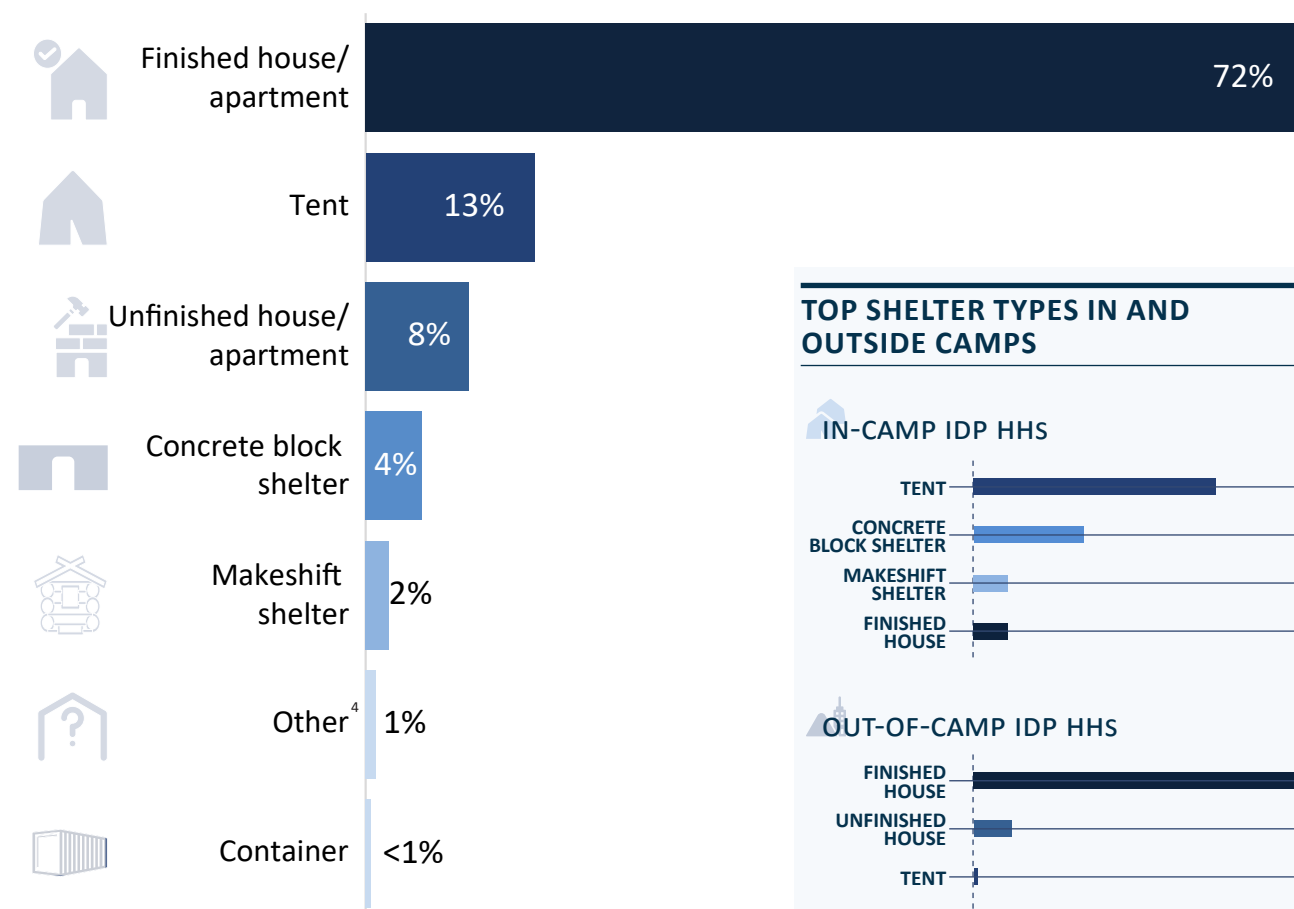
Approximately **1 in 6** IDP households live in **informal IDP settlements** nationwide.

REGIONAL BREAKDOWN OF SETTLEMENT TYPES

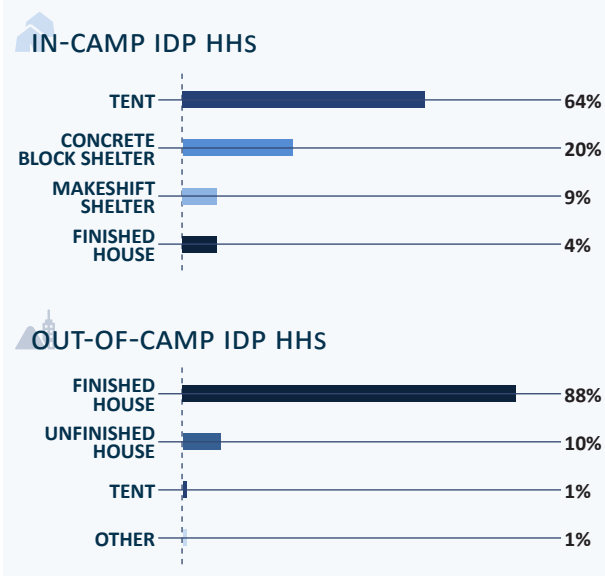


TYPE OF SHELTER³

TYPE OF SHELTER NATIONWIDE (% IDP HHs)

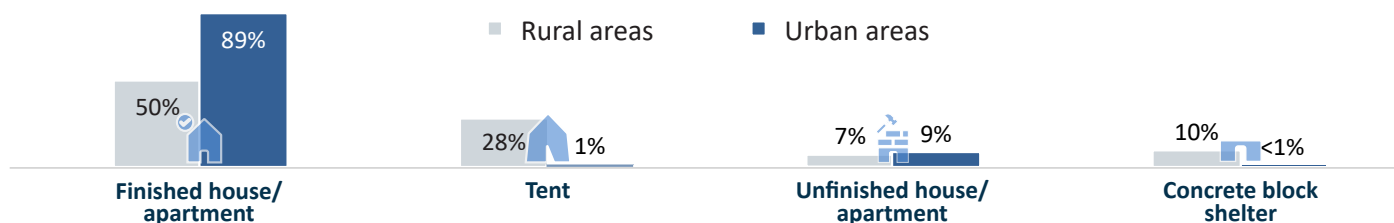


TOP SHELTER TYPES IN AND OUTSIDE CAMPS



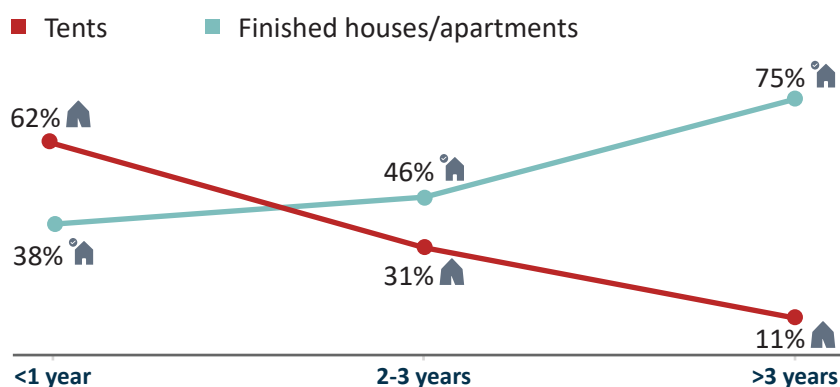
⁴ 'Other' shelter types include the following: collective shelters, non-residential buildings, refugee housing units, hotels and other, unspecified shelters.

TYPE OF SHELTER IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS (% IDP HHs)



1 in 2 IDP households living in **rural areas** report residing in finished houses or apartments, compared to **9 in 10** in urban areas.

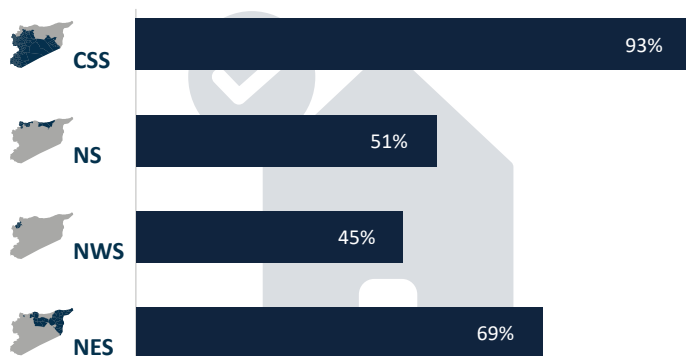
TOP TWO SHELTER TYPES BASED ON TIME IN DISPLACEMENT (% IDP HHs)



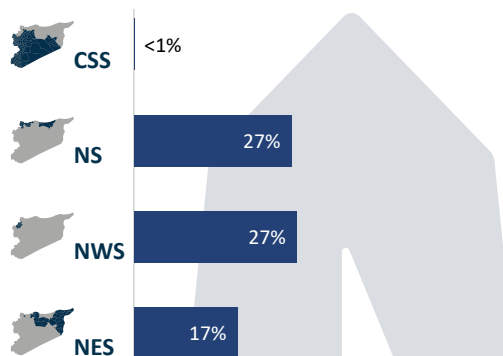
IDP households who had been displaced for less than a year are nearly **six times** as likely to live in **tents**, compared to households who had been displaced for more than three years.

SHELTER TYPE BY REGION

FINISHED HOUSES/APARTMENTS (% IDP HHs)

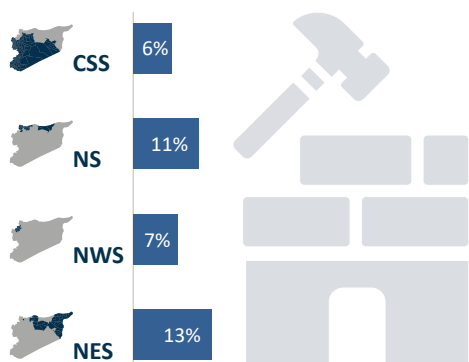


TENTS (% IDP HHs)

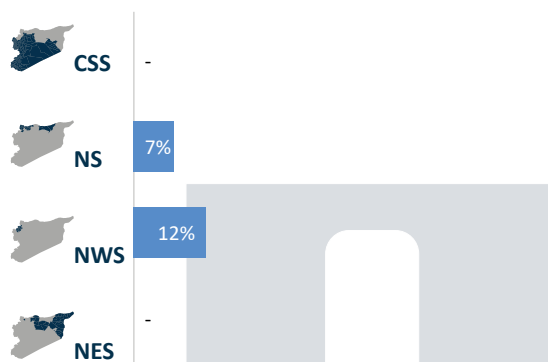


In **CSS**, **9 in 10** IDP HHs live in **finished houses or apartments**, compared to **1 in 2** in **NWS and NS**.

