

Introduction

The Area of Origin (AoO) project is a monthly data collection exercise which aims to gather multi-sector information about needs and the humanitarian situation inside Syria.

For each governorate in Syria where coverage is sufficient (October 2015: Tartous not assessed), these factsheets present selected indicators for the WASH, health, displacement, shelter, NFIs, livelihoods, food security and education sectors. The factsheets do not cover the entire range of indicators gathered in the AoO questionnaire, but aim to give an overview of the situation in the governorate.

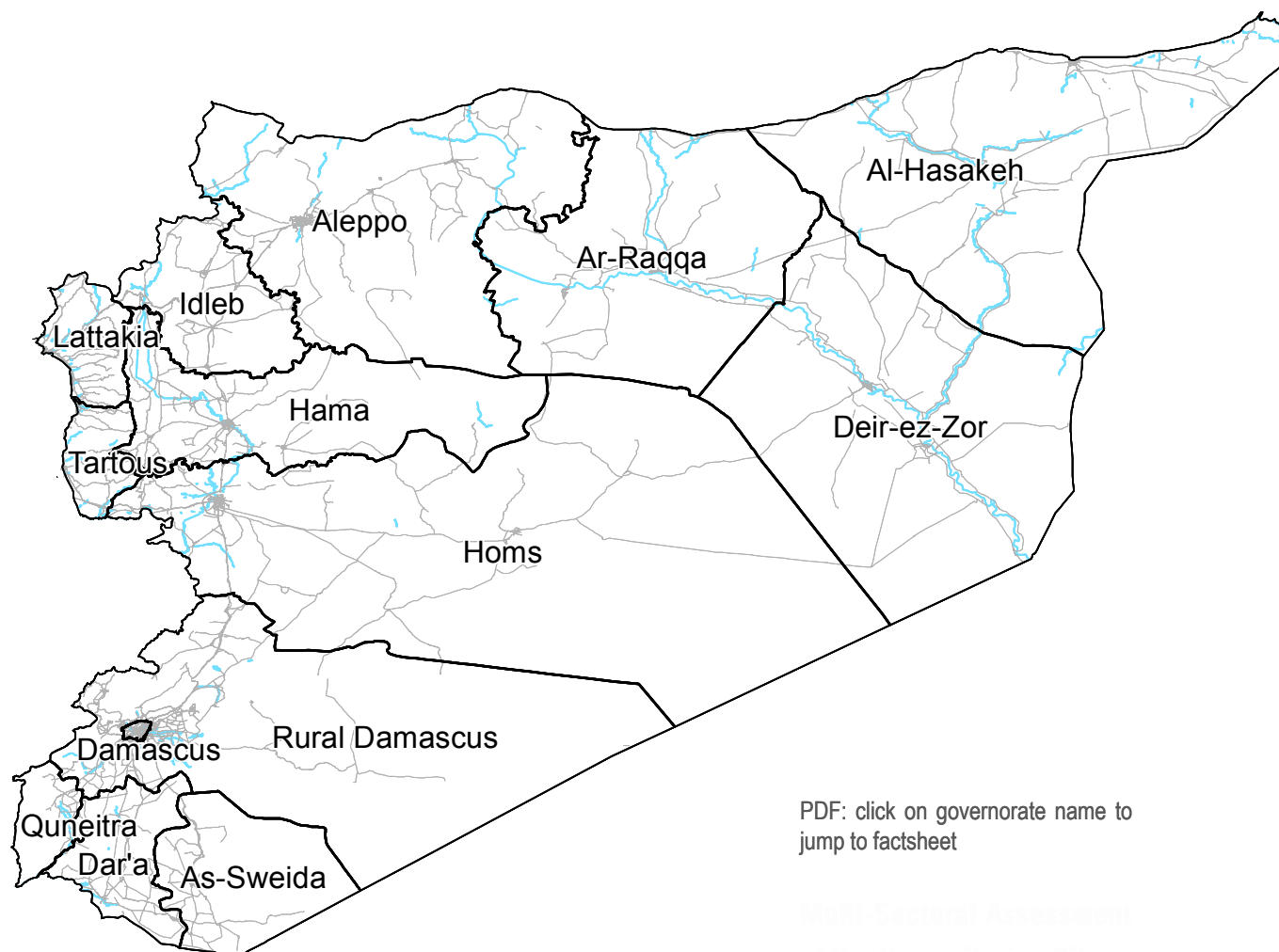
For full visualisation of all indicators collected, please see the SIMAWG Needs Identification Dynamic Reporting Tool, available here: <http://www.reach-info.org/syr/simawg/>

Methodology and limitations

These findings are based on data collected remotely (by Refugee Participants in Jordan, Iraq, KRI and Lebanon) from Key Informants (KIs) residing in Syria, gathered at the community level – and can thus only be considered as indicative of the overall situation in the sub-district.

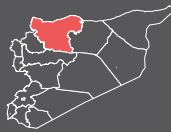
In October, information was collected from Key Informants in 301 communities across Syria. For each question asked, confidence levels are assigned based on the Key Informant's area of expertise and knowledge of the sector-specific situation. A key challenge is identification of KIs from all sub-districts with the required community level knowledge.

For a full description of the methodology, please see the AoO terms of reference, available on the [REACH Resource Centre here](#) (link).



PDF: click on governorate name to jump to factsheet

Multi-Sectoral Assessment
of the Humanitarian Situation
Inside Syria (October 2015)



Context†

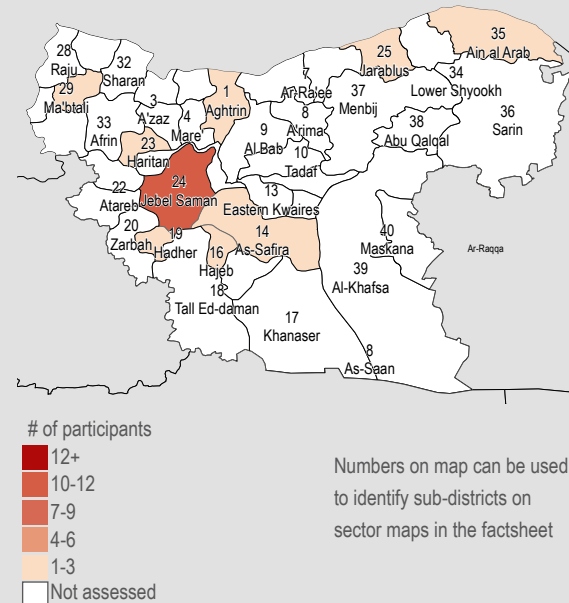
Aleppo governorate contains more people in need of assistance than any other governorate, and hosts the second largest number of IDPs (1,246,968). In September 2015 sustained conflict, particularly around the centre and east of the governorate, severely limited humanitarian access to these areas.

Methodology and limitations

These findings are based on data collected remotely (by refugee participants) from Key Informants (KIs) residing in Syria, gathered at the community level – and can thus only be considered as indicative of the overall situation in the sub-district.

For each question asked, confidence levels are assigned based on the Key Informant's area of expertise and knowledge of the sector-specific situation.

Number of communities assessed: 13/1255 villages, 9/40 sub-districts



Livelihoods

In September, the most common coping strategies reported were reducing meal size, selling household assets and borrowing from family / friends. Inhabitants of one village assessed in Jebel Saman sub-district appeared particularly vulnerable as high risk illegal work was a common strategy used to cope with a lack of income or resources. Further, children were sent to work or beg in four villages assessed in Jebel Saman sub-district. People resorted to eating weeds or looking for food in garbage in two villages assessed in Hadher and Jebel Saman sub-districts.

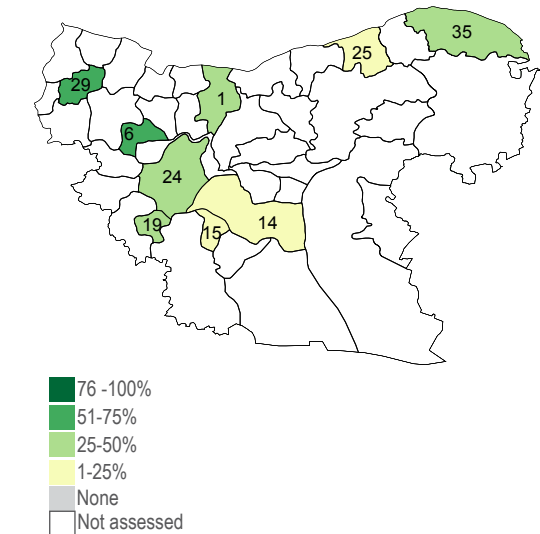
Most common coping strategies [*CL: 2.24/3]



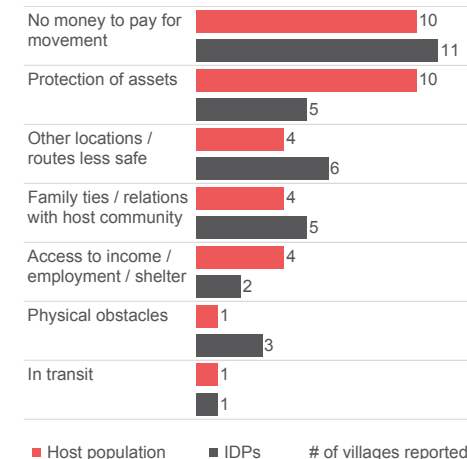
Displacement

Less than 25% of the pre-conflict population remained in five villages assessed in Jebel Saman, Jarablus, Banan and As Safira sub-districts. Pre-conflict population across the governorate commonly remained due to a lack of money to pay for movement as well as to protect their assets. IDPs lived in all villages assessed, and settled in these locations largely due to a lack of money to pay for movement, suggesting a willingness to migrate elsewhere. Notably, in the village assessed in Ain al Arab sub-district, less than 25% of the population were female. In this sub-district, the maximum amount paid for transportation to the border was significantly higher than elsewhere in the governorate.

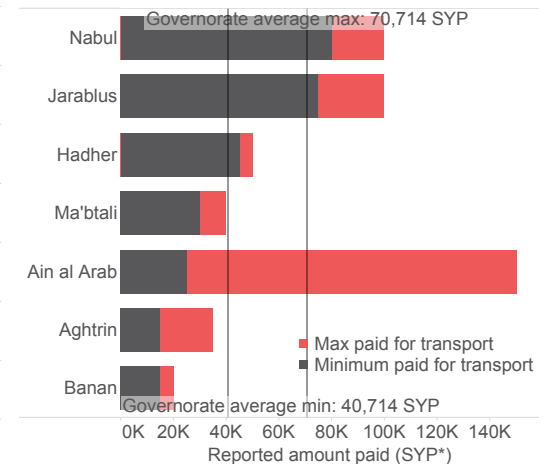
Estimated % of original population remaining (excluding IDPs) [*CL: 2.38/3]

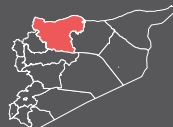


Most common reasons for staying: IDPs vs host population [*CL: 2.39/3]



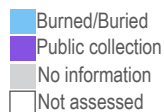
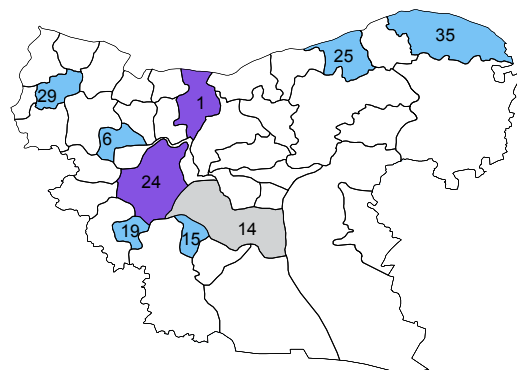
Amounts paid for transportation to the border per sub-district [*CL: 2.17/3]



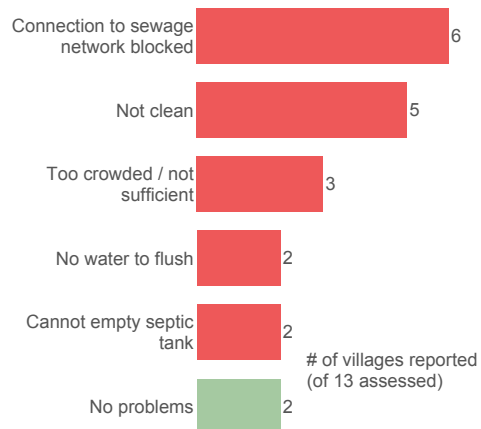
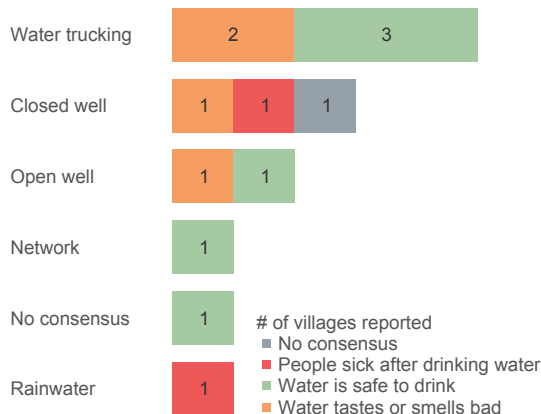


WASH

In September, the most common source of drinking water varied across the governorate. Problems with water were reported in six villages assessed; rainwater made people sick in one village in Nabul sub-district, as did water from closed wells in one village in Jebel Saman sub-district. There was a reduction in safe water since the previous month in seven villages in Jebel Saman, Banan, Ain al Arab, Nabul and Hadher sub-districts. There were problems with latrines in all villages assessed with the exception of two in Aghtrin and Ma'tali sub-districts, with connection to sewage networks being blocked in six villages in Jarablus, Jebel Saman, As Safira and Ain al Arab sub-districts. Garbage was commonly buried or burned in six villages in Jarablus, Banan, Ain al Arab, Nabul, Ma'tali and Hadher sub-districts.

Most common form of garbage disposal
[*CL: 3/3]

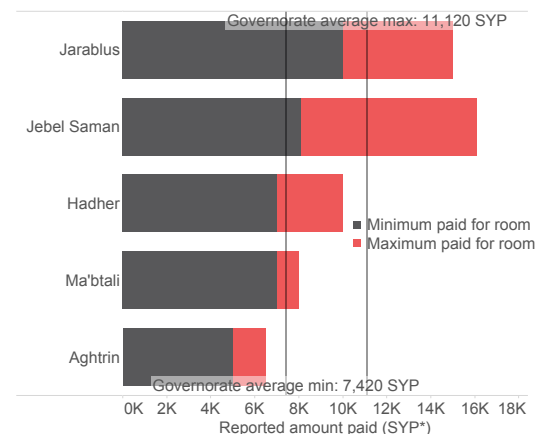
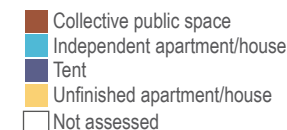
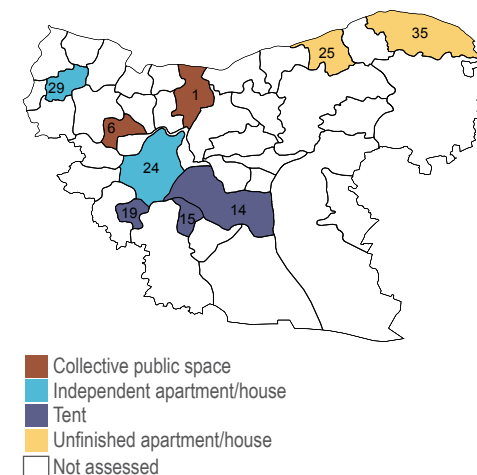
Problems with latrines [*CL: 3/3]

Most common water source and status
[*CL: 3/3]

Shelter

The average rent paid per room in Aleppo governorate (9,270 SYP) was higher than the average rent across the country (7,754 SYP).

Rent prices per sub-district [*CL: 2.42/3]

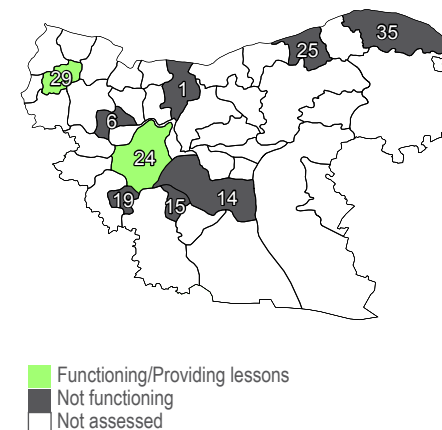
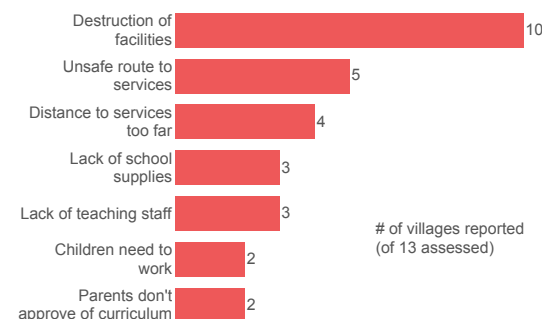
Most common shelter lived in by IDPs
[*CL: 2.32/3]

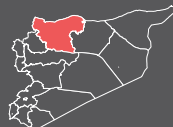
Education

There were no functioning schools in eight villages assessed in Jarablus, Banan, As Safira, Ain al Arab, Nabul, Aghtrin, Hadher and Jebel Saman sub-districts.

Availability of primary schools [*CL: 3/3]

Most common reasons for children not attending school [*CL: 2.17/3]

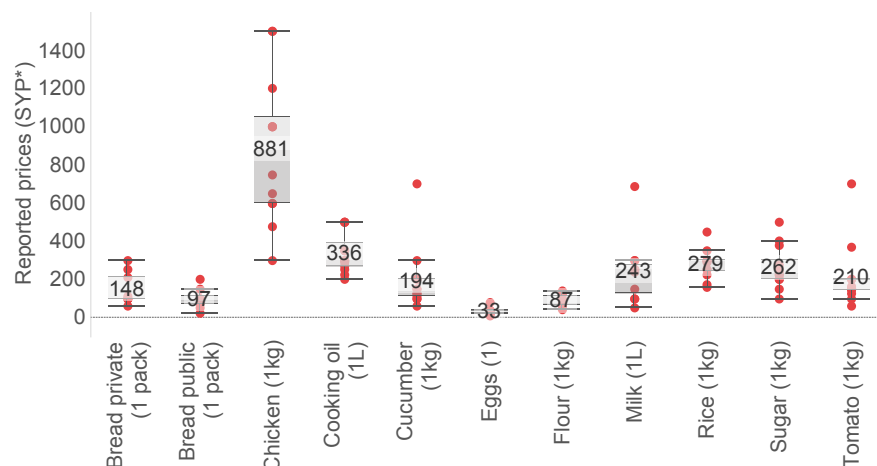




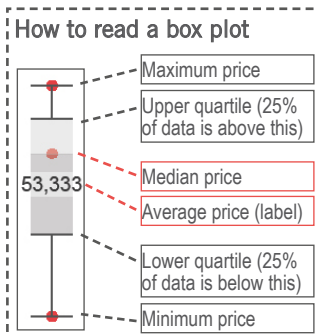
Food Security

Prices of most food items in villages assessed in Aleppo governorate were lower than average prices reported across the country. However, it was reported in all assessed villages that the cost of some foods was a main challenge, and in many villages assessed the lack of availability of certain food types on the market also prevented access.

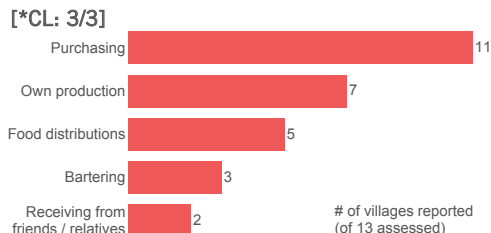
Prices of food items [*CL: 2.13/3]



Challenges to accessing food [*CL: 3/3]



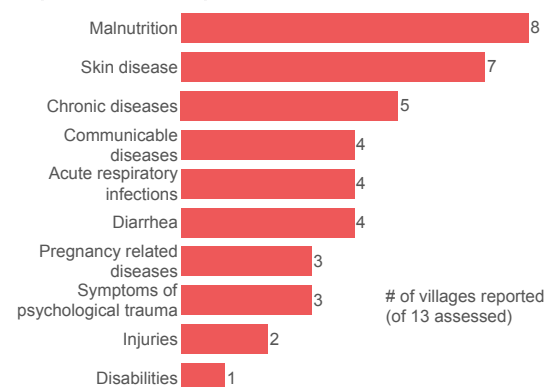
Most common sources of obtaining food [*CL: 3/3]



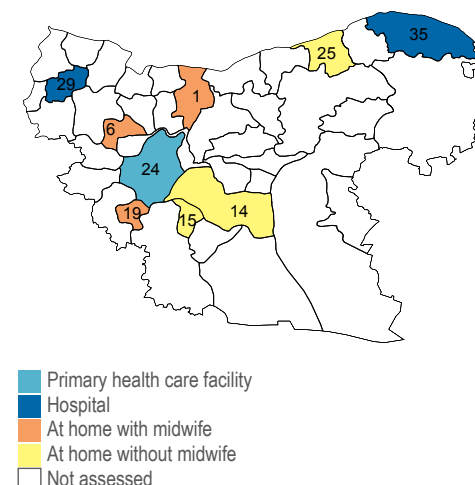
Health

Malnutrition and skin disease were prevalent in sub-districts assessed. Disabilities and injuries were reported as common in three villages assessed.

Reported health problems [*CL: 2/3]



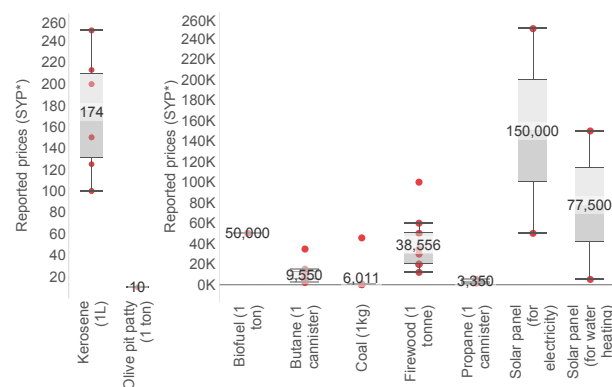
Most common place for women to give birth [*CL: 1.07/3]



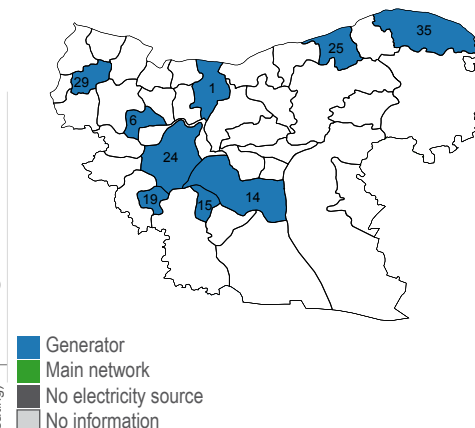
NFIs

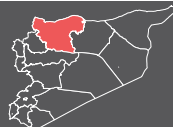
In September, solar panels for water heating or electricity were available in three villages in As Safira, Ain Al Arab and Aghtrin sub-districts, and biofuel was available in two villages in Jebel Saman and Aghtrin sub-districts.

Prices of fuel sources [*CL: 2.04/3]



Most common source of electricity [*CL: 3/3]

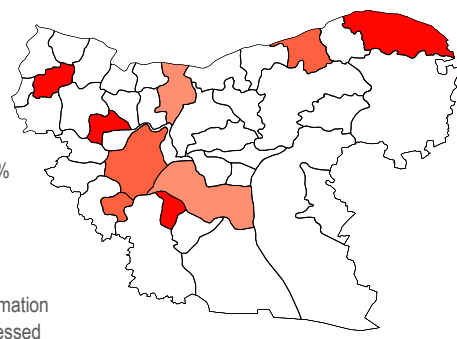
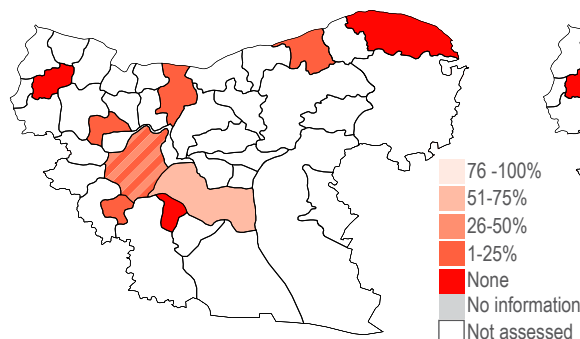




Previous Winter

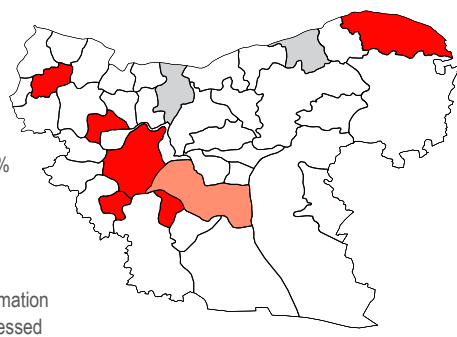
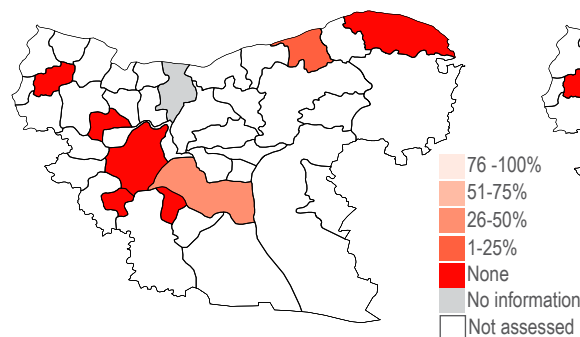
% of IDPs that received winter preparation assistance (*CL: 2/3)

% of non-IDPs that received winter preparation assistance (*CL: 2/3)

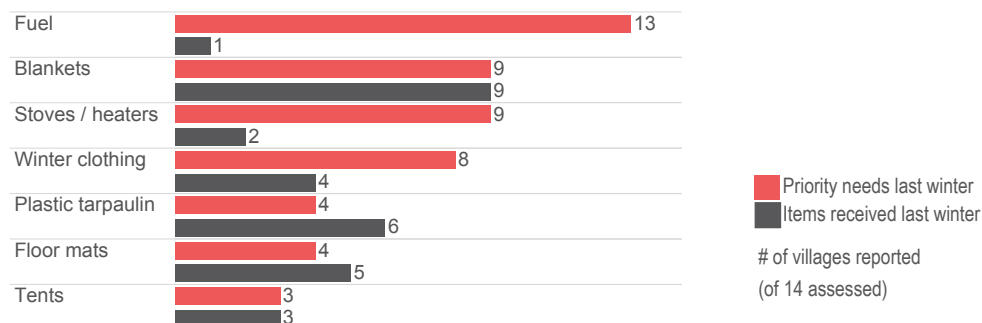


% of IDPs that received winter cash assistance (*CL: 2/3)

% of non-IDPs that received winter cash assistance (*CL: 2/3)



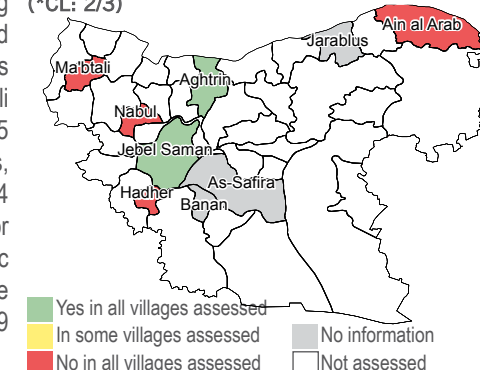
Priority needs last winter (*CL: 2/3) vs items received last winter (*CL: 2/3)



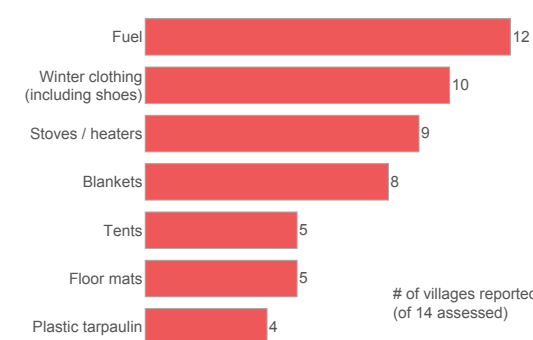
Current Capacity and Needs

Across the governorate, fuel, winter clothing and stoves / heaters are priority needs for the coming winter; these items were not commonly received last year. Stoves are unavailable in 4 villages assessed in Nabul, Jarablus, Banan and Ma'tali sub-districts, and heaters are unavailable in 5 villages assessed in A'zaz, Ain Al Arab, Jarablus, Banan and Ma'tali sub-districts. Five of the 14 villages assessed have no storage capacity for winter items. Tents, heaters, blankets and plastic tarpaulins are expensive compared to average prices across the country (25,814 SYP, 11,329 SYP, 2,950 SYP and 1,710 SYP respectively).

Current storage capacity for winter items** (*CL: 2/3)

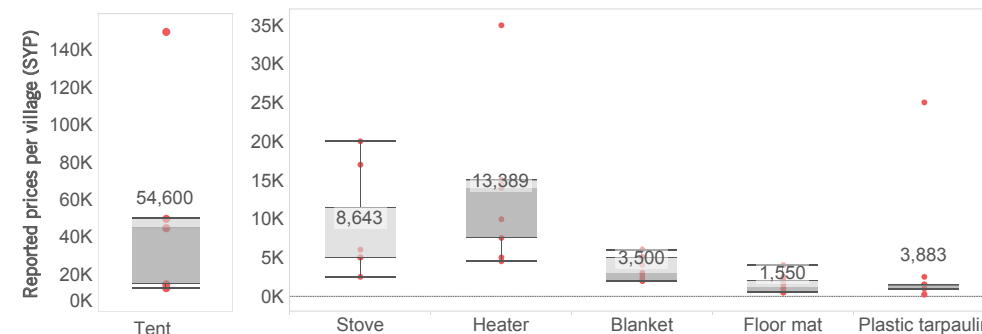


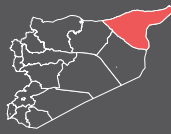
Priority needs for coming winter (*CL: 2/3) with sub-district breakdown



Fuel: All assessed except Nabul, As Safira
Winter clothing: All assessed except Aghtrin, Banan, Ma'tali
Stoves/heaters: All assessed except Aghtrin, Banan, Ma'tali
Blankets: All assessed except Nabul, Aghtrin, As Safira
Tents: Ain al Arab, Jarablus, Hadher, As Safira, Jebel Saman
Floor mats: Jebel Saman, Ain al Arab, As Safira, Hadher
Plastic tarpaulin: Jebel Saman, Ain al Arab, Hadher

Current prices of winterisation items***





Context†

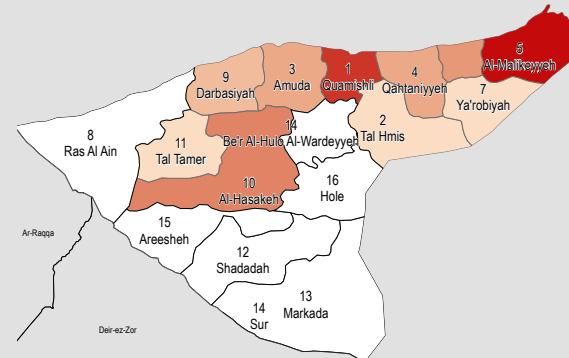
Control of Al Hasakeh governorate remains contested, and in September 2015 conflict and aerial bombardment continued to displace populations across the governorate. Humanitarian access to most of the south of the governorate remained restricted. Al Hasakeh hosts 301,618 IDPs

Methodology and limitations

These findings are based on data collected remotely (by refugee participants) from Key Informants (KIs) residing in Syria, gathered at the community level – and can thus only be considered as indicative of the overall situation in the sub-district.

For each question asked, confidence levels are assigned based on the Key Informant's area of expertise and knowledge of the sector-specific situation.

Number of communities assessed: 59/745 villages, 10/16 sub-districts



of participants

12+

10-12

7-9

4-6

1-3

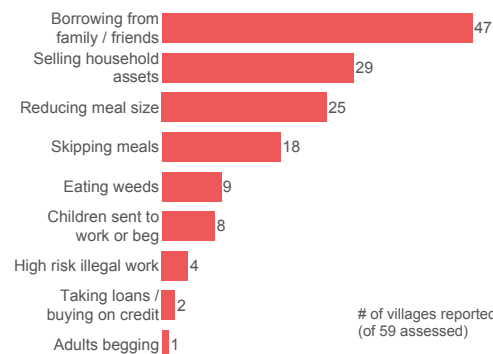
Not assessed

Numbers on map can be used to identify sub-districts on sector maps in the factsheet

Livelihoods

Borrowing from family / friends was the most common coping strategy reported. Inhabitants of four villages assessed in Darbasiyah and Al Malika sub-districts appeared particularly vulnerable as high risk illegal work was a common strategy used to cope with a lack of income or resources. Further, children were reportedly sent to work or beg in eight villages assessed in Quamishli, Al Hasakeh, Al Malika, Darbasiyah and Qahtaniyyeh sub-districts. People resorted to eating weeds in nine villages assessed in Al Malika, Quamishli, Al Hasakeh and Darbasiyah sub-districts.

Most common coping strategies [*CL: 2.84/3]

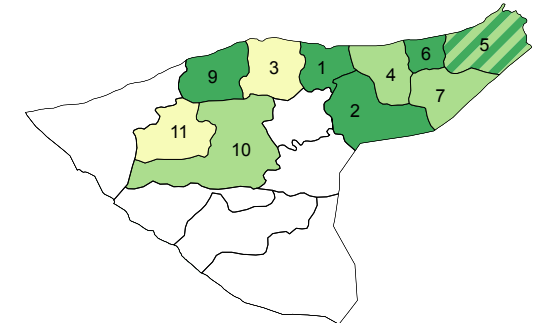


of villages reported (of 59 assessed)

Displacement

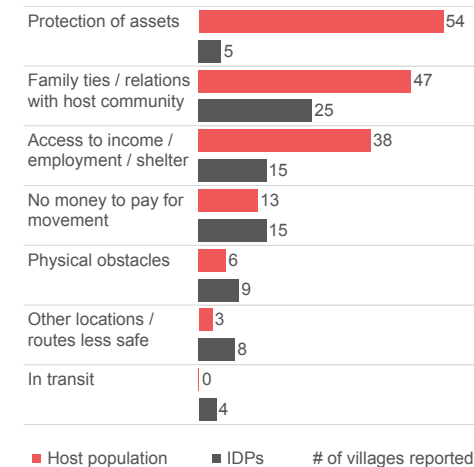
Less than 25% of the pre-conflict population remained in six villages assessed in Amuda, Al Malika and Al Hasakeh sub-districts. Pre-conflict population across the governorate commonly remained to protect their assets as well as for family ties. IDPs lived in 32 of the 59 villages assessed, and settled in these locations due to the existence of good relationships with the host community, access to income, employment and shelter, and a lack of money to pay for movement. In September, IDPs reportedly arrived in at least 29 villages assessed. Notably, in 18 villages assessed (in Quamishli, Al Malika, Al Hasakeh, Amuda and Qahtaniyyeh sub-districts), less than 25% of the population were female.

Estimated % of original population remaining (excluding IDPs) [*CL: 2.06/3]

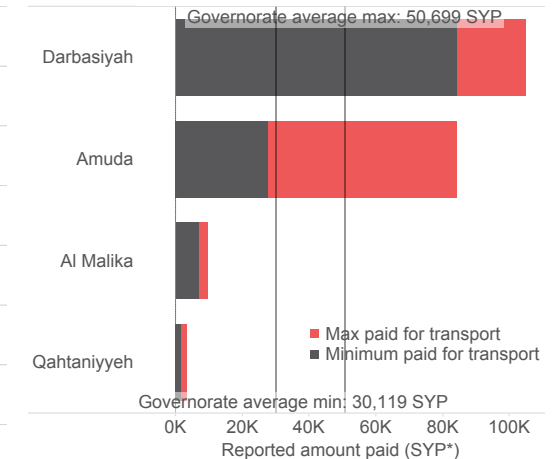


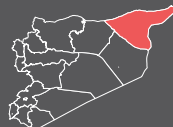
76 - 100%
51 - 75%
25 - 50%
1 - 25%
None
Not assessed

Most common reasons for staying: IDPs vs host population [*CL: 2.31/3]



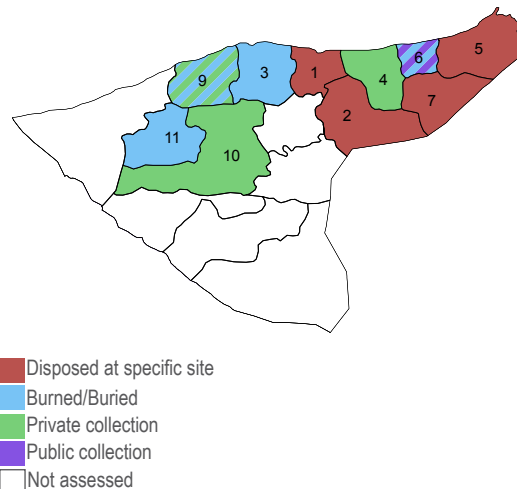
Amounts paid for transportation to the border per sub-district [*CL: 2.08/3]



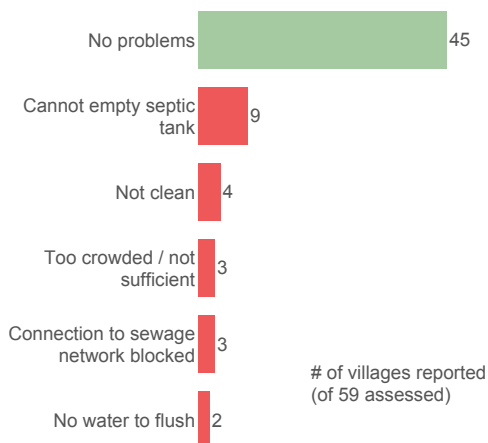
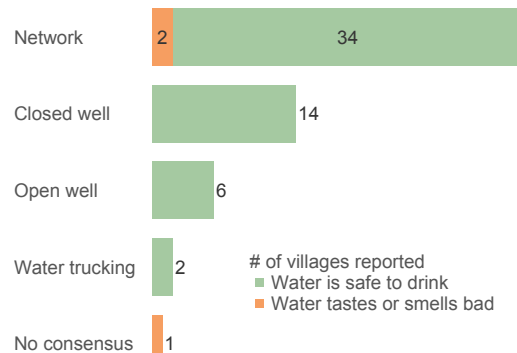


WASH

In September, the most common source of drinking water in the majority of villages assessed was through the water network. Water was reportedly generally safe to drink, though in three villages in Quamishli, Al Hasakeh and Darbasiyah sub-districts, it tasted or smelled bad. A reduction in safe water since the previous month was reported in 12 villages in Darbasiyah, Al Hasakeh, Quamishli, Al Malika and Amuda sub-districts. There were no problems with latrines reported in the majority of sub-districts assessed, though various issues affected villages in Amuda, Darbasiyah, Al Hasakeh and Al Malika sub-districts. Garbage was reportedly commonly left in streets or public places in four villages in Quamishli, Amuda and Al Malika sub-districts.

Most common form of garbage disposal
[*CL: 3/3]

Problems with latrines [*CL: 3/3]

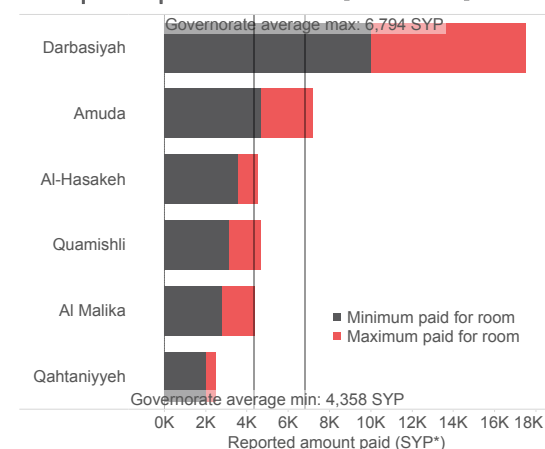
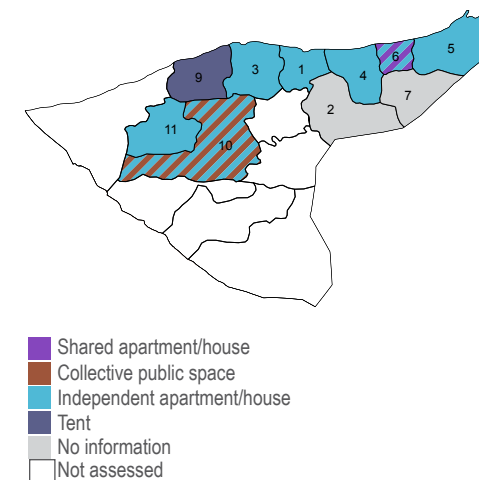
Most common water source and status
[*CL: 3/3]

of villages reported
 ■ Water is safe to drink
 ■ Water tastes or smells bad

Shelter

Rent per room in Al Hasakeh governorate (5,576 SYP) was lower than the average rent paid across the country (7,574 SYP).

