



IDP SHELTER SITUATION IN NORTH-WEST SYRIA

FEBRUARY 2022



SYRIAN

ARAB REPUBLIC

A JOINT REPORT BY HNAP & NWS S/NFI CLUSTER

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. The total number of interviews per location was obtained by randomly sampling the locations per strata proportionate to size (PPS) with replacement.¹ 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.

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.

Although the scope of data collection was across the whole of Syria, this report only utilizes the data collected across locations in Idlib and northern Aleppo, comprising north-west Syria.

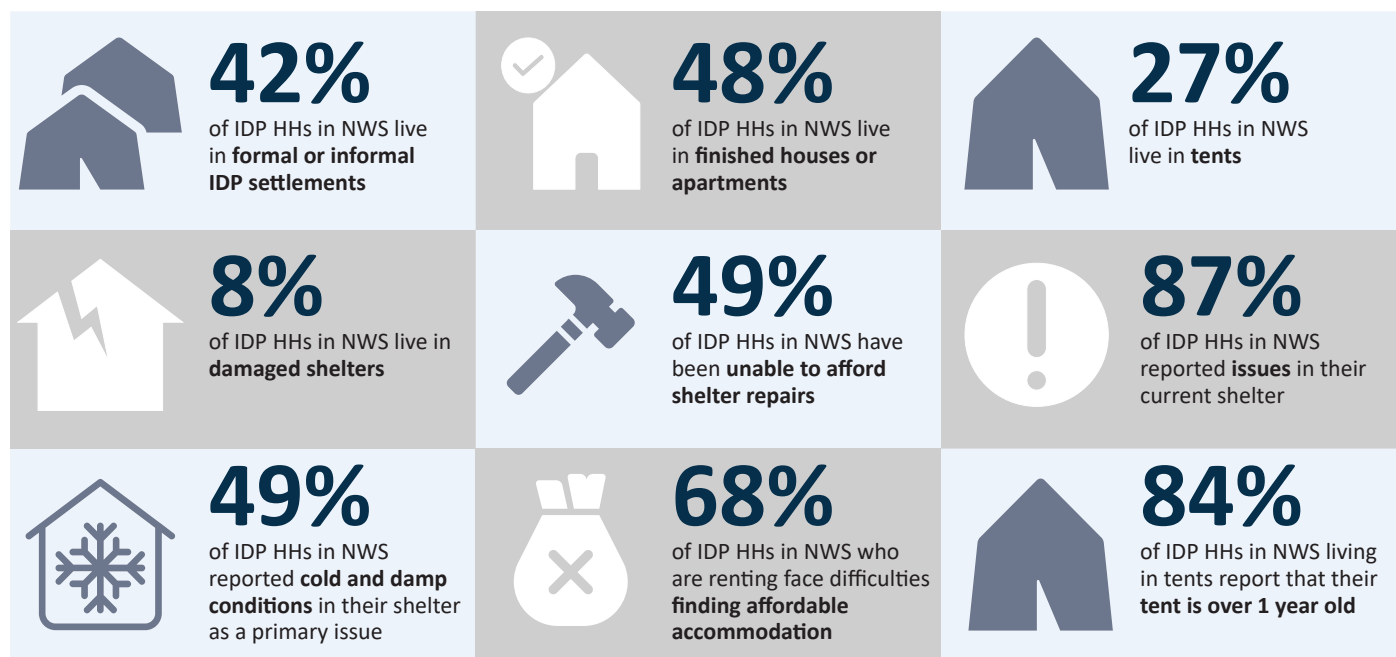
Please note, the geographical scope of this joint-report is north-west Syria (NWS), which is considered for operational purposes, and therefore only includes relevant sub-districts in Idlib and northern Aleppo. For the purposes of this joint-report, 'NWS' differs from the way in which it was reported for HNAP's 2021 IDP Report Series.

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

KEY FINDINGS

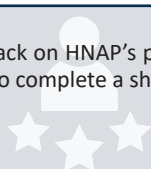
This fact-sheet investigates shelter conditions across north-west Syria. Specifically, the following areas are explored: shelter types; settlement types; shelter damages; problems or issues

reported in shelters; hazards; evictions; occupancy status, tent status, rental conditions and access to fuel and markets. 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.

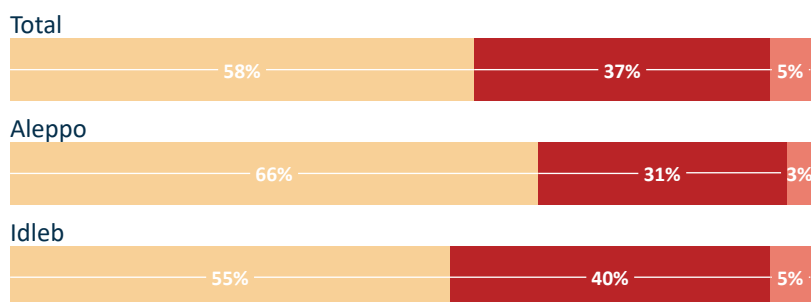


¹ Note that sampling PPS with replacement ensured that locations with a greater proportion of population were sampled more frequently which contributed a greater number of samples and thus enhance. For a more detailed sampling methodology, please do not hesitate to contact us at hnap-syria@un.org.

Settlement and shelter type

TYPE OF SETTLEMENT

TYPE OF SETTLEMENT BY GOVERNORATE (% IDP HHs)²

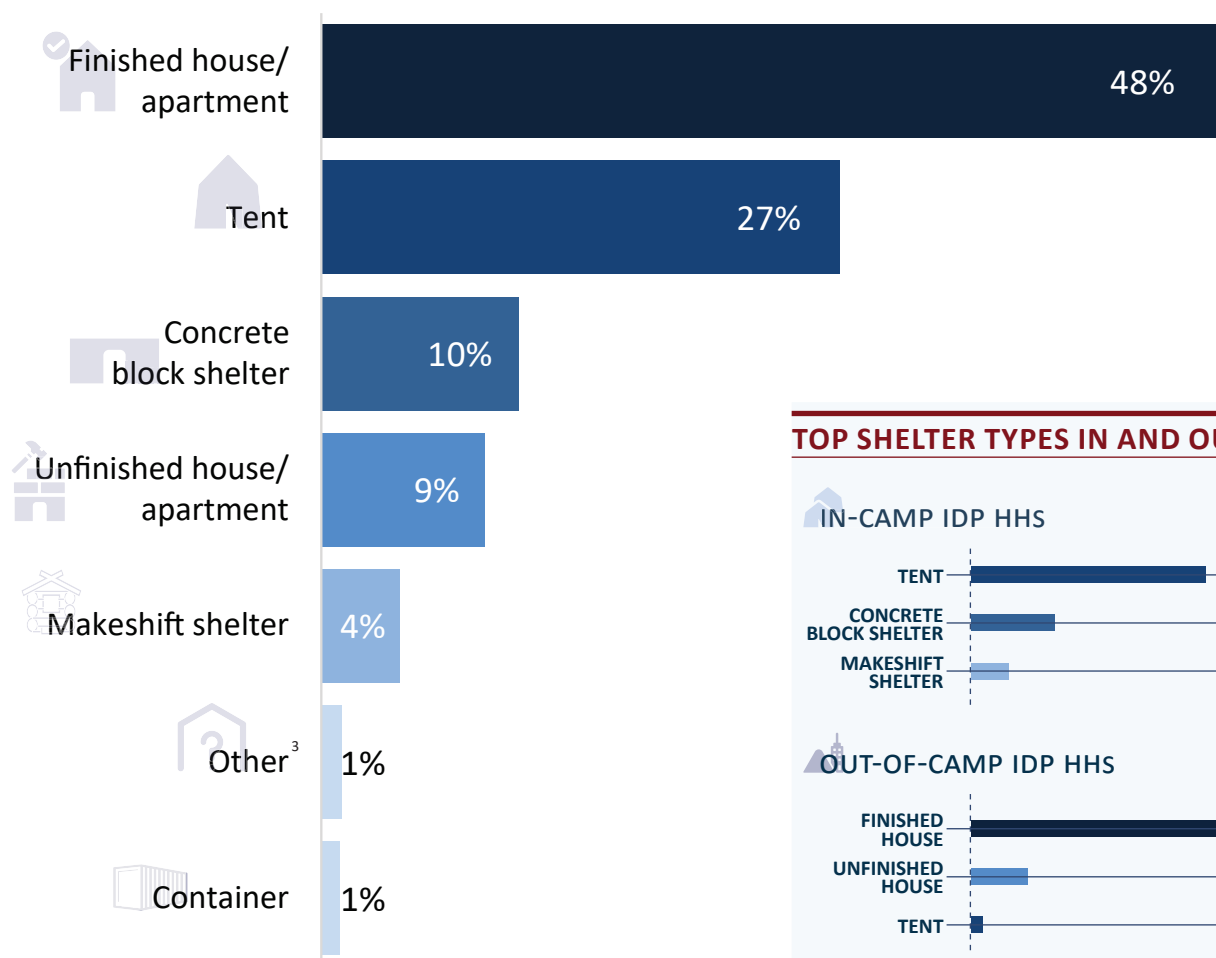


Approximately **2 in 5** IDP HHs in NWS live in **an IDP settlement**.

