



*Five years after the conflict, Syrian people remain vulnerable as they continue to face not just physical threats but the effects of prolonged conflict.*

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# FINAL REPORT

## SYRIA: Shelter and Non-Food Item Needs Assessment

August 2016 . Shelter and NFI Sector . Syria Hub

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# INTRODUCTION

## Rationale

Five years after the conflict in Syria started, the challenge to gather firsthand information on the needs of the affected population remains limited. The complexities of the conflict have resulted in a restricted environment which has become constraints in the collection of primary, comprehensive and real-time information about the crisis. It has created a gap in trying to understand the real plight of the affected population and anchor every humanitarian intervention based on their needs. This reality has further led to dependency on secondary data sources as a basis for programmatic planning which in most cases are not representative and often based on estimations with a high level of subjectivity. The lack of accurate, complete and credible information concerning the affected population does not just paralyze the ability of the humanitarian community to respond in a timely and effective manner but also affects the ability of the population in need to claim their rights and entitlements. It is for this reason that a shelter and non-food items needs assessment was conducted in order to better understand ground truth, facilitate an evidence-based decision and increase accountability.

In close coordination with sector partners, the Shelter and NFI Sectors carried out this needs assessment between July and August 2016 inside Syria. The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) took the lead in developing the data collection instruments while sector members took the lead in the social preparation and in the actual data gathering. The metadata and findings of this needs assessment are stated in the following sections.

## Objectives

The needs assessment aims to assess the shelter and basic household items needs of the population in need at the sub-district level inside Syria to help the sector better define the Humanitarian Needs Overview and inform its Humanitarian Response in 2017.

To attain this, the assessment has the following specific objectives;

1. Assess the most relevant and significant form of assistance;
2. Evaluate the degree of availability and accessibility of essential shelter and NFI supplies;
3. Determine the overall perception on continued humanitarian support especially among the most vulnerable;
4. Assess the overall shelter typology of population in need and their ability to sustain their chosen dwelling structures;
5. Presence of housing, land and property issues confronting the population in need;

# SCOPE AND METHODOLOGY

## Data Collection Methods

This needs assessment is a descriptive type and aims to understand the general characteristics of the most vulnerable population in need in Syria. To better gather and triangulate information, this assessment utilized two data collection methods namely, Structured Community Discussion (SCD) and Expert Panel Discussion (EPD). These two methods have two unit of observations namely, community and sub-district respectively. However, the unit of analysis for this assessment is at the sub-district level.

The SCD was conducted in 51 community centers of UNHCR covering 250 communities in 47 sub-districts from 24 districts in 11 governorates in Syria. It was carried out using an age and diversity mainstreaming approach and it followed a structured data collection instrument to guide the discussion rather than an open-ended form of questioning like the usual Focus Group Discussion method. The respondents of SCD include both host communities and displaced population. To ensure representation, each community center conducted separate discussions with randomly selected girls, boys, women, men and elderly. With the support of 13 UNHCR implementing partners, a total of 552 SCDs were conducted in 51 community centers<sup>1</sup> with 5,747 persons from host and displaced community.

The EPD on the other hand, assessed 135 sub-districts in 42 districts in 11 governorates where shelter and NFI sector members have operational presence<sup>2</sup>. Similar with SCD, the EPD followed a structured discussion with the sector 'experts'<sup>3</sup> who were purposively selected. These 'experts' are the ones considered knowledgeable on their geographic coverage and whose understanding could present an overall situation of a particular location. A total of 168 representatives from 34 sector members participated in the EPD. Most of the participating staff were from local and international NGOs (57) followed by UN and partner from Red Cross movement.

The assessment started on 10 July and was completed on 15 August 2016.

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<sup>1</sup> The total number of UNHCR community centers during this assessment was conducted - more community centers opened after the assessment was carried out.

<sup>2</sup> Sector members who provided or have been providing humanitarian assistance and in constant monitoring to a particular sub-district on regular basis consequently gaining considerable knowledge about the area. This does not pertain to one-off assistance or monitoring only.

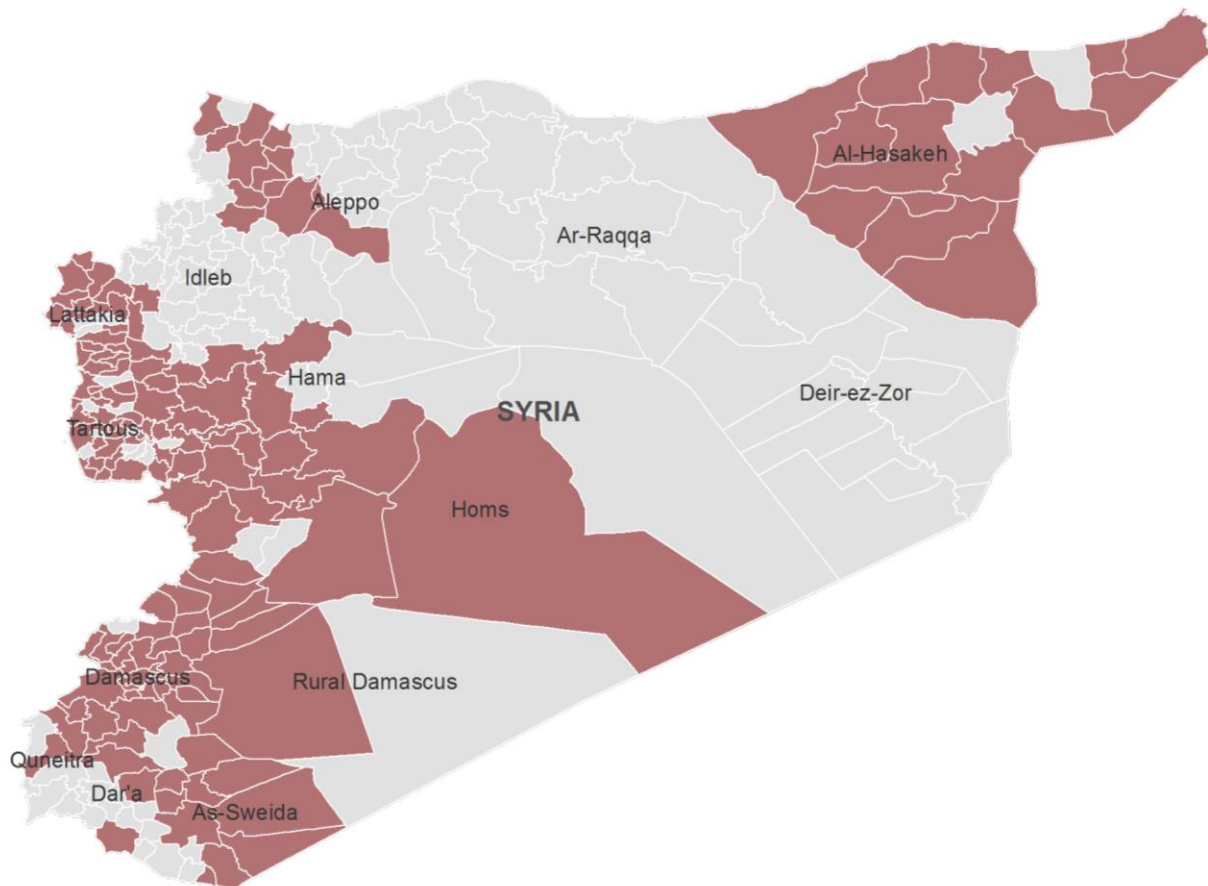
<sup>3</sup> These are the members of the sector who are considered most knowledgeable about their response as a sector member as well as on the geographic coverage where they are operating. These are the sector representatives who have better understanding of the overall situation of concerned location.



## Geographic Scope

The assessment covered a total of 147 sub-districts from 45 districts in 11 governorates of Syria. This is around 54% of the total 272 sub-districts in Syria. Physical access and with operational presence are the main criteria for selecting these sub-districts for both mentioned data collection methods. The map below shows the overall geographic coverage of this needs assessment. *Please see Annex for the complete list of assessed sub-districts.*

**Map 1: Overall assessed sub-districts of shelter and NFI needs assessment by Syria Hub (EPD and SCD)**



## Data Collection Tool

Questionnaires for both data collection methods were developed in consultation with sector members and administered through a combination of traditional pen and paper method, and an online platform.

The SCD used a close-ended questionnaire. It has statements rather than questions to assess the level of perception of target respondents. Furthermore, it used a *Likert* scale to determine the intensity of their opinion on a given statement. For shelter and NFI, there were 33 statements in total that measure perceptions of the host and displaced population mostly on shelter and NFI availability and accessibility. Due to complexities in terms of gathering information directly from the population in need, the SCD questionnaire was administered using the traditional pen and paper method. The filled-out hard copies of the questionnaire were then manually entered into its online version in *Kobo*.

Similarly, the EPD used a close-ended questionnaire however, it utilized questions rather than statements. The questions as well as responses were aligned with the agreed indicators at the Whole of Syria that aims to determine the extent of severity of humanitarian needs. In total, 25 questions were formulated to assess the level of severity of each target sub-district. The tool was administered digitally through *Google Forms*.

While both tools were close-ended, additional comments or remarks from respondents were documented as well to further substantiate the result of the assessment.

## Data Gathering Procedure

The required primary datasets for this needs assessment were collected through SCD and EPD and each method has different actual data gathering processes.

The SCD was carried out by partners in 51 community centers covered by six (6) field offices of UNHCR. Each community center randomly selected the respondents from host and displaced communities. These respondents were composed of at least ten persons from each category namely, boys, girls, men, women and elderly. Then, each community center conducted separate discussions with respondents from host communities and displaced population at their preferred venue that is convenient for all. Two local staff ran the discussion to facilitate and document the proceedings. The discussion and the questionnaire were in Arabic to preserve the originality of responses and minimize lost in translation. The filled-out questionnaires were sent to Damascus hub for consolidation. Data clerks supervised by sector IMOs were hired to do the data entry through *Kobo* online platform. Regular update on SCD submission was being released to inform concerned stakeholders on the status of the activity.

The EPD was also conducted with the support of six (6) field offices of UNHCR. Focal points from each field office coordinated with the sector members within their area of operation. All sector members who have been active in target sub-districts were considered in the EPD. Staff representatives from each partner with the most knowledge on their interventions on shelter and NFI support were selected and invited for the EPD. One day was allotted per sector – shelter and NFI, to discuss and assess the target number of sub-districts. Each sub-district was being tackled one by one and the reported served communities under each sub-district were being reviewed first before the discussion took place. It must be noted that experts referred to the most vulnerable communities to represent the severity of situation of a particular sub-district. The sector members discussed and agreed on the final answer before putting the data into an online storage platform (Google Form). Discussions were conducted in Arabic to ensure clearer understanding.

## Data Processing and Analysis

The collected datasets were stored in *Kobo* and *Google Form* platforms and were extracted to *MS Excel* to clean, process, analyze and visualize the datasets. Potential errors in specific variables or the values themselves were identified and corrected. Spatial analysis was done in *ArcMap*. The aggregation of data was made at sub-district level as per agreement at the Whole of Syria level for the preparation of the Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO) and Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) for 2017. The processing of the data was done per form instead of the combination of two tools as each form has different degree of coverage and reach. Comparative analysis of these forms then took place to get the overall situation. The findings of the EPD were triangulated with the findings of the SCD which this assessment considered as most reliable as it conducted a face-to-face interview with population of concern themselves. The results of this assessment were presented per thematic issues instead of per question or statement. Furthermore, vulnerability analysis through tabular and spatial analysis of the collected datasets was done to identify the most vulnerable sub-districts. The agreed severity indicators and scale at the Whole of Syria level for the development of HNO for 2017 were used to determine the level of severity per assessed sub-district.

## Profiling Limitations

This needs assessment has some limitations. In terms of geographic scope, due to security restrictions this assessment did not cover sub-districts where UNHCR, its implementing partner and sector members have no operational presence even though these sub-districts are within the area of coverage of UNHCR field offices.

In terms of population scope especially for the SCD, the assessment only covered host and displaced population and did not include other groups who are also in need such as, returnees and affected but not hosting IDPs. With this, the findings of this assessment cannot be automatically applied to these types of population. Also, the selection of respondents in each community center was purposively done (i.e. considered only those who can be accessed through the sector partners or outreach volunteers, selected from contiguous part of the community instead of being geographically dispersed) hence, not giving all members of the population the chance to participate in the assessment. This limitation implies that some assessed communities may not be well represented. Furthermore, the presence of bias which is impossible to eradicate contributed to the limitation of this activity. To demonstrate, there was no objective and rational way for enumerators to measure the extent of emotion of respondents to determine the level of favorability of their answer (i.e. strongly agree versus agree). Moreover, for the EPD, one cannot measure the level of objectivity of the sector representatives in giving their analysis. Personal perception for also being a resident may constitute bias in providing situational analysis of a particular sub-district.

Because of these limitations, this needs assessment only presents trends and patterns instead of statistics and exact numerical references due to non-representation of all elements of the target population. It is highly recommended that this activity be followed up with related if not sequential activity (i.e. assessment in the same sub-districts but at household level) to address further information gap especially in non-government controlled areas where there are still significant number of displaced and affected civilians.



