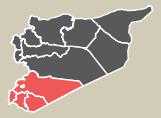




IDPs in Tented Settlements and Collective Centres

South Syria: Dar'a, Quneitra, As-Sweida, and Rural Damascus governorates
December 2017 - February 2018



Background

The conflict in Syria has displaced millions of people. The United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UN OCHA) estimates that there are 6.1 million internally displaced persons (IDPs) inside Syria¹. In southern Syria, IDPs reportedly face protracted displacement. Border crossings between Syria and Jordan have been closed since June 2016², which has prevented further movement into Jordan. Additionally, the security situation in the south of the country remains precarious.

In February 2018, the Population Monitoring Initiative (PMI) estimated that there were approximately 340,000 IDPs living in Dar'a and Quneitra governorates³. However, a comprehensive overview of IDP camps and sites in southern Syria, including information on humanitarian conditions, was previously unavailable. This report attempts to fill that gap, with multisectoral information on sites in Dar'a, Quneitra, As Sweida, and Rural Damascus.

This report was produced as part of an effort by REACH to gather information on IDP camps and sites across Syria. Factsheets on northeast Syria can be found [here](#) and factsheets on northwest Syria will be released in the coming months.

Contents	Subdistrict factsheets	p. 2
	Rukban camp overview	p. 8
	Site factsheets	p. 9

Overview

Population in assessed informal tented settlements:	49,284
Population in assessed collective centres:	7,769
Population in assessed mixed-shelter sites:	7,352
Total assessed population (estimated):	64,405

The assessed IDP sites are located in four governorates in southern Syria: Dar'a, Quneitra, As Sweida, and Rural Damascus. The assessed informal tented settlements tend to have larger population sizes, as they can sprawl over large areas of (farm)land.

The number of assessed sites is greatest in the subdistricts nearest the border with Jordan and closest to the UNDOF zone (please see the map below). However, some of the most populous sites are in the east of the assessed area, where a number of large and sprawling informal tented settlements were identified.

Methodology

Data collection took place between 18 December 2017 and 7 February 2018, through interviews with 581 Key Informants (KIs). While data on 208 sites was collected, only the 141 sites with 25 or more residents were included in this report. The full dataset is available to humanitarian actors upon request. KIs included site residents, community leaders, members of local councils, and individuals who had taken up the responsibility of managing the sites. Of the 141 locations, two were assessed remotely. All others were assessed by enumerators visiting the sites and interviewing KIs locally.

This data collection was conducted through a partnership between REACH, CARE, World Vision and the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC). Any other organisations interested in participation in future rounds are encouraged to contact REACH.

As the aim of this assessment is to provide a multisectoral overview of humanitarian conditions in camps and sites for IDPs in southern Syria, data was collected on the following types of locations:

- Informal⁴ tented settlements:** IDPs primarily stay in tents or makeshift structures.
- Collective centres:** IDPs primarily live in buildings (either finished or unfinished), potentially supplemented with some tents or makeshift structures⁵.
- Mixed-shelter sites:** Significant numbers of IDPs live in tents/makeshift structures as well as buildings at the site.

Prior to the assessment, a list of known IDP camps and sites was compiled using previous humanitarian assessments and local knowledge. Enumerators only visited the sites on this list that were accessible to them and supplemented the listed locations with new sites that they discovered during the assessment. The assessed sites are organised by the communities (towns, cities) that they are located closest to⁶.

Limitations

This report does not constitute a complete list of IDP camps and sites in southern Syria, given the nature of small, isolated and quickly transmutable sites in the region. Additionally, the data represented refers to the situation in a given site at the time of data collection. Findings are based on reporting by KIs; they are therefore not statistically representative, and should be considered indicative only.

For more details on the methodology, please see Appendix A.

Locations of Assessed IDP Sites

141 Assessed IDP camps & sites

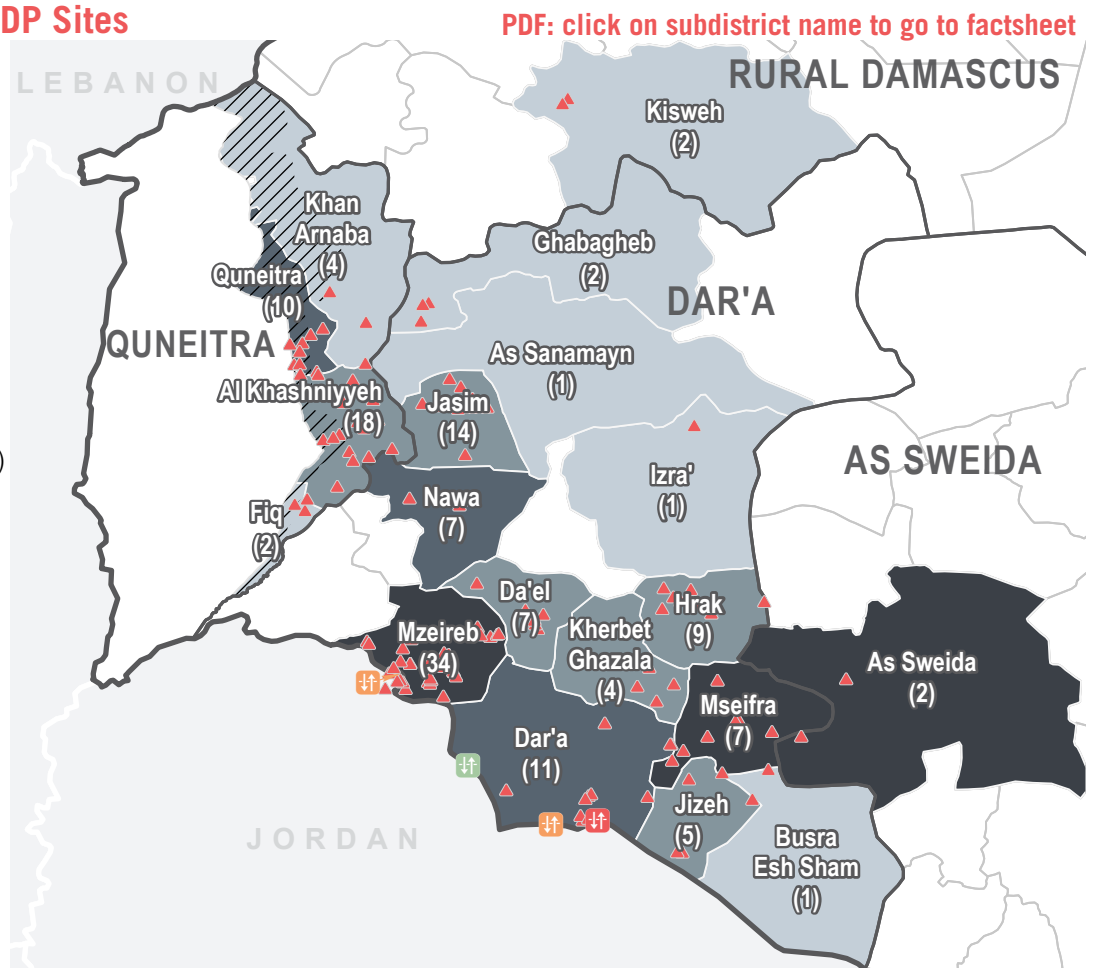
- 61 informal tented settlements
- 80 collective centres and mixed-shelter sites

Estimated total IDP population in assessed camps/sites by subdistrict

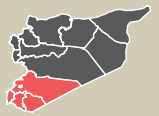
≤1,000	4,000-8,000
1,000-4,000	8,000-17,200

(Number of assessed camps/sites in subdistrict)

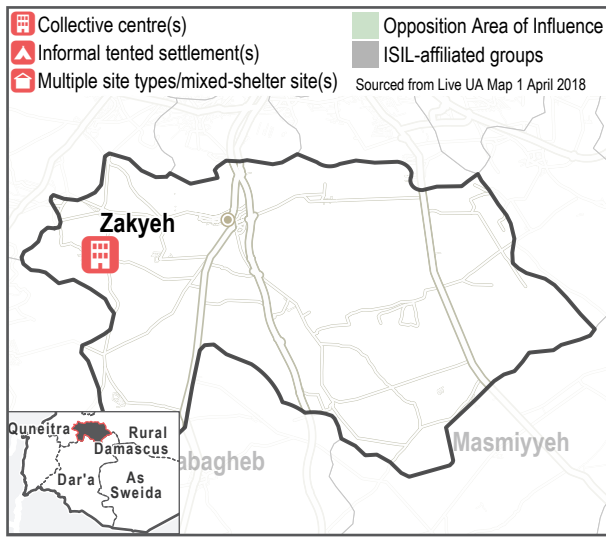
- ▲ Assessed Site
- ⚡ Border Crossing Open*
- ⚡ Border Crossing Sporadically Open or Restricted
- ⚡ Border Crossing Closed
- /// United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF) area of operation



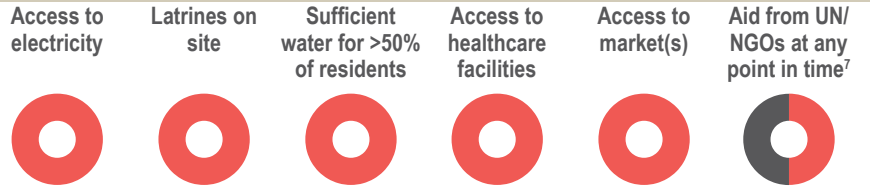
* "Border crossing open" means that humanitarian aid can cross through this point. It does not necessarily apply to movement of people.



Kisweh (SY030101)



Proportion of sites with reports of:

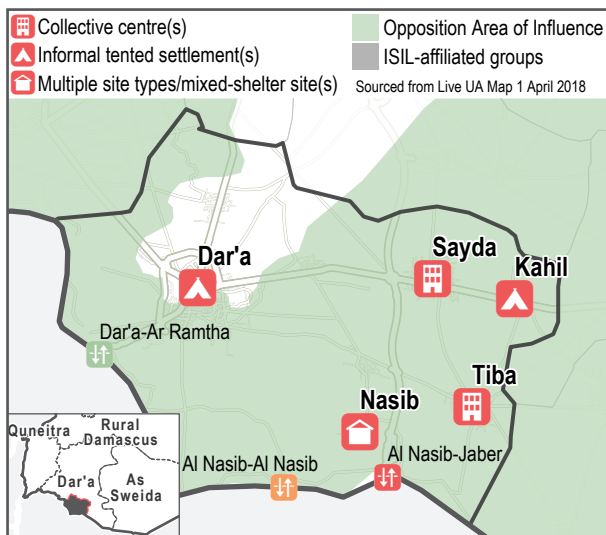


Assessed sites:	2	Estimated population in assessed sites:	375
Informal tented settlements:	0	Population informal tented settlements:	NA
Collective centres/mixed-shelter sites:	2	Population collective centres/mixed-shelter sites:	375

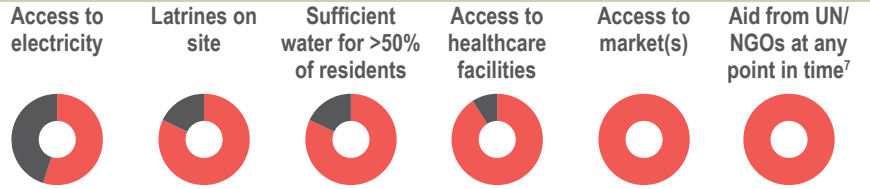
IDPs reportedly first started arriving in the assessed sites in Kisweh subdistrict in December 2012. These sites, both of which are collective centres located in Zakyeh community, are also the only sites in Rural Damascus where enumerators were able to gain access for the purposes of this assessment.

- Shelter-related issues were reported in both sites and included the small size of the shelters, a lack of lighting, and the absence of ways to lock the shelters.
- Access to the electricity network is better than in most assessed sites, at six to eight hours per day.
- The sites in Zakyeh reportedly use boreholes and the main network as their primary sources of water. In contrast, the majority of sites in other parts of south Syria rely on water trucking.
- Reportedly, only 40% of residents in the centres are female.
- No protection issues reportedly occurred in either site in the two weeks prior to the assessment.

Dar'a (SY120000)



Proportion of sites with reports of:

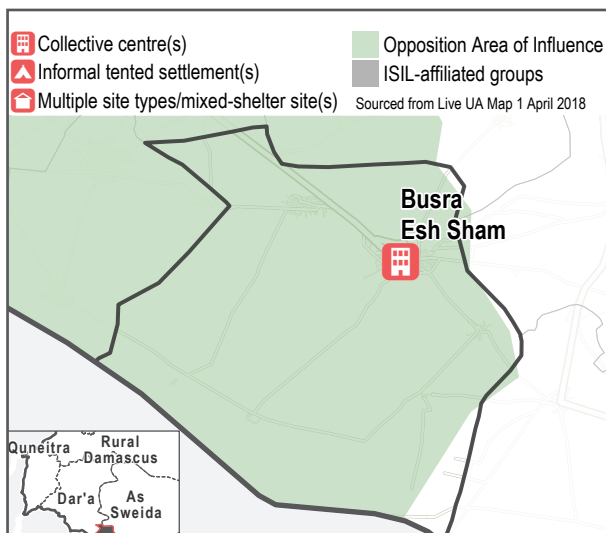


Assessed sites:	11	Estimated population in assessed sites:	6,612
Informal tented settlements:	6	Population informal tented settlements:	5,990
Collective centres/mixed-shelter sites:	5	Population collective centres/mixed-shelter sites:	622

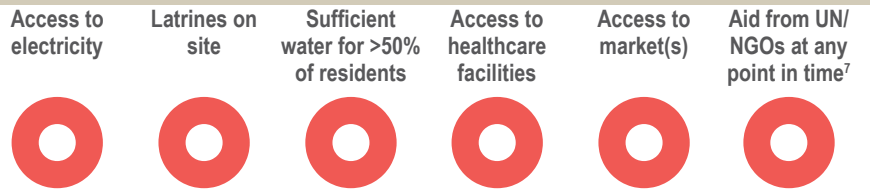
The assessed sites in Dar'a subdistrict have relatively large populations, compared to other subdistricts. This may in part be explained by the presence of a number border crossings, which Syrians can no longer travel through since the border with Jordan closed down. Additionally, the city of Dar'a may offer pull factors such as shelter and livelihoods.

- A lack of heating was reported in all but one assessed site.
- While all assessed food items are reportedly available, residents of eight sites still have to use negative strategies to cope with a lack of food.
- Three of the collective centres can use the main network as their primary source of water. However, instances of illnesses related to water consumption were reported in an informal tented settlement.
- Protection issues were only reported in three sites, although there were explosives in one location.

Busra Esh-Sham (SY120001)



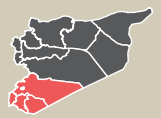
Proportion of sites with reports of:



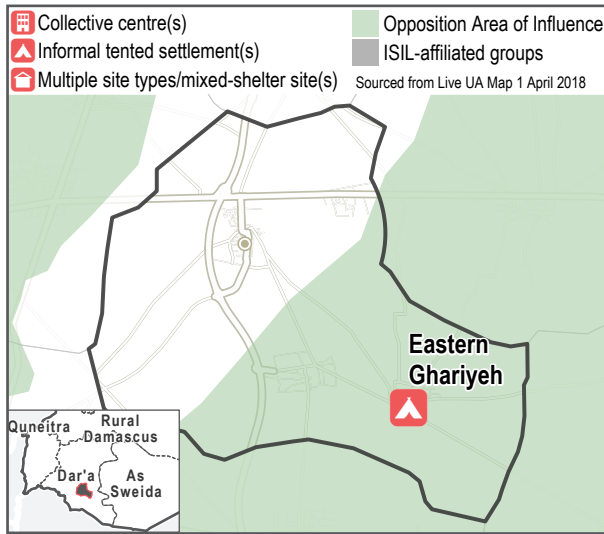
Assessed sites:	1	Estimated population in assessed sites:	50
Informal tented settlements:	0	Population informal tented settlements:	NA
Collective centres/mixed-shelter sites:	1	Population collective centres/mixed-shelter sites:	50

The only assessed site in Busra Esh-Sham, a collective centre, hosts approximately 50 residents. This site is reportedly a transit site for IDPs planning to move to other locations. However, the majority of residents have reportedly already been at the site for one to two years.

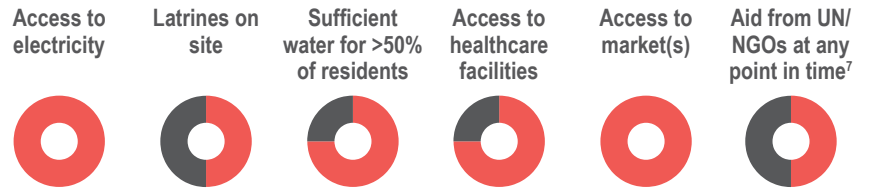
- Shelters are reportedly too small, they lack heating, and they leak when it rains.
- Although two communal latrines are reportedly available, open defecation within the site was still reported. Additionally, there is reportedly a complete lack of garbage removal.
- While all food items are reportedly available in nearby markets, residents still have to use multiple negative strategies to cope with a lack of food.
- Children make up only 30% of site residents, which is the lowest of any assessed subdistrict.
- Women at the site reportedly face movement restrictions.



Kherbet Ghazala (SY120002)



Proportion of sites with reports of:

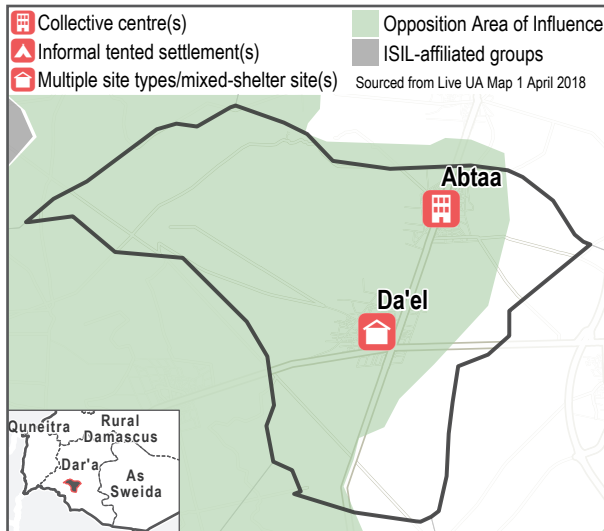


Assessed sites:	4	Estimated population in assessed sites:	1,725
Informal tented settlements:	4	Population informal tented settlements:	1,725
Collective centres/mixed-shelter sites:	0	Population collective centres/mixed-shelter sites:	NA

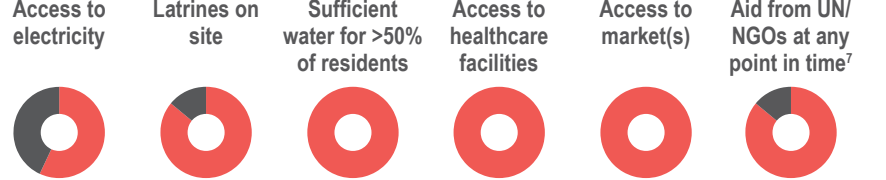
All assessed sites in Kherbet Ghazala are situated in or near the community of Eastern Ghariyeh. Located close to the road leading to the Nasib border crossing, the informal tented settlements assessed have larger populations than sites in most other assessed subdistricts.

- IDPs reportedly first settled in one of the assessed sites in October 2012, which is relatively early compared to other areas in south Syria.
- Residents of all four of the assessed sites reportedly have access to electricity, with one site reportedly using the network as their main source of electricity.
- In one site only a few residents reportedly have enough to meet their needs.
- Open defecation was reported in three out of four assessed sites, and burning garbage reportedly takes place in all four locations.

Da'el (SY120004)



Proportion of sites with reports of:

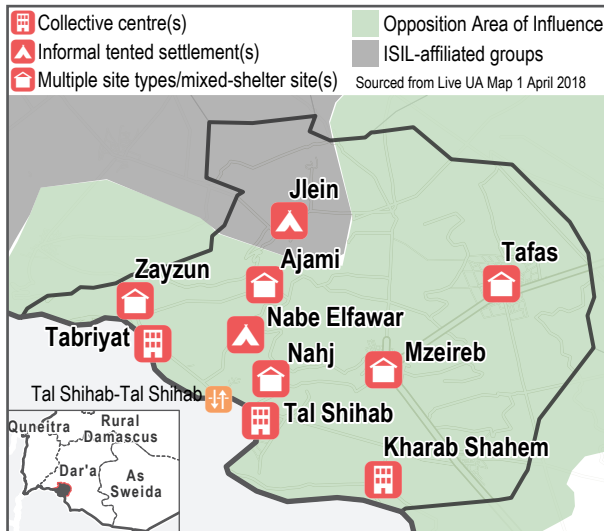


Assessed sites:	7	Estimated population in assessed sites:	1,098
Informal tented settlements:	2	Population informal tented settlements:	780
Collective centres/mixed-shelter sites:	5	Population collective centres/mixed-shelter sites:	318

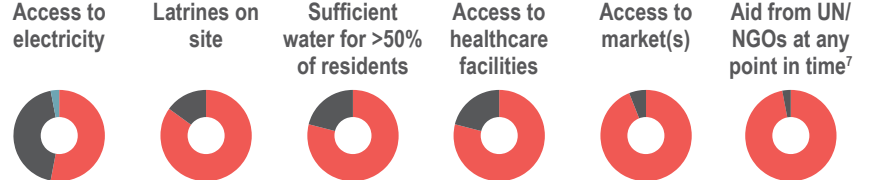
The assessed sites in Da'el subdistrict consist of informal tented settlements around the community of Da'el, as well as collective centres in Da'el and Abtaa communities. The first of these sites to receive IDPs was reportedly established in December 2012, although most originate from 2014 and 2015.

- Shelter-related issues were reported in four sites, including a lack of lighting and heating.
- One of the assessed sites is reportedly able to rely on the network as a main source of electricity. The other three sites with access to electricity rely on solar panels.
- One of informal tented settlements in or near Da'el town⁷ reportedly dealt with water-related illnesses during the 14 days prior to the assessment date.
- Negative strategies to cope with a lack of food were reported in four sites.
- No protection concerns were reported in the two weeks prior to the assessment.

Mzeireb (SY120005)



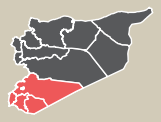
Proportion of sites with reports of:



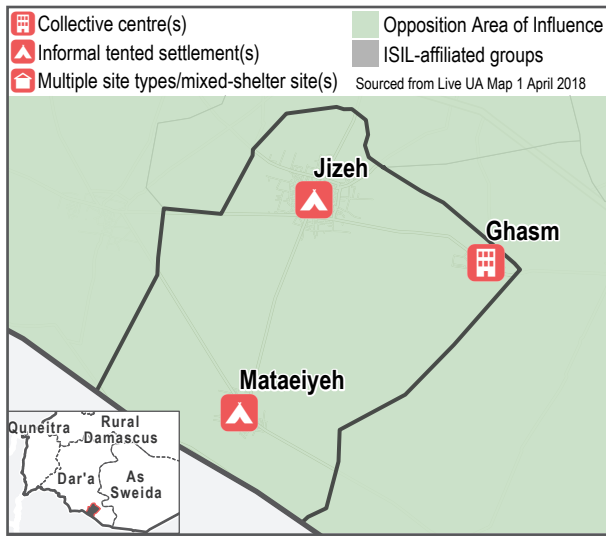
Assessed sites:	34	Estimated population in assessed sites:	8,675
Informal tented settlements:	5	Population informal tented settlements:	727
Collective centres/mixed-shelter sites:	29	Population collective centres/mixed-shelter sites:	7,948

With 34 assessed locations, Mzeireb is the subdistrict with the highest reported number of IDP camps and sites of the assessed areas in south Syria. One notable site is Zayzun Camp, because of its size.

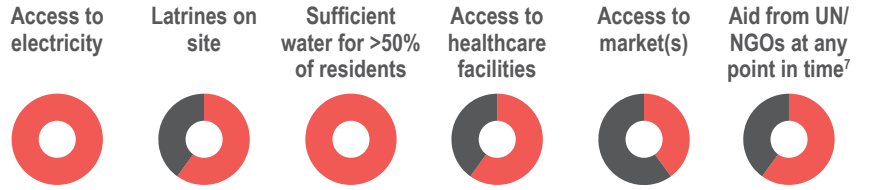
- IDPs first arrived in one of the assessed sites relatively early, in February 2012.
- Shelter-related issues were reported in all but two sites.
- Some of the collective centres in Mzeireb are able to use the network as their main source of water. Illnesses related to water consumption, including diarrhoea, hepatitis, and fever, were reported in seven sites.
- Residents of two sites reportedly do not have access to any nearby food markets. Instead, their main sources of food include distributions as well as family and friends.
- Serious protection risks, such as unexploded ordnance and airstrikes, were reported in four sites.



Jizeh (SY120006)



Proportion of sites with reports of:

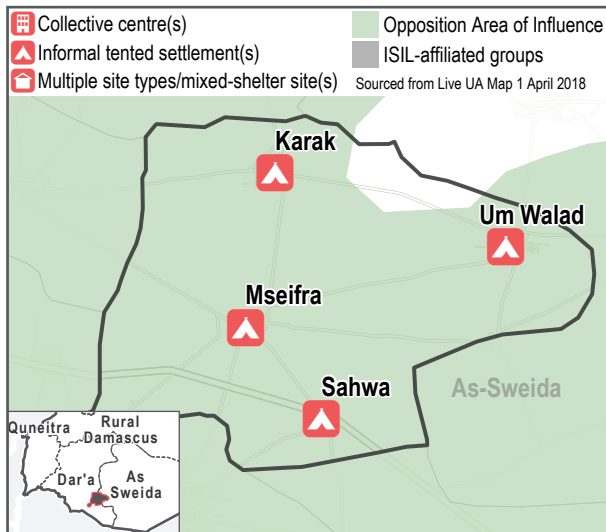


Assessed sites: 5 **Estimated population in assessed sites:** 1,375
 Informal tented settlements: 2 **Population informal tented settlements:** 1,100
 Collective centres/mixed-shelter sites: 3 **Population collective centres/mixed-shelter sites:** 275

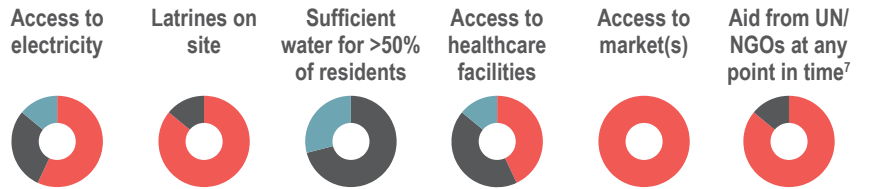
The assessed informal tented settlements in Jizeh are both located in or near Jizeh town, while the collective centres are located in Ghasm and Mataeiyyeh. Most sites originate from early 2015. However, all five are reportedly seen as transit sites for IDPs planning to move elsewhere.

- Water availability is reportedly overall sufficient, although instances of disease related to water consumption were reported in one site.
- Residents of three sites reportedly do not have access to any food markets nearby.
- Only one of the assessed sites reportedly benefits from garbage removal.
- The average reported proportion of women in the IDP sites in Jizeh is relatively low compared to sites in other subdistricts, at 38%. Women's protection issues were reported in four sites.
- Barriers to movement and protection issues were reported in all five locations.

Mseifra (SY120007)



Proportion of sites with reports of:

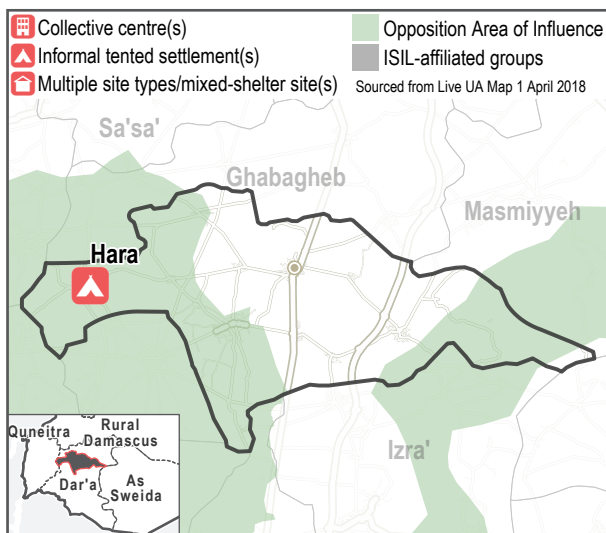


Assessed sites: 7 **Estimated population in assessed sites:** 8,030
 Informal tented settlements: 7 **Population informal tented settlements:** 8,030
 Collective centres/mixed-shelter sites: 0 **Population collective centres/mixed-shelter sites:** NA

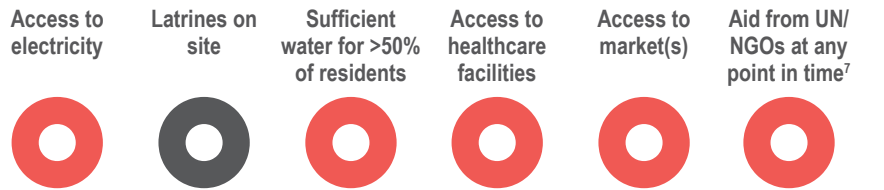
Mseifra subdistrict is home to a number of informal tented settlements with relatively large populations compared to other subdistricts. Note that some of these settlements may overlap with the population reportedly living in informal tented settlements in and around the community of Jbib in nearby As Sweida.

- In five sites, only a few residents reportedly have sufficient access to drinking water.
- Burning garbage was reported in all but two of the assessed sites.
- Residents of five sites reportedly do not have access to any healthcare facilities within a two-kilometre radius. In one site, access is unknown.
- Although all but one site reportedly have access to latrines, open defecation outside the settlement was reported in the majority of locations.
- In six sites, no protection issues were reported in the two weeks prior to the assessment.

As-Sanamayn (SY120200)



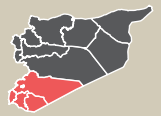
Proportion of sites with reports of:



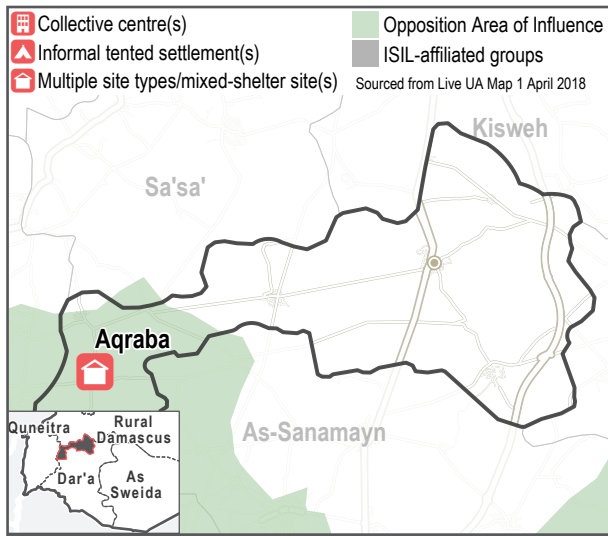
Assessed sites: 1 **Estimated population in assessed sites:** 40
 Informal tented settlements: 1 **Population informal tented settlements:** 40
 Collective centres/mixed-shelter sites: 0 **Population collective centres/mixed-shelter sites:** NA

Only one, relatively small, site was identified in As-Sanamayn subdistrict. IDPs reportedly started arriving at this site relatively recently compared to other subdistricts, in January 2016.

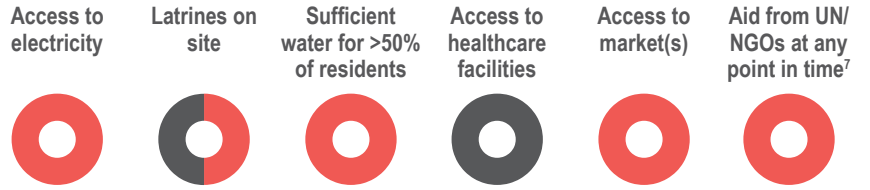
- The site population reportedly includes relatively large proportions of female residents and children of any gender (both 65% of residents).
- The shelters in this site are reportedly too small and cannot be locked securely.
- To cope with a lack of food, residents reportedly use coping strategies such as skipping meals.
- There is a complete lack of garbage removal at the site, which reportedly leads residents to burn their garbage.
- Open defecation reportedly takes place outside the settlement, likely due to a lack of latrines.
- Snakes reportedly posed a protection concern in the two weeks prior to the assessment.



Ghbagheb (SY120202)



Proportion of sites with reports of:

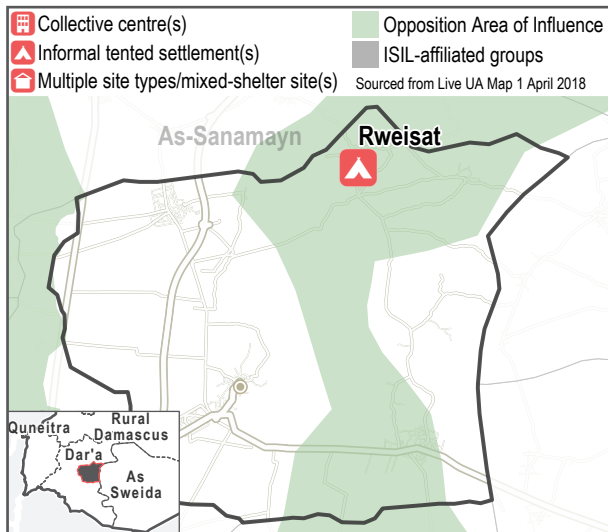


Assessed sites: 2 **Estimated population in assessed sites:** 180
 Informal tented settlements: 1 Population informal tented settlements: 120
 Collective centres/mixed-shelter sites: 1 Population collective centres/mixed-shelter sites: 60

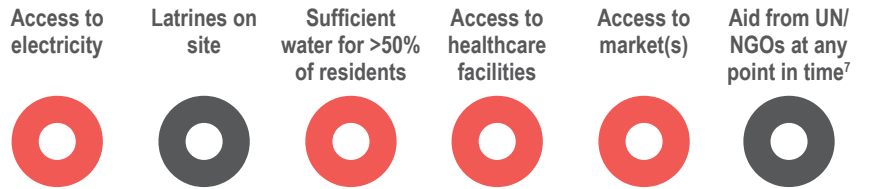
The two sites assessed in Ghbagheb are both located in or near Aqraba town. The collective centre is reportedly used as a temporary transit site for IDPs planning to move elsewhere.

- There are reportedly no accessible healthcare facilities within two kilometres from either site.
- In both sites, shelters are reportedly not properly insulated against cold and heat.
- Due to a complete lack of garbage removal in either of the two sites, residents reportedly resort to burning their garbage.
- The average proportion of female residents is relatively high in these two sites compared to other subdistricts, at 62.5%. Additionally, 20% of the population of the informal tented settlement is reportedly older than 60.
- The presence of snakes was reported in the informal tented settlement.

Izra' (SY120300)



Proportion of sites with reports of:

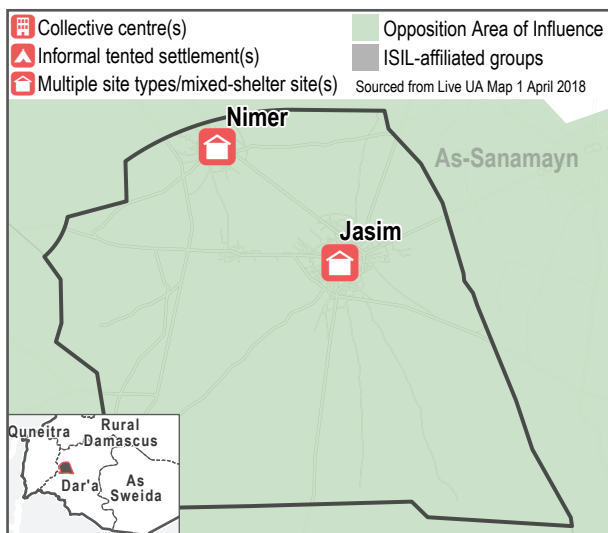


Assessed sites: 1 **Estimated population in assessed sites:** 140
 Informal tented settlements: 1 Population informal tented settlements: 140
 Collective centres/mixed-shelter sites: 0 Population collective centres/mixed-shelter sites: NA

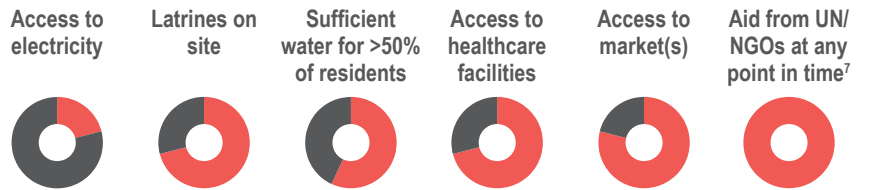
The sole site assessed in Izra' subdistrict, located in or near the community of Rweisat, is reportedly a transit site for IDPs planning to move elsewhere. However, the most common length of time that people have been in the camp is said to be four years.

- The shelters in this site are reportedly not insulated against the cold, and they leak when it rains.
- Bread is reportedly not sufficiently available in nearby food markets.
- In the absence of latrines, open defecation is reportedly taking place on site.
- Although garbage removal takes place, it is reportedly relatively infrequent. As a result, burning garbage also takes place.
- None of the assessed types of humanitarian aid have reportedly been distributed at the site.
- Scorpions reportedly pose a serious threat in the settlement.

Jasim (SY120301)



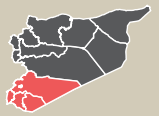
Proportion of sites with reports of:



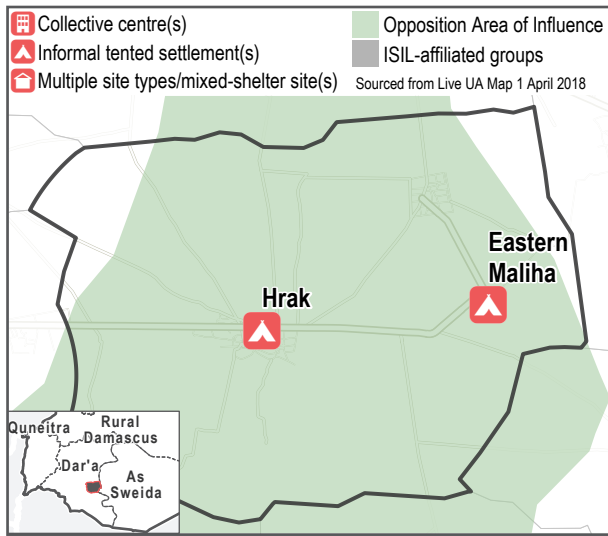
Assessed sites: 14 **Estimated population in assessed sites:** 2,008
 Informal tented settlements: 7 Population informal tented settlements: 1,683
 Collective centres/mixed-shelter sites: 7 Population collective centres/mixed-shelter sites: 325

Most of the sites assessed in Jasim subdistrict are located in or near the community with the same name. Of the assessed sites, five are reportedly considered to be transit sites, including one of the informal tented settlements. The assessed collective centres are relatively small, with the majority having fewer than 15 residents.

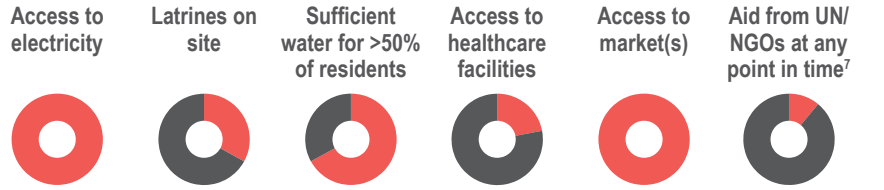
- In 11 sites, shelters are reportedly too small for the households that live in them.
- Residents of three sites have no access to any food markets in or near their sites.
- Instances of illness related to water consumption, including typhoid were reported in one site.
- The percentage of elderly residents is relatively high in Jasim subdistrict, at approximately 12%.
- The most commonly reported protection issues are snakes and scorpions. Women reportedly face harassment in two sites.



Hrak (SY120302)



Proportion of sites with reports of:

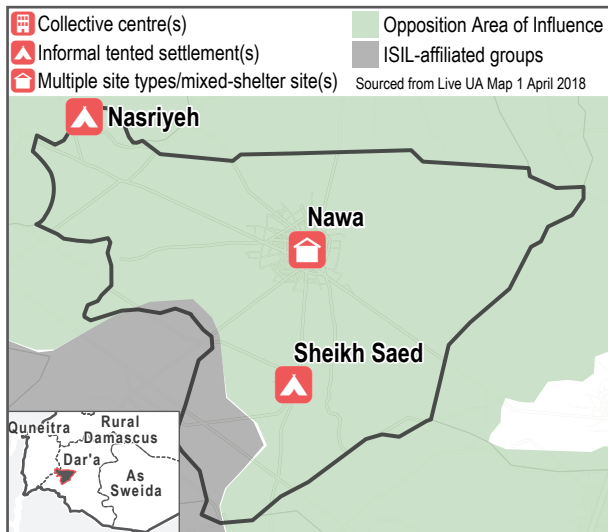


Assessed sites: 9 **Estimated population in assessed sites:** 3,160
 Informal tented settlements: 9 **Population informal tented settlements:** 3,160
 Collective centres/mixed-shelter sites: 0 **Population collective centres/mixed-shelter sites:** NA

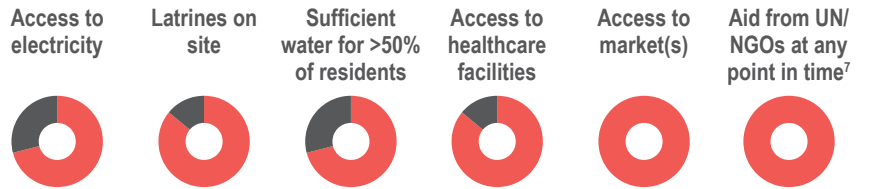
The assessed informal tented settlements in Hrak subdistrict reportedly have moderately-sized resident populations, ranging from 90 to 675 people. Only one of the sites is located in the vicinity of Eastern Maliha; the others are reportedly closest to the community of Hrak.

- Latrines are reportedly only present in three of the assessed sites. Relatedly, open defecation was reported in all but one site. Burning garbage was reported in all nine sites.
- In one of the assessed informal tented settlements, only a few residents reportedly have sufficient access to water to meet their needs.
- Access to healthcare is reportedly very low, with no healthcare facilities present inside any site and only two sites that are within two kilometres from a primary healthcare facility.
- Only one site has reportedly benefited from any of the assessed types of humanitarian aid.

Nawa (SY120303)



Proportion of sites with reports of:

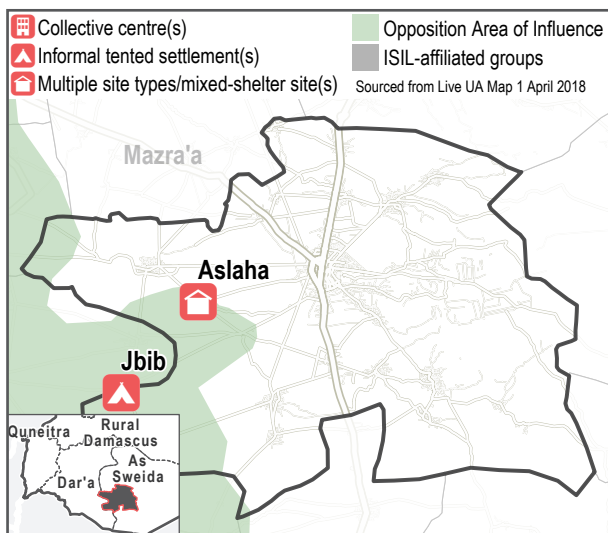


Assessed sites: 7 **Estimated population in assessed sites:** 6,353
 Informal tented settlements: 3 **Population informal tented settlements:** 5,800
 Collective centres/mixed-shelter sites: 4 **Population collective centres/mixed-shelter sites:** 553

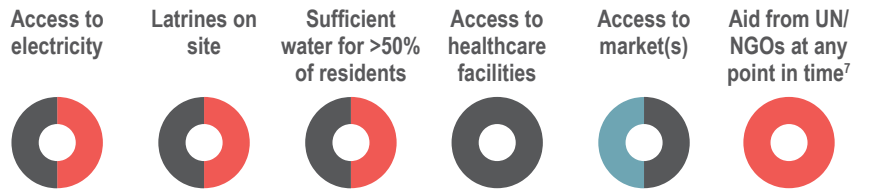
The assessed camps and sites in Nawa subdistrict consist of one relatively large informal tented settlement in the vicinity of Sheikh Saed town, with smaller ones in or near Nawa and Nasriyeh. The collective centres are all closest to Nawa community.

- A lack of lighting and heating was reported in five of the seven assessed sites.
- In most assessed sites, all residents have sufficient access to water to meet their needs, but less than half of all residents of the largest informal tented settlement do.
- Even though there are markets in the vicinity of the sites that are reported to sell all assessed food items, KIs reported that these are not accessible on foot.
- Protection issues were only reported in two sites, although they included threats of gunfire and armed groups in one location.

As-Sweida (SY130000)



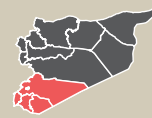
Proportion of sites with reports of:



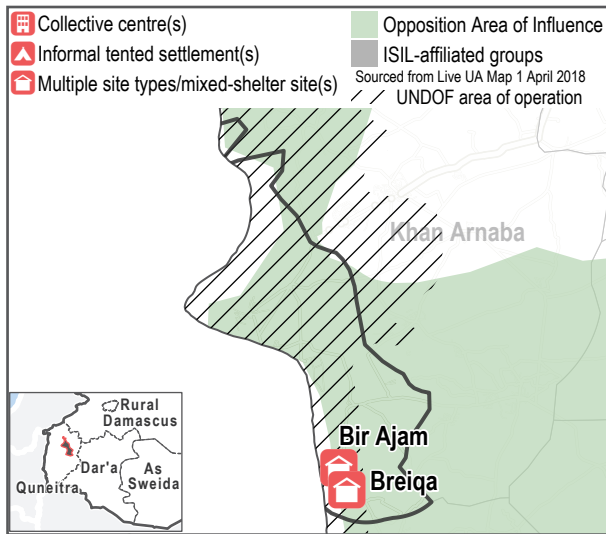
Assessed sites: 2 **Estimated population in assessed sites:** 17,200
 Informal tented settlements: 1 **Population informal tented settlements:** 15,000
 Collective centres/mixed-shelter sites: 1 **Population collective centres/mixed-shelter sites:** 2,200

As Sweida subdistrict is the only area in the governorate where IDP camps and sites were assessed. One of the assessed locations is a mixed-shelter site, where IDPs live in a combination of tents and single-family residential units. The other is reportedly a collection of informal tented settlements in the countryside around Jbib town, with an estimated total population of 15,000.

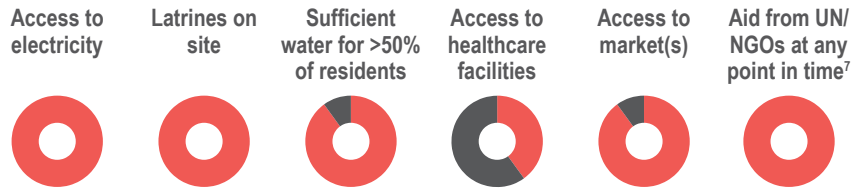
- Both sites reportedly do not contain enough shelters for the number of IDPs present.
- No healthcare facilities are available within two kilometres of either site.
- Residents of the informal tented settlement do not have access to functioning food markets near their site. It is not clear whether residents of the mixed-shelter site do.
- Only residents of the mixed-shelter site reportedly have access to electricity or latrines.
- No protection issues were reported in either site.



Quneitra (SY140000)



Proportion of sites with reports of:

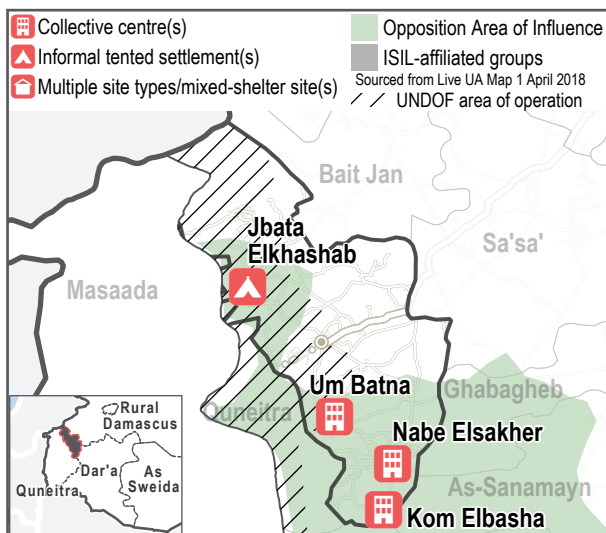


Assessed sites: **10** Estimated population in assessed sites: **4,272**
 Informal tented settlements: **5** Population informal tented settlements: **2,688**
 Collective centres/mixed-shelter sites: **5** Population collective centres/mixed-shelter sites: **1,584**

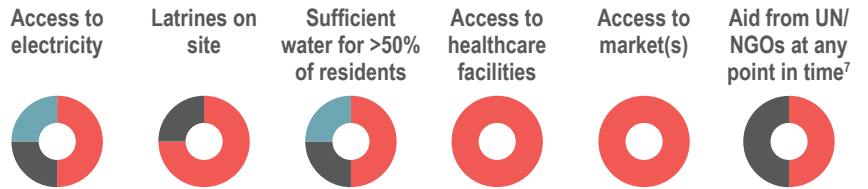
Quneitra subdistrict is home to the two largest assessed collective centres, which reportedly consist of 815 and 550 individuals living in semi-permanent structures and unfinished buildings, respectively.

- In all sites, shelters reportedly are not waterproof when it rains. Other commonly-reported shelter issues include a lack of lighting, heating, secure locks, and privacy partitions.
- Residents of six of the assessed sites reportedly do not have access to a healthcare facility within two kilometres of their locations.
- In one site, a collective centre, residents reportedly do not have access to any functional food markets nearby. Instead, their main sources of food include distributions and friends and family.
- A complete lack of garbage collection was reported in six sites.
- In one site, women and girls reportedly face restrictions to accessing services such as healthcare.

Khan Arnaba (SY140001)



Proportion of sites with reports of:

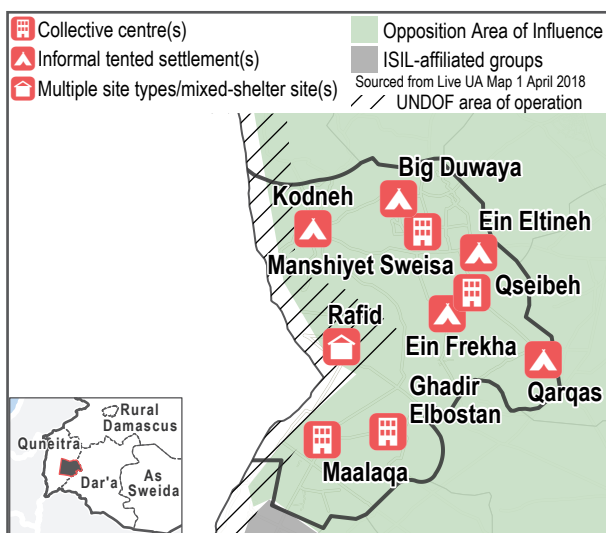


Assessed sites: **4** Estimated population in assessed sites: **469**
 Informal tented settlements: **1** Population informal tented settlements: **375**
 Collective centres/mixed-shelter sites: **3** Population collective centres/mixed-shelter sites: **94**

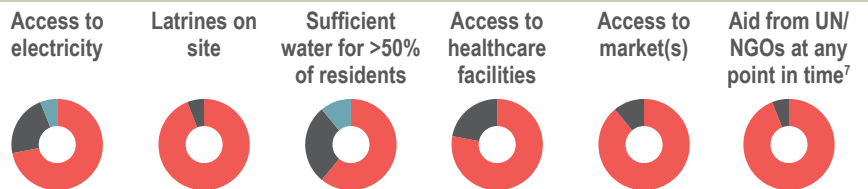
Khan Arnaba subdistrict contains a number of smaller sites. The largest site, and the only assessed informal tented settlement in Khan Arnaba, reportedly has 375 residents. However, population estimates are not available for one of the collective centres, located in Um Batna.

- In two sites, including the informal tented settlement, fewer than 25% of available shelters are reportedly occupied.
- In Um Batna, only a few residents reportedly have access to enough water to meet their needs. Additionally, water consumption in this site is reportedly associated with multiple illnesses, such as smallpox, inflammatory bowel disease, and skin conditions.
- Barriers to movement out of the sites were reported in three locations.
- Protection issues were only reported in one site, where residents reportedly face gunfire.

Al-Khashniyyeh (SY140002)



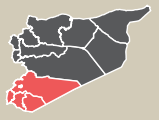
Proportion of sites with reports of:



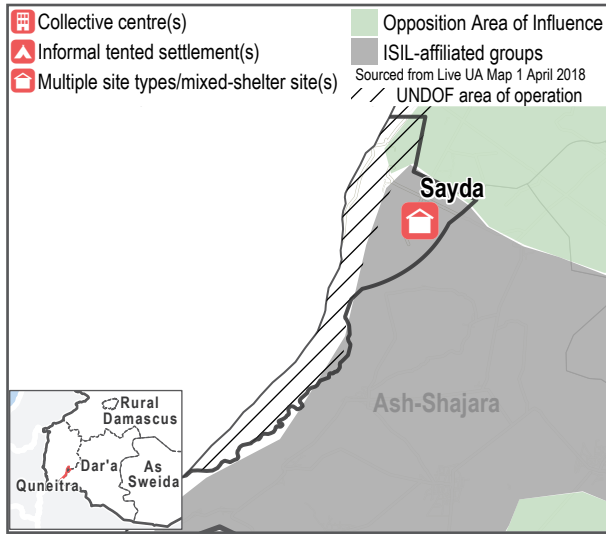
Assessed sites: **18** Estimated population in assessed sites: **2,112**
 Informal tented settlements: **5** Population informal tented settlements: **1,426**
 Collective centres/mixed-shelter sites: **13** Population collective centres/mixed-shelter sites: **686**

Al-Khashniyyeh contains a significant proportion of the assessed sites. However, many of them were reported to contain fewer than 25 residents. As a result, they have not been included in this report. Data on these sites is available to humanitarian actors upon request.

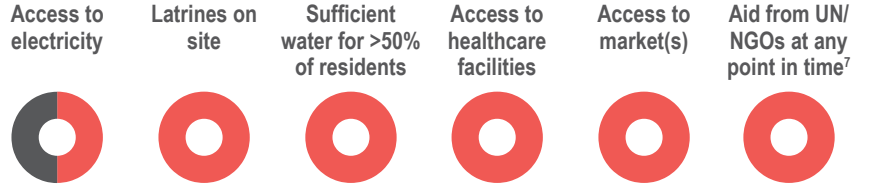
- Commonly-reported shelter issues include a lack of privacy partitions, heating, and secure locks.
- In three sites, only a few residents reportedly have sufficient access to water. Additionally, instances of illness related to water consumption, such as skin conditions, were reported in one location.
- Barriers to movement outside sites were reported in almost 40% of locations. Additionally, residents of seven sites reportedly do not have access to functional food markets near their shelters.
- Serious protection risks, such as unexploded ordnance and airstrikes, were reported in two sites. In 12 sites, no protection issues were reported.



Fiq (SY140200)



Proportion of sites with reports of:

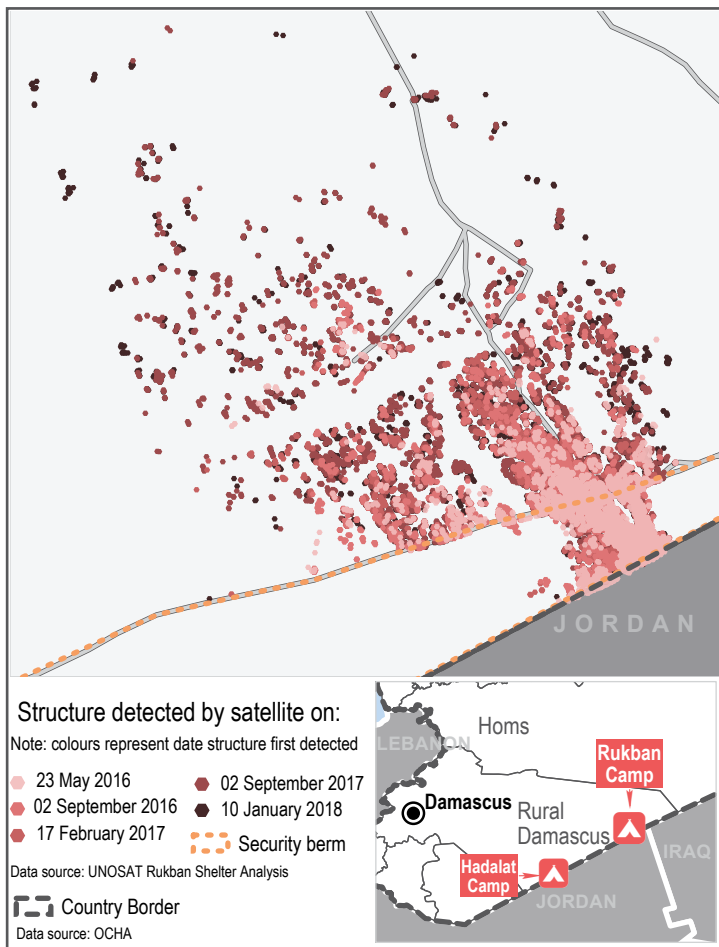


Assessed sites:	2	Estimated population in assessed sites:	531
Informal tented settlements:	1	Population informal tented settlements:	500
Collective centres/mixed-shelter sites:	1	Population collective centres/mixed-shelter sites:	31

While there are a few smaller assessed IDP camps and sites in Fiq subdistrict, the two sites large enough to be included in this report are a collective centre and an informal tented settlement in Sayda community.

- A lack of heating was reported in both sites, while residents of the informal tented settlement reportedly also experience a lack of lighting, leaking during rain, and other issues.
- In the informal tented settlement, more than half of the assessed food items are reportedly unavailable in nearby food markets.
- Barriers to movement outside the site were reported in the informal tented settlement.
- The reported proportion of elderly people living in IDP sites in Fiq is relatively large, at 12.5%.
- No protection issues were reported in Fiq subdistrict.

Map: structures detected on satellite imagery between April 2016 and January 2018



RUKBAN

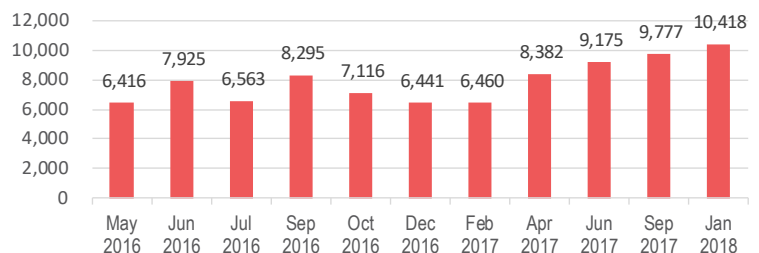
IDPs have resided near the Rukban crossing between Syria and Jordan since at least November 2014, when the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) reported that between 3,000 and 4,000 people were camping in the security berm at the border⁸. A similar encampment existed at the Hadalat border crossing to the south of Rukban until September 2017⁹, when conflict-related violence escalated in that area. A large proportion of residents reportedly moved to Rukban.

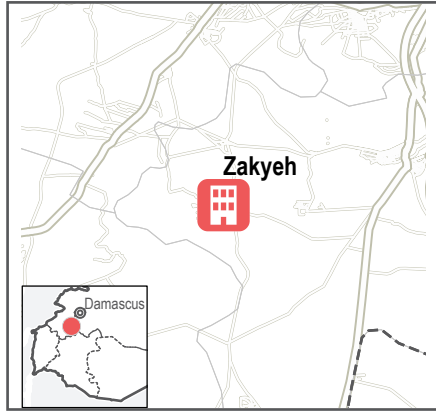
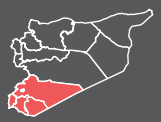
The population at the Rukban encampment has reportedly grown to around **50,000 people in need, of whom approximately 80% are women and children**¹⁰. Enumerators were not able to access Rukban for the purpose of this assessment, but satellite imagery collected by the UNITAR Operational Satellite Applications Programme (UNOSAT) shows an increase in the number of shelters in the area, as represented in the map to the left.

Humanitarian conditions in Rukban camp are reported to be exceptionally poor. While United Nations (UN) agencies support the provision of some services such as water, hygiene promotion, and health facilities, few goods and services reach the encampment¹¹. Additionally, residents reportedly live in tents and makeshift shelters, with little protection from the elements. Not only is Rukban isolated due to its location in the desert, but access across the border has been sporadic since June 2016 following an attack on a Jordanian military post near the camp.

Although a UN aid convoy reached Rukban in January 2018, the rest of the winter season was reportedly still marked by severe shortages of fuel and other core commodities, as residents continued to live in inadequate shelters for the weather¹². Conditions are not likely to improve significantly without structural changes in humanitarian access or large population movements away from the area.

Number of shelters detected by UNOSAT





Zakyeh

Governorate: Rural Damascus
Subdistrict: Kisweh

First reported IDP arrivals: December 2012
Number of transit sites: 0
Number of sites in active use (other than IDP housing, e.g. schools): 1

Types of aid delivered in assessed sites at any point in time: Food assistance

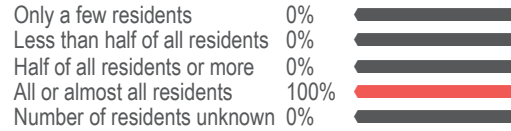
COMMUNITY OVERVIEW: ZAKYEH (C2279)

Collective centres/mixed-shelter sites
Number of assessed sites: 2
Estimated population in assessed sites: 375

Most common tenancy arrangements (% of sites):



% of sites with sufficient access to water for:



Average % of assessed food items available in markets:



% of sites with reported access to healthcare facilities:



% of sites with reported protection issues in the two weeks prior to the assessment:



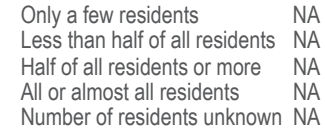
Informal tented settlements

Number of assessed sites: 0
Estimated population in assessed sites: 0

Most common tenancy arrangements (% of sites):



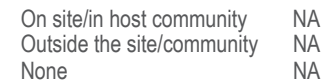
% of sites with sufficient access to water for:



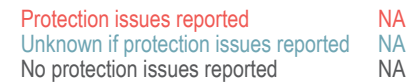
Average % of assessed food items available in markets:



% of sites with reported access to healthcare facilities:



% of sites with reported protection issues in the two weeks prior to the assessment:



Zakyeh (C2279): School 1 (collective centre)

Month assessed: December 2017

Site Overview

Estimated population: 250 individuals in 50 shelters
Transit site: no
First arrivals: December 2012
Average length of stay: 5 years
Site management: Local council
Population breakdown:
70% male
30% female
50% children (under 18)
15% elderly (60+)

Origins

- Primary area(s) of origin: Darayya (Rural Damascus)

Food Security

- Main sources of income¹³: casual/wage labour; skilled employment/salaried work; petty trading
- Main food sources¹⁴: purchased from local markets outside the camp/site using cash; food distributions; from family and friends in the area
- Main source of cooking fuel: gas canister
- Markets: available on site/in host community: no; outside site/host community: yes
- Bakery available: yes
- Strategies used to cope with a lack of food: buying food with money usually used for other things; purchasing food on credit/borrowing money to buy food; selling humanitarian assistance
- Food items available: bread - yes; rice - yes; bulgur - yes; flour - yes; lentils - yes; cooking oil - yes; sugar - yes
- Food needs: flour; rice; sugar
- Food distributions (previous 14 days): none
- If none, last food distribution: there have been no distributions

Shelter / NFIs

- Type(s) of shelter: communal shelters (buildings); proportion occupied: 100%
- Tenancy arrangement¹⁵: formalised squatting
- Source of tents: n/a
- Shelter issues: shelters are too small/not enough space for entire household; unable to lock home securely; lack of lighting; lack of heating
- Shelter material needs: doors/doorframes; windows/window frames; basic electrical items
- Access to electricity: yes; primary source: main network (6-8 hours per day)
- NFI needs: bedding items; cooking fuel; winter heaters; heating fuel; disposable diapers

WASH

- Primary drinking water source: main water network; supplied by local authorities
- Water access: everyone/nearly everyone has enough water for their needs
- Water quality: water-related illnesses¹⁶ in previous 14 days: no; other water-related problems: no
- Latrines: communal latrines: 10; all separated by gender; private latrines: none available
- Alternatives to latrines reported: using designated spaces outside the shelter
- Bathing facilities available: no
- Top three hygiene items needed: bath soap; wash soap; sanitary napkins
- Hygiene item distributions: none reported
- Garbage disposal method(s): collected by local authorities

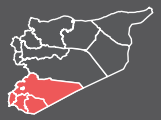
Healthcare

- Local facilities: private clinics; primary care facilities in the site or host community
- Primary healthcare facility within 2 km: yes (accessible to residents)
- Sufficient medical supplies for: pregnant/breastfeeding women: no; people with chronic diseases: no; people with disabilities: no; injured/war-wounded people: no
- Health needs: first aid/emergency care; antibiotics; skilled care during childbirth

Protection

- Presence of unaccompanied children: no
- Freedom of movement: residents able to leave the site if needed: yes
- Barriers to movement: no barriers
- Protection risks: none reported
- Women's protection risks¹⁷: none reported

Reported needs in order of priority: food; employment; education



Site Overview

Estimated population: 125 individuals in 25 shelters
Transit site: no
First arrivals: December 2012
Average length of stay: 5 years
Site management: Municipal council
Population breakdown:
 50% male
 50% female
 50% children (under 18)
 15% elderly (60+)

Origins

- **Primary area(s) of origin:** Darayya (Rural Damascus)

Food Security

- **Main sources of income¹³:** casual/wage labour; skilled employment/salaried work; sale of handicraft/artisan products
- **Main food sources¹⁴:** food distributions; purchased from local markets outside the camp/site using cash; from family and friends in the area
- **Main source of cooking fuel:** gas canister
- **Markets:** available on site/in host community: no; outside site/host community: yes
- **Bakery available:** yes
- **Strategies used to cope with a lack of food:** none
- **Food items available:** bread - yes; rice - yes; bulgur - yes; flour - yes; lentils - yes; cooking oil - yes; sugar - yes
- **Food needs:** bread; rice; sugar
- **Food distributions (previous 14 days):** none
- **If none, last food distribution:** standard WFP food baskets, distributed more than eight weeks prior to the assessment date by local authorities to all or almost all households

Shelter / NFIs

- **Type(s) of shelter:** communal shelters (buildings); proportion occupied: 100%
- **Tenancy arrangement¹⁵:** formalised squatting; buildings are in active use (school)
- **Source of tents:** n/a
- **Shelter issues:** leaking during rain; lack of privacy inside shelter; unable to lock home securely
- **Shelter material needs:** tarpaulins/plastic sheeting; nails/screws; timber
- **Access to electricity:** yes; primary source: main network (6-8 hours per day)
- **NFI needs:** bedding items; shoes; winter heaters; winter clothes; heating fuel

WASH

- **Primary drinking water source:** neighbourhood borehole; supplied and paid for by residents
- **Water access:** everyone/nearly everyone has enough water for their needs
- **Water quality:** water-related illnesses¹⁶ in previous 14 days: no; other water-related problems: no
- **Latrines:** communal latrines: 10; all separated by gender; private latrines: none available
- **Alternatives to latrines reported:** using designated spaces outside the shelter
- **Bathing facilities available:** no
- **Top three hygiene items needed:** bath soap; wash soap; sanitary napkins
- **Hygiene item distributions:** none reported
- **Garbage disposal method(s):** collected by local authorities

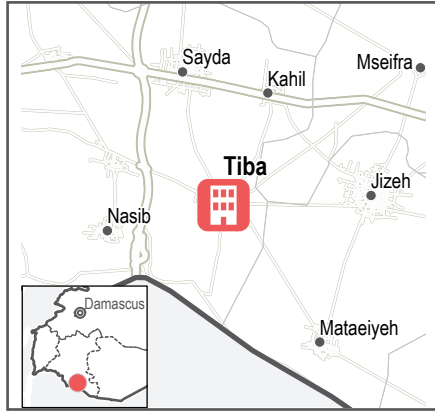
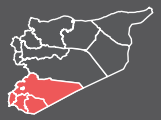
Healthcare

- **Local facilities:** private clinics; primary care facilities in the site or host community
- **Primary healthcare facility within 2 km:** yes (accessible to residents)
- **Sufficient medical supplies for:** pregnant/breastfeeding women: no; people with chronic diseases: no; people with disabilities: no; injured/war-wounded people: no
- **Health needs:** first aid/emergency care; surgery; skilled care during childbirth

Protection

- **Presence of unaccompanied children:** no
- **Freedom of movement:** residents able to leave the site if needed: yes
- **Barriers to movement:** no barriers
- **Protection risks:** none reported
- **Women's protection risks:** none reported

Reported needs in order of priority: employment; food; education



Tiba

Governorate: Dar'a
Subdistrict: Dar'a

First reported IDP arrivals: January 2017
Number of transit sites: 0
Number of sites in active use (other than IDP housing, e.g. schools): 0

Types of aid delivered in assessed sites at any point in time: Food assistance

COMMUNITY OVERVIEW: TIBA (C5992)

Collective centres/mixed-shelter sites
Number of assessed sites: 1
Estimated population in assessed sites: 130

Informal tented settlements
Number of assessed sites: 0
Estimated population in assessed sites: 0

Most common tenancy arrangements (% of sites):

Formalised squatting 100%
NA NA
NA NA

Most common tenancy arrangements (% of sites):

NA NA
NA NA
NA NA

% of sites with sufficient access to water for:

Only a few residents 0%
Less than half of all residents 0%
Half of all residents or more 100%
All or almost all residents 0%
Number of residents unknown 0%

% of sites with sufficient access to water for:

Only a few residents NA
Less than half of all residents NA
Half of all residents or more NA
All or almost all residents NA
Number of residents unknown NA

Average % of assessed food items available in markets:

Available 100%
Unknown 0%
Unavailable 0%

Average % of assessed food items available in markets:

Available NA
Unknown NA
Unavailable NA

% of sites with reported access to healthcare facilities:

On site/in host community 100%
Outside the site/community 0%
None 0%

% of sites with reported access to healthcare facilities:

On site/in host community NA
Outside the site/community NA
None NA

% of sites with reported protection issues in the two weeks prior to the assessment:

Protection issues reported 100%
Unknown if protection issues reported 0%
No protection issues reported 0%

% of sites with reported protection issues in the two weeks prior to the assessment:

Protection issues reported NA
Unknown if protection issues reported NA
No protection issues reported NA

Tiba (C5992): Industrial Area (collective centre)

Month assessed: December 2017

Site Overview

Estimated population: 130 individuals in 30 shelters
Transit site: no
First arrivals: January 2017
Average length of stay: 1-2 years
Site management: Local council
Population breakdown:
50% male
50% female
30% children (under 18)
0% elderly (60+)

Origins

- Primary area(s) of origin: Sabe Byar (Rural Damascus), Talbiseh (Homs)

Food Security

- Main sources of income¹³: skilled employment/salaried work; sale of household assets; petty trading
- Main food sources¹⁴: own production; purchased from local markets outside the camp/site using cash; purchased using credit
- Main source of cooking fuel: burning wood
- Markets: available on site/in host community: no; outside site/host community: yes
- Bakery available: yes
- Strategies used to cope with a lack of food: none
- Food items available: bread - yes; rice - yes; bulgur - yes; flour - yes; lentils - yes; cooking oil - yes; sugar - yes
- Food needs: canned chicken; fresh vegetables; dates
- Food distributions (previous 14 days): dry food rations (by local authorities; by an NGO) to more than half of all households; frequency: every month
- If none, last food distribution: n/a

Shelter / NFIs

- Type(s) of shelter: unfinished buildings; proportion occupied: 100%
- Tenancy arrangement¹⁵: formalised squatting
- Source of tents: n/a
- Shelter issues: shelters are too small/not enough space for entire household; many are heavily damaged/unusable; lack of privacy inside shelter; unable to lock home securely; lack of lighting; lack of heating
- Shelter material needs: new/additional tents; plaster (for repairing cracked walls); basic electrical items
- Access to electricity: no
- NFI needs: mattresses/sleeping mats; sources of light; winter clothes; heating fuel; disposable diapers

WASH

- Primary drinking water source: water trucking; supplied and paid for by residents
- Water access: more than half of the population has enough water for their needs
- Water quality: water-related illnesses¹⁶ in previous 14 days: no; other water-related problems: yes, water tasted bad; water smelled bad
- Latrines: communal latrines: none available; private latrines: none available
- Alternatives to latrines reported: digging private pits; using designated spaces inside the shelter
- Bathing facilities available: no
- Top three hygiene items needed: bath soap; wash soap; sanitary napkins
- Hygiene item distributions: none reported
- Garbage disposal method(s): burning; disposing at another location

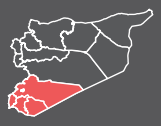
Healthcare

- Local facilities: hospitals in the site or host community
- Primary healthcare facility within 2 km: no
- Sufficient medical supplies for: pregnant/breastfeeding women: no; people with chronic diseases: no; people with disabilities: no; injured/war-wounded people: no
- Health needs: first aid/emergency care; vaccination; antibiotics; assistive devices

Protection

- Presence of unaccompanied children: no
- Freedom of movement: residents able to leave the site if needed: yes
- Barriers to movement: insufficient transportation; transportation options available but too expensive
- Protection risks: serious threat from scorpions; snakes or similar
- Women's protection risks: none reported

Reported needs in order of priority: food; medical care; shelter support



Dar'a

Governorate: Dar'a
Subdistrict: Dar'a

First reported IDP arrivals: February 2015
Number of transit sites: 0
Number of sites in active use (other than IDP housing, e.g. schools): 0

Types of aid delivered in assessed sites at any point in time: Healthcare facilities, Food assistance

COMMUNITY OVERVIEW: DAR'A (C5993)

Collective centres/mixed-shelter sites
Number of assessed sites: 0
Estimated population in assessed sites: 0

Most common tenancy arrangements (% of sites):

NA	NA
NA	NA
NA	NA

% of sites with sufficient access to water for:

Only a few residents	NA
Less than half of all residents	NA
Half of all residents or more	NA
All or almost all residents	NA
Number of residents unknown	NA

Average % of assessed food items available in markets:

Available	NA
Unknown	NA
Unavailable	NA

% of sites with reported access to healthcare facilities:

On site/in host community	NA
Outside the site/community	NA
None	NA

% of sites with reported protection issues in the two weeks prior to the assessment:

Protection issues reported	NA
Unknown if protection issues reported	NA
No protection issues reported	NA

Informal tented settlements






Number of assessed sites: 1
Estimated population in assessed sites: 4200

Most common tenancy arrangements (% of sites):

Ownership of building/land	100%
NA	NA
NA	NA




% of sites with sufficient access to water for:

Only a few residents	0%	
Less than half of all residents	0%	
Half of all residents or more	100%	
All or almost all residents	0%	
Number of residents unknown	0%	

