

Introduction

This multi-sector needs assessment is part of a monthly data collection exercise which aims to gather information about needs and the humanitarian situation inside Syria. The factsheets present information collected in September 2016, referring to the situation in August 2016.

These factsheets present information at the community level* for nineteen sub-districts in Rural Damascus governorate. Selected key indicators for the following sectors are included in the factsheets: displacement, shelter, NFIs, health, food security, WASH, education. The factsheets do not cover the entire range of indicators gathered in the questionnaire.

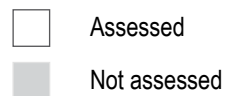
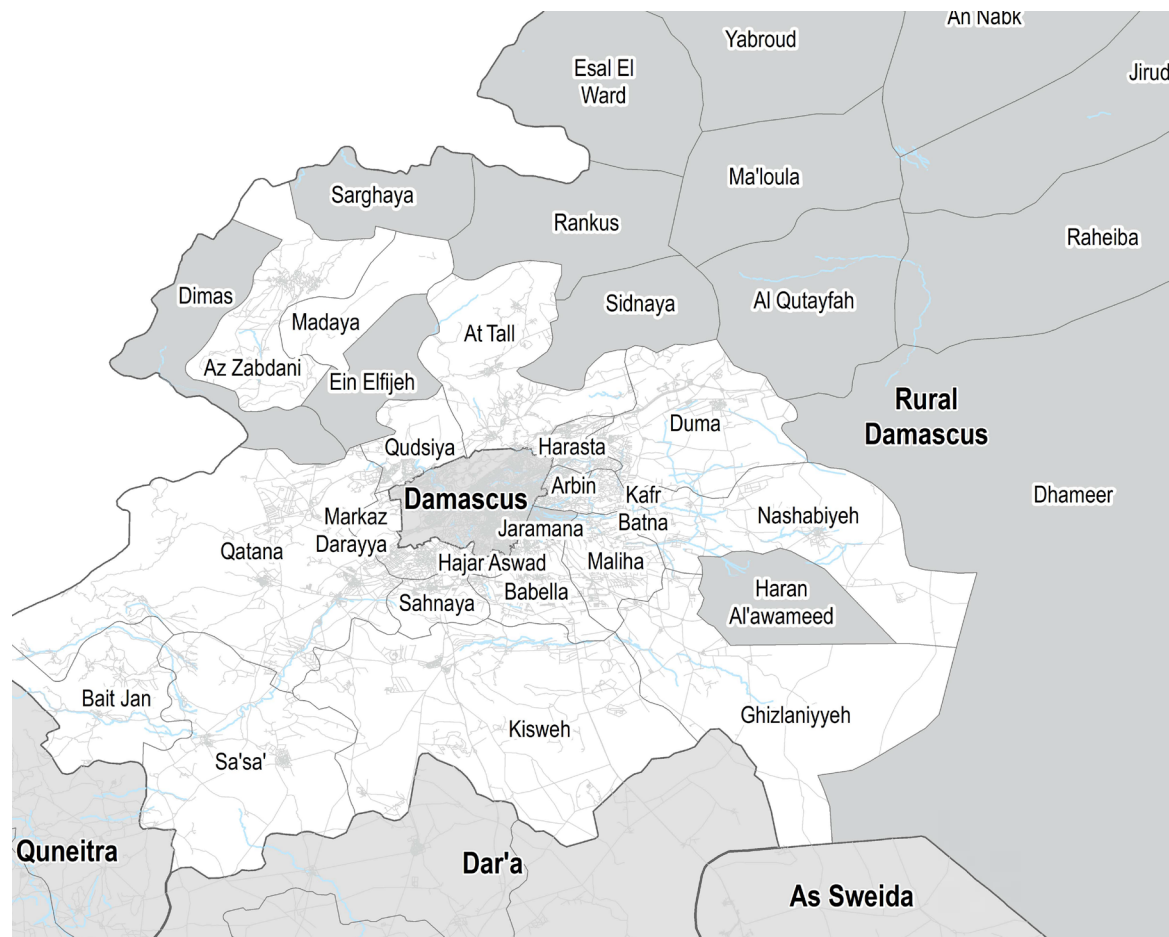
For full visualisation of all indicators collected, please see the SIMAWG Needs Identification Dynamic Reporting Tool, available here: <http://www.reach-info.org/syr/simawg/>

Methodology and limitations

These findings are based on data collected both directly and remotely (in Jordan, Lebanon, Kurdistan Region of Iraq and Turkey) from Key Informants residing in their community of origin in Syria.

Information was collected from Key Informants in 51 communities in 19 sub-districts of Rural Damascus governorate. For each question asked, confidence levels are assigned based on the Key Informant's area of expertise and knowledge of the sector-specific situation.

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



PDF: click on sub-district name to jump to factsheet

Arbin, Rural Damascus Governorate

September 2016

Shelter

Most common shelter

- Independent apartment or house
- Shared apartment or house
- Unfinished apartment or house
- Tent
- Private space not for shelter
- Cave/natural shelter
- Collective public space not for shelter

- No IDPs
- No information

Min - Max: rent paid per room (where known)

Zamalka

IDPs NDP
1000 - 1500 SYP

Arbin

IDPs NDP
1300 - 1500 SYP

- Assessed communities 2/2;
- Zamalka
- Arbin

Displacement

Zamalka

1-25%
 Yes Yes

Arbin

51-75%
 Yes Yes

% of pre-conflict population remaining

IDPs already living in village

IDPs arrived in last month

Livelihoods

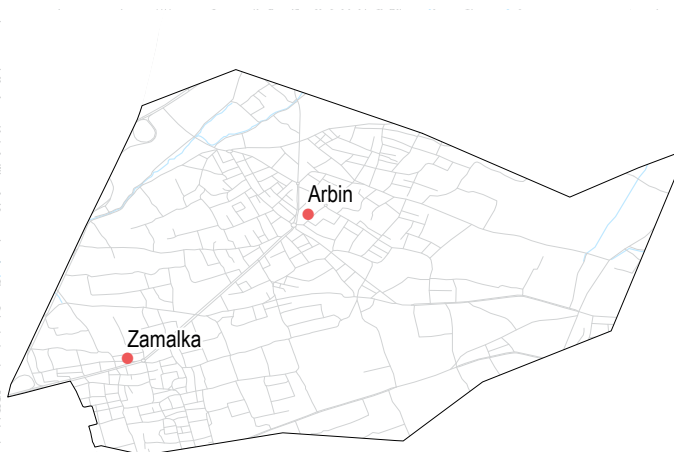
Most common strategies used to cope with lack of income / resources

Zamalka

Borrowing from family/friends
Reducing meal size

Arbin

Borrowing from family/friends
Reducing meal size



NFIs

Zamalka

B 15000 SYP
D 500 SYP
F 95000 SYP

Arbin

B 15000 SYP
D 500 SYP
F 100000 SYP

Most common electricity source

- Main network
- Generator
- No source available
- No information

Fuel Prices

- B** Butane (cannister)
- D** Diesel (litre)
- F** Firewood (tonne)

NA: not available for purchase

Arbin, Rural Damascus Governorate

September 2016

Health

Most common health problems

Zamalka

Diarrhea
Skin disease
Injuries

Arbin

Diarrhea
Injuries
Fever

• Assessed communities 2/2;
Zamalka
Arbin

Food Security

Zamalka



Bread: no info
Rice: 600 SYP
Lentils: 800 SYP
Cooking oil: 850 SYP
Sugar: 550 SYP

Arbin



Bread: no info
Rice: 600 SYP
Lentils: 800 SYP
Cooking oil: 850 SYP
Sugar: 550 SYP

Challenges to obtaining food

- No challenges
- Some foods unavailable
- Local production decreased
- Lack of access to market
- Some foods expensive
- Lack of resources to buy food available in markets
- Lack of access to available cooking fuel
- Lack of cooking fuel
- No information

Bread public: 1 pack
Rice, lentils, sugar: 1 kg
Cooking oil: 1 litre

WASH

Most common water source

Status of source

- Water is safe to drink
- Water tastes/smells bad
- People sick after drinking
- No information

Change in available water since last month

- More water
- No change
- Less water
- No information

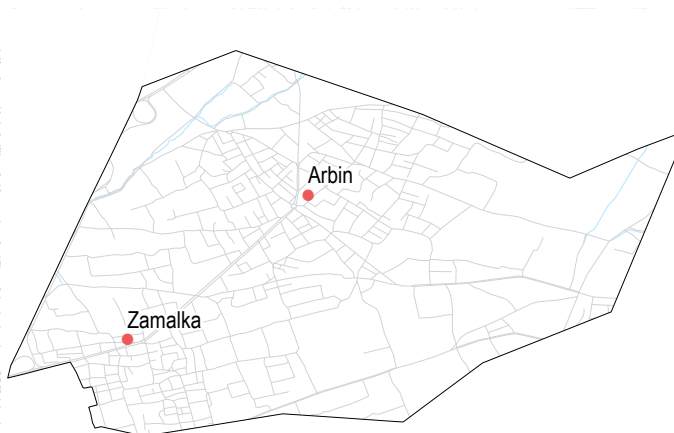
Most common method of garbage disposal

Zamalka

Closed well
 Public free collection

Arbin

Closed well
 Public free collection



Education

Zamalka

All children accessed education

Arbin

All children accessed education

Status of primary schools in village

- Functioning
- Not functioning
- Not available
- No information
- Barriers to accessing education services

At Tall, Rural Damascus Governorate

Shelter

Most common shelter

- Independent apartment or house
- Shared apartment or house
- Unfinished apartment or house
- Tent
- Private space not for shelter
- Cave/natural shelter
- Collective public space not for shelter

No IDPs

No information

Min - Max: rent paid per room (where known)

At Tall

IDPs NDP

 5000 - 10000 SYP

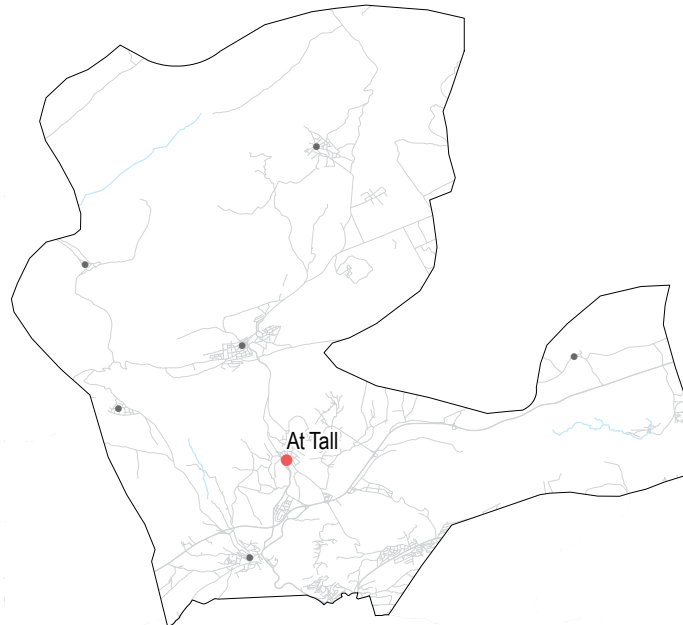
Livelihoods

Most common strategies used to cope with lack of income / resources

At Tall

- Children sent to work/beg
- Selling household assets
- Reducing meal size

• Assessed communities 1/7;
At Tall



Displacement

At Tall

1-25%
 Yes Yes

% of pre-conflict population remaining

IDPs already living in village

IDPs arrived in last month

NFIs

At Tall

B 13000 SYP
D 600 SYP
F NA

Most common electricity source

- Main network
- Generator
- No source available
- No information


Fuel Prices

- B** Butane (cannister)
- D** Diesel (litre)
- F** Firewood (tonne)


NA: not available for purchase

At Tall, Rural Damascus Governorate

Health

 Most common health problems





At Tall

 Chronic disease with no access to medicine
Injuries





WASH

Most common water source

Status of source

-  Water is safe to drink
-  Water tastes/smells bad
-  People sick after drinking
-  No information