## KEY FINDINGS: Shelter



**Shelter Typology**

**Shelter Availability**

**Shelter Affordability**

**Shelter Accessibility**



# KEY FINDINGS: SHELTER

## Shelter Typology

The assessment reveals that population in need continues to reside in non-durable and unsafe dwelling structures. While the estimate percentage of population per dwelling types varies slightly due to two data collection methods, both have affirmed the presence of these vulnerable spaces currently being occupied by concerned population as indicated in *Figures 3 to 7* which expose them to greater protection risks. Even though some of them were able to return to their habitual residence, financial constraints limit their ability to repair their shelters in order for it to be livable again. Furthermore, both methods confirmed that more than half of the assessed population (including displaced persons) are staying in non-damaged houses that they either own or rent especially in sub-districts of As Sweida, Hama and Rural Damascus (*see Figure 2 for details*). Around 62% of the SCD respondents both displaced and hosting agreed that less than half of IDPs in assessed communities can be located in informal settlements (*see Figure 8 for details*). This result was complemented by the findings from the EPD stating that only few IDPs are in open spaces.

Also, it is interesting to note that while there is not much variation in the opinion of interviewed boys, girls, women and men in terms of housing typology, elderly population disagree that more than half of the displaced population are being hosted by another family (*see Figure 6 for details*). This findings may suggest that the difference in opinion with the rest of the group can be attributed to the limited exposure of elderly to their surroundings.

Figure 1: Estimate percentage breakdown of population in sub-district per type of dwelling (EPD)

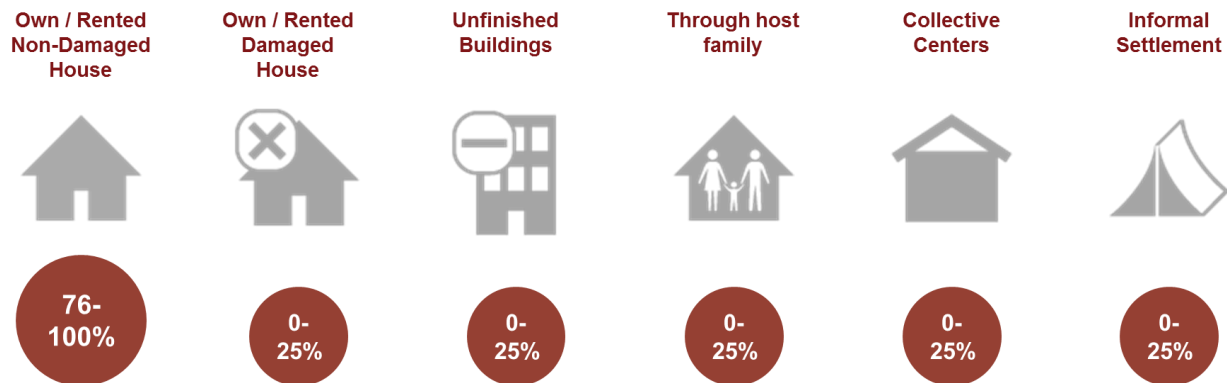


Figure 2: Estimate percentage breakdown of population in assessed sub-districts who are residing in non-damaged houses (f%, EPD)

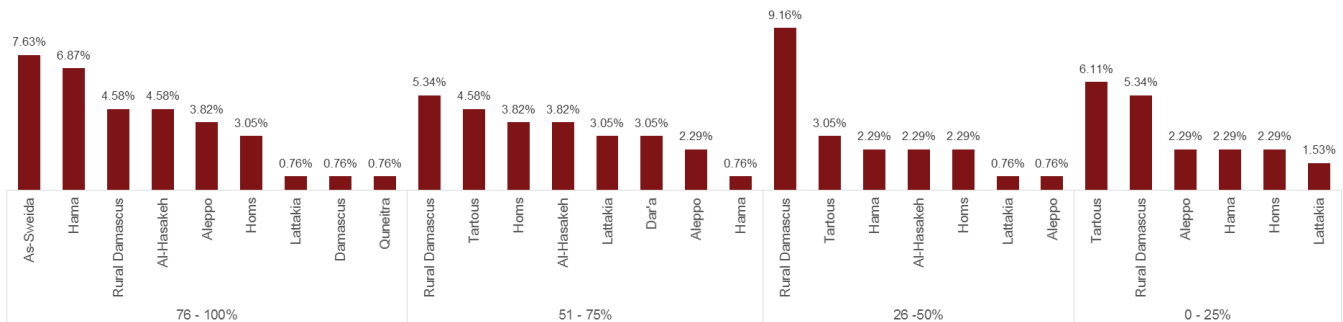


Figure 3: More than half of the IDP community is renting non-damaged houses (SCD)

Row Labels	Agree	Disagree	No Response	No Agreement	Strongly Agree	Strongly Disagree	Undecided	Grand Total	Final Answer
<b>Displaced</b>	<b>17%</b>	<b>16%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>9%</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>54%</b>	<b>Agree</b>
Boys	3%	2%	0%	0%	1%	0%	2%	8%	Agree
Elderly	3%	2%	0%	0%	1%	0%	1%	7%	Agree
Girls	3%	6%	0%	0%	1%	1%	1%	11%	Disagree
Men	3%	3%	0%	0%	2%	1%	1%	10%	Agree
Women	5%	3%	0%	0%	4%	4%	1%	17%	Agree
<b>Host</b>	<b>18%</b>	<b>9%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>46%</b>	<b>Agree</b>
Boys	3%	1%	0%	0%	1%	1%	1%	7%	Agree
Elderly	3%	1%	0%	0%	3%	1%	1%	8%	Agree
Girls	4%	2%	0%	0%	2%	0%	1%	10%	Agree
Men	3%	2%	0%	0%	2%	1%	1%	8%	Agree
Women	4%	2%	0%	0%	3%	1%	1%	12%	Agree
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>35%</b>	<b>24%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>19%</b>	<b>9%</b>	<b>11%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>Agree</b>

Figure 4: More than half of the IDP community is renting damaged houses (SCD)

Row Labels	Agree	Disagree	No Agreement	Strongly Agree	Strongly Disagree	Undecided	Grand Total	Final Answer
<b>Displaced</b>	<b>24%</b>	<b>8%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>11%</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>54%</b>	<b>Agree</b>
Boys	3%	1%	0%	1%	1%	1%	8%	Agree
Elderly	4%	1%	0%	1%	1%	0%	7%	Agree
Girls	5%	1%	0%	3%	1%	2%	11%	Agree
Men	4%	3%	0%	2%	1%	1%	10%	Agree
Women	7%	2%	1%	4%	2%	1%	17%	Agree
<b>Host</b>	<b>20%</b>	<b>9%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>46%</b>	<b>Agree</b>
Boys	4%	1%	0%	1%	1%	1%	7%	Agree
Elderly	3%	1%	0%	1%	1%	1%	8%	Agree
Girls	5%	2%	0%	1%	1%	1%	10%	Agree
Men	3%	2%	0%	1%	1%	1%	8%	Agree
Women	5%	3%	0%	3%	0%	1%	12%	Agree
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>44%</b>	<b>17%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>18%</b>	<b>9%</b>	<b>11%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>Agree</b>

Figure 5: More than half of the IDP community is staying at unfinished buildings (SCD)

Row Labels	Agree	Disagree	No Response	No Agreement	Strongly Agree	Strongly Disagree	Undecided	Grand Total	Final Answer
<b>Displaced</b>	<b>20%</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>22%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>54%</b>	<b>Strongly Agree</b>
Boys	3%	1%	0%	0%	2%	0%	1%	8%	Agree
Elderly	3%	1%	0%	0%	3%	0%	1%	7%	Strongly Agree
Girls	4%	1%	0%	0%	5%	1%	1%	11%	Strongly Agree
Men	5%	1%	0%	0%	4%	1%	1%	10%	Agree
Women	7%	1%	0%	1%	8%	0%	1%	17%	Strongly Agree
<b>Host</b>	<b>16%</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>15%</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>46%</b>	<b>Agree</b>
Boys	2%	1%	0%	0%	3%	1%	0%	7%	Strongly Agree
Elderly	3%	1%	0%	0%	3%	1%	1%	8%	Strongly Agree
Girls	5%	1%	0%	0%	3%	1%	0%	10%	Agree
Men	3%	1%	0%	0%	3%	1%	1%	8%	Strongly Agree
Women	4%	1%	0%	1%	4%	1%	1%	12%	Agree
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>37%</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>38%</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>Strongly Agree</b>

Figure 6: More than half of the IDP community is being hosted by another family (SCD)

Row Labels	Agree	Disagree	No Response	No Agreement	Strongly Agree	Strongly Disagree	Undecided	Grand Total	Final Answer
<b>Displaced</b>	17%	11%	0%	2%	11%	4%	9%	54%	Agree
Boys	3%	1%	0%	0%	1%	1%	1%	8%	Agree
Elderly	2%	2%	0%	0%	1%	1%	1%	7%	Disagree
Girls	3%	1%	0%	1%	3%	1%	2%	11%	Agree
Men	3%	3%	0%	0%	1%	1%	2%	10%	Agree
Women	6%	3%	0%	1%	4%	1%	2%	17%	Agree
<b>Host</b>	14%	13%	0%	1%	8%	3%	6%	46%	Agree
Boys	3%	2%	0%	0%	1%	0%	1%	7%	Agree
Elderly	2%	3%	0%	0%	1%	1%	1%	8%	Disagree
Girls	3%	3%	0%	1%	1%	1%	1%	10%	Agree
Men	3%	3%	0%	0%	1%	1%	1%	8%	Agree
Women	4%	3%	0%	0%	3%	1%	1%	12%	Agree
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>31%</b>	<b>23%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>20%</b>	<b>8%</b>	<b>15%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>Agree</b>

Figure 7: An important group of IDP community is being hosted in public collective centers (SCD)

Row Labels	Agree	Disagree	No Response	No Agreement	Strongly Agree	Strongly Disagree	Undecided	Grand Total	Final Answer
<b>Displaced</b>	16%	9%	0%	2%	18%	5%	5%	54%	Strongly Agree
Boys	3%	1%	0%	0%	3%	1%	1%	8%	Agree
Elderly	2%	1%	0%	0%	2%	1%	1%	7%	Agree
Girls	3%	2%	0%	0%	4%	1%	1%	11%	Strongly Agree
Men	3%	3%	0%	0%	3%	1%	1%	10%	Strongly Agree
Women	5%	2%	0%	1%	6%	1%	2%	17%	Strongly Agree
<b>Host</b>	19%	7%	0%	1%	13%	4%	2%	46%	Agree
Boys	3%	1%	0%	0%	2%	1%	0%	7%	Agree
Elderly	3%	1%	0%	1%	2%	1%	1%	8%	Agree
Girls	5%	1%	0%	0%	3%	1%	0%	10%	Agree
Men	3%	2%	0%	0%	2%	2%	0%	8%	Agree
Women	5%	2%	0%	0%	4%	0%	1%	12%	Agree
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>36%</b>	<b>16%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>30%</b>	<b>9%</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>Agree</b>

Figure 8: More than half of the IDP community is staying in informal settlements (SCD)

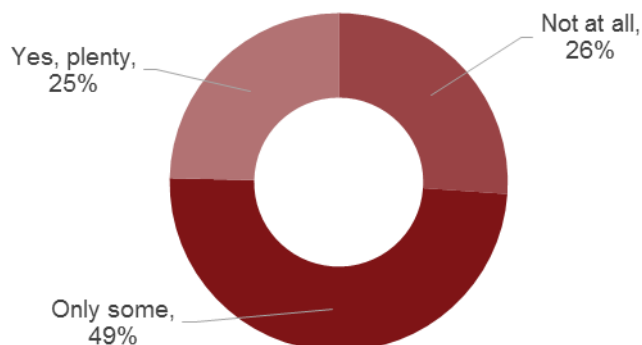
Row Labels	Agree	Disagree	No Response	No Agreement	Strongly Agree	Strongly Disagree	Undecided	Grand Total	Final Answer
<b>Displaced</b>	11%	18%	0%	1%	5%	15%	3%	54%	Disagree
Boys	2%	2%	0%	0%	0%	2%	1%	8%	Disagree
Elderly	2%	3%	0%	0%	1%	2%	0%	7%	Disagree
Girls	3%	3%	0%	0%	0%	4%	1%	11%	Strongly Disagree
Men	2%	5%	0%	0%	1%	3%	0%	10%	Disagree
Women	3%	6%	0%	1%	3%	5%	0%	17%	Disagree
<b>Host</b>	8%	16%	0%	2%	4%	13%	3%	46%	Disagree
Boys	2%	3%	0%	0%	0%	2%	0%	7%	Disagree
Elderly	1%	3%	0%	1%	1%	2%	0%	8%	Disagree
Girls	2%	3%	0%	1%	1%	2%	1%	10%	Disagree
Men	1%	3%	0%	0%	1%	3%	0%	8%	Disagree
Women	2%	4%	0%	0%	2%	3%	1%	12%	Disagree
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>20%</b>	<b>34%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>9%</b>	<b>28%</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>Disagree</b>



## Shelter Availability

Interviewed sector experts as well as displaced people and host population confirmed that rental houses are not always available in all assessed sub-districts (see Figure 9 for details). According to experts, out of the 135 assessed sub-districts, 35 sub-districts particularly Rural Damascus, Hama and Homs governorates do not have available rental houses and this is supported by the majority (51%) of displaced persons and host respondents who expressed that rental houses are not always available in their community. The lack of rental houses is applicable to areas where rental houses are not/or less a need, particularly rural ones where most of the displaced population are being hosted hence, house renting is not a demand.