Rent prices per sub-district [*CL: 2.81/3]

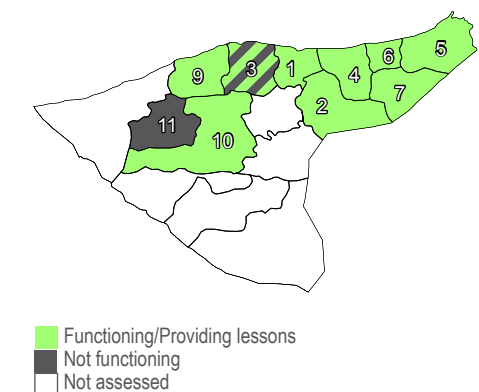
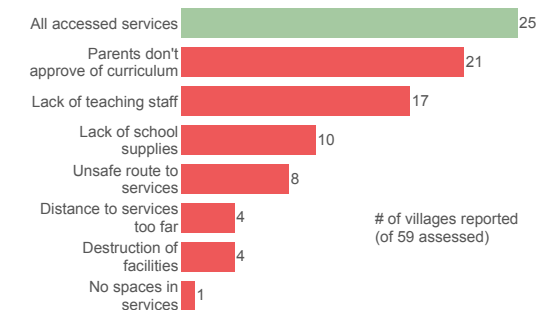
Most common shelter lived in by IDPs
[*CL: 2.08/3]

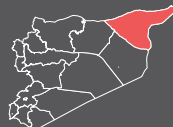
Education

There were no functioning schools in four villages assessed in Al Hasakeh and Amuda sub-districts.

Availability of primary schools [*CL: 3/3]

Most common reasons for children not attending school [*CL: 2.63/3]

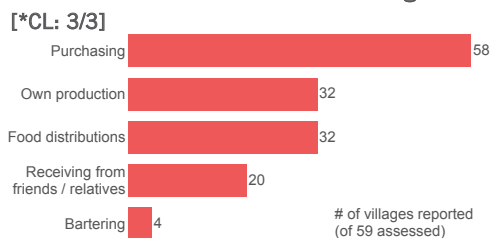




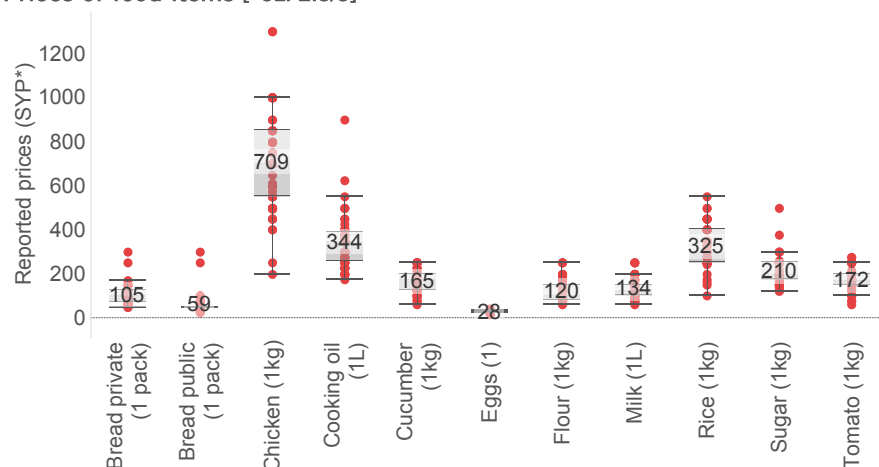
Food Security

Food prices in villages assessed in Al Hasakeh governorate were lower than average prices reported across the country. Challenges to obtaining food appeared to be related to the purchasing power of inhabitants, as the most commonly reported challenges were the cost of certain types of food and a lack of resources to buy available foods.

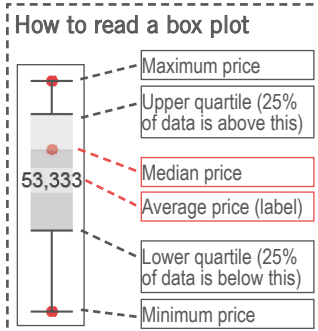
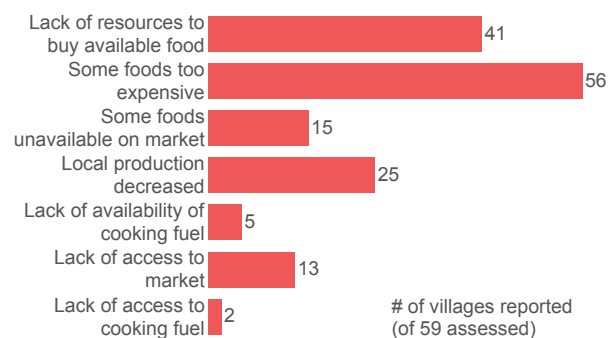
Most common sources of obtaining food [*CL: 3/3]



Prices of food items [*CL: 2.3/3]



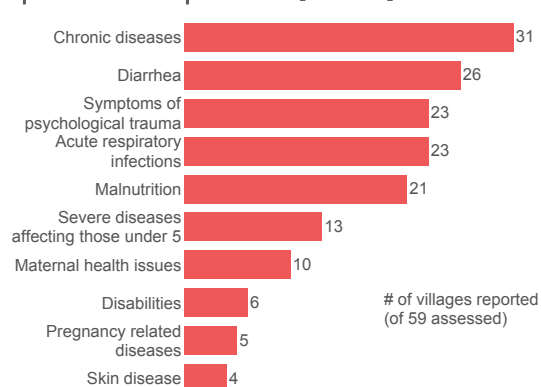
Challenges to accessing food [*CL: 3/3]



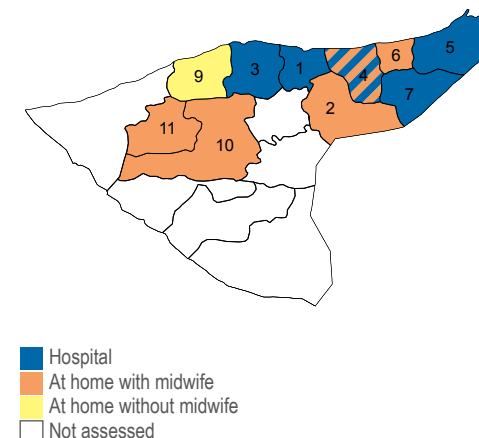
Health

Chronic diseases and diarrhea were reported as prevalent across Al Hasakeh governorate. Severe diseases affecting those aged under five were reported as common in 13 villages assessed.

Reported health problems [*CL: 2/3]



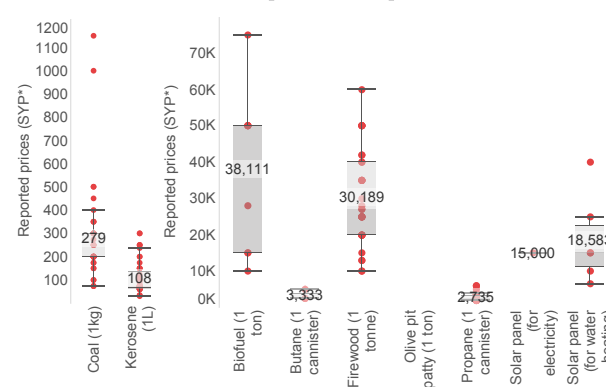
Most common place for women to give birth [*CL: 1.64/3]



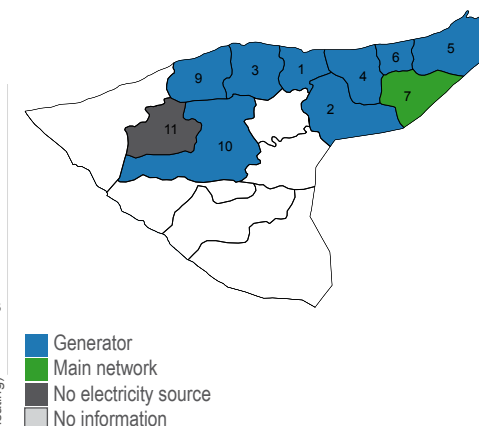
NFIs

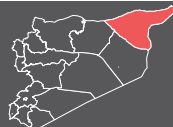
In September, solar panels for water heating were available in seven villages; solar panels for electricity were available in one village; biofuel was available in nine villages and olive pit patties were available in one village.

Prices of fuel sources [*CL: 2.22/3]



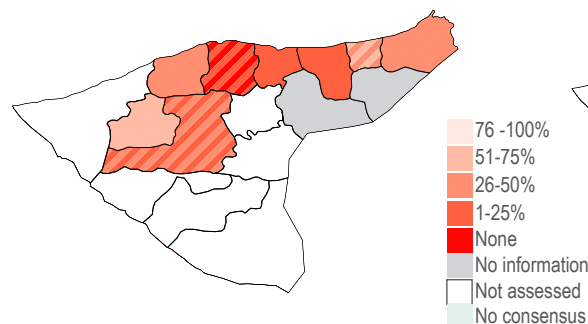
Most common source of electricity [*CL: 3/3]



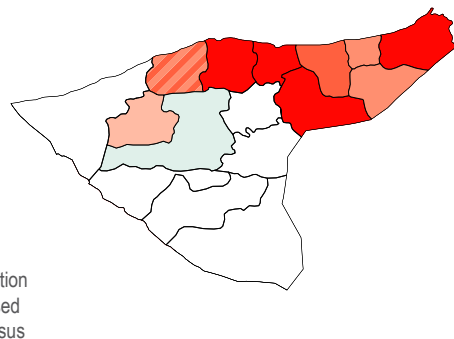


Previous Winter

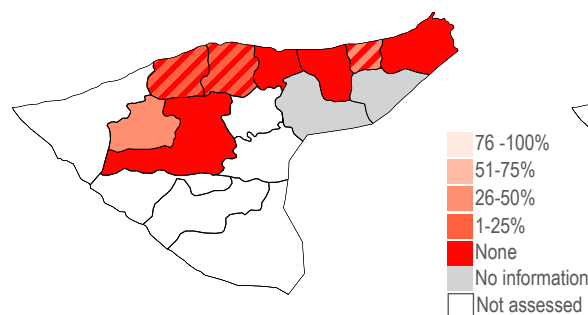
% of IDPs that received winter preparation assistance (*CL: 2/3)



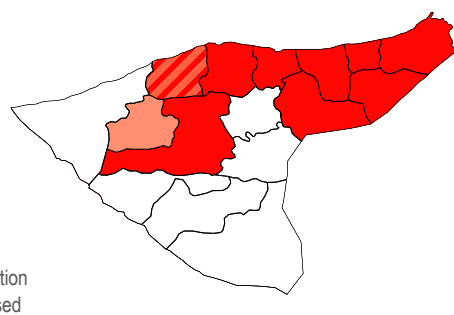
% of non-IDPs that received winter preparation assistance (*CL: 2/3)



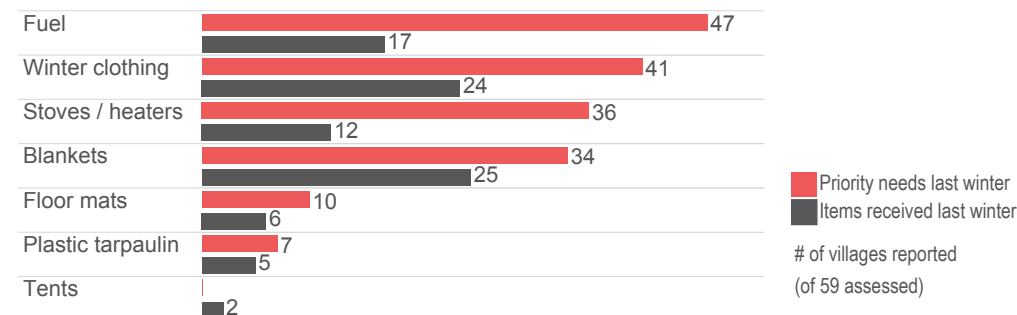
% of IDPs that received winter cash assistance (*CL: 2/3)



% of non-IDPs that received winter cash assistance (*CL: 2/3)



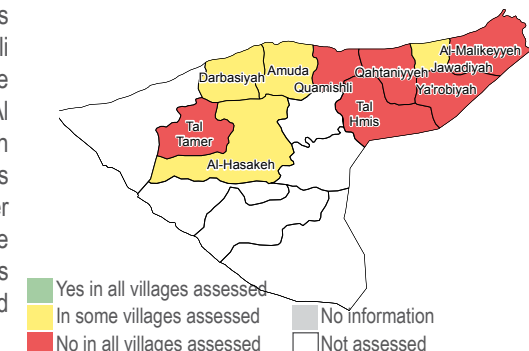
Priority needs last winter (*CL: 2/3) vs items received last winter (*CL: 2/3)



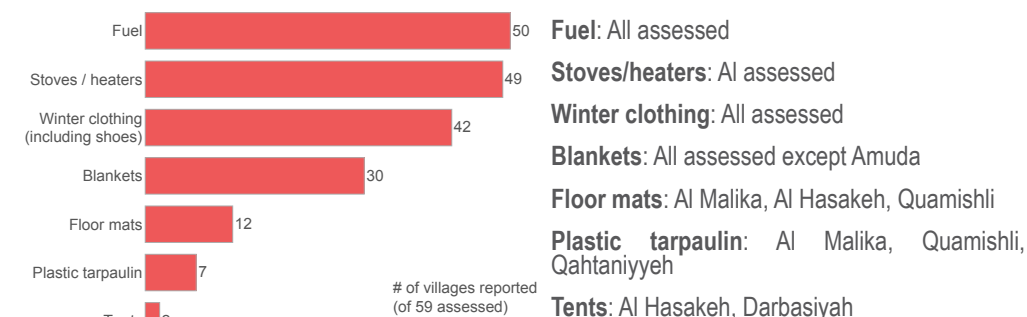
Current Capacity and Needs

Across the governorate, fuel, stoves / heaters and winter clothing are priority needs for the coming winter. Stoves are unavailable in 17 villages assessed in Al Malika, Qahtaniyyeh, Quamishli and Al Hasakeh sub-districts, and heaters are unavailable in 25 villages assessed in Amuda, Al Malika, Qahtaniyyeh, Quamishli and Al Hasakeh sub-districts. Further, the majority villages assessed have no storage capacity for winter items. Tents, blankets and plastic tarpaulins are very expensive compared to the average prices across the country (25,814 SYP, 2,950 SYP and 1,710 SYP respectively).

Current storage capacity for winter items** (*CL: 2/3)



Priority needs for coming winter (*CL: 2/3) with sub-district breakdown



Fuel: All assessed

Stoves/heaters: Al assessed

Winter clothing: All assessed

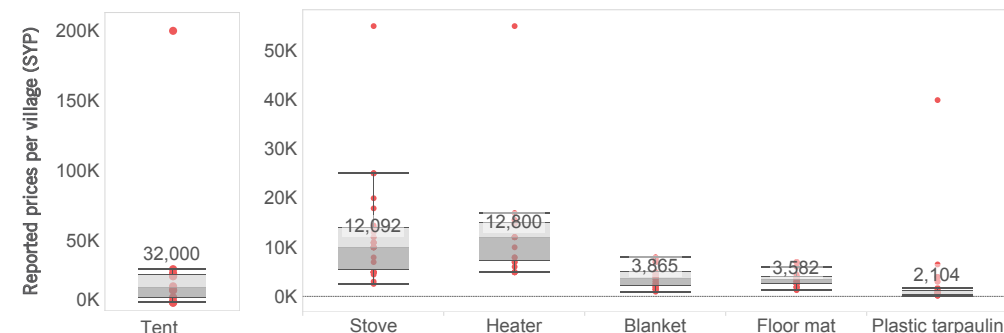
Blankets: All assessed except Amuda

Floor mats: Al Malika, Al Hasakeh, Quamishli

Plastic tarpaulin: Al Malika, Quamishli, Qahtaniyyeh

Tents: Al Hasakeh, Darbasiyah

Current prices of winterisation items***





Context†

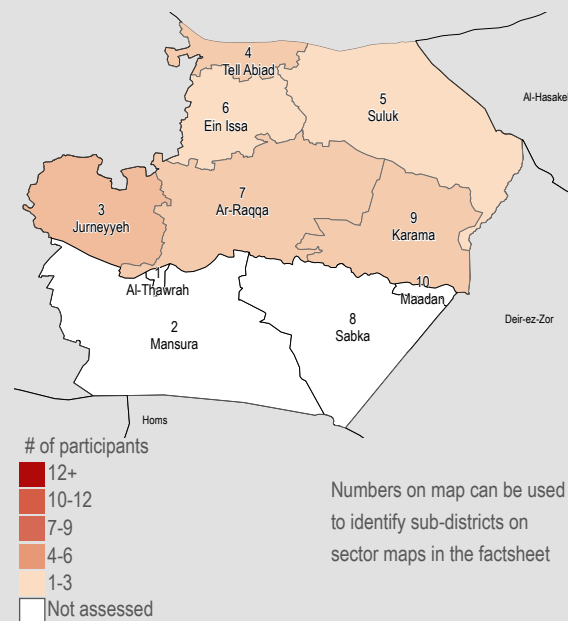
Control of Ar Raqqa governorate is split between different parties in the conflict. The entire governorate, with the exception of a small area along the border with Turkey, remained inaccessible to humanitarian actors. So far in 2015, the Emergency Response Fund has been unable to implement any projects in the governorate. Ar Raqqa hosts an estimated 201,350 IDPs.

Methodology and limitations

These findings are based on data collected remotely (by refugee participants) from Key Informants (KIs) residing in Syria, gathered at the community level – and can thus only be considered as indicative of the overall situation in the sub-district.

For each question asked, confidence levels are assigned based on the Key Informant's area of expertise and knowledge of the sector-specific situation.

Number of communities assessed: 10/306 villages, 6/10 sub-districts



Livelihoods

In September, food related coping strategies were the most common strategies reported across the governorate. Inhabitants of one village assessed in Jurneyyeh sub-district appeared particularly vulnerable as high risk illegal work was reportedly a common strategy used to cope with a lack of income or resources. Similarly, there were reports of children being sent to work or beg in the one village assessed in Karama sub-district.

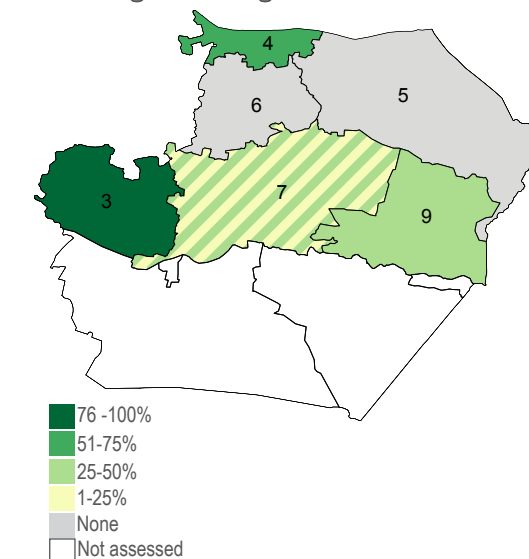
Most common coping strategies [*CL: 2.81/3]



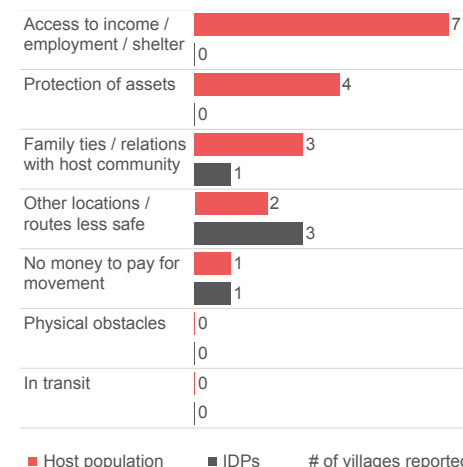
Displacement

Less than 25% of the pre-conflict population remained in the village assessed in Ar Raqqa sub-district. Pre-conflict population across the governorate commonly remained due to access to income, employment and shelter, as well as to protect assets. IDPs lived in just three villages assessed, with small inward movement in September into two villages assessed in Tell Abiad and Ar Raqqa sub-districts. Notably, in the one village assessed in Ar Raqqa sub-district, less than 25% of the population were female. Further, prices paid for transportation to the border were generally high in Ar Raqqa and Tell Abiad sub-districts.

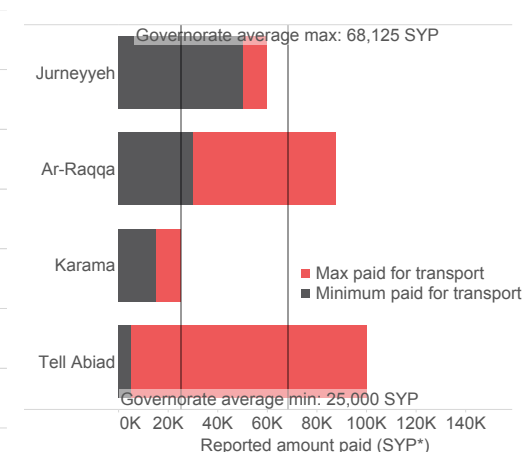
Estimated % of original population remaining (excluding IDPs) [*CL: 1.95/3]



Most common reasons for staying: IDPs v host population [*CL: 2.71/3]



Amounts paid for transportation to the border per sub-district [*CL: 1.83/3]

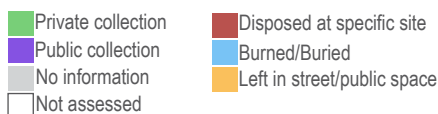
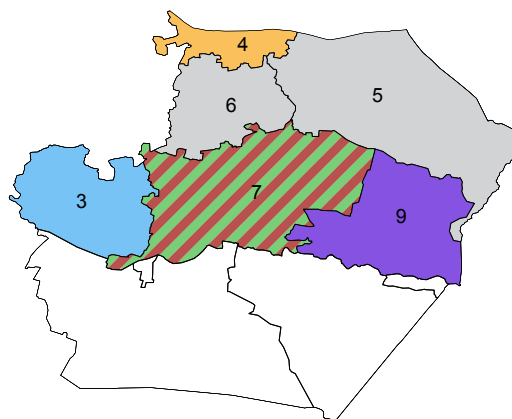




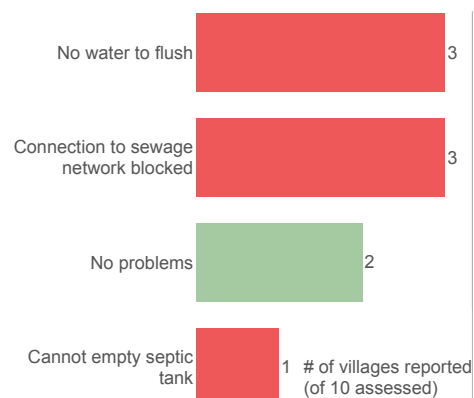
WASH

In September, the most common source of drinking water varied across the governorate. Problems with water were reported in all but one village assessed; water from the network made people sick in two villages in Jurneyyeh sub-district, and tasted or smelled bad elsewhere. A reduction in safe water since the previous month was reported in four villages in Jurneyyeh, Karama and Ar Raqqa sub-districts. There were problems with latrines reported in all villages assessed with the exception of two in Jurneyyeh sub-district, with a lack of water making flushing difficult, and connections to sewage networks being blocked. Garbage was reportedly commonly left in streets or public areas in two villages assessed in Tell Abiad sub-district, and burned or buried in two villages assessed in Jurneyyeh sub-district.

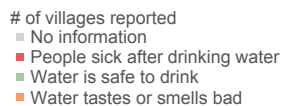
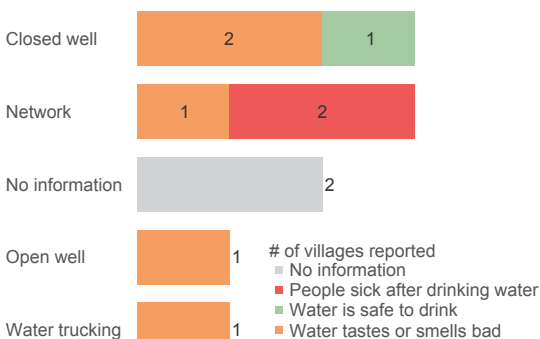
Most common form of garbage disposal [*CL: 2.94/3]



Problems with latrines [*CL: 3/3]



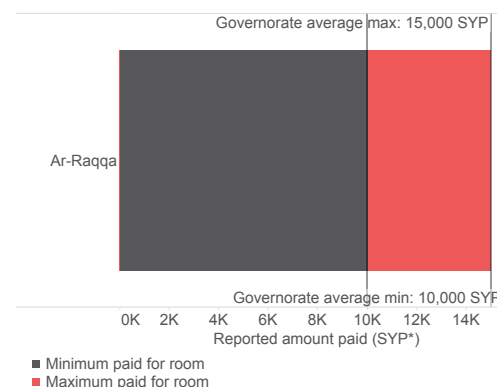
Most common water source and status [*CL: 3/3]



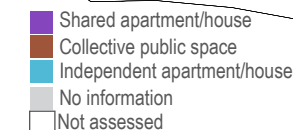
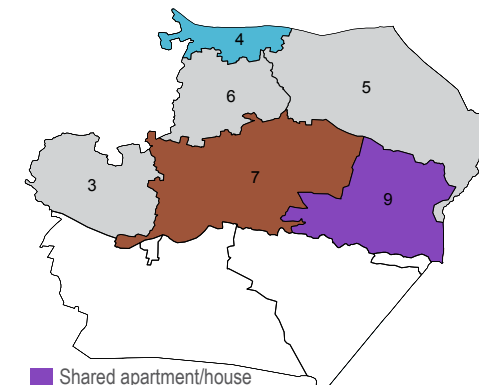
Shelter

Information about rent prices paid per room in Ar Raqqa governorate was limited. However, in Ar Raqqa sub-district, rent paid per room was significantly higher than average rents across the county (7,574 SYP).

Rent prices per sub-district [*CL: 2/3]



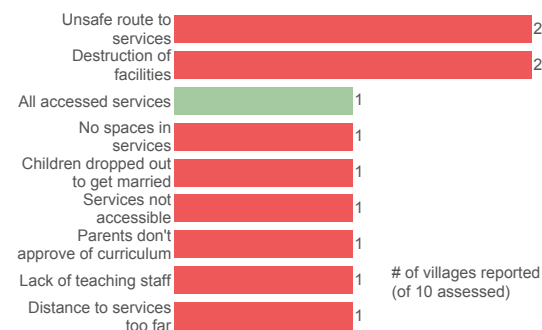
Most common shelter lived in by IDPs [*CL: 2.5/3]



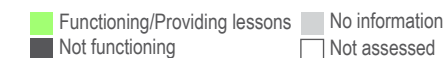
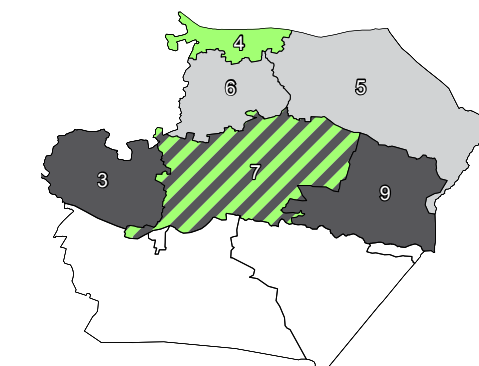
Education

There were no functioning educational facilities in five villages assessed in Jurneyyeh, Karama and Ar Raqqa sub-districts.

Most common reasons for children not attending school [*CL: 2.06/3]



Availability of primary schools [*CL: 2.94/3]

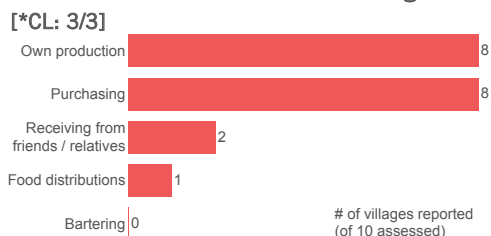




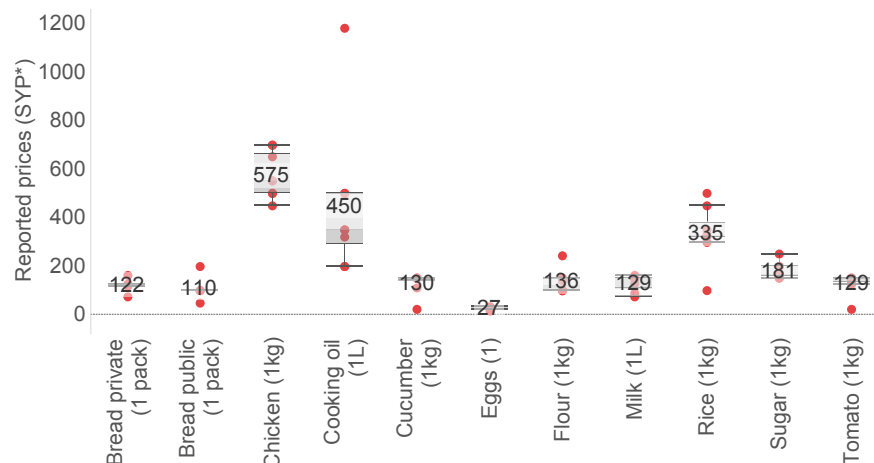
Food Security

Food prices in villages assessed in Ar Raqqa governorate were lower than average prices reported across the country. It is reportedly common for inhabitants to produce their own food, likely due to the lack of income and resources which prevents them from buying food.

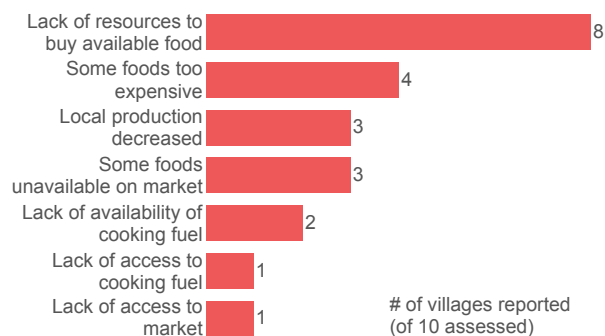
Most common sources of obtaining food [*CL: 3/3]



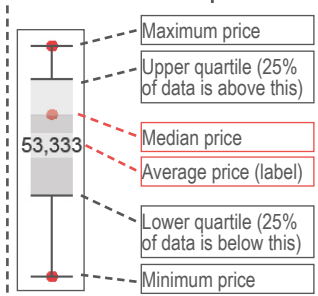
Prices of food items [*CL: 2/3]



Challenges to accessing food [*CL: 2.94/3]



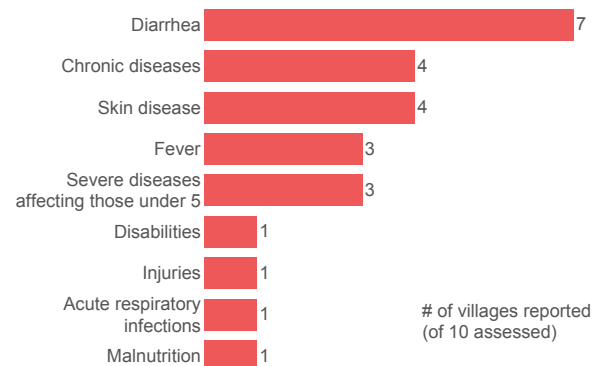
How to read a box plot



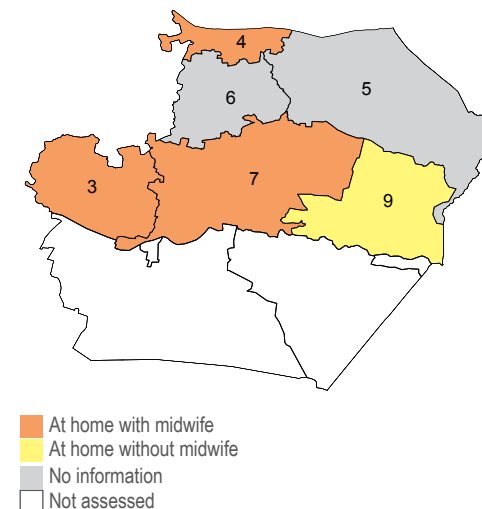
Health

Diarrhea was reported as prevalent across villages assessed in Ar Raqqa governorate. Severe diseases affecting those aged under five were reportedly common in three villages assessed in Jurneyyeh and Karama sub-districts.

Reported health problems [*CL: 2/3]



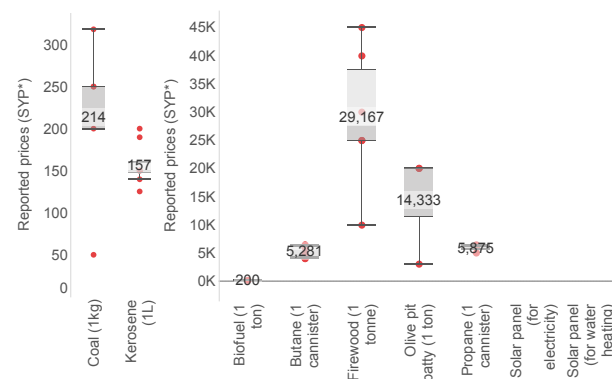
Most common place for women to give birth [*CL: 1.13/3]



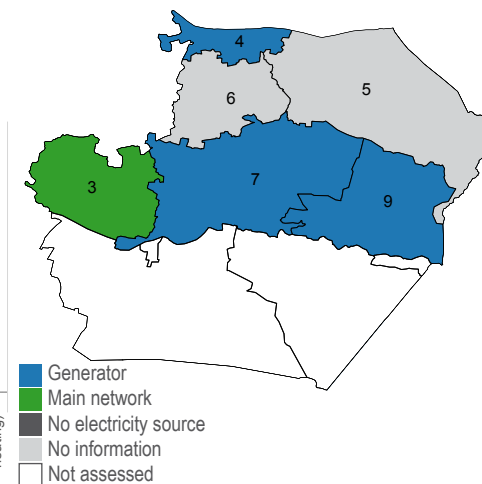
NFIs

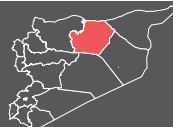
In September, biofuel was available in one village in Karama sub-district and olive pit patties were available in three villages. Solar panels for electricity production and water heating were unavailable in all villages assessed.

Prices of fuel sources [*CL: 2/3]



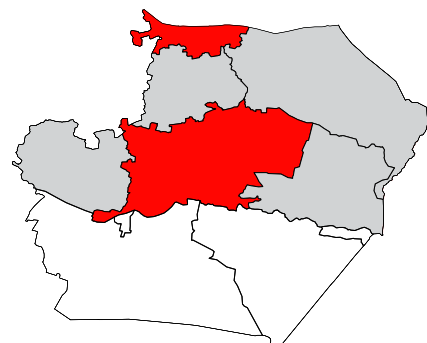
Most common source of electricity [*CL: 3/3]



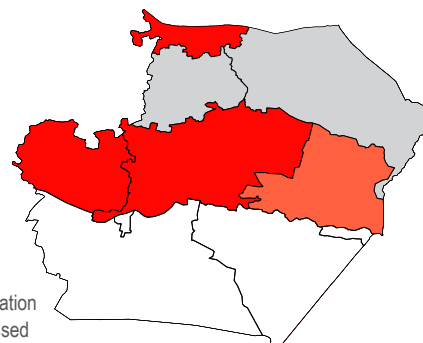


Previous Winter

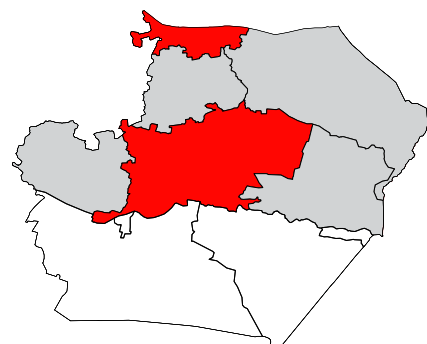
% of IDPs that received winter preparation assistance (*CL: 2/3)



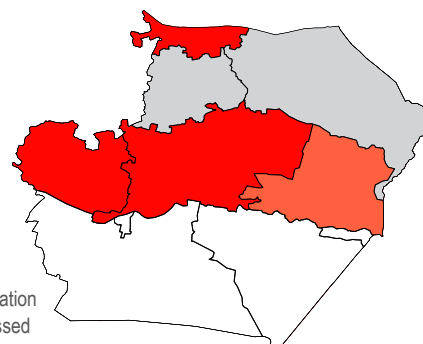
% of non-IDPs that received winter preparation assistance (*CL: 2/3)



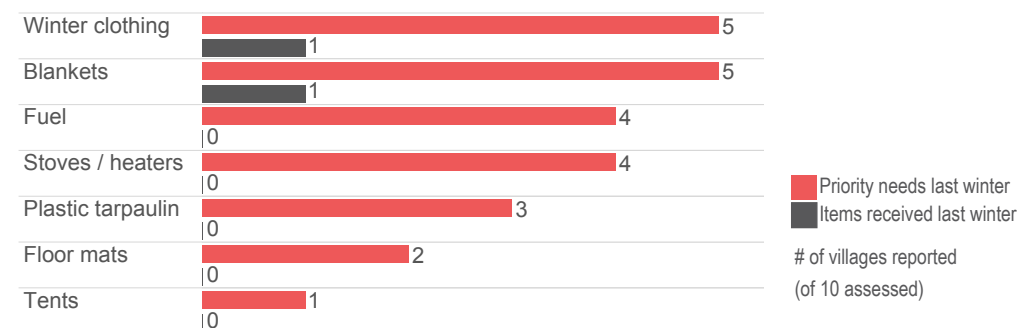
% of IDPs that received winter cash assistance (*CL: 2/3)



% of non-IDPs that received winter cash assistance (*CL: 2/3)



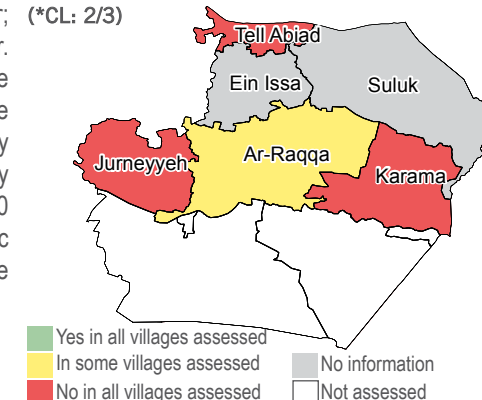
Priority needs last winter (*CL: 2/3) vs items received last winter (*CL: 2/3)



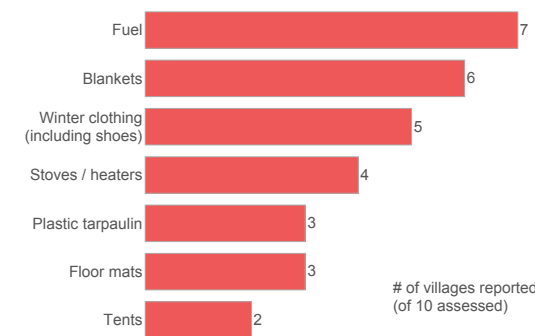
Current Capacity and Needs

Across the governorate, fuel, blankets and winter clothing are priority needs for the coming winter; items were received in just one village last year. This is compounded by the lack of storage capacity for winter items in all but one village assessed. Blankets are available in the majority of villages assessed, though they are significantly more expensive than the country average (2,950 SYP). Further tents, heaters, stoves and plastic tarpaulins are also more expensive than average prices across the country.

Current storage capacity for winter items** (*CL: 2/3)

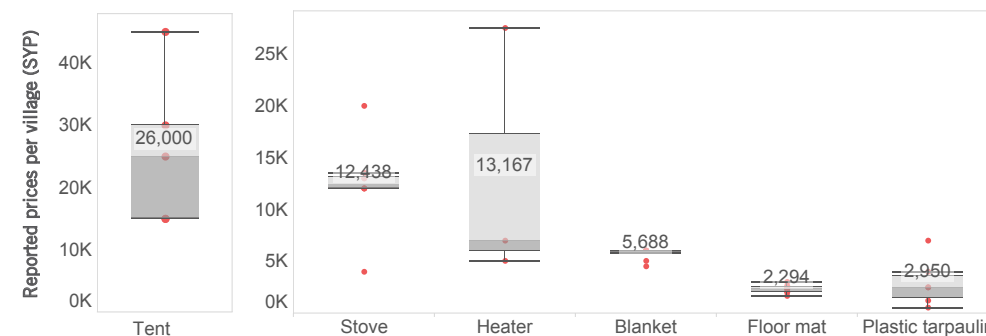


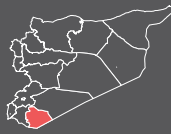
Priority needs for coming winter (*CL: 2/3) with sub-district breakdown



Fuel: Tell Abiad, Jurneyyeh, Ar Raqqa, Karama
Blankets: Ar Raqqa, Tell Abiad, Jurneyyeh, Karama
Winter clothing: Tell Abiad, Jurneyyeh, Ar Raqqa, Karama
Stoves/heaters: Ar Raqqa, Tell Abiad
Plastic tarpaulin: Ar Raqqa, Tell Abiad
Floor mats: Ar Raqqa, Tell Abiad
Tents: Tell Abiad, Ar Raqqa

Current prices of winterisation items***





Context[†]

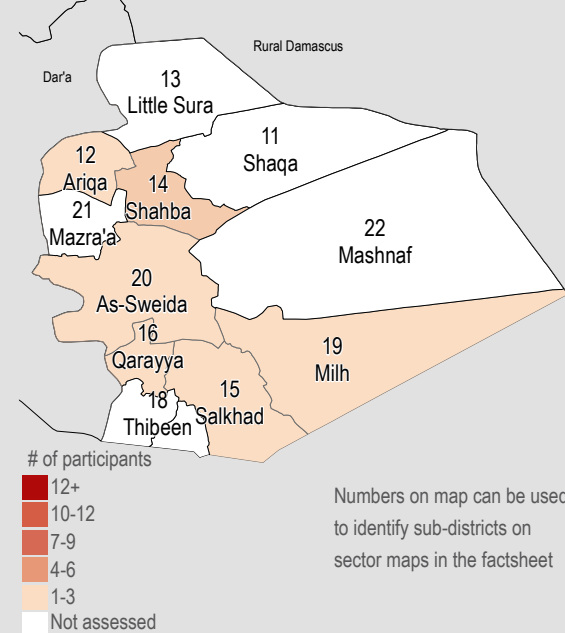
As-Sweida has remained largely uncontested since the beginning of the crisis, and the security situation in September 2015 remained relatively stable. Relatively few IDPs live in the governorate (61,696), and it is not a main target of humanitarian aid.

