



Deir-ez-Zor Governorate: Area Based Workshop, Round II

9th September 2019
Areasha camp, Syria

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- # Sector Analysis and Discussions

Methodology

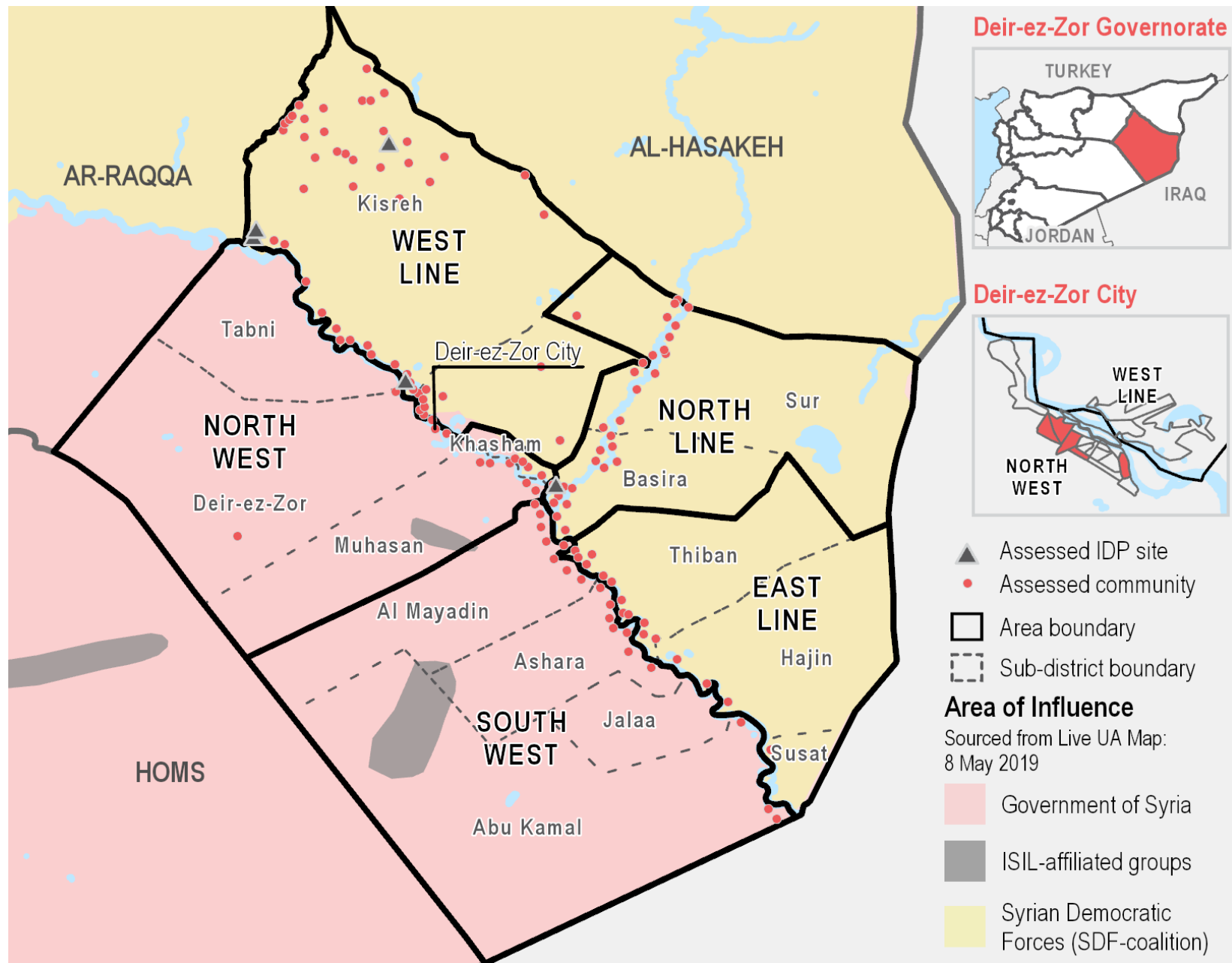
Objectives :

1. **Area-Based Assessment (ABA):** Identification of primary needs of civilians and barriers to accessing services in Deir-ez-Zor governorate.
2. **Response Analysis:** Compiling humanitarian needs from the ABA and other relevant sources, and comparing these with the humanitarian response, in an effort to highlight gaps and inform better coordination of future responses.
3. **Area-Based Workshop:** Bringing stakeholders together and support in building a common understanding of the response progress, operational challenges, sources of information, and help inform a better overview of gaps in the response highlighted during the analysis progress.

Data sources :

- **Findings and Need data : REACH Situation Overview (SO) 6th round** conducted from **23rd April – 6th May 2019**, in a total of **138 assessed locations** (communities, neighborhoods (Deir-Ez-Zor City), and sites). **3 KIs to fill in one form for one assessed location**, with different KIs contributing to different sections of the form. Triangulated with additional sources where possible. Given the highly dynamic situation in Deir-Ez-Zor and the KI methodology, **the findings should only be considered indicative**, and not statistically representative of the situation during the data collection period.
- **Response data:** NES Forum analysis from April/May/June/July 2019 4Ws, direct outreach to partners, and NES Forum Response Overview Summaries – **Indicative only**

Coverage





Population and Displacement

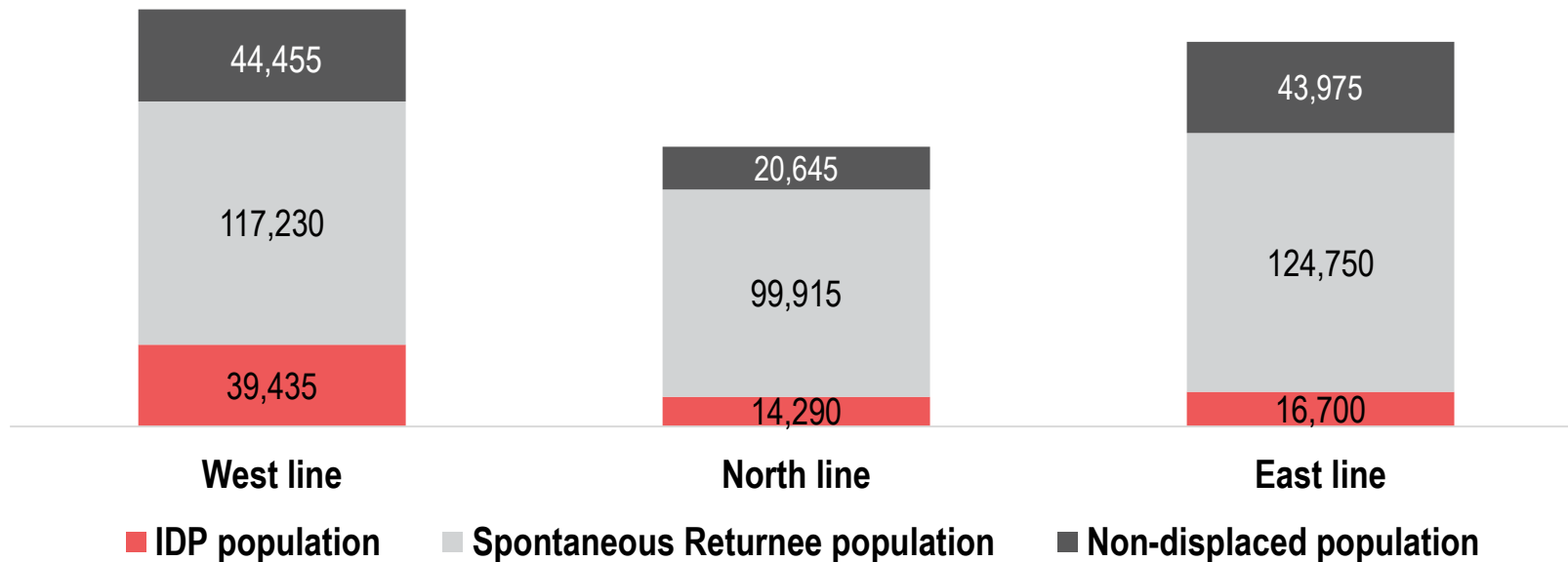
Deir-Ez-Zor Population and Displacement Dashboard





Population and Displacement

Total estimated IDPs, SRs and non-displaced populations (in individuals)



	IDP population			Spontaneous Returnee population		
	Jan-19	May-19	Δ	Jan-19	May-19	Δ
West line	48,921	39,435	-9,486 (-19%)	114,398	117,230	+2,832 (+2%)
North line	11,347	14,290	+2,943 (+26%)	74,920	99,915	+24,995 (+33%)
East line	39,355	16,700	-22,655 (-58%)	117,285	124,750	+7,465 (+6%)

NEEDS AND HUMANITARIAN ACTIVITY

West Line : Findings

- **Jobs and sources of income** was still reported as first priority need and **low wages and lack of job opportunities** were the most commonly reported barriers to accessing sufficient livelihoods.
- The lack of access to sources of income leads to a very **high prevalence of child labour as coping mechanism**, especially in Kisreh sub-district.
- School attendance **rate for both IDPs and HC has reportedly decreased** since January. **Increased reporting of child labour and early marriages practices** may explain the lower attendance.
- An average of **16% of buildings in the West Line had sustained minor or major damage** at the time of the assessment. Repair materials were reportedly less available here than in other areas. The access to electricity was reportedly stable, overall.
- The access to water and toilets in private shelters reportedly improved since January. **The use of the water network as main water source increased by +11%** from January. However, the number of communities where the **cost for obtaining water** was a barrier to accessing water had reportedly doubled in May (64% of communities) compared to January (32%).
- Access to health facilities reportedly improved and barriers evolved: In January, the most common barriers were the time to reach facilities, cost of services, cost of transportation, while in May they were **the lack of skilled medical staff and lack of female medical staff**.

North Line : Findings

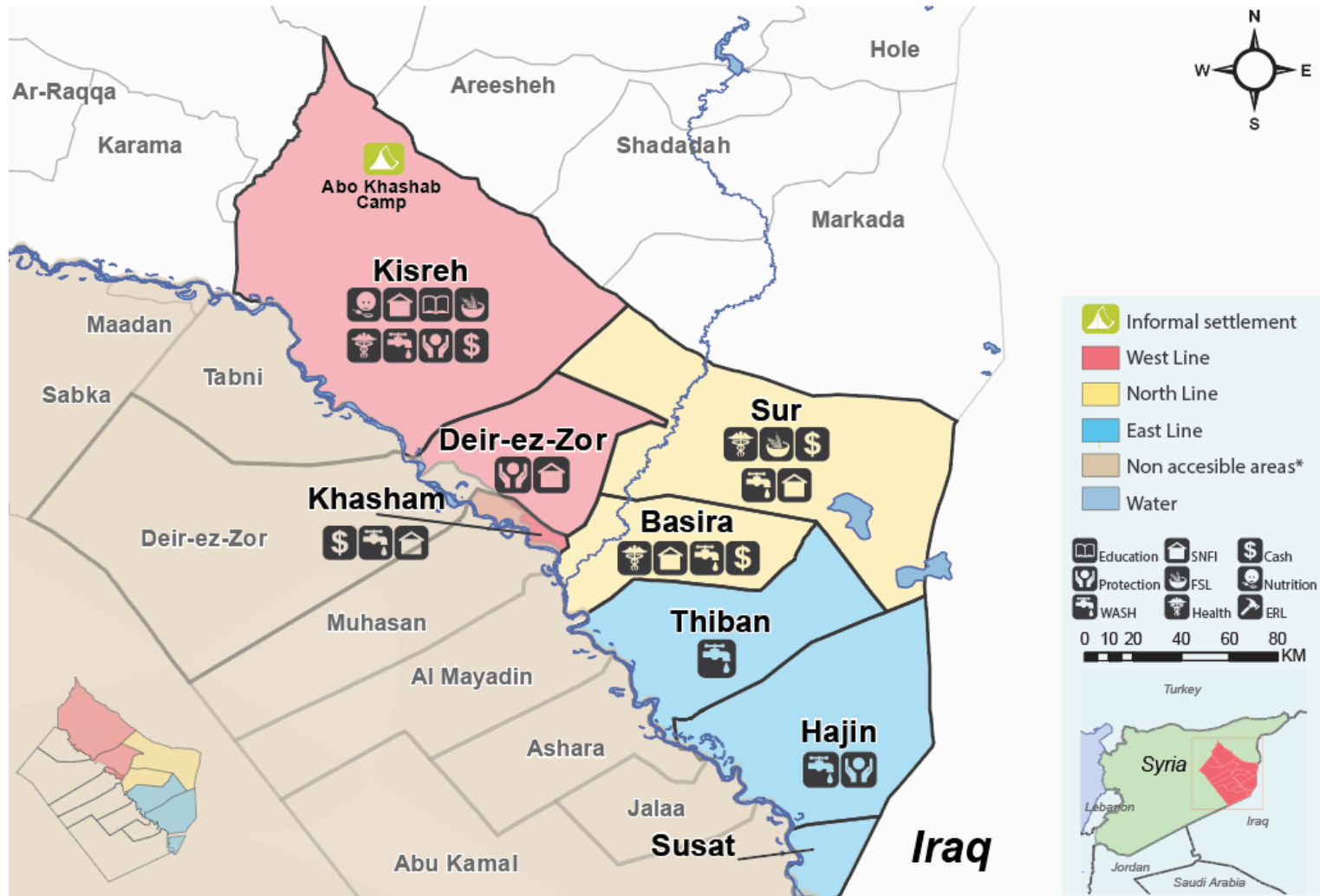
- **Jobs and sources of income** was still reported as first priority need. **Low wages and lack of job opportunities were the most reported barriers** to accessing them. KIs reported **remittances to be the first source of income for households**, increasing since January. Growing crops and raising livestock had reportedly decreased.
- A very **high prevalence of child labour** was reported, as well as **reducing meal size and skipping meals**, as strategies to cope with insufficient livelihoods.
- **School attendance rates for both IDPs and HC children had reportedly decreased since January**. Low attendance rates might be explained by the reported **increase of child labour and early marriages**, as well as a **damaged educational infrastructure**. In North Line, the reported need for education facilities rehabilitation was particularly high.
- The access to electricity had reportedly improved since January. However, a **lack of lighting inside and around shelters** was reported in a higher number of communities compared to January and a **lack of toilets** remained a commonly reported shelter inadequacy.
- 7% of communities (3% in January) reported water network as primary source of drinking water while 90% reportedly used **water trucking**. The number of communities where the **cost for obtaining water** was reported as a barrier to accessing water increased from 24% in January to 92% in April.
- Access to health facilities was reported to be similar compared to January, with cost of services remaining the main barrier and the cost of transportation being less reported as barrier (-49%). **The lack of skilled medical staff has been increasingly reported as a barrier to accessing healthcare (+64%)**.