Change in available water since last month

-  More water
-  No change
-  Less water
-  No information

 Most common method of garbage disposal

At Tall

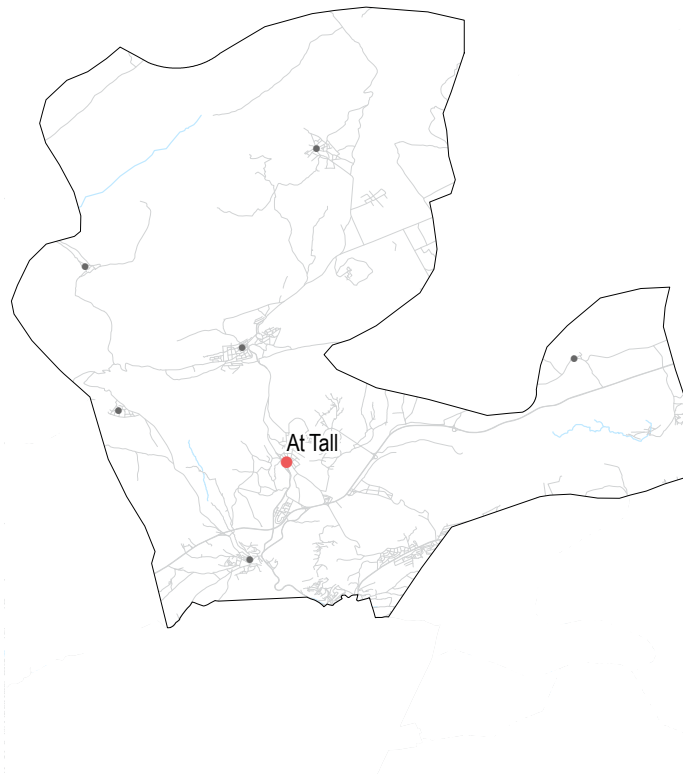
Network



Private paid collection



• Assessed communities 1/7;
At Tall



Food Security

At Tall



Bread: no info
Rice: 750 SYP
Lentils: 550 SYP
Cooking oil: 900 SYP
Sugar: 600 SYP



Challenges to obtaining food

-  No challenges
-  Some foods unavailable
-  Local production decreased
-  Lack of access to market
-  Some foods expensive
-  Lack of resources to buy food available in markets
-  Lack of access to available cooking fuel
-  Lack of cooking fuel
-  No information






Bread public: 1 pack
Rice, lentils, sugar: 1 kg
Cooking oil: 1 litre

Education

At Tall

 Facilities destroyed
 Lack of teaching staff

Status of primary schools in village

-  Functioning
-  Not functioning
-  Not available
-  No information
-  Barriers to accessing education services

Az-Zabdani, Rural Damascus Governorate

September 2016

Shelter

Most common shelter

- Independent apartment or house
- Shared apartment or house
- Unfinished apartment or house
- Tent
- Private space not for shelter
- Cave/natural shelter
- Collective public space not for shelter

No IDPs

No information

Min - Max: rent paid per room (where known)

Az-Zabdani

IDPs NDP



No rent information

• Assessed communities 1/7;
Az-Zabdani



Displacement

Az-Zabdani

1-25%

Yes

No

% of pre-conflict population remaining

IDPs already living in village

IDPs arrived in last month

Livelihoods

Most common strategies used to cope with lack of income / resources

Az-Zabdani

Skipping meals

Reducing meal size

NFIs

Az-Zabdani

NA

B NA

D 400 SYP

F NA

Most common electricity source

Main network

Generator

No source available

No information

Fuel Prices

B Butane (cannister)

D Diesel (litre)


F Firewood (tonne)

NA: not available for purchase


Az-Zabdani, Rural Damascus Governorate

September 2016

Health

 Most common health problems





Az-Zabdani

 Diarrhea
Chronic disease with no access to medicine
Injuries





WASH

Most common water source

Status of source



-  Water is safe to drink
-  Water tastes/smells bad
-  People sick after drinking
-  No information

Change in available water since last month

-  More water
-  No change
-  Less water
-  No information

 Most common method of garbage disposal

Az-Zabdani






 Closed well
 Buried / burned

• Assessed communities 1/7;
Az-Zabdani



Food Security

Az-Zabdani



 Bread: no info
 Rice: no info
 Lentils: no info
 Cooking oil: no info
 Sugar: no info

Challenges to obtaining food

-  No challenges
-  Some foods unavailable
-  Local production decreased
-  Lack of access to market
-  Some foods expensive
-  Lack of resources to buy food available in markets
-  Lack of access to available cooking fuel
-  Lack of cooking fuel
-  No information

Bread public: 1 pack
Rice, lentils, sugar: 1 kg
Cooking oil: 1 litre

Education

 Az-Zabdani
 No info

Status of primary schools in village

-  Functioning
-  Not functioning
-  Not available
-  No information
-  Barriers to accessing education services

Babella, Rural Damascus Governorate

September 2016

Shelter

Most common shelter

- Independent apartment or house
- Shared apartment or house
- Unfinished apartment or house
- Tent
- Private space not for shelter
- Cave/natural shelter
- Collective public space not for shelter

- No IDPs
- No information

Min - Max: rent paid per room (where known)

Aqraba

IDPs NDP
1600 - 2200 SYP

Beit Sahm

IDPs NDP
1000 - 1500 SYP

Sayyeda Zeinab

IDPs NDP
7000 - 10000 SYP

Babella

IDPs NDP
1000 - 1500 SYP

Yalda

IDPs NDP
1500 - 2000 SYP

• Assessed communities 5/12;

- Aqraba
- Beit Sahm
- Sayyeda Zeinab
- Babella
- Yalda

Livelihoods

Most common strategies used to cope with lack of income / resources

Aqraba

Borrowing from family/friends

Babella

Borrowing from family/friends
High risk/illegal work
Selling household assets

Beit Sahm

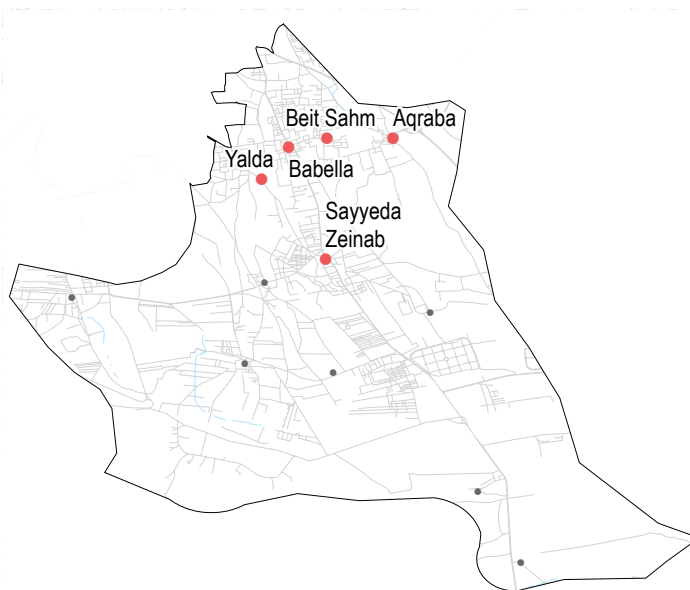
Children sent to work/beg
High risk/illegal work
Selling household assets

Yalda

Children sent to work/beg
High risk/illegal work
Selling household assets

Sayyeda Zeinab

Children sent to work/beg
High risk/illegal work
Selling household assets



Displacement

Aqraba

76-100%
 Yes Yes

Beit Sahm

1-25%
 Yes Yes

Sayyeda Zeinab

26-50%
 No info No info

Babella

26-50%
 No No info

% of pre-conflict population remaining

IDPs already living in village

IDPs arrived in last month

Yalda

1-25%
 Yes Yes

NFIs

Aqraba

B 2800 SYP
D 200 SYP
F NA

Sayyeda Zeinab

B 2700 SYP
D 185 SYP
F 50000 SYP

Yalda

B 3800 SYP
D 500 SYP
F 90000 SYP

Beit Sahm

B 3700 SYP
D 500 SYP
F 90000 SYP

Babella

B 3700 SYP
D 500 SYP
F 95000 SYP

Most common electricity source

Main network

Generator

No source available

No information

Fuel Prices

B Butane (cannister)

D Diesel (litre)

F Firewood (tonne)

NA: not available for purchase

Babella, Rural Damascus Governorate

September 2016

Health

Most common health problems

Sayyeda Zeinab

Diarrhea
Pregnancy related diseases
Acute respiratory infections

Aqraba

Communicable diseases
Chronic disease with no access to medicine
Pregnancy related diseases

Babella

Diarrhea
Acute respiratory infections
Severe diseases affecting those aged less than 5

Beit Sahlm

Diarrhea
Pregnancy related diseases
Severe diseases affecting those aged less than 5

Yalda

Diarrhea
Pregnancy related diseases
Severe diseases affecting those aged less than 5

• Assessed communities 5/12;

Aqraba
Beit Sahlm
Sayyeda Zeinab
Babella
Yalda

Food Security

Yalda

Bread: 100 SYP
Rice: 250 SYP
Lentils: 450 SYP
Cooking oil: 700 SYP
Sugar: 400 SYP

Aqraba

Bread: 50 SYP
Rice: 500 SYP
Lentils: 600 SYP
Cooking oil: 1100 SYP
Sugar: 400 SYP

Sayyeda Zeinab

Bread: 75 SYP
Rice: 600 SYP
Lentils: 450 SYP
Cooking oil: 650 SYP
Sugar: 400 SYP

Beit Sahlm

Bread: 100 SYP
Rice: 250 SYP
Lentils: 450 SYP
Cooking oil: 700 SYP
Sugar: 400 SYP

Babella

Bread: 100 SYP
Rice: 250 SYP
Lentils: 500 SYP
Cooking oil: 650 SYP
Sugar: 400 SYP

Challenges to obtaining food

- No challenges
- Some foods unavailable
- Local production decreased
- Lack of access to market
- Some foods expensive
- Lack of resources to buy food available in markets
- Lack of access to available cooking fuel
- Lack of cooking fuel
- No information

Bread public: 1 pack
Rice, lentils, sugar: 1 kg
Cooking oil: 1 litre

WASH

Most common water source

Status of source

- Water is safe to drink
- Water tastes/smells bad
- People sick after drinking
- No information

Change in available water since last month

- More water
- No change
- Less water
- No information

Most common method of garbage disposal

Aqraba

Network
 Private paid collection

Beit Sahlm

Water trucking
 Public free collection

Sayyeda Zeinab

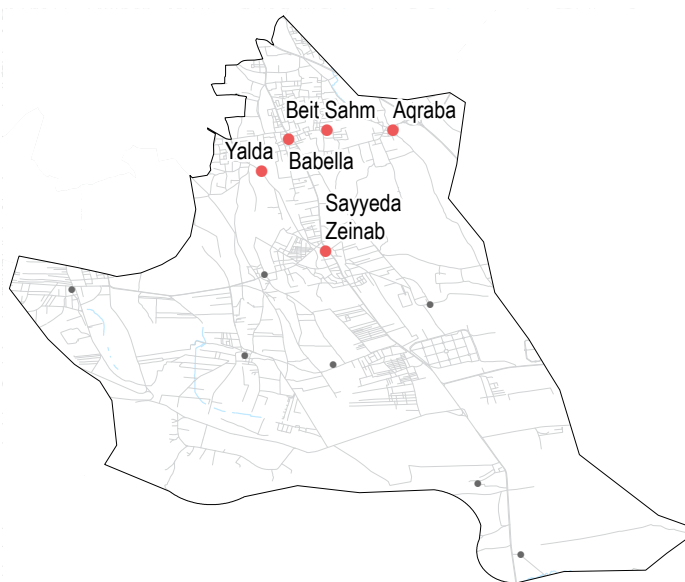
Network
 Public free collection

Babella

Water trucking
 Public free collection

Yalda

Water trucking
 Public free collection



Education

Aqraba

All children accessed education

Beit Sahlm

All children accessed education

Sayyeda Zeinab

All children accessed education

Babella

All children accessed education

Status of primary schools in village

- Functioning
- Not functioning
- Not available
- No information

Barriers to accessing education services

Yalda

Lack of teaching staff
Lack of school supplies

Bait Jan, Rural Damascus Governorate

September 2016

Shelter

Most common shelter

- Independent apartment or house
- Shared apartment or house
- Unfinished apartment or house
- Tent
- Private space not for shelter
- Cave/natural shelter
- Collective public space not for shelter

- No IDPs
- No information

Min - Max: rent paid per room (where known)

Bait Jan

- IDPs
- NDP
- No rent information

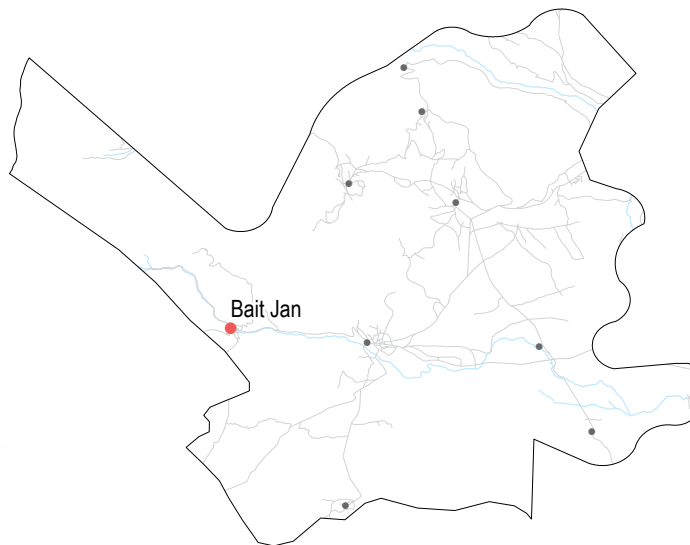
Livelihoods

Most common strategies used to cope with lack of income / resources

Bait Jan

- High risk/illegal work
- Selling household assets

• Assessed communities 1/9;
Bait Jan



Displacement

Bait Jan

- 76-100%
- Yes
- Yes

% of pre-conflict population remaining

- IDPs already living in village
- IDPs arrived in last month

NFIs

Bait Jan

- NA
- B** 275 SYP
- D** 275 SYP
- F** 3500 SYP

Most common electricity source

- Main network
- Generator
- No source available
- No information


Fuel Prices

- B** Butane (cannister)
 - D** Diesel (litre)
 - F** Firewood (tonne)
- NA: not available for purchase