Average % of assessed food items available in markets:

Available	100%
Unknown	0%
Unavailable	0%



% of sites with reported access to healthcare facilities:

On site/in host community	100%	
Outside the site/community	100%	
None	0%	

% of sites with reported protection issues in the two weeks prior to the assessment:

Protection issues reported	0%
Unknown if protection issues reported	0%
No protection issues reported	100%



Dar'a (C5993): Farms (informal tented settlement)

Month assessed: January 2018

Site Overview

Origins

- Primary area(s) of origin: Mjeibnet Elamya (Dar'a)

Food Security

- Main sources of income¹³: casual/wage labour; skilled employment/salaried work; humanitarian assistance
- Main food sources¹⁴: purchased from local markets outside the camp/site using cash; own production
- Main source of cooking fuel: burning wood
- Markets: available on site/in host community: yes; outside site/host community: yes
- Bakery available: yes
- Strategies used to cope with a lack of food: reducing meal size; skipping meals; buying food with money usually used for other things; purchasing food on credit/borrowing money to buy food; selling humanitarian assistance
- Food items available: bread - yes; rice - yes; bulgur - yes; flour - yes; lentils - yes; cooking oil - yes; sugar - yes
- Food needs: canned chicken; dates; children's milk
- Food distributions (previous 14 days): none
- If none, last food distribution: standard WFP food baskets, distributed more than eight weeks prior to the assessment date by an NGO to more than half of all households

Shelter / NFIs

- Type(s) of shelter: tents; semi-permanent structures; unfinished buildings; proportion occupied: 100%
- Tenancy arrangement¹⁵: ownership of building/land
- Source of tents: personal - brought by families
- Shelter issues: insufficient number of shelters for the population; structures are not sturdy and break/fall over easily; many are heavily damaged/unusable; lack of insulation from heat; lack of insulation from cold; lack of lighting; lack of heating; inadequate wastewater disposal systems
- Shelter material needs: new/additional tents; tarpaulins/plastic sheeting; bricks
- Access to electricity: yes; primary source: car batteries (less than 2 hours per day)
- NFI needs: bedding items; cooking fuel; water containers; batteries; heating fuel

WASH

- Primary drinking water source: water trucking; supplied and paid for by residents
- Water access: more than half of the population has enough water for their needs
- Water quality: water-related illnesses¹⁶ in previous 14 days: yes; other water-related problems: no
- Latrines: communal latrines: none available; private latrines: 76-100% of households
- Alternatives to latrines reported: open defecation within the site; digging private pits
- Bathing facilities available: no
- Top three hygiene items needed: bath soap; wash soap; sanitary napkins
- Hygiene item distributions: none reported
- Garbage disposal method(s): Burning in pits away from the site

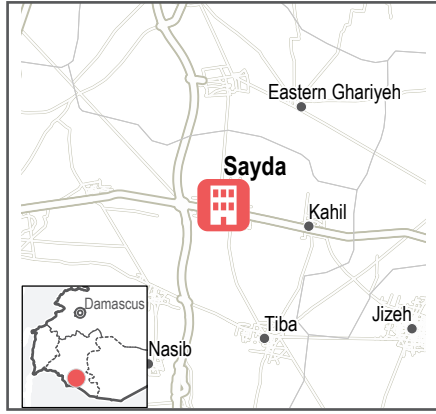
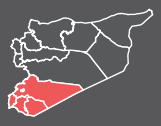
Healthcare

- Local facilities: private clinics in the site or host community
- Primary healthcare facility within 2 km: yes (accessible to residents)
- Sufficient medical supplies for: pregnant/breastfeeding women: no; people with chronic diseases: no; people with disabilities: no; injured/war-wounded people: no
- Health needs: first aid/emergency care; skilled care during childbirth; assistive devices

Protection

- Presence of unaccompanied children: no
- Freedom of movement: residents able to leave the site if needed: yes
- Barriers to movement: insufficient transportation; transportation options available but too expensive
- Protection risks: none reported
- Women's protection risks: none reported

Reported needs in order of priority: employment; medical care; winterisation



Sayda

Governorate: Dar'a
Subdistrict: Dar'a

First reported IDP arrivals: June 2015
Number of transit sites: 0
Number of sites in active use (other than IDP housing, e.g. schools): 0

Types of aid delivered in assessed sites at any point in time: Food assistance

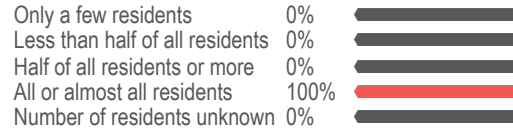
COMMUNITY OVERVIEW: SAYDA (C5995)

Collective centres/mixed-shelter sites
Number of assessed sites: 1
Estimated population in assessed sites: 200

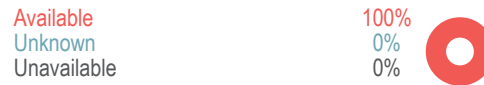
Most common tenancy arrangements (% of sites):



% of sites with sufficient access to water for:



Average % of assessed food items available in markets:



% of sites with reported access to healthcare facilities:



% of sites with reported protection issues in the two weeks prior to the assessment:



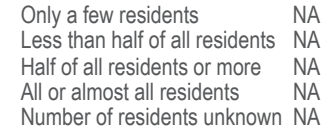
Informal tented settlements

Number of assessed sites: 0
Estimated population in assessed sites: 0

Most common tenancy arrangements (% of sites):



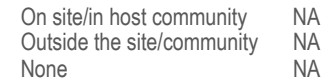
% of sites with sufficient access to water for:



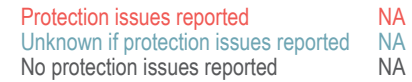
Average % of assessed food items available in markets:



% of sites with reported access to healthcare facilities:



% of sites with reported protection issues in the two weeks prior to the assessment:



Sayda (C5995): Buildings (collective centre)

Month assessed: February 2018

Site Overview

Estimated population: 200 individuals in 10 shelters
Transit site: no
First arrivals: June 2015
Average length of stay: 3 years
Site management: Site inhabitant or owner
Population breakdown:
52% male
48% female
45% children (under 18)
11% elderly (60+)

Origins

- Primary area(s) of origin: Zabayer (Dar'a), Hamer (Dar'a)

Food Security

- Main sources of income¹³: livestock sales; livestock product sales; humanitarian assistance
- Main food sources¹⁴: own production; purchased from markets in the camp/site using cash; purchased from local markets outside the camp/site using cash
- Main source of cooking fuel: burning wood
- Markets: available on site/in host community: no; outside site/host community: yes
- Bakery available: yes
- Strategies used to cope with a lack of food: none
- Food items available: bread - yes; rice - yes; bulgur - yes; flour - yes; lentils - yes; cooking oil - yes; sugar - yes
- Food needs: bread; ghee/vegetable oil; sugar
- Food distributions (previous 14 days): standard WFP food baskets; dry food rations (by an NGO) to all or almost all households; frequency: every month
- If none, last food distribution: n/a

Shelter / NFIs

- Type(s) of shelter: single family residential units; proportion occupied: 100%
- Tenancy arrangement¹⁵: renting
- Source of tents: n/a
- Shelter issues: leaking during rain; lack of heating; inadequate wastewater disposal systems
- Shelter material needs: tarpaulins/plastic sheeting; doors/doorframes; windows/window frames
- Access to electricity: yes; primary source: main network (less than 2 hours per day)
- NFI needs: mattresses/sleeping mats; water containers; clothing; winter blankets; disposable diapers

WASH

- Primary drinking water source: water trucking; supplied and paid for by residents
- Water access: everyone/nearly everyone has enough water for their needs
- Water quality: water-related illnesses¹⁶ in previous 14 days: no; other water-related problems: no
- Latrines: communal latrines: none available; private latrines: 76-100% of households
- Alternatives to latrines reported: open defecation within the site
- Bathing facilities available: 17
- Top three hygiene items needed: bath soap; sanitary napkins; diapers
- Hygiene item distributions: none reported
- Garbage disposal method(s): collected by local authorities

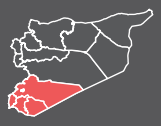
Healthcare

- Local facilities: private clinics; hospitals in the site or host community
- Primary healthcare facility within 2 km: yes (accessible to residents)
- Sufficient medical supplies for: pregnant/breastfeeding women: yes; people with chronic diseases: no; people with disabilities: no; injured/war-wounded people: yes
- Health needs: first aid/emergency care; antibiotics; assistive devices

Protection

- Presence of unaccompanied children: no
- Freedom of movement: residents able to leave the site if needed: yes
- Barriers to movement: no barriers
- Protection risks: none reported
- Women's protection risks: none reported

Reported needs in order of priority: documentation; education; food



Kahil

Governorate: Dar'a
Subdistrict: Dar'a

First reported IDP arrivals: March 2014
Number of transit sites: 1
Number of sites in active use (other than IDP housing, e.g. schools): 1

Types of aid delivered in assessed sites at any point in time: Food assistance

COMMUNITY OVERVIEW: KAHIL (C5998)

Collective centres/mixed-shelter sites
Number of assessed sites: 0
Estimated population in assessed sites: 0

Most common tenancy arrangements (% of sites):

NA	NA
NA	NA
NA	NA

% of sites with sufficient access to water for:

Only a few residents	NA
Less than half of all residents	NA
Half of all residents or more	NA
All or almost all residents	NA
Number of residents unknown	NA

Average % of assessed food items available in markets:

Available	NA
Unknown	NA
Unavailable	NA

% of sites with reported access to healthcare facilities:

On site/in host community	NA
Outside the site/community	NA
None	NA

% of sites with reported protection issues in the two weeks prior to the assessment:

Protection issues reported	NA
Unknown if protection issues reported	NA
No protection issues reported	NA

Informal tented settlements






Number of assessed sites: 2
Estimated population in assessed sites: 550

Most common tenancy arrangements (% of sites):

Formalised squatting	100%
NA	NA
NA	NA



% of sites with sufficient access to water for:

Only a few residents	0%	
Less than half of all residents	0%	
Half of all residents or more	100%	
All or almost all residents	0%	
Number of residents unknown	0%	

Average % of assessed food items available in markets:

Available	100%
Unknown	0%
Unavailable	0%



% of sites with reported access to healthcare facilities:

On site/in host community	50%	
Outside the site/community	100%	
None	0%	

% of sites with reported protection issues in the two weeks prior to the assessment:

Protection issues reported	50%
Unknown if protection issues reported	0%
No protection issues reported	50%

Kahil (C5998): Al-Khair Camp (informal tented settlement)

Month assessed: December 2017

Site Overview

Estimated population: 275 individuals in 50 shelters
Transit site: no
First arrivals: May 2014
Average length of stay: 3 years
Site management: IDP camp administration
Population breakdown:
48% male
52% female
60% children (under 18)
5% elderly (60+)

Origins

- Primary area(s) of origin: Bahdaliya (Rural Damascus), Kafr Shams (Dar'a), Sabe Byar (Rural Damascus)

Food Security

- Main sources of income¹³: casual/wage labour; irregular social support; humanitarian assistance
- Main food sources¹⁴: purchased from markets in the camp/site using cash; purchased from markets in the camp/site using credit; from family and friends in the area
- Main source of cooking fuel: burning wood
- Markets: available on site/in host community: no; outside site/host community: yes
- Bakery available: yes
- Strategies used to cope with a lack of food: buying food with money usually used for other things; purchasing food on credit/borrowing money to buy food; selling humanitarian assistance
- Food items available: bread - yes; rice - yes; bulgur - yes; flour - yes; lentils - yes; cooking oil - yes; sugar - yes
- Food needs: bread; flour; rice
- Food distributions (previous 14 days): dry food rations (by an NGO) to all or almost all households; frequency: monthly
- If none, last food distribution: n/a

Shelter / NFIs

- Type(s) of shelter: tents; proportion occupied: 100%
- Tenancy arrangement¹⁵: formalised squatting; buildings are in active use (school)
- Source of tents: personal - brought by families
- Shelter issues: shelters are too small/not enough space for entire household; lack of insulation from cold; lack of privacy inside shelter; unable to lock home securely; lack of lighting; lack of heating
- Shelter material needs: new/additional tents; tarpaulins/plastic sheeting; roofing materials
- Access to electricity: yes; primary source: main network (2-4 hours per day)
- NFI needs: mattresses/sleeping mats; cooking utensils; water containers; winter clothes; heating fuel

WASH

- Primary drinking water source: water trucking; supplied and paid for by residents
- Water access: more than half of the population has enough water for their needs
- Water quality: water-related illnesses¹⁶ in previous 14 days: no; other water-related problems: no
- Latrines: communal latrines: 15; some separated by gender; private latrines: 0-25% of households
- Alternatives to latrines reported: open defecation outside the site
- Bathing facilities available: no
- Top three hygiene items needed: bath soap; wash soap; sanitary napkins
- Hygiene item distributions: none reported
- Garbage disposal method(s): burning; disposing at another location

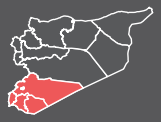
Healthcare

- Local facilities: none in the site or host community
- Primary healthcare facility within 2 km: yes (accessible to residents)
- Sufficient medical supplies for: pregnant/breastfeeding women: no; people with chronic diseases: no; people with disabilities: no; injured/war-wounded people: no
- Health needs: first aid/emergency care; antibiotics

Protection

- Presence of unaccompanied children: no
- Freedom of movement: residents able to leave the site if needed: yes
- Barriers to movement: insufficient transportation
- Protection risks: none reported
- Women's protection risks: none reported

Reported needs in order of priority: water; food; employment



Site Overview

Estimated population: 275
individuals in 50 shelters
Transit site: yes
First arrivals: March 2014
Average length of stay: 3 years
Site management:
One of residents
Population breakdown:
49% male
51% female
55% children (under 18)
1% elderly (60+)

👤 Origins

- **Primary area(s) of origin:** Bahdaliya (Rural Damascus), Sabe Byar (Rural Damascus), Kafr Shams (Dar'a)

🍲 Food Security

- **Main sources of income¹³:** remittances; selling food aid; casual/wage labour
- **Main food sources¹⁴:** own production; from family and friends in the area; purchased from local markets outside the camp/site using cash
- **Main source of cooking fuel:** gas canister
- **Markets:** available on site/in host community: no; outside site/host community: yes
- **Bakery available:** yes
- **Strategies used to cope with a lack of food:** reducing meal size; skipping meals; buying food with money usually used for other things; purchasing food on credit/borrowing money to buy food
- **Food items available:** bread - yes; rice - yes; bulgur - yes; flour - yes; lentils - yes; cooking oil - yes; sugar - yes
- **Food needs:** bread; rice; ghee/vegetable oil
- **Food distributions (previous 14 days):** none
- **If none, last food distribution:** dry food rations, distributed six to eight weeks prior to the assessment date by an NGO to more than half of all households

🏠 Shelter / NFIs

- **Type(s) of shelter:** tents; proportion occupied: 100%
- **Tenancy arrangement¹⁵:** formalised squatting
- **Source of tents:** personal - brought by families
- **Shelter issues:** shelters are too small/not enough space for entire household; structures are not sturdy and break/fall over easily; leaking during rain; lack of heating
- **Shelter material needs:** new/additional tents; tarpaulins/plastic sheeting; basic electrical items
- **Access to electricity:** yes; primary source: car batteries (2-4 hours per day)
- **NFI needs:** cooking fuel; batteries; winter blankets; winter heaters; heating fuel

🚰 WASH

- **Primary drinking water source:** water trucking; supplied and paid for by residents
- **Water access:** about half of the population has enough water for their needs
- **Water quality:** water-related illnesses¹⁶ in previous 14 days: no; other water-related problems: no
- **Latrines:** communal latrines: 15; not separated by gender; private latrines: none available
- **Alternatives to latrines reported:** open defecation outside the site
- **Bathing facilities available:** no
- **Top three hygiene items needed:** bath soap; wash soap; sanitary napkins
- **Hygiene item distributions:** none reported
- **Garbage disposal method(s):** burning; disposing at another location

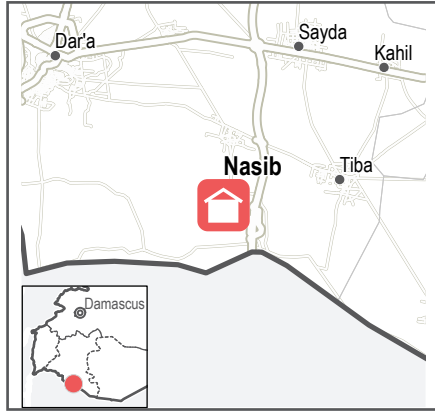
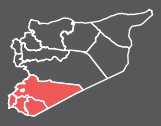
🏥 Healthcare

- **Local facilities:** primary care facilities; hospitals in the site or host community
- **Primary healthcare facility within 2 km:** yes (accessible to residents)
- **Sufficient medical supplies for:** pregnant/breastfeeding women: yes; people with chronic diseases: yes; people with disabilities: yes; injured/war-wounded people: yes
- **Health needs:** first aid/emergency care; antibiotics; treatment for chronic disease

🛡️ Protection

- **Presence of unaccompanied children:** no
- **Freedom of movement:** residents able to leave the site if needed: **yes**
- **Barriers to movement:** insufficient transportation
- **Protection risks:** snakes or similar; threat from improvised explosive devices
- **Women's protection risks:** none reported

📄 **Reported needs in order of priority:** employment; education; winterisation



Nasib

Governorate: Dar'a
Subdistrict: Dar'a

First reported IDP arrivals: April 2013
Number of transit sites: 0
Number of sites in active use (other than IDP housing, e.g. schools): 0

Types of aid delivered in assessed sites at any point in time: Tents, Hygiene kits, Healthcare facilities, Food assistance

COMMUNITY OVERVIEW: NASIB (C5999)

Collective centres/mixed-shelter sites
Number of assessed sites: 3
Estimated population in assessed sites: 292

Most common tenancy arrangements (% of sites):

Renting	67%
Formalised squatting	33%
NA	NA

% of sites with sufficient access to water for:

Only a few residents	0%	
Less than half of all residents	0%	
Half of all residents or more	0%	
All or almost all residents	100%	
Number of residents unknown	0%	

Average % of assessed food items available in markets:

Available	100%	
Unknown	0%	
Unavailable	0%	

% of sites with reported access to healthcare facilities:

On site/in host community	100%	
Outside the site/community	100%	
None	0%	

% of sites with reported protection issues in the two weeks prior to the assessment:

Protection issues reported	0%	
Unknown if protection issues reported	0%	
No protection issues reported	100%	

Informal tented settlements

Number of assessed sites: 3
Estimated population in assessed sites: 1240

Most common tenancy arrangements (% of sites):

Formalised squatting	100%	
NA	NA	
NA	NA	

% of sites with sufficient access to water for:

Only a few residents	0%	
Less than half of all residents	0%	
Half of all residents or more	33%	
All or almost all residents	67%	
Number of residents unknown	0%	

Average % of assessed food items available in markets:

Available	100%	
Unknown	0%	
Unavailable	0%	

% of sites with reported access to healthcare facilities:

On site/in host community	67%	
Outside the site/community	0%	
None	33%	

% of sites with reported protection issues in the two weeks prior to the assessment:

Protection issues reported	33%	
Unknown if protection issues reported	0%	
No protection issues reported	67%	

Nasib (C5999): Al Hareem Camp (informal tented settlement)

Month assessed: February 2018

Site Overview

Estimated population: 175 individuals in 20 shelters
Transit site: no
First arrivals: January 2016
Average length of stay: 1-2 years
Site management: Site inhabitant or owner
Population breakdown:
47% male
53% female
44% children (under 18)
14% elderly (60+)

Origins

- Primary area(s) of origin: Sabe Byar (Rural Damascus)

Food Security

- Main sources of income¹³: humanitarian assistance; remittances; petty trading
- Main food sources¹⁴: food distributions; purchased from local markets outside the camp/site using cash; unknown
- Main source of cooking fuel: burning wood
- Markets: available on site/in host community: no; outside site/host community: yes
- Bakery available: yes
- Strategies used to cope with a lack of food: purchasing food on credit/borrowing money to buy food; selling humanitarian assistance
- Food items available: bread - yes; rice - yes; bulgur - yes; flour - yes; lentils - yes; cooking oil - yes; sugar - yes
- Food needs: bread; ghee/vegetable oil; sugar
- Food distributions (previous 14 days): standard WFP food baskets (by an NGO) to all or almost all households; frequency: every month
- If none, last food distribution: n/a

Shelter / NFIs

- Type(s) of shelter: tents; caravans; proportion occupied: 100%
- Tenancy arrangement¹⁵: formalised squatting
- Source of tents: personal - brought by families
- Shelter issues: insufficient number of shelters for the population; structures are not sturdy and break/fall over easily; lack of lighting; lack of heating
- Shelter material needs: new/additional tents; tarpaulins/plastic sheeting; timber
- Access to electricity: no
- NFI needs: mattresses/sleeping mats; water containers; clothing; batteries; dishwashing detergent

WASH

- Primary drinking water source: water trucking; supplied and paid for by residents
- Water access: everyone/nearly everyone has enough water for their needs
- Water quality: water-related illnesses¹⁶ in previous 14 days: no; other water-related problems: no
- Latrines: communal latrines: none available; private latrines: 76-100% of households
- Alternatives to latrines reported: none
- Bathing facilities available: no
- Top three hygiene items needed: bath soap; wash soap; sanitary napkins
- Hygiene item distributions: none reported
- Garbage disposal method(s): burning

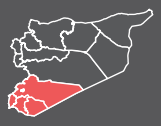
Healthcare

- Local facilities: hospitals in the site or host community
- Primary healthcare facility within 2 km: no
- Sufficient medical supplies for: pregnant/breastfeeding women: no; people with chronic diseases: no; people with disabilities: no; injured/war-wounded people: no
- Health needs: first aid/emergency care; antibiotics; treatment for chronic disease

Protection

- Presence of unaccompanied children: no
- Freedom of movement: residents able to leave the site if needed: yes
- Barriers to movement: no barriers
- Protection risks: none reported
- Women's protection risks: none reported

Reported needs in order of priority: medical care; food; water



Nasib (C5999): Al Jazayer Camp (informal tented settlement)

Month assessed: February 2018

Site Overview

Estimated population: **240** individuals in **44** shelters
 Transit site: no
 First arrivals: February 2015
 Average length of stay: 3 years
 Site management:
 Site inhabitant or owner
 Population breakdown:
 48% male
 52% female
 44% children (under 18)
 14% elderly (60+)

Origins

- Primary area(s) of origin: Tiba Elemam (Hama)

Food Security

- Main sources of income¹³: casual/wage labour; remittances; petty trading
- Main food sources¹⁴: purchased from local markets outside the camp/site using cash; own production; food brought from place of origin
- Main source of cooking fuel: burning wood
- Markets: available on site/in host community: no; outside site/host community: yes
- Bakery available: yes
- Strategies used to cope with a lack of food: none
- Food items available: bread - yes; rice - yes; bulgur - yes; flour - yes; lentils - yes; cooking oil - yes; sugar - yes
- Food needs: none
- Food distributions (previous 14 days): standard WFP food baskets; dry food rations (by an NGO) to all or almost all households; frequency: every month
- If none, last food distribution: n/a

Shelter / NFIs

- Type(s) of shelter: tents; caravans; proportion occupied: 100%
- Tenancy arrangement¹⁵: formalised squatting
- Source of tents: provided by a different NGO
- Shelter issues: none
- Shelter material needs: tarpaulins/plastic sheeting; timber; bricks
- Access to electricity: no
- NFI needs: bedding items; cooking stoves; water containers; sources of light; clothing

WASH

- Primary drinking water source: water trucking; supplied by an NGO
- Water access: everyone/nearly everyone has enough water for their needs
- Water quality: water-related illnesses¹⁶ in previous 14 days: no; other water-related problems: no
- Latrines: communal latrines: eight; not separated by gender; private latrines: 76-100% of households
- Alternatives to latrines reported: using designated spaces inside the shelter
- Bathing facilities available: no
- Top three hygiene items needed: bath soap; sanitary napkins; diapers
- Hygiene item distributions: none reported
- Garbage disposal method(s): collected by local authorities

Healthcare

- Local facilities: hospitals in the site or host community
- Primary healthcare facility within 2 km: no
- Sufficient medical supplies for: pregnant/breastfeeding women: yes; people with chronic diseases: no; people with disabilities: no; injured/war-wounded people: yes
- Health needs: first aid/emergency care; skilled care during childbirth; treatment for chronic disease

Protection

- Presence of unaccompanied children: no
- Freedom of movement: residents able to leave the site if needed: **yes**
- Barriers to movement: no barriers
- Protection risks: none reported
- Women's protection risks: none reported

Reported needs in order of priority: winterisation; food; documentation

Nasib (C5999): Building (collective centre)

Month assessed: February 2018

Site Overview

Estimated population: **52** individuals in **7** shelters
 Transit site: no
 First arrivals: May 2015
 Average length of stay: 3 years
 Site management:
 Site inhabitant or owner
 Population breakdown:
 50% male
 50% female
 44% children (under 18)
 14% elderly (60+)

Origins

- Primary area(s) of origin: Kalidiyeh (Homs)

Food Security

- Main sources of income¹³: humanitarian assistance; sale of household assets; casual/wage labour
- Main food sources¹⁴: purchased from local markets outside the camp/site using cash; food distributions; own production
- Main source of cooking fuel: burning wood
- Markets: available on site/in host community: yes; outside site/host community: yes
- Bakery available: yes
- Strategies used to cope with a lack of food: buying food with money usually used for other things; purchasing food on credit/borrowing money to buy food; selling humanitarian assistance
- Food items available: bread - yes; rice - yes; bulgur - yes; flour - yes; lentils - yes; cooking oil - yes; sugar - yes
- Food needs: bread; ghee/vegetable oil; fresh vegetables
- Food distributions (previous 14 days): bread distribution; standard WFP food baskets; dry food rations; hot meals (freshly cooked on-site) (by an NGO) to all or almost all households; frequency: there is no constant date
- If none, last food distribution: n/a

Shelter / NFIs

- Type(s) of shelter: unfinished buildings; proportion occupied: 100%
- Tenancy arrangement¹⁵: formalised squatting
- Source of tents: n/a
- Shelter issues: leaking during rain; lack of privacy inside shelter; unable to lock home securely; lack of lighting; lack of heating; inadequate water plumbing
- Shelter material needs: tarpaulins/plastic sheeting; concrete; bricks
- Access to electricity: no
- NFI needs: water containers; sources of light; clothing; shoes; batteries

WASH

- Primary drinking water source: main water network; supplied by local authorities
- Water access: everyone/nearly everyone has enough water for their needs
- Water quality: water-related illnesses¹⁶ in previous 14 days: no; other water-related problems: no
- Latrines: communal latrines: none available; private latrines: 76-100% of households
- Alternatives to latrines reported: none
- Bathing facilities available: no
- Top three hygiene items needed: bath soap; wash soap; sanitary napkins
- Hygiene item distributions: none reported
- Garbage disposal method(s): collected by local authorities

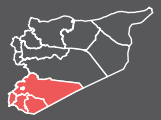
Healthcare

- Local facilities: private clinics; primary care facilities; hospitals in the site or host community
- Primary healthcare facility within 2 km: yes (accessible to residents)
- Sufficient medical supplies for: pregnant/breastfeeding women: no; people with chronic diseases: yes; people with disabilities: no; injured/war-wounded people: yes
- Health needs: first aid/emergency care; surgery; skilled care during childbirth

Protection

- Presence of unaccompanied children: no
- Freedom of movement: residents able to leave the site if needed: **yes**
- Barriers to movement: no barriers
- Protection risks: none reported
- Women's protection risks: none reported

Reported needs in order of priority: food; medical care; winterisation



Nasib (C5999): Buildings (collective centre)

Month assessed: February 2018

Site Overview

Estimated population: **90** individuals in **12** shelters
 Transit site: no
 First arrivals: April 2013
 Average length of stay: 6-12 months
 Site management:
 The relief office
 Population breakdown:
 45% male
 55% female
 42% children (under 18)
 10% elderly (60+)

Origins

- Primary area(s) of origin: Mjeibnet Elamya (Dar'a), Baba Amr (Homs)

Food Security

- Main sources of income¹³: remittances; humanitarian assistance; casual/wage labour
- Main food sources¹⁴: purchased from markets in the camp/site using cash; purchased from local markets outside the camp/site using cash; own production
- Main source of cooking fuel: burning wood
- Markets: available on site/in host community: yes; outside site/host community: unknown
- Bakery available: yes
- Strategies used to cope with a lack of food: buying food with money usually used for other things; purchasing food on credit/borrowing money to buy food; selling humanitarian assistance
- Food items available: bread - yes; rice - yes; bulgur - yes; flour - yes; lentils - yes; cooking oil - yes; sugar - yes
- Food needs: bread; sugar; fresh vegetables
- Food distributions (previous 14 days): standard WFP food baskets (by an NGO) to around half of all households; frequency: there is no constant date
- If none, last food distribution: n/a

Shelter / NFIs

- Type(s) of shelter: single family residential units; proportion occupied: 100%
- Tenancy arrangement¹⁵: renting
- Source of tents: n/a
- Shelter issues: lack of insulation from heat; lack of heating; inadequate wastewater disposal systems
- Shelter material needs: basic tools
- Access to electricity: yes; primary source: main network (less than 2 hours per day)
- NFI needs: bedding items; mattresses/sleeping mats; water containers; clothing; disposable diapers

WASH

- Primary drinking water source: main water network; supplied by local authorities
- Water access: everyone/nearly everyone has enough water for their needs
- Water quality: water-related illnesses¹⁶ in previous 14 days: no; other water-related problems: no
- Latrines: communal latrines: none available; private latrines: 76-100% of households
- Alternatives to latrines reported: none
- Bathing facilities available: six
- Top three hygiene items needed: bath soap; wash soap; sanitary napkins
- Hygiene item distributions: none reported
- Garbage disposal method(s): collected by local authorities

Healthcare

- Local facilities: hospitals in the site or host community
- Primary healthcare facility within 2 km: yes (accessible to residents)
- Sufficient medical supplies for: pregnant/breastfeeding women: yes; people with chronic diseases: no; people with disabilities: no; injured/war-wounded people: yes
- Health needs: first aid/emergency care; antibiotics; treatment for chronic disease

Protection

- Presence of unaccompanied children: no
- Freedom of movement: residents able to leave the site if needed: yes
- Barriers to movement: no barriers
- Protection risks: none reported
- Women's protection risks: none reported

Reported needs in order of priority: food; medical care; education

Nasib (C5999): Complex (collective centre)

Month assessed: February 2018

Site Overview

Estimated population: **150** individuals in **27** shelters
 Transit site: no
 First arrivals: January 2014
 Average length of stay: 1-2 years
 Site management:
 Site inhabitant or owner
 Population breakdown:
 49% male
 51% female
 44% children (under 18)
 14% elderly (60+)

Origins

- Primary area(s) of origin: unknown

Food Security

- Main sources of income¹³: remittances; cash crop production and sales; humanitarian assistance
- Main food sources¹⁴: purchased from local markets outside the camp/site using cash; purchased from markets in the camp/site using cash; food distributions
- Main source of cooking fuel: gas canister
- Markets: available on site/in host community: yes; outside site/host community: no
- Bakery available: yes
- Strategies used to cope with a lack of food: reducing meal size
- Food items available: bread - yes; rice - yes; bulgur - yes; flour - yes; lentils - yes; cooking oil - yes; sugar - yes
- Food needs: bread; ghee/vegetable oil; fresh vegetables
- Food distributions (previous 14 days): standard WFP food baskets (by an NGO) to around half of all households; frequency: there is no constant date
- If none, last food distribution: n/a

Shelter / NFIs

- Type(s) of shelter: single family residential units; proportion occupied: 100%
- Tenancy arrangement¹⁵: renting
- Source of tents: n/a
- Shelter issues: lack of insulation from heat; lack of lighting; lack of heating
- Shelter material needs: none (no repairs or maintenance needed)
- Access to electricity: yes; primary source: main network (less than 2 hours per day)
- NFI needs: mattresses/sleeping mats; water containers; batteries; dishwashing detergent; disposable diapers

WASH

- Primary drinking water source: main water network; supplied by local authorities
- Water access: everyone/nearly everyone has enough water for their needs
- Water quality: water-related illnesses¹⁶ in previous 14 days: no; other water-related problems: no
- Latrines: communal latrines: none available; private latrines: 76-100% of households
- Alternatives to latrines reported: none
- Bathing facilities available: 27
- Top three hygiene items needed: bath soap; wash soap; sanitary napkins
- Hygiene item distributions: none reported
- Garbage disposal method(s): collected by local authorities

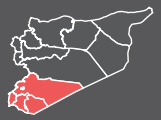
Healthcare

- Local facilities: hospitals in the site or host community
- Primary healthcare facility within 2 km: yes (accessible to residents)
- Sufficient medical supplies for: pregnant/breastfeeding women: yes; people with chronic diseases: no; people with disabilities: no; injured/war-wounded people: yes
- Health needs: first aid/emergency care; antibiotics; treatment for chronic disease

Protection

- Presence of unaccompanied children: no
- Freedom of movement: residents able to leave the site if needed: yes
- Barriers to movement: no barriers
- Protection risks: none reported
- Women's protection risks: none reported

Reported needs in order of priority: employment; food; medical care



Site Overview

Estimated population: 825 individuals in 93 shelters
Transit site: no
First arrivals: May 2014
Average length of stay: 4 years
Site management:
 Camp leader
Population breakdown:
 70% male
 30% female
 30% children (under 18)
 0% elderly (60+)

Origins

- **Primary area(s) of origin:** Sabe Byar (Rural Damascus), Msheirfeh (Hama), Mreimin (Idleb)

Food Security

- **Main sources of income¹³:** remittances; petty trading; casual/wage labour
- **Main food sources¹⁴:** purchased from local markets outside the camp/site using cash; food distributions; from family and friends in the area
- **Main source of cooking fuel:** burning wood
- **Markets:** available on site/in host community: no; outside site/host community: yes
- **Bakery available:** yes
- **Strategies used to cope with a lack of food:** skipping meals; purchasing food on credit/borrowing money to buy food
- **Food items available:** bread - yes; rice - yes; bulgur - yes; flour - yes; lentils - yes; cooking oil - yes; sugar - yes
- **Food needs:** canned chicken; fresh vegetables; dates
- **Food distributions (previous 14 days):** standard WFP food baskets (by local authorities) to all or almost all households; frequency: every seven months
- **If none, last food distribution:** n/a

Shelter / NFIs

- **Type(s) of shelter:** tents; single family residential units; unfinished buildings; proportion occupied: 51-75%
- **Tenancy arrangement¹⁵:** formalised squatting
- **Source of tents:** personal - brought by families
- **Shelter issues:** lack of privacy inside shelter; unable to lock home securely; lack of lighting; lack of heating
- **Shelter material needs:** new/additional tents; tarpaulins/plastic sheeting; basic electrical items
- **Access to electricity:** no
- **NFI needs:** mattresses/sleeping mats; water containers; sources of light; batteries; heating fuel

WASH

- **Primary drinking water source:** water trucking; supplied and paid for by residents
- **Water access:** about half of the population has enough water for their needs
- **Water quality:** water-related illnesses¹⁶ in previous 14 days: no; other water-related problems: no
- **Latrines:** communal latrines: none available; private latrines: none available
- **Alternatives to latrines reported:** open defecation within the site; open defecation outside the site; digging private pits
- **Bathing facilities available:** no
- **Top three hygiene items needed:** bath soap; wash soap; toothpaste
- **Hygiene item distributions:** none reported
- **Garbage disposal method(s):** burning

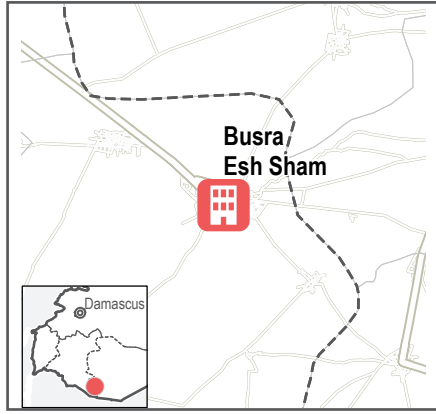
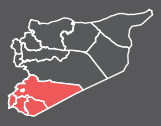
Healthcare

- **Local facilities:** none in the site or host community
- **Primary healthcare facility within 2 km:** no
- **Sufficient medical supplies for:** pregnant/breastfeeding women: no; people with chronic diseases: no; people with disabilities: no; injured/war-wounded people: no
- **Health needs:** first aid/emergency care; antibiotics; treatment for chronic disease; assistive devices

Protection

- **Presence of unaccompanied children:** no
- **Freedom of movement:** residents able to leave the site if needed: **yes**
- **Barriers to movement:** insufficient transportation; transportation options available but too expensive
- **Protection risks:** serious threat from scorpions; snakes or similar
- **Women's protection risks:** none reported

Reported needs in order of priority: employment; food; education



Busra Esh-Sham

Governorate: Dar'a
Subdistrict: Busra Esh-Sham

First reported IDP arrivals: December 2015
Number of transit sites: 1
Number of sites in active use (other than IDP housing, e.g. schools): 0

Types of aid delivered in assessed sites at any point in time: None

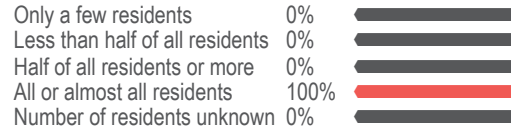
COMMUNITY OVERVIEW: BUSRA ESH-SHAM (C6002)

Collective centres/mixed-shelter sites
Number of assessed sites: 1
Estimated population in assessed sites: 50

Most common tenancy arrangements (% of sites):



% of sites with sufficient access to water for:



Average % of assessed food items available in markets:



% of sites with reported access to healthcare facilities:



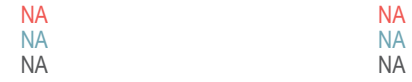
% of sites with reported protection issues in the two weeks prior to the assessment:



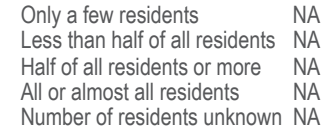
Informal tented settlements

Number of assessed sites: 0
Estimated population in assessed sites: 0

Most common tenancy arrangements (% of sites):



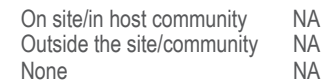
% of sites with sufficient access to water for:



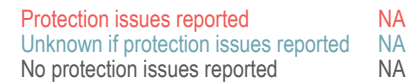
Average % of assessed food items available in markets:



% of sites with reported access to healthcare facilities:



% of sites with reported protection issues in the two weeks prior to the assessment:



Busra Esh-Sham (C6002): Al-Jeaza (collective centre)

Month assessed: December 2017

Site Overview

Estimated population: 50 individuals in 20 shelters
Transit site: yes
First arrivals: December 2015
Average length of stay: 1-2 years
Site management: One of the residents
Population breakdown:
70% male
30% female
30% children (under 18)
10% elderly (60+)

Origins

- Primary area(s) of origin: Zahreh (Damascus), Hjeireh (Rural Damascus), Masikeh-Lajat (Dar'a)

Food Security

- Main sources of income¹³: casual/wage labour; skilled employment/salaried work; irregular social support
- Main food sources¹⁴: food distributions; purchased from local markets outside the camp/site using cash; from family and friends in the area
- Main source of cooking fuel: burning wood
- Markets: available on site/in host community: no; outside site/host community: yes
- Bakery available: yes
- Strategies used to cope with a lack of food: reducing meal size; purchasing food on credit/borrowing money to buy food; selling humanitarian assistance
- Food items available: bread - yes; rice - yes; bulgur - yes; flour - yes; lentils - yes; cooking oil - yes; sugar - yes
- Food needs: bread; sugar; yoghurt
- Food distributions (previous 14 days): dry food rations (by an NGO) to around half of all households; frequency: every 40 days
- If none, last food distribution: n/a

Shelter / NFIs

- Type(s) of shelter: communal shelters (buildings); proportion occupied: 26-50%
- Tenancy arrangement¹⁵: formalised squatting
- Source of tents: n/a
- Shelter issues: leaking during rain; lack of lighting; lack of heating
- Shelter material needs: new/additional tents; tarpaulins/plastic sheeting; basic electrical items
- Access to electricity: yes; primary source: car batteries (2-4 hours per day)
- NFI needs: mattresses/sleeping mats; cooking fuel; winter blankets; heating fuel; dishwashing detergent

WASH

- Primary drinking water source: main water network; supplied by local authorities
- Water access: everyone/nearly everyone has enough water for their needs
- Water quality: water-related illnesses¹⁶ in previous 14 days: no; other water-related problems: no
- Latrines: communal latrines: two; all separated by gender; private latrines: none available
- Alternatives to latrines reported: open defecation within the site; open defecation outside the site
- Bathing facilities available: two
- Top three hygiene items needed: bath soap; wash soap; sanitary napkins
- Hygiene item distributions: none reported
- Garbage disposal method(s): burning

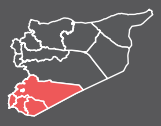
Healthcare

- Local facilities: hospitals in the site or host community
- Primary healthcare facility within 2 km: yes (accessible to residents)
- Sufficient medical supplies for: pregnant/breastfeeding women: yes; people with chronic diseases: yes; people with disabilities: yes; injured/war-wounded people: yes
- Health needs: first aid/emergency care; antibiotics; skilled care during childbirth; treatment for chronic disease

Protection

- Presence of unaccompanied children: yes
- Freedom of movement: residents able to leave the site if needed: yes
- Barriers to movement: transportation options available but too expensive
- Protection risks: serious threat from scorpions; snakes or similar; refusal to host certain groups of people
- Women's protection risks: movement restrictions specifically targeting women

Reported needs in order of priority: food; shelter support; winterisation



Eastern Ghariyeh

Governorate: Dar'a
Subdistrict: Kherbet Ghazala

First reported IDP arrivals: October 2012
Number of transit sites: 0
Number of sites in active use (other than IDP housing, e.g. schools): 2

Types of aid delivered in assessed sites at any point in time: Healthcare facilities, Food assistance

COMMUNITY OVERVIEW: EASTERN GHARIYEH (C6009)

Collective centres/mixed-shelter sites
Number of assessed sites: 0
Estimated population in assessed sites: 0

Most common tenancy arrangements (% of sites):

NA	NA
NA	NA
NA	NA

% of sites with sufficient access to water for:

Only a few residents	NA
Less than half of all residents	NA
Half of all residents or more	NA
All or almost all residents	NA
Number of residents unknown	NA

Average % of assessed food items available in markets:

Available	NA
Unknown	NA
Unavailable	NA

% of sites with reported access to healthcare facilities:

On site/in host community	NA
Outside the site/community	NA
None	NA

% of sites with reported protection issues in the two weeks prior to the assessment:

Protection issues reported	NA
Unknown if protection issues reported	NA
No protection issues reported	NA

Informal tented settlements

Number of assessed sites: 4
Estimated population in assessed sites: 1725

Most common tenancy arrangements (% of sites):

Formalised squatting	50%	
Ownership of building/land	50%	
NA	NA	

% of sites with sufficient access to water for:

Only a few residents	25%	
Less than half of all residents	0%	
Half of all residents or more	75%	
All or almost all residents	0%	
Number of residents unknown	0%	

Average % of assessed food items available in markets:

Available	100%	
Unknown	0%	
Unavailable	0%	

% of sites with reported access to healthcare facilities:

On site/in host community	25%	
Outside the site/community	75%	
None	25%	

% of sites with reported protection issues in the two weeks prior to the assessment:

Protection issues reported	25%
Unknown if protection issues reported	0%
No protection issues reported	75%

Eastern Ghariyeh (C6009): Alwadi Camp (informal tented settlement)

Month assessed: February 2018

Site Overview

Estimated population: 600 individuals in 90 shelters
Transit site: no
First arrivals: January 2014
Average length of stay: 3 years
Site management: Site inhabitant or owner
Population breakdown:
49% male
51% female
44% children (under 18)
14% elderly (60+)

Origins

- Primary area(s) of origin: Kafr Shams (Dar'a)

Food Security

- Main sources of income¹³:** casual/wage labour; humanitarian assistance; cash crop production and sales
- Main food sources¹⁴:** food distributions; purchased from local markets outside the camp/site using cash; own production
- Main source of cooking fuel:** burning wood
- Markets:** available on site/in host community: no; outside site/host community: yes
- Bakery available:** yes
- Strategies used to cope with a lack of food:** purchasing food on credit/borrowing money to buy food
- Food items available:** bread - yes; rice - yes; bulgur - yes; flour - yes; lentils - yes; cooking oil - yes; sugar - yes
- Food needs:** flour; ghee/vegetable oil; sugar
- Food distributions (previous 14 days):** standard WFP food baskets (by an NGO) to more than half of all households; frequency: once in eight months
- If none, last food distribution:** n/a

Shelter / NFIs

- Type(s) of shelter:** tents; proportion occupied: 100%
- Tenancy arrangement¹⁵:** formalised squatting
- Source of tents:** personal - brought by families
- Shelter issues:** leaking during rain; lack of lighting; lack of heating
- Shelter material needs:** new/additional tents; tarpaulins/plastic sheeting; timber
- Access to electricity:** yes; primary source: main network (less than 2 hours per day)
- NFI needs:** mattresses/sleeping mats; water containers; batteries; winter clothes; washing powder (for clothes)

WASH

- Primary drinking water source:** water trucking; supplied and paid for by residents
- Water access:** more than half of the population has enough water for their needs
- Water quality:** water-related illnesses¹⁶ in previous 14 days: no; other water-related problems: no
- Latrines:** communal latrines: 15; not separated by gender; private latrines: none available
- Alternatives to latrines reported:** open defecation within the site
- Bathing facilities available:** no
- Top three hygiene items needed:** bath soap; wash soap; sanitary napkins
- Hygiene item distributions:** none reported
- Garbage disposal method(s):** collected by local authorities; burning

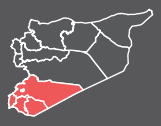
Healthcare

- Local facilities:** hospitals in the site or host community
- Primary healthcare facility within 2 km:** yes (accessible to residents)
- Sufficient medical supplies for:** pregnant/breastfeeding women: yes; people with chronic diseases: no; people with disabilities: no; injured/war-wounded people: yes
- Health needs:** no health services needed

Protection

- Presence of unaccompanied children:** no
- Freedom of movement:** residents able to leave the site if needed: yes
- Barriers to movement:** no barriers
- Protection risks:** none reported
- Women's protection risks:** none reported

Reported needs in order of priority: food; shelter support; winterisation



Eastern Ghariyeh (C6009): Eastern Ghariyeh Camp (informal tented settlement)

Month assessed: December 2017

Site Overview

Estimated population: 225 individuals in 40 shelters
Transit site: no
First arrivals: April 2013
Average length of stay: 5 years
Site management: IDP committee
Population breakdown:
 49% male
 51% female
 66% children (under 18)
 1% elderly (60+)

Origins

- **Primary area(s) of origin:** Eib (Dar'a)

Food Security

- **Main sources of income¹³:** livestock sales; casual/wage labour; petty trading
- **Main food sources¹⁴:** purchased from markets in the camp/site using cash; own production; from family and friends in the area
- **Main source of cooking fuel:** burning wood
- **Markets:** available on site/in host community: no; outside site/host community: yes
- **Bakery available:** yes
- **Strategies used to cope with a lack of food:** buying food with money usually used for other things; purchasing food on credit/borrowing money to buy food; selling productive assets
- **Food items available:** bread - yes; rice - yes; bulgur - yes; flour - yes; lentils - yes; cooking oil - yes; sugar - yes
- **Food needs:** flour; rice; bulgur
- **Food distributions (previous 14 days):** none
- **If none, last food distribution:** there have been no distributions

Shelter / NFIs

- **Type(s) of shelter:** tents; proportion occupied: 100%
- **Tenancy arrangement¹⁵:** formalised squatting; buildings are in active use (school)
- **Source of tents:** personal - brought by families
- **Shelter issues:** shelters are too small/not enough space for entire household; lack of insulation from heat; lack of insulation from cold; leaking during rain; lack of privacy inside shelter; unable to lock home securely; lack of lighting; lack of heating
- **Shelter material needs:** new/additional tents; tarpaulins/plastic sheeting; rope
- **Access to electricity:** yes; primary source: car batteries (4-6 hours per day)
- **NFI needs:** mattresses/sleeping mats; water containers; batteries; washing powder (for clothes)

WASH

- **Primary drinking water source:** water trucking; supplied and paid for by residents
- **Water access:** only a few people/almost no one has enough water for their needs
- **Water quality:** water-related illnesses¹⁶ in previous 14 days: no; other water-related problems: no
- **Latrines:** communal latrines: none available; private latrines: 76-100% of households
- **Alternatives to latrines reported:** open defecation outside the site; digging private pits; using designated spaces outside the shelter
- **Bathing facilities available:** no
- **Top three hygiene items needed:** bath soap; wash soap; sanitary napkins
- **Hygiene item distributions:** none reported
- **Garbage disposal method(s):** burning; disposing at another location

Healthcare

- **Local facilities:** none in the site or host community
- **Primary healthcare facility within 2 km:** yes (accessible to residents)
- **Sufficient medical supplies for:** pregnant/breastfeeding women: no; people with chronic diseases: no; people with disabilities: no; injured/war-wounded people: no
- **Health needs:** first aid/emergency care; antibiotics

Protection

- **Presence of unaccompanied children:** no
- **Freedom of movement:** residents able to leave the site if needed: **yes**
- **Barriers to movement:** no barriers
- **Protection risks:** none reported
- **Women's protection risks:** none reported

Reported needs in order of priority: food; water; winterisation

Eastern Ghariyeh (C6009): Mohajareen al-Lajah 1 (informal tented settlement)

Month assessed: December 2017

Site Overview

Estimated population: 675 individuals in 100 shelters
Transit site: no
First arrivals: March 2013
Average length of stay: 4 years
Site management: IDP committee
Population breakdown:
 35% male
 65% female
 70% children (under 18)
 3% elderly (60+)

Origins

- **Primary area(s) of origin:** Zabayer (Dar'a), Wrad (Dar'a), Malzumeh (Dar'a)

Food Security

- **Main sources of income¹³:** casual/wage labour; sale of household assets; petty trading
- **Main food sources¹⁴:** own production; purchased from markets in the camp/site using cash; purchased from local markets outside the camp/site using cash
- **Main source of cooking fuel:** burning wood
- **Markets:** available on site/in host community: no; outside site/host community: yes
- **Bakery available:** yes
- **Strategies used to cope with a lack of food:** buying food with money usually used for other things; selling non-productive assets
- **Food items available:** bread - yes; rice - yes; bulgur - yes; flour - yes; lentils - yes; cooking oil - yes; sugar - yes
- **Food needs:** none
- **Food distributions (previous 14 days):** none
- **If none, last food distribution:** there have been no distributions

Shelter / NFIs

- **Type(s) of shelter:** tents; proportion occupied: 100%
- **Tenancy arrangement¹⁵:** ownership of building/land
- **Source of tents:** personal - brought by families
- **Shelter issues:** lack of insulation from heat; lack of insulation from cold; leaking during rain; lack of privacy inside shelter
- **Shelter material needs:** new/additional tents; tarpaulins/plastic sheeting; basic tools
- **Access to electricity:** yes; primary source: batteries (not car batteries) (4-6 hours per day)
- **NFI needs:** bedding items; clothing; batteries

WASH

- **Primary drinking water source:** water trucking; supplied and paid for by residents
- **Water access:** more than half of the population has enough water for their needs
- **Water quality:** water-related illnesses¹⁶ in previous 14 days: no; other water-related problems: no
- **Latrines:** communal latrines: none available; private latrines: none available
- **Alternatives to latrines reported:** open defecation within the site; open defecation outside the site; using designated spaces outside the shelter
- **Bathing facilities available:** no
- **Top three hygiene items needed:** bath soap; wash soap; toothpaste
- **Hygiene item distributions:** none reported
- **Garbage disposal method(s):** burning

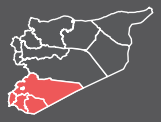
Healthcare

- **Local facilities:** none in the site or host community
- **Primary healthcare facility within 2 km:** yes (accessible to residents)
- **Sufficient medical supplies for:** pregnant/breastfeeding women: no; people with chronic diseases: no; people with disabilities: no; injured/war-wounded people: no
- **Health needs:** first aid/emergency care; skilled care during childbirth; treatment for chronic disease

Protection

- **Presence of unaccompanied children:** no
- **Freedom of movement:** residents able to leave the site if needed: **yes**
- **Barriers to movement:** no barriers
- **Protection risks:** serious threat from scorpions; snakes or similar
- **Women's protection risks:** none reported

Reported needs in order of priority: food; medical care; shelter support



Site Overview

Origins

- Primary area(s) of origin: Other (Dar'a)

Food Security

- Main sources of income¹³:** casual/wage labour; sale of household assets; livestock sales
- Main food sources¹⁴:** own production; purchased from local markets outside the camp/site using cash; purchased using credit
- Main source of cooking fuel:** burning wood
- Markets:** available on site/in host community: no; outside site/host community: yes
- Bakery available:** yes
- Strategies used to cope with a lack of food:** buying food with money usually used for other things; selling productive assets
- Food items available:** bread - yes; rice - yes; bulgur - yes; flour - yes; lentils - yes; cooking oil - yes; sugar - yes
- Food needs:** bread; rice; sugar
- Food distributions (previous 14 days):** none
- If none, last food distribution:** there have been no distributions

Estimated population: 225 individuals in 30 shelters
Transit site: no
First arrivals: October 2012
Average length of stay: 5 years
Site management: IDP committee
Population breakdown:
 45% male
 55% female
 40% children (under 18)
 5% elderly (60+)

Shelter / NFIs

- Type(s) of shelter:** tents; proportion occupied: 76-99%
- Tenancy arrangement¹⁵:** ownership of building/land; buildings are in active use (school)
- Source of tents:** personal - brought by families
- Shelter issues:** lack of insulation from heat; lack of insulation from cold; lack of privacy inside shelter; unable to lock home securely
- Shelter material needs:** new/additional tents; tarpaulins/plastic sheeting; basic electrical items
- Access to electricity:** yes; primary source: batteries (not car batteries) (2-4 hours per day)
- NFI needs:** mattresses/sleeping mats; cooking fuel; winter blankets; winter clothes

WASH

- Primary drinking water source:** water trucking; supplied and paid for by residents
- Water access:** more than half of the population has enough water for their needs
- Water quality:** water-related illnesses¹⁶ in previous 14 days: no; other water-related problems: no
- Latrines:** communal latrines: none available; private latrines: none available
- Alternatives to latrines reported:** open defecation within the site; open defecation outside the site
- Bathing facilities available:** no
- Top three hygiene items needed:** bath soap; wash soap; sanitary napkins
- Hygiene item distributions:** none reported
- Garbage disposal method(s):** burning

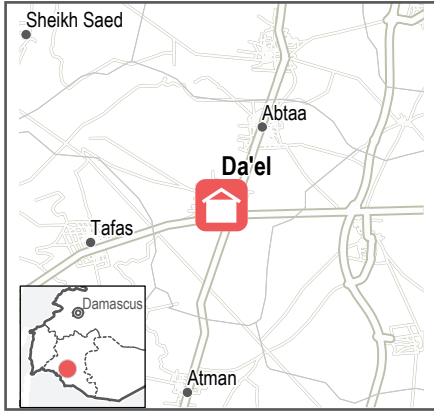
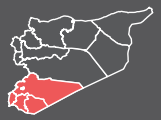
Healthcare

- Local facilities:** none in the site or host community
- Primary healthcare facility within 2 km:** no
- Sufficient medical supplies for:** pregnant/breastfeeding women: no; people with chronic diseases: no; people with disabilities: no; injured/war-wounded people: no
- Health needs:** first aid/emergency care; antibiotics; treatment for chronic disease

Protection

- Presence of unaccompanied children:** no
- Freedom of movement:** residents able to leave the site if needed: **yes**
- Barriers to movement:** insufficient transportation; transportation options available but too expensive
- Protection risks:** none reported
- Women's protection risks:** none reported

Reported needs in order of priority: food; shelter support; medical care



Da'el

Governorate: Dar'a
Subdistrict: Da'el

First reported IDP arrivals: December 2012
Number of transit sites: 0
Number of sites in active use (other than IDP housing, e.g. schools): 0

Types of aid delivered in assessed sites at any point in time: Drinking water, Healthcare facilities, Food assistance

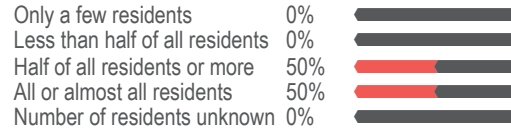
COMMUNITY OVERVIEW: DA'EL (C6030)

Collective centres/mixed-shelter sites
Number of assessed sites: 4
Estimated population in assessed sites: 278

Most common tenancy arrangements (% of sites):



% of sites with sufficient access to water for:



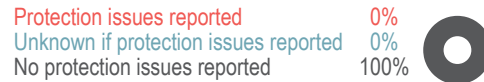
Average % of assessed food items available in markets:



% of sites with reported access to healthcare facilities:



% of sites with reported protection issues in the two weeks prior to the assessment:



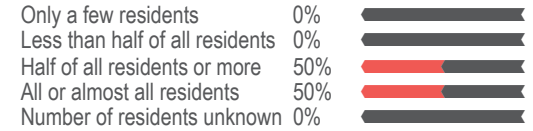
Informal tented settlements

Number of assessed sites: 2
Estimated population in assessed sites: 780

Most common tenancy arrangements (% of sites):



% of sites with sufficient access to water for:



Average % of assessed food items available in markets:



% of sites with reported access to healthcare facilities:



% of sites with reported protection issues in the two weeks prior to the assessment:



Da'el (C6030): Camp (informal tented settlement)

Month assessed: January 2018

Site Overview

Estimated population: 150 individuals in 22 shelters
Transit site: no
First arrivals: May 2015
Average length of stay: 1-2 years
Site management: Local council
Population breakdown:
40% male
60% female
40% children (under 18)
5% elderly (60+)

Origins

- Primary area(s) of origin: Shahba (As Sweida), Abu Kamal (Deir-ez-Zor)

Food Security

- Main sources of income¹³: livestock sales; livestock product sales; casual/wage labour
- Main food sources¹⁴: own production; purchased from local markets outside the camp/site using cash; food distributions
- Main source of cooking fuel: burning wood
- Markets: available on site/in host community: no; outside site/host community: yes
- Bakery available: yes
- Strategies used to cope with a lack of food: none
- Food items available: bread - yes; rice - yes; bulgur - yes; flour - yes; lentils - yes; cooking oil - yes; sugar - yes
- Food needs: none
- Food distributions (previous 14 days): bread distribution; standard WFP food baskets (by local authorities) to all or almost all households; frequency: bread distribution: every two days, WFP food basket distributions: every three months
- If none, last food distribution: n/a

Shelter / NFIs

- Type(s) of shelter: tents; proportion occupied: 100%
- Tenancy arrangement¹⁵: formalised squatting
- Source of tents: personal - brought by families
- Shelter issues: insufficient number of shelters for the population; structures are not sturdy and break/fall over easily; lack of insulation from heat; lack of privacy inside shelter; lack of heating
- Shelter material needs: new/additional tents; tarpaulins/plastic sheeting; timber
- Access to electricity: yes; primary source: main network (2-4 hours per day)
- NFI needs: mattresses/sleeping mats; winter blankets; winter clothes; heating fuel; soap

WASH

- Primary drinking water source: water trucking; supplied and paid for by residents
- Water access: more than half of the population has enough water for their needs
- Water quality: water-related illnesses¹⁶ in previous 14 days: no; other water-related problems: no
- Latrines: communal latrines: none available; private latrines: none available
- Alternatives to latrines reported: makeshift latrines from blankets, waste disposal in pit
- Bathing facilities available: no
- Top three hygiene items needed: bath soap; wash soap; toothpaste
- Hygiene item distributions: none reported
- Garbage disposal method(s): collected by local authorities

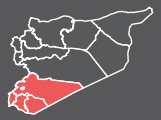
Healthcare

- Local facilities: hospitals in the site or host community
- Primary healthcare facility within 2 km: yes (accessible to residents)
- Sufficient medical supplies for: pregnant/breastfeeding women: yes; people with chronic diseases: yes; people with disabilities: yes; injured/war-wounded people: yes
- Health needs: no health services needed

Protection

- Presence of unaccompanied children: no
- Freedom of movement: residents able to leave the site if needed: yes
- Barriers to movement: no barriers
- Protection risks: none reported
- Women's protection risks: none reported

Reported needs in order of priority: shelter support; food; winterisation



Da'el (C6030): Al-Hamadi (collective centre)

Month assessed: December 2017

Site Overview

Estimated population: **70** individuals in **22** shelters
 Transit site: no
 First arrivals: December 2012
 Average length of stay: 5 years
 Site management:
 One of the residents
 Population breakdown:
 60% male
 40% female
 40% children (under 18)
 10% elderly (60+)

Origins

- Primary area(s) of origin: Da'el (Dar'a), Mjeibnet Elamya (Dar'a), Sheikh Miskine (Dar'a)

Food Security

- Main sources of income¹³: casual/wage labour; skilled employment/salaried work; petty trading
- Main food sources¹⁴: own production; purchased from markets in the camp/site using cash; purchased from local markets outside the camp/site using cash
- Main source of cooking fuel: gas canister
- Markets: available on site/in host community: yes; outside site/host community: yes
- Bakery available: yes
- Strategies used to cope with a lack of food: none
- Food items available: bread - yes; rice - yes; bulgur - yes; flour - yes; lentils - yes; cooking oil - yes; sugar - yes
- Food needs: none
- Food distributions (previous 14 days): none
- If none, last food distribution: dry food rations, distributed more than eight weeks prior to the assessment date by local authorities to all or almost all households

Shelter / NFIs

- Type(s) of shelter: single family residential units; proportion occupied: 100%
- Tenancy arrangement¹⁵: renting
- Source of tents: n/a
- Shelter issues: none
- Shelter material needs: none (no repairs or maintenance needed)
- Access to electricity: yes; primary source: solar panels (6-8 hours per day)
- NFI needs: cooking fuel; sources of light; batteries; winter heaters; heating fuel

WASH

- Primary drinking water source: water trucking; supplied and paid for by residents
- Water access: everyone/nearly everyone has enough water for their needs
- Water quality: water-related illnesses¹⁶ in previous 14 days: no; other water-related problems: no
- Latrines: communal latrines: none available; private latrines: 76-100% of households
- Alternatives to latrines reported: none
- Bathing facilities available: no
- Top three hygiene items needed: bath soap; wash soap
- Hygiene item distributions: none reported
- Garbage disposal method(s): collected by local authorities

Healthcare

- Local facilities: private clinics; primary care facilities; hospitals in the site or host community
- Primary healthcare facility within 2 km: yes (not accessible to residents)
- Sufficient medical supplies for: pregnant/breastfeeding women: yes; people with chronic diseases: yes; people with disabilities: yes; injured/war-wounded people: yes
- Health needs: no health services needed

Protection

- Presence of unaccompanied children: no
- Freedom of movement: residents able to leave the site if needed: yes
- Barriers to movement: no barriers
- Protection risks: none reported
- Women's protection risks: none reported

Reported needs in order of priority: winterisation; unknown

Da'el (C6030): Al-Tanqih Camp (informal tented settlement)

Month assessed: December 2017

Site Overview

Estimated population: **630** individuals in **75** shelters
 Transit site: no
 First arrivals: July 2014
 Average length of stay: 3 years
 Site management:
 One of the residents
 Population breakdown:
 50% male
 50% female
 65% children (under 18)
 5% elderly (60+)

Origins

- Primary area(s) of origin: Mishraq (Deir-ez-Zor), Emeiriyeh (Aleppo), Kishkish Zyanat (Al-Hasakeh)

Food Security

- Main sources of income¹³: casual/wage labour; skilled employment/salaried work; livestock product sales
- Main food sources¹⁴: own production; purchased from local markets outside the camp/site using cash; from family and friends in the area
- Main source of cooking fuel: burning wood
- Markets: available on site/in host community: no; outside site/host community: yes
- Bakery available: yes
- Strategies used to cope with a lack of food: reducing meal size; skipping meals; purchasing food on credit/borrowing money to buy food
- Food items available: bread - yes; rice - yes; bulgur - yes; flour - yes; lentils - yes; cooking oil - yes; sugar - yes
- Food needs: bread; rice; canned chicken
- Food distributions (previous 14 days): dry food rations (by an NGO) to all or almost all households; frequency: once a year
- If none, last food distribution: n/a

Shelter / NFIs

- Type(s) of shelter: tents; rubhalls or mass tents; proportion occupied: 100%
- Tenancy arrangement¹⁵: formalised squatting
- Source of tents: personal - brought by families
- Shelter issues: shelters are too small/not enough space for entire household; structures are not sturdy and break/fall over easily; leaking during rain; limited ventilation; lack of privacy inside shelter; unable to lock home securely; lack of lighting; lack of heating
- Shelter material needs: tarpaulins/plastic sheeting; timber; rope
- Access to electricity: no
- NFI needs: cooking fuel; water containers; batteries; winter heaters; heating fuel

WASH

- Primary drinking water source: water trucking; supplied and paid for by residents
- Water access: everyone/nearly everyone has enough water for their needs
- Water quality: water-related illnesses¹⁶ in previous 14 days: yes; other water-related problems: no
- Latrines: communal latrines: one; not separated by gender; private latrines: none available
- Alternatives to latrines reported: open defecation outside the site; digging private pits; using designated spaces outside the shelter
- Bathing facilities available: no
- Top three hygiene items needed: bath soap; wash soap; sanitary napkins
- Hygiene item distributions: none reported
- Garbage disposal method(s): burning; disposing at another location

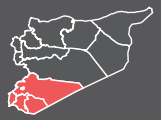
Healthcare

- Local facilities: primary care facilities; hospitals in the site or host community
- Primary healthcare facility within 2 km: yes (accessible to residents)
- Sufficient medical supplies for: pregnant/breastfeeding women: no; people with chronic diseases: no; people with disabilities: no; injured/war-wounded people: no
- Health needs: first aid/emergency care; diarrhoea treatment; treatment for chronic disease

Protection

- Presence of unaccompanied children: no
- Freedom of movement: residents able to leave the site if needed: yes
- Barriers to movement: no barriers
- Protection risks: none reported
- Women's protection risks: none reported

Reported needs in order of priority: food; water; education



Da'el (C6030): Building 1 (collective centre)

Month assessed: February 2018

Site Overview

Estimated population: 100 individuals in 0 shelters
Transit site: no
First arrivals: August 2014
Average length of stay: 4 years
Site management: No one
Population breakdown:
 55% male
 45% female
 70% children (under 18)
 3% elderly (60+)

- Origins**
- Primary area(s) of origin: Sheikh Miskine (Dar'a), Jlein (Dar'a)

- Food Security**
- Main sources of income¹³: casual/wage labour; humanitarian assistance; skilled employment/salaried work
 - Main food sources¹⁴: purchased from local markets outside the camp/site using cash; own production; food distributions
 - Main source of cooking fuel: gas canister
 - Markets: available on site/in host community: no; outside site/host community: yes
 - Bakery available: yes
 - Strategies used to cope with a lack of food: reducing meal size; skipping meals; purchasing food on credit/borrowing money to buy food
 - Food items available: bread - yes; rice - yes; bulgur - yes; flour - yes; lentils - yes; cooking oil - yes; sugar - yes
 - Food needs: rice; ghee/vegetable oil; canned beans
 - Food distributions (previous 14 days): none
 - If none, last food distribution: there have been no distributions

- Shelter / NFIs**
- Type(s) of shelter: unfinished buildings; proportion occupied: unknown
 - Tenancy arrangement¹⁵: renting
 - Source of tents: n/a
 - Shelter issues: insufficient number of shelters for the population; leaking during rain; lack of privacy inside shelter; lack of lighting
 - Shelter material needs: doors/doorframes; windows/window frames; basic electrical items
 - Access to electricity: no
 - NFI needs: mattresses/sleeping mats; water containers; sources of light; batteries; disposable diapers

- WASH**
- Primary drinking water source: water trucking; supplied and paid for by residents
 - Water access: more than half of the population has enough water for their needs
 - Water quality: water-related illnesses¹⁶ in previous 14 days: no; other water-related problems: no
 - Latrines: communal latrines: none available; private latrines: 76-100% of households
 - Alternatives to latrines reported: using designated spaces inside the shelter
 - Bathing facilities available: four
 - Top three hygiene items needed: bath soap; wash soap; sanitary napkins
 - Hygiene item distributions: none reported
 - Garbage disposal method(s): garbage is not collected/discharged

- Healthcare**
- Local facilities: private clinics; hospitals in the site or host community
 - Primary healthcare facility within 2 km: yes (accessible to residents)
 - Sufficient medical supplies for: pregnant/breastfeeding women: no; people with chronic diseases: no; people with disabilities: no; injured/war-wounded people: no
 - Health needs: antibiotics; treatment for chronic disease

- Protection**
- Presence of unaccompanied children: no
 - Freedom of movement: residents able to leave the site if needed: yes
 - Barriers to movement: no barriers
 - Protection risks: none reported
 - Women's protection risks: none reported

Reported needs in order of priority: food; shelter support; water

Da'el (C6030): Building 2 (collective centre)

Month assessed: February 2018

Site Overview

Estimated population: 43 individuals in 4 shelters
Transit site: no
First arrivals: February 2013
Average length of stay: 4 years
Site management: No one
Population breakdown:
 50% male
 50% female
 75% children (under 18)
 2% elderly (60+)

- Origins**
- Primary area(s) of origin: Darayya (Rural Damascus), As Sadd (Dar'a), Sheikh Miskine (Dar'a)

- Food Security**
- Main sources of income¹³: skilled employment/salaried work; casual/wage labour; sale of household assets
 - Main food sources¹⁴: purchased from local markets outside the camp/site using credit; purchased from local markets outside the camp/site using cash; food distributions
 - Main source of cooking fuel: gas canister
 - Markets: available on site/in host community: no; outside site/host community: yes
 - Bakery available: yes
 - Strategies used to cope with a lack of food: reducing meal size; skipping meals; buying food with money usually used for other things; purchasing food on credit/borrowing money to buy food
 - Food items available: bread - yes; rice - yes; bulgur - yes; flour - yes; lentils - yes; cooking oil - yes; sugar - yes
 - Food needs: canned chicken; dates
 - Food distributions (previous 14 days): dry food rations (by an NGO) to all or almost all households; frequency: once a year
 - If none, last food distribution: n/a

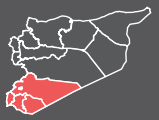
- Shelter / NFIs**
- Type(s) of shelter: single family residential units; proportion occupied: 100%
 - Tenancy arrangement¹⁵: renting
 - Source of tents: n/a
 - Shelter issues: none
 - Shelter material needs: basic electrical items; basic tools
 - Access to electricity: no
 - NFI needs: bedding items; mattresses/sleeping mats; cooking utensils; cooking fuel; batteries

- WASH**
- Primary drinking water source: water trucking; supplied and paid for by residents
 - Water access: more than half of the population has enough water for their needs
 - Water quality: water-related illnesses¹⁶ in previous 14 days: no; other water-related problems: no
 - Latrines: communal latrines: none available; private latrines: 76-100% of households
 - Alternatives to latrines reported: none
 - Bathing facilities available: Dont_know
 - Top three hygiene items needed: bath soap; wash soap; sanitary napkins
 - Hygiene item distributions: none reported
 - Garbage disposal method(s): collected by local authorities

- Healthcare**
- Local facilities: private clinics; hospitals in the site or host community
 - Primary healthcare facility within 2 km: yes (accessible to residents)
 - Sufficient medical supplies for: pregnant/breastfeeding women: yes; people with chronic diseases: no; people with disabilities: no; injured/war-wounded people: yes
 - Health needs: surgery; treatment for chronic disease; rehabilitation

- Protection**
- Presence of unaccompanied children: no
 - Freedom of movement: residents able to leave the site if needed: yes
 - Barriers to movement: no barriers
 - Protection risks: none reported
 - Women's protection risks: none reported

Reported needs in order of priority: water; food; winterisation



Site Overview

Estimated population: 65 individuals in 12 shelters
 Transit site: no
 First arrivals: March 2017
 Average length of stay: 6-12 months
 Site management: One of the residents
 Population breakdown:
 40% male
 60% female
 60% children (under 18)
 5% elderly (60+)

Origins

- Primary area(s) of origin: Jlein (Dar'a), Hit (Dar'a), Other (Dar'a)

Food Security

- Main sources of income¹³: casual/wage labour; petty trading; remittances
- Main food sources¹⁴: own production; purchased from markets in the camp/site using cash; food distributions
- Main source of cooking fuel: gas canister
- Markets: available on site/in host community: no; outside site/host community: yes
- Bakery available: yes
- Strategies used to cope with a lack of food: none
- Food items available: bread - yes; rice - yes; bulgur - yes; flour - yes; lentils - yes; cooking oil - yes; sugar - yes
- Food needs: none
- Food distributions (previous 14 days): none
- If none, last food distribution: dry food rations, distributed more than eight weeks prior to the assessment date by an NGO to all or almost all households

Shelter / NFIs

- Type(s) of shelter: single family residential units; proportion occupied: 100%
- Tenancy arrangement¹⁵: renting
- Source of tents: n/a
- Shelter issues: none
- Shelter material needs: none (no repairs or maintenance needed)
- Access to electricity: yes; primary source: solar panels (6-8 hours per day)
- NFI needs: none

WASH

- Primary drinking water source: water trucking; supplied and paid for by residents
- Water access: everyone/nearly everyone has enough water for their needs
- Water quality: water-related illnesses¹⁶ in previous 14 days: no; other water-related problems: no
- Latrines: communal latrines: none available; private latrines: 76-100% of households
- Alternatives to latrines reported: none
- Bathing facilities available: no
- Top three hygiene items needed: bath soap; wash soap; sanitary napkins
- Hygiene item distributions: none reported
- Garbage disposal method(s): collected by local authorities

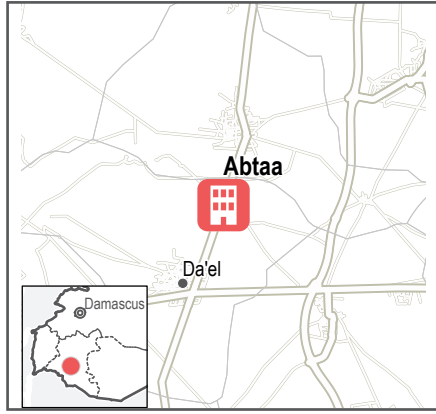
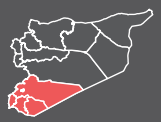
Healthcare

- Local facilities: private clinics; primary care facilities; hospitals in the site or host community
- Primary healthcare facility within 2 km: yes (accessible to residents)
- Sufficient medical supplies for: pregnant/breastfeeding women: yes; people with chronic diseases: yes; people with disabilities: yes; injured/war-wounded people: yes
- Health needs: no health services needed

Protection

- Presence of unaccompanied children: no
- Freedom of movement: residents able to leave the site if needed: yes
- Barriers to movement: no barriers
- Protection risks: none reported
- Women's protection risks: none reported

