

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 April 2017, referring to the situation in March 2017.

These factsheets present information at the community level* for 19 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 and education. The factsheets do not cover the entire range of indicators gathered in the questionnaire.

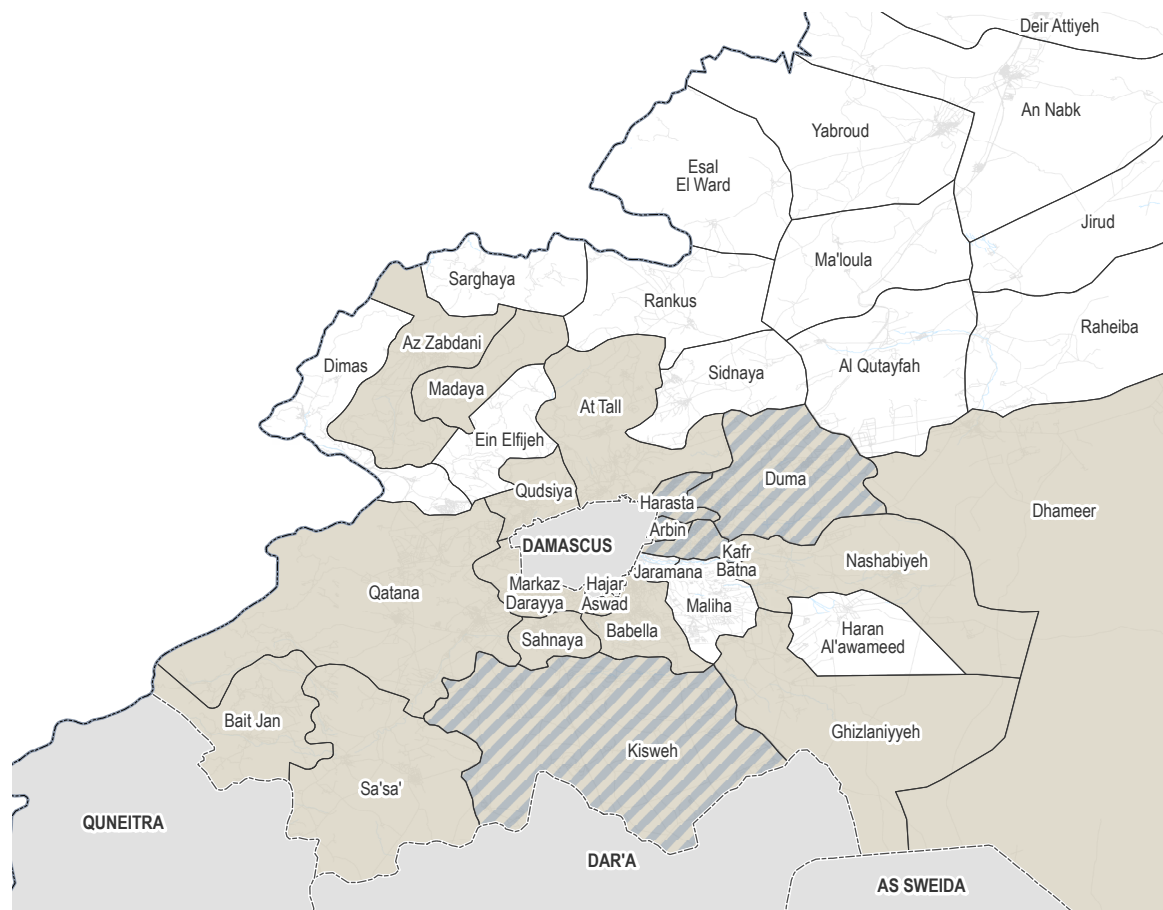
For full visualisation of all indicators collected, please see the SIMAWG Needs Identification Dynamic Reporting Tool, available here: <http://www.reach-info.org/syr/simawg/>

Methodology and limitations

These findings are based on data collected both directly and remotely (in Jordan and Lebanon) from Key Informants residing in the communities assessed.

Information was collected from Key Informants in 54 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](#).



- Remote data collection
- Direct data collection
- Mixed data collection
- Not assessed

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

Arbin, Rural Damascus Governorate

April 2017

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)

Arbin

NDPs IDPs
1300 - 1500 SYP

Zamalka

NDPs IDPs
1500 - 1800 SYP

• 2/2 communities assessed:

- Arbin
- Zamalka

Displacement

Arbin

26-50%
 Yes No IDPs

Zamalka

1-25%
 Yes No IDPs

% of pre-conflict population remaining

IDPs already living in village

IDPs arrived in last month

No information

Livelihoods

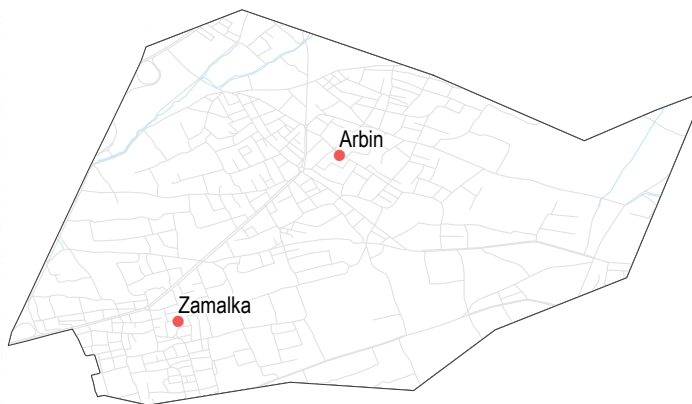
Most common strategies used to cope with lack of income / resources

Arbin

- Borrowing from family/friends
- Reducing meal size

Zamalka

- Borrowing from family/friends
- Reducing meal size



NFIs

Arbin

B 43000 SYP
D 1800 SYP
F 175000 SYP

Zamalka

B 43000 SYP
D 1800 SYP
F 175000 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

April 2017


Health

 Most common health problems

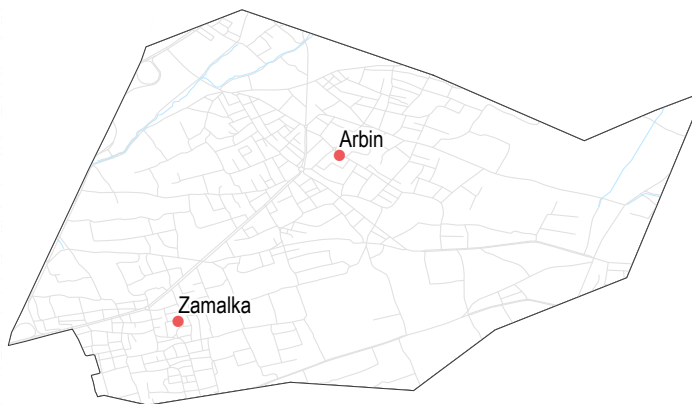
Arbin

 Communicable disease
Injuries
Acute respiratory infections

Zamalka


 Communicable disease
Injuries
Acute respiratory infections

• 2/2 communities assessed:
Arbin
Zamalka




Food Security

Arbin

 Bread: no info
Rice: 780 SYP
Lentils: 900 SYP
Cooking oil: 1200 SYP
Sugar: 950 SYP

Zamalka

 Bread: no info
Rice: 870 SYP
Lentils: 900 SYP
Cooking oil: 1200 SYP
Sugar: 950 SYP





Main 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 fuel
 -  Cooking fuel not available
 -  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

Sufficiency of available water to meet household needs



-  Sufficient
-  Insufficient
-  No information

Most common method of garbage disposal

Arbin

 Closed well
 Public free collection

Zamalka


 Closed well
 Public free collection

Education






Arbin

 Most children accessed education

Zamalka

 Most 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

April 2017

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

NDPs IDPs

5000 - 10000 SYP

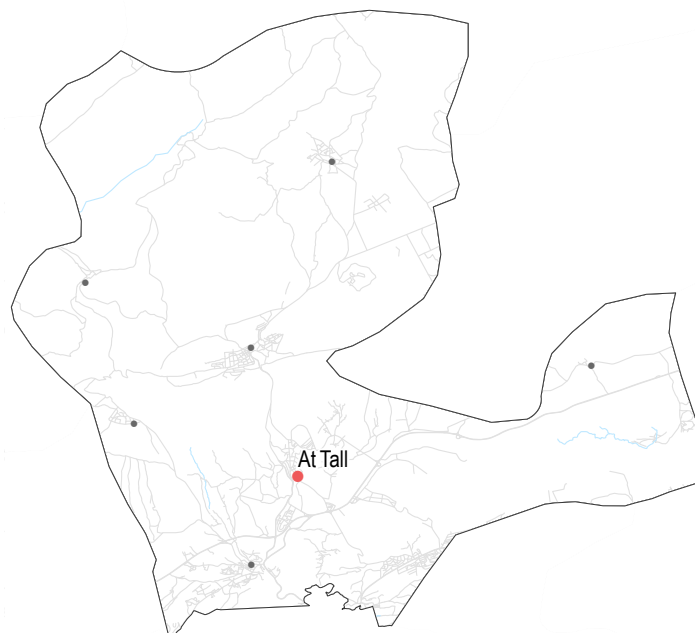
Livelihoods

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

At Tall

- Children sent to work/beg
- Borrowing from family/friends

• 1/7 communities assessed:
At Tall



Displacement

At Tall

1-25%

Yes

Yes

% of pre-conflict population remaining

IDPs already living in village

IDPs arrived in last month

No information

NFIs

At Tall

B 3000 SYP

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


At Tall, Rural Damascus Governorate

April 2017

Health

 Most common health problems





At Tall

 Chronic disease with no access to medicine
Injuries
Severe disease affecting those aged less than 5




WASH

Most common water source

Status of source

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

Sufficiency of available water to meet household needs

-  Sufficient
-  Insufficient
-  No information

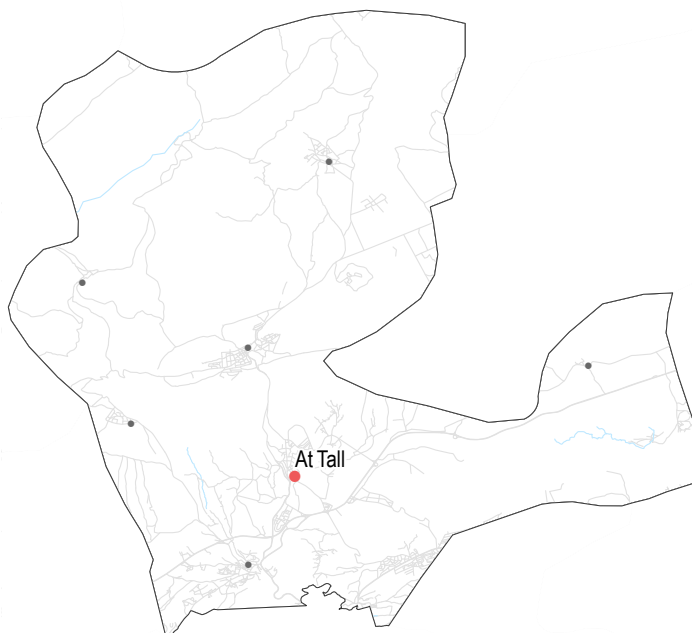
 Most common method of garbage disposal

At Tall

Network



• 1/7 communities assessed:
At Tall



Food Security

At Tall



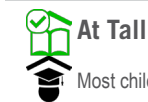
Bread: 100 SYP
Rice: 600 SYP
Lentils: 400 SYP
Cooking oil: 900 SYP
Sugar: 500 SYP

Main 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 fuel
-  Cooking fuel not available
-  No information

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

Education



At Tall

Most children accessed education

Status of primary schools in village

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

Az Zabdani, Rural Damascus Governorate

April 2017

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

NDPs

IDPs

No info

Livelihoods

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

Az Zabdani

Skipping meals

Reducing meal size

• 1/7 communities assessed:

Az Zabdani



Displacement

Az Zabdani

1-25%

No

No info

% of pre-conflict population remaining

IDPs already living in village

IDPs arrived in last month

No information

NFIs

Az Zabdani

B NA

D NA

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

April 2017

Health

 Most common health problems





Az Zabdani

 Diarrhoea
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


Sufficiency of available water to meet household needs

-  Sufficient
-  Insufficient
-  No information

 Most common method of garbage disposal

Az Zabdani

 Closed well  


 Buried / burned

• 1/7 communities assessed:
Az Zabdani



Food Security

Az Zabdani



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

Main 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 fuel
-  Cooking fuel not available
-  No information

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

Education

 Az Zabdani
 Other

Status of primary schools in village

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

Babella, Rural Damascus Governorate

April 2017

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

NDPs IDPs
No info

Sayyeda Zeinab

NDPs IDPs
15000 - 25000 SYP

Babella

NDPs IDPs
No info

Yalda

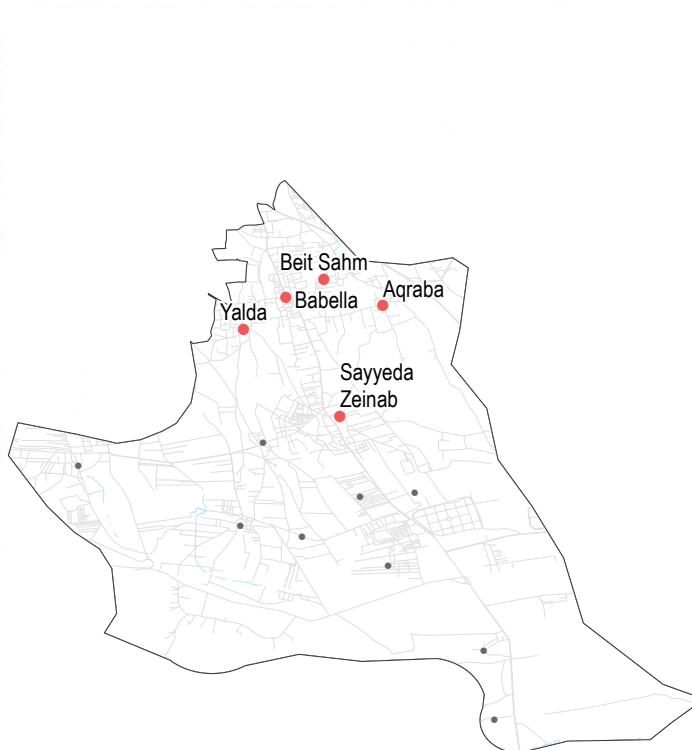
NDPs IDPs
No info

Beit Sahm

NDPs IDPs
No info

• 5/12 communities assessed:

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



Displacement

Aqraba

51-75%
 No No info

Babella

1-25%
 Yes No IDPs

Beit Sahm

1-25%
 Yes No IDPs

Sayyeda Zeinab

26-50%
 Yes No IDPs

% of pre-conflict population remaining

IDPs already living in village

IDPs arrived in last month

No information

Yalda

1-25%
 Yes No IDPs

Livelihoods

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

Aqraba

- Children sent to work/beg
- Borrowing from family/friends
- Skipping meals

Babella

- Borrowing from family/friends
- High risk/illegal work

Beit Sahm

- Borrowing from family/friends
- High risk/illegal work

Sayyeda Zeinab

- Borrowing from family/friends
- High risk/illegal work

Yalda

- Borrowing from family/friends
- High risk/illegal work

NFIs

Aqraba

B 10500 SYP
D 350 SYP
F 50000 SYP

Babella

B 4200 SYP
D 550 SYP
F 125000 SYP

Beit Sahm

B 4100 SYP
D 550 SYP
F 125000 SYP

Sayyeda Zeinab

B 3200 SYP
D 350 SYP
F 65000 SYP

Yalda

B 4200 SYP
D 550 SYP
F 125000 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

April 2017

Health

Most common health problems

Beit Sahm

Pregnancy related disease
Acute respiratory infections
Severe disease affecting those aged less than 5

Sayyeda Zeinab

Pregnancy related disease
Acute respiratory infections
Severe disease affecting those aged less than 5

Yalda

Pregnancy related disease
Acute respiratory infections
Severe disease affecting those aged less than 5

Aqraba

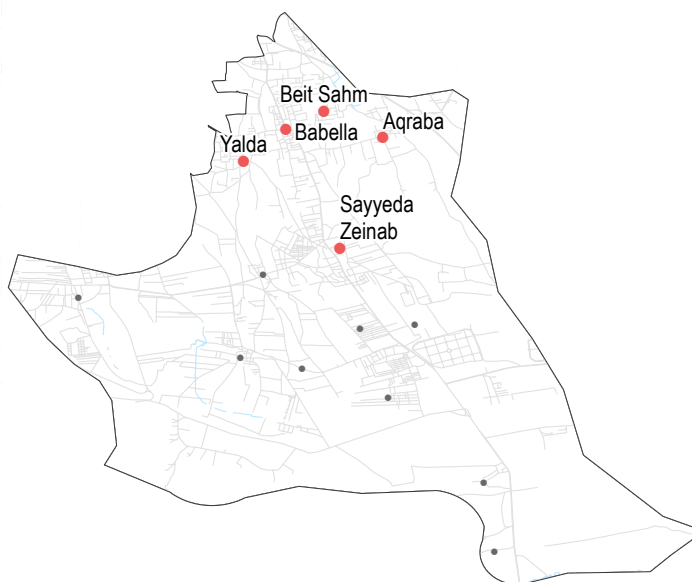
Chronic disease with no access to medicine
Pregnancy related disease
Severe disease affecting those aged less than 5

Babella

Pregnancy related disease
Acute respiratory infections
Severe disease affecting those aged less than 5

• 5/12 communities assessed:

Aqraba
Babella
Beit Sahm
Sayyeda Zeinab
Yalda



Food Security

Yalda

Bread: no info
Rice: 250 SYP
Lentils: 550 SYP
Cooking oil: 750 SYP
Sugar: 400 SYP

Aqraba

Bread: no info
Rice: 600 SYP
Lentils: 400 SYP
Cooking oil: 750 SYP
Sugar: 400 SYP

Beit Sahm

Bread: no info
Rice: 250 SYP
Lentils: 600 SYP
Cooking oil: 750 SYP
Sugar: 400 SYP

Babella

Bread: no info
Rice: 250 SYP
Lentils: 550 SYP
Cooking oil: 750 SYP
Sugar: 400 SYP

Sayyeda Zeinab

Bread: 75 SYP
Rice: 550 SYP
Lentils: 450 SYP
Cooking oil: 800 SYP
Sugar: 400 SYP

Main 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 fuel
- Cooking fuel not available
- 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

Sufficiency of available water to meet household needs

- Sufficient
- Insufficient
- No information

Most common method of garbage disposal

Aqraba

Closed well
 Buried / burned

Babella

Water trucking
 Public free collection

Beit Sahm

Water trucking
 Public free collection

Sayyeda Zeinab

Water trucking
 Public free collection

Yalda

Water trucking
 Public free collection

Education

Aqraba

Services not accessible

Babella

Most children accessed education

Beit Sahm

Most children accessed education

Sayyeda Zeinab

Most children accessed education

Status of primary schools in village

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

Yalda

Most children accessed education


Bait Jan, Rural Damascus Governorate


April 2017

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

 NDPs

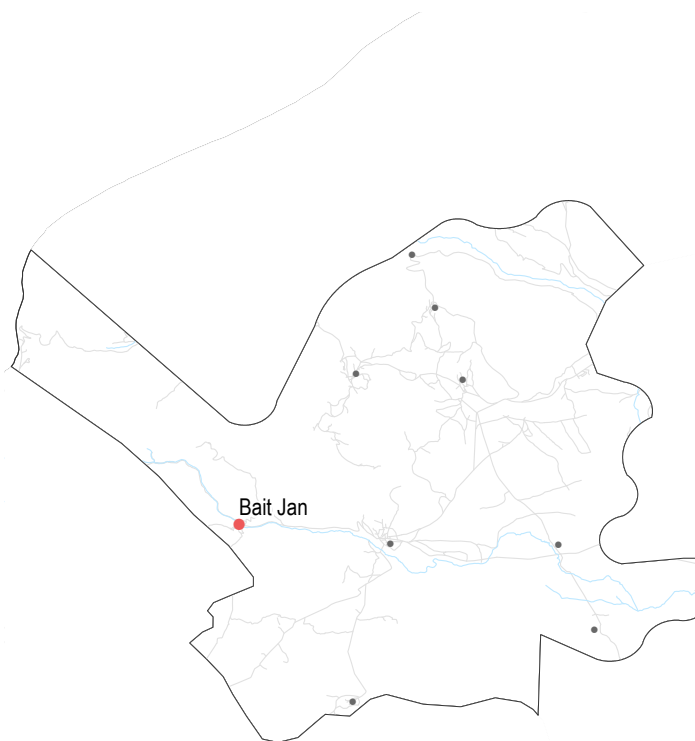
 IDPs

 No info

 No info

• 1/9 communities assessed:

Bait Jan




Displacement

Bait Jan


 51-75%


 Yes

 No IDPs


 % of pre-conflict population remaining

 IDPs already living in village

 IDPs arrived in last month

 No information

Livelihoods

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

Bait Jan

Borrowing from family/friends

High risk/illegal work

Selling household assets

NFIs

Bait Jan



B 3500 SYP

D 225 SYP

F 60000 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

April 2017

Health

 Most common health problems

Bait Jan



Diarrhoea
Communicable disease
Chronic disease with no access to medicine

WASH





Most common water source

Bait Jan

Network






Status of source

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

 Private paid collection

Sufficiency of available water to meet household needs

-  Sufficient
-  Insufficient
-  No information

 Most common method of garbage disposal

• 1/9 communities assessed:

Bait Jan



Food Security

Bait Jan



Bread: no info
Rice: 550 SYP
Lentils: 550 SYP
Cooking oil: 1750 SYP
Sugar: 475 SYP

Main 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 fuel
-  Cooking fuel not available
-  No information

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





Education



Bait Jan

Most children accessed education

Status of primary schools in village

-  Functioning
-  Not functioning
-  Not available
-  No information

 Barriers to accessing education services

Dhameer, Rural Damascus Governorate

April 2017

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)

Dhameer

NDPs IDPs

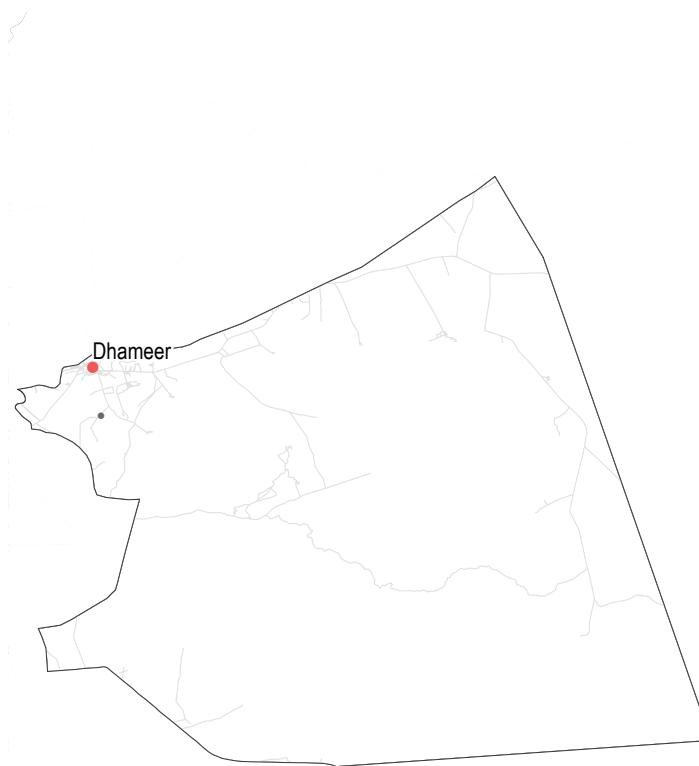
 5000 - 7500 SYP

Livelihoods

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

Dhameer
 Borrowing from family/friends

• 1/2 communities assessed:
 Dhameer



Displacement

Dhameer

76-100%
 Yes No IDPs

- % of pre-conflict population remaining
- IDPs already living in village
- IDPs arrived in last month
- No information