Bait Jan, Rural Damascus Governorate

September 2016

Health

 Most common health problems






Bait Jan

 Disabilities
Diarrhea
Chronic disease with no access to medicine

• Assessed communities 1/9;
Bait Jan

Food Security

Bait Jan

 Bread: no info
 Rice: 550 SYP
 Lentils: 300 SYP
 Cooking oil: 1200 SYP
 Sugar: 450 SYP

Challenges to obtaining food





-  No challenges
-  Some foods unavailable
-  Local production decreased
-  Lack of access to market
-  Some foods expensive
-  Lack of resources to buy food available in markets
-  Lack of access to available cooking fuel
-  Lack of cooking fuel
-  No information

Bread public: 1 pack
Rice, lentils, sugar: 1 kg
Cooking oil: 1 litre





WASH

Most common water source

Status of source




-  Water is safe to drink
-  Water tastes/smells bad
-  People sick after drinking
-  No information

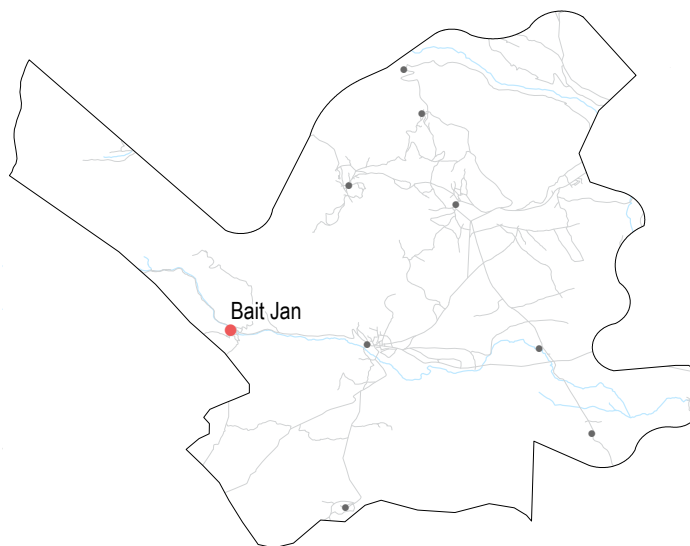
Change in available water since last month

-  More water
-  No change
-  Less water
-  No information

 Most common method of garbage disposal

Bait Jan

Protected spring  
 Disposed at designated site



Education

Bait Jan

 Facilities destroyed

Status of primary schools in village

-  Functioning
-  Not functioning
-  Not available
-  No information
-  Barriers to accessing education services

Shelter

Most common shelter

- Independent apartment or house
- Shared apartment or house
- Unfinished apartment or house
- Tent
- Private space not for shelter
- Cave/natural shelter
- Collective public space not for shelter

- No IDPs
- No information

Min - Max: rent paid per room (where known)

Btihet Elwafedine

IDPs NDP
 10000 - 15000 SYP

Hosh Eldawahreh

IDPs NDP
 No rent information

Shafuniyeh

IDPs NDP
 No rent information

Duma

IDPs NDP
 1000 - 3000 SYP

- Assessed communities 4/12;
- Btihet Elwafedine
- Hosh Eldawahreh
- Shafuniyeh
- Duma

Livelihoods

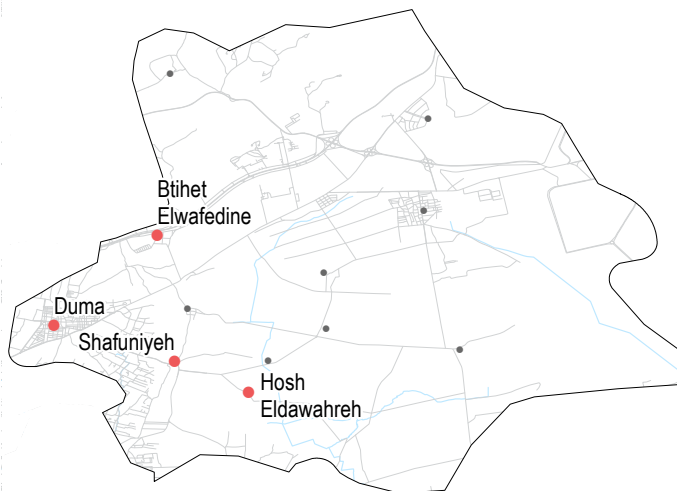
Most common strategies used to cope with lack of income / resources

Btihet Elwafedine
 Reducing meal size

Duma
 Children sent to work/beg
 Borrowing from family/friends
 High risk/illegal work

Hosh Eldawahreh
 Borrowing from family/friends

Shafuniyeh
 Borrowing from family/friends



Displacement

Btihet Elwafedine

76-100%
 No No info

Hosh Eldawahreh

51-75%
 Yes Yes

Shafuniyeh

51-75%
 No No info

Duma

1-25%
 No No info

% of pre-conflict population remaining

IDPs already living in village

IDPs arrived in last month

NFIs

Btihet Elwafedine

B 2500 SYP
D 200 SYP
F 75000 SYP

Shafuniyeh

B 14000 SYP
D 400 SYP
F 100000 SYP

Hosh Eldawahreh

B 20000 SYP
D 425 SYP
F 90000 SYP

Duma

B 18000 SYP
D 450 SYP
F 75000 SYP

Most common electricity source

- Main network
- Generator
- No source available
- No information

Fuel Prices

- B** Butane (cannister)
- D** Diesel (litre)
- F** Firewood (tonne)

NA: not available for purchase

Health

Most common health problems

Shafuniyeh
 Disabilities
 Pregnancy related diseases
 Severe diseases affecting those aged less than 5

Duma
 Communicable diseases
 Injuries
 Fever

Btihet Elwafedine

Injuries
 Fever

Hosh Eldawahreh

Disabilities
 Acute respiratory infections
 Fever

- Assessed communities 4/12;
- Btihet Elwafedine
- Hosh Eldawahreh
- Shafuniyeh
- Duma

Food Security

Btihet Elwafedine

Bread: 50 SYP
 Rice: 450 SYP
 Lentils: 350 SYP
 Cooking oil: 600 SYP
 Sugar: 375 SYP

Hosh Eldawahreh

Bread: no info
 Rice: 650 SYP
 Lentils: 400 SYP
 Cooking oil: 900 SYP
 Sugar: 500 SYP

Shafuniyeh

Bread: no info
 Rice: 600 SYP
 Lentils: 450 SYP
 Cooking oil: 800 SYP
 Sugar: 450 SYP

Duma

Bread: no info
 Rice: 700 SYP
 Lentils: 850 SYP
 Cooking oil: 850 SYP
 Sugar: 550 SYP

- Challenges to obtaining food
- No challenges
 - Some foods unavailable
 - Local production decreased
 - Lack of access to market
 - Some foods expensive
 - Lack of resources to buy food available in markets
 - Lack of access to available cooking fuel
 - Lack of cooking fuel
 - No information
- Bread public: 1 pack
 Rice, lentils, sugar: 1 kg
 Cooking oil: 1 litre

WASH

Most common water source

Status of source

- Water is safe to drink
- Water tastes/smells bad
- People sick after drinking
- No information

Change in available water since last month

- More water
- No change
- Less water
- No information

Most common method of garbage disposal

Btihet Elwafedine

Network
 Public free collection

Hosh Eldawahreh

Closed well
 Disposed at designated site

Shafuniyeh

Open well
 Disposed at designated site

Duma

Water trucking
 Public free collection



Education

Btihet Elwafedine

All children accessed education

Hosh Eldawahreh

Services are too far

Shafuniyeh

All children accessed education

Duma

Facilities destroyed
 Lack of teaching staff
 Unsafe route to services

Status of primary schools in village

- Functioning
- Not functioning
- Not available
- No information
- Barriers to accessing education services

Ghizlaniyyeh, Rural Damascus Governorate

September 2016

Shelter

Most common shelter

- Independent apartment or house
- Shared apartment or house
- Unfinished apartment or house
- Tent
- Private space not for shelter
- Cave/natural shelter
- Collective public space not for shelter

- No IDPs
- No information

Min - Max: rent paid per room (where known)

Ghizlaniyyeh

IDPs NDP
1700 - 2500 SYP

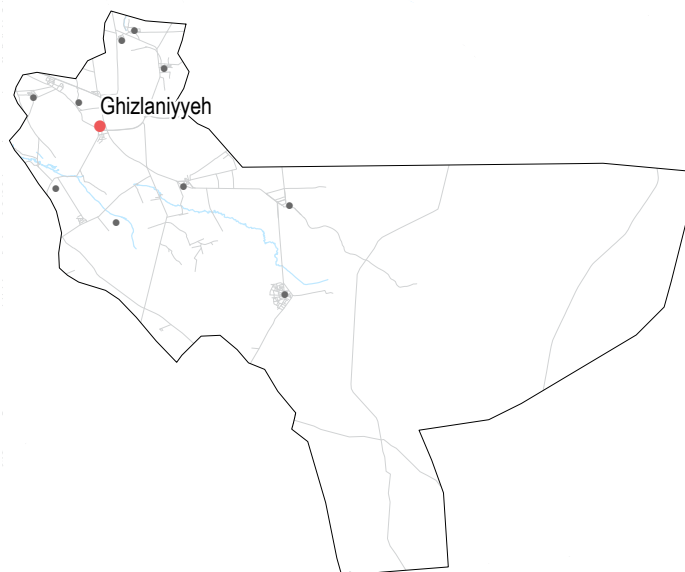
Livelihoods

Most common strategies used to cope with lack of income / resources

Ghizlaniyyeh

- Adults begging
- Taking loans/buying on credit
- Borrowing from family/friends

• Assessed communities 1/11;
Ghizlaniyyeh



Displacement

Ghizlaniyyeh

76-100%
 Yes Yes

% of pre-conflict population remaining

IDPs already living in village

IDPs arrived in last month

NFIs

Ghizlaniyyeh

B 2900 SYP
D 225 SYP
F NA

Most common electricity source

- Main network
- Generator
- No source available
- No information

Fuel Prices


- B** Butane (cannister)
- D** Diesel (litre)
- F** Firewood (tonne)

NA: not available for purchase


Ghizlaniyyeh, Rural Damascus Governorate

September 2016

Health

 Most common health problems




Ghizlaniyyeh

 Communicable diseases
Chronic disease with no access to medicine

• Assessed communities 1/11;
Ghizlaniyyeh

Food Security

Ghizlaniyyeh

 Bread: 50 SYP
 Rice: 500 SYP
 Lentils: 575 SYP
 Cooking oil: 1200 SYP
 Sugar: 400 SYP





Challenges to obtaining food

-  No challenges
 -  Some foods unavailable
 -  Local production decreased
 -  Lack of access to market
 -  Some foods expensive
 -  Lack of resources to buy food available in markets
 -  Lack of access to available cooking fuel
 -  Lack of cooking fuel
 -  No information
- Bread public: 1 pack
Rice, lentils, sugar: 1 kg
Cooking oil: 1 litre





WASH

Most common water source

Status of source



-  Water is safe to drink
-  Water tastes/smells bad
-  People sick after drinking
-  No information

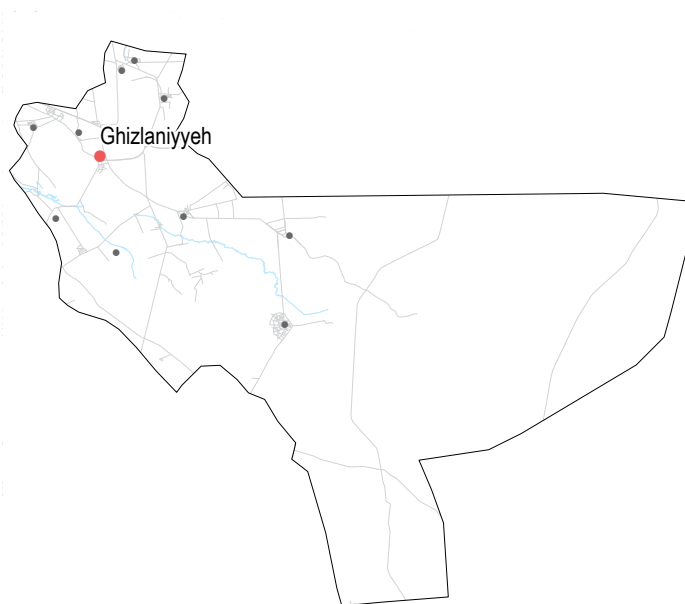
Change in available water since last month