Methodology and limitations

These findings are based on data collected remotely (by refugee participants) from Key Informants (KIs) residing in Syria, gathered at the community level – and can thus only be considered as indicative of the overall situation in the sub-district.

For each question asked, confidence levels are assigned based on the Key Informant's area of expertise and knowledge of the sector-specific situation.

Number of communities assessed: 6/131 villages, 6/12 sub-districts



Livelihoods

In September, the most common coping strategies reported were taking loans, borrowing money and reducing meal size. Inhabitants of the one village assessed in Qarayya sub-district appeared particularly vulnerable as high risk illegal work was a common strategy used to cope with a lack of income or resources. Similarly, there were reports of children being sent to work or beg in two villages assessed in Ariqa and As Sweida sub-districts.

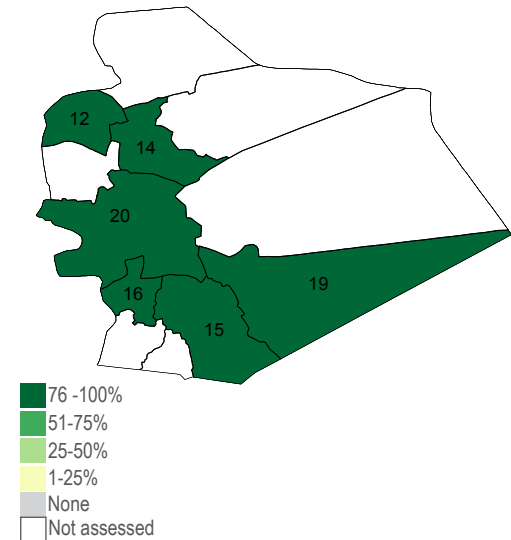
Most common coping strategies [*CL: 2.58/3]



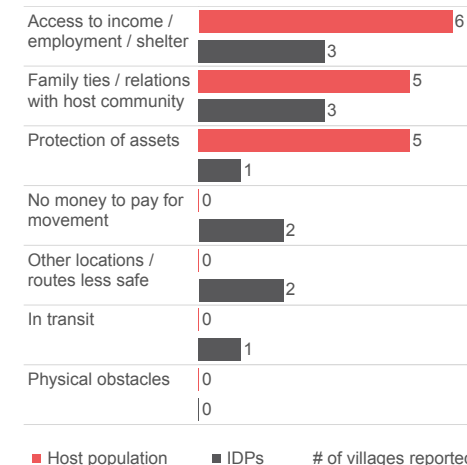
Displacement

Between 76 and 100% of the pre-conflict population still remained in all villages assessed in As Sweida, due to access to income, employment and shelter, family ties and protection of assets. IDPs lived four villages assessed in Ariqa, Qarayya, Salkhad and As Sweida sub-districts, with small numbers of IDPs continuing to arrive in September. The maximum price paid for transportation to the border were much higher in Qarayya sub-district than elsewhere in the governorate.

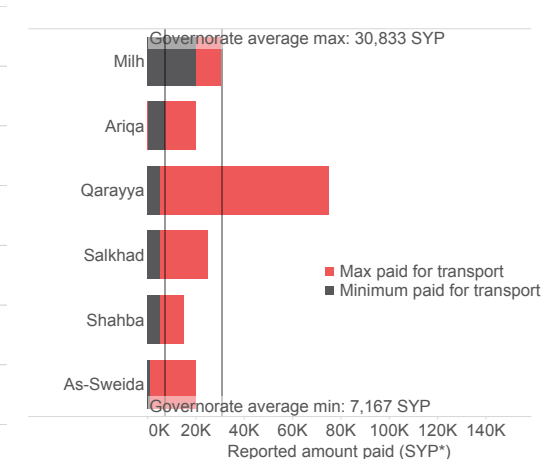
Estimated % of original population remaining (excluding IDPs) [*CL: 1.92/3]

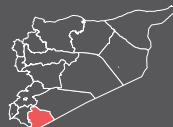


Most common reasons for staying: IDPs v host population [*CL: 2.29/3]



Amounts paid for transportation to the border per sub-district [*CL: 1.67/3]

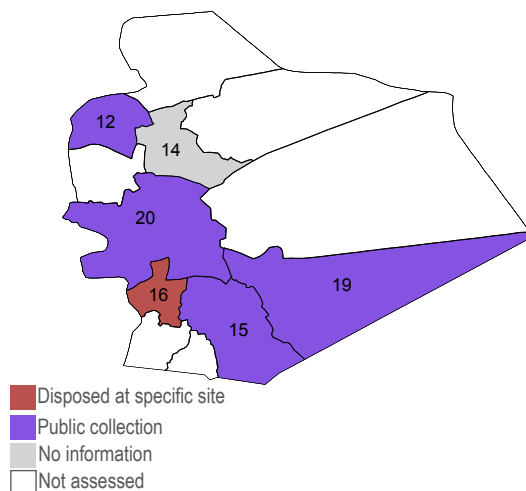




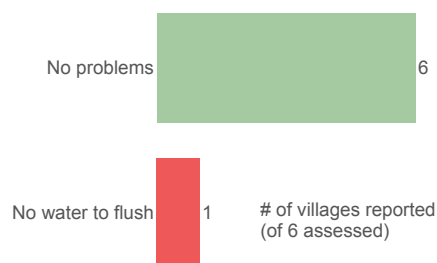
WASH

In September, the most common source of drinking water was from the water network. Water was reportedly safe to drink everywhere assessed, and there was no change in availability of safe water. There were generally no problems with latrines reported in all villages assessed, though in one village in Milh sub-district, a lack of water made flushing difficult. Free public garbage collection reportedly still operated in villages assessed in Ariqa, Milh, Salkhad and As Sweida sub-districts.

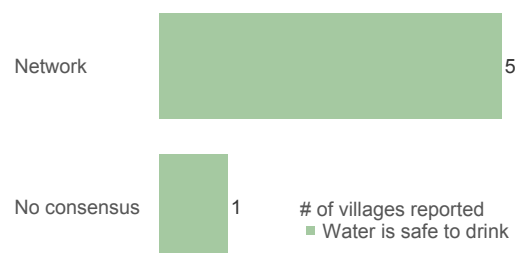
Most common form of garbage disposal [*CL: 3/3]



Problems with latrines [*CL: 3/3]



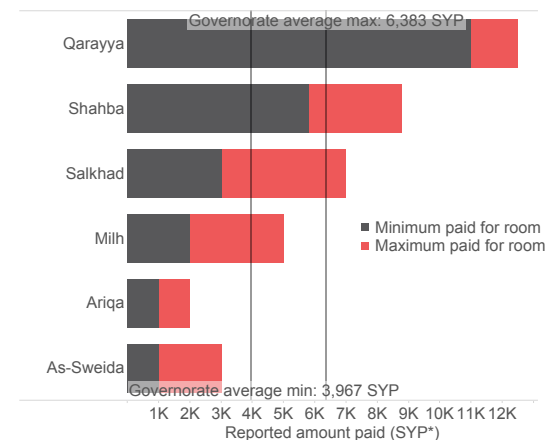
Most common water source and status [*CL: 3/3]



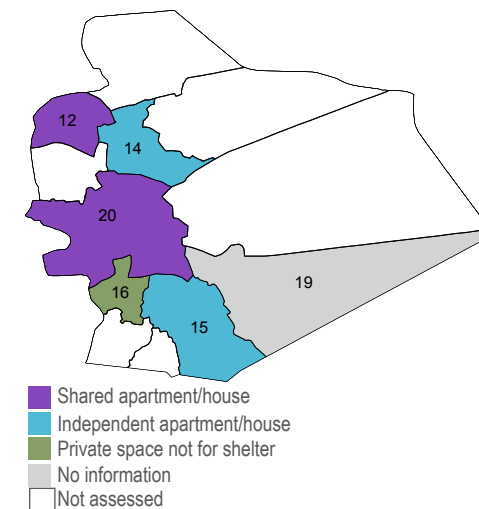
Shelter

The average rent paid per room in As Sweida governorate (5,185 SYP) was lower than the average rent across the country (7,574 SYP).

Rent prices per sub-district [*CL: 2.75/3]



Most common shelter lived in by IDPs [*CL: 2.8/3]



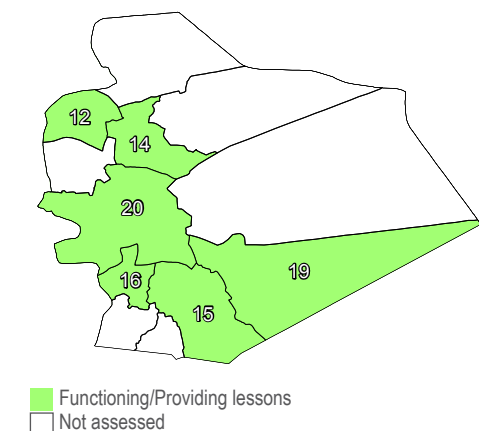
Education

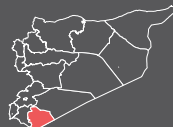
All school-aged children were able to access schools in all villages assessed in As Sweida governorate. All pre-conflict educational facilities were still functioning in September.

Most common reasons for children not attending school [*CL: 2.58/3]



Availability of primary schools [*CL: 3/3]

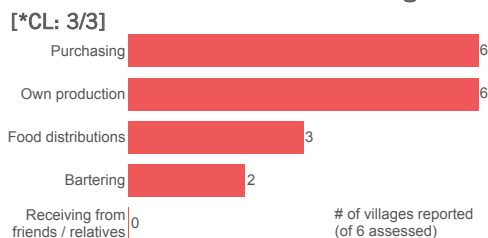




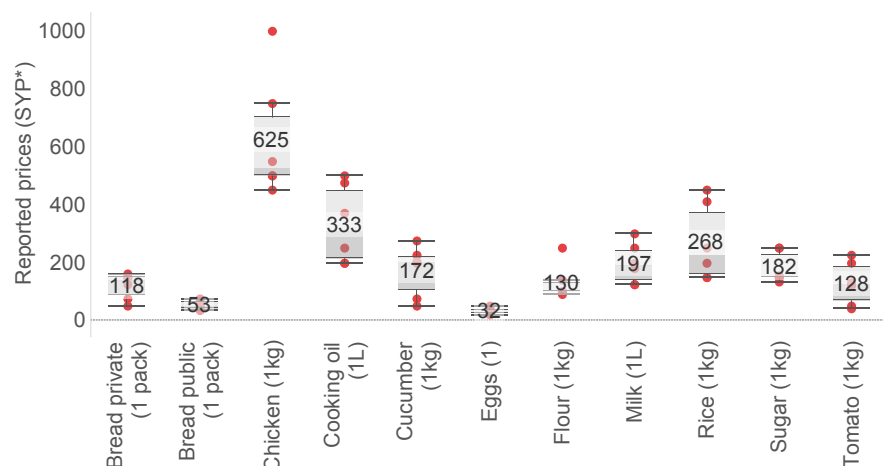
Food Security

There were challenges to accessing food everywhere assessed, with the exception of the one village assessed in Milh sub-district. Food prices in villages assessed in As Sweida were lower than average prices reported across the country.

Most common sources of obtaining food [*CL: 3/3]



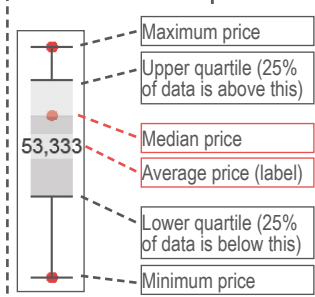
Prices of food items [*CL: 2.08/3]



Challenges to accessing food [*CL: 3/3]



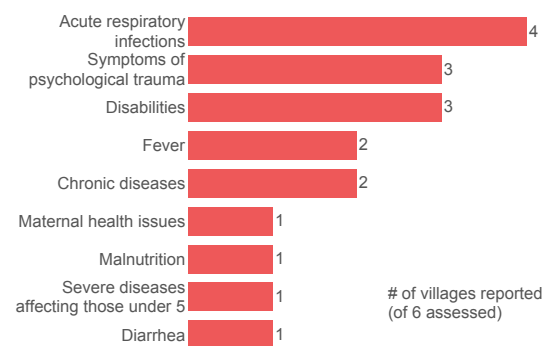
How to read a box plot



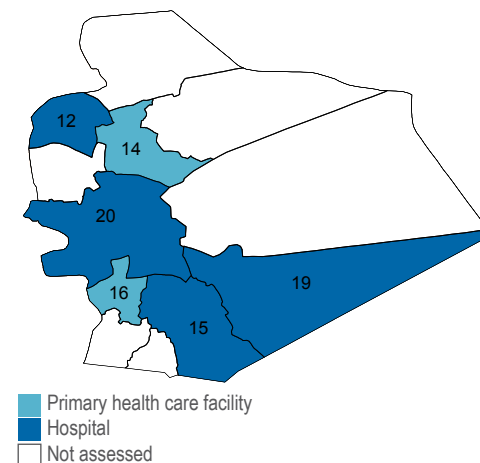
Health

Acute respiratory infections were reportedly common across villages assessed in As Sweida governorate. Severe diseases affecting those aged under five were reportedly common in the village assessed in Salkhad sub-district.

Reported health problems [*CL: 2/3]



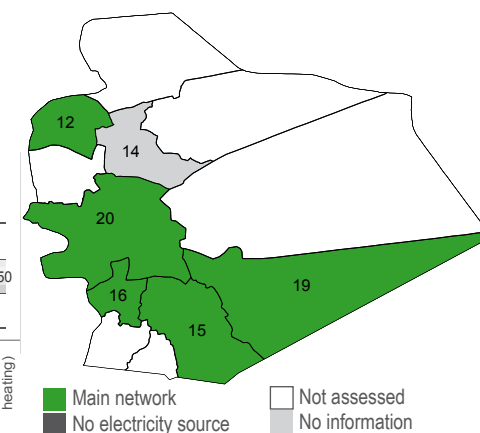
Most common place for women to give birth [*CL: 1.58/3]



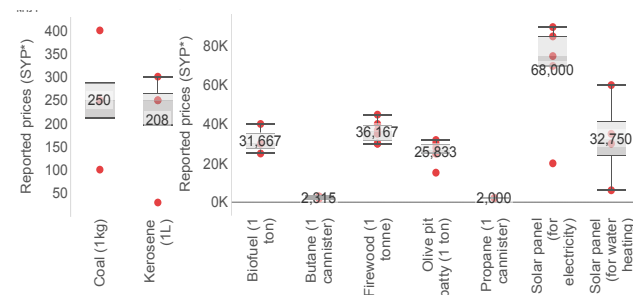
NFIs

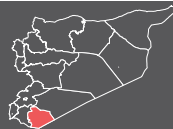
In September, solar panels for water heating were available in four villages; solar panels for electricity were available in five villages; biofuel was available in three villages and olive pit patties were available in all villages assessed.

Most common source of electricity [*CL: 3/3]



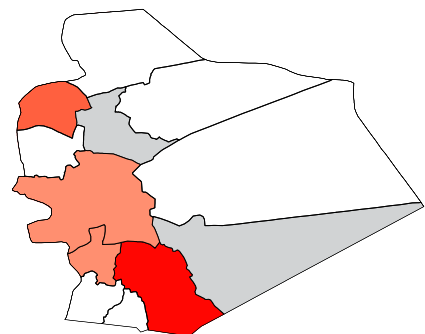
Prices of fuel sources [*CL: 2.11/3]



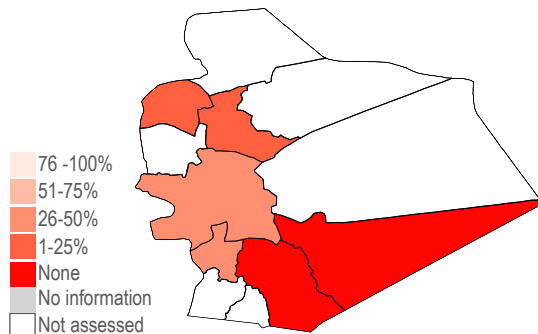


Previous Winter

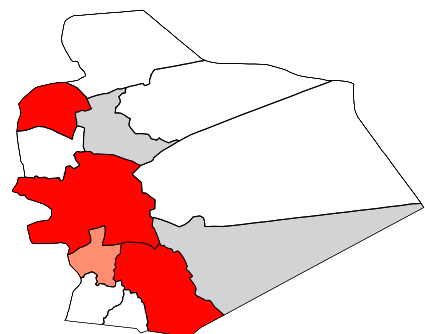
% of IDPs that received winter preparation assistance (*CL: 2/3)



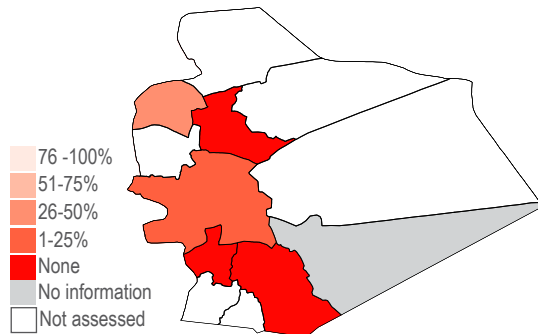
% of non-IDPs that received winter preparation assistance (*CL: 2/3)



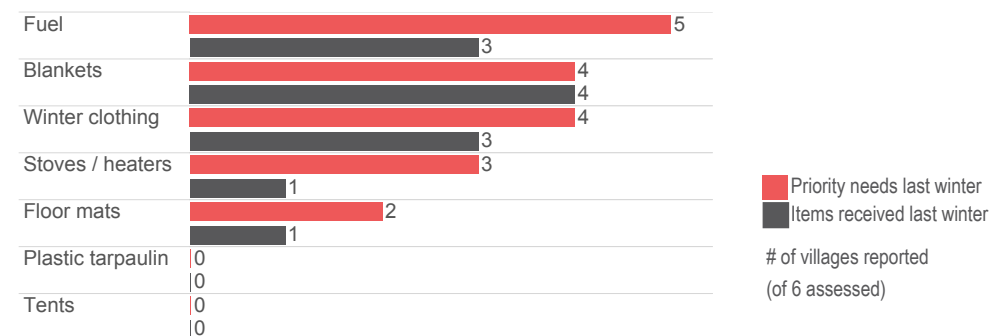
% of IDPs that received winter cash assistance (*CL: 2/3)



% of non-IDPs that received winter cash assistance (*CL: 2/3)



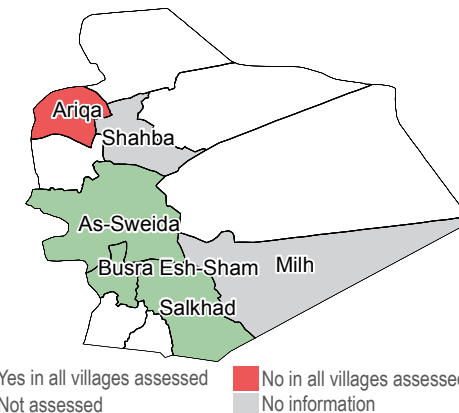
Priority needs last winter (*CL: 2/3) vs items received last winter (*CL: 2/3)



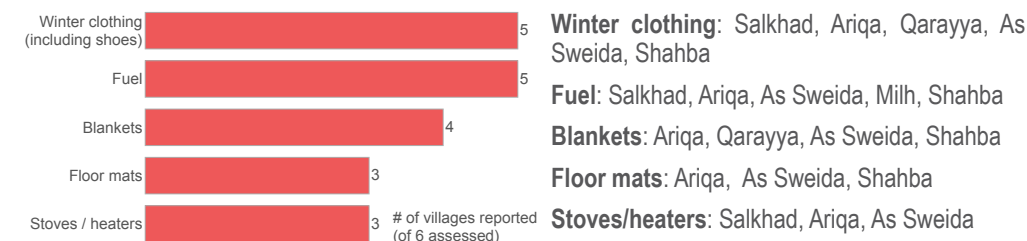
Current Capacity and Needs

Across the governorate, fuel, winter clothing and blankets are priority needs for the coming winter; these items were the most commonly received items last year. Blankets are available in all villages assessed, as are stoves and heaters, though tents are unavailable in two villages assessed in Qarayya and Shahba sub-districts. There is no storage capacity for winter items in the village assessed in Ariqa sub-district. Heaters, stoves and floor mats are expensive compared to average prices across the country (11,329 SYP, 9,953 SYP and 2,867 SYP respectively).

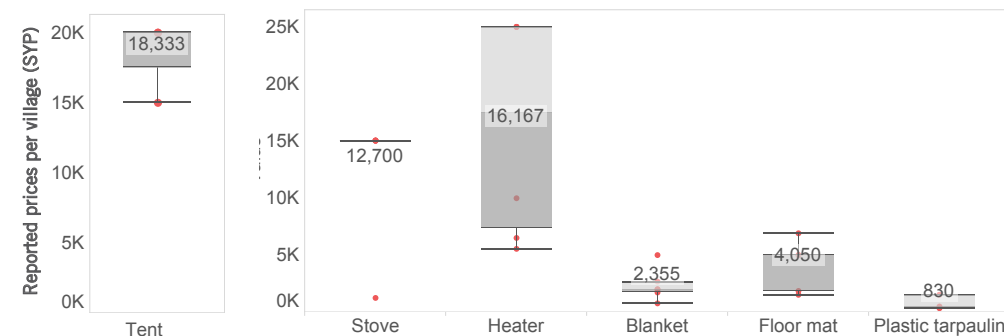
Current storage capacity for winter items** (*CL: 2/3)



Priority needs for coming winter (*CL: 2/3) with sub-district breakdown



Current prices of winterisation items***





Context[†]

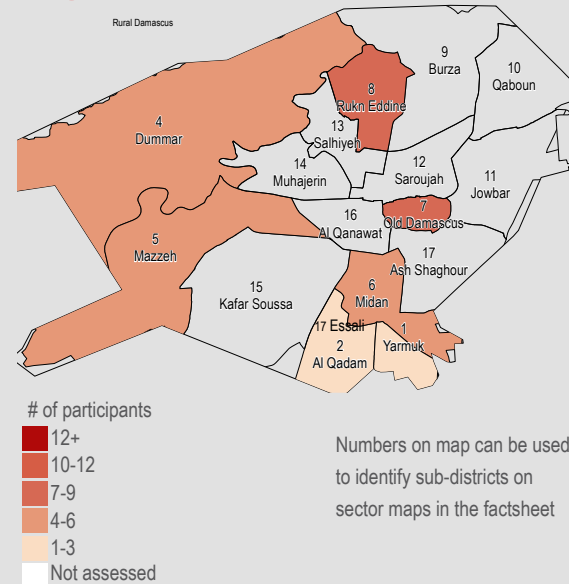
Damascus governorate hosts an estimated 436,170 IDPs. In September 2015, the vulnerability of civilians in Yarmouk remained severe, with health services struggling to cope with an ongoing typhoid outbreak. Similarly, humanitarian access to Al Qadam, Burza, Qaboun, Jowbar and Tadamon neighbourhoods was severely restricted.

Methodology and limitations

These findings are based on data collected remotely (by refugee participants) from Key Informants (KIs) residing in Syria, gathered at the community level – and can thus only be considered as indicative of the overall situation in the sub-district.

For each question asked, confidence levels are assigned based on the Key Informant's area of expertise and knowledge of the sector-specific situation.

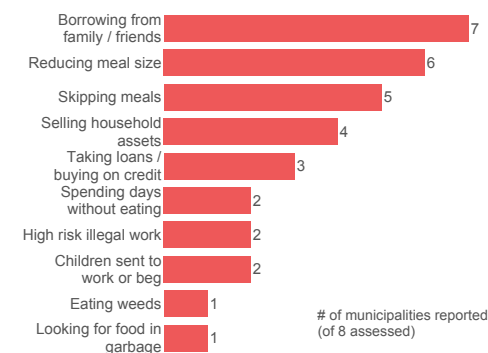
Number of communities assessed: 8/16 municipalities (plus Essali neighbourhood)



Livelihoods

In September, borrowing money was the most common strategy reported to cope with a lack of income or resources. Inhabitants of Essali and Mazzeah appeared particularly vulnerable as high risk illegal work was reported common. Further, in these municipalities, there were reports of children commonly being sent to work or beg. Food related coping strategies were common across the governorate. This situation in Al Qadam is particularly precarious, with people reportedly resorting to eating weeds and looking for food in garbage.

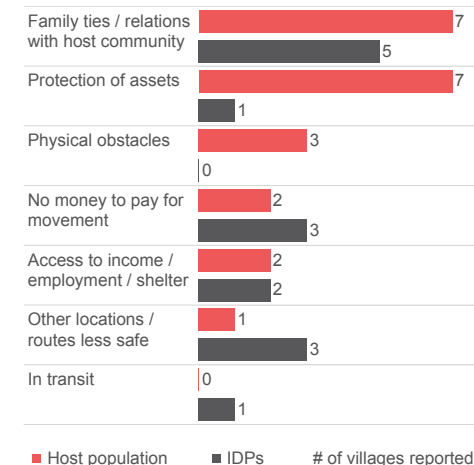
Most common coping strategies [*CL: 2.38/3]



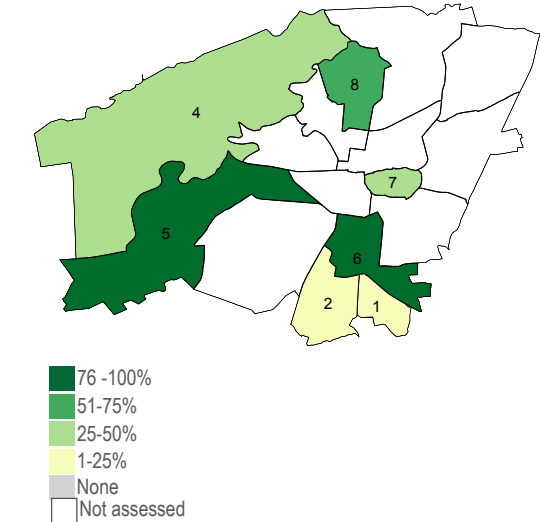
Displacement

Less than 25% of the pre-conflict population remained in Essali, Al Qadam and Yarmouk municipalities. Pre-conflict population across the governorate commonly remained due to family ties and to protect assets. IDPs lived in Essali, Dummar, Midan, Mazzeah and Rukn Eddine municipalities, with further inward movement in September into these sub-districts. Across the governorate, IDPs stayed due to good relationships with host communities, as well as having a lack of money to pay for movement and the perception that other routes / locations were less safe. Notably, in Essali, Al Qadam, Dummar and municipalities, less than 25% of the population were female.

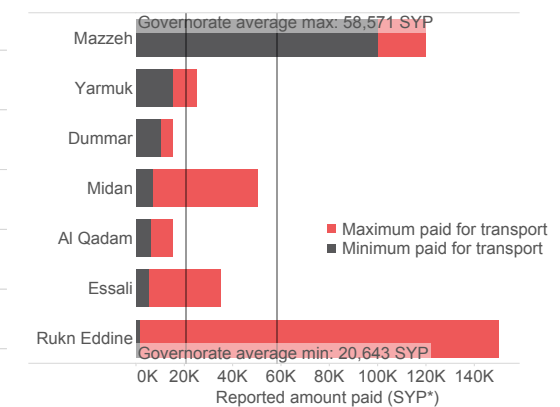
Most common reasons for staying: IDPs v host population [*CL: 2.16/3]



Estimated % of original population remaining (excluding IDPs) [*CL: 2/3]



Amounts paid for transportation to the border per sub-district [*CL: 2/3]

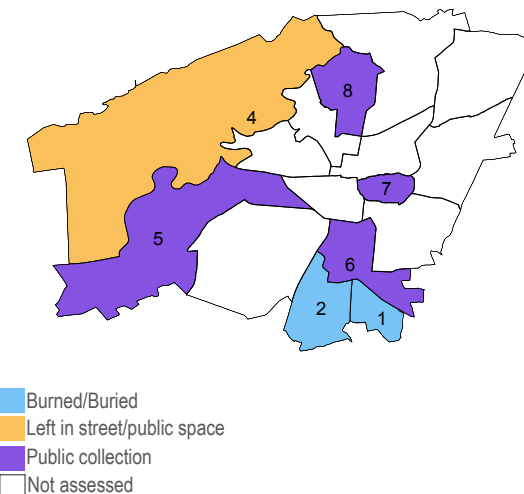




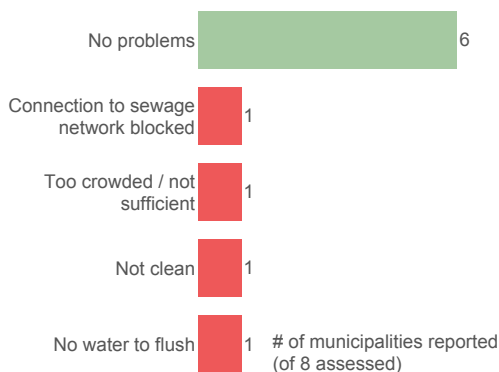
WASH

In September, the most common source of drinking water was from the water network. Water was reportedly generally safe to drink, though in Yarmuk, the most common source was from water trucks and the water from these tasted or smelled bad. There was reportedly no change in the volume of safe water available in any of the municipalities assessed. There were no problems with latrines reported in the majority of municipalities assessed, though connections to sewage network were blocked in Rukn Eddine, and latrines were unclear, too crowded and suffered from a lack of water inhibiting flushing in Yarmuk. Garbage was reportedly commonly left in streets or public areas in Dummar municipality, and burned or buried in Al Qadam and Yarmuk.

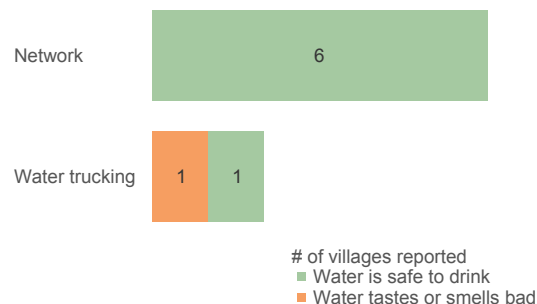
Most common form of garbage disposal [*CL: 3/3]



Problems with latrines [*CL: 3/3]



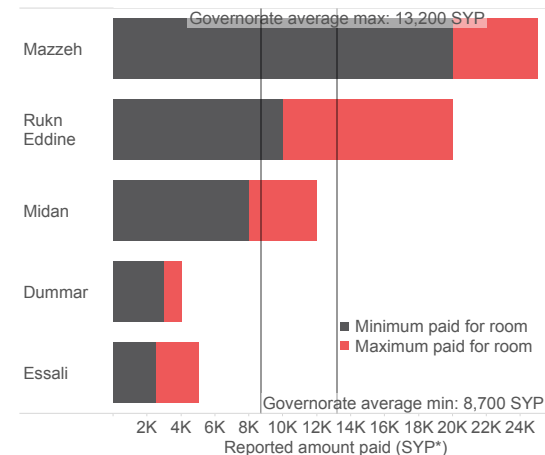
Most common water source and status [*CL: 3/3]



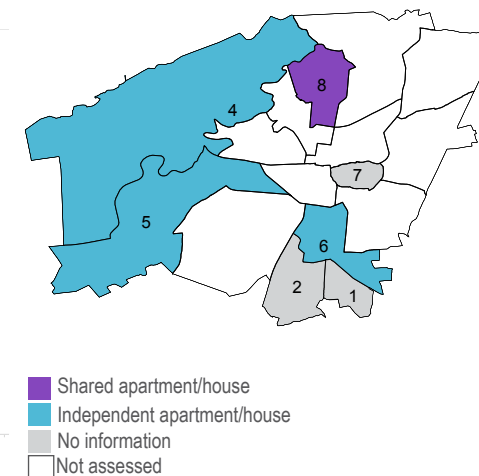
Shelter

The average rent paid per room in Damascus governorate varied significantly across municipalities.

Rent prices per sub-district [*CL: 2.4/3]



Most common shelter lived in by IDPs [*CL: 2/3]

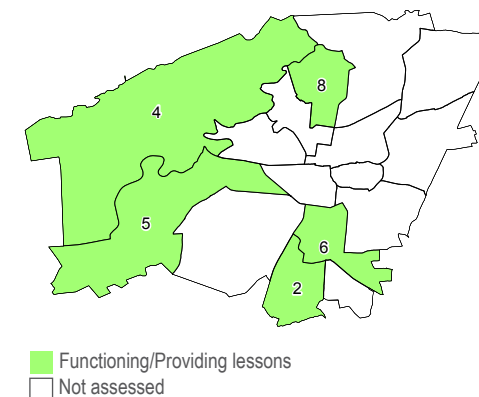
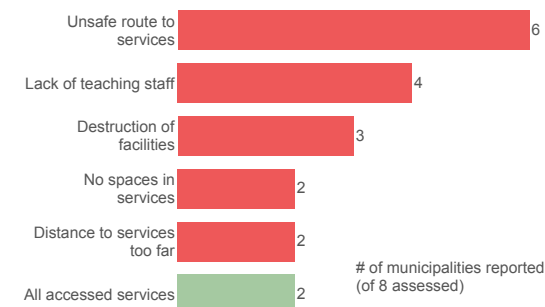


Education

There were no functioning educational facilities in Essali municipality.

Availability of primary schools [*CL: 3/3]

Most common reasons for children not attending school [*CL: 2.5/3]



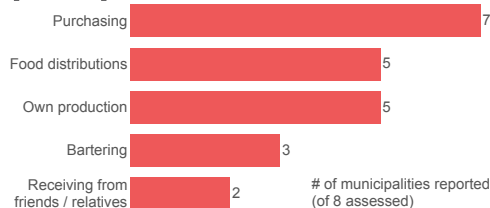


Food Security

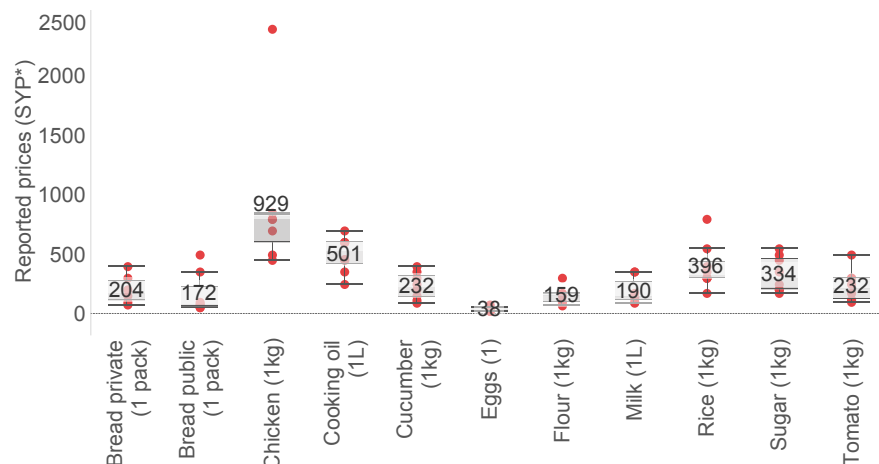
Challenges to obtaining food appeared to be related to purchasing power of inhabitants, as the most commonly reported challenges were the cost of certain types of food and a lack of resources to buy available foods. Indeed, the average prices of many food items in Damascus were higher than average prices across the country.

Most common sources of obtaining food

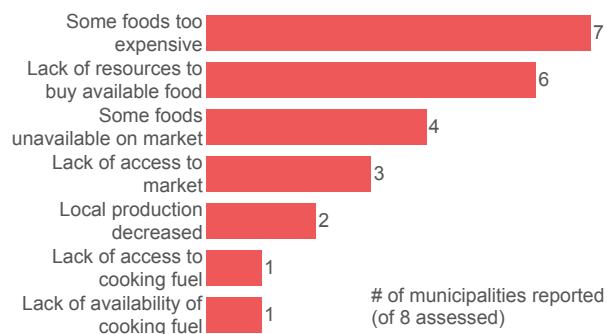
[*CL: 3/3]



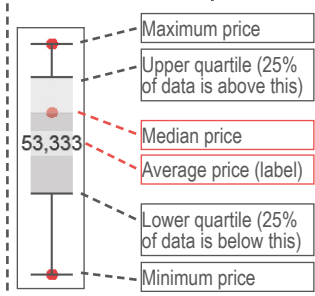
Prices of food items [*CL: 2.28/3]



Challenges to accessing food [*CL: 3/3]



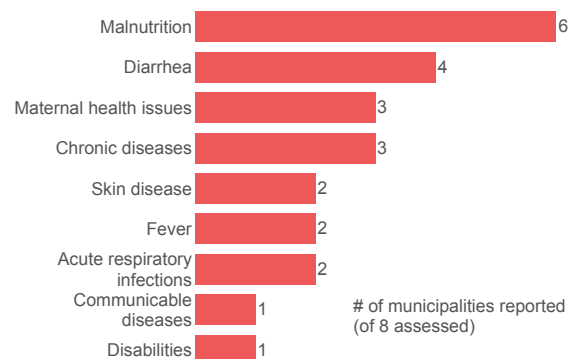
How to read a box plot



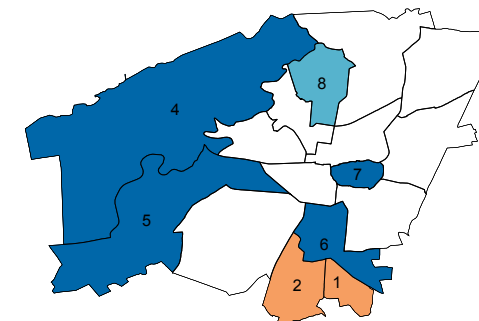
Health

Malnutrition was reportedly prevalent across municipalities assessed in Damascus governorate. Diarrhea was reportedly common in Al Qadam, Dummar, Midan and Damascus municipalities.

Reported health problems [*CL: 2/3]



Most common location for women to give birth [*CL: 1.38/3]

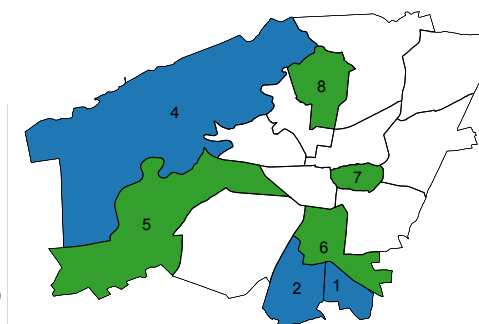


Primary health care facility
Hospital
At home with midwife
Not assessed

NFIs

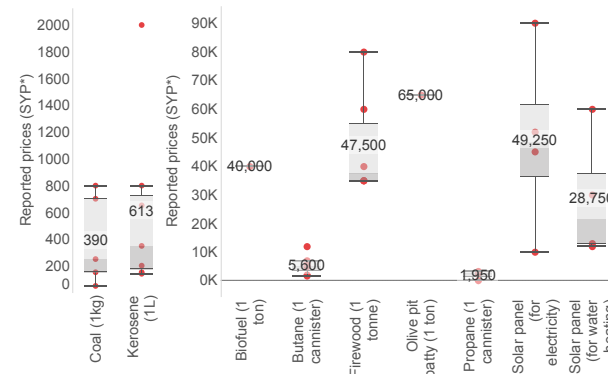
In September, solar panels for electricity and water heating were available in Dummar, Midan, Mazzeh and Rukn Eddine municipalities, and in Mazzeh, olive pit patties and biofuel were also available.