NFIs

Dhameer
B 2750 SYP
D 500 SYP
F 55000 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

Dhameer, Rural Damascus Governorate

April 2017

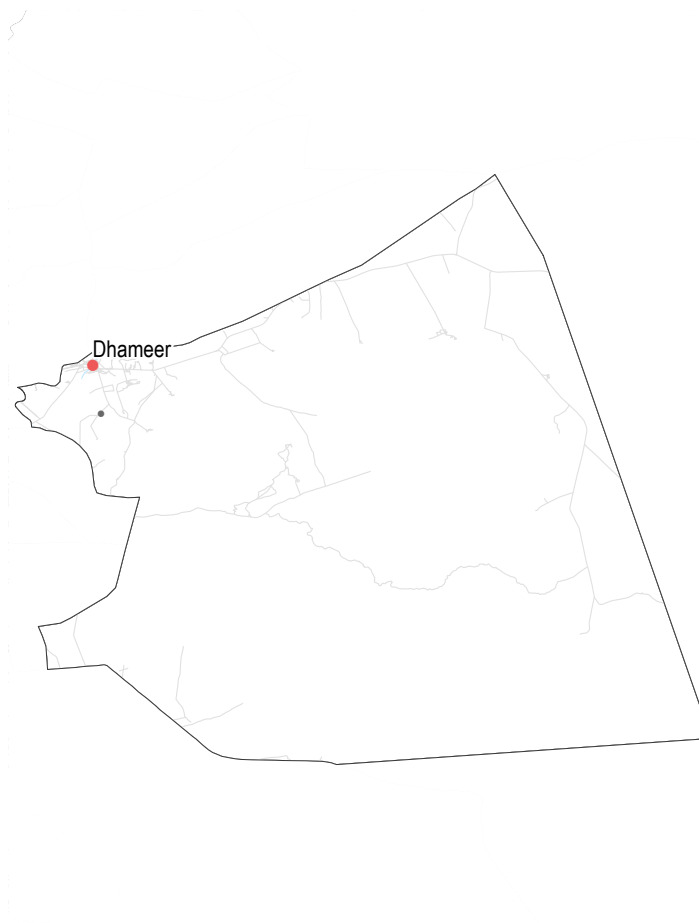
Health

 Most common health problems

Dhameer

-  Diarrhoea
- Injuries
- Acute respiratory infections





• 1/2 communities assessed:
Dhameer






WASH

Most common water source

Status of source



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

Sufficiency of available water to meet household needs

-  Sufficient
-  Insufficient
-  No information

 Most common method of garbage disposal

Dhameer

-  Closed well
-  Public free collection

Food Security

Dhameer



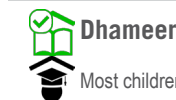
Bread: 75 SYP
Rice: 500 SYP
Lentils: 250 SYP
Cooking oil: 680 SYP
Sugar: 500 SYP

Main 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 fuel
-  Cooking fuel not available
-  No information

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

Education



Dhameer

Most children accessed education

Status of primary schools in village

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

Duma, Rural Damascus Governorate

April 2017

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

NDPs IDPs

 10000 - 15000 SYP

Duma

NDPs IDPs

 1000 - 2500 SYP

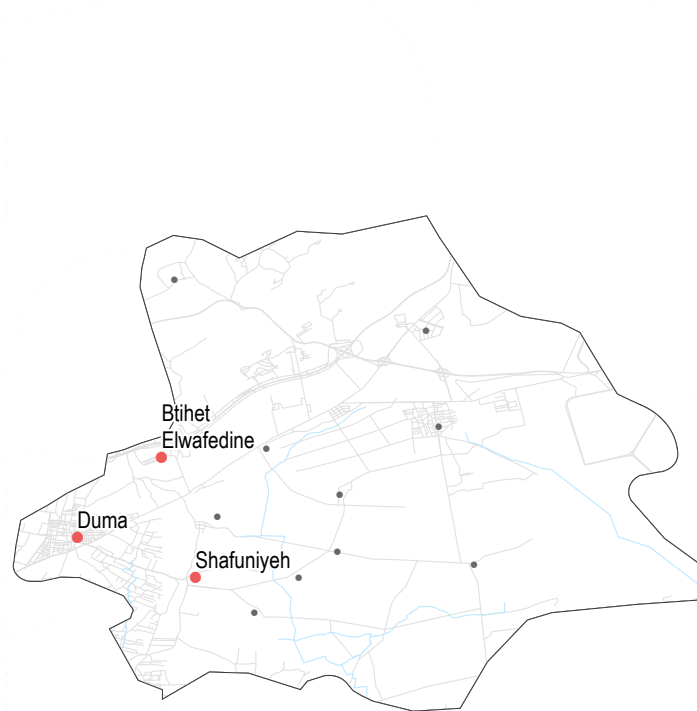
Shafuniyeh

NDPs IDPs

 2000 - 3000 SYP

• 3/12 communities assessed:

- Btihet Elwafedine
- Duma
- Shafuniyeh



Displacement

Btihet Elwafedine

76-100%
 Yes Yes

Duma

1-25%
 Yes No IDPs

Shafuniyeh

26-50%
 Yes Yes

- % of pre-conflict population remaining
- IDPs already living in village
- IDPs arrived in last month
- No information

Livelihoods

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

Btihet Elwafedine

Reducing meal size

Duma

Skipping meals
 Reducing meal size

Shafuniyeh

Reducing meal size

NFIs

Btihet Elwafedine

B 3000 SYP
D 290 SYP
F 50000 SYP

Duma

B 40000 SYP
D 1700 SYP
F 175000 SYP

Shafuniyeh

B NA
D 2800 SYP
F 150000 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

 Pregnancy related disease
 Acute respiratory infections

Btihet Elwafedine

 Maternal health issues
 Acute respiratory infections





Duma

 Communicable disease
 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

Sufficiency of available water to meet household needs




-  Sufficient
-  Insufficient
-  No information

 Most common method of garbage disposal

Btihet Elwafedine

Network  
 Disposed at designated site

Duma

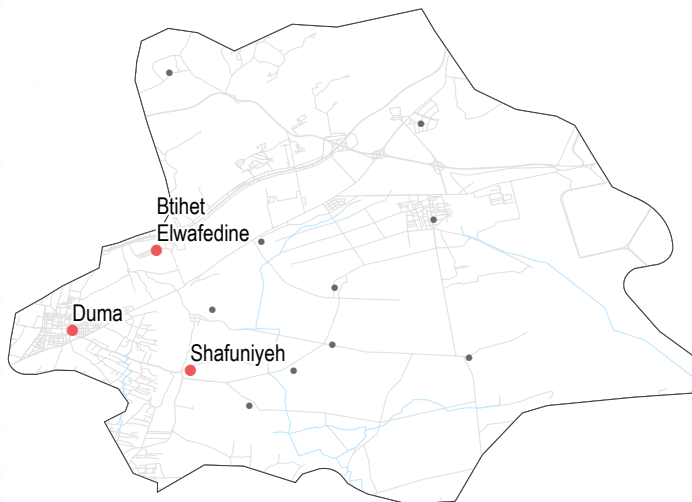
Water trucking  
 Public free collection

Shafuniyeh

Open well  
 Disposed at designated site


• 3/12 communities assessed:

- Btihet Elwafedine
- Duma
- Shafuniyeh





Food Security




Btihet Elwafedine

 Bread: 50 SYP
 Rice: 500 SYP
 Lentils: 500 SYP
 Cooking oil: 850 SYP
 Sugar: 450 SYP

Shafuniyeh

  Bread: no info
 Rice: 900 SYP
 Lentils: 900 SYP
 Cooking oil: 1100 SYP
 Sugar: 1500 SYP

Duma



   Bread: no info
 Rice: 800 SYP
 Lentils: 900 SYP
 Cooking oil: 1200 SYP
 Sugar: 950 SYP

Main 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 fuel
 -  Cooking fuel not available
 -  No information
- Bread (public): 1 pack
 Rice, lentils, sugar: 1 kg
 Cooking oil: 1 litre

Education



Btihet Elwafedine

  Most children accessed education






Duma

  Some facilities destroyed
 Unsafe route to services
 Other

Shafuniyeh

  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

April 2017

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

NDPs IDPs



1350 - 1800 SYP

- 1/11 communities assessed: Ghizlaniyyeh



Displacement

Ghizlaniyyeh

76-100%

Yes

No IDPs

% of pre-conflict population remaining

IDPs already living in village

IDPs arrived in last month

No information

Livelihoods

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

Ghizlaniyyeh

Borrowing from family/friends

High risk/illegal work

Selling household assets

NFIs

Ghizlaniyyeh

B 3000 SYP

D 200 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

April 2017

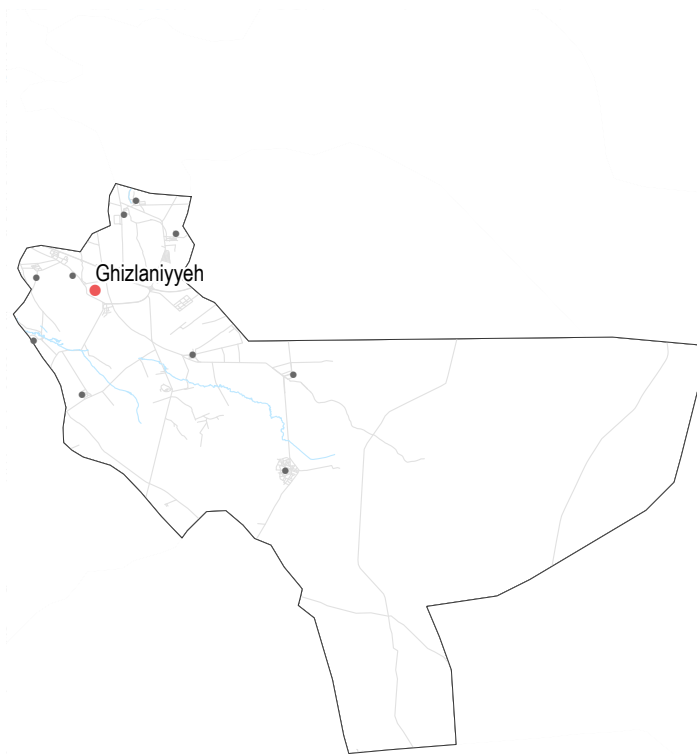
Health

 Most common health problems

Ghizlaniyyeh


 Communicable disease
Chronic disease with no access to medicine

• 1/11 communities assessed:
Ghizlaniyyeh



Food Security

Ghizlaniyyeh

 Bread: 50 SYP
Rice: 550 SYP
Lentils: 550 SYP
Cooking oil: 1750 SYP
Sugar: 475 SYP

Main 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 fuel
-  Cooking fuel not available
-  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