**Figure 9: Percentage breakdown of assessed sub-district with rental houses (f%, EPD)**



**Figure 10: Rental houses are available in our community (SCD)**

Row Labels	Agree	Disagree	No Agreement	Refuse to Answer	Strongly Agree	Strongly Disagree	Undecided	Grand Total	Final Answer
<b>Displaced</b>	12%	13%	3%	0%	5%	15%	6%	54%	<b>Strongly Disagree</b>
Boys	2%	1%	1%	0%	1%	1%	2%	8%	Agree
Elderly	1%	2%	0%	0%	1%	2%	1%	7%	Disagree
Girls	2%	2%	0%	0%	1%	4%	1%	11%	Strongly Disagree
Men	2%	3%	1%	0%	1%	3%	1%	10%	Disagree
Women	4%	5%	1%	0%	1%	5%	1%	17%	Strongly Disagree
<b>Host</b>	10%	11%	2%	0%	7%	12%	5%	46%	<b>Strongly Disagree</b>
Boys	1%	2%	1%	0%	2%	1%	1%	7%	Strongly Agree
Elderly	1%	2%	0%	0%	2%	2%	1%	8%	Disagree
Girls	3%	2%	0%	0%	1%	2%	1%	10%	Agree
Men	1%	3%	0%	0%	1%	2%	1%	8%	Disagree
Women	3%	2%	0%	0%	1%	4%	1%	12%	Strongly Disagree
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>22%</b>	<b>24%</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>12%</b>	<b>27%</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>Strongly Disagree</b>

## Shelter Affordability

In terms of the ability to afford rental housing, this assessment reveals that only less than half of the sub-district population could afford rental cost particularly in Al-Hassakeh, Tartous and Rural Damascus (see Figure 11 to 12 for details). According to experts, high prices of basic commodities and overall cost of living obliged house owners to raise rental cost regardless of whether potential clients could afford it or not. This is supported by majority (76%) of assessed displaced and host population who expressed disagreement on statement of whether displaced community could afford rental houses (see Figure 13 for details). This condition has left population in need of decent shelter in an even more vulnerable situation as they have been compelled to settle in unsafe dwelling spaces such as, damaged houses and unfinished buildings.

Figure 11: Estimate percentage of population in sub-districts who could afford rental cost (f%, EPD)

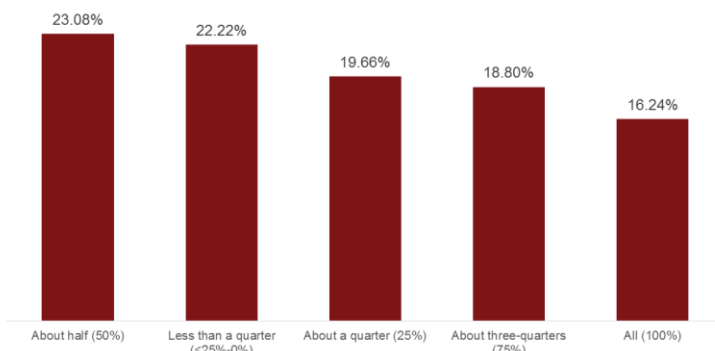


Figure 12: Estimate percentage of population in assessed sub-districts who could afford rental cost per governorate (f%, EPD)

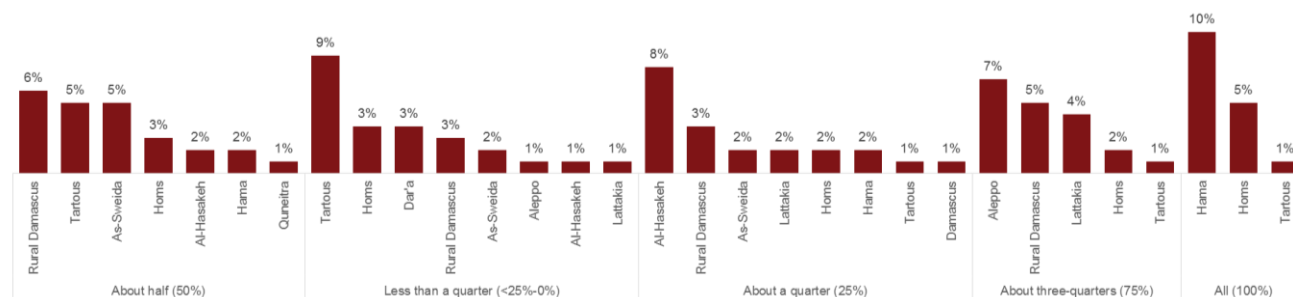


Figure 13: IDPs are able to afford the cost of rental houses (f, SCD)

Row Labels	Agree	Disagree	No Response	No Agreement	Strongly Agree	Strongly Disagree	Undecided	Grand Total	Final Answer
<b>Displaced</b>	3%	14%	0%	2%	2%	29%	3%	54%	Strongly Disagree
Boys	1%	3%	0%	1%	0%	3%	1%	8%	Strongly Disagree
Elderly	0%	2%	0%	0%	1%	4%	0%	7%	Strongly Disagree
Girls	1%	2%	0%	0%	0%	6%	1%	11%	Strongly Disagree
Men	0%	3%	0%	1%	1%	5%	1%	10%	Strongly Disagree
Women	1%	4%	0%	1%	1%	11%	0%	17%	Strongly Disagree
<b>Host</b>	6%	15%	0%	2%	2%	18%	3%	46%	Strongly Disagree
Boys	0%	3%	0%	0%	0%	4%	0%	7%	Strongly Disagree
Elderly	2%	2%	0%	1%	1%	3%	0%	8%	Strongly Disagree
Girls	1%	3%	0%	1%	0%	3%	1%	10%	Disagree
Men	1%	3%	0%	0%	1%	3%	1%	8%	Disagree
Women	2%	3%	0%	0%	1%	6%	1%	12%	Strongly Disagree
<b>Grand Total</b>	9%	29%	0%	5%	5%	47%	5%	100%	<b>Strongly Disagree</b>

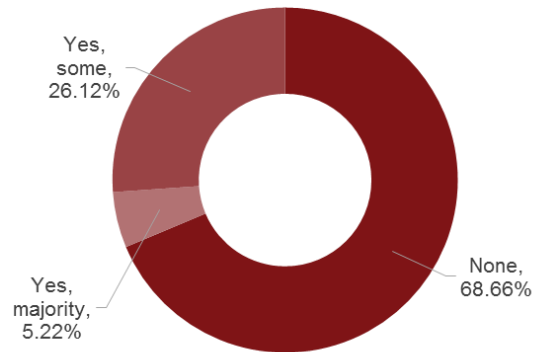
## Shelter Accessibility

### Access to Housing Structure

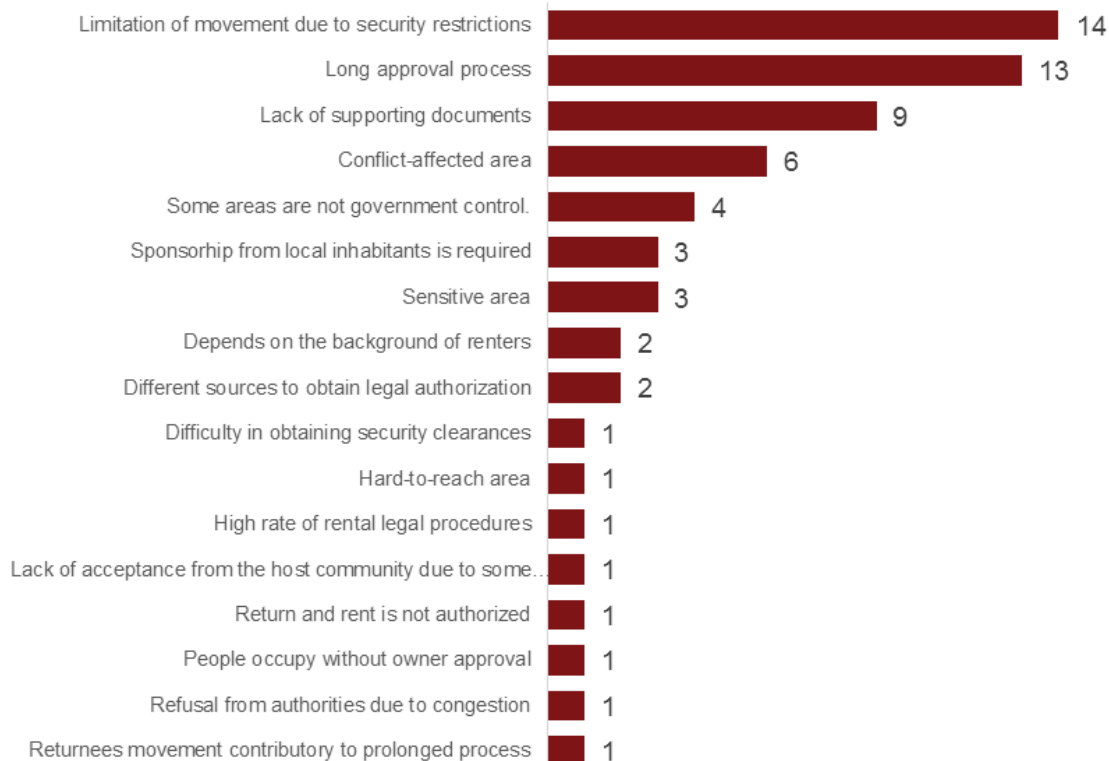
Majority of the assessed sub-districts (69%) do not have concerns in accessing shelter because of lack of legal authorization (see Figure 14 for details). While this finding may not imply a concern, this cannot be conclusive for the whole population regarding the housing, land and property general situation as the population mostly stay in settlements where legal authorization does not apply. For instance, hosting family, unfinished buildings and informal settlements. Also, this finding suggests that HLP issues may not be prevalent at the time of assessment wherein population remain in displacement and away from their habitual residence, but it might become an important issue when the situation stabilizes and people go back to their place of origin.

For others who experience hindrance, the assessment reveals that limitation in movement due to security restrictions, lack of supporting documents, and proximity of the sub-district to non-government controlled areas are the top three reasons for facing lack of legal authorization (see Figure 15 for details). This is supported by more than a third of the total responses of both host and displaced population who agreed that access to shelter and housing is challenging due to difficulty in getting authority approval and lack of supporting documents. There is no major disparity when it comes to the responses from children, adult and elderly respondents from both host and displaced population. Majority agreed that these issues exist and hamper the ability to address shelter access needs of the displaced population.

**Figure 14: Estimate presence of population with difficulties to access shelter due to lack of legal authorization (f%, EPD)**



**Figure 15: Reported reasons for those who could not access shelter due to lack of legal authorization (f, EPD)**

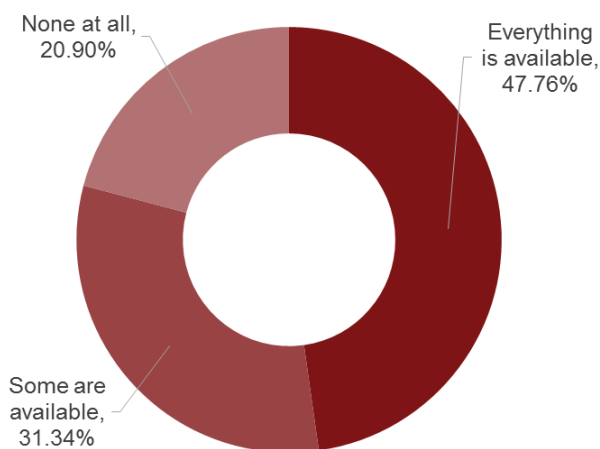




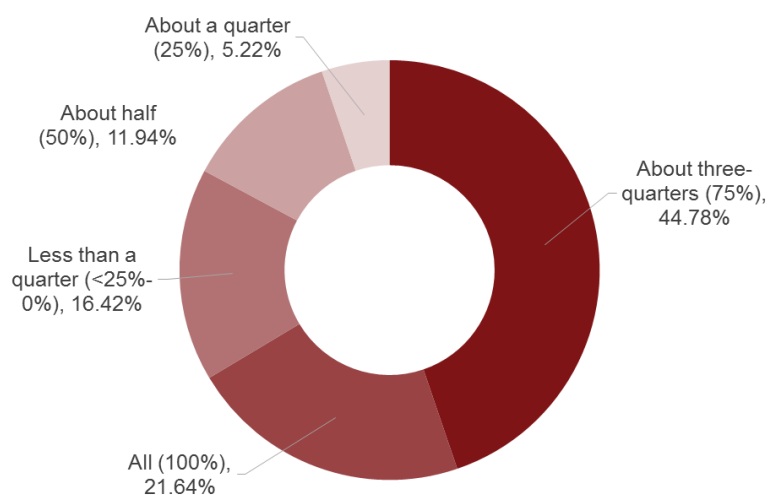
### Access to Shelter Materials and Construction Skills

In terms of availability of shelter materials and skills necessary to construct / repair shelters, this assessment reveals that almost everything is available in the majority of the assessed sub-districts (see Figure 15 & 17 for details) however, around 75% of the population cannot access these available shelter materials and skills mainly due to financial constraints. People cannot afford the high transportation cost and high prices of basic shelter materials. Insecurity and long distance to local market further compound the problem (see Figure 18 for details). This finding suggests that unless the population in need is provided with sustainable means of economic activity, only then would they be able to acquire the needed shelter materials. Otherwise, they will continue to rely on humanitarian assistance in order to rebuild their homes and be able to get back on their feet again.