-  More water
-  No change
-  Less water
-  No information

 Most common method of garbage disposal


Ghizlaniyyeh

Network 
 Disposed at designated site






Education

Ghizlaniyyeh

 All children accessed education

Status of primary schools in village

-  Functioning
-  Not functioning
-  Not available
-  No information
-  Barriers to accessing education services

Hajar Aswad, Rural Damascus Governorate

September 2016

Shelter

Most common shelter

- Independent apartment or house
- Shared apartment or house
- Unfinished apartment or house
- Tent
- Private space not for shelter
- Cave/natural shelter
- Collective public space not for shelter

No IDPs

No information

Min - Max: rent paid per room (where known)

Hajar Aswad

IDPs NDP



No rent information

• Assessed communities 1/1;
Hajar Aswad

Displacement

Hajar Aswad

1-25%

Yes

Yes

% of pre-conflict population remaining

IDPs already living in village

IDPs arrived in last month

Livelihoods

Most common strategies used to cope with lack of income / resources

Hajar Aswad

Children sent to work/beg

Selling household assets



NFIs

Hajar Aswad

B 4000 SYP

D 550 SYP

F NA

Most common electricity source

Main network

Generator

No source available

No information

Fuel Prices

B Butane (cannister)

D Diesel (litre)


F Firewood (tonne)

NA: not available for purchase


Hajar Aswad, Rural Damascus Governorate

September

Health

 Most common health problems





Hajar Aswad

 Chronic disease with no access to medicine





WASH

Most common water source

Status of source




-  Water is safe to drink
-  Water tastes/smells bad
-  People sick after drinking
-  No information

Change in available water since last month

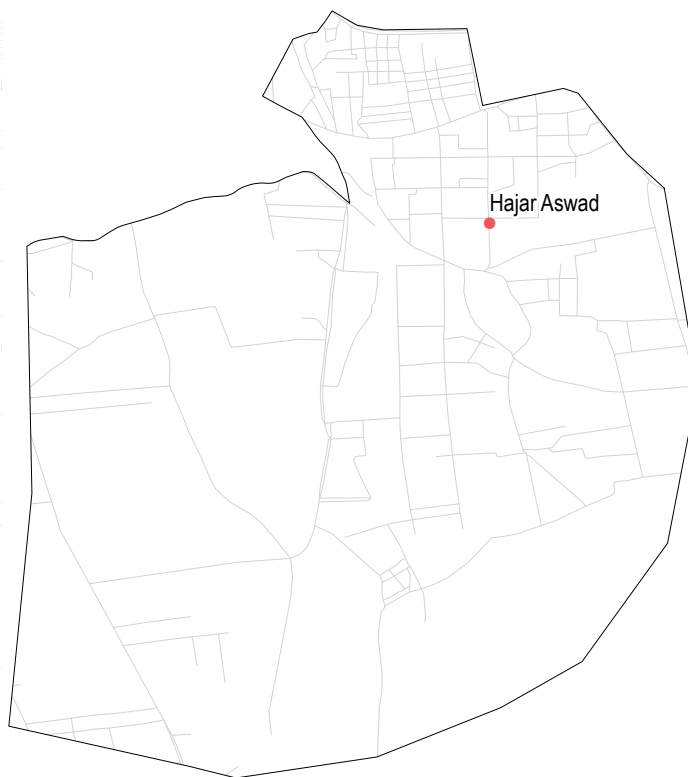
-  More water
-  No change
-  Less water
-  No information

 Most common method of garbage disposal

Hajar Aswad


Closed well  
 Buried / burned

• Assessed communities 1/1;
Hajar Aswad



Food Security

Hajar Aswad


 Bread: no info
 Rice: 225 SYP
 Lentils: 500 SYP
 Cooking oil: 650 SYP
 Sugar: 400 SYP


Challenges to obtaining food

-  No challenges
-  Some foods unavailable
-  Local production decreased
-  Lack of access to market
-  Some foods expensive
-  Lack of resources to buy food available in markets
-  Lack of access to available cooking fuel
-  Lack of cooking fuel
-  No information

Bread public: 1 pack
 Rice, lentils, sugar: 1 kg
 Cooking oil: 1 litre

Education

Hajar Aswad

 All children accessed education

Status of primary schools in village

-  Functioning
-  Not functioning
-  Not available
-  No information
-  Barriers to accessing education services

Harasta, Rural Damascus Governorate

September 2016

Shelter

Most common shelter

- Independent apartment or house
- Shared apartment or house
- Unfinished apartment or house
- Tent
- Private space not for shelter
- Cave/natural shelter
- Collective public space not for shelter

- No IDPs
- No information

Min - Max: rent paid per room (where known)

Harasta

IDPs NDP

 500 - 2000 SYP

Modira

IDPs NDP

 1000 - 1500 SYP

Misraba

IDPs NDP

 1000 - 1500 SYP

● Assessed communities 3/4;

- Harasta
- Modira
- Misraba

Displacement

Harasta

1-25%
 Yes Yes

Modira

1-25%
 No No info

Misraba

1-25%
 Yes No

% of pre-conflict population remaining

IDPs already living in village

IDPs arrived in last month

Livelihoods

Most common strategies used to cope with lack of income / resources

Harasta

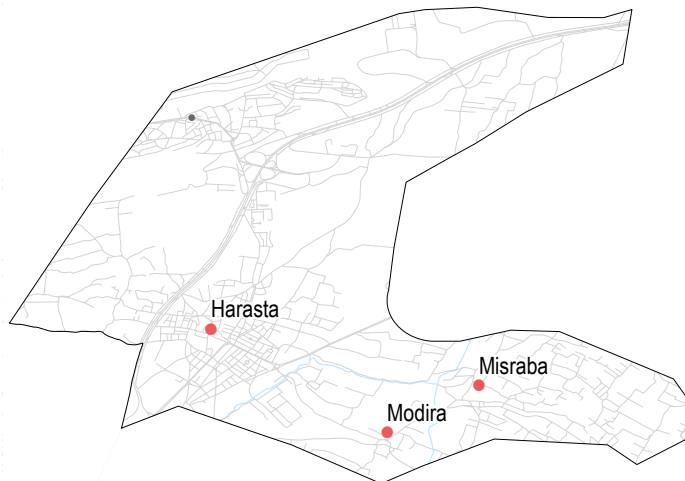
- Borrowing from family/friends
- High risk/illegal work
- Selling household assets

Modira

- Borrowing from family/friends
- High risk/illegal work
- Selling household assets

Misraba

- Borrowing from family/friends
- High risk/illegal work
- Selling household assets



NFIs

Harasta

B 18000 SYP
D 450 SYP
F 75000 SYP

Misraba

B 16000 SYP
D 550 SYP
F 90000 SYP

Modira

B 16000 SYP
D 525 SYP
F 90000 SYP

Most common electricity source

- Main network
- Generator
- No source available
- No information

Fuel Prices

- B** Butane (cannister)
- D** Diesel (litre)
- F** Firewood (tonne)

NA: not available for purchase

Health

Most common health problems

Misraba

Diarrhea
 Pregnancy related diseases
 Severe diseases affecting those aged less than 5

Harasta

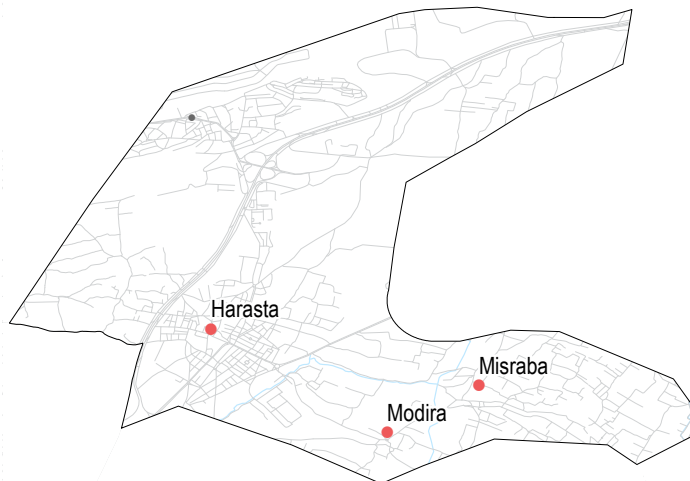
Communicable diseases
 Injuries
 Fever

Modira

Diarrhea
 Pregnancy related diseases
 Severe diseases affecting those aged less than 5

• Assessed communities 3/4;

Harasta
 Modira
 Misraba



Food Security

Harasta

Bread: no info
 Rice: 700 SYP
 Lentils: 850 SYP
 Cooking oil: 850 SYP
 Sugar: 550 SYP

Misraba

Bread: no info
 Rice: 650 SYP
 Lentils: 850 SYP
 Cooking oil: 875 SYP
 Sugar: 550 SYP

Modira

Bread: no info
 Rice: 600 SYP
 Lentils: 750 SYP
 Cooking oil: 875 SYP
 Sugar: 550 SYP

Challenges to obtaining food

- No challenges
- Some foods unavailable
- Local production decreased
- Lack of access to market
- Some foods expensive
- Lack of resources to buy food available in markets
- Lack of access to available cooking fuel
- Lack of cooking fuel
- No information

Bread public: 1 pack
 Rice, lentils, sugar: 1 kg
 Cooking oil: 1 litre

WASH

Most common water source

Status of source

- Water is safe to drink
- Water tastes/smells bad
- People sick after drinking
- No information

Change in available water since last month

- More water
- No change
- Less water
- No information

Most common method of garbage disposal

Harasta

Water trucking
 Public free collection

Modira

Closed well
 Public free collection

Misraba

Closed well
 Public free collection

Education

Harasta

Lack of teaching staff
 Unsafe route to services

Modira

Facilities destroyed
 Lack of teaching staff
 Unsafe route to services

Misraba

Lack of teaching staff
 Lack of school supplies
 Unsafe route to services

Status of primary schools in village

- Functioning
- Not functioning
- Not available
- No information
- Barriers to accessing education services

Kafr Batna (1/2), Rural Damascus Governorate

September 2016

Shelter

Most common shelter

- Independent apartment or house
- Shared apartment or house
- Unfinished apartment or house
- Tent
- Private space not for shelter
- Cave/natural shelter
- Collective public space not for shelter

- No IDPs
- No information

Min - Max: rent paid per room (where known)

Eftreis

IDPs NDP
1000 - 1500 SYP

Ein Terma

IDPs NDP
750 - 2500 SYP

Hezzeh

IDPs NDP
1000 - 1300 SYP

Saqba

IDPs NDP
2000 - 3000 SYP

- Assessed communities 8/8 (4 communities are shown on the next factsheet);
- Eftreis
- Hezzeh
- Saqba
- Ein Terma

Displacement

Eftreis

1-25%
 No No info

Hezzeh

26-50%
 No No info

Saqba

26-50%
 Yes Yes

Ein Terma

1-25%
 No No info

% of pre-conflict population remaining

IDPs already living in village

IDPs arrived in last month

Livelihoods

Most common strategies used to cope with lack of income / resources

Eftreis

Borrowing from family/friends
Reducing meal size

Hezzeh

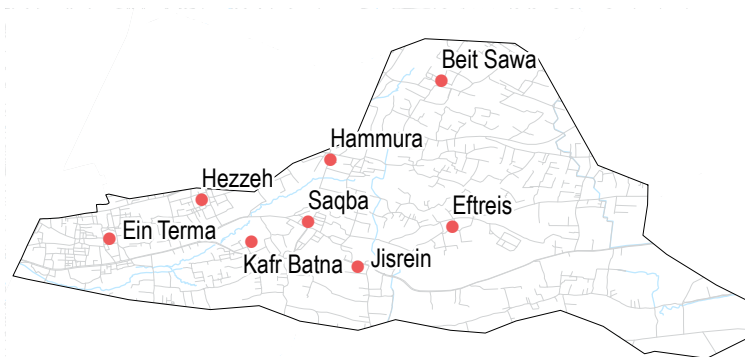
Borrowing from family/friends
Reducing meal size