Reported needs in order of priority: winterisation; education; water



Abtaa

Governorate: Dar'a
Subdistrict: Da'el

First reported IDP arrivals: November 2014
Number of transit sites: 0
Number of sites in active use (other than IDP housing, e.g. schools): 0

Types of aid delivered in assessed sites at any point in time: Healthcare facilities, Food assistance

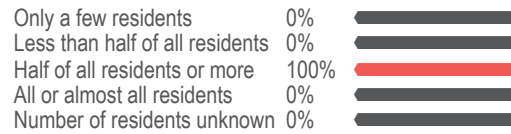
COMMUNITY OVERVIEW: ABTAA (C6031)

Collective centres/mixed-shelter sites
Number of assessed sites: 1
Estimated population in assessed sites: 40

Most common tenancy arrangements (% of sites):



% of sites with sufficient access to water for:



Average % of assessed food items available in markets:



% of sites with reported access to healthcare facilities:



% of sites with reported protection issues in the two weeks prior to the assessment:



Informal tented settlements

Number of assessed sites: 0
Estimated population in assessed sites: 0

Most common tenancy arrangements (% of sites):

NA	NA
NA	NA
NA	NA

% of sites with sufficient access to water for:

Only a few residents	NA
Less than half of all residents	NA
Half of all residents or more	NA
All or almost all residents	NA
Number of residents unknown	NA

Average % of assessed food items available in markets:

Available	NA
Unknown	NA
Unavailable	NA

% of sites with reported access to healthcare facilities:

On site/in host community	NA
Outside the site/community	NA
None	NA

% of sites with reported protection issues in the two weeks prior to the assessment:

Protection issues reported	NA
Unknown if protection issues reported	NA
No protection issues reported	NA

Abtaa (C6031): Central Street Building (collective centre)

Month assessed: February 2018

Site Overview

Estimated population: 40 individuals in 5 shelters
Transit site: no
First arrivals: November 2014
Average length of stay: 3 years
Site management: Every head of household is responsible for their family
Population breakdown:
40% male
60% female
60% children (under 18)
1% elderly (60+)

Origins

- Primary area(s) of origin: Sheikh Miskine (Dar'a)

Food Security

- Main sources of income¹³:** casual/wage labour; skilled employment/salaried work; petty trading
- Main food sources¹⁴:** purchased from local markets outside the camp/site using cash; purchased from local markets outside the camp/site using credit; purchased from markets in the camp/site using credit
- Main source of cooking fuel:** gas canister
- Markets:** available on site/in host community: yes; outside site/host community: yes
- Bakery available:** yes
- Strategies used to cope with a lack of food:** reducing meal size; skipping meals; purchasing food on credit/borrowing money to buy food
- Food items available:** bread - yes; rice - yes; bulgur - yes; flour - yes; lentils - yes; cooking oil - yes; sugar - yes
- Food needs:** canned chicken; dates; children's milk
- Food distributions (previous 14 days):** standard WFP food baskets (by an NGO) to around half of all households; frequency: every four months
- If none, last food distribution:** n/a

Shelter / NFIs

- Type(s) of shelter:** single family residential units; proportion occupied: 100%
- Tenancy arrangement¹⁵:** renting
- Source of tents:** n/a
- Shelter issues:** lack of insulation from heat; lack of insulation from cold; lack of lighting; lack of heating
- Shelter material needs:** doors/doorframes; bricks; basic electrical items
- Access to electricity:** yes; primary source: solar panels (2-4 hours per day)
- NFI needs:** bedding items; mattresses/sleeping mats; batteries; winter clothes; heating fuel

WASH

- Primary drinking water source:** water trucking; supplied and paid for by residents
- Water access:** more than half of the population has enough water for their needs
- Water quality:** water-related illnesses¹⁶ in previous 14 days: no; other water-related problems: no
- Latrines:** communal latrines: none available; private latrines: 76-100% of households
- Alternatives to latrines reported:** none
- Bathing facilities available:** seven
- Top three hygiene items needed:** bath soap; wash soap; sanitary napkins
- Hygiene item distributions:** none reported
- Garbage disposal method(s):** collected by local authorities; burning

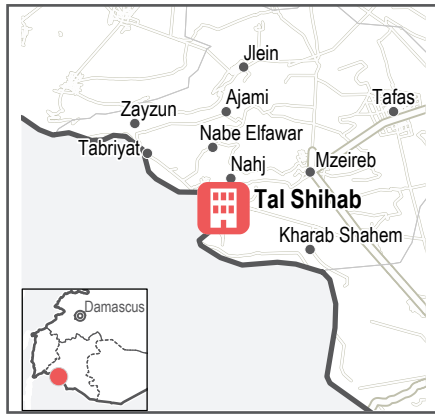
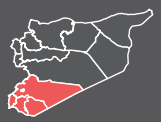
Healthcare

- Local facilities:** private clinics; hospitals in the site or host community
- Primary healthcare facility within 2 km:** yes (accessible to residents)
- Sufficient medical supplies for:** pregnant/breastfeeding women: yes; people with chronic diseases: no; people with disabilities: yes; injured/war-wounded people: yes
- Health needs:** first aid/emergency care; antibiotics; skilled care during childbirth

Protection

- Presence of unaccompanied children:** no
- Freedom of movement:** residents able to leave the site if needed: yes
- Barriers to movement:** no barriers
- Protection risks:** none reported
- Women's protection risks:** none reported

Reported needs in order of priority: medical care; food; winterisation



Tal Shihab

Governorate: Dar'a
Subdistrict: Mzeireb

First reported IDP arrivals: August 2013
Number of transit sites: 0
Number of sites in active use (other than IDP housing, e.g. schools): 2

Types of aid delivered in assessed sites at any point in time: Tents, Drinking water, Hygiene kits, Healthcare facilities, Food assistance

COMMUNITY OVERVIEW: TAL SHIHAB (C6033)

Collective centres/mixed-shelter sites
Number of assessed sites: 5
Estimated population in assessed sites: 632

Most common tenancy arrangements (% of sites):

Formalised squatting	60%
Squatting	40%
NA	NA

% of sites with sufficient access to water for:

Only a few residents	0%	
Less than half of all residents	20%	
Half of all residents or more	60%	
All or almost all residents	20%	
Number of residents unknown	0%	

Average % of assessed food items available in markets:

Available	85%
Unknown	0%
Unavailable	15%

% of sites with reported access to healthcare facilities:

On site/in host community	80%	
Outside the site/community	100%	
None	0%	

% of sites with reported protection issues in the two weeks prior to the assessment:

Protection issues reported	40%
Unknown if protection issues reported	0%
No protection issues reported	60%

Informal tented settlements

Number of assessed sites: 0
Estimated population in assessed sites: 0

Most common tenancy arrangements (% of sites):

NA	NA
NA	NA
NA	NA

% of sites with sufficient access to water for:

Only a few residents	NA
Less than half of all residents	NA
Half of all residents or more	NA
All or almost all residents	NA
Number of residents unknown	NA

Average % of assessed food items available in markets:

Available	NA
Unknown	NA
Unavailable	NA

% of sites with reported access to healthcare facilities:

On site/in host community	NA
Outside the site/community	NA
None	NA

% of sites with reported protection issues in the two weeks prior to the assessment:

Protection issues reported	NA
Unknown if protection issues reported	NA
No protection issues reported	NA

Tal Shihab (C6033): Mashtal Tal Shihab (collective centre)

Month assessed: January 2018

Site Overview

Estimated population: 270 individuals in 35 shelters
Transit site: no
First arrivals: December 2013
Average length of stay: 5 years
Site management: IDP representative
Population breakdown:
40% male
60% female
68% children (under 18)
2% elderly (60+)

Origins

- Primary area(s) of origin: Najha (Rural Damascus), Mjeibnet Elamya (Dar'a)

Food Security

- Main sources of income¹³: casual/wage labour; skilled employment/salaried work; humanitarian assistance
- Main food sources¹⁴: purchased from local markets outside the camp/site using cash; own production
- Main source of cooking fuel: gas canister
- Markets: available on site/in host community: no; outside site/host community: yes
- Bakery available: yes
- Strategies used to cope with a lack of food: reducing meal size; skipping meals; purchasing food on credit/borrowing money to buy food; selling humanitarian assistance
- Food items available: bread - yes; rice - yes; bulgur - yes; flour - yes; lentils - yes; cooking oil - yes; sugar - yes
- Food needs: canned chicken; dates; children's milk
- Food distributions (previous 14 days): none
- If none, last food distribution: standard WFP food baskets, distributed more than eight weeks prior to the assessment date by an NGO to all or almost all households

Shelter / NFIs

- Type(s) of shelter: single family residential units; proportion occupied: 100%
- Tenancy arrangement¹⁵: squatting
- Source of tents: n/a
- Shelter issues: insufficient number of shelters for the population; lack of insulation from heat; lack of insulation from cold; lack of lighting; lack of heating; inadequate wastewater disposal systems
- Shelter material needs: doors/doorframes; bricks; plaster (for repairing cracked walls)
- Access to electricity: yes; primary source: solar panels (less than 2 hours per day)
- NFI needs: mattresses/sleeping mats; cooking fuel; batteries; winter heaters; heating fuel

WASH

- Primary drinking water source: water trucking; supplied by an NGO
- Water access: more than half of the population has enough water for their needs
- Water quality: water-related illnesses¹⁶ in previous 14 days: no; other water-related problems: no
- Latrines: communal latrines: none available; private latrines: 76-100% of households
- Alternatives to latrines reported: open defecation within the site
- Bathing facilities available: no
- Top three hygiene items needed: bath soap; wash soap; sanitary napkins
- Hygiene item distributions: none reported
- Garbage disposal method(s): disposing at another location

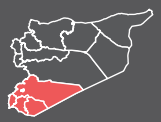
Healthcare

- Local facilities: private clinics in the site or host community
- Primary healthcare facility within 2 km: yes (accessible to residents)
- Sufficient medical supplies for: pregnant/breastfeeding women: no; people with chronic diseases: no; people with disabilities: no; injured/war-wounded people: no
- Health needs: first aid/emergency care; antibiotics; psychiatric care

Protection

- Presence of unaccompanied children: no
- Freedom of movement: residents able to leave the site if needed: yes
- Barriers to movement: insufficient transportation; transportation options available but too expensive
- Protection risks: none reported
- Women's protection risks: none reported

Reported needs in order of priority: employment; sanitation; medical care



Tal Shihab (C6033): Plantation Center (collective centre)

Month assessed: December 2017

Site Overview

Estimated population: **90** individuals in **15** shelters
 Transit site: no
 First arrivals: August 2013
 Average length of stay: 4 years
 Site management:
 Local council
 Population breakdown:
 75% male
 25% female
 25% children (under 18)
 0% elderly (60+)

Origins

- Primary area(s) of origin: Manshiyeh (Dar'a), Mjeibnet Elamya (Dar'a)

Food Security

- Main sources of income¹³: humanitarian assistance; irregular social support; petty trading
- Main food sources¹⁴: purchased from local markets outside the camp/site using cash; own production; from family and friends in the area
- Main source of cooking fuel: gas canister
- Markets: available on site/in host community: no; outside site/host community: yes
- Bakery available: no
- Strategies used to cope with a lack of food: buying food with money usually used for other things; purchasing food on credit/borrowing money to buy food; selling humanitarian assistance
- Food items available: bread - yes; rice - yes; bulgur - no; flour - yes; lentils - no; cooking oil - yes; sugar - yes
- Food needs: lentils; bulgur; canned chicken
- Food distributions (previous 14 days): bread distribution; dry food rations (by local authorities; by an NGO) to all or almost all households; frequency: every six months
- If none, last food distribution: n/a

Shelter / NFIs

- Type(s) of shelter: single family residential units; proportion occupied: 100%
- Tenancy arrangement¹⁵: formalised squatting
- Source of tents: n/a
- Shelter issues: insufficient number of shelters for the population; shelters are too small/not enough space for entire household; structures are not sturdy and break/fall over easily; unable to lock home securely; lack of lighting; lack of heating
- Shelter material needs: new/additional tents; tarpaulins/plastic sheeting; windows/window frames
- Access to electricity: no
- NFI needs: sources of light; batteries; winter heaters; winter clothes; heating fuel

WASH

- Primary drinking water source: water trucking; supplied and paid for by residents
- Water access: less than half of the population has enough water for their needs
- Water quality: water-related illnesses¹⁶ in previous 14 days: yes; other water-related problems: yes; water tasted bad; people got sick after drinking the water
- Latrines: communal latrines: five; all separated by gender; private latrines: none available
- Alternatives to latrines reported: open defecation within the site; digging private pits
- Bathing facilities available: no
- Top three hygiene items needed: water treatment materials; wash soap; sanitary napkins
- Hygiene item distributions: none reported
- Garbage disposal method(s): collected by local authorities

Healthcare

- Local facilities: private clinics; hospitals in the site or host community
- Primary healthcare facility within 2 km: yes (accessible to residents)
- Sufficient medical supplies for: pregnant/breastfeeding women: no; people with chronic diseases: no; people with disabilities: no; injured/war-wounded people: no
- Health needs: no health services needed

Protection

- Presence of unaccompanied children: no
- Freedom of movement: residents able to leave the site if needed: yes
- Barriers to movement: no barriers
- Protection risks: serious threat from scorpions; snakes or similar
- Women's protection risks: none reported

Reported needs in order of priority: documentation; employment; food

Tal Shihab (C6033): School 1 (collective centre)

Month assessed: December 2017

Site Overview

Estimated population: **170** individuals in **16** shelters
 Transit site: no
 First arrivals: January 2014
 Average length of stay: 5 years
 Site management:
 Local council
 Population breakdown:
 65% male
 35% female
 10% children (under 18)
 0% elderly (60+)

Origins

- Primary area(s) of origin: Bayada (Homs), Damascus (Tadamon) (Damascus)

Food Security

- Main sources of income¹³: casual/wage labour; humanitarian assistance; petty trading
- Main food sources¹⁴: food distributions; from family and friends in the area; purchased from local markets outside the camp/site using cash
- Main source of cooking fuel: gas canister
- Markets: available on site/in host community: no; outside site/host community: yes
- Bakery available: no
- Strategies used to cope with a lack of food: buying food with money usually used for other things; purchasing food on credit/borrowing money to buy food
- Food items available: bread - yes; rice - yes; bulgur - no; flour - yes; lentils - no; cooking oil - yes; sugar - yes
- Food needs: lentils; bulgur; canned chicken
- Food distributions (previous 14 days): dry food rations (by local authorities; by an NGO) to all or almost all households; frequency: every six months
- If none, last food distribution: n/a

Shelter / NFIs

- Type(s) of shelter: communal shelters (buildings); proportion occupied: 100%
- Tenancy arrangement¹⁵: formalised squatting; buildings are in active use (school)
- Source of tents: n/a
- Shelter issues: shelters are too small/not enough space for entire household; unable to lock home securely; lack of lighting; lack of heating
- Shelter material needs: doors/doorframes; windows/window frames; basic electrical items
- Access to electricity: yes; primary source: car batteries (2-4 hours per day)
- NFI needs: mattresses/sleeping mats; water containers; sources of light; clothing; winter clothes

WASH

- Primary drinking water source: water trucking; supplied by local authorities
- Water access: everyone/nearly everyone has enough water for their needs
- Water quality: water-related illnesses¹⁶ in previous 14 days: no; other water-related problems: no
- Latrines: communal latrines: three; all separated by gender; private latrines: none available
- Alternatives to latrines reported: using designated spaces inside the shelter
- Bathing facilities available: no
- Top three hygiene items needed: bath soap; wash soap; sanitary napkins
- Hygiene item distributions: none reported
- Garbage disposal method(s): collected by local authorities, collection paid for by residents

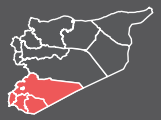
Healthcare

- Local facilities: hospitals in the site or host community
- Primary healthcare facility within 2 km: yes (accessible to residents)
- Sufficient medical supplies for: pregnant/breastfeeding women: no; people with chronic diseases: no; people with disabilities: no; injured/war-wounded people: no
- Health needs: no health services needed

Protection

- Presence of unaccompanied children: no
- Freedom of movement: residents able to leave the site if needed: yes
- Barriers to movement: transportation options available but too expensive
- Protection risks: none reported
- Women's protection risks: none reported

Reported needs in order of priority: winterisation; employment; education



Tal Shihab (C6033): School 2 (collective centre)

Month assessed: February 2018

Site Overview

Estimated population: **27** individuals in **8** shelters
 Transit site: no
 First arrivals: March 2014
 Average length of stay: 3 years
 Site management:
 Site inhabitant or owner
 Population breakdown:
 30% male
 70% female
 65% children (under 18)
 2% elderly (60+)

Origins

- Primary area(s) of origin: unknown (Dar'a), Mjeibnet Elamya (Dar'a)

Food Security

- Main sources of income¹³: casual/wage labour; skilled employment/salaried work; petty trading
- Main food sources¹⁴: purchased from local markets outside the camp/site using credit; purchased from local markets outside the camp/site using cash; food distributions
- Main source of cooking fuel: burning wood
- Markets: available on site/in host community: no; outside site/host community: yes
- Bakery available: yes
- Strategies used to cope with a lack of food: reducing meal size; purchasing food on credit/borrowing money to buy food; selling humanitarian assistance
- Food items available: bread - yes; rice - yes; bulgur - yes; flour - yes; lentils - yes; cooking oil - yes; sugar - yes
- Food needs: sugar; canned chicken; dates
- Food distributions (previous 14 days): dry food rations (by an NGO) to all or almost all households; frequency: there is no constant date
- If none, last food distribution: n/a

Shelter / NFIs

- Type(s) of shelter: tents; unfinished buildings; communal shelters (buildings); proportion occupied: 100%
- Tenancy arrangement¹⁵: formalised squatting; buildings are in active use (school)
- Source of tents: personal - brought by families
- Shelter issues: lack of insulation from heat; leaking during rain; lack of privacy inside shelter
- Shelter material needs: new/additional tents; tarpaulins/plastic sheeting; windows/window frames
- Access to electricity: no
- NFI needs: bedding items; mattresses/sleeping mats; clothing; batteries; winter clothes

WASH

- Primary drinking water source: water trucking; supplied and paid for by residents
- Water access: more than half of the population has enough water for their needs
- Water quality: water-related illnesses¹⁶ in previous 14 days: no; other water-related problems: no
- Latrines: communal latrines: none available; private latrines: none available
- Alternatives to latrines reported: digging private pits
- Bathing facilities available: no
- Top three hygiene items needed: bath soap; wash soap; sanitary napkins
- Hygiene item distributions: none reported
- Garbage disposal method(s): burning

Healthcare

- Local facilities: private clinics; hospitals in the site or host community
- Primary healthcare facility within 2 km: yes (accessible to residents)
- Sufficient medical supplies for: pregnant/breastfeeding women: no; people with chronic diseases: no; people with disabilities: no; injured/war-wounded people: yes
- Health needs: antibiotics; skilled care during childbirth; treatment for chronic disease

Protection

- Presence of unaccompanied children: no
- Freedom of movement: residents able to leave the site if needed: yes
- Barriers to movement: no barriers
- Protection risks: none reported
- Women's protection risks: none reported

Reported needs in order of priority: water; winterisation

Tal Shihab (C6033): Tourist Project (collective centre)

Month assessed: January 2018

Site Overview

Estimated population: **75** individuals in **0** shelters
 Transit site: no
 First arrivals: June 2015
 Average length of stay: 3 years
 Site management:
 Site manager
 Population breakdown:
 50% male
 50% female
 60% children (under 18)
 1% elderly (60+)

Origins

- Primary area(s) of origin: Da'el (Dar'a), Kalidiyeh (Homs)

Food Security

- Main sources of income¹³: casual/wage labour; humanitarian assistance; skilled employment/salaried work
- Main food sources¹⁴: purchased from local markets outside the camp/site using cash; food brought from place of origin; own production
- Main source of cooking fuel: burning wood
- Markets: available on site/in host community: no; outside site/host community: yes
- Bakery available: yes
- Strategies used to cope with a lack of food: reducing meal size; buying food with money usually used for other things; purchasing food on credit/borrowing money to buy food
- Food items available: bread - yes; rice - yes; bulgur - yes; flour - yes; lentils - yes; cooking oil - yes; sugar - yes
- Food needs: canned chicken; dates; children's milk
- Food distributions (previous 14 days): none
- If none, last food distribution: standard WFP food baskets, distributed more than eight weeks prior to the assessment date by an NGO to less than half of all households

Shelter / NFIs

- Type(s) of shelter: unfinished buildings; proportion occupied: 100%
- Tenancy arrangement¹⁵: squatting
- Source of tents: n/a
- Shelter issues: insufficient number of shelters for the population; lack of insulation from heat; lack of insulation from cold; lack of lighting; lack of heating; inadequate water plumbing; inadequate wastewater disposal systems
- Shelter material needs: doors/doorframes; basic electrical items; basic tools
- Access to electricity: no
- NFI needs: winter blankets; heating fuel; washing powder (for clothes); dishwashing detergent; disposable diapers

WASH

- Primary drinking water source: water trucking; supplied and paid for by residents
- Water access: more than half of the population has enough water for their needs
- Water quality: water-related illnesses¹⁶ in previous 14 days: unknown; other water-related problems: unknown
- Latrines: communal latrines: none available; private latrines: 76-100% of households
- Alternatives to latrines reported: none
- Bathing facilities available: no
- Top three hygiene items needed: bath soap; wash soap; sanitary napkins
- Hygiene item distributions: none reported
- Garbage disposal method(s): burning

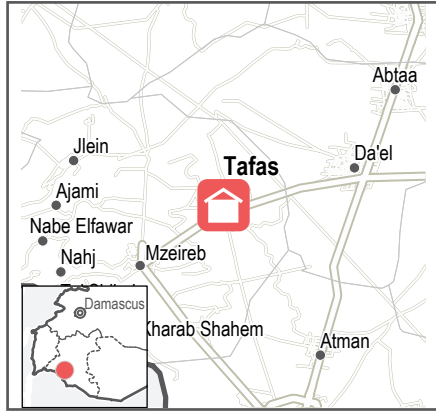
Healthcare

- Local facilities: none in the site or host community
- Primary healthcare facility within 2 km: yes (accessible to residents)
- Sufficient medical supplies for: pregnant/breastfeeding women: no; people with chronic diseases: no; people with disabilities: no; injured/war-wounded people: no
- Health needs: first aid/emergency care; diarrhoea treatment; antibiotics

Protection

- Presence of unaccompanied children: no
- Freedom of movement: residents able to leave the site if needed: yes
- Barriers to movement: no barriers
- Protection risks: serious threat from scorpions; threat from armed groups; threat from mines/unexploded ordnance
- Women's protection risks: none reported

Reported needs in order of priority: employment; food; winterisation



Tafas

Governorate: Dar'a
Subdistrict: Mzeireb

First reported IDP arrivals: January 2014
Number of transit sites: 0
Number of sites in active use (other than IDP housing, e.g. schools): 1

Types of aid delivered in assessed sites at any point in time: Tents, Drinking water, Hygiene kits, Healthcare facilities, Food assistance

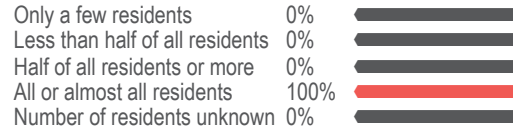
COMMUNITY OVERVIEW: TAFAS (C6034)

Collective centres/mixed-shelter sites
Number of assessed sites: 4
Estimated population in assessed sites: 352

Most common tenancy arrangements (% of sites):



% of sites with sufficient access to water for:



Average % of assessed food items available in markets:



% of sites with reported access to healthcare facilities:



% of sites with reported protection issues in the two weeks prior to the assessment:



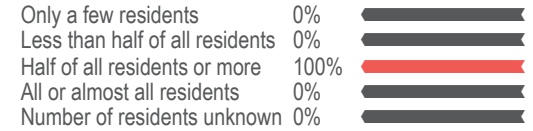
Informal tented settlements

Number of assessed sites: 1
Estimated population in assessed sites: 35

Most common tenancy arrangements (% of sites):



% of sites with sufficient access to water for:



Average % of assessed food items available in markets:



% of sites with reported access to healthcare facilities:



% of sites with reported protection issues in the two weeks prior to the assessment:



Tafas (C6034): Agrar Center (collective centre)

Month assessed: December 2017

Site Overview

Estimated population: 110 individuals in 39 shelters
Transit site: no
First arrivals: January 2014
Average length of stay: 4 years
Site management: One of the residents
Population breakdown:
50% male
50% female
65% children (under 18)
0% elderly (60+)

Origins

- Primary area(s) of origin: Mjeibnet Elamya (Dar'a)

Food Security

- Main sources of income¹³: casual/wage labour; skilled employment/salaried work; None
- Main food sources¹⁴: purchased from local markets outside the camp/site using cash; purchased using credit; from family and friends in the area
- Main source of cooking fuel: gas canister
- Markets: available on site/in host community: no; outside site/host community: yes
- Bakery available: yes
- Strategies used to cope with a lack of food: none
- Food items available: bread - yes; rice - yes; bulgur - yes; flour - yes; lentils - yes; cooking oil - yes; sugar - yes
- Food needs: bread; rice; sugar
- Food distributions (previous 14 days): none
- If none, last food distribution: dry food rations, distributed more than eight weeks prior to the assessment date by an NGO to all or almost all households

Shelter / NFIs

- Type(s) of shelter: communal shelters (buildings); proportion occupied: 100%
- Tenancy arrangement¹⁵: formalised squatting
- Source of tents: n/a
- Shelter issues: many are heavily damaged/unusable; leaking during rain; limited ventilation; unable to lock home securely; lack of lighting; lack of heating
- Shelter material needs: roofing materials; doors/doorframes; windows/window frames
- Access to electricity: yes; primary source: solar panels (2-4 hours per day)
- NFI needs: water containers; sources of light; batteries; winter heaters; heating fuel

WASH

- Primary drinking water source: water trucking; supplied and paid for by residents
- Water access: everyone/nearly everyone has enough water for their needs
- Water quality: water-related illnesses¹⁶ in previous 14 days: no; other water-related problems: no
- Latrines: communal latrines: none available; private latrines: 76-100% of households
- Alternatives to latrines reported: none
- Bathing facilities available: no
- Top three hygiene items needed: bath soap; wash soap; sanitary napkins
- Hygiene item distributions: none reported
- Garbage disposal method(s): burning

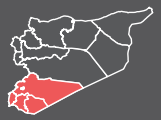
Healthcare

- Local facilities: private clinics; primary care facilities; hospitals in the site or host community
- Primary healthcare facility within 2 km: yes (accessible to residents)
- Sufficient medical supplies for: pregnant/breastfeeding women: yes; people with chronic diseases: yes; people with disabilities: yes; injured/war-wounded people: yes
- Health needs: no health services needed

Protection

- Presence of unaccompanied children: no
- Freedom of movement: residents able to leave the site if needed: yes
- Barriers to movement: no barriers
- Protection risks: none reported
- Women's protection risks: none reported

Reported needs in order of priority: winterisation; shelter support; employment



Tafas (C6034): Al-Eskan Al-Asskari (collective centre)

Month assessed: December 2017

Site Overview

Estimated population: **163** individuals in **46** shelters
 Transit site: no
 First arrivals: January 2014
 Average length of stay: 4 years
 Site management:
 Local council
 Population breakdown:
 40% male
 60% female
 70% children (under 18)
 5% elderly (60+)

- Origins**
- Primary area(s) of origin: Mjeibnet Elamya (Dar'a)

- Food Security**
- Main sources of income¹³: casual/wage labour; skilled employment/salaried work; petty trading
 - Main food sources¹⁴: purchased from local markets outside the camp/site using cash; purchased from local markets outside the camp/site using credit; purchased using credit
 - Main source of cooking fuel: gas canister
 - Markets: available on site/in host community: no; outside site/host community: yes
 - Bakery available: yes
 - Strategies used to cope with a lack of food: none
 - Food items available: bread - yes; rice - yes; bulgur - yes; flour - yes; lentils - yes; cooking oil - yes; sugar - yes
 - Food needs: bread; rice; bulgur
 - Food distributions (previous 14 days): none
 - If none, last food distribution: dry food rations, distributed more than eight weeks prior to the assessment date by an NGO to all or almost all households

Shelter / NFIs

- Type(s) of shelter: communal shelters (buildings); proportion occupied: 100%
- Tenancy arrangement¹⁵: formalised squatting
- Source of tents: n/a
- Shelter issues: limited ventilation; unable to lock home securely; lack of lighting; lack of heating
- Shelter material needs: doors/doorframes; windows/window frames; basic tools
- Access to electricity: no
- NFI needs: mattresses/sleeping mats; sources of light; batteries; winter heaters; heating fuel

WASH

- Primary drinking water source: water trucking; supplied and paid for by residents
- Water access: everyone/nearly everyone has enough water for their needs
- Water quality: water-related illnesses¹⁶ in previous 14 days: no; other water-related problems: no
- Latrines: communal latrines: none available; private latrines: 76-100% of households
- Alternatives to latrines reported: none
- Bathing facilities available: no
- Top three hygiene items needed: bath soap; wash soap
- Hygiene item distributions: none reported
- Garbage disposal method(s): burning

Healthcare

- Local facilities: private clinics; primary care facilities; hospitals in the site or host community
- Primary healthcare facility within 2 km: yes (accessible to residents)
- Sufficient medical supplies for: pregnant/breastfeeding women: yes; people with chronic diseases: yes; people with disabilities: yes; injured/war-wounded people: yes
- Health needs: no health services needed

Protection

- Presence of unaccompanied children: no
- Freedom of movement: residents able to leave the site if needed: yes
- Barriers to movement: no barriers
- Protection risks: none reported
- Women's protection risks: none reported

Reported needs in order of priority: water; shelter support; winterisation

Tafas (C6034): Building (collective centre)

Month assessed: December 2017

Site Overview

Estimated population: **26** individuals in **14** shelters
 Transit site: no
 First arrivals: December 2014
 Average length of stay: 3 years
 Site management:
 One of the residents
 Population breakdown:
 35% male
 65% female
 70% children (under 18)
 0% elderly (60+)

- Origins**
- Primary area(s) of origin: Mjeibnet Elamya (Dar'a)

- Food Security**
- Main sources of income¹³: casual/wage labour; skilled employment/salaried work; None
 - Main food sources¹⁴: purchased from local markets outside the camp/site using cash; purchased using credit; from family and friends in the area
 - Main source of cooking fuel: gas canister
 - Markets: available on site/in host community: no; outside site/host community: yes
 - Bakery available: yes
 - Strategies used to cope with a lack of food: none
 - Food items available: bread - yes; rice - yes; bulgur - yes; flour - yes; lentils - yes; cooking oil - yes; sugar - yes
 - Food needs: bread; rice; sugar
 - Food distributions (previous 14 days): none
 - If none, last food distribution: dry food rations, distributed more than eight weeks prior to the assessment date by an NGO to all or almost all households

Shelter / NFIs

- Type(s) of shelter: communal shelters (buildings); proportion occupied: 76-99%
- Tenancy arrangement¹⁵: formalised squatting; buildings are in active use (post office)
- Source of tents: n/a
- Shelter issues: none
- Shelter material needs: none (no repairs or maintenance needed)
- Access to electricity: yes; primary source: main network (2-4 hours per day)
- NFI needs: mattresses/sleeping mats; cooking fuel; winter heaters; winter clothes; heating fuel

WASH

- Primary drinking water source: main water network; supplied by local authorities
- Water access: everyone/nearly everyone has enough water for their needs
- Water quality: water-related illnesses¹⁶ in previous 14 days: no; other water-related problems: no
- Latrines: communal latrines: none available; private latrines: 76-100% of households
- Alternatives to latrines reported: none
- Bathing facilities available: no
- Top three hygiene items needed: bath soap; wash soap; sanitary napkins
- Hygiene item distributions: none reported
- Garbage disposal method(s): collected by local authorities

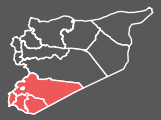
Healthcare

- Local facilities: private clinics; primary care facilities; hospitals in the site or host community
- Primary healthcare facility within 2 km: yes (accessible to residents)
- Sufficient medical supplies for: pregnant/breastfeeding women: yes; people with chronic diseases: yes; people with disabilities: yes; injured/war-wounded people: yes
- Health needs: no health services needed

Protection

- Presence of unaccompanied children: no
- Freedom of movement: residents able to leave the site if needed: yes
- Barriers to movement: no barriers
- Protection risks: none reported
- Women's protection risks: none reported

Reported needs in order of priority: employment; food; winterisation



Tafas (C6034): Elementary School (informal tented settlement)

Month assessed: February 2018

Site Overview

Estimated population: **35** individuals in **8** shelters
 Transit site: no
 First arrivals: April 2017
 Average length of stay: 1-2 years
 Site management:
 Site inhabitant or owner
 Population breakdown:
 35% male
 65% female
 80% children (under 18)
 1% elderly (60+)

Origins

- Primary area(s) of origin: Jlein (Dar'a)

Food Security

- Main sources of income¹³: skilled employment/salaried work; casual/wage labour; food crop production and sales
- Main food sources¹⁴: purchased from local markets outside the camp/site using cash; purchased from local markets outside the camp/site using credit; food distributions
- Main source of cooking fuel: gas canister
- Markets: available on site/in host community: no; outside site/host community: yes
- Bakery available: yes
- Strategies used to cope with a lack of food: reducing meal size; buying food with money usually used for other things; purchasing food on credit/borrowing money to buy food
- Food items available: bread - yes; rice - yes; bulgur - yes; flour - yes; lentils - yes; cooking oil - yes; sugar - yes
- Food needs: dates
- Food distributions (previous 14 days): none
- If none, last food distribution: dry food rations, distributed more than eight weeks prior to the assessment date to more than half of all households

Shelter / NFIs

- Type(s) of shelter: tents; proportion occupied: 51-75%
- Tenancy arrangement¹⁵: formalised squatting
- Source of tents: provided by a different NGO
- Shelter issues: insufficient number of shelters for the population; shelters are too small/not enough space for entire household; lack of insulation from heat; lack of insulation from cold; leaking during rain; limited ventilation; lack of privacy inside shelter; unable to lock home securely; lack of lighting; lack of heating
- Shelter material needs: new/additional tents; tarpaulins/plastic sheeting; basic electrical items
- Access to electricity: no
- NFI needs: bedding items; mattresses/sleeping mats; cooking utensils; batteries

WASH

- Primary drinking water source: water trucking; supplied and paid for by residents
- Water access: more than half of the population has enough water for their needs
- Water quality: water-related illnesses¹⁶ in previous 14 days: no; other water-related problems: no
- Latrines: communal latrines: one; not separated by gender; private latrines: none available
- Alternatives to latrines reported: open defecation within the site
- Bathing facilities available: no
- Top three hygiene items needed: bath soap; wash soap; sanitary napkins
- Hygiene item distributions: none reported
- Garbage disposal method(s): collected by local authorities

Healthcare

- Local facilities: primary care facilities; hospitals in the site or host community
- Primary healthcare facility within 2 km: yes (accessible to residents)
- Sufficient medical supplies for: pregnant/breastfeeding women: no; people with chronic diseases: no; people with disabilities: no; injured/war-wounded people: yes
- Health needs: antibiotics; treatment for chronic disease; rehabilitation; assistive devices

Protection

- Presence of unaccompanied children: no
- Freedom of movement: residents able to leave the site if needed: yes
- Barriers to movement: no barriers
- Protection risks: none reported
- Women's protection risks: none reported

Reported needs in order of priority: food; shelter support; water

Tafas (C6034): Primary School (collective centre)

Month assessed: December 2017

Site Overview

Estimated population: **53** individuals in **16** shelters
 Transit site: no
 First arrivals: March 2016
 Average length of stay: 1-2 years
 Site management:
 One of the residents
 Population breakdown:
 50% male
 50% female
 60% children (under 18)
 0% elderly (60+)

Origins

- Primary area(s) of origin: Mjeibnet Elamya (Dar'a)

Food Security

- Main sources of income¹³: casual/wage labour; None; None
- Main food sources¹⁴: purchased from local markets outside the camp/site using cash; purchased using credit; from family and friends in the area
- Main source of cooking fuel: gas canister
- Markets: available on site/in host community: no; outside site/host community: yes
- Bakery available: yes
- Strategies used to cope with a lack of food: none
- Food items available: bread - yes; rice - yes; bulgur - yes; flour - yes; lentils - yes; cooking oil - yes; sugar - yes
- Food needs: bread; rice; sugar
- Food distributions (previous 14 days): none
- If none, last food distribution: dry food rations, distributed more than eight weeks prior to the assessment date by a UN agency to all or almost all households

Shelter / NFIs

- Type(s) of shelter: communal shelters (buildings); proportion occupied: 100%
- Tenancy arrangement¹⁵: formalised squatting
- Source of tents: n/a
- Shelter issues: leaking during rain; lack of privacy inside shelter; unable to lock home securely; lack of lighting; lack of heating
- Shelter material needs: doors/doorframes; windows/window frames; basic tools
- Access to electricity: no
- NFI needs: water containers; sources of light; batteries; winter heaters; heating fuel

WASH

- Primary drinking water source: water trucking; supplied and paid for by residents
- Water access: everyone/nearly everyone has enough water for their needs
- Water quality: water-related illnesses¹⁶ in previous 14 days: no; other water-related problems: no
- Latrines: communal latrines: none available; private latrines: 76-100% of households
- Alternatives to latrines reported: none
- Bathing facilities available: none
- Top three hygiene items needed: bath soap; wash soap; sanitary napkins
- Hygiene item distributions: none reported
- Garbage disposal method(s): burning

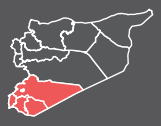
Healthcare

- Local facilities: private clinics; primary care facilities; hospitals in the site or host community
- Primary healthcare facility within 2 km: yes (accessible to residents)
- Sufficient medical supplies for: pregnant/breastfeeding women: yes; people with chronic diseases: yes; people with disabilities: yes; injured/war-wounded people: yes
- Health needs: no health services needed

Protection

- Presence of unaccompanied children: no
- Freedom of movement: residents able to leave the site if needed: yes
- Barriers to movement: no barriers
- Protection risks: none reported
- Women's protection risks: none reported

Reported needs in order of priority: employment; shelter support; winterisation



Ajami

Governorate: Dar'a
Subdistrict: Mzeireb

First reported IDP arrivals: January 2013
Number of transit sites: 1
Number of sites in active use (other than IDP housing, e.g. schools): 0

Types of aid delivered in assessed sites at any point in time: Healthcare facilities, Food assistance

COMMUNITY OVERVIEW: AJAMI (C6035)

Collective centres/mixed-shelter sites
Number of assessed sites: 2
Estimated population in assessed sites: 125

Most common tenancy arrangements (% of sites):

Formalised squatting	50%
Squatting	50%
NA	NA

% of sites with sufficient access to water for:

Only a few residents	0%
Less than half of all residents	0%
Half of all residents or more	50%
All or almost all residents	50%
Number of residents unknown	0%

Average % of assessed food items available in markets:

Available	81%
Unknown	0%
Unavailable	19%

% of sites with reported access to healthcare facilities:

On site/in host community	0%
Outside the site/community	0%
None	100%

% of sites with reported protection issues in the two weeks prior to the assessment:

Protection issues reported	0%
Unknown if protection issues reported	0%
No protection issues reported	100%

Informal tented settlements
Number of assessed sites: 1
Estimated population in assessed sites: 325

Most common tenancy arrangements (% of sites):

Formalised squatting	100%
NA	NA
NA	NA

% of sites with sufficient access to water for:

Only a few residents	100%
Less than half of all residents	0%
Half of all residents or more	0%
All or almost all residents	0%
Number of residents unknown	0%

Average % of assessed food items available in markets:

Available	63%
Unknown	0%
Unavailable	38%

% of sites with reported access to healthcare facilities:

On site/in host community	100%
Outside the site/community	0%
None	0%

% of sites with reported protection issues in the two weeks prior to the assessment:

Protection issues reported	100%
Unknown if protection issues reported	0%
No protection issues reported	0%

Ajami (C6035): Bahrat Al-Ajami (informal tented settlement)

Month assessed: December 2017

Site Overview

Origins
• Primary area(s) of origin: Jlein (Dar'a)

Food Security

- **Main sources of income¹³:** petty trading; humanitarian assistance; cash crop production and sales
- **Main food sources¹⁴:** purchased from local markets outside the camp/site using cash; food distributions; own production
- **Main source of cooking fuel:** burning wood
- **Markets:** available on site/in host community: no; outside site/host community: yes
- **Bakery available:** no
- **Strategies used to cope with a lack of food:** buying food with money usually used for other things; purchasing food on credit/borrowing money to buy food
- **Food items available:** bread - yes; rice - yes; bulgur - no; flour - no; lentils - yes; cooking oil - yes; sugar - yes
- **Food needs:** flour; bulgur; dates
- **Food distributions (previous 14 days):** dry food rations (by an NGO) to all or almost all households; frequency: bi-monthly
- **If none, last food distribution:** n/a

Shelter / NFIs

- **Type(s) of shelter:** tents; single family residential units; proportion occupied: 51-75%
- **Tenancy arrangement¹⁵:** formalised squatting
- **Source of tents:** provided by a different NGO
- **Shelter issues:** lack of privacy inside shelter; unable to lock home securely; lack of lighting; lack of heating
- **Shelter material needs:** new/additional tents; concrete; basic electrical items
- **Access to electricity:** no
- **NFI needs:** mattresses/sleeping mats; water containers; sources of light; winter blankets; disposable diapers

WASH

- **Primary drinking water source:** water trucking; supplied and paid for by residents
- **Water access:** only a few people/almost no one has enough water for their needs
- **Water quality:** water-related illnesses¹⁶ in previous 14 days: no; other water-related problems: no
- **Latrines:** communal latrines: none available; private latrines: 76-100% of households
- **Alternatives to latrines reported:** none
- **Bathing facilities available:** no
- **Top three hygiene items needed:** bath soap; wash soap; toothpaste
- **Hygiene item distributions:** none reported
- **Garbage disposal method(s):** disposing at another location

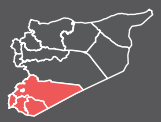
Healthcare

- **Local facilities:** mobile clinics in the site or host community
- **Primary healthcare facility within 2 km:** no
- **Sufficient medical supplies for:** pregnant/breastfeeding women: no; people with chronic diseases: no; people with disabilities: no; injured/war-wounded people: no
- **Health needs:** antibiotics; treatment for chronic disease; assistive devices

Protection

- **Presence of unaccompanied children:** no
- **Freedom of movement:** residents able to leave the site if needed: yes
- **Barriers to movement:** insufficient transportation; transportation options available but too expensive
- **Protection risks:** serious threat from scorpions; snakes or similar
- **Women's protection risks:** none reported

Reported needs in order of priority: education; medical care; shelter support



Ajami (C6035): Building (collective centre)

Month assessed: January 2018

Site Overview

Estimated population: **35** individuals
in **0** shelters
Transit site: no
First arrivals: January 2013
Average length of stay: 5 years
Site management:
IDP representative
Population breakdown:
50% male
50% female
65% children (under 18)
0% elderly (60+)

- Origins**
- Primary area(s) of origin: Mjeibnet Elamya (Dar'a)

- Food Security**
- Main sources of income¹³: casual/wage labour; skilled employment/salaried work; humanitarian assistance
 - Main food sources¹⁴: purchased from local markets outside the camp/site using cash; own production
 - Main source of cooking fuel: burning wood
 - Markets: available on site/in host community: no; outside site/host community: yes
 - Bakery available: yes
 - Strategies used to cope with a lack of food: reducing meal size; skipping meals; purchasing food on credit/borrowing money to buy food; selling productive assets
 - Food items available: bread - yes; rice - yes; bulgur - yes; flour - yes; lentils - yes; cooking oil - yes; sugar - yes
 - Food needs: canned chicken; dates; children's milk
 - Food distributions (previous 14 days): none
 - If none, last food distribution: standard WFP food baskets, distributed more than eight weeks prior to the assessment date by an NGO to all or almost all households

Shelter / NFIs

- Type(s) of shelter: unfinished buildings; proportion occupied: 76-99%
- Tenancy arrangement¹⁵: squatting
- Source of tents: n/a
- Shelter issues: many are heavily damaged/unusable; lack of insulation from heat; lack of insulation from cold; lack of privacy inside shelter; lack of lighting; lack of heating; inadequate water plumbing; inadequate wastewater disposal systems
- Shelter material needs: windows/window frames; bricks; plaster (for repairing cracked walls)
- Access to electricity: yes; primary source: car batteries (less than 2 hours per day)
- NFI needs: mattresses/sleeping mats; cooking fuel; water containers; batteries; winter heaters

WASH

- Primary drinking water source: water trucking; supplied and paid for by residents
- Water access: more than half of the population has enough water for their needs
- Water quality: water-related illnesses¹⁶ in previous 14 days: no; other water-related problems: no
- Latrines: communal latrines: two; not separated by gender; private latrines: none available
- Alternatives to latrines reported: open defecation within the site
- Bathing facilities available: no
- Top three hygiene items needed: bath soap; wash soap; sanitary napkins
- Hygiene item distributions: none reported
- Garbage disposal method(s): garbage is not collected/discharged

Healthcare

- Local facilities: none in the site or host community
- Primary healthcare facility within 2 km: no
- Sufficient medical supplies for: pregnant/breastfeeding women: no; people with chronic diseases: no; people with disabilities: no; injured/war-wounded people: no
- Health needs: first aid/emergency care; skilled care during childbirth; treatment for chronic disease

Protection

- Presence of unaccompanied children: no
- Freedom of movement: residents able to leave the site if needed: **yes**
- Barriers to movement: insufficient transportation; transportation options available but too expensive
- Protection risks: none reported
- Women's protection risks: none reported

Reported needs in order of priority: food; medical care; winterisation

Ajami (C6035): School (Mixed-shelter site)

Month assessed: December 2017

Site Overview

Estimated population: **90** individuals
in **21** shelters
Transit site: no
First arrivals: January 2013
Average length of stay: 5 years
Site management:
Local council
Population breakdown:
80% male
20% female
30% children (under 18)
5% elderly (60+)

- Origins**
- Primary area(s) of origin: Mjeibnet Elamya (Dar'a)

- Food Security**
- Main sources of income¹³: humanitarian assistance; petty trading; skilled employment/salaried work
 - Main food sources¹⁴: own production; purchased using credit; purchased from local markets outside the camp/site using cash
 - Main source of cooking fuel: burning wood
 - Markets: available on site/in host community: no; outside site/host community: yes
 - Bakery available: no
 - Strategies used to cope with a lack of food: reducing meal size; buying food with money usually used for other things; purchasing food on credit/borrowing money to buy food
 - Food items available: bread - yes; rice - yes; bulgur - no; flour - no; lentils - yes; cooking oil - yes; sugar - yes
 - Food needs: lentils; bulgur; canned chicken
 - Food distributions (previous 14 days): dry food rations (by local authorities; by an NGO) to all or almost all households; frequency: every six months
 - If none, last food distribution: n/a

Shelter / NFIs

- Type(s) of shelter: tents; unfinished buildings; communal shelters (buildings); proportion occupied: 100%
- Tenancy arrangement¹⁵: formalised squatting
- Source of tents: personal - brought by families
- Shelter issues: unable to lock home securely; lack of lighting; lack of heating
- Shelter material needs: new/additional tents
- Access to electricity: yes; primary source: car batteries (2-4 hours per day)
- NFI needs: mattresses/sleeping mats; water containers; sources of light; batteries; heating fuel

WASH

- Primary drinking water source: water trucking; supplied and paid for by residents
- Water access: everyone/nearly everyone has enough water for their needs
- Water quality: water-related illnesses¹⁶ in previous 14 days: no; other water-related problems: no
- Latrines: communal latrines: none available; private latrines: 0-25% of households
- Alternatives to latrines reported: digging private pits; using designated spaces inside the shelter
- Bathing facilities available: no
- Top three hygiene items needed: bath soap; wash soap; sanitary napkins
- Hygiene item distributions: none reported
- Garbage disposal method(s): burning

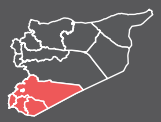
Healthcare

- Local facilities: none in the site or host community
- Primary healthcare facility within 2 km: no
- Sufficient medical supplies for: pregnant/breastfeeding women: no; people with chronic diseases: no; people with disabilities: no; injured/war-wounded people: no
- Health needs: diarrhoea treatment; antibiotics; treatment for chronic disease

Protection

- Presence of unaccompanied children: no
- Freedom of movement: residents able to leave the site if needed: **yes**
- Barriers to movement: no barriers
- Protection risks: none reported
- Women's protection risks: none reported

Reported needs in order of priority: sanitation; winterisation



Tabriyat

Governorate: Dar'a
Subdistrict: Mzeireb

First reported IDP arrivals: April 2012
Number of transit sites: 0
Number of sites in active use (other than IDP housing, e.g. schools): 0

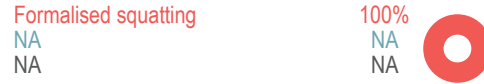
Types of aid delivered in assessed sites at any point in time: Food assistance

COMMUNITY OVERVIEW: TABRIYAT (C6036)

Collective centres/mixed-shelter sites
Number of assessed sites: 1
Estimated population in assessed sites: 325

Informal tented settlements
Number of assessed sites: 0
Estimated population in assessed sites: 0

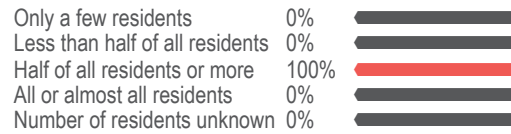
Most common tenancy arrangements (% of sites):



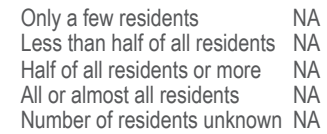
Most common tenancy arrangements (% of sites):



% of sites with sufficient access to water for:



% of sites with sufficient access to water for:



Average % of assessed food items available in markets:



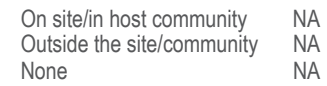
Average % of assessed food items available in markets:



% of sites with reported access to healthcare facilities:



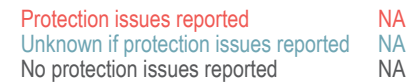
% of sites with reported access to healthcare facilities:



% of sites with reported protection issues in the two weeks prior to the assessment:



% of sites with reported protection issues in the two weeks prior to the assessment:



Tabriyat (C6036): Zamlt Al-Tabriyat (collective centre)

Month assessed: December 2017

Site Overview

Estimated population: 325 individuals in 0 shelters
Transit site: no
First arrivals: April 2012
Average length of stay: 5 years
Site management: Local council
Population breakdown:
70% male
30% female
30% children (under 18)
5% elderly (60+)

Origins

- Primary area(s) of origin: Manshiyeh (Dar'a)

Food Security

- Main sources of income¹³:** casual/wage labour; sale of handicraft/artisan products; petty trading
- Main food sources¹⁴:** own production; purchased from local markets outside the camp/site using cash; purchased using credit
- Main source of cooking fuel:** burning wood
- Markets:** available on site/in host community: no; outside site/host community: no
- Bakery available:** no
- Strategies used to cope with a lack of food:** buying food with money usually used for other things; selling non-productive assets
- Food items available:** bread - no; rice - no; bulgur - no; flour - no; lentils - no; cooking oil - no; sugar - no
- Food needs:** flour; canned chicken; fresh vegetables
- Food distributions (previous 14 days):** dry food rations (by local authorities; by an NGO) to all or almost all households; frequency: every month
- If none, last food distribution:** n/a

Shelter / NFIs

- Type(s) of shelter:** single family residential units; unfinished buildings; proportion occupied: Unknown
- Tenancy arrangement¹⁵:** formalised squatting
- Source of tents:** n/a
- Shelter issues:** limited ventilation; lack of privacy inside shelter; unable to lock home securely; lack of lighting; lack of heating
- Shelter material needs:** roofing materials; doors/doorframes; windows/window frames
- Access to electricity:** yes; primary source: car batteries (2-4 hours per day)
- NFI needs:** water containers; clothing; shoes; batteries; heating fuel

WASH

- Primary drinking water source:** water trucking; supplied and paid for by residents
- Water access:** about half of the population has enough water for their needs
- Water quality:** water-related illnesses¹⁶ in previous 14 days: yes; other water-related problems: no
- Latrines:** communal latrines: none available; private latrines: 76-100% of households
- Alternatives to latrines reported:** open defecation outside the site; using designated spaces outside the shelter
- Bathing facilities available:** 12
- Top three hygiene items needed:** water treatment materials; bath soap; wash soap
- Hygiene item distributions:** none reported
- Garbage disposal method(s):** burning; disposing at another location

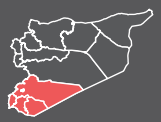
Healthcare

- Local facilities:** none in the site or host community
- Primary healthcare facility within 2 km:** no
- Sufficient medical supplies for:** pregnant/breastfeeding women: no; people with chronic diseases: no; people with disabilities: no; injured/war-wounded people: no
- Health needs:** first aid/emergency care; treatment for chronic disease; rehabilitation

Protection

- Presence of unaccompanied children:** yes (15)
- Freedom of movement:** residents able to leave the site if needed: **yes**
- Barriers to movement:** no barriers
- Protection risks:** serious threat from scorpions; snakes or similar; threat from improvised explosive devices
- Women's protection risks:** none reported

Reported needs in order of priority: education; employment; shelter support



Zayzun

Governorate: Dar'a
Subdistrict: Mzeireb

First reported IDP arrivals: February 2017
Number of transit sites: 0
Number of sites in active use (other than IDP housing, e.g. schools): 0

Types of aid delivered in assessed sites at any point in time: Food assistance

COMMUNITY OVERVIEW: ZAYZUN (C6037)

Collective centres/mixed-shelter sites
Number of assessed sites: 2
Estimated population in assessed sites: 4972

Informal tented settlements
Number of assessed sites: 0
Estimated population in assessed sites: 0

Most common tenancy arrangements (% of sites):

Formalised squatting	100%	
NA	NA	
NA	NA	

Most common tenancy arrangements (% of sites):

NA	NA
NA	NA
NA	NA

% of sites with sufficient access to water for:

Only a few residents	0%	
Less than half of all residents	0%	
Half of all residents or more	50%	
All or almost all residents	50%	
Number of residents unknown	0%	

% of sites with sufficient access to water for:

Only a few residents	NA
Less than half of all residents	NA
Half of all residents or more	NA
All or almost all residents	NA
Number of residents unknown	NA

Average % of assessed food items available in markets:

Available	81%
Unknown	6%
Unavailable	13%

Average % of assessed food items available in markets:

Available	NA
Unknown	NA
Unavailable	NA

% of sites with reported access to healthcare facilities:

On site/in host community	50%	
Outside the site/community	50%	
None	0%	

% of sites with reported access to healthcare facilities:

On site/in host community	NA
Outside the site/community	NA
None	NA

% of sites with reported protection issues in the two weeks prior to the assessment:

Protection issues reported	0%	
Unknown if protection issues reported	0%	
No protection issues reported	100%	

% of sites with reported protection issues in the two weeks prior to the assessment:

Protection issues reported	NA
Unknown if protection issues reported	NA
No protection issues reported	NA

Zayzun (C6037): Ammoryah (collective centre)

Month assessed: December 2017

Site Overview

Estimated population: 90 individuals in 10 shelters
Transit site: no
First arrivals: February 2017
Average length of stay: 1-2 years
Site management: One of the residents
Population breakdown:
40% male
60% female
50% children (under 18)
20% elderly (60+)

Origins

- Primary area(s) of origin: Koya (Dar'a), Beit Ara (Dar'a), Jlein (Dar'a)

Food Security

- Main sources of income¹³: casual/wage labour; skilled employment/salaried work; None
- Main food sources¹⁴: own production; purchased from local markets outside the camp/site using cash; food distributions
- Main source of cooking fuel: burning wood
- Markets: available on site/in host community: no; outside site/host community: yes
- Bakery available: no
- Strategies used to cope with a lack of food: reducing meal size
- Food items available: bread - yes; rice - yes; bulgur - yes; flour - yes; lentils - yes; cooking oil - yes; sugar - no
- Food needs: sugar; canned chicken; fresh vegetables
- Food distributions (previous 14 days): standard WFP food baskets (by a UN agency; by an NGO) to all or almost all households; frequency: once every four months
- If none, last food distribution: n/a

Shelter / NFIs

- Type(s) of shelter: rubhalls or mass tents; communal shelters (buildings); proportion occupied: 100%
- Tenancy arrangement¹⁵: formalised squatting
- Source of tents: n/a
- Shelter issues: insufficient number of shelters for the population; shelters are too small/not enough space for entire household; structures are not sturdy and break/fall over easily; leaking during rain; lack of privacy inside shelter; unable to lock home securely; lack of lighting; lack of heating
- Shelter material needs: new/additional tents; tarpaulins/plastic sheeting; timber
- Access to electricity: no
- NFI needs: mattresses/sleeping mats; water containers; batteries; winter heaters; heating fuel

WASH

- Primary drinking water source: water trucking; supplied and paid for by residents
- Water access: about half of the population has enough water for their needs
- Water quality: water-related illnesses¹⁶ in previous 14 days: yes; other water-related problems: no
- Latrines: communal latrines: two; not separated by gender; private latrines: none available
- Alternatives to latrines reported: none
- Bathing facilities available: five
- Top three hygiene items needed: water treatment materials; bath soap; wash soap
- Hygiene item distributions: none reported
- Garbage disposal method(s): collected by local authorities

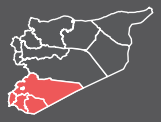
Healthcare

- Local facilities: informal emergency care points in the site or host community
- Primary healthcare facility within 2 km: no
- Sufficient medical supplies for: pregnant/breastfeeding women: no; people with chronic diseases: no; people with disabilities: no; injured/war-wounded people: yes
- Health needs: first aid/emergency care; antibiotics; treatment for chronic disease

Protection

- Presence of unaccompanied children: no
- Freedom of movement: residents able to leave the site if needed: yes
- Barriers to movement: no barriers
- Protection risks: none reported
- Women's protection risks: none reported

Reported needs in order of priority: education; food; water



Zayzun (C6037): Zayzun Camp (mixed-shelter site)¹⁸

Month assessed: Unknown

Site Overview

Estimated population: 4882
individuals in **550** shelters

Transit site: no

First arrivals: unknown

Average length of stay: 4.5 years

Site management:
Camp manager

Population breakdown:

48%	male
52%	female
57%	children (under 18)
4%	elderly (60+)

👤 Origins

- **Primary area(s) of origin:** Jlein (Dar'a), Thiyabiyeh (Rural Damascus), (Unknown)

🍲 Food Security

- **Main sources of income¹³:** unknown
- **Main food sources¹⁴:** own production; purchased from local markets outside the camp/site using cash; food distributions
- **Main source of cooking fuel:** burning wood
- **Markets:** available on site/in host community: yes; outside site/host community: unknown
- **Bakery available:** unknown
- **Strategies used to cope with a lack of food:** purchasing food on credit/borrowing money to buy food; selling humanitarian assistance
- **Food items available:** bread - yes; rice - yes; bulgur - yes; flour - yes; lentils - yes; cooking oil - yes; sugar - yes
- **Food needs:** sugar
- **Food distributions (previous 14 days):** unknown
- **If none, last food distribution:** unknown

🏠 Shelter / NFIs

- **Type(s) of shelter:** tents; communal shelters (buildings); proportion occupied: 100%
- **Tenancy arrangement¹⁵:** formalised squatting
- **Source of tents:** provided by a different NGO
- **Shelter issues:** insufficient number of shelters for the population; shelters are too small/not enough space for entire household; many are heavily damaged/unusable; lack of privacy inside shelter; lack of lighting; lack of heating; inadequate water plumbing
- **Shelter material needs:** new/additional tents; doors/doorframes
- **Access to electricity:** unknown
- **NFI needs:** water containers; heating fuel

🚰 WASH

- **Primary drinking water source:** water trucking
- **Water access:** everyone/nearly everyone has enough water for their needs
- **Water quality:** water-related illnesses¹⁶ in previous 14 days: unknown; other water-related problems: unknown
- **Latrines:** communal latrines: unknown; private latrines: unknown
- **Alternatives to latrines reported:** digging private pits; using designated spaces inside the shelter
- **Bathing facilities available:** no
- **Top three hygiene items needed:** water treatment materials; bath soap; wash soap; sanitary napkins
- **Hygiene item distributions:** unknown
- **Garbage disposal method(s):** collected by private company

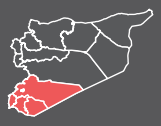
🏥 Healthcare

- **Local facilities:** unknown in the site or host community
- **Primary healthcare facility within 2 km:** yes (accessible to residents)
- **Sufficient medical supplies for:** pregnant/breastfeeding women: no; people with chronic diseases: no; people with disabilities: no; injured/war-wounded people: no
- **Health needs:** first aid/emergency care; treatment for chronic disease

🛡️ Protection

- **Presence of unaccompanied children:** unknown
- **Freedom of movement:** residents able to leave the site if needed: **yes**
- **Barriers to movement:** insufficient transportation
- **Protection risks:** none reported
- **Women's protection risks:** none reported

📄 **Reported needs in order of priority:** employment; unknown



Jleina

Governorate: Dar'a
Subdistrict: Mzeireb

First reported IDP arrivals: November 2014
Number of transit sites: 0
Number of sites in active use (other than IDP housing, e.g. schools): 0

Types of aid delivered in assessed sites at any point in time: Food assistance

COMMUNITY OVERVIEW: JLEIN (C6038)

Collective centres/mixed-shelter sites
Number of assessed sites: 0
Estimated population in assessed sites: 0

Most common tenancy arrangements (% of sites):

NA	NA
NA	NA
NA	NA

% of sites with sufficient access to water for:

Only a few residents	NA
Less than half of all residents	NA
Half of all residents or more	NA
All or almost all residents	NA
Number of residents unknown	NA

Average % of assessed food items available in markets:

Available	NA
Unknown	NA
Unavailable	NA

% of sites with reported access to healthcare facilities:

On site/in host community	NA
Outside the site/community	NA
None	NA

% of sites with reported protection issues in the two weeks prior to the assessment:


Protection issues reported	NA
Unknown if protection issues reported	NA
No protection issues reported	NA

Informal tented settlements





Number of assessed sites: 1
Estimated population in assessed sites: 68

Most common tenancy arrangements (% of sites):

Squatting	100%
NA	NA
NA	NA



% of sites with sufficient access to water for:

Only a few residents	0%	
Less than half of all residents	0%	
Half of all residents or more	100%	
All or almost all residents	0%	
Number of residents unknown	0%	

Average % of assessed food items available in markets:

Available	100%
Unknown	0%
Unavailable	0%



% of sites with reported access to healthcare facilities:

On site/in host community	0%	
Outside the site/community	0%	
None	100%	

% of sites with reported protection issues in the two weeks prior to the assessment:

Protection issues reported	0%
Unknown if protection issues reported	0%
No protection issues reported	100%



Jleina (C6038): Pump Station (informal tented settlement)

Month assessed: January 2018

Site Overview

Estimated population: 68 individuals in 11 shelters
Transit site: no
First arrivals: November 2014
Average length of stay: 3 years
Site management: Camp manager
Population breakdown:
45% male
55% female
15% children (under 18)
5% elderly (60+)

Origins

- Primary area(s) of origin: Manshiyeh (Dar'a), Other (Dar'a)

Food Security

- Main sources of income¹³: casual/wage labour; sale of household assets; petty trading
- Main food sources¹⁴: purchased from local markets outside the camp/site using cash; own production; unknown
- Main source of cooking fuel: burning wood
- Markets: available on site/in host community: no; outside site/host community: yes
- Bakery available: yes
- Strategies used to cope with a lack of food: reducing meal size; purchasing food on credit/borrowing money to buy food
- Food items available: bread - yes; rice - yes; bulgur - yes; flour - yes; lentils - yes; cooking oil - yes; sugar - yes
- Food needs: none
- Food distributions (previous 14 days): none
- If none, last food distribution: standard WFP food baskets, distributed four to six weeks prior to the assessment date by an NGO to all or almost all households

Shelter / NFIs

- Type(s) of shelter: tents; communal shelters (buildings); proportion occupied: 100%
- Tenancy arrangement¹⁵: squatting
- Source of tents: personal - brought by families
- Shelter issues: lack of insulation from heat; lack of lighting; lack of heating; inadequate water plumbing; inadequate wastewater disposal systems
- Shelter material needs: new/additional tents; roofing materials; windows/window frames
- Access to electricity: yes; primary source: main network (less than 2 hours per day)
- NFI needs: bedding items; water containers; batteries; winter clothes; heating fuel

WASH

- Primary drinking water source: water trucking; supplied and paid for by residents
- Water access: about half of the population has enough water for their needs
- Water quality: water-related illnesses¹⁶ in previous 14 days: no; other water-related problems: no
- Latrines: communal latrines: none available; private latrines: 51-75% of households
- Alternatives to latrines reported: digging private pits
- Bathing facilities available: six
- Top three hygiene items needed: bath soap; wash soap; sanitary napkins
- Hygiene item distributions: none reported
- Garbage disposal method(s): burning

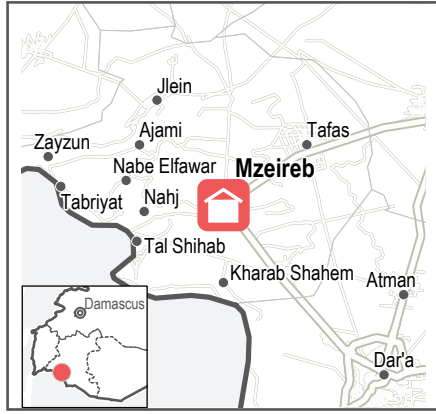
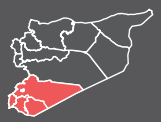
Healthcare

- Local facilities: none in the site or host community
- Primary healthcare facility within 2 km: no
- Sufficient medical supplies for: pregnant/breastfeeding women: no; people with chronic diseases: no; people with disabilities: no; injured/war-wounded people: no
- Health needs: first aid/emergency care; treatment for chronic disease; assistive devices

Protection

- Presence of unaccompanied children: no
- Freedom of movement: residents able to leave the site if needed: yes
- Barriers to movement: insufficient transportation
- Protection risks: none reported
- Women's protection risks: none reported

Reported needs in order of priority: food; water; winterisation



Mzeireb

Governorate: Dar'a
Subdistrict: Mzeireb

First reported IDP arrivals: February 2012
Number of transit sites: 0
Number of sites in active use (other than IDP housing, e.g. schools): 0

Types of aid delivered in assessed sites at any point in time: Tents, Food assistance

COMMUNITY OVERVIEW: MZEIREB (C6039)

Collective centres/mixed-shelter sites
Number of assessed sites: 6
Estimated population in assessed sites: 878

Most common tenancy arrangements (% of sites):

Formalised squatting	50%
Renting	50%
NA	NA

% of sites with sufficient access to water for:

Only a few residents	0%	
Less than half of all residents	0%	
Half of all residents or more	17%	
All or almost all residents	83%	
Number of residents unknown	0%	

Average % of assessed food items available in markets:

Available	83%
Unknown	0%
Unavailable	17%

% of sites with reported access to healthcare facilities:

On site/in host community	100%	
Outside the site/community	100%	
None	0%	

% of sites with reported protection issues in the two weeks prior to the assessment:

Protection issues reported	0%	
Unknown if protection issues reported	0%	
No protection issues reported	100%	

Informal tented settlements

Number of assessed sites: 2
Estimated population in assessed sites: 299

Most common tenancy arrangements (% of sites):

Formalised squatting	100%	
NA	NA	
NA	NA	

% of sites with sufficient access to water for:

Only a few residents	0%	
Less than half of all residents	50%	
Half of all residents or more	0%	
All or almost all residents	50%	
Number of residents unknown	0%	

Average % of assessed food items available in markets:

Available	100%	
Unknown	0%	
Unavailable	0%	

% of sites with reported access to healthcare facilities:

On site/in host community	100%	
Outside the site/community	50%	
None	0%	

% of sites with reported protection issues in the two weeks prior to the assessment:

Protection issues reported	0%	
Unknown if protection issues reported	0%	
No protection issues reported	100%	

Mzeireb (C6039): Agricultural Mechanization (collective centre)

Month assessed: January 2018

Site Overview

Estimated population: 107 individuals in 6 shelters
Transit site: no
First arrivals: March 2014
Average length of stay: 3 years
Site management: Site representative
Population breakdown:
50% male
50% female
20% children (under 18)
10% elderly (60+)

Origins

- Primary area(s) of origin: Mjeibnet Elamya (Dar'a)

Food Security

- Main sources of income¹³: casual/wage labour; skilled employment/salaried work; petty trading
- Main food sources¹⁴: purchased from local markets outside the camp/site using cash; own production; unknown
- Main source of cooking fuel: burning wood
- Markets: available on site/in host community: no; outside site/host community: yes
- Bakery available: yes
- Strategies used to cope with a lack of food: reducing meal size; purchasing food on credit/borrowing money to buy food
- Food items available: bread - yes; rice - yes; bulgur - yes; flour - yes; lentils - yes; cooking oil - yes; sugar - yes
- Food needs: none
- Food distributions (previous 14 days): none
- If none, last food distribution: standard WFP food baskets, distributed six to eight weeks prior to the assessment date by an NGO to all or almost all households

Shelter / NFIs

- Type(s) of shelter: communal shelters (buildings); proportion occupied: 100%
- Tenancy arrangement¹⁵: formalised squatting
- Source of tents: n/a
- Shelter issues: none
- Shelter material needs: doors/doorframes; windows/window frames
- Access to electricity: yes; primary source: main network (less than 2 hours per day)
- NFI needs: mattresses/sleeping mats; cooking fuel; heating fuel; soap; dishwashing detergent

WASH

- Primary drinking water source: main water network; supplied by local authorities
- Water access: everyone/nearly everyone has enough water for their needs
- Water quality: water-related illnesses¹⁶ in previous 14 days: no; other water-related problems: no
- Latrines: communal latrines: none available; private latrines: 76-100% of households
- Alternatives to latrines reported: none
- Bathing facilities available: 15
- Top three hygiene items needed: bath soap; wash soap; sanitary napkins
- Hygiene item distributions: none reported
- Garbage disposal method(s): burning

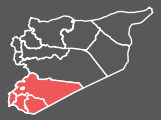
Healthcare

- Local facilities: informal emergency care points; private clinics; hospitals in the site or host community
- Primary healthcare facility within 2 km: yes (accessible to residents)
- Sufficient medical supplies for: pregnant/breastfeeding women: yes; people with chronic diseases: yes; people with disabilities: yes; injured/war-wounded people: yes
- Health needs: first aid/emergency care; treatment for chronic disease

Protection

- Presence of unaccompanied children: no
- Freedom of movement: residents able to leave the site if needed: yes
- Barriers to movement: no barriers
- Protection risks: none reported
- Women's protection risks: none reported

Reported needs in order of priority: food; winterisation



Mzeireb (C6039): Ain Basal (informal tented settlement)

Month assessed: December 2017

Site Overview

Estimated population: 175 individuals in 30 shelters
Transit site: no
First arrivals: August 2017
Average length of stay: 6-12 months
Site management: One of the residents
Population breakdown:
 40% male
 60% female
 60% children (under 18)
 5% elderly (60+)

- Origins**
- Primary area(s) of origin: Manshiyet Sweisa (Dar'a)

- Food Security**
- Main sources of income¹³:** sale of humanitarian aid; casual/wage labour; skilled employment/salaried work
 - Main food sources¹⁴:** own production; purchased from local markets outside the camp/site using cash; purchased using credit
 - Main source of cooking fuel:** burning wood
 - Markets:** available on site/in host community: no; outside site/host community: yes
 - Bakery available:** yes
 - Strategies used to cope with a lack of food:** reducing meal size; skipping meals
 - Food items available:** bread - yes; rice - yes; bulgur - yes; flour - yes; lentils - yes; cooking oil - yes; sugar - yes
 - Food needs:** rice; sugar; canned chicken
 - Food distributions (previous 14 days):** none
 - If none, last food distribution:** dry food rations, distributed more than eight weeks prior to the assessment date by an NGO to all or almost all households

Shelter / NFIs

- Type(s) of shelter:** tents; proportion occupied: 100%
- Tenancy arrangement¹⁵:** formalised squatting
- Source of tents:** personal - brought by families
- Shelter issues:** limited ventilation; lack of lighting; lack of heating
- Shelter material needs:** new/additional tents; tarpaulins/plastic sheeting; timber
- Access to electricity:** no
- NFI needs:** water containers; sources of light; batteries; winter heaters; heating fuel

WASH

- Primary drinking water source:** water trucking; supplied and paid for by residents
- Water access:** everyone/nearly everyone has enough water for their needs
- Water quality:** water-related illnesses¹⁶ in previous 14 days: no; other water-related problems: no
- Latrines:** communal latrines: none available; private latrines: none available
- Alternatives to latrines reported:** digging private pits
- Bathing facilities available:** no
- Top three hygiene items needed:** bath soap; wash soap
- Hygiene item distributions:** none reported
- Garbage disposal method(s):** burning

Healthcare

- Local facilities:** primary care facilities; hospitals in the site or host community
- Primary healthcare facility within 2 km:** yes (accessible to residents)
- Sufficient medical supplies for:** pregnant/breastfeeding women: yes; people with chronic diseases: yes; people with disabilities: yes; injured/war-wounded people: yes
- Health needs:** no health services needed

Protection

- Presence of unaccompanied children:** no
- Freedom of movement:** residents able to leave the site if needed: **yes**
- Barriers to movement:** no barriers
- Protection risks:** none reported
- Women's protection risks:** none reported

Reported needs in order of priority: water; food; winterisation

Mzeireb (C6039): Al Rai Camp (informal tented settlement)¹⁸

Month assessed: unknown

Site Overview

Estimated population: 124 individuals in 27 shelters
Transit site: no
First arrivals: September 2017
Average length of stay: 6-12 months
Site management: unknown
Population breakdown:
 51% male
 49% female
 60% children (under 18)
 5% elderly (60+)

- Origins**
- Primary area(s) of origin: unknown (Dar'a)

- Food Security**
- Main sources of income¹³:** humanitarian assistance; skilled employment/salaried work; casual/wage labour
 - Main food sources¹⁴:** food distributions; purchased from local markets outside the camp/site using credit; purchased from local markets outside the camp/site using cash
 - Main source of cooking fuel:** burning wood
 - Markets:** available on site/in host community: no; outside site/host community: yes
 - Bakery available:** yes
 - Strategies used to cope with a lack of food:** reducing meal size; skipping meals; purchasing food on credit/borrowing money to buy food
 - Food items available:** bread - yes; rice - yes; bulgur - yes; flour - yes; lentils - yes; cooking oil - yes; sugar - yes
 - Food needs:** ghee/vegetable oil; sugar; dates
 - Food distributions (previous 14 days):** dry food rations (by an NGO) to all or almost all households; frequency: there is no constant date
 - If none, last food distribution:** n/a