**Figure 15: General availability of shelter construction materials and skills in assessed sub-districts (f%, EPD)**



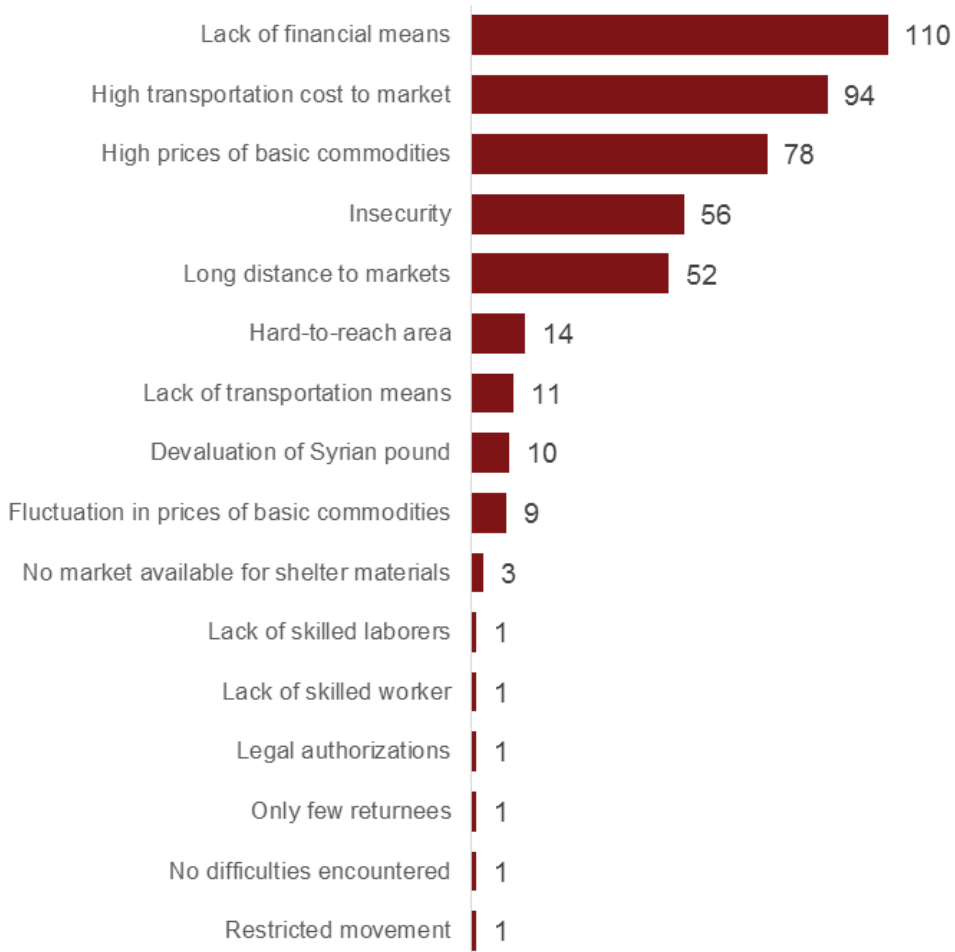
**Figure 16: Estimate percentage of population in sub-districts who have limited access to shelter construction materials and skills (f%, EPD)**



**Figure 17: Construction materials and skills needed to improve housing are available (f, SCD)**

Row Labels	Agree	Disagree	No Agreement	Refuse to Answer	Strongly Agree	Strongly Disagree	Undecided	Grand Total	Final Answer
<b>Displaced</b>	17%	15%	2%	0%	6%	7%	7%	54%	<b>Agree</b>
Boys	3%	2%	0%	0%	1%	1%	1%	8%	Agree
Elderly	3%	2%	0%	0%	1%	1%	1%	7%	Agree
Girls	4%	3%	0%	0%	1%	2%	1%	11%	Agree
Men	3%	3%	0%	0%	1%	1%	1%	10%	Agree
Women	4%	6%	1%	0%	1%	3%	2%	17%	Disagree
<b>Host</b>	16%	7%	3%	0%	6%	8%	6%	46%	<b>Agree</b>
Boys	3%	1%	1%	0%	2%	1%	0%	7%	Agree
Elderly	3%	1%	1%	0%	1%	1%	2%	8%	Agree
Girls	3%	2%	0%	0%	1%	2%	1%	10%	Agree
Men	3%	1%	0%	0%	1%	2%	1%	8%	Agree
Women	4%	2%	1%	0%	1%	2%	2%	12%	Agree
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>33%</b>	<b>23%</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>12%</b>	<b>15%</b>	<b>13%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>Agree</b>

**Figure 18: Reported reasons for lack of access to shelter construction materials and skills (f, EPD)**



## KEY FINDINGS: Non-Food Items



**NFI Significance**

**NFI Quality**

**NFI Availability**

**NFI Accessibility**

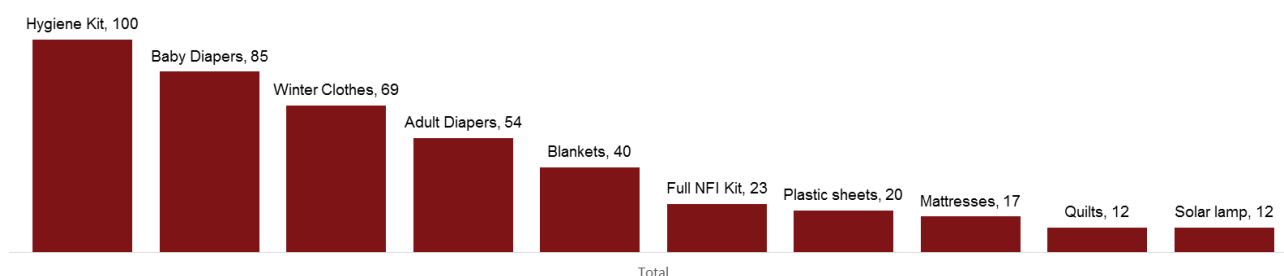


## KEY FINDINGS: NFI

### NFI Significance

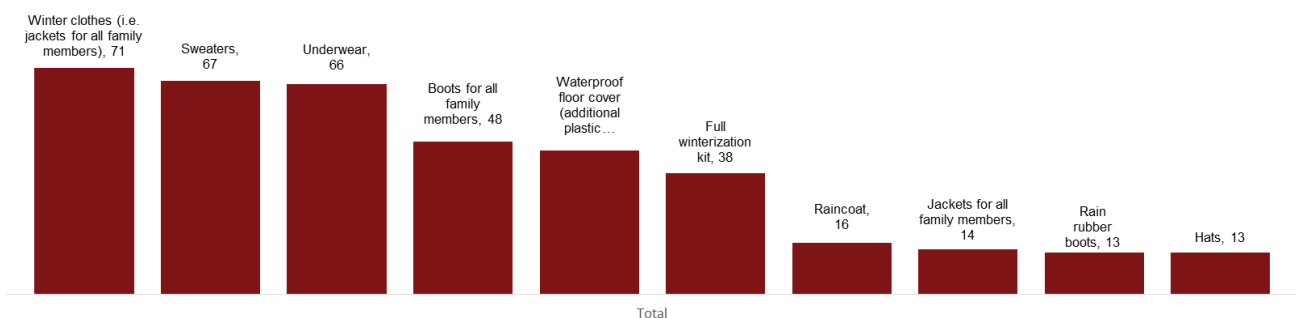
The assessment reveals that hygiene kit, baby diapers, winter clothes, adult diapers and blankets are the top five most important basic household items especially in Rural Damascus, Homs and Al Hassakeh governorates. This accounts for 74% of the total responses of interviewed experts (see *Figure 19 for details*). Hygiene kit was cited as the most important because it consists of consumable items which the population need on regular basis yet could not afford to sustain as the priority is being given to food. Also, the demand for hygiene kits and other sanitation-related items has increased due to reported social stigma attached to poor hygiene. Both assessments also confirmed the need for more flexible NFI distribution. The need for standard NFI items such as, kitchen sets and jerry cans is decreasing, while the demand for supplementary items is on the rise.

**Figure 19: Top 10 most important basic household items (f, EPD)**



The majority of the assessed experts also expressed that winter clothes, sweaters, underwear, boots for all family members and waterproof floor cover are the top winter items that are needed by the assessed 135 sub-districts in Syria. This accounts for 65% of the total responses. Other items preferred to be included in the winter kits include raincoats, jackets for all family members, hats, rain rubber boots and socks (see *Figure 20 for details*).

**Figure 20: Top 10 most needed winter kits (f, EPD)**



In addition, the assessment reveals items which are needed yet are not included in the regular distribution of NFIs. Heating means, rechargeable fans, and solar lamps are the top three items that are not regularly being distributed (see Figure 21 and 22 for details).

Figure 21: Top 10 needed basic household items but are not included in regular aid distribution (f, EPD)

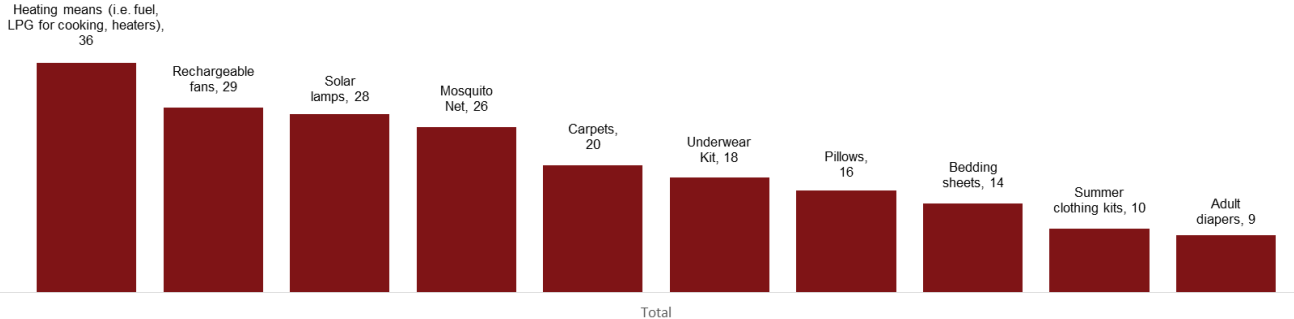


Figure 22: Some important basic household items were not provided during distribution (f%, SCD)

Row Labels	Agree	Disagree	No Response	No Agreement	Strongly Agree	Strongly Disagree	Undecided	Grand Total	Final Answer
<b>Displaced</b>	17%	3%	0%	2%	28%	2%	2%	54%	<b>Strongly Agree</b>
Boys	3%	1%	0%	0%	4%	0%	1%	8%	Strongly Agree
Elderly	3%	0%	0%	0%	4%	0%	0%	7%	Strongly Agree
Girls	3%	1%	0%	0%	5%	0%	1%	11%	Strongly Agree
Men	3%	0%	0%	1%	6%	0%	0%	10%	Strongly Agree
Women	5%	0%	0%	1%	10%	1%	0%	17%	Strongly Agree
<b>Host</b>	16%	3%	0%	2%	23%	1%	1%	46%	<b>Strongly Agree</b>
Boys	4%	1%	0%	0%	2%	0%	0%	7%	Agree
Elderly	3%	0%	0%	0%	4%	0%	0%	8%	Strongly Agree
Girls	3%	1%	0%	1%	5%	0%	0%	10%	Strongly Agree
Men	3%	1%	0%	0%	4%	0%	0%	8%	Strongly Agree
Women	4%	1%	0%	0%	6%	0%	1%	12%	Strongly Agree
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>34%</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>51%</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>Strongly Agree</b>

It good to note that majority of the respondents (63%) of the SCD found no less important NFIs in the distribution. This is a unanimous sentiment from both host and displaced groups as well from representing women, men, girls, boys and elderly respondents (see Figure 23 for details).

Figure 23: Basic household items were distributed but are less important to beneficiaries (f%, SCD)

Row Labels	Agree	Disagree	No Response	No Agreement	Strongly Agree	Strongly Disagree	Undecided	Grand Total	Final Answer
<b>Displaced</b>	5%	16%	0%	4%	4%	18%	8%	54%	<b>Strongly Disagree</b>
Boys	1%	3%	0%	1%	0%	2%	1%	8%	Disagree
Elderly	0%	3%	0%	0%	1%	3%	1%	7%	Disagree
Girls	1%	2%	0%	1%	1%	5%	1%	11%	Strongly Disagree
Men	1%	3%	0%	1%	1%	3%	1%	10%	Disagree
Women	1%	5%	0%	2%	1%	5%	3%	17%	Strongly Disagree
<b>Host</b>	5%	17%	0%	2%	3%	13%	6%	46%	<b>Disagree</b>
Boys	0%	4%	0%	0%	0%	2%	1%	7%	Disagree
Elderly	1%	3%	0%	0%	0%	3%	1%	8%	Strongly Disagree
Girls	1%	2%	0%	1%	1%	3%	2%	10%	Strongly Disagree
Men	1%	3%	0%	0%	1%	2%	1%	8%	Disagree
Women	2%	4%	0%	1%	1%	2%	2%	12%	Disagree
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>32%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>31%</b>	<b>14%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>Disagree</b>

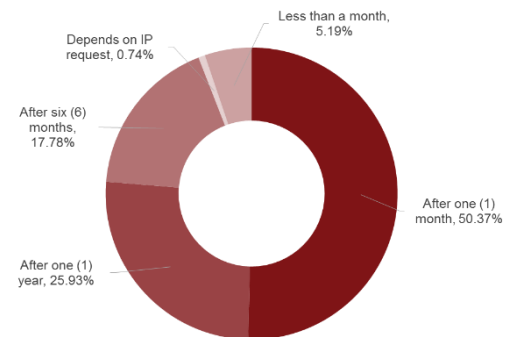
## NFI Quality

Along with the identification of the most important NFIs, this assessment reveals the items that needs improvement. The following are the suggested improvements; (1) distribution of quilts rather than blankets in elevated areas; (2) good quality of materials of mattresses or sleeping mats; (3) regular provision of jerry cans with faucet; (4) inclusion of hygiene kit, sanitary napkin, baby and elderly diapers, and underwear in regular distribution of standard NFI; (5) extra quantity of plastic sheets; (6) durable materials of waterproof floor cover; (7) individual supply of basic items rather than a communal one for boots, jackets and quilts.