Most common source of electricity [*CL: 3/3]



Generator
Main network
No electricity source
No information

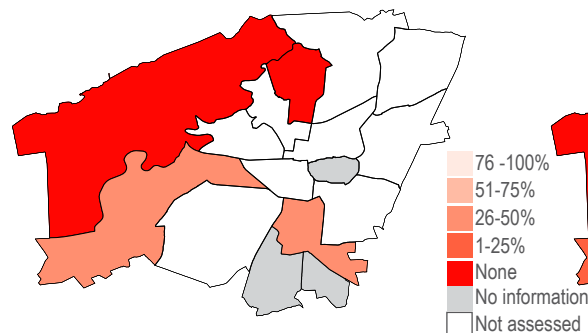
Prices of fuel sources [*CL: 2.13/3]



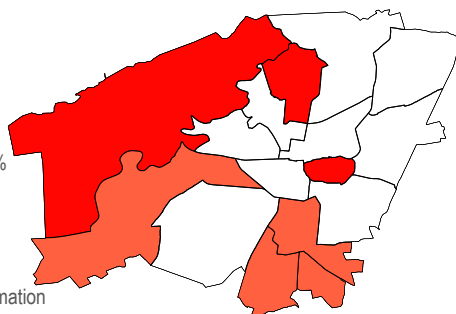


Previous Winter

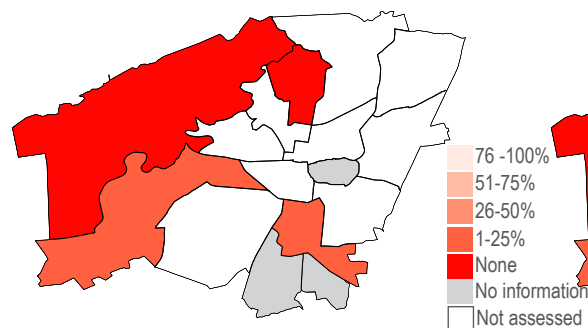
% of IDPs that received winter preparation assistance (*CL: 2/3)



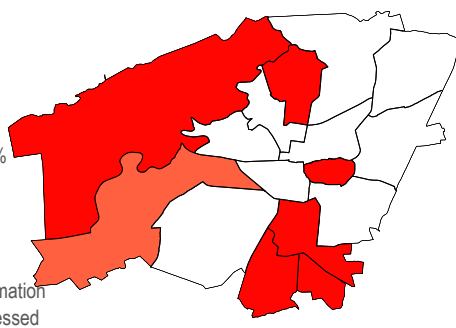
% of non-IDPs that received winter preparation assistance (*CL: 2/3)



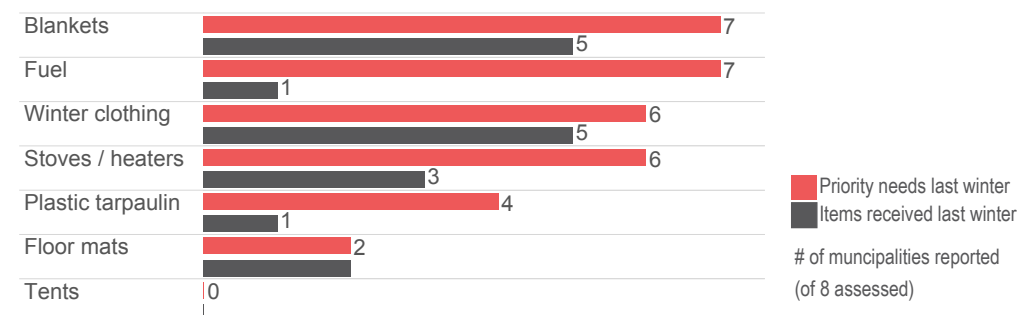
% of IDPs that received winter cash assistance (*CL: 2/3)



% of non-IDPs that received winter cash assistance (*CL: 2/3)



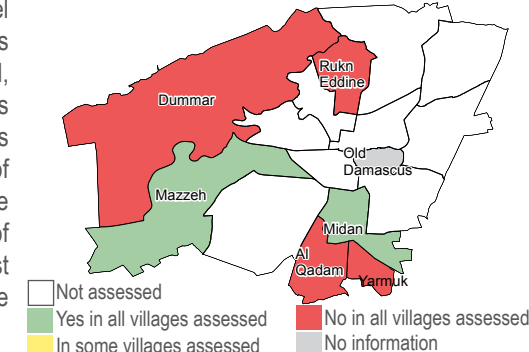
Priority needs last winter (*CL: 2/3) vs items received last winter (*CL: 2/3)



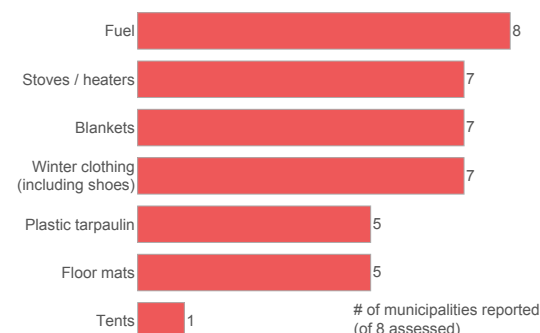
Current Capacity and Needs

Across the governorate, fuel, winter clothing, blankets and stoves/heaters are priority needs for the coming winter; stoves/heaters and fuel were not commonly received last year. Blankets are available in all municipalities assessed, though stoves are unavailable in two villages assessed in Midan and Al Qadam, and heaters are unavailable in Damascus municipality. Five of the eight municipalities assessed have no storage capacity for winter items. In general, prices of winterization items are lower than prices in the rest of the country, though heaters are more expensive (country average 11,329 SYP).

Current storage capacity for winter items** (*CL: 2/3)



Priority needs for coming winter (*CL: 2/3) with municipality breakdown



Fuel: All assessed

Stoves/heaters: All assessed except Mazzeh

Blankets: All assessed except Dummar

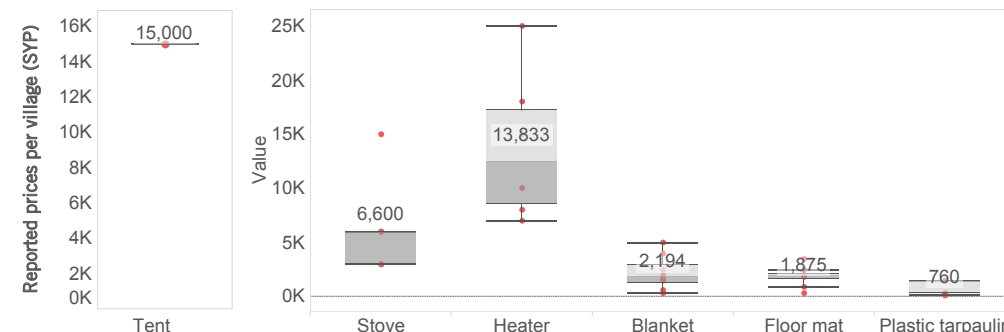
Winter clothing: All assessed except Dummar

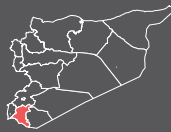
Plastic tarpaulin: Midan, Essali, Rukn Eddine, Al Qadam, Damascus

Floor mats: Essali, Rukn Eddine, Al Qadam, Yarmuk, Damascus

Tents: Al Qadam

Current prices of winterisation items***





Context[†]

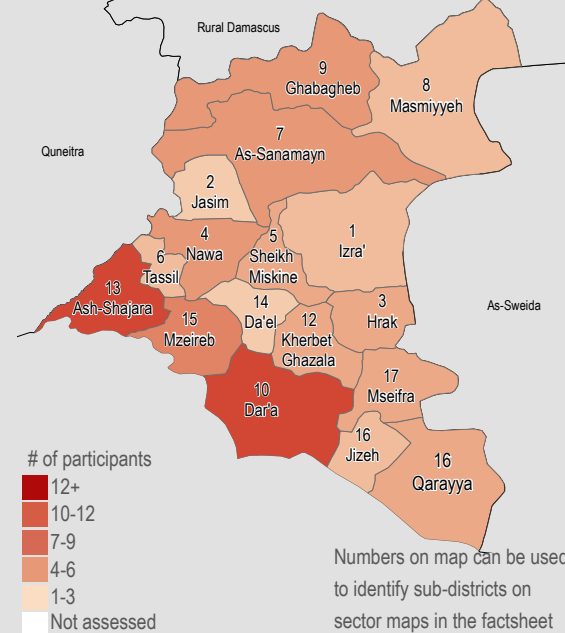
Dar'a governorate hosts an estimated 320,773 IDPs. Many of these IDPs are from elsewhere in the governorate, relocated due to conflict. Cross-border humanitarian activities were possible through the Dar'a-Ar Ramtha border crossing with Jordan, though sector reach in the north of the governorate was limited.

Methodology and limitations

These findings are based on data collected remotely (by refugee participants) from Key Informants (KIs) residing in Syria, gathered at the community level – and can thus only be considered as indicative of the overall situation in the sub-district.

For each question asked, confidence levels are assigned based on the Key Informant's area of expertise and knowledge of the sector-specific situation.

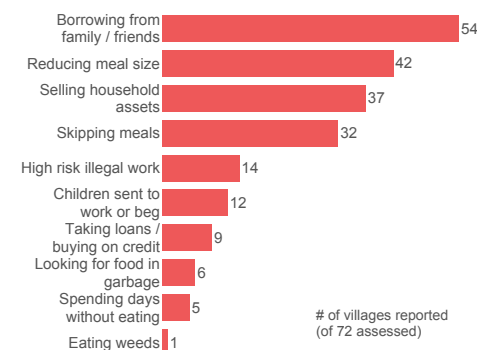
Number of communities assessed: 72/141 villages, 17/17 sub-districts



Livelihoods

In September, food related coping strategies were common, and people resorted to looking for food in garbage in six villages assessed in Dar'a, Izra', As Sanamayn, Mseifra, Mzeireb and Ash Shajara sub-districts. Inhabitants of 14 villages assessed in Dar'a, Sheikh Miskine, Nawa, Jasim, Izra', Ash-Shajara and Busra Esh Sham sub-districts appeared particularly vulnerable as high risk illegal work was reportedly a common strategy used to cope with a lack of income or resources. Further, there were reports of children being sent to work or beg in twelve villages assessed in Sheikh Miskine, Hrak, Jasim, Izra', Ghabagheb, As Sanamayn, Ash Shajara and Jizeh sub-districts.

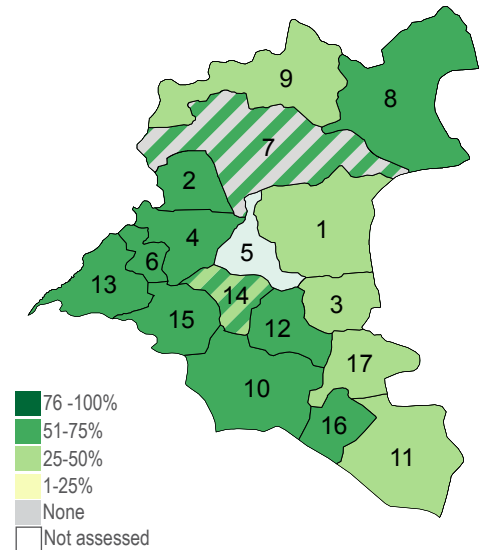
Most common coping strategies [*CL: 2.49/3]



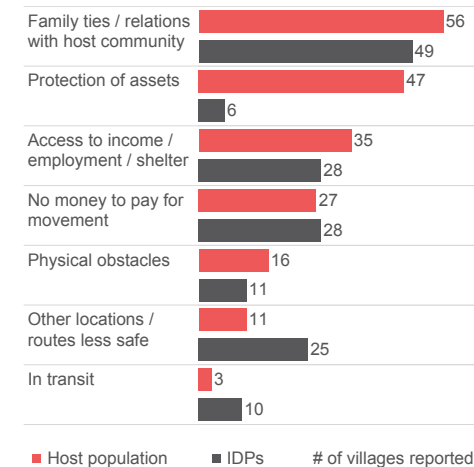
Displacement

Less than 25% of the pre-conflict population remained in 10 villages assessed in Dar'a, Sheikh Miskine, Nawa, Izra', As Sanamayn, Mseifra, Kherbet Ghazala and Busra Esh Sham sub-districts. Pre-conflict population across the governorate commonly remained due to family ties and to protect assets. IDPs lived in the majority of villages assessed, with inward movement of varying scale into all of these villages in September. Notably, in 22 villages assessed less than 25% of the population were female. Transportation to the border was particularly high in Busra Esh Sham sub-district.

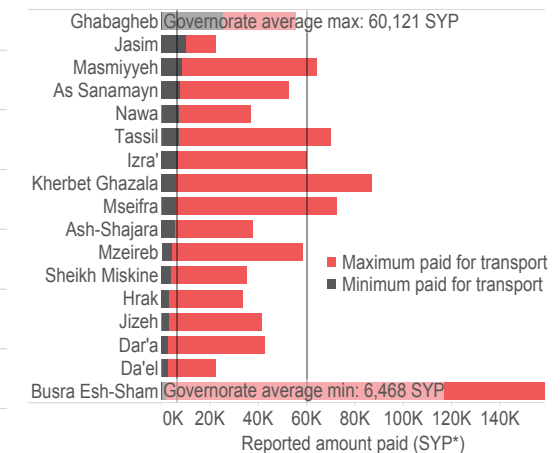
Estimated % of original population remaining (excluding IDPs) [*CL: 2.11/3]

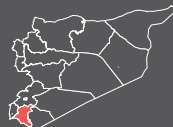


Most common reasons for staying: IDPs v host population [*CL: 2.38/3]



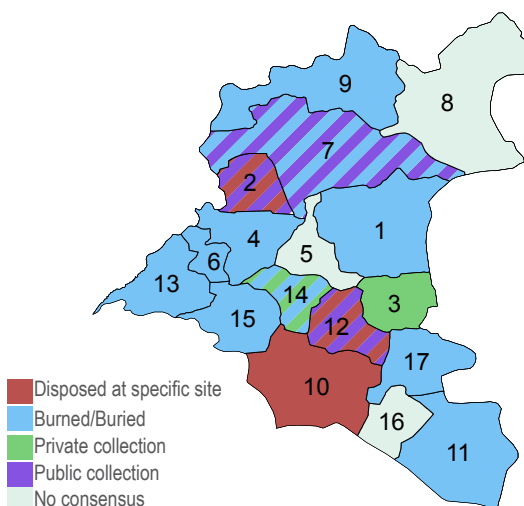
Amounts paid for transportation to the border per sub-district [*CL: 2.14/3]



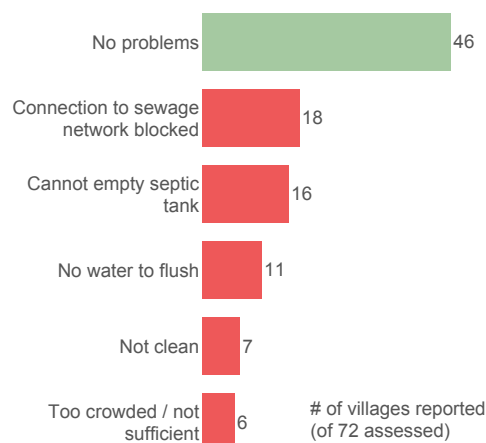
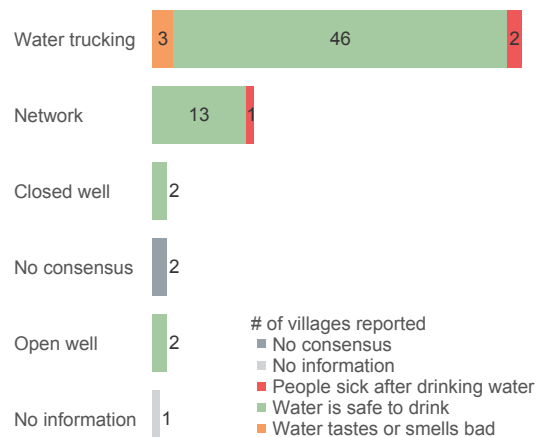


WASH

In September, the most common source of drinking water across the governorate was from water trucks. Problems with water were reported in six villages assessed; water from the network made people sick in one village in Izra' sub-district, as did water from water trucks in two villages in Mzeireb and Ash Shajara sub-districts. A reduction in safe water since the previous month was reported in 16 villages in Dar'a, Nawa, Jasim, Izra', Ghabagheb, As Sanamayn, Mzeireb, Da'el, Ash Shajara and Busra Esh Sham sub-districts. There were reportedly problems with latrines in 26 villages assessed across the governorate. Garbage was reportedly commonly left in streets or public areas in three villages assessed in Sheikh Miskine, Izra' and Mseifra sub-districts, and burned or buried in 31 villages across the governorate.

Most common form of garbage disposal
[*CL: 2.97/3]

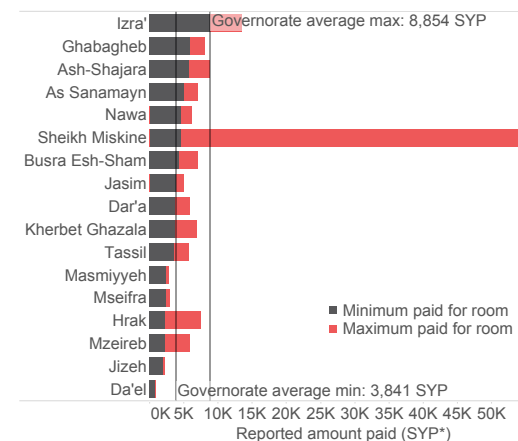
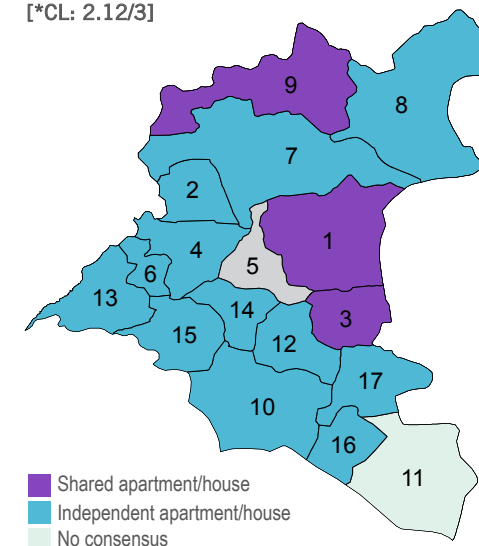
Problems with latrines [*CL: 2.97/3]

Most common water source and status
[*CL: 2.97/3]

Shelter

The average rent paid per room in Dar'a governorate (6,348 SYP) was generally lower than the average rent across the country (7,754 SYP).

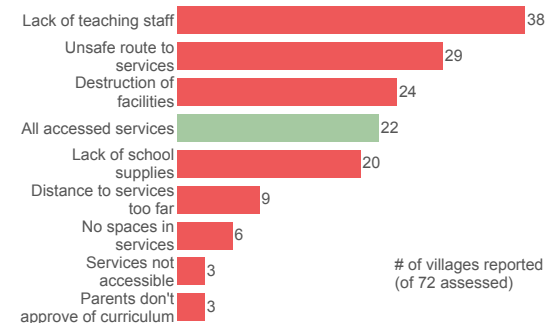
Rent prices per sub-district [*CL: 2.36/3]

Most common shelter lived in by IDPs
[*CL: 2.12/3]

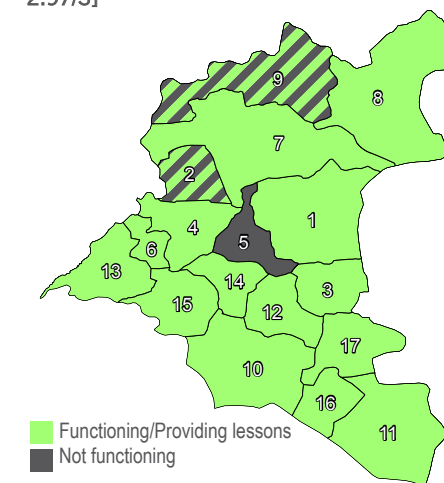
Education

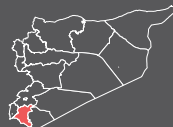
There were no functioning educational facilities in 17 villages assessed in Dar'a, Sheikh Miskine, Nawa, Jasim, Ghabagheb, Masmiyyeh, As Sanamayn, Mseifra, Ash Shajara and Kherbet Ghazala.

Most common reasons for children not attending school [*CL: 2.16/3]



Availability of primary schools [*CL: 2.97/3]

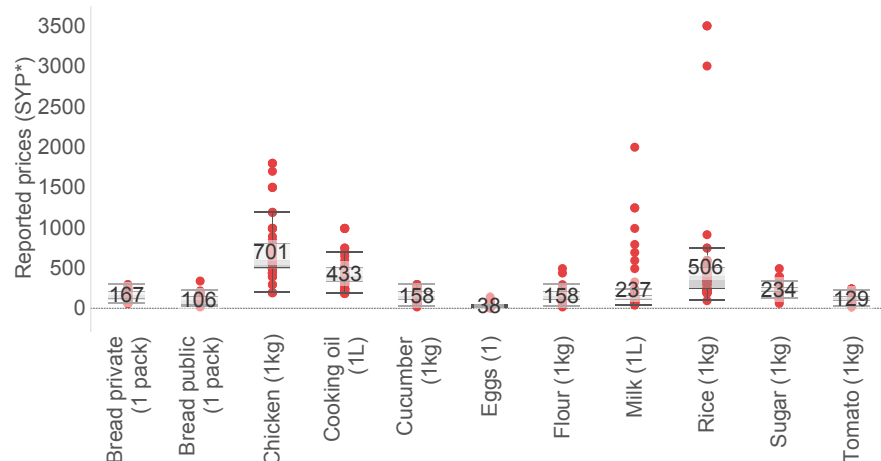




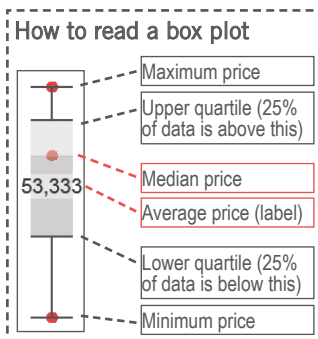
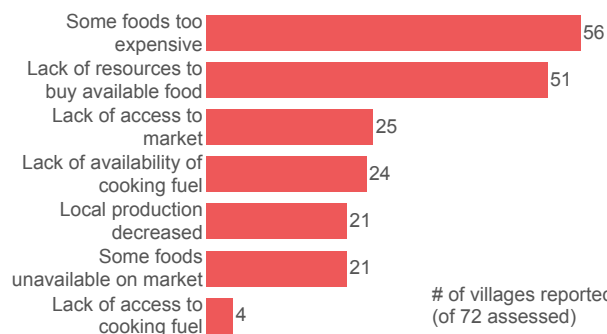
Food Security

There were challenges to obtaining food in all villages assessed with the exception of three in Sheikh Miskine, Jizeh and Ash Shajara sub-districts. Challenges to obtaining food appeared to be related to purchasing power of inhabitants, as the most commonly reported challenges were the cost of certain types of food and a lack of resources to buy available foods.

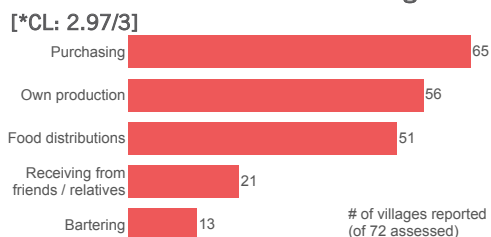
Prices of food items [*CL: 2.35/3]



Challenges to accessing food [*CL: 2.97/3]



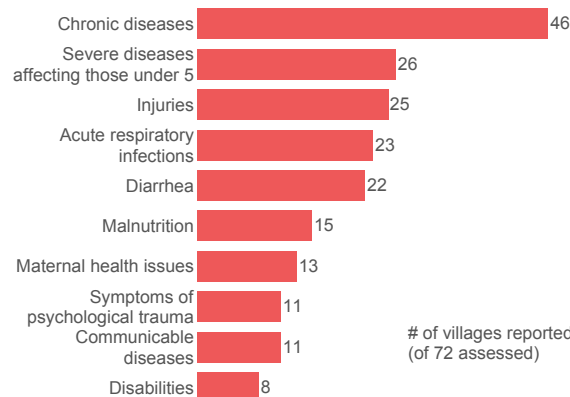
Most common sources of obtaining food [*CL: 2.97/3]



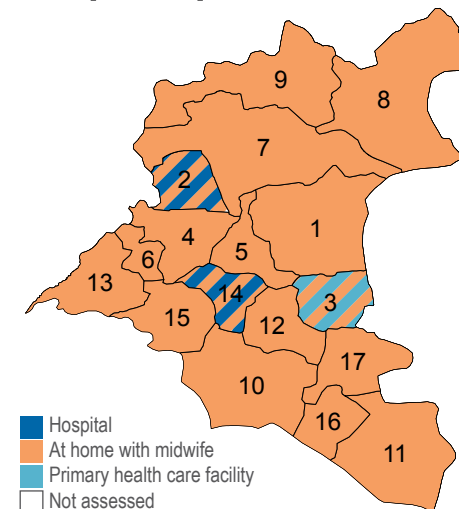
Health

Chronic diseases were reportedly prevalent across sub-districts assessed in Dar'a governorate.

Reported health problems [*CL: 1.99/3]



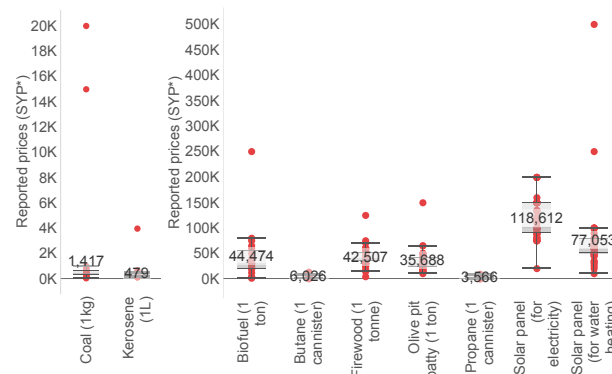
Most common place for women to give birth [*CL: 1.4/3]



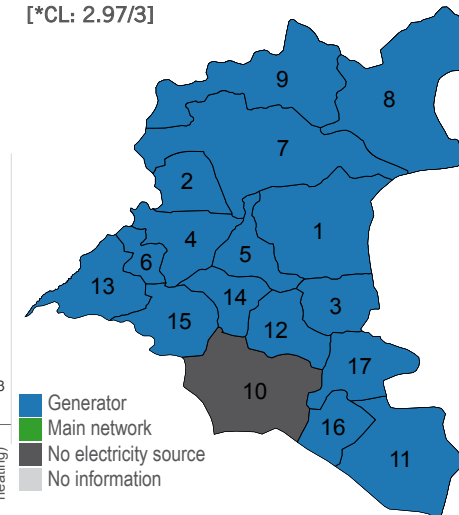
NFIs

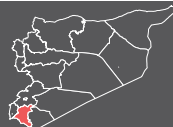
In September, solar panels for water heating were available in 39 villages; solar panels for electricity were available in 50 villages; biofuel was available in 21 villages and olive pit patties were available in 32 villages assessed.

Prices of fuel sources [*CL: 2.2/3]



Most common source of electricity [*CL: 2.97/3]

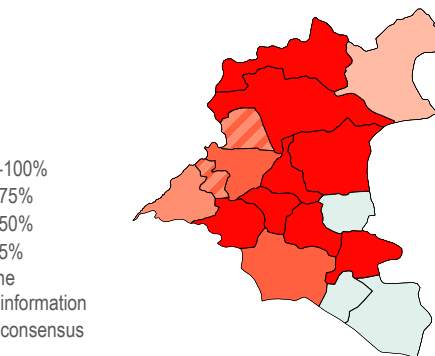
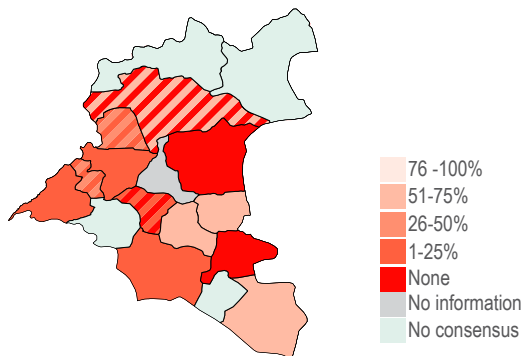




Previous Winter

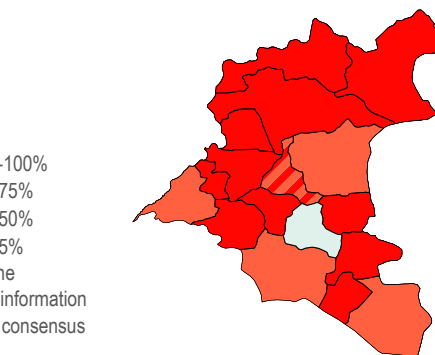
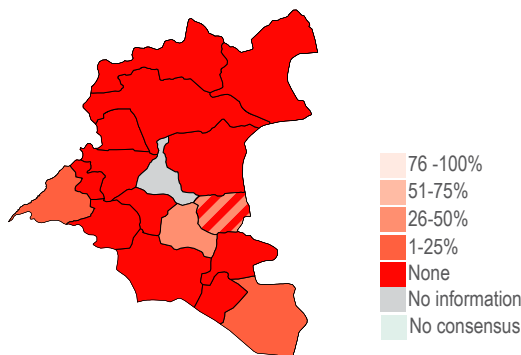
% of IDPs that received winter preparation assistance (*CL: 1.98/3)

% of non-IDPs that received winter preparation assistance (*CL: 1.99/3)

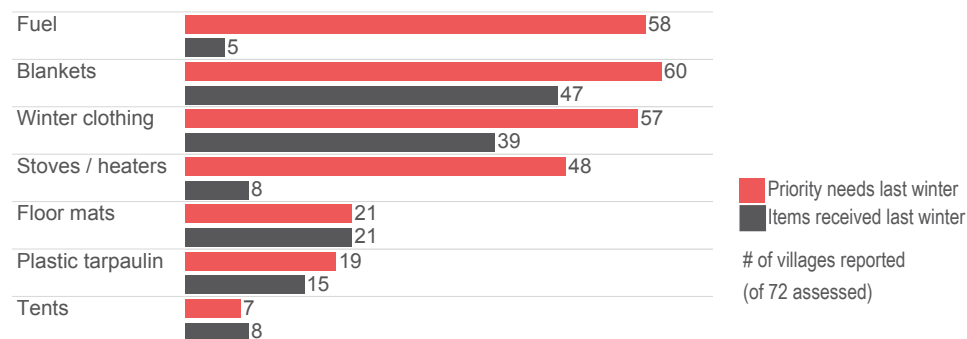


% of IDPs that received winter cash assistance (*CL: 1.98/3)

% of non-IDPs that received winter cash assistance (*CL: 1.99/3)



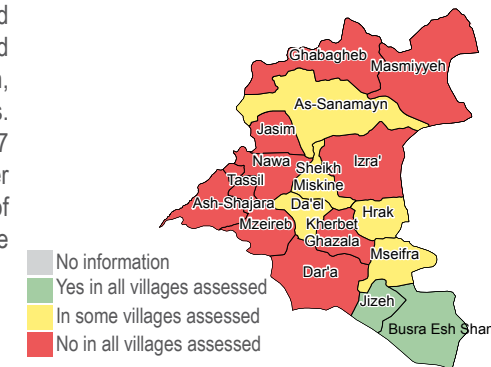
Priority needs last winter (*CL: 2/3) vs items received last winter (*CL: 2/3)



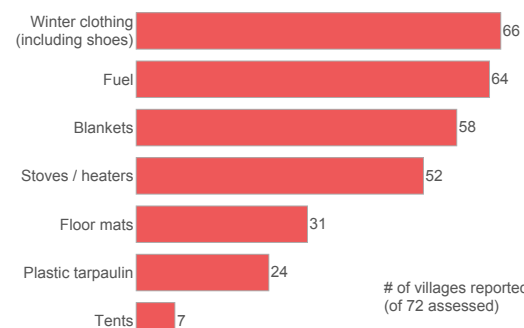
Current Capacity and Needs

Across the governorate, fuel, winter clothing and blankets are priority needs for the coming winter; fuel was not commonly received last year and blankets are unavailable in six villages assessed in Ash Shajara, Sheikh Miskine, As Sanamayn, Mseifra, Nawa and Kherbet Ghazala sub-districts. Further, 46 of the 72 villages assessed (in 16 of 17 sub-districts) have no storage capacity for winter items. Average prices across the governorate of all winterization items assessed are lower than the average prices across the country.

Current storage capacity for winter items** (*CL: 1.99/3)



Priority needs for coming winter (*CL: 1.99/3) with sub-district breakdown



Winter clothing: All assessed

Fuel: All assessed

Blankets: All assessed

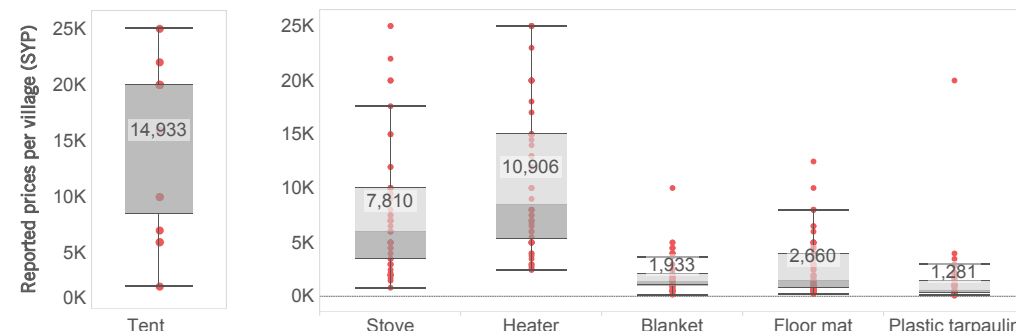
Stoves/heaters: All assessed except Jasim

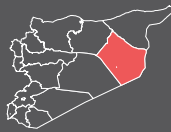
Floor mats: All except Jizeh and Kherbet Ghazala

Plastic tarpaulin: All assessed except Sheikh Miskine, Hrak, Kherbet Ghazala

Tents: Dar'a, Ash Shajara, Hrak, Da'el, Busra Esh Sham, Ghabagheb

Current prices of winterisation items***





Context†

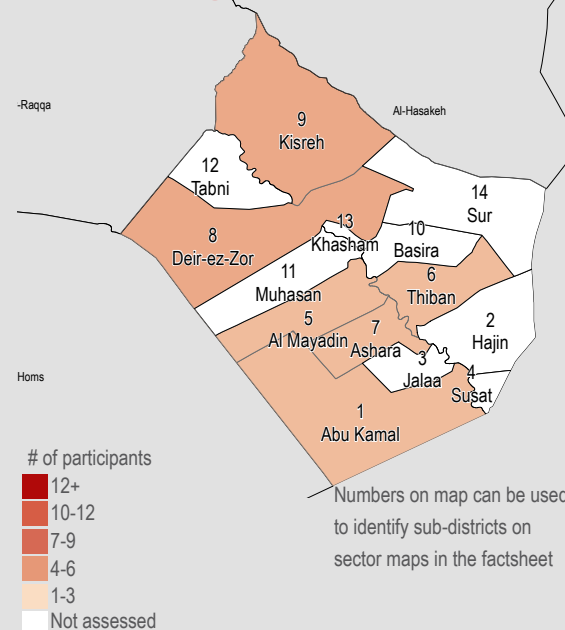
In September 2015, clashes and shelling across Deir ez Zor governorate continued to displace populations and limit access to services. Deir ez Zor hosts an estimated 318,684 IDPs and the entire governorate remained generally inaccessible to humanitarian actors.

Methodology and limitations

These findings are based on data collected remotely (by refugee participants) from Key Informants (KIs) residing in Syria, gathered at the community level – and can thus only be considered as indicative of the overall situation in the sub-district.

For each question asked, confidence levels are assigned based on the Key Informant's area of expertise and knowledge of the sector-specific situation.

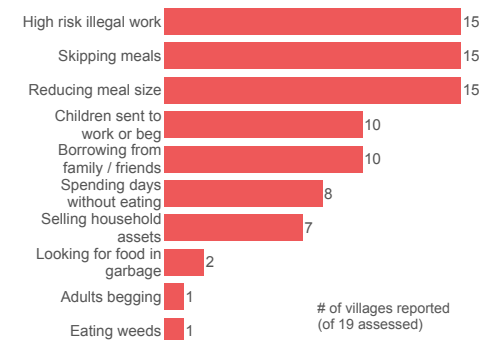
Number of communities assessed: 19/133 villages, 6/14 sub-districts



Livelihoods

In September, one of the most common strategies reportedly used to cope with a lack of income/resources across the governorate was high risk illegal work, indicative of the vulnerable position of many residents. Further, there were reports of children being sent to work or beg in 10 villages assessed in Deir ez Zor, Ashara and Abu Kamal sub-districts. Food related coping strategies were also reportedly very common, and people resorted to looking for food in garbage and/or eating weeds in two villages assessed in Deir ez Zor sub-district.

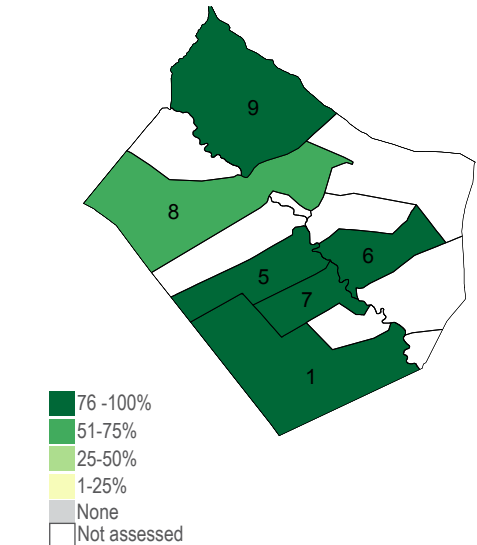
Most common coping strategies [*CL: 2.37/3]



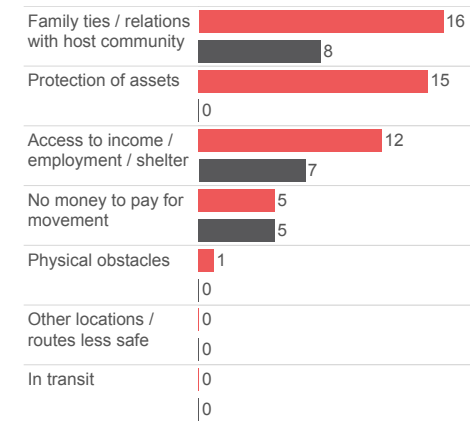
Displacement

Less than 25% of the pre-conflict population remained in one village assessed in Deir ez Zor sub-district, though 76-100% remained in 14 of the 19 villages assessed. Pre-conflict population across the governorate commonly remained due to family ties and to protect assets, as well as for access to income, employment and shelter. IDPs lived in nine of the assessed villages, and small numbers of IDPs arrived in five of these villages (in Thiban, Al Mayadin, Abu Kamal and Deir ez Zor sub-districts) in September. IDPs commonly chose these locations due to family ties and good relationships with the host communities, as well as access to income, employment and shelter.

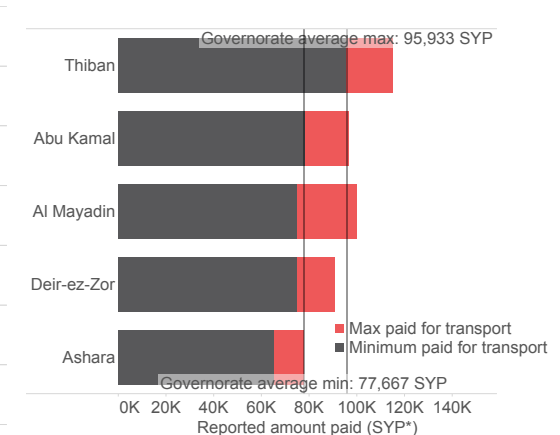
Estimated % of original population remaining (excluding IDPs) [*CL: 2.11/3]



Most common reasons for staying: IDPs v host population [*CL: 2.27/3]



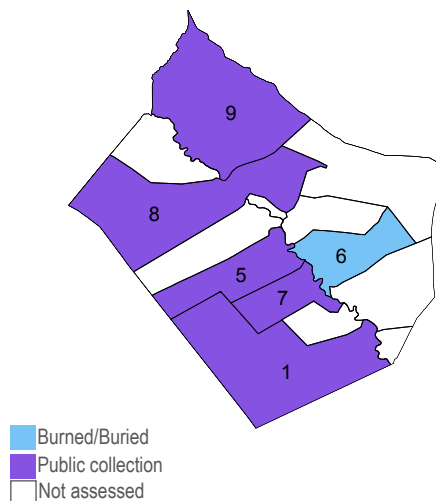
Amounts paid for transportation to the border per sub-district [*CL: 2.07/3]



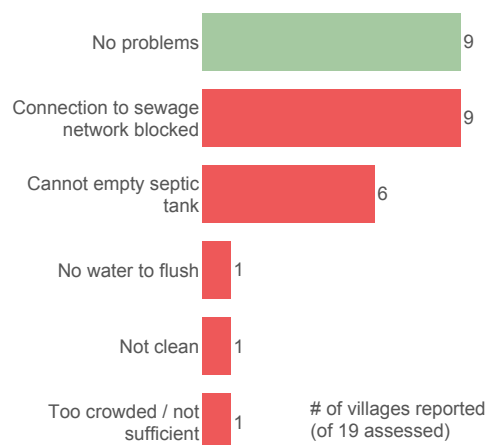
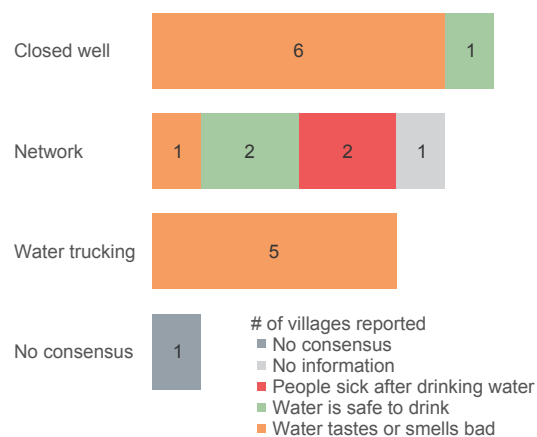


WASH

In September, the most common source of drinking water varied across the governorate. Problems with water were reported in the majority of villages assessed; water from the network made people sick in two villages in Ashara and Thiban sub-districts, and commonly tasted or smelled bad elsewhere. A reduction in safe water since the previous month was reported in eight villages in Deir ez Zor, Ashara, Thiban and Abu Kamal sub-districts. Problems with latrines were reported in ten villages assessed; connections to sewage networks being blocked was a prevalent issue. Garbage was reportedly commonly burned or buried in four villages assessed in Ashara, Thiban and Abu Kamal sub-districts.