Sufficiency of available water to meet household needs

-  Sufficient
-  Insufficient
-  No information


 Most common method of garbage disposal

Ghizlaniyyeh

Network  
 Disposed at designated site

Education

Ghizlaniyyeh

 Most 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

April 2017

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

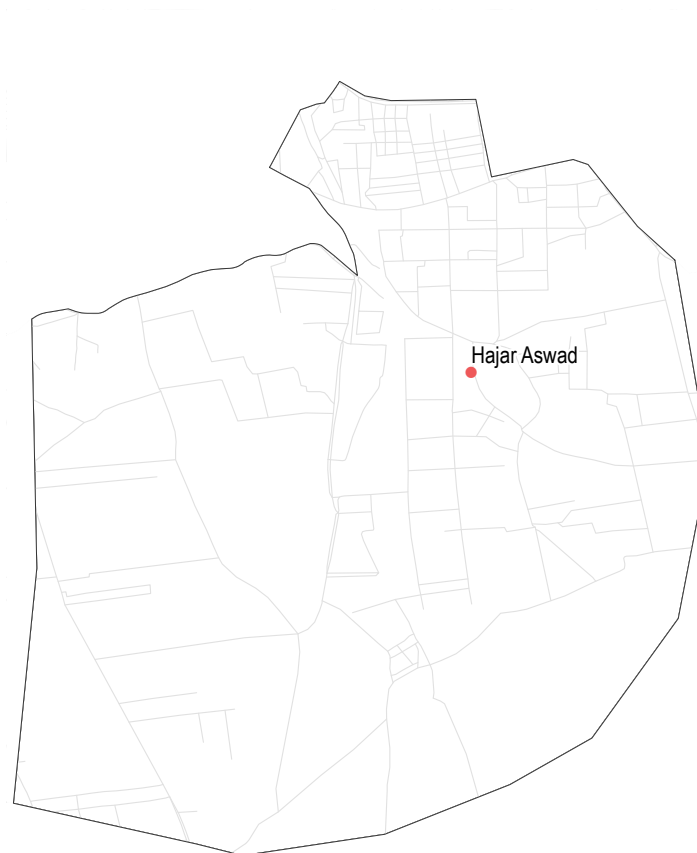
Min - Max: rent paid per room (where known)

Hajar Aswad

NDPs IDPs

- No info
-

• 1/1 communities assessed:
Hajar Aswad



Displacement

Hajar Aswad

1-25%

- Yes
- No IDPs

% of pre-conflict population remaining

IDPs already living in village

IDPs arrived in last month

No information

Livelihoods

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

Hajar Aswad

Children sent to work/beg

Borrowing from family/friends

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

April 2017

Health

 Most common health problems

Hajar Aswad





 Chronic disease with no access to medicine
Injuries
Severe disease affecting those aged less than 5

• 1/1 communities assessed:
Hajar Aswad




WASH

Most common water source

Status of source




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

Sufficiency of available water to meet household needs

-  Sufficient
-  Insufficient
-  No information

 Most common method of garbage disposal


Hajar Aswad

Closed well  
 Buried / burned



Food Security

Hajar Aswad

 Bread: 200 SYP
 Rice: 350 SYP
 Lentils: 250 SYP
 Cooking oil: 700 SYP
 Sugar: 400 SYP


Main 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 fuel
-  Cooking fuel not available
-  No information






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

Education

Hajar Aswad

 Some facilities destroyed
Lack of teaching staff
Lack of school supplies

Status of primary schools in village

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

Harasta, Rural Damascus Governorate

April 2017

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

NDPs IDPs

 500 - 2000 SYP

Misraba

NDPs IDPs

 1500 - 2000 SYP

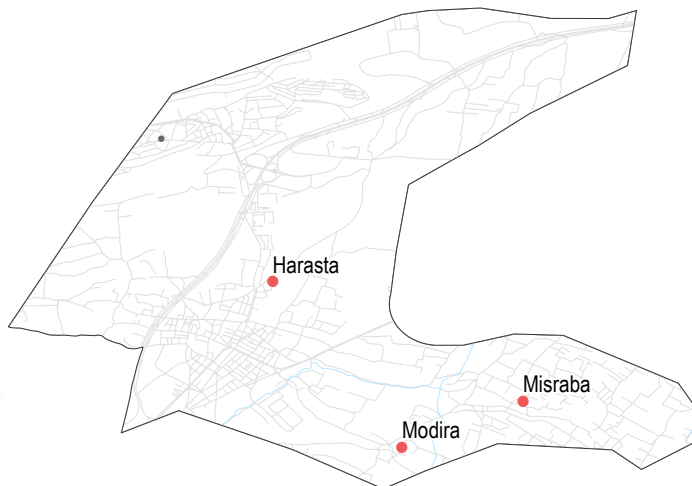
Modira

NDPs IDPs

 1500 - 2000 SYP

• 3/4 communities assessed:

- Harasta
- Misraba
- Modira



Livelihoods

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

Harasta

- Borrowing from family/friends
- Selling household assets
- Skipping meals

Misraba

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

Modira

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

Displacement

Harasta

1-25%
 Yes Yes

Misraba

1-25%
 Yes No IDPs

Modira

1-25%
 Yes No IDPs

% of pre-conflict population remaining

IDPs already living in village

IDPs arrived in last month

No information

NFIs

Harasta

B 40000 SYP
D 1700 SYP
F 175000 SYP

Misraba

B 40000 SYP
D 1800 SYP
F 150000 SYP

Modira

B 41000 SYP
D 1900 SYP
F 150000 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

Harasta, Rural Damascus Governorate

April 2017

Health

Most common health problems

Modira

Diarrhoea
Acute respiratory infections
Severe disease affecting those aged less than 5

Harasta

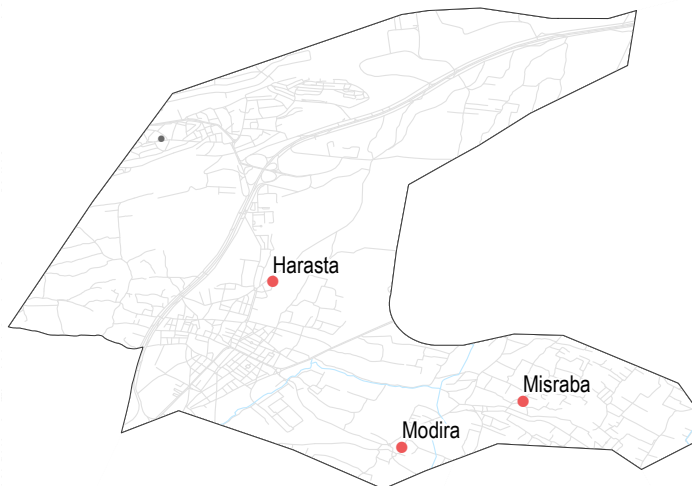
Communicable disease
Chronic disease with no access to medicine
Injuries

Misraba

Maternal health issues
Acute respiratory infections
Severe disease affecting those aged less than 5

• 3/4 communities assessed:

Harasta
Misraba
Modira



Food Security

Harasta

Bread: no info
Rice: 800 SYP
Lentils: 900 SYP
Cooking oil: 1200 SYP
Sugar: 950 SYP

Modira

Bread: no info
Rice: 800 SYP
Lentils: 700 SYP
Cooking oil: 1200 SYP
Sugar: 1000 SYP

Misraba

Bread: no info
Rice: 800 SYP
Lentils: 700 SYP
Cooking oil: 1200 SYP
Sugar: 1000 SYP

Main 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 fuel
- Cooking fuel not available
- 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

Sufficiency of available water to meet household needs

- Sufficient
- Insufficient
- No information

Most common method of garbage disposal

Harasta

Water trucking
 Public free collection

Misraba

Closed well
 Public free collection

Modira

Closed well
 Public free collection

Education

Harasta

Unsafe route to services
Other

Misraba

Lack of school supplies
Unsafe route to services

Modira

Most children accessed education

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

April 2017

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)

Beit Sawa

NDPs IDPs

 1500 - 1800 SYP

Hammura

NDPs IDPs

 2000 - 3000 SYP

Eftreis

NDPs IDPs

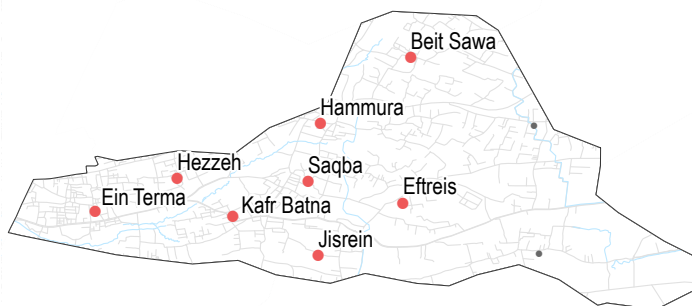
 1300 - 1500 SYP

Ein Terma

NDPs IDPs

 750 - 2500 SYP

• 8/8 communities assessed (4 communities are shown on the next factsheet):
 Beit Sawa
 Eftreis
 Ein Terma
 Hammura



Livelihoods

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

Beit Sawa

- Borrowing from family/friends
- Reducing meal size

Hammura

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

Eftreis

- Borrowing from family/friends
- Reducing meal size

Ein Terma

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

Displacement

Beit Sawa

1-25%
 Yes No IDPs

Eftreis

1-25%
 Yes No IDPs

Ein Terma

1-25%
 Yes Yes

Hammura

26-50%
 Yes Yes

% of pre-conflict population remaining

IDPs already living in village

IDPs arrived in last month

No information

NFIs

Beit Sawa

B 43000 SYP
D 1800 SYP
F 175000 SYP

Eftreis

B 43000 SYP
D 1800 SYP
F 175000 SYP

Ein Terma

B 40000 SYP
D 1700 SYP
F 175000 SYP

Hammura

B 40000 SYP
D 1700 SYP
F 175000 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

April 2017

Health

Most common health problems

Ein Terma

Communicable disease
Chronic disease with no access to medicine
Injuries

Hammura

Communicable disease
Chronic disease with no access to medicine
Injuries

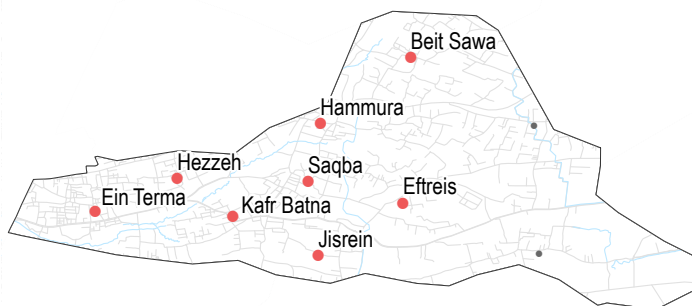
Beit Sawa

Communicable disease
Injuries
Acute respiratory infections

Eftreis

Communicable disease
Injuries
Acute respiratory infections

- 8/8 communities assessed (4 communities are shown on the next factsheet):
Beit Sawa
Eftreis
Ein Terma
Hammura



WASH

Most common water source

Status of source

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

Sufficiency of available water to meet household needs

- Sufficient
- Insufficient
- No information

Most common method of garbage disposal

Beit Sawa

Closed well
 Public free collection

Eftreis

Closed well
 Public free collection

Ein Terma

Water trucking
 Public free collection

Hammura

Water trucking
 Public free collection

Food Security

Beit Sawa

Bread: no info
 Rice: 800 SYP
 Lentils: 900 SYP
 Cooking oil: 1200 SYP
 Sugar: 1000 SYP

Eftreis

Bread: no info
 Rice: 780 SYP
 Lentils: 900 SYP
 Cooking oil: 1250 SYP
 Sugar: 950 SYP

Ein Terma

Bread: no info
 Rice: 800 SYP
 Lentils: 900 SYP
 Cooking oil: 1200 SYP
 Sugar: 950 SYP

Hammura

Bread: no info
 Rice: 800 SYP
 Lentils: 900 SYP
 Cooking oil: 1200 SYP
 Sugar: 950 SYP

Main 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 fuel
- Cooking fuel not available