In general, interviewed experts suggested that the distribution frequency (regular), quality of materials, quantity of items, and manner of distribution (age and sex disaggregated) of the mentioned NFIs must be improved.

While it is difficult to generalize the replenishment duration of basic household items, the assessment reveals that the consumable items must be replenished after a month while for those non-food items that are non-consumable have at least a year before it needs replacement (*see Figure 24 for details*). This finding only validates the continuing relevance and significance of the consistent provision and distribution of basic household items even after five years of the conflict.

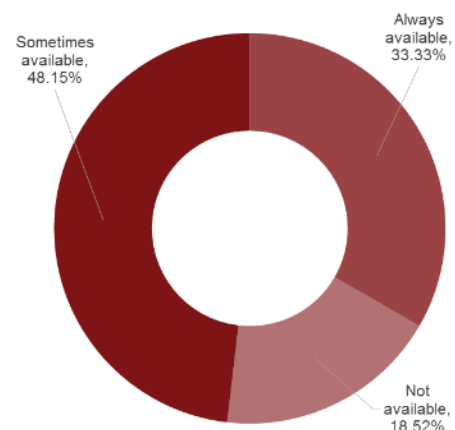
**Figure 24: Replenishment duration of received NFIs (f%, EPD)**



## NFI Availability

Basic household items are generally available. While majority of the experts (48%) believed that essential items are sometimes available, most of the interviewed displaced and host population (70%) strongly agreed that basic non-food items are always available in the market (*see Figures 25 to 26 for details*). Regardless of the disparity in responses, this finding suggests that availability of basic household items has posed no concerns in majority of 147 assessed sub-districts in Syria where physical access is possible.

**Figure 25: General availability status of basic household items (f%, EPD)**



**Figure 26: In the last three months, basic household items are always available in the market (SCD)**

Row Labels	Agree	Disagree	No Agreement	Strongly Agree	Strongly Disagree	Undecided	Grand Total	Final Answer
<b>Displaced</b>	<b>18%</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>21%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>54%</b>	<b>Strongly Agree</b>
Boys	3%	1%	1%	1%	0%	1%	8%	Agree
Elderly	3%	1%	0%	3%	0%	1%	7%	Agree
Girls	3%	2%	1%	5%	1%	1%	11%	Strongly Agree
Men	3%	1%	0%	4%	0%	1%	10%	Strongly Agree
Women	6%	2%	0%	8%	1%	0%	17%	Strongly Agree
<b>Host</b>	<b>15%</b>	<b>8%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>16%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>46%</b>	<b>Strongly Agree</b>
Boys	3%	1%	0%	2%	0%	1%	7%	Agree
Elderly	3%	1%	0%	3%	0%	1%	8%	Strongly Agree
Girls	3%	2%	1%	3%	0%	1%	10%	Strongly Agree
Men	3%	1%	1%	3%	0%	1%	8%	Agree
Women	3%	3%	1%	5%	0%	1%	12%	Strongly Agree
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>33%</b>	<b>15%</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>37%</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>Strongly Agree</b>

To deal with unavailable essential items, most of responses from assessed sub-districts indicate using alternative materials (26%), reporting to community leaders (23%), and borrowing from others (20%). The others depend on humanitarian assistance and access other local markets which is often risky due to ongoing insecurity. While insignificant in terms of response percentage, it is worth noting that there are already reports of negative coping mechanisms such as, begging among children and looting incidents just to avail basic household items (see Figures 27 to 28 for details).

**Figure 27: Reported coping mechanisms of population in assessed sub-districts for unavailable essential items (f, EPD)**

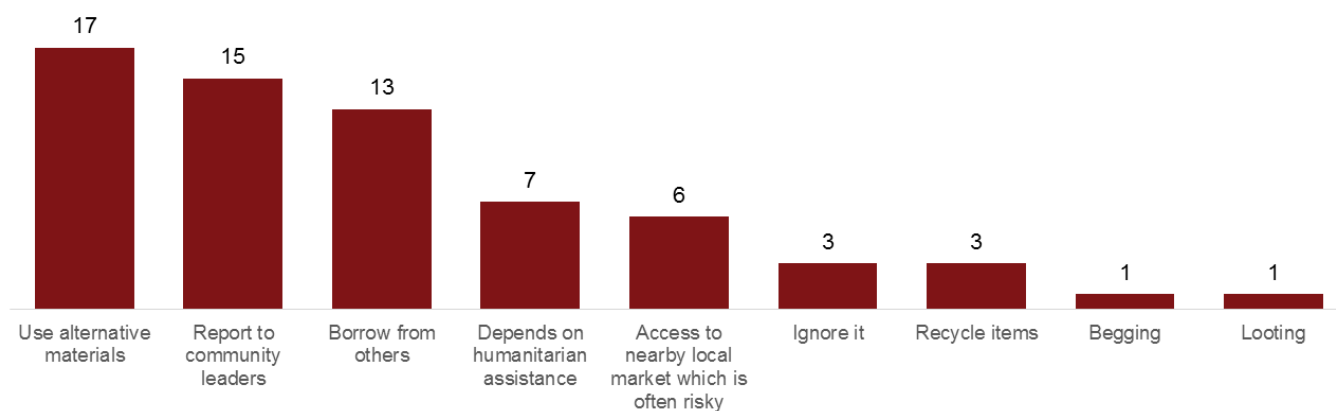




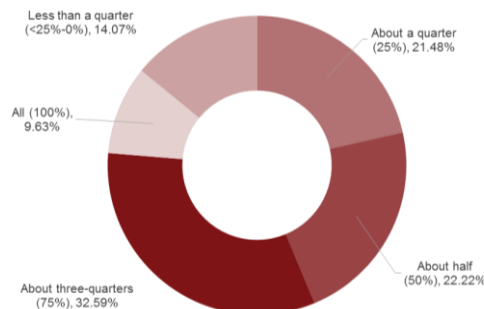
Figure 28: In the last three months, people use alternative materials for lacking basic NFI items (SCD)

Row Labels	Agree	Disagree	No Agreement	Strongly Agree	Strongly_Disagree	Undecided	Grand Total	Final Answer
<b>Displaced</b>	<b>23%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>25%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>54%</b>	<b>Strongly Agree</b>
Boys	4%	1%	0%	3%	0%	1%	8%	Agree
Elderly	3%	0%	0%	3%	0%	1%	7%	Strongly Agree
Girls	4%	1%	0%	6%	0%	1%	11%	Strongly Agree
Men	5%	0%	0%	5%	0%	0%	10%	Strongly Agree
Women	7%	0%	0%	9%	0%	1%	17%	Strongly Agree
<b>Host</b>	<b>18%</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>21%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>46%</b>	<b>Strongly Agree</b>
Boys	3%	0%	0%	3%	0%	0%	7%	Agree
Elderly	3%	1%	0%	4%	0%	0%	8%	Strongly Agree
Girls	4%	1%	0%	4%	0%	1%	10%	Strongly Agree
Men	4%	1%	0%	4%	0%	0%	8%	Agree
Women	4%	1%	0%	6%	0%	1%	12%	Strongly Agree
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>41%</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>46%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>Strongly Agree</b>

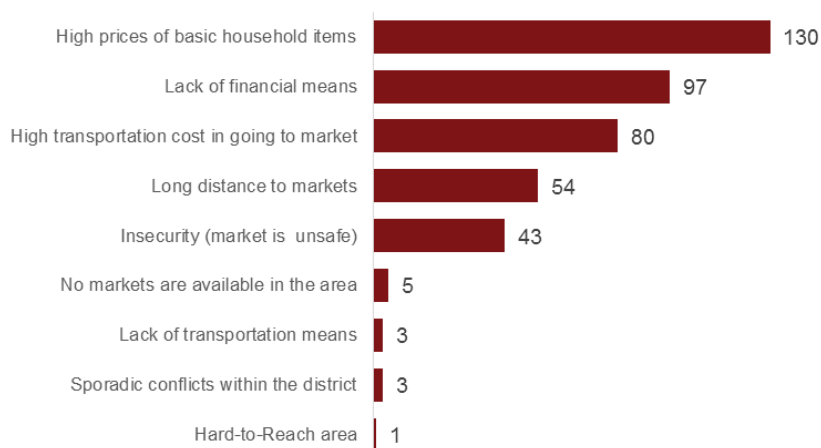
## NFI Accessibility

While basic household items are reported to be generally available, access to local market to purchase these items remains low according to this assessment. It is reported that about 75% of the population of the assessed sub-districts has limited access (see Figure 29 for details). Insecurity, long distance to market and most importantly lack of financial means to cover high transportation cost and high prices of basic commodities are the main reasons for limited access (see Figure 30 for details). The assessed displaced and host population supported this finding particularly the issue on inflation (see Figure 31 for details).

**Figure 29: Estimate percentage of sub-district population with limited access to local market (f%, EPD)**



**Figure 30: Reported reasons why people find it difficult to access local market (f, EPD)**



This finding implies that even with available supply of basic households locally if the concerned population does not have sustainable means of economic activity, purchasing power remains will remain low and people will become more dependent on humanitarian assistance.

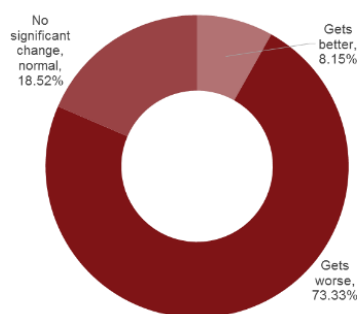
**Figure 31: In the last three months, people could not access local market due to high prices (SCD)**

Row Labels	Agree	Disagree	No Agreement	Strongly Agree	Strongly Disagree	Undecided	Grand Total	Final Answer
<b>Displaced</b>	10%	3%	1%	39%	1%	1%	54%	<b>Strongly Agree</b>
Boys	2%	0%	0%	5%	0%	0%	8%	Strongly Agree
Elderly	1%	0%	0%	6%	0%	0%	7%	Strongly Agree
Girls	2%	0%	0%	9%	0%	0%	11%	Strongly Agree
Men	2%	1%	0%	7%	0%	0%	10%	Strongly Agree
Women	3%	1%	0%	13%	0%	0%	17%	Strongly Agree
<b>Host</b>	15%	2%	1%	26%	1%	1%	46%	<b>Strongly Agree</b>
Boys	3%	1%	0%	4%	0%	0%	7%	Strongly Agree
Elderly	3%	0%	0%	5%	0%	0%	8%	Strongly Agree
Girls	3%	0%	0%	6%	0%	0%	10%	Strongly Agree
Men	3%	0%	0%	4%	0%	0%	8%	Strongly Agree
Women	3%	1%	0%	8%	0%	0%	12%	Strongly Agree
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>25%</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>66%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>Strongly Agree</b>

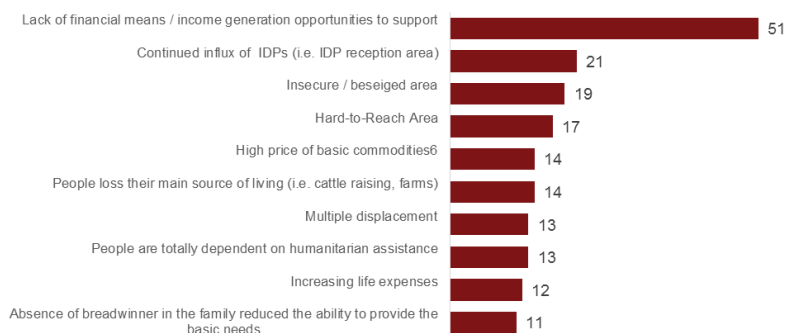
The assessment reveals that after five years of conflict, the overall condition of population in need in Syria remains desperate. The access of the majority of the assessed sub-districts (73%) to basic household items has gotten worse despite consistent humanitarian support (see Figure 32 for details). The worsening condition is attributed to lack of stable income to provide the basic needs of the family as people loss their main sources of living, high prices of basic commodities, remote location, absence of breadwinner in the family, poverty and continued insecurity and influx of displaced populations (see Figure 33 for details). The assessment further reveals that sub-districts with hard-to-reach and besieged communities / neighborhood are often less served than those sub-districts without these types of localities.

This finding validates the continuing relevance and significance of the consistent provision and distribution of basic household items even after five years of the conflict. This is clearly manifested by majority of assessed sub-districts (97%) expressing that humanitarian support is still needed. This is supported by both host and displaced population who asked for more humanitarian support to address their NFI needs. This accounted for more than 90% of the total responses. Women, men, girls, boys and elderly all seem to agree (see Figure 34 for details).