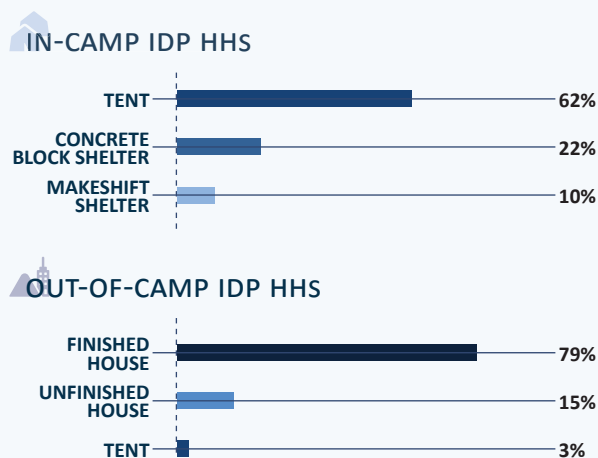


TYPE OF SHELTER

TYPE OF SHELTER ACROSS NWS (% IDP HHs)



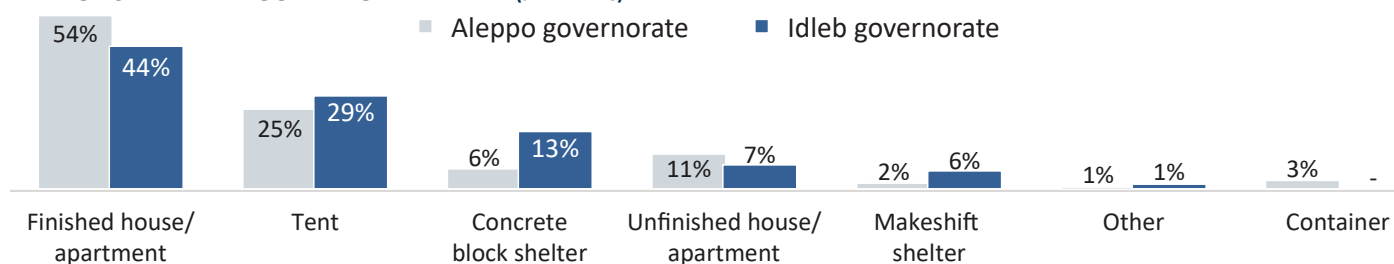
TOP SHELTER TYPES IN AND OUT OF CAMPS



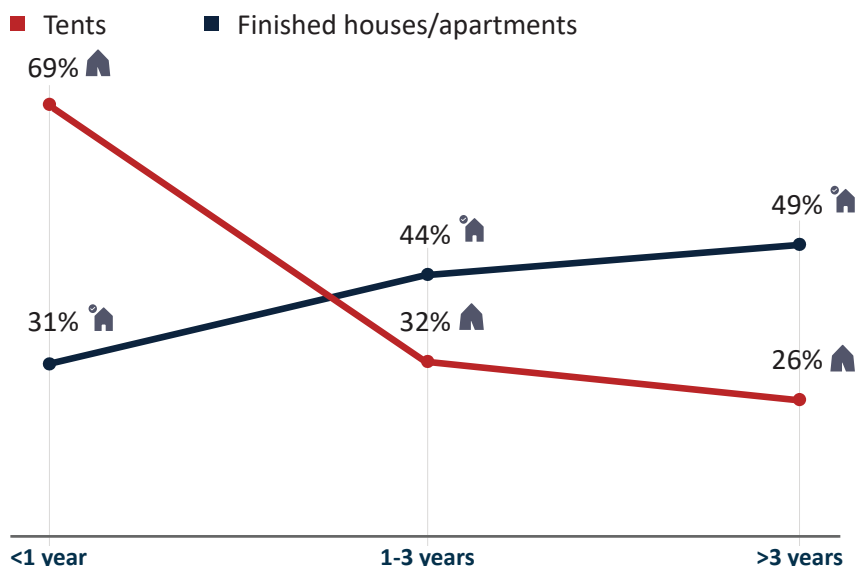
² In this governorate breakdown, along with all the following governorate breakdowns, Idleb and Aleppo refer only to those sub-districts which are operationally relevant.

³ 'Other' shelter types include the following: collective shelters, non-residential buildings, refugee housing units, hotels and other, unspecified shelters.

TYPE OF SHELTER AT GOVERNORATE LEVEL (% IDP HHs)



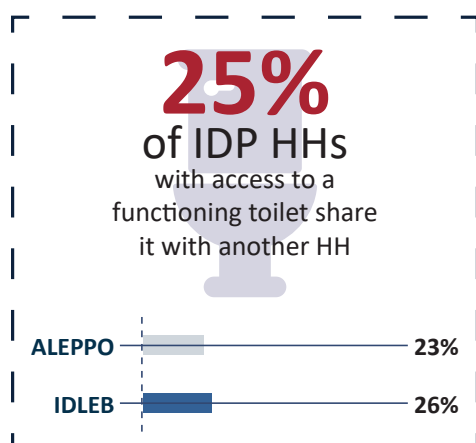
TOP TWO SHELTER TYPES BASED ON TIME IN DISPLACEMENT (% IDP HHs)



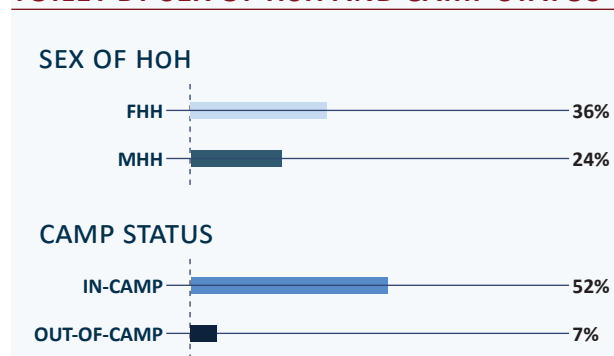
IDP households who had been displaced for less than a year are nearly **three times** as likely to live in **tents**, compared to households who had been displaced for more than three years.

Shelter characteristics

ACCESS TO TOILETS

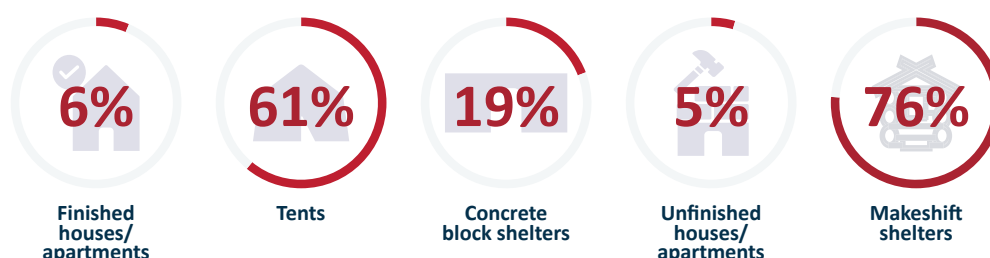


BREAKDOWN OF IDP HHs SHARING THEIR TOILET BY SEX OF HoH AND CAMP STATUS



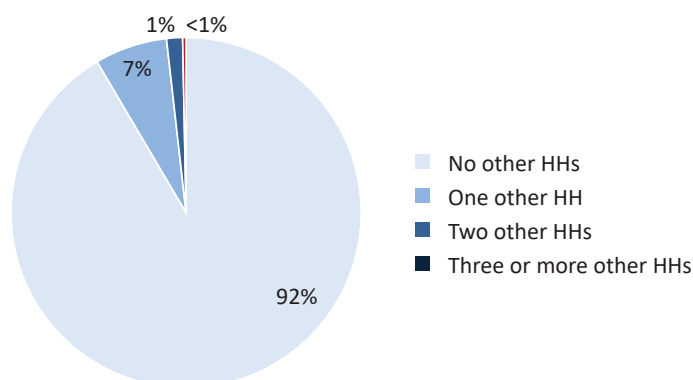
In-camp IDP households are more than **seven times** more likely to **share a toilet** compared to out-of camp households.

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

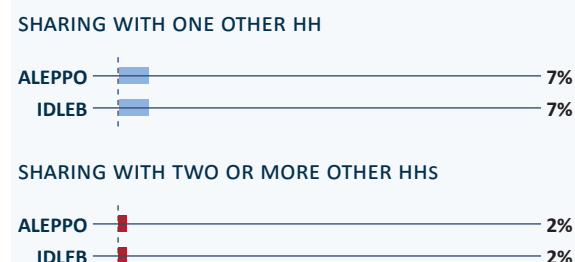


SHELTER SHARING

SHELTER SHARING (% IDP HHs)

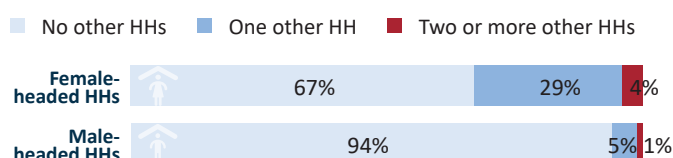


GOVERNORATE BREAKDOWN (% IDP HHs)



Approximately **1 in 10** IDP HHs in NWS share its shelter with at least one other HH.

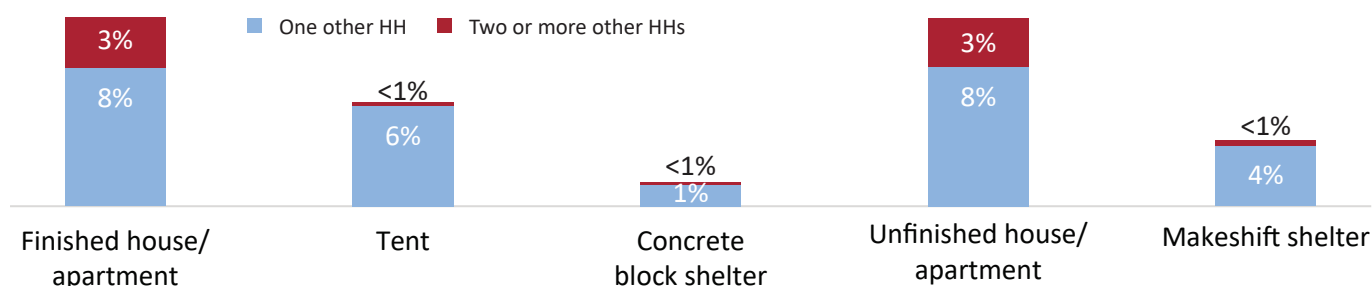
SHELTER SHARING BY SEX OF HoH (% IDP HHs)



SUB-DISTRICTS WITH HIGHEST RATES OF SHELTER SHARING

Governorate	Sub-district	% of IDP HHs
Aleppo	Ghandorah	56%
Aleppo	Suran	44%
Aleppo	Sharan	33%
Idleb	Teftnaz	26%
Aleppo	Tadaf	26%
Aleppo	Ma'btali	24%

SHELTER SHARING BY SHELTER TYPE (% IDP HHs)



