

Collective Shelter Situation in NW Syria

SUMMARY RESULTS



Shelter/NFI Cluster
X-Border Operation - Turkey Hub
ShelterCluster.org,
Coordinating Humanitarian Shelter



Humanitarian
Needs Assessment
Programme

JUNE 2020 Round 2

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

After nine years of conflict and forced displacement, as of April 2020 over 2.74 million people are internally displaced in north-west Syria (NWS). While over 1.4 million IDPs are reported to have turned to planned camps and informal settlements for shelter, nearly 1.3 million IDPs have sought shelter in residential urban areas. In the first of several planned assessments taking place in April 2020, a total of 87 collective shelters were assessed to determine the current living conditions and availability of services including water, sanitation, hygiene, cooking facilities, electricity, and security of tenure. To support partners in conducting their own assessment prior to making an intervention, the Humanitarian Needs Assessment Programme (HNAP) and the Shelter/NFI Cluster team also prepared individual profiles on each collective shelter. While this first assessment concentrated on Azaz, Afrin, Al Bab, Dana, Mare', and Salqin sub-districts, a second-round assessment in June 2020 has focused on the living conditions in 43 collective centres in Aghtrín, Harím, Jandairis, Quorqueena, and Maaret Tamsrin sub-districts.

As this assessment takes place three months after the announcement of a ceasefire that led to the displacement of 961,000 IDPs between December 2019 and March 2020, more and more IDPs are leaving collective centres and moving into informal settlements due to the lack of services and inadequate living conditions within these centres or

due to evictions to return these buildings to their pre-displacement use. While HNAP's population baseline assessment estimated that 162,204 IDPs were living in collective centres in the assessed sub-districts as of March 2020, when the assessment was conducted in early June, only 7,085 IDPs were living in such centres.

As in the first round of data collection, many of the living conditions in these collective centres were found to be inadequate. In this round of data collection, 9 collective centres were found to have minor inadequacies, 32 collective centres were found to have moderate inadequacies, and 2 were found to have severe inadequacies. The centres identified in the first round of data collection predominantly had issues with inadequate space, WASH conditions, and cold and damp conditions within the centre. The centres identified in the second round of data collection had predominant issues with damages in the building and sanitation issues. For example, 58% of the collective centres where 3,676 IDPs are living reported damage. 72% of the collective centres reported that there were no bathing facilities, forcing 4,472 IDPs to take showers in other locations such as in tents or caravans, in their living units, and designated places for showering. 72% of collective centres also had 20 or more people per toilet which falls below the post-emergency standards.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR SHELTER CLUSTER PARTNERS

In line with these key findings, as well as the underlying objective to support partners in designing interventions to improve living conditions within collective shelters; Shelter Cluster partners are advised to consider the following recommendations:

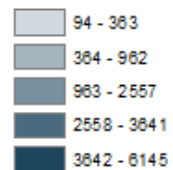
- Liaise with the Shelter Cluster in order to review the individual profiles of each collective shelter and to receive guidance on possible interventions. The collective shelter profiles include useful information such as maps, pictures of the shelter, population data, conditions of the building, and adequacy issues.
- Assess the collective centres and consider their own operational capacity to deliver interventions in line with the broad categories outlined by the Shelter/NFI Cluster: Extreme, Severe, Moderate and Minor inadequacies.
- Prioritize collective shelter interventions that aim to decongest overcrowding in existing collective shelters.
- Aim to improve available sanitation services and the ability to store water for drinking, cooking, and bathing.
- Liaise with the Education Cluster before any intervention in schools in order to provide solutions that address both needs for adequate shelter and access to education.



Overall Collective Centres Presence of IDPs in first half of 2020

- Collective Centres First Round of Data Collection
- Collective Centres Second Round of Data Collection

Sum of How many IDPs are living in this shelter?