**Figure 32: Perception on the overall access condition to basic NFIs (f%, EPD)**



**Figure 33: Reported reasons why access to basic household items is getting worse (f, EPD)**



**Figure 34: More humanitarian support is needed to address basic household items needs (SCD)**

Row Labels	Agree	Disagree	No Response	No Agreement	Strongly Agree	Strongly Disagree	Undecided	Grand Total	Final Answer
<b>Displaced</b>	12%	1%	0%	0%	39%	0%	1%	54%	<b>Strongly Agree</b>
Boys	2%	0%	0%	0%	5%	0%	0%	8%	Strongly Agree
Elderly	2%	0%	0%	0%	5%	0%	0%	7%	Strongly Agree
Girls	3%	0%	0%	0%	8%	0%	0%	11%	Strongly Agree
Men	1%	0%	0%	0%	9%	0%	0%	10%	Strongly Agree
Women	4%	1%	0%	0%	12%	0%	1%	17%	Strongly Agree
<b>Host</b>	10%	1%	0%	0%	33%	0%	1%	46%	<b>Strongly Agree</b>
Boys	2%	0%	0%	0%	5%	0%	0%	7%	Strongly Agree
Elderly	1%	0%	0%	0%	7%	0%	0%	8%	Strongly Agree
Girls	1%	0%	0%	0%	7%	0%	0%	10%	Strongly Agree
Men	2%	0%	0%	0%	6%	0%	0%	8%	Strongly Agree
Women	3%	0%	0%	0%	8%	0%	1%	12%	Strongly Agree
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>22%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>72%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>Strongly Agree</b>

## SUMMARY

With an aim to address information gaps particularly on access to shelter and NFI among conflict-affected population, the Shelter and NFI Sectors inside Syria carried out a needs assessment between July and August 2016. The activity specifically aimed to assess the most relevant and important form of shelter and NFI assistance, evaluate the degree of availability and accessibility of essential shelter and NFI supplies, determine the overall perception on continued humanitarian support especially to people with specific needs, assess the overall shelter typology of population in need and their ability to sustain their chosen dwelling structures, and assess the presence of housing, land and property issues confronting the population in need.

The assessment covered a total of 147 sub-districts from 45 districts in 11 governorates of the Syrian Arab Republic. This is around 54% of the total 272 sub-districts in Syria. Physical access and with operational presence are the main criteria for selecting these sub-districts using two data collection methods namely, Structured Community Discussion (SCD) and Expert Panel Discussion (EPD). These two methods have two unit of observations, namely community and sub-district respectively however, the unit of analysis for this assessment is at sub-district level. The questionnaires used for this assessment were administered through a combination of traditional pen and paper method, and an online platform.

With the support of 13 UNHCR implementing partners, a total of 552 SCDs were conducted in 51 community centers<sup>4</sup> with 5,747 respondents composed of girls, boys, women, men and elderly from host and displaced community. On the other hand, a total of 168 representatives from 34 sector members participated in the EPD. Most of the participating staff were from local and international NGOs (57) followed by UN and partner from Red Cross movement.

This needs assessment only presents trends and patterns instead of statistics and exact numerical references due to non-representation of all elements of the target population and other limitations of this assessment. In terms of geographic scope, due to security restrictions this assessment did not cover those sub-districts where UNHCR, its implementing partner and sector members have no operational presence. In terms of population scope especially for the SCD, the assessment only covered host and displaced population and did not include other groups who are also in need such as, returnees and affected but not hosting IDPs. Furthermore, the presence of bias which is impossible to eradicate contributed to the limitation of this activity. It is highly recommended that this activity be followed up with related if not sequential activity to address further information gap especially in non-government controlled areas where there are still significant number of displaced and / other affected populations.

Regarding shelter, this assessment reveals the following;

- Population in assessed sub-districts continues to reside in non-durable and unsafe dwelling structures. Even though some of them were able to return to their habitual residence, financial constraints hamper them to repair their shelters in order for it to be habitable again. Only few percentage of displaced population are residing in informal settlement according to the result of the SCD.
- Rental houses are not always available in all assessed sub-districts. The lack of rental houses is applicable to areas where rental houses are not/or less a need, particularly rural ones where most of the displaced population are being hosted hence, house renting is not a demand.

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<sup>4</sup> The total number of UNHCR community centers during this assessment was conducted - more community centers opened after the assessment was carried out.



- In terms of the ability to afford housing rental, this assessment found that only less than half of the sub-district population could afford the current rental costs. High prices of basic commodities and overall cost of living obliged house owners to raise rental cost regardless of whether potential clients could afford it or not. This condition has left population in need of decent shelter in even more vulnerable situation as they have been compelled to settle in unsafe dwelling spaces.
- Housing, land and property issues particularly on housing tenure is present albeit not prevalent during the time of this assessment. Limitation in movement due to security restrictions, lack of supporting documents, and proximity of the sub-district to non-government controlled areas are the top three reasons for facing lack of legal authorization.
- In terms of availability of shelter materials and skills necessary to construct / repair shelters, this assessment reveals that most materials are available in majority of the assessed sub-districts however, around 75% of the population cannot access these available shelter materials and skills mainly due to financial constraints. People cannot afford the high transportation cost (21% of total response) and high prices of basic shelter materials (18% of total response).

For non-food items, the assessment have the following findings;

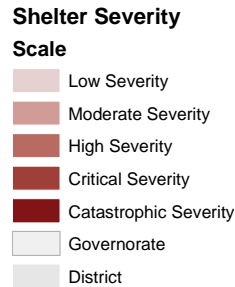
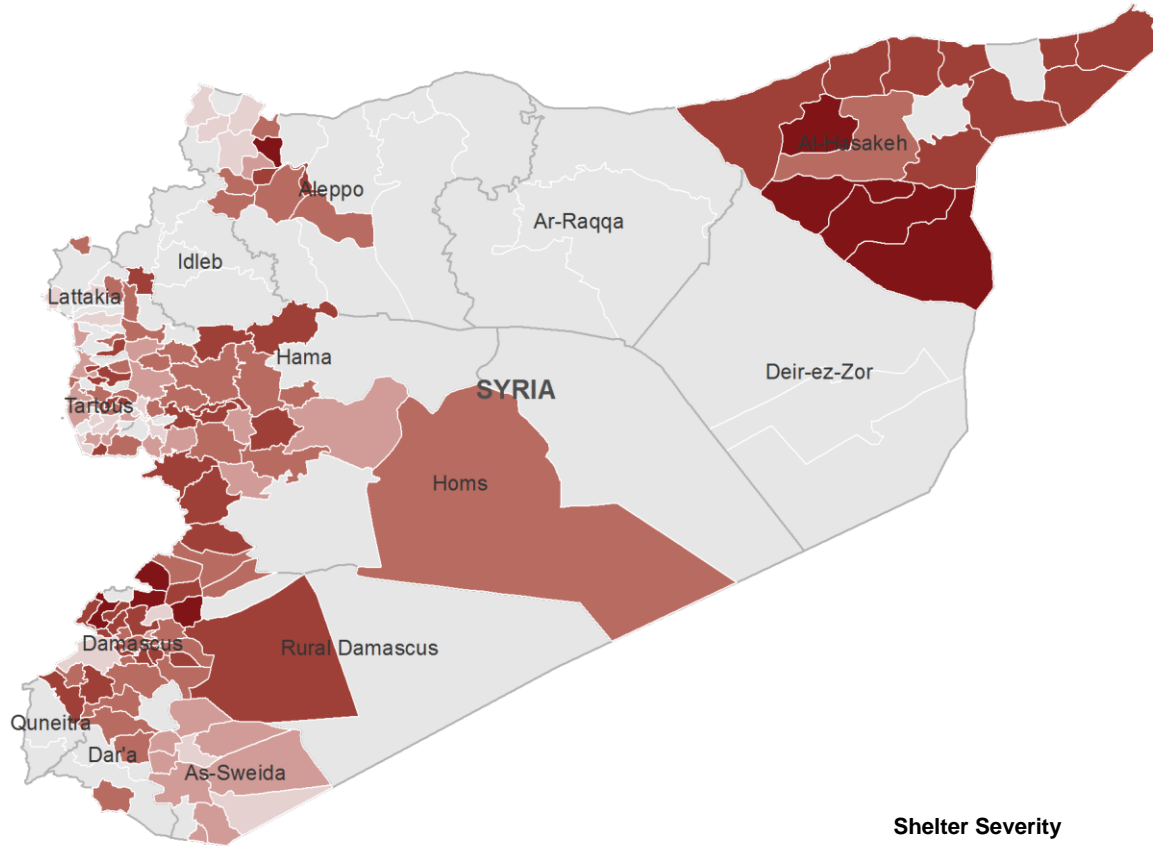
- Hygiene kit was cited as the most important because it consists of highly consumable items which they need on regular basis yet they could not afford to sustain as the priority is being given to food. Also, the demand for hygiene kits and other sanitation-related items has increased due to reported social stigma attached to poor hygiene.
- The majority of the assessed experts expressed that winter clothes including sweaters, underwear, boots for all family members and waterproof floor cover are the top winter items that are severely needed.
- Heating equipment, rechargeable fans, and solar lamps are the top three items preferred to be included in inter-agency convoy distribution.
- While the assessment found no less important NFIs<sup>5</sup>, respondents suggested that the distribution frequency (regular), quality of materials, quantity of items, and manner of distribution (age and sex disaggregated) must be improved particularly quality of quilts, mattresses, sleeping mats, jerry cans, hygiene kit, plastic sheets and winter items.
- The assessment reveals that the consumable ones must be replenished after a month while for those non-food items that are non-consumable can last for at least a year.
- Availability of basic household items is not a concern in majority of the assessed sub-districts in Syria where physical access is possible however, access to local market to purchase these items remains low due to insecurity, long distance to market and lack of financial means to cover high transportation cost and high prices of basic commodities. Some IDPs seek for income generation opportunities or take credit to secure financial resources to access basic NFIs. While population attempts to seek income generating activity to provide their basic needs but given the economic sanction imposed in the country where high unemployment continues to rise, it is most likely that this conflict-affected population may resort to negative coping mechanisms in medium to long term. This finding implies that even with the available supply of basic households locally, if the concerned population does not have sustainable income, purchasing power remains low which, increase the dependency on humanitarian assistance.

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<sup>5</sup> Respondents were not asked to rank the NFIs to determine the level of importance but rather only required Yes/No response to this question. Suggested to rank NFI items in future in-depth assessment to determine which ones are less needed or not.

- The assessment reveals that after five years of conflict, the overall condition of population in need in Syria remains dire despite continuous humanitarian support. The worsening condition is attributed to lack of stable income to provide for the basic needs of the family. The assessment further reveals that sub-districts with hard-to-reach and besieged communities / neighborhood are often less served than those sub-districts without these types of localities.
- This finding validates the continuing relevance and significance of consistent provision and distribution of basic household items even after five years of the conflict. This is clearly manifested by majority of assessed sub-districts (97%) expressing that humanitarian support is still needed.

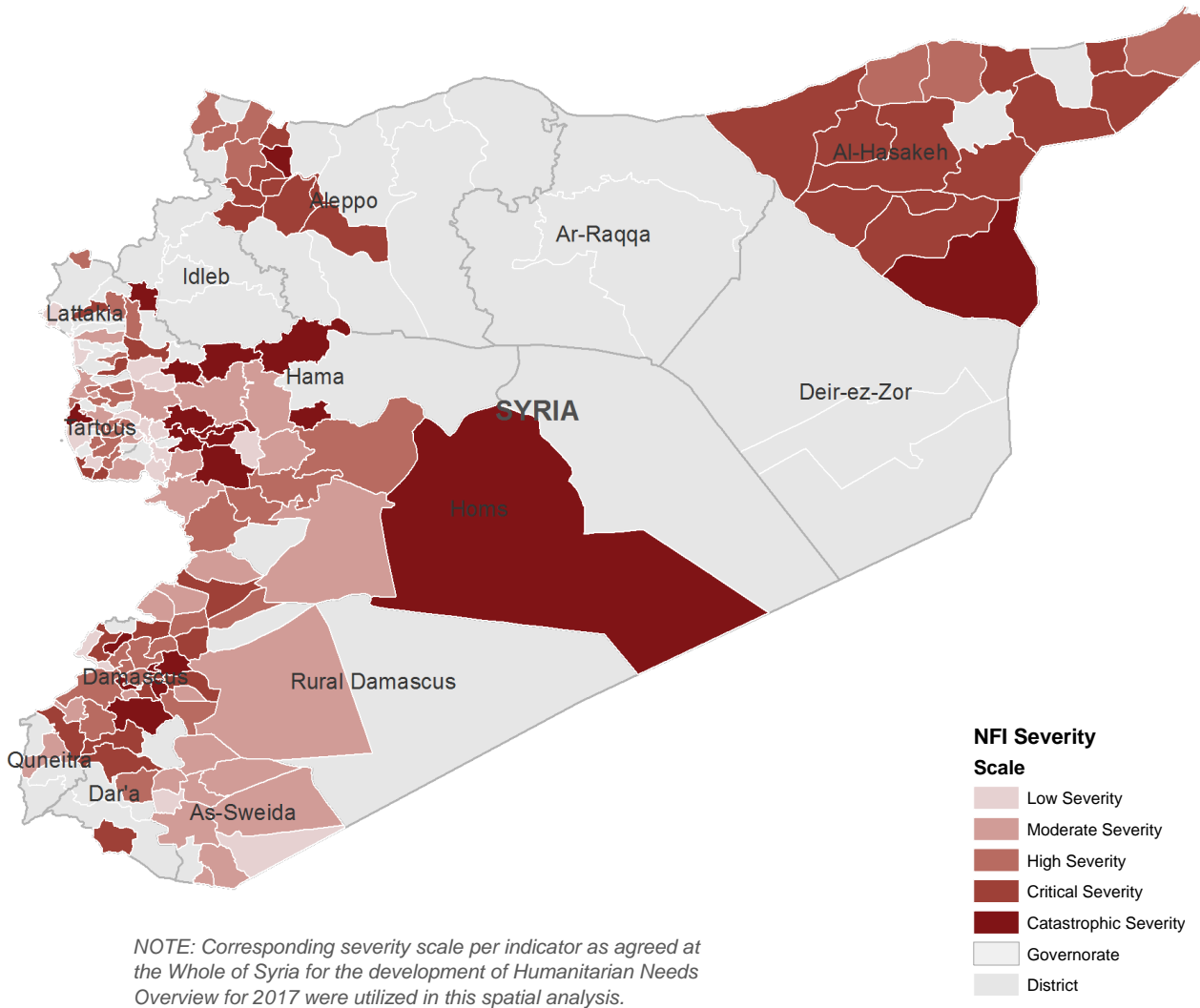
**Map 2: Shelter severity map of 134 assessed sub-districts in Syria (EPD)**  
 (Overlapped indicators: shelter typology, presence of hosting population, rent affordability, presence of housing, land and property issues, availability of rental houses and shelter construction materials)



NOTE: Corresponding severity scale per indicator as agreed at the Whole of Syria for the development of Humanitarian Needs Overview for 2017 were utilized in this spatial analysis.