UNFINISHED HOUSES/APARTMENTS (% IDP HHs)

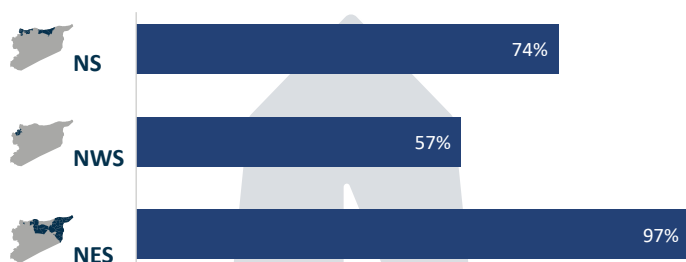


CONCRETE BLOCK SHELTERS (% IDP HHs)

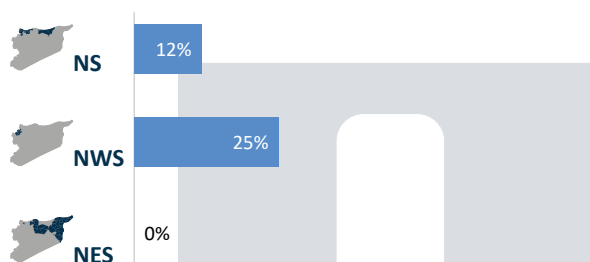


SHELTER TYPE IN CAMPS⁵ BY REGION

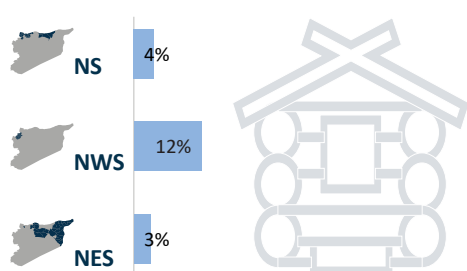
TENTS (% OF IDP HHs)



CONCRETE BLOCK SHELTERS (% IDP HHs)



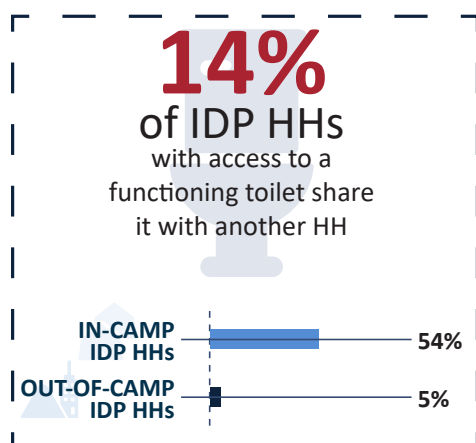
MAKESHIFT SHELTERS (% IDP HHs)



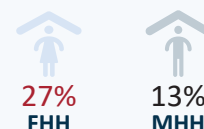
*In **NES**, almost **all** camp populations live in **tents**, while in **NWS** **1 in 8** in-camp IDP HHs live in **makeshift shelters**.*

Shelter characteristics

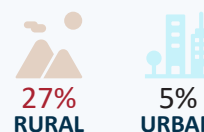
ACCESS TO TOILETS



IDP HHs SHARING THEIR TOILET BY SEX OF HOH

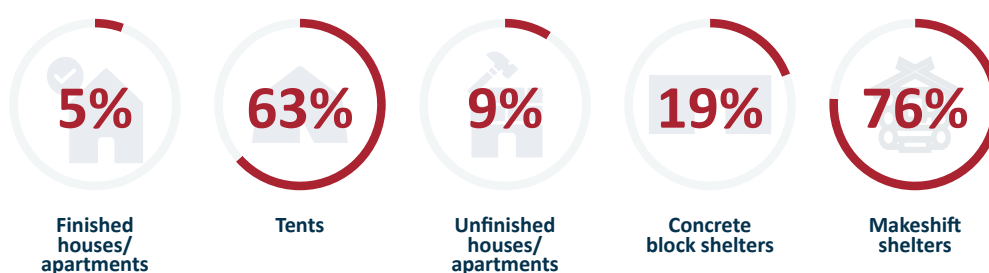


IDP HHs SHARING THEIR TOILET IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS



*In-camp IDP households are **ten times** as likely to **share a toilet** compared to out-of camp households.*

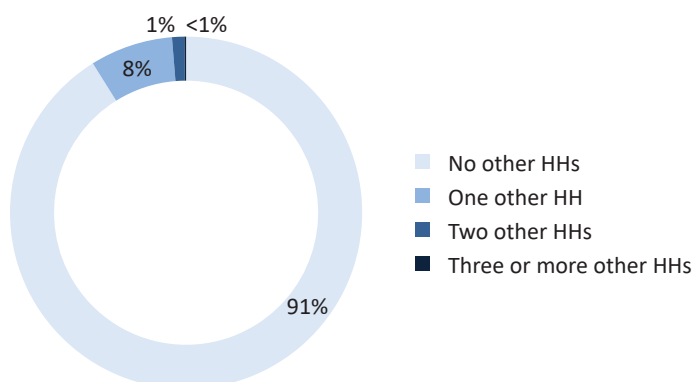
SHARING TOILET BY SHELTER TYPE (% IDP HHs WITH ACCESS TO A FUNCTIONING TOILET)



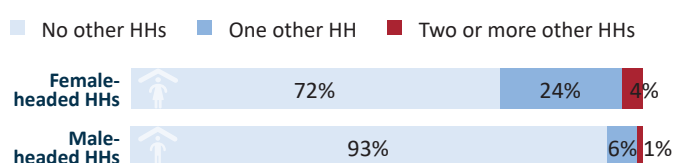
⁵ Note that no data is available for in-camp populations in CSS.

SHELTER SHARING

SHELTER SHARING (% IDP HHs)

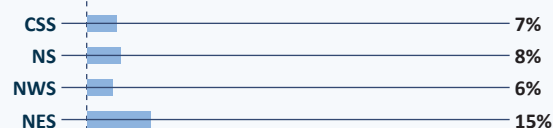


SHELTER SHARING BY SEX OF HoH (% IDP HHs)

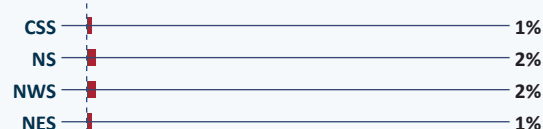


REGIONAL BREAKDOWN (% IDP HHs)

SHARING WITH ONE OTHER HH



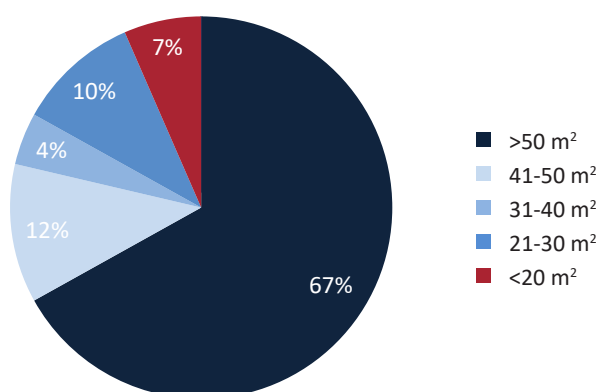
SHARING WITH TWO OR MORE OTHER HHs



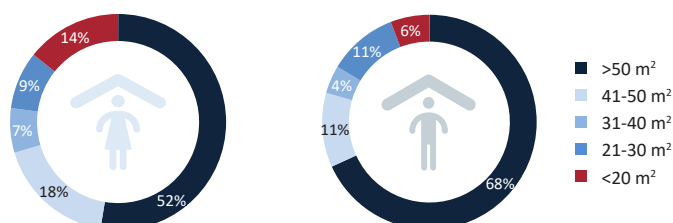
Approximately 1 in 10 IDP households shares its shelter with at least one other household. Households in **NES** are **twice as likely** to share a shelter, compared to other regions.

SIZE OF SHELTER⁶

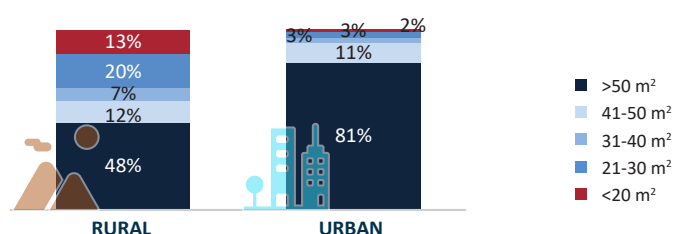
SHELTER SIZE (% IDP HHs)



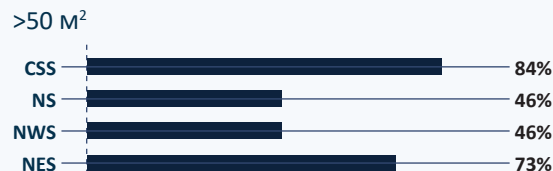
SHELTER SIZE BY SEX OF HoH (% IDP HHs)



SHELTER SIZE IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS (% IDP HHs)



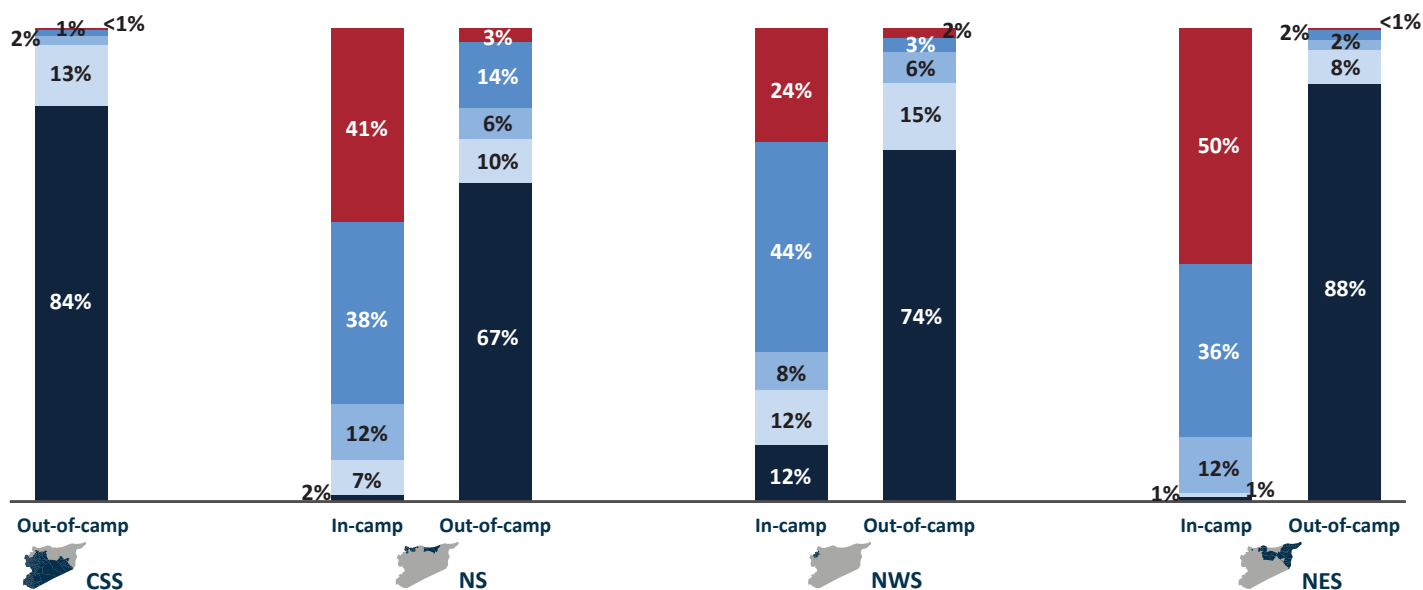
REGIONAL BREAKDOWN (% OF IDP HHs)



⁶ Note that according to HNAP data, the average IDP household size is 5 members. See more in HNAP's Demographic Overview in the 2021 IDP report series.

