Shelter and NFI (SNFI) WORKSHOP

BUILDING CAPACITY TO BETTER LINK EVIDENCE-BASED SNFI FINDINGS TO HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE PROGRAMMING

April 2018
Welcome

WELCOME TO THE REACH SNFI WORKSHOP
REACH is currently operating in 24 countries around the world, and have been working in Syria since 2014.

WHAT WE DO
REACH combines the utility of modern information technology with tailored assessment methodologies, tools and processes that are adapted to each emergency context and to the requirements of aid actors and coordination mechanisms.

HOW WE DO IT
REACH conducts data collection through: inter-agency assessments, remote sensing and secondary data reviews.

WHAT WE PRODUCE
REACH uses its own assessments as well as secondary data to produce datasets, factsheets, reports, maps and online dashboards to inform the humanitarian community with reliable data.

WHERE WE WORK
REACH is currently operating in 24 countries around the world, and have been working in Syria since 2014.
INTRODUCING YOURSELF

1. What is your name? (first name)
2. What organisation are you currently working for?
3. What is your current position?
4. What do you hope to get out of this workshop?
WORKSHOP
PURPOSE, OBJECTIVES AND GROUND RULES

1. PURPOSE
2. OBJECTIVES
3. GROUND RULES
This workshop aims to strengthen the capacities of the SNFI cluster member organisations to effectively and efficiently respond to the SNFI needs in Syria based on evidence-based-findings.

There is a need for strong proposals, planning of activities, and local level assessments that are informed by existing, relevant and timely data in addition to contextual information.

Better informed proposals that are supported by data strengthen an organisation’s response effort, and thus, the humanitarian response in a given area.

To build capacity to use evidence-based findings to inform needs-based programming.
OBJECTIVES

- To strengthen the proposals of organisations with relevant data (with the understanding that the use of the 2017 SNFI assessment findings is only an example).
- To encourage more ‘adaptive programming’ to the evolving context (with the caveat that agreed upon indicators and outputs with donors should still be adhered to).

TOOLS TO ACHIEVE THESE OBJECTIVES:

- Existing Reports, Factsheets and Datasets.

FROM THE FOLLOWING AREAS OF FOCUS:

- Aleppo, Hama, Homs and Idleb governorates.
1. Allow everyone to speak in group discussions.
2. Have different people present after each module.
3. Parking lot will house questions during the workshop and will be discussed after each module.
4. Although the assessment findings are relevant to 2017, this workshop aims to build capacity on how to use this type of assessment findings in general.
5. Please keep to the assigned times for activities.
CLUSTER MEMBERS AND DATA COLLECTION MECHANISMS

1. THE HUMANITARIAN PROGRAMME CYCLE
2. IMPORTANCE OF HIGH-QUALITY EVIDENCE-BASED DATA
3. EVIDENCE FROM PROPOSALS
4. ASSESSMENT PRINCIPLES AND DATA VISUALS
1. THE HUMANITARIAN PROGRAMME CYCLE

The Humanitarian Programme Cycle (HPC) is a coordinated series of actions undertaken to help prepare for, manage and deliver humanitarian response.

The HPC elements are as follows:

1. Needs Assessment and Analysis
2. Strategic Response Planning
3. Resource Mobilisation
4. Implementation and Monitoring
5. Operational Review and Evaluation

As Cluster Members, what role do you think you play in this cycle?
2. **The Importance of High-Quality, Evidence-Based Data**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scenario</th>
<th>Required Action/ Importance of Data</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Carrying out programmes relating to SNFI</td>
<td>Using SNFI assessments data and similar information (for example from Relief Web and HDX*) to inform these responses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lack of information identified for programming</td>
<td>Necessity to conduct your own assessment to fill these information gaps</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Changing context of programming</td>
<td>Importance of adaptive programme planning based on the changing context and the most recent assessment analyses on the issue area</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Humanitarian Data Exchange*
3. COMMON ISSUES FROM CURRENT PROPOSALS

1. Proposal aims not supported by sufficient information on an assessment.

2. Sectors covered in proposals do not always reflect SNFI needs.

3. Additional geographic information needed in proposal.

4. Clearer project descriptions and objectives.

5. Increased focus on vulnerable groups such as women, children and elderly.

6. Greater detail needed on needs assessments e.g. time, location and expected interventions or action plans based on these assessments.
4. BASIC ASSESSMENT AND PROGRAMME DEVELOPMENT PRINCIPLES

Things to Keep in Mind When Thinking About Assessments and Programme Development

- Make the scope of the assessment reflect the size and nature of the crisis (sector considerations, baselines, extent)
- Produce timely and relevant analysis (ASAP)
- Collect usable data (and disaggregate)
- Use valid and transparent methods
- Be accountable (up and down accountability)
- Assess your resources and local capacities
- Manage community expectations
- Remember, assessments are not a one-time event
- Be adaptable