Shelter / NFIs

- Type(s) of shelter:** tents; proportion occupied: 100%
- Tenancy arrangement¹⁵:** formalised squatting
- Source of tents:** provided by a different NGO
- Shelter issues:** insufficient number of shelters for the population; shelters are too small/not enough space for entire household; lack of insulation from heat; lack of insulation from cold
- Shelter material needs:** new/additional tents; tarpaulins/plastic sheeting; basic tools
- Access to electricity:** no
- NFI needs:** mattresses/sleeping mats; water containers; sources of light

WASH

- Primary drinking water source:** water trucking; supplied and paid for by residents
- Water access:** less than half of the population has enough water for their needs
- Water quality:** water-related illnesses¹⁶ in previous 14 days: no; other water-related problems: no
- Latrines:** communal latrines: none available; private latrines: none available
- Alternatives to latrines reported:** open defecation within the site; open defecation outside the site; digging private pits
- Bathing facilities available:** no
- Top three hygiene items needed:** bath soap; wash soap; sanitary napkins
- Hygiene item distributions:** none reported
- Garbage disposal method(s):** burning

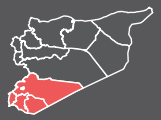
Healthcare

- Local facilities:** private clinics; hospitals in the site or host community
- Primary healthcare facility within 2 km:** no
- Sufficient medical supplies for:** pregnant/breastfeeding women: no; people with chronic diseases: no; people with disabilities: no; injured/war-wounded people: no
- Health needs:** antibiotics; skilled care during childbirth; treatment for chronic disease

Protection

- Presence of unaccompanied children:** no
- Freedom of movement:** residents able to leave the site if needed: **yes**
- Barriers to movement:** no barriers
- Protection risks:** none reported
- Women's protection risks:** none reported

Reported needs in order of priority: food; unknown; winterisation



Mzeireb (C6039): Building (collective centre)

Month assessed: February 2018

Site Overview

Estimated population: **41** individuals in **8** shelters
 Transit site: no
 First arrivals: February 2012
 Average length of stay: 5 years
 Site management:
 Person responsible for displaced persons
 Population breakdown:
 30% male
 70% female
 80% children (under 18)
 1% elderly (60+)

Origins

- Primary area(s) of origin: Najha (Rural Damascus), Homs (Homs), Jlein (Dar'a)

Food Security

- Main sources of income¹³: casual/wage labour; skilled employment/salaried work; humanitarian assistance
- Main food sources¹⁴: purchased from local markets outside the camp/site using cash; purchased from local markets outside the camp/site using credit; food distributions
- Main source of cooking fuel: gas canister
- Markets: available on site/in host community: no; outside site/host community: yes
- Bakery available: yes
- Strategies used to cope with a lack of food: reducing meal size; skipping meals; purchasing food on credit/borrowing money to buy food; selling humanitarian assistance
- Food items available: bread - yes; rice - yes; bulgur - yes; flour - yes; lentils - yes; cooking oil - yes; sugar - yes
- Food needs: canned chicken; dates; children's milk
- Food distributions (previous 14 days): none
- If none, last food distribution: standard WFP food baskets, distributed more than eight weeks prior to the assessment date by an NGO to more than half of all households

Shelter / NFIs

- Type(s) of shelter: single family residential units; proportion occupied: 100%
- Tenancy arrangement¹⁵: renting
- Source of tents: n/a
- Shelter issues: shelters are too small/not enough space for entire household; lack of insulation from heat; lack of insulation from cold; leaking during rain; lack of lighting; lack of heating
- Shelter material needs: bricks; plaster (for repairing cracked walls); basic tools
- Access to electricity: no
- NFI needs: bedding items; cooking fuel; water containers; batteries; heating fuel

WASH

- Primary drinking water source: water trucking; supplied and paid for by residents
- Water access: more than half of the population has enough water for their needs
- Water quality: water-related illnesses¹⁶ in previous 14 days: no; other water-related problems: no
- Latrines: communal latrines: none available; private latrines: 76-100% of households
- Alternatives to latrines reported: none
- Bathing facilities available: eight
- Top three hygiene items needed: bath soap; wash soap; sanitary napkins
- Hygiene item distributions: none reported
- Garbage disposal method(s): collected by local authorities; burning

Healthcare

- Local facilities: private clinics; hospitals in the site or host community
- Primary healthcare facility within 2 km: yes (accessible to residents)
- Sufficient medical supplies for: pregnant/breastfeeding women: yes; people with chronic diseases: yes; people with disabilities: yes; injured/war-wounded people: yes
- Health needs: antibiotics; treatment for chronic disease; rehabilitation

Protection

- Presence of unaccompanied children: no
- Freedom of movement: residents able to leave the site if needed: yes
- Barriers to movement: no barriers
- Protection risks: none reported
- Women's protection risks: none reported

Reported needs in order of priority: food; winterisation

Mzeireb (C6039): Hammsanah (collective centre)

Month assessed: December 2017

Site Overview

Estimated population: **30** individuals in **6** shelters
 Transit site: no
 First arrivals: August 2015
 Average length of stay: 1-2 years
 Site management:
 One of the residents
 Population breakdown:
 50% male
 50% female
 70% children (under 18)
 0% elderly (60+)

Origins

- Primary area(s) of origin: Eastern Bwayda (Homs)

Food Security

- Main sources of income¹³: casual/wage labour; None; None
- Main food sources¹⁴: own production; purchased from local markets outside the camp/site using cash; food distributions
- Main source of cooking fuel: gas canister
- Markets: available on site/in host community: no; outside site/host community: yes
- Bakery available: yes
- Strategies used to cope with a lack of food: none
- Food items available: bread - yes; rice - yes; bulgur - yes; flour - yes; lentils - yes; cooking oil - yes; sugar - yes
- Food needs: ghee/vegetable oil; canned chicken; fresh vegetables
- Food distributions (previous 14 days): none
- If none, last food distribution: dry food rations, distributed more than eight weeks prior to the assessment date by a UN agency to all or almost all households

Shelter / NFIs

- Type(s) of shelter: unfinished buildings; proportion occupied: 100%
- Tenancy arrangement¹⁵: renting
- Source of tents: n/a
- Shelter issues: insufficient number of shelters for the population; shelters are too small/not enough space for entire household; leaking during rain; limited ventilation; lack of privacy inside shelter; lack of lighting; lack of heating
- Shelter material needs: doors/doorframes; windows/window frames; basic tools
- Access to electricity: yes; primary source: solar panels (2-4 hours per day)
- NFI needs: sources of light; batteries; winter heaters; heating fuel; dishwashing detergent

WASH

- Primary drinking water source: water trucking; supplied and paid for by residents
- Water access: everyone/nearly everyone has enough water for their needs
- Water quality: water-related illnesses¹⁶ in previous 14 days: no; other water-related problems: no
- Latrines: communal latrines: three; all separated by gender; private latrines: none available
- Alternatives to latrines reported: none
- Bathing facilities available: three
- Top three hygiene items needed: bath soap; wash soap; sanitary napkins
- Hygiene item distributions: none reported
- Garbage disposal method(s): collected by local authorities

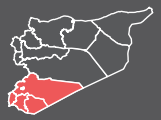
Healthcare

- Local facilities: private clinics; primary care facilities; hospitals in the site or host community
- Primary healthcare facility within 2 km: yes (accessible to residents)
- Sufficient medical supplies for: pregnant/breastfeeding women: yes; people with chronic diseases: yes; people with disabilities: yes; injured/war-wounded people: yes
- Health needs: no health services needed

Protection

- Presence of unaccompanied children: no
- Freedom of movement: residents able to leave the site if needed: yes
- Barriers to movement: no barriers
- Protection risks: none reported
- Women's protection risks: none reported

Reported needs in order of priority: shelter support; food; medical care



Mzeireb (C6039): Site (collective centre)

Month assessed: December 2017

Site Overview

Estimated population: **35** individuals in **10** shelters
 Transit site: no
 First arrivals: July 2014
 Average length of stay: 3 years
 Site management:
 Building owner
 Population breakdown:
 50% male
 50% female
 75% children (under 18)
 0% elderly (60+)

Origins

- Primary area(s) of origin: Eastern Bwayda (Homs)

Food Security

- Main sources of income¹³: casual/wage labour; skilled employment/salaried work; None
- Main food sources¹⁴: own production; purchased from markets in the camp/site using cash; from family and friends in the area
- Main source of cooking fuel: gas canister
- Markets: available on site/in host community: no; outside site/host community: yes
- Bakery available: yes
- Strategies used to cope with a lack of food: none
- Food items available: bread - yes; rice - yes; bulgur - yes; flour - yes; lentils - yes; cooking oil - yes; sugar - yes
- Food needs: ghee/vegetable oil; sugar; canned beans
- Food distributions (previous 14 days): none
- If none, last food distribution: dry food rations, distributed more than eight weeks prior to the assessment date by local authorities; by an NGO to all or almost all households

Shelter / NFIs

- Type(s) of shelter: unfinished buildings; proportion occupied: 100%
- Tenancy arrangement¹⁵: renting
- Source of tents: n/a
- Shelter issues: leaking during rain; limited ventilation; unable to lock home securely; lack of lighting; lack of heating
- Shelter material needs: doors/doorframes; windows/window frames; basic tools
- Access to electricity: yes; primary source: main network (6-8 hours per day)
- NFI needs: mattresses/sleeping mats; sources of light; batteries; winter heaters; heating fuel

WASH

- Primary drinking water source: water trucking; supplied and paid for by residents
- Water access: everyone/nearly everyone has enough water for their needs
- Water quality: water-related illnesses¹⁶ in previous 14 days: no; other water-related problems: no
- Latrines: communal latrines: none available; private latrines: 76-100% of households
- Alternatives to latrines reported: none
- Bathing facilities available: 10
- Top three hygiene items needed: bath soap; wash soap; sanitary napkins
- Hygiene item distributions: none reported
- Garbage disposal method(s): burning

Healthcare

- Local facilities: private clinics; primary care facilities; hospitals in the site or host community
- Primary healthcare facility within 2 km: yes (accessible to residents)
- Sufficient medical supplies for: pregnant/breastfeeding women: yes; people with chronic diseases: yes; people with disabilities: yes; injured/war-wounded people: yes
- Health needs: no health services needed

Protection

- Presence of unaccompanied children: no
- Freedom of movement: residents able to leave the site if needed: yes
- Barriers to movement: no barriers
- Protection risks: none reported
- Women's protection risks: none reported

Reported needs in order of priority: winterisation; food; water

Mzeireb (C6039): University (collective centre)

Month assessed: December 2017

Site Overview

Estimated population: **365** individuals in **60** shelters
 Transit site: no
 First arrivals: September 2013
 Average length of stay: 4 years
 Site management:
 One of the residents
 Population breakdown:
 40% male
 60% female
 50% children (under 18)
 5% elderly (60+)

Origins

- Primary area(s) of origin: Mjeibnet Elamya (Dar'a)

Food Security

- Main sources of income¹³: casual/wage labour; skilled employment/salaried work; petty trading
- Main food sources¹⁴: purchased from local markets outside the camp/site using cash; own production; from family and friends in the area
- Main source of cooking fuel: gas canister
- Markets: available on site/in host community: yes; outside site/host community: yes
- Bakery available: yes
- Strategies used to cope with a lack of food: none
- Food items available: bread - yes; rice - yes; bulgur - yes; flour - yes; lentils - yes; cooking oil - yes; sugar - yes
- Food needs: bread; canned chicken; fresh vegetables
- Food distributions (previous 14 days): none
- If none, last food distribution: hot meals (freshly cooked on-site), distributed more than eight weeks prior to the assessment date by an NGO to all or almost all households

Shelter / NFIs

- Type(s) of shelter: communal shelters (buildings); proportion occupied: 100%
- Tenancy arrangement¹⁵: formalised squatting
- Source of tents: n/a
- Shelter issues: lack of lighting; lack of heating
- Shelter material needs: doors/doorframes; windows/window frames; basic electrical items
- Access to electricity: no
- NFI needs: water containers; sources of light; winter blankets; winter heaters; heating fuel

WASH

- Primary drinking water source: water trucking; supplied and paid for by residents
- Water access: everyone/nearly everyone has enough water for their needs
- Water quality: water-related illnesses¹⁶ in previous 14 days: no; other water-related problems: no
- Latrines: communal latrines: none available; private latrines: 76-100% of households
- Alternatives to latrines reported: none
- Bathing facilities available: no
- Top three hygiene items needed: bath soap; wash soap
- Hygiene item distributions: none reported
- Garbage disposal method(s): transportation to landfill by tractor, paid for by residents

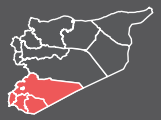
Healthcare

- Local facilities: hospitals in the site or host community
- Primary healthcare facility within 2 km: yes (accessible to residents)
- Sufficient medical supplies for: pregnant/breastfeeding women: yes; people with chronic diseases: yes; people with disabilities: yes; injured/war-wounded people: yes
- Health needs: first aid/emergency care; antibiotics; treatment for chronic disease

Protection

- Presence of unaccompanied children: no
- Freedom of movement: residents able to leave the site if needed: yes
- Barriers to movement: no barriers
- Protection risks: none reported
- Women's protection risks: none reported

Reported needs in order of priority: education; winterisation



Site Overview

Estimated population: 300 individuals in 80 shelters
Transit site: no
First arrivals: December 2016
Average length of stay: 1-2 years
Site management: One of the residents
Population breakdown:
 50% male
 50% female
 65% children (under 18)
 5% elderly (60+)

Origins

- **Primary area(s) of origin:** Jbab (Dar'a), Eastern Buwayda (Homs), Mjeibnet Elamya (Dar'a)

Food Security

- **Main sources of income¹³:** casual/wage labour; skilled employment/salaried work; None
- **Main food sources¹⁴:** purchased from local markets outside the camp/site using cash; own production; from family and friends in the area
- **Main source of cooking fuel:** burning wood
- **Markets:** available on site/in host community: no; outside site/host community: yes
- **Bakery available:** no
- **Strategies used to cope with a lack of food:** skipping meals; buying food with money usually used for other things; purchasing food on credit/borrowing money to buy food
- **Food items available:** bread - no; rice - no; bulgur - no; flour - no; lentils - no; cooking oil - no; sugar - no
- **Food needs:** bread; rice; bulgur
- **Food distributions (previous 14 days):** none
- **If none, last food distribution:** there have been no distributions

Shelter / NFIs

- **Type(s) of shelter:** communal shelters (buildings); proportion occupied: 100%
- **Tenancy arrangement¹⁵:** formalised squatting
- **Source of tents:** n/a
- **Shelter issues:** leaking during rain; limited ventilation; unable to lock home securely; lack of lighting; lack of heating
- **Shelter material needs:** doors/doorframes; windows/window frames; basic tools
- **Access to electricity:** no
- **NFI needs:** cooking fuel; water containers; batteries; winter heaters; heating fuel

WASH

- **Primary drinking water source:** water trucking; supplied and paid for by residents
- **Water access:** everyone/nearly everyone has enough water for their needs
- **Water quality:** water-related illnesses¹⁶ in previous 14 days: no; other water-related problems: no
- **Latrines:** communal latrines: none available; private latrines: 76-100% of households
- **Alternatives to latrines reported:** none
- **Bathing facilities available:** 60
- **Top three hygiene items needed:** bath soap; wash soap; sanitary napkins
- **Hygiene item distributions:** none reported
- **Garbage disposal method(s):** burning

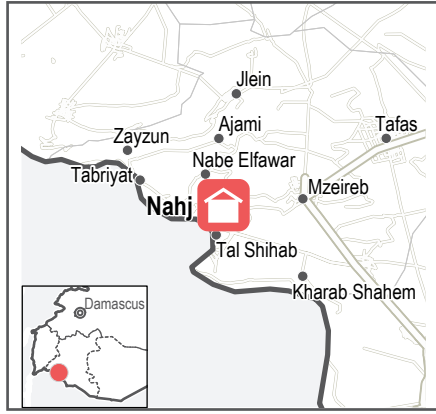
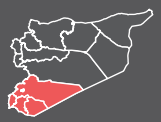
Healthcare

- **Local facilities:** private clinics; primary care facilities; hospitals in the site or host community
- **Primary healthcare facility within 2 km:** yes (accessible to residents)
- **Sufficient medical supplies for:** pregnant/breastfeeding women: no; people with chronic diseases: no; people with disabilities: no; injured/war-wounded people: no
- **Health needs:** first aid/emergency care; antibiotics; rehabilitation

Protection

- **Presence of unaccompanied children:** no
- **Freedom of movement:** residents able to leave the site if needed: yes
- **Barriers to movement:** no barriers
- **Protection risks:** none reported
- **Women's protection risks:** none reported

Reported needs in order of priority: food; winterisation



Nahj

Governorate: Dar'a
Subdistrict: Mzeireb

First reported IDP arrivals: April 2013
Number of transit sites: 1
Number of sites in active use (other than IDP housing, e.g. schools): 1

Types of aid delivered in assessed sites at any point in time: Tents, Hygiene kits, Healthcare facilities, Food assistance

COMMUNITY OVERVIEW: NAHJ (C6040)

Collective centres/mixed-shelter sites
Number of assessed sites: 6
Estimated population in assessed sites: 394

Most common tenancy arrangements (% of sites):

Squatting 50%
Formalised squatting 33%
Unknown (squatting or hosting without rent) 17%

% of sites with sufficient access to water for:

Only a few residents 0%
Less than half of all residents 0%
Half of all residents or more 67%
All or almost all residents 33%
Number of residents unknown 0%

Average % of assessed food items available in markets:

Available 98%
Unknown 0%
Unavailable 2%

% of sites with reported access to healthcare facilities:

On site/in host community 83%
Outside the site/community 33%
None 17%

% of sites with reported protection issues in the two weeks prior to the assessment:

Protection issues reported 17%
Unknown if protection issues reported 0%
No protection issues reported 83%

Informal tented settlements

Number of assessed sites: 0
Estimated population in assessed sites: 0

Most common tenancy arrangements (% of sites):

NA
NA
NA

% of sites with sufficient access to water for:

Only a few residents NA
Less than half of all residents NA
Half of all residents or more NA
All or almost all residents NA
Number of residents unknown NA

Average % of assessed food items available in markets:

Available NA
Unknown NA
Unavailable NA

% of sites with reported access to healthcare facilities:

On site/in host community NA
Outside the site/community NA
None NA

% of sites with reported protection issues in the two weeks prior to the assessment:

Protection issues reported NA
Unknown if protection issues reported NA
No protection issues reported NA

Nahj (C6040): Mashtal Nahj (collective centre)

Month assessed: January 2018

Site Overview

Estimated population: 40 individuals in 4 shelters
Transit site: no
First arrivals: March 2015
Average length of stay: 3 years
Site management: Local council
Population breakdown:
70% male
30% female
40% children (under 18)
10% elderly (60+)

Origins

- Primary area(s) of origin: Joubar Sharqi (Damascus), Mjeibnet Elamya (Dar'a)

Food Security

- Main sources of income¹³: casual/wage labour; cash crop production and sales; petty trading
- Main food sources¹⁴: purchased from markets in the camp/site using cash; own production; food distributions
- Main source of cooking fuel: burning wood
- Markets: available on site/in host community: yes; outside site/host community: yes
- Bakery available: yes
- Strategies used to cope with a lack of food: buying food with money usually used for other things; purchasing food on credit/borrowing money to buy food; selling humanitarian assistance
- Food items available: bread - yes; rice - yes; bulgur - yes; flour - yes; lentils - yes; cooking oil - yes; sugar - yes
- Food needs: bread; ghee/vegetable oil; sugar
- Food distributions (previous 14 days): standard WFP food baskets (by an NGO) to all or almost all households; frequency: nearly every 2 months
- If none, last food distribution: n/a

Shelter / NFIs

- Type(s) of shelter: single family residential units; proportion occupied: 76-99%
- Tenancy arrangement¹⁵: formalised squatting
- Source of tents: n/a
- Shelter issues: shelters are too small/not enough space for entire household; leaking during rain; lack of privacy inside shelter
- Shelter material needs: doors/doorframes; windows/window frames; plaster (for repairing cracked walls)
- Access to electricity: yes; primary source: main network (less than 2 hours per day)
- NFI needs: cooking fuel; water containers; clothing; winter heaters; dishwashing detergent

WASH

- Primary drinking water source: water trucking; supplied and paid for by residents
- Water access: everyone/nearly everyone has enough water for their needs
- Water quality: water-related illnesses¹⁶ in previous 14 days: no; other water-related problems: no
- Latrines: communal latrines: none available; private latrines: 76-100% of households
- Alternatives to latrines reported: none
- Bathing facilities available: four
- Top three hygiene items needed: water treatment materials; bath soap; wash soap
- Hygiene item distributions: none reported
- Garbage disposal method(s): collected by local authorities

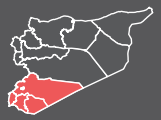
Healthcare

- Local facilities: hospitals in the site or host community
- Primary healthcare facility within 2 km: yes (accessible to residents)
- Sufficient medical supplies for: pregnant/breastfeeding women: yes; people with chronic diseases: yes; people with disabilities: yes; injured/war-wounded people: yes
- Health needs: first aid/emergency care; treatment for chronic disease; assistive devices

Protection

- Presence of unaccompanied children: no
- Freedom of movement: residents able to leave the site if needed: yes
- Barriers to movement: no barriers
- Protection risks: none reported
- Women's protection risks: none reported

Reported needs in order of priority: food; winterisation



Site Overview

Estimated population: **37** individuals in **8** shelters
 Transit site: no
 First arrivals: Unknown
 Average length of stay: 5 years
 Site management: No one
 Population breakdown:
 37% male
 63% female
 71% children (under 18)
 2% elderly (60+)

Origins

- Primary area(s) of origin: Kalidiyeh (Homs), Mjeibnet Elamya (Dar'a)

Food Security

- Main sources of income¹³: casual/wage labour; skilled employment/salaried work; humanitarian assistance
- Main food sources¹⁴: purchased from local markets outside the camp/site using cash; food distributions; unknown
- Main source of cooking fuel: burning wood
- Markets: available on site/in host community: no; outside site/host community: yes
- Bakery available: yes
- Strategies used to cope with a lack of food: reducing meal size; skipping meals; purchasing food on credit/borrowing money to buy food
- Food items available: bread - yes; rice - yes; bulgur - yes; flour - yes; lentils - yes; cooking oil - yes; sugar - yes
- Food needs: canned chicken; dates
- Food distributions (previous 14 days): none
- If none, last food distribution: dry food rations, distributed two to four weeks prior to the assessment date by an NGO to around half of all households

Shelter / NFIs

- Type(s) of shelter: tents; semi-permanent structures; unfinished buildings; proportion occupied: unknown
- Tenancy arrangement¹⁵: squatting
- Source of tents: personal - brought by families
- Shelter issues: insufficient number of shelters for the population; shelters are too small/not enough space for entire household; lack of insulation from heat; unable to lock home securely
- Shelter material needs: new/additional tents; tarpaulins/plastic sheeting; basic tools
- Access to electricity: no
- NFI needs: bedding items; mattresses/sleeping mats; water containers

WASH

- Primary drinking water source: water trucking; supplied and paid for by residents
- Water access: more than half of the population has enough water for their needs
- Water quality: water-related illnesses¹⁶ in previous 14 days: no; other water-related problems: no
- Latrines: communal latrines: none available; private latrines: none available
- Alternatives to latrines reported: digging private pits
- Bathing facilities available: no
- Top three hygiene items needed: bath soap; wash soap; sanitary napkins
- Hygiene item distributions: none reported
- Garbage disposal method(s): burning

Healthcare

- Local facilities: private clinics; hospitals in the site or host community
- Primary healthcare facility within 2 km: no
- Sufficient medical supplies for: pregnant/breastfeeding women: no; people with chronic diseases: no; people with disabilities: no; injured/war-wounded people: no
- Health needs: antibiotics; skilled care during childbirth; treatment for chronic disease; assistive devices

Protection

- Presence of unaccompanied children: no
- Freedom of movement: residents able to leave the site if needed: yes
- Barriers to movement: no barriers
- Protection risks: none reported
- Women's protection risks: none reported

Reported needs in order of priority: food; shelter support; water

Site Overview

Estimated population: **27** individuals in **20** shelters
 Transit site: no
 First arrivals: July 2013
 Average length of stay: 5 years
 Site management: Local council
 Population breakdown:
 50% male
 50% female
 55% children (under 18)
 0% elderly (60+)

Origins

- Primary area(s) of origin: Other (Homs), Thiyabiyeh (Rural Damascus)

Food Security

- Main sources of income¹³: casual/wage labour; skilled employment/salaried work; humanitarian assistance
- Main food sources¹⁴: purchased from local markets outside the camp/site using cash; food brought from place of origin; own production
- Main source of cooking fuel: burning wood
- Markets: available on site/in host community: no; outside site/host community: yes
- Bakery available: yes
- Strategies used to cope with a lack of food: buying food with money usually used for other things
- Food items available: bread - yes; rice - yes; bulgur - yes; flour - yes; lentils - yes; cooking oil - yes; sugar - yes
- Food needs: canned chicken; dates
- Food distributions (previous 14 days): standard WFP food baskets (by an NGO) to around half of all households; frequency: unknown
- If none, last food distribution: n/a

Shelter / NFIs

- Type(s) of shelter: communal shelters (buildings); proportion occupied: 26-50%
- Tenancy arrangement¹⁵: squatting
- Source of tents: n/a
- Shelter issues: lack of insulation from heat; lack of insulation from cold; lack of lighting; lack of heating
- Shelter material needs: doors/doorframes; windows/window frames; basic electrical items
- Access to electricity: yes; primary source: solar panels (less than 2 hours per day)
- NFI needs: cooking fuel; water containers; batteries; winter clothes; heating fuel

WASH

- Primary drinking water source: water trucking; supplied and paid for by residents
- Water access: more than half of the population has enough water for their needs
- Water quality: water-related illnesses¹⁶ in previous 14 days: no; other water-related problems: no
- Latrines: communal latrines: three; not separated by gender; private latrines: none available
- Alternatives to latrines reported: none
- Bathing facilities available: no
- Top three hygiene items needed: bath soap; wash soap; sanitary napkins
- Hygiene item distributions: none reported
- Garbage disposal method(s): disposing at another location

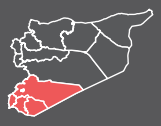
Healthcare

- Local facilities: private clinics in the site or host community
- Primary healthcare facility within 2 km: no
- Sufficient medical supplies for: pregnant/breastfeeding women: no; people with chronic diseases: no; people with disabilities: no; injured/war-wounded people: no
- Health needs: first aid/emergency care; antibiotics; skilled care during childbirth

Protection

- Presence of unaccompanied children: no
- Freedom of movement: residents able to leave the site if needed: yes
- Barriers to movement: no barriers
- Protection risks: threat from armed groups; threat from mines/unexploded ordnance; threat from airstrikes
- Women's protection risks: none reported

Reported needs in order of priority: employment; winterisation



Nahj (C6040): School (collective centre)

Month assessed: December 2017

Site Overview

Estimated population: 60 individuals in 4 shelters
 Transit site: yes
 First arrivals: January 2014
 Average length of stay: 4 years
 Site management:
 Local council
 Population breakdown:
 50% male
 50% female
 20% children (under 18)
 2% elderly (60+)

Origins

- Primary area(s) of origin: Jlein (Dar'a), Mjeibnet Elamya (Dar'a)

Food Security

- Main sources of income¹³: casual/wage labour; sale of handicraft/artisan products; petty trading
- Main food sources¹⁴: from family and friends in the area; own production; food distributions
- Main source of cooking fuel: burning wood
- Markets: available on site/in host community: no; outside site/host community: no
- Bakery available: no
- Strategies used to cope with a lack of food: buying food with money usually used for other things
- Food items available: bread - yes; rice - yes; bulgur - yes; flour - yes; lentils - yes; cooking oil - yes; sugar - yes
- Food needs: canned chicken; fresh vegetables; dates
- Food distributions (previous 14 days): dry food rations (by local authorities; by an NGO) to all or almost all households; frequency: every month
- If none, last food distribution: n/a

Shelter / NFIs

- Type(s) of shelter: tents; communal shelters (buildings); proportion occupied: 100%
- Tenancy arrangement¹⁵: formalised squatting; buildings are in active use (two units of teaching buildings)
- Source of tents: provided by a different NGO
- Shelter issues: insufficient number of shelters for the population; shelters are too small/not enough space for entire household; lack of lighting; lack of heating
- Shelter material needs: basic electrical items
- Access to electricity: yes; primary source: car batteries (2-4 hours per day)
- NFI needs: mattresses/sleeping mats; water containers; sources of light; winter clothes; heating fuel

WASH

- Primary drinking water source: water trucking; supplied and paid for by residents
- Water access: everyone/nearly everyone has enough water for their needs
- Water quality: water-related illnesses¹⁶ in previous 14 days: no; other water-related problems: no
- Latrines: communal latrines: three; not separated by gender; private latrines: none available
- Alternatives to latrines reported: none
- Bathing facilities available: no
- Top three hygiene items needed: bath soap; wash soap; sanitary napkins
- Hygiene item distributions: none reported
- Garbage disposal method(s): collected by local authorities

Healthcare

- Local facilities: none in the site or host community
- Primary healthcare facility within 2 km: no
- Sufficient medical supplies for: pregnant/breastfeeding women: no; people with chronic diseases: no; people with disabilities: no; injured/war-wounded people: no
- Health needs: first aid/emergency care; treatment for chronic disease; assistive devices

Protection

- Presence of unaccompanied children: no
- Freedom of movement: residents able to leave the site if needed: yes
- Barriers to movement: no barriers
- Protection risks: none reported
- Women's protection risks: none reported

Reported needs in order of priority: winterisation; food; psychosocial support

Nahj (C6040): School (collective centre)

Month assessed: January 2018

Site Overview

Estimated population: 50 individuals in 16 shelters
 Transit site: no
 First arrivals: April 2013
 Average length of stay: 5 years
 Site management:
 Site manager
 Population breakdown:
 47% male
 53% female
 64% children (under 18)
 1% elderly (60+)

Origins

- Primary area(s) of origin: Hjeireh (Rural Damascus), Yadudeh (Dar'a)

Food Security

- Main sources of income¹³: casual/wage labour; skilled employment/salaried work; humanitarian assistance
- Main food sources¹⁴: purchased from local markets outside the camp/site using cash; own production; food brought from place of origin
- Main source of cooking fuel: burning wood
- Markets: available on site/in host community: no; outside site/host community: yes
- Bakery available: yes
- Strategies used to cope with a lack of food: reducing meal size; skipping meals; buying food with money usually used for other things; selling humanitarian assistance
- Food items available: bread - yes; rice - yes; bulgur - yes; flour - yes; lentils - yes; cooking oil - yes; sugar - yes
- Food needs: canned chicken; dates; children's milk
- Food distributions (previous 14 days): standard WFP food baskets (by an NGO) to all or almost all households; frequency: every four months
- If none, last food distribution: n/a

Shelter / NFIs

- Type(s) of shelter: tents; unfinished buildings; communal shelters (buildings); proportion occupied: 100%
- Tenancy arrangement¹⁵: squatting
- Source of tents: personal - brought by families
- Shelter issues: insufficient number of shelters for the population; lack of insulation from heat; lack of insulation from cold; lack of lighting; lack of heating; inadequate wastewater disposal systems
- Shelter material needs: new/additional tents; bricks; basic electrical items
- Access to electricity: yes; primary source: car batteries (less than 2 hours per day)
- NFI needs: mattresses/sleeping mats; cooking stoves; water containers; batteries; heating fuel

WASH

- Primary drinking water source: water trucking; supplied and paid for by residents
- Water access: more than half of the population has enough water for their needs
- Water quality: water-related illnesses¹⁶ in previous 14 days: yes; other water-related problems: no
- Latrines: communal latrines: three; not separated by gender; private latrines: none available
- Alternatives to latrines reported: none
- Bathing facilities available: no
- Top three hygiene items needed: bath soap; wash soap; sanitary napkins
- Hygiene item distributions: none reported
- Garbage disposal method(s): burning

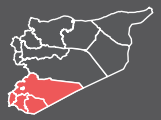
Healthcare

- Local facilities: private clinics in the site or host community
- Primary healthcare facility within 2 km: yes (accessible to residents)
- Sufficient medical supplies for: pregnant/breastfeeding women: no; people with chronic diseases: no; people with disabilities: no; injured/war-wounded people: no
- Health needs: first aid/emergency care; vaccination; skilled care during childbirth

Protection

- Presence of unaccompanied children: no
- Freedom of movement: residents able to leave the site if needed: yes
- Barriers to movement: insufficient transportation; transportation options available but too expensive
- Protection risks: none reported
- Women's protection risks: none reported

Reported needs in order of priority: medical care; psychosocial support; employment



Site Overview

Estimated population: 180
individuals in 12 shelters

Transit site: no

First arrivals: unknown

Average length of stay: 2 years

Site management:
Unknown

Population breakdown:

35%	male
65%	female
70%	children (under 18)
4%	elderly (60+)

👤 Origins

- **Primary area(s) of origin:** unknown (Dar'a), Jomleh (Dar'a)

🍲 Food Security

- **Main sources of income¹³:** casual/wage labour; unknown; livestock product sales
- **Main food sources¹⁴:** food distributions; purchased from markets in the camp/site using cash; own production
- **Main source of cooking fuel:** burning wood
- **Markets:** available on site/in host community: no; outside site/host community: yes
- **Bakery available:** yes
- **Strategies used to cope with a lack of food:** reducing meal size; purchasing food on credit/borrowing money to buy food
- **Food items available:** bread - yes; rice - yes; bulgur - yes; flour - yes; lentils - yes; cooking oil - yes; sugar - yes
- **Food needs:** dates
- **Food distributions (previous 14 days):** none
- **If none, last food distribution:** dry food rations, distributed two to four weeks prior to the assessment date by an NGO to around half of all households

🏠 Shelter / NFIs

- **Type(s) of shelter:** tents; unfinished buildings; proportion occupied: Unknown
- **Tenancy arrangement¹⁵:** unknown (squatting or hosting without rent)
- **Source of tents:** personal - brought by families
- **Shelter issues:** insufficient number of shelters for the population; shelters are too small/not enough space for entire household; lack of insulation from heat; lack of insulation from cold; leaking during rain; lack of privacy inside shelter; lack of lighting; lack of heating
- **Shelter material needs:** new/additional tents; tarpaulins/plastic sheeting
- **Access to electricity:** no
- **NFI needs:** water containers; heating fuel

🚰 WASH

- **Primary drinking water source:** water trucking; supplied and paid for by residents
- **Water access:** more than half of the population has enough water for their needs
- **Water quality:** water-related illnesses¹⁶ in previous 14 days: no; other water-related problems: no
- **Latrines:** communal latrines: none available; private latrines: none available
- **Alternatives to latrines reported:** open defecation outside the site
- **Bathing facilities available:** no
- **Top three hygiene items needed:** bath soap; wash soap; sanitary napkins
- **Hygiene item distributions:** none reported
- **Garbage disposal method(s):** burning

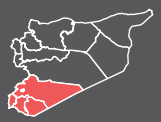
🏥 Healthcare

- **Local facilities:** private clinics; hospitals in the site or host community
- **Primary healthcare facility within 2 km:** no
- **Sufficient medical supplies for:** pregnant/breastfeeding women: no; people with chronic diseases: no; people with disabilities: no; injured/war-wounded people: yes
- **Health needs:** first aid/emergency care; first aid/emergency care

🛡️ Protection

- **Presence of unaccompanied children:** no
- **Freedom of movement:** residents able to leave the site if needed: yes
- **Barriers to movement:** no barriers
- **Protection risks:** none reported
- **Women's protection risks:** none reported

📄 **Reported needs in order of priority:** food; unknown



Mataeiyyeh

Governorate: Dar'a
Subdistrict: Jizeh

First reported IDP arrivals: February 2015
Number of transit sites: 2
Number of sites in active use (other than IDP housing, e.g. schools): 1

Types of aid delivered in assessed sites at any point in time: Hygiene kits, Healthcare facilities, Food assistance

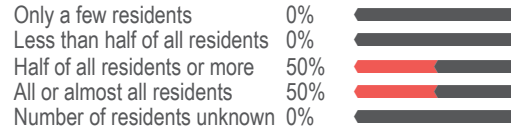
COMMUNITY OVERVIEW: MATAEIYEH (C6041)

Collective centres/mixed-shelter sites
Number of assessed sites: 2
Estimated population in assessed sites: 60

Most common tenancy arrangements (% of sites):



% of sites with sufficient access to water for:



Average % of assessed food items available in markets:



% of sites with reported access to healthcare facilities:



% of sites with reported protection issues in the two weeks prior to the assessment:



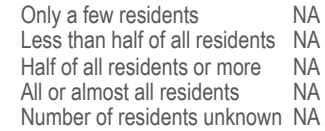
Informal tented settlements

Number of assessed sites: 0
Estimated population in assessed sites: 0

Most common tenancy arrangements (% of sites):



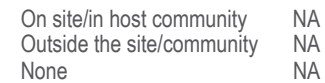
% of sites with sufficient access to water for:



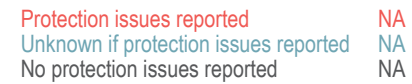
Average % of assessed food items available in markets:



% of sites with reported access to healthcare facilities:



% of sites with reported protection issues in the two weeks prior to the assessment:



Mataeiyyeh (C6041): Al-Mta'aih (collective centre)

Month assessed: December 2017

Site Overview

Estimated population: 30 individuals in 4 shelters
Transit site: yes
First arrivals: February 2015
Average length of stay: 1-2 years
Site management: School manager
Population breakdown:
60% male
40% female
50% children (under 18)
0% elderly (60+)

Origins

- Primary area(s) of origin: Sabe Byar (Rural Damascus)

Food Security

- Main sources of income¹³:** skilled employment/salaried work; sale of humanitarian aid; sale of household assets
- Main food sources¹⁴:** purchased from local markets outside the camp/site using cash; purchased using credit; from family and friends in the area
- Main source of cooking fuel:** gas canister
- Markets:** available on site/in host community: no; outside site/host community: yes
- Bakery available:** yes
- Strategies used to cope with a lack of food:** reducing meal size
- Food items available:** bread - yes; rice - yes; bulgur - yes; flour - yes; lentils - yes; cooking oil - yes; sugar - yes
- Food needs:** bread; ghee/vegetable oil; sugar
- Food distributions (previous 14 days):** dry food rations (by an NGO) to around half of all households; frequency: every two months
- If none, last food distribution:** n/a

Shelter / NFIs

- Type(s) of shelter:** communal shelters (buildings); proportion occupied: 76-99%
- Tenancy arrangement¹⁵:** formalised squatting; buildings are in active use (teaching)
- Source of tents:** n/a
- Shelter issues:** lack of privacy inside shelter; unable to lock home securely; lack of heating
- Shelter material needs:** tarpaulins/plastic sheeting; basic electrical items; basic tools
- Access to electricity:** yes; primary source: car batteries (2-4 hours per day)
- NFI needs:** bedding items; cooking utensils; winter blankets; winter heaters; heating fuel

WASH

- Primary drinking water source:** main water network; supplied by local authorities; and paid for by residents
- Water access:** more than half of the population has enough water for their needs
- Water quality:** water-related illnesses¹⁶ in previous 14 days: no; other water-related problems: no
- Latrines:** communal latrines: two; not separated by gender; private latrines: none available
- Alternatives to latrines reported:** none
- Bathing facilities available:** two
- Top three hygiene items needed:** water treatment materials; wash soap; sanitary napkins
- Hygiene item distributions:** none reported
- Garbage disposal method(s):** collected by local authorities

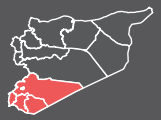
Healthcare

- Local facilities:** none in the site or host community
- Primary healthcare facility within 2 km:** yes (accessible to residents)
- Sufficient medical supplies for:** pregnant/breastfeeding women: yes; people with chronic diseases: no; people with disabilities: no; injured/war-wounded people: no
- Health needs:** first aid/emergency care; antibiotics; surgery

Protection

- Presence of unaccompanied children:** no
- Freedom of movement:** residents able to leave the site if needed: **yes**
- Barriers to movement:** insufficient transportation
- Protection risks:** serious threat from scorpions; snakes or similar
- Women's protection risks:** none reported

Reported needs in order of priority: winterisation; food; shelter support



Site Overview

Estimated population: 30 individuals in 7 shelters
Transit site: yes
First arrivals: February 2015
Average length of stay: 1-2 years
Site management:
 One of the residents
Population breakdown:
 80% male
 20% female
 80% children (under 18)
 0% elderly (60+)

Origins

- **Primary area(s) of origin:** Sabe Byar (Rural Damascus)

Food Security

- **Main sources of income¹³:** casual/wage labour; humanitarian assistance; sale of household assets
- **Main food sources¹⁴:** purchased from local markets outside the camp/site using cash; purchased using credit; own production
- **Main source of cooking fuel:** kerosene
- **Markets:** available on site/in host community: no; outside site/host community: yes
- **Bakery available:** yes
- **Strategies used to cope with a lack of food:** reducing meal size
- **Food items available:** bread - yes; rice - yes; bulgur - yes; flour - yes; lentils - yes; cooking oil - yes; sugar - yes
- **Food needs:** bread; ghee/vegetable oil; sugar
- **Food distributions (previous 14 days):** dry food rations (by an NGO) to all or almost all households; frequency: every two months
- **If none, last food distribution:** n/a

Shelter / NFIs

- **Type(s) of shelter:** communal shelters (buildings); proportion occupied: 26-50%
- **Tenancy arrangement¹⁵:** formalised squatting
- **Source of tents:** n/a
- **Shelter issues:** lack of privacy inside shelter; unable to lock home securely; lack of heating
- **Shelter material needs:** tarpaulins/plastic sheeting; doors/doorframes; windows/window frames
- **Access to electricity:** yes; primary source: car batteries (2-4 hours per day)
- **NFI needs:** cooking fuel; water containers; winter blankets; heating fuel; dishwashing detergent

WASH

- **Primary drinking water source:** main water network; supplied by local authorities
- **Water access:** everyone/nearly everyone has enough water for their needs
- **Water quality:** water-related illnesses¹⁶ in previous 14 days: no; other water-related problems: no
- **Latrines:** communal latrines: two; not separated by gender; private latrines: none available
- **Alternatives to latrines reported:** using designated spaces inside the shelter
- **Bathing facilities available:** one
- **Top three hygiene items needed:** water treatment materials; bath soap; wash soap
- **Hygiene item distributions:** none reported
- **Garbage disposal method(s):** burning

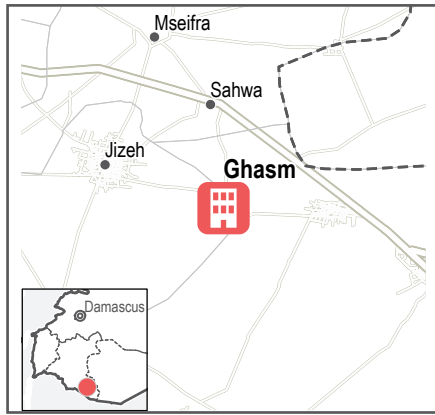
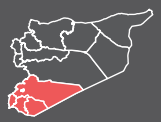
Healthcare

- **Local facilities:** none in the site or host community
- **Primary healthcare facility within 2 km:** yes (accessible to residents)
- **Sufficient medical supplies for:** pregnant/breastfeeding women: no; people with chronic diseases: yes; people with disabilities: no; injured/war-wounded people: no
- **Health needs:** treatment for chronic disease

Protection

- **Presence of unaccompanied children:** no
- **Freedom of movement:** residents able to leave the site if needed: yes
- **Barriers to movement:** insufficient transportation
- **Protection risks:** serious threat from scorpions; movement restrictions
- **Women's protection risks:** restrictions preventing women and girls from accessing services

Reported needs in order of priority: winterisation; food; shelter support



Ghasm

Governorate: Dar'a
Subdistrict: Jizeh

First reported IDP arrivals: May 2012
Number of transit sites: 1
Number of sites in active use (other than IDP housing, e.g. schools): 0

Types of aid delivered in assessed sites at any point in time: Food assistance

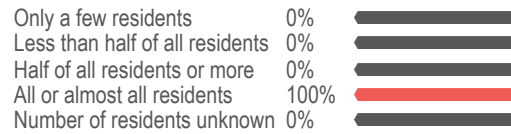
COMMUNITY OVERVIEW: GHASM (C6042)

Collective centres/mixed-shelter sites
Number of assessed sites: 1
Estimated population in assessed sites: 215

Most common tenancy arrangements (% of sites):



% of sites with sufficient access to water for:



Average % of assessed food items available in markets:



% of sites with reported access to healthcare facilities:



% of sites with reported protection issues in the two weeks prior to the assessment:



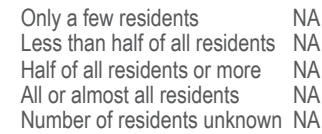
Informal tented settlements

Number of assessed sites: 0
Estimated population in assessed sites: 0

Most common tenancy arrangements (% of sites):



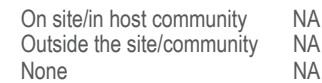
% of sites with sufficient access to water for:



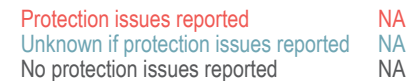
Average % of assessed food items available in markets:



% of sites with reported access to healthcare facilities:



% of sites with reported protection issues in the two weeks prior to the assessment:



Ghasm (C6042): Ena'ash Al-Reef (collective centre)

Month assessed: December 2017

Site Overview

Estimated population: 215 individuals in 65 shelters
Transit site: yes
First arrivals: May 2012
Average length of stay: 1-2 years
Site management: Local council
Population breakdown:
50% male
50% female
40% children (under 18)
10% elderly (60+)

Origins

- Primary area(s) of origin: Harasta (Rural Damascus), Najha (Rural Damascus), Ankhal (Dar'a)

Food Security

- Main sources of income¹³: casual/wage labour; irregular social support; humanitarian assistance
- Main food sources¹⁴: purchased from local markets outside the camp/site using cash; purchased using credit; own production
- Main source of cooking fuel: gas canister
- Markets: available on site/in host community: no; outside site/host community: no
- Bakery available: no
- Strategies used to cope with a lack of food: reducing meal size; skipping meals; buying food with money usually used for other things; purchasing food on credit/borrowing money to buy food
- Food items available: bread - no; rice - no; bulgur - no; flour - no; lentils - no; cooking oil - no; sugar - no
- Food needs: bread; ghee/vegetable oil; sugar
- Food distributions (previous 14 days): dry food rations (by local authorities) to around half of all households; frequency: every two months
- If none, last food distribution: n/a

Shelter / NFIs

- Type(s) of shelter: single family residential units; communal shelters (buildings); proportion occupied: 76-99%
- Tenancy arrangement¹⁵: hosting without rent
- Source of tents: n/a
- Shelter issues: insufficient number of shelters for the population; shelters are too small/not enough space for entire household; many are heavily damaged/unusable; lack of privacy inside shelter; unable to lock home securely; lack of heating
- Shelter material needs: tarpaulins/plastic sheeting; doors/doorframes; windows/window frames
- Access to electricity: yes; primary source: car batteries (2-4 hours per day)
- NFI needs: bedding items; cooking fuel; water containers; winter heaters; heating fuel

WASH

- Primary drinking water source: water trucking; supplied and paid for by residents
- Water access: everyone/nearly everyone has enough water for their needs
- Water quality: water-related illnesses¹⁶ in previous 14 days: yes; other water-related problems: yes; water tasted bad
- Latrines: communal latrines: 10; not separated by gender; private latrines: 26-50% of households
- Alternatives to latrines reported: none
- Bathing facilities available: no
- Top three hygiene items needed: water treatment materials; wash soap; sanitary napkins
- Hygiene item distributions: none reported
- Garbage disposal method(s): disposing at another location

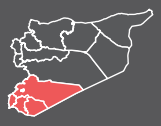
Healthcare

- Local facilities: none in the site or host community
- Primary healthcare facility within 2 km: no
- Sufficient medical supplies for: pregnant/breastfeeding women: yes; people with chronic diseases: yes; people with disabilities: no; injured/war-wounded people: no
- Health needs: first aid/emergency care; antibiotics; surgery; skilled care during childbirth; treatment for chronic disease

Protection

- Presence of unaccompanied children: no
- Freedom of movement: residents able to leave the site if needed: yes
- Barriers to movement: insufficient transportation; transportation options available but too expensive
- Protection risks: movement restrictions
- Women's protection risks: movement restrictions specifically targeting women

Reported needs in order of priority: winterisation; food; shelter support



Jizeh

Governorate: Dar'a
Subdistrict: Jizeh

First reported IDP arrivals: January 2015
Number of transit sites: 2
Number of sites in active use (other than IDP housing, e.g. schools): 0

Types of aid delivered in assessed sites at any point in time: Food assistance

COMMUNITY OVERVIEW: JIZEH (C6043)

Collective centres/mixed-shelter sites
Number of assessed sites: 0
Estimated population in assessed sites: 0

Most common tenancy arrangements (% of sites):

NA	NA
NA	NA
NA	NA

% of sites with sufficient access to water for:

Only a few residents	NA
Less than half of all residents	NA
Half of all residents or more	NA
All or almost all residents	NA
Number of residents unknown	NA

Average % of assessed food items available in markets:

Available	NA
Unknown	NA
Unavailable	NA

% of sites with reported access to healthcare facilities:

On site/in host community	NA
Outside the site/community	NA
None	NA

% of sites with reported protection issues in the two weeks prior to the assessment:

Protection issues reported	NA
Unknown if protection issues reported	NA
No protection issues reported	NA

Informal tented settlements






Number of assessed sites: 2
Estimated population in assessed sites: 1100

Most common tenancy arrangements (% of sites):

Formalised squatting	100%
NA	NA
NA	NA



% of sites with sufficient access to water for:

Only a few residents	0%	
Less than half of all residents	0%	
Half of all residents or more	50%	
All or almost all residents	50%	
Number of residents unknown	0%	

Average % of assessed food items available in markets:

Available	0%
Unknown	0%
Unavailable	100%



% of sites with reported access to healthcare facilities:

On site/in host community	50%	
Outside the site/community	0%	
None	50%	

% of sites with reported protection issues in the two weeks prior to the assessment:

Protection issues reported	100%
Unknown if protection issues reported	0%
No protection issues reported	0%



Jizeh (C6043): Al-Jeazeh (informal tented settlement)

Month assessed: December 2017

Site Overview

Estimated population: 250 individuals in 35 shelters
Transit site: yes
First arrivals: January 2015
Average length of stay: 1-2 years
Site management: Local council
Population breakdown:
60% male
40% female
40% children (under 18)
10% elderly (60+)

Origins

- Primary area(s) of origin: Other (Rural Damascus)

Food Security

- Main sources of income¹³: casual/wage labour; sale of humanitarian aid; livestock sales
- Main food sources¹⁴: purchased from local markets outside the camp/site using cash; purchased using credit; food distributions
- Main source of cooking fuel: burning wood
- Markets: available on site/in host community: no; outside site/host community: no
- Bakery available: no
- Strategies used to cope with a lack of food: reducing meal size
- Food items available: bread - no; rice - no; bulgur - no; flour - no; lentils - no; cooking oil - no; sugar - no
- Food needs: bread; ghee/vegetable oil; sugar
- Food distributions (previous 14 days): dry food rations (by an NGO) to around half of all households; frequency: every two months
- If none, last food distribution: n/a

Shelter / NFIs

- Type(s) of shelter: tents; rubhalls or mass tents; proportion occupied: 100%
- Tenancy arrangement¹⁵: formalised squatting
- Source of tents: personal - brought by families
- Shelter issues: structures are not sturdy and break/fall over easily; many are heavily damaged/unusable; lack of insulation from heat; lack of insulation from cold; leaking during rain; lack of privacy inside shelter; unable to lock home securely; lack of lighting; lack of heating
- Shelter material needs: new/additional tents; tarpaulins/plastic sheeting; basic tools
- Access to electricity: yes; primary source: car batteries (none)
- NFI needs: bedding items; cooking fuel; water containers; winter blankets; heating fuel

WASH

- Primary drinking water source: water trucking; supplied and paid for by residents
- Water access: everyone/nearly everyone has enough water for their needs
- Water quality: water-related illnesses¹⁶ in previous 14 days: no; other water-related problems: no
- Latrines: communal latrines: none available; private latrines: none available
- Alternatives to latrines reported: digging private pits; using designated spaces inside the shelter; using designated spaces outside the shelter
- Bathing facilities available: no
- Top three hygiene items needed: water treatment materials; wash soap; sanitary napkins
- Hygiene item distributions: none reported
- Garbage disposal method(s): burning

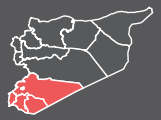
Healthcare

- Local facilities: hospitals in the site or host community
- Primary healthcare facility within 2 km: no
- Sufficient medical supplies for: pregnant/breastfeeding women: yes; people with chronic diseases: no; people with disabilities: yes; injured/war-wounded people: no
- Health needs: first aid/emergency care

Protection

- Presence of unaccompanied children: no
- Freedom of movement: residents able to leave the site if needed: yes
- Barriers to movement: insufficient transportation
- Protection risks: serious threat from scorpions; snakes or similar; non-violent hostility towards residents by those not residing in the camp
- Women's protection risks: restrictions preventing women and girls from accessing services

Reported needs in order of priority: shelter support; winterisation



▲ Jizeh (C6043): Al-Jezech camp (informal tented settlement)

Month assessed: December 2017

Site Overview

Estimated population: 850
individuals in **99** shelters
Transit site: yes
First arrivals: March 2015
Average length of stay: 3 years
Site management:
One of the residents
Population breakdown:
60% male
40% female
60% children (under 18)
10% elderly (60+)

👤 Origins

- **Primary area(s) of origin:** Sabe Byar (Rural Damascus), Mansura (Rural Damascus), Widyan Elrabee (Rural Damascus)

🍲 Food Security

- **Main sources of income¹³:** casual/wage labour; sale of humanitarian aid; irregular social support
- **Main food sources¹⁴:** purchased from local markets outside the camp/site using cash; purchased from local markets outside the camp/site using credit; own production
- **Main source of cooking fuel:** burning wood
- **Markets:** available on site/in host community: no; outside site/host community: no
- **Bakery available:** no
- **Strategies used to cope with a lack of food:** reducing meal size
- **Food items available:** bread - no; rice - no; bulgur - no; flour - no; lentils - no; cooking oil - no; sugar - no
- **Food needs:** bread; rice; sugar
- **Food distributions (previous 14 days):** dry food rations (by local authorities) to more than half of all households; frequency: every two months
- **If none, last food distribution:** n/a

🏠 Shelter / NFIs

- **Type(s) of shelter:** tents; rubhalls or mass tents; proportion occupied: 100%
- **Tenancy arrangement¹⁵:** formalised squatting
- **Source of tents:** personal - brought by families
- **Shelter issues:** insufficient number of shelters for the population; structures are not sturdy and break/fall over easily; many are heavily damaged/unusable; leaking during rain; lack of privacy inside shelter; unable to lock home securely; lack of lighting; lack of heating
- **Shelter material needs:** new/additional tents; tarpaulins/plastic sheeting; basic tools
- **Access to electricity:** yes; primary source: car batteries (2-4 hours per day)
- **NFI needs:** bedding items; cooking utensils; water containers; winter blankets; heating fuel

🚰 WASH

- **Primary drinking water source:** water trucking; supplied and paid for by residents
- **Water access:** more than half of the population has enough water for their needs
- **Water quality:** water-related illnesses¹⁶ in previous 14 days: no; other water-related problems: no
- **Latrines:** communal latrines: none available; private latrines: none available
- **Alternatives to latrines reported:** digging private pits
- **Bathing facilities available:** no
- **Top three hygiene items needed:** water treatment materials; wash soap; sanitary napkins
- **Hygiene item distributions:** none reported
- **Garbage disposal method(s):** burning

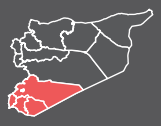
🏥 Healthcare

- **Local facilities:** none in the site or host community
- **Primary healthcare facility within 2 km:** no
- **Sufficient medical supplies for:** pregnant/breastfeeding women: yes; people with chronic diseases: yes; people with disabilities: yes; injured/war-wounded people: yes
- **Health needs:** first aid/emergency care

🛡️ Protection

- **Presence of unaccompanied children:** yes (16)
- **Freedom of movement:** residents able to leave the site if needed: **yes**
- **Barriers to movement:** insufficient transportation
- **Protection risks:** serious threat from scorpions; snakes or similar; movement restrictions
- **Women's protection risks:** restrictions preventing women and girls from accessing services

📄 **Reported needs in order of priority:** winterisation; food; education



Mseifra

Governorate: Dar'a
Subdistrict: Mseifra

First reported IDP arrivals: June 2012
Number of transit sites: 0
Number of sites in active use (other than IDP housing, e.g. schools): 1

Types of aid delivered in assessed sites at any point in time: Healthcare facilities, Food assistance

COMMUNITY OVERVIEW: MSEIFRA (C6044)

Collective centres/mixed-shelter sites
Number of assessed sites: 0
Estimated population in assessed sites: 0

Most common tenancy arrangements (% of sites):

NA	NA
NA	NA
NA	NA

% of sites with sufficient access to water for:

Only a few residents	NA
Less than half of all residents	NA
Half of all residents or more	NA
All or almost all residents	NA
Number of residents unknown	NA

Average % of assessed food items available in markets:

Available	NA
Unknown	NA
Unavailable	NA

% of sites with reported access to healthcare facilities:

On site/in host community	NA
Outside the site/community	NA
None	NA

% of sites with reported protection issues in the two weeks prior to the assessment:

Protection issues reported	NA
Unknown if protection issues reported	NA
No protection issues reported	NA

Informal tented settlements
Number of assessed sites: 4
Estimated population in assessed sites: 5855


Most common tenancy arrangements (% of sites):

Formalised squatting	33%
Renting	33%
Hosting without rent	33%



% of sites with sufficient access to water for:

Only a few residents	50%
Less than half of all residents	0%
Half of all residents or more	0%
All or almost all residents	0%
Number of residents unknown	50%



Average % of assessed food items available in markets:

Available	97%
Unknown	3%
Unavailable	0%


% of sites with reported access to healthcare facilities:

On site/in host community	50%
Outside the site/community	25%
None	25%



% of sites with reported protection issues in the two weeks prior to the assessment:

Protection issues reported	25%
Unknown if protection issues reported	0%
No protection issues reported	75%



Mseifra (C6044): Al-Amal Camp (informal tented settlement)¹⁸

Month assessed: unknown

Site Overview

Estimated population: 2775 individuals in **unknown** shelters
Transit site: no
First arrivals: unknown
Average length of stay: 3 to 5 years
Site management: Unknown
Population breakdown:
46% male
54% female
55% children (under 18)
10% elderly (60+)

Origins

- Primary area(s) of origin: unknown (Rural Damascus)

Food Security

- Main sources of income¹³: casual/wage labour; unknown
- Main food sources¹⁴: purchased from markets in the camp/site using cash; own production; Unknown
- Main source of cooking fuel: burning wood
- Markets: available on site/in host community: no; outside site/host community: yes
- Bakery available: yes
- Strategies used to cope with a lack of food: purchasing food on credit/borrowing money to buy food; Unknown
- Food items available: bread - yes; rice - yes; bulgur - yes; flour - yes; lentils - yes; cooking oil - yes; sugar - yes
- Food needs: flour; unknown
- Food distributions (previous 14 days): unknown
- If none, last food distribution: unknown

Shelter / NFIs

- Type(s) of shelter: tents; proportion occupied: 100%
- Tenancy arrangement¹⁵: unknown
- Source of tents: personal - brought by families
- Shelter issues: unknown
- Shelter material needs: new/additional tents; tarpaulins/plastic sheeting; rope
- Access to electricity: no
- NFI needs: mattresses/sleeping mats; water containers; washing powder (for clothes)

WASH

- Primary drinking water source: water trucking; supplied and paid for by residents
- Water access: Unknown
- Water quality: water-related illnesses¹⁶ in previous 14 days: no; other water-related problems: no
- Latrines: unknown
- Alternatives to latrines reported: unknown
- Bathing facilities available: no
- Top three hygiene items needed: bath soap; wash soap; sanitary napkins
- Hygiene item distributions: unknown
- Garbage disposal method(s): burning

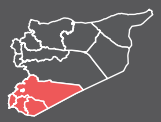
Healthcare

- Local facilities: none in the site or host community
- Primary healthcare facility within 2 km: unknown
- Sufficient medical supplies for: pregnant/breastfeeding women: no; people with chronic diseases: no; people with disabilities: no; injured/war-wounded people: no
- Health needs: first aid/emergency care; antibiotics; treatment for chronic disease

Protection

- Presence of unaccompanied children: unknown
- Freedom of movement: residents able to leave the site if needed: yes
- Barriers to movement: unknown
- Protection risks: unknown
- Women's protection risks: none reported

Reported needs in order of priority: food; water; unknown



Mseifra (C6044): Al-Arwa' Camp (informal tented settlement)¹⁹

Month assessed: December 2017

Site Overview

Estimated population: 245 individuals in 45 shelters
Transit site: no
First arrivals: June 2012
Average length of stay: 5 years
Site management: IDP committee
Population breakdown:
 48% male
 52% female
 63% children (under 18)
 4% elderly (60+)

Origins

- **Primary area(s) of origin:** Aqraba (Aleppo), Rohaya (Hama)

Food Security

- **Main sources of income¹³:** casual/wage labour; None; None
- **Main food sources¹⁴:** purchased from markets in the camp/site using cash; own production; from family and friends in the area
- **Main source of cooking fuel:** burning wood
- **Markets:** available on site/in host community: no; outside site/host community: yes
- **Bakery available:** yes
- **Strategies used to cope with a lack of food:** skipping meals; buying food with money usually used for other things; selling non-productive assets
- **Food items available:** bread - yes; rice - yes; bulgur - yes; flour - yes; lentils - yes; cooking oil - yes; sugar - yes
- **Food needs:** flour; rice; bulgur
- **Food distributions (previous 14 days):** none
- **If none, last food distribution:** dry food rations, distributed more than eight weeks prior to the assessment date by an NGO to all or almost all households

Shelter / NFIs

- **Type(s) of shelter:** tents; proportion occupied: 100%
- **Tenancy arrangement¹⁵:** hosting without rent; buildings are in active use (school)
- **Source of tents:** personal - brought by families
- **Shelter issues:** insufficient number of shelters for the population; shelters are too small/not enough space for entire household; many are heavily damaged/unusable; lack of insulation from heat; lack of insulation from cold; leaking during rain; lack of privacy inside shelter; unable to lock home securely; lack of lighting; lack of heating
- **Shelter material needs:** tarpaulins/plastic sheeting; timber; rope
- **Access to electricity:** yes; primary source: car batteries (4-6 hours per day)
- **NFI needs:** cooking fuel; water containers; batteries; winter clothes; washing powder (for clothes)

WASH

- **Primary drinking water source:** water trucking; supplied and paid for by residents
- **Water access:** only a few people/almost no one has enough water for their needs
- **Water quality:** water-related illnesses¹⁶ in previous 14 days: no; other water-related problems: no
- **Latrines:** communal latrines: two; not separated by gender; private latrines: 26-50% of households
- **Alternatives to latrines reported:** open defecation outside the site
- **Bathing facilities available:** no
- **Top three hygiene items needed:** bath soap; wash soap; sanitary napkins
- **Hygiene item distributions:** none reported
- **Garbage disposal method(s):** burning

Healthcare

- **Local facilities:** none in the site or host community
- **Primary healthcare facility within 2 km:** no
- **Sufficient medical supplies for:** pregnant/breastfeeding women: no; people with chronic diseases: no; people with disabilities: no; injured/war-wounded people: no
- **Health needs:** first aid/emergency care; diarrhoea treatment; antibiotics

Protection

- **Presence of unaccompanied children:** no
- **Freedom of movement:** residents able to leave the site if needed: **yes**
- **Barriers to movement:** no barriers
- **Protection risks:** none reported
- **Women's protection risks:** none reported

Reported needs in order of priority: food; water; employment

Mseifra (C6044): Al-Jamlan Camp (informal tented settlement)

Month assessed: December 2017

Site Overview

Estimated population: 110 individuals in 20 shelters
Transit site: no
First arrivals: March 2016
Average length of stay: 1-2 years
Site management: IDP committee
Population breakdown:
 49% male
 51% female
 60% children (under 18)
 5% elderly (60+)

Origins

- **Primary area(s) of origin:** Mansura (Rural Damascus)

Food Security

- **Main sources of income¹³:** casual/wage labour; None; None
- **Main food sources¹⁴:** purchased from markets in the camp/site using cash; own production; from family and friends in the area
- **Main source of cooking fuel:** burning wood
- **Markets:** available on site/in host community: no; outside site/host community: yes
- **Bakery available:** yes
- **Strategies used to cope with a lack of food:** buying food with money usually used for other things; purchasing food on credit/borrowing money to buy food; consuming inedible plants or food from garbage
- **Food items available:** bread - yes; rice - yes; bulgur - yes; flour - yes; lentils - yes; cooking oil - yes; sugar - yes
- **Food needs:** bread; flour; rice
- **Food distributions (previous 14 days):** none
- **If none, last food distribution:** there have been no distributions

Shelter / NFIs

- **Type(s) of shelter:** tents; proportion occupied: 100%
- **Tenancy arrangement¹⁵:** formalised squatting
- **Source of tents:** personal - brought by families
- **Shelter issues:** shelters are too small/not enough space for entire household; lack of insulation from heat; lack of insulation from cold; leaking during rain; lack of privacy inside shelter; lack of lighting; lack of heating
- **Shelter material needs:** new/additional tents; tarpaulins/plastic sheeting; rope
- **Access to electricity:** no
- **NFI needs:** bedding items; cooking utensils; heating fuel

WASH

- **Primary drinking water source:** water trucking; supplied and paid for by residents
- **Water access:** only a few people/almost no one has enough water for their needs
- **Water quality:** water-related illnesses¹⁶ in previous 14 days: no; other water-related problems: no
- **Latrines:** communal latrines: 10; some separated by gender; private latrines: 0-25% of households
- **Alternatives to latrines reported:** open defecation outside the site
- **Bathing facilities available:** no
- **Top three hygiene items needed:** bath soap; wash soap; sanitary napkins
- **Hygiene item distributions:** none reported
- **Garbage disposal method(s):** burning; disposing at another location

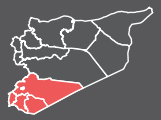
Healthcare

- **Local facilities:** primary care facilities; hospitals in the site or host community
- **Primary healthcare facility within 2 km:** yes (accessible to residents)
- **Sufficient medical supplies for:** pregnant/breastfeeding women: yes; people with chronic diseases: no; people with disabilities: no; injured/war-wounded people: no
- **Health needs:** first aid/emergency care; antibiotics; treatment for chronic disease

Protection

- **Presence of unaccompanied children:** no
- **Freedom of movement:** residents able to leave the site if needed: **yes**
- **Barriers to movement:** no barriers
- **Protection risks:** none reported
- **Women's protection risks:** none reported

Reported needs in order of priority: food; water; employment



▲ Mseifra (C6044): Arwa' Camp (informal tented settlement)¹⁸

Month assessed: unknown

Site Overview

Estimated population: 2725 individuals in 335 shelters
Transit site: no
First arrivals: unknown
Average length of stay: unknown (likely 5 years)
Site management: unknown
Population breakdown:

44%	male
56%	female
53%	children (under 18)
9%	elderly (60+)

- 👤 **Origins**
- Primary area(s) of origin: unknown

- 🍲 **Food Security**
- **Main sources of income¹³:** casual/wage labour; skilled employment/salaried work; humanitarian assistance
 - **Main food sources¹⁴:** own production; purchased from local markets outside the camp/site using cash; unknown
 - **Main source of cooking fuel:** burning wood
 - **Markets:** available on site/in host community: no; outside site/host community: yes
 - **Bakery available:** unknown
 - **Strategies used to cope with a lack of food:** purchasing food on credit/borrowing money to buy food; unknown
 - **Food items available:** bread - yes; rice - yes; bulgur - yes; flour - yes; lentils - yes; cooking oil - yes; sugar - yes
 - **Food needs:** ghee/vegetable oil; sugar; bulgur
 - **Food distributions (previous 14 days):** unknown
 - **If none, last food distribution:** unknown

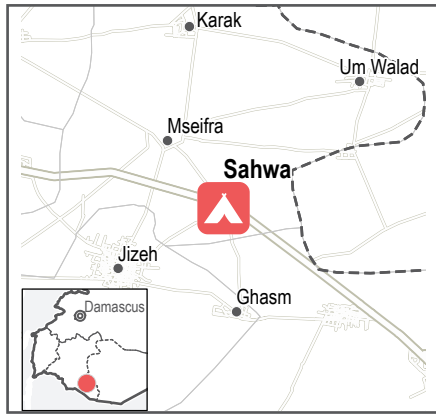
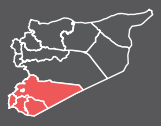
- 🏠 **Shelter / NFIs**
- **Type(s) of shelter:** tents; proportion occupied: unknown
 - **Tenancy arrangement¹⁵:** renting
 - **Source of tents:** personal - brought by families
 - **Shelter issues:** unknown
 - **Shelter material needs:** new/additional tents; tarpaulins/plastic sheeting; unknown
 - **Access to electricity:** unknown
 - **NFI needs:** unknown

- 🚰 **WASH**
- **Primary drinking water source:** water trucking; supplied and paid for by residents
 - **Water access:** unknown
 - **Water quality:** water-related illnesses¹⁶ in previous 14 days: no; other water-related problems: no
 - **Latrines:** communal latrines: none available; private latrines: none available
 - **Alternatives to latrines reported:** unknown
 - **Bathing facilities available:** no
 - **Top three hygiene items needed:** bath soap; sanitary napkins; unknown
 - **Hygiene item distributions:** Yes, by an NGO (one-time distribution)
 - **Garbage disposal method(s):** unknown

- 🏥 **Healthcare**
- **Local facilities:** unknown
 - **Primary healthcare facility within 2 km:** no
 - **Sufficient medical supplies for:** pregnant/breastfeeding women: no; people with chronic diseases: no; people with disabilities: no; injured/war-wounded people: no
 - **Health needs:** first aid/emergency care; treatment for chronic disease

- 🛡️ **Protection**
- **Presence of unaccompanied children:** unknown
 - **Freedom of movement:** residents able to leave the site if needed: yes
 - **Barriers to movement:** no barriers
 - **Protection risks:** none reported
 - **Women's protection risks:** none reported

📄 **Reported needs in order of priority:** unknown; medical care; education



Sahwa

Governorate: Dar'a
Subdistrict: Mseifra

First reported IDP arrivals: February 2014
Number of transit sites: 0
Number of sites in active use (other than IDP housing, e.g. schools): 0

Types of aid delivered in assessed sites at any point in time: Food assistance

COMMUNITY OVERVIEW: SAHWA (C6045)

Collective centres/mixed-shelter sites
Number of assessed sites: 0
Estimated population in assessed sites: 0

Most common tenancy arrangements (% of sites):

NA	NA
NA	NA
NA	NA

% of sites with sufficient access to water for:

Only a few residents	NA
Less than half of all residents	NA
Half of all residents or more	NA
All or almost all residents	NA
Number of residents unknown	NA

Average % of assessed food items available in markets:

Available	NA
Unknown	NA
Unavailable	NA

% of sites with reported access to healthcare facilities:

On site/in host community	NA
Outside the site/community	NA
None	NA

% of sites with reported protection issues in the two weeks prior to the assessment:

Protection issues reported	NA
Unknown if protection issues reported	NA
No protection issues reported	NA

Informal tented settlements






Number of assessed sites: 1
Estimated population in assessed sites: 950

Most common tenancy arrangements (% of sites):

Renting	100%
NA	NA
NA	NA



% of sites with sufficient access to water for:

Only a few residents	0%	
Less than half of all residents	100%	
Half of all residents or more	0%	
All or almost all residents	0%	
Number of residents unknown	0%	

Average % of assessed food items available in markets:

Available	100%
Unknown	0%
Unavailable	0%



% of sites with reported access to healthcare facilities:

On site/in host community	0%	
Outside the site/community	100%	
None	0%	

% of sites with reported protection issues in the two weeks prior to the assessment:

Protection issues reported	0%
Unknown if protection issues reported	0%
No protection issues reported	100%



Sahwa (C6045): Sahwa Camp (informal tented settlement)

Month assessed: December 2017

Site Overview

Estimated population: 950 individuals in 150 shelters
Transit site: no
First arrivals: February 2014
Average length of stay: 4 years
Site management: IDP committee
Population breakdown:
48% male
52% female
60% children (under 18)
5% elderly (60+)

Origins

- Primary area(s) of origin: Kafr Shams (Dar'a), Qasr (As Sweida), Other (As Sweida)

Food Security

- Main sources of income¹³: casual/wage labour; petty trading; skilled employment/salaried work
- Main food sources¹⁴: purchased from markets in the camp/site using cash; purchased from local markets outside the camp/site using cash; own production
- Main source of cooking fuel: burning wood
- Markets: available on site/in host community: no; outside site/host community: yes
- Bakery available: yes
- Strategies used to cope with a lack of food: buying food with money usually used for other things; purchasing food on credit/borrowing money to buy food; selling humanitarian assistance
- Food items available: bread - yes; rice - yes; bulgur - yes; flour - yes; lentils - yes; cooking oil - yes; sugar - yes
- Food needs: flour; rice; dates
- Food distributions (previous 14 days): none
- If none, last food distribution: standard WFP food baskets, distributed more than eight weeks prior to the assessment date to more than half of all households

Shelter / NFIs

- Type(s) of shelter: tents; proportion occupied: 100%
- Tenancy arrangement¹⁵: renting
- Source of tents: personal - brought by families
- Shelter issues: insufficient number of shelters for the population; shelters are too small/not enough space for entire household; lack of insulation from heat; lack of insulation from cold; leaking during rain; lack of privacy inside shelter; unable to lock home securely; lack of lighting; lack of heating
- Shelter material needs: new/additional tents; tarpaulins/plastic sheeting; rope
- Access to electricity: yes; primary source: solar panels (6-8 hours per day)
- NFI needs: mattresses/sleeping mats; cooking utensils; cooking fuel; water containers; heating fuel

WASH

- Primary drinking water source: water trucking; supplied and paid for by residents
- Water access: less than half of the population has enough water for their needs
- Water quality: water-related illnesses¹⁶ in previous 14 days: no; other water-related problems: no
- Latrines: communal latrines: 30; some separated by gender; private latrines: 0-25% of households
- Alternatives to latrines reported: open defecation outside the site
- Bathing facilities available: no
- Top three hygiene items needed: bath soap; wash soap; sanitary napkins
- Hygiene item distributions: none reported
- Garbage disposal method(s): burning; disposing at another location

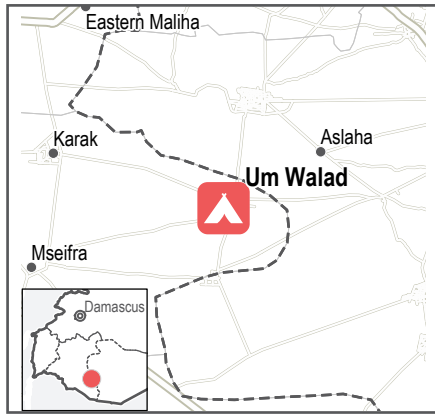
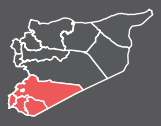
Healthcare