Waterways

Type

river

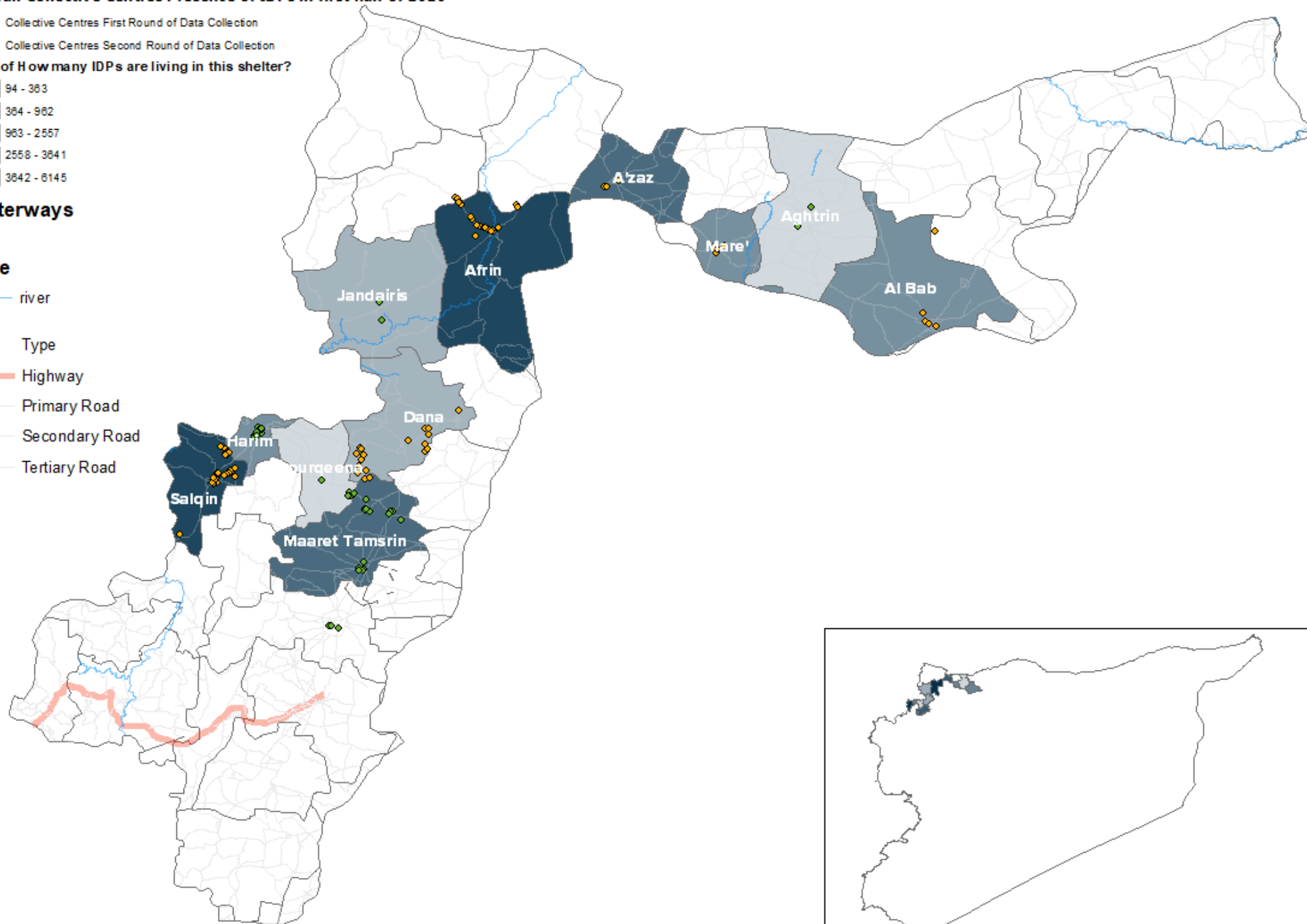
Type

Highway

Primary Road

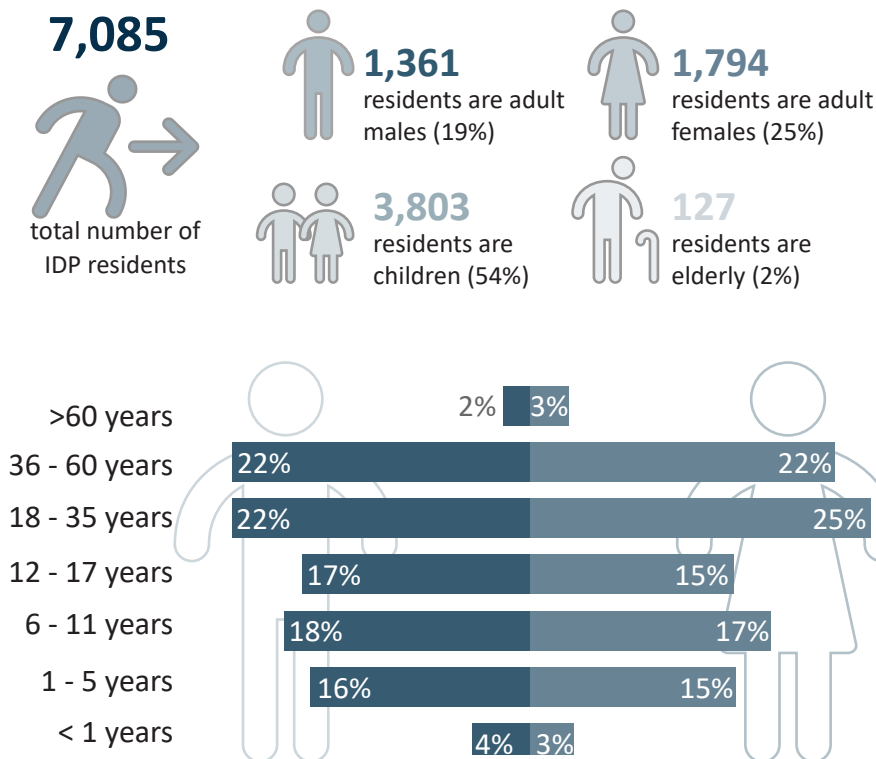
Secondary Road

Tertiary Road

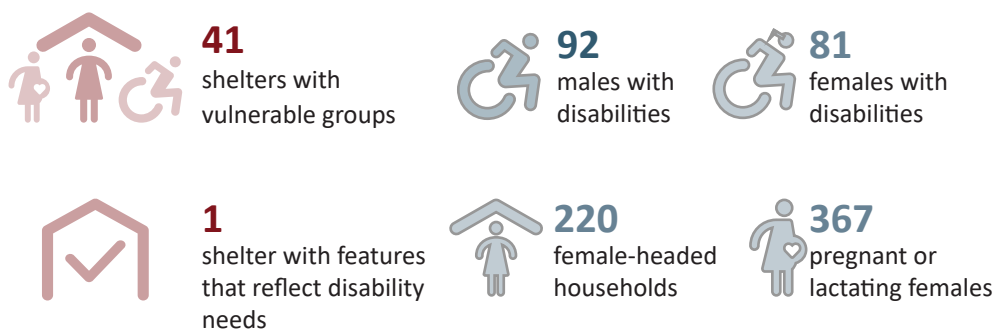


Demographics

Demographic Overview



Vulnerability Breakdown

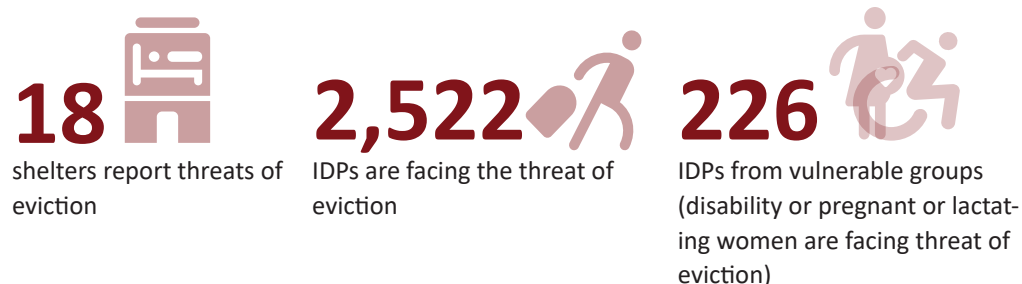


Collective Shelter Types and Tenure

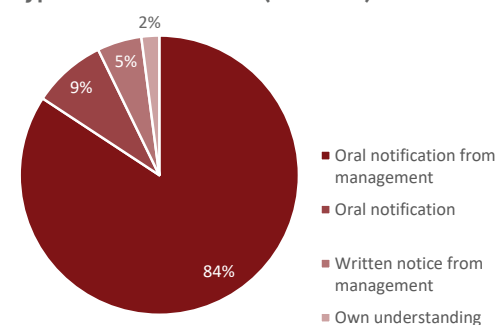
Type of Collective Shelter

Type of Building	# of Buildings	# of Individuals
School	21	3,186
Unfinished/Abandoned Building	8	774
Public Building	4	475
Poultry Farm	2	94
Warehouse	2	525
Factory	1	420
Medical centre	1	33
Wedding Hall	1	128
Amusement Park	1	534
Reception centre	1	286
Caravans	1	630
Total	43	7085

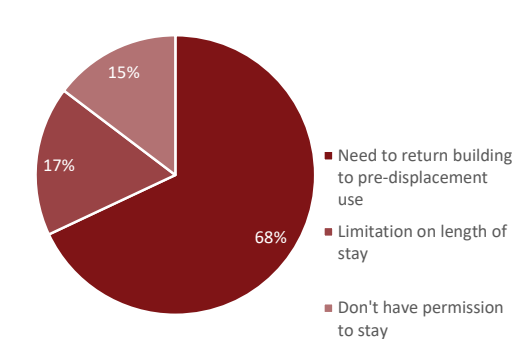
Eviction



Type of eviction notice (% of CSs)



Reason for eviction (% of CSs)



Occupancy, Space and Sleeping Conditions

Living Space



Minimum Space Standards: 3.5m² per person



100%

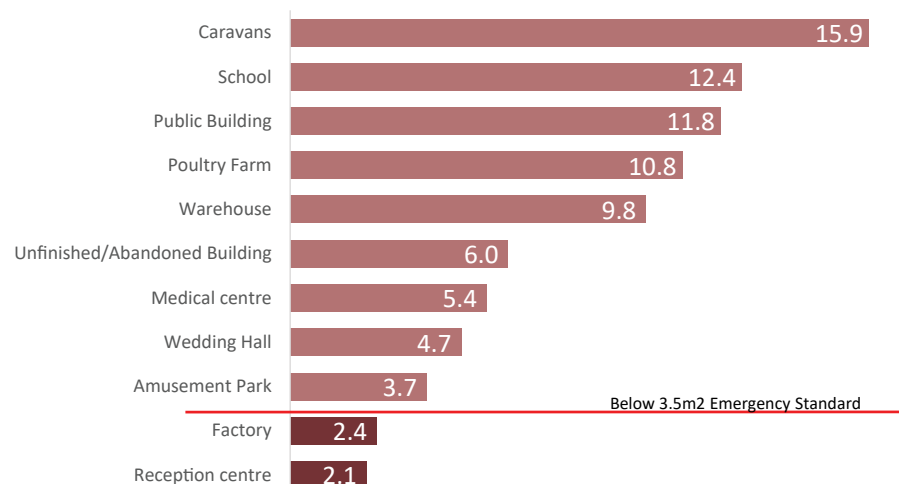
of shelters without sufficient space
are in Maaret Tamsrin (6 shelters)

1,306

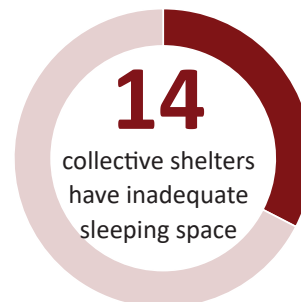
individuals live in shelters with
insufficient space



Available surface area (m²) by shelter type



Sleeping Space & Conditions



57%

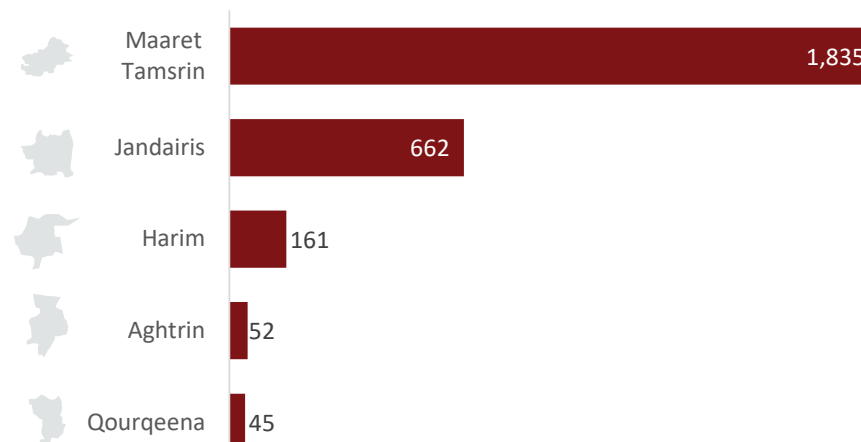
of shelters with inadequate sleeping space
are in Maaret Tamsrin (8 shelters)

2,755

individuals live in shelters with
inadequate sleeping space



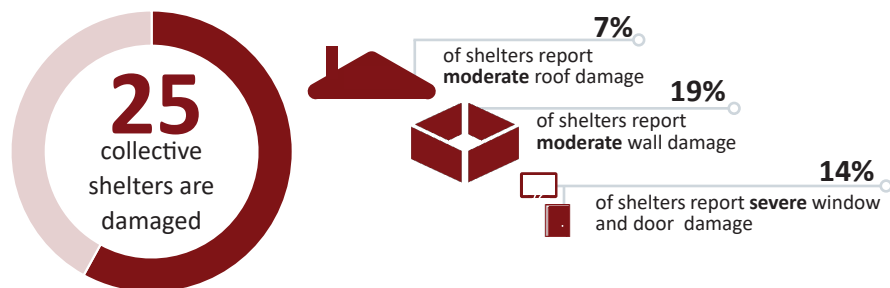
of individuals without sufficient sleeping space by sub-district



of CSs without sufficient sleeping space & types of sleeping problems by sub-district

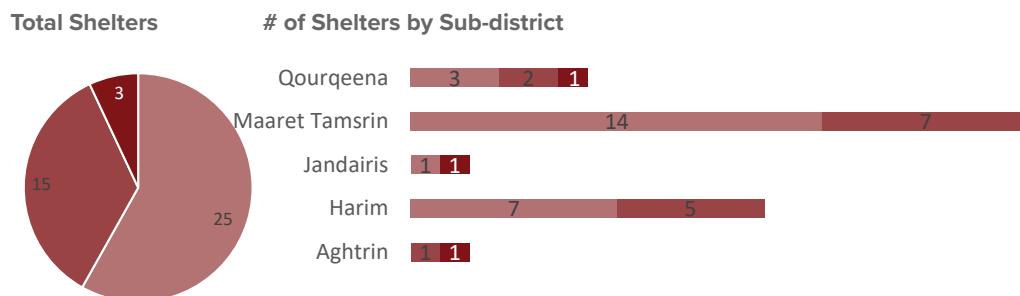
	Aghtrin	Harim	Jandairis	Maaret Tamsrin	Qourqeena	Total
# of Shelters with Inadequate Sleeping Space	1	2	2	8	1	14
# of Shelters with frequent disturbances to sleep due to light	0	2	2	6	1	11
# of Shelters with no bed or mattress	0	1	2	8	0	11
# of Shelters that are overcrowded	0	5	2	15	5	27
# of Shelters that are cold and damp	2	0	2	7	5	16