Saqba

Adults begging
Borrowing from family/friends
Selling household assets

Ein Terma

Selling household assets
Skipping meals
Reducing meal size



NFIs

Eftreis

B 15000 SYP
D 500 SYP
F 90000 SYP

Saqba

B 18000 SYP
D 450 SYP
F 75000 SYP

Hezzeh

B 15000 SYP
D 500 SYP
F 90000 SYP

Ein Terma

B 18000 SYP
D 450 SYP
F 75000 SYP

Most common electricity source

Main network

Generator

No source available

No information

Fuel Prices

B Butane (cannister)

D Diesel (litre)

F Firewood (tonne)

NA: not available for purchase

Kafr Batna (1/2), Rural Damascus Governorate

September 2016

Health

Most common health problems

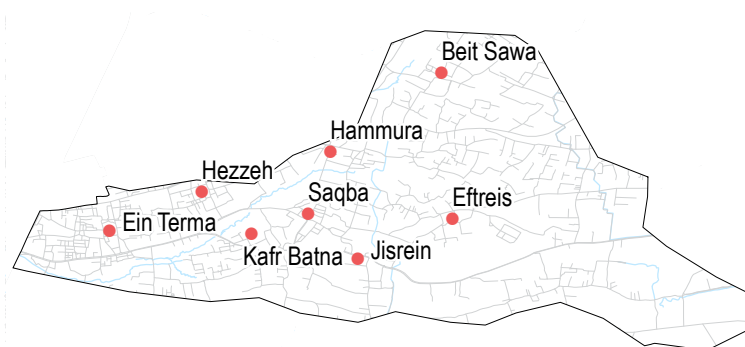
Saqba
 Diarrhea
 Communicable diseases
 Fever

Eftreis
 Diarrhea
 Skin disease
 Acute respiratory infections

Ein Terma
 Communicable diseases
 Injuries
 Fever

Hezzeh
 Disabilities
 Diarrhea
 Injuries

• Assessed communities 8/8 (4 communities are shown on the next factsheet);
 Eftreis
 Hezzeh
 Saqba
 Ein Terma



WASH

Most common water source
 Status of source
 Water is safe to drink
 Water tastes/smells bad
 People sick after drinking
 No information
 Change in available water since last month
 More water
 No change
 Less water
 No information
Most common method of garbage disposal

Eftreis
 Closed well
 Buried / burned

Hezzeh
 Closed well
 Public free collection

Saqba
 Water trucking
 Public free collection

Ein Terma
 Water trucking
 Public free collection

Food Security

Eftreis

Bread: no info
 Rice: 600 SYP
 Lentils: 800 SYP
 Cooking oil: 850 SYP
 Sugar: 525 SYP

Hezzeh

Bread: no info
 Rice: 600 SYP
 Lentils: 800 SYP
 Cooking oil: 850 SYP
 Sugar: 550 SYP

Saqba

Bread: no info
 Rice: 650 SYP
 Lentils: 800 SYP
 Cooking oil: 850 SYP
 Sugar: 550 SYP

Ein Terma

Bread: no info
 Rice: 700 SYP
 Lentils: 800 SYP
 Cooking oil: 850 SYP
 Sugar: 550 SYP

Challenges to obtaining food

- No challenges
- Some foods unavailable
- Local production decreased
- Lack of access to market
- Some foods expensive
- Lack of resources to buy food available in markets
- Lack of access to available cooking fuel
- Lack of cooking fuel
- No information

Bread public: 1 pack
 Rice, lentils, sugar: 1 kg
 Cooking oil: 1 litre

Education

Eftreis
 All children accessed education

Hezzeh
 All children accessed education

Saqba
 All children accessed education

Ein Terma
 Lack of teaching staff
 Unsafe route to services

Status of primary schools in village

- Functioning
- Not functioning
- Not available
- No information
- Barriers to accessing education services

Kafr Batna (2/2), Rural Damascus Governorate

September 2016

Shelter

Most common shelter

- Independent apartment or house
- Shared apartment or house
- Unfinished apartment or house
- Tent
- Private space not for shelter
- Cave/natural shelter
- Collective public space not for shelter

- No IDPs
- No information

Min - Max: rent paid per room (where known)

Hammura

IDPs NDP

 2000 - 3000 SYP

Kafr Batna

IDPs NDP

 1000 - 1300 SYP

Jisrein

IDPs NDP

 1000 - 2000 SYP

Beit Sawa

IDPs NDP

 1000 - 1500 SYP

- Assessed communities 8/8 (4 communities are shown on the previous factsheet);
 Hammura
 Jisrein
 Beit Sawa
 Kafr Batna

Displacement

Hammura

1-25%
 Yes Yes

Jisrein

26-50%
 Yes Yes

Beit Sawa

1-25%
 No No info

Kafr Batna

26-50%
 Yes Yes

% of pre-conflict population remaining

IDPs already living in village

IDPs arrived in last month

Livelihoods

Most common strategies used to cope with lack of income / resources

Hammura

- Adults begging
- Borrowing from family/friends
- Selling household assets

Jisrein

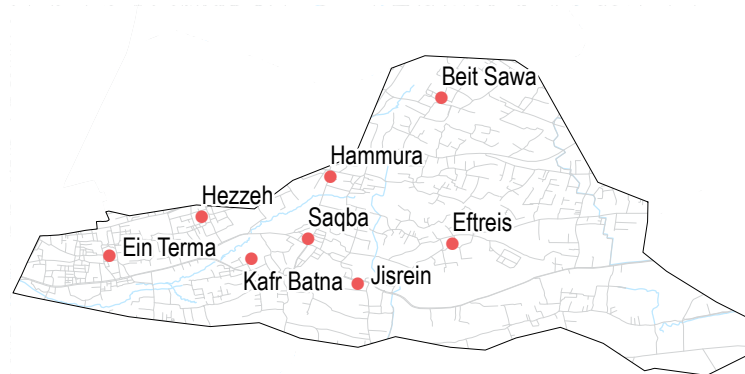
- Borrowing from family/friends
- Skipping meals
- Reducing meal size

Beit Sawa

- Taking loans/buying on credit
- Reducing meal size

Kafr Batna

- Borrowing from family/friends
- Skipping meals
- Reducing meal size



NFIs

Hammura

B 18000 SYP
D 450 SYP
F 75000 SYP

Beit Sawa

B 15000 SYP
D 500 SYP
F 90000 SYP

Jisrein

B 18000 SYP
D 450 SYP
F 75000 SYP

Kafr Batna

B 15000 SYP
D 500 SYP
F 100000 SYP

Most common electricity source

- Main network
- Generator
- No source available
- No information

Fuel Prices

- B** Butane (cannister)
- D** Diesel (litre)
- F** Firewood (tonne)

NA: not available for purchase

Kafr Batna (2/2), Rural Damascus Governorate

September 2016

Health

Most common health problems

Beit Sawa

Diarrhea
Skin disease
Fever

Hammura

Communicable diseases
Fever

Kafr Batna

Diarrhea
Skin disease
Fever

Jisrein

Communicable diseases
Injuries
Fever

- Assessed communities 8/8 (4 communities are shown on the previous factsheet);
Hammura
Jisrein
Beit Sawa
Kafr Batna

Food Security

Hammura

Bread: no info
Rice: 700 SYP
Lentils: 800 SYP
Cooking oil: 850 SYP
Sugar: 550 SYP

Beit Sawa

Bread: no info
Rice: 600 SYP
Lentils: 800 SYP
Cooking oil: 850 SYP
Sugar: 550 SYP

Jisrein

Bread: no info
Rice: 700 SYP
Lentils: 800 SYP
Cooking oil: 850 SYP
Sugar: 550 SYP

Kafr Batna

Bread: no info
Rice: 600 SYP
Lentils: 800 SYP
Cooking oil: 850 SYP
Sugar: 525 SYP

Challenges to obtaining food

- No challenges
- Some foods unavailable
- Local production decreased
- Lack of access to market
- Some foods expensive
- Lack of resources to buy food available in markets
- Lack of access to available cooking fuel
- Lack of cooking fuel
- No information

Bread public: 1 pack
Rice, lentils, sugar: 1 kg
Cooking oil: 1 litre

WASH

Most common water source

Status of source

- Water is safe to drink
- Water tastes/smells bad
- People sick after drinking
- No information

Change in available water since last month

- More water
- No change
- Less water
- No information

Most common method of garbage disposal

Hammura

Water trucking
 Public free collection

Jisrein

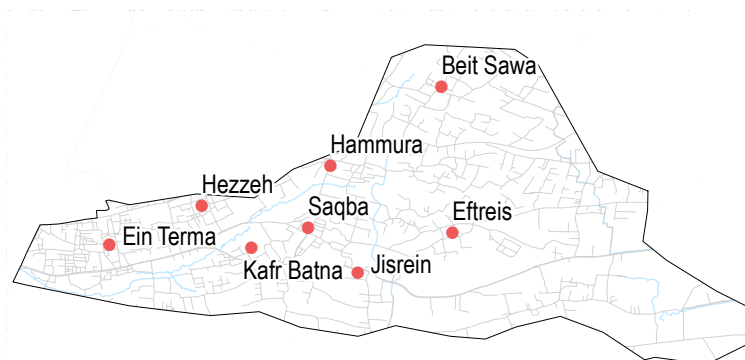
Network
 Public free collection

Beit Sawa

Closed well
 Buried / burned

Kafr Batna

Closed well
 Public free collection



Education

Hammura

All children accessed education

Jisrein

All children accessed education

Beit Sawa

All children accessed education

Kafr Batna

All children accessed education

Status of primary schools in village

- Functioning
- Not functioning
- Not available
- No information
- Barriers to accessing education services

Kisweh, Rural Damascus Governorate

September 2016

Shelter

Most common shelter

- Independent apartment or house
- Shared apartment or house
- Unfinished apartment or house
- Tent
- Private space not for shelter
- Cave/natural shelter
- Collective public space not for shelter

- No IDPs
- No information

Min - Max: rent paid per room (where known)

Zakyeh

IDPs NDP

 10000 - 15000 SYP

Kisweh

IDPs NDP

 9625 - 12125 SYP

Deir Ali

IDPs NDP

 1500 - 2800 SYP

● Assessed communities 3/23;

Zakyeh
 Kisweh
 Deir Ali

Displacement

Zakyeh

76-100%
 Yes No

Kisweh

51-75%
 Yes Yes

Deir Ali

76-100%
 Yes Yes

% of pre-conflict population remaining

IDPs already living in village

IDPs arrived in last month

Livelihoods

Most common strategies used to cope with lack of income / resources

Zakyeh

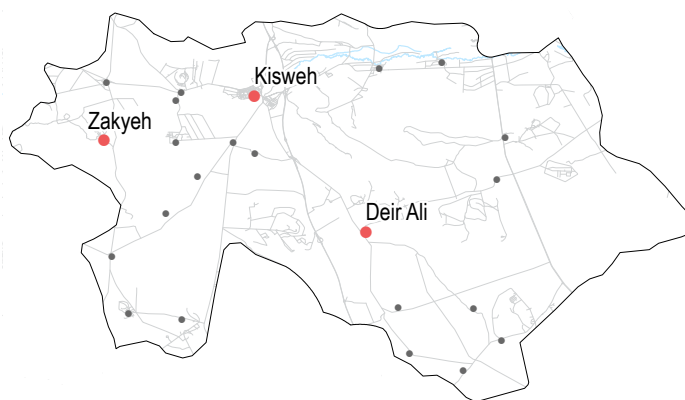
Children sent to work/beg
 Borrowing from family/friends

Kisweh

Borrowing from family/friends
 High risk/illegal work
 Skipping meals

Deir Ali

Borrowing from family/friends
 Selling household assets



NFIs

Zakyeh

B 3200 SYP
D 500 SYP
F NA

Deir Ali

B 2800 SYP
D 220 SYP
F 45000 SYP

Kisweh

B 2767 SYP
D 300 SYP
F NA

Most common electricity source

- Main network
- Generator
- No source available
- No information

Fuel Prices

- B** Butane (cannister)
- D** Diesel (litre)
- F** Firewood (tonne)

NA: not available for purchase

Health

Most common health problems

Deir Ali

Acute respiratory infections
 Severe diseases affecting those aged less than 5
 Symptoms of psychological trauma

Zakyeh

Disabilities
 Injuries

Kisweh

Diarrhea
 Chronic disease with no access to medicine
 Pregnancy related diseases

● Assessed communities 3/23;
 Zakyeh
 Kisweh
 Deir Ali

Food Security

Zakyeh

Bread: no info
 Rice: 600 SYP
 Lentils: 450 SYP
 Cooking oil: 900 SYP
 Sugar: 400 SYP

Deir Ali

Bread: no info
 Rice: 500 SYP
 Lentils: 550 SYP
 Cooking oil: 1250 SYP
 Sugar: 400 SYP

Kisweh

Bread: 65 SYP
 Rice: 500 SYP
 Lentils: 393 SYP
 Cooking oil: 714 SYP
 Sugar: 374 SYP