- Local facilities: none in the site or host community
- Primary healthcare facility within 2 km: yes (accessible to residents)
- Sufficient medical supplies for: pregnant/breastfeeding women: no; people with chronic diseases: no; people with disabilities: no; injured/war-wounded people: no
- Health needs: first aid/emergency care; vaccination; antibiotics

Protection

- Presence of unaccompanied children: no
- Freedom of movement: residents able to leave the site if needed: yes
- Barriers to movement: no barriers
- Protection risks: none reported
- Women's protection risks: none reported

Reported needs in order of priority: water; food; employment



Um Walad

Governorate: Dar'a
Subdistrict: Mseifra

First reported IDP arrivals: May 2013
Number of transit sites: 0
Number of sites in active use (other than IDP housing, e.g. schools): 1

Types of aid delivered in assessed sites at any point in time: Healthcare facilities, Food assistance

COMMUNITY OVERVIEW: UM WALAD (C6046)

Collective centres/mixed-shelter sites
Number of assessed sites: 0
Estimated population in assessed sites: 0

Most common tenancy arrangements (% of sites):

NA	NA
NA	NA
NA	NA

% of sites with sufficient access to water for:

Only a few residents	NA
Less than half of all residents	NA
Half of all residents or more	NA
All or almost all residents	NA
Number of residents unknown	NA

Average % of assessed food items available in markets:

Available	NA
Unknown	NA
Unavailable	NA

% of sites with reported access to healthcare facilities:

On site/in host community	NA
Outside the site/community	NA
None	NA

% of sites with reported protection issues in the two weeks prior to the assessment:

Protection issues reported	NA
Unknown if protection issues reported	NA
No protection issues reported	NA

Informal tented settlements

Number of assessed sites: 1
Estimated population in assessed sites: 1000


Most common tenancy arrangements (% of sites):

Renting	100%
NA	NA
NA	NA



% of sites with sufficient access to water for:

Only a few residents	100%
Less than half of all residents	0%
Half of all residents or more	0%
All or almost all residents	0%
Number of residents unknown	0%



Average % of assessed food items available in markets:

Available	100%
Unknown	0%
Unavailable	0%



% of sites with reported access to healthcare facilities:

On site/in host community	0%
Outside the site/community	0%
None	100%



% of sites with reported protection issues in the two weeks prior to the assessment:

Protection issues reported	0%
Unknown if protection issues reported	0%
No protection issues reported	100%



Um Walad (C6046): Al-Fajer Camp (informal tented settlement)

Month assessed: December 2017

Site Overview

Estimated population: 1000 individuals in 121 shelters
Transit site: no
First arrivals: May 2013
Average length of stay: 5 years
Site management: IDP committee
Population breakdown:
48% male
52% female
65% children (under 18)
5% elderly (60+)

Origins

• **Primary area(s) of origin:** Ghazala Elhole (Al-Hasakeh), Mishraq (Deir-ez-Zor), Suluk (Ar-Raqqa)

Food Security

- **Main sources of income¹³:** casual/wage labour; None; None
- **Main food sources¹⁴:** purchased from markets in the camp/site using cash; own production; purchased from markets in the camp/site using credit
- **Main source of cooking fuel:** burning wood
- **Markets:** available on site/in host community: no; outside site/host community: yes
- **Bakery available:** yes
- **Strategies used to cope with a lack of food:** buying food with money usually used for other things; purchasing food on credit/borrowing money to buy food
- **Food items available:** bread - yes; rice - yes; bulgur - yes; flour - yes; lentils - yes; cooking oil - yes; sugar - yes
- **Food needs:** flour; rice; bulgur
- **Food distributions (previous 14 days):** none
- **If none, last food distribution:** none

Shelter / NFIs

- **Type(s) of shelter:** tents; proportion occupied: 100%
- **Tenancy arrangement¹⁵:** renting; buildings are in active use (school)
- **Source of tents:** personal - brought by families
- **Shelter issues:** insufficient number of shelters for the population; lack of insulation from heat; lack of insulation from cold; leaking during rain; lack of privacy inside shelter; unable to lock home securely; lack of lighting; lack of heating
- **Shelter material needs:** new/additional tents; tarpaulins/plastic sheeting; rope
- **Access to electricity:** yes; primary source: car batteries (4-6 hours per day)
- **NFI needs:** cooking fuel; batteries; winter clothes; heating fuel; washing powder (for clothes)

WASH

- **Primary drinking water source:** water trucking; supplied and paid for by residents
- **Water access:** only a few people/almost no one has enough water for their needs
- **Water quality:** water-related illnesses¹⁶ in previous 14 days: no; other water-related problems: no
- **Latrines:** communal latrines: seven; not separated by gender; private latrines: none available
- **Alternatives to latrines reported:** open defecation outside the site
- **Bathing facilities available:** no
- **Top three hygiene items needed:** bath soap; wash soap; sanitary napkins
- **Hygiene item distributions:** none reported
- **Garbage disposal method(s):** disposing at another location

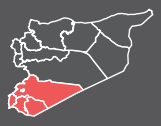
Healthcare

- **Local facilities:** none in the site or host community
- **Primary healthcare facility within 2 km:** no
- **Sufficient medical supplies for:** pregnant/breastfeeding women: no; people with chronic diseases: no; people with disabilities: no; injured/war-wounded people: no
- **Health needs:** first aid/emergency care; vaccination; antibiotics

Protection

- **Presence of unaccompanied children:** no
- **Freedom of movement:** residents able to leave the site if needed: yes
- **Barriers to movement:** no barriers
- **Protection risks:** none reported
- **Women's protection risks:** none reported

Reported needs in order of priority: food; water; employment



Karak

Governorate: Dar'a
Subdistrict: Mseifra

First reported IDP arrivals: April 2014
Number of transit sites: 0
Number of sites in active use (other than IDP housing, e.g. schools): 0

Types of aid delivered in assessed sites at any point in time: Healthcare facilities, Food assistance

COMMUNITY OVERVIEW: KARAK (C6047)

Collective centres/mixed-shelter sites
Number of assessed sites: 0
Estimated population in assessed sites: 0

Most common tenancy arrangements (% of sites):

NA	NA
NA	NA
NA	NA

% of sites with sufficient access to water for:

Only a few residents	NA
Less than half of all residents	NA
Half of all residents or more	NA
All or almost all residents	NA
Number of residents unknown	NA

Average % of assessed food items available in markets:

Available	NA
Unknown	NA
Unavailable	NA

% of sites with reported access to healthcare facilities:

On site/in host community	NA
Outside the site/community	NA
None	NA

% of sites with reported protection issues in the two weeks prior to the assessment:

Protection issues reported	NA
Unknown if protection issues reported	NA
No protection issues reported	NA

Informal tented settlements

Number of assessed sites: 1
Estimated population in assessed sites: 225


Most common tenancy arrangements (% of sites):

Renting	100%
NA	NA
NA	NA



% of sites with sufficient access to water for:

Only a few residents	100%
Less than half of all residents	0%
Half of all residents or more	0%
All or almost all residents	0%
Number of residents unknown	0%



Average % of assessed food items available in markets:

Available	100%
Unknown	0%
Unavailable	0%



% of sites with reported access to healthcare facilities:

On site/in host community	0%
Outside the site/community	0%
None	100%



% of sites with reported protection issues in the two weeks prior to the assessment:

Protection issues reported	0%
Unknown if protection issues reported	0%
No protection issues reported	100%



Karak (C6047): Al-Rasam (informal tented settlement)

Month assessed: December 2017

Site Overview

Estimated population: 225 individuals in 30 shelters
Transit site: no
First arrivals: April 2014
Average length of stay: 4 years
Site management: IDPs Committee
Population breakdown:
48% male
52% female
65% children (under 18)
2% elderly (60+)

Origins

- Primary area(s) of origin: Shahba (As Sweida), Dali (Dar'a)

Food Security

- Main sources of income¹³: livestock sales; casual/wage labour; humanitarian assistance
- Main food sources¹⁴: purchased from markets in the camp/site using cash; own production; from family and friends in the area
- Main source of cooking fuel: burning wood
- Markets: available on site/in host community: no; outside site/host community: yes
- Bakery available: yes
- Strategies used to cope with a lack of food: buying food with money usually used for other things; purchasing food on credit/borrowing money to buy food; selling productive assets; selling humanitarian assistance
- Food items available: bread - yes; rice - yes; bulgur - yes; flour - yes; lentils - yes; cooking oil - yes; sugar - yes
- Food needs: flour; rice; bulgur
- Food distributions (previous 14 days): none
- If none, last food distribution: dry food rations, distributed more than eight weeks prior to the assessment date by an NGO to all or almost all households

Shelter / NFIs

- Type(s) of shelter: tents; proportion occupied: 100%
- Tenancy arrangement¹⁵: renting
- Source of tents: personal - brought by families
- Shelter issues: insufficient number of shelters for the population; lack of insulation from cold; leaking during rain; lack of privacy inside shelter; unable to lock home securely; lack of lighting; lack of heating
- Shelter material needs: new/additional tents; tarpaulins/plastic sheeting; rope
- Access to electricity: yes; primary source: car batteries (4-6 hours per day)
- NFI needs: mattresses/sleeping mats; water containers; sources of light; batteries; heating fuel

WASH

- Primary drinking water source: water trucking; supplied and paid for by residents
- Water access: only a few people/almost no one has enough water for their needs
- Water quality: water-related illnesses¹⁶ in previous 14 days: no; other water-related problems: no
- Latrines: communal latrines: none available; private latrines: 76-100% of households
- Alternatives to latrines reported: open defecation outside the site; digging private pits; using designated spaces outside the shelter
- Bathing facilities available: no
- Top three hygiene items needed: bath soap; wash soap; sanitary napkins
- Hygiene item distributions: none reported
- Garbage disposal method(s): burning; disposing at another location

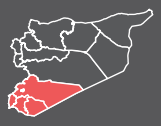
Healthcare

- Local facilities: none in the site or host community
- Primary healthcare facility within 2 km: no
- Sufficient medical supplies for: pregnant/breastfeeding women: no; people with chronic diseases: no; people with disabilities: no; injured/war-wounded people: no
- Health needs: first aid/emergency care; antibiotics; skilled care during childbirth

Protection

- Presence of unaccompanied children: no
- Freedom of movement: residents able to leave the site if needed: yes
- Barriers to movement: no barriers
- Protection risks: none reported
- Women's protection risks: none reported

Reported needs in order of priority: food; water; winterisation



Hara

Governorate: Dar'a
Subdistrict: As-Sanamayn

First reported IDP arrivals: January 2016
Number of transit sites: 0
Number of sites in active use (other than IDP housing, e.g. schools): 0

Types of aid delivered in assessed sites at any point in time: Food assistance

COMMUNITY OVERVIEW: HARA (C6048)

Collective centres/mixed-shelter sites
Number of assessed sites: 0
Estimated population in assessed sites: 0

Most common tenancy arrangements (% of sites):

NA	NA
NA	NA
NA	NA

% of sites with sufficient access to water for:

Only a few residents	NA
Less than half of all residents	NA
Half of all residents or more	NA
All or almost all residents	NA
Number of residents unknown	NA

Average % of assessed food items available in markets:

Available	NA
Unknown	NA
Unavailable	NA

% of sites with reported access to healthcare facilities:

On site/in host community	NA
Outside the site/community	NA
None	NA

% of sites with reported protection issues in the two weeks prior to the assessment:

Protection issues reported	NA
Unknown if protection issues reported	NA
No protection issues reported	NA

Informal tented settlements

Number of assessed sites: 1
Estimated population in assessed sites: 40

Most common tenancy arrangements (% of sites):

Formalised squatting	100%
NA	NA
NA	NA

% of sites with sufficient access to water for:

Only a few residents	0%	
Less than half of all residents	0%	
Half of all residents or more	0%	
All or almost all residents	100%	
Number of residents unknown	0%	

Average % of assessed food items available in markets:

Available	88%
Unknown	0%
Unavailable	13%

% of sites with reported access to healthcare facilities:

On site/in host community	0%	
Outside the site/community	100%	
None	0%	

% of sites with reported protection issues in the two weeks prior to the assessment:

Protection issues reported	100%
Unknown if protection issues reported	0%
No protection issues reported	0%

Hara (C6048): Ballaha Camp (informal tented settlement)

Month assessed: December 2017

Site Overview

Estimated population: 40 individuals in 10 shelters
Transit site: no
First arrivals: January 2016
Average length of stay: 1-2 years
Site management: Local council
Population breakdown:
35% male
65% female
65% children (under 18)
5% elderly (60+)

Origins

- Primary area(s) of origin: Hbariyeh (Rural Damascus), Mansura (Rural Damascus), Maes (Rural Damascus)

Food Security

- Main sources of income¹³: livestock product sales; livestock sales; casual/wage labour
- Main food sources¹⁴: own production; food distributions; from family and friends in the area
- Main source of cooking fuel: gas canister
- Markets: available on site/in host community: no; outside site/host community: yes
- Bakery available: no
- Strategies used to cope with a lack of food: skipping meals; purchasing food on credit/borrowing money to buy food; selling productive assets
- Food items available: bread - yes; rice - yes; bulgur - yes; flour - yes; lentils - yes; cooking oil - yes; sugar - yes
- Food needs: bread; flour; ghee/vegetable oil
- Food distributions (previous 14 days): none
- If none, last food distribution: standard WFP food baskets, distributed more than eight weeks prior to the assessment date by local authorities to all or almost all households

Shelter / NFIs

- Type(s) of shelter: tents; proportion occupied: 100%
- Tenancy arrangement¹⁵: formalised squatting
- Source of tents: personal - brought by families
- Shelter issues: insufficient number of shelters for the population; many are heavily damaged/unusable; lack of insulation from heat; lack of insulation from cold; leaking during rain; lack of privacy inside shelter; unable to lock home securely
- Shelter material needs: new/additional tents; doors/doorframes; basic electrical items
- Access to electricity: yes; primary source: solar panels (4-6 hours per day)
- NFI needs: mattresses/sleeping mats; cooking utensils; cooking fuel; cooking stoves; water containers

WASH

- Primary drinking water source: water trucking; supplied and paid for by residents
- Water access: everyone/nearly everyone has enough water for their needs
- Water quality: water-related illnesses¹⁶ in previous 14 days: no; other water-related problems: no
- Latrines: communal latrines: none available; private latrines: none available
- Alternatives to latrines reported: open defecation outside the site
- Bathing facilities available: no
- Top three hygiene items needed: water treatment materials; bath soap; sanitary napkins
- Hygiene item distributions: none reported
- Garbage disposal method(s): burning

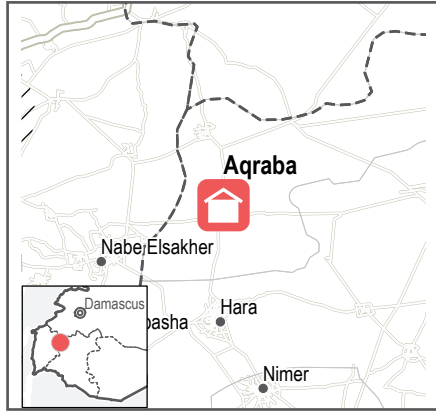
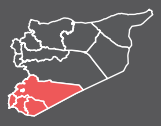
Healthcare

- Local facilities: none in the site or host community
- Primary healthcare facility within 2 km: yes (accessible to residents)
- Sufficient medical supplies for: pregnant/breastfeeding women: no; people with chronic diseases: no; people with disabilities: no; injured/war-wounded people: no
- Health needs: first aid/emergency care; antibiotics; skilled care during childbirth

Protection

- Presence of unaccompanied children: no
- Freedom of movement: residents able to leave the site if needed: yes
- Barriers to movement: no barriers
- Protection risks: snakes or similar
- Women's protection risks: none reported

Reported needs in order of priority: employment; education; medical care



Aqraba

Governorate: Dar'a
Subdistrict: Ghabagheb

First reported IDP arrivals: June 2015
Number of transit sites: 1
Number of sites in active use (other than IDP housing, e.g. schools): 0

Types of aid delivered in assessed sites at any point in time: Healthcare facilities, Food assistance

COMMUNITY OVERVIEW: AQRABA (C6079)

Collective centres/mixed-shelter sites
Number of assessed sites: 1
Estimated population in assessed sites: 60

Most common tenancy arrangements (% of sites):

Hosting without rent	100%	
NA	NA	
NA	NA	

% of sites with sufficient access to water for:

Only a few residents	0%	
Less than half of all residents	0%	
Half of all residents or more	0%	
All or almost all residents	100%	
Number of residents unknown	0%	

Average % of assessed food items available in markets:

Available	100%	
Unknown	0%	
Unavailable	0%	

% of sites with reported access to healthcare facilities:

On site/in host community	0%	
Outside the site/community	0%	
None	100%	

% of sites with reported protection issues in the two weeks prior to the assessment:

Protection issues reported	0%	
Unknown if protection issues reported	0%	
No protection issues reported	100%	

Informal tented settlements

Number of assessed sites: 1
Estimated population in assessed sites: 120

Most common tenancy arrangements (% of sites):

Hosting without rent	100%	
NA	NA	
NA	NA	

% of sites with sufficient access to water for:

Only a few residents	0%	
Less than half of all residents	0%	
Half of all residents or more	0%	
All or almost all residents	100%	
Number of residents unknown	0%	

Average % of assessed food items available in markets:

Available	100%	
Unknown	0%	
Unavailable	0%	

% of sites with reported access to healthcare facilities:

On site/in host community	0%	
Outside the site/community	0%	
None	100%	

% of sites with reported protection issues in the two weeks prior to the assessment:

Protection issues reported	100%	
Unknown if protection issues reported	0%	
No protection issues reported	0%	

Aqraba (C6079): Al-Rohal Camp (informal tented settlement)

Month assessed: December 2017

Site Overview

Estimated population: 120 individuals in 25 shelters
Transit site: no
First arrivals: June 2015
Average length of stay: 6-12 months
Site management: Local council
Population breakdown:
40% male
60% female
45% children (under 18)
20% elderly (60+)

Origins

- Primary area(s) of origin: Kafr Nassij (Dar'a), Tiha (Dar'a)

Food Security

- Main sources of income¹³: livestock sales; livestock product sales; casual/wage labour
- Main food sources¹⁴: own production; purchased from local markets outside the camp/site using cash; food distributions
- Main source of cooking fuel: burning wood
- Markets: available on site/in host community: no; outside site/host community: yes
- Bakery available: yes
- Strategies used to cope with a lack of food: buying food with money usually used for other things; selling productive assets
- Food items available: bread - yes; rice - yes; bulgur - yes; flour - yes; lentils - yes; cooking oil - yes; sugar - yes
- Food needs: bread; flour; ghee/vegetable oil
- Food distributions (previous 14 days): bread distribution (by an NGO) to all or almost all households; frequency: daily
- If none, last food distribution: n/a

Shelter / NFIs

- Type(s) of shelter: tents; proportion occupied: 100%
- Tenancy arrangement¹⁵: hosting without rent
- Source of tents: personal - brought by families
- Shelter issues: insufficient number of shelters for the population; shelters are too small/not enough space for entire household; lack of insulation from heat; lack of insulation from cold; lack of privacy inside shelter; lack of lighting; lack of heating
- Shelter material needs: new/additional tents; doors/doorframes; basic electrical items
- Access to electricity: yes; primary source: car batteries (2-4 hours per day)
- NFI needs: cooking fuel; water containers; batteries; winter heaters; heating fuel

WASH

- Primary drinking water source: water trucking; supplied and paid for by residents
- Water access: everyone/nearly everyone has enough water for their needs
- Water quality: water-related illnesses¹⁶ in previous 14 days: no; other water-related problems: no
- Latrines: communal latrines: none available; private latrines: none available
- Alternatives to latrines reported: open defecation outside the site
- Bathing facilities available: no
- Top three hygiene items needed: bath soap; wash soap; sanitary napkins
- Hygiene item distributions: none reported
- Garbage disposal method(s): burning

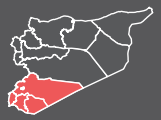
Healthcare

- Local facilities: none in the site or host community
- Primary healthcare facility within 2 km: no
- Sufficient medical supplies for: pregnant/breastfeeding women: no; people with chronic diseases: no; people with disabilities: no; injured/war-wounded people: no
- Health needs: first aid/emergency care; skilled care during childbirth; treatment for chronic disease

Protection

- Presence of unaccompanied children: no
- Freedom of movement: residents able to leave the site if needed: yes
- Barriers to movement: no barriers
- Protection risks: snakes or similar
- Women's protection risks: none reported

Reported needs in order of priority: education; winterisation



Site Overview

Estimated population: 60 individuals in 6 shelters
Transit site: yes
First arrivals: January 2017
Average length of stay: 6-12 months
Site management:
 Local Council
Population breakdown:
 35% male
 65% female
 55% children (under 18)
 5% elderly (60+)

Origins

- **Primary area(s) of origin:** Ma'arrat An Nu'man (Idleb)

Food Security

- **Main sources of income¹³:** livestock sales; livestock product sales; casual/wage labour
- **Main food sources¹⁴:** food distributions; from family and friends in the area; own production
- **Main source of cooking fuel:** burning wood
- **Markets:** available on site/in host community: no; outside site/host community: yes
- **Bakery available:** yes
- **Strategies used to cope with a lack of food:** buying food with money usually used for other things; purchasing food on credit/borrowing money to buy food
- **Food items available:** bread - yes; rice - yes; bulgur - yes; flour - yes; lentils - yes; cooking oil - yes; sugar - yes
- **Food needs:** flour; ghee/vegetable oil; canned chicken
- **Food distributions (previous 14 days):** bread distribution (by an NGO) to all or almost all households; frequency: daily
- **If none, last food distribution:** n/a

Shelter / NFIs

- **Type(s) of shelter:** communal shelters (buildings); proportion occupied: 100%
- **Tenancy arrangement¹⁵:** hosting without rent
- **Source of tents:** n/a
- **Shelter issues:** lack of insulation from heat; lack of insulation from cold; leaking during rain; unable to lock home securely
- **Shelter material needs:** doors/doorframes; plaster (for repairing cracked walls); basic electrical items
- **Access to electricity:** yes; primary source: private generators (4-6 hours per day)
- **NFI needs:** cooking fuel; cooking stoves; water containers; batteries; heating fuel

WASH

- **Primary drinking water source:** water trucking; supplied and paid for by residents
- **Water access:** everyone/nearly everyone has enough water for their needs
- **Water quality:** water-related illnesses¹⁶ in previous 14 days: no; other water-related problems: no
- **Latrines:** communal latrines: none available; private latrines: 76-100% of households
- **Alternatives to latrines reported:** none
- **Bathing facilities available:** six
- **Top three hygiene items needed:** bath soap; wash soap; sanitary napkins
- **Hygiene item distributions:** none reported
- **Garbage disposal method(s):** burning

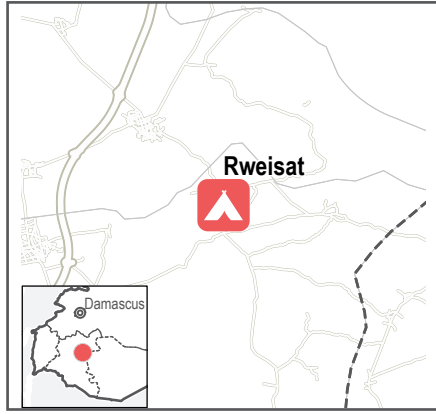
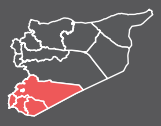
Healthcare

- **Local facilities:** none in the site or host community
- **Primary healthcare facility within 2 km:** no
- **Sufficient medical supplies for:** pregnant/breastfeeding women: no; people with chronic diseases: no; people with disabilities: no; injured/war-wounded people: no
- **Health needs:** first aid/emergency care; vaccination; antibiotics

Protection

- **Presence of unaccompanied children:** no
- **Freedom of movement:** residents able to leave the site if needed: yes
- **Barriers to movement:** no barriers
- **Protection risks:** none reported
- **Women's protection risks:** none reported

Reported needs in order of priority: medical care; food; winterisation



Rweisat

Governorate: Dar'a
Subdistrict: Izra'

First reported IDP arrivals: March 2014
Number of transit sites: 1
Number of sites in active use (other than IDP housing, e.g. schools): 0

Types of aid delivered in assessed sites at any point in time: Food assistance

COMMUNITY OVERVIEW: RWEISAT (C6092)

Collective centres/mixed-shelter sites
Number of assessed sites: 0
Estimated population in assessed sites: 0

Most common tenancy arrangements (% of sites):

NA	NA
NA	NA
NA	NA

% of sites with sufficient access to water for:

Only a few residents	NA
Less than half of all residents	NA
Half of all residents or more	NA
All or almost all residents	NA
Number of residents unknown	NA

Average % of assessed food items available in markets:

Available	NA
Unknown	NA
Unavailable	NA

% of sites with reported access to healthcare facilities:

On site/in host community	NA
Outside the site/community	NA
None	NA

% of sites with reported protection issues in the two weeks prior to the assessment:

Protection issues reported	NA
Unknown if protection issues reported	NA
No protection issues reported	NA

Informal tented settlements





Number of assessed sites: 1
Estimated population in assessed sites: 140

Most common tenancy arrangements (% of sites):

Ownership of building/land	100%
NA	NA
NA	NA



% of sites with sufficient access to water for:

Only a few residents	0%	
Less than half of all residents	0%	
Half of all residents or more	100%	
All or almost all residents	0%	
Number of residents unknown	0%	

Average % of assessed food items available in markets:

Available	75%
Unknown	0%
Unavailable	25%

% of sites with reported access to healthcare facilities:

On site/in host community	0%	
Outside the site/community	100%	
None	0%	

% of sites with reported protection issues in the two weeks prior to the assessment:

Protection issues reported	100%
Unknown if protection issues reported	0%
No protection issues reported	0%



Rweisat (C6092): Al-Ballanah Camp (informal tented settlement)

Month assessed: December 2017

Site Overview

Estimated population: 140 individuals in 25 shelters
Transit site: yes
First arrivals: March 2014
Average length of stay: 4 years
Site management: IDP committee
Population breakdown:
40% male
60% female
50% children (under 18)
5% elderly (60+)

Origins

- Primary area(s) of origin: Other (Dar'a), Deir Ali (Rural Damascus)

Food Security

- Main sources of income¹³: casual/wage labour; livestock sales; petty trading
- Main food sources¹⁴: purchased from markets in the camp/site using cash; own production; food brought from place of origin
- Main source of cooking fuel: burning wood
- Markets: available on site/in host community: no; outside site/host community: yes
- Bakery available: no
- Strategies used to cope with a lack of food: purchasing food on credit/borrowing money to buy food; selling non-productive assets
- Food items available: bread - no; rice - yes; bulgur - yes; flour - yes; lentils - yes; cooking oil - yes; sugar - yes
- Food needs: bread; rice; ghee/vegetable oil
- Food distributions (previous 14 days): none
- If none, last food distribution: there have been no distributions

Shelter / NFIs

- Type(s) of shelter: tents; proportion occupied: 76-99%
- Tenancy arrangement¹⁵: ownership of building/land
- Source of tents: personal - brought by families
- Shelter issues: lack of insulation from cold; leaking during rain
- Shelter material needs: new/additional tents; tarpaulins/plastic sheeting; basic electrical items
- Access to electricity: yes; primary source: batteries (not car batteries) (4-6 hours per day)
- NFI needs: bedding items; cooking utensils; cooking fuel; batteries; heating fuel

WASH

- Primary drinking water source: water trucking; supplied and paid for by residents
- Water access: more than half of the population has enough water for their needs
- Water quality: water-related illnesses¹⁶ in previous 14 days: no; other water-related problems: no
- Latrines: communal latrines: none available; private latrines: none available
- Alternatives to latrines reported: open defecation within the site; open defecation outside the site; using designated spaces outside the shelter
- Bathing facilities available: no
- Top three hygiene items needed: bath soap; toothpaste; sanitary napkins
- Hygiene item distributions: none reported
- Garbage disposal method(s): burning

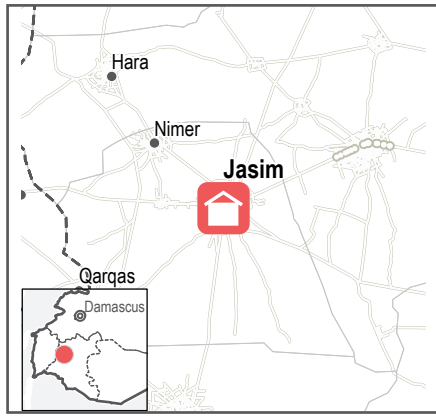
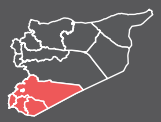
Healthcare

- Local facilities: none in the site or host community
- Primary healthcare facility within 2 km: yes (accessible to residents)
- Sufficient medical supplies for: pregnant/breastfeeding women: no; people with chronic diseases: no; people with disabilities: no; injured/war-wounded people: no
- Health needs: skilled care during childbirth; treatment for chronic disease

Protection

- Presence of unaccompanied children: no
- Freedom of movement: residents able to leave the site if needed: yes
- Barriers to movement: no barriers
- Protection risks: serious threat from scorpions
- Women's protection risks: none reported

Reported needs in order of priority: shelter support; food; education



Jasim

Governorate: Dar'a
Subdistrict: Jasim

First reported IDP arrivals: March 2013
Number of transit sites: 4
Number of sites in active use (other than IDP housing, e.g. schools): 3

Types of aid delivered in assessed sites at any point in time: Tents, Hygiene kits, Food assistance

COMMUNITY OVERVIEW: JASIM (C6111)

Collective centres/mixed-shelter sites
Number of assessed sites: 6
Estimated population in assessed sites: 260

Most common tenancy arrangements (% of sites):

Formalised squatting	83%
Renting	17%
NA	NA

% of sites with sufficient access to water for:

Only a few residents	17%	
Less than half of all residents	0%	
Half of all residents or more	17%	
All or almost all residents	67%	
Number of residents unknown	0%	

Average % of assessed food items available in markets:

Available	100%	
Unknown	0%	
Unavailable	0%	

% of sites with reported access to healthcare facilities:

On site/in host community	83%	
Outside the site/community	100%	
None	0%	

% of sites with reported protection issues in the two weeks prior to the assessment:

Protection issues reported	0%	
Unknown if protection issues reported	0%	
No protection issues reported	100%	

Informal tented settlements

Number of assessed sites: 6
Estimated population in assessed sites: 1533

Most common tenancy arrangements (% of sites):

Formalised squatting	50%	
Hosting without rent	33%	
Other	17%	

% of sites with sufficient access to water for:

Only a few residents	33%	
Less than half of all residents	17%	
Half of all residents or more	0%	
All or almost all residents	50%	
Number of residents unknown	0%	

Average % of assessed food items available in markets:

Available	63%	
Unknown	0%	
Unavailable	38%	

% of sites with reported access to healthcare facilities:

On site/in host community	50%	
Outside the site/community	33%	
None	50%	

% of sites with reported protection issues in the two weeks prior to the assessment:

Protection issues reported	83%	
Unknown if protection issues reported	0%	
No protection issues reported	17%	

▲ Jasim (C6111): Alia Camp (informal tented settlement)

Month assessed: January 2018

Site Overview

Estimated population: 410 individuals in 53 shelters
Transit site: no
First arrivals: December 2016
Average length of stay: 1-2 years
Site management: Unknown
Population breakdown:
45% male
55% female
58% children (under 18)
2% elderly (60+)

👤 Origins

- Primary area(s) of origin: Jlein (Dar'a)

🍲 Food Security

- Main sources of income¹³: None; None; None
- Main food sources¹⁴: food distributions; from family and friends in the area; food brought from place of origin
- Main source of cooking fuel: burning wood
- Markets: available on site/in host community: no; outside site/host community: no
- Bakery available: no
- Strategies used to cope with a lack of food: reducing meal size; skipping meals; buying food with money usually used for other things; purchasing food on credit/borrowing money to buy food; selling humanitarian assistance
- Food items available: bread - yes; rice - yes; bulgur - yes; flour - no; lentils - yes; cooking oil - yes; sugar - yes
- Food needs: bread; ghee/vegetable oil; sugar
- Food distributions (previous 14 days): standard WFP food baskets (by an NGO) to all or almost all households; frequency: every six months
- If none, last food distribution: n/a

🏠 Shelter / NFIs

- Type(s) of shelter: tents; makeshift or improvised shelter; rubhalls or mass tents; proportion occupied: 51-75%
- Tenancy arrangement¹⁵: Unknown
- Source of tents: personal - brought by families
- Shelter issues: insufficient number of shelters for the population; shelters are too small/not enough space for entire household; many are heavily damaged/unsuitable; lack of insulation from heat; lack of insulation from cold; leaking during rain; unable to lock home securely; lack of lighting; lack of heating; inadequate water plumbing; inadequate wastewater disposal systems
- Shelter material needs: new/additional tents; basic electrical items; basic tools
- Access to electricity: no
- NFI needs: mattresses/sleeping mats; water containers; sources of light; winter heaters; sanitary pads

🚰 WASH

- Primary drinking water source: water trucking; supplied and paid for by residents
- Water access: only a few people/almost no one has enough water for their needs
- Water quality: water-related illnesses¹⁶ in previous 14 days: no; other water-related problems: no
- Latrines: communal latrines: none available; private latrines: none available
- Alternatives to latrines reported: open defecation outside the site
- Bathing facilities available: no
- Top three hygiene items needed: bath soap; wash soap; sanitary napkins
- Hygiene item distributions: none reported
- Garbage disposal method(s): burning

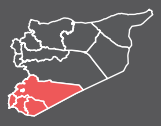
🏥 Healthcare

- Local facilities: none in the site or host community
- Primary healthcare facility within 2 km: no
- Sufficient medical supplies for: pregnant/breastfeeding women: no; people with chronic diseases: no; people with disabilities: no; injured/war-wounded people: no
- Health needs: no health services needed

🛡️ Protection

- Presence of unaccompanied children: no
- Freedom of movement: residents able to leave the site if needed: no
- Barriers to movement: insufficient transportation
- Protection risks: none reported
- Women's protection risks: none reported

📄 Reported needs in order of priority: shelter support; food; sanitation



▲ Jasim (C6111): Al-Marj (informal tented settlement)

Month assessed: December 2017

Site Overview

Estimated population: 250 individuals in 50 shelters
Transit site: no
First arrivals: January 2015
Average length of stay: 1-2 years
Site management: Local council
Population breakdown:
 40% male
 60% female
 50% children (under 18)
 15% elderly (60+)

👤 Origins

- **Primary area(s) of origin:** Kafr Nassij (Dar'a), Mal (Dar'a), Tiha (Dar'a)

🍲 Food Security

- **Main sources of income¹³:** casual/wage labour; sale of household assets; skilled employment/salaried work
- **Main food sources¹⁴:** purchased from local markets outside the camp/site using cash; own production; from family and friends in the area
- **Main source of cooking fuel:** burning wood
- **Markets:** available on site/in host community: no; outside site/host community: yes
- **Bakery available:** no
- **Strategies used to cope with a lack of food:** reducing meal size; skipping meals; buying food with money usually used for other things; purchasing food on credit/borrowing money to buy food
- **Food items available:** bread - no; rice - no; bulgur - no; flour - no; lentils - no; cooking oil - no; sugar - no
- **Food needs:** bread; flour; ghee/vegetable oil
- **Food distributions (previous 14 days):** none
- **If none, last food distribution:** standard WFP food baskets, distributed more than eight weeks prior to the assessment date by local authorities to all or almost all households

🏠 Shelter / NFIs

- **Type(s) of shelter:** tents; proportion occupied: 100%
- **Tenancy arrangement¹⁵:** formalised squatting
- **Source of tents:** personal - brought by families
- **Shelter issues:** insufficient number of shelters for the population; shelters are too small/not enough space for entire household; structures are not sturdy and break/fall over easily; lack of insulation from heat; lack of insulation from cold; leaking during rain; limited ventilation; lack of privacy inside shelter; unable to lock home securely; lack of lighting; lack of heating
- **Shelter material needs:** new/additional tents; doors/doorframes; basic electrical items
- **Access to electricity:** yes; primary source: car batteries (4-6 hours per day)
- **NFI needs:** mattresses/sleeping mats; water containers; sources of light; batteries; winter heaters

🚰 WASH

- **Primary drinking water source:** water trucking; donated by a supplier
- **Water access:** only a few people/almost no one has enough water for their needs
- **Water quality:** water-related illnesses¹⁶ in previous 14 days: yes; other water-related problems: yes; water was a bad colour; people got sick after drinking the water
- **Latrines:** communal latrines: five; not separated by gender; private latrines: none available
- **Alternatives to latrines reported:** open defecation within the site
- **Bathing facilities available:** no
- **Top three hygiene items needed:** water treatment materials; wash soap; sanitary napkins
- **Hygiene item distributions:** none reported
- **Garbage disposal method(s):** burning

🏥 Healthcare

- **Local facilities:** none in the site or host community
- **Primary healthcare facility within 2 km:** no
- **Sufficient medical supplies for:** pregnant/breastfeeding women: no; people with chronic diseases: no; people with disabilities: no; injured/war-wounded people: no
- **Health needs:** first aid/emergency care; skilled care during childbirth; treatment for chronic disease

🛡️ Protection

- **Presence of unaccompanied children:** no
- **Freedom of movement:** residents able to leave the site if needed: **yes**
- **Barriers to movement:** insufficient transportation; safety/security situation
- **Protection risks:** serious threat from scorpions; refusal to host certain groups of people
- **Women's protection risks:** harrasment

📄 **Reported needs in order of priority:** employment; education; food

🏠 Jasim (C6111): Building (collective centre)

Month assessed: December 2017

Site Overview

Estimated population: 45 individuals in 8 shelters
Transit site: no
First arrivals: May 2016
Average length of stay: 3 years
Site management: Local council
Population breakdown:
 30% male
 70% female
 40% children (under 18)
 0% elderly (60+)

👤 Origins

- **Primary area(s) of origin:** Sheikh Miskine (Dar'a)

🍲 Food Security

- **Main sources of income¹³:** casual/wage labour; petty trading; sale of household assets
- **Main food sources¹⁴:** own production; from family and friends in the area; food brought from place of origin
- **Main source of cooking fuel:** burning wood
- **Markets:** available on site/in host community: yes; outside site/host community: yes
- **Bakery available:** yes
- **Strategies used to cope with a lack of food:** reducing meal size; skipping meals; purchasing food on credit/borrowing money to buy food
- **Food items available:** bread - yes; rice - yes; bulgur - yes; flour - yes; lentils - yes; cooking oil - yes; sugar - yes
- **Food needs:** rice; ghee/vegetable oil; sugar
- **Food distributions (previous 14 days):** none
- **If none, last food distribution:** standard WFP food baskets, distributed more than eight weeks prior to the assessment date by local authorities to all or almost all households

🏠 Shelter / NFIs

- **Type(s) of shelter:** unfinished buildings; proportion occupied: 100%
- **Tenancy arrangement¹⁵:** formalised squatting
- **Source of tents:** n/a
- **Shelter issues:** shelters are too small/not enough space for entire household; lack of insulation from heat; lack of insulation from cold; limited ventilation; unable to lock home securely; lack of lighting; lack of heating
- **Shelter material needs:** tarpaulins/plastic sheeting; doors/doorframes; windows/window frames
- **Access to electricity:** no
- **NFI needs:** cooking utensils; cooking fuel; water containers; sources of light; winter heaters

🚰 WASH

- **Primary drinking water source:** water trucking; supplied and paid for by residents
- **Water access:** everyone/nearly everyone has enough water for their needs
- **Water quality:** water-related illnesses¹⁶ in previous 14 days: no; other water-related problems: no
- **Latrines:** communal latrines: none available; private latrines: 76-100% of households
- **Alternatives to latrines reported:** none
- **Bathing facilities available:** eight
- **Top three hygiene items needed:** bath soap; wash soap; toothpaste
- **Hygiene item distributions:** none reported
- **Garbage disposal method(s):** collected by local authorities

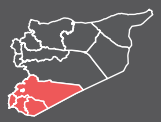
🏥 Healthcare

- **Local facilities:** mobile clinics; informal emergency care points; private clinics; primary care facilities; hospitals in the site or host community
- **Primary healthcare facility within 2 km:** yes (accessible to residents)
- **Sufficient medical supplies for:** pregnant/breastfeeding women: yes; people with chronic diseases: yes; people with disabilities: yes; injured/war-wounded people: yes
- **Health needs:** first aid/emergency care; vaccination; treatment for chronic disease

🛡️ Protection

- **Presence of unaccompanied children:** no
- **Freedom of movement:** residents able to leave the site if needed: **yes**
- **Barriers to movement:** no barriers
- **Protection risks:** none reported
- **Women's protection risks:** none reported

📄 **Reported needs in order of priority:** food; medical care; winterisation



Jasim (C6111): Commercial Camp (informal tented settlement)

Month assessed: December 2017

Site Overview

Estimated population: **68** individuals in **12** shelters
 Transit site: no
 First arrivals: March 2015
 Average length of stay: 1-2 years
 Site management:
 Local council
 Population breakdown:
 50% male
 50% female
 30% children (under 18)
 40% elderly (60+)

Origins

- Primary area(s) of origin: Eib (Dar'a)

Food Security

- Main sources of income¹³: cash crop production and sales; food crop production and sales; livestock sales
- Main food sources¹⁴: food distributions; food brought from place of origin; purchased from local markets outside the camp/site using cash
- Main source of cooking fuel: burning wood
- Markets: available on site/in host community: no; outside site/host community: yes
- Bakery available: yes
- Strategies used to cope with a lack of food: reducing meal size; skipping meals; purchasing food on credit/borrowing money to buy food
- Food items available: bread - yes; rice - yes; bulgur - yes; flour - yes; lentils - yes; cooking oil - yes; sugar - yes
- Food needs: flour; ghee/vegetable oil; sugar
- Food distributions (previous 14 days): none
- If none, last food distribution: standard WFP food baskets, distributed more than eight weeks prior to the assessment date by local authorities to all or almost all households

Shelter / NFIs

- Type(s) of shelter: tents; makeshift or improvised shelter; unfinished buildings; proportion occupied: 100%
- Tenancy arrangement¹⁵: formalised squatting
- Source of tents: personal - brought by families
- Shelter issues: insufficient number of shelters for the population; shelters are too small/not enough space for entire household; lack of insulation from heat; lack of insulation from cold; leaking during rain
- Shelter material needs: new/additional tents; doors/doorframes; windows/window frames
- Access to electricity: no
- NFI needs: cooking fuel; water containers; sources of light

WASH

- Primary drinking water source: water trucking; supplied and paid for by residents
- Water access: everyone/nearly everyone has enough water for their needs
- Water quality: water-related illnesses¹⁶ in previous 14 days: no; other water-related problems: no
- Latrines: communal latrines: none available; private latrines: none available
- Alternatives to latrines reported: open defecation outside the site; digging private pits; using designated spaces outside the shelter
- Bathing facilities available: no
- Top three hygiene items needed: bath soap; wash soap; sanitary napkins
- Hygiene item distributions: none reported
- Garbage disposal method(s): burning

Healthcare

- Local facilities: mobile clinics; informal emergency care points; private clinics; primary care facilities; hospitals in the site or host community
- Primary healthcare facility within 2 km: yes (accessible to residents)
- Sufficient medical supplies for: pregnant/breastfeeding women: yes; people with chronic diseases: yes; people with disabilities: yes; injured/war-wounded people: yes
- Health needs: vaccination; treatment for chronic disease; assistive devices

Protection

- Presence of unaccompanied children: no
- Freedom of movement: residents able to leave the site if needed: **yes**
- Barriers to movement: no barriers
- Protection risks: serious threat from scorpions; snakes or similar
- Women's protection risks: none reported

Reported needs in order of priority: food; medical care; shelter support

Jasim (C6111): Complex (collective centre)

Month assessed: February 2018

Site Overview

Estimated population: **45** individuals in **0** shelters
 Transit site: yes
 First arrivals: March 2013
 Average length of stay: Unknown years
 Site management:
 Owner of the complex
 Population breakdown:
 40% male
 60% female
 60% children (under 18)
 10% elderly (60+)

Origins

- Primary area(s) of origin: Yalda (Rural Damascus), Nasib (Dar'a)

Food Security

- Main sources of income¹³: casual/wage labour; humanitarian assistance; irregular social support
- Main food sources¹⁴: food distributions; purchased from local markets outside the camp/site using cash; unknown
- Main source of cooking fuel: gas canister
- Markets: available on site/in host community: no; outside site/host community: no
- Bakery available: yes
- Strategies used to cope with a lack of food: buying food with money usually used for other things; purchasing food on credit/borrowing money to buy food; selling humanitarian assistance
- Food items available: bread - yes; rice - yes; bulgur - yes; flour - yes; lentils - yes; cooking oil - yes; sugar - yes
- Food needs: flour; ghee/vegetable oil; sugar
- Food distributions (previous 14 days): standard WFP food baskets (by an NGO) to all or almost all households; frequency: every two months
- If none, last food distribution: n/a

Shelter / NFIs

- Type(s) of shelter: unfinished buildings; proportion occupied: 100%
- Tenancy arrangement¹⁵: renting
- Source of tents: n/a
- Shelter issues: shelters are too small/not enough space for entire household; many are heavily damaged/unusable; lack of insulation from heat; lack of insulation from cold; leaking during rain; lack of privacy inside shelter; unable to lock home securely; lack of lighting; lack of heating; inadequate water plumbing; inadequate wastewater disposal systems
- Shelter material needs: tarpaulins/plastic sheeting; doors/doorframes; windows/window frames
- Access to electricity: no
- NFI needs: bedding items; mattresses/sleeping mats; water containers; batteries; heating fuel

WASH

- Primary drinking water source: water trucking; supplied and paid for by residents
- Water access: about half of the population has enough water for their needs
- Water quality: water-related illnesses¹⁶ in previous 14 days: no; other water-related problems: no
- Latrines: communal latrines: none available; private latrines: 76-100% of households
- Alternatives to latrines reported: none
- Bathing facilities available: no
- Top three hygiene items needed: bath soap; wash soap; sanitary napkins
- Hygiene item distributions: none reported
- Garbage disposal method(s): collected by local authorities

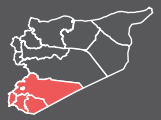
Healthcare

- Local facilities: unknown in the site or host community
- Primary healthcare facility within 2 km: yes (accessible to residents)
- Sufficient medical supplies for: pregnant/breastfeeding women: no; people with chronic diseases: no; people with disabilities: no; injured/war-wounded people: no
- Health needs: first aid/emergency care; antibiotics; treatment for chronic disease

Protection

- Presence of unaccompanied children: yes (12)
- Freedom of movement: residents able to leave the site if needed: **yes**
- Barriers to movement: no barriers
- Protection risks: none reported
- Women's protection risks: none reported

Reported needs in order of priority: winterisation; water; food



Jasim (C6111): Nabe'a Al-Hanan (informal tented settlement)

Month assessed: December 2017

Site Overview

Estimated population: 160 individuals in 35 shelters
Transit site: no
First arrivals: April 2014
Average length of stay: 4 years
Site management: Local council
Population breakdown:
 40% male
 60% female
 30% children (under 18)
 20% elderly (60+)

Origins

- Primary area(s) of origin: Western Karim (Dar'a), Eib (Dar'a), Um Elzaytun (As Sweida)

Food Security

- Main sources of income¹³: food crop production and sales; cash crop production and sales; casual/wage labour
- Main food sources¹⁴: own production; from family and friends in the area; purchased from local markets outside the camp/site using cash
- Main source of cooking fuel: burning wood
- Markets: available on site/in host community: no; outside site/host community: no
- Bakery available: yes
- Strategies used to cope with a lack of food: reducing meal size; skipping meals; buying food with money usually used for other things; purchasing food on credit/borrowing money to buy food; selling non-productive assets; selling productive assets
- Food items available: bread - yes; rice - yes; bulgur - yes; flour - yes; lentils - yes; cooking oil - yes; sugar - yes
- Food needs: flour; ghee/vegetable oil; sugar
- Food distributions (previous 14 days): none
- If none, last food distribution: standard WFP food baskets, distributed more than eight weeks prior to the assessment date by local authorities; by a UN agency to all or almost all households

Shelter / NFIs

- Type(s) of shelter: tents; makeshift or improvised shelter; single family residential units; proportion occupied: 100%
- Tenancy arrangement¹⁵: formalised squatting
- Source of tents: personal - brought by families
- Shelter issues: insufficient number of shelters for the population; shelters are too small/not enough space for entire household; structures are not sturdy and break/fall over easily; many are heavily damaged/unusable; leaking during rain; lack of privacy inside shelter; unable to lock home securely; lack of lighting; lack of heating
- Shelter material needs: new/additional tents; tarpaulins/plastic sheeting; basic tools
- Access to electricity: no
- NFI needs: bedding items; water containers; sources of light; winter heaters; heating fuel

WASH

- Primary drinking water source: water trucking; supplied and paid for by residents
- Water access: everyone/nearly everyone has enough water for their needs
- Water quality: water-related illnesses¹⁶ in previous 14 days: no; other water-related problems: no
- Latrines: communal latrines: one; not separated by gender; private latrines: none available
- Alternatives to latrines reported: digging private pits; using designated spaces outside the shelter
- Bathing facilities available: no
- Top three hygiene items needed: water treatment materials; bath soap; sanitary napkins
- Hygiene item distributions: none reported
- Garbage disposal method(s): garbage is not collected/disposed of

Healthcare

- Local facilities: mobile clinics; informal emergency care points; private clinics; primary care facilities; hospitals in the site or host community
- Primary healthcare facility within 2 km: yes (accessible to residents)
- Sufficient medical supplies for: pregnant/breastfeeding women: yes; people with chronic diseases: yes; people with disabilities: yes; injured/war-wounded people: yes
- Health needs: first aid/emergency care; diarrhoea treatment; antibiotics

Protection

- Presence of unaccompanied children: no
- Freedom of movement: residents able to leave the site if needed: yes
- Barriers to movement: no barriers
- Protection risks: serious threat from scorpions; snakes or similar; refusal to host certain groups of people
- Women's protection risks: none reported

Reported needs in order of priority: shelter support; food; education

Jasim (C6111): School (collective centre)

Month assessed: December 2017

Site Overview

Estimated population: 45 individuals in 16 shelters
Transit site: yes
First arrivals: March 2016
Average length of stay: 1-2 years
Site management: Local council
Population breakdown:
 60% male
 40% female
 30% children (under 18)
 10% elderly (60+)

Origins

- Primary area(s) of origin: Lebbin (Quneitra)

Food Security

- Main sources of income¹³: casual/wage labour; skilled employment/salaried work; sale of household assets
- Main food sources¹⁴: own production; purchased from local markets outside the camp/site using cash; food brought from place of origin
- Main source of cooking fuel: burning wood
- Markets: available on site/in host community: no; outside site/host community: yes
- Bakery available: yes
- Strategies used to cope with a lack of food: reducing meal size; skipping meals; purchasing food on credit/borrowing money to buy food
- Food items available: bread - yes; rice - yes; bulgur - yes; flour - yes; lentils - yes; cooking oil - yes; sugar - yes
- Food needs: flour; lentils; ghee/vegetable oil
- Food distributions (previous 14 days): none
- If none, last food distribution: standard WFP food baskets, distributed more than eight weeks prior to the assessment date by local authorities to all or almost all households

Shelter / NFIs

- Type(s) of shelter: communal shelters (buildings); proportion occupied: 100%
- Tenancy arrangement¹⁵: formalised squatting; buildings are in active use (teaching)
- Source of tents: n/a
- Shelter issues: leaking during rain; lack of lighting; lack of heating
- Shelter material needs: doors/doorframes; windows/window frames; basic electrical items
- Access to electricity: no
- NFI needs: cooking fuel; sources of light; clothing; batteries; heating fuel

WASH

- Primary drinking water source: water trucking; supplied and paid for by residents
- Water access: everyone/nearly everyone has enough water for their needs
- Water quality: water-related illnesses¹⁶ in previous 14 days: no; other water-related problems: no
- Latrines: communal latrines: two; all separated by gender; private latrines: none available
- Alternatives to latrines reported: none
- Bathing facilities available: no
- Top three hygiene items needed: bath soap; wash soap; toothpaste
- Hygiene item distributions: none reported
- Garbage disposal method(s): collected by local authorities

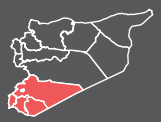
Healthcare

- Local facilities: mobile clinics; informal emergency care points; private clinics; primary care facilities; hospitals in the site or host community
- Primary healthcare facility within 2 km: yes (accessible to residents)
- Sufficient medical supplies for: pregnant/breastfeeding women: yes; people with chronic diseases: yes; people with disabilities: yes; injured/war-wounded people: yes
- Health needs: vaccination; surgery; treatment for chronic disease

Protection

- Presence of unaccompanied children: no
- Freedom of movement: residents able to leave the site if needed: yes
- Barriers to movement: no barriers
- Protection risks: none reported
- Women's protection risks: none reported

Reported needs in order of priority: food; employment; medical care



Site Overview

Estimated population: **30** individuals in **5** shelters
 Transit site: yes
 First arrivals: May 2015
 Average length of stay: 1-2 years
 Site management:
 Local council
 Population breakdown:
 40% male
 60% female
 50% children (under 18)
 10% elderly (60+)

Origins

- Primary area(s) of origin: Faqie (Dar'a)

Food Security

- Main sources of income¹³: casual/wage labour; irregular social support; sale of household assets
- Main food sources¹⁴: purchased from local markets outside the camp/site using cash; from family and friends in the area; own production
- Main source of cooking fuel: burning wood
- Markets: available on site/in host community: no; outside site/host community: yes
- Bakery available: yes
- Strategies used to cope with a lack of food: reducing meal size; skipping meals; purchasing food on credit/borrowing money to buy food
- Food items available: bread - yes; rice - yes; bulgur - yes; flour - yes; lentils - yes; cooking oil - yes; sugar - yes
- Food needs: flour; rice; sugar
- Food distributions (previous 14 days): none
- If none, last food distribution: standard WFP food baskets, distributed more than eight weeks prior to the assessment date by local authorities to all or almost all households

Shelter / NFIs

- Type(s) of shelter: communal shelters (buildings); proportion occupied: 100%
- Tenancy arrangement¹⁵: formalised squatting
- Source of tents: n/a
- Shelter issues: shelters are too small/not enough space for entire household; structures are not sturdy and break/fall over easily; lack of insulation from heat; lack of insulation from cold
- Shelter material needs: doors/doorframes; windows/window frames; basic tools
- Access to electricity: no
- NFI needs: cooking fuel; water containers; sources of light; winter heaters; heating fuel

WASH

- Primary drinking water source: water trucking; supplied and paid for by residents
- Water access: everyone/nearly everyone has enough water for their needs
- Water quality: water-related illnesses¹⁶ in previous 14 days: no; other water-related problems: no
- Latrines: communal latrines: one; not separated by gender; private latrines: none available
- Alternatives to latrines reported: none
- Bathing facilities available: no
- Top three hygiene items needed: bath soap; wash soap; sanitary napkins
- Hygiene item distributions: none reported
- Garbage disposal method(s): collected by local authorities

Healthcare

- Local facilities: mobile clinics; informal emergency care points; private clinics; primary care facilities; hospitals in the site or host community
- Primary healthcare facility within 2 km: yes (accessible to residents)
- Sufficient medical supplies for: pregnant/breastfeeding women: yes; people with chronic diseases: yes; people with disabilities: yes; injured/war-wounded people: yes
- Health needs: vaccination; treatment for chronic disease; assistive devices

Protection

- Presence of unaccompanied children: no
- Freedom of movement: residents able to leave the site if needed: yes
- Barriers to movement: no barriers
- Protection risks: none reported
- Women's protection risks: none reported

Reported needs in order of priority: food; medical care; winterisation

Site Overview

Estimated population: **35** individuals in **10** shelters
 Transit site: no
 First arrivals: August 2015
 Average length of stay: 3 years
 Site management:
 Unknown
 Population breakdown:
 45% male
 55% female
 65% children (under 18)
 1% elderly (60+)

Origins

- Primary area(s) of origin: Ankhal (Dar'a)

Food Security

- Main sources of income¹³: casual/wage labour; irregular social support; humanitarian assistance
- Main food sources¹⁴: purchased from markets in the camp/site using cash; own production; from family and friends in the area
- Main source of cooking fuel: burning wood
- Markets: available on site/in host community: no; outside site/host community: yes
- Bakery available: yes
- Strategies used to cope with a lack of food: reducing meal size; skipping meals
- Food items available: bread - yes; rice - yes; bulgur - yes; flour - yes; lentils - yes; cooking oil - yes; sugar - yes
- Food needs: none
- Food distributions (previous 14 days): standard WFP food baskets (by a UN agency) to all or almost all households; frequency: last distribution was six months previously
- If none, last food distribution: n/a

Shelter / NFIs

- Type(s) of shelter: communal shelters (buildings); proportion occupied: 100%
- Tenancy arrangement¹⁵: formalised squatting; buildings are in active use (teaching)
- Source of tents: n/a
- Shelter issues: insufficient number of shelters for the population; lack of privacy inside shelter; lack of heating
- Shelter material needs: none (no repairs or maintenance needed)
- Access to electricity: yes; primary source: solar panels (4-6 hours per day)
- NFI needs: water containers; batteries; winter clothes; heating fuel; disposable diapers

WASH

- Primary drinking water source: water trucking; supplied and paid for by residents
- Water access: only a few people/almost no one has enough water for their needs
- Water quality: water-related illnesses¹⁶ in previous 14 days: no; other water-related problems: no
- Latrines: communal latrines: 12; all separated by gender; private latrines: none available
- Alternatives to latrines reported: none
- Bathing facilities available: no
- Top three hygiene items needed: bath soap; wash soap; sanitary napkins
- Hygiene item distributions: none reported
- Garbage disposal method(s): collected by local authorities

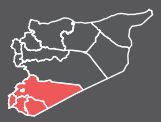
Healthcare

- Local facilities: primary care facilities; hospitals in the site or host community
- Primary healthcare facility within 2 km: yes (accessible to residents)
- Sufficient medical supplies for: pregnant/breastfeeding women: no; people with chronic diseases: no; people with disabilities: no; injured/war-wounded people: yes
- Health needs: vaccination; skilled care during childbirth; treatment for chronic disease

Protection

- Presence of unaccompanied children: no
- Freedom of movement: residents able to leave the site if needed: yes
- Barriers to movement: no barriers
- Protection risks: none reported
- Women's protection risks: none reported

Reported needs in order of priority: employment; shelter support; winterisation



Jasim (C6111): School Camp (collective centre)

Month assessed: December 2017

Site Overview

Estimated population: **60** individuals in **22** shelters
 Transit site: yes
 First arrivals: August 2015
 Average length of stay: 3 years
 Site management:
 Local council
 Population breakdown:
 50% male
 50% female
 30% children (under 18)
 10% elderly (60+)

Origins

- Primary area(s) of origin: Ankhal (Dar'a)

Food Security

- Main sources of income¹³: casual/wage labour; skilled employment/salaried work; sale of handicraft/artisan products
- Main food sources¹⁴: own production; from family and friends in the area; purchased from local markets outside the camp/site using cash
- Main source of cooking fuel: burning wood
- Markets: available on site/in host community: no; outside site/host community: yes
- Bakery available: yes
- Strategies used to cope with a lack of food: reducing meal size; skipping meals; purchasing food on credit/borrowing money to buy food
- Food items available: bread - yes; rice - yes; bulgur - yes; flour - yes; lentils - yes; cooking oil - yes; sugar - yes
- Food needs: flour; ghee/vegetable oil; sugar
- Food distributions (previous 14 days): none
- If none, last food distribution: standard WFP food baskets, distributed more than eight weeks prior to the assessment date by local authorities to all or almost all households

Shelter / NFIs

- Type(s) of shelter: communal shelters (buildings); proportion occupied: 100%
- Tenancy arrangement¹⁵: formalised squatting; buildings are in active use (school)
- Source of tents: n/a
- Shelter issues: insufficient number of shelters for the population; lack of insulation from heat; lack of insulation from cold; leaking during rain; lack of lighting; lack of heating
- Shelter material needs: doors/doorframes; windows/window frames; basic electrical items
- Access to electricity: no
- NFI needs: cooking fuel; cooking stoves; water containers; sources of light; winter heaters

WASH

- Primary drinking water source: water trucking; supplied and paid for by residents
- Water access: everyone/nearly everyone has enough water for their needs
- Water quality: water-related illnesses¹⁶ in previous 14 days: no; other water-related problems: no
- Latrines: communal latrines: four; all separated by gender; private latrines: none available
- Alternatives to latrines reported: none
- Bathing facilities available: no
- Top three hygiene items needed: water treatment materials; bath soap; wash soap
- Hygiene item distributions: none reported
- Garbage disposal method(s): collected by local authorities

Healthcare

- Local facilities: mobile clinics; informal emergency care points; private clinics; primary care facilities; hospitals in the site or host community
- Primary healthcare facility within 2 km: yes (accessible to residents)
- Sufficient medical supplies for: pregnant/breastfeeding women: yes; people with chronic diseases: yes; people with disabilities: yes; injured/war-wounded people: yes
- Health needs: first aid/emergency care; vaccination; treatment for chronic disease

Protection

- Presence of unaccompanied children: no
- Freedom of movement: residents able to leave the site if needed: yes
- Barriers to movement: no barriers
- Protection risks: none reported
- Women's protection risks: none reported

Reported needs in order of priority: food; medical care; winterisation

Jasim (C6111): Tall As-Samn Camp (informal tented settlement)

Month assessed: December 2017

Site Overview

Estimated population: **540** individuals in **100** shelters
 Transit site: no
 First arrivals: June 2015
 Average length of stay: 1-3 months
 Site management:
 Local council
 Population breakdown:
 35% male
 65% female
 45% children (under 18)
 20% elderly (60+)

Origins

- Primary area(s) of origin: Dali (Dar'a), Faqie (Dar'a), Sheiliyeh (Dar'a)

Food Security

- Main sources of income¹³: casual/wage labour; skilled employment/salaried work; irregular social support
- Main food sources¹⁴: purchased from local markets outside the camp/site using cash; own production; from family and friends in the area
- Main source of cooking fuel: burning wood
- Markets: available on site/in host community: no; outside site/host community: yes
- Bakery available: no
- Strategies used to cope with a lack of food: skipping meals; buying food with money usually used for other things; purchasing food on credit/borrowing money to buy food
- Food items available: bread - no; rice - no; bulgur - no; flour - no; lentils - no; cooking oil - no; sugar - no
- Food needs: bread; flour; ghee/vegetable oil
- Food distributions (previous 14 days): none
- If none, last food distribution: standard WFP food baskets, distributed two to four weeks prior to the assessment date by a UN agency to more than half of all households

Shelter / NFIs

- Type(s) of shelter: tents; proportion occupied: 100%
- Tenancy arrangement¹⁵: hosting without rent
- Source of tents: personal - brought by families
- Shelter issues: shelters are too small/not enough space for entire household; lack of insulation from heat; lack of insulation from cold; leaking during rain; lack of privacy inside shelter; unable to lock home securely; lack of lighting; lack of heating
- Shelter material needs: new/additional tents; doors/doorframes; basic electrical items
- Access to electricity: yes; primary source: car batteries (6-8 hours per day)
- NFI needs: mattresses/sleeping mats; cooking utensils; cooking stoves; water containers; sources of light

WASH

- Primary drinking water source: water trucking; supplied and paid for by residents
- Water access: everyone/nearly everyone has enough water for their needs
- Water quality: water-related illnesses¹⁶ in previous 14 days: no; other water-related problems: yes, water was a bad colour
- Latrines: communal latrines: none available; private latrines: 26-50% of households
- Alternatives to latrines reported: open defecation outside the site
- Bathing facilities available: no
- Top three hygiene items needed: water treatment materials; bath soap; sanitary napkins
- Hygiene item distributions: none reported
- Garbage disposal method(s): burning

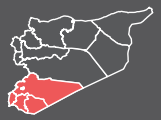
Healthcare

- Local facilities: none in the site or host community
- Primary healthcare facility within 2 km: no
- Sufficient medical supplies for: pregnant/breastfeeding women: no; people with chronic diseases: no; people with disabilities: no; injured/war-wounded people: no
- Health needs: first aid/emergency care; skilled care during childbirth; treatment for chronic disease

Protection

- Presence of unaccompanied children: no
- Freedom of movement: residents able to leave the site if needed: yes
- Barriers to movement: insufficient transportation
- Protection risks: serious threat from scorpions
- Women's protection risks: none reported

Reported needs in order of priority: employment; education; food



Site Overview

Estimated population: 105
individuals in **35** shelters

Transit site: no

First arrivals: August 2014

Average length of stay: 3 years

Site management:
Local council

Population breakdown:

40%	male
60%	female
40%	children (under 18)
20%	elderly (60+)

👤 Origins

- **Primary area(s) of origin:** Alqin (Dar'a), Dali (Dar'a)

🍲 Food Security

- **Main sources of income¹³:** livestock sales; livestock product sales; casual/wage labour
- **Main food sources¹⁴:** from family and friends in the area; own production; food brought from place of origin
- **Main source of cooking fuel:** burning wood
- **Markets:** available on site/in host community: no; outside site/host community: yes
- **Bakery available:** yes
- **Strategies used to cope with a lack of food:** reducing meal size; skipping meals; buying food with money usually used for other things; purchasing food on credit/borrowing money to buy food; selling non-productive assets; selling productive assets; selling humanitarian assistance
- **Food items available:** bread - yes; rice - yes; bulgur - yes; flour - yes; lentils - yes; cooking oil - yes; sugar - yes
- **Food needs:** flour; ghee/vegetable oil; sugar
- **Food distributions (previous 14 days):** none
- **If none, last food distribution:** standard WFP food baskets, distributed more than eight weeks prior to the assessment date by local authorities; by a UN agency to all or almost all households

🏠 Shelter / NFIs

- **Type(s) of shelter:** tents; makeshift or improvised shelter; unfinished buildings; proportion occupied: 100%
- **Tenancy arrangement¹⁵:** hosting without rent
- **Source of tents:** personal - brought by families
- **Shelter issues:** insufficient number of shelters for the population; shelters are too small/not enough space for entire household; structures are not sturdy and break/fall over easily; many are heavily damaged/unusable; lack of insulation from heat; lack of privacy inside shelter; unable to lock home securely; lack of lighting; lack of heating
- **Shelter material needs:** new/additional tents; tarpaulins/plastic sheeting; doors/doorframes
- **Access to electricity:** no
- **NFI needs:** bedding items; water containers; batteries; heating fuel; washing powder (for clothes)

🚰 WASH

- **Primary drinking water source:** water trucking; supplied and paid for by residents
- **Water access:** less than half of the population has enough water for their needs
- **Water quality:** water-related illnesses¹⁶ in previous 14 days: no; other water-related problems: no
- **Latrines:** communal latrines: none available; private latrines: none available
- **Alternatives to latrines reported:** open defecation within the site; open defecation outside the site; digging private pits
- **Bathing facilities available:** no
- **Top three hygiene items needed:** bath soap; wash soap; toothpaste
- **Hygiene item distributions:** none reported
- **Garbage disposal method(s):** burning

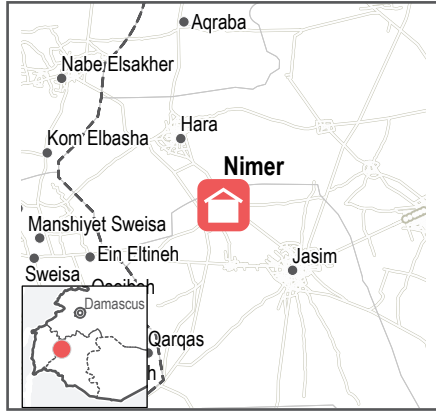
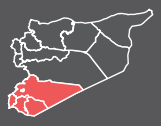
🏥 Healthcare

- **Local facilities:** mobile clinics; informal emergency care points; private clinics; primary care facilities; hospitals in the site or host community
- **Primary healthcare facility within 2 km:** no
- **Sufficient medical supplies for:** pregnant/breastfeeding women: no; people with chronic diseases: no; people with disabilities: no; injured/war-wounded people: no
- **Health needs:** first aid/emergency care; psychiatric care; treatment for chronic disease

🛡️ Protection

- **Presence of unaccompanied children:** no
- **Freedom of movement:** residents able to leave the site if needed: **yes**
- **Barriers to movement:** no barriers
- **Protection risks:** serious threat from scorpions; snakes or similar
- **Women's protection risks:** none reported

📄 **Reported needs in order of priority:** food; shelter support; medical care



Namar

Governorate: Dar'a
Subdistrict: Jasim

First reported IDP arrivals: May 2014
Number of transit sites: 1
Number of sites in active use (other than IDP housing, e.g. schools): 1

Types of aid delivered in assessed sites at any point in time: Tents, Hygiene kits, Healthcare facilities, Food assistance

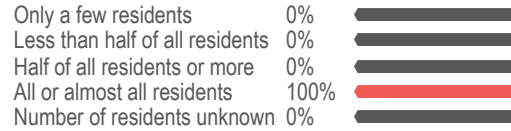
COMMUNITY OVERVIEW: NAMAR (C6112)

Collective centres/mixed-shelter sites
Number of assessed sites: 1
Estimated population in assessed sites: 65

Most common tenancy arrangements (% of sites):



% of sites with sufficient access to water for:



Average % of assessed food items available in markets:



% of sites with reported access to healthcare facilities:



% of sites with reported protection issues in the two weeks prior to the assessment:



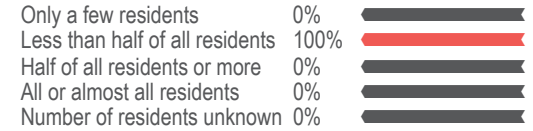
Informal tented settlements

Number of assessed sites: 1
Estimated population in assessed sites: 150

Most common tenancy arrangements (% of sites):



% of sites with sufficient access to water for:



Average % of assessed food items available in markets:



% of sites with reported access to healthcare facilities:



% of sites with reported protection issues in the two weeks prior to the assessment:



▲ Namar (C6112): Alia Camp (informal tented settlement)

Month assessed: February 2018

Site Overview

Estimated population: 150 individuals in 60 shelters
Transit site: yes
First arrivals: March 2017
Average length of stay: 1-2 years
Site management: Site inhabitant or owner
Population breakdown:
45% male
55% female
70% children (under 18)
10% elderly (60+)

👤 Origins

- **Primary area(s) of origin:** Bweir (Dar'a), Jlein (Dar'a), Eib (Dar'a)

🍲 Food Security

- **Main sources of income¹³:** casual/wage labour; unknown
- **Main food sources¹⁴:** purchased from local markets outside the camp/site using cash; own production; unknown
- **Main source of cooking fuel:** burning wood
- **Markets:** available on site/in host community: no; outside site/host community: yes
- **Bakery available:** no
- **Strategies used to cope with a lack of food:** buying food with money usually used for other things; purchasing food on credit/borrowing money to buy food; selling non-productive assets; selling humanitarian assistance
- **Food items available:** bread - no; rice - yes; bulgur - yes; flour - yes; lentils - yes; cooking oil - yes; sugar - yes
- **Food needs:** canned chicken; eggs; dates
- **Food distributions (previous 14 days):** none
- **If none, last food distribution:** standard WFP food baskets, distributed more than eight weeks prior to the assessment date by an NGO to all or almost all households

🏠 Shelter / NFIs

- **Type(s) of shelter:** tents; proportion occupied: 51-75%
- **Tenancy arrangement¹⁵:** Unknown
- **Source of tents:** personal - brought by families
- **Shelter issues:** insufficient number of shelters for the population; shelters are too small/not enough space for entire household; structures are not sturdy and break/fall over easily; lack of privacy inside shelter; unable to lock home securely; lack of heating; inadequate wastewater disposal systems
- **Shelter material needs:** new/additional tents; tarpaulins/plastic sheeting; basic electrical items
- **Access to electricity:** no
- **NFI needs:** cooking fuel; sources of light; shoes; batteries; heating fuel

🚰 WASH

- **Primary drinking water source:** water trucking; supplied and paid for by residents
- **Water access:** less than half of the population has enough water for their needs
- **Water quality:** water-related illnesses¹⁶ in previous 14 days: no; other water-related problems: no
- **Latrines:** communal latrines: none available; private latrines: none available
- **Alternatives to latrines reported:** open defecation within the site
- **Bathing facilities available:** no
- **Top three hygiene items needed:** bath soap; wash soap; sanitary napkins
- **Hygiene item distributions:** none reported
- **Garbage disposal method(s):** burning

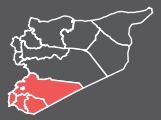
🏥 Healthcare

- **Local facilities:** none in the site or host community
- **Primary healthcare facility within 2 km:** no
- **Sufficient medical supplies for:** pregnant/breastfeeding women: no; people with chronic diseases: no; people with disabilities: no; injured/war-wounded people: no
- **Health needs:** first aid/emergency care; vaccination; antibiotics

🛡️ Protection

- **Presence of unaccompanied children:** no
- **Freedom of movement:** residents able to leave the site if needed: no
- **Barriers to movement:** no barriers
- **Protection risks:** none reported
- **Women's protection risks:** none reported

📄 **Reported needs in order of priority:** medical care; food; education



Site Overview

Estimated population: 65 individuals in 14 shelters
 Transit site: no
 First arrivals: May 2014
 Average length of stay: 3 years
 Site management:
 Local council
 Population breakdown:
 30% male
 70% female
 80% children (under 18)
 0% elderly (60+)

Origins

- Primary area(s) of origin: Aqraba (Dar'a), Other (Rural Damascus)

Food Security

- Main sources of income¹³: sale of household assets; casual/wage labour; sale of handicraft/artisan products
- Main food sources¹⁴: own production; from family and friends in the area; purchased from markets in the camp/site using credit
- Main source of cooking fuel: burning wood
- Markets: available on site/in host community: no; outside site/host community: yes
- Bakery available: yes
- Strategies used to cope with a lack of food: reducing meal size; skipping meals; purchasing food on credit/borrowing money to buy food
- Food items available: bread - yes; rice - yes; bulgur - yes; flour - yes; lentils - yes; cooking oil - yes; sugar - yes
- Food needs: flour; ghee/vegetable oil; sugar
- Food distributions (previous 14 days): none
- If none, last food distribution: standard WFP food baskets, distributed more than eight weeks prior to the assessment date by local authorities to all or almost all households

Shelter / NFIs

- Type(s) of shelter: communal shelters (buildings); proportion occupied: 100%
- Tenancy arrangement¹⁵: formalised squatting; buildings are in active use (teaching)
- Source of tents: n/a
- Shelter issues: insufficient number of shelters for the population; shelters are too small/not enough space for entire household; lack of privacy inside shelter; unable to lock home securely; lack of lighting; lack of heating
- Shelter material needs: doors/doorframes; windows/window frames; basic electrical items
- Access to electricity: no
- NFI needs: mattresses/sleeping mats; cooking fuel; clothing; shoes; winter clothes