Most common form of garbage disposal
[*CL: 3/3]

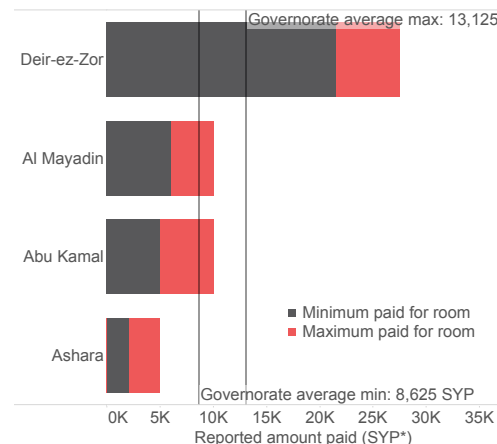
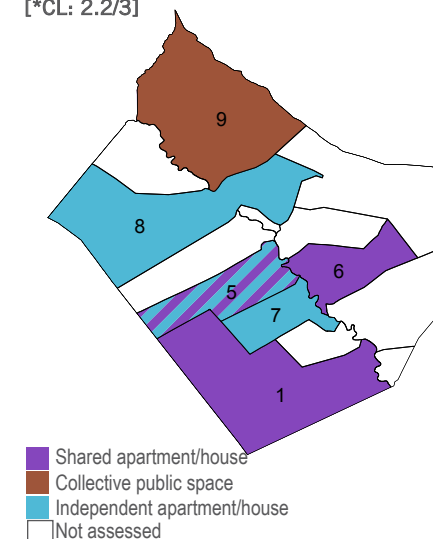
Problems with latrines [*CL: 3/3]

Most common water source and status
[*CL: 3/3]

Shelter

The average rent paid per room in Deir ez Zor governorate (10,875 SYP) was higher than the country average (7,574 SYP).

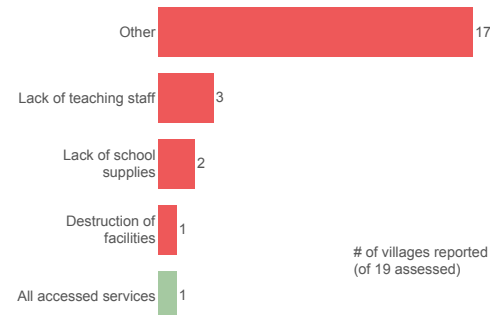
Rent prices per sub-district [*CL: 2/3]

Most common shelter lived in by IDPs
[*CL: 2.2/3]

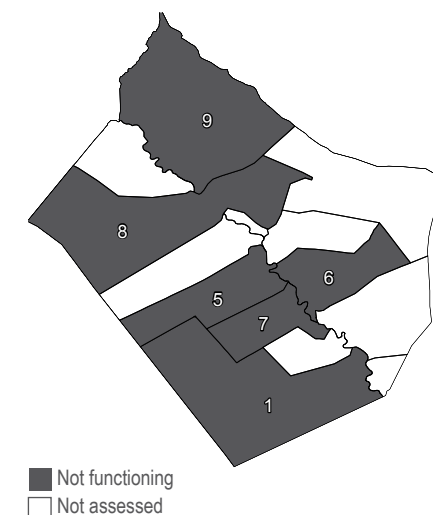
Education

School-aged children were unable to access schools in 18 of the 19 villages assessed. In 15 of these villages, authorities restricted access to existing schools, and in two of these villages, schools were used for IDPs.

Most common reasons for children not attending school [*CL: 2.05/3]



Availability of primary schools [*CL: 3/3]

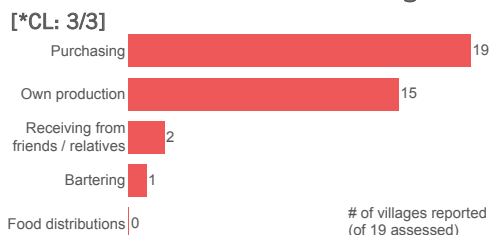




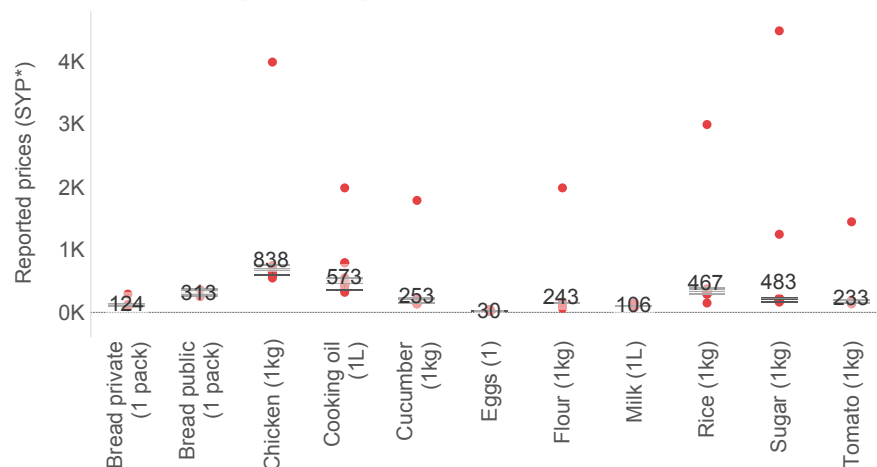
Food Security

In the majority of villages assessed, inhabitants reportedly suffered from a lack of resources, preventing them from buying food on the markets. Further, access to food was hindered by the lack of availability of certain types of food on the market. Perhaps as a result, in 15 of the 19 villages assessed it was reported common to produce food at home.

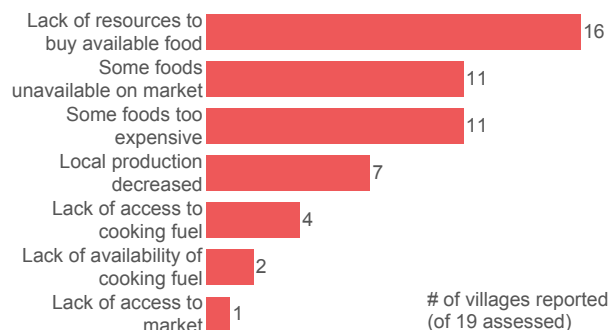
Most common sources of obtaining food [*CL: 3/3]



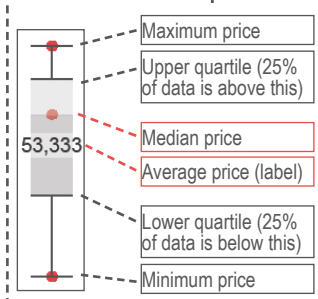
Prices of food items [*CL: 2.19/3]



Challenges to accessing food [*CL: 3/3]



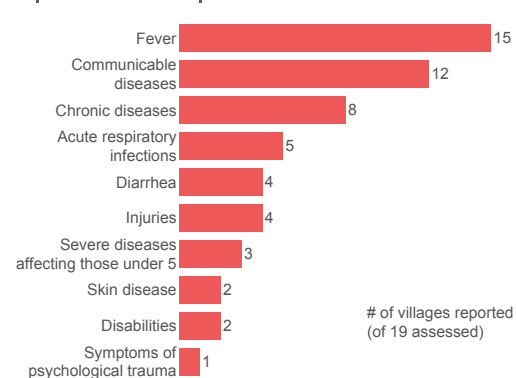
How to read a box plot



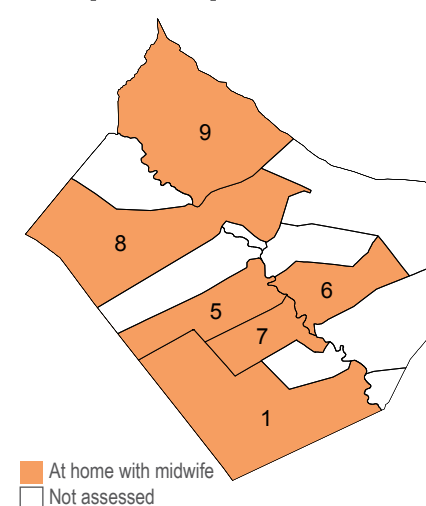
Health

Incidents of fever were reportedly common in the majority of villages assessed in Deir ez Zor governorate in September. Severe diseases affecting those aged less than five were reportedly common in three villages assessed in Ashara and Deir ez Zor sub-districts.

Reported health problems [*CL: 2/3]



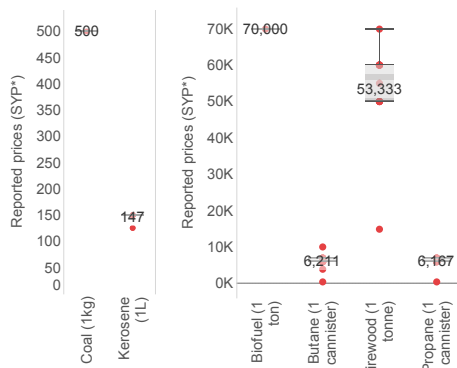
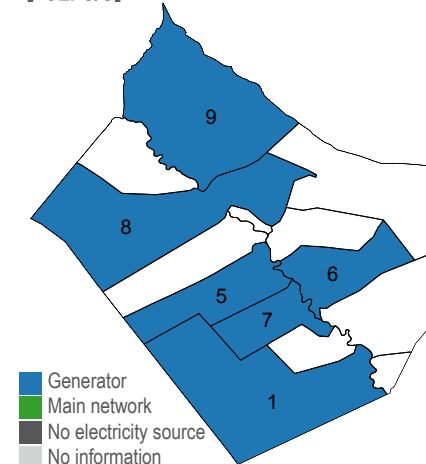
Most common place for women to give birth [*CL: 1.18/3]

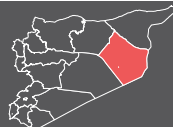


NFIs

In September, olive pit patties and solar panels for water heating and electricity were unavailable everywhere assessed, and biofuel was only available in one village assessed in Deir ez Zor sub-district. Propane, butane and kerosene were generally available across the governorate.

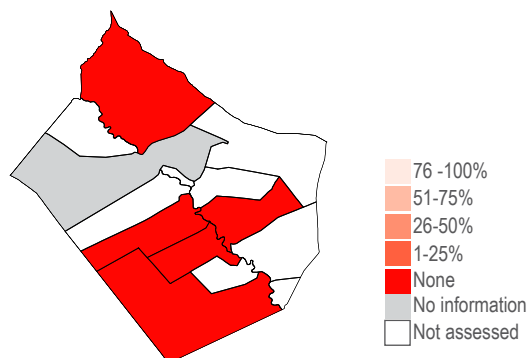
Most common source of electricity [*CL: 3/3]



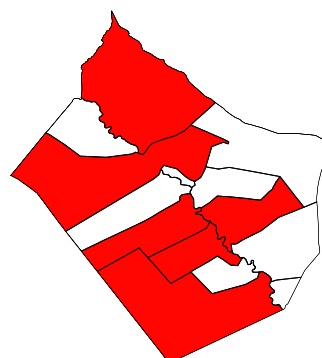


Previous Winter

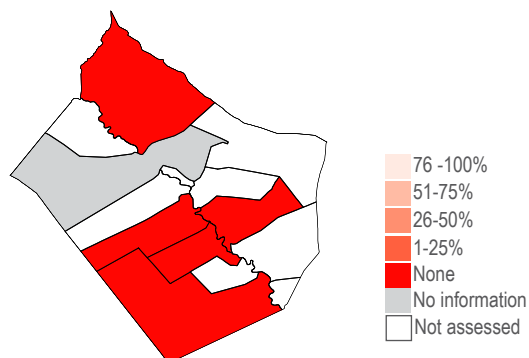
% of IDPs that received winter preparation assistance (*CL: 2/3)



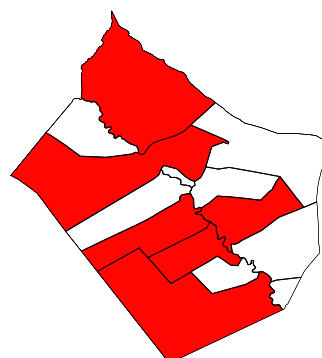
% of non-IDPs that received winter preparation assistance (*CL: 2/3)



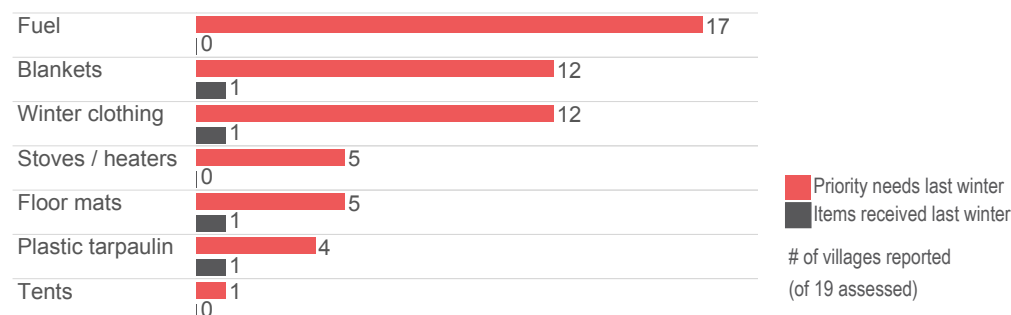
% of IDPs that received winter cash assistance (*CL: 2/3)



% of non-IDPs that received winter cash assistance (*CL: 2/3)



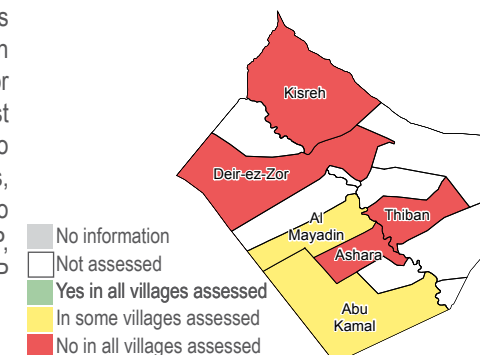
Priority needs last winter (*CL: 2/3) vs items received last winter (*CL: 2/3)



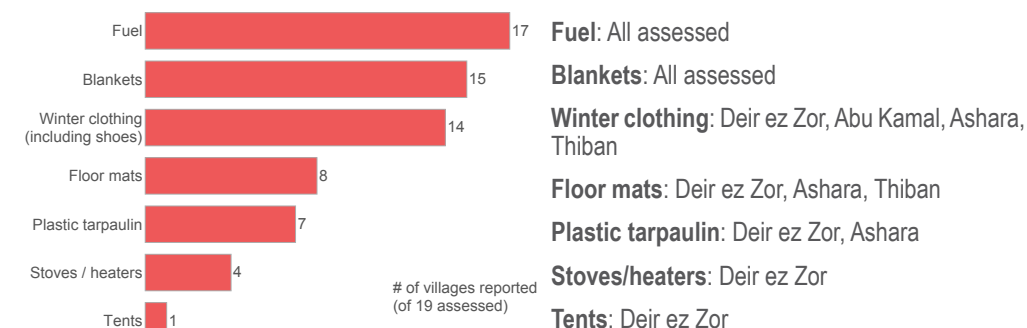
Current Capacity and Needs

Across the governorate, fuel, blankets and winter clothing are priority needs for the coming winter. Blankets are unavailable in three villages assessed in Deir ez Zor, Ashara and Thiban sub-districts, and only one village in Deir ez Zor sub-district received any winterization items last winter. The majority of villages assessed have no storage capacity for winter items. Tents, heaters, stoves and blankets are expensive compared to average prices across the country (25,814 SYP, 11,329 SYP, 2,950, 1,710 SYP and 2,950 SYP respectively).

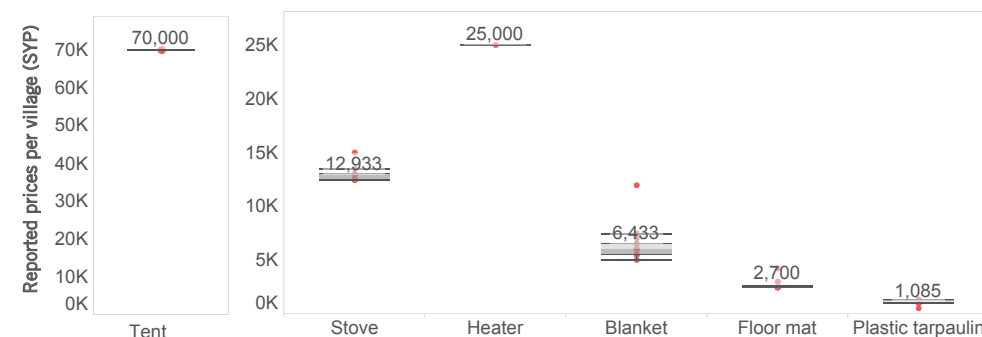
Current storage capacity for winter items** (*CL: 2/3)

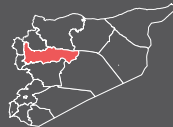


Priority needs for coming winter (*CL: 2/3) with sub-district breakdown



Current prices of winterisation items***





Context†

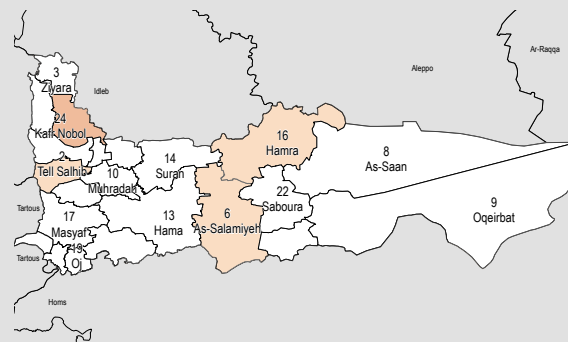
In September 2015, areas along the northern border with Idlib and the southern border with Homs remained hard to access. Humanitarian assistance primarily reached locations in Hama and As Salamiyeh sub-districts. Hama governorate hosts an estimated 500,801 IDPs

Methodology and limitations

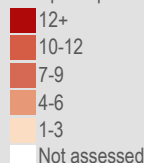
These findings are based on data collected remotely (by refugee participants) from Key Informants (KIs) residing in Syria, gathered at the community level – and can thus only be considered as indicative of the overall situation in the sub-district.

For each question asked, confidence levels are assigned based on the Key Informant's area of expertise and knowledge of the sector-specific situation.

Number of communities assessed: 6/494 villages, 4/22 sub-districts



of participants

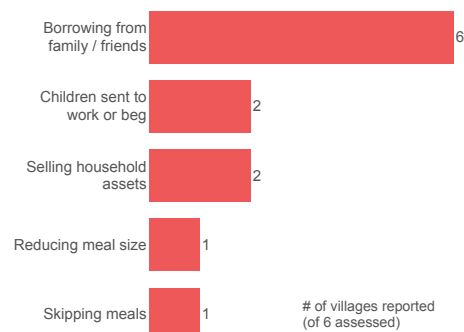


Numbers on map can be used to identify sub-districts on sector maps in the factsheet

Livelihoods

In September, borrowing money was the most common strategy reportedly used to cope with a lack of income or resources. Children in two villages assessed in Madiq Castle sub-district appeared particularly vulnerable, as there were reports of them being commonly sent to work or beg. Skipping meals was common in the village assessed in As Salamiyeh sub-district, and reducing size of meals was common in the village assessed in Tell Salhib sub-district.

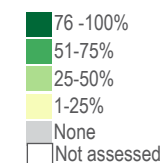
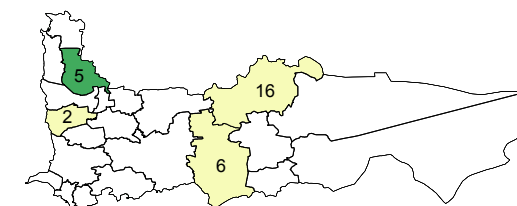
Most common coping strategies [*CL: 2.5/3]



Displacement

Less than 25% of the pre-conflict population remained in three villages assessed in As Salamiyeh, Tell Salhib and Hamra sub-districts, mainly for protection of assets as well as family ties. IDPs lived in at least three of the assessed villages (in Madiq Castle sub-district), with new arrivals in September. IDPs settled in locations in Hama governorate largely due to family ties and good relationships with host communities. In the village assessed in Tell Salhib sub-district, less than 25% of the population were female. In this sub-district, the maximum amount paid for transportation to the border was significantly higher than elsewhere in the governorate.

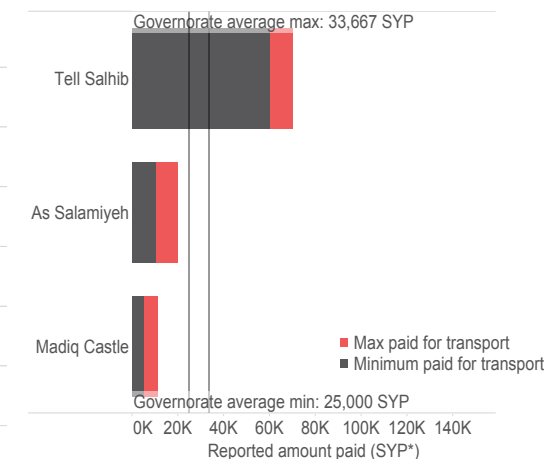
Estimated % of original population remaining (excluding IDPs) [*CL: 2.17/3]

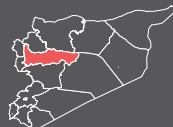


Most common reasons for staying: IDPs v host population [*CL: 2.63/3]



Amounts paid for transportation to the border per sub-district [*CL: 2.4/3]

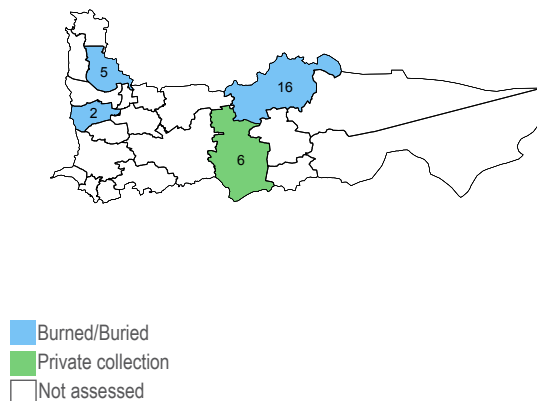




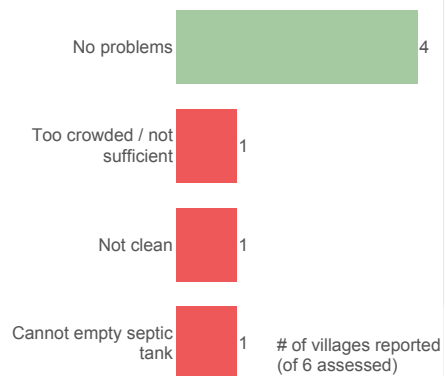
WASH

In September, the most common source of drinking water was the water network. Problems with water were reported in two villages assessed; water from the network tasted or smelled bad in Madiq Castle sub-district, and water from closed wells made people sick in one village in As Salamiyeh sub-district. A reduction in safe water since the previous month was reported in two villages in As Salamiyeh and Tell Salhib sub-districts. Problems with latrines were reported in two villages assessed in As Salamiyeh and Hamra sub-districts. Garbage was reportedly most commonly burned or buried in the majority of villages assessed.

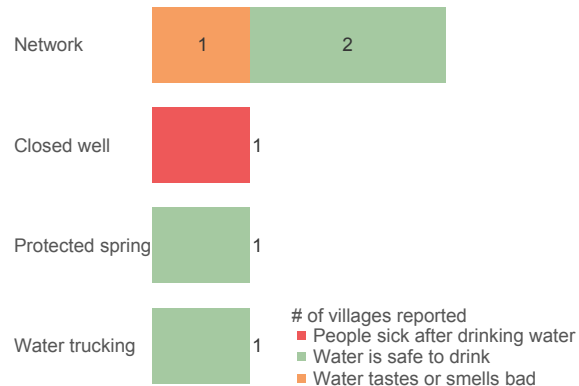
Most common form of garbage disposal [*CL: 3/3]



Problems with latrines [*CL: 3/3]



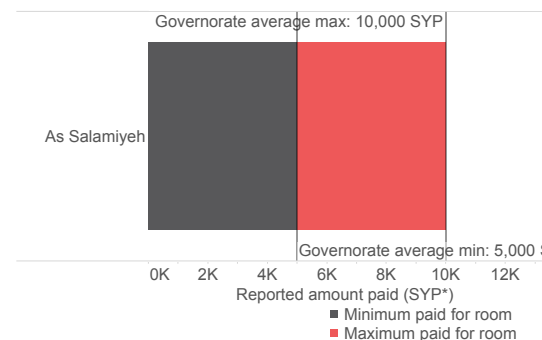
Most common water source and status [*CL: 3/3]



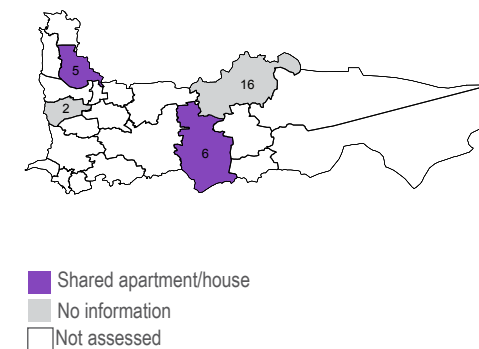
Shelter

Information about rent prices paid per room in Hama governorate was limited. However, in As Salamiyeh sub-district, the rent paid per room was similar to average rents paid across the county (7,574 SYP).

Rent prices per sub-district [*CL: 2/3]



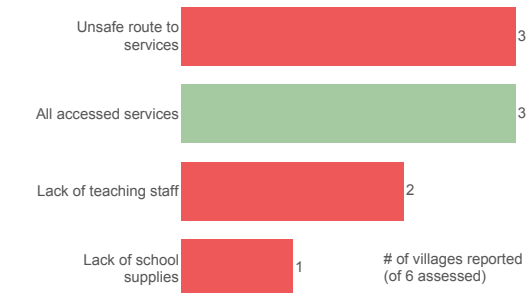
Most common shelter lived in by IDPs [*CL: 2.5/3]



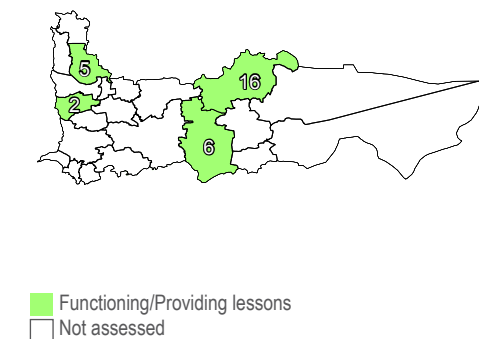
Education

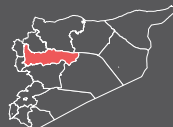
Some school-aged children were unable to access schools in three villages assessed in Madiq Castle, Tell Salhib and Hamra sub-districts, despite some educational facilities functioning in all villages.

Most common reasons for children not attending school [*CL: 2.17/3]



Availability of primary schools [*CL: 3/3]



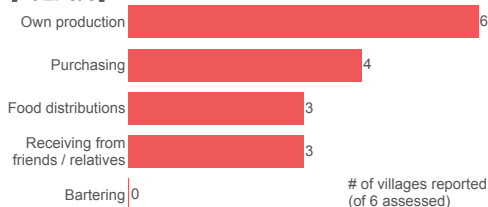


Food Security

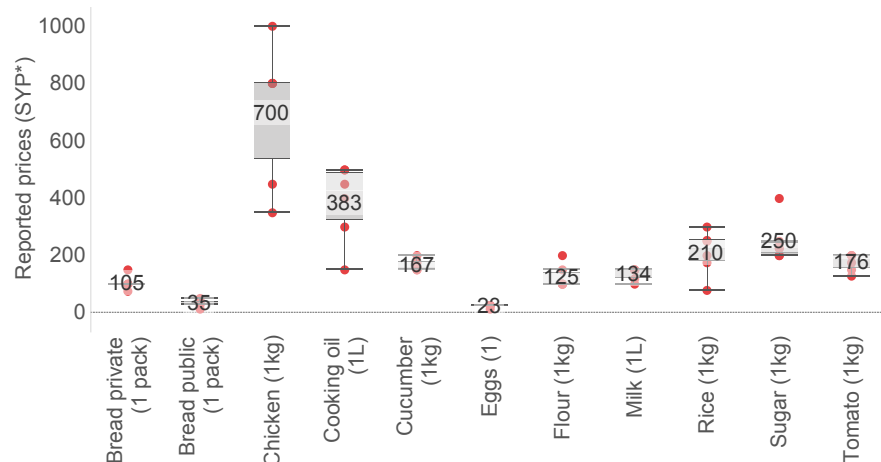
Challenges to obtaining food appeared to be related to purchasing power of inhabitants, as the most commonly reported challenges were the cost of certain types of food and a lack of resources to buy available foods. Perhaps as a result, producing food at home was reportedly a common method of obtaining food in six of the eight villages assessed.

Most common sources of obtaining food

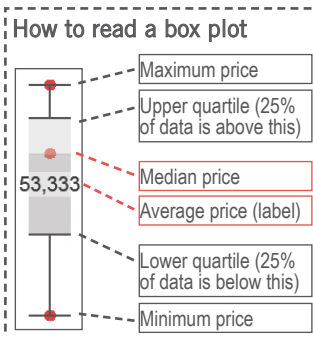
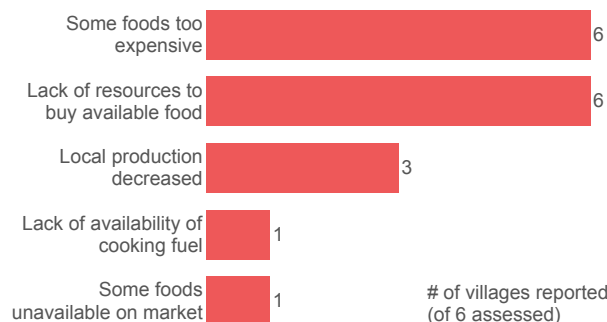
[*CL: 3/3]



Prices of food items [*CL: 2.36/3]



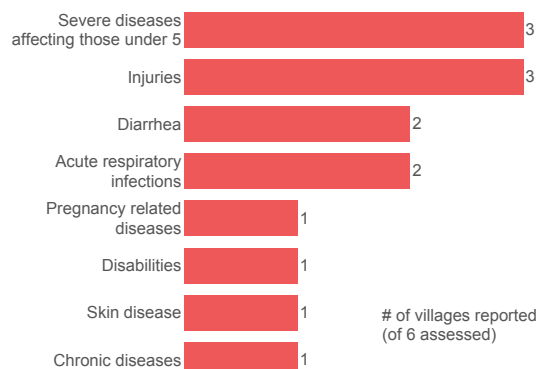
Challenges to accessing food [*CL: 3/3]



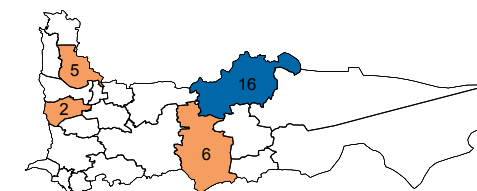
Health

Common health problems varied across the governorate. Severe diseases affecting those aged less than five were reportedly common in all three villages assessed in Madiq Castle sub-district.

Reported health problems [*CL: 2/3]



Most common place for women to give birth [*CL: 1.17/3]



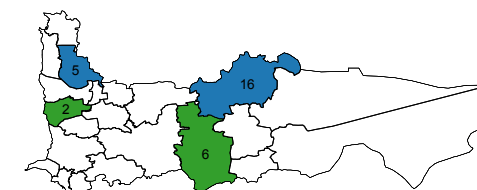
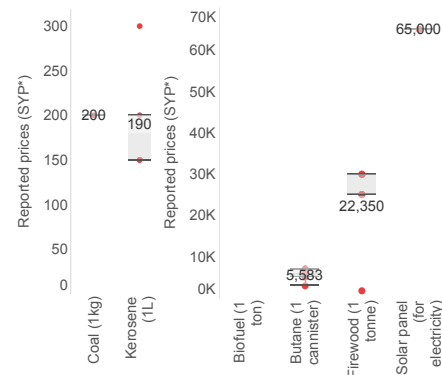
Hospital
 At home with midwife
 Not assessed

NFIs

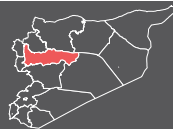
In September, olive pit patties, biofuel and solar panels for water heating were not available in any of the assessed villages. Solar panels for electricity were available in one village.

Most common source of electricity [*CL: 3/3]

Prices of fuel sources [*CL: 2/3]

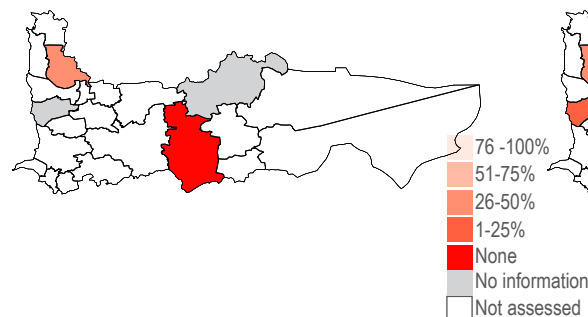


Generator
 Main network
 No electricity source
 No information

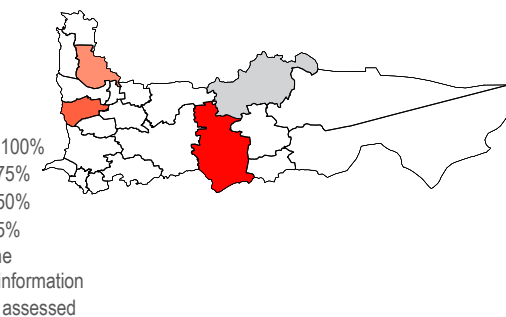


Previous Winter

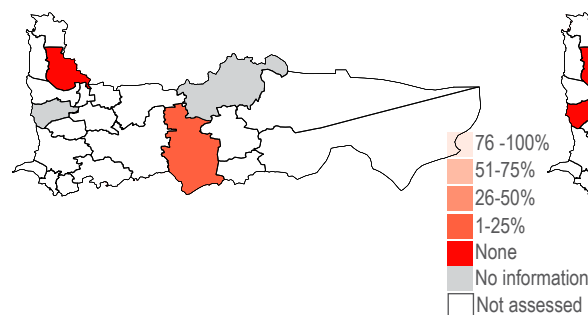
% of IDPs that received winter preparation assistance (*CL: 2/3)



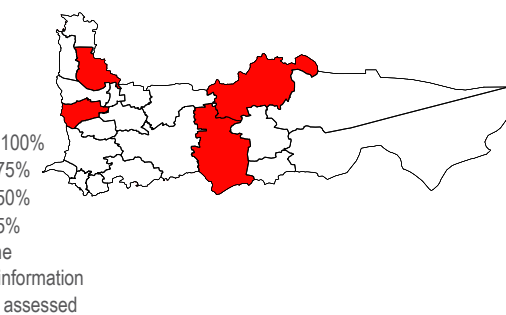
% of non-IDPs that received winter preparation assistance (*CL: 2/3)



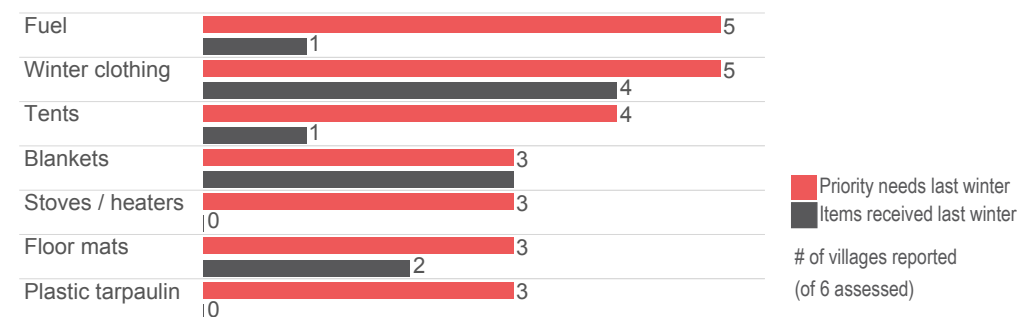
% of IDPs that received winter cash assistance (*CL: 2/3)



% of non-IDPs that received winter cash assistance (*CL: 2/3)



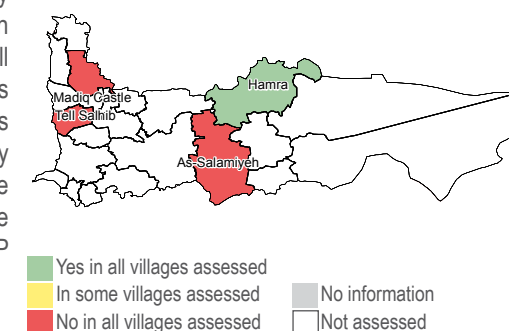
Priority needs last winter (*CL: 2/3) vs items received last winter (*CL: 2/3)



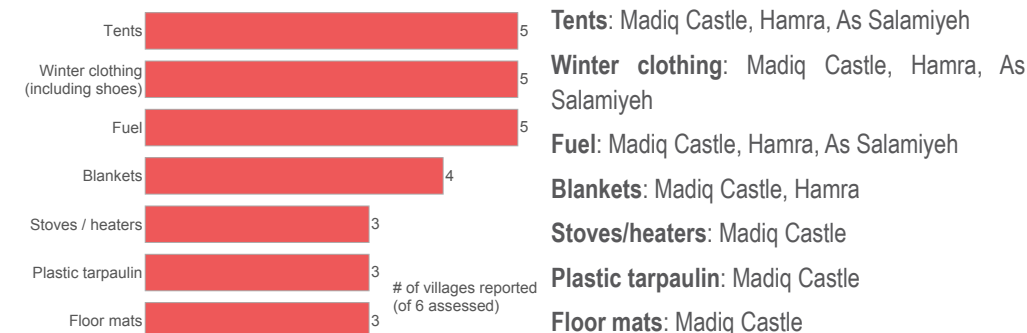
Current Capacity and Needs

Across the governorate, tents, fuel and winter clothing are priority needs for the coming winter; of these items only winter clothing was commonly received last year, and tents are unavailable in two villages assessed in Madiq Castle and Tell Salhib sub-districts. Further, five of the six villages assessed (in Madiq Castle, Tell Salhib and As Salamiyeh sub-districts) have no storage capacity for winter items. Tents, blankets and floor mats are expensive compared to average prices across the country (25,814 SYP, 2,950 SYP and 2,867 SYP respectively).

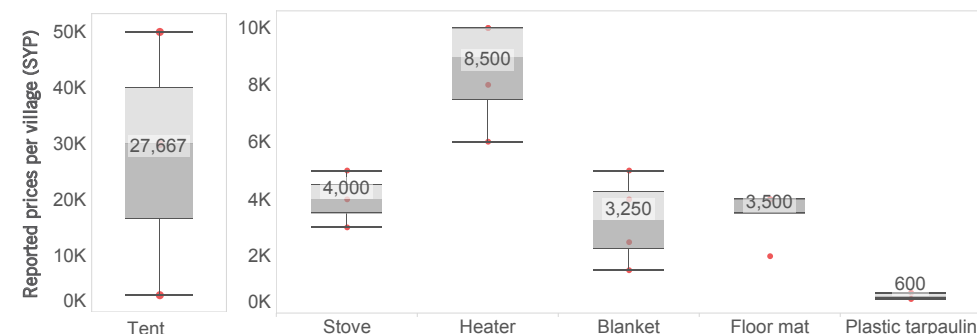
Current storage capacity for winter items** (*CL: 2/3)



Priority needs for coming winter (*CL: 2/3) with sub-district breakdown



Current prices of winterisation items***





Context†

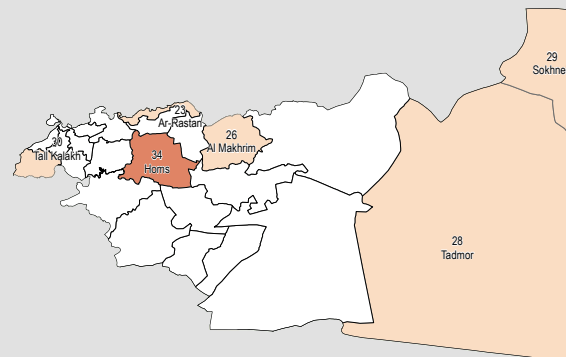
Since the beginning of 2015, civilians have been displaced by fierce armed confrontation. In September, clashes and aerial bombardment of Talbiseh and Ar Rastan, north of Homs City, as well as areas within Homs City severely limited humanitarian access. The governorate hosts an estimated 526,510 IDPs.