Damages to Collective Centers



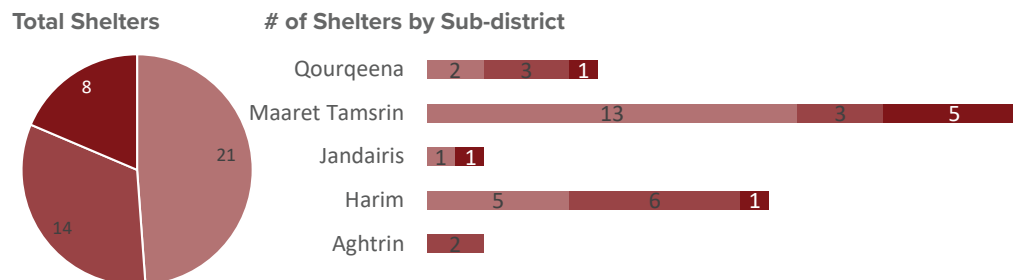
Roof Damages

■ No Damage Reported ■ Minor Damages Reported - evidence of water leakage but no holes in roof ■ Moderate Damage Reported - holes in the roof and rain is entering the dwelling



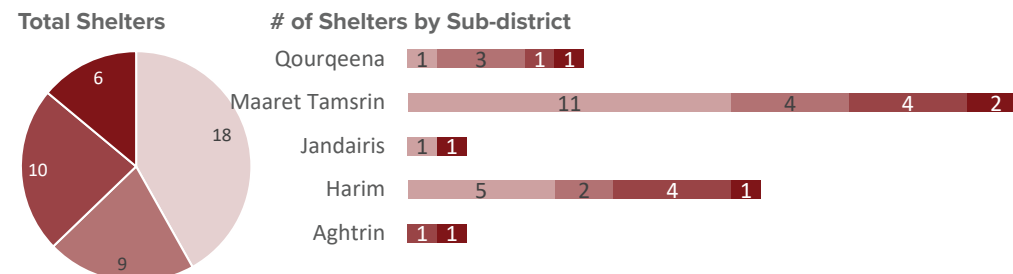
Wall Damages

■ No Damage Reported ■ Minor Damages Reported - non structural cracks on the walls / bullet holes; the holes can be easily repaired; air is not going through the holes ■ Moderate Damages Reported - holes in many parts of the wall (you can see through them) and/or cracks on the columns



Window and Door Damages

■ No Damage Reported ■ Minor Damages Reported - several windows' glass broken; a few windows; are slightly damaged ■ Moderate Damages Reported - partial glass for windows and/or some windows/ doors are broken ■ Severe Damages Reported - many doors and windows are damaged or destroyed



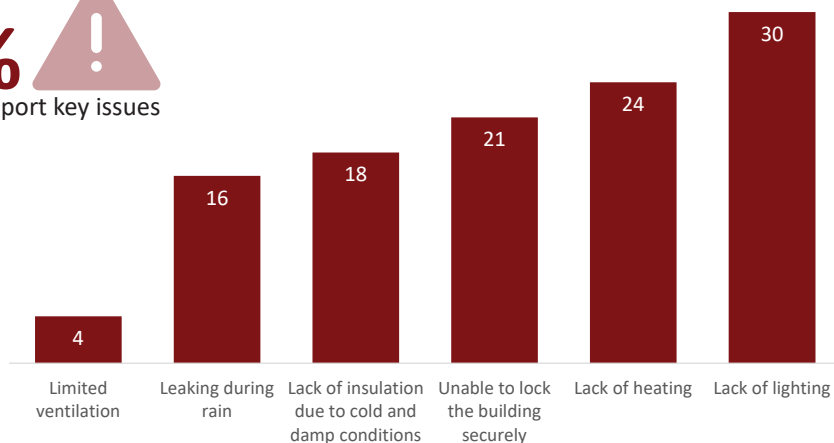
Key Issues with Collective Shelters

81%

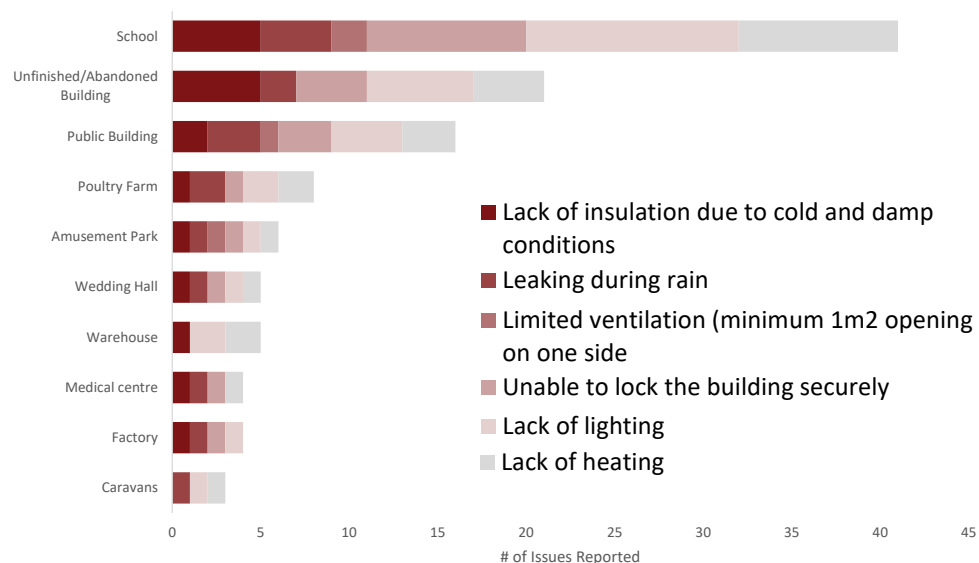
of shelters report key issues
(35 shelters)



of CSs reporting key issues by type



of Issues reported by type of issue and type of CS



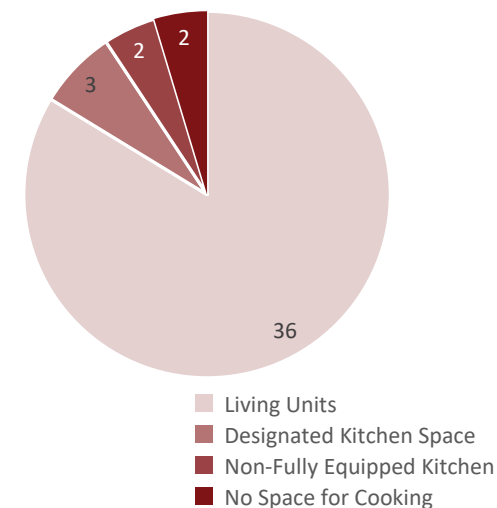
Cooking and Heating

Cooking

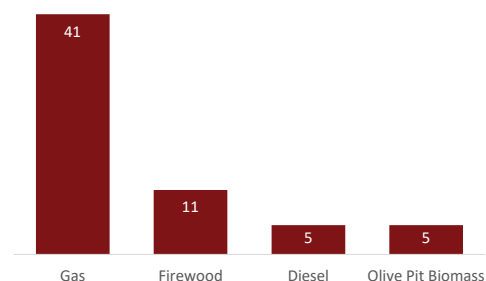
Conditions of cooking facilities

1 collective shelter reports *"good conditions"*
19 collective shelters report *"poor conditions"*
21 collective shelters report *"extremely poor conditions"*

Where IDPs cook (# of CSs)

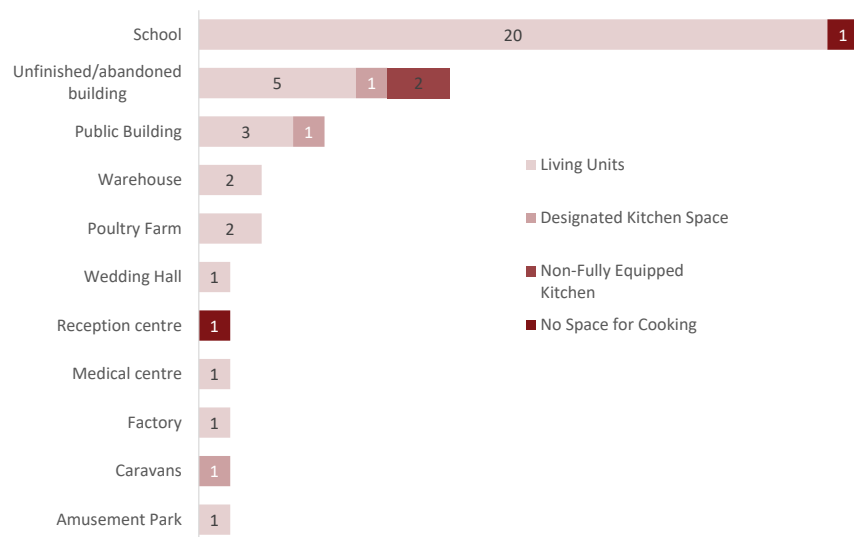


Type of Fuel (# of CSs)