Shelter damages (SELECTED SHELTER TYPES ONLY)⁴

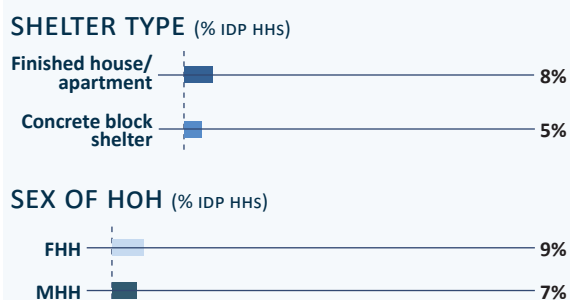
8% of shelters inhabited by IDP HHs in NWS are damaged⁵

10% in Aleppo **6%** in Idleb

MOST IMPACTED SUB-DISTRICTS

Governorate	Sub-district	% of IDP HHs
Aleppo	Sarmin	39%
Aleppo	Ariha	39%
Aleppo	Ehsem	38%
Aleppo	Bennsh	35%
Aleppo	Jisr-Ash-Shugur	34%
Idleb	Sheikh El-Hadid	30%

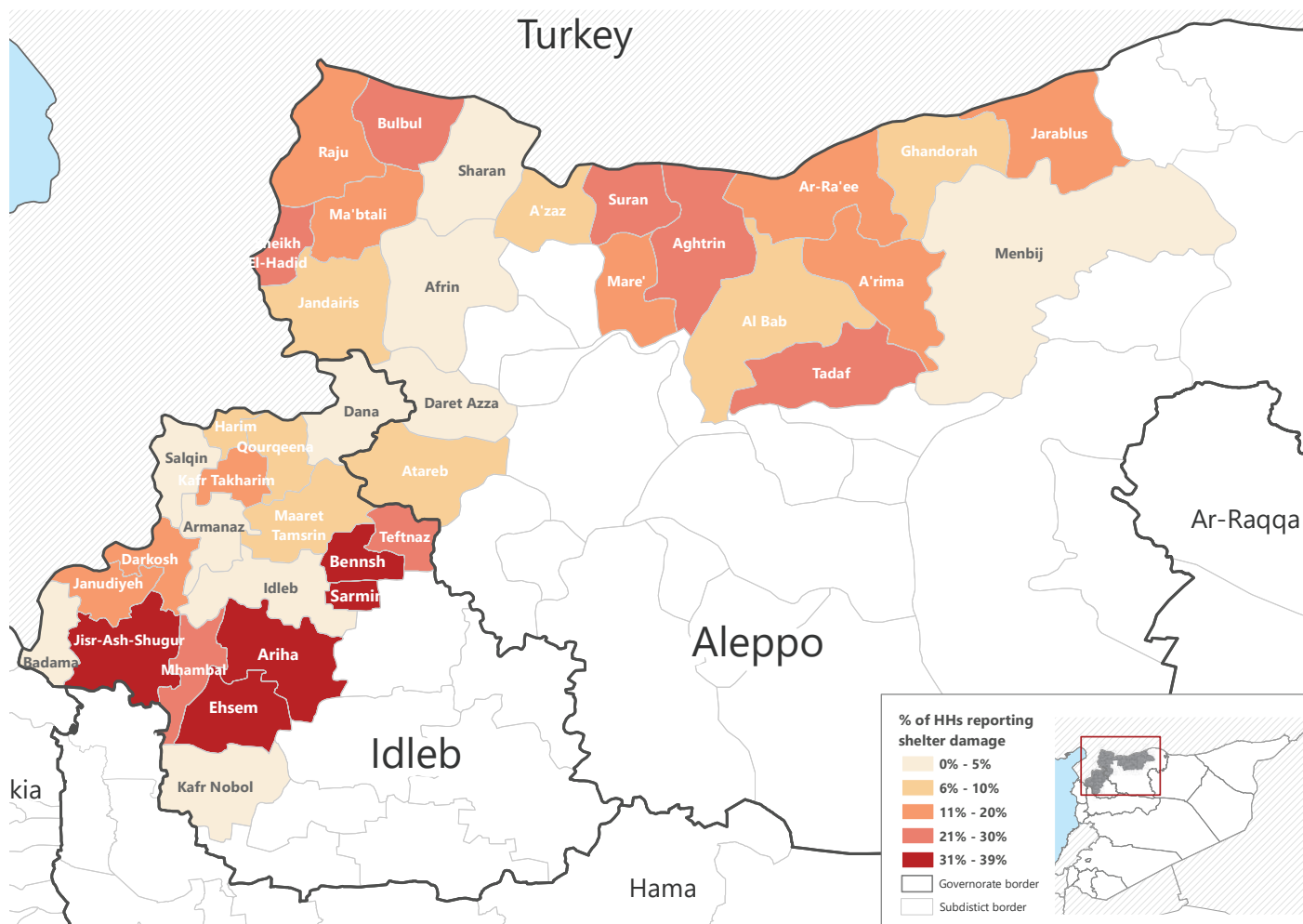
BREAKDOWN OF SHELTER DAMAGES BY SHELTER TYPE AND SEX OF HoH



⁴ 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.

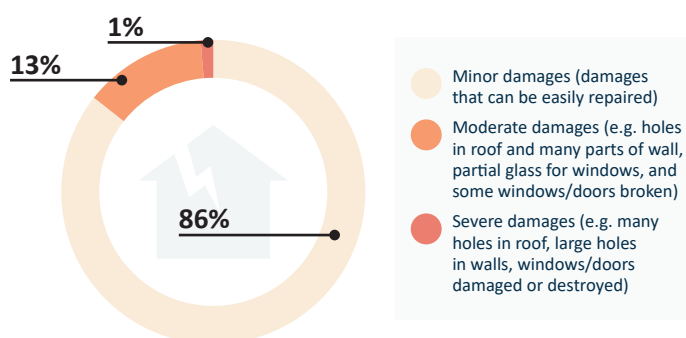
⁵ It is important to note that relatively low rates of reported damage across certain types of shelters do not imply that they are suitable for residence. Many will, for example, still be host to numerous issues or problems. See 'problems with shelter' section.

PROPORTION OF IDP HHs IN NWS REPORTING SHELTER DAMAGE BY SUB-DISTRICT

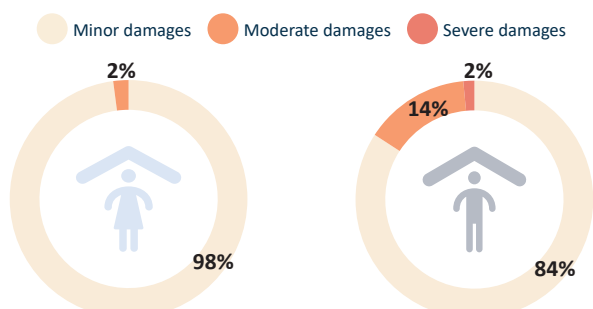


EXTENT OF DAMAGES (% of IDP HHs who reported damages)

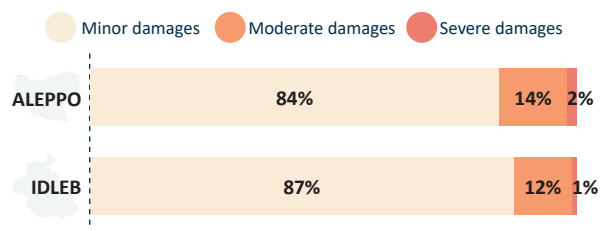
EXTENT OF DAMAGES (% OF IDP HHs WHO REPORTED DAMAGES)



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



EXTENT OF DAMAGES BY GOVERNORATE (% OF IDP HHs WHO REPORTED DAMAGES)



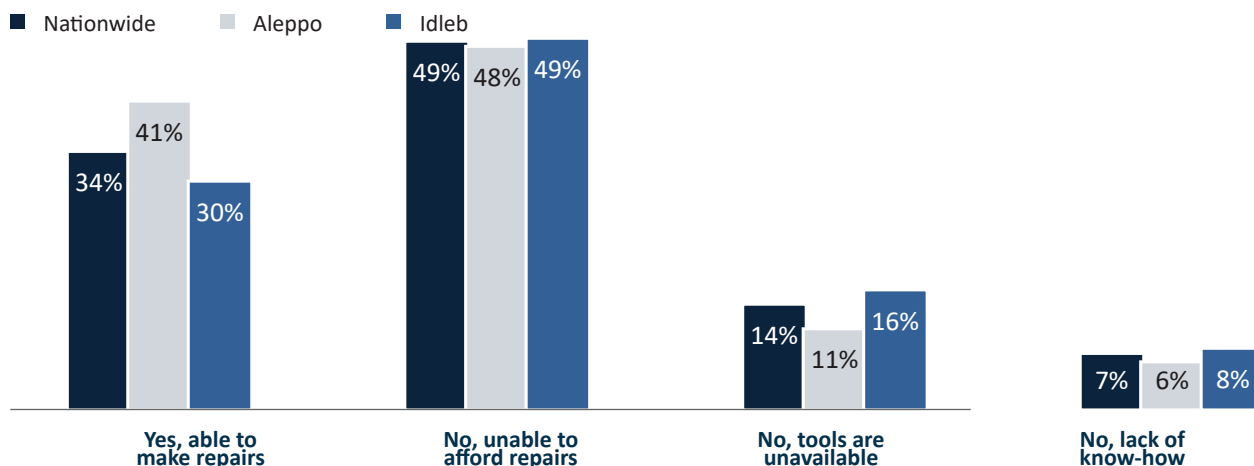
SEVERE DAMAGES BY SUB-DISTRICT (TOP 4 SUB-DISTRICTS REPORTING SEVERE DAMAGES)

Governorate	Sub-District	% of IDP HHs
Aleppo	Aghtrin	11%
Aleppo	Mare'	10%
Idleb	Jisr-Ash-Shugur	4%
Idleb	Ariha	3%

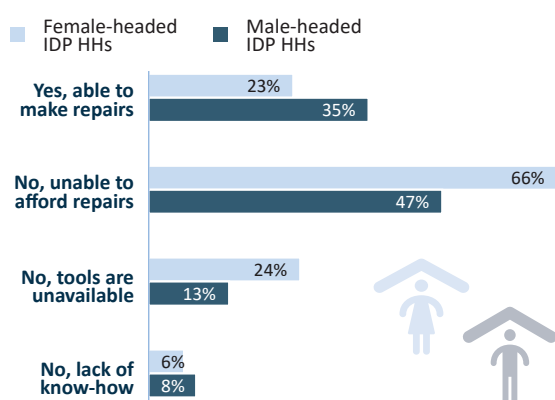
*In NWS, approximately **1 in 8** shelters inhabited by IDP households are **moderately or severely damaged**.*