Methodology and limitations

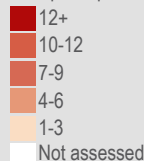
These findings are based on data collected remotely (by refugee participants) from Key Informants (KIs) residing in Syria, gathered at the community level – and can thus only be considered as indicative of the overall situation in the sub-district.

For each question asked, confidence levels are assigned based on the Key Informant's area of expertise and knowledge of the sector-specific situation.

Number of communities assessed: 8/454 villages, 6/23 sub-districts



of participants

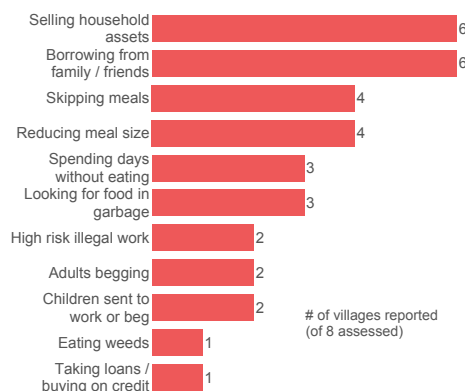


Numbers on map can be used to identify sub-districts on sector maps in the factsheet

Livelihoods

In September, food related coping strategies were common across the governorate; spending days without eating was reportedly common in three villages assessed in Al Makhrim, Tall Kalakh and Homs sub-districts. Inhabitants of two villages assessed in Ar Rastan and Homs sub-districts appeared particularly vulnerable as high risk illegal work was reported as a common strategy used to cope with a lack of income or resources. Further, in these sub-districts there were reports of children commonly being sent to work or beg in two villages assessed.

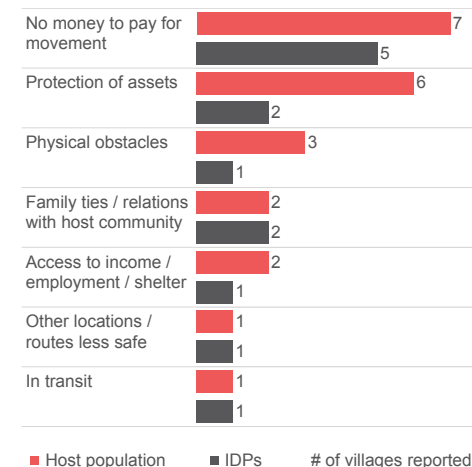
Most common coping strategies [*CL: 2.16/3]



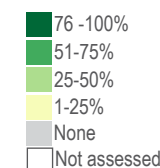
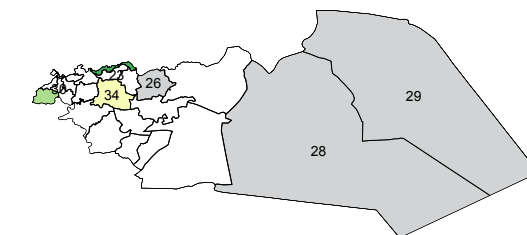
Displacement

Less than 25% of the pre-conflict population remained in two villages assessed in Homs sub-district. Pre-conflict population across the governorate commonly remained due to a lack of money to pay for movement, suggesting a willingness to migrate. IDPs lived in at least three villages assessed (in Homs and Ar Rastan sub-districts), and there were new arrivals in two villages in Ar Rastan and Homs sub-district in September. Financial constraints appeared to limit IDP movement, as they commonly stayed in locations in Homs governorate due to a lack of money to pay for movement. In three villages assessed in Al Makhrim, Tadmor and Tall Kalakh sub-districts, less than 25% of the population were female. Transportation to the border was particularly expensive in Ar Rastan and Homs sub-districts.

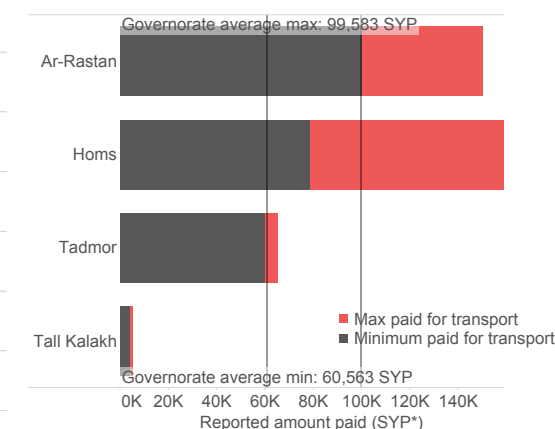
Most common reasons for staying: IDPs v host population [*CL: 2.3/3]



Estimated % of original population remaining (excluding IDPs) [*CL: 1.88/3]



Amounts paid for transportation to the border per sub-district [*CL: 2/3]

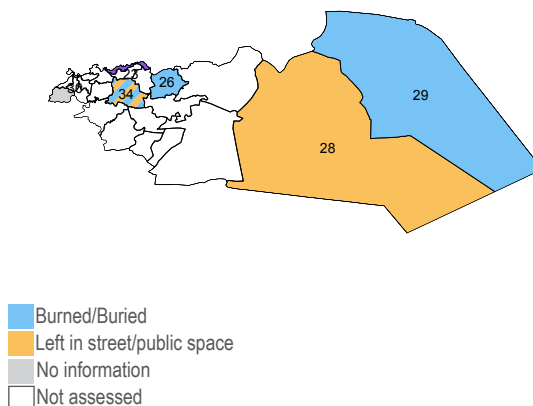




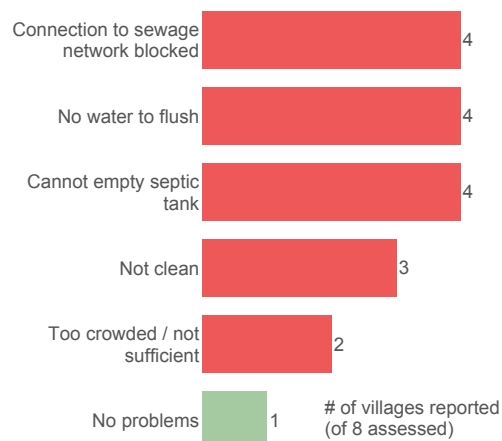
WASH

In September, the most common source of drinking water varied across the governorate. Problems with water were reported in half of villages assessed; water from the trucks tasted or smelled bad in Sokhneh and Tadmor sub-districts, as did water from the network in one village in Homs sub-district and water from open wells in Al Makhrim sub-district. A reduction in safe water since the previous month was reported in five villages in Al Makhrim, Sokhneh, Ar Rastan and Homs sub-districts. Problems with latrines were reported in all villages assessed with the exception of one in Homs sub-district, with a lack of water making flushing difficult, and connections to sewage networks being blocked. Garbage was reportedly commonly left in streets or public areas in two villages assessed in Homs and Tadmor sub-districts, and burned or buried in three villages assessed in Al Makhrim, Sokhneh and Homs sub-districts.

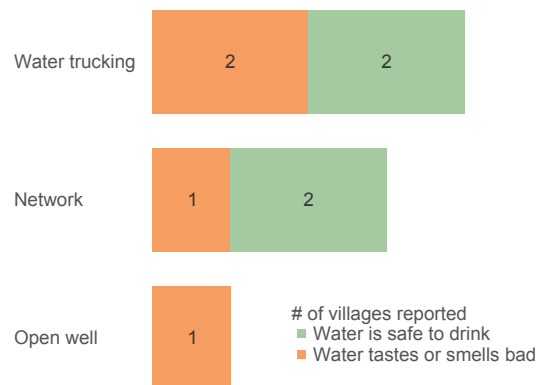
Most common form of garbage disposal [*CL: 2.75/3]



Problems with latrines [*CL: 2.75/3]



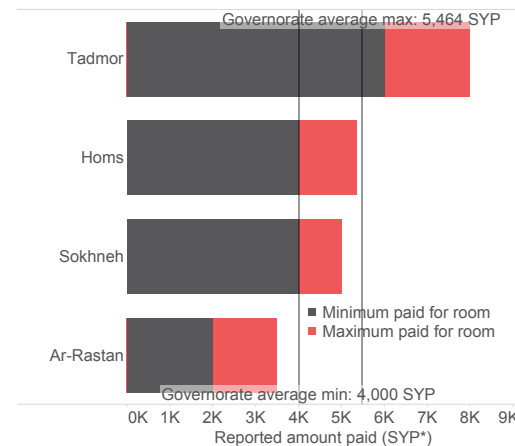
Most common water source and status [*CL: 2.75/3]



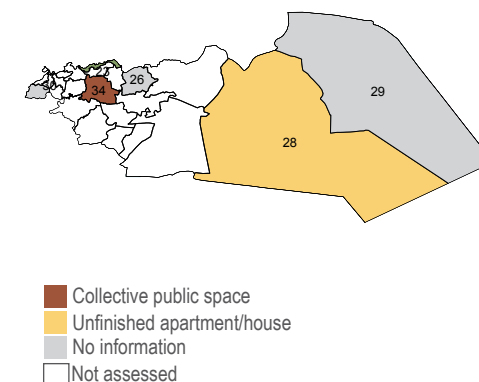
Shelter

The average rent paid per room in Homs governorate (4,732 SYP) was lower than the average rent across the country (7,754 SYP).

Rent prices per sub-district [*CL: 2.07/3]



Most common shelter lived in by IDPs [*CL: 2.2/3]

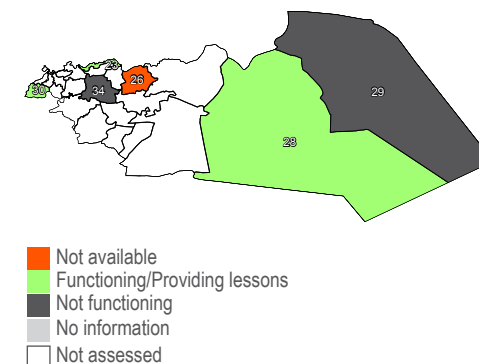
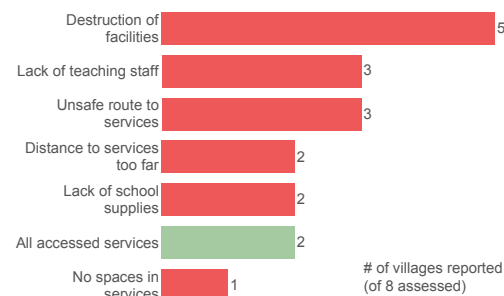


Education

There were no functioning educational facilities in four villages assessed in Al Makhrim, Sokhneh and Homs sub-districts.

Availability of primary schools [*CL: 2.75/3]

Most common reasons for children not attending school [*CL: 2.16/3]

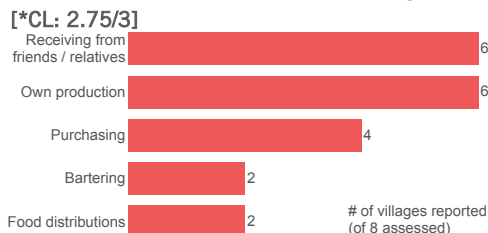




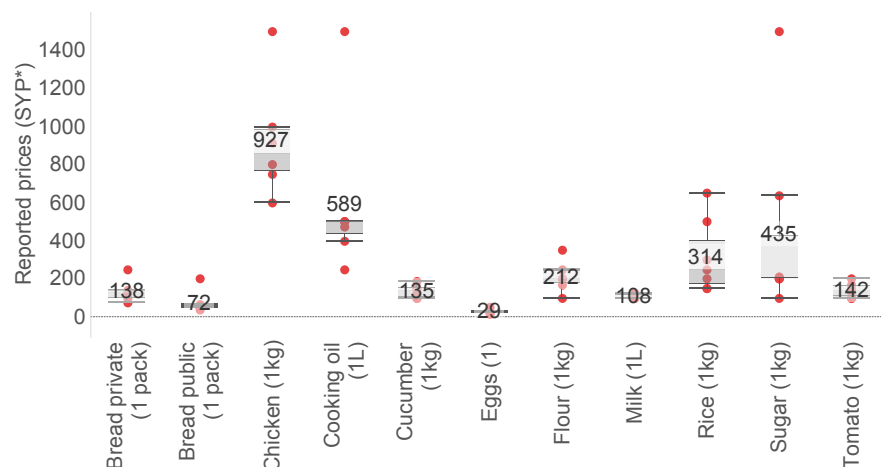
Food Security

Purchasing is reportedly a common source of obtaining food in just half of villages assessed, as many are unable to afford food available on markets. Instead, receiving from family and friends as well as own production is reportedly common.

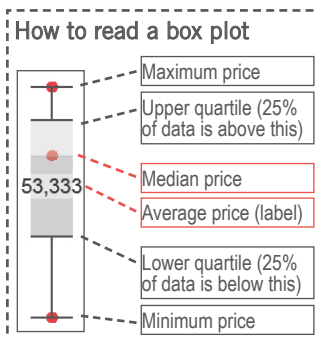
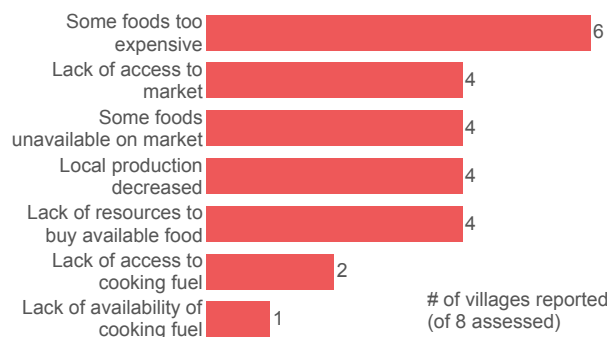
Most common sources of obtaining food



Prices of food items [*CL: 1.85/3]



Challenges to accessing food [*CL: 2.75/3]

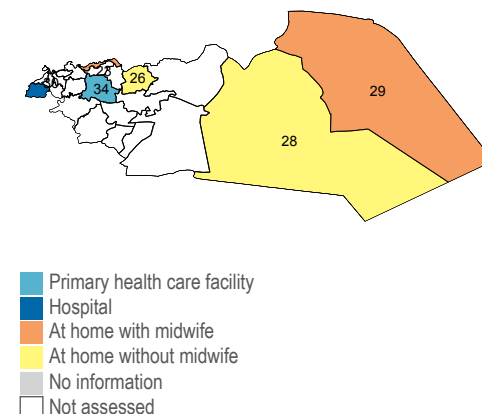
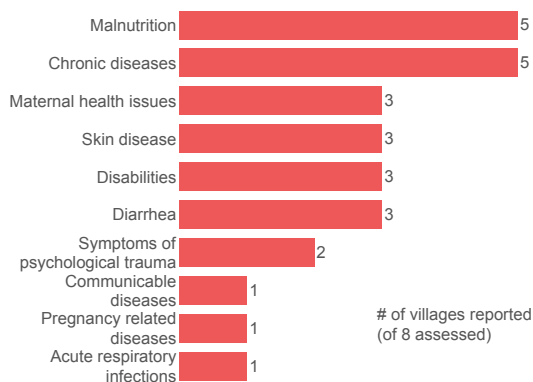


Health

Malnutrition and chronic diseases were reportedly prevalent in villages assessed in Homs governorate.

Most common place for women to give birth [*CL: 1.03/3]

Reported health problems [*CL: 1.88/3]

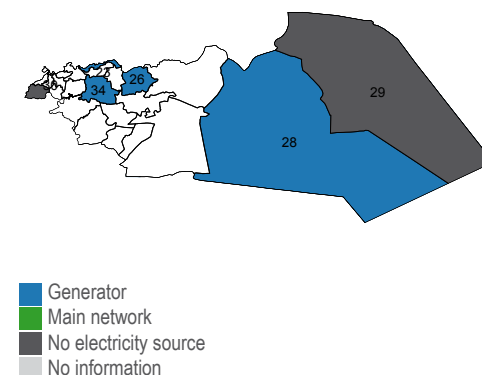
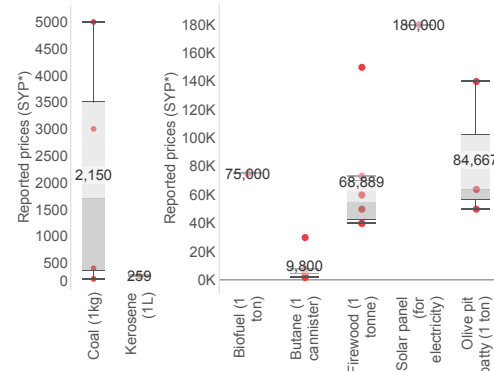


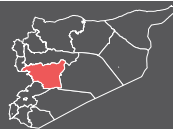
NFIs

In September, solar panels for water heating were available in one village; solar panels for electricity were available in two villages; biofuel was available in two villages and olive pit patties were available in three villages assessed.

Most common source of electricity [*CL: 2.75/3]

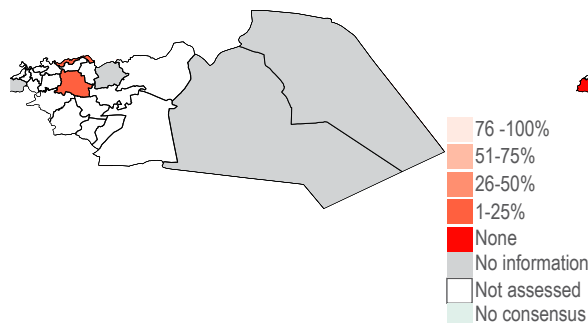
Prices of fuel sources [*CL: 1.8/3]



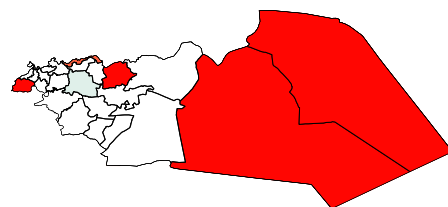


Previous Winter

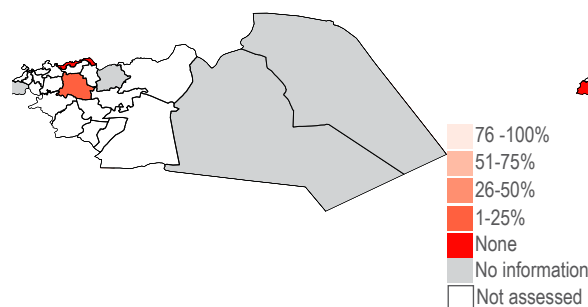
% of IDPs that received winter preparation assistance (*CL: 2/3)



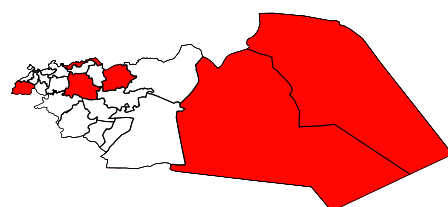
% of non-IDPs that received winter preparation assistance (*CL: 1.88/3)



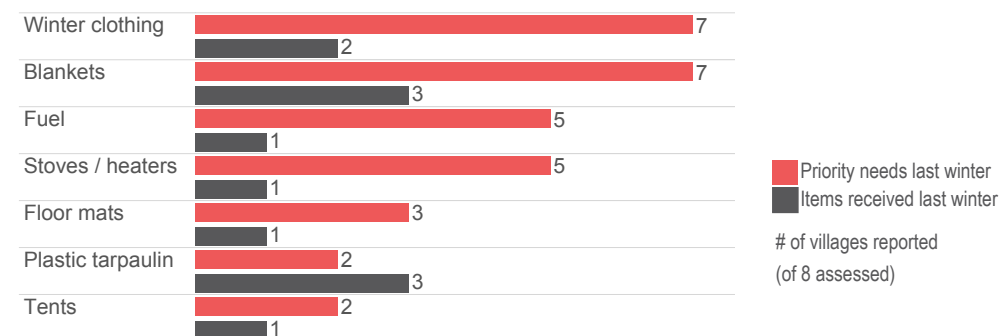
% of IDPs that received winter cash assistance (*CL: 2/3)



% of non-IDPs that received winter cash assistance (*CL: 1.88/3)



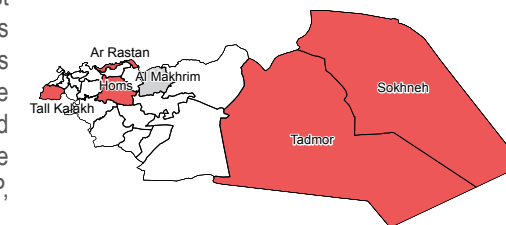
Priority needs last winter (*CL: 1.88/3) vs items received last winter (*CL: 2/3)



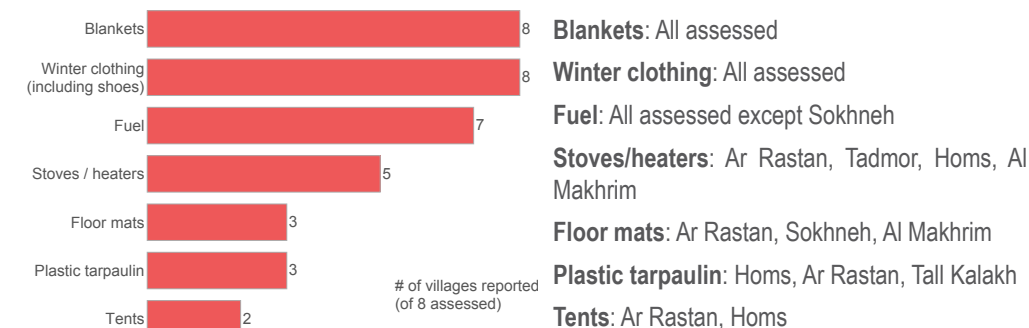
Current Capacity and Needs

Across the governorate, blankets, winter clothing and fuel are priority needs for the coming winter; none of these items were commonly received last year and blankets are unavailable in two villages assessed in Homs sub-district. Further, there is no storage capacity for winter items in any of the villages assessed. Tents, stoves, blankets and floor mats are expensive compared to average prices across the country (25,814 SYP, 9,953 SYP, 2,950 SYP and 2,867 SYP respectively).

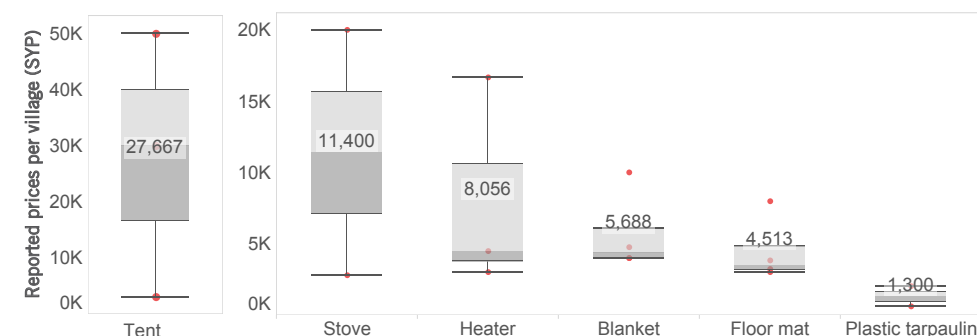
Current storage capacity for winter items** (*CL: 1.88/3)

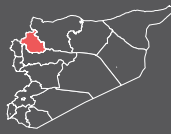


Priority needs for coming winter (*CL: 1.88/3) with sub-district breakdown



Current prices of winterisation items***





Context†

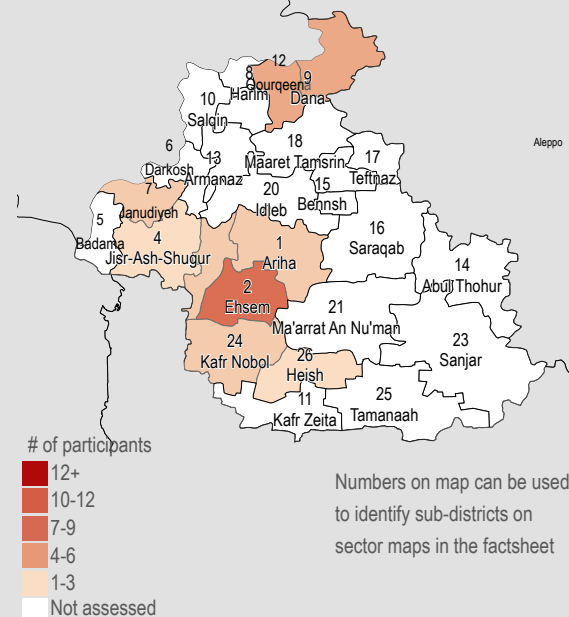
Idleb governorate hosts an estimated 704,511 IDPs, with many of these people originating from elsewhere in the governorate. Inhabitants of Foah and Kafraya Maar Tamsarin towns have been living under seige for more than two years, and humanitarian actors are unable to reach these locations.

Methodology and limitations

These findings are based on data collected remotely (by refugee participants) from Key Informants (KIs) residing in Syria, gathered at the community level – and can thus only be considered as indicative of the overall situation in the sub-district.

For each question asked, confidence levels are assigned based on the Key Informant's area of expertise and knowledge of the sector-specific situation.

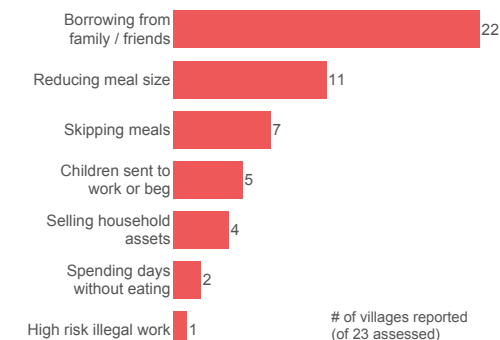
Number of communities assessed: 23/462 villages, 9/26 sub-districts



Livelihoods

In September, inhabitants of one village assessed in Jisr Ash Shugur sub-district appeared particularly vulnerable as high risk illegal work was reported as a common strategy used to cope with a lack of income or resources. There were reports of children being sent to work or beg in five villages assessed in Dana, Mhambal, Ariha, Jisr Ash Shugur and Kafr Nobol sub-districts. Food related coping strategies were common across the governorate; people commonly spent days without eating in two villages assessed in Mhambal and Ariha sub-districts.

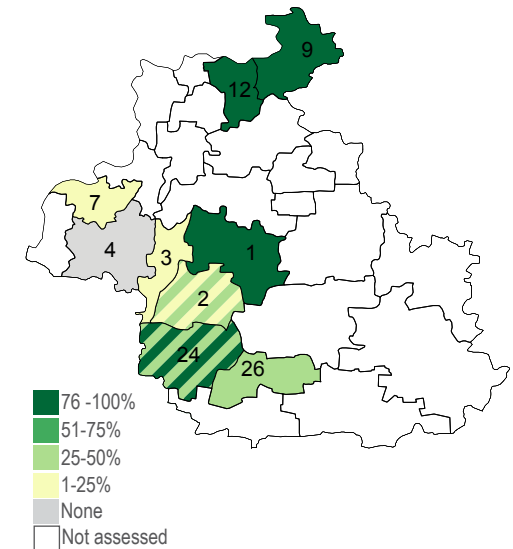
Most common coping strategies [*CL: 2.48/3]



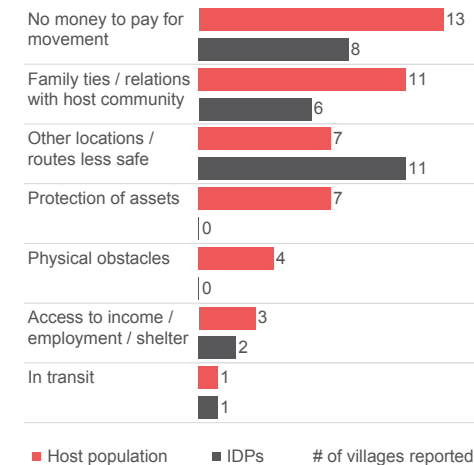
Displacement

Less than 25% of the pre-conflict population remained in seven villages assessed in Dana, Mhambal, Ehsem and Janudiyeh sub-districts, and none of the pre-conflict population remained in one village in Jisr Ash Shugur. Pre-conflict population across the governorate commonly remained due to a lack of money to pay for movement, suggesting a willingness to migrate. IDPs lived in at least 14 villages assessed (in Ariha, Mhambal, Janudiyeh, Qourqeena, Dana, Heish and Kafr Nobol sub-districts), and there were small numbers of new arrivals into the majority of these villages in September. The perception that other locations and routes were less safe appeared to limit IDP movement, as did a lack of money to pay for movement. In nine villages assessed in Dana, Mhambal, Ehsem, Janudiyeh and Kafr Nobol sub-districts, less than 25% of the population were female.

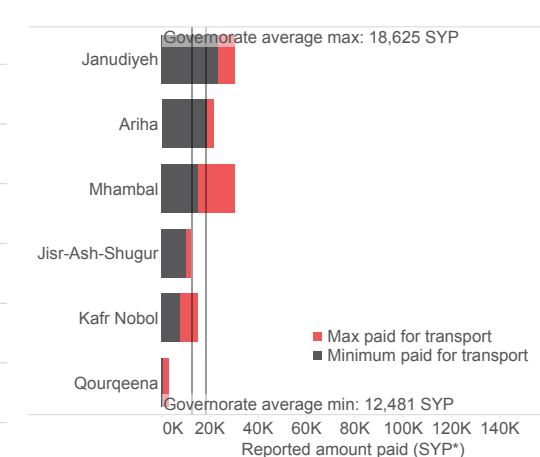
Estimated % of original population remaining (excluding IDPs) [*CL: 2.24/3]

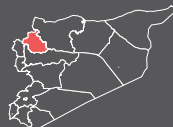


Most common reasons for staying: IDPs v host population [*CL: 2.53/3]



Amounts paid for transportation to the border per sub-district [*CL: 2.26/3]

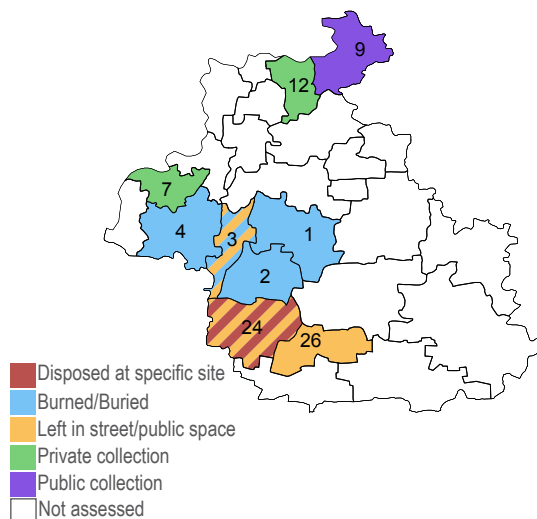




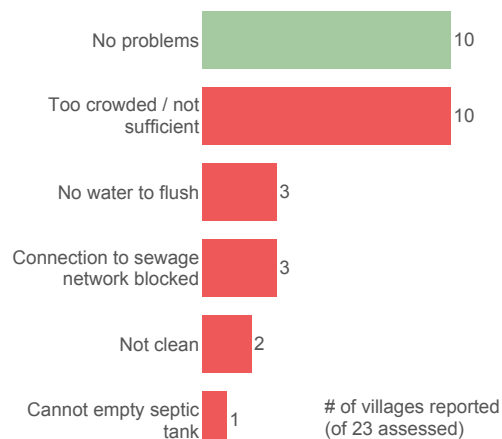
WASH

In September, the most common source of drinking water was water trucking. Problems with water were reported in three villages assessed; water from the network tasted or smelled bad in one village in Janudiyeh sub-district, rainwater made people sick in one village in Mhambal sub-district and surface water / unprotected spring water made people sick in one village in Jisr Ash Shugur. A reduction in safe water since the previous month was reported in eight villages in Dana, Ariha, Mhambal, Ehsem, Jisr Ash Shugur and Heish sub-districts. Problems with latrines were reported in 13 villages assessed, with the most common problem being overcrowding or a shortage of latrines. Garbage was commonly left in streets or public areas in four villages assessed in Mhambal, Ariha, Heish and Kafr Nobol sub-districts, and burned or buried in seven villages assessed in Dana, Ariha, Mhambal, Ehsem and Jisr Ash Shugur sub-districts.

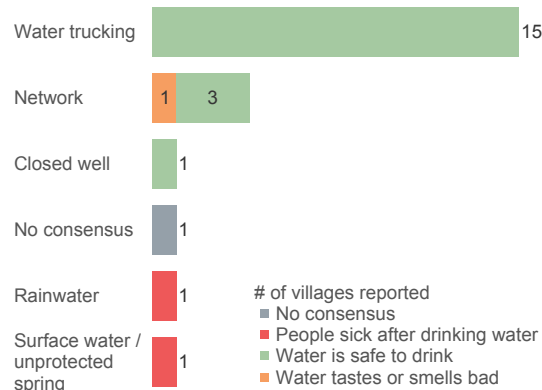
Most common form of garbage disposal [*CL: 2.87/3]



Problems with latrines [*CL: 2.87/3]



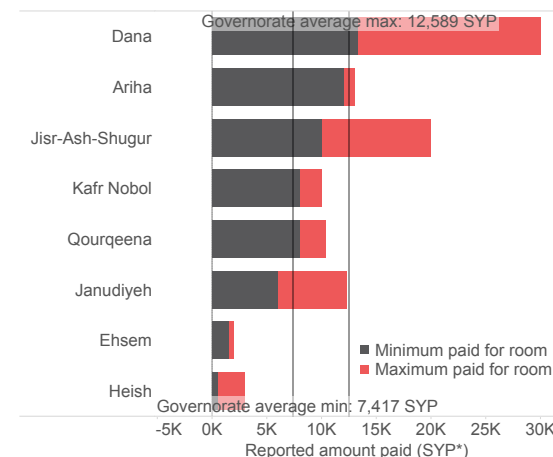
Most common water source and status [*CL: 2.87/3]



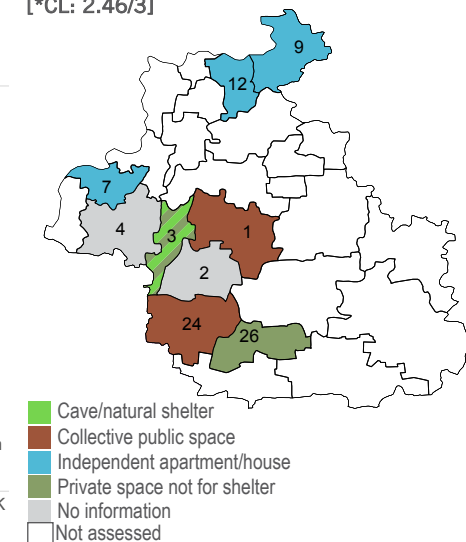
Shelter

The average rent paid per room in Idleb governorate varied significantly across the governorate.

Rent prices per sub-district [*CL: 2.46/3]



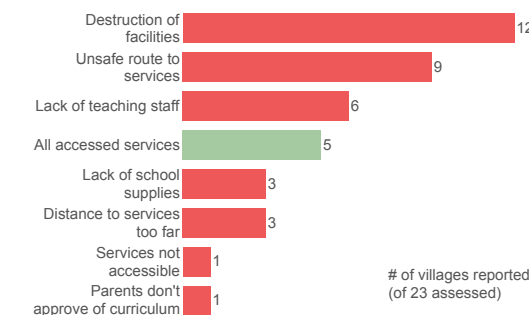
Most common shelter lived in by IDPs [*CL: 2.46/3]



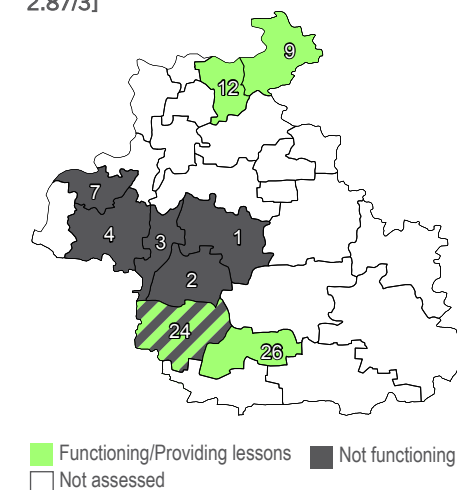
Education

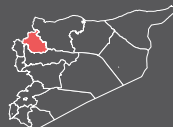
There were no functioning educational facilities in 13 villages assessed in Dana, Ariha, Mhambal, Ehsem, Janudiyeh, Kafr Nobol and Jisr Ash Shugur sub-districts.

Most common reasons for children not attending school [*CL: 2.2/3]



Availability of primary schools [*CL: 2.87/3]



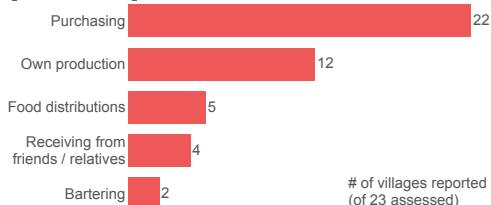


Food Security

Challenges to obtaining food appeared to be related to the purchasing power of inhabitants, as the most commonly reported challenges were the cost of certain types of food and a lack of resources to buy available foods. Food was reportedly particularly expensive in the villages assessed in Ariha and Jisr Ash Shugur sub-districts.

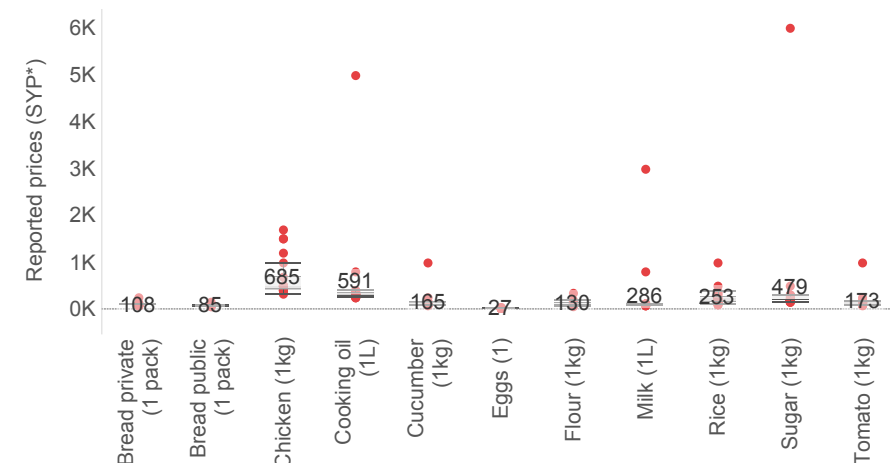
Most common sources of obtaining food

[*CL: 2.87/3]



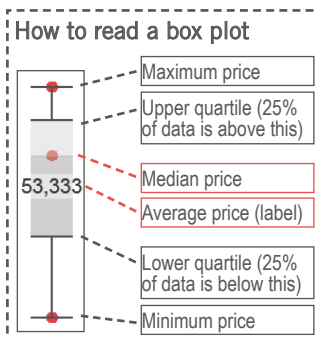
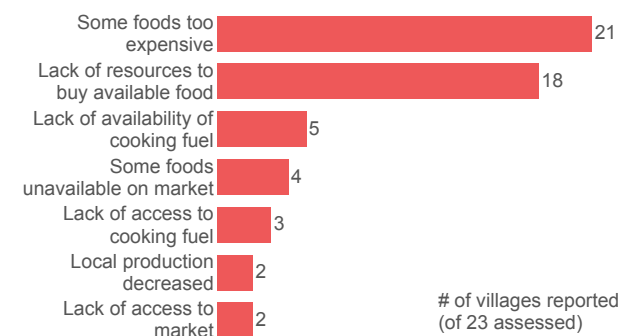
Prices of food items

[*CL: 1.95/3]



Challenges to accessing food

[*CL: 2.87/3]

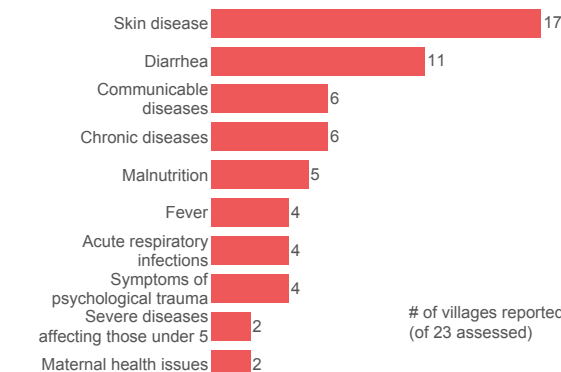


Health

Skin disease was reportedly common in the majority of villages assessed in Idleb governorate. Severe diseases affecting those aged less than five were reportedly prevalent in two villages assessed in Qourqeena sub-district.