Governorate	District	Sub District	Shelter Severity Score	Governorate	District	Sub District	Shelter Severity Score
Rural Damascus	Yabroud	Esal El-Ward	29	Aleppo	A'zaz	A'zaz	18
Al-Hasakeh	Al-Hasakeh	Markada	29	Rural Damascus	Al Qutayfah	Jirud	18
Aleppo	A'zaz	Tall Rifaat	27	Rural Damascus	Rural Damascus	Kafr Batna	18
Rural Damascus	Az-Zabdani	Az-Zabdani	26	Hama	As-Suqaylabiyah	Shat-ha	18
Al-Hasakeh	Al-Hasakeh	Aneeshah	26	Rural Damascus	An Nabk	An Nabk	18
Rural Damascus	At Tall	Rankus	26	Damascus	Damascus	Damascus	18
Al-Hasakeh	Al-Hasakeh	Shadadah	25	Homs	Homs	Homs	18
Al-Hasakeh	Al-Hasakeh	Tal Tamer	25	Aleppo	Jebel Saman	Jebel Saman	18
Rural Damascus	Al Qutayfah	Al Qutayfah	25	Rural Damascus	Rural Damascus	Kisweh	18
Homs	Al-Qusayr	Al Quasir	24	Rural Damascus	Rural Damascus	Qudsiya	18
Homs	Ar-Rastan	Ar-Rastan	24	Rural Damascus	Darayya	Sahnaya	18
Rural Damascus	Rural Damascus	Babella	24	Lattakia	Al-Halfa	Salafia	18
Rural Damascus	Rural Damascus	Malha	24	Hama	Masyaf	Jeb Ramleh	18
Homs	Ar-Rastan	Talbiseh	24	Hama	Masyaf	Oj	18
Homs	Homs	Taldu	24	Hama	Masyaf	Wadi El-oyoun	18
Rural Damascus	Darayya	Markaz Darayya	24	Hama	As-Salamiyeh	As-Salamiyeh	17
Al-Hasakeh	Quamishli	Amuda	23	Aleppo	Jebel Saman	Atareb	17
Rural Damascus	At Tall	At Tall	23	Aleppo	Jebel Saman	Daret Azza	17
Al-Hasakeh	Ras Al Ain	Darbasiyah	23	Dara	Izra'	Izra'	17
Rural Damascus	Az-Zabdani	Ein Eltijeh	23	Homs	Tall Kalakh	Tall Kalakh	17
Aleppo	Jebel Saman	Haritan	23	Tartous	Sheikh Badr	Sheikh Badr	17
Al-Hasakeh	Al-Malikiyeh	Jawadiyah	23	Dara	Dara	Dara	17
Al-Hasakeh	Ras Al Ain	Ras Al Ain	23	Tartous	Dreikish	Dreikish	17
Rural Damascus	Qatana	Sa'sa'	23	Rural Damascus	Duma	Ghizlianiyyeh	17
Al-Hasakeh	Quamishli	Tal Hmis	23	Rural Damascus	Rural Damascus	Jaramana	17
Tartous	Baryas	Taleen	23	Rural Damascus	Yabroud	Yabroud	17
Rural Damascus	Duma	Haran Al'awameed	23	Lattakia	Lattakia	Kiseb	17
Homs	Homs	Hasyaa	23	Homs	Homs	Ein Elniser	16
Rural Damascus	Al Qutayfah	Ma'loula	23	Rural Damascus	Duma	Harasta	16
Al-Hasakeh	Quamishli	Quamishli	23	Tartous	Tartous	Tartous	16
Rural Damascus	An Nabk	Deir Attiyeh	23	Homs	Al Makhrim	Jeb Ej-Jarrah	15
Rural Damascus	Rural Damascus	Arbin	23	Homs	Homs	Kherbet Tin Noor	15
Al-Hasakeh	Al-Hasakeh	Hole	23	Tartous	Salifa	Mashta Elhiu	15
Al-Hasakeh	Al-Malikiyeh	Yarobiyyah	23	Homs	Homs	Raqama	15
Homs	Al Makhrim	Al Makhrim	22	Hama	As-Suqaylabiyah	Tell Sahib	15
Al-Hasakeh	Al-Malikiyeh	Al-Malikiyeh	22	Aleppo	A'zaz	Nabul	15
Rural Damascus	Duma	Dhameer	22	Tartous	Salifa	Sisniyyeh	15
Quneitra	Quneitra	Khan Arnaba	22	Lattakia	Jablah	Jablah	15
Rural Damascus	Az-Zabdani	Madaya	22	Tartous	Tartous	Soda Khawabi	15
Tartous	Baryas	Qadmous	22	As-Sweida	Shahba	Ariqa	15
Hama	Hama	Suran-Hama	22	Homs	Tall Kalakh	Hadideh	15
Tartous	Dreikish	Dweir Raslan	22	As-Sweida	As-Sweida	As-Sweida	14
Tartous	Baryas	Hamam Wasil	22	Tartous	Tartous	Safsafa	14
Tartous	Dreikish	Jneinet Raslan	22	As-Sweida	Shahba	Little Sura	14
Tartous	Tartous	Kareemeh	22	As-Sweida	As-Sweida	Mashnaf	14
Lattakia	Jablah	Dalyeh	22	As-Sweida	As-Sweida	Mazra'a	14
Hama	As-Suqaylabiyah	Zyara	22	As-Sweida	Salkhad	Salkhad	14
Hama	Hama	Hamra	21	As-Sweida	Shahba	Shaqa	14
Rural Damascus	Az-Zabdani	Dimas	21	Hama	Masyaf	Masyaf	14
Tartous	Baryas	Rawda	20	Tartous	Baryas	Baryas	14
Tartous	Baryas	Tawahin	20	As-Sweida	Salkhad	Gharyeh	14
Al-Hasakeh	Al-Hasakeh	Al-Hasakeh	20	Aleppo	Afrin	Afrin	13
Lattakia	Jablah	Beit Yashout	20	Aleppo	Afrin	Ma'btali	13
		Qaryatein	20	Aleppo	Afrin	Raju	13
Aleppo	As-Safira	As-Safira	19	Aleppo	Afrin	Sharan	13
Dara	As-Sanamayn	As-Sanamayn	19	Homs	Homs	Shin	13
Hama	As-Suqaylabiyah	As-Suqaylabiyah	19	Rural Damascus	At Tall	Sidnaya	13
Rural Damascus	Duma	Duma	19	Tartous	Salifa	Ras El-Khashuhah	13
Dara	As-Sanamayn	Ghabagheb	19	Hama	Masyaf	Ein Halaqim	13
Hama	Hama	Harbanilse	19	Lattakia	Al-Halfa	Al-Halfa	13
Hama	Muhradah	Muhradah	19	Rural Damascus	Qatana	Qatana	13
Rural Damascus	Duma	Nashabiyyeh	19	Tartous	Salifa	Salifa	13
Rural Damascus	Qatana	Bait Jan	19	Lattakia	Al-Qardaha	Al-Qardaha	13
Hama	Hama	Hama	19	As-Sweida	Shahba	Shahba	12
Hama	As-Salamiyeh	Eastern Bari	19	Tartous	Tartous	Hameidiyyeh	12
Homs	Homs	Farqalas	19	As-Sweida	Salkhad	Milh	11
Homs	Tadmor	Tadmor	19	Lattakia	Lattakia	Lattakia	10

**Map 3: NFI severity map of 135 assessed sub-districts in Syria (EPD)**  
 (Overlapped indicators: access to local market, availability of basic household items)



NOTE: Corresponding severity scale per indicator as agreed at the Whole of Syria for the development of Humanitarian Needs Overview for 2017 were utilized in this spatial analysis.

Governorate	District	Sub-District	NFI Severity Score	Governorate	District	Sub-District	NFI Severity Score
Rural Damascus	Duma	Duma	11	Dara	Iz'it	Iz'it	6
Hama	Hama	Hamra	11	Rural Damascus	Al Tall	Sidraya	6
Rural Damascus	Duma	Harasta	11	Damascus	Damascus	Damascus	6
Hama	Hama	Harbanilse	11	Rural Damascus	Qatana	Qatana	6
Rural Damascus	Az-Zabdan	Madya	11	Tartous	Dreikish	Dweir Rastan	6
Al-Hasakeh	Al-Hasakeh	Markada	11	Tartous	Baryas	Hamam Wasil	6
Rural Damascus	Rural Damascus	Arbin	11	Homs	Al Makhrim	Jeb E-Jarah	6
Rural Damascus	Darayya	Markaz Darayya	11	Tartous	Dreikish	Jnein Rastan	6
Homs	Tadmor	Tadmor	11	Tartous	Safta	Ras El-Khashuleh	6
Hama	As-Sugaylabiyah	Ziyara	11	Tartous	Safta	Sisniyyeh	6
Homs	Ar-Rastan	Ar-Rastan	10	Tartous	Baryas	Taleen	6
Rural Damascus	Rural Damascus	Maliha	10	Tartous	Baryas	Tawahin	6
Hama	Muhradah	Muhradah	10	Tartous	Dreikish	Dreikish	6
Hama	Hama	Suran-Hama	10	Rural Damascus	Al Qutayfah	Maloula	6
Homs	Ar-Rastan	Talbisah	10	Tartous	Baryas	Rawda	6
Homs	Homs	Taldu	10	Rural Damascus	Qatana	Bait Jan	5
Aleppo	Azaz	Tall Refaat	10	Rural Damascus	Duma	Dhameer	5
Homs	Homs	Homs	10	Rural Damascus	Yabroud	Esal El-Ward	5
Rural Damascus	Rural Damascus	Kisweh	10	Lattakia	Al-Qardaha	Al-Qardaha	5
Tartous	Tartous	Soda Khawabi	10	Rural Damascus	An Nabk	Deir Attiyeh	5
Hama	As-Salamiyyeh	Eastern Bari	10	Hama	Hama	Hama	5
Rural Damascus	Rural Damascus	Kafr Batina	9	Rural Damascus	Rural Damascus	Jarsmana	5
Al-Hasakeh	Al-Hasakeh	Areshch	8	Rural Damascus	Darayya	Sahniya	5
Aleppo	As-Safira	As-Safira	8	Rural Damascus	Yabroud	Yabroud	5
Dara	As-Sanamayn	As-Sanamayn	8	As-Sweida	Salkhad	Qhayeh	5
Hama	As-Sugaylabiyah	As-Sugaylabiyah	8	Homs	Homs	Qaryatin	5
Aleppo	Jebel Saman	Alareb	8	Homs	Al Makhrim	Al Makhrim	4
Aleppo	Azaz	Azaz	8	Hama	As-Salamiyyeh	As-Salamiyyeh	4
Rural Damascus	Az-Zabdan	Az-Zabdan	8	As-Sweida	As-Sweida	As-Sweida	4
Rural Damascus	Rural Damascus	Babella	8	Rural Damascus	Duma	Haran Alawameed	4
Aleppo	Jebel Saman	Danel Azza	8	Homs	Homs	Kherbet Tin Noor	4
Dara	As-Sanamayn	Ghabagheh	8	As-Sweida	Shahba	Little Sura	4
Aleppo	Jebel Saman	Haritan	8	As-Sweida	As-Sweida	Mashraf	4
Al-Hasakeh	Al-Malkiyyeh	Jawadiyah	8	Quneitra	Quneitra	Quneitra	4
Aleppo	Azaz	Nabul	8	As-Sweida	Salkhad	Salkhad	4
Rural Damascus	Duma	Naehbiyeh	8	As-Sweida	Shahba	Shaga	4
Rural Damascus	At Tall	Rankus	8	Tartous	Sheikh Badr	Sheikh Badr	4
Al-Hasakeh	Ras Al Ain	Ras Al Ain	8	Homs	Tall Kalakh	Tall Kalakh	4
Al-Hasakeh	Al-Hasakeh	Shadadah	8	Hama	Masyaf	Masyaf	4
Al-Hasakeh	Quamishli	Tal Hmis	8	As-Sweida	Shahba	Shahba	4
Al-Hasakeh	Al-Hasakeh	Tal Tamer	8	As-Sweida	Shahba	Afqa	4
Rural Damascus	Al Qutayfah	Al Qutayfah	8	Homs	Al-Qusayr	Al Quasir	4
Lattakia	Al-Hafit	Al-Hafit	8	Tartous	Safta	Mashta Eiliu	4
Al-Hasakeh	Al-Hasakeh	Al-Hasakeh	8	Tartous	Baryas	Baryas	4
Rural Damascus	An Nabk	An Nabk	8	Rural Damascus	Az-Zabdan	Dimas	2
Lattakia	Jablah	Dalyeh	8	Homs	Homs	Ein Eliser	2
Dara	Dara	Dara	8	Hama	Masyaf	Ein Halagim	2
Aleppo	Jebel Saman	Jebel Saman	8	As-Sweida	As-Sweida	Mazra'a	2
Al-Hasakeh	Quamishli	Quamishli	8	Tartous	Tartous	Safsafa	2
Al-Hasakeh	Al-Malkiyyeh	Yarobiyyah	8	Homs	Homs	Shin	2
Tartous	Tartous	Kareemeh	8	Hama	As-Sugaylabiyah	Tall Sahib	2
Tartous	Tartous	Hameidiyyeh	8	Homs	Tall Kalakh	Hadideh	2
Rural Damascus	Duma	Ghizlaniyyeh	7	Lattakia	Jablah	Jablah	2
Aleppo	Atfin	Atfin	7	Lattakia	Lattakia	Lattakia	2
Al-Hasakeh	Al-Malkiyyeh	Al-Malkiyyeh	7	Tartous	Tartous	Tartous	2
Al-Hasakeh	Quamishli	Amuda	7	Hama	Masyaf	Jeb Ramleh	2
Rural Damascus	At Tall	At Tall	7	As-Sweida	Salkhad	Milh	2
Al-Hasakeh	Ras Al Ain	Darbasiyah	7	Hama	Masyaf	Oj	2
Rural Damascus	Az-Zabdan	Ein Elfijeh	7	Hama	Masyaf	Wadi El-oyoun	2
Homs	Homs	Hasyaa	7				
Rural Damascus	Al Qutayfah	Jrud	7				
Aleppo	Atfin	Matbil	7				
Tartous	Baryas	Oadmous	7				
Aleppo	Atfin	Raju	7				
Homs	Homs	Raqama	7				
Rural Damascus	Qatana	Sa'ha'	7				
Aleppo	Atfin	Sharan	7				
Hama	As-Sugaylabiyah	Shat-ha	7				
Lattakia	Jablah	Beit Yashout	7				
Lattakia	Lattakia	Kiseb	7				
Rural Damascus	Rural Damascus	Qudsiya	7				
Tartous	Safta	Safta	7				
Lattakia	Al-Hafit	Salanta	7				
Homs	Homs	Farqalas	7				