SHELTER REPAIRS

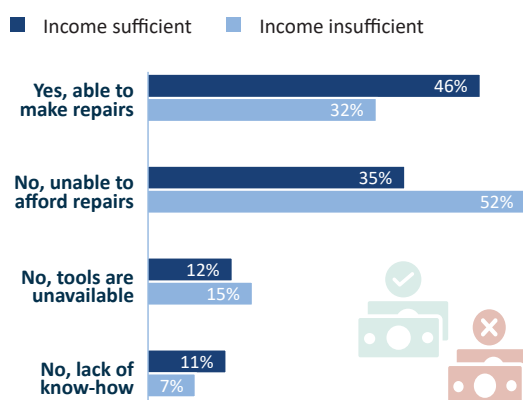
SHELTER REPAIRS IN NWS AND BY GOVERNORATE (% IDP HHs)



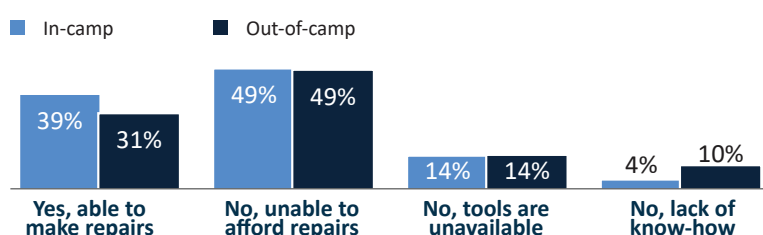
SHELTER REPAIR BY SEX OF HoH (% IDP HHs)



SHELTER REPAIR BY INCOME SUFFICIENCY (% IDP HHs)



SHELTER REPAIR BY CAMP STATUS (% IDP HHs)



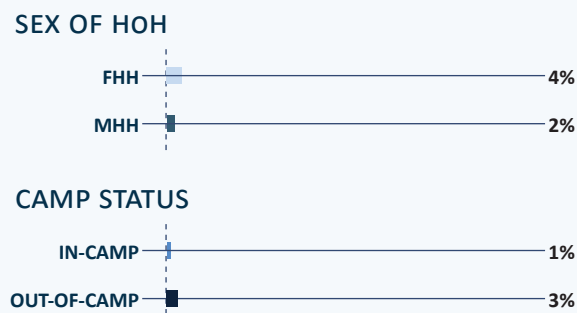
1 in 2 IDP HHs in NWS lack sufficient funds to exact shelter repairs. This rate is highest among FHH where 2 in 3 are unable to afford repairs.

EVICSIONS⁶

3%
of IDP HHs
have been evicted in the
past 12 months



BREAKDOWN OF EVICTED IDP HHs BY SEX OF HoH AND CAMP STATUS



⁶ 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

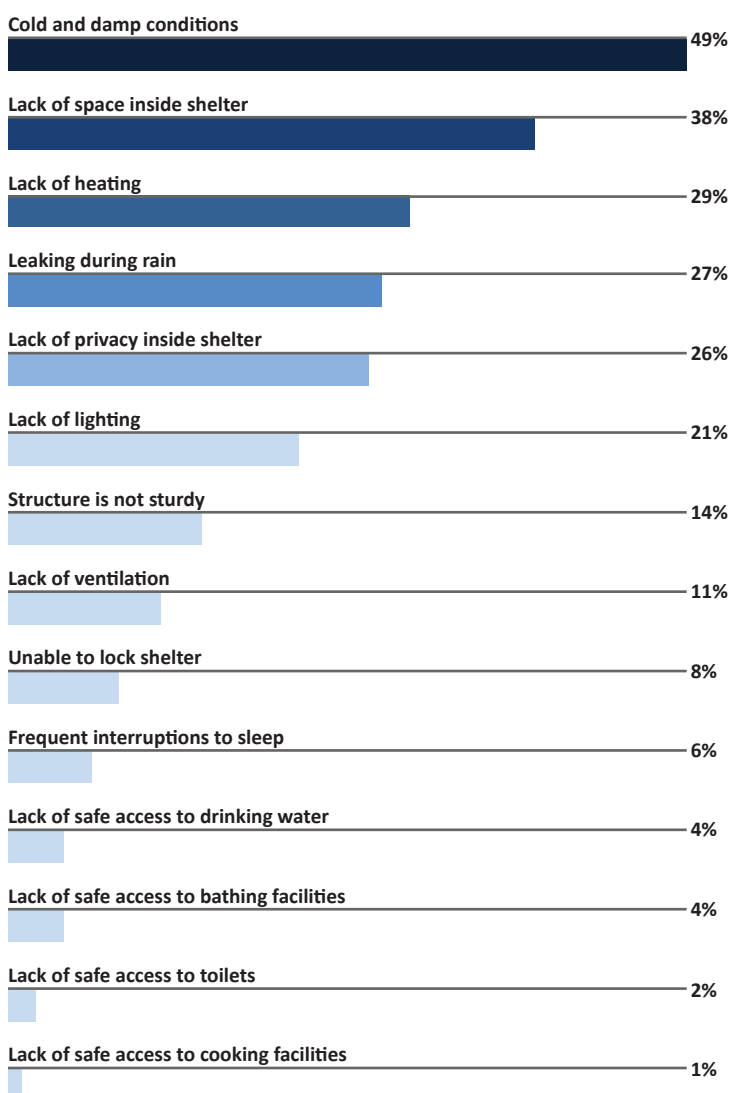
87%

of IDP HHs

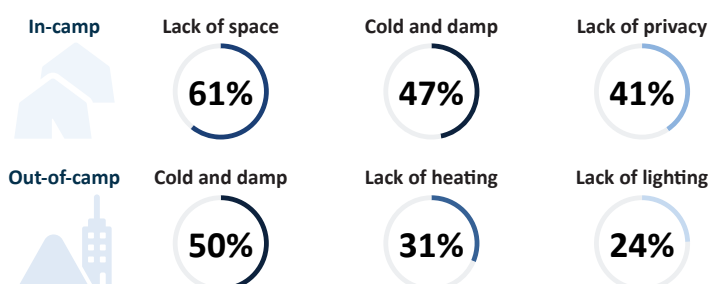
report having faced some kind of issue in their current shelter



REPORTED SHELTER ISSUES (% IDP HHs)⁷

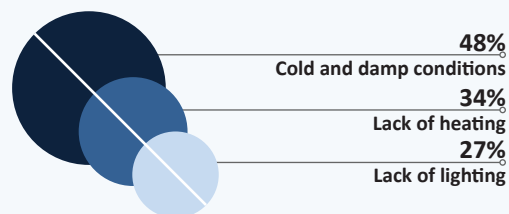


TOP 3 REPORTED SHELTER ISSUES BY CAMP STATUS (% IDP HHs)

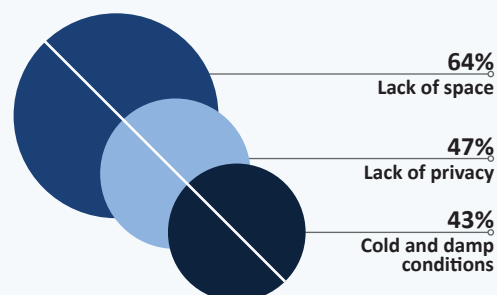


BREAKDOWN BY SHELTER TYPE (% IDP HHs)