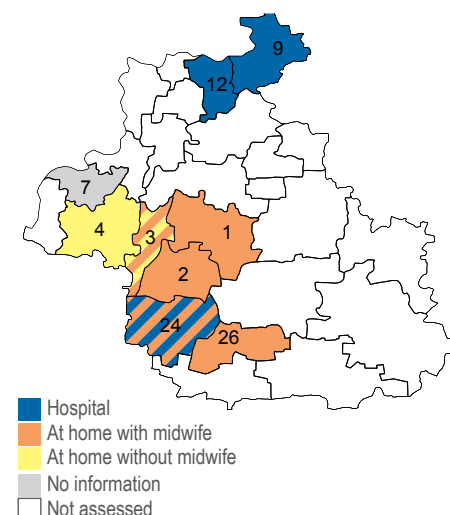
Reported health problems

[*CL: 1.93/3]



Most common place for women to give birth

[*CL: 1/3]

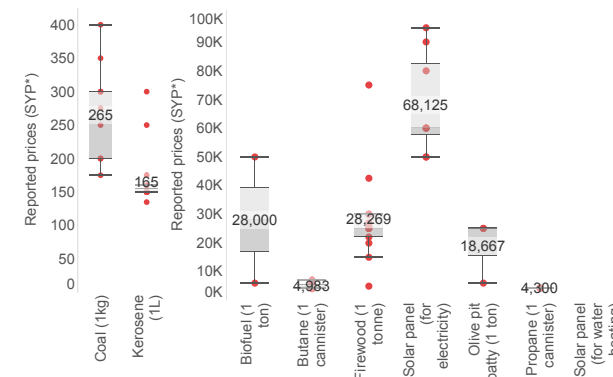


NFIs

In September, solar panels for water heating were unavailable across sub-districts assessed; solar panels for electricity were available in eight villages; biofuel was available in two villages and olive pit patties were available in three villages assessed.

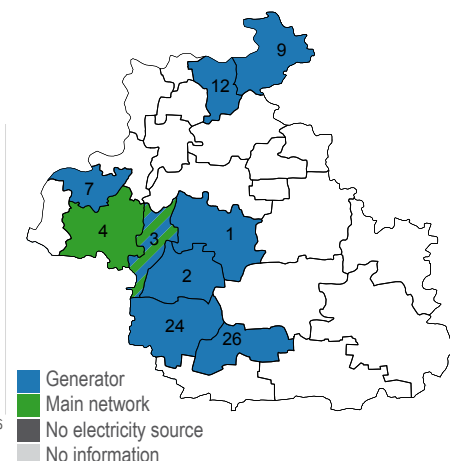
Prices of fuel sources

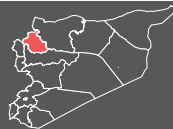
[*CL: 1.97/3]



Most common source of electricity

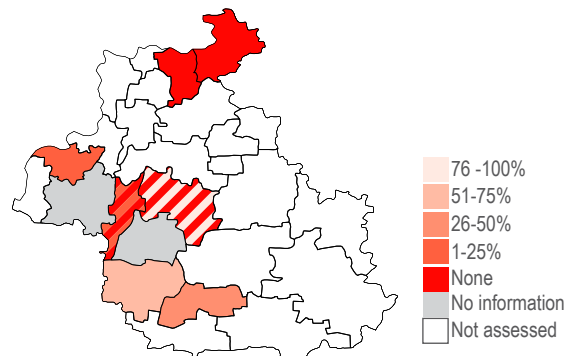
[*CL: 2.87/3]



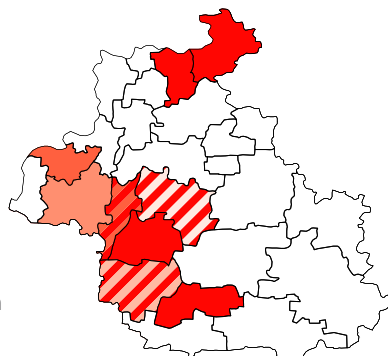


Previous Winter

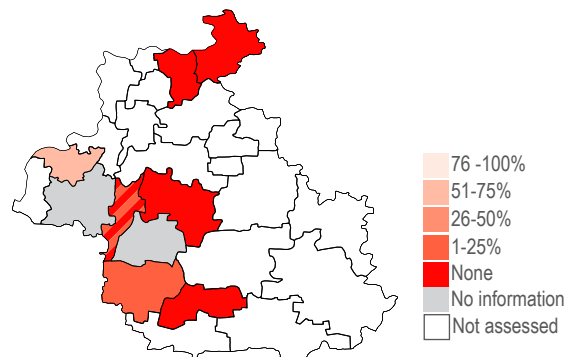
% of IDPs that received winter preparation assistance (*CL: 1.89/3)



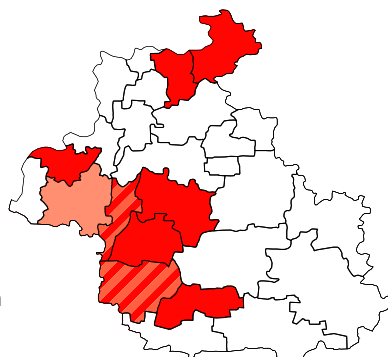
% of non-IDPs that received winter preparation assistance (*CL: 1.93/3)



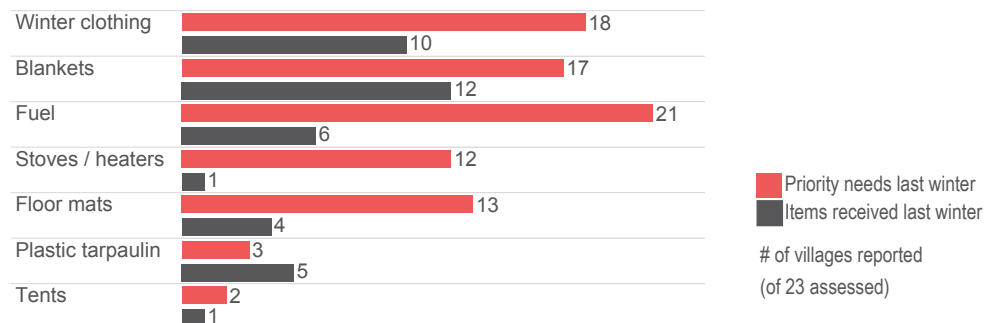
% of IDPs that received winter cash assistance (*CL: 1.89/3)



% of non-IDPs that received winter cash assistance (*CL: 1.93/3)



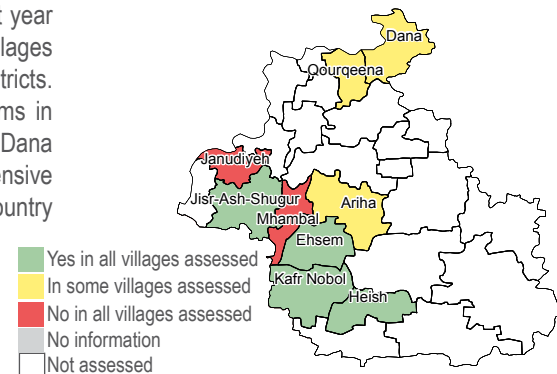
Priority needs last winter (*CL: 1.93/3) vs items received last winter (*CL: 1.9/3)



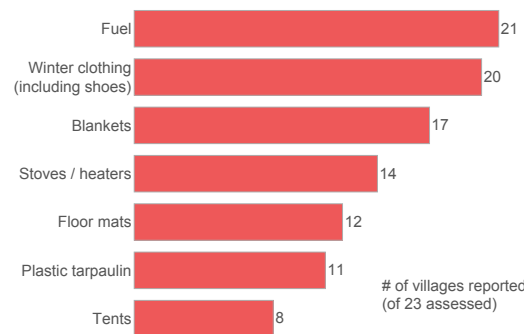
Current Capacity and Needs

Across the governorate, fuel, winter clothing and blankets are priority needs for the coming winter; fuel was not commonly received last year and blankets were unavailable in seven villages assessed in Qourqeena and Dana sub-districts. There is no storage capacity for winter items in three villages assessed in Qourqeena and Dana sub-districts. Stoves and floor mats are expensive compared to average prices across the country (9,953 SYP and 2,867 SYP respectively).

Current storage capacity for winter items** (*CL: 1.93/3)



Priority needs for coming winter (*CL: 1.93/3) with sub-district breakdown



Fuel: All assessed except Jisr Ash Shugur

Winter clothing: All assessed except Heish

Blankets: All assessed except Heish, Kafr Nobol

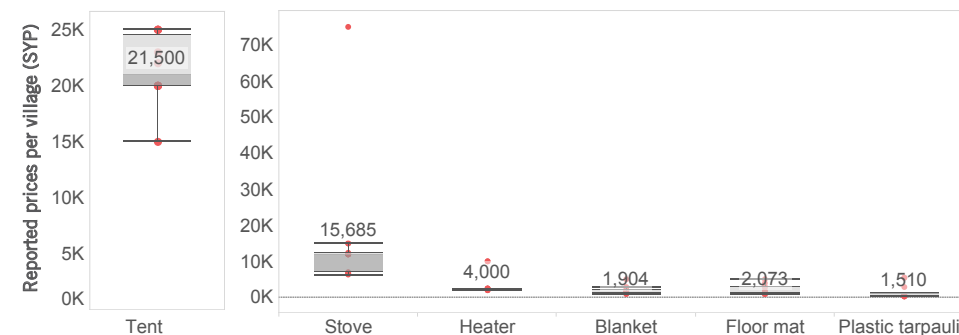
Stoves/heaters: All assessed except Mhambal, Jisr Ash Shugur, Ariha

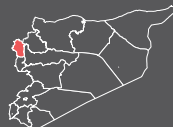
Floor mats: All assessed except Heish, Mhambal

Plastic tarpaulin: Heish, Ehsem, Kafr Bobol, Qourqeena, Mhambal, Janudiye

Tents: All assessed except Dana, Jisr Ash Shugur, Ariha

Current prices of winterisation items***





Context[†]

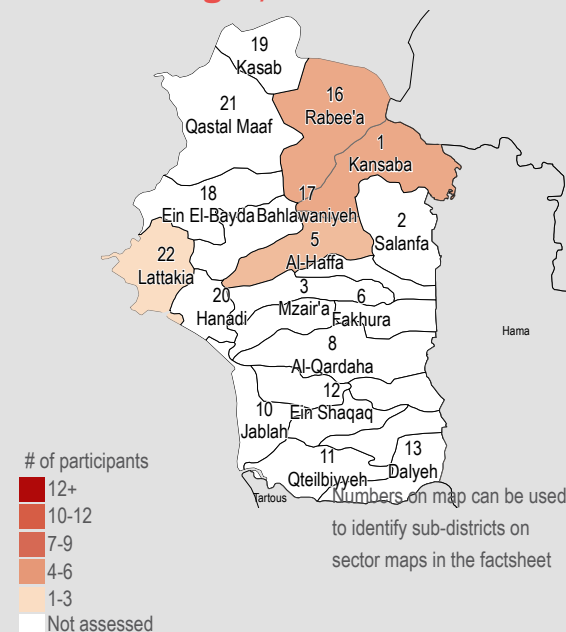
In September 2015, renewed armed conflict along the border with Idlib affected populations in the northwest countryside. Although movement around the governorate was generally unrestricted, areas in Al Hafa and Qastal Maaf sub-districts were inaccessible to humanitarian actors. Idlib hosts an estimated 377,974 IDPs.

Methodology and limitations

These findings are based on data collected remotely (by refugee participants) from Key Informants (KIs) residing in Syria, gathered at the community level – and can thus only be considered as indicative of the overall situation in the sub-district.

For each question asked, confidence levels are assigned based on the Key Informant's area of expertise and knowledge of the sector-specific situation.

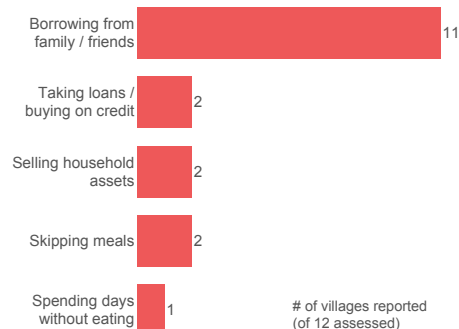
Number of communities assessed: 12/395 villages, 4/22 sub-districts



Livelihoods

In September, inhabitants of Lattakia governorate reportedly commonly borrowed from family and friends to cope with a lack of income / resources, and did not commonly have to resort to more extreme coping mechanisms. However, it was skipping meals was reported as common in two villages assessed in Al Hafa and Rabee'a sub-districts, as was spending days without eating in one village assessed in Al Hafa sub-district.

Most common coping strategies [*CL: 2.82/3]



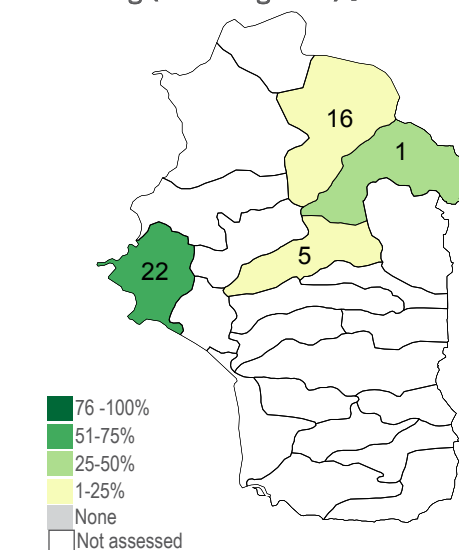
Displacement

Less than 25% of the pre-conflict population remained in six villages assessed in Kansaba, Al Hafa and Rabee'a sub-districts, and none of the pre-conflict population remained in one village in Al Hafa. Pre-conflict population across the governorate commonly remained due to a lack of money to pay for movement, suggesting a willingness to migrate, as well as to protect their assets. IDPs lived in just two villages assessed (in Lattakia and Rabee'a sub-districts), commonly staying due to good relationships with host communities / family ties, as well as a lack of money to pay for movement elsewhere, access to income, employment and shelter, with some in transit. In two villages assessed in Rabee'a sub-district, less than 25% of the population were female. Transportation to the border was particularly expensive in Janudiyeh and Mhambal sub-districts.

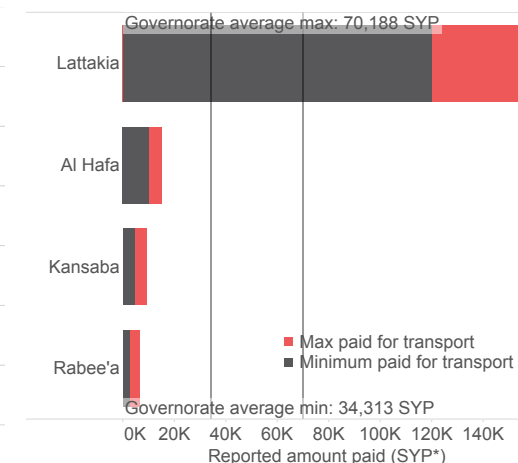
Most common reasons for staying: IDPs v host population [*CL: 2.43/3]

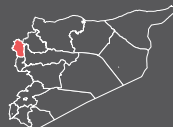


Estimated % of original population remaining (excluding IDPs) [*CL: 2.08/3]



Amounts paid for transportation to the border per sub-district [*CL: 2.09/3]

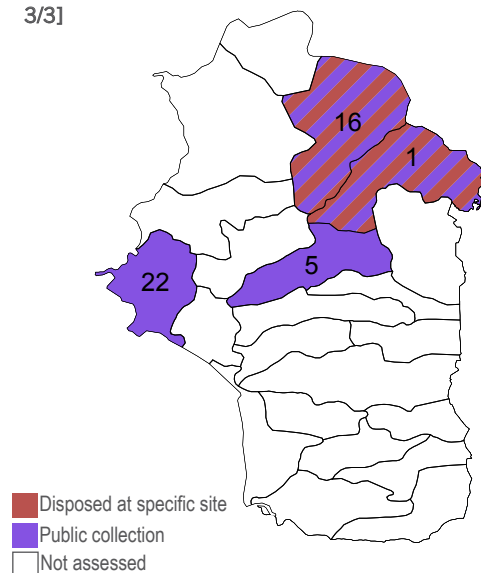




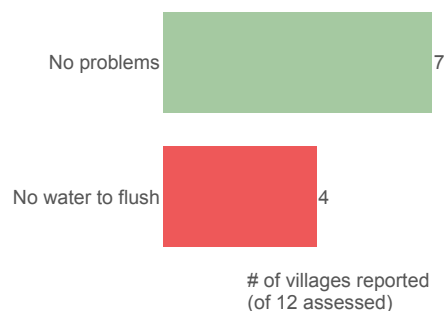
WASH

In September, the most common source of drinking water across the governorate was protected springs. There were no problems with water reported in any of the villages assessed, though a reduction in safe water since the previous month was reported in three villages in Kansaba and Rabee'a sub-districts. A lack of water reportedly made flushing latrines challenging in all four villages assessed in Rabee'a sub-district. Free public garbage collection was reportedly operating in seven villages in Lattakia, Kansaba, Al Hafa and Rabee'a sub-districts.

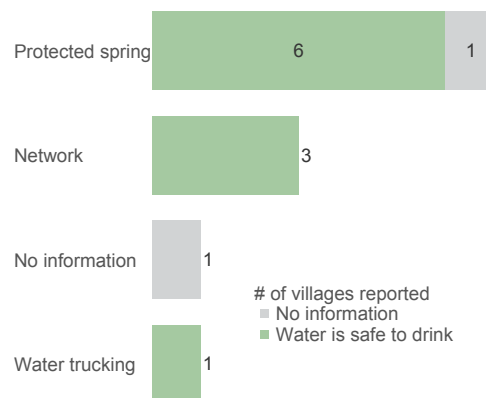
Most common form of garbage disposal [*CL: 3/3]



Problems with latrines [*CL: 3/3]



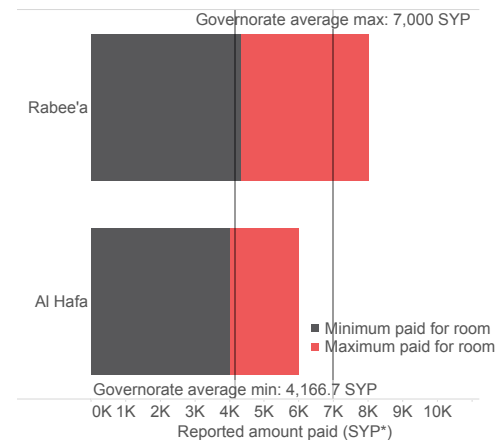
Most common water source and status [*CL: 3/3]



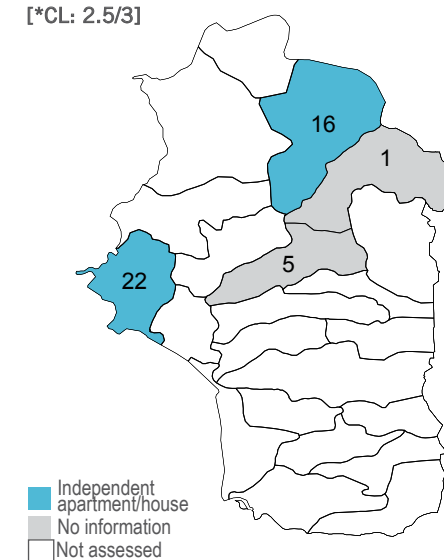
Shelter

In Rabee'a and Al Hafa sub-districts, the rent paid per room was lower than average rents paid across the country (7,574 SYP).

Rent prices per sub-district [*CL: 2.75/3]



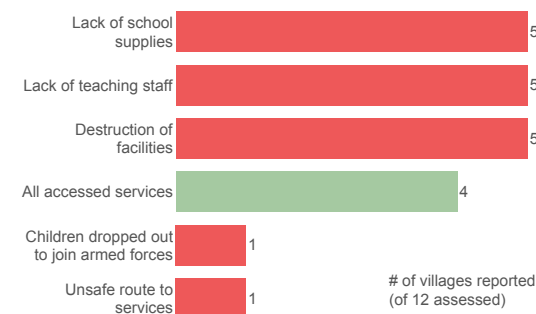
Most common shelter lived in by IDPs [*CL: 2.5/3]



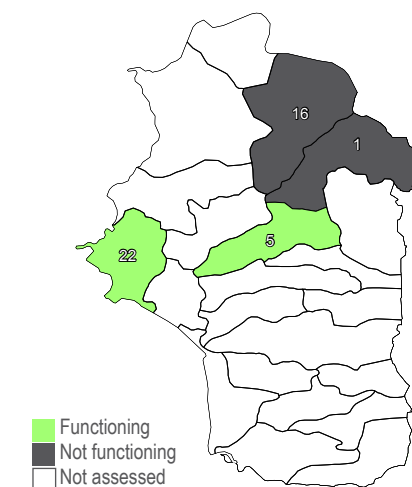
Education

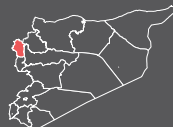
There were no functioning educational facilities in seven villages assessed in Kansaba, Al Hafa and Rabee'a sub-districts.

Most common reasons for children not attending school [*CL: 2.64/3]



Availability of primary schools [*CL: 3/3]





Multi-Sectoral Assessment of the Humanitarian Situation Inside Syria Factsheet

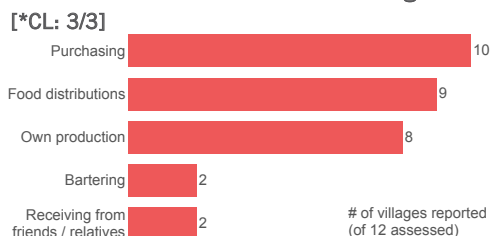
Lattakia Governorate

October 2015

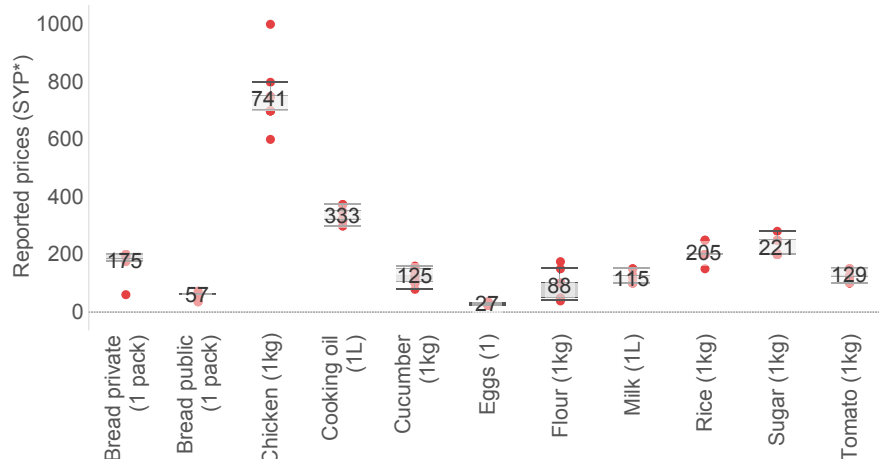
Food Security

In villages assessed, prices of most food items were lower than average prices across the country. However, inhabitants were reportedly challenged by a lack of resources to buy food, and food distributions were a common source of obtaining food in the majority of villages assessed.

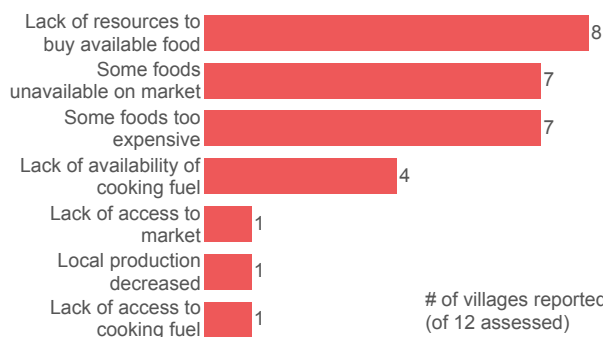
Most common sources of obtaining food [*CL: 3/3]



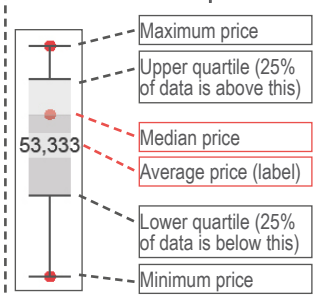
Prices of food items [*CL: 2.54/3]



Challenges to accessing food [*CL: 3/3]



How to read a box plot



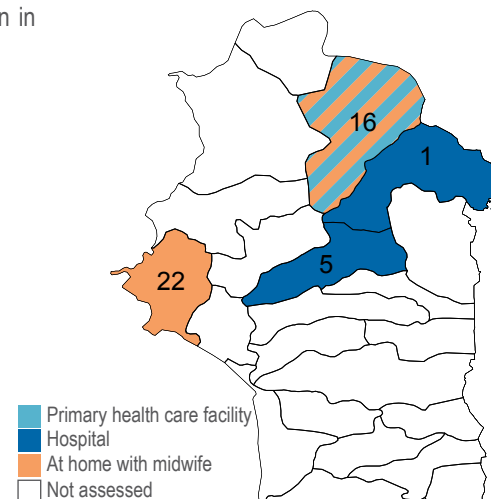
Health

Chronic diseases were reportedly common in the majority of villages assessed in Lattakia governorate. Severe diseases affecting those aged under five were reportedly common in one village assessed in Rabee'a sub-district.

Reported health problems [*CL: 2/3]



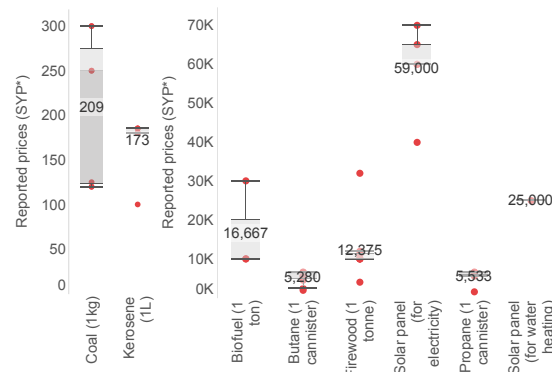
Most common place for women to give birth [*CL: 2.27/3]



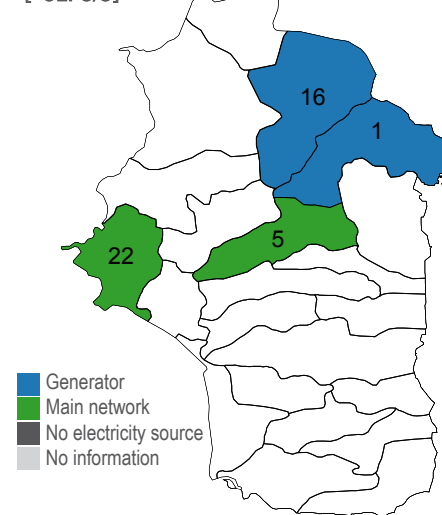
NFIs

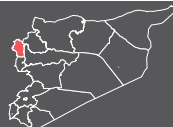
In September, olive pit patties were unavailable everywhere assessed. Solar panels for water heating were available in one village, solar panels for electricity were available in five villages, and biofuel was available in three villages.

Prices of fuel sources [*CL: 2.64/3]



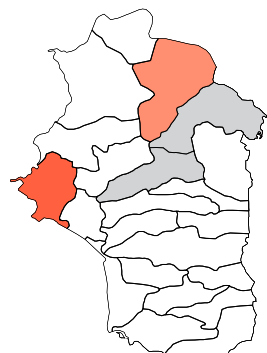
Most common source of electricity [*CL: 3/3]



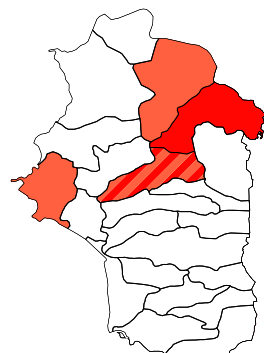


Previous Winter

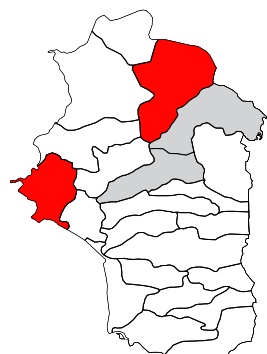
% of IDPs that received winter preparation assistance (*CL: 2/3)



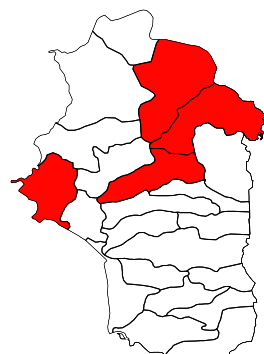
% of non-IDPs that received winter preparation assistance (*CL: 2/3)



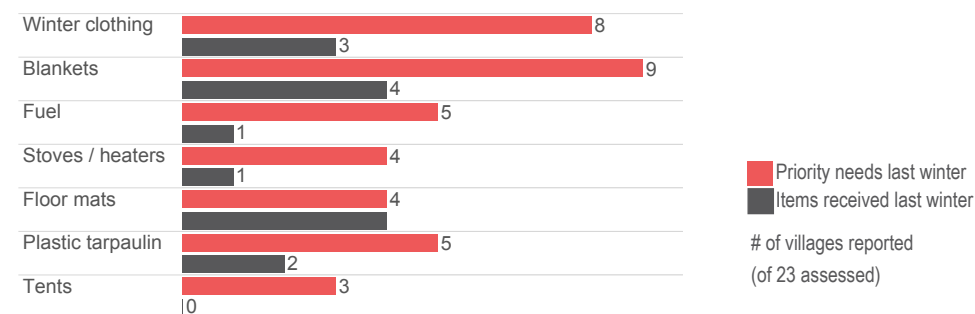
% of IDPs that received winter cash assistance (*CL: 2/3)



% of non-IDPs that received winter cash assistance (*CL: 2/3)



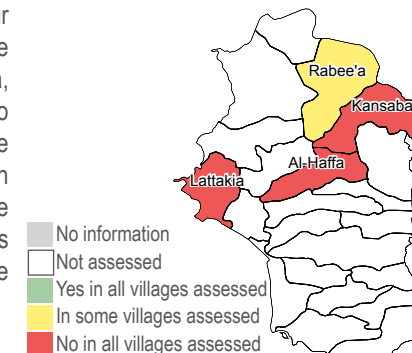
Priority needs last winter (*CL: 2/3) vs items received last winter (*CL: 2/3)



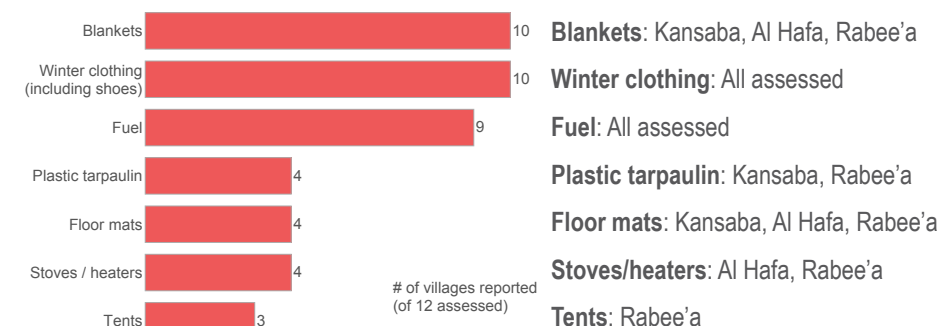
Current Capacity and Needs

Across the governorate, blankets, fuel and winter clothing are priority needs for the coming winter; these items were received in fewer than four villages assessed last year. Further, blankets are unavailable in six villages assessed (in Rabee'a, Kansaba and Al Hafa sub-districts). There is no storage capacity for winter items in any of the villages assessed, with the exception of one in Rabee'a sub-district. Prices of winter items are generally cheaper than the average prices across the country, although stoves are slightly more expensive (country average 9,953 SYP).

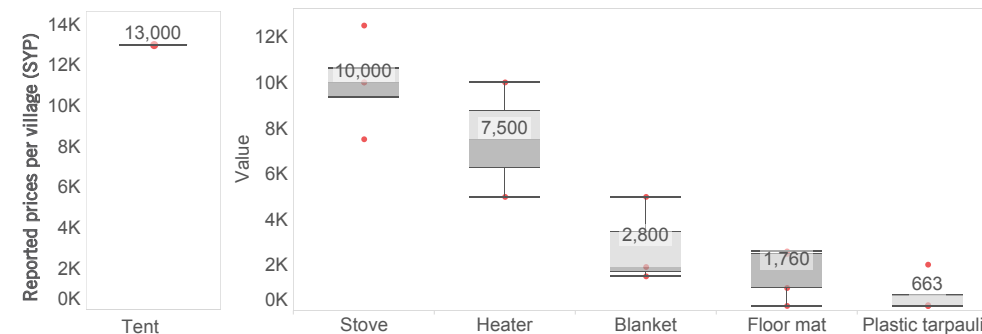
Current storage capacity for winter items** (*CL: 2/3)



Priority needs for coming winter (*CL: 2/3) with sub-district breakdown



Current prices of winterisation items***





Context†

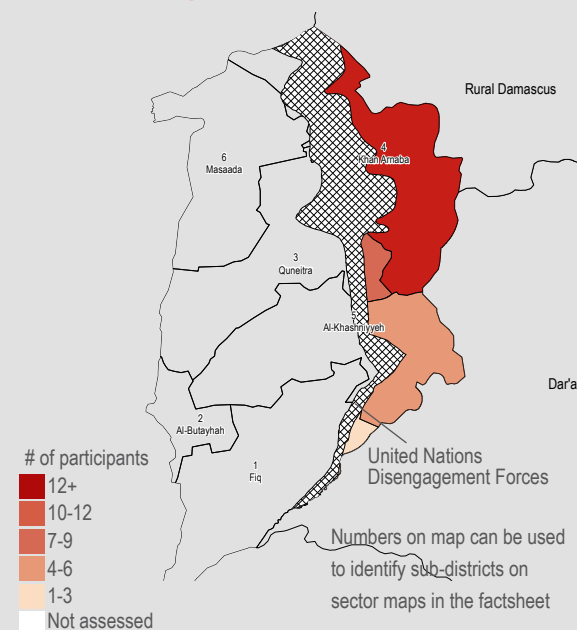
Quneitra governorate hosts an estimated 38,700 IDPs. In September 2015, parts of Khan Arnaba sub-district remained contested, limiting humanitarian access to much of the north of the governorate.

Methodology and limitations

These findings are based on data collected remotely (by refugee participants) from Key Informants (KIs) residing in Syria, gathered at the community level – and can thus only be considered as indicative of the overall situation in the sub-district.

For each question asked, confidence levels are assigned based on the Key Informant's area of expertise and knowledge of the sector-specific situation.

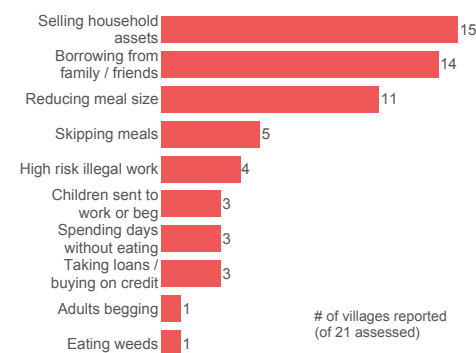
Number of communities assessed:
21/39 villages, 4/4 sub-districts



Livelihoods

In September, selling household assets and borrowing money were the most common strategies reportedly used to cope with a lack of income / resources. Inhabitants of four villages assessed in Al Khashniyyeh, Khan Arnaba and Quneitra sub-districts appeared particularly vulnerable, as high risk illegal work was reported common. There were reports of children being sent to work or beg in three villages assessed in Al Khashniyyeh and Quneitra sub-districts, and adults commonly resorted to begging in one village assessed in Khan Arnaba sub-district.

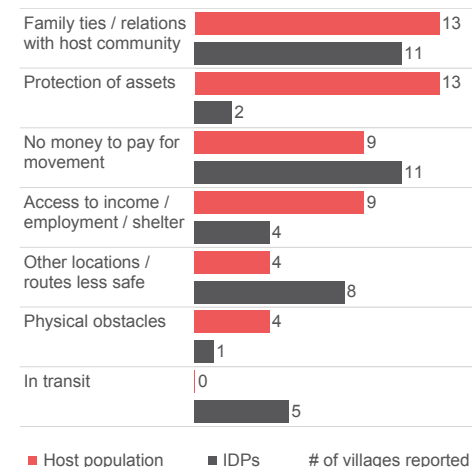
Most common coping strategies [*CL: 2.53/3]



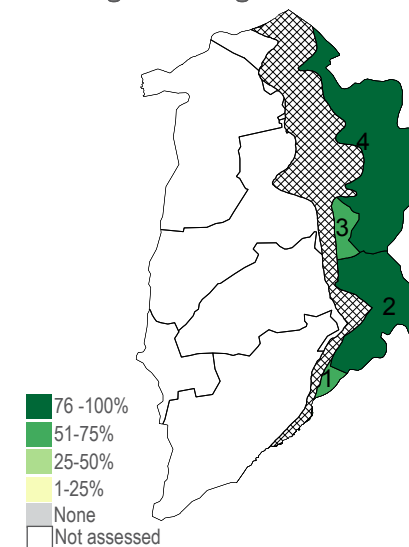
Displacement

Less than 25% of the pre-conflict population remained in two villages assessed Khan Arnaba sub-district; none of the pre-conflict population remained in another village in this sub-district. Pre-conflict population across the governorate commonly remained due to family ties and to protect assets. IDPs lived in at least 14 villages assessed (in Al Khashniyyeh, Khan Arnaba and Quneitra sub-districts), and there were new arrivals into all of these villages in September. Financial constraints appeared to limit IDP movement, though it was also common to stay in locations in Quneitra governorate due to good relationships with host communities and family ties. In six villages assessed in Al Khashniyyeh, Khan Arnaba and Quneitra sub-districts, less than 25% of the population were female.

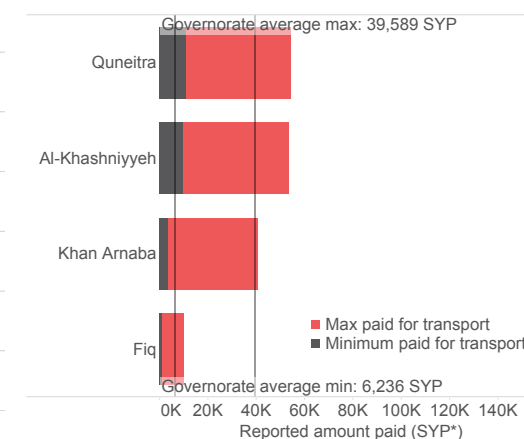
Most common reasons for staying:
IDPs v host population [*CL: 2.46/3]



Estimated % of original population remaining (excluding IDPs) [*CL: 2.14/3]



Amounts paid for transportation to the border per sub-district [*CL: 1.9/3]

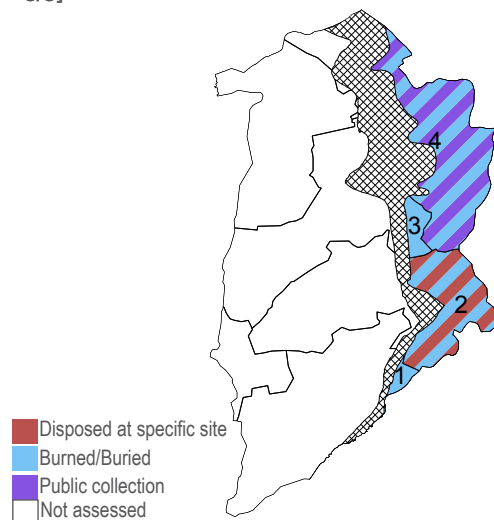




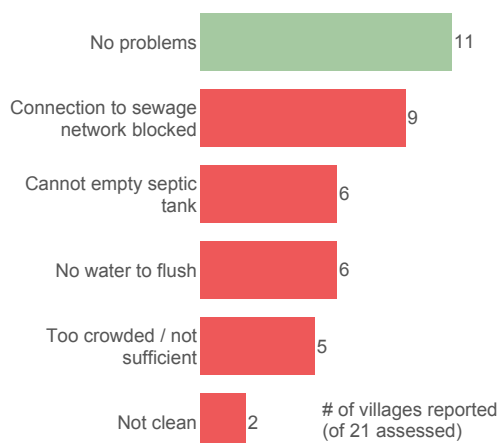
WASH

In September, the most common source of drinking water was from water trucks. Problems with water were reported in just one village assessed (in Quneitra sub-district), where water tasted or smelled bad. However, a reduction in safe water was reported in seven villages assessed located across the governorate. Problems with latrines were reported in ten villages assessed, with the most common problem being blockages of connections to the sewage network. Garbage was reportedly commonly burned or buried in eight villages across all sub-districts assessed.