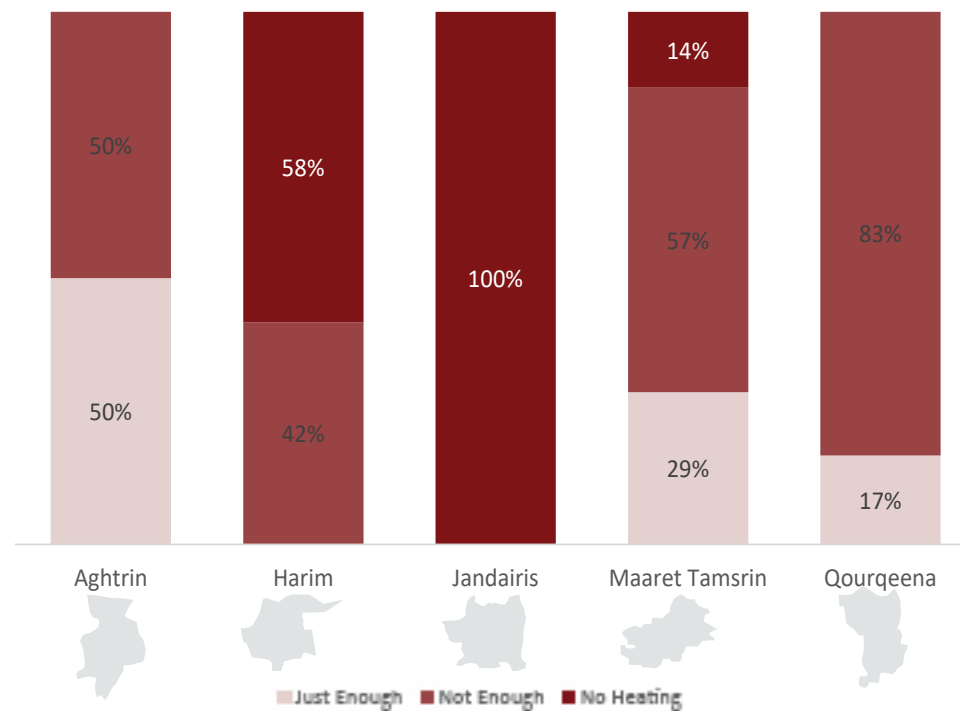


Cooking and Heating (cont.)

Place of cooking by CS type

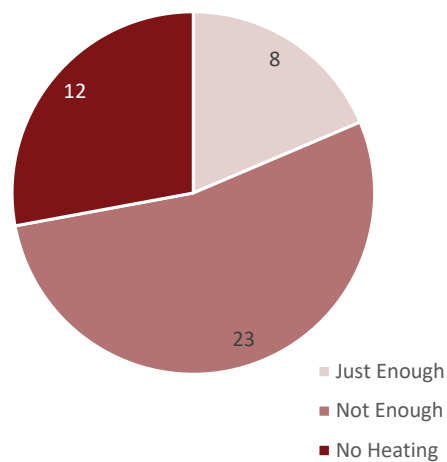


Amount of heating by sub-district (% of CSs)

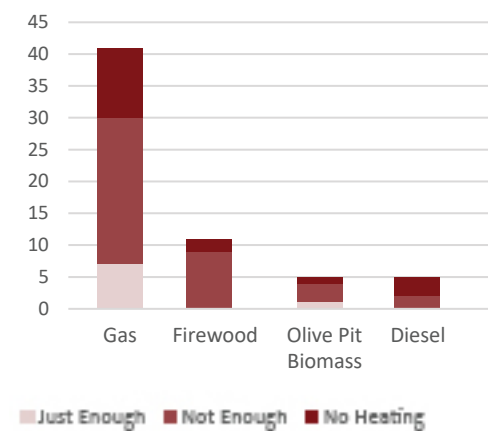


Heating

Amount of heating (# of CSs)



Amount of heating by type of fuel

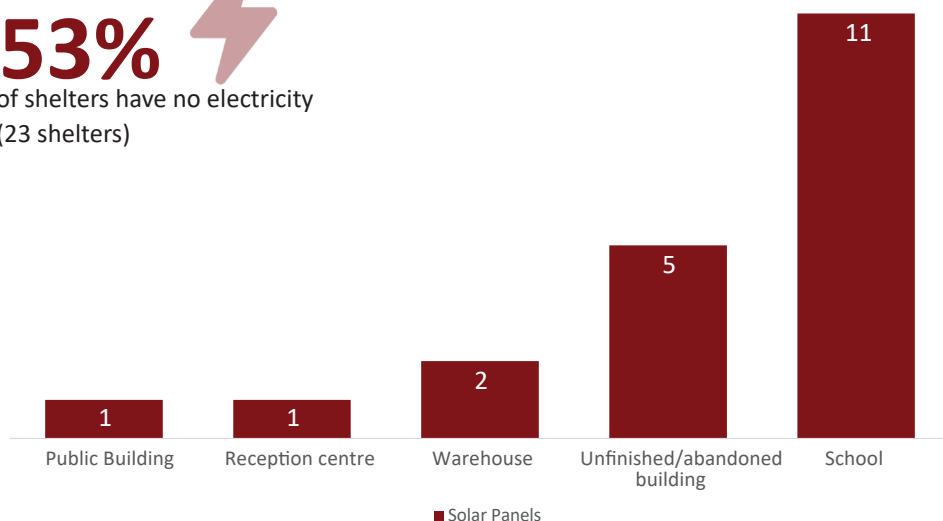


Electricity

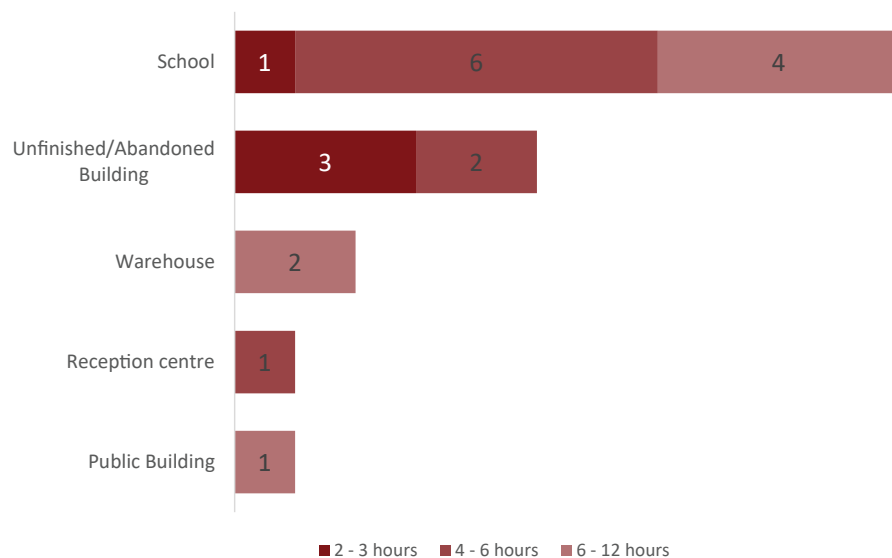
Type of electricity source by collective shelter

53%

of shelters have no electricity
(23 shelters)



of available hours for electricity by CS type



Water

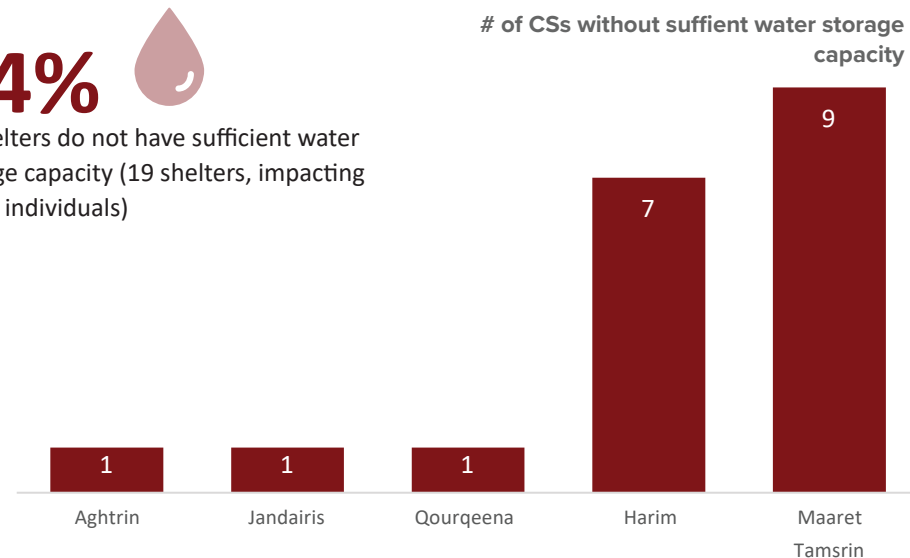
Water Storage Capacity



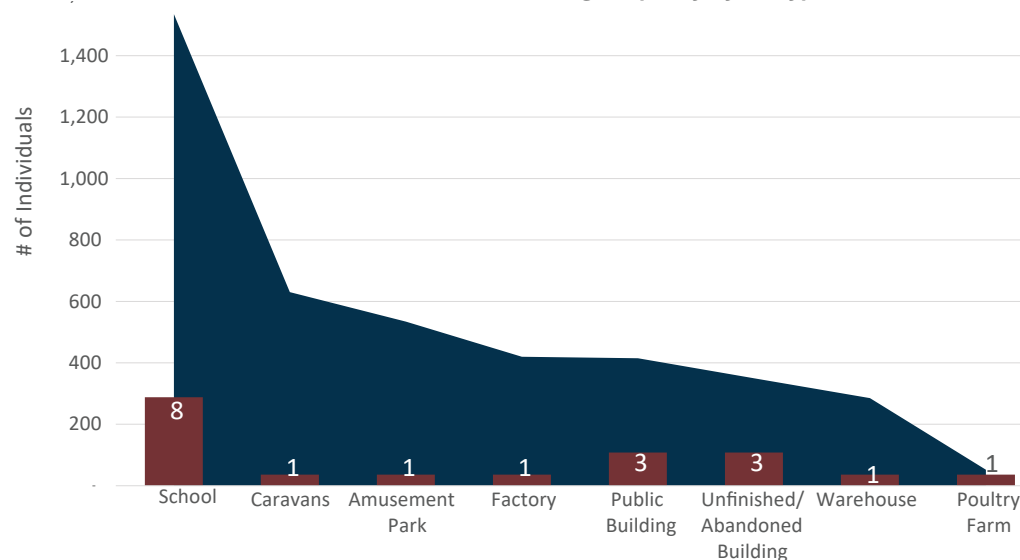
Sufficient Water Storage Capacity: *25 litres per person per day*