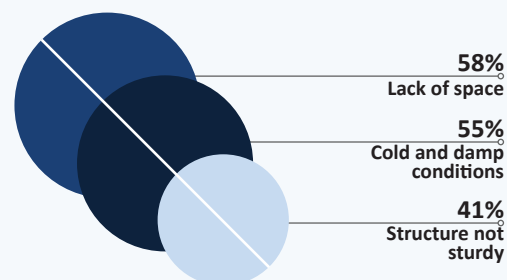
FINISHED HOUSE/APARTMENT



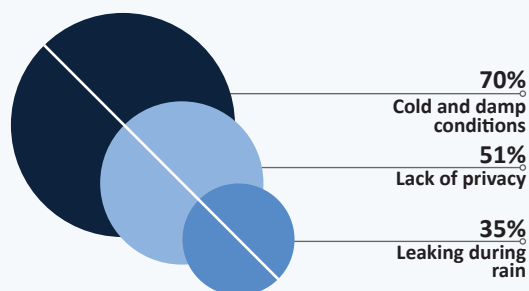
TENT



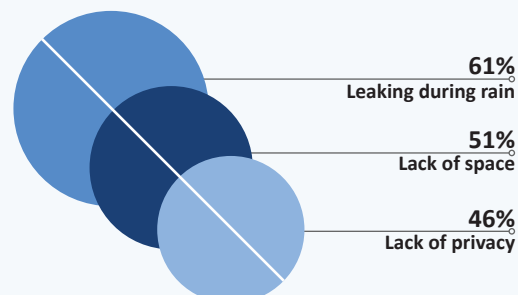
CONCRETE BLOCK SHELTER



UNFINISHED HOUSE/APARTMENT

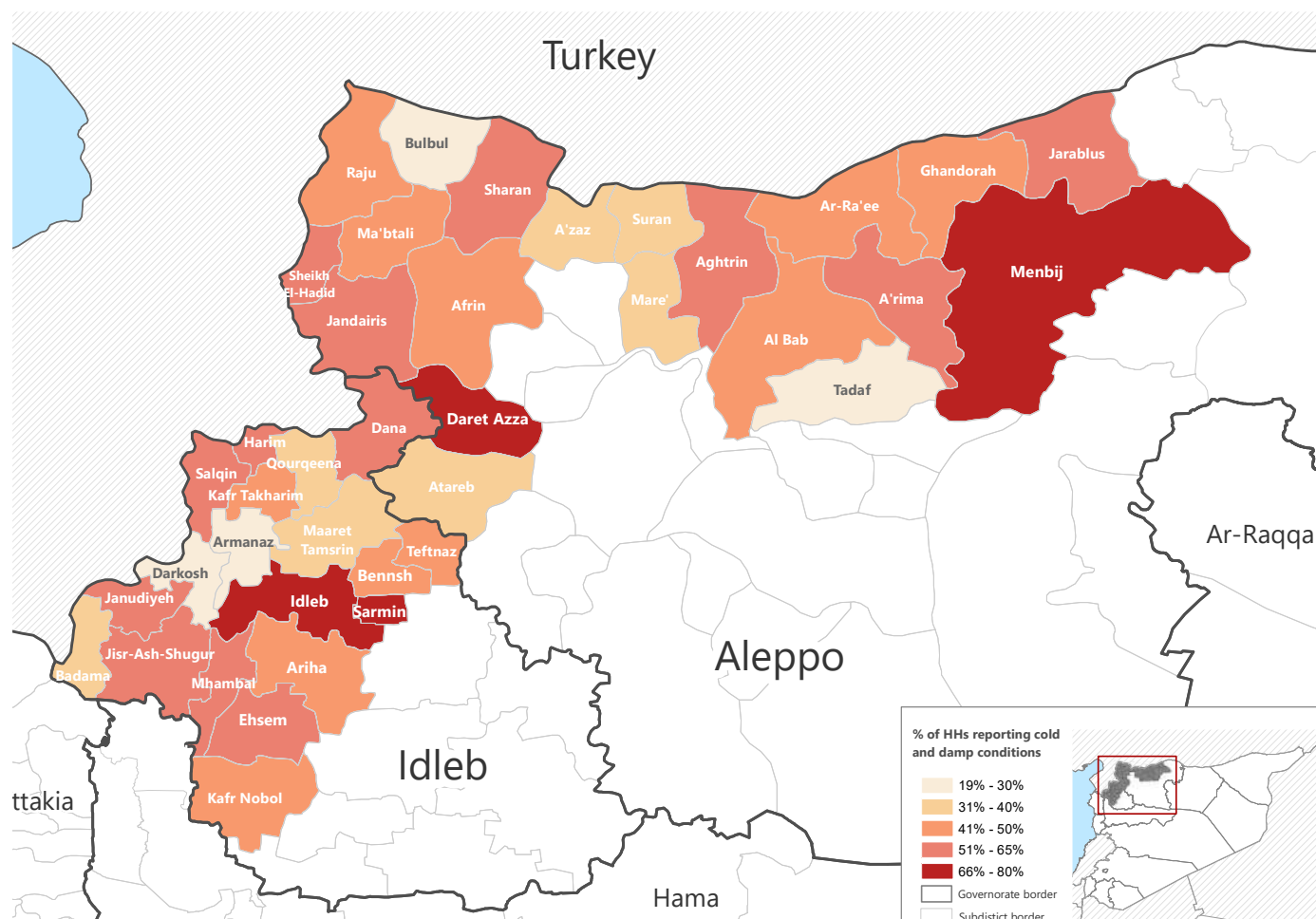


MAKESHIFT SHELTERS

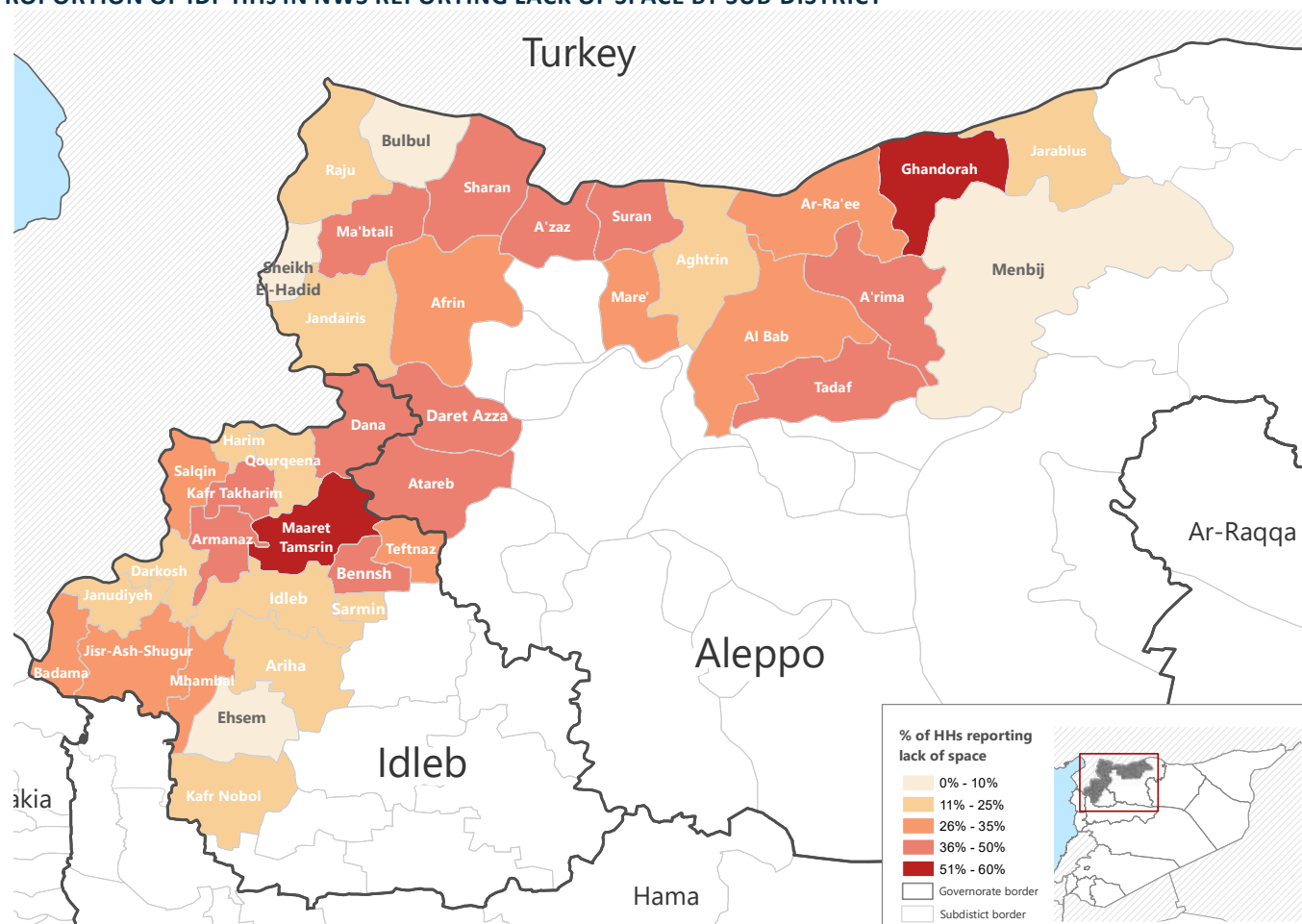


⁷ Please note that households were asked to select top three shelter issues that pertain to their current shelter.