WASH

- Primary drinking water source: water trucking; supplied and paid for by residents
- Water access: everyone/nearly everyone has enough water for their needs
- Water quality: water-related illnesses¹⁶ in previous 14 days: no; other water-related problems: no
- Latrines: communal latrines: four; not separated by gender; private latrines: none available
- Alternatives to latrines reported: none
- Bathing facilities available: no
- Top three hygiene items needed: bath soap; wash soap; sanitary napkins
- Hygiene item distributions: none reported
- Garbage disposal method(s): burning

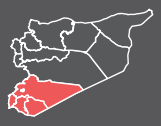
Healthcare

- Local facilities: primary care facilities in the site or host community
- Primary healthcare facility within 2 km: no
- Sufficient medical supplies for: pregnant/breastfeeding women: no; people with chronic diseases: no; people with disabilities: no; injured/war-wounded people: no
- Health needs: first aid/emergency care; antibiotics; treatment for chronic disease

Protection

- Presence of unaccompanied children: no
- Freedom of movement: residents able to leave the site if needed: yes
- Barriers to movement: no barriers
- Protection risks: none reported
- Women's protection risks: harrasment

Reported needs in order of priority: food; education; winterisation



Hrak

Governorate: Dar'a
Subdistrict: Hrak

First reported IDP arrivals: July 2012
Number of transit sites: 0
Number of sites in active use (other than IDP housing, e.g. schools): 1

Types of aid delivered in assessed sites at any point in time: Food assistance

COMMUNITY OVERVIEW: HRAK (C6116)

Collective centres/mixed-shelter sites
Number of assessed sites: 0
Estimated population in assessed sites: 0

Most common tenancy arrangements (% of sites):

NA	NA
NA	NA
NA	NA

% of sites with sufficient access to water for:

Only a few residents	NA
Less than half of all residents	NA
Half of all residents or more	NA
All or almost all residents	NA
Number of residents unknown	NA

Average % of assessed food items available in markets:

Available	NA
Unknown	NA
Unavailable	NA

% of sites with reported access to healthcare facilities:

On site/in host community	NA
Outside the site/community	NA
None	NA

% of sites with reported protection issues in the two weeks prior to the assessment:

Protection issues reported	NA
Unknown if protection issues reported	NA
No protection issues reported	NA

Informal tented settlements

Number of assessed sites: 8
Estimated population in assessed sites: 2835

Most common tenancy arrangements (% of sites):

Formalised squatting	75%	
Hosting without rent	13%	
Ownership of building/land	13%	

% of sites with sufficient access to water for:

Only a few residents	0%	
Less than half of all residents	0%	
Half of all residents or more	75%	
All or almost all residents	25%	
Number of residents unknown	0%	

Average % of assessed food items available in markets:

Available	95%
Unknown	0%
Unavailable	5%

% of sites with reported access to healthcare facilities:

On site/in host community	0%	
Outside the site/community	13%	
None	88%	

% of sites with reported protection issues in the two weeks prior to the assessment:

Protection issues reported	0%	
Unknown if protection issues reported	0%	
No protection issues reported	100%	

▲ Hrak (C6116): Al-Faleen Camp (informal tented settlement)

Month assessed: December 2017

Site Overview

Estimated population: 350 individuals in 50 shelters
Transit site: no
First arrivals: October 2015
Average length of stay: 1-2 years
Site management: IDP committee
Population breakdown:
45% male
55% female
60% children (under 18)
5% elderly (60+)

👤 Origins

- **Primary area(s) of origin:** Izra' (Dar'a), Kafr Shams (Dar'a), Bweir (Dar'a)

🍲 Food Security

- **Main sources of income¹³:** casual/wage labour; livestock product sales; petty trading
- **Main food sources¹⁴:** own production; from family and friends in the area; purchased from local markets outside the camp/site using cash
- **Main source of cooking fuel:** burning wood
- **Markets:** available on site/in host community: no; outside site/host community: yes
- **Bakery available:** no
- **Strategies used to cope with a lack of food:** none
- **Food items available:** bread - no; rice - yes; bulgur - yes; flour - yes; lentils - yes; cooking oil - yes; sugar - yes
- **Food needs:** bread; ghee/vegetable oil; horse beans
- **Food distributions (previous 14 days):** none
- **If none, last food distribution:** there have been no distributions

🏠 Shelter / NFIs

- **Type(s) of shelter:** tents; proportion occupied: 100%
- **Tenancy arrangement¹⁵:** formalised squatting; buildings are in active use (school)
- **Source of tents:** personal - brought by families
- **Shelter issues:** lack of insulation from heat; lack of insulation from cold; lack of privacy inside shelter
- **Shelter material needs:** tarpaulins/plastic sheeting; basic tools
- **Access to electricity:** yes; primary source: batteries (not car batteries) (2-4 hours per day)
- **NFI needs:** cooking utensils; cooking fuel; batteries; winter heaters

🚰 WASH

- **Primary drinking water source:** water trucking; supplied and paid for by residents
- **Water access:** about half of the population has enough water for their needs
- **Water quality:** water-related illnesses¹⁶ in previous 14 days: no; other water-related problems: no
- **Latrines:** communal latrines: none available; private latrines: none available
- **Alternatives to latrines reported:** open defecation within the site
- **Bathing facilities available:** no
- **Top three hygiene items needed:** wash soap; toothpaste
- **Hygiene item distributions:** none reported
- **Garbage disposal method(s):** burning

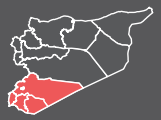
🏥 Healthcare

- **Local facilities:** none in the site or host community
- **Primary healthcare facility within 2 km:** no
- **Sufficient medical supplies for:** pregnant/breastfeeding women: no; people with chronic diseases: no; people with disabilities: no; injured/war-wounded people: no
- **Health needs:** vaccination; skilled care during childbirth; treatment for chronic disease

🛡️ Protection

- **Presence of unaccompanied children:** no
- **Freedom of movement:** residents able to leave the site if needed: yes
- **Barriers to movement:** no barriers
- **Protection risks:** none reported
- **Women's protection risks:** none reported

📋 **Reported needs in order of priority:** food; winterisation



▲ Hrak (C6116): Al-Hurreiah Camp (informal tented settlement)

Month assessed: December 2017

Site Overview

Estimated population: **475** individuals in **65** shelters
 Transit site: no
 First arrivals: December 2013
 Average length of stay: 4 years
 Site management:
 Local council
 Population breakdown:
 50% male
 50% female
 60% children (under 18)
 5% elderly (60+)

- 👤 **Origins**
- Primary area(s) of origin: Izra' (Dar'a), Malzume (Dar'a)

- 🍲 **Food Security**
- Main sources of income¹³: casual/wage labour; skilled employment/salaried work; livestock product sales
 - Main food sources¹⁴: purchased from markets in the camp/site using cash; own production; from family and friends in the area
 - Main source of cooking fuel: burning wood
 - Markets: available on site/in host community: no; outside site/host community: yes
 - Bakery available: yes
 - Strategies used to cope with a lack of food: buying food with money usually used for other things; purchasing food on credit/borrowing money to buy food
 - Food items available: bread - yes; rice - yes; bulgur - yes; flour - yes; lentils - yes; cooking oil - yes; sugar - yes
 - Food needs: bread; flour; rice
 - Food distributions (previous 14 days): none
 - If none, last food distribution: there have been no distributions

🏠 Shelter / NFIs

- Type(s) of shelter: tents; proportion occupied: 76-99%
- Tenancy arrangement¹⁵: formalised squatting
- Source of tents: personal - brought by families
- Shelter issues: lack of insulation from heat; lack of insulation from cold; leaking during rain; lack of privacy inside shelter
- Shelter material needs: tarpaulins/plastic sheeting; plaster (for repairing cracked walls); basic electrical items
- Access to electricity: yes; primary source: batteries (not car batteries) (4-6 hours per day)
- NFI needs: cooking utensils; cooking fuel; sources of light; shoes; winter clothes

🚰 WASH

- Primary drinking water source: water trucking; supplied and paid for by residents
- Water access: more than half of the population has enough water for their needs
- Water quality: water-related illnesses¹⁶ in previous 14 days: no; other water-related problems: no
- Latrines: communal latrines: none available; private latrines: none available
- Alternatives to latrines reported: open defecation within the site
- Bathing facilities available: no
- Top three hygiene items needed: water treatment materials; bath soap; wash soap
- Hygiene item distributions: none reported
- Garbage disposal method(s): burning

🏥 Healthcare

- Local facilities: none in the site or host community
- Primary healthcare facility within 2 km: no
- Sufficient medical supplies for: pregnant/breastfeeding women: no; people with chronic diseases: no; people with disabilities: no; injured/war-wounded people: no
- Health needs: antibiotics; skilled care during childbirth; treatment for chronic disease

🛡️ Protection

- Presence of unaccompanied children: no
- Freedom of movement: residents able to leave the site if needed: yes
- Barriers to movement: no barriers
- Protection risks: none reported
- Women's protection risks: none reported

📝 Reported needs in order of priority: food; shelter support; medical care

▲ Hrak (C6116): Al-Ma'sarah Camp (informal tented settlement)

Month assessed: December 2017

Site Overview

Estimated population: **90** individuals in **12** shelters
 Transit site: no
 First arrivals: July 2015
 Average length of stay: 1-2 years
 Site management:
 Local council
 Population breakdown:
 50% male
 50% female
 70% children (under 18)
 5% elderly (60+)

- 👤 **Origins**
- Primary area(s) of origin: Ankhal (Dar'a)

- 🍲 **Food Security**
- Main sources of income¹³: casual/wage labour; livestock sales; livestock product sales
 - Main food sources¹⁴: own production; purchased from local markets outside the camp/site using cash; from family and friends in the area
 - Main source of cooking fuel: burning wood
 - Markets: available on site/in host community: no; outside site/host community: yes
 - Bakery available: yes
 - Strategies used to cope with a lack of food: buying food with money usually used for other things; purchasing food on credit/borrowing money to buy food
 - Food items available: bread - yes; rice - yes; bulgur - yes; flour - yes; lentils - yes; cooking oil - yes; sugar - yes
 - Food needs: bread; flour; rice
 - Food distributions (previous 14 days): none
 - If none, last food distribution: there have been no distributions

🏠 Shelter / NFIs

- Type(s) of shelter: tents; proportion occupied: 100%
- Tenancy arrangement¹⁵: formalised squatting
- Source of tents: personal - brought by families
- Shelter issues: lack of insulation from heat; leaking during rain
- Shelter material needs: tarpaulins/plastic sheeting; basic electrical items
- Access to electricity: yes; primary source: batteries (not car batteries) (4-6 hours per day)
- NFI needs: mattresses/sleeping mats; cooking stoves; winter clothes

🚰 WASH

- Primary drinking water source: open well on site
- Water access: more than half of the population has enough water for their needs
- Water quality: water-related illnesses¹⁶ in previous 14 days: no; other water-related problems: no
- Latrines: communal latrines: none available; private latrines: 76-100% of households
- Alternatives to latrines reported: none
- Bathing facilities available: no
- Top three hygiene items needed: water treatment materials; bath soap; wash soap
- Hygiene item distributions: none reported
- Garbage disposal method(s): burning

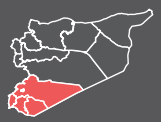
🏥 Healthcare

- Local facilities: none in the site or host community
- Primary healthcare facility within 2 km: no
- Sufficient medical supplies for: pregnant/breastfeeding women: no; people with chronic diseases: no; people with disabilities: no; injured/war-wounded people: no
- Health needs: antibiotics; treatment for chronic disease

🛡️ Protection

- Presence of unaccompanied children: no
- Freedom of movement: residents able to leave the site if needed: yes
- Barriers to movement: no barriers
- Protection risks: none reported
- Women's protection risks: none reported

📝 Reported needs in order of priority: food; shelter support; medical care



▲ Hrak (C6116): Al-Masbah Camp (informal tented settlement)

Month assessed: December 2017

Site Overview

Estimated population: 675
individuals in **100** shelters
Transit site: no
First arrivals: October 2014
Average length of stay: 3 years
Site management:
IDP committee
Population breakdown:
40% male
60% female
70% children (under 18)
2% elderly (60+)

👤 Origins

- **Primary area(s) of origin:** Izra' (Dar'a), Masikeh-Lajat (Dar'a)

🍲 Food Security

- **Main sources of income¹³:** casual/wage labour; livestock sales; petty trading
- **Main food sources¹⁴:** own production; from family and friends in the area; purchased from local markets outside the camp/site using cash
- **Main source of cooking fuel:** burning wood
- **Markets:** available on site/in host community: no; outside site/host community: yes
- **Bakery available:** yes
- **Strategies used to cope with a lack of food:** buying food with money usually used for other things; purchasing food on credit/borrowing money to buy food
- **Food items available:** bread - yes; rice - yes; bulgur - yes; flour - yes; lentils - yes; cooking oil - yes; sugar - yes
- **Food needs:** none
- **Food distributions (previous 14 days):** none
- **If none, last food distribution:** there have been no distributions

🏠 Shelter / NFIs

- **Type(s) of shelter:** tents; proportion occupied: 76-99%
- **Tenancy arrangement¹⁵:** hosting without rent
- **Source of tents:** personal - brought by families
- **Shelter issues:** lack of insulation from heat; lack of insulation from cold; leaking during rain; lack of privacy inside shelter
- **Shelter material needs:** new/additional tents; nails/screws
- **Access to electricity:** yes; primary source: batteries (not car batteries) (4-6 hours per day)
- **NFI needs:** cooking fuel; winter blankets; winter clothes; winter shoes; heating fuel

🚰 WASH

- **Primary drinking water source:** water trucking; supplied and paid for by residents
- **Water access:** about half of the population has enough water for their needs
- **Water quality:** water-related illnesses¹⁶ in previous 14 days: no; other water-related problems: no
- **Latrines:** communal latrines: none available; private latrines: 26-50% of households
- **Alternatives to latrines reported:** open defecation within the site
- **Bathing facilities available:** no
- **Top three hygiene items needed:** bath soap; wash soap; toothpaste
- **Hygiene item distributions:** none reported
- **Garbage disposal method(s):** burning

🏥 Healthcare

- **Local facilities:** none in the site or host community
- **Primary healthcare facility within 2 km:** no
- **Sufficient medical supplies for:** pregnant/breastfeeding women: no; people with chronic diseases: no; people with disabilities: no; injured/war-wounded people: no
- **Health needs:** antibiotics; surgery; skilled care during childbirth; treatment for chronic disease

🛡️ Protection

- **Presence of unaccompanied children:** no
- **Freedom of movement:** residents able to leave the site if needed: **yes**
- **Barriers to movement:** no barriers
- **Protection risks:** none reported
- **Women's protection risks:** none reported

📄 **Reported needs in order of priority:** food; shelter support; medical care

▲ Hrak (C6116): Al-Raheel Camp (informal tented settlement)

Month assessed: December 2017

Site Overview

Estimated population: 280
individuals in **40** shelters
Transit site: no
First arrivals: July 2012
Average length of stay: 5 years
Site management:
IDP committee
Population breakdown:
40% male
60% female
55% children (under 18)
5% elderly (60+)

👤 Origins

- **Primary area(s) of origin:** Ankhal (Dar'a)

🍲 Food Security

- **Main sources of income¹³:** casual/wage labour; skilled employment/salaried work; livestock product sales
- **Main food sources¹⁴:** own production; from family and friends in the area; purchased from local markets outside the camp/site using cash
- **Main source of cooking fuel:** gas canister
- **Markets:** available on site/in host community: no; outside site/host community: yes
- **Bakery available:** yes
- **Strategies used to cope with a lack of food:** skipping meals; purchasing food on credit/borrowing money to buy food
- **Food items available:** bread - yes; rice - yes; bulgur - yes; flour - yes; lentils - yes; cooking oil - yes; sugar - yes
- **Food needs:** bread; rice; ghee/vegetable oil
- **Food distributions (previous 14 days):** none
- **If none, last food distribution:** there have been no distributions

🏠 Shelter / NFIs

- **Type(s) of shelter:** tents; proportion occupied: 76-99%
- **Tenancy arrangement¹⁵:** formalised squatting
- **Source of tents:** personal - brought by families
- **Shelter issues:** lack of insulation from heat; lack of insulation from cold; leaking during rain; lack of privacy inside shelter
- **Shelter material needs:** new/additional tents; tarpaulins/plastic sheeting; basic tools
- **Access to electricity:** yes; primary source: batteries (not car batteries) (4-6 hours per day)
- **NFI needs:** cooking utensils; cooking fuel; winter blankets; winter clothes

🚰 WASH

- **Primary drinking water source:** neighbourhood borehole; supplied and paid for by residents
- **Water access:** everyone/nearly everyone has enough water for their needs
- **Water quality:** water-related illnesses¹⁶ in previous 14 days: no; other water-related problems: no
- **Latrines:** communal latrines: none available; private latrines: 26-50% of households
- **Alternatives to latrines reported:** open defecation within the site; digging private pits
- **Bathing facilities available:** no
- **Top three hygiene items needed:** bath soap; toothpaste; sanitary napkins
- **Hygiene item distributions:** none reported
- **Garbage disposal method(s):** burning

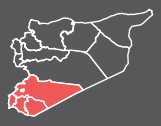
🏥 Healthcare

- **Local facilities:** none in the site or host community
- **Primary healthcare facility within 2 km:** no
- **Sufficient medical supplies for:** pregnant/breastfeeding women: no; people with chronic diseases: no; people with disabilities: unknown; injured/war-wounded people: no
- **Health needs:** diarrhoea treatment; antibiotics; skilled care during childbirth; treatment for chronic disease

🛡️ Protection

- **Presence of unaccompanied children:** no
- **Freedom of movement:** residents able to leave the site if needed: **yes**
- **Barriers to movement:** no barriers
- **Protection risks:** none reported
- **Women's protection risks:** none reported

📄 **Reported needs in order of priority:** food; shelter support; medical care



▲ Hrak (C6116): Al-Zamel Camp (informal tented settlement)

Month assessed: December 2017

Site Overview

Estimated population: **300**
individuals in **40** shelters
Transit site: no
First arrivals: May 2014
Average length of stay: 3 years
Site management:
Local council
Population breakdown:
40% male
60% female
70% children (under 18)
2% elderly (60+)

👤 Origins

- Primary area(s) of origin: Kafr Shams (Dar'a), Manshiyet Sweisa (Dar'a), Asem (Dar'a)

🍲 Food Security

- Main sources of income¹³: casual/wage labour; livestock sales; livestock product sales
- Main food sources¹⁴: own production; purchased from local markets outside the camp/site using cash; purchased using credit
- Main source of cooking fuel: burning wood
- Markets: available on site/in host community: no; outside site/host community: yes
- Bakery available: no
- Strategies used to cope with a lack of food: buying food with money usually used for other things; purchasing food on credit/borrowing money to buy food
- Food items available: bread - yes; rice - yes; bulgur - yes; flour - yes; lentils - yes; cooking oil - yes; sugar - yes
- Food needs: bread; flour; rice
- Food distributions (previous 14 days): none
- If none, last food distribution: there have been no distributions

🏠 Shelter / NFIs

- Type(s) of shelter: tents; proportion occupied: 76-99%
- Tenancy arrangement¹⁵: formalised squatting
- Source of tents: personal - brought by families
- Shelter issues: shelters are too small/not enough space for entire household; lack of insulation from heat; leaking during rain; lack of privacy inside shelter
- Shelter material needs: tarpaulins/plastic sheeting; basic electrical items; basic tools
- Access to electricity: yes; primary source: batteries (not car batteries) (4-6 hours per day)
- NFI needs: cooking fuel; water containers; winter blankets

🚰 WASH

- Primary drinking water source: water trucking; supplied and paid for by residents
- Water access: more than half of the population has enough water for their needs
- Water quality: water-related illnesses¹⁶ in previous 14 days: no; other water-related problems: no
- Latrines: communal latrines: none available; private latrines: none available
- Alternatives to latrines reported: open defecation within the site; digging private pits
- Bathing facilities available: no
- Top three hygiene items needed: bath soap; wash soap; sanitary napkins
- Hygiene item distributions: none reported
- Garbage disposal method(s): burning

🏥 Healthcare

- Local facilities: none in the site or host community
- Primary healthcare facility within 2 km: no
- Sufficient medical supplies for: pregnant/breastfeeding women: no; people with chronic diseases: no; people with disabilities: no; injured/war-wounded people: no
- Health needs: antibiotics; surgery; skilled care during childbirth

🛡️ Protection

- Presence of unaccompanied children: no
- Freedom of movement: residents able to leave the site if needed: yes
- Barriers to movement: no barriers
- Protection risks: none reported
- Women's protection risks: none reported

📝 Reported needs in order of priority: food; shelter support; medical care

▲ Hrak (C6116): Mazra't Al-Ballout Camp (informal tented settlement)

Month assessed: December 2017

Site Overview

Estimated population: **475**
individuals in **40** shelters
Transit site: no
First arrivals: November 2012
Average length of stay: 5 years
Site management:
Local council
Population breakdown:
50% male
50% female
40% children (under 18)
2% elderly (60+)

👤 Origins

- Primary area(s) of origin: Asem (Dar'a), Haran Al'awameed (Rural Damascus)

🍲 Food Security

- Main sources of income¹³: casual/wage labour; livestock product sales; petty trading
- Main food sources¹⁴: own production; purchased from local markets outside the camp/site using credit; food brought from place of origin
- Main source of cooking fuel: burning wood
- Markets: available on site/in host community: no; outside site/host community: yes
- Bakery available: yes
- Strategies used to cope with a lack of food: buying food with money usually used for other things; selling non-productive assets
- Food items available: bread - yes; rice - yes; bulgur - yes; flour - yes; lentils - yes; cooking oil - yes; sugar - yes
- Food needs: bread; flour; ghee/vegetable oil
- Food distributions (previous 14 days): none
- If none, last food distribution: there have been no distributions

🏠 Shelter / NFIs

- Type(s) of shelter: tents; communal shelters (buildings); proportion occupied: 76-99%
- Tenancy arrangement¹⁵: ownership of building/land
- Source of tents: personal - brought by families
- Shelter issues: insufficient number of shelters for the population; lack of insulation from cold; leaking during rain; lack of privacy inside shelter
- Shelter material needs: tarpaulins/plastic sheeting; nails/screws; rope
- Access to electricity: yes; primary source: batteries (not car batteries) (4-6 hours per day)
- NFI needs: cooking fuel; water containers; shoes; winter blankets; winter clothes

🚰 WASH

- Primary drinking water source: water trucking; supplied and paid for by residents
- Water access: everyone/nearly everyone has enough water for their needs
- Water quality: water-related illnesses¹⁶ in previous 14 days: no; other water-related problems: no
- Latrines: communal latrines: none available; private latrines: none available
- Alternatives to latrines reported: open defecation within the site; digging private pits
- Bathing facilities available: no
- Top three hygiene items needed: bath soap; wash soap; sanitary napkins
- Hygiene item distributions: none reported
- Garbage disposal method(s): burning

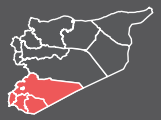
🏥 Healthcare

- Local facilities: none in the site or host community
- Primary healthcare facility within 2 km: yes (accessible to residents)
- Sufficient medical supplies for: pregnant/breastfeeding women: no; people with chronic diseases: no; people with disabilities: no; injured/war-wounded people: no
- Health needs: surgery; skilled care during childbirth; treatment for chronic disease

🛡️ Protection

- Presence of unaccompanied children: no
- Freedom of movement: residents able to leave the site if needed: yes
- Barriers to movement: no barriers
- Protection risks: none reported
- Women's protection risks: none reported

📝 Reported needs in order of priority: shelter support; food; winterisation



▲ Hrak (C6116): Nahta Camp (informal tented settlement)

Month assessed: December 2017

Site Overview

Estimated population: 190
individuals in **17** shelters

Transit site: no

First arrivals: September 2014

Average length of stay: 3 years

Site management:
Local council

Population breakdown:

25%	male
75%	female
55%	children (under 18)
5%	elderly (60+)

👤 Origins

- **Primary area(s) of origin:** unknown (Rural Damascus)

🍲 Food Security

- **Main sources of income¹³:** livestock sales; petty trading; sale of household assets
- **Main food sources¹⁴:** own production; purchased from local markets outside the camp/site using cash; from family and friends in the area
- **Main source of cooking fuel:** burning wood
- **Markets:** available on site/in host community: no; outside site/host community: yes
- **Bakery available:** yes
- **Strategies used to cope with a lack of food:** buying food with money usually used for other things; purchasing food on credit/borrowing money to buy food
- **Food items available:** bread - yes; rice - yes; bulgur - yes; flour - yes; lentils - yes; cooking oil - yes; sugar - yes
- **Food needs:** bread; ghee/vegetable oil; sugar
- **Food distributions (previous 14 days):** none
- **If none, last food distribution:** there have been no distributions

🏠 Shelter / NFIs

- **Type(s) of shelter:** tents; communal shelters (buildings); proportion occupied: 76-99%
- **Tenancy arrangement¹⁵:** formalised squatting
- **Source of tents:** personal - brought by families
- **Shelter issues:** insufficient number of shelters for the population
- **Shelter material needs:** tarpaulins/plastic sheeting; basic electrical items; basic tools
- **Access to electricity:** yes; primary source: batteries (not car batteries) (4-6 hours per day)
- **NFI needs:** mattresses/sleeping mats; cooking fuel; winter clothes; winter shoes

🚰 WASH

- **Primary drinking water source:** water trucking; supplied and paid for by residents
- **Water access:** more than half of the population has enough water for their needs
- **Water quality:** water-related illnesses¹⁶ in previous 14 days: no; other water-related problems: no
- **Latrines:** communal latrines: none available; private latrines: none available
- **Alternatives to latrines reported:** open defecation within the site; open defecation outside the site
- **Bathing facilities available:** no
- **Top three hygiene items needed:** water treatment materials; wash soap; sanitary napkins
- **Hygiene item distributions:** none reported
- **Garbage disposal method(s):** burning

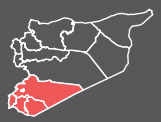
🏥 Healthcare

- **Local facilities:** none in the site or host community
- **Primary healthcare facility within 2 km:** no
- **Sufficient medical supplies for:** pregnant/breastfeeding women: no; people with chronic diseases: no; people with disabilities: no; injured/war-wounded people: no
- **Health needs:** antibiotics; skilled care during childbirth; treatment for chronic disease

🛡️ Protection

- **Presence of unaccompanied children:** no
- **Freedom of movement:** residents able to leave the site if needed: **yes**
- **Barriers to movement:** no barriers
- **Protection risks:** none reported
- **Women's protection risks:** none reported

📄 **Reported needs in order of priority:** food; shelter support; medical care



Eastern Maliha

Governorate: Dar'a
Subdistrict: Hrak

First reported IDP arrivals: August 2015
Number of transit sites: 0
Number of sites in active use (other than IDP housing, e.g. schools): 0

Types of aid delivered in assessed sites at any point in time: None

COMMUNITY OVERVIEW: EASTERN MALIHA (C6117)

Collective centres/mixed-shelter sites
Number of assessed sites: 0
Estimated population in assessed sites: 0

Most common tenancy arrangements (% of sites):

NA	NA
NA	NA
NA	NA

% of sites with sufficient access to water for:

Only a few residents	NA
Less than half of all residents	NA
Half of all residents or more	NA
All or almost all residents	NA
Number of residents unknown	NA

Average % of assessed food items available in markets:

Available	NA
Unknown	NA
Unavailable	NA

% of sites with reported access to healthcare facilities:

On site/in host community	NA
Outside the site/community	NA
None	NA

% of sites with reported protection issues in the two weeks prior to the assessment:

Protection issues reported	NA
Unknown if protection issues reported	NA
No protection issues reported	NA

Informal tented settlements

Number of assessed sites: 1
Estimated population in assessed sites: 325


Most common tenancy arrangements (% of sites):

Ownership of building/land	100%
NA	NA
NA	NA



% of sites with sufficient access to water for:

Only a few residents	100%
Less than half of all residents	0%
Half of all residents or more	0%
All or almost all residents	0%
Number of residents unknown	0%



Average % of assessed food items available in markets:

Available	88%
Unknown	0%
Unavailable	13%

% of sites with reported access to healthcare facilities:

On site/in host community	0%
Outside the site/community	100%
None	0%



% of sites with reported protection issues in the two weeks prior to the assessment:

Protection issues reported	0%
Unknown if protection issues reported	0%
No protection issues reported	100%



Eastern Maliha (C6117): Al-Labbad (informal tented settlement)

Month assessed: December 2017

Site Overview

Estimated population: 325 individuals in 29 shelters
Transit site: no
First arrivals: August 2015
Average length of stay: 1-2 years
Site management: IDP committee
Population breakdown:
40% male
60% female
60% children (under 18)
5% elderly (60+)

Origins

- Primary area(s) of origin: Sarha (Hama), Maadan (Ar-Raqqa), Zafaraniya (Homs)

Food Security

- Main sources of income¹³: casual/wage labour; skilled employment/salaried work; sale of household assets
- Main food sources¹⁴: own production; from family and friends in the area; food brought from place of origin
- Main source of cooking fuel: burning wood
- Markets: available on site/in host community: no; outside site/host community: yes
- Bakery available: yes
- Strategies used to cope with a lack of food: buying food with money usually used for other things
- Food items available: bread - no; rice - yes; bulgur - yes; flour - yes; lentils - yes; cooking oil - yes; sugar - yes
- Food needs: bread; rice; sugar
- Food distributions (previous 14 days): none
- If none, last food distribution: dry food rations, distributed more than eight weeks prior to the assessment date by an NGO to more than half of all households

Shelter / NFIs

- Type(s) of shelter: tents; rubhalls or mass tents; proportion occupied: 76-99%
- Tenancy arrangement¹⁵: ownership of building/land
- Source of tents: personal - brought by families
- Shelter issues: lack of insulation from heat; lack of insulation from cold; leaking during rain; lack of privacy inside shelter; unable to lock home securely; lack of heating
- Shelter material needs: new/additional tents; tarpaulins/plastic sheeting; rope
- Access to electricity: yes; primary source: batteries (not car batteries) (4-6 hours per day)
- NFI needs: mattresses/sleeping mats; cooking utensils; cooking stoves; water containers; clothing

WASH

- Primary drinking water source: water trucking; supplied and paid for by residents
- Water access: only a few people/almost no one has enough water for their needs
- Water quality: water-related illnesses¹⁶ in previous 14 days: no; other water-related problems: no
- Latrines: communal latrines: none available; private latrines: none available
- Alternatives to latrines reported: open defecation outside the site
- Bathing facilities available: no
- Top three hygiene items needed: bath soap; wash soap; dishwashing liquid
- Hygiene item distributions: none reported
- Garbage disposal method(s): burning

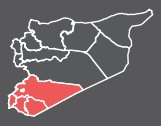
Healthcare

- Local facilities: none in the site or host community
- Primary healthcare facility within 2 km: yes (accessible to residents)
- Sufficient medical supplies for: pregnant/breastfeeding women: no; people with chronic diseases: no; people with disabilities: no; injured/war-wounded people: no
- Health needs: first aid/emergency care; antibiotics; treatment for chronic disease; assistive devices

Protection

- Presence of unaccompanied children: no
- Freedom of movement: residents able to leave the site if needed: yes
- Barriers to movement: no barriers
- Protection risks: none reported
- Women's protection risks: none reported

Reported needs in order of priority: shelter support; food; medical care



Sheikh Saed

Governorate: Dar'a
Subdistrict: Nawa

First reported IDP arrivals: June 2015
Number of transit sites: 0
Number of sites in active use (other than IDP housing, e.g. schools): 0

Types of aid delivered in assessed sites at any point in time: Food assistance

COMMUNITY OVERVIEW: SHEIKH SAED (C6120)

Collective centres/mixed-shelter sites
Number of assessed sites: 0
Estimated population in assessed sites: 0

Most common tenancy arrangements (% of sites):

NA	NA
NA	NA
NA	NA

% of sites with sufficient access to water for:

Only a few residents	NA
Less than half of all residents	NA
Half of all residents or more	NA
All or almost all residents	NA
Number of residents unknown	NA

Average % of assessed food items available in markets:

Available	NA
Unknown	NA
Unavailable	NA

% of sites with reported access to healthcare facilities:

On site/in host community	NA
Outside the site/community	NA
None	NA

% of sites with reported protection issues in the two weeks prior to the assessment:

Protection issues reported	NA
Unknown if protection issues reported	NA
No protection issues reported	NA

Informal tented settlements





Number of assessed sites: 1
Estimated population in assessed sites: 5400

Most common tenancy arrangements (% of sites):

Renting	100%
NA	NA
NA	NA



% of sites with sufficient access to water for:

Only a few residents	0%	
Less than half of all residents	100%	
Half of all residents or more	0%	
All or almost all residents	0%	
Number of residents unknown	0%	

Average % of assessed food items available in markets:

Available	0%
Unknown	0%
Unavailable	100%



% of sites with reported access to healthcare facilities:

On site/in host community	100%	
Outside the site/community	0%	
None	0%	

% of sites with reported protection issues in the two weeks prior to the assessment:

Protection issues reported	0%
Unknown if protection issues reported	0%
No protection issues reported	100%



Sheikh Saed (C6120): Tira Camp (informal tented settlement)

Month assessed: January 2018

Site Overview

Estimated population: 5400 individuals in 975 shelters
Transit site: no
First arrivals: June 2015
Average length of stay: 2 years
Site management: Site committee
Population breakdown:
40% male
60% female
30% children (under 18)
10% elderly (60+)

Origins

- Primary area(s) of origin: Shahba (As Sweida) (Al-Hasakeh)

Food Security

- Main sources of income¹³: casual/wage labour; petty trading; livestock sales
- Main food sources¹⁴: purchased from local markets outside the camp/site using cash; own production; unknown
- Main source of cooking fuel: burning wood
- Markets: available on site/in host community: no; outside site/host community: yes
- Bakery available: no
- Strategies used to cope with a lack of food: reducing meal size; purchasing food on credit/borrowing money to buy food
- Food items available: bread - no; rice - no; bulgur - no; flour - no; lentils - no; cooking oil - no; sugar - no
- Food needs: none
- Food distributions (previous 14 days): none
- If none, last food distribution: standard WFP food baskets, distributed more than eight weeks prior to the assessment date by an NGO to all or almost all households

Shelter / NFIs

- Type(s) of shelter: tents; proportion occupied: 100%
- Tenancy arrangement¹⁵: renting
- Source of tents: personal - brought by families
- Shelter issues: insufficient number of shelters for the population
- Shelter material needs: new/additional tents; tarpaulins/plastic sheeting; basic tools
- Access to electricity: no
- NFI needs: mattresses/sleeping mats; cooking fuel; water containers; clothing; heating fuel

WASH

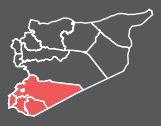
- Primary drinking water source: water trucking; supplied and paid for by residents
- Water access: less than half of the population has enough water for their needs
- Water quality: water-related illnesses¹⁶ in previous 14 days: no; other water-related problems: no
- Latrines: communal latrines: none available; private latrines: 26-50% of households
- Alternatives to latrines reported: open defecation within the site; open defecation outside the site
- Bathing facilities available: 95
- Top three hygiene items needed: bath soap; wash soap; sanitary napkins
- Hygiene item distributions: yes, to some people but numbers are insufficient, by an NGO (one-time distribution)
- Garbage disposal method(s): burning

Healthcare

- Local facilities: private clinics; hospitals in the site or host community
- Primary healthcare facility within 2 km: no
- Sufficient medical supplies for: pregnant/breastfeeding women: yes; people with chronic diseases: yes; people with disabilities: yes; injured/war-wounded people: yes
- Health needs: first aid/emergency care; skilled care during childbirth; treatment for chronic disease

Protection

- Presence of unaccompanied children: no
- Freedom of movement: residents able to leave the site if needed: yes
- Barriers to movement: insufficient transportation; flooding on site
- Protection risks: none reported
- Women's protection risks: none reported



Nasriyeh

Governorate: Dar'a
Subdistrict: Nawa

First reported IDP arrivals: January 2015
Number of transit sites: 0
Number of sites in active use (other than IDP housing, e.g. schools): 0

Types of aid delivered in assessed sites at any point in time: Healthcare facilities, Food assistance

COMMUNITY OVERVIEW: NASRIYEH (C6123)

Collective centres/mixed-shelter sites
Number of assessed sites: 0
Estimated population in assessed sites: 0

Most common tenancy arrangements (% of sites):

NA	NA
NA	NA
NA	NA

% of sites with sufficient access to water for:

Only a few residents	NA
Less than half of all residents	NA
Half of all residents or more	NA
All or almost all residents	NA
Number of residents unknown	NA

Average % of assessed food items available in markets:

Available	NA
Unknown	NA
Unavailable	NA

% of sites with reported access to healthcare facilities:

On site/in host community	NA
Outside the site/community	NA
None	NA

% of sites with reported protection issues in the two weeks prior to the assessment:

Protection issues reported	NA
Unknown if protection issues reported	NA
No protection issues reported	NA

Informal tented settlements






Number of assessed sites: 1
Estimated population in assessed sites: 50

Most common tenancy arrangements (% of sites):

Formalised squatting	100%
NA	NA
NA	NA



% of sites with sufficient access to water for:

Only a few residents	0%	
Less than half of all residents	0%	
Half of all residents or more	0%	
All or almost all residents	100%	
Number of residents unknown	0%	

Average % of assessed food items available in markets:

Available	100%
Unknown	0%
Unavailable	0%



% of sites with reported access to healthcare facilities:

On site/in host community	0%	
Outside the site/community	0%	
None	100%	

% of sites with reported protection issues in the two weeks prior to the assessment:

Protection issues reported	100%
Unknown if protection issues reported	0%
No protection issues reported	0%



Nasriyeh (C6123): Al-Joulan Camp (informal tented settlement)

Month assessed: December 2017

Site Overview

Estimated population: 50 individuals in 8 shelters
Transit site: no
First arrivals: January 2015
Average length of stay: 2.5 years
Site management: Local council
Population breakdown:
40% male
60% female
50% children (under 18)
10% elderly (60+)

Origins

- Primary area(s) of origin: Sheikh Miskine (Dar'a)

Food Security

- Main sources of income¹³: casual/wage labour; livestock product sales; humanitarian assistance
- Main food sources¹⁴: purchased from local markets outside the camp/site using cash; own production; food distributions
- Main source of cooking fuel: burning wood
- Markets: available on site/in host community: no; outside site/host community: yes
- Bakery available: yes
- Strategies used to cope with a lack of food: reducing meal size; skipping meals; buying food with money usually used for other things; purchasing food on credit/borrowing money to buy food
- Food items available: bread - yes; rice - yes; bulgur - yes; flour - yes; lentils - yes; cooking oil - yes; sugar - yes
- Food needs: ghee/vegetable oil; canned chicken; eggs
- Food distributions (previous 14 days): none
- If none, last food distribution: standard WFP food baskets, distributed four to six weeks prior to the assessment date by a UN agency to all or almost all households

Shelter / NFIs

- Type(s) of shelter: makeshift or improvised shelter; proportion occupied: 100%
- Tenancy arrangement¹⁵: formalised squatting
- Source of tents: n/a
- Shelter issues: shelters are too small/not enough space for entire household; structures are not sturdy and break/fall over easily; lack of insulation from heat; lack of insulation from cold; leaking during rain; limited ventilation; lack of privacy inside shelter; unable to lock home securely; lack of lighting; lack of heating
- Shelter material needs: new/additional tents; doors/doorframes; basic electrical items
- Access to electricity: yes; primary source: car batteries (2-4 hours per day)
- NFI needs: mattresses/sleeping mats; water containers; sources of light; batteries; heating fuel

WASH

- Primary drinking water source: water trucking; supplied and paid for by residents
- Water access: everyone/nearly everyone has enough water for their needs
- Water quality: water-related illnesses¹⁶ in previous 14 days: no; other water-related problems: no
- Latrines: communal latrines: none available; private latrines: none available
- Alternatives to latrines reported: open defecation outside the site
- Bathing facilities available: no
- Top three hygiene items needed: bath soap; wash soap; sanitary napkins
- Hygiene item distributions: yes, to some people but numbers are insufficient, by an NGO (to every new arrival)
- Garbage disposal method(s): burning

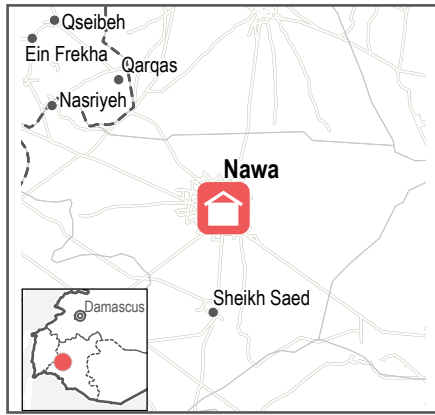
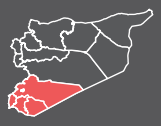
Healthcare

- Local facilities: none in the site or host community
- Primary healthcare facility within 2 km: no
- Sufficient medical supplies for: pregnant/breastfeeding women: no; people with chronic diseases: no; people with disabilities: no; injured/war-wounded people: no
- Health needs: first aid/emergency care; antibiotics; treatment for chronic disease

Protection

- Presence of unaccompanied children: yes (three)
- Freedom of movement: residents able to leave the site if needed: yes
- Barriers to movement: no barriers
- Protection risks: snakes or similar
- Women's protection risks: none reported

Reported needs in order of priority: winterisation; medical care; food



Nawa

Governorate: Dar'a
Subdistrict: Nawa

First reported IDP arrivals: November 2014
Number of transit sites: 0
Number of sites in active use (other than IDP housing, e.g. schools): 1

Types of aid delivered in assessed sites at any point in time: Healthcare facilities, Food assistance

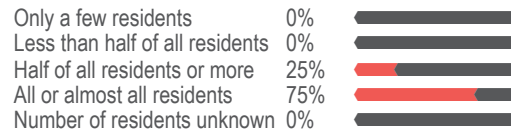
COMMUNITY OVERVIEW: NAWA (C6124)

Collective centres/mixed-shelter sites
Number of assessed sites: 4
Estimated population in assessed sites: 553

Most common tenancy arrangements (% of sites):



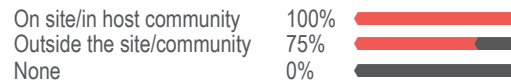
% of sites with sufficient access to water for:



Average % of assessed food items available in markets:



% of sites with reported access to healthcare facilities:



% of sites with reported protection issues in the two weeks prior to the assessment:



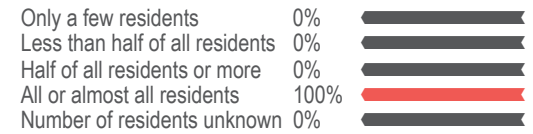
Informal tented settlements

Number of assessed sites: 1
Estimated population in assessed sites: 350

Most common tenancy arrangements (% of sites):



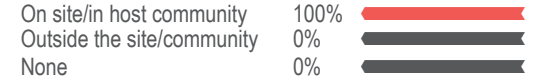
% of sites with sufficient access to water for:



Average % of assessed food items available in markets:



% of sites with reported access to healthcare facilities:



% of sites with reported protection issues in the two weeks prior to the assessment:



Nawa (C6124): Al-Zara'ah (informal tented settlement)

Month assessed: December 2017

Site Overview

Estimated population: 350 individuals in 75 shelters
Transit site: no
First arrivals: November 2014
Average length of stay: 3 years
Site management: Local council
Population breakdown:
40% male
60% female
40% children (under 18)
10% elderly (60+)

Origins

- Primary area(s) of origin: Sheilieh (Dar'a), Ariqa (As Sweida)

Food Security

- Main sources of income¹³: petty trading; livestock sales; livestock product sales
- Main food sources¹⁴: own production; purchased from local markets outside the camp/site using cash; from family and friends in the area
- Main source of cooking fuel: burning wood
- Markets: available on site/in host community: no; outside site/host community: yes
- Bakery available: yes
- Strategies used to cope with a lack of food: reducing meal size; skipping meals; purchasing food on credit/borrowing money to buy food; selling non-productive assets; selling productive assets; selling humanitarian assistance
- Food items available: bread - no; rice - yes; bulgur - yes; flour - no; lentils - yes; cooking oil - yes; sugar - yes
- Food needs: bread; flour; fresh vegetables
- Food distributions (previous 14 days): bread distribution (by local authorities) to all or almost all households; frequency: daily
- If none, last food distribution: n/a

Shelter / NFIs

- Type(s) of shelter: tents; proportion occupied: 100%
- Tenancy arrangement¹⁵: ownership of building/land
- Source of tents: provided by a different NGO
- Shelter issues: insufficient number of shelters for the population; shelters are too small/not enough space for entire household; structures are not sturdy and break/fall over easily; many are heavily damaged/unusable; leaking during rain; lack of privacy inside shelter; unable to lock home securely; lack of lighting; lack of heating
- Shelter material needs: new/additional tents; tarpaulins/plastic sheeting; doors/doorframes
- Access to electricity: no
- NFI needs: cooking utensils; sources of light; clothing; winter heaters; heating fuel

WASH

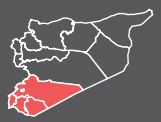
- Primary drinking water source: water trucking; supplied and paid for by residents
- Water access: everyone/nearly everyone has enough water for their needs
- Water quality: water-related illnesses¹⁶ in previous 14 days: no; other water-related problems: yes, water tasted bad; water was a bad colour
- Latrines: communal latrines: nine; some separated by gender; private latrines: none available
- Alternatives to latrines reported: open defecation within the site; open defecation outside the site; using designated spaces outside the shelter
- Bathing facilities available: no
- Top three hygiene items needed: water treatment materials; bath soap; wash soap
- Hygiene item distributions: none reported
- Garbage disposal method(s): burning

Healthcare

- Local facilities: mobile clinics; primary care facilities; hospitals in the site or host community
- Primary healthcare facility within 2 km: no
- Sufficient medical supplies for: pregnant/breastfeeding women: yes; people with chronic diseases: yes; people with disabilities: yes; injured/war-wounded people: yes
- Health needs: first aid/emergency care; diarrhoea treatment; antibiotics

Protection

- Presence of unaccompanied children: no
- Freedom of movement: residents able to leave the site if needed: yes
- Barriers to movement: transportation options available but too expensive; safety/security situation
- Protection risks: serious threat from scorpions; snakes or similar; threat from armed groups; threat from snipers/gunfire
- Women's protection risks: none reported



Nawa (C6124): Building (collective centre)

Month assessed: December 2017

Site Overview

Estimated population: 130 individuals in 33 shelters
Transit site: no
First arrivals: June 2016
Average length of stay: 1-2 years
Site management: Local charity
Population breakdown:
 40% male
 60% female
 60% children (under 18)
 2% elderly (60+)

Origins

- **Primary area(s) of origin:** Beit Ara (Dar'a), Masikeh-Lajat (Dar'a), Hajar Aswad (Rural Damascus)

Food Security

- **Main sources of income¹³:** casual/wage labour; skilled employment/salaried work; humanitarian assistance
- **Main food sources¹⁴:** purchased from local markets outside the camp/site using cash; own production; food distributions
- **Main source of cooking fuel:** gas canister
- **Markets:** available on site/in host community: no; outside site/host community: yes
- **Bakery available:** yes
- **Strategies used to cope with a lack of food:** buying food with money usually used for other things; purchasing food on credit/borrowing money to buy food
- **Food items available:** bread - yes; rice - yes; bulgur - yes; flour - yes; lentils - yes; cooking oil - yes; sugar - yes
- **Food needs:** bread; sugar; fresh vegetables
- **Food distributions (previous 14 days):** bread distribution; dry food rations (by an NGO) to all or almost all households; frequency: once a year
- **If none, last food distribution:** n/a

Shelter / NFIs

- **Type(s) of shelter:** communal shelters (buildings); proportion occupied: 100%
- **Tenancy arrangement¹⁵:** hosting without rent; buildings are in active use (orphanage and school)
- **Source of tents:** n/a
- **Shelter issues:** shelters are too small/not enough space for entire household
- **Shelter material needs:** none (no repairs or maintenance needed)
- **Access to electricity:** yes; primary source: community generators (2-4 hours per day)
- **NFI needs:** bedding items; cooking fuel; winter clothes; heating fuel; disposable diapers

WASH

- **Primary drinking water source:** water trucking; supplied and paid for by residents
- **Water access:** everyone/nearly everyone has enough water for their needs
- **Water quality:** water-related illnesses¹⁶ in previous 14 days: no; other water-related problems: no
- **Latrines:** communal latrines: 32; not separated by gender; private latrines: none available
- **Alternatives to latrines reported:** none
- **Bathing facilities available:** 16
- **Top three hygiene items needed:** bath soap; wash soap; sanitary napkins
- **Hygiene item distributions:** none reported
- **Garbage disposal method(s):** collected by local authorities

Healthcare

- **Local facilities:** hospitals in the site or host community
- **Primary healthcare facility within 2 km:** yes (accessible to residents)
- **Sufficient medical supplies for:** pregnant/breastfeeding women: yes; people with chronic diseases: yes; people with disabilities: no; injured/war-wounded people: yes
- **Health needs:** first aid/emergency care; antibiotics; treatment for chronic disease

Protection

- **Presence of unaccompanied children:** yes (40)
- **Freedom of movement:** residents able to leave the site if needed: **yes**
- **Barriers to movement:** no barriers
- **Protection risks:** none reported
- **Women's protection risks:** none reported

Reported needs in order of priority: food; medical care; winterisation

Nawa (C6124): Building (collective centre)

Month assessed: December 2017

Site Overview

Estimated population: 65 individuals in 25 shelters
Transit site: no
First arrivals: February 2017
Average length of stay: 6-12 months
Site management: One of the residents
Population breakdown:
 50% male
 50% female
 48% children (under 18)
 2% elderly (60+)

Origins

- **Primary area(s) of origin:** Tassil (Dar'a), Sheikh Miskine (Dar'a), Darayya (Rural Damascus)

Food Security

- **Main sources of income¹³:** casual/wage labour; skilled employment/salaried work; humanitarian assistance
- **Main food sources¹⁴:** own production; purchased from local markets outside the camp/site using cash; food distributions
- **Main source of cooking fuel:** gas canister
- **Markets:** available on site/in host community: yes; outside site/host community: yes
- **Bakery available:** yes
- **Strategies used to cope with a lack of food:** skipping meals; buying food with money usually used for other things; purchasing food on credit/borrowing money to buy food; selling humanitarian assistance
- **Food items available:** bread - yes; rice - yes; bulgur - yes; flour - yes; lentils - yes; cooking oil - yes; sugar - yes
- **Food needs:** bread; rice; sugar
- **Food distributions (previous 14 days):** bread distribution (by local authorities) to all or almost all households; frequency: every two months
- **If none, last food distribution:** n/a

Shelter / NFIs

- **Type(s) of shelter:** unfinished buildings; proportion occupied: 76-99%
- **Tenancy arrangement¹⁵:** hosting without rent
- **Source of tents:** n/a
- **Shelter issues:** many are heavily damaged/unusable; leaking during rain; lack of privacy inside shelter; lack of lighting; lack of heating
- **Shelter material needs:** doors/doorframes; windows/window frames; basic tools
- **Access to electricity:** yes; primary source: community generators (2-4 hours per day)
- **NFI needs:** mattresses/sleeping mats; cooking fuel; clothing; heating fuel; disposable diapers

WASH

- **Primary drinking water source:** water trucking; supplied and paid for by residents
- **Water access:** everyone/nearly everyone has enough water for their needs
- **Water quality:** water-related illnesses¹⁶ in previous 14 days: no; other water-related problems: no
- **Latrines:** communal latrines: none available; private latrines: 76-100% of households
- **Alternatives to latrines reported:** using designated spaces inside the shelter
- **Bathing facilities available:** 26
- **Top three hygiene items needed:** bath soap; wash soap; sanitary napkins
- **Hygiene item distributions:** none reported
- **Garbage disposal method(s):** collected by local authorities

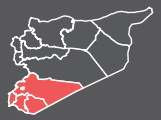
Healthcare

- **Local facilities:** hospitals in the site or host community
- **Primary healthcare facility within 2 km:** yes (accessible to residents)
- **Sufficient medical supplies for:** pregnant/breastfeeding women: yes; people with chronic diseases: yes; people with disabilities: no; injured/war-wounded people: yes
- **Health needs:** psychiatric care; treatment for chronic disease

Protection

- **Presence of unaccompanied children:** no
- **Freedom of movement:** residents able to leave the site if needed: **yes**
- **Barriers to movement:** no barriers
- **Protection risks:** none reported
- **Women's protection risks:** none reported

Reported needs in order of priority: food; medical care; winterisation



Nawa (C6124): Dar Al-Khair (collective centre)

Month assessed: December 2017

Site Overview

Estimated population: 188
individuals in **33** shelters
Transit site: no
First arrivals: October 2016
Average length of stay: 1-2 years
Site management:
Local charity
Population breakdown:
40% male
60% female
75% children (under 18)
2% elderly (60+)

Origins

- **Primary area(s) of origin:** Sheikh Miskine (Dar'a), Abdin (Dar'a), Tassil (Dar'a)

Food Security

- **Main sources of income¹³:** casual/wage labour; sale of handicraft/artisan products; skilled employment/salaried work
- **Main food sources¹⁴:** own production; purchased from local markets outside the camp/site using cash; food distributions
- **Main source of cooking fuel:** gas canister
- **Markets:** available on site/in host community: no; outside site/host community: yes
- **Bakery available:** yes
- **Strategies used to cope with a lack of food:** buying food with money usually used for other things; purchasing food on credit/borrowing money to buy food
- **Food items available:** bread - yes; rice - yes; bulgur - yes; flour - yes; lentils - yes; cooking oil - yes; sugar - yes
- **Food needs:** bread; canned chicken; fresh vegetables
- **Food distributions (previous 14 days):** bread distribution; standard WFP food baskets (by a UN agency) to all or almost all households; frequency: once a year
- **If none, last food distribution:** n/a

Shelter / NFIs

- **Type(s) of shelter:** communal shelters (buildings); proportion occupied: 100%
- **Tenancy arrangement¹⁵:** hosting without rent
- **Source of tents:** n/a
- **Shelter issues:** shelters are too small/not enough space for entire household; lack of lighting; lack of heating
- **Shelter material needs:** none (no repairs or maintenance needed)
- **Access to electricity:** yes; primary source: community generators (2-4 hours per day)
- **NFI needs:** cooking fuel; sources of light; winter clothes; heating fuel; disposable diapers

WASH

- **Primary drinking water source:** water trucking; supplied and paid for by residents
- **Water access:** everyone/nearly everyone has enough water for their needs
- **Water quality:** water-related illnesses¹⁶ in previous 14 days: yes; other water-related problems: yes, water smelled bad; water was a bad colour; people got sick after drinking the water
- **Latrines:** communal latrines: none available; private latrines: 76-100% of households
- **Alternatives to latrines reported:** using designated spaces inside the shelter
- **Bathing facilities available:** 36
- **Top three hygiene items needed:** water treatment materials; bath soap; sanitary napkins
- **Hygiene item distributions:** yes, to everyone, by an NGO (one-time distribution)
- **Garbage disposal method(s):** collected by local authorities

Healthcare

- **Local facilities:** hospitals in the site or host community
- **Primary healthcare facility within 2 km:** yes (accessible to residents)
- **Sufficient medical supplies for:** pregnant/breastfeeding women: yes; people with chronic diseases: yes; people with disabilities: no; injured/war-wounded people: yes
- **Health needs:** first aid/emergency care; antibiotics; treatment for chronic disease

Protection

- **Presence of unaccompanied children:** no
- **Freedom of movement:** residents able to leave the site if needed: **yes**
- **Barriers to movement:** no barriers
- **Protection risks:** none reported
- **Women's protection risks:** none reported

Reported needs in order of priority: food; medical care; winterisation

Nawa (C6124): Building 2 (collective centre)

Month assessed: December 2017

Site Overview

Estimated population: 170
individuals in **22** shelters
Transit site: no
First arrivals: May 2017
Average length of stay: 6-12 months
Site management:
One of the residents
Population breakdown:
50% male
50% female
60% children (under 18)
2% elderly (60+)

Origins

- **Primary area(s) of origin:** Maariya (Dar'a), Al-Qusayr (Dar'a), Beit Ara (Dar'a)

Food Security

- **Main sources of income¹³:** casual/wage labour; skilled employment/salaried work; sale of household assets
- **Main food sources¹⁴:** purchased from local markets outside the camp/site using cash; from family and friends in the area; own production
- **Main source of cooking fuel:** kerosene
- **Markets:** available on site/in host community: no; outside site/host community: yes
- **Bakery available:** yes
- **Strategies used to cope with a lack of food:** skipping meals; buying food with money usually used for other things; purchasing food on credit/borrowing money to buy food; selling humanitarian assistance
- **Food items available:** bread - yes; rice - yes; bulgur - yes; flour - yes; lentils - yes; cooking oil - yes; sugar - yes
- **Food needs:** bread; rice; sugar
- **Food distributions (previous 14 days):** bread distribution (by local authorities) to all or almost all households; frequency: every two months
- **If none, last food distribution:** n/a

Shelter / NFIs

- **Type(s) of shelter:** unfinished buildings; proportion occupied: 100%
- **Tenancy arrangement¹⁵:** hosting without rent
- **Source of tents:** n/a
- **Shelter issues:** structures are not sturdy and break/fall over easily; lack of privacy inside shelter; unable to lock home securely; lack of lighting; lack of heating
- **Shelter material needs:** doors/doorframes; windows/window frames; basic tools
- **Access to electricity:** yes; primary source: community generators (2-4 hours per day)
- **NFI needs:** mattresses/sleeping mats; cooking stoves; sources of light; winter clothes; heating fuel

WASH

- **Primary drinking water source:** water trucking; supplied and paid for by residents
- **Water access:** about half of the population has enough water for their needs
- **Water quality:** water-related illnesses¹⁶ in previous 14 days: no; other water-related problems: no
- **Latrines:** communal latrines: none available; private latrines: 76-100% of households
- **Alternatives to latrines reported:** using designated spaces inside the shelter
- **Bathing facilities available:** 20
- **Top three hygiene items needed:** bath soap; wash soap; sanitary napkins
- **Hygiene item distributions:** none reported
- **Garbage disposal method(s):** collected by local authorities

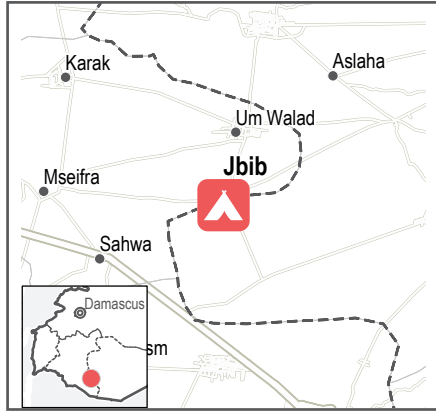
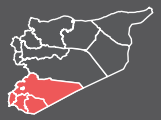
Healthcare

- **Local facilities:** hospitals in the site or host community
- **Primary healthcare facility within 2 km:** no
- **Sufficient medical supplies for:** pregnant/breastfeeding women: yes; people with chronic diseases: yes; people with disabilities: no; injured/war-wounded people: yes
- **Health needs:** first aid/emergency care; antibiotics; treatment for chronic disease

Protection

- **Presence of unaccompanied children:** no
- **Freedom of movement:** residents able to leave the site if needed: **yes**
- **Barriers to movement:** no barriers
- **Protection risks:** none reported
- **Women's protection risks:** none reported

Reported needs in order of priority: winterisation; food; medical care



Jbib

Governorate: As-Sweida
Subdistrict: As-Sweida

First reported IDP arrivals: March 2012
Number of transit sites: 1
Number of sites in active use (other than IDP housing, e.g. schools): 0

Types of aid delivered in assessed sites at any point in time: Food assistance

COMMUNITY OVERVIEW: JBIB (C6136)

Collective centres/mixed-shelter sites
Number of assessed sites: 0
Estimated population in assessed sites: 0

Most common tenancy arrangements (% of sites):

NA	NA
NA	NA
NA	NA

% of sites with sufficient access to water for:

Only a few residents	NA
Less than half of all residents	NA
Half of all residents or more	NA
All or almost all residents	NA
Number of residents unknown	NA

Average % of assessed food items available in markets:

Available	NA
Unknown	NA
Unavailable	NA

% of sites with reported access to healthcare facilities:

On site/in host community	NA
Outside the site/community	NA
None	NA

% of sites with reported protection issues in the two weeks prior to the assessment:

Protection issues reported	NA
Unknown if protection issues reported	NA
No protection issues reported	NA

Informal tented settlements






Number of assessed sites: 1
Estimated population in assessed sites: 15000

Most common tenancy arrangements (% of sites):

Formalised squatting	100%
NA	NA
NA	NA



% of sites with sufficient access to water for:

Only a few residents	0%	
Less than half of all residents	0%	
Half of all residents or more	100%	
All or almost all residents	0%	
Number of residents unknown	0%	

Average % of assessed food items available in markets:

Available	88%
Unknown	0%
Unavailable	13%

% of sites with reported access to healthcare facilities:

On site/in host community	0%	
Outside the site/community	0%	
None	100%	

% of sites with reported protection issues in the two weeks prior to the assessment:

Protection issues reported	0%
Unknown if protection issues reported	0%
No protection issues reported	100%



Jbib (C6136): Jbeib Camp (informal tented settlement)

Month assessed: January 2018

Site Overview

Estimated population: 15000 individuals in 1500 shelters
Transit site: yes
First arrivals: March 2012
Average length of stay: 5 years
Site management:
Head of local council
Population breakdown:
45% male
55% female
60% children (under 18)
20% elderly (60+)

Origins

- Primary area(s) of origin: Qasr (As Sweida), Manshiyet Sweisa (As Sweida)

Food Security

- Main sources of income¹³: livestock sales; cash crop production and sales; casual/wage labour
- Main food sources¹⁴: purchased from local markets outside the camp/site using credit; food brought from place of origin; own production
- Main source of cooking fuel: burning wood
- Markets: available on site/in host community: no; outside site/host community: Unknown
- Bakery available: no
- Strategies used to cope with a lack of food: none
- Food items available: bread - yes; rice - yes; bulgur - yes; flour - yes; lentils - yes; cooking oil - yes; sugar - yes
- Food needs: flour; ghee/vegetable oil; sugar
- Food distributions (previous 14 days): none
- If none, last food distribution: dry food rations, distributed more than eight weeks prior to the assessment date by an NGO to around half of all households

Shelter / NFIs

- Type(s) of shelter: tents; proportion occupied: 76-99%
- Tenancy arrangement¹⁵: formalised squatting
- Source of tents: personal - brought by families
- Shelter issues: insufficient number of shelters for the population; many are heavily damaged/unusable; leaking during rain
- Shelter material needs: new/additional tents; doors/doorframes; basic electrical items
- Access to electricity: no
- NFI needs: cooking fuel; cooking stoves; water containers; heating fuel

WASH

- Primary drinking water source: water trucking; supplied and paid for by residents
- Water access: more than half of the population has enough water for their needs
- Water quality: water-related illnesses¹⁶ in previous 14 days: no; other water-related problems: no
- Latrines: communal latrines: none available; private latrines: none available
- Alternatives to latrines reported: digging private pits
- Bathing facilities available: no
- Top three hygiene items needed: bath soap; wash soap; sanitary napkins
- Hygiene item distributions: none reported
- Garbage disposal method(s): garbage is not collected/disposed of

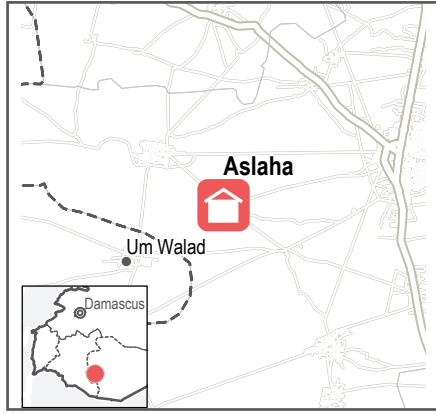
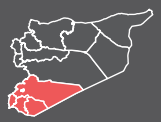
Healthcare

- Local facilities: none in the site or host community
- Primary healthcare facility within 2 km: no
- Sufficient medical supplies for: pregnant/breastfeeding women: no; people with chronic diseases: no; people with disabilities: no; injured/war-wounded people: no
- Health needs: first aid/emergency care; vaccination; treatment for chronic disease

Protection

- Presence of unaccompanied children: no
- Freedom of movement: residents able to leave the site if needed: yes
- Barriers to movement: no barriers
- Protection risks: none reported
- Women's protection risks: none reported

Reported needs in order of priority: medical care; food; sanitation



Aslaha

Governorate: As-Sweida
Subdistrict: As-Sweida

First reported IDP arrivals: Unknown
Number of transit sites: 0
Number of sites in active use (other than IDP housing, e.g. schools): 0

Types of aid delivered in assessed sites at any point in time: Healthcare facilities, Food assistance

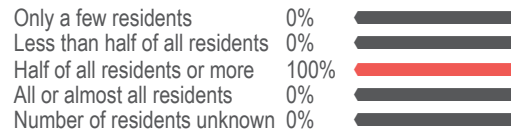
COMMUNITY OVERVIEW: ASLAHA (C6142)

Collective centres/mixed-shelter sites
Number of assessed sites: 1
Estimated population in assessed sites: 2200

Most common tenancy arrangements (% of sites):



% of sites with sufficient access to water for:



Average % of assessed food items available in markets:



% of sites with reported access to healthcare facilities:



% of sites with reported protection issues in the two weeks prior to the assessment:



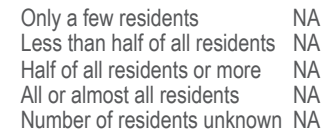
Informal tented settlements

Number of assessed sites: 0
Estimated population in assessed sites: 0

Most common tenancy arrangements (% of sites):



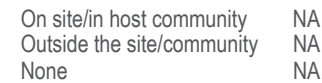
% of sites with sufficient access to water for:



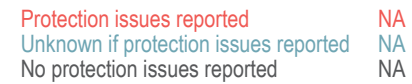
Average % of assessed food items available in markets:



% of sites with reported access to healthcare facilities:



% of sites with reported protection issues in the two weeks prior to the assessment:



Aslaha (C6142): Aslaha Camp (Mixed-shelter site)

Month assessed: January 2018

Site Overview

Estimated population: 2200 individuals in 210 shelters
Transit site: no
First arrivals: Unknown
Average length of stay: 6 years
Site management: Camp manager
Population breakdown:
40% male
60% female
70% children (under 18)
7% elderly (60+)

Origins

- Primary area(s) of origin: Raha (As Sweida), Nahj (Dar'a)

Food Security

- Main sources of income¹³:** livestock product sales; casual/wage labour; humanitarian assistance
- Main food sources¹⁴:** own production; purchased from local markets outside the camp/site using cash; purchased from local markets outside the camp/site using credit
- Main source of cooking fuel:** burning wood
- Markets:** available on site/in host community: no; outside site/host community: no
- Bakery available:** no
- Strategies used to cope with a lack of food:** none
- Food items available:** bread - no; rice - no; bulgur - no; flour - no; lentils - no; cooking oil - no; sugar - no
- Food needs:** rice; ghee/vegetable oil; sugar
- Food distributions (previous 14 days):** none
- If none, last food distribution:** dry food rations, distributed more than eight weeks prior to the assessment date by an NGO to more than half of all households

Shelter / NFIs

- Type(s) of shelter:** tents; single family residential units; proportion occupied: 100%
- Tenancy arrangement¹⁵:** formalised squatting
- Source of tents:** personal - brought by families
- Shelter issues:** insufficient number of shelters for the population; many are heavily damaged/unusable; leaking during rain
- Shelter material needs:** new/additional tents; tarpaulins/plastic sheeting; doors/doorframes
- Access to electricity:** yes; primary source: main network (2-4 hours per day)
- NFI needs:** mattresses/sleeping mats; cooking fuel; water containers; batteries; heating fuel

WASH

- Primary drinking water source:** water trucking; supplied and paid for by residents
- Water access:** about half of the population has enough water for their needs
- Water quality:** water-related illnesses¹⁶ in previous 14 days: no; other water-related problems: no
- Latrines:** communal latrines: none available; private latrines: 26-50% of households
- Alternatives to latrines reported:** digging private pits
- Bathing facilities available:** no
- Top three hygiene items needed:** bath soap; wash soap; sanitary napkins
- Hygiene item distributions:** none reported
- Garbage disposal method(s):** garbage is not collected/disposed of

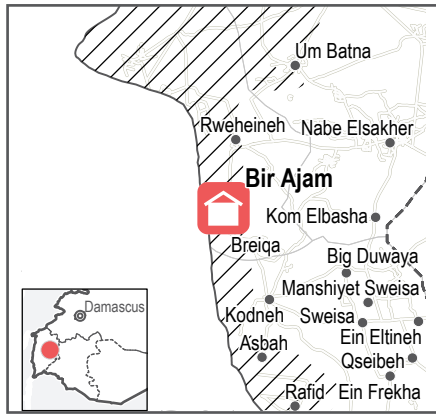
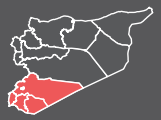
Healthcare

- Local facilities:** none in the site or host community
- Primary healthcare facility within 2 km:** no
- Sufficient medical supplies for:** pregnant/breastfeeding women: no; people with chronic diseases: no; people with disabilities: no; injured/war-wounded people: no
- Health needs:** first aid/emergency care; vaccination; treatment for chronic disease

Protection

- Presence of unaccompanied children:** no
- Freedom of movement:** residents able to leave the site if needed: yes
- Barriers to movement:** insufficient transportation
- Protection risks:** none reported
- Women's protection risks:** none reported

Reported needs in order of priority: medical care; water; food



Bir Ajam

Governorate: Quneitra
Subdistrict: Quneitra

First reported IDP arrivals: June 2013
Number of transit sites: 0
Number of sites in active use (other than IDP housing, e.g. schools): 0

Types of aid delivered in assessed sites at any point in time: Healthcare facilities, Food assistance

COMMUNITY OVERVIEW: BIR AJAM (C6267)

Collective centres/mixed-shelter sites
Number of assessed sites: 3
Estimated population in assessed sites: 219

Most common tenancy arrangements (% of sites):

Formalised squatting 67%
Squatting 33%
NA NA

% of sites with sufficient access to water for:

Only a few residents 0%
Less than half of all residents 0%
Half of all residents or more 0%
All or almost all residents 100%
Number of residents unknown 0%

Average % of assessed food items available in markets:

Available 67%
Unknown 0%
Unavailable 33%

% of sites with reported access to healthcare facilities:

On site/in host community 0%
Outside the site/community 33%
None 67%

% of sites with reported protection issues in the two weeks prior to the assessment:

Protection issues reported 0%
Unknown if protection issues reported 0%
No protection issues reported 100%

Informal tented settlements

Number of assessed sites: 2
Estimated population in assessed sites: 353

Most common tenancy arrangements (% of sites):

Formalised squatting 50%
Ownership of building/land 50%
NA NA

% of sites with sufficient access to water for:

Only a few residents 0%
Less than half of all residents 0%
Half of all residents or more 50%
All or almost all residents 50%
Number of residents unknown 0%

Average % of assessed food items available in markets:

Available 75%
Unknown 0%
Unavailable 25%

% of sites with reported access to healthcare facilities:

On site/in host community 50%
Outside the site/community 50%
None 50%

% of sites with reported protection issues in the two weeks prior to the assessment:

Protection issues reported 0%
Unknown if protection issues reported 0%
No protection issues reported 100%

▲ Bir Ajam (C6267): Al-Awdeh Camp (informal tented settlement)

Month assessed: December 2017

Site Overview

Estimated population: 103 individuals in 35 shelters
Transit site: no
First arrivals: January 2016
Average length of stay: 1-2 years
Site management: Camp leader
Population breakdown:
50% male
50% female
45% children (under 18)
20% elderly (60+)

📍 Origins

- Primary area(s) of origin: Hamrit (Rural Damascus), Kafr Nassij (Dar'a)

🍲 Food Security

- Main sources of income¹³: skilled employment/salaried work; humanitarian assistance; livestock product sales
- Main food sources¹⁴: purchased from local markets outside the camp/site using cash; own production; from family and friends in the area
- Main source of cooking fuel: burning wood
- Markets: available on site/in host community: no; outside site/host community: yes
- Bakery available: no
- Strategies used to cope with a lack of food: buying food with money usually used for other things; purchasing food on credit/borrowing money to buy food; selling humanitarian assistance
- Food items available: bread - no; rice - yes; bulgur - yes; flour - yes; lentils - yes; cooking oil - yes; sugar - yes
- Food needs: horse beans; canned chicken
- Food distributions (previous 14 days): none
- If none, last food distribution: standard WFP food baskets, distributed two to four weeks prior to the assessment date by an NGO to all or almost all households

🏠 Shelter / NFIs

- Type(s) of shelter: tents; proportion occupied: 100%
- Tenancy arrangement¹⁵: formalised squatting
- Source of tents: provided by a different NGO
- Shelter issues: shelters are too small/not enough space for entire household; leaking during rain; lack of privacy inside shelter; unable to lock home securely; lack of lighting; lack of heating
- Shelter material needs: new/additional tents; tarpaulins/plastic sheeting; bricks
- Access to electricity: yes; primary source: solar panels (4-6 hours per day)
- NFI needs: cooking fuel; water containers; sources of light; winter heaters; heating fuel

🚰 WASH

- Primary drinking water source: water trucking; supplied and paid for by residents
- Water access: everyone/nearly everyone has enough water for their needs
- Water quality: water-related illnesses¹⁶ in previous 14 days: no; other water-related problems: no
- Latrines: communal latrines: five; not separated by gender; private latrines: none available
- Alternatives to latrines reported: open defecation outside the site
- Bathing facilities available: no
- Top three hygiene items needed: bath soap; wash soap; sanitary napkins
- Hygiene item distributions: yes, to everyone, by an NGO (seldomly)
- Garbage disposal method(s): disposing at another location

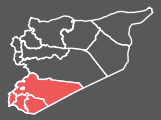
🏥 Healthcare

- Local facilities: none in the site or host community
- Primary healthcare facility within 2 km: no
- Sufficient medical supplies for: pregnant/breastfeeding women: no; people with chronic diseases: no; people with disabilities: no; injured/war-wounded people: no
- Health needs: first aid/emergency care; vaccination; treatment for chronic disease

🛡️ Protection

- Presence of unaccompanied children: yes (two)
- Freedom of movement: residents able to leave the site if needed: yes
- Barriers to movement: no barriers
- Protection risks: none reported
- Women's protection risks: none reported

📝 Reported needs in order of priority: winterisation; shelter support; food



Bir Ajam (C6267): Al-Awdeh Center (collective centre)

Month assessed: December 2017

Site Overview

Estimated population: **83** individuals
in **0** shelters
Transit site: no
First arrivals: September 2014
Average length of stay: 3 years
Site management:
Camp leader
Population breakdown:
40% male
60% female
50% children (under 18)
20% elderly (60+)

Origins

- **Primary area(s) of origin:** Hamrit (Rural Damascus), Kafr Nassij (Dar'a)