44%

of shelters do not have sufficient water storage capacity (19 shelters, impacting 4,221 individuals)



of CSs & individuals without sufficient water storage capacity by CS type



Humanitarian
Needs Assessment
Programme



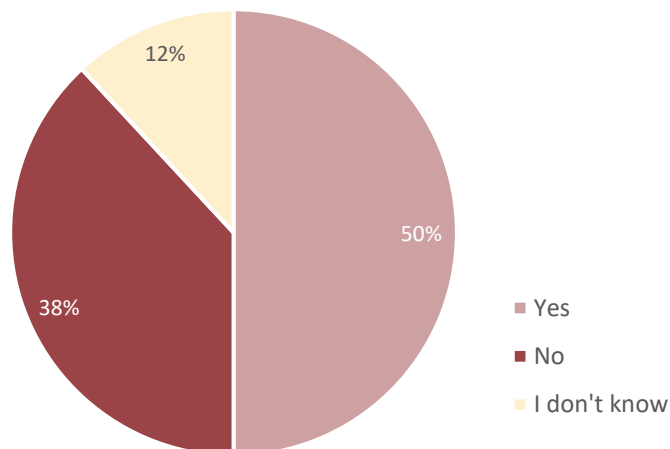
Shelter/NFI Cluster
X-Border Operation - Turkey Hub
ShelterCluster.org,
Coordinating Humanitarian Shelter



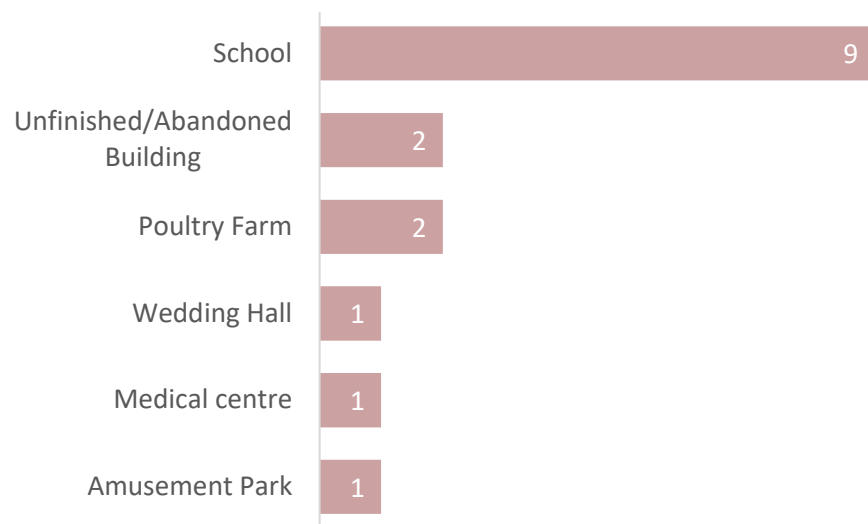
Water (cont.)

Water Treatment

Is water treated before being provided to CS residents?



of CSs where water is treated prior to being provided by type of CS



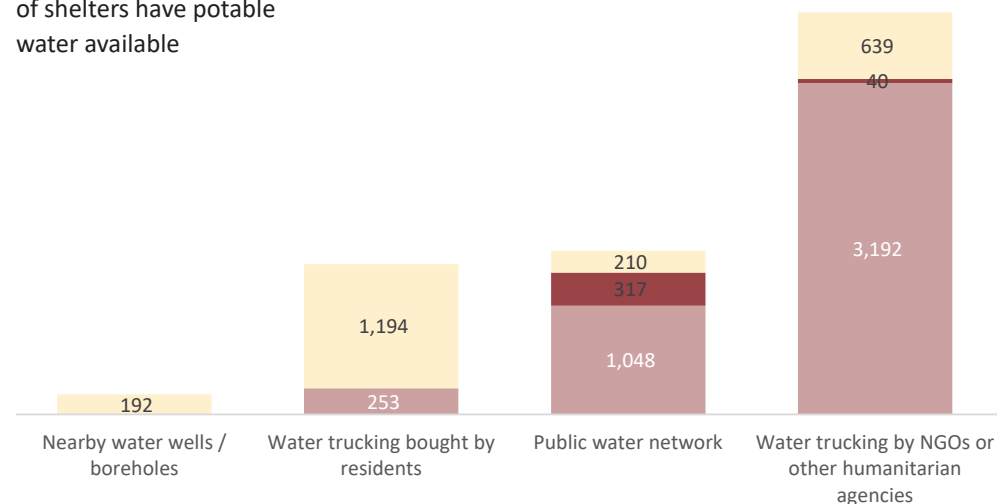
Potable Water

100%

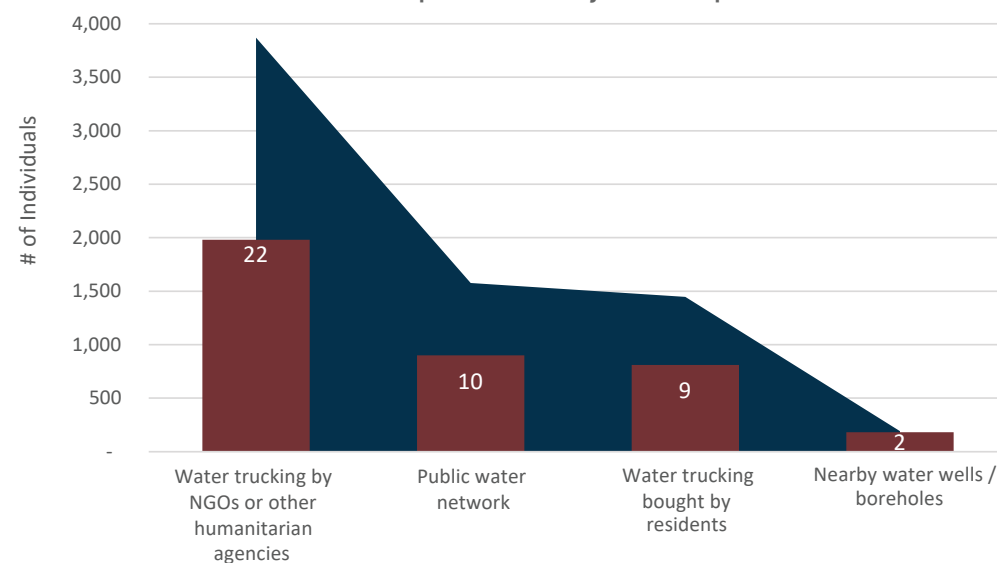
of shelters have potable water available



of Individuals by source of potable water and availability of water treatment



of CSs & Individuals with access to potable water by source of potable water



Humanitarian
Needs Assessment
Programme



Shelter/NFI Cluster
X-Border Operation - Turkey Hub
ShelterCluster.org,
Coordinating Humanitarian Shelter

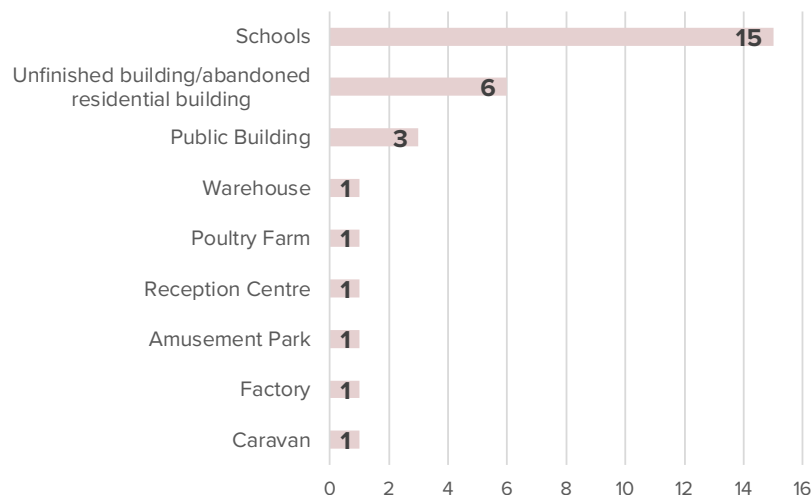
Water (cont.)