East Line : Findings

- **Low wages and a lack of job opportunities** were the most commonly reported barriers to accessing sufficient livelihoods. KIs indicated that households were increasingly reliant on **remittances as their primary income source**. Extreme coping strategies are less prevalent than in other lines.
- **Attendance rate for both IDPs and HC reportedly decreased** between January and May. The **need for education facilities rehabilitation was particularly high in the East Line** (75% of communities)
- Following the progressive de-escalation of conflict, protection risks linked to fighting decreased in comparison to January, even though **threat from mines** remained high. **Forced movement restrictions** were reportedly present in all assessed communities of Susat sub-district.
- An average of **17% of buildings per assessed community had sustained minor or major damage**. The **inability to afford the services of a professional** was reported as one of the main barriers to shelter repairs. Electricity access was reported to have slightly improved, and was reportedly better than in other areas. A **lack of heating and access to drinking water** remained prevalent shelter inadequacies and a **lack of light inside shelter** increased since January.
- **Water was still reported as the first priority need** and access to enough drinkable water was reportedly lower than in other areas. The **use of the water network as primary source, often reported to be damaged, remained low** (6% of communities).
- Barriers to access health facilities changed since January, with the time to reach facilities, the cost of services, the cost of transportation becoming less prevalent and a **the lack of skilled medical staff** reportedly becoming a more common issue. KIs in **69% of all assessed communities in the East Line reported that at least one health facility in their community was no longer functional**.

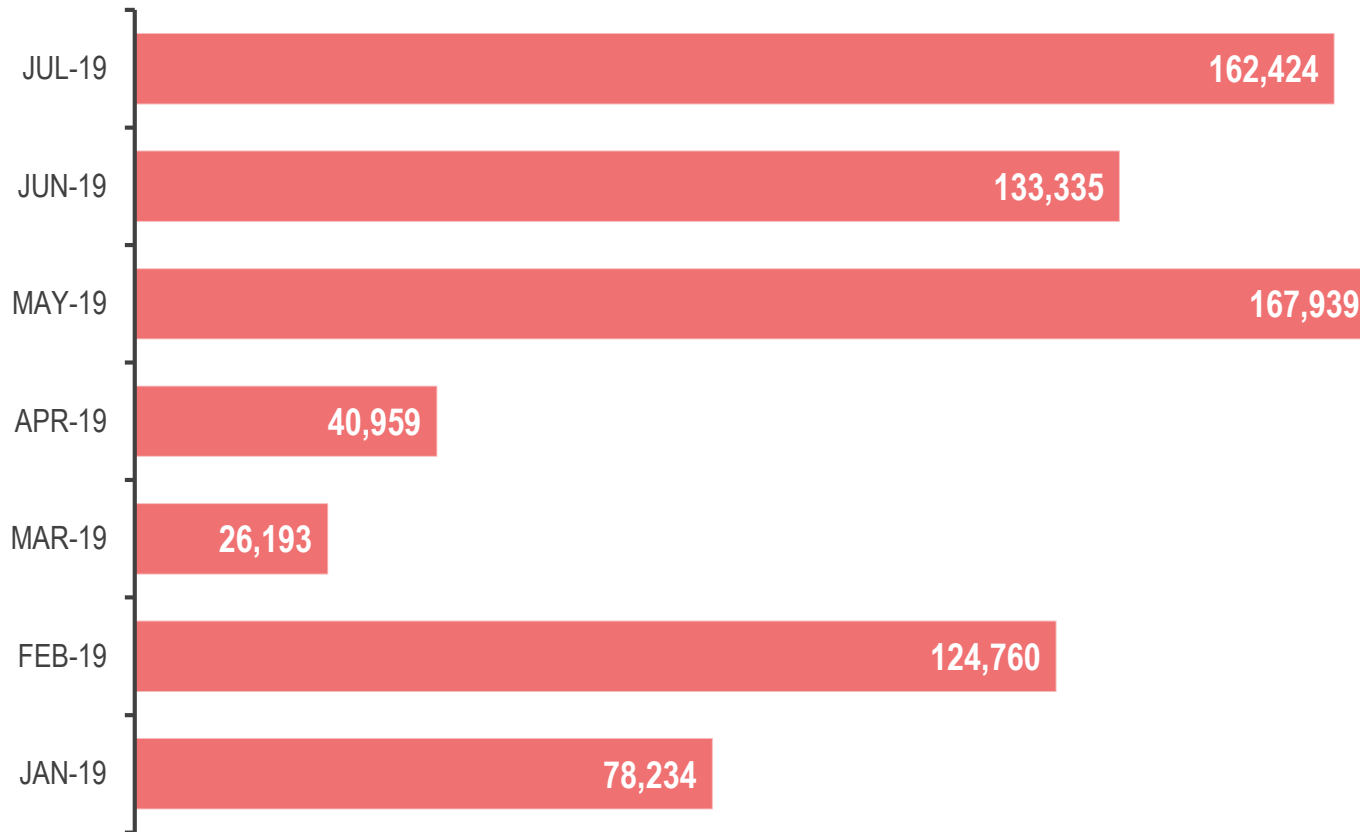
DeZ: Response Overview

Scope of humanitarian response in Deir-ez-Zor



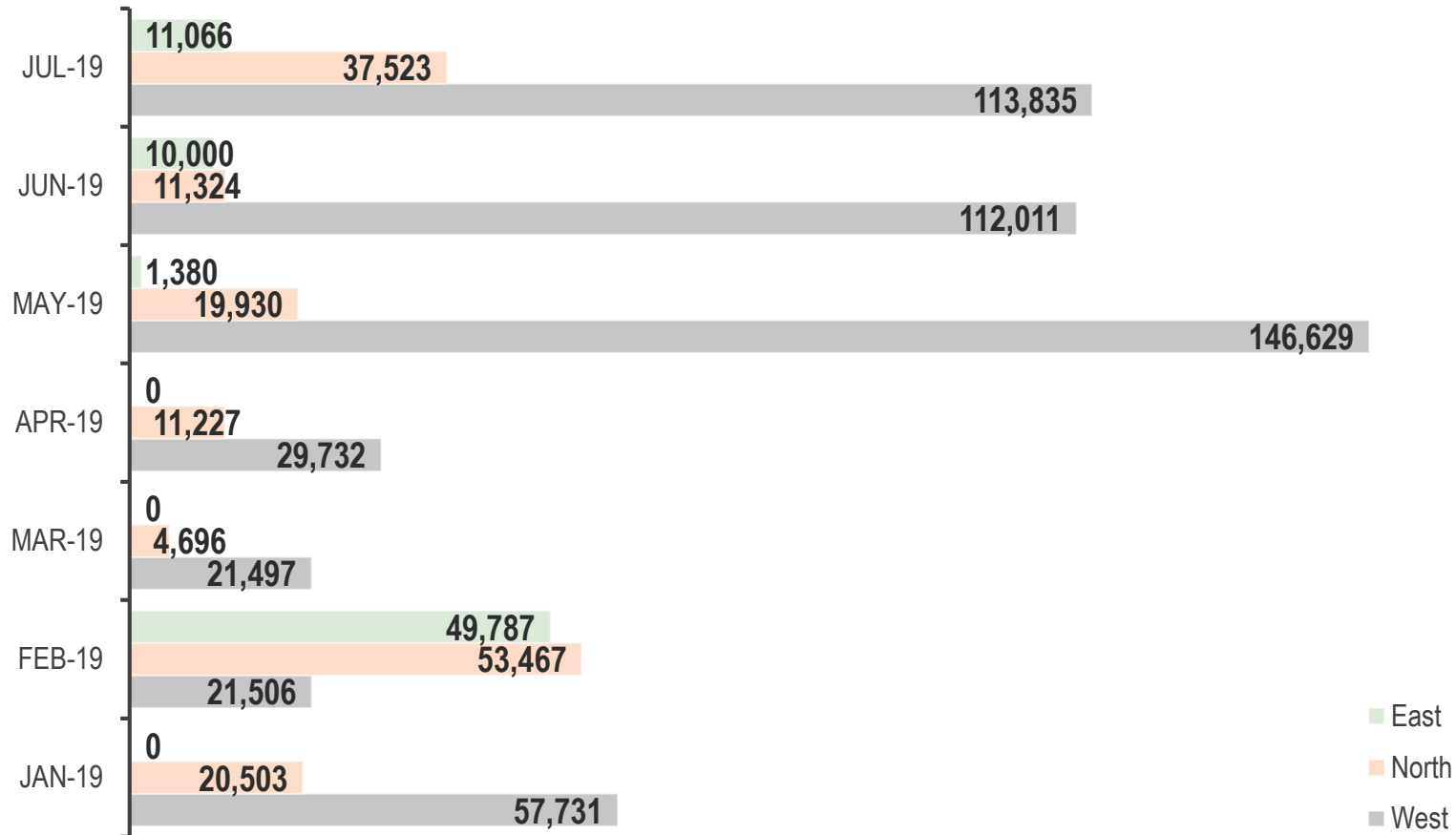
DeZ: Response Overview

People reached in DZ by month (NES NGO)



DeZ: Response Overview

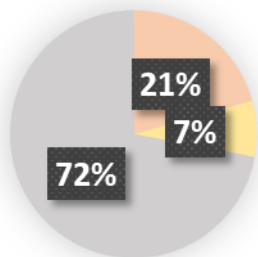
People reached in DZ by month (NES NGO)



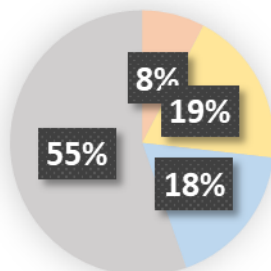
DeZ: Response Overview

Percentage of people reached compared to PIN (NES NGO only)

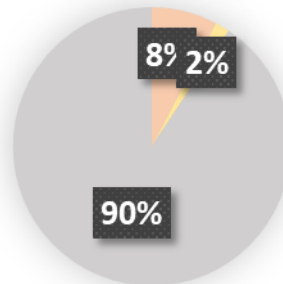
Jan-19



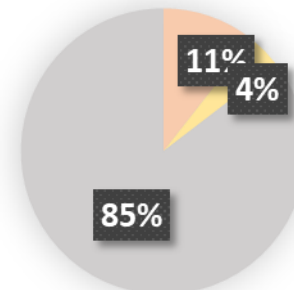
Feb-19



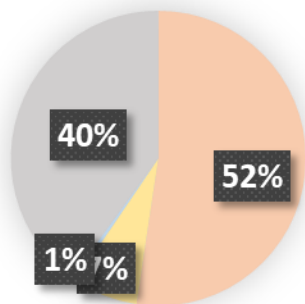
Mar-19



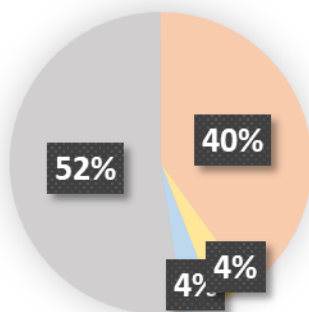
Apr-19



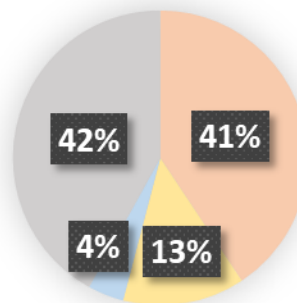
May-19



Jun-19



Jul-19



PIN (HNO 2019)
279,903

WL
NL
EL
Not Reached

. Food Security & Livelihoods

Access to livelihoods remains the **most commonly reported priority need**, since a large proportion of the population cannot access sufficient income to cover their basic needs. The **use of negative coping strategies** by households to fulfil their basic needs was reported in half of locations. These may be linked to an **increased cost of living**, changing exchange rates and market supply chain issues, as well as a **disrupted local economy** due to the conflict.



Livelihoods: Findings

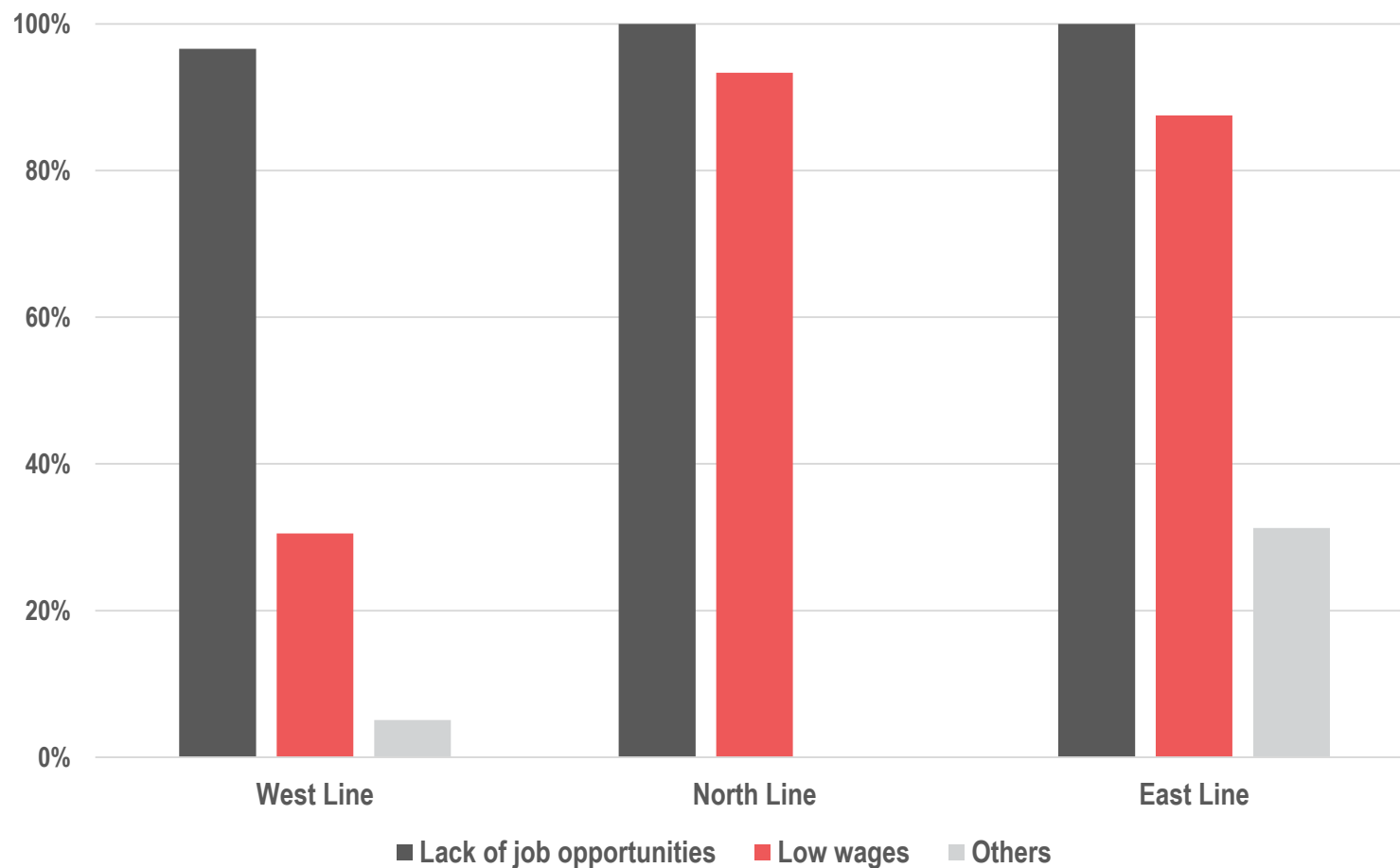
Primary sources of income in the community (by % of assessed communities)

	West Line	North Line	East Line
First source of income	Growing crops (75%)	Remittances (53%)	Remittances (75%)
Second source of income	Raising livestock (36%)	Raising livestock (40%)	Raising livestock (75%)
Third source of income	Remittances (39%)	Trade / shops (40%)	Growing crops (38%)