Food Security

- **Main sources of income¹³:** skilled employment/salaried work; humanitarian assistance; petty trading
- **Main food sources¹⁴:** purchased from local markets outside the camp/site using cash; own production; purchased using credit
- **Main source of cooking fuel:** burning wood
- **Markets:** available on site/in host community: no; outside site/host community: no
- **Bakery available:** no
- **Strategies used to cope with a lack of food:** purchasing food on credit/borrowing money to buy food; selling humanitarian assistance
- **Food items available:** bread - no; rice - yes; bulgur - yes; flour - no; lentils - yes; cooking oil - yes; sugar - yes
- **Food needs:** horse beans; canned chicken; canned beans
- **Food distributions (previous 14 days):** none
- **If none, last food distribution:** standard WFP food baskets, distributed two to four weeks prior to the assessment date by an NGO to all or almost all households

Shelter / NFIs

- **Type(s) of shelter:** single family residential units; proportion occupied: Unknown
- **Tenancy arrangement¹⁵:** formalised squatting
- **Source of tents:** n/a
- **Shelter issues:** leaking during rain; lack of privacy inside shelter; unable to lock home securely
- **Shelter material needs:** timber; bricks; plaster (for repairing cracked walls)
- **Access to electricity:** yes; primary source: solar panels (4-6 hours per day)
- **NFI needs:** cooking fuel; water containers; sources of light; heating fuel; disposable diapers

WASH

- **Primary drinking water source:** water trucking; supplied and paid for by residents
- **Water access:** everyone/nearly everyone has enough water for their needs
- **Water quality:** water-related illnesses¹⁶ in previous 14 days: no; other water-related problems: no
- **Latrines:** communal latrines: three; not separated by gender; private latrines: none available
- **Alternatives to latrines reported:** none
- **Bathing facilities available:** no
- **Top three hygiene items needed:** bath soap; wash soap; sanitary napkins
- **Hygiene item distributions:** yes, to everyone, by an NGO (seldomly)
- **Garbage disposal method(s):** disposing at another location

Healthcare

- **Local facilities:** none in the site or host community
- **Primary healthcare facility within 2 km:** no
- **Sufficient medical supplies for:** pregnant/breastfeeding women: no; people with chronic diseases: no; people with disabilities: no; injured/war-wounded people: no
- **Health needs:** first aid/emergency care; vaccination; treatment for chronic disease

Protection

- **Presence of unaccompanied children:** no
- **Freedom of movement:** residents able to leave the site if needed: **yes**
- **Barriers to movement:** insufficient transportation
- **Protection risks:** none reported
- **Women's protection risks:** none reported

Reported needs in order of priority: food; water; winterisation

Bir Ajam (C6267): Be'aer Ajam (informal tented settlement)

Month assessed: December 2017

Site Overview

Estimated population: **250**
individuals in **57** shelters
Transit site: no
First arrivals: June 2015
Average length of stay: 1-2 years
Site management:
Charity
Population breakdown:
40% male
60% female
40% children (under 18)
10% elderly (60+)

Origins

- **Primary area(s) of origin:** Lebbin (Quneitra), Lebbin (Quneitra), Lebbin (Quneitra)

Food Security

- **Main sources of income¹³:** humanitarian assistance; petty trading; sale of household assets
- **Main food sources¹⁴:** purchased from local markets outside the camp/site using cash; purchased using credit; own production
- **Main source of cooking fuel:** burning wood
- **Markets:** available on site/in host community: no; outside site/host community: yes
- **Bakery available:** no
- **Strategies used to cope with a lack of food:** skipping meals; buying food with money usually used for other things; purchasing food on credit/borrowing money to buy food
- **Food items available:** bread - yes; rice - yes; bulgur - yes; flour - no; lentils - yes; cooking oil - yes; sugar - yes
- **Food needs:** flour; fresh vegetables; tomato paste
- **Food distributions (previous 14 days):** standard WFP food baskets (by an NGO) to all or almost all households; frequency: every two months
- **If none, last food distribution:** n/a

Shelter / NFIs

- **Type(s) of shelter:** tents; proportion occupied: 76-99%
- **Tenancy arrangement¹⁵:** ownership of building/land
- **Source of tents:** personal - brought by families
- **Shelter issues:** insufficient number of shelters for the population; leaking during rain; lack of heating
- **Shelter material needs:** new/additional tents; tarpaulins/plastic sheeting; doors/doorframes
- **Access to electricity:** yes; primary source: batteries (not car batteries) (2-4 hours per day)
- **NFI needs:** mattresses/sleeping mats; batteries; winter clothes; winter shoes; heating fuel

WASH

- **Primary drinking water source:** water trucking; supplied and paid for by residents
- **Water access:** about half of the population has enough water for their needs
- **Water quality:** water-related illnesses¹⁶ in previous 14 days: no; other water-related problems: no
- **Latrines:** communal latrines: none available; private latrines: 26-50% of households
- **Alternatives to latrines reported:** open defecation outside the site
- **Bathing facilities available:** 55
- **Top three hygiene items needed:** bath soap; wash soap
- **Hygiene item distributions:** yes, to everyone, by an NGO (one-time distribution)
- **Garbage disposal method(s):** collected by NGO

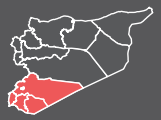
Healthcare

- **Local facilities:** primary care facilities in the site or host community
- **Primary healthcare facility within 2 km:** yes (accessible to residents)
- **Sufficient medical supplies for:** pregnant/breastfeeding women: no; people with chronic diseases: no; people with disabilities: no; injured/war-wounded people: no
- **Health needs:** first aid/emergency care; treatment for chronic disease; rehabilitation

Protection

- **Presence of unaccompanied children:** no
- **Freedom of movement:** residents able to leave the site if needed: **yes**
- **Barriers to movement:** insufficient transportation
- **Protection risks:** none reported
- **Women's protection risks:** restrictions preventing women and girls from accessing services

Reported needs in order of priority: employment; education; winterisation



Bir Ajam (C6267): Primary School (collective centre)

Month assessed: December 2017

Site Overview

Estimated population: **63** individuals
in **0** shelters
Transit site: no
First arrivals: November 2014
Average length of stay: 3 years
Site management:
Camp leader
Population breakdown:
30% male
70% female
50% children (under 18)
5% elderly (60+)

Origins

- Primary area(s) of origin: Lebbin (Quneitra)

Food Security

- Main sources of income¹³: skilled employment/salaried work; petty trading; casual/wage labour
- Main food sources¹⁴: own production; purchased from local markets outside the camp/site using cash; from family and friends in the area
- Main source of cooking fuel: gas canister
- Markets: available on site/in host community: no; outside site/host community: yes
- Bakery available: no
- Strategies used to cope with a lack of food: buying food with money usually used for other things; purchasing food on credit/borrowing money to buy food; selling humanitarian assistance
- Food items available: bread - no; rice - yes; bulgur - yes; flour - no; lentils - yes; cooking oil - yes; sugar - yes
- Food needs: horse beans; canned chicken
- Food distributions (previous 14 days): none
- If none, last food distribution: standard WFP food baskets, distributed two to four weeks prior to the assessment date by an NGO to all or almost all households

Shelter / NFIs

- Type(s) of shelter: communal shelters (buildings); proportion occupied: Unknown
- Tenancy arrangement¹⁵: formalised squatting
- Source of tents: n/a
- Shelter issues: many are heavily damaged/unusable; leaking during rain; lack of privacy inside shelter; unable to lock home securely
- Shelter material needs: bricks; plaster (for repairing cracked walls); basic tools
- Access to electricity: yes; primary source: solar panels (4-6 hours per day)
- NFI needs: cooking fuel; water containers; sources of light; heating fuel; disposable diapers

WASH

- Primary drinking water source: water trucking; supplied and paid for by residents
- Water access: everyone/nearly everyone has enough water for their needs
- Water quality: water-related illnesses¹⁶ in previous 14 days: no; other water-related problems: no
- Latrines: communal latrines: three; not separated by gender; private latrines: none available
- Alternatives to latrines reported: none
- Bathing facilities available: three
- Top three hygiene items needed: bath soap; wash soap; sanitary napkins
- Hygiene item distributions: none reported
- Garbage disposal method(s): disposing at another location

Healthcare

- Local facilities: none in the site or host community
- Primary healthcare facility within 2 km: yes (accessible to residents)
- Sufficient medical supplies for: pregnant/breastfeeding women: no; people with chronic diseases: no; people with disabilities: no; injured/war-wounded people: no
- Health needs: first aid/emergency care; antibiotics; treatment for chronic disease

Protection

- Presence of unaccompanied children: no
- Freedom of movement: residents able to leave the site if needed: yes
- Barriers to movement: no barriers
- Protection risks: none reported
- Women's protection risks: none reported

Reported needs in order of priority: employment; food; water

Bir Ajam (C6267): School (collective centre)

Month assessed: December 2017

Site Overview

Estimated population: **73** individuals
in **0** shelters
Transit site: no
First arrivals: June 2013
Average length of stay: 4 years
Site management:
Camp leader
Population breakdown:
40% male
60% female
60% children (under 18)
5% elderly (60+)

Origins

- Primary area(s) of origin: Lebbin (Quneitra), Lebbin (Quneitra)

Food Security

- Main sources of income¹³: skilled employment/salaried work; petty trading; joining armed groups
- Main food sources¹⁴: purchased from local markets outside the camp/site using cash; own production; from family and friends in the area
- Main source of cooking fuel: burning wood
- Markets: available on site/in host community: no; outside site/host community: yes
- Bakery available: no
- Strategies used to cope with a lack of food: reducing meal size; buying food with money usually used for other things; purchasing food on credit/borrowing money to buy food
- Food items available: bread - no; rice - yes; bulgur - yes; flour - yes; lentils - yes; cooking oil - yes; sugar - yes
- Food needs: horse beans; canned chicken; canned beans
- Food distributions (previous 14 days): none
- If none, last food distribution: standard WFP food baskets, distributed more than eight weeks prior to the assessment date by an NGO to all or almost all households

Shelter / NFIs

- Type(s) of shelter: communal shelters (buildings); proportion occupied: Unknown
- Tenancy arrangement¹⁵: squatting
- Source of tents: n/a
- Shelter issues: many are heavily damaged/unusable; leaking during rain; lack of privacy inside shelter; unable to lock home securely
- Shelter material needs: windows/window frames; bricks; basic tools
- Access to electricity: yes; primary source: solar panels (2-4 hours per day)
- NFI needs: cooking fuel; water containers; sources of light; heating fuel; cleaning liquid (for houses)

WASH

- Primary drinking water source: water trucking; supplied and paid for by residents
- Water access: everyone/nearly everyone has enough water for their needs
- Water quality: water-related illnesses¹⁶ in previous 14 days: no; other water-related problems: no
- Latrines: communal latrines: none available; private latrines: 76-100% of households
- Alternatives to latrines reported: none
- Bathing facilities available: 16
- Top three hygiene items needed: bath soap; wash soap; sanitary napkins
- Hygiene item distributions: none reported
- Garbage disposal method(s): burning

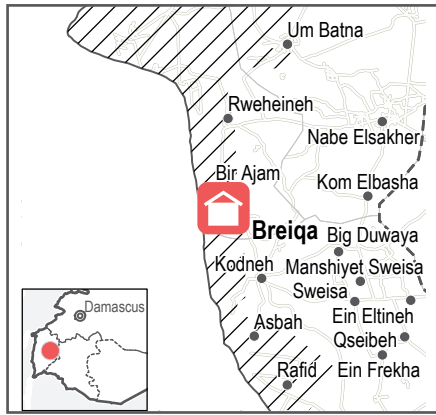
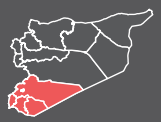
Healthcare

- Local facilities: none in the site or host community
- Primary healthcare facility within 2 km: no
- Sufficient medical supplies for: pregnant/breastfeeding women: no; people with chronic diseases: no; people with disabilities: no; injured/war-wounded people: no
- Health needs: first aid/emergency care; vaccination; antibiotics

Protection

- Presence of unaccompanied children: no
- Freedom of movement: residents able to leave the site if needed: yes
- Barriers to movement: no barriers
- Protection risks: none reported
- Women's protection risks: none reported

Reported needs in order of priority: medical care; employment; food



Breiqa

Governorate: Quneitra
Subdistrict: Quneitra

First reported IDP arrivals: August 2013
Number of transit sites: 0
Number of sites in active use (other than IDP housing, e.g. schools): 3

Types of aid delivered in assessed sites at any point in time: Tents, Drinking water, Healthcare facilities, Food assistance

COMMUNITY OVERVIEW: BREIQA (C6269)

Collective centres/mixed-shelter sites
Number of assessed sites: 2
Estimated population in assessed sites: 1365

Most common tenancy arrangements (% of sites):

Formalised squatting	50%
Squatting	50%
NA	NA

% of sites with sufficient access to water for:

Only a few residents	0%	
Less than half of all residents	0%	
Half of all residents or more	50%	
All or almost all residents	50%	
Number of residents unknown	0%	

Average % of assessed food items available in markets:

Available	69%
Unknown	0%
Unavailable	31%

% of sites with reported access to healthcare facilities:

On site/in host community	50%	
Outside the site/community	0%	
None	50%	

% of sites with reported protection issues in the two weeks prior to the assessment:

Protection issues reported	0%	
Unknown if protection issues reported	0%	
No protection issues reported	100%	

Informal tented settlements
Number of assessed sites: 3
Estimated population in assessed sites: 2335

Most common tenancy arrangements (% of sites):

Squatting	67%	
Formalised squatting	33%	
NA	NA	

% of sites with sufficient access to water for:

Only a few residents	0%	
Less than half of all residents	0%	
Half of all residents or more	0%	
All or almost all residents	100%	
Number of residents unknown	0%	

Average % of assessed food items available in markets:

Available	63%
Unknown	0%
Unavailable	38%

% of sites with reported access to healthcare facilities:

On site/in host community	33%	
Outside the site/community	0%	
None	67%	

% of sites with reported protection issues in the two weeks prior to the assessment:

Protection issues reported	0%	
Unknown if protection issues reported	0%	
No protection issues reported	100%	

Breiqa (C6269): Braiqa Camp (informal tented settlement)

Month assessed: December 2017

Site Overview

Estimated population: 1800 individuals in 325 shelters
Transit site: no
First arrivals: November 2013
Average length of stay: 4 years
Site management: Camp leader
Population breakdown:
40% male
60% female
60% children (under 18)
10% elderly (60+)

Origins

- Primary area(s) of origin: Hbariyeh (Rural Damascus), Lebbin (Quneitra), Mal (Dar'a)

Food Security

- Main sources of income¹³: joining armed groups; skilled employment/salaried work; humanitarian assistance
- Main food sources¹⁴: purchased from local markets outside the camp/site using cash; from family and friends in the area; own production
- Main source of cooking fuel: burning wood
- Markets: available on site/in host community: yes; outside site/host community: yes
- Bakery available: no
- Strategies used to cope with a lack of food: reducing meal size; purchasing food on credit/borrowing money to buy food; selling humanitarian assistance
- Food items available: bread - no; rice - yes; bulgur - yes; flour - no; lentils - yes; cooking oil - yes; sugar - yes
- Food needs: canned chicken; canned beans
- Food distributions (previous 14 days): none
- If none, last food distribution: standard WFP food baskets, distributed two to four weeks prior to the assessment date by an NGO to all or almost all households

Shelter / NFIs

- Type(s) of shelter: tents; proportion occupied: 100%
- Tenancy arrangement¹⁵: squatting; buildings are in active use (school, mosque and textile training courses)
- Source of tents: provided by a different NGO
- Shelter issues: shelters are too small/not enough space for entire household; lack of insulation from heat; leaking during rain; lack of privacy inside shelter; unable to lock home securely; lack of lighting
- Shelter material needs: new/additional tents; tarpaulins/plastic sheeting; bricks
- Access to electricity: yes; primary source: solar panels (4-6 hours per day)
- NFI needs: cooking fuel; water containers; sources of light; batteries; heating fuel

WASH

- Primary drinking water source: water trucking; supplied and paid for by residents
- Water access: everyone/nearly everyone has enough water for their needs
- Water quality: water-related illnesses¹⁶ in previous 14 days: no; other water-related problems: no
- Latrines: communal latrines: 100; not separated by gender; private latrines: none available
- Alternatives to latrines reported: none
- Bathing facilities available: no
- Top three hygiene items needed: bath soap; wash soap; sanitary napkins
- Hygiene item distributions: yes, to everyone, by an NGO (seldomly)
- Garbage disposal method(s): collected by NGO

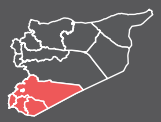
Healthcare

- Local facilities: informal emergency care points in the site or host community
- Primary healthcare facility within 2 km: no
- Sufficient medical supplies for: pregnant/breastfeeding women: yes; people with chronic diseases: no; people with disabilities: no; injured/war-wounded people: yes
- Health needs: first aid/emergency care; surgery; assistive devices

Protection

- Presence of unaccompanied children: no
- Freedom of movement: residents able to leave the site if needed: yes
- Barriers to movement: no barriers
- Protection risks: none reported
- Women's protection risks: none reported

Reported needs in order of priority: education; medical care; sanitation



Breiqa (C6269): Gathering Area of Braiqa (collective centre)

Month assessed: December 2017

Site Overview

Estimated population: 815 individuals in 170 shelters
Transit site: no
First arrivals: August 2013
Average length of stay: 4 years
Site management:
 Camp leader
Population breakdown:
 40% male
 60% female
 50% children (under 18)
 10% elderly (60+)

Origins

- Primary area(s) of origin: Deir Maker (Rural Damascus), Artuz (Rural Damascus)

Food Security

- Main sources of income¹³: joining armed groups; humanitarian assistance; skilled employment/salaried work
- Main food sources¹⁴: purchased from local markets outside the camp/site using cash; own production; purchased using credit
- Main source of cooking fuel: gas canister
- Markets: available on site/in host community: yes; outside site/host community: yes
- Bakery available: no
- Strategies used to cope with a lack of food: buying food with money usually used for other things; purchasing food on credit/borrowing money to buy food; selling humanitarian assistance
- Food items available: bread - no; rice - yes; bulgur - yes; flour - no; lentils - yes; cooking oil - yes; sugar - yes
- Food needs: canned chicken; canned beans
- Food distributions (previous 14 days): none
- If none, last food distribution: standard WFP food baskets, distributed two to four weeks prior to the assessment date by an NGO to all or almost all households

Shelter / NFIs

- Type(s) of shelter: semi-permanent structures; proportion occupied: 76-99%
- Tenancy arrangement¹⁵: squatting
- Source of tents: n/a
- Shelter issues: shelters are too small/not enough space for entire household; many are heavily damaged/unusable; leaking during rain; unable to lock home securely; lack of lighting; lack of heating
- Shelter material needs: bricks; plaster (for repairing cracked walls); basic tools
- Access to electricity: yes; primary source: solar panels (4-6 hours per day)
- NFI needs: cooking fuel; water containers; sources of light; heating fuel; cleaning liquid (for houses)

WASH

- Primary drinking water source: water trucking; supplied and paid for by residents
- Water access: more than half of the population has enough water for their needs
- Water quality: water-related illnesses¹⁶ in previous 14 days: no; other water-related problems: no
- Latrines: communal latrines: none available; private latrines: 76-100% of households
- Alternatives to latrines reported: none
- Bathing facilities available: 70
- Top three hygiene items needed: bath soap; wash soap; sanitary napkins
- Hygiene item distributions: yes, to everyone, by an NGO (seldomly)
- Garbage disposal method(s): burning

Healthcare

- Local facilities: none in the site or host community
- Primary healthcare facility within 2 km: no
- Sufficient medical supplies for: pregnant/breastfeeding women: no; people with chronic diseases: no; people with disabilities: no; injured/war-wounded people: no
- Health needs: first aid/emergency care; surgery; treatment for chronic disease

Protection

- Presence of unaccompanied children: no
- Freedom of movement: residents able to leave the site if needed: yes
- Barriers to movement: no barriers
- Protection risks: none reported
- Women's protection risks: none reported

Reported needs in order of priority: employment; medical care; shelter support

Breiqa (C6269): Okasha Camp (informal tented settlement)

Month assessed: December 2017

Site Overview

Estimated population: 350 individuals in 60 shelters
Transit site: no
First arrivals: April 2016
Average length of stay: 2.6 years
Site management:
 Camp leader
Population breakdown:
 35% male
 65% female
 50% children (under 18)
 20% elderly (60+)

Origins

- Primary area(s) of origin: Deir Maker (Rural Damascus), Kafr Nassij (Dar'a)

Food Security

- Main sources of income¹³: humanitarian assistance; skilled employment/salaried work; petty trading
- Main food sources¹⁴: purchased from local markets outside the camp/site using cash; own production; purchased using credit
- Main source of cooking fuel: burning wood
- Markets: available on site/in host community: no; outside site/host community: yes
- Bakery available: no
- Strategies used to cope with a lack of food: reducing meal size; purchasing food on credit/borrowing money to buy food; selling humanitarian assistance
- Food items available: bread - no; rice - yes; bulgur - yes; flour - no; lentils - yes; cooking oil - yes; sugar - yes
- Food needs: canned chicken
- Food distributions (previous 14 days): none
- If none, last food distribution: standard WFP food baskets, distributed two to four weeks prior to the assessment date by an NGO to all or almost all households

Shelter / NFIs

- Type(s) of shelter: tents; proportion occupied: 100%
- Tenancy arrangement¹⁵: formalised squatting; buildings are in active use (mosque and school)
- Source of tents: provided by a different NGO
- Shelter issues: insufficient number of shelters for the population; many are heavily damaged/unusable; lack of insulation from cold; leaking during rain; lack of privacy inside shelter; unable to lock home securely; lack of lighting
- Shelter material needs: new/additional tents; tarpaulins/plastic sheeting; bricks
- Access to electricity: yes; primary source: solar panels (4-6 hours per day)
- NFI needs: cooking fuel; water containers; sources of light; heating fuel; cleaning liquid (for houses)

WASH

- Primary drinking water source: water trucking; supplied and paid for by residents
- Water access: everyone/nearly everyone has enough water for their needs
- Water quality: water-related illnesses¹⁶ in previous 14 days: no; other water-related problems: no
- Latrines: communal latrines: 15; not separated by gender; private latrines: none available
- Alternatives to latrines reported: digging private pits
- Bathing facilities available: no
- Top three hygiene items needed: bath soap; wash soap; sanitary napkins
- Hygiene item distributions: yes, to everyone, by an NGO (seldomly)
- Garbage disposal method(s): collected by NGO

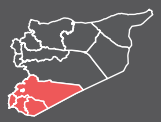
Healthcare

- Local facilities: none in the site or host community
- Primary healthcare facility within 2 km: no
- Sufficient medical supplies for: pregnant/breastfeeding women: no; people with chronic diseases: no; people with disabilities: no; injured/war-wounded people: no
- Health needs: first aid/emergency care; vaccination; treatment for chronic disease

Protection

- Presence of unaccompanied children: no
- Freedom of movement: residents able to leave the site if needed: yes
- Barriers to movement: insufficient transportation
- Protection risks: none reported
- Women's protection risks: none reported

Reported needs in order of priority: food; medical care; education



Breiqa (C6269): Residential Gathering (collective centre)

Month assessed: December 2017

Site Overview

Estimated population: 550
individuals in **192** shelters
Transit site: no
First arrivals: September 2014
Average length of stay: 3 years
Site management:
Camp leader
Population breakdown:
40% male
60% female
60% children (under 18)
10% elderly (60+)

Origins

- **Primary area(s) of origin:** Sayyeda Zeinab (Rural Damascus), Sbeineh (Rural Damascus)

Food Security

- **Main sources of income¹³:** skilled employment/salaried work; petty trading; humanitarian assistance
- **Main food sources¹⁴:** food distributions; purchased from local markets outside the camp/site using cash; from family and friends in the area
- **Main source of cooking fuel:** gas canister
- **Markets:** available on site/in host community: no; outside site/host community: yes
- **Bakery available:** no
- **Strategies used to cope with a lack of food:** skipping meals; purchasing food on credit/borrowing money to buy food; selling humanitarian assistance
- **Food items available:** bread - yes; rice - yes; bulgur - yes; flour - no; lentils - yes; cooking oil - yes; sugar - yes
- **Food needs:** canned chicken
- **Food distributions (previous 14 days):** standard WFP food baskets (by an NGO) to all or almost all households; frequency: every month
- **If none, last food distribution:** n/a

Shelter / NFIs

- **Type(s) of shelter:** unfinished buildings; proportion occupied: 51-75%
- **Tenancy arrangement¹⁵:** formalised squatting
- **Source of tents:** n/a
- **Shelter issues:** many are heavily damaged/unusable; leaking during rain; lack of privacy inside shelter; unable to lock home securely
- **Shelter material needs:** tarpaulins/plastic sheeting; doors/doorframes; windows/window frames
- **Access to electricity:** yes; primary source: solar panels (2-4 hours per day)
- **NFI needs:** cooking fuel; water containers; winter heaters; heating fuel; disposable diapers

WASH

- **Primary drinking water source:** water trucking; supplied and paid for by residents
- **Water access:** everyone/nearly everyone has enough water for their needs
- **Water quality:** water-related illnesses¹⁶ in previous 14 days: no; other water-related problems: no
- **Latrines:** communal latrines: none available; private latrines: 76-100% of households
- **Alternatives to latrines reported:** none
- **Bathing facilities available:** no
- **Top three hygiene items needed:** bath soap; wash soap; sanitary napkins
- **Hygiene item distributions:** yes, to everyone, by an NGO (seldomly)
- **Garbage disposal method(s):** burning

Healthcare

- **Local facilities:** informal emergency care points in the site or host community
- **Primary healthcare facility within 2 km:** no
- **Sufficient medical supplies for:** pregnant/breastfeeding women: yes; people with chronic diseases: no; people with disabilities: no; injured/war-wounded people: yes
- **Health needs:** first aid/emergency care; vaccination; treatment for chronic disease

Protection

- **Presence of unaccompanied children:** no
- **Freedom of movement:** residents able to leave the site if needed: **yes**
- **Barriers to movement:** insufficient transportation
- **Protection risks:** none reported
- **Women's protection risks:** none reported

Reported needs in order of priority: employment; medical care; winterisation

Breiqa (C6269): Rural Damascus IDP Camp (informal tented settlement)

Month assessed: December 2017

Site Overview

Estimated population: 185
individuals in **60** shelters
Transit site: no
First arrivals: May 2017
Average length of stay: 6-12 months
Site management:
Camp leader
Population breakdown:
30% male
70% female
60% children (under 18)
5% elderly (60+)

Origins

- **Primary area(s) of origin:** Najha (Rural Damascus), Kafr Nassij (Dar'a)

Food Security

- **Main sources of income¹³:** skilled employment/salaried work; casual/wage labour; humanitarian assistance
- **Main food sources¹⁴:** food distributions; purchased from local markets outside the camp/site using cash; food brought from place of origin
- **Main source of cooking fuel:** burning wood
- **Markets:** available on site/in host community: no; outside site/host community: yes
- **Bakery available:** no
- **Strategies used to cope with a lack of food:** buying food with money usually used for other things; selling humanitarian assistance
- **Food items available:** bread - no; rice - yes; bulgur - yes; flour - no; lentils - yes; cooking oil - yes; sugar - yes
- **Food needs:** canned chicken; canned beans
- **Food distributions (previous 14 days):** standard WFP food baskets (by an NGO) to all or almost all households; frequency: every month
- **If none, last food distribution:** n/a

Shelter / NFIs

- **Type(s) of shelter:** tents; proportion occupied: 100%
- **Tenancy arrangement¹⁵:** squatting; buildings are in active use (mosque)
- **Source of tents:** provided by a different NGO
- **Shelter issues:** shelters are too small/not enough space for entire household; lack of insulation from heat; leaking during rain; lack of privacy inside shelter; unable to lock home securely; lack of lighting; lack of heating
- **Shelter material needs:** new/additional tents; tarpaulins/plastic sheeting; bricks
- **Access to electricity:** yes; primary source: solar panels (2-4 hours per day)
- **NFI needs:** cooking fuel; water containers; sources of light; winter heaters; heating fuel

WASH

- **Primary drinking water source:** water trucking; supplied and paid for by residents
- **Water access:** everyone/nearly everyone has enough water for their needs
- **Water quality:** water-related illnesses¹⁶ in previous 14 days: no; other water-related problems: no
- **Latrines:** communal latrines: 14; not separated by gender; private latrines: none available
- **Alternatives to latrines reported:** open defecation outside the site
- **Bathing facilities available:** no
- **Top three hygiene items needed:** bath soap; wash soap; sanitary napkins
- **Hygiene item distributions:** yes, to everyone, by an NGO (seldomly)
- **Garbage disposal method(s):** burning

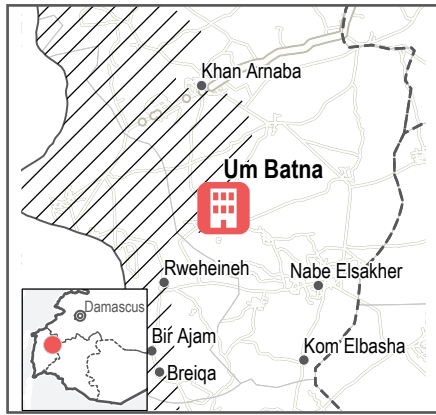
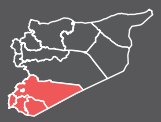
Healthcare

- **Local facilities:** none in the site or host community
- **Primary healthcare facility within 2 km:** no
- **Sufficient medical supplies for:** pregnant/breastfeeding women: no; people with chronic diseases: no; people with disabilities: no; injured/war-wounded people: no
- **Health needs:** first aid/emergency care; vaccination; assistive devices

Protection

- **Presence of unaccompanied children:** yes (two)
- **Freedom of movement:** residents able to leave the site if needed: **yes**
- **Barriers to movement:** insufficient transportation
- **Protection risks:** none reported
- **Women's protection risks:** none reported

Reported needs in order of priority: employment; education; medical care



Um Batna

Governorate: Quneitra
Subdistrict: Khan Arnaba

First reported IDP arrivals: December 2016
Number of transit sites: 0
Number of sites in active use (other than IDP housing, e.g. schools): 0

Types of aid delivered in assessed sites at any point in time: Healthcare facilities, Food assistance

COMMUNITY OVERVIEW: UM BATNA (C6272)

Collective centres/mixed-shelter sites

Number of assessed sites: 1

Estimated population in assessed sites: Unknown

Most common tenancy arrangements (% of sites):

Ownership of building/land	100%
NA	NA
NA	NA

% of sites with sufficient access to water for:

Only a few residents	100%
Less than half of all residents	0%
Half of all residents or more	0%
All or almost all residents	0%
Number of residents unknown	0%

Average % of assessed food items available in markets:

Available	13%
Unknown	0%
Unavailable	88%

% of sites with reported access to healthcare facilities:

On site/in host community	0%
Outside the site/community	100%
None	0%

% of sites with reported protection issues in the two weeks prior to the assessment:

Protection issues reported	0%
Unknown if protection issues reported	0%
No protection issues reported	100%

Informal tented settlements

Number of assessed sites: 0

Estimated population in assessed sites: 0

Most common tenancy arrangements (% of sites):

NA	NA
NA	NA
NA	NA

% of sites with sufficient access to water for:

Only a few residents	NA
Less than half of all residents	NA
Half of all residents or more	NA
All or almost all residents	NA
Number of residents unknown	NA

Average % of assessed food items available in markets:

Available	NA
Unknown	NA
Unavailable	NA

% of sites with reported access to healthcare facilities:

On site/in host community	NA
Outside the site/community	NA
None	NA

% of sites with reported protection issues in the two weeks prior to the assessment:

Protection issues reported	NA
Unknown if protection issues reported	NA
No protection issues reported	NA

Um Batna (C6272): Um Batna Village (collective centre)

Month assessed: January 2018

Site Overview

Estimated population: individuals in unknown shelters
Transit site: no
First arrivals: December 2016
Average length of stay: 1-2 years
Site management: Unknown
Population breakdown:
50% male
50% female
30% children (under 18)
10% elderly (60+)

Origins

- Primary area(s) of origin: Yalda (Rural Damascus), Deir Elbakht (Dar'a)

Food Security

- Main sources of income¹³: skilled employment/salaried work; casual/wage labour; unknown
- Main food sources¹⁴: food distributions; purchased from markets in the camp/site using cash; purchased from markets in the camp/site using credit
- Main source of cooking fuel: burning wood
- Markets: available on site/in host community: yes; outside site/host community: yes
- Bakery available: no
- Strategies used to cope with a lack of food: skipping meals; purchasing food on credit/borrowing money to buy food; selling productive assets
- Food items available: bread - yes; rice - no; bulgur - no; flour - no; lentils - no; cooking oil - no; sugar - no
- Food needs: bread; ghee/vegetable oil; bulgur
- Food distributions (previous 14 days): cash (and paid for by residents) to more than half of all households; frequency: every six months
- If none, last food distribution: n/a

Shelter / NFIs

- Type(s) of shelter: unfinished buildings; proportion occupied: 0-25%
- Tenancy arrangement¹⁵: ownership of building/land
- Source of tents: n/a
- Shelter issues: lack of insulation from heat; unable to lock home securely; lack of lighting
- Shelter material needs: doors/doorframes; windows/window frames; basic electrical items
- Access to electricity: no
- NFI needs: water containers; heating fuel; sanitary pads

WASH

- Primary drinking water source: water trucking; supplied and paid for by residents
- Water access: only a few people/almost no one has enough water for their needs
- Water quality: water-related illnesses¹⁶ in previous 14 days: yes; other water-related problems: yes; water was a bad colour
- Latrines: communal latrines: none available; private latrines: none available
- Alternatives to latrines reported: using designated spaces inside the shelter
- Bathing facilities available: 15
- Top three hygiene items needed: bath soap; wash soap; sanitary napkins
- Hygiene item distributions: none reported
- Garbage disposal method(s): burning

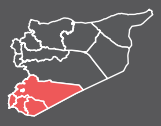
Healthcare

- Local facilities: none in the site or host community
- Primary healthcare facility within 2 km: yes (accessible to residents)
- Sufficient medical supplies for: pregnant/breastfeeding women: no; people with chronic diseases: no; people with disabilities: yes; injured/war-wounded people: no
- Health needs: first aid/emergency care; vaccination; skilled care during childbirth

Protection

- Presence of unaccompanied children: yes (200)
- Freedom of movement: residents able to leave the site if needed: yes
- Barriers to movement: insufficient transportation; safety/security situation
- Protection risks: none reported
- Women's protection risks: none reported

Reported needs in order of priority: water; education; medical care



Jbata Elkhashab

Governorate: Quneitra
Subdistrict: Khan Arnaba

First reported IDP arrivals: March 2014
Number of transit sites: 0
Number of sites in active use (other than IDP housing, e.g. schools): 0

Types of aid delivered in assessed sites at any point in time: None

COMMUNITY OVERVIEW: JBATA ELKHASHAB (C6281)

Collective centres/mixed-shelter sites
Number of assessed sites: 0
Estimated population in assessed sites: 0

Most common tenancy arrangements (% of sites):

NA	NA
NA	NA
NA	NA

% of sites with sufficient access to water for:

Only a few residents	NA
Less than half of all residents	NA
Half of all residents or more	NA
All or almost all residents	NA
Number of residents unknown	NA

Average % of assessed food items available in markets:

Available	NA
Unknown	NA
Unavailable	NA

% of sites with reported access to healthcare facilities:

On site/in host community	NA
Outside the site/community	NA
None	NA

% of sites with reported protection issues in the two weeks prior to the assessment:

Protection issues reported	NA
Unknown if protection issues reported	NA
No protection issues reported	NA

Informal tented settlements




Number of assessed sites: 1
Estimated population in assessed sites: 375

Most common tenancy arrangements (% of sites):

Ownership of building/land	100%
NA	NA
NA	NA



% of sites with sufficient access to water for:

Only a few residents	0%	
Less than half of all residents	0%	
Half of all residents or more	0%	
All or almost all residents	100%	
Number of residents unknown	0%	

Average % of assessed food items available in markets:

Available	88%
Unknown	0%
Unavailable	13%

% of sites with reported access to healthcare facilities:

On site/in host community	100%	
Outside the site/community	100%	
None	0%	

% of sites with reported protection issues in the two weeks prior to the assessment:

Protection issues reported	100%
Unknown if protection issues reported	0%
No protection issues reported	0%



▲ Jbata Elkhashab (C6281): Al-Eshehar (informal tented settlement)

Month assessed: December 2017

Site Overview

Estimated population: 375 individuals in 600 shelters
Transit site: no
First arrivals: March 2014
Average length of stay: 3 years
Site management: One of the residents
Population breakdown:
60% male
40% female
40% children (under 18)
10% elderly (60+)

▲ Origins

• **Primary area(s) of origin:** Lebbin (Quneitra), Lebbin (Quneitra), Lebbin (Quneitra)

🍲 Food Security

- **Main sources of income¹³:** joining armed groups; petty trading; humanitarian assistance
- **Main food sources¹⁴:** purchased from local markets outside the camp/site using cash; own production; food distributions
- **Main source of cooking fuel:** gas canister
- **Markets:** available on site/in host community: yes; outside site/host community: no
- **Bakery available:** no
- **Strategies used to cope with a lack of food:** buying food with money usually used for other things; purchasing food on credit/borrowing money to buy food
- **Food items available:** bread - yes; rice - yes; bulgur - yes; flour - yes; lentils - yes; cooking oil - yes; sugar - yes
- **Food needs:** horse beans; fresh vegetables
- **Food distributions (previous 14 days):** none
- **If none, last food distribution:** dry food rations, distributed two to four weeks prior to the assessment date to all or almost all households

🏠 Shelter / NFIs

- **Type(s) of shelter:** tents; proportion occupied: 0-25%
- **Tenancy arrangement¹⁵:** ownership of building/land
- **Source of tents:** personal - brought by families
- **Shelter issues:** shelters are too small/not enough space for entire household; leaking during rain; lack of heating
- **Shelter material needs:** tarpaulins/plastic sheeting; timber; rope
- **Access to electricity:** yes; primary source: car batteries (4-6 hours per day)
- **NFI needs:** mattresses/sleeping mats; cooking fuel; winter clothes; winter shoes; heating fuel

🚰 WASH

- **Primary drinking water source:** water trucking; supplied and paid for by residents
- **Water access:** everyone/nearly everyone has enough water for their needs
- **Water quality:** water-related illnesses¹⁶ in previous 14 days: no; other water-related problems: no
- **Latrines:** communal latrines: none available; private latrines: 76-100% of households
- **Alternatives to latrines reported:** none
- **Bathing facilities available:** 53
- **Top three hygiene items needed:** bath soap; wash soap; sanitary napkins
- **Hygiene item distributions:** yes, to everyone, by an NGO (seldomly)
- **Garbage disposal method(s):** disposing at another location

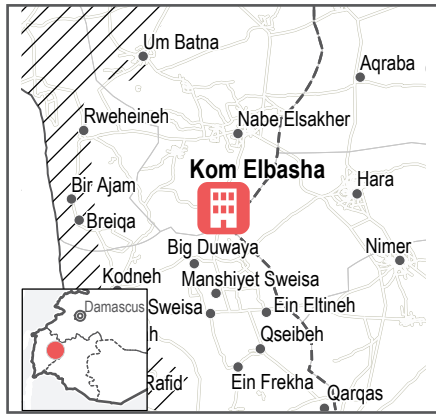
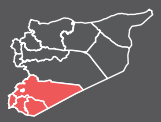
🏥 Healthcare

- **Local facilities:** primary care facilities in the site or host community
- **Primary healthcare facility within 2 km:** yes (accessible to residents)
- **Sufficient medical supplies for:** pregnant/breastfeeding women: yes; people with chronic diseases: no; people with disabilities: no; injured/war-wounded people: yes
- **Health needs:** first aid/emergency care; surgery; treatment for chronic disease

🛡️ Protection

- **Presence of unaccompanied children:** no
- **Freedom of movement:** residents able to leave the site if needed: **yes**
- **Barriers to movement:** insufficient transportation; safety/security situation
- **Protection risks:** threat from snipers/gunfire
- **Women's protection risks:** restrictions preventing women and girls from accessing services

📄 **Reported needs in order of priority:** employment; shelter support; winterisation



Kom Elbasha

Governorate: Quneitra
Subdistrict: Khan Arnaba

First reported IDP arrivals: Unknown
Number of transit sites: 0
Number of sites in active use (other than IDP housing, e.g. schools): 0

Types of aid delivered in assessed sites at any point in time: Food assistance

COMMUNITY OVERVIEW: KOM ELBASHA (C6286)

Collective centres/mixed-shelter sites
Number of assessed sites: 1
Estimated population in assessed sites: 31

Informal tented settlements
Number of assessed sites: 0
Estimated population in assessed sites: 0

Most common tenancy arrangements (% of sites):

Formalised squatting 100%
NA NA
NA NA

Most common tenancy arrangements (% of sites):

NA NA
NA NA
NA NA

% of sites with sufficient access to water for:

Only a few residents 0%
Less than half of all residents 0%
Half of all residents or more 0%
All or almost all residents 0%
Number of residents unknown 100%

% of sites with sufficient access to water for:

Only a few residents NA
Less than half of all residents NA
Half of all residents or more NA
All or almost all residents NA
Number of residents unknown NA

Average % of assessed food items available in markets:

Available 88%
Unknown 13%
Unavailable 0%

Average % of assessed food items available in markets:

Available NA
Unknown NA
Unavailable NA

% of sites with reported access to healthcare facilities:

On site/in host community 100%
Outside the site/community 100%
None 0%

% of sites with reported access to healthcare facilities:

On site/in host community NA
Outside the site/community NA
None NA

% of sites with reported protection issues in the two weeks prior to the assessment:

Protection issues reported 0%
Unknown if protection issues reported 0%
No protection issues reported 100%

% of sites with reported protection issues in the two weeks prior to the assessment:

Protection issues reported NA
Unknown if protection issues reported NA
No protection issues reported NA

Kom Elbasha (C6286): School (collective centre)¹⁸

Month assessed: unknown

Site Overview

Estimated population: 31 individuals in 8 shelters
Transit site: no
First arrivals: unknown
Average length of stay: 3.5 years
Site management:
Site inhabitant or owner
Population breakdown:
45% male
55% female
52.5% children (under 18)
2.5% elderly (60+)

Origins
• Primary area(s) of origin: unknown (Rural Damascus)

Food Security
• Main sources of income¹³: casual/wage labour; unknown
• Main food sources¹⁴: purchased from local markets outside the camp/site using cash; food distributions; unknown
• Main source of cooking fuel: gas canister
• Markets: available on site/in host community: no; outside site/host community: yes
• Bakery available: Unknown
• Strategies used to cope with a lack of food: unknown
• Food items available: bread - yes; rice - yes; bulgur - yes; flour - yes; lentils - yes; cooking oil - yes; sugar - yes
• Food needs: Unknown
• Food distributions (previous 14 days): unknown
• If none, last food distribution: unknown

Shelter / NFIs

• Type(s) of shelter: communal shelters (buildings); proportion occupied: 100%
• Tenancy arrangement¹⁵: formalised squatting
• Source of tents: n/a
• Shelter issues: unknown
• Shelter material needs: windows/window frames; unknown
• Access to electricity: unknown
• NFI needs: mattresses/sleeping mats; water containers; heating fuel; unknown

WASH

• Primary drinking water source: water trucking; supplied and paid for by residents
• Water access: unknown
• Water quality: water-related illnesses¹⁶ in previous 14 days: no; other water-related problems: no
• Latrines: communal latrines: Unknown; not separated by gender; private latrines: none available
• Alternatives to latrines reported: unknown
• Bathing facilities available: no
• Top three hygiene items needed: bath soap; sanitary napkins; unknown
• Hygiene item distributions: none reported
• Garbage disposal method(s): unknown

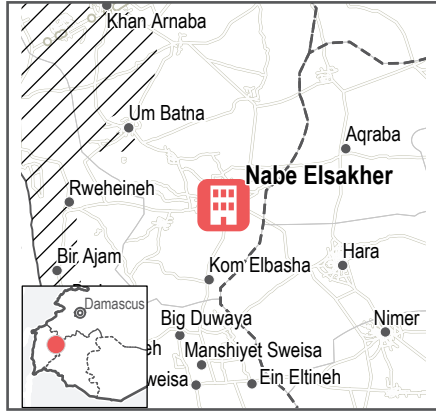
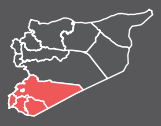
Healthcare

• Local facilities: primary care facilities in the site or host community
• Primary healthcare facility within 2 km: yes (accessible to residents)
• Sufficient medical supplies for: pregnant/breastfeeding women: unknown; people with chronic diseases: unknown; people with disabilities: no; injured/war-wounded people: unknown
• Health needs: assistive devices; unknown

Protection

• Presence of unaccompanied children: no
• Freedom of movement: residents able to leave the site if needed: yes
• Barriers to movement: transportation options available but too expensive
• Protection risks: none reported
• Women's protection risks: none reported

Reported needs in order of priority: unknown



Nabe Elsakher

Governorate: Quneitra
Subdistrict: Khan Arnaba

First reported IDP arrivals: July 2017
Number of transit sites: 0
Number of sites in active use (other than IDP housing, e.g. schools): 0

Types of aid delivered in assessed sites at any point in time: Food assistance

COMMUNITY OVERVIEW: NABE ELSAKHER (C6287)

Collective centres/mixed-shelter sites
Number of assessed sites: 1
Estimated population in assessed sites: 63

Informal tented settlements
Number of assessed sites: 0
Estimated population in assessed sites: 0

Most common tenancy arrangements (% of sites):

Hosting without rent	100%	
NA	NA	
NA	NA	

Most common tenancy arrangements (% of sites):

NA	NA
NA	NA
NA	NA

% of sites with sufficient access to water for:

Only a few residents	0%	
Less than half of all residents	0%	
Half of all residents or more	0%	
All or almost all residents	100%	
Number of residents unknown	0%	

% of sites with sufficient access to water for:

Only a few residents	NA
Less than half of all residents	NA
Half of all residents or more	NA
All or almost all residents	NA
Number of residents unknown	NA

Average % of assessed food items available in markets:

Available	38%
Unknown	0%
Unavailable	63%

Average % of assessed food items available in markets:

Available	NA
Unknown	NA
Unavailable	NA

% of sites with reported access to healthcare facilities:

On site/in host community	100%	
Outside the site/community	100%	
None	0%	

% of sites with reported access to healthcare facilities:

On site/in host community	NA
Outside the site/community	NA
None	NA

% of sites with reported protection issues in the two weeks prior to the assessment:

Protection issues reported	0%	
Unknown if protection issues reported	0%	
No protection issues reported	100%	

% of sites with reported protection issues in the two weeks prior to the assessment:

Protection issues reported	NA
Unknown if protection issues reported	NA
No protection issues reported	NA

Nabe Elsakher (C6287): Building (collective centre)

Month assessed: December 2017

Site Overview

Estimated population: 63 individuals in 0 shelters
Transit site: no
First arrivals: July 2017
Average length of stay: 6-12 months
Site management: Local council
Population breakdown:
50% male
50% female
60% children (under 18)
10% elderly (60+)

Origins

- Primary area(s) of origin: Lebbin (Quneitra), Artuz (Rural Damascus), Sayyeda Zeinab (Rural Damascus)

Food Security

- Main sources of income¹³: cash crop production and sales; humanitarian assistance; skilled employment/salaried work
- Main food sources¹⁴: food distributions; purchased using credit; from family and friends in the area
- Main source of cooking fuel: burning wood
- Markets: available on site/in host community: no; outside site/host community: yes
- Bakery available: no
- Strategies used to cope with a lack of food: skipping meals; purchasing food on credit/borrowing money to buy food
- Food items available: bread - no; rice - yes; bulgur - no; flour - no; lentils - no; cooking oil - yes; sugar - yes
- Food needs: canned chicken; dates
- Food distributions (previous 14 days): none
- If none, last food distribution: standard WFP food baskets, distributed two to four weeks prior to the assessment date by an NGO to all or almost all households

Shelter / NFIs

- Type(s) of shelter: communal shelters (buildings); proportion occupied: 100%
- Tenancy arrangement¹⁵: hosting without rent
- Source of tents: n/a
- Shelter issues: shelters are too small/not enough space for entire household; lack of privacy inside shelter
- Shelter material needs: none (no repairs or maintenance needed)
- Access to electricity: yes; primary source: solar panels (4-6 hours per day)
- NFI needs: mattresses/sleeping mats; cooking fuel; winter clothes; heating fuel; cleaning liquid (for houses)

WASH

- Primary drinking water source: water trucking; supplied and paid for by residents
- Water access: everyone/nearly everyone has enough water for their needs
- Water quality: water-related illnesses¹⁶ in previous 14 days: no; other water-related problems: no
- Latrines: communal latrines: 15; not separated by gender; private latrines: none available
- Alternatives to latrines reported: none
- Bathing facilities available: 15
- Top three hygiene items needed: bath soap; wash soap; sanitary napkins
- Hygiene item distributions: none reported
- Garbage disposal method(s): burning

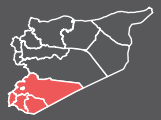
Healthcare

- Local facilities: primary care facilities in the site or host community
- Primary healthcare facility within 2 km: yes (accessible to residents)
- Sufficient medical supplies for: pregnant/breastfeeding women: yes; people with chronic diseases: no; people with disabilities: no; injured/war-wounded people: yes
- Health needs: diarrhoea treatment; antibiotics

Protection

- Presence of unaccompanied children: no
- Freedom of movement: residents able to leave the site if needed: yes
- Barriers to movement: no barriers
- Protection risks: none reported
- Women's protection risks: none reported

Reported needs in order of priority: employment; winterisation



Ein Eltineh

Governorate: Quneitra
Subdistrict: Al-Khashniyyeh

First reported IDP arrivals: October 2017
Number of transit sites: 0
Number of sites in active use (other than IDP housing, e.g. schools): 0

Types of aid delivered in assessed sites at any point in time: Food assistance

COMMUNITY OVERVIEW: EIN ELTINEH (C6289)

Collective centres/mixed-shelter sites

Number of assessed sites: 0
Estimated population in assessed sites: 0

Most common tenancy arrangements (% of sites):

NA	NA
NA	NA
NA	NA

% of sites with sufficient access to water for:

Only a few residents	NA
Less than half of all residents	NA
Half of all residents or more	NA
All or almost all residents	NA
Number of residents unknown	NA

Average % of assessed food items available in markets:

Available	NA
Unknown	NA
Unavailable	NA

% of sites with reported access to healthcare facilities:

On site/in host community	NA
Outside the site/community	NA
None	NA

% of sites with reported protection issues in the two weeks prior to the assessment:


Protection issues reported	NA
Unknown if protection issues reported	NA
No protection issues reported	NA

Informal tented settlements






Number of assessed sites: 1
Estimated population in assessed sites: 145

Most common tenancy arrangements (% of sites):

Formalised squatting	100%
NA	NA
NA	NA



% of sites with sufficient access to water for:

Only a few residents	0%	
Less than half of all residents	0%	
Half of all residents or more	0%	
All or almost all residents	0%	
Number of residents unknown	100%	

Average % of assessed food items available in markets:


Available	50%
Unknown	38%
Unavailable	13%

% of sites with reported access to healthcare facilities:

On site/in host community	100%	
Outside the site/community	100%	
None	0%	

% of sites with reported protection issues in the two weeks prior to the assessment:

Protection issues reported	0%
Unknown if protection issues reported	0%
No protection issues reported	100%



Ein Eltineh (C6289): Triangle of Death Camp (informal tented settlement)¹⁸

Month assessed: unknown

Site Overview

Estimated population: 145 individuals in **unknown** shelters
Transit site: no
First arrivals: October 2017
Average length of stay: 1-3 months
Site management: unknown
Population breakdown:
38% male
62% female
38% children (under 18)
10% elderly (60+)

Origins

- Primary area(s) of origin: Deir Maker (Rural Damascus), Hbariyeh (Rural Damascus), Hamrit (Rural Damascus)

Food Security

- Main sources of income¹³: unknown
- Main food sources¹⁴: purchased from local markets outside the camp/site using cash; own production; unknown
- Main source of cooking fuel: burning wood
- Markets: available on site/in host community: no; outside site/host community: yes
- Bakery available: no
- Strategies used to cope with a lack of food: unknown
- Food items available: bread - unknown; rice - yes; bulgur - yes; flour - Unknown; lentils - Unknown; cooking oil - yes; sugar - yes
- Food needs: unknown
- Food distributions (previous 14 days): unknown
- If none, last food distribution: unknown

Shelter / NFIs

- Type(s) of shelter: tents; proportion occupied: 100%
- Tenancy arrangement¹⁵: formalised squatting
- Source of tents: unknown
- Shelter issues: shelters are too small/not enough space for entire household; lack of insulation from heat; lack of insulation from cold; leaking during rain; lack of privacy inside shelter; unable to lock home securely; lack of lighting; lack of heating; inadequate water plumbing; inadequate wastewater disposal systems
- Shelter material needs: new/additional tents; tarpaulins/plastic sheeting; Unknown
- Access to electricity: yes; primary source: solar panels (unknown (less than 4 hours))
- NFI needs: water containers; sources of light; heating fuel; unknown

WASH

- Primary drinking water source: water trucking; supplied and paid for by residents
- Water access: unknown
- Water quality: water-related illnesses¹⁶ in previous 14 days: no; other water-related problems: no
- Latrines: communal latrines: seven; not separated by gender; private latrines: none available
- Alternatives to latrines reported: unknown
- Bathing facilities available: no
- Top three hygiene items needed: bath soap; wash soap; unknown
- Hygiene item distributions: unknown
- Garbage disposal method(s): burning

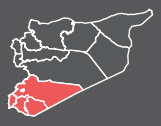
Healthcare

- Local facilities: primary care facilities in the site or host community
- Primary healthcare facility within 2 km: yes (accessible to residents)
- Sufficient medical supplies for: pregnant/breastfeeding women: yes; people with chronic diseases: unknown; people with disabilities: no; injured/war-wounded people: yes
- Health needs: first aid/emergency care

Protection

- Presence of unaccompanied children: no
- Freedom of movement: residents able to leave the site if needed: yes
- Barriers to movement: no barriers
- Protection risks: none reported
- Women's protection risks: none reported

Reported needs in order of priority: food; unknown



Qseibeh

Governorate: Quneitra
Subdistrict: Al-Khashniyyeh

First reported IDP arrivals: February 2014
Number of transit sites: 0
Number of sites in active use (other than IDP housing, e.g. schools): 0

Types of aid delivered in assessed sites at any point in time: Tents, Drinking water, Healthcare facilities, Food assistance

COMMUNITY OVERVIEW: QSEIBEH (C6290)

Collective centres/mixed-shelter sites
Number of assessed sites: 1
Estimated population in assessed sites: 110

Informal tented settlements
Number of assessed sites: 0
Estimated population in assessed sites: 0

Most common tenancy arrangements (% of sites):

Formalised squatting	100%
NA	NA
NA	NA

Most common tenancy arrangements (% of sites):

NA	NA
NA	NA
NA	NA

% of sites with sufficient access to water for:

Only a few residents	0%
Less than half of all residents	0%
Half of all residents or more	0%
All or almost all residents	100%
Number of residents unknown	0%

% of sites with sufficient access to water for:

Only a few residents	NA
Less than half of all residents	NA
Half of all residents or more	NA
All or almost all residents	NA
Number of residents unknown	NA

Average % of assessed food items available in markets:

Available	75%
Unknown	0%
Unavailable	25%

Average % of assessed food items available in markets:

Available	NA
Unknown	NA
Unavailable	NA

% of sites with reported access to healthcare facilities:

On site/in host community	100%
Outside the site/community	100%
None	0%

% of sites with reported access to healthcare facilities:

On site/in host community	NA
Outside the site/community	NA
None	NA

% of sites with reported protection issues in the two weeks prior to the assessment:

Protection issues reported	0%
Unknown if protection issues reported	0%
No protection issues reported	100%

% of sites with reported protection issues in the two weeks prior to the assessment:

Protection issues reported	NA
Unknown if protection issues reported	NA
No protection issues reported	NA

Qseibeh (C6290): Primary School (collective centre)

Month assessed: December 2017

Site Overview

Estimated population: 110 individuals in 25 shelters
Transit site: no
First arrivals: February 2014
Average length of stay: 3 years
Site management: Local council
Population breakdown:
40% male
60% female
40% children (under 18)
5% elderly (60+)

Origins

- Primary area(s) of origin: Dinaji (Rural Damascus), Kafr Nassij (Dar'a)

Food Security

- Main sources of income¹³: casual/wage labour; petty trading; humanitarian assistance
- Main food sources¹⁴: purchased from local markets outside the camp/site using cash; own production; purchased using credit
- Main source of cooking fuel: burning wood
- Markets: available on site/in host community: no; outside site/host community: yes
- Bakery available: no
- Strategies used to cope with a lack of food: reducing meal size; skipping meals; buying food with money usually used for other things; purchasing food on credit/borrowing money to buy food
- Food items available: bread - yes; rice - yes; bulgur - yes; flour - no; lentils - yes; cooking oil - yes; sugar - yes
- Food needs: flour; canned chicken; fresh vegetables
- Food distributions (previous 14 days): dry food rations (by an NGO) to around half of all households; frequency: every three month
- If none, last food distribution: n/a

Shelter / NFIs

- Type(s) of shelter: communal shelters (buildings); proportion occupied: 76-99%
- Tenancy arrangement¹⁵: formalised squatting
- Source of tents: n/a
- Shelter issues: insufficient number of shelters for the population; lack of heating
- Shelter material needs: none (no repairs or maintenance needed)
- Access to electricity: yes; primary source: solar panels (2-4 hours per day)
- NFI needs: bedding items; mattresses/sleeping mats; winter clothes; winter shoes; heating fuel

WASH

- Primary drinking water source: water trucking; supplied and paid for by residents
- Water access: everyone/nearly everyone has enough water for their needs
- Water quality: water-related illnesses¹⁶ in previous 14 days: no; other water-related problems: no
- Latrines: communal latrines: four; not separated by gender; private latrines: none available
- Alternatives to latrines reported: none
- Bathing facilities available: no
- Top three hygiene items needed: bath soap; wash soap
- Hygiene item distributions: none reported
- Garbage disposal method(s): disposing at another location

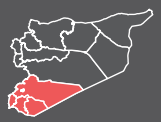
Healthcare

- Local facilities: primary care facilities in the site or host community
- Primary healthcare facility within 2 km: yes (accessible to residents)
- Sufficient medical supplies for: pregnant/breastfeeding women: no; people with chronic diseases: no; people with disabilities: no; injured/war-wounded people: no
- Health needs: psychiatric care; skilled care during childbirth

Protection

- Presence of unaccompanied children: no
- Freedom of movement: residents able to leave the site if needed: yes
- Barriers to movement: no barriers
- Protection risks: none reported
- Women's protection risks: none reported

Reported needs in order of priority: employment; winterisation



Ghadir Elbostan

Governorate: Quneitra
Subdistrict: Al-Khashniyyeh

First reported IDP arrivals: February 2016
Number of transit sites: 0
Number of sites in active use (other than IDP housing, e.g. schools): 0

Types of aid delivered in assessed sites at any point in time: Food assistance

COMMUNITY OVERVIEW: GHADIR ELBOSTAN (C6293)

Collective centres/mixed-shelter sites
Number of assessed sites: 1
Estimated population in assessed sites: 38

Informal tented settlements
Number of assessed sites: 0
Estimated population in assessed sites: 0

Most common tenancy arrangements (% of sites):

Formalised squatting	100%	
NA	NA	
NA	NA	

Most common tenancy arrangements (% of sites):

NA	NA
NA	NA
NA	NA

% of sites with sufficient access to water for:

Only a few residents	0%	
Less than half of all residents	0%	
Half of all residents or more	0%	
All or almost all residents	100%	
Number of residents unknown	0%	

% of sites with sufficient access to water for:

Only a few residents	NA
Less than half of all residents	NA
Half of all residents or more	NA
All or almost all residents	NA
Number of residents unknown	NA

Average % of assessed food items available in markets:

Available	88%
Unknown	0%
Unavailable	13%

Average % of assessed food items available in markets:

Available	NA
Unknown	NA
Unavailable	NA

% of sites with reported access to healthcare facilities:

On site/in host community	100%	
Outside the site/community	100%	
None	0%	

% of sites with reported access to healthcare facilities:

On site/in host community	NA
Outside the site/community	NA
None	NA

% of sites with reported protection issues in the two weeks prior to the assessment:

Protection issues reported	0%	
Unknown if protection issues reported	0%	
No protection issues reported	100%	

% of sites with reported protection issues in the two weeks prior to the assessment:

Protection issues reported	NA
Unknown if protection issues reported	NA
No protection issues reported	NA

Ghadir Elbostan (C6293): Abu Mthrat (collective centre)

Month assessed: January 2018

Site Overview

Estimated population: 38 individuals in 8 shelters
Transit site: no
First arrivals: February 2016
Average length of stay: 1-2 years
Site management: Local council
Population breakdown:
75% male
25% female
50% children (under 18)
15% elderly (60+)

Origins

- Primary area(s) of origin: Ein Thakar (Dar'a)

Food Security

- Main sources of income¹³: livestock sales; humanitarian assistance; remittances
- Main food sources¹⁴: own production; purchased from local markets outside the camp/site using cash; from family and friends in the area
- Main source of cooking fuel: gas canister
- Markets: available on site/in host community: no; outside site/host community: yes
- Bakery available: no
- Strategies used to cope with a lack of food: reducing meal size; purchasing food on credit/borrowing money to buy food; selling humanitarian assistance
- Food items available: bread - yes; rice - yes; bulgur - yes; flour - yes; lentils - yes; cooking oil - yes; sugar - yes
- Food needs: none
- Food distributions (previous 14 days): none
- If none, last food distribution: standard WFP food baskets, distributed four to six weeks prior to the assessment date by an NGO to all or almost all households

Shelter / NFIs

- Type(s) of shelter: communal shelters (buildings); proportion occupied: 100%
- Tenancy arrangement¹⁵: formalised squatting
- Source of tents: n/a
- Shelter issues: insufficient number of shelters for the population; shelters are too small/not enough space for entire household; lack of privacy inside shelter; unable to lock home securely; lack of lighting; lack of heating; inadequate water plumbing; inadequate wastewater disposal systems
- Shelter material needs: doors/doorframes; windows/window frames
- Access to electricity: no
- NFI needs: water containers; batteries; winter blankets; heating fuel; disposable diapers

WASH

- Primary drinking water source: water trucking; supplied and paid for by residents
- Water access: everyone/nearly everyone has enough water for their needs
- Water quality: water-related illnesses¹⁶ in previous 14 days: no; other water-related problems: no
- Latrines: communal latrines: six; not separated by gender; private latrines: none available
- Alternatives to latrines reported: open defecation outside the site
- Bathing facilities available: no
- Top three hygiene items needed: bath soap; wash soap; sanitary napkins
- Hygiene item distributions: none reported
- Garbage disposal method(s): burning

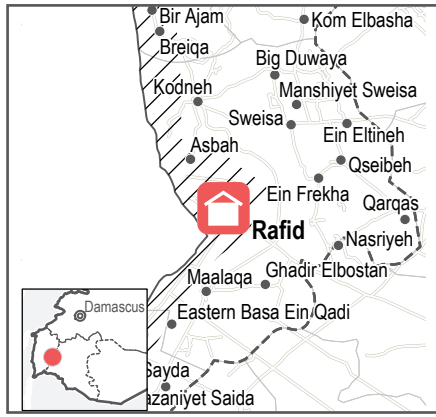
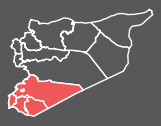
Healthcare

- Local facilities: primary care facilities in the site or host community
- Primary healthcare facility within 2 km: yes (accessible to residents)
- Sufficient medical supplies for: pregnant/breastfeeding women: yes; people with chronic diseases: yes; people with disabilities: no; injured/war-wounded people: yes
- Health needs: antibiotics; psychiatric care; treatment for chronic disease

Protection

- Presence of unaccompanied children: no
- Freedom of movement: residents able to leave the site if needed: yes
- Barriers to movement: no barriers
- Protection risks: none reported
- Women's protection risks: none reported

Reported needs in order of priority: water; sanitation; psychosocial support



Rafid

Governorate: Quneitra
Subdistrict: Al-Khashniyeh

First reported IDP arrivals: March 2013
Number of transit sites: 0
Number of sites in active use (other than IDP housing, e.g. schools): 4

Types of aid delivered in assessed sites at any point in time: Food assistance

COMMUNITY OVERVIEW: RAFID (C6296)

Collective centres/mixed-shelter sites
Number of assessed sites: 2
Estimated population in assessed sites: 116

Most common tenancy arrangements (% of sites):

Formalised squatting	50%
Hosting without rent	50%
NA	NA

% of sites with sufficient access to water for:

Only a few residents	0%	
Less than half of all residents	0%	
Half of all residents or more	0%	
All or almost all residents	100%	
Number of residents unknown	0%	

Average % of assessed food items available in markets:

Available	50%
Unknown	0%
Unavailable	50%

% of sites with reported access to healthcare facilities:

On site/in host community	100%	
Outside the site/community	100%	
None	0%	

% of sites with reported protection issues in the two weeks prior to the assessment:

Protection issues reported	100%	
Unknown if protection issues reported	0%	
No protection issues reported	0%	

Informal tented settlements

Number of assessed sites: 3
Estimated population in assessed sites: 1205

Most common tenancy arrangements (% of sites):

Formalised squatting	100%	
NA	NA	
NA	NA	

% of sites with sufficient access to water for:

Only a few residents	0%	
Less than half of all residents	0%	
Half of all residents or more	0%	
All or almost all residents	100%	
Number of residents unknown	0%	

Average % of assessed food items available in markets:

Available	54%
Unknown	0%
Unavailable	46%

% of sites with reported access to healthcare facilities:

On site/in host community	100%	
Outside the site/community	67%	
None	0%	

% of sites with reported protection issues in the two weeks prior to the assessment:

Protection issues reported	0%	
Unknown if protection issues reported	0%	
No protection issues reported	100%	

▲ Rafid (C6296): Al-Amal Camp (informal tented settlement)

Month assessed: December 2017

Site Overview

Estimated population: 590 individuals in 95 shelters
Transit site: no
First arrivals: March 2015
Average length of stay: 2 years
Site management: Camp leader
Population breakdown:
30% male
70% female
60% children (under 18)
10% elderly (60+)

👤 Origins

- **Primary area(s) of origin:** Duma (Rural Damascus), Deir Maker (Rural Damascus)

🍲 Food Security

- **Main sources of income¹³:** petty trading; skilled employment/salaried work; casual/wage labour
- **Main food sources¹⁴:** food distributions; purchased from local markets outside the camp/site using cash; own production
- **Main source of cooking fuel:** burning wood
- **Markets:** available on site/in host community: yes; outside site/host community: yes
- **Bakery available:** no
- **Strategies used to cope with a lack of food:** buying food with money usually used for other things; selling humanitarian assistance
- **Food items available:** bread - no; rice - yes; bulgur - no; flour - no; lentils - no; cooking oil - yes; sugar - yes
- **Food needs:** canned chicken; canned beans
- **Food distributions (previous 14 days):** none
- **If none, last food distribution:** standard WFP food baskets, distributed two to four weeks prior to the assessment date by an NGO to all or almost all households

🏠 Shelter / NFIs

- **Type(s) of shelter:** tents; proportion occupied: 100%
- **Tenancy arrangement¹⁵:** formalised squatting; buildings are in active use (school and mosque)
- **Source of tents:** provided by a different NGO
- **Shelter issues:** shelters are too small/not enough space for entire household; lack of insulation from heat; leaking during rain; lack of privacy inside shelter; unable to lock home securely; lack of lighting; lack of heating
- **Shelter material needs:** new/additional tents; tarpaulins/plastic sheeting; basic tools
- **Access to electricity:** yes; primary source: solar panels (2-4 hours per day)
- **NFI needs:** mattresses/sleeping mats; cooking fuel; batteries; heating fuel; cleaning liquid (for houses)

🚰 WASH

- **Primary drinking water source:** water trucking; supplied by an NGO
- **Water access:** everyone/nearly everyone has enough water for their needs
- **Water quality:** water-related illnesses¹⁶ in previous 14 days: no; other water-related problems: no
- **Latrines:** communal latrines: 40; not separated by gender; private latrines: none available
- **Alternatives to latrines reported:** none
- **Bathing facilities available:** no
- **Top three hygiene items needed:** bath soap; wash soap; sanitary napkins
- **Hygiene item distributions:** yes, to everyone, by an NGO (seldomly)
- **Garbage disposal method(s):** collected by NGO

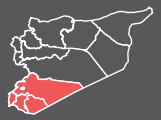
🏥 Healthcare

- **Local facilities:** hospitals in the site or host community
- **Primary healthcare facility within 2 km:** yes (accessible to residents)
- **Sufficient medical supplies for:** pregnant/breastfeeding women: yes; people with chronic diseases: yes; people with disabilities: no; injured/war-wounded people: yes
- **Health needs:** first aid/emergency care; diarrhoea treatment; treatment for chronic disease

🛡️ Protection

- **Presence of unaccompanied children:** yes (two)
- **Freedom of movement:** residents able to leave the site if needed: yes
- **Barriers to movement:** insufficient transportation
- **Protection risks:** none reported
- **Women's protection risks:** none reported

📄 **Reported needs in order of priority:** medical care; winterisation



▲ Rafid (C6296): Al-Karameh Camp (informal tented settlement)

Month assessed: December 2017

Site Overview

Estimated population: **580** individuals in **91** shelters
 Transit site: no
 First arrivals: February 2015
 Average length of stay: 3 years
 Site management:
 Camp leader
 Population breakdown:
 30% male
 70% female
 65% children (under 18)
 10% elderly (60+)

👤 Origins

- Primary area(s) of origin: Kafr Nassij (Dar'a), Deir Maker (Rural Damascus), Qasr Elmakhram (Hama)

🍲 Food Security

- Main sources of income¹³: cash crop production and sales; skilled employment/salaried work; remittances
- Main food sources¹⁴: food distributions; purchased from local markets outside the camp/site using cash; own production
- Main source of cooking fuel: burning wood
- Markets: available on site/in host community: yes; outside site/host community: yes
- Bakery available: no
- Strategies used to cope with a lack of food: skipping meals; purchasing food on credit/borrowing money to buy food; selling humanitarian assistance
- Food items available: bread - no; rice - yes; bulgur - yes; flour - no; lentils - yes; cooking oil - yes; sugar - yes
- Food needs: canned chicken; canned beans
- Food distributions (previous 14 days): none
- If none, last food distribution: standard WFP food baskets, distributed two to four weeks prior to the assessment date by an NGO to all or almost all households

🏠 Shelter / NFIs

- Type(s) of shelter: tents; proportion occupied: 100%
- Tenancy arrangement¹⁵: formalised squatting; buildings are in active use (school and mosque)
- Source of tents: provided by a different NGO
- Shelter issues: shelters are too small/not enough space for entire household; lack of insulation from heat; lack of insulation from cold; leaking during rain; lack of privacy inside shelter; unable to lock home securely; lack of lighting; lack of heating
- Shelter material needs: new/additional tents; tarpaulins/plastic sheeting; bricks
- Access to electricity: yes; primary source: solar panels (4-6 hours per day)
- NFI needs: mattresses/sleeping mats; cooking fuel; winter heaters; heating fuel; cleaning liquid (for houses)

🚰 WASH

- Primary drinking water source: water trucking; supplied by an NGO
- Water access: everyone/nearly everyone has enough water for their needs
- Water quality: water-related illnesses¹⁶ in previous 14 days: no; other water-related problems: no
- Latrines: communal latrines: 21; not separated by gender; private latrines: none available
- Alternatives to latrines reported: open defecation outside the site
- Bathing facilities available: no
- Top three hygiene items needed: bath soap; wash soap; sanitary napkins
- Hygiene item distributions: yes, to everyone, by an NGO (seldomly)
- Garbage disposal method(s): collected by NGO

🏥 Healthcare

- Local facilities: hospitals in the site or host community
- Primary healthcare facility within 2 km: yes (accessible to residents)
- Sufficient medical supplies for: pregnant/breastfeeding women: yes; people with chronic diseases: yes; people with disabilities: no; injured/war-wounded people: yes
- Health needs: diarrhoea treatment; treatment for chronic disease; assistive devices

🛡️ Protection

- Presence of unaccompanied children: yes (two)
- Freedom of movement: residents able to leave the site if needed: yes
- Barriers to movement: insufficient transportation
- Protection risks: none reported
- Women's protection risks: none reported

📝 Reported needs in order of priority: food; medical care; winterisation

▲ Rafid (C6296): Gathering Area (informal tented settlement)

Month assessed: December 2017

Site Overview

Estimated population: **35** individuals in **5** shelters
 Transit site: no
 First arrivals: October 2013
 Average length of stay: 5 years
 Site management:
 Local council
 Population breakdown:
 30% male
 70% female
 60% children (under 18)
 10% elderly (60+)

👤 Origins

- Primary area(s) of origin: Buwayda (Rural Damascus)

🍲 Food Security

- Main sources of income¹³: skilled employment/salaried work; humanitarian assistance; None
- Main food sources¹⁴: food distributions; purchased from local markets outside the camp/site using cash; own production
- Main source of cooking fuel: burning wood
- Markets: available on site/in host community: no; outside site/host community: no
- Bakery available: no
- Strategies used to cope with a lack of food: selling humanitarian assistance
- Food items available: bread - no; rice - yes; bulgur - yes; flour - no; lentils - yes; cooking oil - yes; sugar - yes
- Food needs: canned chicken
- Food distributions (previous 14 days): standard WFP food baskets (by an NGO) to all or almost all households; frequency: every month
- If none, last food distribution: n/a

🏠 Shelter / NFIs

- Type(s) of shelter: semi-permanent structures; proportion occupied: 100%
- Tenancy arrangement¹⁵: formalised squatting
- Source of tents: n/a
- Shelter issues: shelters are too small/not enough space for entire household; lack of insulation from cold; leaking during rain; lack of privacy inside shelter; unable to lock home securely
- Shelter material needs: bricks; plaster (for repairing cracked walls); basic tools
- Access to electricity: yes; primary source: solar panels (2-4 hours per day)
- NFI needs: cooking fuel; water containers; sources of light; heating fuel; cleaning liquid (for houses)

🚰 WASH

- Primary drinking water source: water trucking; supplied and paid for by residents
- Water access: everyone/nearly everyone has enough water for their needs
- Water quality: water-related illnesses¹⁶ in previous 14 days: no; other water-related problems: no
- Latrines: communal latrines: three; not separated by gender; private latrines: none available
- Alternatives to latrines reported: none
- Bathing facilities available: no
- Top three hygiene items needed: bath soap; wash soap; sanitary napkins
- Hygiene item distributions: none reported
- Garbage disposal method(s): burning