Challenges to obtaining food

- No challenges
 - Some foods unavailable
 - Local production decreased
 - Lack of access to market
 - Some foods expensive
 - Lack of resources to buy food available in markets
 - Lack of access to available cooking fuel
 - Lack of cooking fuel
 - No information
- Bread public: 1 pack
 Rice, lentils, sugar: 1 kg
 Cooking oil: 1 litre

WASH

Most common water source

- Status of source
- Water is safe to drink
 - Water tastes/smells bad
 - People sick after drinking
 - No information
- Change in available water since last month
- More water
 - No change
 - Less water
 - No information

Zakyeh

Closed well
 Public free collection

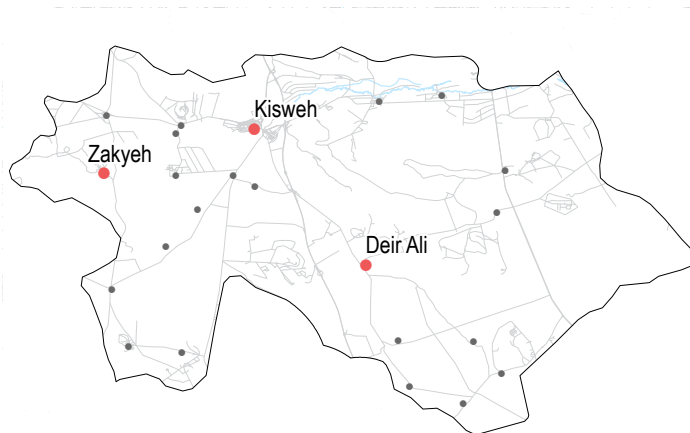
Kisweh

Water trucking
 Public free collection

Deir Ali

Network
 Disposed at designated site

Most common method of garbage disposal



Education

Zakyeh

All children accessed education

Kisweh

All children accessed education

Deir Ali

All children accessed education

Status of primary schools in village

- Functioning
- Not functioning
- Not available
- No information
- Barriers to accessing education services

Madaya, Rural Damascus Governorate

September 2016

Shelter

Most common shelter

- Independent apartment or house
- Shared apartment or house
- Unfinished apartment or house
- Tent
- Private space not for shelter
- Cave/natural shelter
- Collective public space not for shelter

- No IDPs
- No information

Min - Max: rent paid per room (where known)

Bqine

- IDPs
- NDP
- No rent information

Madaya

- IDPs
- NDP
- No rent information

• Assessed communities 2/3;

- Bqine
- Madaya

Displacement

Bqine

- 26-50%
- Yes
- Yes

Madaya

- 51-75%
- Yes
- Yes

% of pre-conflict population remaining

IDPs already living in village

IDPs arrived in last month

Livelihoods

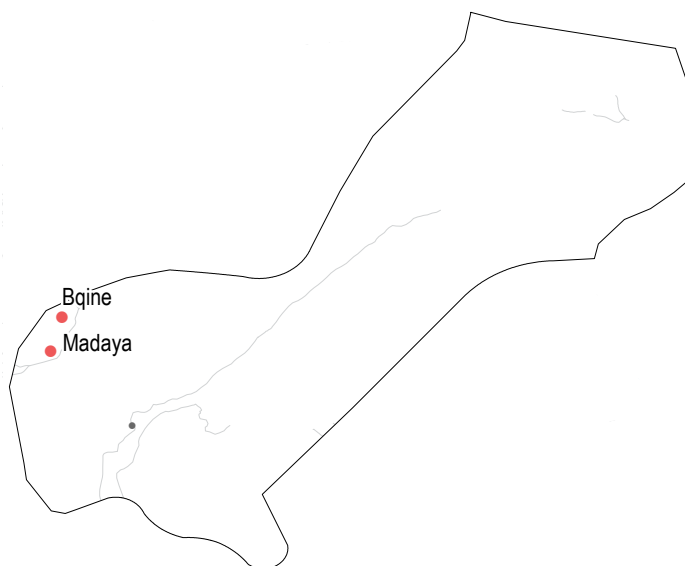
Most common strategies used to cope with lack of income / resources

Bqine

- Selling household assets
- Skipping meals
- Reducing meal size

Madaya

- Skipping meals
- Reducing meal size
- Spending days without eating



NFIs

Bqine

- B** NA
- D** 850 SYP
- F** NA

Madaya

- B** NA
- D** 850 SYP
- F** NA

Most common electricity source

- Main network
- Generator
- No source available
- No information

Fuel Prices

- B** Butane (cannister)
- D** Diesel (litre)
- F** Firewood (tonne)

NA: not available for purchase

Madaya, Rural Damascus Governorate

September 2016

Health

Most common health problems

Bqine

Diarrhea
Malnutrition

Madaya

Diarrhea
Malnutrition

• Assessed communities 2/3;

Bqine
Madaya

Food Security

Bqine



Bread: no info
Rice: 600 SYP
Lentils: 600 SYP
Cooking oil: 700 SYP
Sugar: no info

Madaya



Bread: no info
Rice: 600 SYP
Lentils: 600 SYP
Cooking oil: 700 SYP
Sugar: no info

Challenges to obtaining food

- No challenges
- Some foods unavailable
- Local production decreased
- Lack of access to market
- Some foods expensive
- Lack of resources to buy food available in markets
- Lack of access to available cooking fuel
- Lack of cooking fuel
- No information

Bread public: 1 pack
Rice, lentils, sugar: 1 kg
Cooking oil: 1 litre

WASH

Most common water source

Status of source

- Water is safe to drink
- Water tastes/smells bad
- People sick after drinking
- No information

Change in available water since last month

- More water
- No change
- Less water
- No information

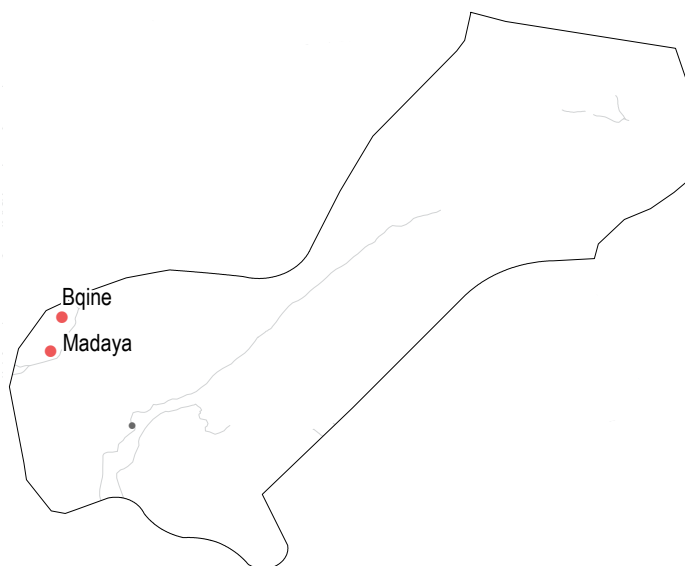
Most common method of garbage disposal

Bqine

Closed well
 Buried / burned

Madaya

Closed well
 Buried / burned



Education

Bqine

Facilities destroyed
 Unsafe route to services

Madaya

Facilities destroyed
 Lack of teaching staff

Status of primary schools in village

- Functioning
- Not functioning
- Not available
- No information
- Barriers to accessing education services

Maliha, Rural Damascus Governorate

September 2016

Shelter

Most common shelter

- Independent apartment or house
- Shared apartment or house
- Unfinished apartment or house
- Tent
- Private space not for shelter
- Cave/natural shelter
- Collective public space not for shelter

- No IDPs
- No information

Min - Max: rent paid per room (where known)

Deir Elasafir

- | | |
|---------------------|-----|
| IDPs | NDP |
| | |
| No rent information | |

Livelihoods

Most common strategies used to cope with lack of income / resources

Deir Elasafir
No info

• Assessed communities 1/7;
Deir Elasafir



Displacement

Deir Elasafir

- None
- Yes
- Yes

- % of pre-conflict population remaining
- IDPs already living in village
- IDPs arrived in last month

NFIs

- Deir Elasafir**
- B** No info
 - D** No info
 - F** No info

Most common electricity source

- Main network
- Generator
- No source available
- No information

Fuel Prices


- B** Butane (cannister)
- D** Diesel (litre)
- F** Firewood (tonne)

NA: not available for purchase

Maliha, Rural Damascus Governorate

September 2016

Health

 Most common health problems

Deir Elasaafir

 No info

• Assessed communities 1/7;
Deir Elasaafir

Food Security

Deir Elasaafir

X

Bread: no info
Rice: no info
Lentils: no info
Cooking oil: no info
Sugar: no info

Challenges to obtaining food




-  No challenges
-  Some foods unavailable
-  Local production decreased
-  Lack of access to market
-  Some foods expensive
-  Lack of resources to buy food available in markets
-  Lack of access to available cooking fuel
-  Lack of cooking fuel
- X** No information

Bread public: 1 pack
Rice, lentils, sugar: 1 kg
Cooking oil: 1 litre




WASH

Most common water source

Status of source

-  Water is safe to drink
-  Water tastes/smells bad
-  People sick after drinking
- X** No information

Change in available water since last month

-  More water
-  No change
-  Less water
- X** No information

 Most common method of garbage disposal

Deir Elasaafir

No info

 No info

XXX







Education

Deir Elasaafir

 No info

Status of primary schools in village

-  Functioning
-  Not functioning
-  Not available
- X** No information
-  Barriers to accessing education services

Markaz Darayya, Rural Damascus Governorate

September 2016

Shelter

Most common shelter

- Independent apartment or house
- Shared apartment or house
- Unfinished apartment or house
- Tent
- Private space not for shelter
- Cave/natural shelter
- Collective public space not for shelter

- No IDPs
- No information

Min - Max: rent paid per room (where known)

Darayya

- IDPs
- NDP
- No rent information

Madamiyet Elsham

- IDPs
- NDP
- No rent information

- Assessed communities 2/2;
- Darayya
- Madamiyet Elsham

Displacement

Darayya

- None
- Yes
- Yes

Madamiyet Elsham

- 26-50%
- No info
- No info

% of pre-conflict population remaining

IDPs already living in village

IDPs arrived in last month

Livelihoods

Most common strategies used to cope with lack of income / resources

Darayya

No info

Madamiyet Elsham

- Selling household assets
- Reducing meal size



NFIs

Darayya

-
- B** No info
- D** No info
- F** No info

Madamiyet Elsham

-
- B** NA
- D** 150 SYP
- F** NA

Most common electricity source

- Main network
- Generator
- No source available
- No information

Fuel Prices

- B** Butane (cannister)
- D** Diesel (litre)
- F** Firewood (tonne)

NA: not available for purchase

Markaz Darayya, Rural Damascus Governorate

September 2016

Health

Most common health problems

Darayya

No info

Madamiyet Elsham

Diarrhea
Chronic disease with no access to medicine
Injuries

• Assessed communities 2/2;
Darayya
Madamiyet Elsham

Food Security

Darayya



Bread: no info
Rice: no info
Lentils: no info
Cooking oil: no info
Sugar: no info

Madamiyet Elsham

Bread: no info
Rice: no info
Lentils: no info
Cooking oil: no info
Sugar: no info

Challenges to obtaining food

- No challenges
- Some foods unavailable
- Local production decreased
- Lack of access to market
- Some foods expensive
- Lack of resources to buy food available in markets
- Lack of access to available cooking fuel
- Lack of cooking fuel
- No information

Bread public: 1 pack
Rice, lentils, sugar: 1 kg
Cooking oil: 1 litre

WASH

Most common water source

Status of source

- Water is safe to drink
- Water tastes/smells bad
- People sick after drinking
- No information

Change in available water since last month

- More water
- No change
- Less water
- No information

Most common method of garbage disposal

Darayya

No info

Madamiyet Elsham

Network
 Buried / burned



Education

Darayya
No info

Madamiyet Elsham
All children accessed education

Status of primary schools in village

- Functioning
- Not functioning
- Not available
- No information
- Barriers to accessing education services

Nashabiyeh, Rural Damascus Governorate

September 2016

Shelter

Most common shelter

- Independent apartment or house
- Shared apartment or house
- Unfinished apartment or house
- Tent
- Private space not for shelter
- Cave/natural shelter
- Collective public space not for shelter

- No IDPs
 - No information
- Min - Max: rent paid per room (where known)

Otania

- IDPs
- NDP
- No rent information

Beit Nayem

- IDPs
- NDP
- No rent information

Nashabiyeh

- IDPs
- NDP
- No rent information

Qasemiyeh

- IDPs
- NDP
- No rent information

• Assessed communities 4/21;