Livelihoods: Findings

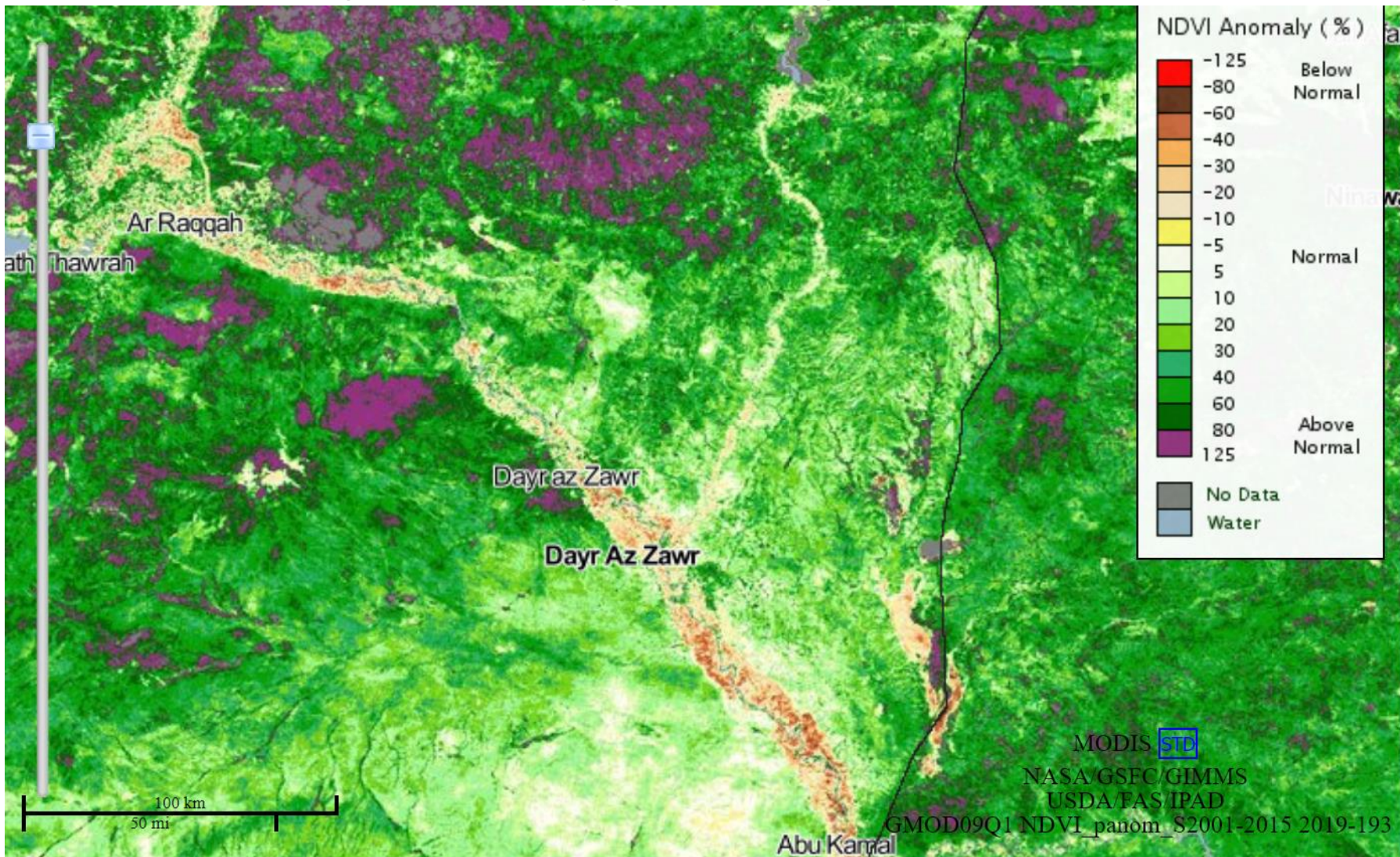
Most common barriers to accessing livelihoods for host community and IDPs in the community over the past 30 days (by % of assessed communities)





Livelihoods: Findings

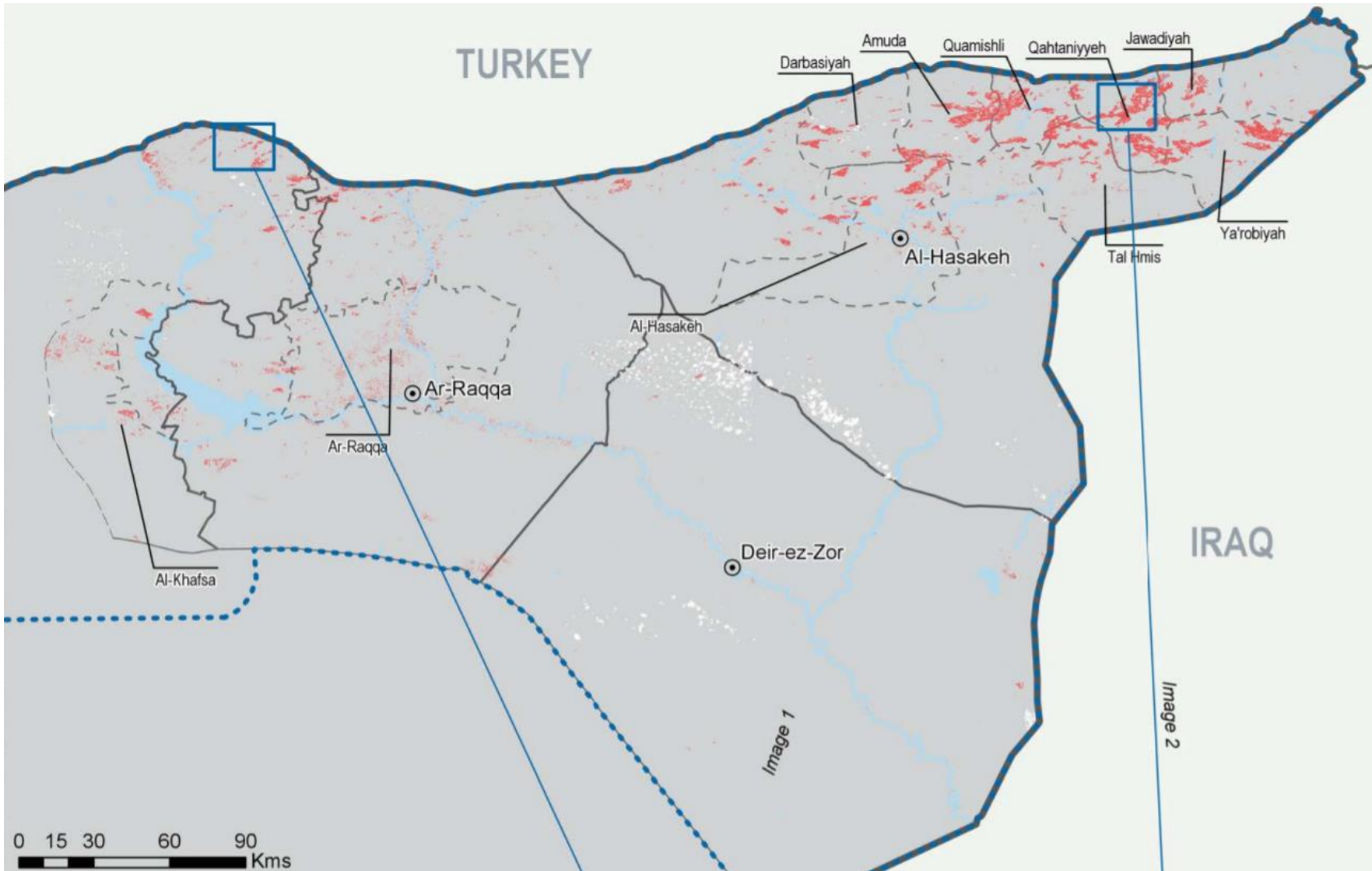
GIMMS MODIS NDVI Global Agricultural Monitoring System, NASA – July 2019





Food Security and Livelihoods: Findings

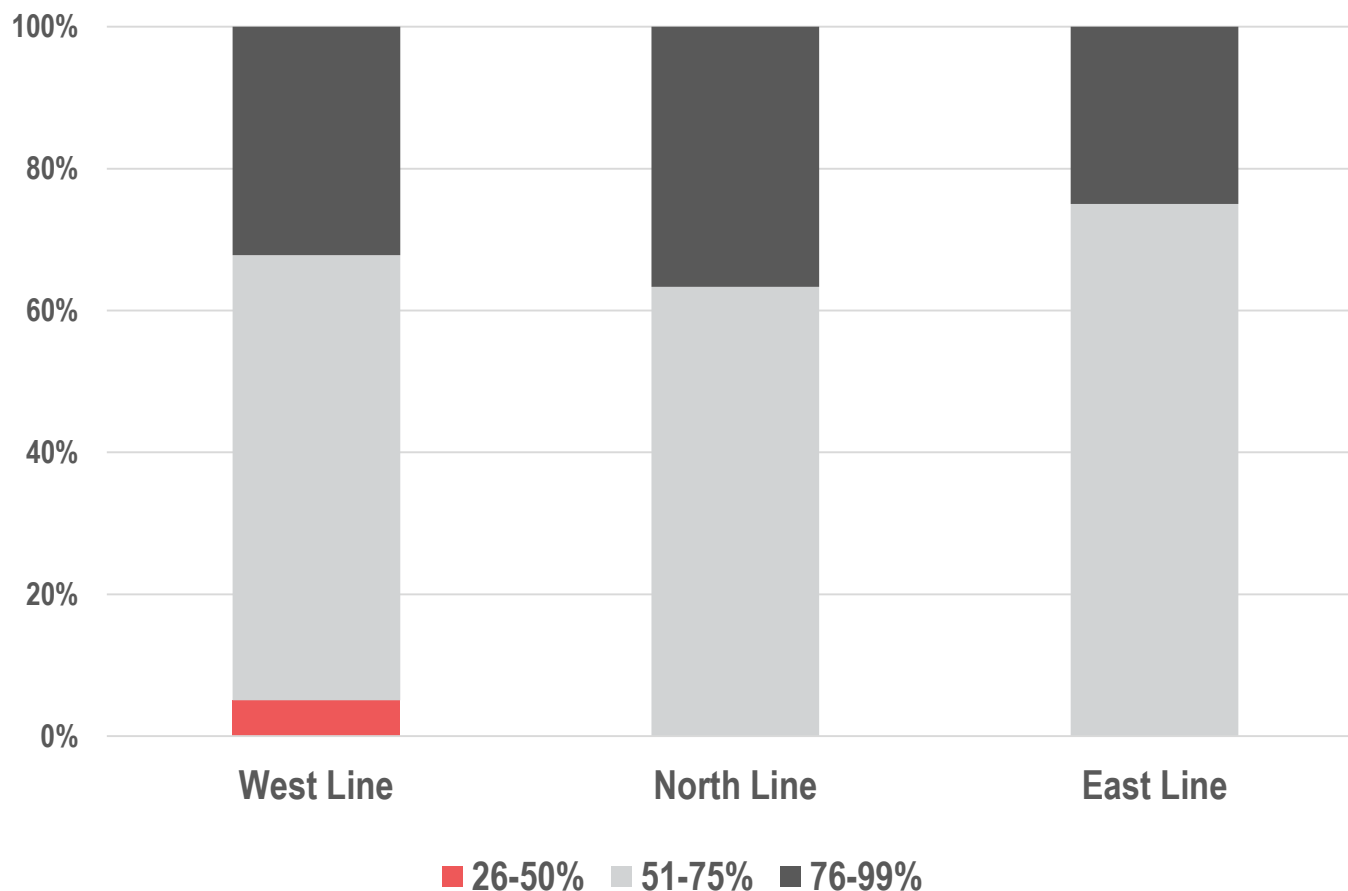
Relativized Burn Ration Analysis in Northern Syria – 4th May to 30th June 2019





Food Security: Findings

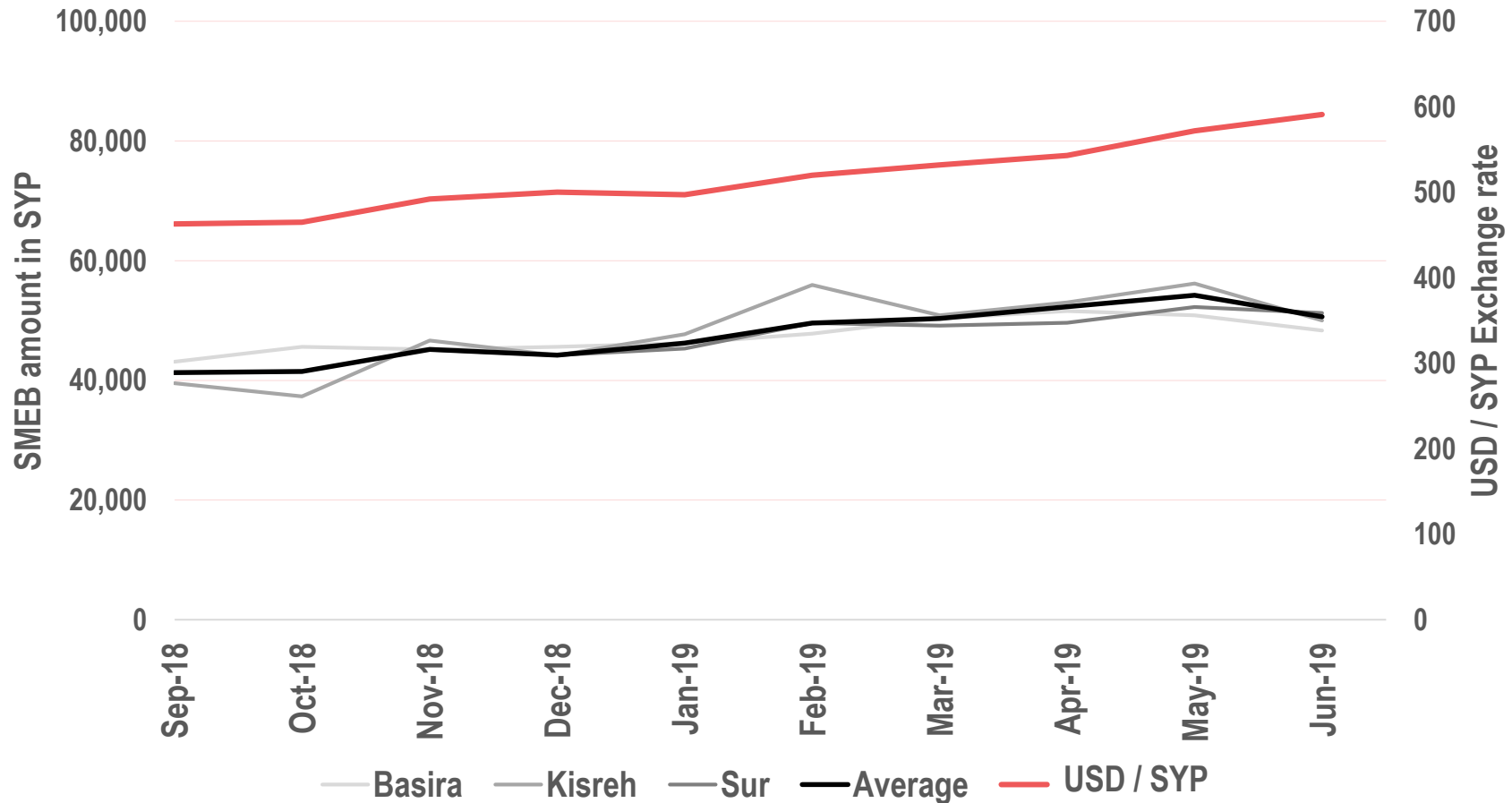
Proportion of IDP/host communities households able to cover their basic needs through their income sources in the past 30 days (by % of assessed communities)