No information

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

Education

Beit Sawa

Most children accessed education

Eftreis

Most children accessed education

Ein Terma

Unsafe route to services
Other

Hammura

Some facilities destroyed
Unsafe route to services
Other

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

April 2017

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)

Hezzeh

NDPs IDPs
1300 - 1500 SYP

Saqba

NDPs IDPs
1500 - 3500 SYP

Jisrein

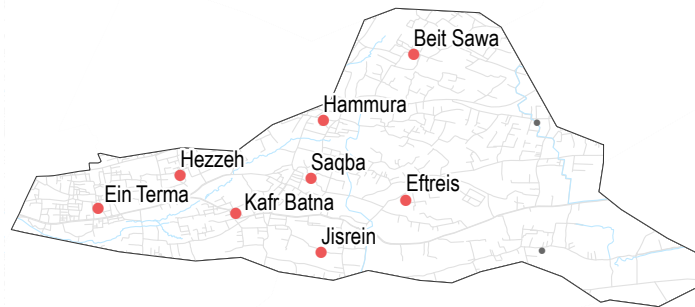
NDPs IDPs
750 - 1500 SYP

Kafr Batna

NDPs IDPs
1300 - 1500 SYP

- 8/8 communities assessed (4 communities are shown on the previous factsheet):

Hezzeh
Jisrein
Kafr Batna
Saqba



Livelihoods

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

Hezzeh

Borrowing from family/friends
Reducing meal size

Jisrein

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

Kafr Batna

Borrowing from family/friends
Reducing meal size

Saqba

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

Displacement

Hezzeh

26-50%
 Yes Yes

Jisrein

51-75%
 Yes No IDPs

Kafr Batna

26-50%
 Yes No IDPs

Saqba

26-50%
 Yes Yes

% of pre-conflict population remaining

IDPs already living in village

IDPs arrived in last month

No information

NFIs

Hezzeh

B 43000 SYP
D 1800 SYP
F 175000 SYP

Jisrein

B 40000 SYP
D 1700 SYP
F 175000 SYP

Kafr Batna

B 43000 SYP
D 1800 SYP
F 175000 SYP

Saqba

B 40000 SYP
D 1700 SYP
F 175000 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

April 2017

Health

Most common health problems

Kafr Batna
 Communicable disease
 Injuries
 Acute respiratory infections

Hezzeh
 Communicable disease
 Injuries
 Acute respiratory infections

Saqba
 Communicable disease
 Chronic disease with no access to medicine
 Injuries

Jisrein
 Communicable disease
 Chronic disease with no access to medicine
 Injuries

- 8/8 communities assessed (4 communities are shown on the previous factsheet):
 Hezzeh
 Jisrein
 Kafr Batna
 Saqba

WASH

Most common water source

Status of source

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

Sufficiency of available water to meet household needs

- Sufficient
- Insufficient
- No information

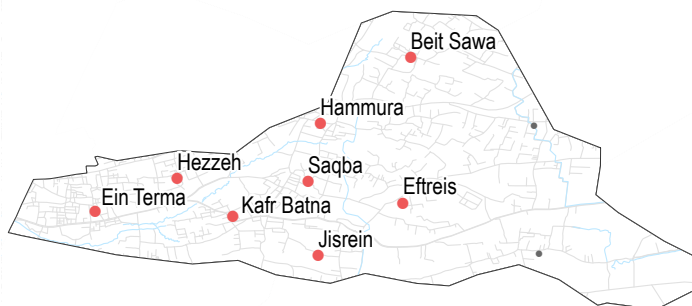
Most common method of garbage disposal

Hezzeh
 Closed well
 Public free collection

Jisrein
 Water trucking
 Private paid collection

Kafr Batna
 Closed well
 Public free collection

Saqba
 Water trucking
 Public free collection



Food Security

Hezzeh

Bread: no info
 Rice: 780 SYP
 Lentils: 950 SYP
 Cooking oil: 1200 SYP
 Sugar: 950 SYP

Jisrein

Bread: no info
 Rice: 800 SYP
 Lentils: 900 SYP
 Cooking oil: 1200 SYP
 Sugar: 950 SYP

Kafr Batna

Bread: no info
 Rice: 780 SYP
 Lentils: 900 SYP
 Cooking oil: 1950 SYP
 Sugar: 800 SYP

Saqba

Bread: no info
 Rice: 800 SYP
 Lentils: 900 SYP
 Cooking oil: 1200 SYP
 Sugar: 950 SYP

Main 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 fuel
- Cooking fuel not available
- No information

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

Education

Hezzeh

Most children accessed education

Jisrein

Unsafe route to services
 Other

Kafr Batna

Most children accessed education

Saqba

Unsafe route to services
 Other

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)

Deir Ali

NDPs IDPs

 1600 - 1800 SYP

Kisweh

NDPs IDPs

 5600 - 7000 SYP

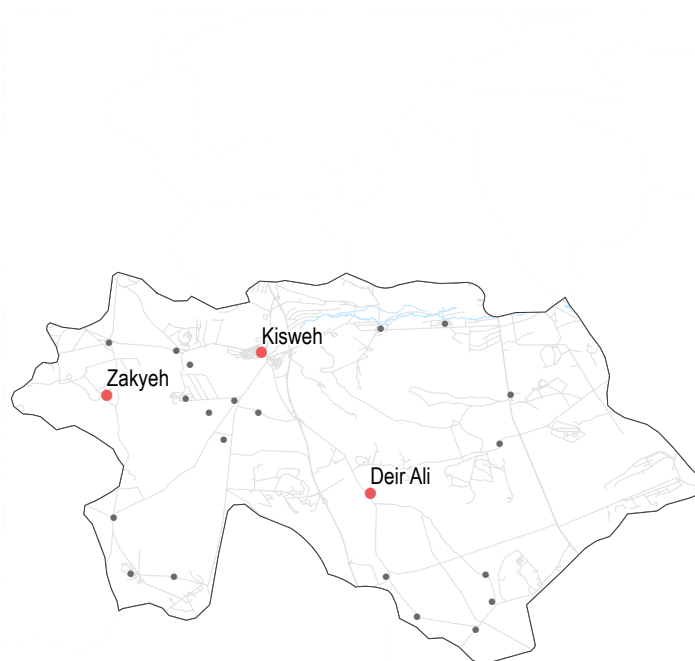
Zakyeh

NDPs IDPs

 2500 - 5000 SYP

• 3/23 communities assessed:

- Deir Ali
- Kisweh
- Zakyeh



Displacement

Deir Ali

76-100%
 Yes No IDPs

Kisweh

76-100%
 Yes No IDPs

Zakyeh

76-100%
 Yes No IDPs

% of pre-conflict population remaining

IDPs already living in village

IDPs arrived in last month

No information

Livelihoods

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

Deir Ali

No info

Kisweh

- Children sent to work/beg
- Skipping meals
- Reducing meal size

Zakyeh

Children sent to work/beg

NFIs

Deir Ali

B 3000 SYP
D 200 SYP
F 61000 SYP

Kisweh

B 2750 SYP
D 300 SYP
F 70000 SYP

Zakyeh

B 3000 SYP
D 350 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

Zakyeh
 Chronic disease with no access to medicine
 Injuries

Deir Ali
 Communicable disease
 Chronic disease with no access to medicine

Kisweh
 Disabilities
 Chronic disease with no access to medicine
 Pregnancy related disease

• 3/23 communities assessed:
 Deir Ali
 Kisweh
 Zakyeh



Food Security

Deir Ali
 Bread: 50 SYP
 Rice: 550 SYP
 Lentils: 550 SYP
 Cooking oil: 1750 SYP
 Sugar: 475 SYP

Zakyeh
 Bread: 100 SYP
 Rice: 600 SYP
 Lentils: 450 SYP
 Cooking oil: 800 SYP
 Sugar: 450 SYP

Kisweh
 Bread: 65 SYP
 Rice: 500 SYP
 Lentils: 400 SYP
 Cooking oil: 660 SYP
 Sugar: 462 SYP

Main 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 fuel
- Cooking fuel not available
- 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
 Sufficiency of available water to meet household needs
 Sufficient
 Insufficient
 No information
 Most common method of garbage disposal

Deir Ali
 Network
 Disposed at designated site

Kisweh
 No consensus
 Private paid collection

Zakyeh
 Closed well
 Public free collection

Education

Deir Ali
 Most children accessed education

Kisweh
 Most children accessed education

Zakyeh
 Most 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

April 2017

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

- NDPs
- IDPs
- No info

Madaya

- NDPs
- IDPs
- No info

• 2/3 communities assessed:

- Bqine
- Madaya

Displacement

Bqine

- 26-50%
- Yes
- No IDPs

Madaya

- 51-75%
- Yes
- Yes

% of pre-conflict population remaining

IDPs already living in village

IDPs arrived in last month

No information

Livelihoods

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

Bqine

- Skipping meals
- Reducing meal size

Madaya

- Children sent to work/beg
- Skipping meals
- Reducing meal size



NFIs

Bqine

- NA
- B** NA
- D** NA
- F** NA

Madaya

- NA
- B** NA
- D** NA
- 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

April 2017

Health

Most common health problems

Bqine



Chronic disease with no access to medicine
Injuries

Madaya



Chronic disease with no access to medicine
Injuries

• 2/3 communities assessed:

- Bqine
- Madaya

Food Security

Bqine



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

Madaya



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

Main 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 fuel
- Cooking fuel not available
- 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

Sufficiency of available water to meet household needs

- Sufficient
- Insufficient
- No information

Most common method of garbage disposal

Bqine

- Closed well
- Buried / burned

Madaya

- Closed well
- Buried / burned



Education

Bqine

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

Madaya

- 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

Markaz Darayya, Rural Damascus Governorate

April 2017

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)

Madamiyet Elsham

NDPs IDPs

2500 - 5000 SYP

- 1/2 communities assessed:
Madamiyet Elsham

Displacement

Madamiyet Elsham

1-25%

Yes

No IDPs

% of pre-conflict population remaining

IDPs already living in village

IDPs arrived in last month

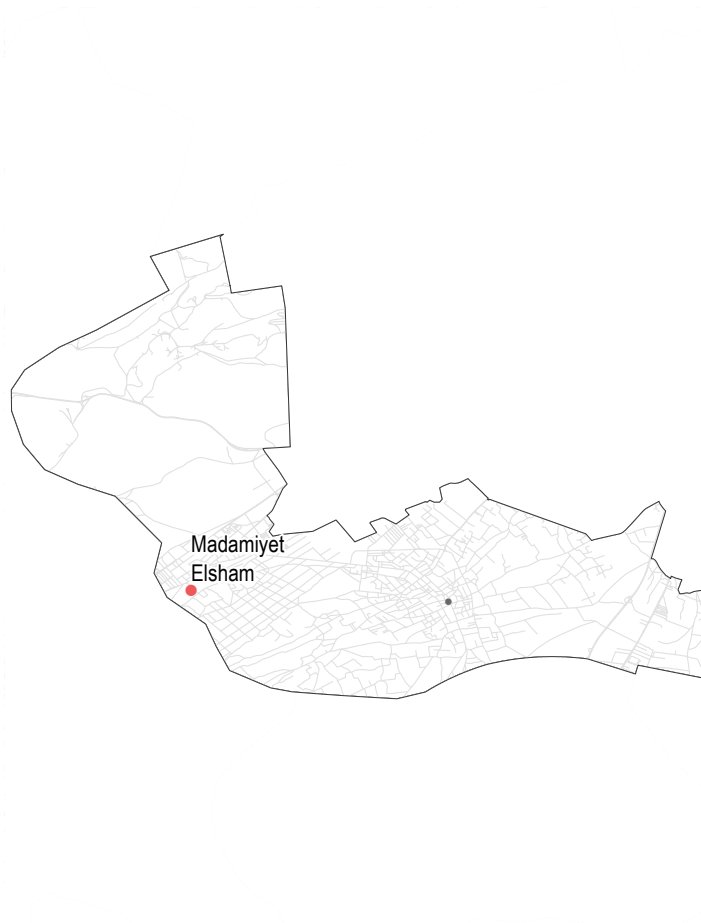
No information

Livelihoods

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

Madamiyet Elsham

Borrowing from family/friends



NFIs

Madamiyet Elsham

B 3000 SYP

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


Markaz Darayya, Rural Damascus Governorate

April 2017

Health

 Most common health problems








Madamiyet Elsham

 Chronic disease with no access to medicine
Injuries
Severe disease affecting those aged less than 5