SHELTER SIZE BASED ON CAMP STATUS AND REGION (% IDP HHs)

■ >50 m² ■ 41-50 m² ■ 31-40 m² ■ 21-30 m² ■ <20 m²



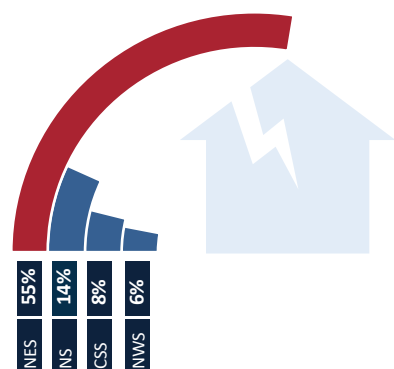
A family in NES builds a fence around their *beytini* (mud-house).

Nearly **1 in 3** in-camp IDP HHs reside in shelters **smaller than 20 m²**. In **NES**, **1 in 2** in-camp IDP HHs reside in such a shelter, the highest proportion regionally.

Shelter damages (SELECTED SHELTER TYPES ONLY)⁷

12% of shelters inhabited by IDP HHs nationwide are damaged⁸

SHELTER DAMAGES BY REGION (% OF IDP HHs)



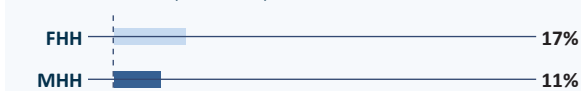
1 in 2 shelters in **NES** are **damaged**, compared to **1 in 10** nationwide.

SHELTER DAMAGES BREAKDOWNS

SHELTER TYPE (% IDP HHs)



SEX OF HOH (% IDP HHs)



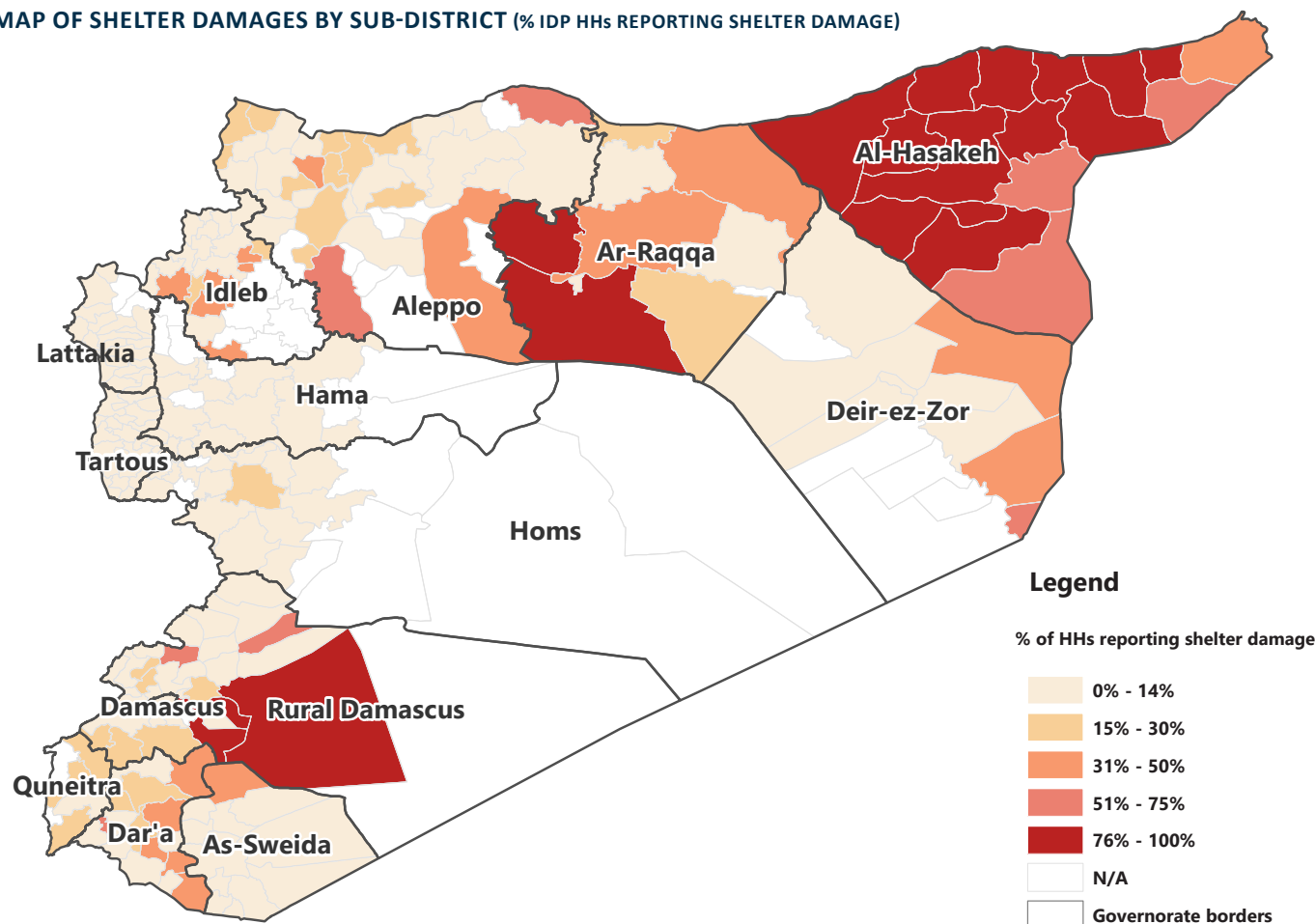
RURAL AND URBAN AREAS (% IDP HHs)



⁷ For the purposes of shelter rehabilitation, households residing in unfinished houses/apartments, tents, makeshift shelters, refugee housing units and containers were not asked about the damages during the survey.

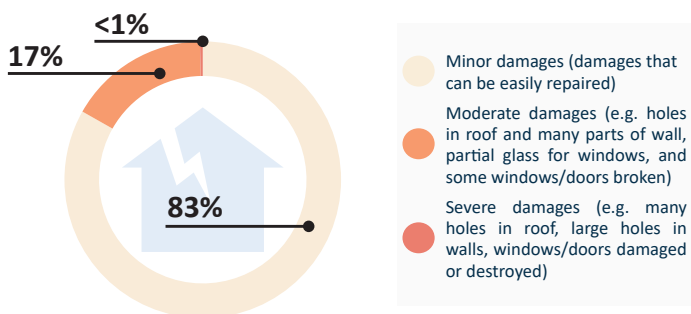
⁸ It is important to note that relatively low rates of reported damage across certain types of shelters do not imply that they are suitable for residence. Many will, for example, still be host to numerous issues or problems. See 'problems with shelter' section.

MAP OF SHELTER DAMAGES BY SUB-DISTRICT (% IDP HHs REPORTING SHELTER DAMAGE)



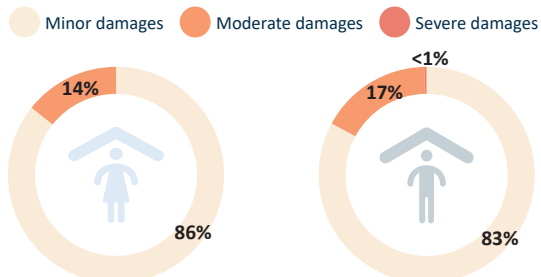
EXTENT OF DAMAGES (% of HHs who reported damages)⁹

EXTENT OF DAMAGES (% IDP HHs WHO REPORTED DAMAGES)

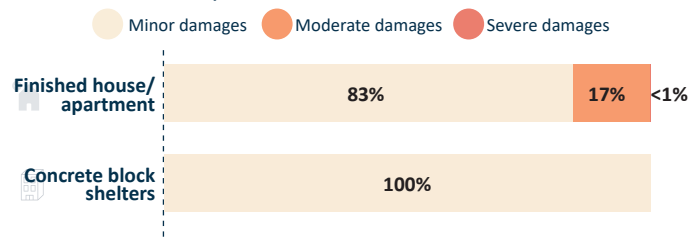


*In NES, nearly 1 in 4 shelters inhabited by IDP households are **moderately damaged**, which is nearly **twice** the rate compared to other regions.*

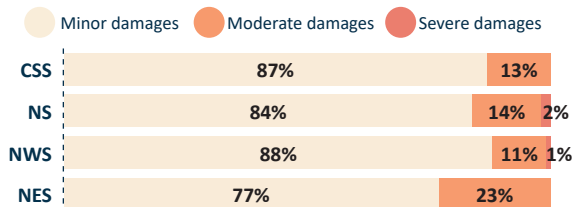
EXTENT OF DAMAGE BY SEX OF HoH (% IDP HHs WHO REPORTED DAMAGES)



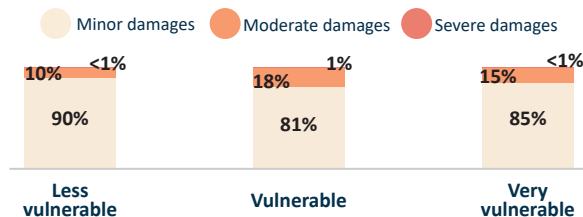
EXTENT OF DAMAGES BY SHELTER TYPE (% IDP HHs WHO REPORTED DAMAGES)