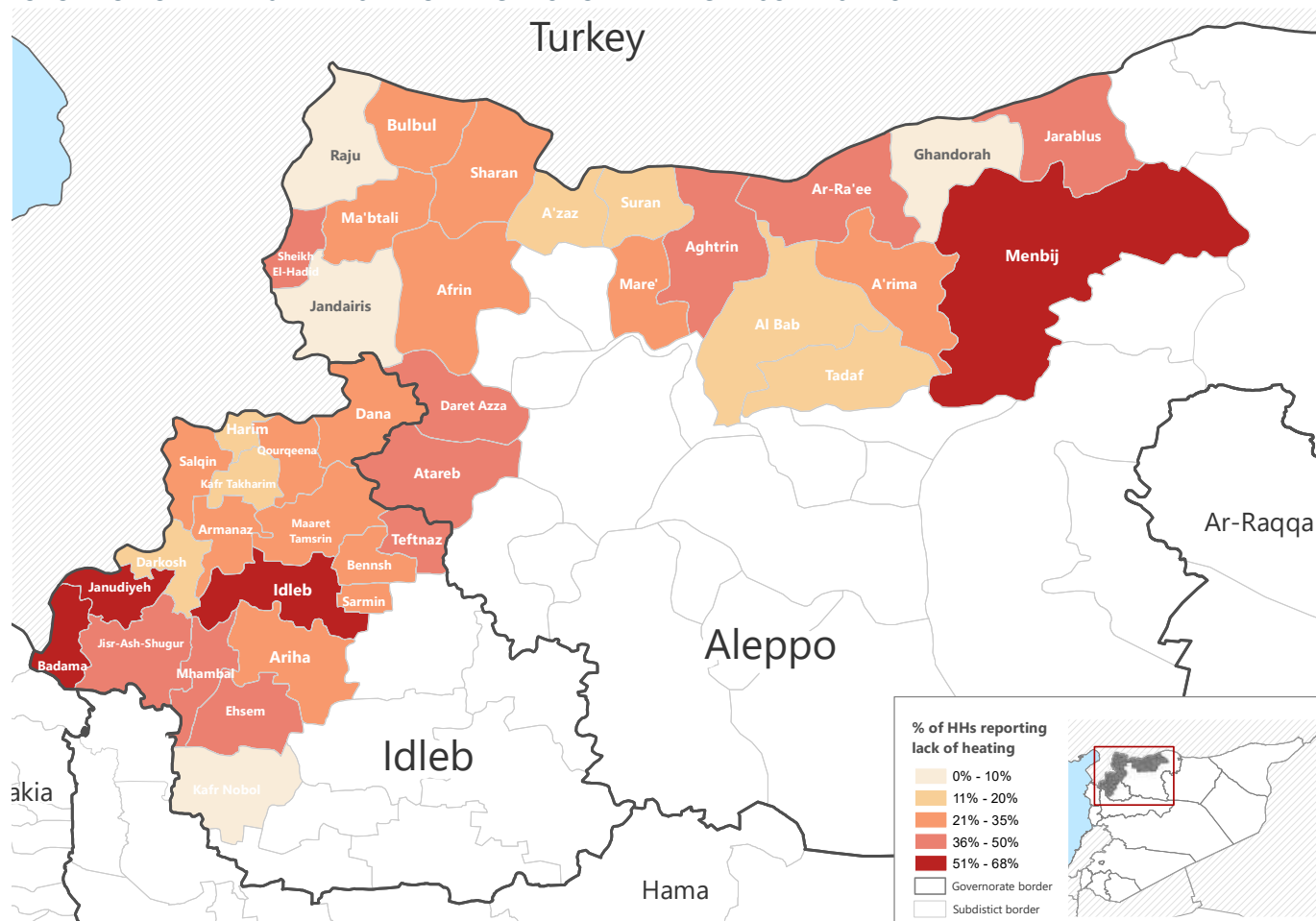
PROPORTION OF IDP HHs IN NWS REPORTING COLD AND DAMP CONDITIONS BY SUB-DISTRICT



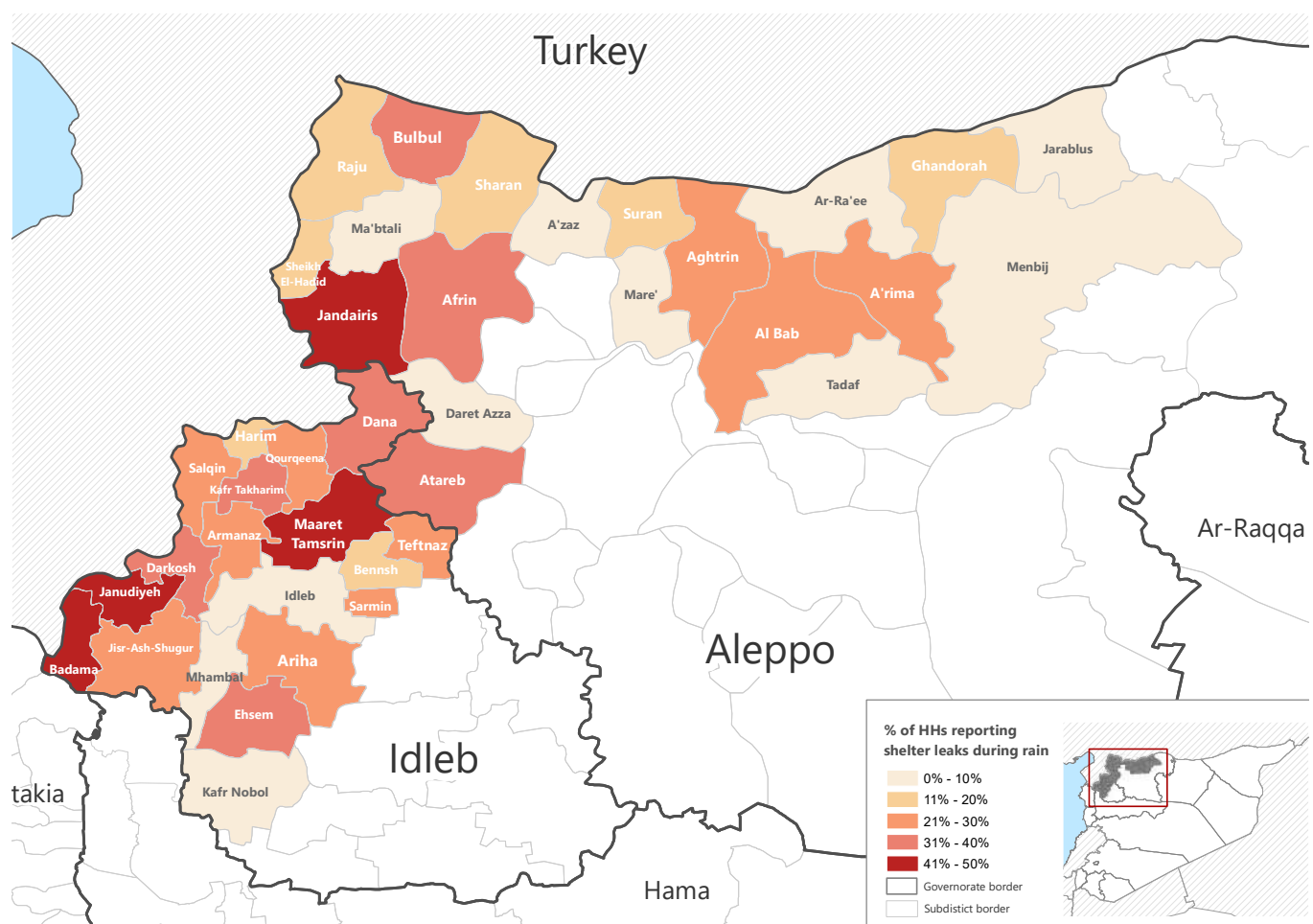
PROPORTION OF IDP HHs IN NWS REPORTING LACK OF SPACE BY SUB-DISTRICT



PROPORTION OF IDP HHs IN NWS REPORTING LACK OF HEATING BY SUB-DISTRICT



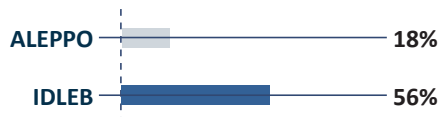
PROPORTION OF IDP HHs IN NWS REPORTING LEAKING DURING THE RAIN BY SUB-DISTRICT



HAZARDS

HAZARDS

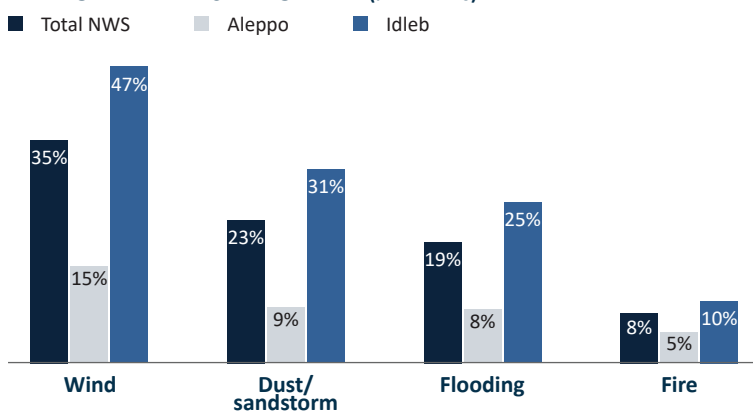
42%
of IDP HHs
reported having faced some kind
of hazard in their current shelter



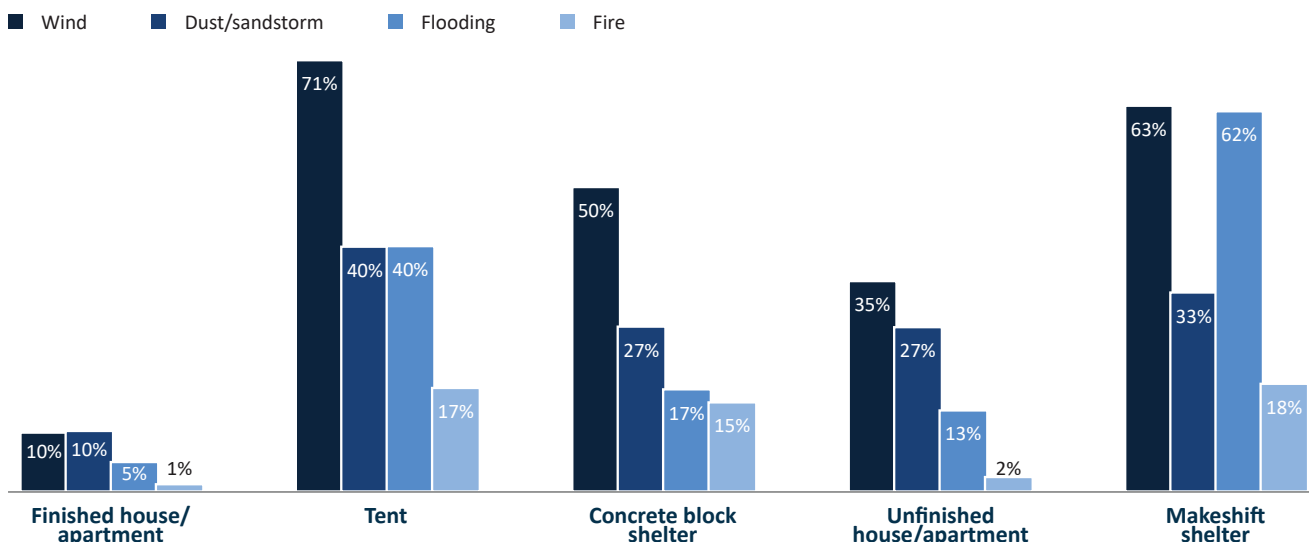
TOP 6 SUB-DISTRICTS REPORTING HAZARDS (% IDP HHs)

Governorate	Sub-District	% of IDP HHs
Idleb	Maaret Tamsrin	81%
Idleb	Janudiyeh	66%
Idleb	Dana	64%
Idleb	Badama	58%
Aleppo	Ghandorah	57%
Idleb	Qourqeena	53%

TYPE OF HAZARDS REPORTED (% IDP HHs)

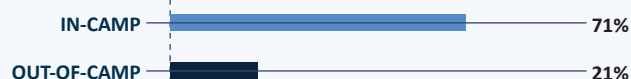


TYPE OF HAZARDS REPORTED BY SHELTER TYPE (% IDP HHs)

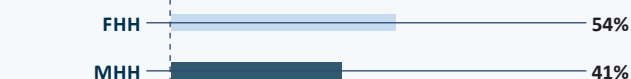


BREAKDOWN SHELTER HAZARDS BY CAMP STATUS AND SEX OF HOH

CAMP STATUS

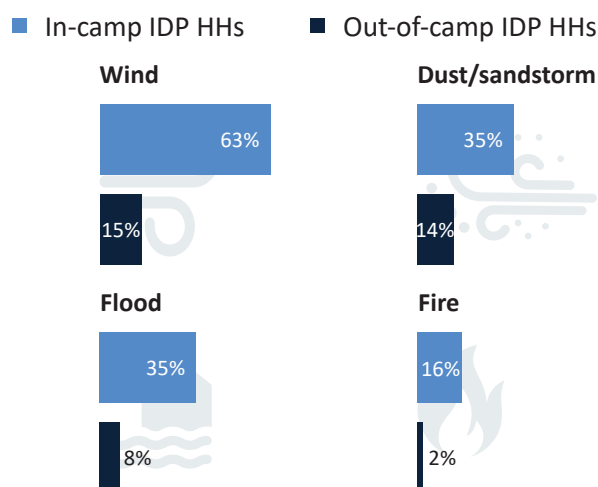


SEX OF HOH



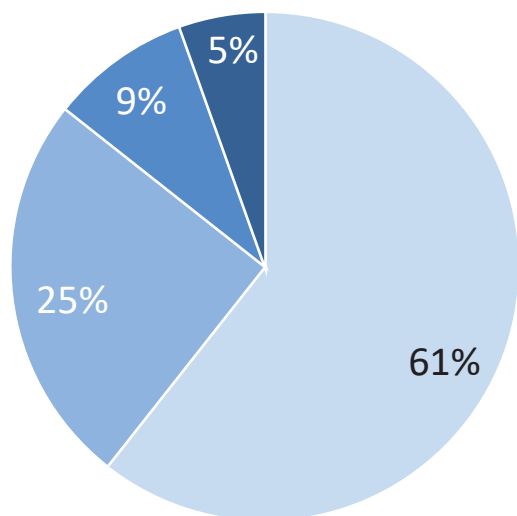
2 in 5 IDP HHs in NWS face some sort of hazard in their shelter; however, in-camp IDP households are nearly 4 times as likely to face a hazard compared to out-of-camp households.