Food Security: Key Trends

Average cost of food items in the Survival Minimum Expenditure Basket (SMEB) in Syrian Pounds (SYP)* and SYP / USD exchange rate in Deir-ez-Zor governorate

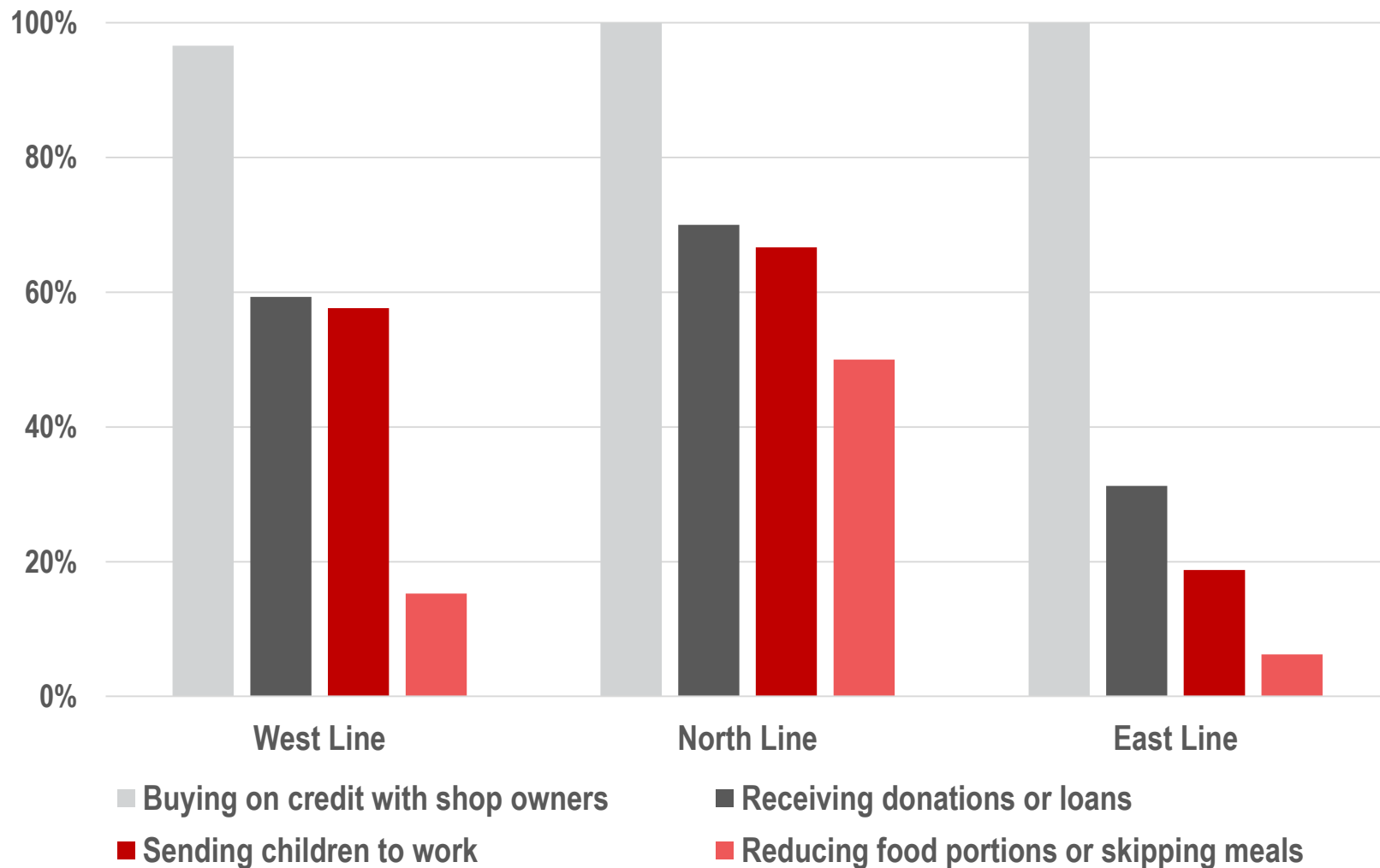


*Assessed core food items were bread, flour, rice, lentils, sugar, cooking oil, chicken, meat, tomatoes, cucumbers, and onions. SMEB represents the minimum culturally adjusted items required to support a 6-person household for a month and is comprised of 18 items. Data source: [REACH, Market Monitoring Monthly Exercises](#)



Food Security: Findings

Most common strategies used by households in the area to cope with a lack of income/resources in the past 30 days (by % of assessed communities)



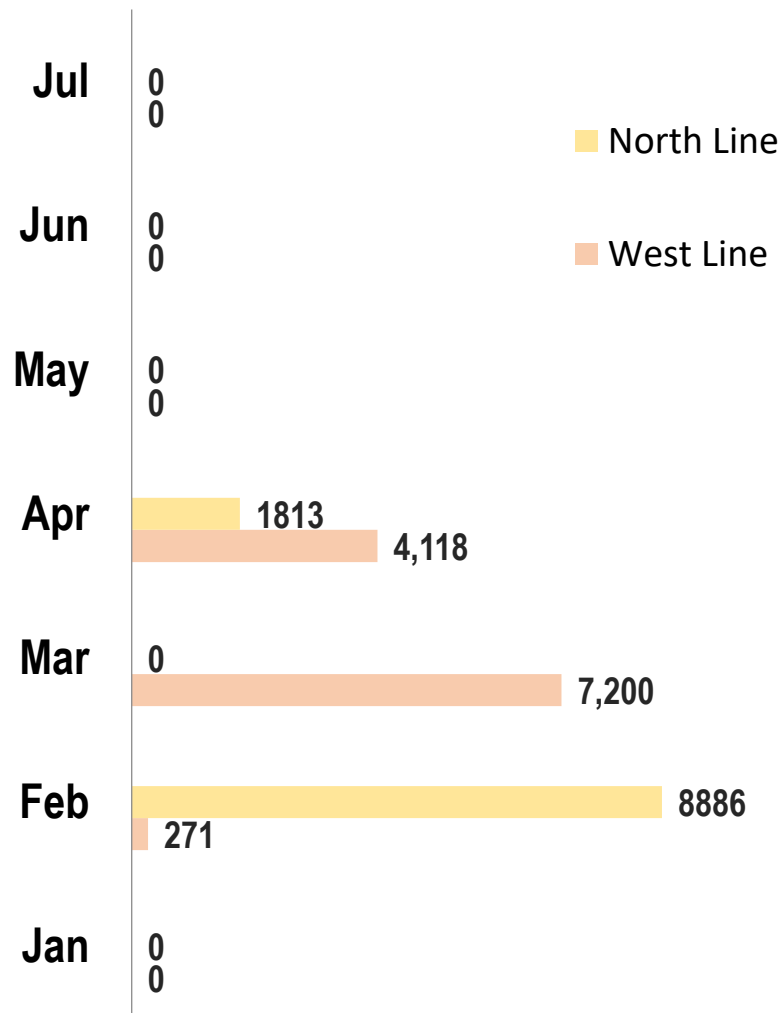
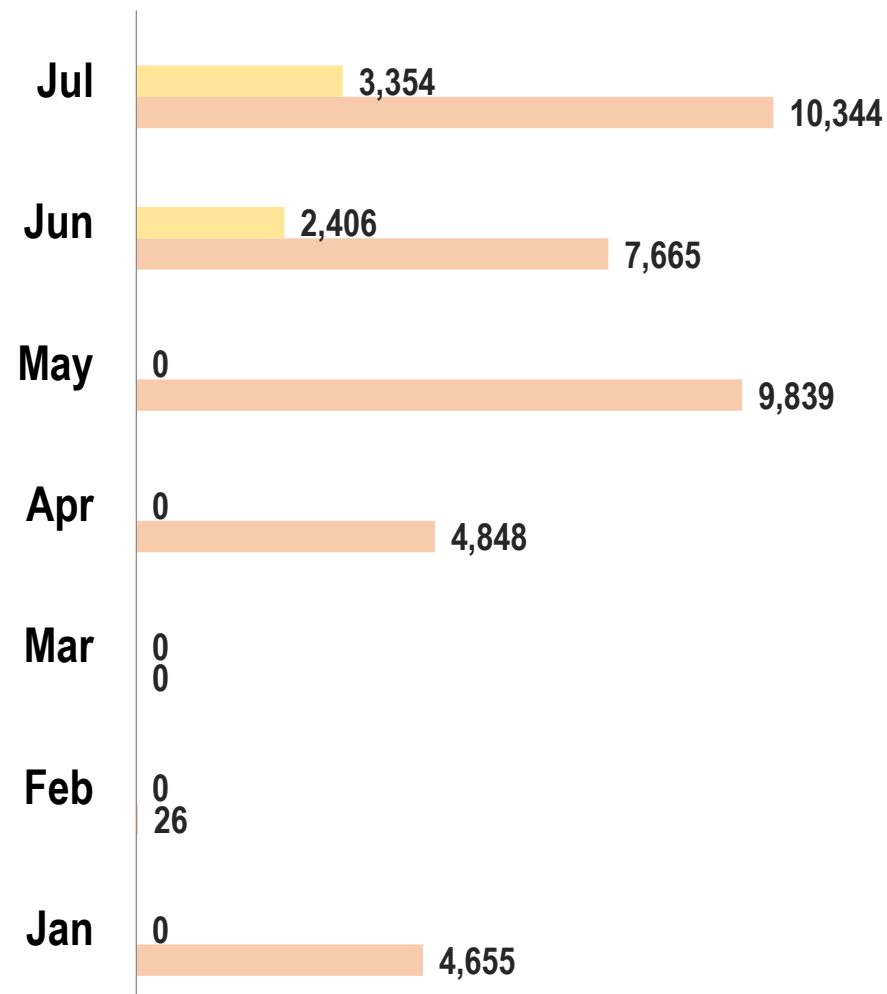


FSL: Response Overview

Number of PIN reached per month and per line (NES NGO only)*

Food basket outreach

Livelihoods outreach



* No response data available for the East Line



FSL: Response Overview

- 5 INGOs reported to be operating in the area

	West line	North line	East line
# of organizations	5	2	0
Response (includes but is not limited to)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supplementary Food Items • Food vouchers • Bread Distribution • Small-Scale Food Production (horticulture, poultry-egg laying hens, market gardens) • Cash for Work • Ready to Eat Ration • Food Baskets without Wheat Flour 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supplementary Food Items • Animal Distribution • Cash grant for livestock • Early recovery: support to MSMEs in Sur • Early recovery: Support to medium size farmers in Suwar area 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No activity reported

Potential areas of expansion ?

- General support establishing livelihood sources
- Monitoring of supply chains and markets
- Support to those affected by low crop yields last season
- Rehabilitation of irrigation infrastructure
- Increased food programming

Please note that obtaining a complete overview of the response was not possible and that the response section of this table only reflects those interventions that were reported and made available to REACH before the day of the presentation.

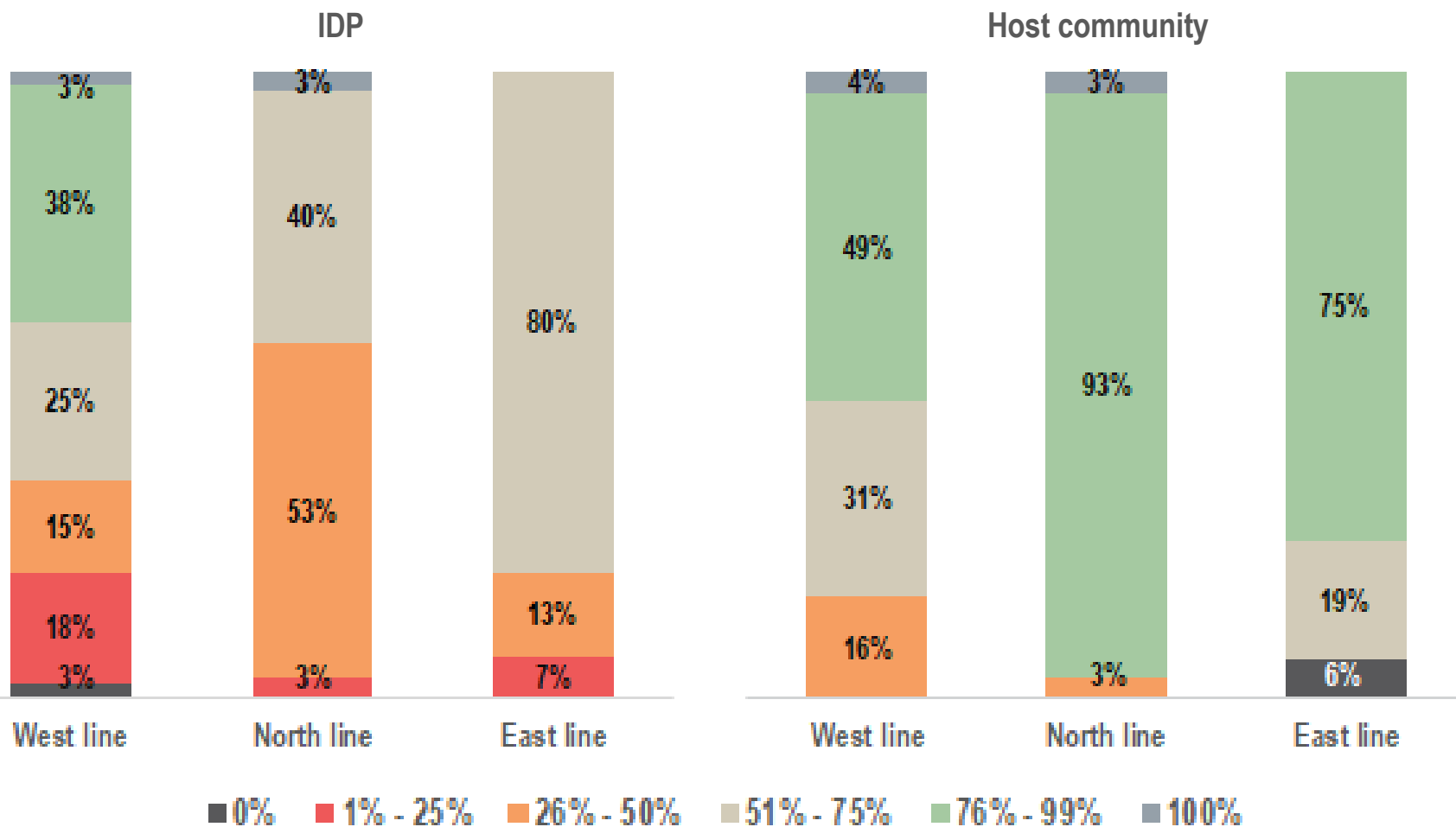
. Education

Despite improved coverage by accessible functional primary education facilities, the **overall estimated attendance rate decreased** between January and May 2019, and according to KIs significantly fewer IDPs attended school compared to children from the host community. **Child labour continued to pose a significant** barrier to accessing education, and was one of the most commonly reported strategies used by households to cope with a lack of income.