EXTENT OF DAMAGES BY REGION (% OF HHs WHO REPORTED DAMAGES)



EXTENT OF DAMAGE BY HH VULNERABILITY¹⁰ (% OF HHs WHO REPORTED DAMAGES)

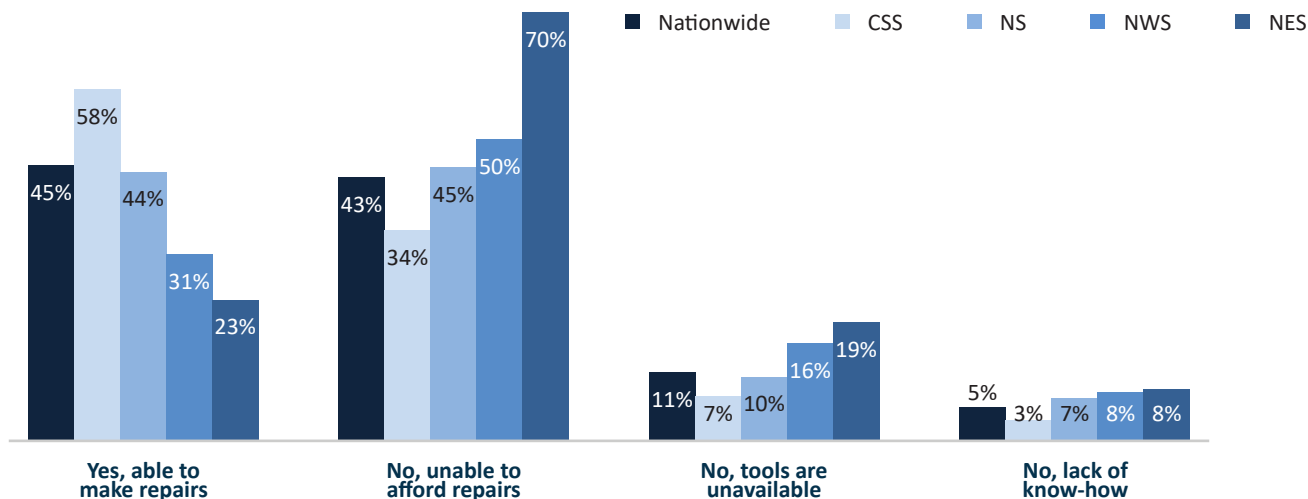


⁹ Note that only occupied shelters were assessed in this survey; therefore, the proportion of shelters with severe damages is low, as these shelters are usually uninhabitable.

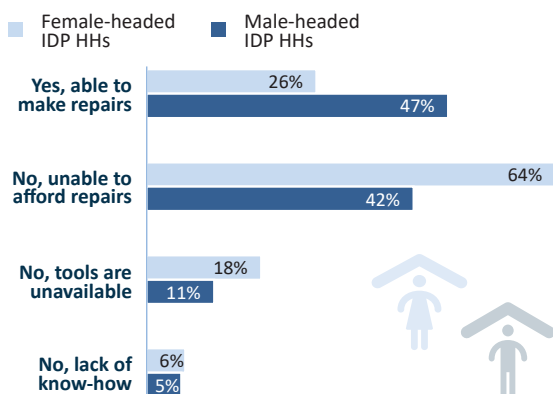
¹⁰ Vulnerability is calculated as a composite indicator, taking into account indicators attributed with increasing HH risk to external factors, including households with female head of household (HoH), disabled HoH, elderly HoH, more than two thirds as dependents, two or more members with disabilities, as well as households who are or have been displaced and households displaced two or more times. For more information on the process by which households were assigned weights and subsequently categorised into vulnerability, please contact us at hnap.syria@un.org.

SHELTER REPAIRS

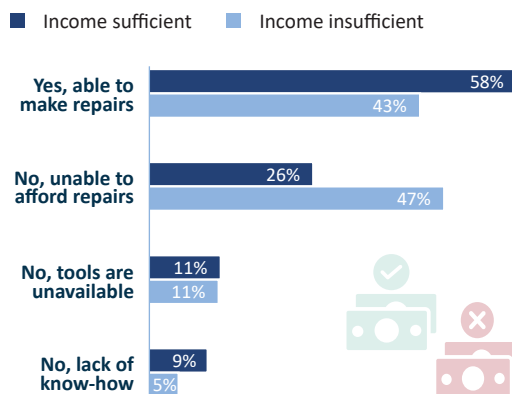
SHELTER REPAIRS, NATIONAL AND BY REGION (% IDP HHs)



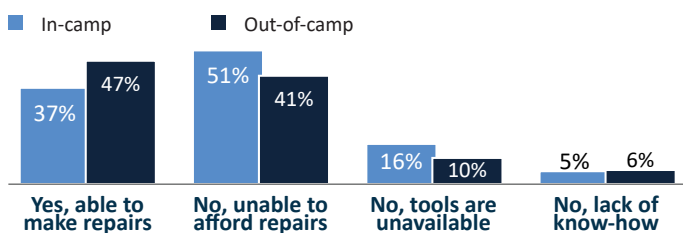
SHELTER REPAIR BY SEX OF HoH (% IDP HHs)



SHELTER REPAIR BY INCOME SUFFICIENCY (% IDP HHs)



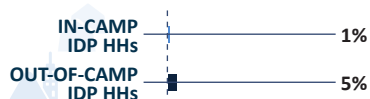
SHELTER REPAIR BY SEX OF HoH (% IDP HHs)



In NES, 7 in 10 households lack sufficient funds to exact shelter repairs, compared to less than 1 in 2 nationwide.

Evictions¹¹

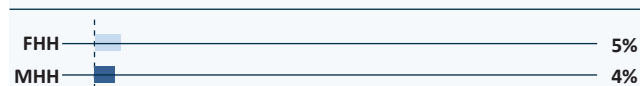
4%
of IDP HHs
have been evicted in the
past 12 months



REGIONAL BREAKDOWN (% OF IDP HHs)



SEX OF HoH BREAKDOWN (% OF IDP HHs)



¹¹ Evictions refer to the permanent or temporary removal against the will of a household from the household which they occupy by any party (e.g. landlord, security, armed forces, etc.) for any reason.

Issues with shelter

79%

of IDP HHs

report having faced some kind of issue in their current shelter

TOP 3 REPORTED SHELTER ISSUES (% IDP HHs)¹²



Cold and damp conditions
42%

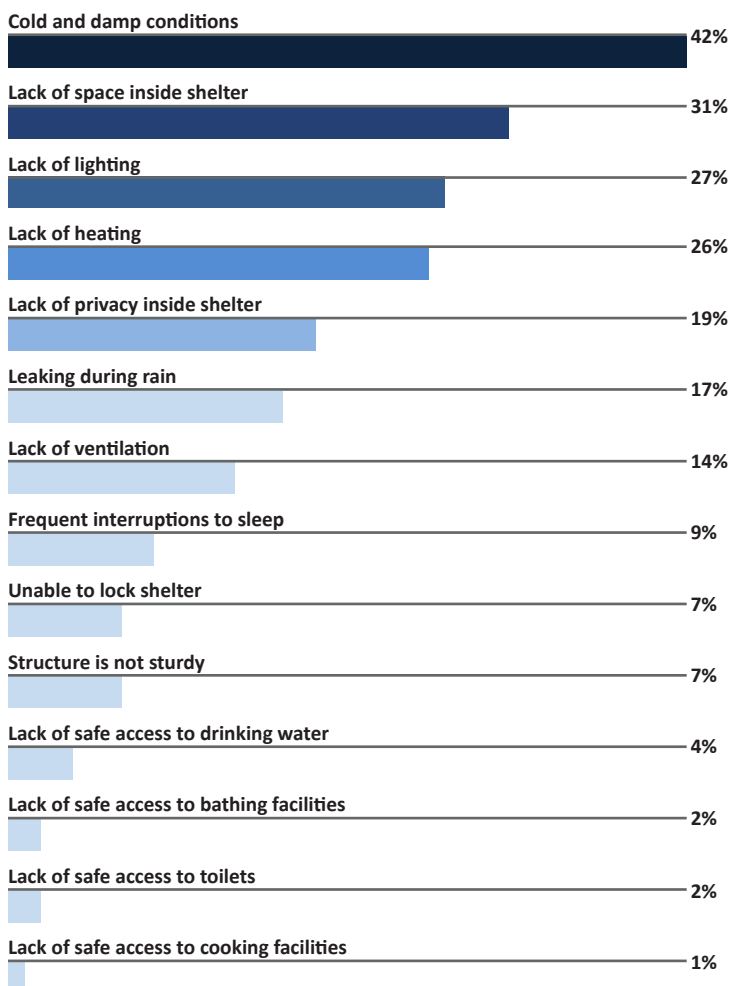


Lack of space inside shelter
31%

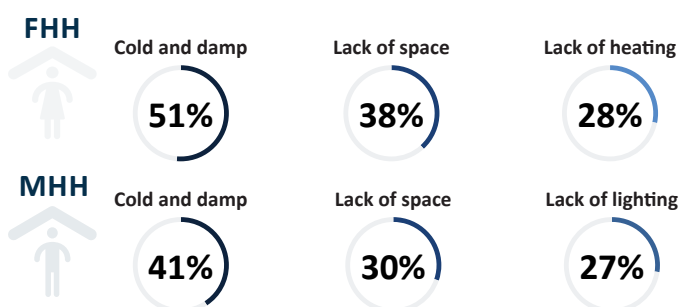


Lack of lighting
27%

REPORTED SHELTER ISSUES (% IDP HHs)

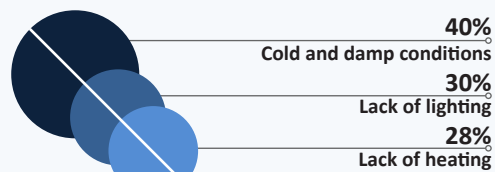


TOP 3 REPORTED SHELTER ISSUES BY SEX OF HoH (% IDP HHs)