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



OCCUPANCY STATUS⁸

OCCUPANCY STATUS (% IDP HHs)



Renting



Hosted for free



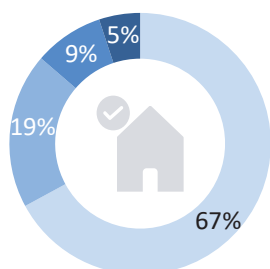
Squatting



Owners

OCCUPANCY BY SHELTER TYPE (% IDP HHs)

Finished houses/apartments



Renting



Hosted for free

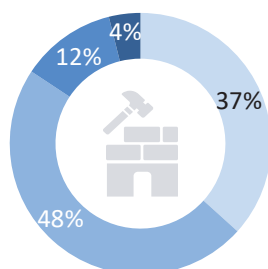


Squatting



Owners

Unfinished houses/apartments



Renting



Hosted for free

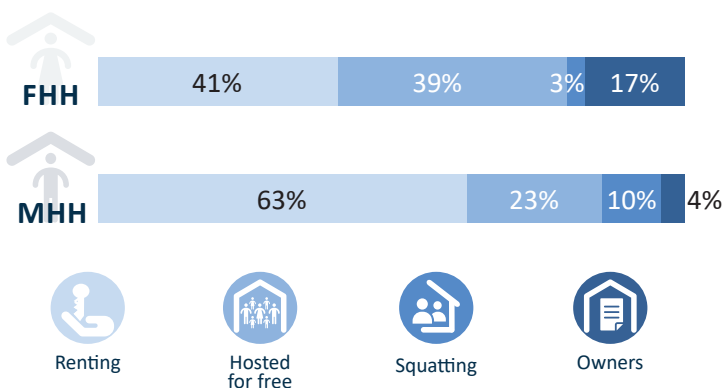


Squatting



Owners

OCCUPANCY BY SEX OF HoH (% IDP HHs)



Renting



Hosted for free



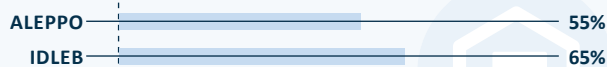
Squatting



Owners

GOVERNORATE BREAKDOWN (% IDP HHs)

RENTING



SUB-DISTRICTS WITH HIGHEST % OF IDP HHs REPORTED RENTING THEIR SHELTER

Governorate	Sub-District	% of IDP HHs
Aleppo	Menbij	99%
Aleppo	Ar-Ra'ee	87%
Aleppo	Daret Azza	85%
Aleppo	A'zaz	80%
Aleppo	Suran	76%
Aleppo	Al Bab	76%

HOSTED FOR FREE⁹



SUB-DISTRICTS WITH HIGHEST % OF IDP HHs REPORTED BEING HOSTED IN THEIR SHELTER

Governorate	Sub-District	% of IDP HHs
Idleb	Kafr Nobol	100%
Idleb	Bennsh	86%
Idleb	Mhambal	77%
Idleb	Ehsem	68%
Aleppo	Raju	67%
Idleb	Jisr-Ash-Shugur	66%

SQUATTING



SUB-DISTRICTS WITH HIGHEST % OF IDP HHs REPORTING SQUATTING IN THEIR SHELTERS

Governorate	Sub-District	% of IDP HHs
Aleppo	Bulbul	99%
Aleppo	Sheikh El-Hadid	85%
Aleppo	Afrin	72%
Aleppo	Sharan	64%
Aleppo	Ma'btali	45%
Aleppo	Raju	33%

OWNERS



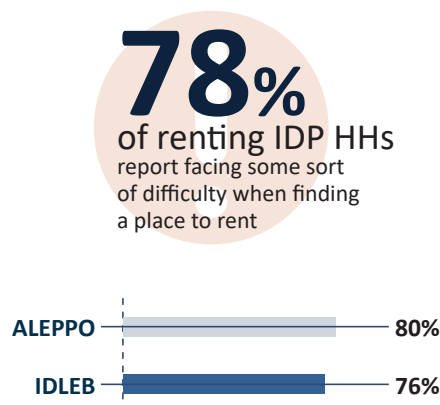
SUB-DISTRICTS WITH HIGHEST % OF IDP HHs REPORTING OWNING THEIR SHELTERS

Governorate	Sub-District	% of IDP HHs
Aleppo	A'zaz	17%
Idleb	Harim	16%
Idleb	Qourqeena	11%
Idleb	Dana	11%
Aleppo	Jarablus	9%
Idleb	Armanaz	8%

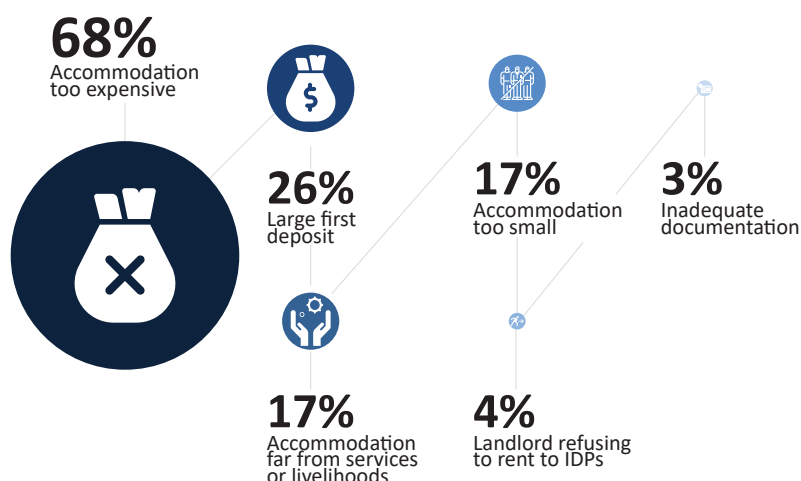
⁸Occupancy situation is recorded only for those in residential settings and not for those living in formal or informal settlements. For this reason, the breakdown by shelter type in this section only covers finished and unfinished houses/apartments, since other shelter types are not found in non-residential settings, apart from 1 percent who live in tents.

⁹Hosted for free refers to the situation whereby a household lives in a shelter without paying but with the permission of the owner.

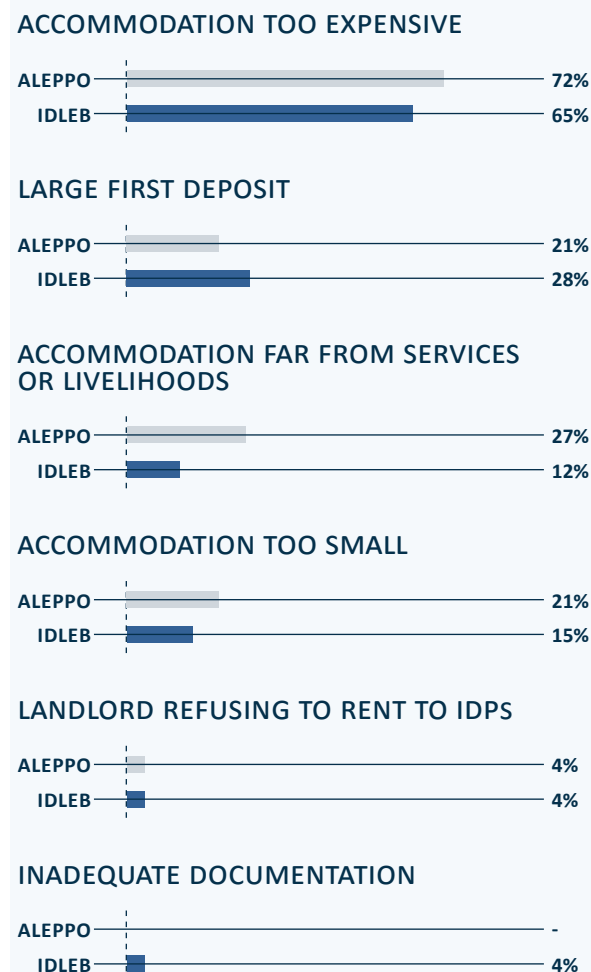
DIFFICULTIES IN FINDING A PLACE TO RENT



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

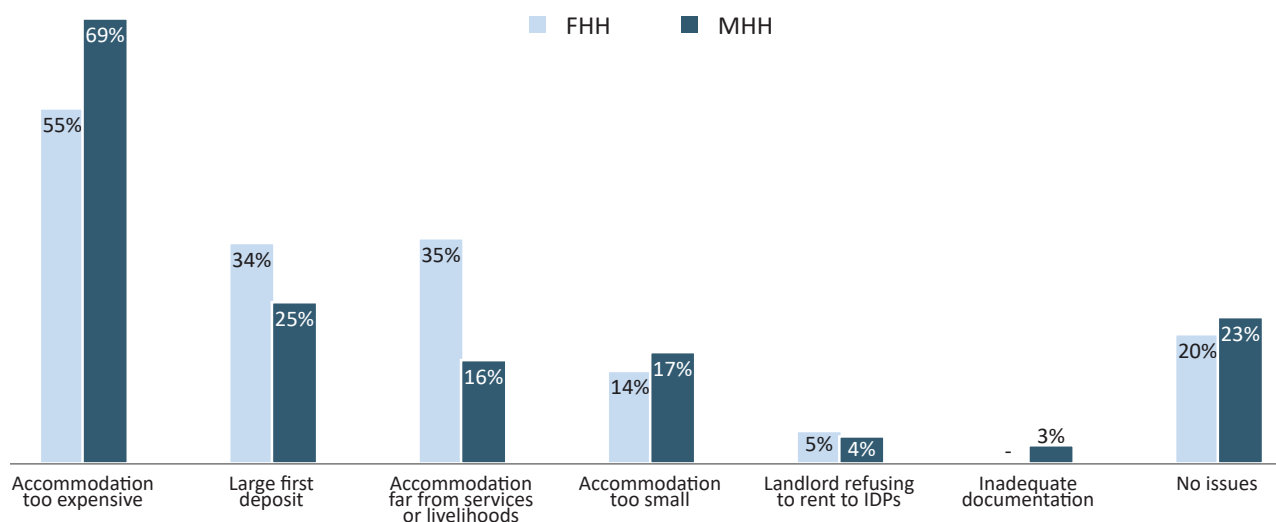


GOVERNORATE BREAKDOWN (% IDP HHs)



Nearly **two thirds** of IDP households in NWS **rent** their current shelter. **4 in 5** **renting HHs** report facing difficulties in finding a suitable place to rent.