Litres of Water per Person

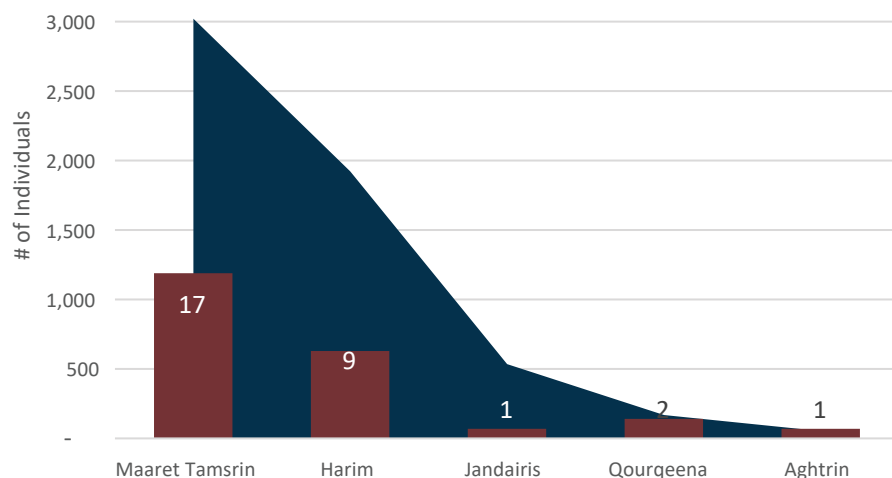
70% 

of shelters do not have 25 litres of water per person per day

of Shelters below minimum standards of 25 L water per person per day



of CSs and Individuals without 25 litres of water per person per day by sub-district



Sanitation - Bathing Facilities

72% 
of shelters do not have available bathing facilities (31 shelters, impacting 4,472 individuals)

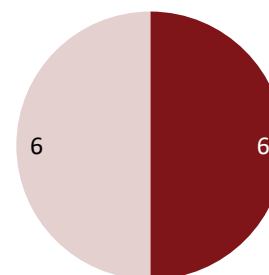
86% 
of shelters do not have gender-segregated bathing facilities (37 shelters)

14% 
of shelters' bathing facilities are connected to water via pipes (6 shelters)

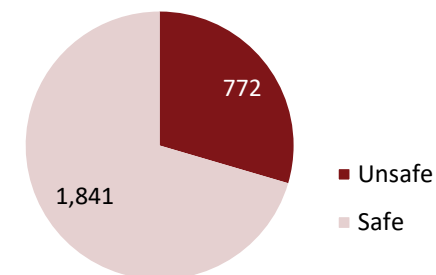


Safety of Available Bathing Facilities

by # of shelters



by # of individuals



Sanitation - Bathing Facilities (cont.)

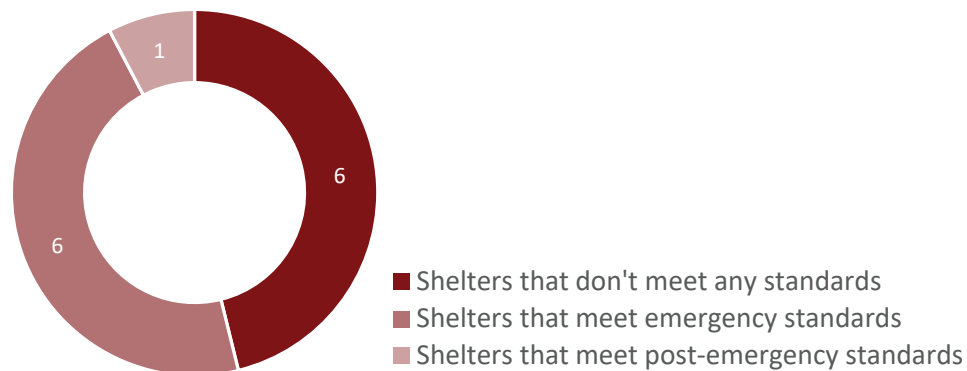
Bathing Facility Space



Emergency Standards: ≤ 50 persons per bathing facility

Post Emergency Standards: ≤ 20 persons per bathing facility

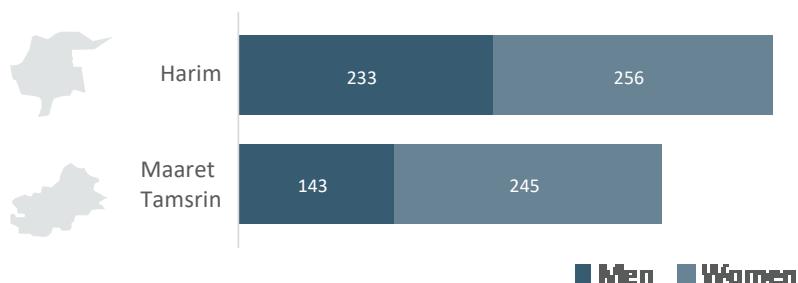
of CSs with bathing facilities that meet emergency & post emergency standards



of CSs with bathing facilities below emergency & post-emergency standards by sub-district

Sub-district	# of CSs below emergency standards	# of CSs below post-emergency standards
Aghtrin	0	2
Harim	3	4
Maaret Tamsrin	3	5
Total	6	11

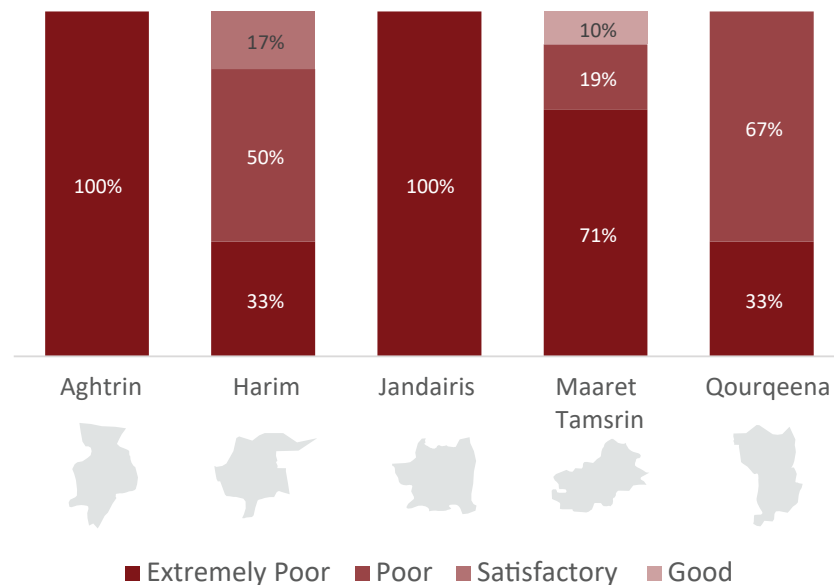
of Individuals living in shelters with bathing facilities below emergency standards by sub-district and sex



Bathing Facility Conditions

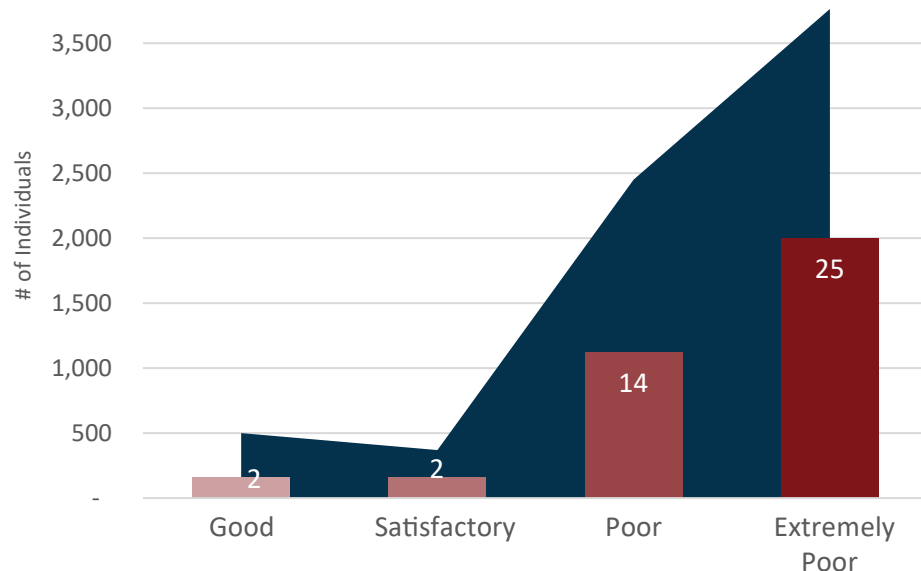


Bathing facility conditions by sub-district (% of CSs)

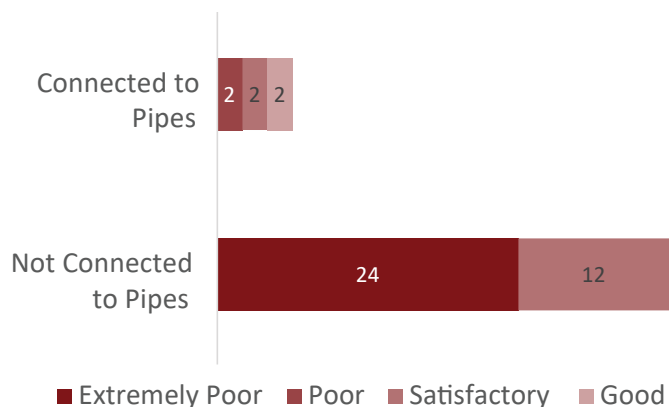


Sanitation - Bathing Facilities (cont.)