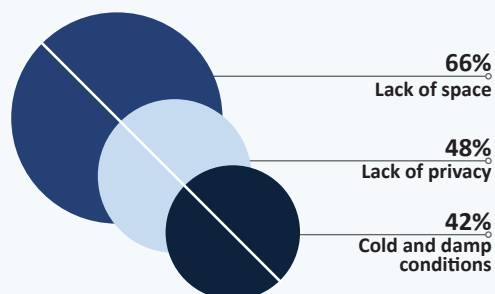


BREAKDOWN BY SHELTER TYPE

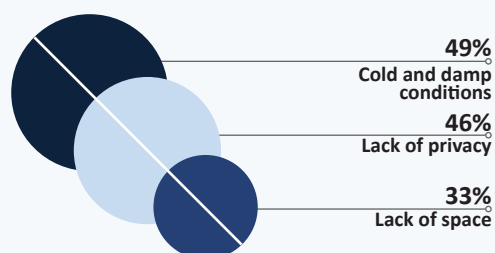
FINISHED HOUSE/APARTMENT



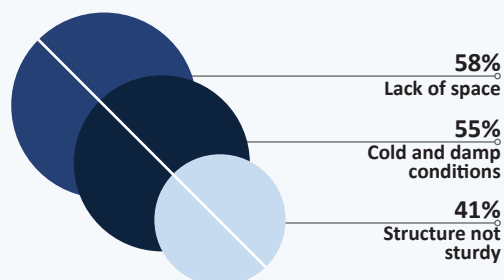
TENT



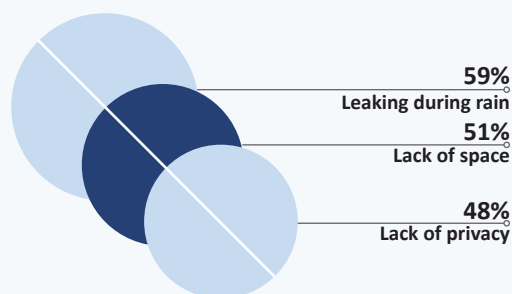
UNFINISHED HOUSE/APARTMENT



CONCRETE BLOCK SHELTER

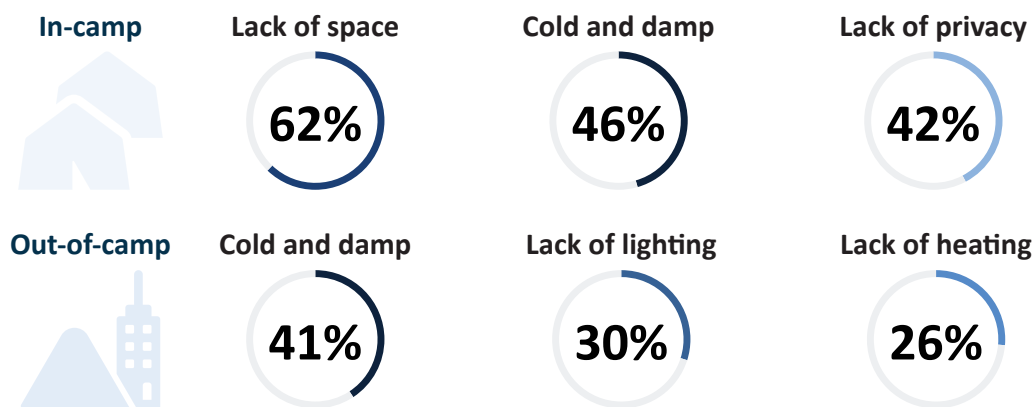


MAKESHIFT SHELTERS



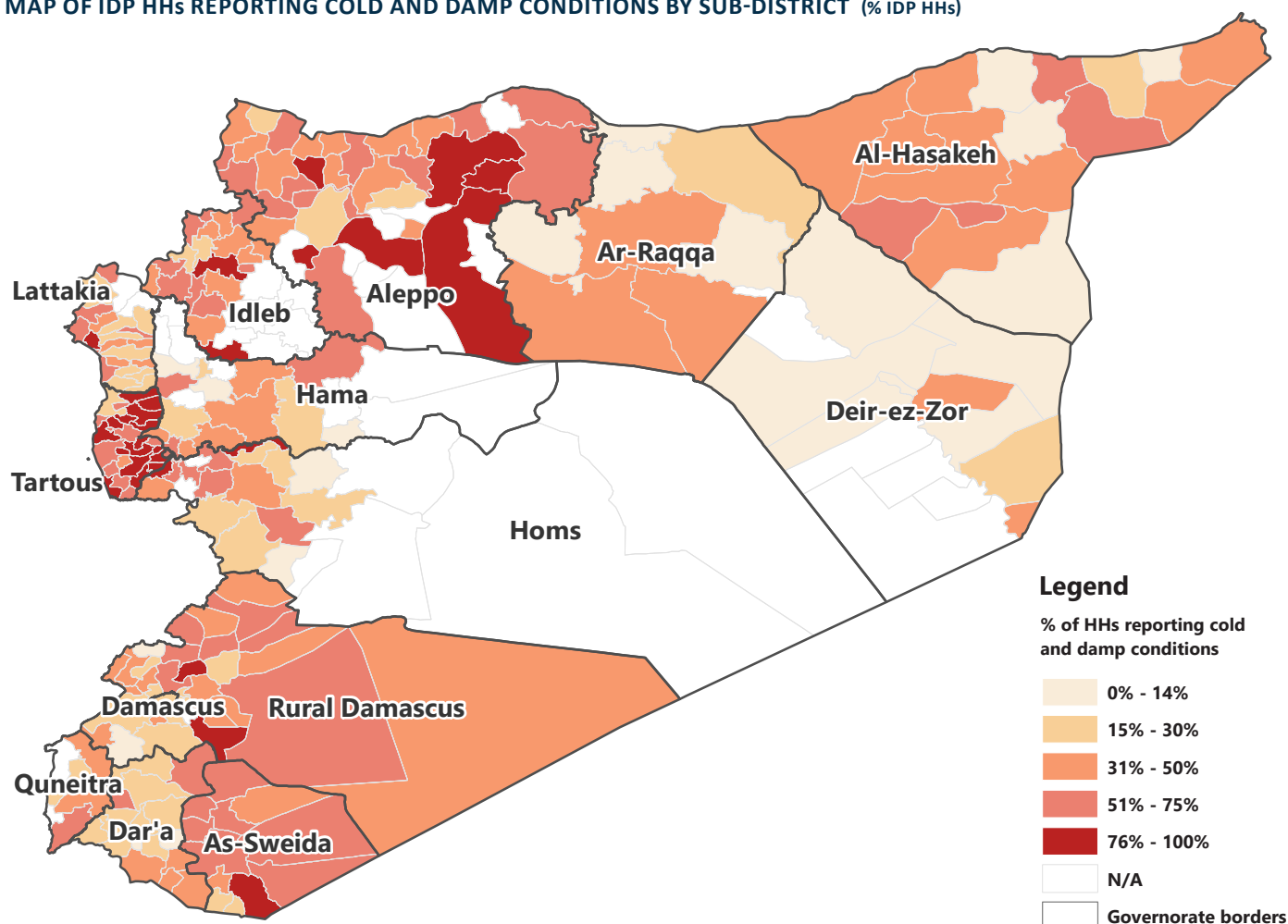
¹² Please note that households were asked to select top three shelter issues that pertain to their current shelter.

TOP 3 REPORTED SHELTER ISSUES BY CAMP STATUS (% IDP HHs)

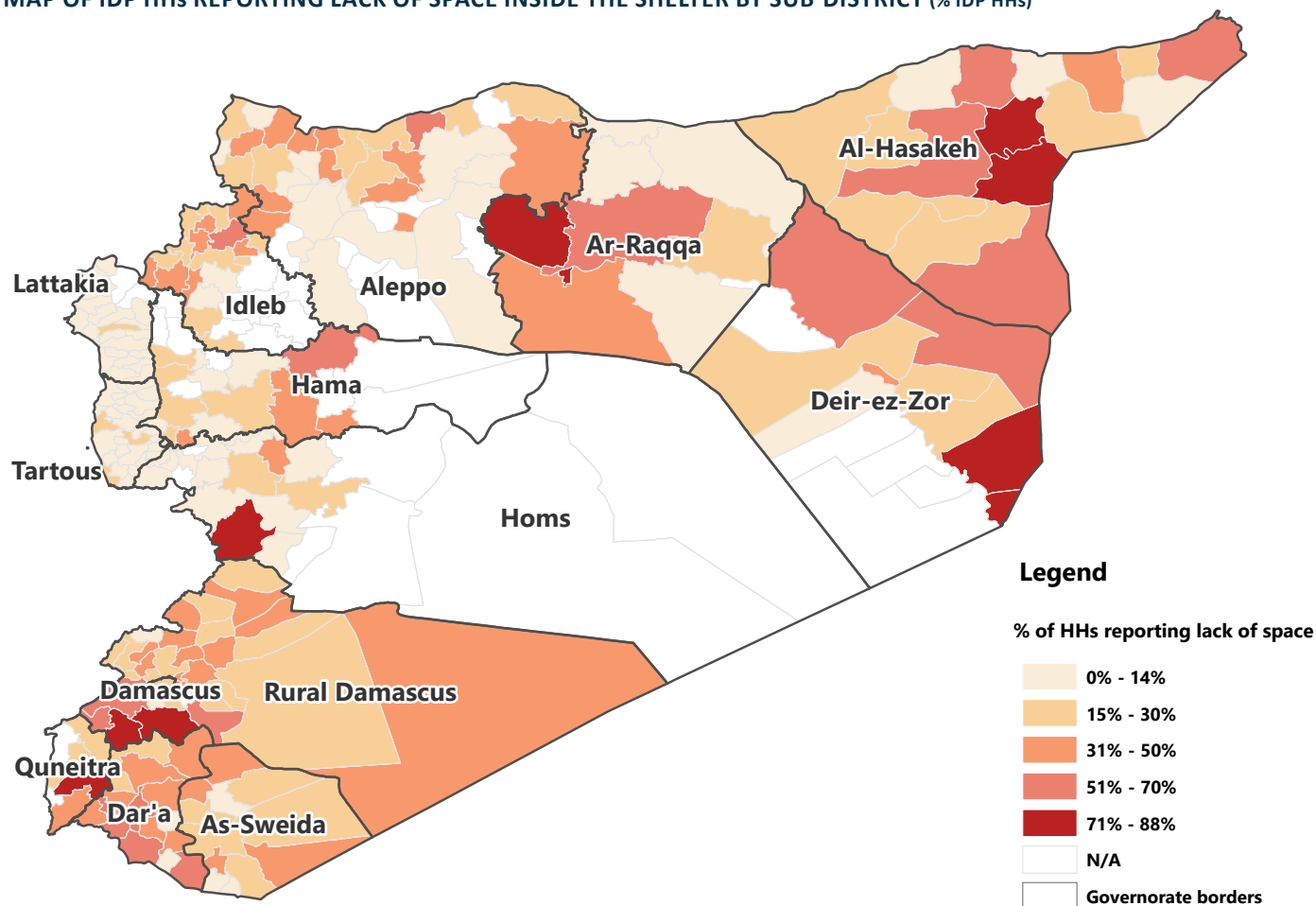


3 in 5 in-camp IDP households report *lack of space* inside shelters, likely related to the *small shelter size*.