Education: Findings

Estimated primary school attendance rates for IDP and host community children (by % of assessed communities)



Education: Findings

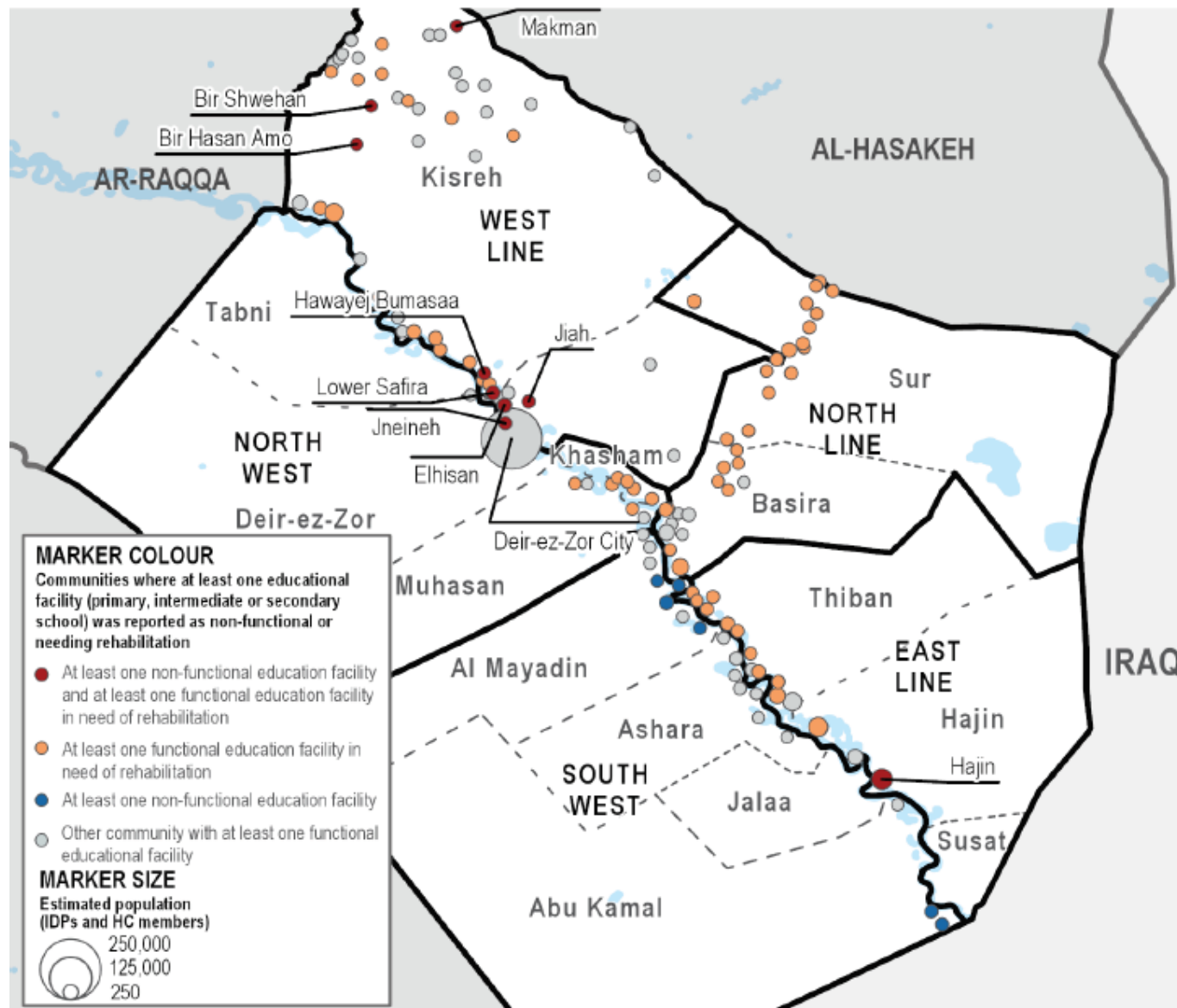
Most commonly reported barriers to accessing education (by % of assessed communities)

	West Line	North Line	East Line
1	Children have to work (89%)	Schools not in good condition (67%)	Schools not in good condition (87%)
2	Customs tradition (e.g. early marriage) (68%)	No education available for students of a certain age (63%)	Lack of teaching/learning materials (87%)
3	No education available for students of a certain age (44%)	Children have to work (60%)	Customs tradition (e.g. early marriage) (73%)



Education: Findings

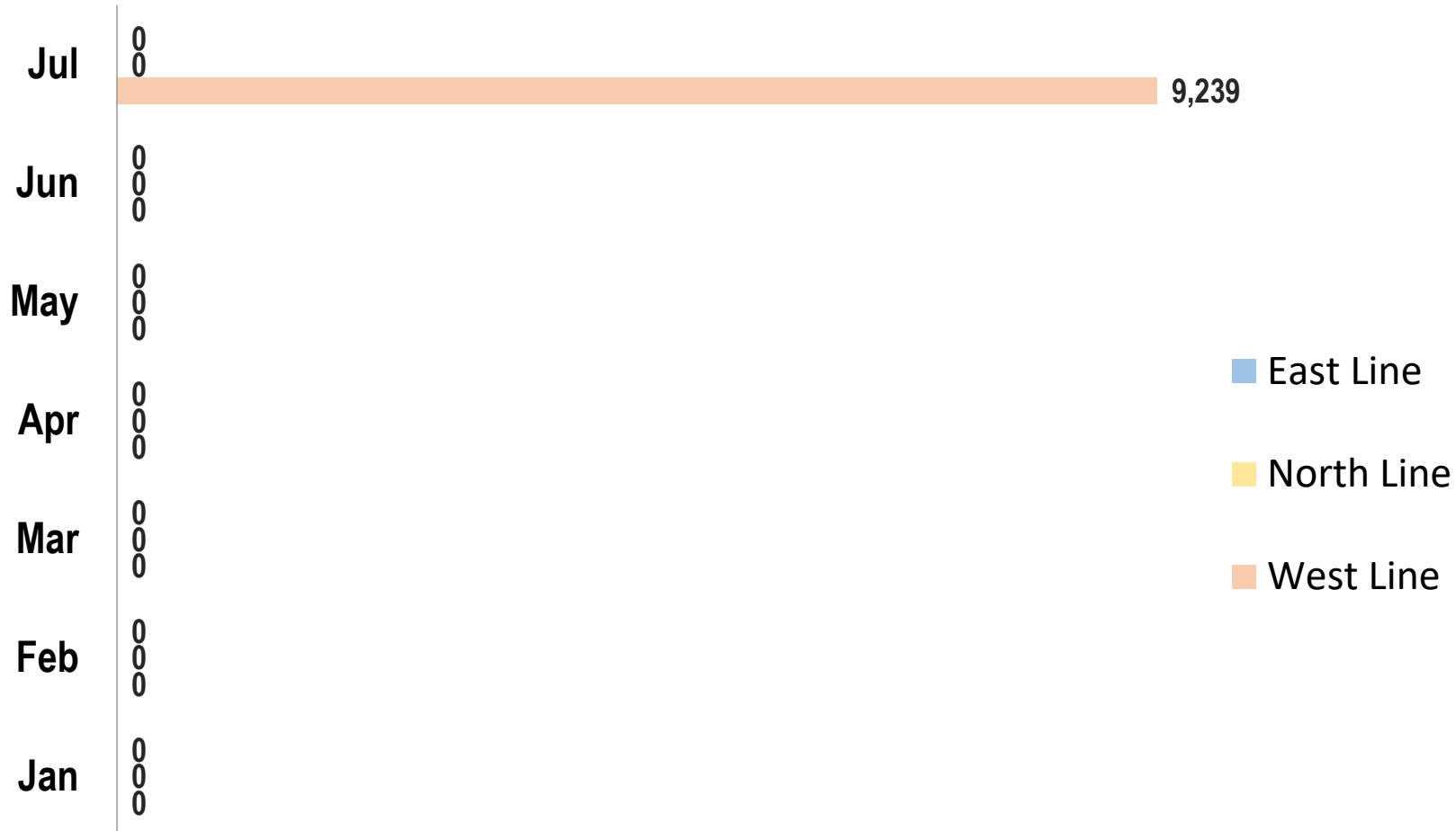
Presence of non-functional schools or functional schools in need of rehabilitation in the community





Education: Response Overview

Education : Number of PIN reached by month and by line
(NES NGO)



Education: Response Overview

- 2 INGOs reported to be operating in the area

	West line	North line	East line
# of organizations	1	1	1
Response (includes but is not limited to)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessments of schools for rehabilitation programming in Kisreh 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessments of schools for rehabilitation programming in Basira 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Education centre support in Hajin • Accelerated Learning Programmes in Hajin • Some non-formal education programming in Hajin

Potential areas of expansion ?

- Programming for IDPs living in other locations than IDP sites
- Support with education beyond primary level
- Awareness and back-to-learning campaigns
- General education programming for communities with no education available
- Advocacy to ensure availability of occupied education facilities used or non-functional
- Capacity building of teachers
- Rehabilitation of damaged school buildings, and clearing of UXOs

Please note that obtaining a complete overview of the response was not possible and that the response section of this table only reflects those interventions that were reported and made available to REACH before the day of the presentation.

. Protection

In addition to the high prevalence of **child labour (92%)**, rates of **early marriage (63%)** have reportedly increased across the governorate. **In the East Line, IDPs reportedly faced threats from explosives and armed groups**, in relation to the active conflict that was ongoing during the reporting period.



Protection: Findings

Most commonly reported protection risks for host communities and IDPs (by % of assessed communities)

	None	Threat from IEDs	Threat from armed groups	Restriction on movement	Dispute between residents	Confiscation of document	Threat from gunfires
West Line	92%	0%	0%	5%	2%	5%	2%
North Line	97%	3%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
East Line	31%	63%	38%	6%	6%	0%	0%

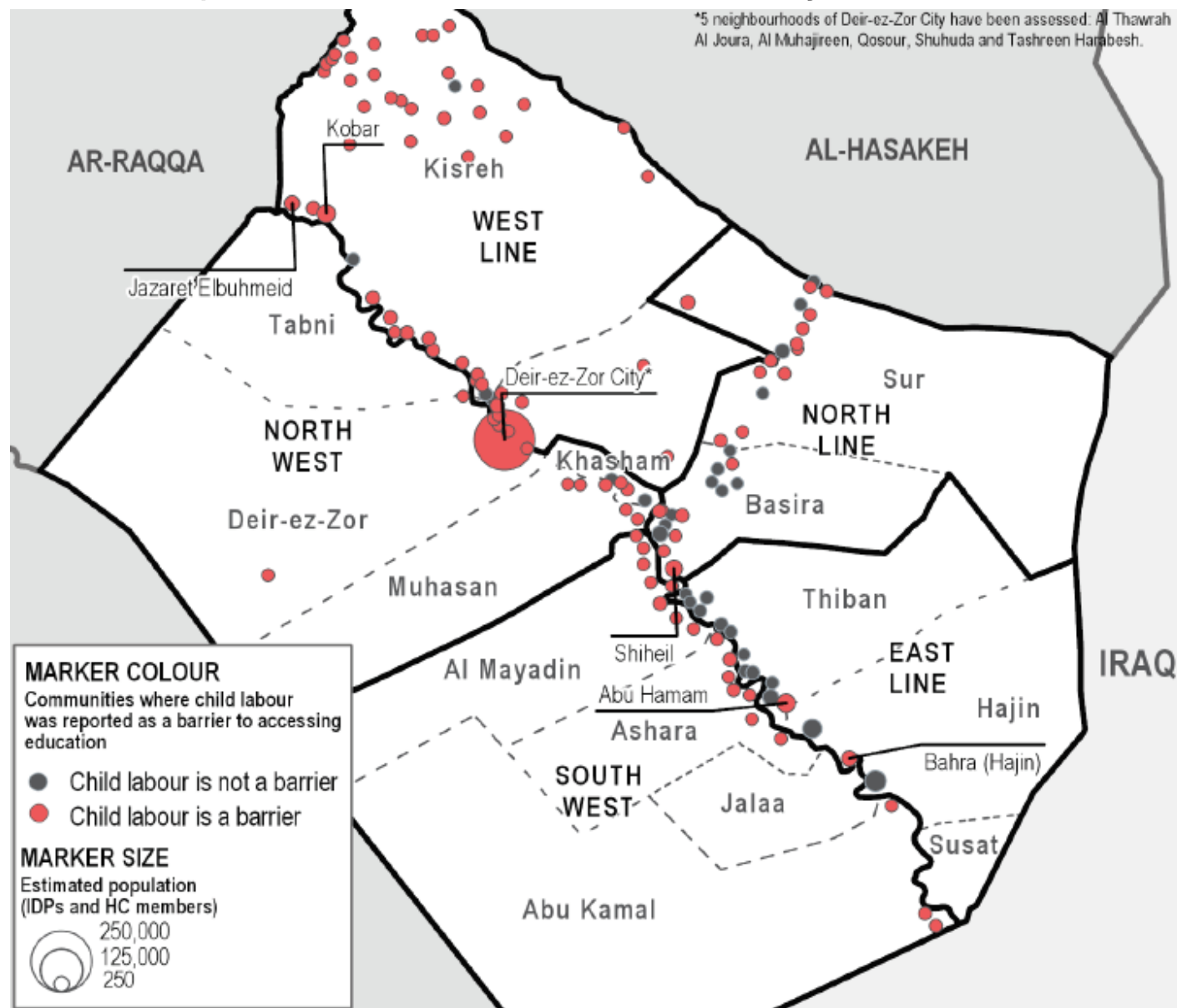
Most commonly reported child protection risks (by % of assessed communities)

	Early marriage	Child labour	Children involment in illegal activities	Children involment in armed activities	Separated or unaccompanied children	Child headed households
West line	64%	97%	0%	0%	2%	2%
North line	37%	87%	0%	0%	0%	0%
East line	88%	94%	0%	0%	0%	0%