4. Basic Assessment Principles: Data Visualisation

4. Basic Assessment Principles: Data Visualisation

Chart Suggestions—A Thought-Starter

Source: © 2006 A. Abela — a.v.abela@gmail.com
ABOUT THE 2017 REACH SNFI ASSESSMENT

1. OVERVIEW
2. KEY SNFI DEFINITIONS
3. LIMITATIONS OF THE 2017 ASSESSMENT
ABOUT THE 2017 REACH SNFI ASSESSMENT

1. OVERVIEW

- Data collected between 6 July and 10 August 2017
- Indicators focused on demographics, shelter and NFIs
- 87 sub-districts assessed in Idleb, Hama, Homs, Aleppo, Dar’a, Quneitra, Ar-Raqqqa and Deir-ez-Zor governorates.
- Household Surveys and Key Informant (KI) Interviews, depending on access.
- Analysis at regional, governorate and sub-district levels plus demographic groups.
- Provided data for the 2018 HNO, as well as two presentations for SNFI Cluster members, governorate and regional factsheets, a report and an indicator dataset.
## 2. Key SNFI Definitions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>KEY TERM</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Shelter Type</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Food Item (NFI)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shelter Adequacy Issues</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housing Land and Property (HLP) Issues</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dependency Ratio</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Winterisation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Priority NFI Needs per Group</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Market Access</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coping Mechanisms</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### 2. Key SNFI Definitions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key Term</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Shelter Type</td>
<td>Solid/finished apartment; Solid/finished house; Collective centre; Unfinished building; Informal settlement / camp; Managed camp; Non residential/public building; Other.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Food Item (NFI)</td>
<td>Any item which may be a priority need that is not associated with food.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shelter Adequacy Issues</td>
<td>Issues that arise as a consequence of poor shelter-types. This can also include protection issues.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housing Land and Property (HLP)</td>
<td>This captures issues such as lack of/ lost HLP documentation, owner dispute, threat of eviction etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dependency Ratio</td>
<td>This is a measure showing the number of dependents (aged 0-18 or 65+) that an individual is accountable for.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Winterisation</td>
<td>This is a preparedness by both humanitarian organisations and beneficiaries alike to mitigate the consequences of winter. This includes both shelter and NFIs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Priority NFI Needs per Group</td>
<td>Top priority needs based on groups that are disaggregated by age or gender.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Market Access</td>
<td>Beneficiaries means of accessing NFIs, this is typically measured at a household level.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coping Mechanisms</td>
<td>Coping mechanisms as a consequence of for example: living in a poor shelter type, an inability to access NFIs, or unavailability of energy sources.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3. LIMITATIONS OF THE 2017 SNFI ASSESSMENT

1. For security reasons, some of the areas most affected by the conflict were inaccessible, such as Kherbet, Ghazaleh and Sheikh Miskine in Dar’a.

2. Data was collected in July and August 2017, it is worth noting that there are therefore likely to have been significant changes since then.

3. Due to the different methodology types, there is limited comparability between Household (HH) and Key Informant (KI) assessed governorates.
GROUP WORK

1. GROUP ARRANGEMENTS
2. THREE MODULES
3. GROUP DISCUSSIONS
GROUP ARRANGEMENTS

1. All participants will be split into groups with 5 individuals in each.
2. These groups will be your assigned NGO for the day.
3. Each group will be assigned one of the following governorates:

- Aleppo
- Idleb west
- Idleb east
- Hama
- Homs
The three modules will cover how to identify specific data from the following SNFI cluster assessment outputs:

1. Factsheets
2. Report
3. Dataset

- After each module presentation, teams will be given 15-25 minutes to discuss and answer questions amongst themselves using the specific resources provided to them.
- Following this discussion, each group will present what information they were able to identify, and where they had issues.
MODULE 1:
FACTSHEETS
MODULE 1: HOW TO USE THE FACTSHEETS

Brief methodology, background and coverage

Sub-topics covered

Breakdown by age, gender, and displacement type

Notes and sources
MODULE 1: HOW TO USE THE FACTSHEETS

What notable findings do you see here?

See report/dataset for more detailed information
MODULE 1: HOW TO USE THE FACTSHEETS

See report/dataset for the complete list
Maps provide visual of scope and extent

What notable findings do you see here?