- Otania
- Nashabiyeh
- Qasemiyeh
- Beit Nayem

Displacement

Otania

- 76-100%
- Yes
- No

Nashabiyeh

- 1-25%
- Yes
- Yes

Qasemiyeh

- 1-25%
- Yes
- No

Beit Nayem

- 1-25%
- No
- No info

% of pre-conflict population remaining

IDPs already living in village

IDPs arrived in last month

Livelihoods

Most common strategies used to cope with lack of income / resources

Otania

Borrowing from family/friends

Beit Nayem

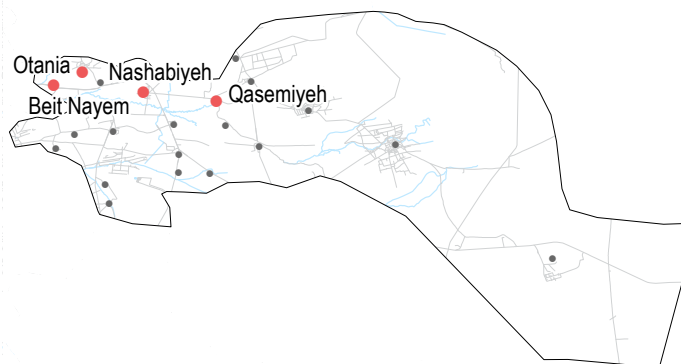
Borrowing from family/friends
Skipping meals

Nashabiyeh

Borrowing from family/friends
Skipping meals
Reducing meal size

Qasemiyeh

Borrowing from family/friends
Selling household assets
Reducing meal size



NFIs

Otania

- B** 20000 SYP
- D** 450 SYP
- F** 100000 SYP

Qasemiyeh

- B** 15500 SYP
- D** 550 SYP
- F** 85000 SYP

Nashabiyeh

- B** 15500 SYP
- D** 500 SYP
- F** 90000 SYP

Beit Nayem

- B** 15000 SYP
- D** 500 SYP
- F** 85000 SYP

Most common electricity source

- Main network
- Generator
- No source available
- No information

Fuel Prices

- B** Butane (cannister)
- D** Diesel (litre)
- F** Firewood (tonne)

NA: not available for purchase

Nashabiyeh, Rural Damascus Governorate

September 2016

Health

Most common health problems

Qasemiyeh
 Injuries
 Acute respiratory infections
 Fever

Otania
 Disabilities
 Pregnancy related diseases
 Fever

Beit Nayem
 Diarrhea
 Injuries
 Fever

Nashabiyeh
 Diarrhea
 Skin disease
 Injuries

• Assessed communities 4/21;
 Otania
 Nashabiyeh
 Qasemiyeh
 Beit Nayem

WASH

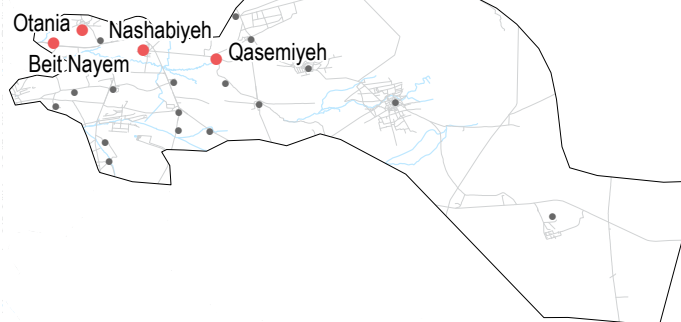
Most common water source
 Status of source
 Water is safe to drink
 Water tastes/smells bad
 People sick after drinking
 No information
 Change in available water since last month
 More water
 No change
 Less water
 No information
 Most common method of garbage disposal

Otania
 Open well
 Disposed at designated site

Nashabiyeh
 Closed well
 Buried / burned

Qasemiyeh
 Closed well
 Buried / burned

Beit Nayem
 Closed well
 Buried / burned



Food Security

Otania
 Bread: no info
 Rice: 600 SYP
 Lentils: 450 SYP
 Cooking oil: 800 SYP
 Sugar: 500 SYP

Qasemiyeh
 Bread: no info
 Rice: 600 SYP
 Lentils: 850 SYP
 Cooking oil: 850 SYP
 Sugar: 550 SYP

Nashabiyeh
 Bread: no info
 Rice: 600 SYP
 Lentils: 800 SYP
 Cooking oil: 850 SYP
 Sugar: 550 SYP

Beit Nayem
 Bread: no info
 Rice: 600 SYP
 Lentils: 800 SYP
 Cooking oil: 850 SYP
 Sugar: 500 SYP

Challenges to obtaining food
 No challenges
 Some foods unavailable
 Local production decreased
 Lack of access to market
 Some foods expensive
 Lack of resources to buy food available in markets
 Lack of access to available cooking fuel
 Lack of cooking fuel
 No information
 Bread public: 1 pack
 Rice, lentils, sugar: 1 kg
 Cooking oil: 1 litre

Education

Otania
 All children accessed education

Nashabiyeh
 Facilities destroyed

Qasemiyeh
 Facilities destroyed

Beit Nayem
 All children accessed education

Status of primary schools in village
 Functioning
 Not functioning
 Not available
 No information
 Barriers to accessing education services

Shelter

Most common shelter

- Independent apartment or house
- Shared apartment or house
- Unfinished apartment or house
- Tent
- Private space not for shelter
- Cave/natural shelter
- Collective public space not for shelter

No IDPs

No information

Min - Max: rent paid per room (where known)

Khan Elshih

IDPs NDP

 5000 - 7000 SYP

• Assessed communities 1/20;
 Khan Elshih

Displacement

Khan Elshih

26-50%
 No No info

% of pre-conflict population remaining

IDPs already living in village

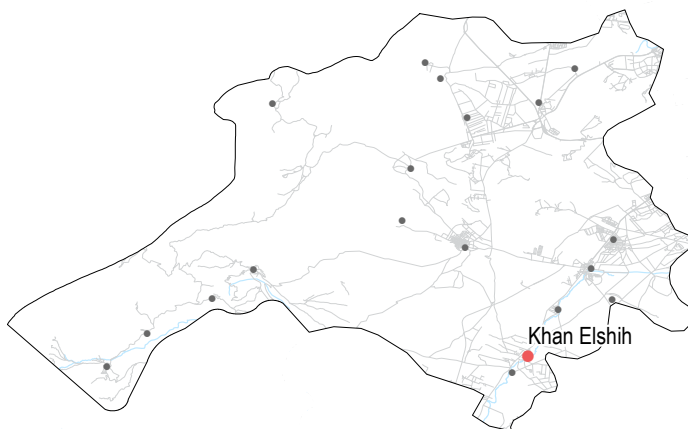
IDPs arrived in last month

Livelihoods

Most common strategies used to cope with lack of income / resources

Khan Elshih

Children sent to work/beg



NFIs

Khan Elshih

B 3200 SYP
D 500 SYP
F NA

Most common electricity source


- Main network
- Generator
- No source available
- No information

Fuel Prices


- B** Butane (cannister)
- D** Diesel (litre)
- F** Firewood (tonne)

NA: not available for purchase

Health

 Most common health problems

Khan Elshih





 Diarrhea
 Chronic disease with no access to medicine
 Injuries

● Assessed communities 1/20;
 Khan Elshih





WASH

Most common water source

Status of source




-  Water is safe to drink
-  Water tastes/smells bad
-  People sick after drinking
-  No information

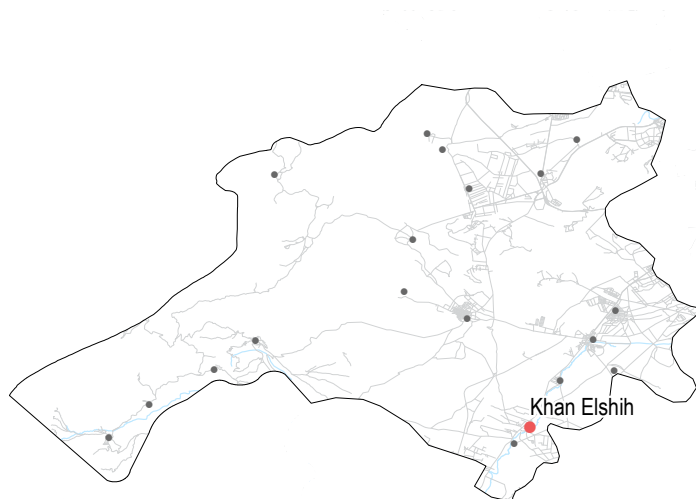
Change in available water since last month

-  More water
-  No change
-  Less water
-  No information

 Most common method of garbage disposal

Khan Elshih

Closed well  
 Buried / burned



Food Security

Khan Elshih



Bread: no info
 Rice: 600 SYP
 Lentils: 450 SYP
 Cooking oil: 900 SYP
 Sugar: 450 SYP

Challenges to obtaining food

-  No challenges
-  Some foods unavailable
-  Local production decreased
-  Lack of access to market
-  Some foods expensive
-  Lack of resources to buy food available in markets
-  Lack of access to available cooking fuel
-  Lack of cooking fuel
-  No information

Bread public: 1 pack
 Rice, lentils, sugar: 1 kg
 Cooking oil: 1 litre

Education

 **Khan Elshih**
 All children accessed education

Status of primary schools in village

-  Functioning
-  Not functioning
-  Not available
-  No information
-  Barriers to accessing education services

Qudsiya, Rural Damascus Governorate

September 2016

Shelter

Most common shelter

- Independent apartment or house
- Shared apartment or house
- Unfinished apartment or house
- Tent
- Private space not for shelter
- Cave/natural shelter
- Collective public space not for shelter

- No IDPs
- No information

Min - Max: rent paid per room (where known)

Hama

IDPs NDP

 2500 - 4000 SYP

Qudsiya

IDPs NDP

 2500 - 5000 SYP

• Assessed communities 2/7;

Hama
 Qudsiya

Displacement

Hama

26-50%
 No No info

Qudsiya

26-50%
 No No info

% of pre-conflict population remaining

IDPs already living in village

IDPs arrived in last month

Livelihoods

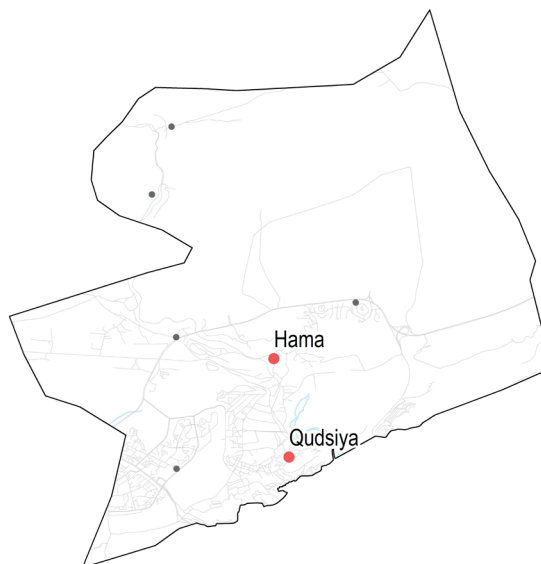
Most common strategies used to cope with lack of income / resources

Hama

- Borrowing from family/friends
- High risk/illegal work
- Selling household assets

Qudsiya

- Borrowing from family/friends
- High risk/illegal work
- Selling household assets



NFIs

Hama

B 4500 SYP
D 500 SYP
F 200000 SYP

Qudsiya

B 4500 SYP
D 500 SYP
F 200000 SYP

Most common electricity source

- Main network
- Generator
- No source available
- No information

Fuel Prices

- B** Butane (cannister)
- D** Diesel (litre)
- F** Firewood (tonne)

NA: not available for purchase

Qudsiya, Rural Damascus Governorate

September 2016

Health

Most common health problems

Hama

Communicable diseases
Chronic disease with no access to medicine
Symptoms of psychological trauma

Qudsiya

Communicable diseases
Chronic disease with no access to medicine
Symptoms of psychological trauma

• Assessed communities 2/7;
Hama
Qudsiya

Food Security

Hama



Bread: no info
Rice: 700 SYP
Lentils: 850 SYP
Cooking oil: 850 SYP
Sugar: 600 SYP

Qudsiya



Bread: no info
Rice: 700 SYP
Lentils: 850 SYP
Cooking oil: 900 SYP
Sugar: 600 SYP

Challenges to obtaining food

- No challenges
- Some foods unavailable
- Local production decreased
- Lack of access to market
- Some foods expensive
- Lack of resources to buy food available in markets
- Lack of access to available cooking fuel
- Lack of cooking fuel
- No information

Bread public: 1 pack
Rice, lentils, sugar: 1 kg
Cooking oil: 1 litre

WASH

Most common water source

Status of source

- Water is safe to drink
- Water tastes/smells bad
- People sick after drinking
- No information