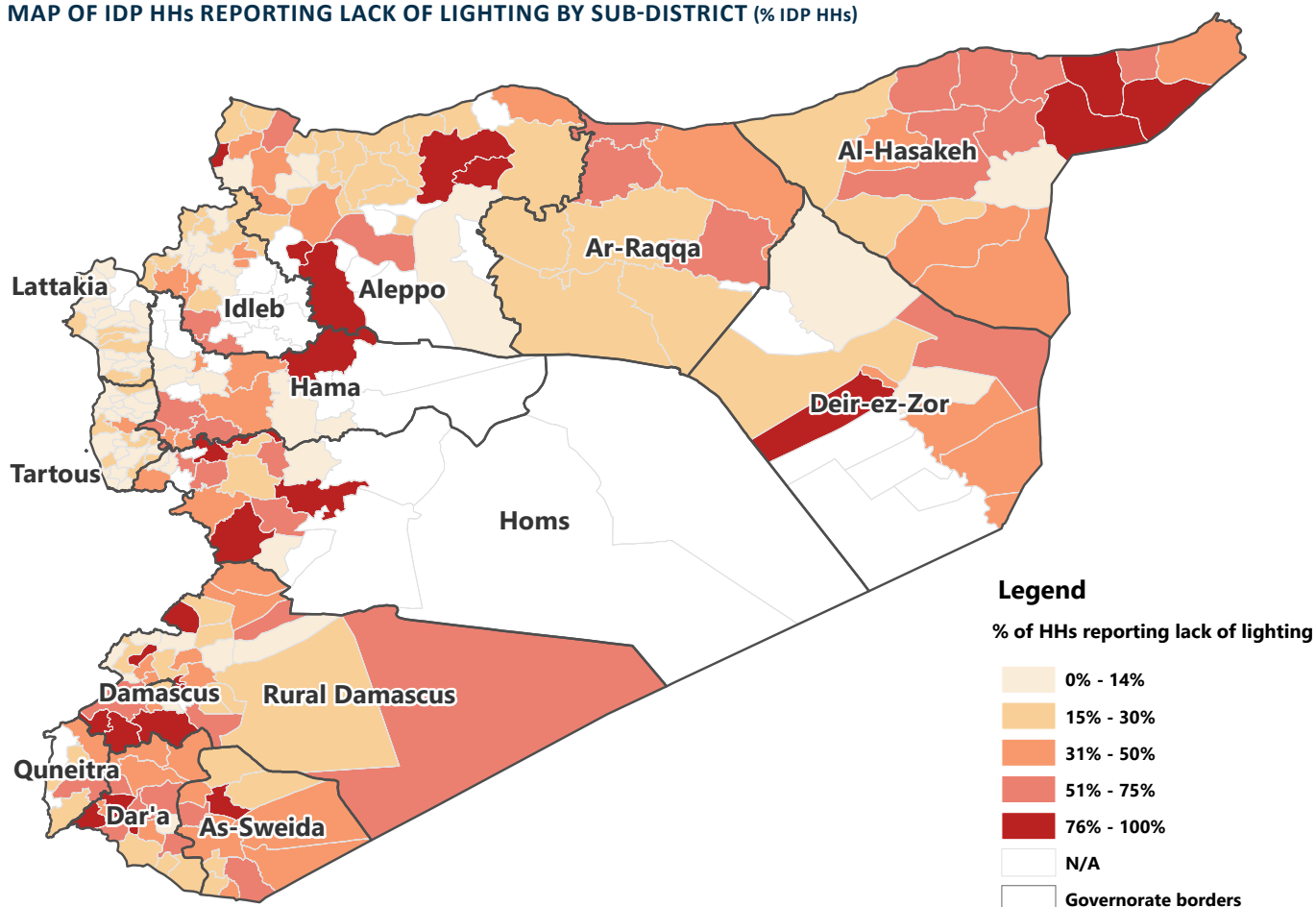
MAP OF IDP HHs REPORTING COLD AND DAMP CONDITIONS BY SUB-DISTRICT (% IDP HHs)



MAP OF IDP HHs REPORTING LACK OF SPACE INSIDE THE SHELTER BY SUB-DISTRICT (% IDP HHs)



MAP OF IDP HHs REPORTING LACK OF LIGHTING BY SUB-DISTRICT (% IDP HHs)

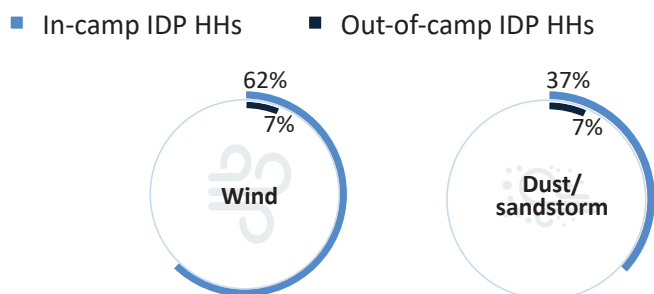


Shelter hazards

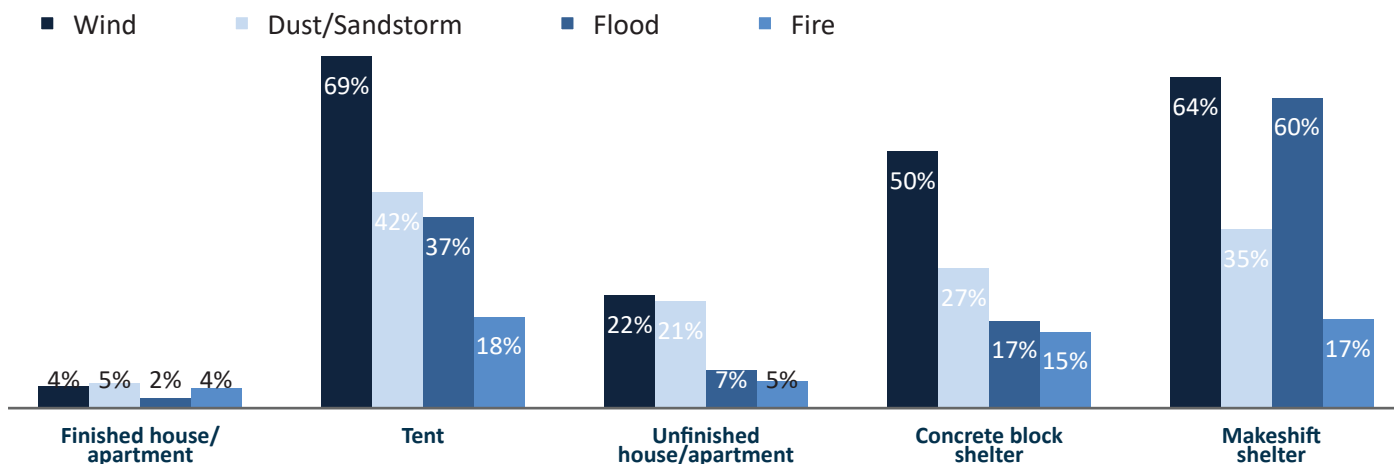
24%
of IDP HHs
reported having faced some kind
of hazard in their current shelter

1 in 4 IDP households face some sort of **hazard** in their shelter; however, **in-camp** IDP households are nearly **7 times as likely** to face a hazard compared to **out-of-camp** households.

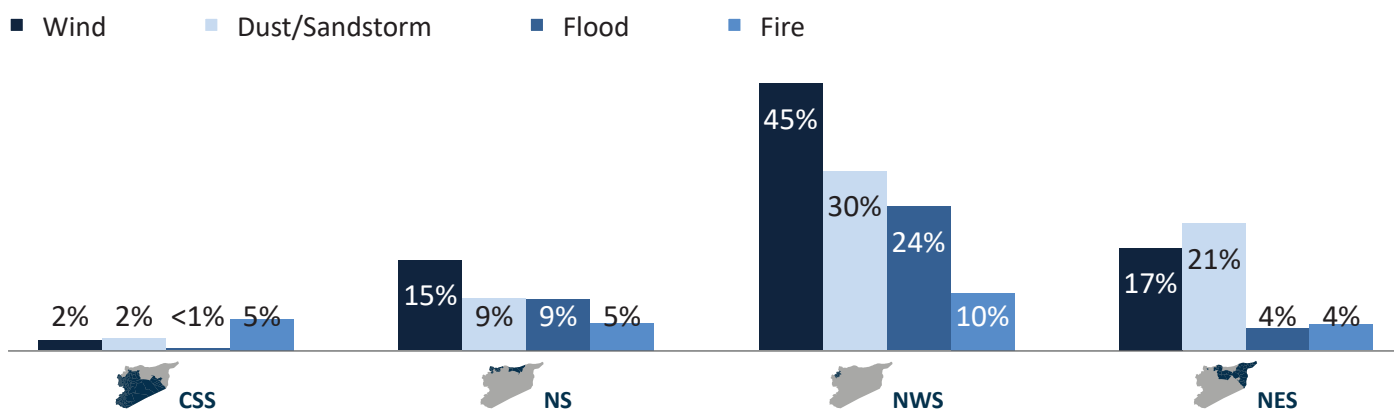
TOP REPORTED SHELTER HAZARDS BY CAMP STATUS (% IDP HHs)



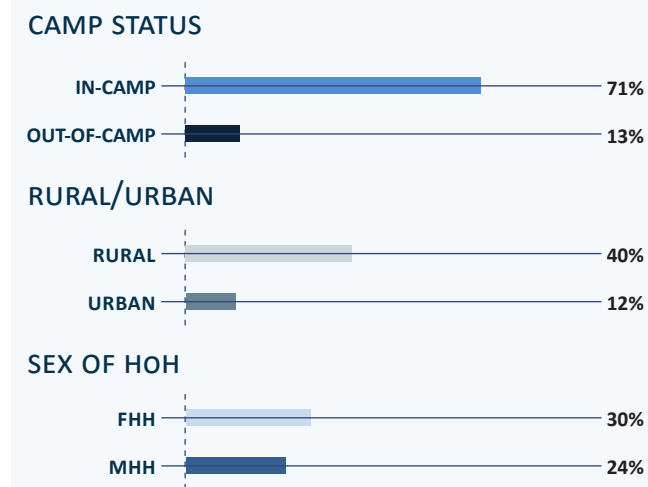
TOP REPORTED SHELTER HAZARDS BY SHELTER TYPE (% IDP HHs)



TOP REPORTED SHELTER HAZARDS BY REGION (% IDP HHs)