See report/dataset for the complete list
MODULE 1: ACTIVITY

ANSWER 1 QUESTION PER SUB-SECTION

You will have more time in the final activity to answer more
PARKING LOT

FREE

PARKING

REACH Informing more effective humanitarian action
MODULE 2: REPORT
Key Findings Sectoral Breakdown:

- Demographics and Displacement
- Shelter Type and Ownership
- Housing, Land and Property (HLP)
- Shelter Adequacy and Damage
- Shelter Assistance
- NFIs
- Livelihoods
- WASH
- Collective Centres

**Background**

An estimated 13.5 million are in need of humanitarian assistance in Syria, including 8.8 million in need of NFI assistance and 4.3 million in need of shelter assistance. While effectiveness of planning and implementing an adequate response is hindered by significant information gaps regarding shelter and NFI needs. In light of this, REACH, with the support of the Shelter and NFI Cluster and UNHCR, have undertaken a comprehensive assessment of shelter and NFI needs across Syria, covering 83 of the 154 sub-districts within Aleppo, Idlib, Hama, Homs, Deir-ez-Zor, Ar-Raqqa, Daraa and Quneitra governorates, in opposition controlled areas only. It aims to identify current shelter adequacy and status of populations, availability of and access to NFIs, and priority shelter/NFI needs. Assessment findings will inform Shelter NFI Cluster member’s programming and contribute to an improved sectoral understanding across Syria. The assessment also covers key indicators related to WASH and livelihoods; WASH to understand issues with shelters in terms of access to water and sanitation, and livelihoods to help inform profiles of households vulnerable to shelter challenges and lack of access to NFIs.

**Methodology**

Primary data for this assessment was collected between 29th October and 31st December 2016, using a mixed methodology. Household interviews and Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) were conducted in Aleppo, Hama, Homs, Idlib, Daraa and Quneitra, with household findings a) representative at the governorate level with a 99% confidence level and maximum margin of error 5%, with the exception of Homs and Quneitra where findings have a maximum margin of error 7% and b) representative at the sub-district level with a 95% confidence level and margin of error 10%. Two FGDs, one with IDPs and one with non-displaced populations were conducted in each district were access and security permitted to supplement information gathered through household level interviews. In Deir-ez-Zor and Ar-Raqqa governorates, security and access considerations rendered these methods unfeasible; as such, direct purposively sampled Key Informant (KI) interviews were the primary method of data collection and findings should be considered indicative rather than representative. Additionally, a separate sample of collective centres was surveyed in Aleppo, Idlib, Hama, Daraa and Ar-Raqqa governorates, assessing indicators developed in coordination with the CCCM cluster to capture issues which may be uniquely experienced by populations living in collective shelters in order to inform a tailored response.

**Map 1: Assessed areas**

- Areas with full coverage
- Areas assessed through a household survey
- Areas assessed through an FGD or KI
- Areas assessed through collective centres
- Areas with no coverage

**Demographics and Displacement**

- Across the areas assessed, shelters typically contained more than one household (average of 1.3 individuals) in Daraa, Idlib and Aleppo. Homs and Quneitra had an average 1.1 individuals per household. The highest average of people per shelter was in Daraa (1.7), Idlib (1.7) and Aleppo (1.7), compared to Homs (1.0), Quneitra (0.5) and Homs (0.5). Households in Deir-ez-Zor were reportedly larger (1.8) compared to Ar-Raqqa (1.4).
- IDPs comprised the largest proportion of the overall population in Homs (33%) followed by Aleppo (52%), Idlib (27%), Hama (24%), Daraa (20%) and Quneitra (10%). Returnees were most prevalent in Aleppo (42%), Daraa (29%) and Idlib (17%), compared to Homs (14%), Hama (10%) and Quneitra (4%). It's estimated that 13% comprised 10% of the population in Ar-Raqqa and 18% in Deir-ez-Zor, with returns completing 8% in Ar-Raqqa and 18% in Deir-ez-Zor.
- IDPs in assessed areas of Daraa, Homs, Ar-Raqqa and Deir-ez-Zor had spent a longer average time in their shelters compared to elsewhere in Idlib and Aleppo. IDPs were also more likely to have been displaced multiple times and thus having spent a shorter average time in their shelters.
- The majority of IDPs in each governorate stated that they had owned a house prior to displacement, with no other property type reported. Pre-displacement ownership was most common in Homs (52%) and Daraa (52%), and less common in Homs (11%) and Idlib (3%). Most commonly, IDPs reported that their properties had been damaged (46%) or all (11% of all IDP households) or destroyed (3%), with renting the least common option (2%). Only 1% of IDP households with properties had sold their pre-displacement properties, due to a combination of desire to return over the challenges of selling real estate assets.

**Shelter Type and Ownership**

- Households in Idlib were the most crowded across the areas assessed through household interviews, occupying an average of 1.6 rooms and an occupancy ratio of 1.6 people per room (including kitchens, bathrooms, bedrooms, living room and other). This was followed by Daraa (occupancy ratio 1.4), Aleppo (1.3), Homs (1.2) and Quneitra (1.3), whilst Homs had slightly higher ratios (1.5). IDPs typically live in more crowded conditions with higher occupancy ratios.
Module 2: How to Use the Report

Findings Contents

Findings
Demographics and displacement

Demographics

Household Size

Figure 4: Average household size for all governorates assessed through household surveys

- Aleppo: 5.8
- Hama: 6.1
- Homs: 4.7
- Idlib: 5.3
- Daraa: 5.9
- Quneitra: 5.9

The average household size across governorates surveyed at the household-level was just under 6. In Homs and to a lesser extent in Idlib, the average household size was smaller than in other governorates assessed through household surveys.