WASH




Most common water source

Status of source

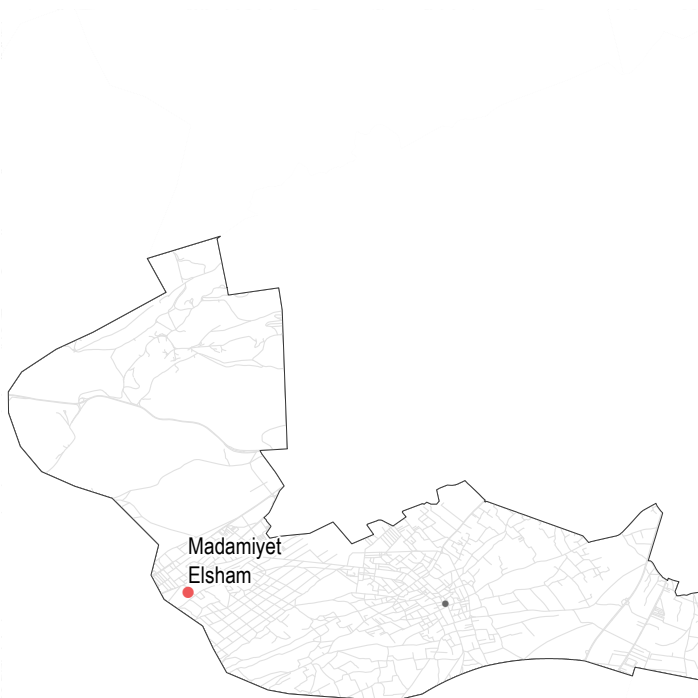
-  Water is safe to drink
-  Water tastes/smells bad
-  People sick after drinking
-  No information
- Sufficiency of available water to meet household needs
-  Sufficient
-  Insufficient
-  No information

 Most common method of garbage disposal

Madamiyet Elsham

 Closed well 
 Public free collection

• 1/2 communities assessed:
Madamiyet Elsham



Food Security

Madamiyet Elsham



Bread: 100 SYP
Rice: 550 SYP
Lentils: 500 SYP
Cooking oil: 1000 SYP
Sugar: 500 SYP

Main 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 fuel
 -  Cooking fuel not available
 -  No information
- Bread (public): 1 pack
Rice, lentils, sugar: 1 kg
Cooking oil: 1 litre

Education

Madamiyet Elsham

 Most 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

April 2017

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)

Beit Nayem

- NDPs
- IDPs
- No info

Nashabiyeh

- NDPs
- IDPs
- No info

Otaya

- NDPs
- IDPs
- 2000 - 3000 SYP

Qasemiyeh

- NDPs
- IDPs
- No info

Salhiyeh

- NDPs
- IDPs
- No info

• 5/21 communities assessed:

- Beit Nayem
- Nashabiyeh
- Otaya
- Qasemiyeh
- Salhiyeh

Livelihoods

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

Beit Nayem

- Borrowing from family/friends
- Reducing meal size

Nashabiyeh

- Borrowing from family/friends
- Reducing meal size

Otaya

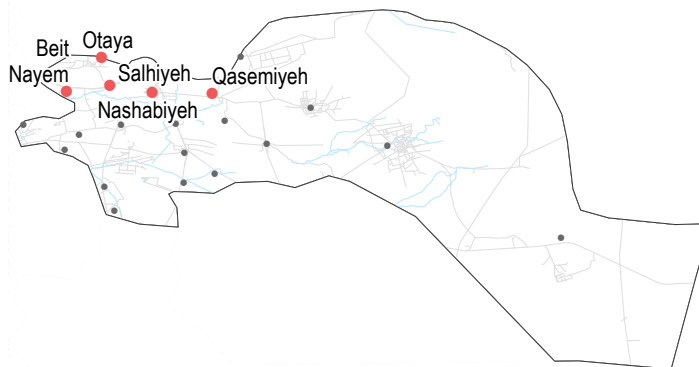
- Reducing meal size

Qasemiyeh

- No info

Salhiyeh

- Borrowing from family/friends
- Reducing meal size



Displacement

Beit Nayem

- 1-25%
- No
- No info

Nashabiyeh

- 1-25%
- No
- No info

Otaya

- 76-100%
- Yes
- Yes

Qasemiyeh

- None
- No info
- No info

% of pre-conflict population remaining

IDPs already living in village

IDPs arrived in last month

No information

Salhiyeh

- 1-25%
- No
- No info

NFIs

Beit Nayem

- B** 43000 SYP
- D** 1800 SYP
- F** 175000 SYP

Nashabiyeh

- B** 43000 SYP
- D** 1800 SYP
- F** 170000 SYP

Otaya

- B** NA
- D** 2500 SYP
- F** 135000 SYP

Qasemiyeh

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

Salhiyeh

- B** 43000 SYP
- D** 1800 SYP
- F** 170000 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

April 2017

Health

Most common health problems

Otaya
 Pregnancy related disease
Injuries

Beit Nayem
 Communicable disease
Injuries
Acute respiratory infections

Qasemiyeh
 No info

Nashabiyeh
 Diarrhoea
Communicable disease
Injuries

Salhiyeh
 Communicable disease
Injuries
Acute respiratory infections

• 5/21 communities assessed:

- Beit Nayem
- Nashabiyeh
- Otaya
- Qasemiyeh
- Salhiyeh

Food Security

Salhiyeh

Bread: no info
 Rice: 800 SYP
 Lentils: 900 SYP
 Cooking oil: 1300 SYP
 Sugar: 1000 SYP

Beit Nayem

Bread: no info
 Rice: 800 SYP
 Lentils: 900 SYP
 Cooking oil: 1200 SYP
 Sugar: 1000 SYP

Otaya

Bread: no info
 Rice: 750 SYP
 Lentils: 800 SYP
 Cooking oil: 1000 SYP
 Sugar: 700 SYP

Nashabiyeh

Bread: no info
 Rice: 800 SYP
 Lentils: 900 SYP
 Cooking oil: 1250 SYP
 Sugar: 1000 SYP

Qasemiyeh

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

Main 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 fuel
- Cooking fuel not available
- 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

Sufficiency of available water to meet household needs

- Sufficient
- Insufficient
- No information

Most common method of garbage disposal

Beit Nayem

Closed well
 Buried / burned

Nashabiyeh

Closed well
 Buried / burned

Otaya

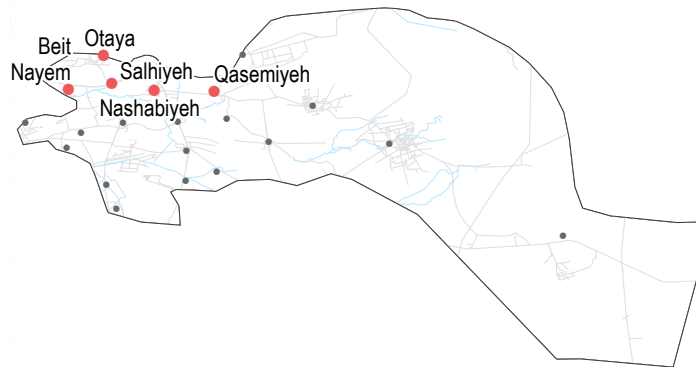
Open well
 Disposed at designated site

Qasemiyeh

No info
No info

Salhiyeh

Closed well
 Buried / burned



Education

Beit Nayem

Some facilities destroyed

Nashabiyeh

Some facilities destroyed

Otaya

Unsafe route to services

Qasemiyeh

No info

Status of primary schools in village

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

Salhiyeh

Some facilities destroyed

Qatana, Rural Damascus Governorate

April 2017

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)

Jdidet Artuz

NDPs IDPs

 1700 - 2500 SYP

Kawkab

NDPs IDPs

 1200 - 1500 SYP

Khan Elshih

NDPs IDPs

 1000 - 2500 SYP

Qatana

NDPs IDPs

 1600 - 1900 SYP

Rakhleh

NDPs IDPs

 No info

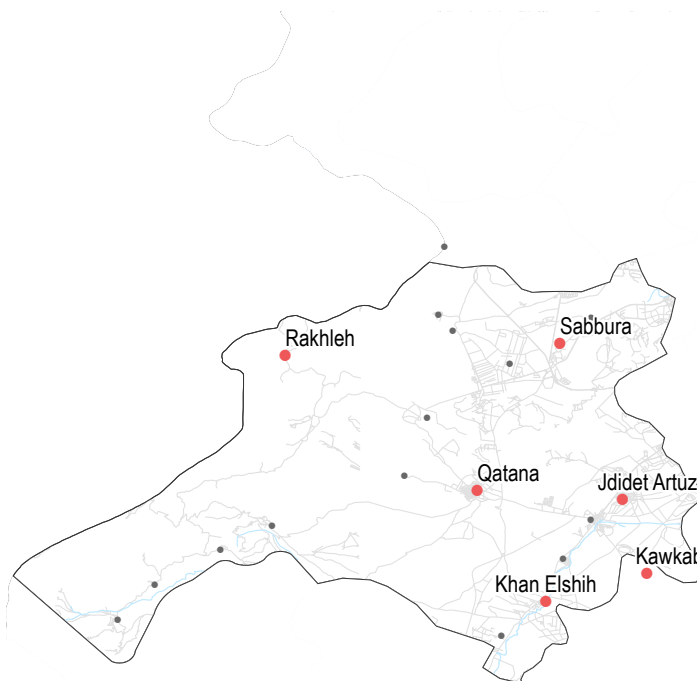
Sabbura

NDPs IDPs

 10000 - 15000 SYP

6/20 communities assessed:

- Jdidet Artuz
- Kawkab
- Khan Elshih
- Qatana
- Rakhleh
- Sabbura



Livelihoods

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

Jdidet Artuz

- High risk/illegal work
- Selling household assets

Kawkab

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

Khan Elshih

- Borrowing from family/friends

Qatana

- Borrowing from family/friends

Rakhleh

- Taking loans/buying on credit
- Skipping meals
- Reducing meal size

Sabbura

- Taking loans/buying on credit
- Skipping meals

Displacement

Jdidet Artuz

76-100%
 Yes No IDPs

Kawkab

76-100%
 Yes No IDPs

Khan Elshih

26-50%
 Yes No IDPs

Qatana

76-100%
 Yes No IDPs

% of pre-conflict population remaining

IDPs already living in village

IDPs arrived in last month

No information

Rakhleh

51-75%
 No No info

Sabbura

76-100%
 Yes No IDPs

NFIs

Jdidet Artuz

B 3000 SYP
D 200 SYP
F 61000 SYP

Kawkab

B 3000 SYP
D 200 SYP
F 62000 SYP

Khan Elshih

B 3500 SYP
D 400 SYP
F NA

Qatana

B 3000 SYP
D 200 SYP
F 60000 SYP

Rakhleh

B 3000 SYP
D 250 SYP
F 55000 SYP

Sabbura

B 3000 SYP
D 250 SYP
F 55000 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

Khan Elshih

Chronic disease with no access to medicine
Injuries
Severe disease affecting those aged less than 5

Sabbura

Chronic disease with no access to medicine
Severe disease affecting those aged less than 5