# RECOMMENDATIONS

## Provision of Shelter Assistance

1. Continue to identify and provide shelter humanitarian assistance to vulnerable population to ensure their safety until long-term shelter solutions will be achieved;
2. Prioritize those populations who are currently residing in delicate, non-durable and unsafe dwellings in any shelter-related humanitarian interventions;
3. Provide shelter – related documentation support to ensure access to adequate dwelling types;
4. Collaborate with Livelihood Sector to ensure that the most vulnerable population has access to short-term livelihood support to augment their financial resources and be able to afford basic shelter materials;
5. Explore the possibility to provide financial assistance to support house rental cost to the most vulnerable population;
6. Intensify capacity building programs on housing, land and property to ensure that concerned population are knowledgeable of their rights.

## Provision of Non-Food Item Support

1. While the repeated provision of NFIs remains relevant and valid based on the findings of this assessment, it is recommended that the sector review its overall distribution mechanism to improve its impact and reach. Area and beneficiary selection criteria, distribution frequency and ratio, and materials quality must be reviewed.
2. Prioritize the most vulnerable population especially those in remote areas and areas without local market.
3. Continue to advocate sustainable humanitarian intervention in hard-to-reach and besieged areas and its neighboring communities;
4. Upscale the distribution of supplementary non-food items and reconsider the regular provision of hygiene kit as part of the standard NFI package especially to areas where water and sanitation is a major concern;
5. Review winterization plan to ensure that relevant and needed winter items are included;
6. Sector members to continue to adhere to minimum standards in providing NFI items and consider the proposed modifications of some items indicated in this assessment;
7. Explore the possibility of cash-based assistance to increase the ability of the most vulnerable population to access available basic household items;
8. Coordinate with Livelihood Sector and advocate for inclusion of the most vulnerable population in their programming.

**ANNEX****A. List of Assessed Sub-Districts (EPD and SCD)**

Governorate	District	Sub-District
Aleppo	Afrin	Afrin
Aleppo	Afrin	Ma'btali
Aleppo	Afrin	Raju
Aleppo	Afrin	Sharan
Aleppo	As-Safira	As-Safira
Aleppo	A'zaz	A'zaz
Aleppo	A'zaz	Nabul
Aleppo	A'zaz	Tall Refaat
Aleppo	Jebel Saman	Atareb
Aleppo	Jebel Saman	Daret Azza
Aleppo	Jebel Saman	Haritan
Aleppo	Jebel Saman	Jebel Saman
Al-Hasakeh	Al-Hasakeh	Al-Hasakeh
Al-Hasakeh	Al-Hasakeh	Areesh
Al-Hasakeh	Al-Hasakeh	Hole
Al-Hasakeh	Al-Hasakeh	Markada
Al-Hasakeh	Al-Hasakeh	Shadadah
Al-Hasakeh	Al-Hasakeh	Tal Tamer
Al-Hasakeh	Al-Malikeyyeh	Al-Malikeyyeh
Al-Hasakeh	Al-Malikeyyeh	Jawadiyah
Al-Hasakeh	Al-Malikeyyeh	Ya'robiyah
Al-Hasakeh	Quamishli	Amuda
Al-Hasakeh	Quamishli	Quamishli
Al-Hasakeh	Quamishli	Tal Hmis
Al-Hasakeh	Ras Al Ain	Darbasiyah
Al-Hasakeh	Ras Al Ain	Ras Al Ain
As-Sweida	As-Sweida	As-Sweida
As-Sweida	As-Sweida	Mashnaf
As-Sweida	As-Sweida	Mazra'a
As-Sweida	Salkhad	Gharyeh
As-Sweida	Salkhad	Milh
As-Sweida	Salkhad	Salkhad
As-Sweida	Shahba	Ariqa
As-Sweida	Shahba	Little Sura
As-Sweida	Shahba	Shahba
As-Sweida	Shahba	Shaqa
Damascus	Damascus	Damascus
Dar'a	As-Sanamayn	As-Sanamayn
Dar'a	As-Sanamayn	Ghabagheb
Dar'a	Dar'a	Dar'a
Dar'a	Izra'	Izra'
Hama	As-Salamiyeh	As-Salamiyeh
Hama	As-Salamiyeh	Eastern Bari
Hama	As-Suqaylabiyah	As-Suqaylabiyah
Hama	As-Suqaylabiyah	Shat-ha
Hama	As-Suqaylabiyah	Tell Salhib
Hama	As-Suqaylabiyah	Ziyara
Hama	Hama	Hama
Hama	Hama	Hamra
Hama	Hama	Harbanifse
Hama	Hama	Suran-Hama
Hama	Masyaf	Ein Halaqim
Hama	Masyaf	Jeb Ramleh
Hama	Masyaf	Masyaf
Hama	Masyaf	Oj
Hama	Masyaf	Wadi El-oyoun
Hama	Muhradah	Muhradah
Homs	Al Makhrim	Al Makhrim
Homs	Al Makhrim	Jeb Ej-Jarrah
Homs	Al-Qusayr	Al Quasir
Homs	Ar-Rastan	Ar-Rastan
Homs	Ar-Rastan	Talbiseh

Homs	Homs	Ein Elniser
Homs	Homs	Farqalas
Homs	Homs	Hasyaa
Homs	Homs	Homs
Homs	Homs	Kherbet Tin Noor
Homs	Homs	Qaryatein
Homs	Homs	Raqama
Homs	Homs	Shin
Homs	Homs	Taldu
Homs	Tadmor	Tadmor
Homs	Tall Kalakh	Hadideh
Homs	Tall Kalakh	Tall Kalakh
Lattakia	Al-Haffa	Al-Haffa
Lattakia	Al-Haffa	Kansaba
Lattakia	Al-Haffa	Salanfa
Lattakia	Al-Qardaha	Al-Qardaha
Lattakia	Al-Qardaha	Harf Elmseitra
Lattakia	Al-Qardaha	Jobet Berghal
Lattakia	Jablah	Beit Yashout
Lattakia	Jablah	Dalyeh
Lattakia	Jablah	Ein Elshaqiyeh
Lattakia	Jablah	Ein Shaqaq
Lattakia	Jablah	Jablah
Lattakia	Jablah	Qteilibiyeh
Lattakia	Lattakia	Bahlawaniyeh
Lattakia	Lattakia	Ein El-Bayda
Lattakia	Lattakia	Hanadi
Lattakia	Lattakia	Kiseb
Lattakia	Lattakia	Lattakia
Lattakia	Lattakia	Qastal Maaf
Lattakia	Lattakia	Rabee'a
Quneitra	Quneitra	Khan Arnaba
Quneitra	Quneitra	Quneitra
Rural Damascus	Al Qutayfah	Al Qutayfah
Rural Damascus	Al Qutayfah	Jirud
Rural Damascus	Al Qutayfah	Ma'loula
Rural Damascus	Al Qutayfah	Raheiba
Rural Damascus	An Nabk	An Nabk
Rural Damascus	An Nabk	Deir Attiyeh
Rural Damascus	At Tall	At Tall
Rural Damascus	At Tall	Rankus
Rural Damascus	At Tall	Sidnaya
Rural Damascus	Az-Zabdani	Az-Zabdani
Rural Damascus	Az-Zabdani	Dimas
Rural Damascus	Az-Zabdani	Ein Elfijeh
Rural Damascus	Az-Zabdani	Madaya
Rural Damascus	Darayya	Markaz Darayya
Rural Damascus	Darayya	Sahnaya
Rural Damascus	Duma	Dhameer
Rural Damascus	Duma	Duma
Rural Damascus	Duma	Ghizlaniyyeh
Rural Damascus	Duma	Haran Al'awameed
Rural Damascus	Duma	Harasta
Rural Damascus	Duma	Nashabiyeh
Rural Damascus	Qatana	Bait Jan
Rural Damascus	Qatana	Qatana
Rural Damascus	Qatana	Sa'sa'
Rural Damascus	Rural Damascus	Arbin
Rural Damascus	Rural Damascus	Babella
Rural Damascus	Rural Damascus	Jaramana
Rural Damascus	Rural Damascus	Kafr Batna
Rural Damascus	Rural Damascus	Kisweh
Rural Damascus	Rural Damascus	Maliha
Rural Damascus	Rural Damascus	Qudsiya
Rural Damascus	Yabroud	Esal El-Ward
Rural Damascus	Yabroud	Yabroud
Tartous	Banyas	Banyas
Tartous	Banyas	Hamam Wasil
Tartous	Banyas	Qadmous
Tartous	Banyas	Rawda

Tartous	Banyas	Taleen
Tartous	Banyas	Tawahin
Tartous	Dreikish	Dreikish
Tartous	Dreikish	Dweir Raslan
Tartous	Dreikish	Jneinet Raslan
Tartous	Safita	Mashta Elhiu
Tartous	Safita	Ras El-Khashufeh
Tartous	Safita	Safita
Tartous	Safita	Sisniyyeh
Tartous	Sheikh Badr	Sheikh Badr
Tartous	Tartous	Hameidiyyeh
Tartous	Tartous	Kareemeh
Tartous	Tartous	Safsafa
Tartous	Tartous	Soda Khawabi
Tartous	Tartous	Tartous

## B. List of Participating Partners (EPD)

Name of FO	Reach/ Target SD	Reach/ Target Partners	Name of Partners (funder, implementing, final)
Aleppo	12/13	10/18	Ahel Alkher, Al-Ihsan Charity, DRC, ICRC, IOM, JRS, SARC, Syria Trust, Taalouf, UNHCR
Damascus	33/33	12/20	ADRA, DRC, GOPA, IOM, MOLA, PUI, SARC, SIF, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNRWA
Homs	33/33	13/22	Al Birr, Aoun, Child Care, GOPA, IOM, PUI, SARC, Social Care, UNFPA, UNHABITAT, UNHCR, UNICEF
Qamishly	14/14	11/9	Al Birr, GOPA, HAO, High Relief Committee, OCHA, SIF, SSSD, UNHCR, UNICEF
Sweida	16/17	7/10	GOPA, Governorate representatives, High Relief Committee, UNHCR
Tartous	27/29	9/11	GOPA, IOM, ICRC, MOLA, PU, SARC, UNDP UNHCR

## C. List of Participating Partners (SCD)

1. Al\_Batoul
2. Al\_Birr
3. Al\_Nada
4. Aoun
5. Child Care
6. GOPA
7. Namaa
8. SARC
9. Social Care
10. SSSD
11. Syria Trust
12. Taalouf
13. Tamayouz





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