Figure 5: Average household size in rural and urban communities for all governorates assessed through household surveys

- Aleppo: Urban 5.4, Rural 5.9
- Hama: Urban 6.0, Rural 6.1
- Homs: Urban 4.6, Rural 4.7
- Idlib: Urban 5.3, Rural 6.7
- Daraa: Urban 5.9, Rural 6.7
- Quneitra: Urban 5.9, Rural 6.7

In Aleppo, households in rural communities tended to be slightly larger than those in urban areas. In other governorates, however, the average household size in urban and rural communities was approximately equal.
Percentage breakdown of the number of residents, IDPs, and spontaneous returnees within each area in assessed governorates.

Supporting narrative provide additional context on the sub-sector such as time displaced and where the IDPs came from. Provides the ability to zoom in on data.

What notable findings do you see here?

Findings contents continued:
MODULE 2: HOW TO USE THE REPORT

Figure 14: Reasons for displacement of IDPs to their current location (figures represent percentage of households reporting each in the Northwest and South and percentage of KIs reporting each in Ar-Raqqa and Deir-ez-Zor)²³

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Relative access to employment, income or shelter</th>
<th>Family ties or good relations with the host community</th>
<th>Conflict in area of origin</th>
<th>Relative safety and security in this location</th>
<th>Physical obstacles to other locations</th>
<th>Relative distance of this location compared to other possible destinations</th>
<th>No money to pay for movement to other preferred destinations</th>
<th>In transit on the way to another preferred destination</th>
<th>Other</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aleppo</td>
<td>49%</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>65%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hama</td>
<td>75%</td>
<td>47%</td>
<td>74%</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Homs</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>87%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>44%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Idlib</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>72%</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dar’a</td>
<td>43%</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>81%</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quneitra</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>81%</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ar-Raqqa</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>56%</td>
<td>52%</td>
<td>48%</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deir-ez-Zor</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>72%</td>
<td>97%</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
MODULE 2: HOW TO USE THE REPORT

- Percentages in these graphs add up to 100%
- Information is at the governorate level
- Graphs like Figure 9 and 10 can be used to compare findings

What notable findings do you see here?
What notable findings do you see here?
MODULE 2: ACTIVITY

ANSWER 1 QUESTION PER SUB-SECTION

You will have more time in the final activity to answer more
MODULE 2: REPORT

PARKING LOT

FREE PARKING
MODULE 3: DATASET
REACH RESOURCES ACCESS

FINDING SNFI CLUSTER ASSESSMENT RESOURCES
Go to: http://www.reachresourcecentre.info/
MODULE 3: HOW TO USE THE DATASET

Hyperlinks, categories, and indicators for navigation

Responses to questions

Go To Dataset: http://www.reachresourcecentre.info/search?s=syr+shelter+dataset

Background information and coverage page
**MODULE 3: HOW TO USE THE DATASET**

**Each NGO Group must focus on their assigned sub-districts:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NGO GROUPS</th>
<th>SUB-DISTRICTS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aleppo</td>
<td>Afrin, Daret Azza, Menbij, Nabul</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Idleb West</td>
<td>Kafr Nobol, Jisr-Ash-Shugur, Badama</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Idleb East</td>
<td>Dana, Idleb, Ma’arrat An Nu’man, Harim</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hama</td>
<td>Hamra, Kafr Zeita, Madiq Castle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Homs</td>
<td>Homs, Taldu, Qabu</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
MODULE 3: ACTIVITY

ANSWER 1 QUESTION PER SUB-SECTION

You will have more time in the final activity to answer more
Module 3: Dataset

Parking Lot

Free Parking

REACH Informing more effective humanitarian action
PLENARY

1. KNOWLEDGE GAINED FROM EACH MODULE
2. FINAL ACTIVITY
3. CLOSING REMARKS AND PARKING LOT
In your groups, give an overview of each module.
As a final task, your NGO needs to develop a needs based programme based evidence based findings from today. Please provide information on the following points:

1. Where will your programme be? Why?
2. Who are the direct beneficiaries? Why?
3. What type of activities will you be doing? Why?
4. Provide sources such as page numbers document names and dataset names.
5. Will you be conducting an assessment? If so, what type and why?

As a team, you will have 30 minutes to discuss these questions, and 5 minutes to present your plans.
CLOSING REMARKS AND PARKING LOT
THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION

www.reach-initiative.org

IMPACT Initiatives

@REACH_info