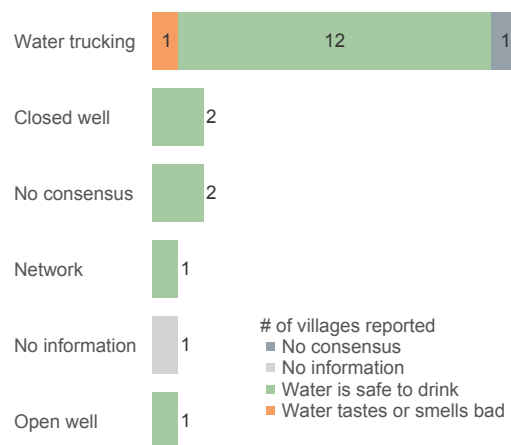
Most common form of garbage disposal [*CL: 3/3]



Problems with latrines [*CL: 3/3]



Most common water source and status [*CL: 3/3]

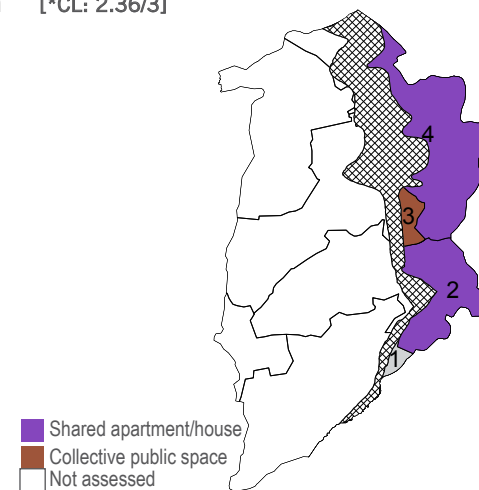
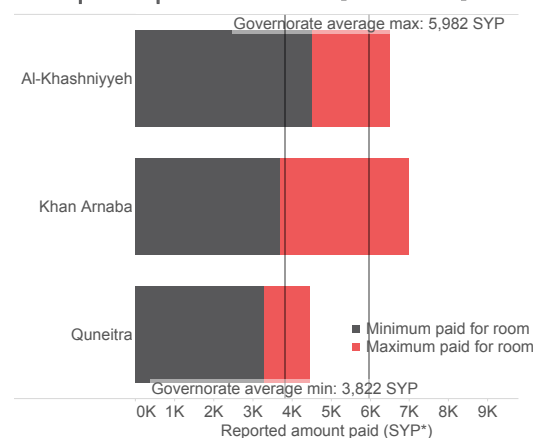


Shelter

The average rent paid per room in Quneitra governorate (4,902 SYP) was significantly lower than the average rent across the country (7,754 SYP).

Most common shelter lived in by IDPs [*CL: 2.36/3]

Rent prices per sub-district [*CL: 2.59/3]

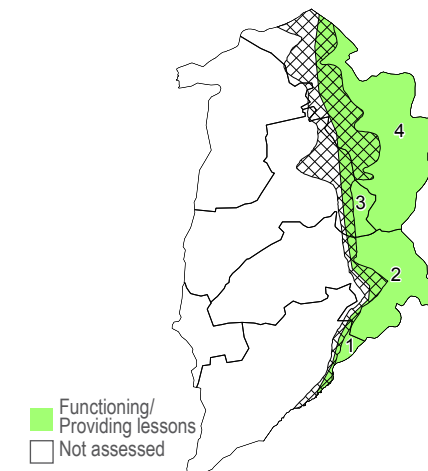
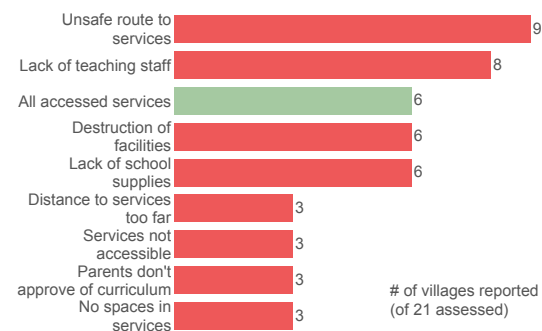


Education

There were no functioning educational facilities in six villages assessed in Al Khashniyyeh, Khan Arnaba and Quneitra sub-districts.

Availability of primary schools [*CL: 3/3]

Most common reasons for children not attending school [*CL: 2.1/3]

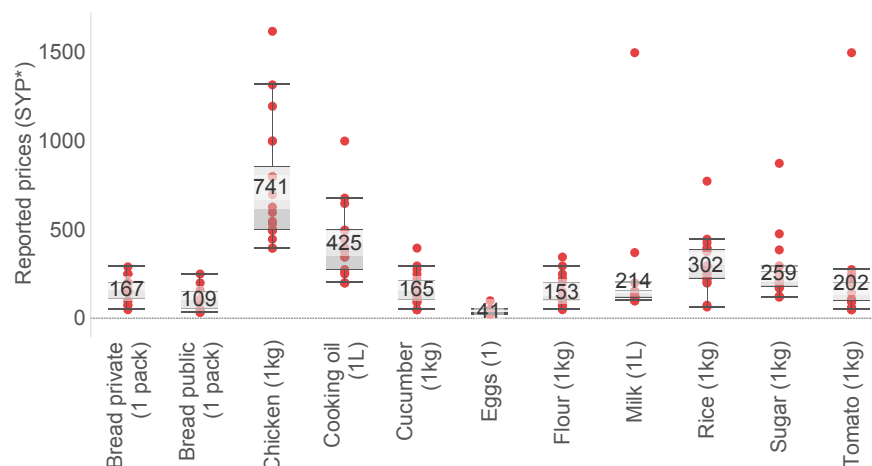




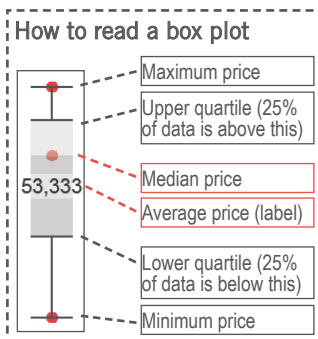
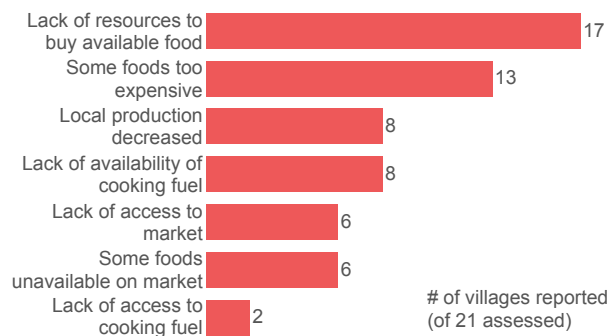
Food Security

Challenges to obtaining food appeared to be related to purchasing power of inhabitants, as the most commonly reported challenges were the cost of certain types of food and a lack of resources to buy available foods. In villages assessed, prices of most food items were similar to average prices across the country.

Prices of food items [*CL: 2.43/3]



Challenges to accessing food [*CL: 3/3]

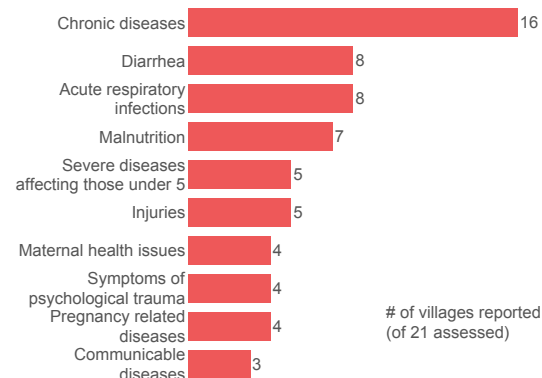


Most common sources of obtaining food [*CL: 3/3]

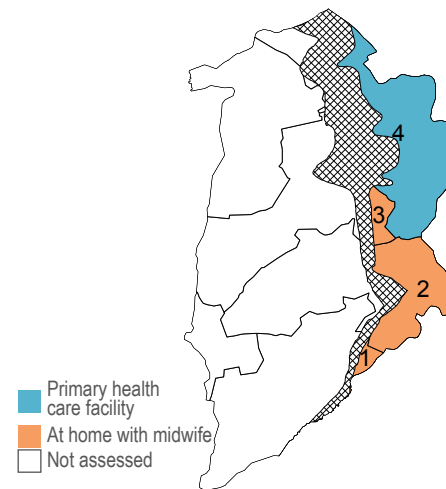
Health

Chronic diseases were reportedly common in the majority of villages assessed in Quneitra governorate. Severe diseases affecting those aged under five were reportedly common in five villages assessed.

Reported health problems [*CL: 2/3]



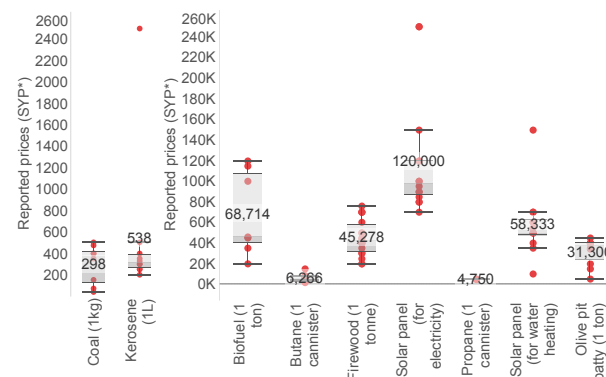
Most common place for women to give birth [*CL: 1.35/3]



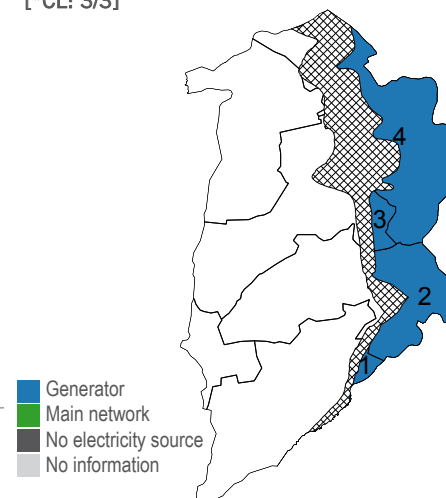
NFIs

In September, solar panels for water heating were available in 11 villages, solar panels for electricity were available in 13 villages; biofuel was available in seven villages and olive pit patties were available in ten villages assessed.

Prices of fuel sources [*CL: 2.22/3]



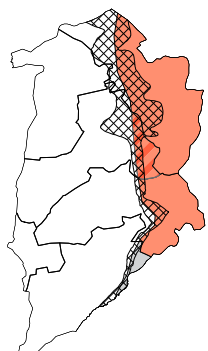
Most common source of electricity [*CL: 3/3]



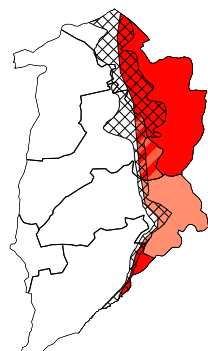


Previous Winter

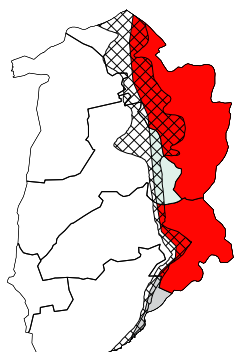
% of IDPs that received winter preparation assistance (*CL: 2/3)



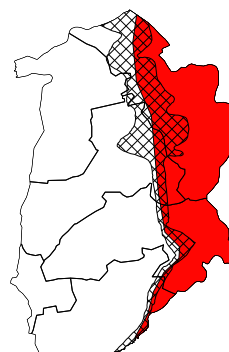
% of non-IDPs that received winter preparation assistance (*CL: 2/3)



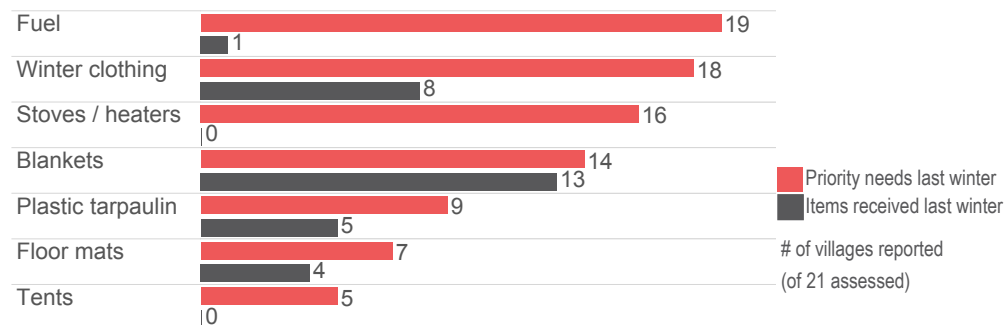
% of IDPs that received winter cash assistance (*CL: 2/3)



% of non-IDPs that received winter cash assistance (*CL: 2/3)



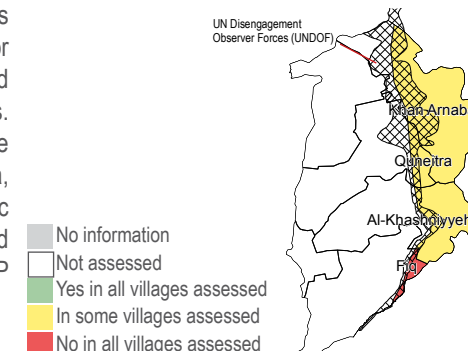
Priority needs last winter (*CL: 2/3) vs items received last winter (*CL: 2/3)



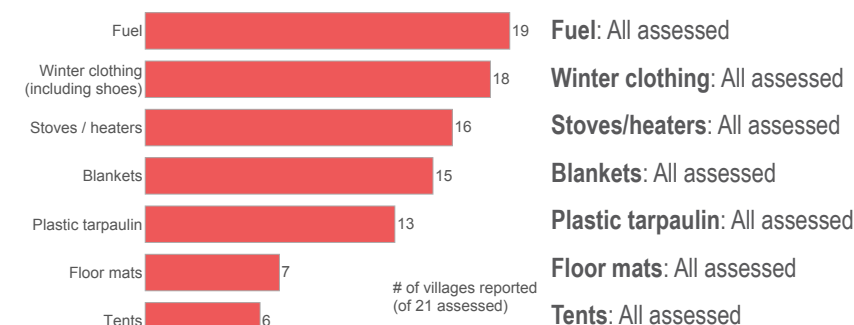
Current Capacity and Needs

Across the governorate, fuel, winter clothing and stoves / heaters are priority needs for the coming winter; of these items only winter clothing was commonly received last year. Either stoves or heaters are unavailable in six villages assessed in Fiq, Khan Arnaba and Quneitra sub-districts. There is no storage capacity for winter items in the majority of villages assessed, in Fiq, Khan Arnaba, Quneitra and Al Khashniyyeh sub-districts. Plastic tarpaulins and floor mats are expensive compared to average prices across the country (1,710 SYP and 2,867 SYP respectively).

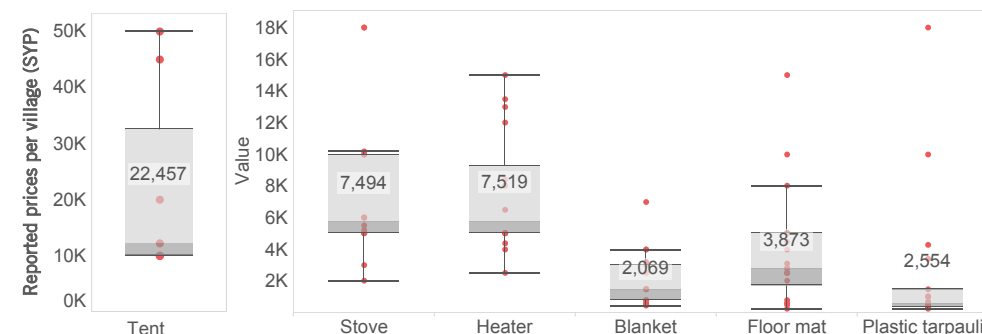
Current storage capacity for winter items** (*CL: 2/3)

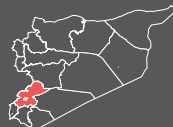


Priority needs for coming winter (*CL: 2/3) with sub-district breakdown



Current prices of winterisation items***





Context[†]

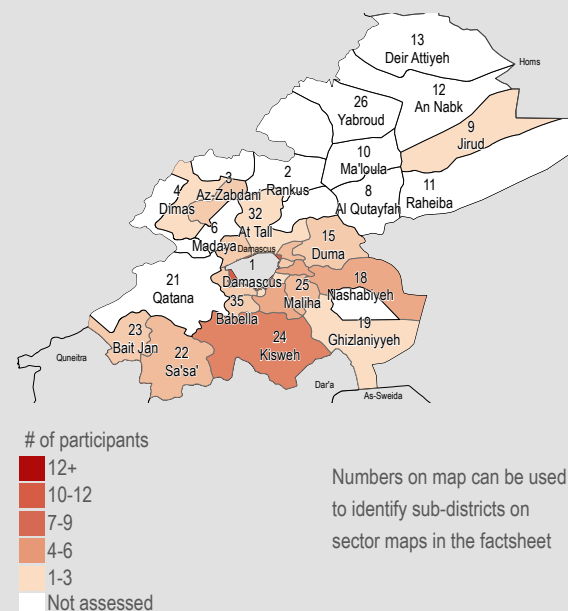
Rural Damascus hosts more IDPs than any other governorate (1,269,202). In September 2015, clashes continued in the countryside, and humanitarian access to the worst-affected areas to the east of Damascus City (Nashabiyeh, Duma, Maliha sub-districts) was severely limited.

Methodology and limitations

These findings are based on data collected remotely (by refugee participants) from Key Informants (KIs) residing in Syria, gathered at the community level – and can thus only be considered as indicative of the overall situation in the sub-district.

For each question asked, confidence levels are assigned based on the Key Informant's area of expertise and knowledge of the sector-specific situation.

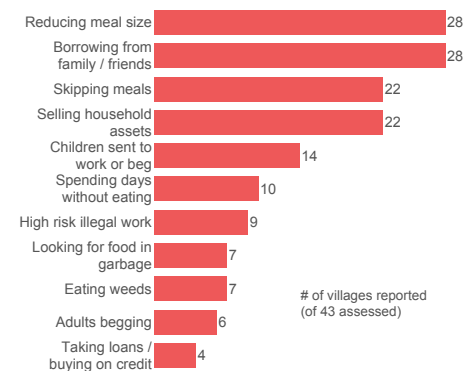
Number of communities assessed: 43/232 villages, 20/36 sub-districts



Livelihoods

In September, food-related coping strategies were reported as common across the governorate. Inhabitants of nine villages assessed in Sahnaya, Sa'sa', Az Zabdani, Jirud, Nashabiyeh, Arbin, Maliha, Jaramana and Kisweh sub-district appeared particularly vulnerable as high risk illegal work was a common strategy used to cope with a lack of income or resources. Further, there were reports of children being sent to work or beg in 14 villages assessed in Sa'sa', Bait Jan, Madaya, Az Zabdani, Jirud, Ghizlaniyyeh, Nashabiyeh, Duma, Kafr Batna and Kisweh sub-districts.

Most common coping strategies [*CL: 2.57/3]



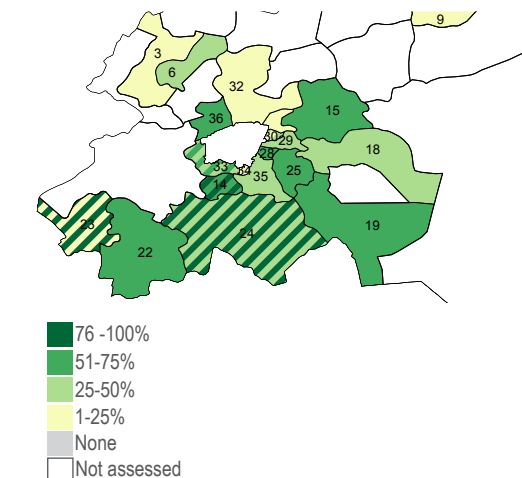
Displacement

Less than 25% of the pre-conflict population remained in 11 villages across the governorate, and none of the pre-conflict population remained in one village in Nashabiyeh sub-district. Pre-conflict population across the governorate commonly remained for family ties as well as protection of assets. IDPs lived in at least 31 villages assessed, and there were small numbers of new arrivals into at least 18 of these villages in September. The perception that other locations and routes were less safe appeared to limit IDP movement, and it was also common for IDPs to stay in locations in Rural Damascus due to good relationships with the host community and family ties. In 13 villages assessed, less than 25% of the population were female, and none of the population were in one village assessed in Maliha sub-district.

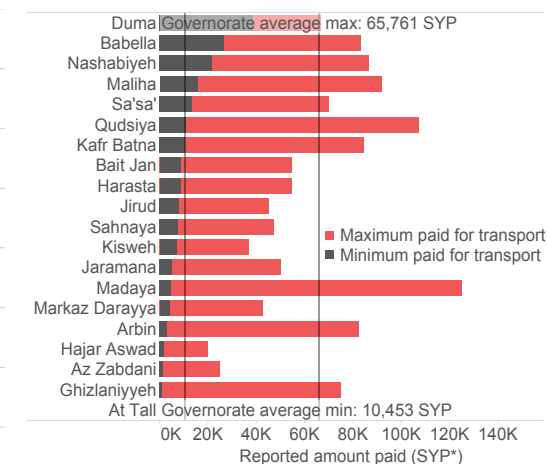
Most common reasons for staying: IDPs v host population [*CL: 2.41/3]

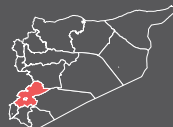


Estimated % of original population remaining (excluding IDPs) [*CL: 2.14/3]



Amounts paid for transportation to the border per sub-district [*CL: 2.18/3]

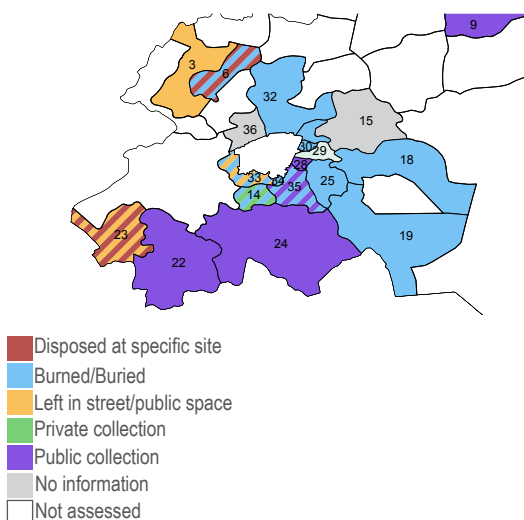




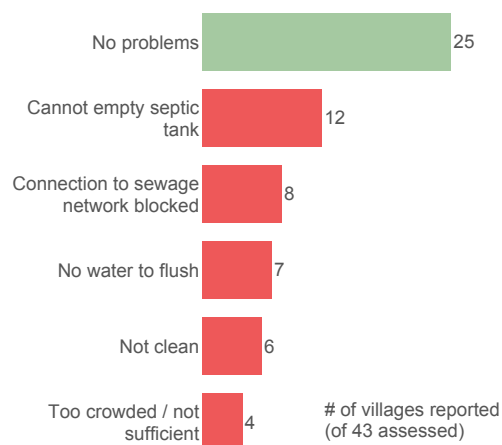
WASH

In September, the most common source of drinking water varied across the governorate. Problems with water were reported in nine villages assessed; water from open wells made people sick in one village in Kafr Batna sub-district, as did water from closed wells in one village in Maliha, water from trucks in one village in Babella, and surface water / unprotected spring water in Madaya. A reduction in safe water was reported in 16 villages located across the governorate. Problems with latrines were reported in 18 villages assessed, with the most common problem across the governorate being an inability to empty septic tanks. Garbage was reportedly commonly left in streets or public areas in five villages assessed in Kisweh, Markaz Darayya, Bait Jan, Az Zabdani and Kafr Batna sub-districts.

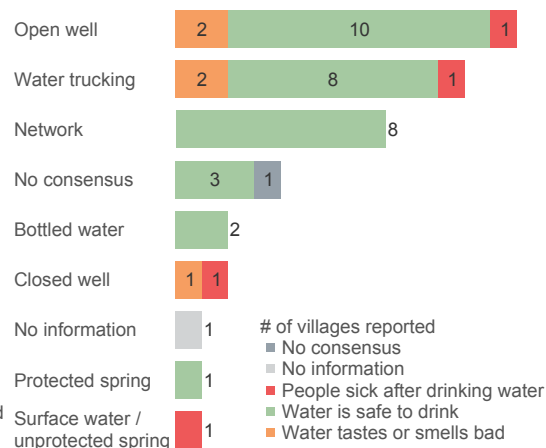
Most common form of garbage disposal [*CL: 3/3]



Problems with latrines [*CL: 3/3]



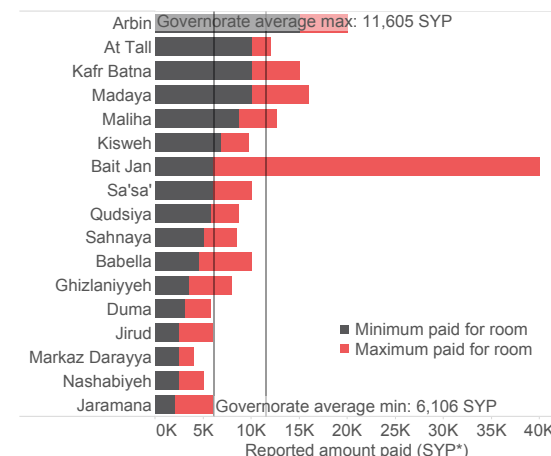
Most common water source and status [*CL: 3/3]



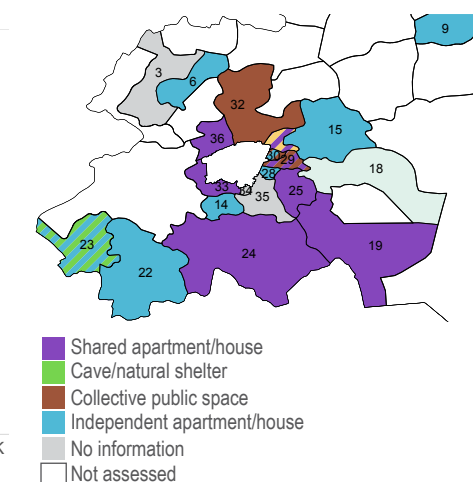
Shelter

The average rent paid per room in Rural Damascus governorate varied significantly across sub-districts.

Rent prices per sub-district [*CL: 2.41/3]



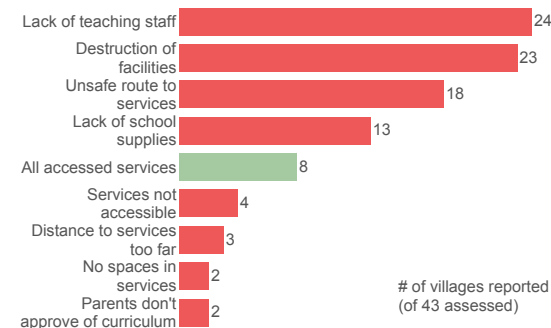
Most common shelter lived in by IDPs [*CL: 2.22/3]



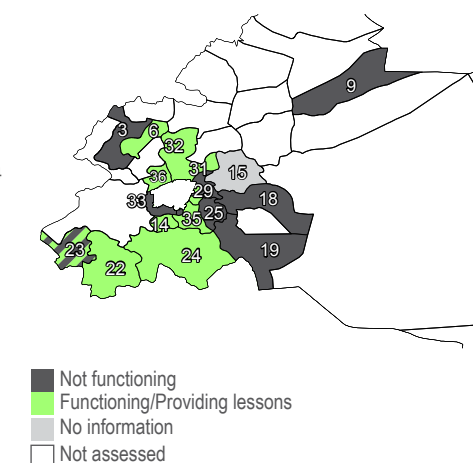
Education

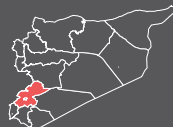
There were no functioning educational facilities in 21 villages assessed in Hajar Aswad, Markaz Darayya, Bait Jan, Az Zabdani, Jirud, Ghizlaniyyeh, Nashabiyeh, Harasta, Duma, Kafr Batna, Maliha and Babella.

Most common reasons for children not attending school [*CL: 2.14/3]



Availability of primary schools [*CL: 3/3]

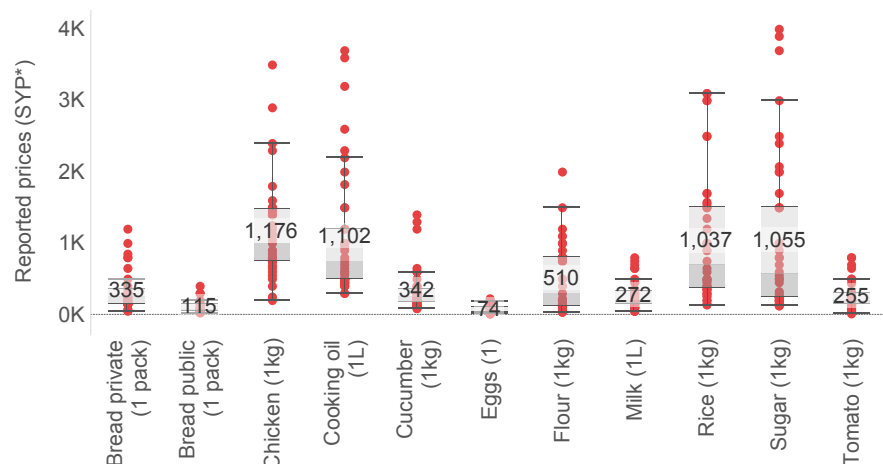




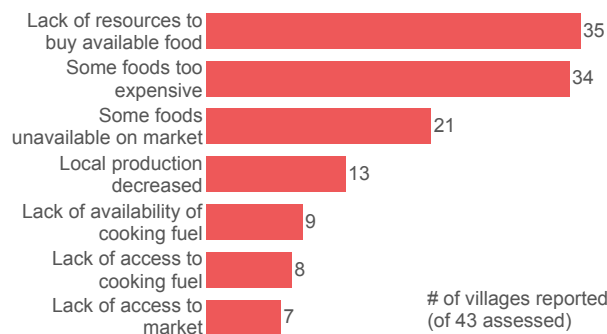
Food Security

In villages assessed, prices of most food items were significantly higher than average prices across the country. Challenges to obtaining food appeared to be related to purchasing power of inhabitants, as the most commonly reported challenges were the cost of certain types of food and a lack of resources to buy available foods.

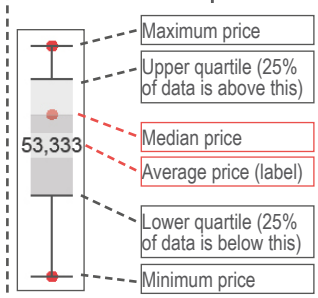
Prices of food items [*CL: 2.19/3]



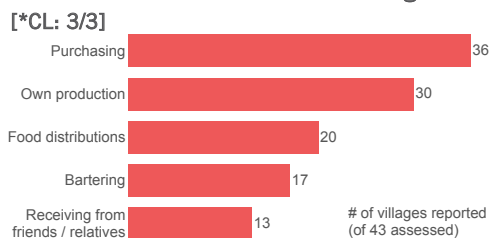
Challenges to accessing food [*CL: 3/3]



How to read a box plot



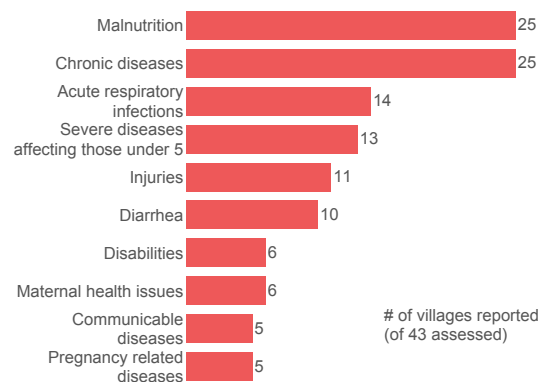
Most common sources of obtaining food [*CL: 3/3]



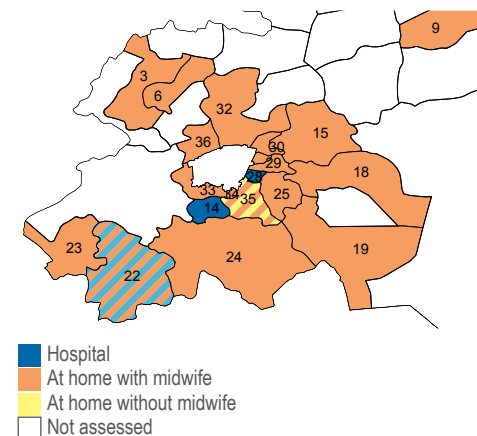
Health

Chronic diseases and malnutrition were reportedly prevalent across sub-districts assessed in Rural Damascus governorate. Severe diseases affecting those aged under five were common in 13 villages assessed in nine sub-districts.

Reported health problems [*CL: 2/3]



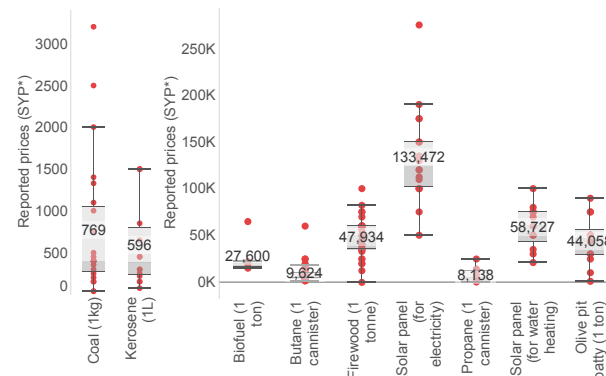
Most common place for women to give birth [*CL: 1.36/3]



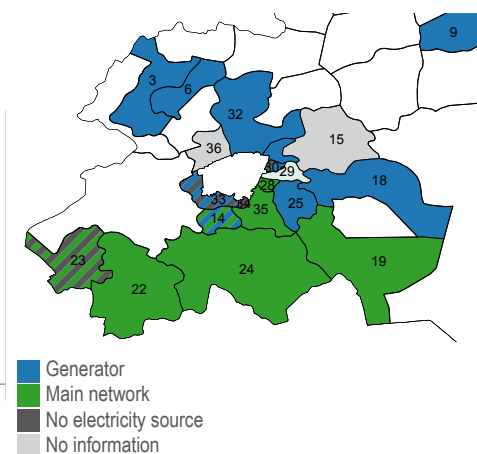
NFIs

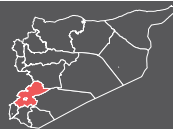
In September, solar panels for water heating were available in 11 villages; solar panels for electricity were available in 18 villages; biofuel was available in five villages and olive pit patties were available in 12 villages assessed.

Prices of fuel sources [*CL: 2.13/3]



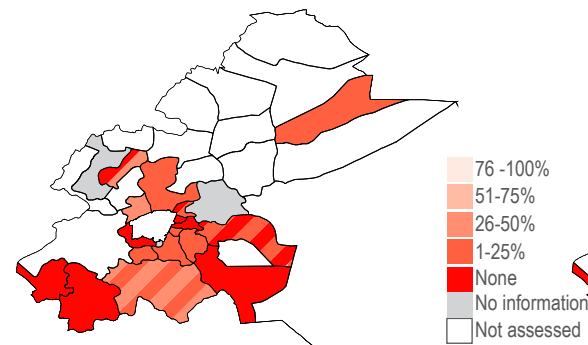
Most common source of electricity [*CL: 3/3]



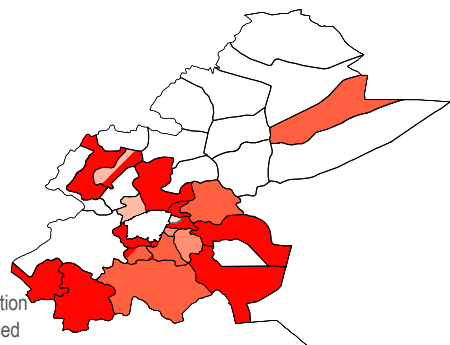


Previous Winter

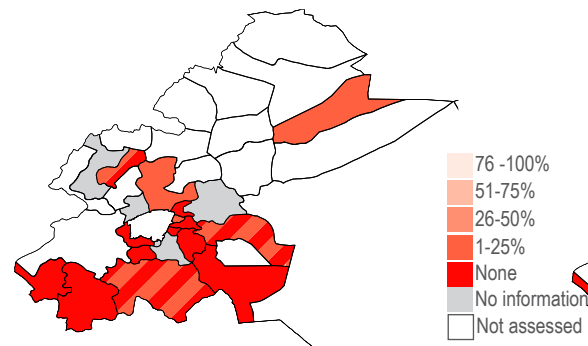
% of IDPs that received winter preparation assistance (*CL: 2/3)



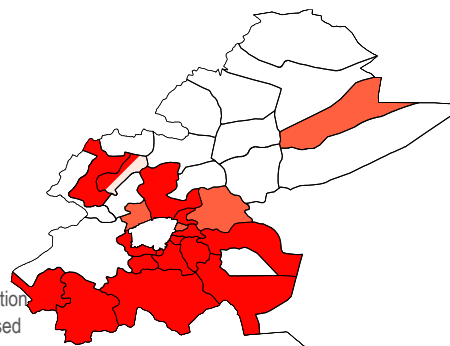
% of non-IDPs that received winter preparation assistance (*CL: 2/3)



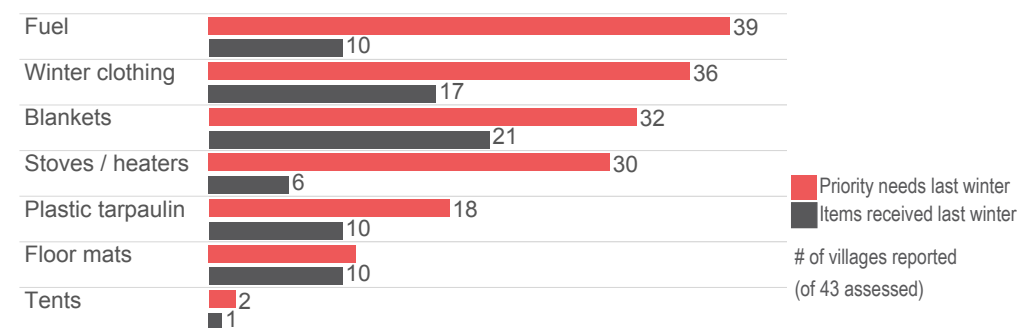
% of IDPs that received winter cash assistance (*CL: 2/3)



% of non-IDPs that received winter cash assistance (*CL: 2/3)



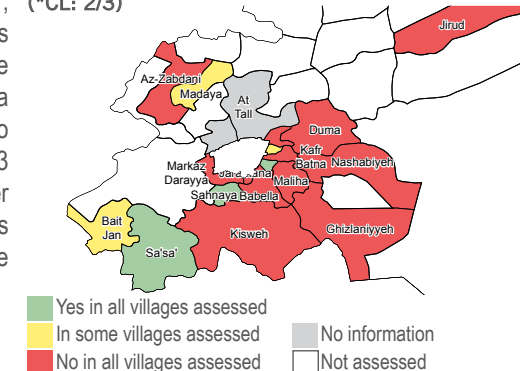
Priority needs last winter (*CL: 2/3) vs items received last winter (*CL: 2/3)



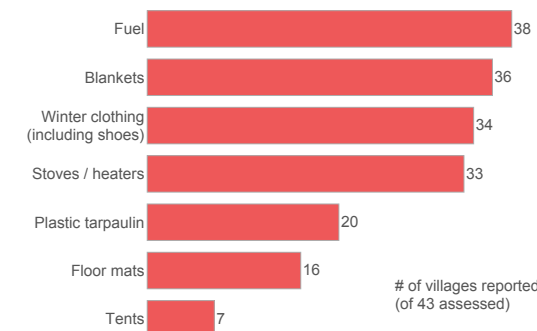
Current Capacity and Needs

Across the governorate, fuel, blankets and winter clothing are priority needs for the coming winter; blankets and winter clothing were the items most commonly received last year. Blankets are unavailable in three villages in Az Zabdani, Duma and Rural Damascus sub-districts. There is no storage capacity for winter items in 28 of the 43 villages assessed, across 16 sub-districts. Winter items are generally cheaper than average prices across the country, though heaters are more expensive (country average 11,329 SYP).

Current storage capacity for winter items** (*CL: 2/3)



Priority needs for coming winter (*CL: 2/3) with sub-district breakdown



Fuel: All assessed

Blankets: All assessed

Winter clothing: All assessed except At Tall and Az Zabdani

Stoves/heaters: All assessed except At Tall

Plastic tarpaulin: All assessed except Jirud, Madaya, At Tall, Maliha

Floor mats: Kafr Batna, Bait Jan, Nashbiyeh, Kisweh, Ghizlaniyyeh, Madaya, Sa'sa', Arbin, Maliha, Babella, Duma

Tents: Kafr Batna, Az Zabdani, Bait Jan, Ghizlaniyyeh, Maliha

Current prices of winterisation items***