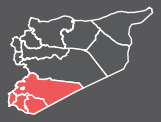
🏥 Healthcare

- Local facilities: hospitals in the site or host community
- Primary healthcare facility within 2 km: no
- Sufficient medical supplies for: pregnant/breastfeeding women: yes; people with chronic diseases: yes; people with disabilities: no; injured/war-wounded people: yes
- Health needs: first aid/emergency care; antibiotics; treatment for chronic disease

🛡️ Protection

- Presence of unaccompanied children: no
- Freedom of movement: residents able to leave the site if needed: yes
- Barriers to movement: insufficient transportation
- Protection risks: none reported
- Women's protection risks: none reported

📝 Reported needs in order of priority: sanitation; winterisation



Site Overview

Estimated population: **68** individuals
in **0** shelters
Transit site: no
First arrivals: January 2014
Average length of stay: 4 years
Site management:
Local council
Population breakdown:
30% male
70% female
60% children (under 18)
5% elderly (60+)

- Origins**
- Primary area(s) of origin: Kafr Nassij (Dar'a), Zamrin (Dar'a)

- Food Security**
- Main sources of income¹³: skilled employment/salaried work; petty trading; casual/wage labour
 - Main food sources¹⁴: food distributions; purchased from local markets outside the camp/site using cash; from family and friends in the area
 - Main source of cooking fuel: burning wood
 - Markets: available on site/in host community: yes; outside site/host community: yes
 - Bakery available: no
 - Strategies used to cope with a lack of food: buying food with money usually used for other things; purchasing food on credit/borrowing money to buy food
 - Food items available: bread - no; rice - yes; bulgur - no; flour - no; lentils - no; cooking oil - yes; sugar - yes
 - Food needs: horse beans; canned chicken; canned beans
 - Food distributions (previous 14 days): standard WFP food baskets (by an NGO) to all or almost all households; frequency: every month
 - If none, last food distribution: n/a

- Shelter / NFIs**
- Type(s) of shelter: communal shelters (buildings); proportion occupied: Unknown
 - Tenancy arrangement¹⁵: hosting without rent; buildings are in active use (school)
 - Source of tents: n/a
 - Shelter issues: leaking during rain; lack of privacy inside shelter; unable to lock home securely
 - Shelter material needs: doors/doorframes; windows/window frames; plaster (for repairing cracked walls)
 - Access to electricity: yes; primary source: solar panels (2-4 hours per day)
 - NFI needs: cooking fuel; winter heaters; winter clothes; heating fuel; washing powder (for clothes)

- WASH**
- Primary drinking water source: water trucking; supplied and paid for by residents
 - Water access: everyone/nearly everyone has enough water for their needs
 - Water quality: water-related illnesses¹⁶ in previous 14 days: no; other water-related problems: no
 - Latrines: communal latrines: one; not separated by gender; private latrines: none available
 - Alternatives to latrines reported: none
 - Bathing facilities available: no
 - Top three hygiene items needed: bath soap; wash soap; sanitary napkins
 - Hygiene item distributions: none reported
 - Garbage disposal method(s): burning

- Healthcare**
- Local facilities: hospitals in the site or host community
 - Primary healthcare facility within 2 km: yes (accessible to residents)
 - Sufficient medical supplies for: pregnant/breastfeeding women: yes; people with chronic diseases: yes; people with disabilities: no; injured/war-wounded people: yes
 - Health needs: diarrhoea treatment; treatment for chronic disease; assistive devices

- Protection**
- Presence of unaccompanied children: no
 - Freedom of movement: residents able to leave the site if needed: yes
 - Barriers to movement: insufficient transportation
 - Protection risks: threat from mines/unexploded ordnance
 - Women's protection risks: none reported

Reported needs in order of priority: food; winterisation

Site Overview

Estimated population: **48** individuals
in **0** shelters
Transit site: no
First arrivals: March 2013
Average length of stay: 3 years
Site management:
Local council
Population breakdown:
30% male
70% female
70% children (under 18)
5% elderly (60+)

- Origins**
- Primary area(s) of origin: Deir Maker (Rural Damascus), Mjeibnet Elamya (Dar'a)

- Food Security**
- Main sources of income¹³: joining armed groups; skilled employment/salaried work; remittances
 - Main food sources¹⁴: food distributions; purchased from local markets outside the camp/site using cash; food brought from place of origin
 - Main source of cooking fuel: burning wood
 - Markets: available on site/in host community: no; outside site/host community: yes
 - Bakery available: no
 - Strategies used to cope with a lack of food: reducing meal size; buying food with money usually used for other things; purchasing food on credit/borrowing money to buy food
 - Food items available: bread - no; rice - yes; bulgur - yes; flour - no; lentils - yes; cooking oil - yes; sugar - yes
 - Food needs: horse beans; canned chicken; canned beans
 - Food distributions (previous 14 days): standard WFP food baskets (by an NGO) to all or almost all households; frequency: every month
 - If none, last food distribution: n/a

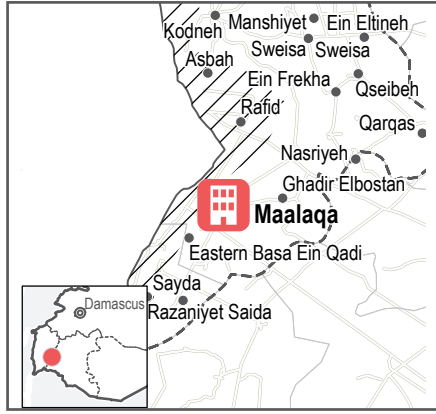
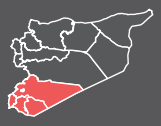
- Shelter / NFIs**
- Type(s) of shelter: communal shelters (buildings); proportion occupied: Unknown
 - Tenancy arrangement¹⁵: formalised squatting; buildings are in active use (school)
 - Source of tents: n/a
 - Shelter issues: leaking during rain; lack of privacy inside shelter; lack of lighting
 - Shelter material needs: tarpaulins/plastic sheeting; windows/window frames; basic tools
 - Access to electricity: yes; primary source: solar panels (4-6 hours per day)
 - NFI needs: mattresses/sleeping mats; cooking fuel; heating fuel; dishwashing detergent; disposable diapers

- WASH**
- Primary drinking water source: water trucking; supplied and paid for by residents
 - Water access: everyone/nearly everyone has enough water for their needs
 - Water quality: water-related illnesses¹⁶ in previous 14 days: no; other water-related problems: no
 - Latrines: communal latrines: three; not separated by gender; private latrines: none available
 - Alternatives to latrines reported: none
 - Bathing facilities available: six
 - Top three hygiene items needed: bath soap; wash soap; sanitary napkins
 - Hygiene item distributions: none reported
 - Garbage disposal method(s): collected by NGO

- Healthcare**
- Local facilities: hospitals in the site or host community
 - Primary healthcare facility within 2 km: yes (accessible to residents)
 - Sufficient medical supplies for: pregnant/breastfeeding women: yes; people with chronic diseases: yes; people with disabilities: no; injured/war-wounded people: yes
 - Health needs: first aid/emergency care; diarrhoea treatment

- Protection**
- Presence of unaccompanied children: no
 - Freedom of movement: residents able to leave the site if needed: yes
 - Barriers to movement: insufficient transportation
 - Protection risks: refusal to host certain groups of people
 - Women's protection risks: none reported

Reported needs in order of priority: winterisation; sanitation; food



Maalaaqa

Governorate: Quneitra
Subdistrict: Al-Khashniyyeh

First reported IDP arrivals: February 2017
Number of transit sites: 0
Number of sites in active use (other than IDP housing, e.g. schools): 0

Types of aid delivered in assessed sites at any point in time: Tents, Drinking water, Healthcare facilities, Food assistance

COMMUNITY OVERVIEW: MAALAAQA (C6298)

Collective centres/mixed-shelter sites
Number of assessed sites: 1
Estimated population in assessed sites: 35

Most common tenancy arrangements (% of sites):

Ownership of building/land	100%	
NA	NA	
NA	NA	

% of sites with sufficient access to water for:

Only a few residents	100%	
Less than half of all residents	0%	
Half of all residents or more	0%	
All or almost all residents	0%	
Number of residents unknown	0%	

Average % of assessed food items available in markets:

Available	75%
Unknown	0%
Unavailable	25%

% of sites with reported access to healthcare facilities:

On site/in host community	0%	
Outside the site/community	0%	
None	100%	

% of sites with reported protection issues in the two weeks prior to the assessment:

Protection issues reported	100%	
Unknown if protection issues reported	0%	
No protection issues reported	0%	

Informal tented settlements

Number of assessed sites: 0
Estimated population in assessed sites: 0

Most common tenancy arrangements (% of sites):

NA	NA
NA	NA
NA	NA

% of sites with sufficient access to water for:

Only a few residents	NA
Less than half of all residents	NA
Half of all residents or more	NA
All or almost all residents	NA
Number of residents unknown	NA

Average % of assessed food items available in markets:

Available	NA
Unknown	NA
Unavailable	NA

% of sites with reported access to healthcare facilities:

On site/in host community	NA
Outside the site/community	NA
None	NA

% of sites with reported protection issues in the two weeks prior to the assessment:

Protection issues reported	NA
Unknown if protection issues reported	NA
No protection issues reported	NA

Maalaaqa (C6298): Abu Tina Village (collective centre)

Month assessed: January 2018

Site Overview

Estimated population: 35 individuals in 3 shelters
Transit site: no
First arrivals: February 2017
Average length of stay: 1-2 years
Site management: Unknown
Population breakdown:
40% male
60% female
55% children (under 18)
5% elderly (60+)

Origins

- Primary area(s) of origin: Ein Thakar (Dar'a)

Food Security

- Main sources of income¹³:** livestock product sales; casual/wage labour; livestock sales
- Main food sources¹⁴:** purchased from markets in the camp/site using credit; purchased from local markets outside the camp/site using cash; food brought from place of origin
- Main source of cooking fuel:** burning wood
- Markets:** available on site/in host community: no; outside site/host community: yes
- Bakery available:** no
- Strategies used to cope with a lack of food:** reducing meal size; purchasing food on credit/borrowing money to buy food; selling productive assets
- Food items available:** bread - yes; rice - yes; bulgur - yes; flour - no; lentils - yes; cooking oil - yes; sugar - yes
- Food needs:** flour; ghee/vegetable oil; horse beans
- Food distributions (previous 14 days):** bread distribution; standard WFP food baskets; cash (and paid for by residents) to around half of all households; frequency: every six months
- If none, last food distribution:** n/a

Shelter / NFIs

- Type(s) of shelter:** communal shelters (buildings); proportion occupied: Unknown
- Tenancy arrangement¹⁵:** ownership of building/land
- Source of tents:** n/a
- Shelter issues:** lack of insulation from heat; lack of insulation from cold; lack of lighting; lack of heating
- Shelter material needs:** new/additional tents; tarpaulins/plastic sheeting; basic electrical items
- Access to electricity:** no
- NFI needs:** mattresses/sleeping mats; cooking utensils; water containers; sources of light; heating fuel

WASH

- Primary drinking water source:** water trucking; supplied and paid for by residents
- Water access:** only a few people/almost no one has enough water for their needs
- Water quality:** water-related illnesses¹⁶ in previous 14 days: yes; other water-related problems: no
- Latrines:** communal latrines: none available; private latrines: none available
- Alternatives to latrines reported:** open defecation outside the site
- Bathing facilities available:** no
- Top three hygiene items needed:** bath soap; wash soap; sanitary napkins
- Hygiene item distributions:** none reported
- Garbage disposal method(s):** burning

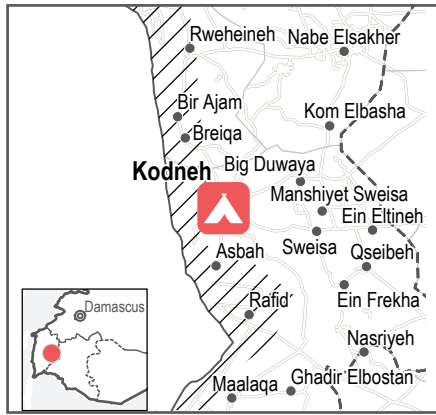
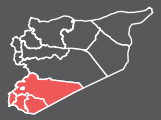
Healthcare

- Local facilities:** none in the site or host community
- Primary healthcare facility within 2 km:** no
- Sufficient medical supplies for:** pregnant/breastfeeding women: no; people with chronic diseases: no; people with disabilities: no; injured/war-wounded people: no
- Health needs:** first aid/emergency care; vaccination

Protection

- Presence of unaccompanied children:** yes (two)
- Freedom of movement:** residents able to leave the site if needed: no
- Barriers to movement:** insufficient transportation
- Protection risks:** threat from snipers/gunfire; threat from airstrikes; fear of armed groups
- Women's protection risks:** none reported

Reported needs in order of priority: medical care; sanitation; shelter support



Kodneh

Governorate: Quneitra
Subdistrict: Al-Khashniyyeh

First reported IDP arrivals: December 2014
Number of transit sites: 0
Number of sites in active use (other than IDP housing, e.g. schools): 0

Types of aid delivered in assessed sites at any point in time: Healthcare facilities, Food assistance

COMMUNITY OVERVIEW: KODNEH (C6299)

Collective centres/mixed-shelter sites
Number of assessed sites: 3
Estimated population in assessed sites: 160

Informal tented settlements
Number of assessed sites: 0
Estimated population in assessed sites: 0

Most common tenancy arrangements (% of sites):

Hosting without rent 67%
Formalised squatting 33%
NA NA

Most common tenancy arrangements (% of sites):

NA NA
NA NA
NA NA

% of sites with sufficient access to water for:

Only a few residents 33%
Less than half of all residents 0%
Half of all residents or more 0%
All or almost all residents 33%
Number of residents unknown 33%

% of sites with sufficient access to water for:

Only a few residents NA
Less than half of all residents NA
Half of all residents or more NA
All or almost all residents NA
Number of residents unknown NA

Average % of assessed food items available in markets:

Available 71%
Unknown 4%
Unavailable 25%

Average % of assessed food items available in markets:

Available NA
Unknown NA
Unavailable NA

% of sites with reported access to healthcare facilities:

On site/in host community 33%
Outside the site/community 33%
None 33%

% of sites with reported access to healthcare facilities:

On site/in host community NA
Outside the site/community NA
None NA

% of sites with reported protection issues in the two weeks prior to the assessment:

Protection issues reported 0%
Unknown if protection issues reported 0%
No protection issues reported 100%

% of sites with reported protection issues in the two weeks prior to the assessment:

Protection issues reported NA
Unknown if protection issues reported NA
No protection issues reported NA

Kodneh (C6299): High School (collective centre)¹⁸

Month assessed: unknown

Site Overview

Estimated population: 44 individuals in **unknown** shelters
Transit site: no
First arrivals: Unknown
Average length of stay: 4 years
Site management: Unknown
Population breakdown:
42.5% male
57.5% female
60% children (under 18)
0% elderly (60+)

Origins

- Primary area(s) of origin: Sayyeda Zeinab (Rural Damascus), unknown

Food Security

- Main sources of income¹³: humanitarian assistance; unknown
- Main food sources¹⁴: purchased from local markets outside the camp/site using cash; from family and friends in the area; unknown
- Main source of cooking fuel: burning wood
- Markets: available on site/in host community: no; outside site/host community: yes
- Bakery available: no
- Strategies used to cope with a lack of food: reducing meal size; purchasing food on credit/borrowing money to buy food
- Food items available: bread - no; rice - yes; bulgur - yes; flour - unknown; lentils - yes; cooking oil - yes; sugar - yes
- Food needs: unknown
- Food distributions (previous 14 days): none
- If none, last food distribution: type unknown, distributed more than eight weeks prior to the assessment date by an NGO to all or almost all households

Shelter / NFIs

- Type(s) of shelter: communal shelters (buildings); proportion occupied: 100%
- Tenancy arrangement¹⁵: formalised squatting
- Source of tents: n/a
- Shelter issues: many are heavily damaged/unusable; lack of insulation from heat; leaking during rain; lack of privacy inside shelter; unable to lock home securely; inadequate water plumbing; inadequate wastewater disposal systems
- Shelter material needs: unknown
- Access to electricity: unknown
- NFI needs: cooking fuel; sources of light; winter clothes

WASH

- Primary drinking water source: water trucking; supplied and paid for by residents
- Water access: unknown
- Water quality: water-related illnesses¹⁶ in previous 14 days: no; other water-related problems: no
- Latrines: communal latrines: three; not separated by gender; private latrines: none available
- Alternatives to latrines reported: unknown
- Bathing facilities available: no
- Top three hygiene items needed: bath soap; wash soap
- Hygiene item distributions: none reported
- Garbage disposal method(s): unknown

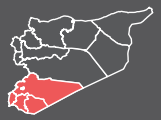
Healthcare

- Local facilities: none in the site or host community
- Primary healthcare facility within 2 km: no
- Sufficient medical supplies for: pregnant/breastfeeding women: no; people with chronic diseases: no; people with disabilities: no; injured/war-wounded people: no
- Health needs: unknown

Protection

- Presence of unaccompanied children: no
- Freedom of movement: residents able to leave the site if needed: yes
- Barriers to movement: insufficient transportation
- Protection risks: none reported
- Women's protection risks: none reported

Reported needs in order of priority: food; unknown



Kodneh (C6299): Houses (collective centre)

Month assessed: December 2017

Site Overview

Estimated population: 45 individuals in 10 shelters
 Transit site: no
 First arrivals: December 2014
 Average length of stay: 3 years
 Site management:
 Local council
 Population breakdown:
 50% male
 50% female
 40% children (under 18)
 5% elderly (60+)

Origins

- Primary area(s) of origin: Sayyeda Zeinab (Rural Damascus), Hbariyeh (Rural Damascus)

Food Security

- Main sources of income¹³: casual/wage labour; petty trading; humanitarian assistance
- Main food sources¹⁴: purchased from local markets outside the camp/site using cash; own production; food distributions
- Main source of cooking fuel: burning wood
- Markets: available on site/in host community: no; outside site/host community: yes
- Bakery available: no
- Strategies used to cope with a lack of food: buying food with money usually used for other things; purchasing food on credit/borrowing money to buy food
- Food items available: bread - yes; rice - yes; bulgur - yes; flour - no; lentils - yes; cooking oil - yes; sugar - yes
- Food needs: bread; rice; fresh vegetables
- Food distributions (previous 14 days): none
- If none, last food distribution: standard WFP food baskets, distributed more than eight weeks prior to the assessment date by an NGO to all or almost all households

Shelter / NFIs

- Type(s) of shelter: single family residential units; proportion occupied: 76-99%
- Tenancy arrangement¹⁵: hosting without rent
- Source of tents: n/a
- Shelter issues: lack of privacy inside shelter
- Shelter material needs: doors/doorframes; concrete; plaster (for repairing cracked walls)
- Access to electricity: yes; primary source: solar panels (2-4 hours per day)
- NFI needs: bedding items; mattresses/sleeping mats; batteries; winter clothes; heating fuel

WASH

- Primary drinking water source: main water network; supplied by an NGO
- Water access: everyone/nearly everyone has enough water for their needs
- Water quality: water-related illnesses¹⁶ in previous 14 days: no; other water-related problems: no
- Latrines: communal latrines: none available; private latrines: 51-75% of households
- Alternatives to latrines reported: none
- Bathing facilities available: three
- Top three hygiene items needed: bath soap; wash soap
- Hygiene item distributions: none reported
- Garbage disposal method(s): burning

Healthcare

- Local facilities: none in the site or host community
- Primary healthcare facility within 2 km: yes (accessible to residents)
- Sufficient medical supplies for: pregnant/breastfeeding women: no; people with chronic diseases: no; people with disabilities: no; injured/war-wounded people: no
- Health needs: first aid/emergency care; treatment for chronic disease; rehabilitation

Protection

- Presence of unaccompanied children: no
- Freedom of movement: residents able to leave the site if needed: yes
- Barriers to movement: no barriers
- Protection risks: none reported
- Women's protection risks: none reported

Reported needs in order of priority: employment; food; winterisation

Kodneh (C6299): Old Building (collective centre)

Month assessed: February 2018

Site Overview

Estimated population: 71 individuals in 4 shelters
 Transit site: no
 First arrivals: July 2015
 Average length of stay: 2 years
 Site management:
 Local council
 Population breakdown:
 42% male
 58% female
 48% children (under 18)
 1% elderly (60+)

Origins

- Primary area(s) of origin: Hbariyeh (Rural Damascus), Sayyeda Zeinab (Rural Damascus)

Food Security

- Main sources of income¹³: petty trading; humanitarian assistance; skilled employment/salaried work
- Main food sources¹⁴: purchased from local markets outside the camp/site using cash; from family and friends in the area; own production
- Main source of cooking fuel: burning wood
- Markets: available on site/in host community: no; outside site/host community: yes
- Bakery available: no
- Strategies used to cope with a lack of food: reducing meal size; buying food with money usually used for other things; purchasing food on credit/borrowing money to buy food; selling humanitarian assistance
- Food items available: bread - no; rice - yes; bulgur - yes; flour - yes; lentils - yes; cooking oil - yes; sugar - yes
- Food needs: flour; rice; ghee/vegetable oil
- Food distributions (previous 14 days): none
- If none, last food distribution: standard WFP food baskets, distributed four to six weeks prior to the assessment date by an NGO to all or almost all households

Shelter / NFIs

- Type(s) of shelter: single family residential units; proportion occupied: 100%
- Tenancy arrangement¹⁵: hosting without rent
- Source of tents: n/a
- Shelter issues: insufficient number of shelters for the population; many are heavily damaged/unusable; lack of insulation from cold; unable to lock home securely; lack of heating
- Shelter material needs: new/additional tents; doors/doorframes; windows/window frames
- Access to electricity: no
- NFI needs: bedding items; mattresses/sleeping mats; cooking utensils; cooking fuel; heating fuel

WASH

- Primary drinking water source: water trucking; supplied and paid for by residents
- Water access: only a few people/almost no one has enough water for their needs
- Water quality: water-related illnesses¹⁶ in previous 14 days: no; other water-related problems: no
- Latrines: communal latrines: four; all separated by gender; private latrines: none available
- Alternatives to latrines reported: none
- Bathing facilities available: no
- Top three hygiene items needed: water treatment materials; bath soap; wash soap
- Hygiene item distributions: none reported
- Garbage disposal method(s): burning

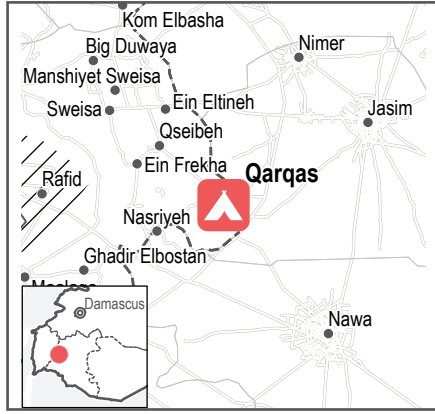
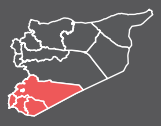
Healthcare

- Local facilities: primary care facilities in the site or host community
- Primary healthcare facility within 2 km: no
- Sufficient medical supplies for: pregnant/breastfeeding women: no; people with chronic diseases: no; people with disabilities: no; injured/war-wounded people: no
- Health needs: antibiotics; skilled care during childbirth; treatment for chronic disease

Protection

- Presence of unaccompanied children: no
- Freedom of movement: residents able to leave the site if needed: yes
- Barriers to movement: no barriers
- Protection risks: none reported
- Women's protection risks: none reported

Reported needs in order of priority: food; education; winterisation



Qarqas

Governorate: Quneitra
Subdistrict: Al-Khashniyyeh

First reported IDP arrivals: September 2017
Number of transit sites: 0
Number of sites in active use (other than IDP housing, e.g. schools): 0

Types of aid delivered in assessed sites at any point in time: Healthcare facilities, Food assistance

COMMUNITY OVERVIEW: QARQAS (C6300)

Collective centres/mixed-shelter sites
Number of assessed sites: 0
Estimated population in assessed sites: 0

Most common tenancy arrangements (% of sites):

NA	NA
NA	NA
NA	NA

% of sites with sufficient access to water for:

Only a few residents	NA
Less than half of all residents	NA
Half of all residents or more	NA
All or almost all residents	NA
Number of residents unknown	NA

Average % of assessed food items available in markets:

Available	NA
Unknown	NA
Unavailable	NA

% of sites with reported access to healthcare facilities:

On site/in host community	NA
Outside the site/community	NA
None	NA

% of sites with reported protection issues in the two weeks prior to the assessment:

Protection issues reported	NA
Unknown if protection issues reported	NA
No protection issues reported	NA

Informal tented settlements

Number of assessed sites: 1
Estimated population in assessed sites: 76

Most common tenancy arrangements (% of sites):

Ownership of building/land	100%
NA	NA
NA	NA

% of sites with sufficient access to water for:

Only a few residents	0%	<div style="width: 0%;"></div>
Less than half of all residents	100%	<div style="width: 100%;"></div>
Half of all residents or more	0%	<div style="width: 0%;"></div>
All or almost all residents	0%	<div style="width: 0%;"></div>
Number of residents unknown	0%	<div style="width: 0%;"></div>

Average % of assessed food items available in markets:

Available	88%
Unknown	0%
Unavailable	13%

% of sites with reported access to healthcare facilities:

On site/in host community	100%	<div style="width: 100%;"></div>
Outside the site/community	100%	<div style="width: 100%;"></div>
None	0%	<div style="width: 0%;"></div>

% of sites with reported protection issues in the two weeks prior to the assessment:

Protection issues reported	100%
Unknown if protection issues reported	0%
No protection issues reported	0%

Qarqas (C6300): Eastern Ghouta Camp (informal tented settlement)

Month assessed: December 2017

Site Overview

Estimated population: 76 individuals in 9 shelters
Transit site: no
First arrivals: September 2017
Average length of stay: 6-12 months
Site management: One of the residents
Population breakdown:
50% male
50% female
60% children (under 18)
0% elderly (60+)

Origins

- Primary area(s) of origin: Najha (Rural Damascus)

Food Security

- Main sources of income¹³: casual/wage labour; humanitarian assistance; None
- Main food sources¹⁴: purchased from local markets outside the camp/site using cash; food distributions; from family and friends in the area
- Main source of cooking fuel: burning wood
- Markets: available on site/in host community: no; outside site/host community: yes
- Bakery available: yes
- Strategies used to cope with a lack of food: skipping meals; buying food with money usually used for other things; purchasing food on credit/borrowing money to buy food
- Food items available: bread - yes; rice - yes; bulgur - yes; flour - no; lentils - yes; cooking oil - yes; sugar - yes
- Food needs: flour; fresh vegetables
- Food distributions (previous 14 days): none
- If none, last food distribution: standard WFP food baskets, distributed two to four weeks prior to the assessment date by an NGO to all or almost all households

Shelter / NFIs

- Type(s) of shelter: tents; proportion occupied: 76-99%
- Tenancy arrangement¹⁵: ownership of building/land
- Source of tents: personal - brought by families
- Shelter issues: insufficient number of shelters for the population; lack of privacy inside shelter; unable to lock home securely
- Shelter material needs: new/additional tents; tarpaulins/plastic sheeting; doors/doorframes
- Access to electricity: yes; primary source: batteries (not car batteries) (2-4 hours per day)
- NFI needs: bedding items; mattresses/sleeping mats; water containers; winter clothes; heating fuel

WASH

- Primary drinking water source: water trucking; supplied and paid for by residents
- Water access: less than half of the population has enough water for their needs
- Water quality: water-related illnesses¹⁶ in previous 14 days: no; other water-related problems: no
- Latrines: communal latrines: two; not separated by gender; private latrines: none available
- Alternatives to latrines reported: open defecation within the site
- Bathing facilities available: no
- Top three hygiene items needed: bath soap; wash soap
- Hygiene item distributions: yes, to everyone, by an NGO (one-time distribution)
- Garbage disposal method(s): burning

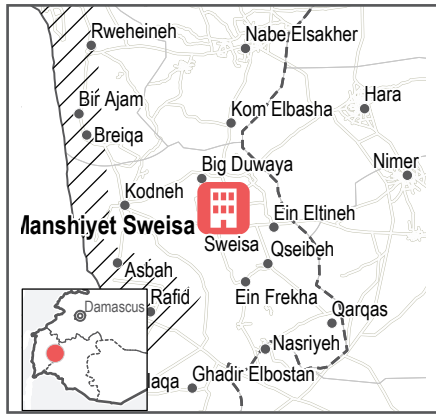
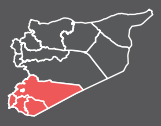
Healthcare

- Local facilities: primary care facilities in the site or host community
- Primary healthcare facility within 2 km: yes (accessible to residents)
- Sufficient medical supplies for: pregnant/breastfeeding women: no; people with chronic diseases: no; people with disabilities: no; injured/war-wounded people: no
- Health needs: first aid/emergency care; vaccination; rehabilitation; assistive devices; cerebral palsy medicine; oxygen tanks

Protection

- Presence of unaccompanied children: no
- Freedom of movement: residents able to leave the site if needed: yes
- Barriers to movement: insufficient transportation
- Protection risks: serious threat from scorpions; snakes or similar; refusal to host certain groups of people
- Women's protection risks: none reported

Reported needs in order of priority: winterisation; sanitation; shelter support



Manshiyet Sweisa

Governorate: Quneitra
Subdistrict: Al-Khashniyyeh

First reported IDP arrivals: November 2015
Number of transit sites: 0
Number of sites in active use (other than IDP housing, e.g. schools): 1

Types of aid delivered in assessed sites at any point in time: Food assistance

COMMUNITY OVERVIEW: MANSHIYET SWEISA (C6301)

Collective centres/mixed-shelter sites
Number of assessed sites: 1
Estimated population in assessed sites: 65

Informal tented settlements
Number of assessed sites: 0
Estimated population in assessed sites: 0

Most common tenancy arrangements (% of sites):

Squatting	100%	
NA	NA	
NA	NA	

Most common tenancy arrangements (% of sites):

NA	NA
NA	NA
NA	NA

% of sites with sufficient access to water for:

Only a few residents	0%	
Less than half of all residents	0%	
Half of all residents or more	0%	
All or almost all residents	100%	
Number of residents unknown	0%	

% of sites with sufficient access to water for:

Only a few residents	NA
Less than half of all residents	NA
Half of all residents or more	NA
All or almost all residents	NA
Number of residents unknown	NA

Average % of assessed food items available in markets:

Available	50%
Unknown	0%
Unavailable	50%

Average % of assessed food items available in markets:

Available	NA
Unknown	NA
Unavailable	NA

% of sites with reported access to healthcare facilities:

On site/in host community	100%	
Outside the site/community	100%	
None	0%	

% of sites with reported access to healthcare facilities:

On site/in host community	NA
Outside the site/community	NA
None	NA

% of sites with reported protection issues in the two weeks prior to the assessment:

Protection issues reported	0%	
Unknown if protection issues reported	0%	
No protection issues reported	100%	

% of sites with reported protection issues in the two weeks prior to the assessment:

Protection issues reported	NA
Unknown if protection issues reported	NA
No protection issues reported	NA

Manshiyet Sweisa (C6301): Ena'ash Al-Reef (collective centre)

Month assessed: December 2017

Site Overview

Estimated population: 65 individuals in 5 shelters
Transit site: no
First arrivals: November 2015
Average length of stay: 1-2 years
Site management: One of the residents
Population breakdown:
50% male
50% female
40% children (under 18)
5% elderly (60+)

Origins

- Primary area(s) of origin: Lebbin (Quneitra), Deir Maker (Rural Damascus)

Food Security

- Main sources of income¹³: petty trading; casual/wage labour; humanitarian assistance
- Main food sources¹⁴: purchased from local markets outside the camp/site using cash; own production; purchased using credit
- Main source of cooking fuel: gas canister
- Markets: available on site/in host community: no; outside site/host community: yes
- Bakery available: no
- Strategies used to cope with a lack of food: reducing meal size; buying food with money usually used for other things; purchasing food on credit/borrowing money to buy food
- Food items available: bread - yes; rice - yes; bulgur - no; flour - no; lentils - no; cooking oil - yes; sugar - yes
- Food needs: bread; flour; bulgur
- Food distributions (previous 14 days): none
- If none, last food distribution: dry food rations, distributed more than eight weeks prior to the assessment date by an NGO to around half of all households

Shelter / NFIs

- Type(s) of shelter: communal shelters (buildings); proportion occupied: 51-75%
- Tenancy arrangement¹⁵: squatting; buildings are in active use (health centre and kindergarten)
- Source of tents: n/a
- Shelter issues: lack of heating
- Shelter material needs: windows/window frames; concrete; plaster (for repairing cracked walls)
- Access to electricity: yes; primary source: batteries (not car batteries) (2-4 hours per day)
- NFI needs: mattresses/sleeping mats; cooking fuel; batteries; winter clothes; heating fuel

WASH

- Primary drinking water source: water trucking; supplied and paid for by residents
- Water access: everyone/nearly everyone has enough water for their needs
- Water quality: water-related illnesses¹⁶ in previous 14 days: no; other water-related problems: no
- Latrines: communal latrines: none available; private latrines: 76-100% of households
- Alternatives to latrines reported: none
- Bathing facilities available: five
- Top three hygiene items needed: bath soap; wash soap
- Hygiene item distributions: none reported
- Garbage disposal method(s): disposing at another location

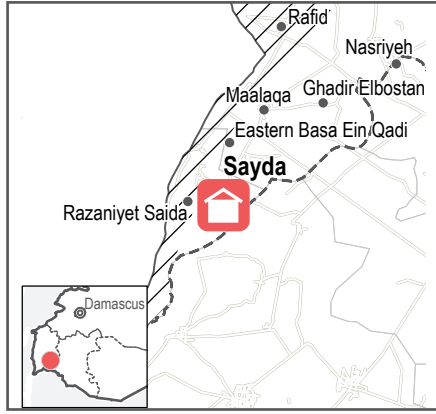
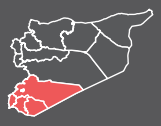
Healthcare

- Local facilities: primary care facilities in the site or host community
- Primary healthcare facility within 2 km: yes (accessible to residents)
- Sufficient medical supplies for: pregnant/breastfeeding women: yes; people with chronic diseases: no; people with disabilities: no; injured/war-wounded people: no
- Health needs: first aid/emergency care; treatment for chronic disease; rehabilitation; assistive devices

Protection

- Presence of unaccompanied children: no
- Freedom of movement: residents able to leave the site if needed: yes
- Barriers to movement: no barriers
- Protection risks: none reported
- Women's protection risks: none reported

Reported needs in order of priority: employment; shelter support; winterisation



Sayda

Governorate: Quneitra
Subdistrict: Fiq

First reported IDP arrivals: September 2013
Number of transit sites: 0
Number of sites in active use (other than IDP housing, e.g. schools): 0

Types of aid delivered in assessed sites at any point in time: Healthcare facilities, Food assistance

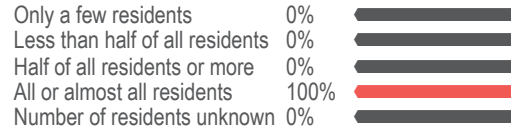
COMMUNITY OVERVIEW: SAYDA (C6302)

Collective centres/mixed-shelter sites
Number of assessed sites: 1
Estimated population in assessed sites: 31

Most common tenancy arrangements (% of sites):



% of sites with sufficient access to water for:



Average % of assessed food items available in markets:



% of sites with reported access to healthcare facilities:



% of sites with reported protection issues in the two weeks prior to the assessment:



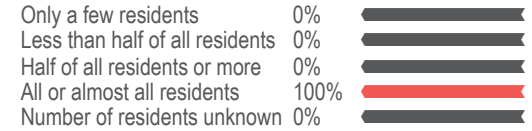
Informal tented settlements

Number of assessed sites: 1
Estimated population in assessed sites: 500

Most common tenancy arrangements (% of sites):



% of sites with sufficient access to water for:



Average % of assessed food items available in markets:



% of sites with reported access to healthcare facilities:



% of sites with reported protection issues in the two weeks prior to the assessment:



Sayda (C6302): Agricultural Unit (collective centre)

Month assessed: January 2018

Site Overview

Estimated population: 31 individuals in 2 shelters
Transit site: no
First arrivals: May 2016
Average length of stay: 1-2 years
Site management: Residents
Population breakdown:
35% male
65% female
75% children (under 18)
5% elderly (60+)

Origins

- Primary area(s) of origin: Mseitriyeh (Dar'a)

Food Security

- Main sources of income¹³:** humanitarian assistance; irregular social support; petty trading
- Main food sources¹⁴:** own production; purchased from local markets outside the camp/site using cash; purchased from local markets outside the camp/site using credit
- Main source of cooking fuel:** gas canister
- Markets:** available on site/in host community: no; outside site/host community: yes
- Bakery available:** no
- Strategies used to cope with a lack of food:** reducing meal size; purchasing food on credit/borrowing money to buy food
- Food items available:** bread - yes; rice - yes; bulgur - yes; flour - yes; lentils - yes; cooking oil - yes; sugar - yes
- Food needs:** ghee/vegetable oil; sugar; fresh vegetables
- Food distributions (previous 14 days):** none
- If none, last food distribution:** standard WFP food baskets, distributed more than eight weeks prior to the assessment date by an NGO to a few or no households

Shelter / NFIs

- Type(s) of shelter:** single family residential units; proportion occupied: 100%
- Tenancy arrangement¹⁵:** formalised squatting
- Source of tents:** n/a
- Shelter issues:** lack of heating
- Shelter material needs:** none (no repairs or maintenance needed)
- Access to electricity:** no
- NFI needs:** cooking fuel; sources of light; batteries; heating fuel; disposable diapers

WASH

- Primary drinking water source:** water trucking; supplied and paid for by residents
- Water access:** everyone/nearly everyone has enough water for their needs
- Water quality:** water-related illnesses¹⁶ in previous 14 days: no; other water-related problems: no
- Latrines:** communal latrines: three; not separated by gender; private latrines: none available
- Alternatives to latrines reported:** using designated spaces inside the shelter
- Bathing facilities available:** one
- Top three hygiene items needed:** bath soap; wash soap; sanitary napkins
- Hygiene item distributions:** none reported
- Garbage disposal method(s):** burning

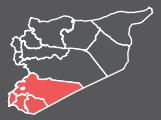
Healthcare

- Local facilities:** primary care facilities in the site or host community
- Primary healthcare facility within 2 km:** yes (accessible to residents)
- Sufficient medical supplies for:** pregnant/breastfeeding women: yes; people with chronic diseases: yes; people with disabilities: no; injured/war-wounded people: yes
- Health needs:** psychiatric care; treatment for chronic disease

Protection

- Presence of unaccompanied children:** no
- Freedom of movement:** residents able to leave the site if needed: yes
- Barriers to movement:** no barriers
- Protection risks:** none reported
- Women's protection risks:** none reported

Reported needs in order of priority: food; water; winterisation



▲ Sayda (C6302): Al-Rahmma camp (informal tented settlement)

Month assessed: December 2017

Site Overview

Estimated population: 500 individuals in 85 shelters
Transit site: no
First arrivals: September 2013
Average length of stay: 4 years
Site management:
 Local council
Population breakdown:
 35% male
 65% female
 55% children (under 18)
 20% elderly (60+)

👤 Origins

- **Primary area(s) of origin:** Artuz (Rural Damascus), Lebbin (Quneitra), Tassil (Dar'a)

🍲 Food Security

- **Main sources of income¹³:** casual/wage labour; petty trading; skilled employment/salaried work
- **Main food sources¹⁴:** food distributions; purchased using credit; from family and friends in the area
- **Main source of cooking fuel:** gas canister
- **Markets:** available on site/in host community: yes; outside site/host community: yes
- **Bakery available:** no
- **Strategies used to cope with a lack of food:** reducing meal size; buying food with money usually used for other things; purchasing food on credit/borrowing money to buy food
- **Food items available:** bread - no; rice - yes; bulgur - no; flour - no; lentils - no; cooking oil - yes; sugar - yes
- **Food needs:** bread; canned chicken; canned beans
- **Food distributions (previous 14 days):** dry food rations (by an NGO) to all or almost all households; frequency: once a year
- **If none, last food distribution:** n/a

🏠 Shelter / NFIs

- **Type(s) of shelter:** tents; proportion occupied: 100%
- **Tenancy arrangement¹⁵:** formalised squatting
- **Source of tents:** provided by a different NGO
- **Shelter issues:** insufficient number of shelters for the population; shelters are too small/not enough space for entire household; leaking during rain; limited ventilation; lack of privacy inside shelter; unable to lock home securely; lack of lighting; lack of heating
- **Shelter material needs:** new/additional tents; tarpaulins/plastic sheeting; bricks
- **Access to electricity:** yes; primary source: solar panels (2-4 hours per day)
- **NFI needs:** cooking fuel; cooking stoves; water containers; sources of light; heating fuel

🚰 WASH

- **Primary drinking water source:** water trucking; supplied and paid for by residents
- **Water access:** everyone/nearly everyone has enough water for their needs
- **Water quality:** water-related illnesses¹⁶ in previous 14 days: no; other water-related problems: no
- **Latrines:** communal latrines: none available; private latrines: 51-75% of households
- **Alternatives to latrines reported:** open defecation outside the site; digging private pits
- **Bathing facilities available:** no
- **Top three hygiene items needed:** bath soap; wash soap; sanitary napkins
- **Hygiene item distributions:** none reported
- **Garbage disposal method(s):** collected by NGO

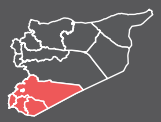
🏥 Healthcare

- **Local facilities:** primary care facilities in the site or host community
- **Primary healthcare facility within 2 km:** yes (accessible to residents)
- **Sufficient medical supplies for:** pregnant/breastfeeding women: yes; people with chronic diseases: no; people with disabilities: no; injured/war-wounded people: no
- **Health needs:** first aid/emergency care; diarrhoea treatment; treatment for chronic disease

🛡️ Protection

- **Presence of unaccompanied children:** yes (four)
- **Freedom of movement:** residents able to leave the site if needed: **yes**
- **Barriers to movement:** insufficient transportation
- **Protection risks:** none reported
- **Women's protection risks:** none reported

📄 **Reported needs in order of priority:** employment; shelter support; medical care



Kharab Shahem

Governorate: Dar'a
Subdistrict: Mzeireb

First reported IDP arrivals: December 2012
Number of transit sites: 0
Number of sites in active use (other than IDP housing, e.g. schools): 0

Types of aid delivered in assessed sites at any point in time: Healthcare facilities, Food assistance

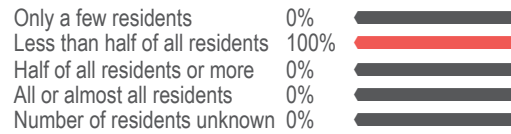
COMMUNITY OVERVIEW: KHARAB SHAHEM (C6522)

Collective centres/mixed-shelter sites
Number of assessed sites: 1
Estimated population in assessed sites: 70

Most common tenancy arrangements (% of sites):



% of sites with sufficient access to water for:



Average % of assessed food items available in markets:



% of sites with reported access to healthcare facilities:



% of sites with reported protection issues in the two weeks prior to the assessment:



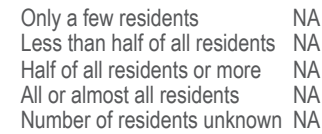
Informal tented settlements

Number of assessed sites: 0
Estimated population in assessed sites: 0

Most common tenancy arrangements (% of sites):



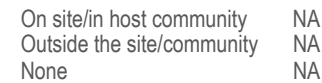
% of sites with sufficient access to water for:



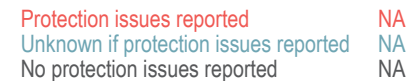
Average % of assessed food items available in markets:



% of sites with reported access to healthcare facilities:



% of sites with reported protection issues in the two weeks prior to the assessment:



Kharab Shahem (C6522): School (collective centre)

Month assessed: January 2018

Site Overview

Estimated population: 70 individuals in 12 shelters
Transit site: no
First arrivals: December 2012
Average length of stay: 5 years
Site management: Local council
Population breakdown:
80% male
20% female
60% children (under 18)
2% elderly (60+)

Origins

- Primary area(s) of origin: Manshiyeh (Dar'a), Yadudeh (Dar'a)

Food Security

- Main sources of income¹³: humanitarian assistance; casual/wage labour; petty trading
- Main food sources¹⁴: food distributions; purchased from local markets outside the camp/site using cash; food brought from place of origin
- Main source of cooking fuel: burning wood
- Markets: available on site/in host community: no; outside site/host community: yes
- Bakery available: yes
- Strategies used to cope with a lack of food: reducing meal size; buying food with money usually used for other things; purchasing food on credit/borrowing money to buy food
- Food items available: bread - yes; rice - yes; bulgur - yes; flour - yes; lentils - yes; cooking oil - yes; sugar - yes
- Food needs: canned chicken; dates; children's milk
- Food distributions (previous 14 days): standard WFP food baskets (by an NGO) to around half of all households; frequency: every 50 days
- If none, last food distribution: n/a

Shelter / NFIs

- Type(s) of shelter: communal shelters (buildings); proportion occupied: 100%
- Tenancy arrangement¹⁵: squatting
- Source of tents: n/a
- Shelter issues: insufficient number of shelters for the population; lack of insulation from heat; lack of insulation from cold; leaking during rain; limited ventilation; lack of privacy inside shelter; unable to lock home securely; lack of lighting; lack of heating; inadequate wastewater disposal systems
- Shelter material needs: new/additional tents; doors/doorframes; basic electrical items
- Access to electricity: yes; primary source: car batteries (less than 2 hours per day)
- NFI needs: bedding items; cooking utensils; water containers; heating fuel; washing powder (for clothes)

WASH

- Primary drinking water source: water trucking; supplied and paid for by residents
- Water access: less than half of the population has enough water for their needs
- Water quality: water-related illnesses¹⁶ in previous 14 days: yes; other water-related problems: no
- Latrines: communal latrines: two; not separated by gender; private latrines: none available
- Alternatives to latrines reported: none
- Bathing facilities available: no
- Top three hygiene items needed: bath soap; wash soap; sanitary napkins
- Hygiene item distributions: none reported
- Garbage disposal method(s): collected by local authorities

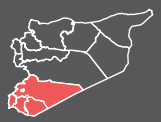
Healthcare

- Local facilities: mobile clinics; private clinics in the site or host community
- Primary healthcare facility within 2 km: no
- Sufficient medical supplies for: pregnant/breastfeeding women: no; people with chronic diseases: no; people with disabilities: no; injured/war-wounded people: no
- Health needs: first aid/emergency care; antibiotics; assistive devices

Protection

- Presence of unaccompanied children: no
- Freedom of movement: residents able to leave the site if needed: yes
- Barriers to movement: no barriers
- Protection risks: serious threat from scorpions; threat from airstrikes; dogs
- Women's protection risks: none reported

Reported needs in order of priority: employment; education; winterisation



Big Duwaya

Governorate: Quneitra
Subdistrict: Al-Khashniyyeh

First reported IDP arrivals: February 2014
Number of transit sites: 0
Number of sites in active use (other than IDP housing, e.g. schools): 0

Types of aid delivered in assessed sites at any point in time: Food assistance

COMMUNITY OVERVIEW: BIG DUWAYA (C6656)

Collective centres/mixed-shelter sites
Number of assessed sites: 2
Estimated population in assessed sites: 77

Informal tented settlements
Number of assessed sites: 0
Estimated population in assessed sites: 0

Most common tenancy arrangements (% of sites):

Formalised squatting	100%	
NA	NA	
NA	NA	

Most common tenancy arrangements (% of sites):

NA	NA
NA	NA
NA	NA

% of sites with sufficient access to water for:

Only a few residents	0%	
Less than half of all residents	50%	
Half of all residents or more	50%	
All or almost all residents	0%	
Number of residents unknown	0%	

% of sites with sufficient access to water for:

Only a few residents	NA
Less than half of all residents	NA
Half of all residents or more	NA
All or almost all residents	NA
Number of residents unknown	NA

Average % of assessed food items available in markets:

Available	38%
Unknown	0%
Unavailable	63%

Average % of assessed food items available in markets:

Available	NA
Unknown	NA
Unavailable	NA

% of sites with reported access to healthcare facilities:

On site/in host community	0%	
Outside the site/community	0%	
None	100%	

% of sites with reported access to healthcare facilities:

On site/in host community	NA
Outside the site/community	NA
None	NA

% of sites with reported protection issues in the two weeks prior to the assessment:

Protection issues reported	50%
Unknown if protection issues reported	0%
No protection issues reported	50%

% of sites with reported protection issues in the two weeks prior to the assessment:

Protection issues reported	NA
Unknown if protection issues reported	NA
No protection issues reported	NA

Big Duwaya (C6656): Primary School (collective centre)

Month assessed: December 2017

Site Overview

Estimated population: 27 individuals in 10 shelters
Transit site: no
First arrivals: February 2014
Average length of stay: 3 years
Site management: One of the residents
Population breakdown:
60% male
40% female
40% children (under 18)
0% elderly (60+)

Origins

- Primary area(s) of origin: Ankhal (Dar'a)

Food Security

- Main sources of income¹³:** petty trading; humanitarian assistance; casual/wage labour
- Main food sources¹⁴:** own production; purchased from local markets outside the camp/site using cash; purchased using credit
- Main source of cooking fuel:** burning wood
- Markets:** available on site/in host community: no; outside site/host community: yes
- Bakery available:** no
- Strategies used to cope with a lack of food:** reducing meal size; buying food with money usually used for other things
- Food items available:** bread - yes; rice - yes; bulgur - yes; flour - no; lentils - no; cooking oil - yes; sugar - yes
- Food needs:** bread; flour; fresh vegetables
- Food distributions (previous 14 days):** standard WFP food baskets (by an NGO) to less than half of all households; frequency: every two months
- If none, last food distribution:** n/a

Shelter / NFIs

- Type(s) of shelter:** communal shelters (buildings); proportion occupied: 51-75%
- Tenancy arrangement¹⁵:** formalised squatting
- Source of tents:** n/a
- Shelter issues:** unable to lock home securely; lack of heating
- Shelter material needs:** doors/doorframes; windows/window frames; plaster (for repairing cracked walls)
- Access to electricity:** yes; primary source: solar panels (2-4 hours per day)
- NFI needs:** mattresses/sleeping mats; water containers; batteries; winter clothes; winter shoes

WASH

- Primary drinking water source:** water trucking; supplied and paid for by residents
- Water access:** more than half of the population has enough water for their needs
- Water quality:** water-related illnesses¹⁶ in previous 14 days: no; other water-related problems: no
- Latrines:** communal latrines: one; not separated by gender; private latrines: none available
- Alternatives to latrines reported:** open defecation outside the site
- Bathing facilities available:** no
- Top three hygiene items needed:** bath soap; wash soap; sanitary napkins
- Hygiene item distributions:** none reported
- Garbage disposal method(s):** disposing at another location

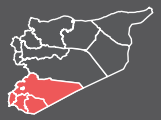
Healthcare

- Local facilities:** none in the site or host community
- Primary healthcare facility within 2 km:** no
- Sufficient medical supplies for:** pregnant/breastfeeding women: no; people with chronic diseases: no; people with disabilities: no; injured/war-wounded people: no
- Health needs:** first aid/emergency care; skilled care during childbirth; treatment for chronic disease

Protection

- Presence of unaccompanied children:** no
- Freedom of movement:** residents able to leave the site if needed: yes
- Barriers to movement:** insufficient transportation
- Protection risks:** none reported
- Women's protection risks:** restrictions preventing women and girls from accessing services

Reported needs in order of priority: winterisation; shelter support; food



Site Overview

Estimated population: 50 individuals in 10 shelters
 Transit site: no
 First arrivals: February 2014
 Average length of stay: 3 years
 Site management:
 One of the residents
 Population breakdown:
 40% male
 60% female
 60% children (under 18)
 0% elderly (60+)

Origins

- Primary area(s) of origin: Hbariyeh (Rural Damascus), Hajar Aswad (Rural Damascus), Kafr Nassij (Dar'a)

Food Security

- Main sources of income¹³: casual/wage labour; petty trading; None
- Main food sources¹⁴: purchased from local markets outside the camp/site using cash; own production; purchased using credit
- Main source of cooking fuel: burning wood
- Markets: available on site/in host community: no; outside site/host community: no
- Bakery available: no
- Strategies used to cope with a lack of food: reducing meal size; buying food with money usually used for other things; purchasing food on credit/borrowing money to buy food
- Food items available: bread - yes; rice - no; bulgur - no; flour - no; lentils - no; cooking oil - no; sugar - no
- Food needs: flour; rice; fresh vegetables
- Food distributions (previous 14 days): standard WFP food baskets (by an NGO) to less than half of all households; frequency: every two months
- If none, last food distribution: n/a

Shelter / NFIs

- Type(s) of shelter: communal shelters (buildings); proportion occupied: 100%
- Tenancy arrangement¹⁵: formalised squatting
- Source of tents: n/a
- Shelter issues: insufficient number of shelters for the population; lack of privacy inside shelter; lack of heating
- Shelter material needs: doors/doorframes; windows/window frames; plaster (for repairing cracked walls)
- Access to electricity: yes; primary source: batteries (not car batteries) (less than 2 hours per day)
- NFI needs: mattresses/sleeping mats; water containers; winter clothes; winter shoes; heating fuel

WASH

- Primary drinking water source: water trucking; supplied and paid for by residents
- Water access: less than half of the population has enough water for their needs
- Water quality: water-related illnesses¹⁶ in previous 14 days: no; other water-related problems: no
- Latrines: communal latrines: one; not separated by gender; private latrines: none available
- Alternatives to latrines reported: open defecation within the site
- Bathing facilities available: 10
- Top three hygiene items needed: bath soap; wash soap
- Hygiene item distributions: none reported
- Garbage disposal method(s): burning

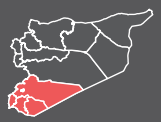
Healthcare

- Local facilities: none in the site or host community
- Primary healthcare facility within 2 km: no
- Sufficient medical supplies for: pregnant/breastfeeding women: no; people with chronic diseases: no; people with disabilities: no; injured/war-wounded people: no
- Health needs: first aid/emergency care; diarrhoea treatment; treatment for chronic disease

Protection

- Presence of unaccompanied children: no
- Freedom of movement: residents able to leave the site if needed: yes
- Barriers to movement: insufficient transportation
- Protection risks: non-violent hostility towards residents by those not residing in the camp
- Women's protection risks: restrictions preventing women and girls from accessing services

Reported needs in order of priority: winterisation; food; sanitation



Ein Frekha

Governorate: Quneitra
Subdistrict: Al-Khashniyyeh

First reported IDP arrivals: January 2015
Number of transit sites: 1
Number of sites in active use (other than IDP housing, e.g. schools): 0

Types of aid delivered in assessed sites at any point in time: Healthcare facilities, Food assistance

COMMUNITY OVERVIEW: EIN FREKHA (C6658)

Collective centres/mixed-shelter sites
Number of assessed sites: 2
Estimated population in assessed sites: 85

Informal tented settlements
Number of assessed sites: 0
Estimated population in assessed sites: 0

Most common tenancy arrangements (% of sites):

Formalised squatting 100%
NA NA
NA NA

Most common tenancy arrangements (% of sites):

NA NA
NA NA
NA NA

% of sites with sufficient access to water for:

Only a few residents 50%
Less than half of all residents 0%
Half of all residents or more 50%
All or almost all residents 0%
Number of residents unknown 0%

% of sites with sufficient access to water for:

Only a few residents NA
Less than half of all residents NA
Half of all residents or more NA
All or almost all residents NA
Number of residents unknown NA

Average % of assessed food items available in markets:

Available 94%
Unknown 0%
Unavailable 6%

Average % of assessed food items available in markets:

Available NA
Unknown NA
Unavailable NA

% of sites with reported access to healthcare facilities:

On site/in host community 100%
Outside the site/community 100%
None 0%

% of sites with reported access to healthcare facilities:

On site/in host community NA
Outside the site/community NA
None NA

% of sites with reported protection issues in the two weeks prior to the assessment:

Protection issues reported 0%
Unknown if protection issues reported 0%
No protection issues reported 100%

% of sites with reported protection issues in the two weeks prior to the assessment:

Protection issues reported NA
Unknown if protection issues reported NA
No protection issues reported NA

Ein Frekha (C6658): School (collective centre)

Month assessed: February 2018

Site Overview

Estimated population: 50 individuals in 6 shelters
Transit site: yes
First arrivals: January 2015
Average length of stay: 6-12 months
Site management: Site inhabitant or owner
Population breakdown:
50% male
50% female
60% children (under 18)
15% elderly (60+)

Origins

- Primary area(s) of origin: Ankhal (Dar'a)

Food Security

- Main sources of income¹³: cash crop production and sales; casual/wage labour; petty trading
- Main food sources¹⁴: purchased from markets in the camp/site using cash; from family and friends in the area; food distributions
- Main source of cooking fuel: gas canister
- Markets: available on site/in host community: no; outside site/host community: yes
- Bakery available: yes
- Strategies used to cope with a lack of food: selling non-productive assets
- Food items available: bread - yes; rice - yes; bulgur - yes; flour - yes; lentils - yes; cooking oil - yes; sugar - yes
- Food needs: bread; ghee/vegetable oil; sugar
- Food distributions (previous 14 days): dry food rations (by an NGO) to more than half of all households; frequency: not regular, but last distribution was one month prior
- If none, last food distribution: n/a

Shelter / NFIs

- Type(s) of shelter: single family residential units; proportion occupied: Unknown
- Tenancy arrangement¹⁵: formalised squatting
- Source of tents: n/a
- Shelter issues: insufficient number of shelters for the population
- Shelter material needs: concrete
- Access to electricity: no
- NFI needs: batteries; winter clothes; heating fuel; dishwashing detergent; disposable diapers

WASH

- Primary drinking water source: neighbourhood borehole; supplied and paid for by residents
- Water access: more than half of the population has enough water for their needs
- Water quality: water-related illnesses¹⁶ in previous 14 days: no; other water-related problems: no
- Latrines: communal latrines: four; not separated by gender; private latrines: none available
- Alternatives to latrines reported: using designated spaces inside the shelter
- Bathing facilities available: four
- Top three hygiene items needed: water treatment materials; bath soap; wash soap
- Hygiene item distributions: none reported
- Garbage disposal method(s): burning

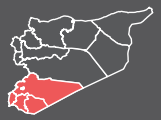
Healthcare

- Local facilities: primary care facilities in the site or host community
- Primary healthcare facility within 2 km: yes (accessible to residents)
- Sufficient medical supplies for: pregnant/breastfeeding women: yes; people with chronic diseases: yes; people with disabilities: no; injured/war-wounded people: no
- Health needs: first aid/emergency care; skilled care during childbirth; treatment for chronic disease

Protection

- Presence of unaccompanied children: no
- Freedom of movement: residents able to leave the site if needed: yes
- Barriers to movement: insufficient transportation
- Protection risks: none reported
- Women's protection risks: none reported

Reported needs in order of priority: winterisation; shelter support; food



Site Overview

Estimated population: **35** individuals in **8** shelters
 Transit site: no
 First arrivals: January 2015
 Average length of stay: 3.5 years
 Site management: Unknown
 Population breakdown:
 70% male
 30% female
 70% children (under 18)
 0% elderly (60+)

Origins

- Primary area(s) of origin: Ankhal (Dar'a)

Food Security

- Main sources of income¹³: casual/wage labour; humanitarian assistance; skilled employment/salaried work
- Main food sources¹⁴: purchased from local markets outside the camp/site using cash; own production; unknown
- Main source of cooking fuel: burning wood
- Markets: available on site/in host community: no; outside site/host community: yes
- Bakery available: no
- Strategies used to cope with a lack of food: reducing meal size; purchasing food on credit/borrowing money to buy food
- Food items available: bread - yes; rice - yes; bulgur - yes; flour - yes; lentils - yes; cooking oil - yes; sugar - yes
- Food needs: none
- Food distributions (previous 14 days): none
- If none, last food distribution: standard WFP food baskets, distributed six to eight weeks prior to the assessment date by an NGO to all or almost all households

Shelter / NFIs

- Type(s) of shelter: communal shelters (buildings); proportion occupied: 100%
- Tenancy arrangement¹⁵: formalised squatting
- Source of tents: n/a
- Shelter issues: lack of heating
- Shelter material needs: none (no repairs or maintenance needed)
- Access to electricity: yes; primary source: solar panels (less than 2 hours per day)
- NFI needs: mattresses/sleeping mats; clothing; winter clothes; heating fuel; cleaning liquid (for houses)

WASH

- Primary drinking water source: main water network; supplied by local authorities; and paid for by residents
- Water access: only a few people/almost no one has enough water for their needs
- Water quality: water-related illnesses¹⁶ in previous 14 days: no; other water-related problems: no
- Latrines: communal latrines: four; not separated by gender; private latrines: none available
- Alternatives to latrines reported: none
- Bathing facilities available: two
- Top three hygiene items needed: bath soap; wash soap; sanitary napkins
- Hygiene item distributions: none reported
- Garbage disposal method(s): burning

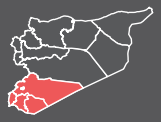
Healthcare

- Local facilities: private clinics; primary care facilities in the site or host community
- Primary healthcare facility within 2 km: yes (accessible to residents)
- Sufficient medical supplies for: pregnant/breastfeeding women: yes; people with chronic diseases: yes; people with disabilities: no; injured/war-wounded people: yes
- Health needs: first aid/emergency care; antibiotics; treatment for chronic disease

Protection

- Presence of unaccompanied children: no
- Freedom of movement: residents able to leave the site if needed: **yes**
- Barriers to movement: no barriers
- Protection risks: none reported
- Women's protection risks: none reported

Reported needs in order of priority: food; winterisation



Nabe Elfawar

Governorate: Dar'a
Subdistrict: Mzeireb

First reported IDP arrivals: May 2013
Number of transit sites: 0
Number of sites in active use (other than IDP housing, e.g. schools): 0

Types of aid delivered in assessed sites at any point in time: Tents, Healthcare facilities, Food assistance

COMMUNITY OVERVIEW: NABE ELFAWAR (C6673)

Collective centres/mixed-shelter sites
Number of assessed sites: 2
Estimated population in assessed sites: 201

Most common tenancy arrangements (% of sites):



% of sites with sufficient access to water for:



Average % of assessed food items available in markets:



% of sites with reported access to healthcare facilities:



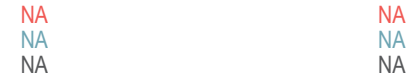
% of sites with reported protection issues in the two weeks prior to the assessment:



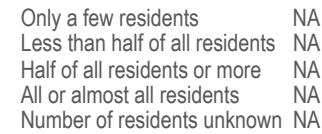
Informal tented settlements

Number of assessed sites: 0
Estimated population in assessed sites: 0

Most common tenancy arrangements (% of sites):



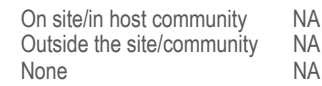
% of sites with sufficient access to water for:



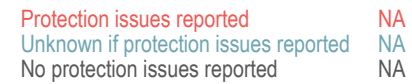
Average % of assessed food items available in markets:



% of sites with reported access to healthcare facilities:



% of sites with reported protection issues in the two weeks prior to the assessment:



Nabe Elfawar (C6673): Mishtal Ein Al Sakena (collective centre)

Month assessed: January 2018

Site Overview

Estimated population: 41 individuals in 5 shelters
Transit site: no
First arrivals: February 2017
Average length of stay: 1-2 years
Site management: Local council
Population breakdown:
60% male
40% female
50% children (under 18)
10% elderly (60+)

Origins

- Primary area(s) of origin: Hit (Dar'a), Hjeireh (Rural Damascus)

Food Security

- Main sources of income¹³: casual/wage labour; cash crop production and sales; humanitarian assistance
- Main food sources¹⁴: food distributions; purchased from local markets outside the camp/site using cash; from family and friends in the area
- Main source of cooking fuel: burning wood
- Markets: available on site/in host community: no; outside site/host community: yes
- Bakery available: yes
- Strategies used to cope with a lack of food: purchasing food on credit/borrowing money to buy food; selling humanitarian assistance
- Food items available: bread - yes; rice - yes; bulgur - yes; flour - yes; lentils - yes; cooking oil - yes; sugar - yes
- Food needs: bread; ghee/vegetable oil; sugar
- Food distributions (previous 14 days): standard WFP food baskets (by an NGO) to all or almost all households; frequency: every four months
- If none, last food distribution: n/a

Shelter / NFIs

- Type(s) of shelter: single family residential units; proportion occupied: 76-99%
- Tenancy arrangement¹⁵: formalised squatting
- Source of tents: n/a
- Shelter issues: shelters are too small/not enough space for entire household; lack of privacy inside shelter; inadequate wastewater disposal systems
- Shelter material needs: doors/doorframes; windows/window frames; plaster (for repairing cracked walls)
- Access to electricity: yes; primary source: main network (2-4 hours per day)
- NFI needs: cooking fuel; water containers; clothing; batteries; dishwashing detergent

WASH

- Primary drinking water source: main water network; supplied by local authorities
- Water access: everyone/nearly everyone has enough water for their needs
- Water quality: water-related illnesses¹⁶ in previous 14 days: yes; other water-related problems: yes; water tasted bad; people got sick after drinking the water
- Latrines: communal latrines: none available; private latrines: 76-100% of households
- Alternatives to latrines reported: none
- Bathing facilities available: five
- Top three hygiene items needed: water treatment materials; bath soap; wash soap
- Hygiene item distributions: yes, to some people but numbers are insufficient, by an NGO (every four months)
- Garbage disposal method(s): burning

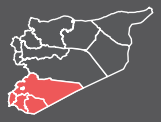
Healthcare

- Local facilities: none in the site or host community
- Primary healthcare facility within 2 km: no
- Sufficient medical supplies for: pregnant/breastfeeding women: no; people with chronic diseases: no; people with disabilities: no; injured/war-wounded people: no
- Health needs: first aid/emergency care; skilled care during childbirth; treatment for chronic disease

Protection

- Presence of unaccompanied children: no
- Freedom of movement: residents able to leave the site if needed: yes
- Barriers to movement: no barriers
- Protection risks: none reported
- Women's protection risks: none reported

Reported needs in order of priority: food; winterisation



Site Overview

Estimated population: 160
individuals in **22** shelters

Transit site: no

First arrivals: May 2013

Average length of stay: 4 years

Site management:
Local council

Population breakdown:

40%	male
60%	female
60%	children (under 18)
15%	elderly (60+)

👤 Origins

- **Primary area(s) of origin:** Mjeibnet Elamya (Dar'a), Sayyeda Zeinab (Rural Damascus), Yarmuk (Dar'a)

🍲 Food Security

- **Main sources of income¹³:** casual/wage labour; humanitarian assistance; None
- **Main food sources¹⁴:** purchased from local markets outside the camp/site using cash; own production; food distributions
- **Main source of cooking fuel:** burning wood
- **Markets:** available on site/in host community: no; outside site/host community: yes
- **Bakery available:** yes
- **Strategies used to cope with a lack of food:** reducing meal size; buying food with money usually used for other things; purchasing food on credit/ borrowing money to buy food; selling humanitarian assistance
- **Food items available:** bread - yes; rice - yes; bulgur - yes; flour - yes; lentils - yes; cooking oil - yes; sugar - yes
- **Food needs:** none
- **Food distributions (previous 14 days):** dry food rations (by an NGO) to all or almost all households; frequency: every three months
- **If none, last food distribution:** n/a

🏠 Shelter / NFIs

- **Type(s) of shelter:** makeshift or improvised shelter; single family residential units; proportion occupied: 76-99%
- **Tenancy arrangement¹⁵:** formalised squatting
- **Source of tents:** n/a
- **Shelter issues:** insufficient number of shelters for the population; shelters are too small/not enough space for entire household; lack of insulation from cold; leaking during rain; lack of privacy inside shelter; lack of lighting; lack of heating; inadequate wastewater disposal systems
- **Shelter material needs:** new/additional tents; tarpaulins/plastic sheeting; bricks
- **Access to electricity:** yes; primary source: solar panels (2-4 hours per day)
- **NFI needs:** mattresses/sleeping mats; water containers; batteries; winter clothes; heating fuel

🚰 WASH

- **Primary drinking water source:** water trucking; supplied and paid for by residents
- **Water access:** more than half of the population has enough water for their needs
- **Water quality:** water-related illnesses¹⁶ in previous 14 days: yes; other water-related problems: no
- **Latrines:** communal latrines: two; not separated by gender; private latrines: 51-75% of households
- **Alternatives to latrines reported:** none
- **Bathing facilities available:** two
- **Top three hygiene items needed:** bath soap; wash soap; sanitary napkins
- **Hygiene item distributions:** none reported
- **Garbage disposal method(s):** garbage is not collected/disposed of

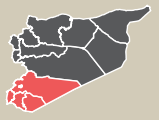
🏥 Healthcare

- **Local facilities:** none in the site or host community
- **Primary healthcare facility within 2 km:** no
- **Sufficient medical supplies for:** pregnant/breastfeeding women: no; people with chronic diseases: no; people with disabilities: no; injured/war-wounded people: no
- **Health needs:** first aid/emergency care; diarrhoea treatment

🛡️ Protection

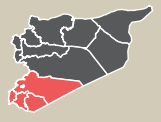
- **Presence of unaccompanied children:** no
- **Freedom of movement:** residents able to leave the site if needed: **yes**
- **Barriers to movement:** insufficient transportation
- **Protection risks:** none reported
- **Women's protection risks:** none reported

📄 **Reported needs in order of priority:** winterisation; employment; food



Endnotes

- 1 United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (2017). [2018 Humanitarian Needs Overview Syrian Arab Republic](#).
- 2 Danish Refugee Council (2016). [Tightening Borders, Dangerous Journeys, and Shifting Routes to Europe: Summary of Regional Migration Trends, Middle East](#).
- 3 Population Monitoring Initiative (2018). Context Report (1 to 28 February 2018).
- 4 All assessed sites are considered to be 'informal'. Please see Appendix A for more information.
- 5 A makeshift structure is considered to be a shelter that is improvised out of different materials and is not a tent.
- 6 For protection purposes, sites are mapped to their nearest communities. Please see Appendix A for more information.
- 7 The assessed types of humanitarian aid are:
 - Tents: if there are tents on site, have some or all of them been provided by NGOs or UN agencies?
 - Water: is the primary source of water being provided by NGOs or UN agencies?
 - Hygiene kits: do NGOs or UN agencies distribute hygiene kits? If so, how frequently?
 - Healthcare: are healthcare facilities on site being provided by NGOs or UN agencies?
 - Food: what kinds of food distributions are taking place? Are food distributions being run by NGOs or UN agencies? How regular is this assistance?
 - What proportion of residents have received food distributions?
- Please note that distributions by local authorities and others have not been included for the purposes of this graph.
- 8 United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (2014). [Syrian Refugees: Inter-agency Regional Update, 20 November 2014](#).
- 9 United Nations Children's Fund (2017). [UNICEF Syria Crisis Situation Report \(Humanitarian Results\) - September 2017](#).
- 10 United Nations Children's Fund (2018). [UNICEF Syria Crisis Situation Report \(Humanitarian Results\) - February 2018](#).
- 11 United Nations (2018). [The UN undertakes aid delivery at the Berm based on approval by the Government of Jordan for exceptional delivery of assistance to Syrians](#).
- 12 Edwards, E. & Al-Zarier, B. (2018). [In Barren Desert Displacement Camp, Residents Burn Plastic Bags, Diapers to Ward off Hypothermia](#). Syria Direct, 31 January.
- 13 Information on residents' primary sources of income prior to displacement is also available. Plea



Appendix A

Data reliability

The IDP camps and sites included in this report were assessed with the use of a Key Informant methodology and were not selected randomly. Selection was based on accessibility. As a result, **data should only be considered indicative of the situation in a given site at the time of data collection.** Information on needs and the absence or presence of services in this report is based on reporting by KIs and was not triangulated with other data.

Enumerators were instructed to interview as many Key Informants (KIs) in each site as they needed to complete the full questionnaire. If KIs gave conflicting answers, enumerators were instructed to seek out additional KIs, or to keep only the answers given by the KI who was determined to have the most sector-specific knowledge. A total of **581 KIs were interviewed, or around 2.8 per site on average.** KIs included local council members, community leaders, and others. Approximately 28% of KIs were female.

The dataset upon which this report is based is available to humanitarian actors upon request.

Site types

The questionnaire offered the opportunity to indicate whether a site was formal, i.e. authorities such as the United Nations (UN) or non-governmental organisations (NGOs) are in charge of site management and a formal registration is in place, or informal. **However, all sites were later recoded to be informal,** as discussions with humanitarian actors concluded that there are no formally-managed sites in the assessed areas in southern Syria.

The questionnaire did not offer enumerators the option to designate a site as **'Mixed-shelter site'**, being a location where IDPs live in a combination of tents and buildings. However, this designation was added during the data cleaning process to sites where both tents and buildings were reported to host a significant number of IDPs, such that it could not be classified as **predominantly an informal settlement or a collective centre.** In locations where IDPs were reported to be living in makeshift structures in combination with another form of shelter, the original type of site indicated by the enumerator was kept, as the definition of makeshift structure is broad.

KIs were also asked whether a site was considered to be a **transit site, meaning a settlement or collective centre that is intended to be used for only a short period of time.** Given the protracted nature of displacement in southern Syria, this designation was considered to be separate from the reported site type (informal tented settlement, collective centre, or mixed-shelter site).

Factsheets were only created for sites with 25 or more reported residents. Data collected on smaller site was nonetheless retained in the dataset.

Locations

All but two sites included in this report were assessed directly by enumerators. In order to gather a list of IDP camps and sites in southern Syria, enumerators were asked to **collect GPS coordinates of each location they visited.** These coordinates are available to humanitarian actors upon request. Due to access restrictions, the resulting list is not complete. Data is especially scarce in Government of Syria areas.

Enumerators were asked to report on the nearest community to each site for which a P-code was available. Where this information was absent, the nearest community was based on geographical proximity based on the GPS coordinates. **In some locations, the nearest community reported did not correspond with the nearest community based on geography. However, the reported value was kept wherever possible,** as it contains valuable information on where IDPs might go for services or commerce. Additionally, the nearest community based on coordinates may not be accessible to the assessed population due to conflict boundaries or geographic features.

Site boundaries

Defining the bounds of a site proved problematic, especially for informal tented settlements. In southern Syria, informal tented settlements generally consist of clusters of tents across a wider area, such as agricultural land. This reflects the absence of formal, managed IDP camps and sites in the region. **As a result, there is not always a consensus on where the boundaries of one site end and another begins.** A reasonable margin of error in identifying and defining sites and their respective populations should thus be taken into consideration.

Population numbers are based on reporting by Key Informants and may therefore overlap between sites. For instance, the KIs in an assessed location with a reported population of 200 may have considered their settlement to be a distinct site. However, KIs in a nearby location may have considered that site to be part of their own and included it in their count of 2000 residents. **As such, reported population figures should be considered as estimated, and not as exact figures.**

Additionally, the same difficulties caused a number of sites to be assessed more than once, by different enumerators. **Where this was found to be the case, the resulting data was combined.** For numerical variables, averages were included in the combined data. Categorical data was only included when both (where there were two) or the majority (where there were more than two) of enumerators reported the same thing. Where enumerators disagreed, the information was considered to be 'Unknown'.