of CSs & individuals by bathing facility conditions



Conditions of bathing facilities by connection to pipes (# of CSs)



Sanitation - Latrines



Latrinal Emergency and Post-Emergency Standards



Emergency Standard: *50 people per latrine*

Post-Emergency Standard: *20 people per latrine*

100%

of shelters have at least one functional latrine (43 shelters)

40%

of shelters have at least one non-functional latrine (17 shelters)

53%

of shelters do not have gender-segregated latrines (23 shelters)

of CSs that fall below latrinal emergency & post-emergency standards

Sub-District	# of CSs below emergency standards	# of CSs below post-emergency standards	# of CSs that can be brought below post-emergency standards if non-functional toilets fixed
Aghtrin	0	2	0
Harim	2	8	6
Jandairis	2	2	0
Maaret Tamsrin	2	14	11
Qourqeena	1	5	2
Total	7	31	19

Sanitation - Latrines (cont.)

of CSs where toilets don't meet post-emergency standards by gender

Sub-district	Male		Female	
	# of CSs where toilets don't meet the post emergency settings	# of Men Living in CSs below post-emergency standards	# of CSs where toilets don't meet the post emergency settings	# of women living in CSs below post-emergency standards
Aghtrín	0	0	0	224
Harim	2	202	2	224
Jandairis	0	0	0	0
Maaret Tamsrin	1	169	3	336
Qourqeena	0	0	0	0
Total	3	371	5	784

Latrinal Key Issues

40% 

of shelters do not have a management system to clean the latrines

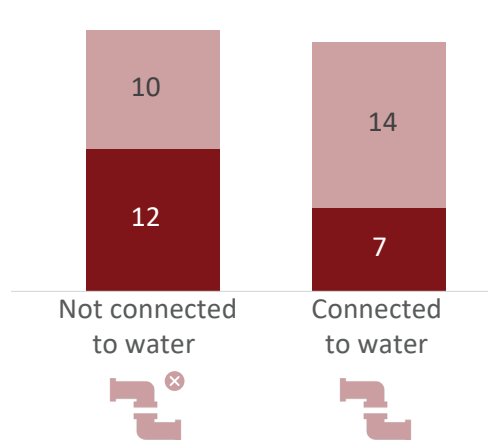
51% 

of shelters do not have water connected to the latrines

63% 

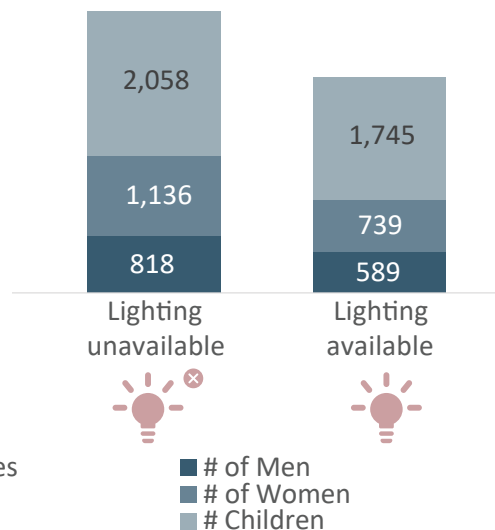
of shelters do not have lighting in the hallway outside latrines

Cleaning of toilets and water connected to latrines (# of CSs)



■ Management system do not clean latrines
■ Management system cleans latrines

of Individuals by availability of light in hallway outside latrine (by demographic)

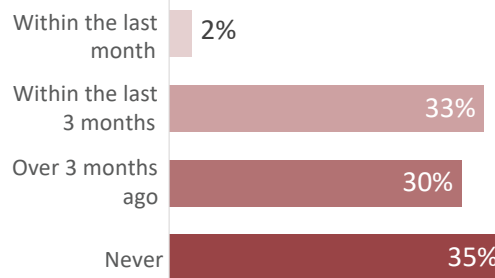


■ # of Men
■ # of Women
■ # Children

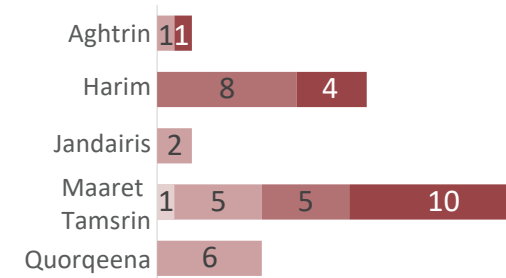
Hygiene

Hygiene Assistance and Cleaning

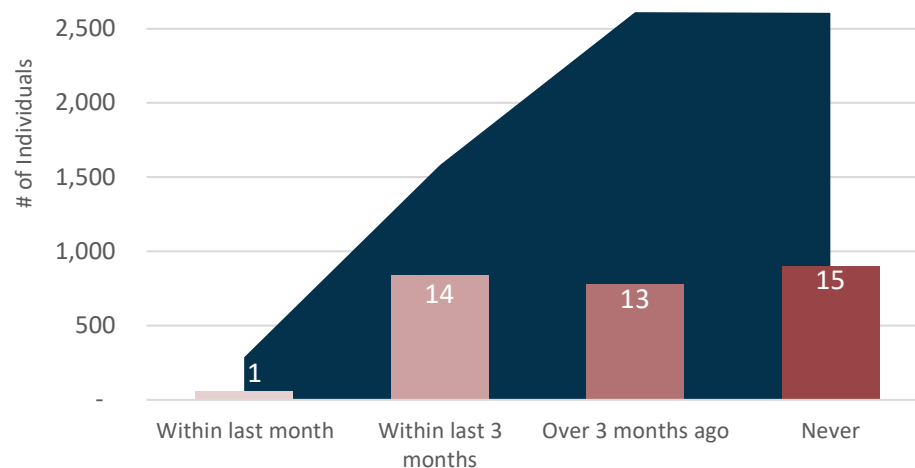
Last time CS received hygiene assistance (% of CSs)



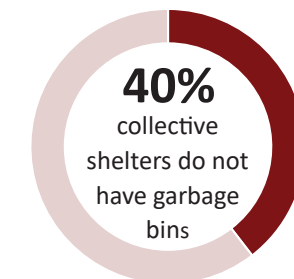
Last time CS received hygiene assistance by sub-district (# of CSs)



of Individuals & CSs by last time CS received cleaning



Waste Management

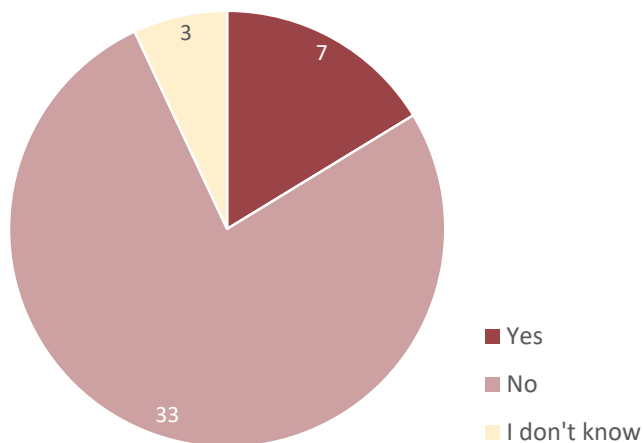


2,268 IDPs live in centers without garbage bins

4,817 IDPs live in centers with garbage bins

Hygiene (cont.)

Are there concerns about waste management (# of CSs)

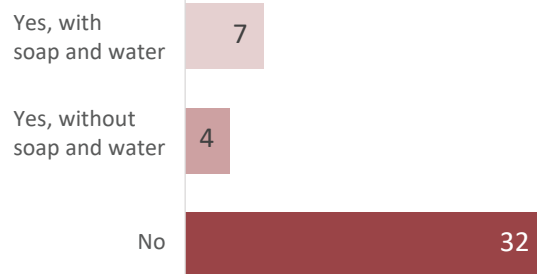


Handwashing Facilities

74%

of shelters do not have handwashing facilities (32 shelters)

Availability of hand-washing facilities (# of CSs)



Breakdown of sub-district and type of CS with available handwashing facilities with soap and water

Type of CS	Maaret Tamsrin	Quorqueena	Total
Public Building	1	-	1
Reception centre	1	-	1
Unfinished/Abandoned Building	2	-	2
School	1	2	3
Total	5	2	7

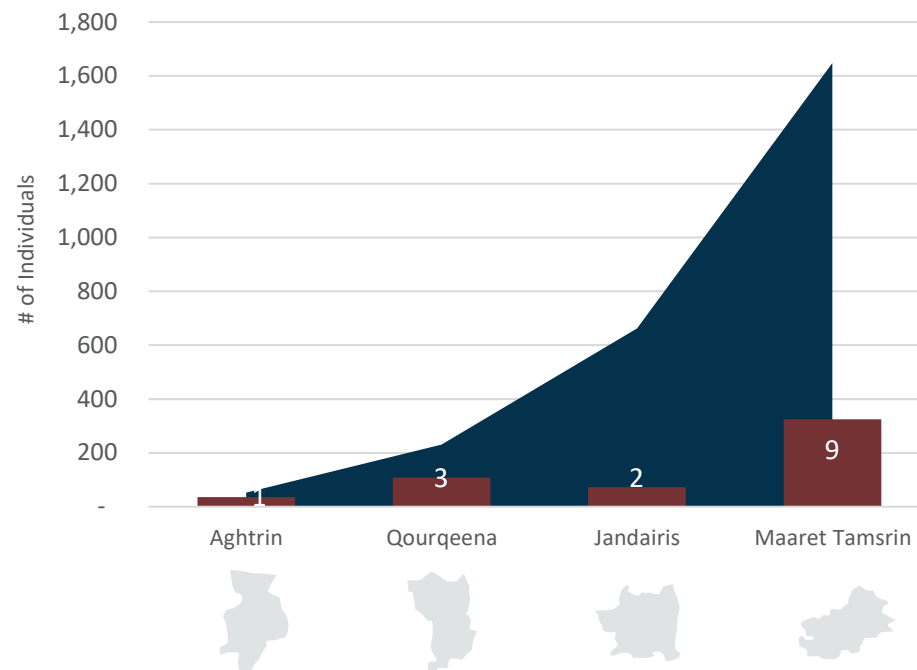
S/NFI Assistance and Markets

63% NFI
of shelters have not received S/NFI assistance over the past 3 months (27 shelters)