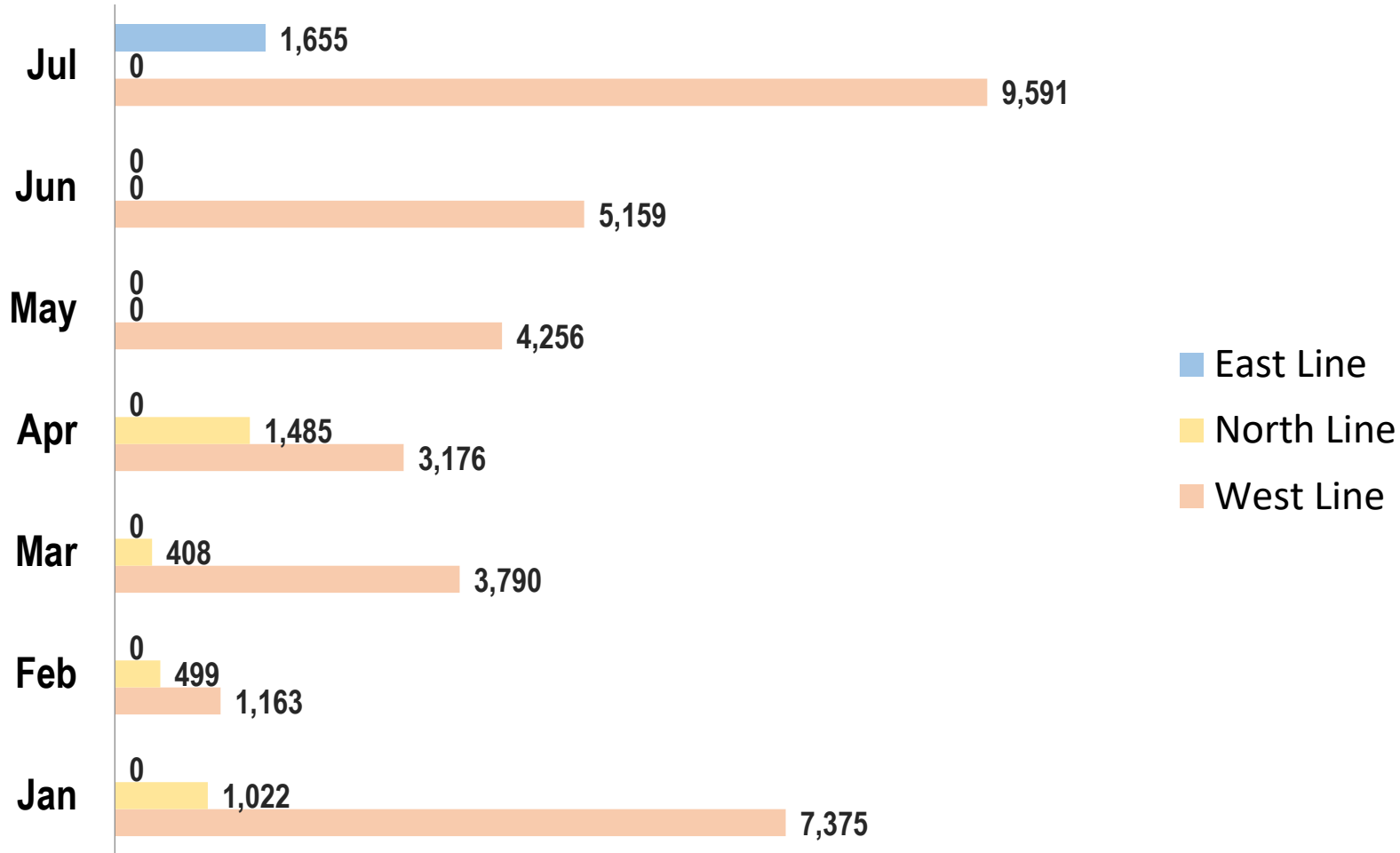
Protection: Findings

Child labour reported as barrier to education in the community



Protection: Response Overview

Protection: Number of PIN reached by month and by line
(NES NGO)



Protection: Response Overview

- 6 INGOs reported to be operating in the area

	West line	North line	East line
# of organizations	5	2	2 (Hajin sub-distict)
Response (includes but is not limited to)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training of GBV frontline responders • GBV awareness raising activities • Response services for women/girls at risk of GBV • Community-based child protection incl. PSS and parenting programmes • Specialized child protection services (referral and case management) • Mine risk education • Mine clearance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mine risk education • Mine clearance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of PSS services for children • Awareness raising sessions • Parenting support • Mine clearance

Potential areas of expansion ?

- General identification of and support for vulnerable groups
- Child labor and education rights programming
- Advocacy around protection of children from involvement in armed activities
- Programming related to child marriage
- Support with transportation costs
- Large-scale mine risk education

Please note that obtaining a complete overview of the response was not possible and that the response section of this table only reflects those interventions that were reported and made available to REACH before the day of the presentation.



FSL, Education and Protection

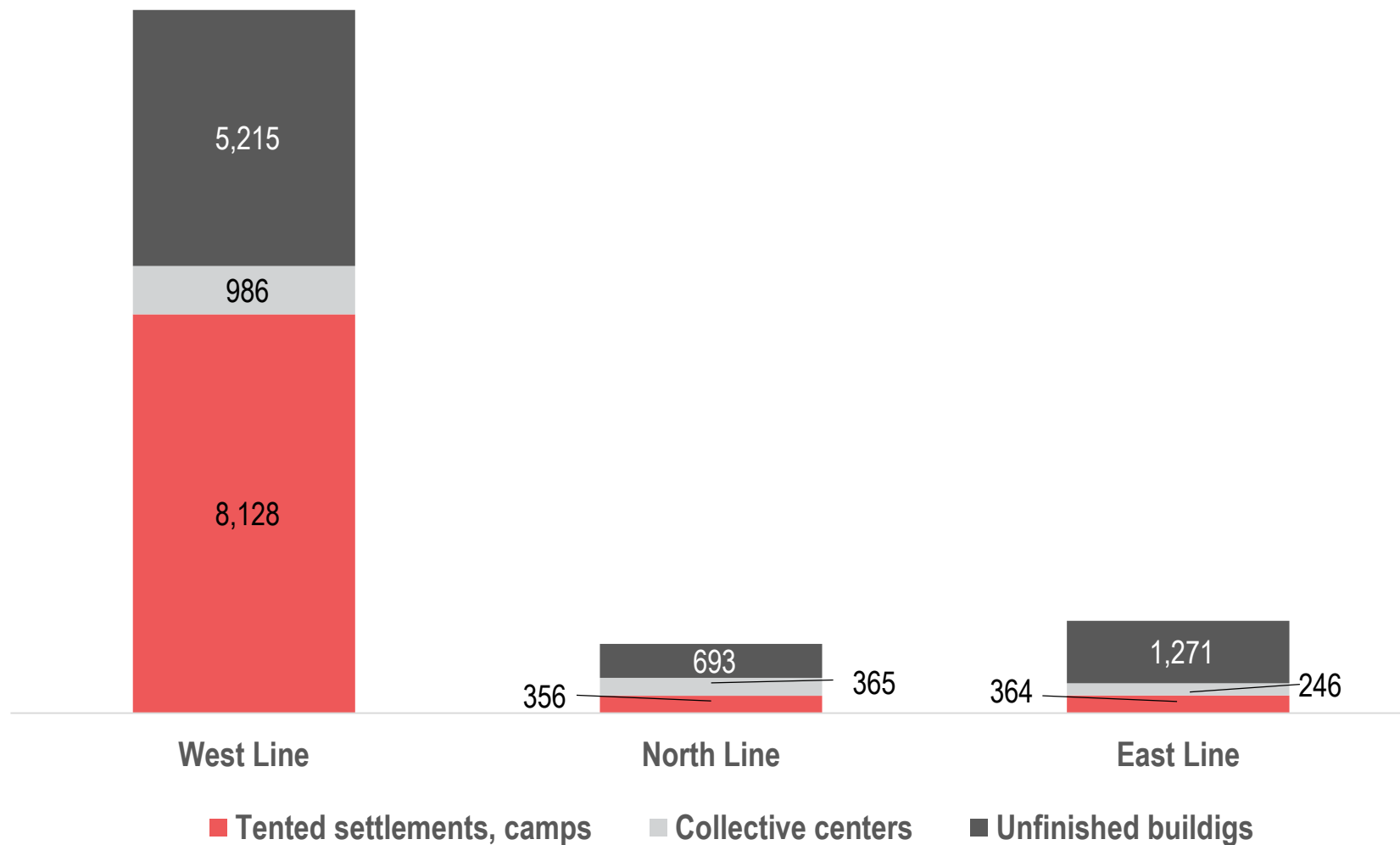
. Discussion

. Shelter & NFIs

IDPs, as well as SRs who have not returned to their former homes, were commonly reported to be living in **unfinished or damaged shelters**. Across all areas, **22% of shelters reportedly have at least minor damage**. Unaffordable high prices of repair materials and professional repair services were the most frequently listed barriers to shelter repair.

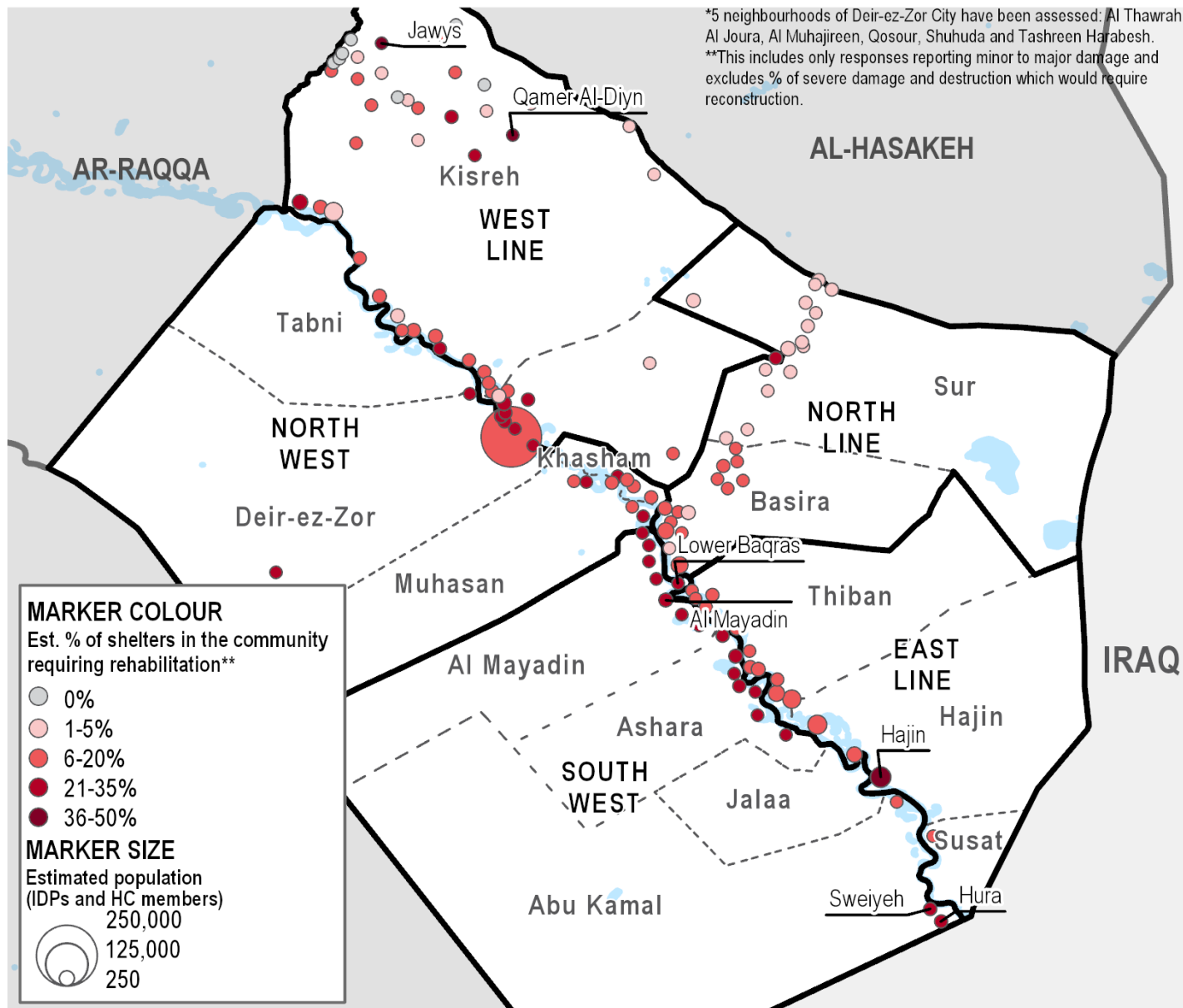
Shelter: Findings

Total estimated numbers of IDPs in vulnerable shelter types (in individuals)





Shelter: Findings



Shelter: Findings

Reported shelter inadequacies (by % of assessed communities)

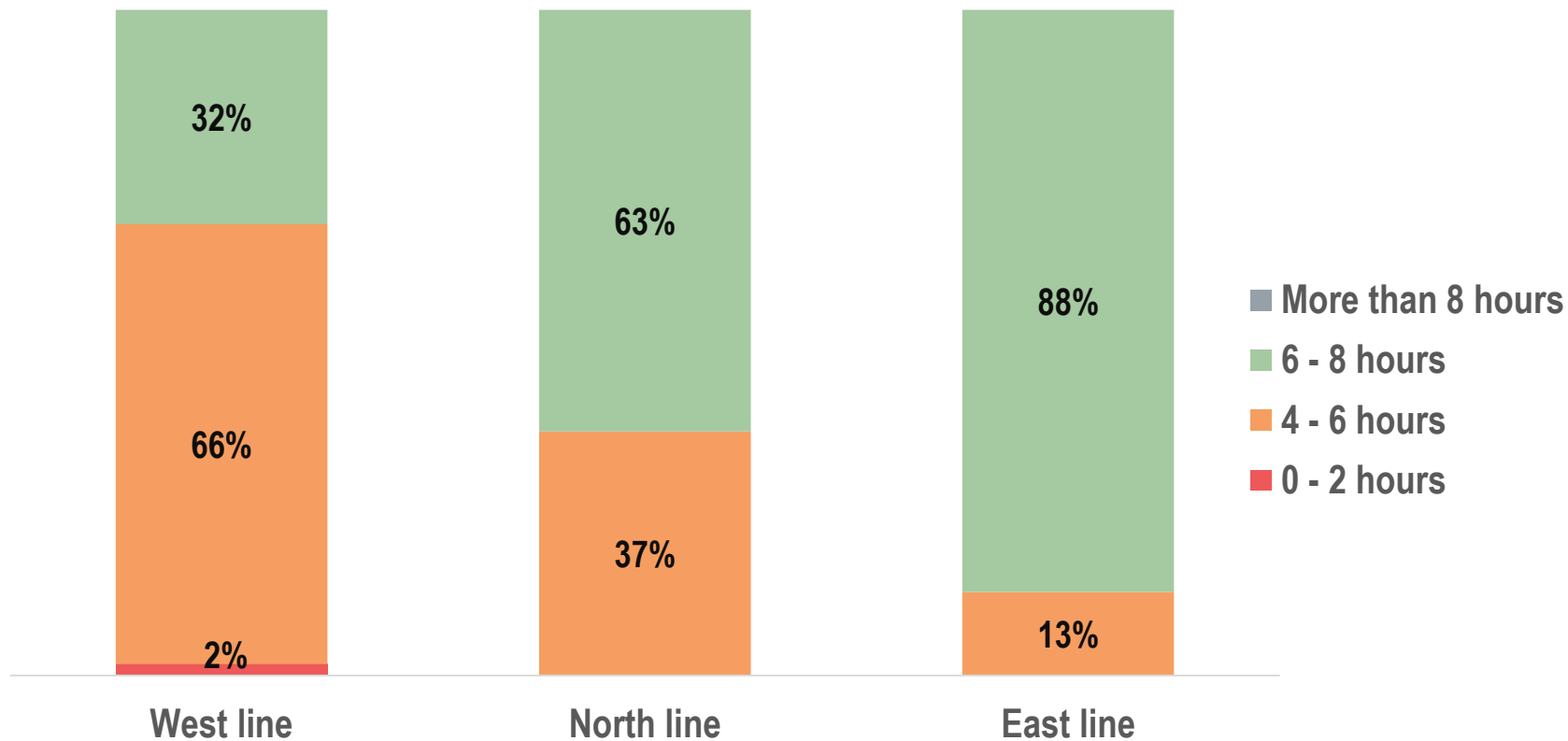
	Lack of lighting around shelter	Lack of lighting inside shelter	Lack of heating	Lack of safe access to drinking water	Lack of toilets	Lack of insulation from cold
West Line	93%	42%	34%	7%	10%	14%
North Line	87%	70%	13%	17%	50%	7%
East Line	31%	81%	88%	69%	6%	0%

Main challenges in repairing shelters of communities reporting shelter damage (by % of assessed communities)

	Shelter/repair materials are too expensive	Repairs professionals are not affordable	Shelter/repair materials are unavailable in the market	Repairs professionals are not available	Lack of authorization to do repairs	None
West Line	69%	29%	31%	14%	2%	27%
North Line	97%	33%	0%	10%	0%	3%
East Line	100%	63%	6%	13%	0%	0%