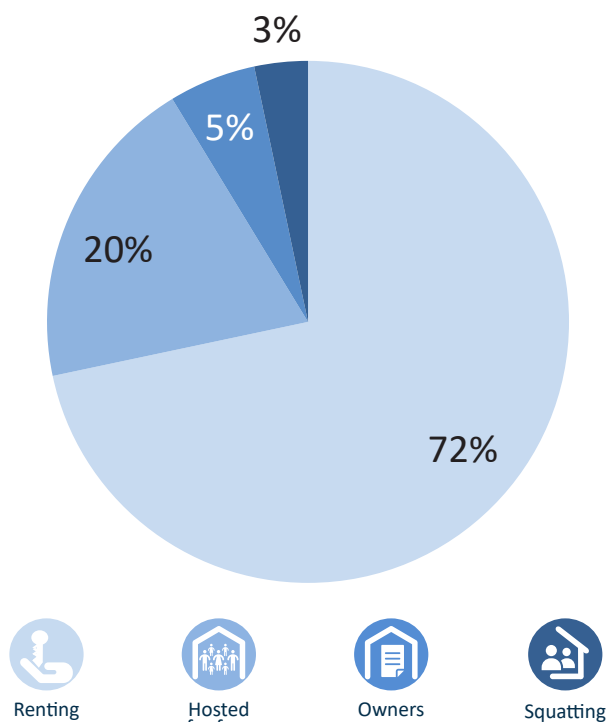


BREAKDOWN OF IDP HHs REPORTING SHELTER HAZARDS



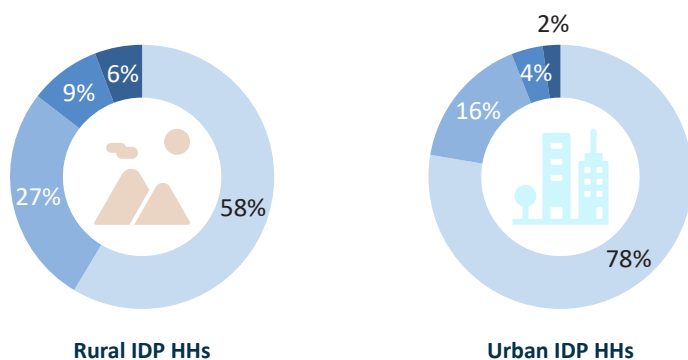
Occupancy status¹³

OCCUPANCY STATUS (% IDP HHs)



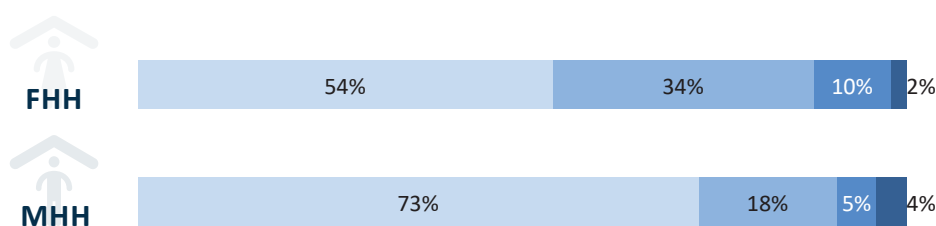
OCCUPANCY BY RURAL AND URBAN AREAS (% IDP HHs)

■ Renting ■ Hosted ■ Owners ■ Squatting



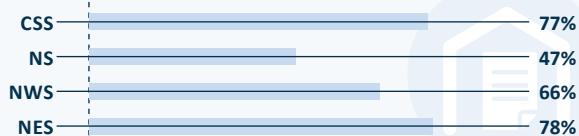
OCCUPANCY BY SEX OF HoH (% IDP HHs)

■ Renting ■ Hosted ■ Owners ■ Squatting

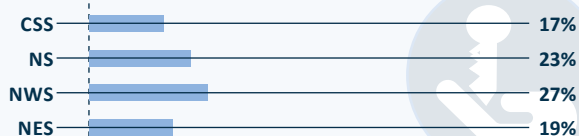


REGIONAL BREAKDOWN (% OF IDP HHs)

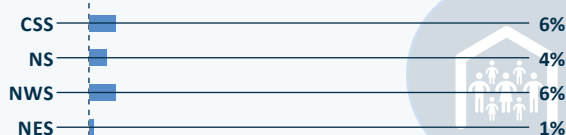
RENTING



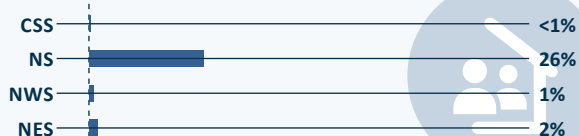
HOSTED FOR FREE¹⁴



OWNERS



SQUATTING



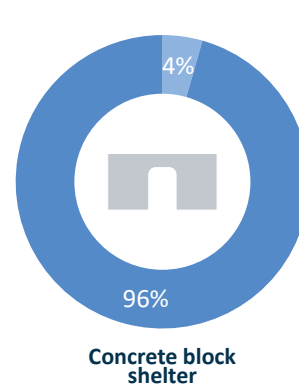
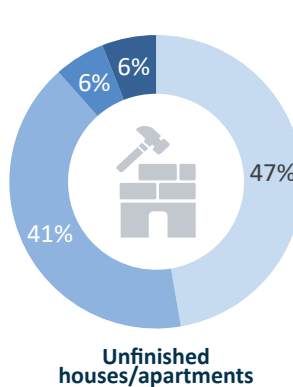
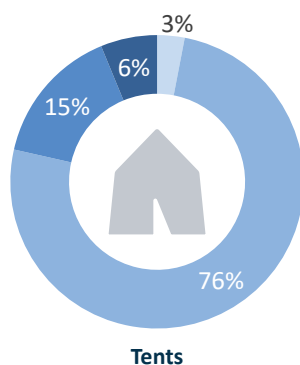
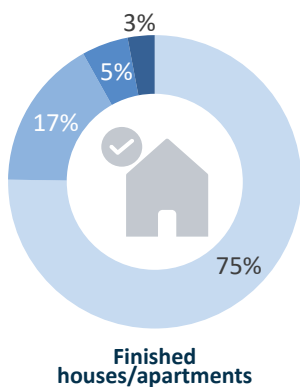
Nearly **three quarters** of IDP households **rent** their current shelter. **Renting rates are lowest in NS** (just under half), where **squatting** is also most common (more than a quarter of HHs).

¹³ Occupancy situation is recorded only for those in residential settings and not for those living in formal or informal camps.

¹⁴ Hosted for free refers to the situation whereby a household lives in a shelter without paying but with the permission of the owner.

OCCUPANCY STATUS BY TYPE OF SHELTER (% OF IDP HHs)

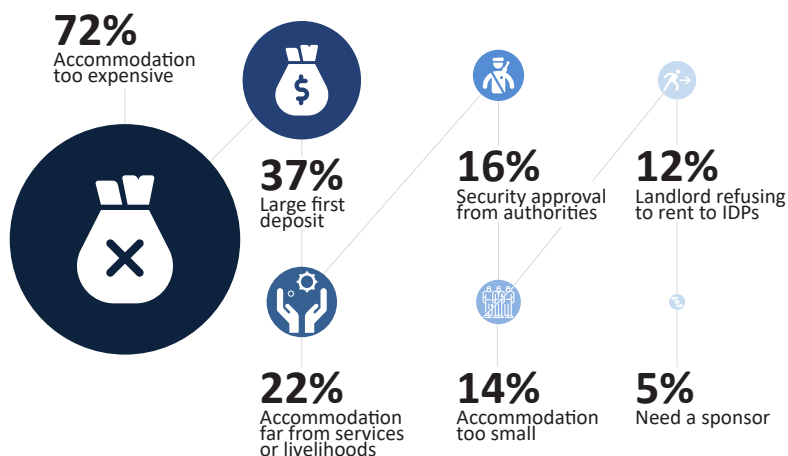
■ Renting ■ Hosted ■ Owners ■ Squatting



DIFFICULTIES IN FINDING A PLACE TO RENT

89%
of renting IDP HHs
report facing some sort
of difficulty when finding
a place to rent

DIFFICULTIES FACED WHEN TRYING TO FIND A PLACE TO RENT (% OF IDP HHs WHO ARE RENTING)



REGIONAL BREAKDOWN (% IDP HHs)