Change in available water since last month

- More water
- No change
- Less water
- No information

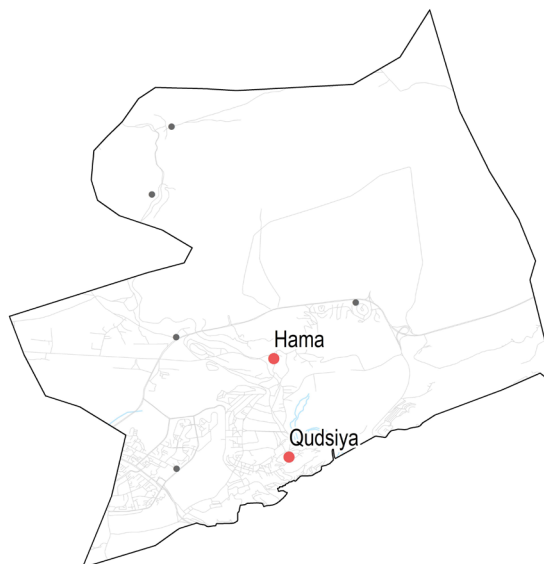
Most common method of garbage disposal

Hama

Network
 Public free collection

Qudsiya

Network
 Public free collection



Education

Hama

All children accessed education

Qudsiya

All children accessed education

Status of primary schools in village

- Functioning
- Not functioning
- Not available
- No information
- Barriers to accessing education services

Shelter

Most common shelter

- Independent apartment or house
- Shared apartment or house
- Unfinished apartment or house
- Tent
- Private space not for shelter
- Cave/natural shelter
- Collective public space not for shelter

No IDPs

No information

Min - Max: rent paid per room (where known)

Nofur

IDPs NDP
 1200 - 2000 SYP

Beit Saber

IDPs NDP
 1500 - 2700 SYP

Shokteliyeh

IDPs NDP
 No rent information

Sa'sa'

IDPs NDP
 1500 - 2000 SYP

Qleiah

IDPs NDP
 1350 - 1800 SYP

Kanaker

IDPs NDP
 1800 - 3000 SYP

• Assessed communities 6/16;

- Nofur
- Shokteliyeh
- Qleiah
- Beit Saber
- Sa'sa'
- Kanaker



Livelihoods

Most common strategies used to cope with lack of income / resources

Nofur

Borrowing from family/friends

Beit Saber

Borrowing from family/friends
 Selling household assets
 Eating weeds

Shokteliyeh

No info

Sa'sa'

Borrowing from family/friends

Qleiah

Borrowing from family/friends
 High risk/illegal work

Kanaker

Borrowing from family/friends
 High risk/illegal work

Displacement

Nofur

76-100%
 No No info

Shokteliyeh

76-100%
 No No info

Qleiah

76-100%
 No No info

Beit Saber

76-100%
 No No info

% of pre-conflict population remaining

IDPs already living in village

IDPs arrived in last month

Sa'sa'

76-100%
 No No info

Kanaker

76-100%
 Yes Yes

NFIs

Nofur

B 2800 SYP
D 225 SYP
F 50000 SYP

Qleiah

B 2750 SYP
D 225 SYP
F 45000 SYP

Sa'sa'

B 2800 SYP
D 250 SYP
F 50000 SYP

Shokteliyeh

B 2800 SYP
D 215 SYP
F 50000 SYP

Beit Saber

B 3300 SYP
D 275 SYP
F 43000 SYP

Kanaker

B 3800 SYP
D 250 SYP
F 50000 SYP

Most common electricity source

Main network

Generator

No source available

No information

Fuel Prices

B Butane (cannister)

D Diesel (litre)

F Firewood (tonne)

NA: not available for purchase

Health

Most common health problems

Qleiah

Disabilities
 Diarrhea
 Communicable diseases

Kanaker

Diarrhea
 Communicable diseases
 Chronic disease with no access to medicine

Nofur

Diarrhea
 Communicable diseases
 Chronic disease with no access to medicine

Beit Saber

Diarrhea
 Communicable diseases
 Chronic disease with no access to medicine

Shokteliyeh

Communicable diseases
 Chronic disease with no access to medicine

Sa'sa'

Disabilities
 Diarrhea
 Chronic disease with no access to medicine

• Assessed communities 6/16;

Nofur
 Shokteliyeh
 Qleiah
 Beit Saber
 Sa'sa'
 Kanaker

Food Security

Sa'sa'

Bread: 50 SYP
 Rice: 500 SYP
 Lentils: 550 SYP
 Cooking oil: 1000 SYP
 Sugar: 400 SYP

Kanaker

Bread: no info
 Rice: 550 SYP
 Lentils: 650 SYP
 Cooking oil: 1250 SYP
 Sugar: 500 SYP

Nofur

Bread: no info
 Rice: 500 SYP
 Lentils: 550 SYP
 Cooking oil: 1200 SYP
 Sugar: 400 SYP

Shokteliyeh

Bread: no info
 Rice: 550 SYP
 Lentils: 500 SYP
 Cooking oil: 1150 SYP
 Sugar: 375 SYP

Qleiah

Bread: 50 SYP
 Rice: 450 SYP
 Lentils: 550 SYP
 Cooking oil: 1150 SYP
 Sugar: 425 SYP

Beit Saber

Bread: no info
 Rice: 500 SYP
 Lentils: 550 SYP
 Cooking oil: 1150 SYP
 Sugar: 450 SYP

Challenges to obtaining food

- No challenges
- Some foods unavailable
- Local production decreased
- Lack of access to market
- Some foods expensive
- Lack of resources to buy food available in markets
- Lack of access to available cooking fuel
- Lack of cooking fuel
- No information

Bread public: 1 pack
 Rice, lentils, sugar: 1 kg
 Cooking oil: 1 litre

WASH

Most common water source

Status of source

- Water is safe to drink
- Water tastes/smells bad
- People sick after drinking
- No information

Change in available water since last month

- More water
- No change
- Less water
- No information

Most common method of garbage disposal

Nofur

Network
 Private paid collection

Shokteliyeh

Network
 Disposed at designated site

Qleiah

Network
 Disposed at designated site

Beit Saber

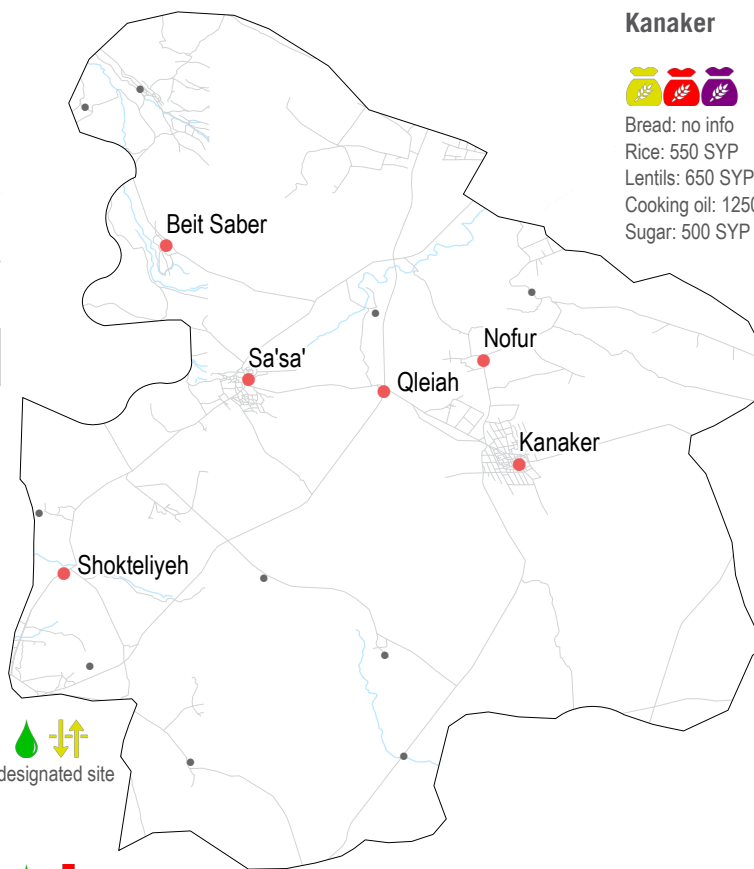
Closed well
 Private paid collection

Sa'sa'

Network
 Disposed at designated site

Kanaker

Network
 Private paid collection



Education

Nofur

All children accessed education

Shokteliyeh

All children accessed education

Qleiah

All children accessed education

Beit Saber

All children accessed education

Status of primary schools in village

- Functioning
- Not functioning
- Not available
- No information
- Barriers to accessing education services

Sa'sa'

All children accessed education

Kanaker

All children accessed education

Sahnaya, Rural Damascus Governorate

September 2016

Shelter

Most common shelter

- Independent apartment or house
- Shared apartment or house
- Unfinished apartment or house
- Tent
- Private space not for shelter
- Cave/natural shelter
- Collective public space not for shelter

- No IDPs
- No information

Min - Max: rent paid per room (where known)

Sahnaya

IDPs NDP
10000 - 20000 SYP

● Assessed communities 1/2;
Sahnaya

Displacement

Sahnaya

76-100%
 No No info

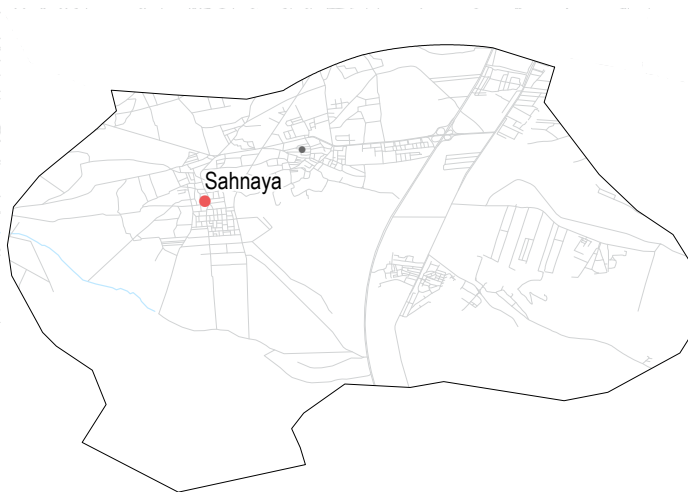
- % of pre-conflict population remaining
- IDPs already living in village
- IDPs arrived in last month

Livelihoods

Most common strategies used to cope with lack of income / resources

Sahnaya

- Children sent to work/beg
- Borrowing from family/friends
- High risk/illegal work



NFIs

Sahnaya

B 2800 SYP
D 185 SYP
F 50000 SYP

Most common electricity source

- Main network
- Generator
- No source available
- No information

Fuel Prices


- B** Butane (cannister)
- D** Diesel (litre)
- F** Firewood (tonne)

NA: not available for purchase


Sahnaya, Rural Damascus Governorate

September 2016

Health

 Most common health problems

Sahnaya





 Diarrhea
Pregnancy related diseases
Acute respiratory infections

• Assessed communities 1/2;
Sahnaya





WASH

Most common water source

Status of source





-  Water is safe to drink
-  Water tastes/smells bad
-  People sick after drinking
-  No information

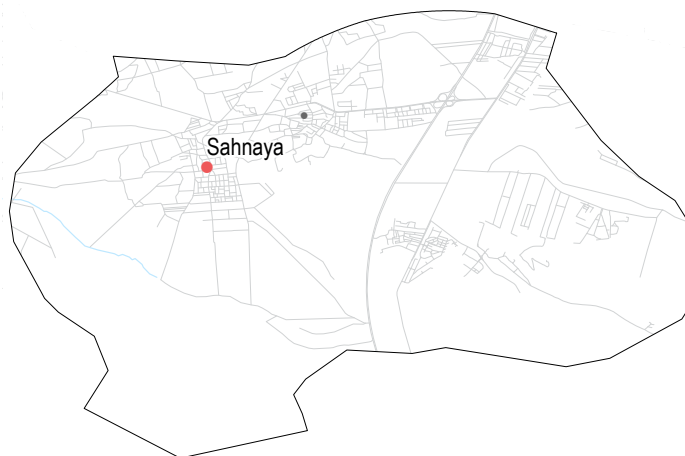
Change in available water since last month

-  More water
-  No change
-  Less water
-  No information

 Most common method of garbage disposal

Sahnaya

 Water trucking  
 Public free collection



Food Security

Sahnaya

 
Bread: 75 SYP
Rice: 600 SYP
Lentils: 550 SYP
Cooking oil: 650 SYP
Sugar: 400 SYP

Challenges to obtaining food

-  No challenges
-  Some foods unavailable
-  Local production decreased
-  Lack of access to market
-  Some foods expensive
-  Lack of resources to buy food available in markets
-  Lack of access to available cooking fuel
-  Lack of cooking fuel
-  No information

Bread public: 1 pack
Rice, lentils, sugar: 1 kg
Cooking oil: 1 litre

Education

 **Sahnaya**
 All children accessed education

Status of primary schools in village

-  Functioning
-  Not functioning
-  Not available
-  No information
-  Barriers to accessing education services