Electricity: Findings

Estimated average daily hours of electricity available in the community (by % of assessed communities)

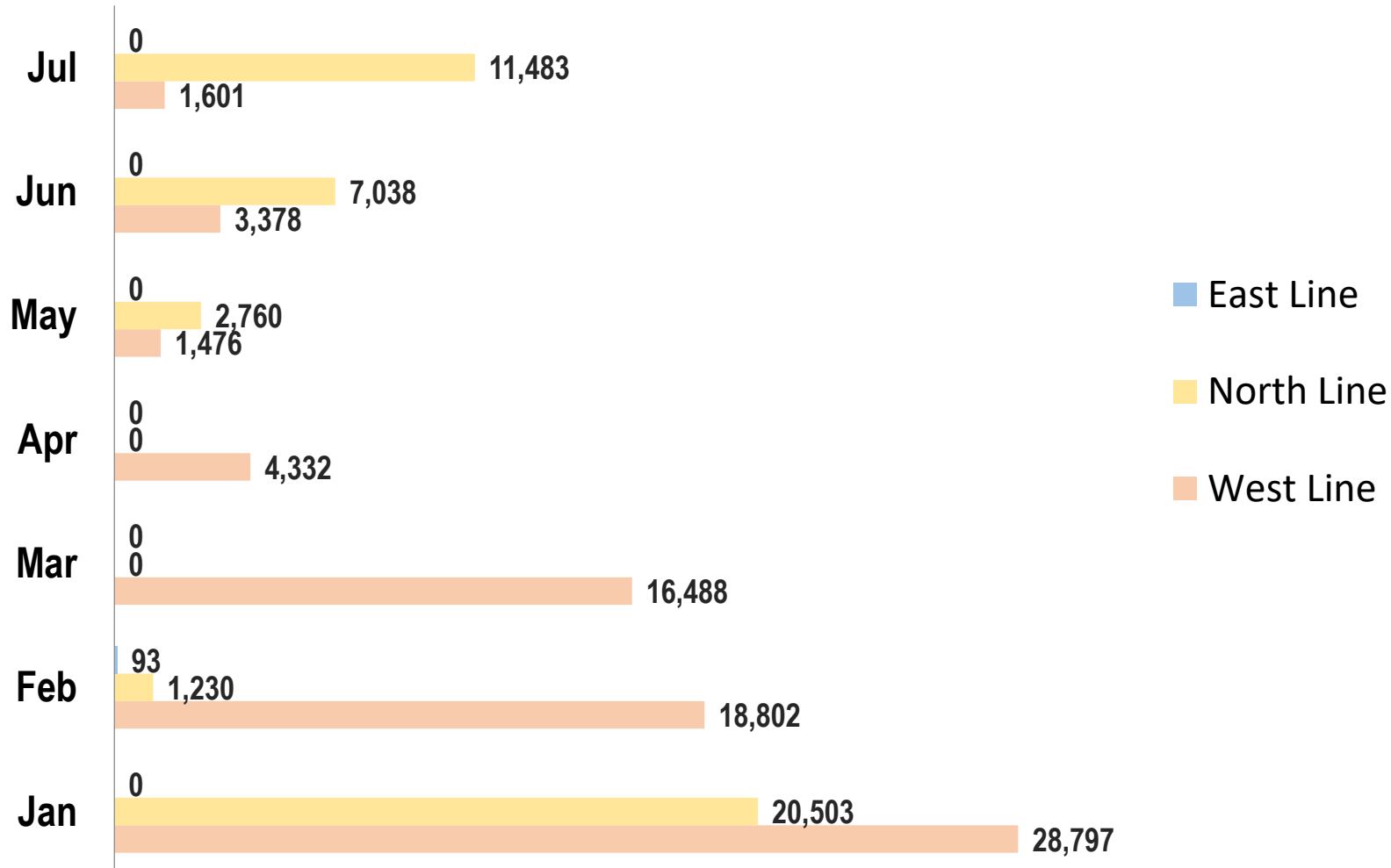


NFI NFI: Findings

Most commonly reported top NFI needs in the community (by % of communities)

	West Line	North Line	East Line
1	Sources of light (68%)	Cooking fuel (73%)	Disposable diapers (88%)
2	Disposable diapers (56%)	Sources of light (70%)	Cool box (75%)
3	Cool box (44%)	Cool box (70%)	Batteries (38%)
4	Water containers (31%)	Disposable diapers (43%)	Water containers (31%)
5	Cooking fuel (29%)	Water containers (17%)	Sources of light (25%)

SNFI: PIN reached by month by line (NES NGO)



SNFI: Response Overview

- 5 INGOs reported to be operating in the area

	West line	North line	East Line
# of organizations	5	2	1
Response (includes but is not limited to)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NFIs distribution • Provision of emergency shelter 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NFIs distribution • Provision of seasonal shelter assistance • Support to sustainable repair/rehabilitation of housing and community/public infrastructure and facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NFIs distribution

Potential areas of expansion ?

- Rent support for vulnerable households
- Monitoring and support for those in vulnerable shelter types
- Access to electricity and sources of light
- Support with toilets / sewage / sanitation

Please note that obtaining a complete overview of the response was not possible and that the response section of this table only reflects those interventions that were reported and made available to REACH before the day of the presentation.



Shelter & NFI

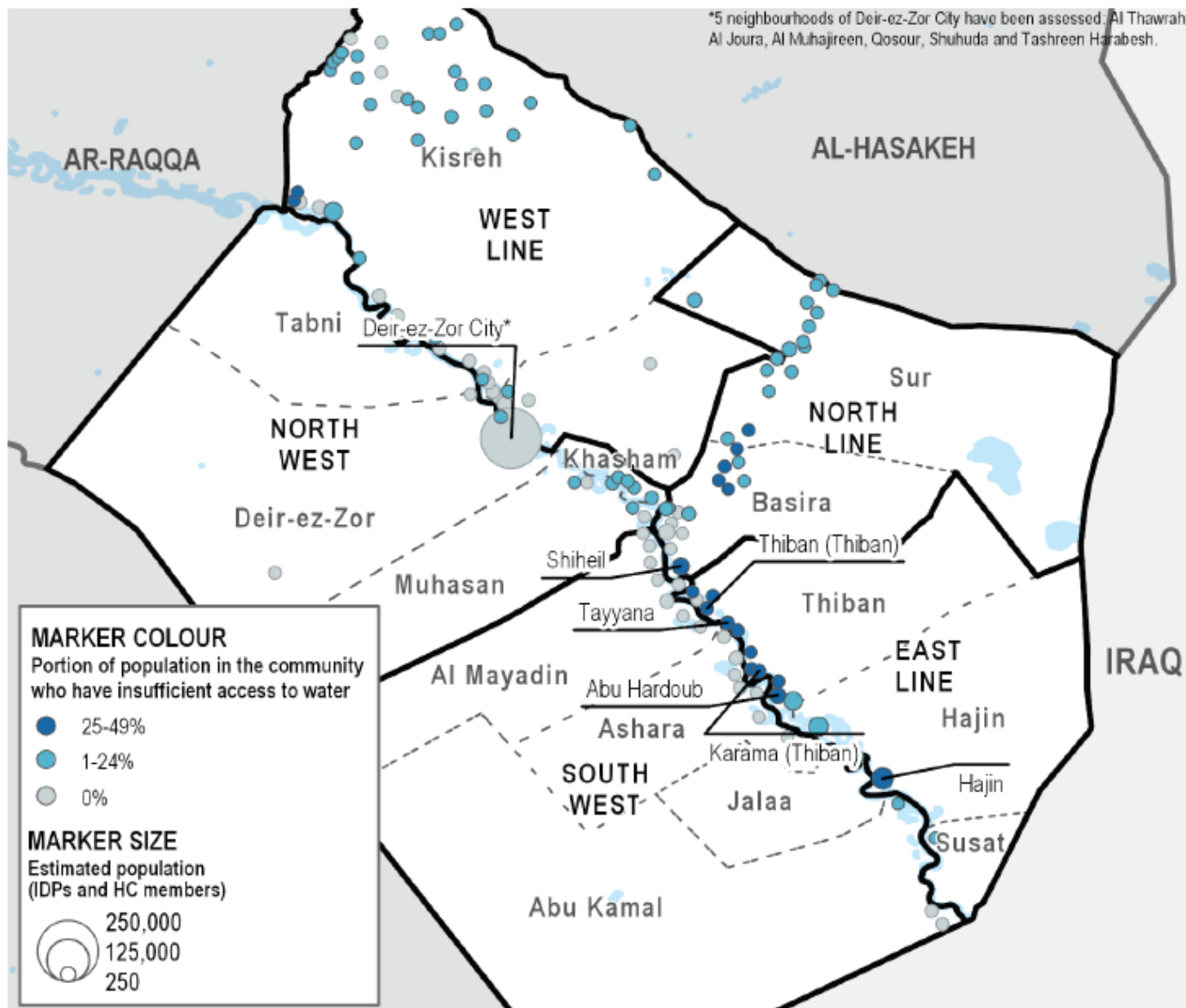
. Discussion

. Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

Insufficient access to water was reported to be an issue in the East Line, the North Line, and the West Line, where the main reported barriers to accessing water were the **high cost to obtain** water and **the partial or complete inoperability of the main network**. In these areas, the most commonly reported sanitation issues were **flooding in the streets, open defecation, and the absence of a functioning sewage network**.

Water: Findings

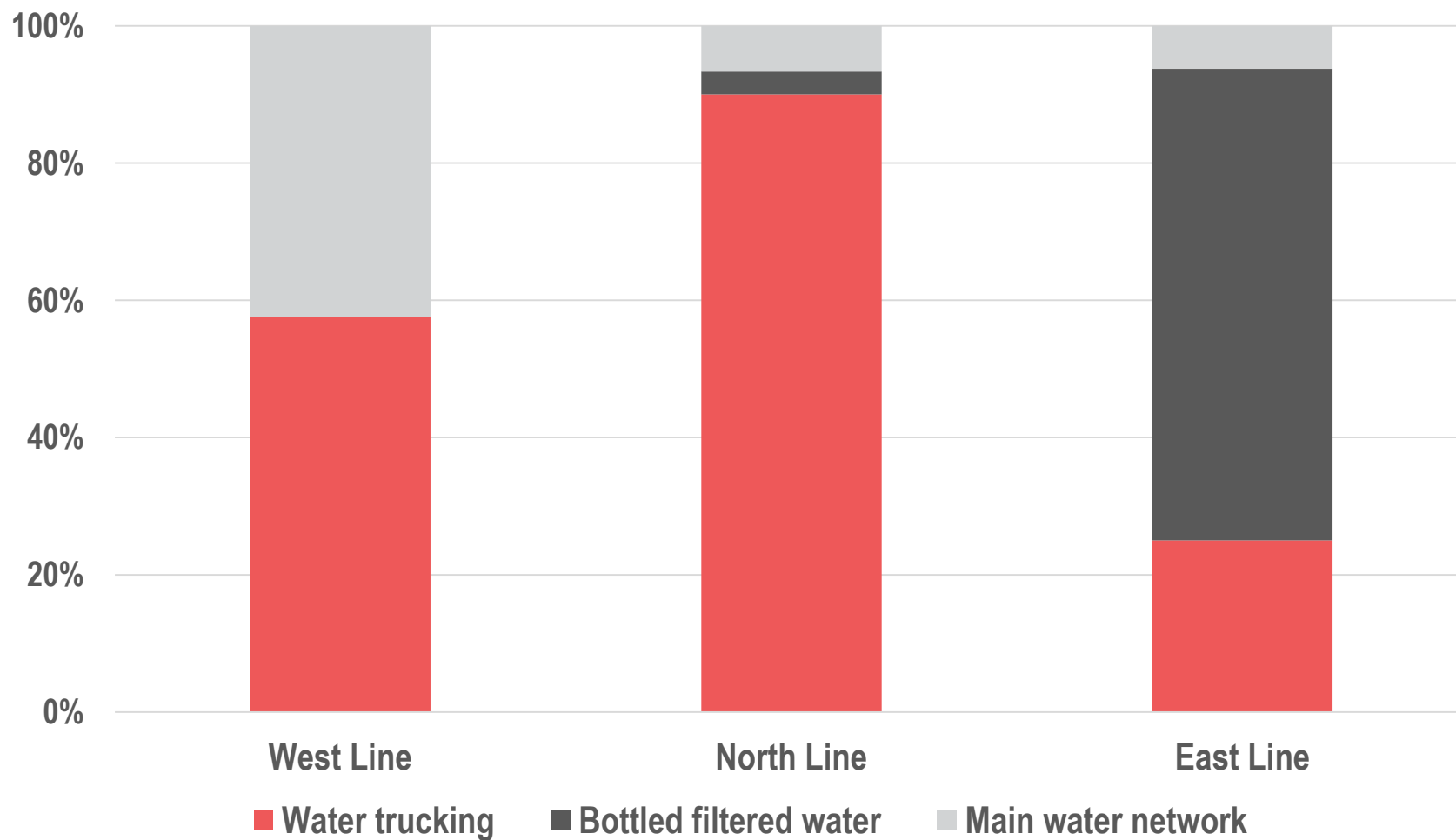
Reported access to enough drinkable water to cover needs in the community





Water: Findings

Percentage of primary water source reported (by % of assessed communities)



Water: Findings



Water: Findings

Percentage of barriers preventing households from accessing sufficient drinking water reported in the past 30 days (by % of assessed communities)

	Cost of obtaining water is high	Main network partially or completely not functioning due to damage	Main network partially or completely not functioning due to general disrepair	Not enough pressure to pump sufficient water	Water pumps only function a few hours per day
West Line	64%	20%	4%	12%	16%
North Line	92%	58%	4%	4%	0%
East Line	27%	7%	73%	7%	7%