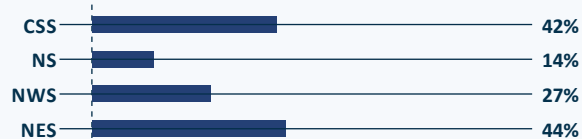
NO DIFFICULTIES FACED



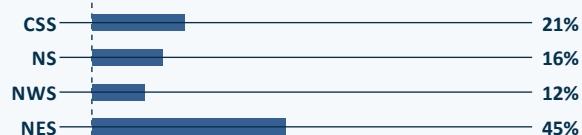
ACCOMMODATION TOO EXPENSIVE



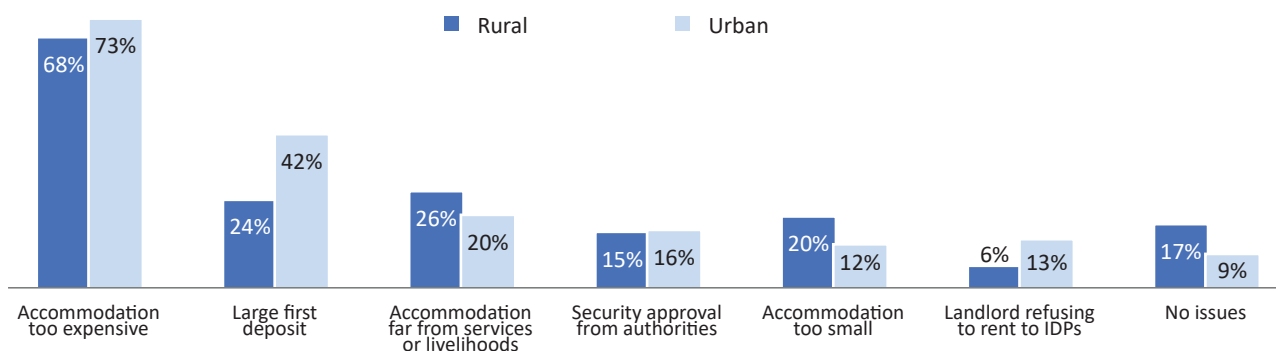
LARGE FIRST DEPOSIT



ACCOMMODATION FAR FROM SERVICES OR LIVELIHOODS



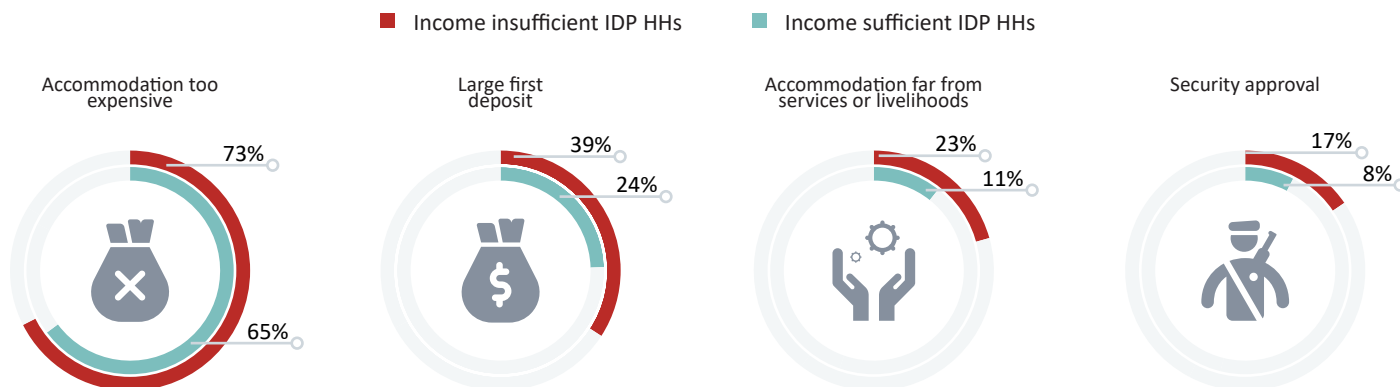
DIFFICULTIES FACED WHEN TRYING TO FIND A PLACE TO RENT IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS (% OF IDP HHs WHO ARE RENTING)



91%
of income insufficient HHs
reported that they some sort of difficulty in
finding a place to rent (**compared to 74 percent**
of income sufficient HHs)

*Income insufficient IDP HHs are **twice as likely**
to face difficulties in finding accommodation
in **close proximity** to services and livelihoods,
which may affect their ability to find livelihood
opportunities and earn income.*

DIFFICULTIES FACED WHEN TRYING TO FIND A PLACE TO RENT BY INCOME SUFFICIENCY (ONLY INCLUDES VARIABLES WITH LARGEST PERCENTAGE POINT DIFFERENCE)

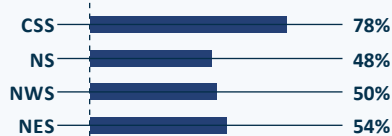


RENTAL AGREEMENT

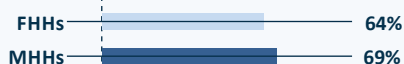
69%
of renting IDP HHs
report having a **written**
agreement to stay in
their shelter

WRITTEN AGREEMENT

REGIONAL BREAKDOWN



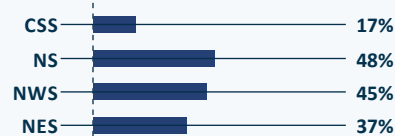
SEX OF HOH BREAKDOWN



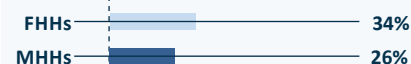
26%
of renting IDP HHs
report having a **verbal**
agreement to stay in their shelter

VERBAL AGREEMENT

REGIONAL BREAKDOWN

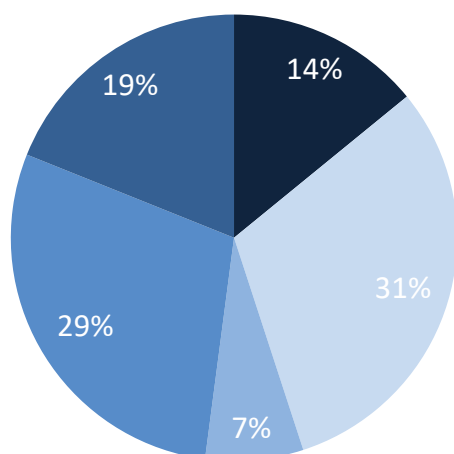


SEX OF HOH BREAKDOWN



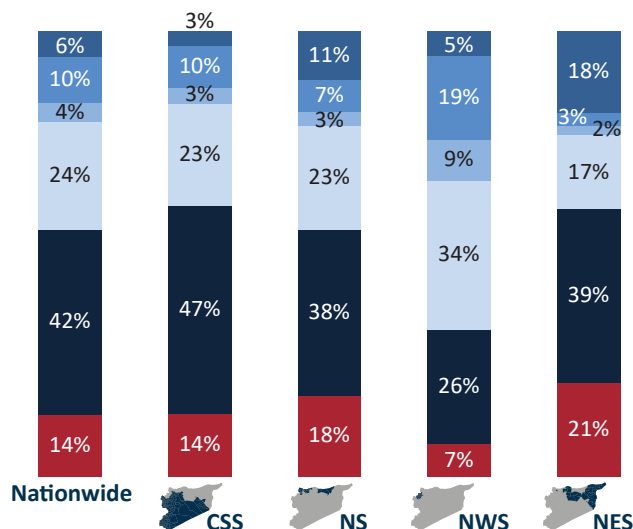
LENGTH OF TIME FOR WHICH THE AGREEMENT (VERBAL OR WRITTEN) TO STAY IN SHELTER LASTS (% IDP HHs)

■ 1-3 months ■ 4-6 months ■ 7-9 months
■ 10-12 months ■ >1 year



LENGTH OF TIME FOR WHICH HHs BELIEVE THEY CAN CONTINUE PAYING RENT, NATIONWIDE AND BY REGION (% IDP HHs)

■ Cannot pay ■ 1-3 months ■ 4-6 months
■ 7-9 months ■ 10-12 months ■ >1 year



Ownership, rent and tent situation inside IDP settlements¹⁵



19%

Of IDP HHs nationwide live in formal or informal IDP settlements

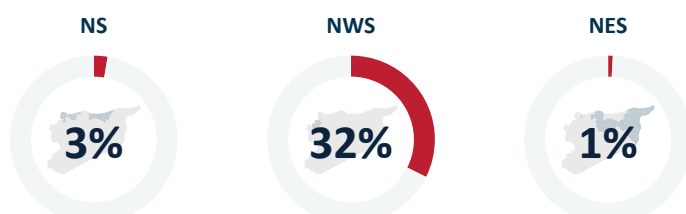
22%

of IDP HHs living in IDP settlements nationwide are obliged to **pay rent**

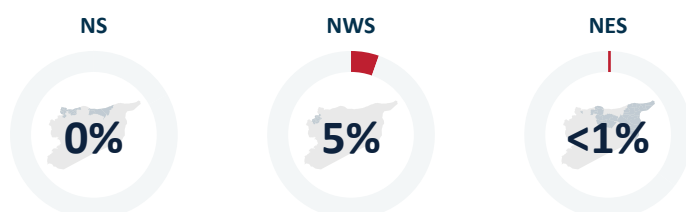
4%

of IDP HHs living in IDP settlements nationwide own the land on which they are staying

OBLIGED TO PAY RENT TO STAY IN IDP CAMP BY REGION (% IDP HHs WHO LIVE IN FORMAL OR INFORMAL IDP SETTLEMENTS)



OWNERSHIP OF LAND ON WHICH THEY ARE STAYING (% IDP HHs WHO LIVE IN FORMAL OR INFORMAL IDP SETTLEMENTS)

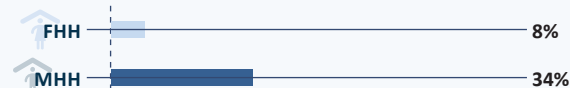


OBLIGED TO PAY RENT BY SEX OF HoH BREAKDOWN BY REGION (% IDP HHs)

NORTH SYRIA



NORTH-WEST SYRIA

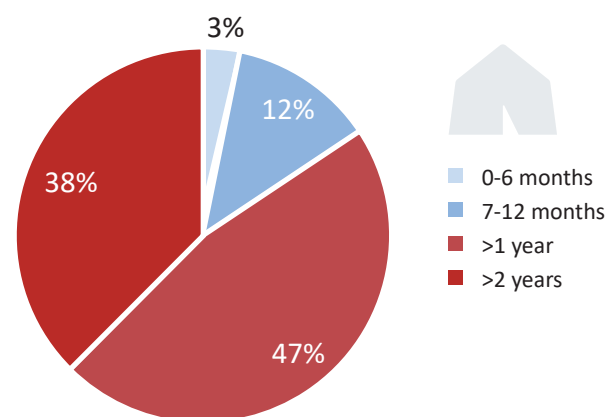


NORTH-EAST SYRIA



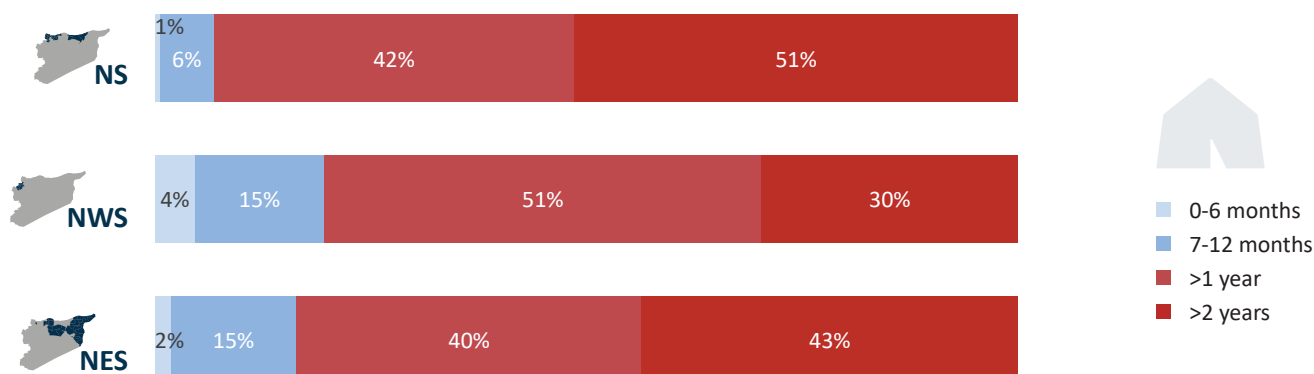
TENT AGE

TENT AGE (% IDP HHs LIVING IN TENTS)



Nearly **9 in 10** IDP households who report living in **tents**, reside in tents **older than 1 year**. In **NS**, more than **half** of all in-tent IDP households live in tents **older than 2 years**.

TENT AGE BY REGION (% IDP HHs LIVING IN TENTS)



¹⁵ CSS is excluded from the analysis of this page, because a very low proportion live in tents.