Jdidet Artuz

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

Qatana

Diarrhoea
Communicable disease
Chronic disease with no access to medicine

Rakhleh

Chronic disease with no access to medicine
Severe disease affecting those aged less than 5

Kawkab

Diarrhoea
Chronic disease with no access to medicine

• 6/20 communities assessed:

Jdidet Artuz
Kawkab
Khan Elshih
Qatana
Rakhleh
Sabbura

Food Security

Rakhleh

Bread: 50 SYP
Rice: 500 SYP
Lentils: 400 SYP
Cooking oil: 800 SYP
Sugar: 400 SYP

Jdidet Artuz

Bread: 50 SYP
Rice: 550 SYP
Lentils: 500 SYP
Cooking oil: 1700 SYP
Sugar: 475 SYP

Khan Elshih

Bread: 100 SYP
Rice: 400 SYP
Lentils: 300 SYP
Cooking oil: 900 SYP
Sugar: 500 SYP

Main 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 fuel
- Cooking fuel not available

Sabbura

Bread: 50 SYP
Rice: 500 SYP
Lentils: 400 SYP
Cooking oil: 800 SYP
Sugar: 400 SYP

Kawkab

Bread: 50 SYP
Rice: 500 SYP
Lentils: 500 SYP
Cooking oil: 1750 SYP
Sugar: 450 SYP

Qatana

Bread: 50 SYP
Rice: 550 SYP
Lentils: 500 SYP
Cooking oil: 1750 SYP
Sugar: 450 SYP

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

Sufficiency of available water to meet household needs

- Sufficient
- Insufficient
- No information

Most common method of garbage disposal

Jdidet Artuz

Network
 Disposed at designated site

Kawkab

Network
 Disposed at designated site

Khan Elshih

Closed well
 Public free collection

Qatana

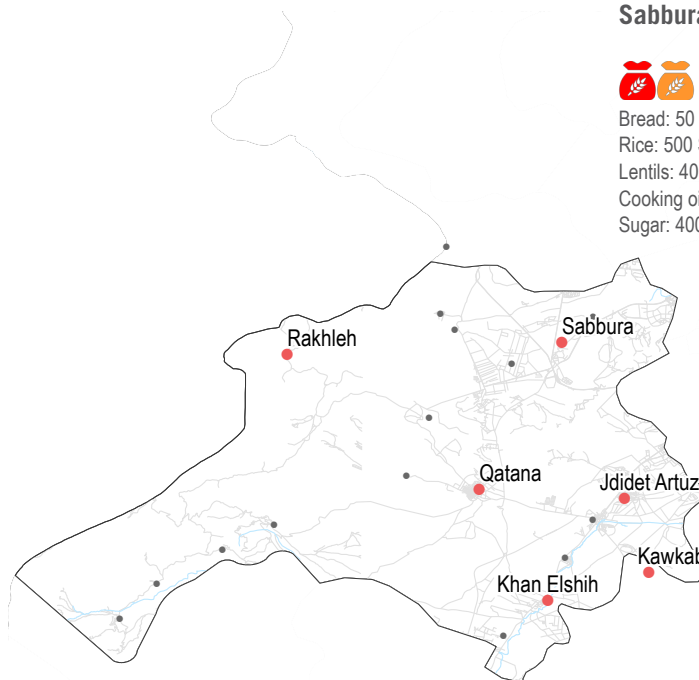
Network
 Disposed at designated site

Sabbura

Network
 Public free collection

Rakhleh

Network
 Public free collection



Education

Jdidet Artuz

Most children accessed education

Kawkab

Most children accessed education

Khan Elshih

Most children accessed education

Qatana

Most children accessed education

Status of primary schools in village

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

Rakhleh

Most children accessed education

Sabbura

Most children accessed education

Qudsiya, Rural Damascus Governorate

April 2017

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

NDPs IDPs

 5000 - 12000 SYP

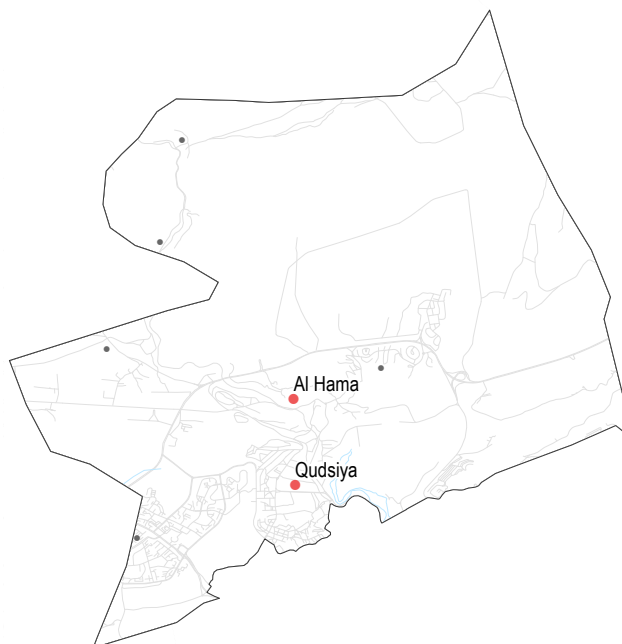
Qudsiya

NDPs IDPs

 5000 - 15000 SYP

• 2/7 communities assessed:

- Hama
- Qudsiya



Displacement

Hama

51-75%
 Yes No IDPs

Qudsiya

51-75%
 Yes No IDPs

% of pre-conflict population remaining

IDPs already living in village

IDPs arrived in last month

No information

Livelihoods

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

Hama

Borrowing from family/friends

Qudsiya

Borrowing from family/friends

NFIs

Hama

B 3000 SYP
D 450 SYP
F NA

Qudsiya

B 3000 SYP
D 450 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

Qudsiya, Rural Damascus Governorate

April 2017

Health

Most common health problems

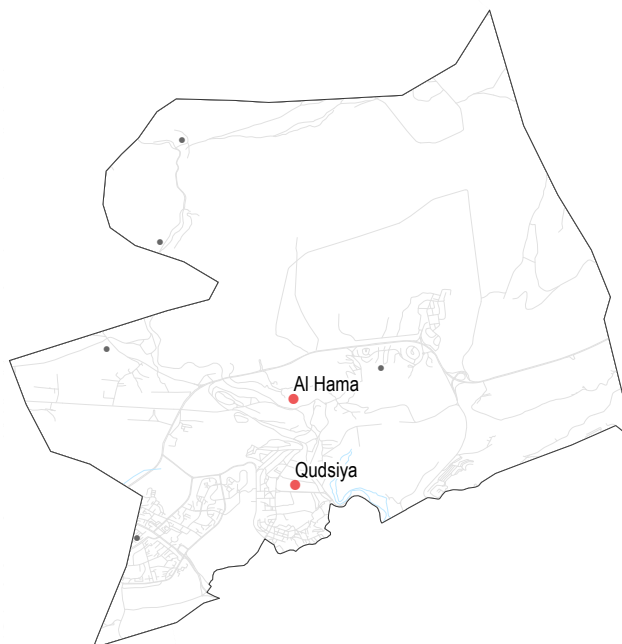
Hama

Skin disease
Chronic disease with no access to medicine
Fever

Qudsiya

Skin disease
Chronic disease with no access to medicine
Fever

• 2/7 communities assessed:
Hama
Qudsiya



WASH

Most common water source

Status of source

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

Sufficiency of available water to meet household needs

- Sufficient
- Insufficient
- No information

Most common method of garbage disposal

Hama

Network
 Public free collection

Qudsiya

Network
 Public free collection

Food Security

Hama

Bread: 50 SYP
Rice: 525 SYP
Lentils: 650 SYP
Cooking oil: 900 SYP
Sugar: 450 SYP

Qudsiya

Bread: 50 SYP
Rice: 525 SYP
Lentils: 650 SYP
Cooking oil: 900 SYP
Sugar: 450 SYP

Main 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 fuel
 - Cooking fuel not available
 - No information
- Bread (public): 1 pack
Rice, lentils, sugar: 1 kg
Cooking oil: 1 litre

Education

Hama

Most children accessed education

Qudsiya

Most children accessed education

Status of primary schools in village

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

Sahnaya, Rural Damascus Governorate

April 2017

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

NDPs IDPs

 15000 - 25000 SYP

• 1/2 communities assessed:
Sahnaya



Livelihoods

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

Sahnaya

- Taking loans/buying on credit
- Borrowing from family/friends
- High risk/illegal work

Displacement

Sahnaya

76-100%
 Yes No IDPs

- % of pre-conflict population remaining
- IDPs already living in village
- IDPs arrived in last month
- No information

NFIs

Sahnaya

B 3200 SYP
D 350 SYP
F 65000 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

April 2017

Health

 Most common health problems





Sahnaya

 Diarrhoea
Pregnancy related disease
Severe disease affecting those aged less than 5




WASH

Most common water source

Status of source




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

Sufficiency of available water to meet household needs

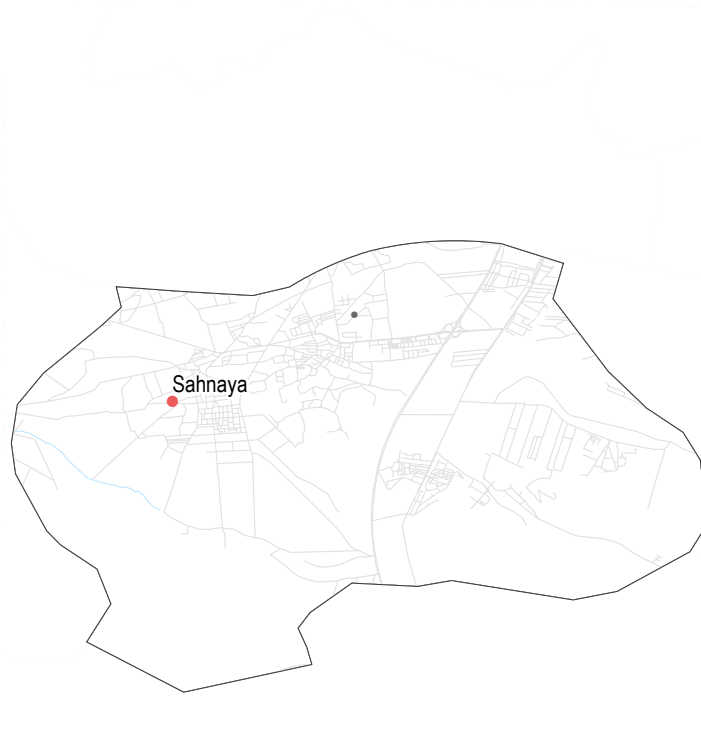
-  Sufficient
-  Insufficient
-  No information

 Most common method of garbage disposal

Sahnaya

Water trucking  
 Public free collection

• 1/2 communities assessed:
Sahnaya



Food Security

Sahnaya

  
Bread: 75 SYP
Rice: 550 SYP
Lentils: 450 SYP
Cooking oil: 800 SYP
Sugar: 400 SYP



Main 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 fuel
-  Cooking fuel not available
-  No information

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

Education

Sahnaya

  Most children accessed education

Status of primary schools in village

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

Sa'sa' 1/2, Rural Damascus Governorate

April 2017

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)