Sanitation: Findings

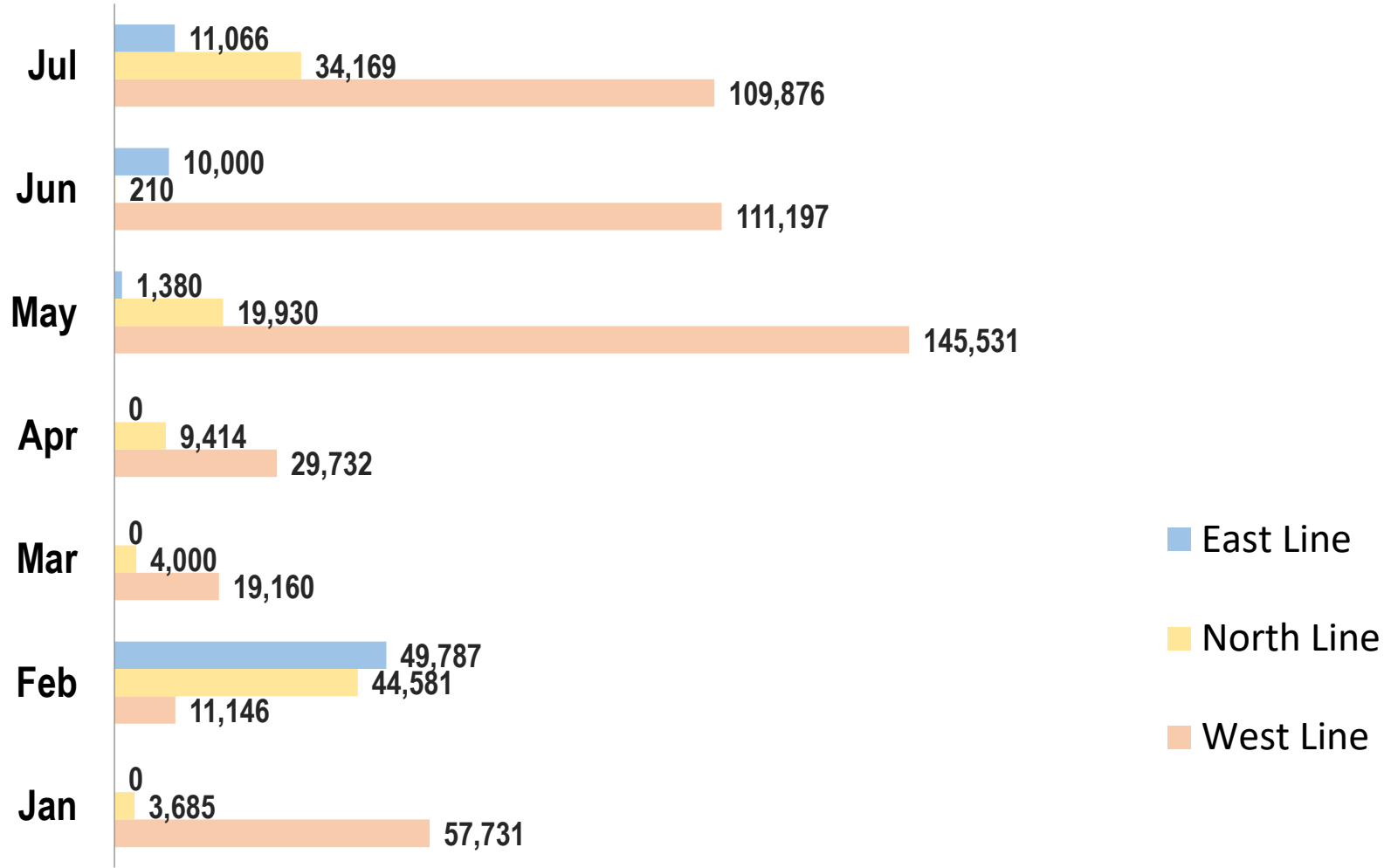
Sanitation issues reported (by % of assessed communities)

	No issue	Flooding in the streets	Open defecation	No sewage network	Sewage flowing onto the streets
West line	59%	41%	20%	2%	20%
North line	30%	70%	53%	50%	3%
East line	25%	81%	38%	6%	6%



Water: Response Overview

WASH: PIN reached by month by line (NES NGO)



Water: Response Overview

WATER STATION TYPES:



Water: Response Overview

WATER STATION STATUS:





WASH: Response Overview

- 7 NGOs reported to be operating in the area

	West line	North line	East line
# of organizations	7	2	1
Response (includes but is not limited to)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rehabilitation of water network • Rehabilitation of water supply/treatment infrastructures • Water trucking • Provision of WASH NFIs • Provision of communal water storage tanks • Installation of handwashing facilities • Construction of showers/bathing space • Construction of Latrines Hygiene awareness raising session • Vector Control campaign • WASH facilities cleaning • Installation of solid waste management facilities • Establishment of water safety plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rehabilitation of water network • Rehabilitation of water supply/treatment infrastructures • Water trucking • Provision of WASH NFIs • Provision of communal water storage tanks • Installation of handwashing facilities • Construction of showers/bathing space Construction of Latrines • Provision of long-term SWM solutions • Hygiene awareness raising session 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rehabilitation of water network • Rehabilitation of water supply/treatment infrastructures • Water trucking • Provision of WASH NFIs • Provision of communal water storage tanks
Potential areas of expansion ? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased access to latrines and washing facilities for IDPs • Increased water provision support to in areas where people resort to using unsafe water sources 			

Please note that obtaining a complete overview of the response was not possible and that the response section of this table only reflects those interventions that were reported and made available to REACH before the day of the presentation.

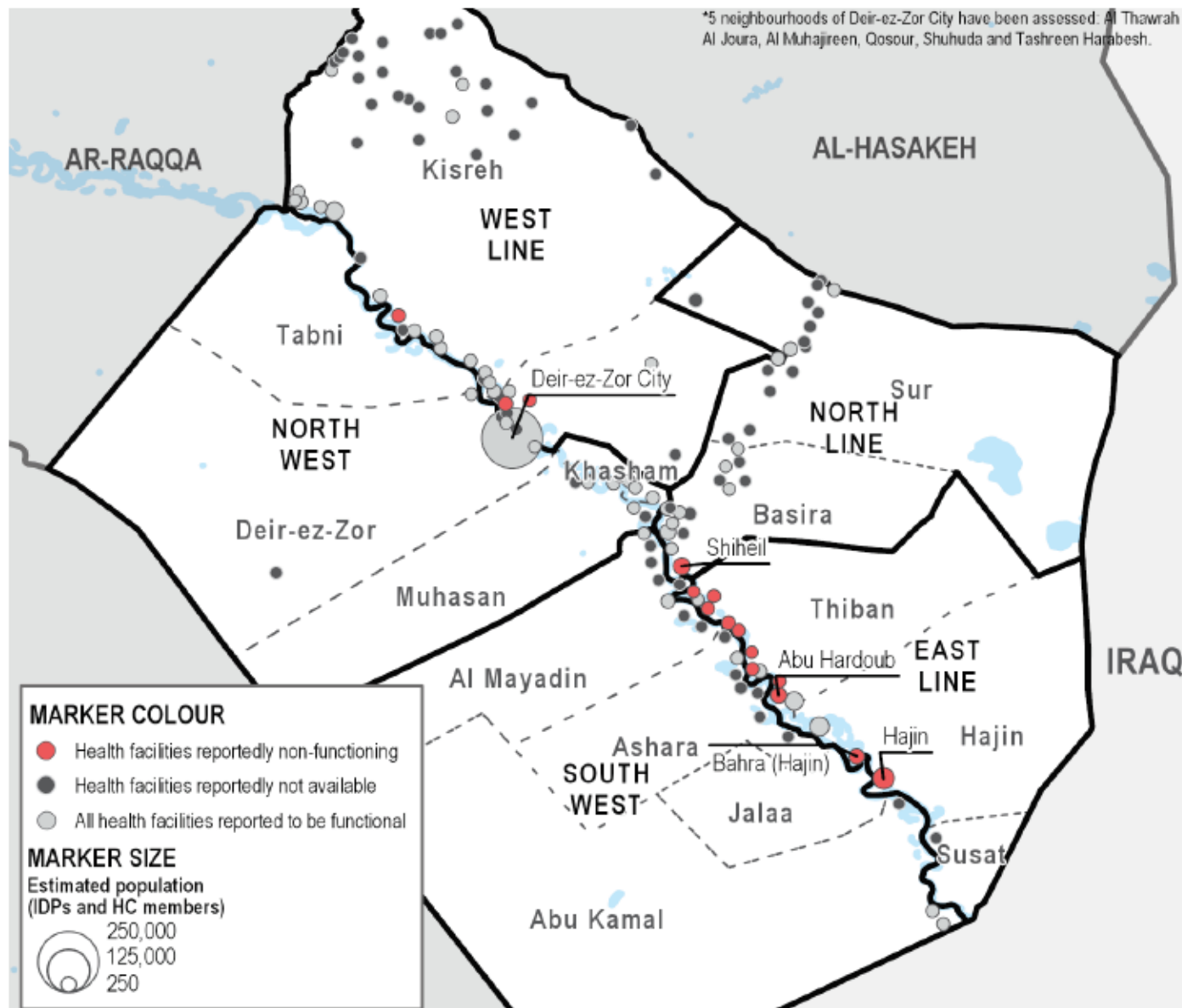
. Health

Many areas across the entire governorate faced gaps and challenges in terms of **health services coverage, accessibility and functionality**, with access to healthcare being the second most reported priority need. The main reported barriers to accessing healthcare were the **cost of services**, a **lack of skilled and female medical professionals**, and the **time and money required to travel to facilities**.



Health: Findings

Reported functionality and availability of health facilities in the community



Health: Findings

Reasons for non-functionality of health facilities (by % of assessed communities)

	Lack of health staff	Lack of medical supplies	Lack of equipment and furniture	Building severely damaged
West line	100%	100%	100%	0%
North line	100%	100%	50%	50%
East line	0%	0%	0%	100%

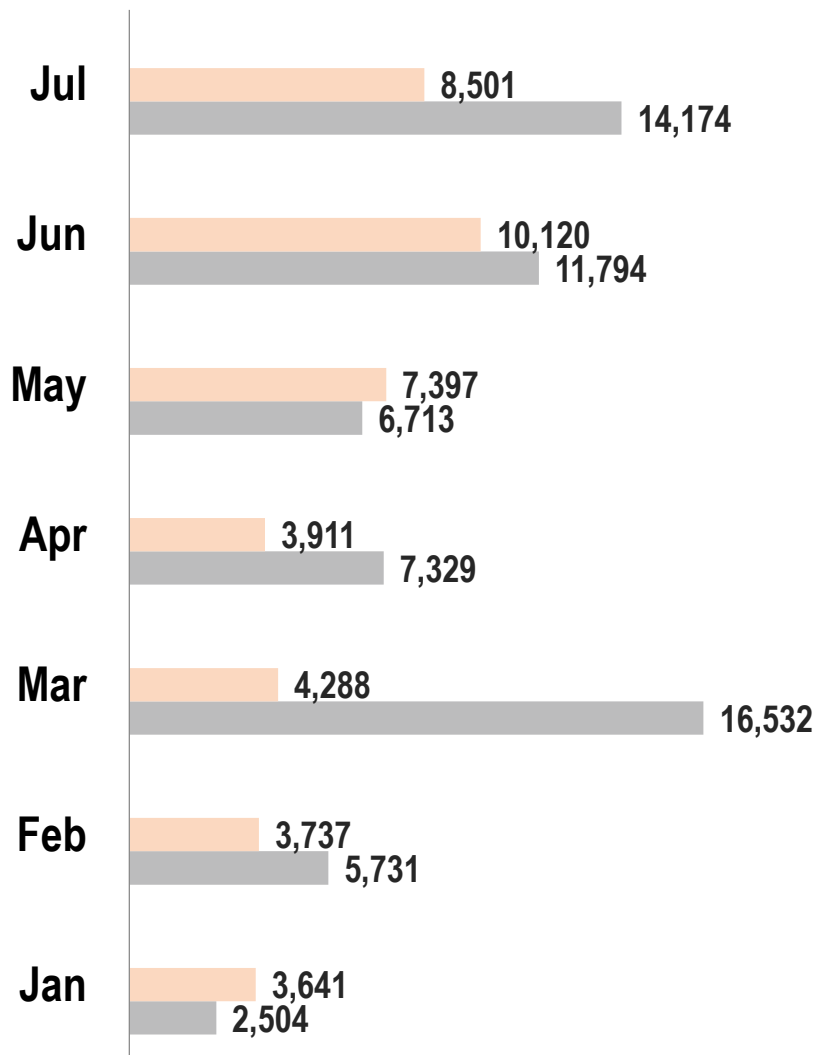
Most commonly reported barriers to accessing healthcare services (by % of assessed communities)

	Cost of services	Lack of skilled medical professionals	Lack of female medical professionals	Time required to reach facilities	Lack of equipment/ medication	Cost of transportation	None
West line	58%	46%	36%	19%	15%	17%	17%
North line	97%	67%	17%	67%	0%	20%	3%
East line	69%	38%	75%	6%	31%	0%	0%

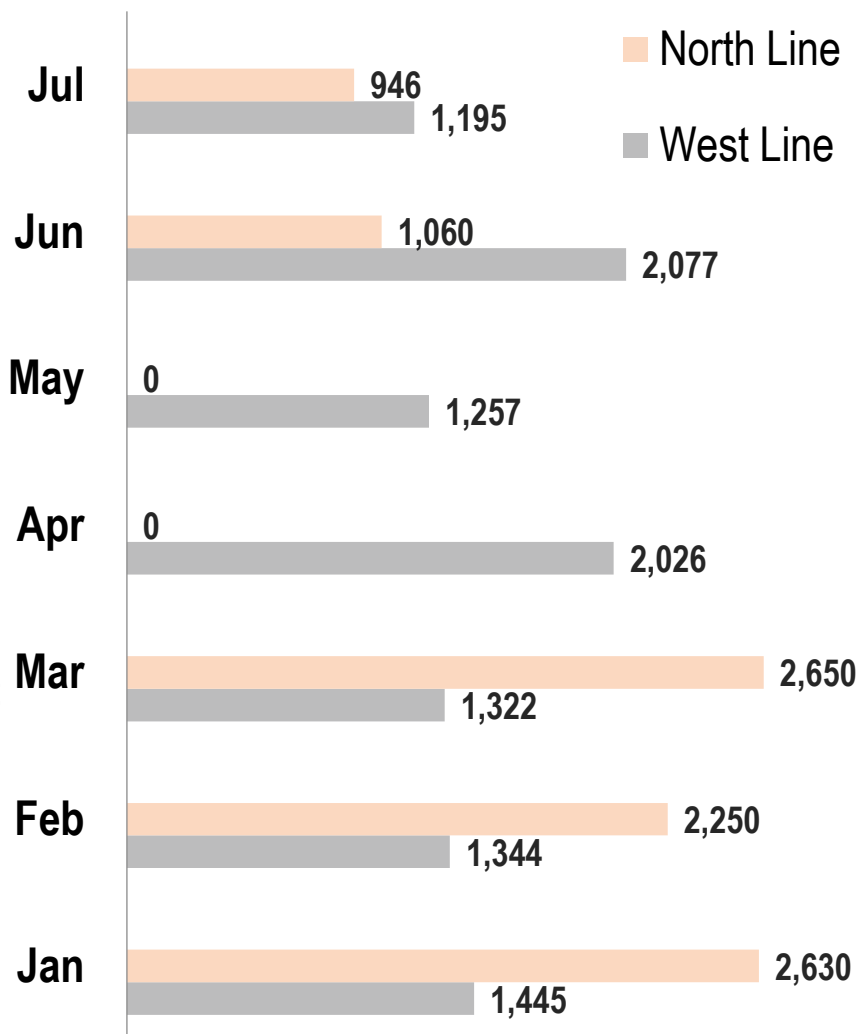


Health: Response Overview

MP: PIN reached*



TC: PIN reached*



* No response data available for the East Line



Health: Response Overview

- 6 NGOs reported to be operating in the area

	West line	North line	East line
# of organizations	6	3	0
Response (includes but is not limited to)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Screening and referral for acute malnutrition of children 6-59 months (Abu Khashab) • Primary Health Care clinic with MHPSS services (Abu Khashab) • Mobile clinic and ambulance • Kasra hospital rehabilitation • Support to health facilities • Health education and awareness sessions • Community Health Network 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support to Primary Health Care Center in Sur and Busayrah • Support to Busayrah Hospital • Project to launch surgery services and secondary health care in Busayrah sub-district • Recruitment and training of health staff in Sur clinic 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No activity reported

Potential areas of expansion ?

- Rehabilitation and support to existing healthcare facilities
- Support with transportation to healthcare facilities
- Monitoring of barriers to accessing healthcare
- Training of female medical professionals

Please note that obtaining a complete overview of the response was not possible and that the response section of this table only reflects those interventions that were reported and made available to REACH before the day of the presentation.



WASH, Health

. Discussion