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



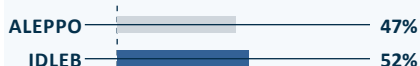
RENTAL AGREEMENT

50%
of renting IDP HHs
report having a **written**
agreement to stay in
their shelter

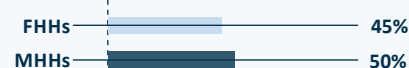
45%
of renting IDP HHs
report having a
verbal agreement to
stay in their shelter

WRITTEN AGREEMENT

GOVERNORATE BREAKDOWN

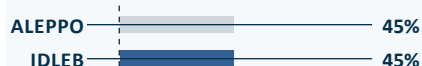


SEX OF HOH BREAKDOWN

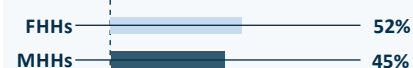


VERBAL AGREEMENT

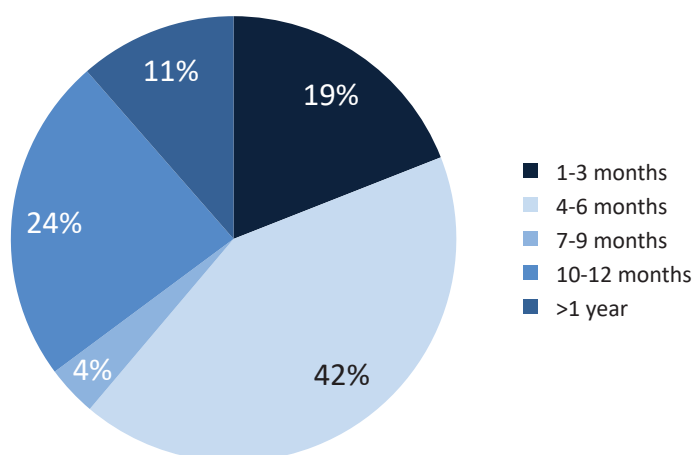
GOVERNORATE BREAKDOWN



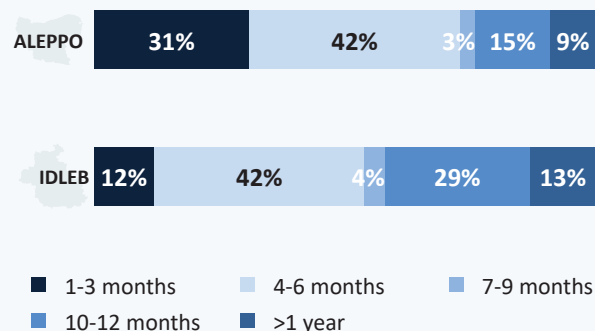
SEX OF HOH BREAKDOWN



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

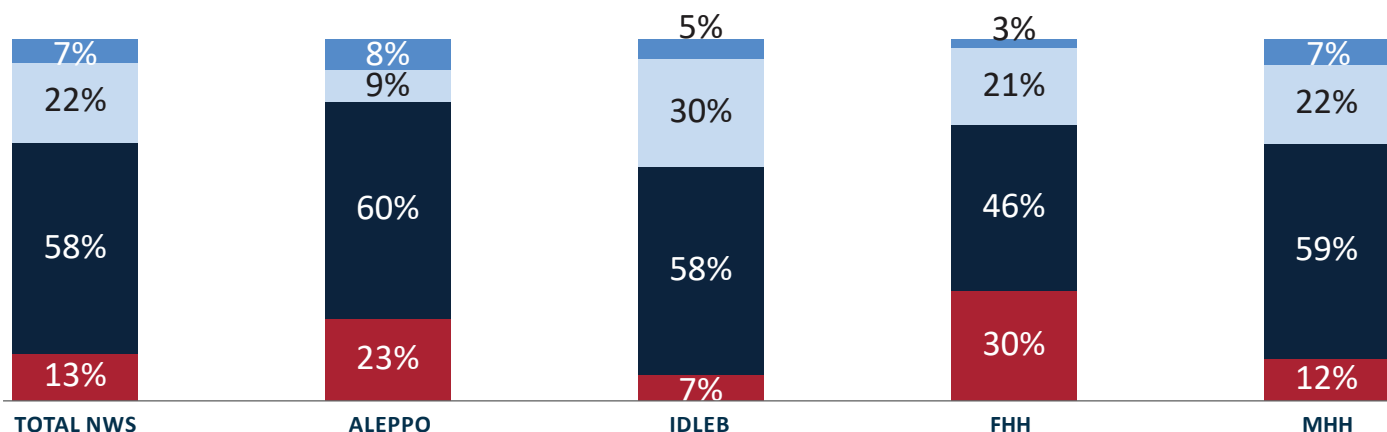


GOVERNORATE BREAKDOWN



LENGTH OF TIME FOR WHICH IDP HHs BELIEVE THEY CAN CONTINUE PAYING RENT (% IDP HHs)

Currently unable to pay rent 1-6 months 7-12 months >1 year



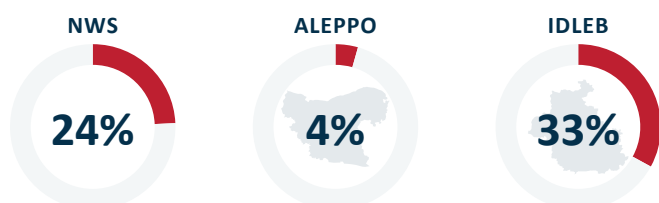
Rent and tent situation inside IDP settlements



42%

of IDP HHs in NWS live in formal or informal IDP settlements

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



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

NORTH-WEST SYRIA



ALEPPO

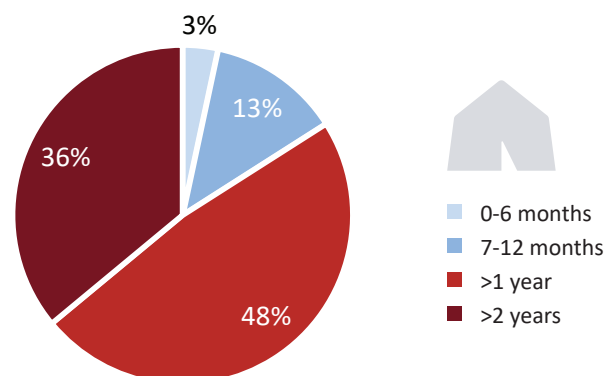


IDLEB

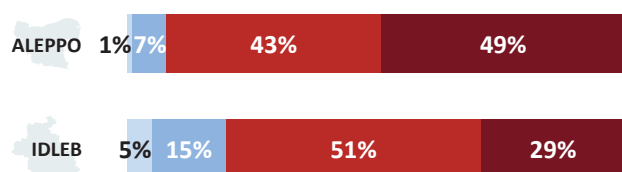


TENT AGE

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**.*



SUB-DISTRICTS WITHIN WHICH 90% OR MORE OF IDP TENT HHs LIVE IN TENTS THAT ARE > 1 YEAR OLD¹⁰

Governorate	Sub-District	% IDP HHs	# IDP HHs
Idlib	Dana	90%	45,024
Aleppo	A'zaz	97%	16,379
Idlib	Salqin	92%	6,849
Aleppo	Al Bab	96%	5,104
Idlib	Badama	100%	4,916
Aleppo	Afrin	100%	4,541
Aleppo	Atareb	96%	4,247
Idlib	Harim	93%	2,959
Aleppo	Ghandorah	99%	2,951
Aleppo	Jarablus	100%	2,369
Idlib	Darkosh	96%	1,792
Aleppo	Daret Azza	96%	1,378
Aleppo	Sharan	93%	1,301
Aleppo	Aghtrin	93%	1,237
Idlib	Idlib	100%	1,154
Idlib	Kafr Takharim	92%	839
Aleppo	A'rma	100%	455
Aleppo	Ar-Ra'ee	90%	259

¹⁰ Sub-districts in this table are ordered by those within which the highest number of households live in tents.

Shelter/NFI Cluster

The Shelter and Non-Food Items Cluster (S/NFI Cluster) is co-led by UNHCR and CARE, coordinating the efforts of around 75 member organizations who implement activities in the Cross Border Operation. The Cluster has been remotely coordinating Shelter and NFI response in north-west Syria for more than 6 years. During 2021, SNFI cluster members addressed the shelter needs of close 1.1 million people and reached more than 2.2 million individuals with NFI assistance.

HNAP

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

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

In order to support the humanitarian community in responding to the needs of the mobile Syrian population, HNAP produces regular updates and thematic reports. None of this would be possible without the hard work of our implementing partners, who collect data - often in very difficult circumstances. Their efforts are deeply appreciated.

DISCLAIMER

The contents of this report are based on data collected by field staff using a questionnaire. HNAP endeavours to ensure that the information provided is accurate and current, but it is important to keep in mind that the reported findings and conclusions represent the views and opinions of the surveyed households, for which HNAP cannot be held responsible. Challenges to bear in mind include standard forms of survey bias, as well as data collection obstacles in a challenging environment.