Beit Saber

NDPs IDPs
1200 - 1700 SYP

Durin

NDPs IDPs
1500 - 1800 SYP

Kanaker

NDPs IDPs
1500 - 1800 SYP

Nofur

NDPs IDPs
1250 - 1700 SYP

Livelihoods

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

Beit Saber

- Borrowing from family/friends
- Selling household assets

Nofur

- High risk/illegal work
- Selling household assets

Durin

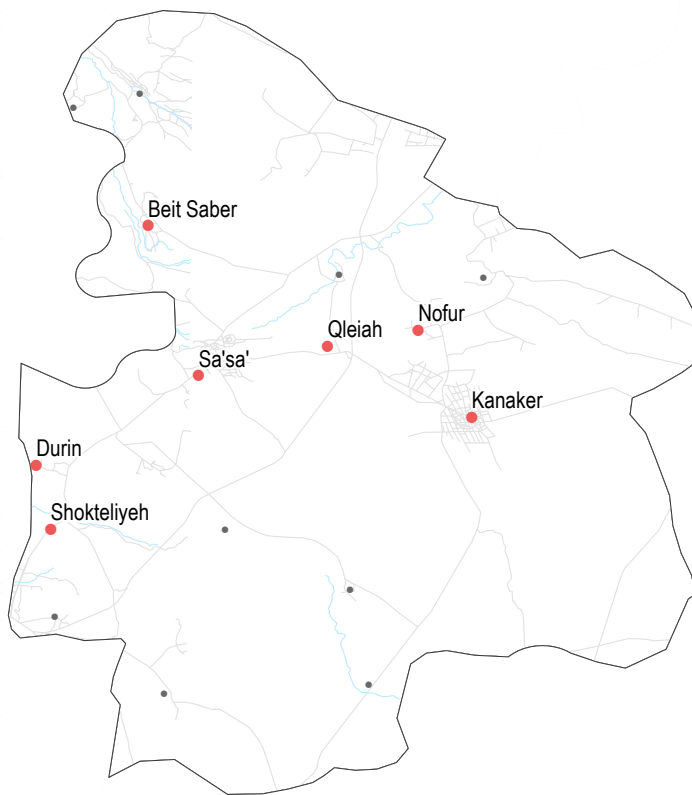
- Borrowing from family/friends
- Selling household assets

Kanaker

No info

• 7/16 communities assessed (3 communities are shown on the next factsheet):

- Beit Saber
- Durin
- Kanaker
- Nofur



Displacement

Beit Saber

76-100%
 Yes No IDPs

Durin

76-100%
 Yes No IDPs

Kanaker

76-100%
 Yes No IDPs

Nofur

76-100%
 Yes No IDPs

% of pre-conflict population remaining

IDPs already living in village

IDPs arrived in last month

No information

NFIs

Beit Saber

B 3000 SYP
D 200 SYP
F 60000 SYP

Durin

B 3000 SYP
D 200 SYP
F 60000 SYP

Kanaker

B 3000 SYP
D 200 SYP
F 61000 SYP

Nofur

B 3000 SYP
D 200 SYP
F 60000 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

Kanaker

Disabilities
 Diarrhoea
 Chronic disease with no access to medicine

Nofur

Communicable disease
 Chronic disease with no access to medicine

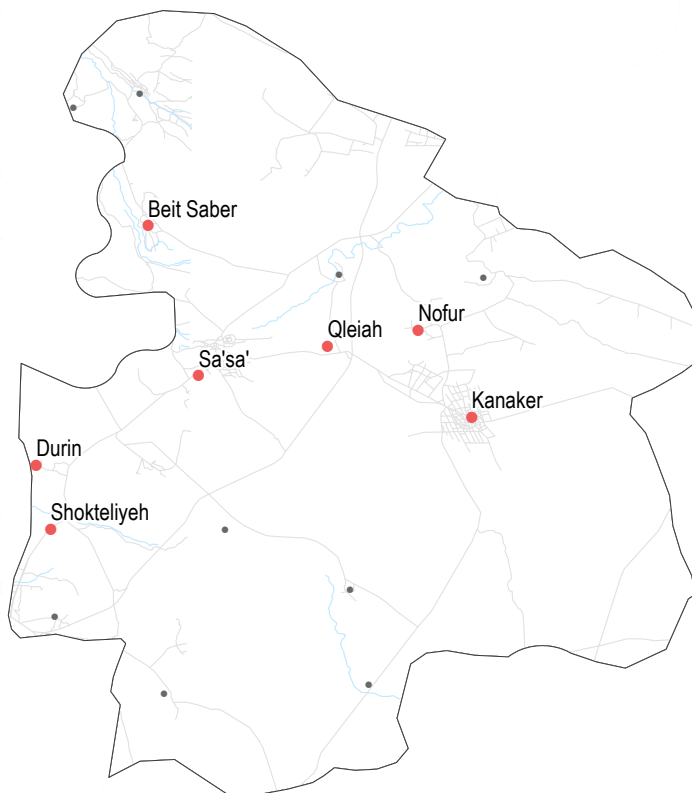
Beit Saber

Diarrhoea
 Chronic disease with no access to medicine

Durin

Diarrhoea
 Chronic disease with no access to medicine

• 7/16 communities assessed (3 communities are shown on the next factsheet):
 Beit Saber
 Durin
 Kanaker
 Nofur



Food Security

Beit Saber

Bread: no info
 Rice: 550 SYP
 Lentils: 500 SYP
 Cooking oil: 1750 SYP
 Sugar: 450 SYP

Kanaker

Bread: 50 SYP
 Rice: 525 SYP
 Lentils: 550 SYP
 Cooking oil: 1750 SYP
 Sugar: 425 SYP

Durin

Bread: no info
 Rice: 550 SYP
 Lentils: 500 SYP
 Cooking oil: 1700 SYP
 Sugar: 450 SYP

Nofur

Bread: no info
 Rice: 550 SYP
 Lentils: 500 SYP
 Cooking oil: 1750 SYP
 Sugar: 475 SYP

Main 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 fuel
 - Cooking fuel not available
 - 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

Sufficiency of available water to meet household needs

- Sufficient
- Insufficient
- No information

Most common method of garbage disposal

Beit Saber

Network
 Disposed at designated site

Durin

Network
 Disposed at designated site

Kanaker

Network
 Disposed at designated site

Nofur

Network
 Disposed at designated site

Education

Beit Saber

Most children accessed education

Durin

Most children accessed education

Kanaker

Most children accessed education

Nofur

Most children accessed education

Status of primary schools in village

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

Sa'sa' 2/2, Rural Damascus Governorate

April 2017

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)

Qleiah

NDPs IDPs
1200 - 1700 SYP

Sa'sa'

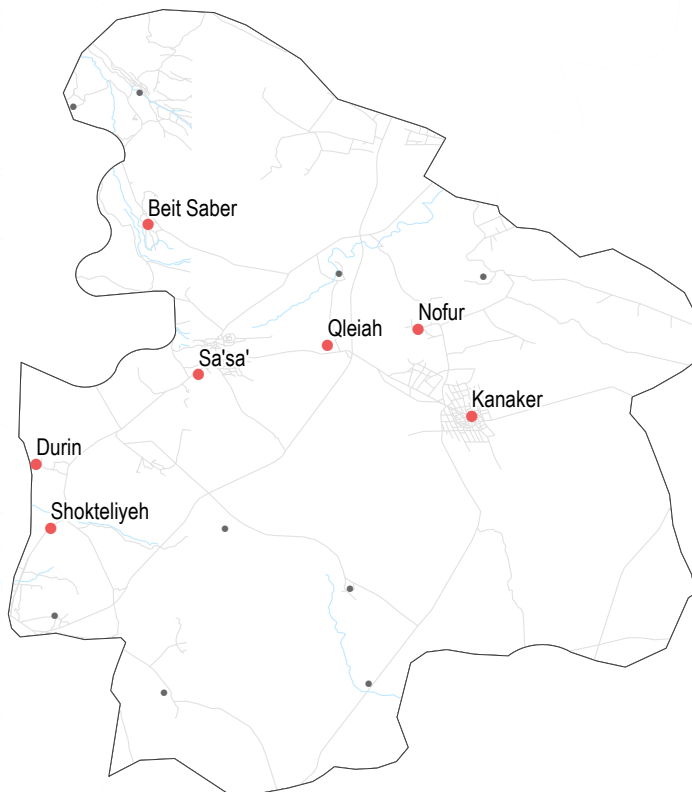
NDPs IDPs
1500 - 1900 SYP

Shokteliyeh

NDPs IDPs
1350 - 1650 SYP

• 7/16 communities assessed (4 communities are shown on the previous factsheet):

- Qleiah
- Sa'sa'
- Shokteliyeh



Displacement

Qleiah

76-100%
 Yes No IDPs

Sa'sa'

76-100%
 Yes No IDPs

Shokteliyeh

76-100%
 No No info

% of pre-conflict population remaining

IDPs already living in village

IDPs arrived in last month

No information

Livelihoods

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

Qleiah

- Borrowing from family/friends
- Selling household assets

Sa'sa'

- High risk/illegal work
- Selling household assets

Shokteliyeh

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

NFIs

Qleiah

B 3000 SYP
D 200 SYP
F NA

Sa'sa'

B 3000 SYP
D 200 SYP
F 60000 SYP

Shokteliyeh

B 3000 SYP
D 200 SYP
F 60000 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

Shokteliyeh

Communicable disease
 Chronic disease with no access to medicine

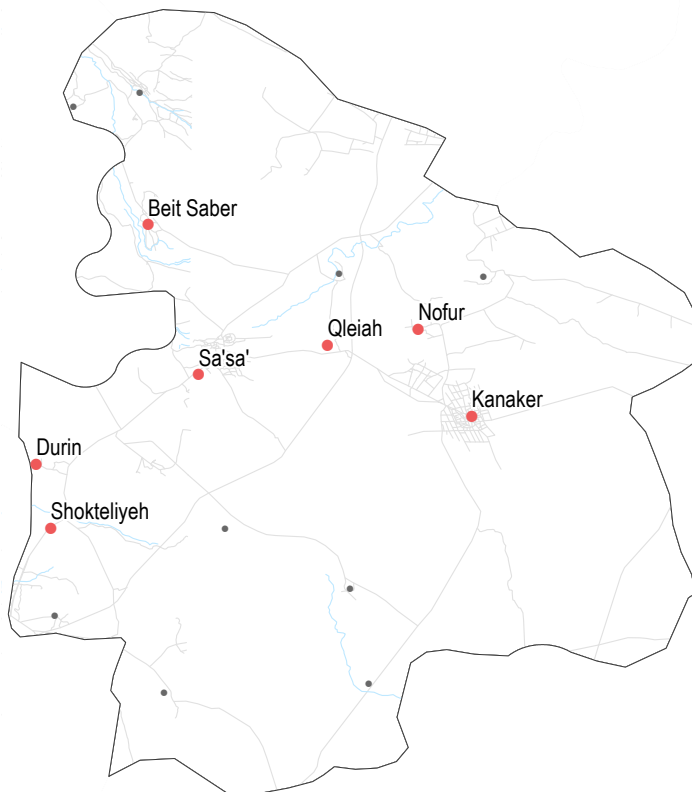
Qleiah

Diarrhoea
 Chronic disease with no access to medicine

Sa'sa'

Diarrhoea
 Communicable disease

- 7/16 communities assessed (4 communities are shown on the previous factsheet):
 Qleiah
 Sa'sa'
 Shokteliyeh



Food Security

Qleiah

Bread: no info
 Rice: 500 SYP
 Lentils: 500 SYP
 Cooking oil: 1750 SYP
 Sugar: 450 SYP

Shokteliyeh

Bread: no info
 Rice: 550 SYP
 Lentils: 500 SYP
 Cooking oil: 1750 SYP
 Sugar: 450 SYP

Sa'sa'

Bread: 50 SYP
 Rice: 550 SYP
 Lentils: 500 SYP
 Cooking oil: 1750 SYP
 Sugar: 550 SYP

Main 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 fuel
 - Cooking fuel not available
 - 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

Sufficiency of available water to meet household needs

- Sufficient
- Insufficient
- No information

Most common method of garbage disposal

Qleiah

Network
 Disposed at designated site

Sa'sa'

Network
 Disposed at designated site

Shokteliyeh

Network
 Disposed at designated site

Education

Qleiah

Most children accessed education

Sa'sa'

Most children accessed education

Shokteliyeh

Most children accessed education

Status of primary schools in village

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