CS's distance from market (# of CSs)

27 collective shelters are **<1 kilometre from the market**
14 collective shelters are **1 - 3 kilometres from the market**
2 collective shelters report **4 - 5 kilometres from the market**

of Individuals and CSs who have received S/NFI Assistance over the past 3 months



Humanitarian
Needs Assessment
Programme

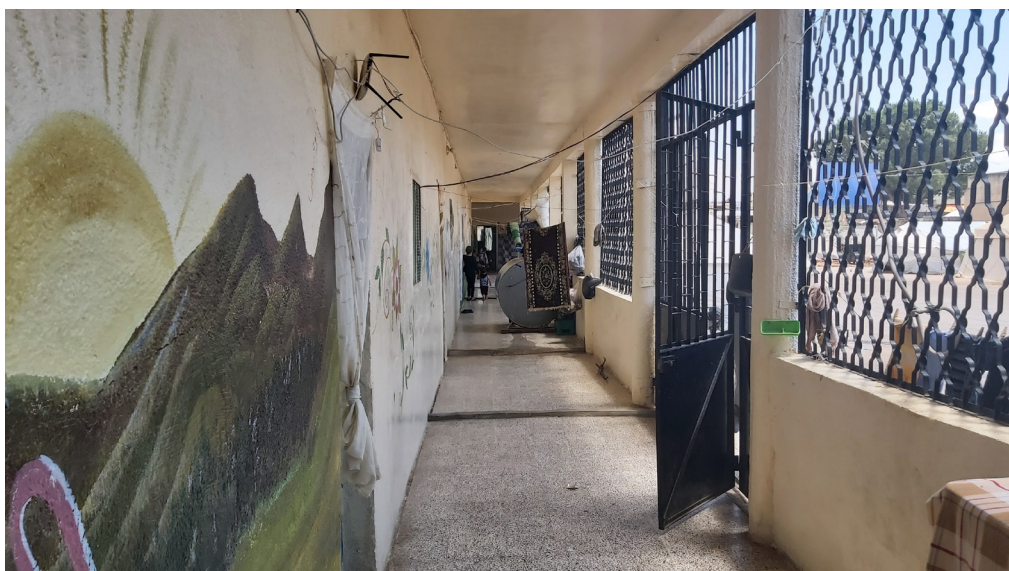


Shelter/NFI Cluster
X-Border Operation - Turkey Hub
ShelterCluster.org,
Coordinating Humanitarian Shelter

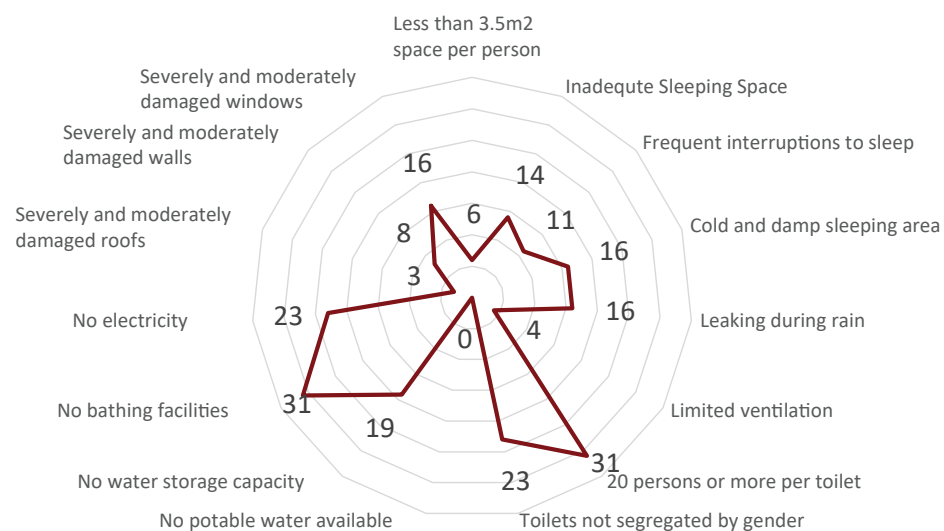
Operationalising the Findings

As 27 of the 43 collective shelters assessed reported that they had never received any Shelter and NFI assistance, the Shelter/NFI Cluster team conducted this assessment in order to improve the available shelter and NFI assistance provided to these shelters. Various indicators on spacing, damages, building issues, water, sanitation, hygiene (WASH), and electricity were assessed. Prior to making an intervention, Shelter Cluster partners are responsible for carrying out their own individual assessment in order to design interventions and support to the shelters. In order to support Shelter/NFI Cluster partners, HNAP and the Shelter/NFI Cluster team have prepared individual profiles on each collective shelter. In order to request the individual profiles of the collective shelters, please contact the Shelter/NFI Cluster team at im.turkey@sheltercluster.org.

The Shelter Cluster team selected several key indicators from the assessment in order to determine a degree of comparability between the collective shelters in terms of their adequacy according to occupancy, damage, WASH, and electricity standards. By comparing the number of inadequacies reported for the number of collective shelters, **overcrowding** and **WASH** were the most prevalent issues.



Overview of Conditions (# of Shelters)



Operationalising the Findings (cont.)

In order to rank the buildings and give the individual shelters a degree of comparability, the Shelter/NFI Cluster team assigned weights to each of the criteria and classified the collective shelters in the following broad categories. These categories are indicative and require Shelter/NFI Cluster partners to assess the shelters and consider their own capacities to deliver interventions in these collective shelters.

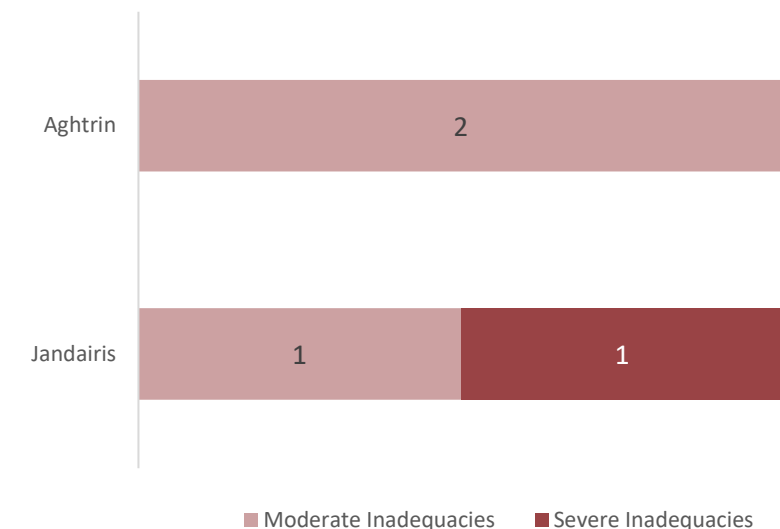
1. **Extreme Inadequacies:** Shelter and WASH interventions may require significant capacity and budget in order to address the collective shelter inadequacies. Shelter/NFI Cluster partners should prioritise immediate interventions such as non-food items and partitioning. Major infrastructure works may not be cost-effective, but partners should aim to improve the immediate adequacy of available shelters through decongesting overcrowded space and improving living areas used for cooking. Make minor improvements to WASH infrastructure. Liaise with the CCCM and Shelter/NFI Clusters in order to identify alternative shelter solutions than the collective shelter.
2. **Severe Inadequacies:** Assistance in such collective shelters should include decongestion measures such as installation of partitions, moderate repairs, and provision of immediate services such as delivery of water and or non-food items. Major infrastructure works may not be cost-effective, but partners should aim to improve the immediate adequacy of available shelter space and living areas. Life-saving WASH interventions should also be prioritized. Several camps will be completed by mid-July and could be a temporary solution for IDPs living in Collective Centres and SNFI Cluster and CCCM Clusters can support in accommodating IDPs in these locations.
3. **Shelter interventions in these shelters may be within the capacity of Shelter/NFI Cluster partners as they require light improvements.** Partners should consider decongestion measures such as installation of emergency shelters to decongest overcrowded sleeping areas and to afford families a better degree of privacy. Where no space is available, consider partitioning. Liaise with WASH partners in order to make the appropriate improvements to WASH infrastructure or installation, where required.
4. **Minor Inadequacies:** Minor repairs and upgrades to space and WASH infrastructure can be made. If there is no space for emergency shelter, partitions can be considered.

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.

Please note, the contents of this report are based on data collected by field staff utilizing a questionnaire. It is important to note that reported findings represent perspectives of key informants, for which Shelter/NFI Cluster and HNAP cannot be held accountable.

Shelter Conditions in Aleppo Collective Shelters



Shelter Conditions in Idleb Collective Shelters

