

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 March 2017, referring to the situation in February 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.

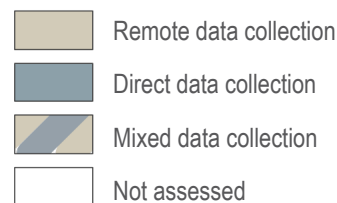
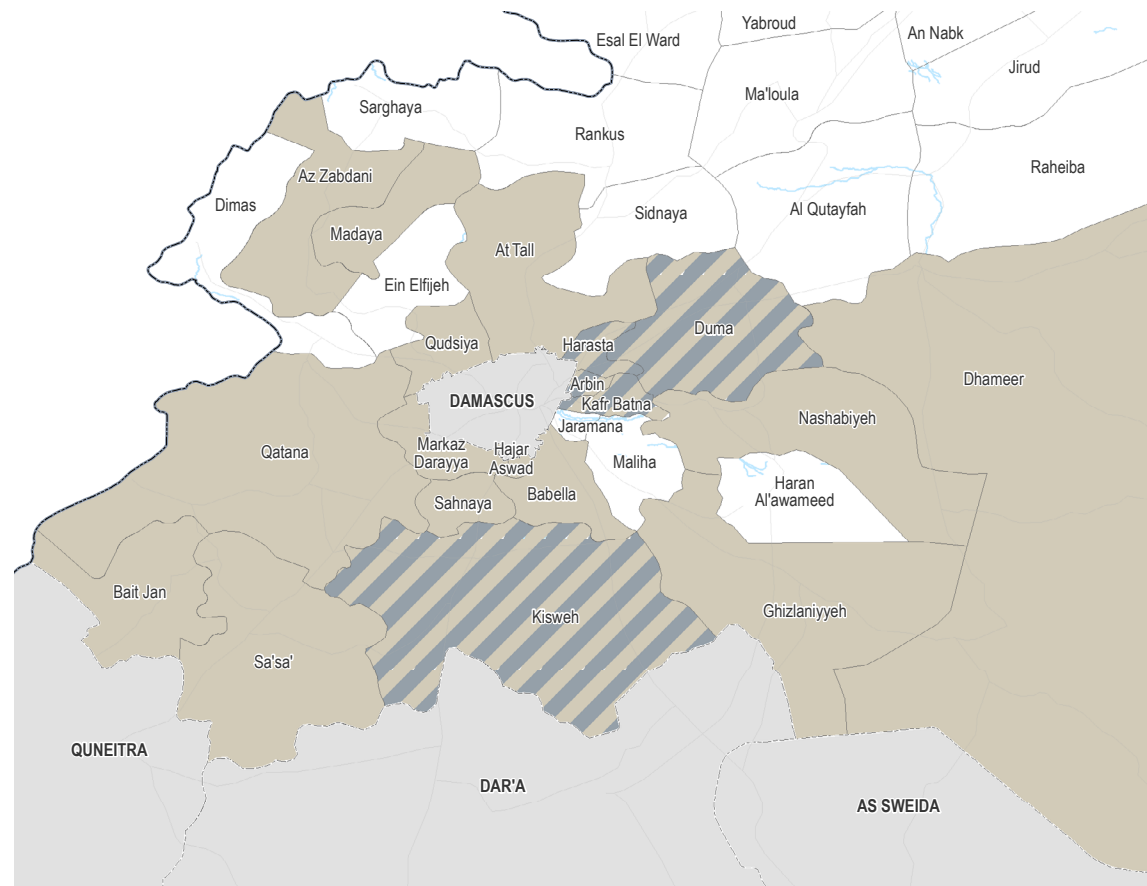
For full visualisation of all indicators collected, please see the SIMAWG Needs Identification Dynamic Reporting Tool, available here: <http://www.reach-info.org/syr/simawg/>

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 53 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](#).



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

Arbin, Rural Damascus Governorate

March 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
1300 - 1500 SYP

• 2/2 communities assessed:

- Arbin
- Zamalka

Displacement

Arbin

26-50%
 Yes Yes

Zamalka

1-25%
 Yes Yes

% of pre-conflict population remaining

IDPs already living in village

IDPs arrived in last month

No information

Livelihoods

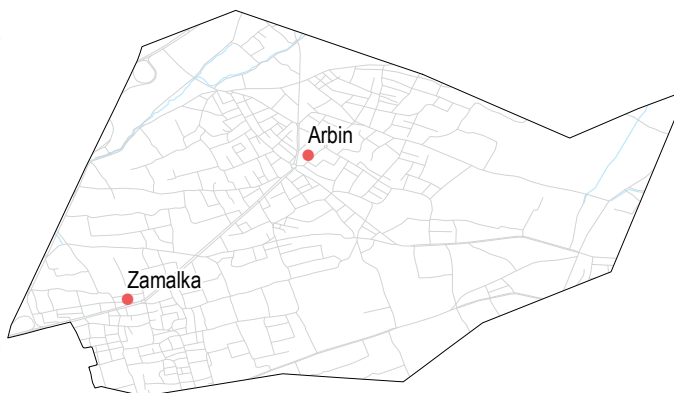
Most common strategies used to cope with lack of income / resources

Arbin

- Borrowing from family/friends
- Reducing meal size

Zamalka

- Borrowing from family/friends
- Reducing meal size



NFIs

Arbin

B 25000 SYP
D 1800 SYP
F 130000 SYP

Zamalka

B 25000 SYP
D 1800 SYP
F 130000 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

March 2017


Health

 Most common health problems

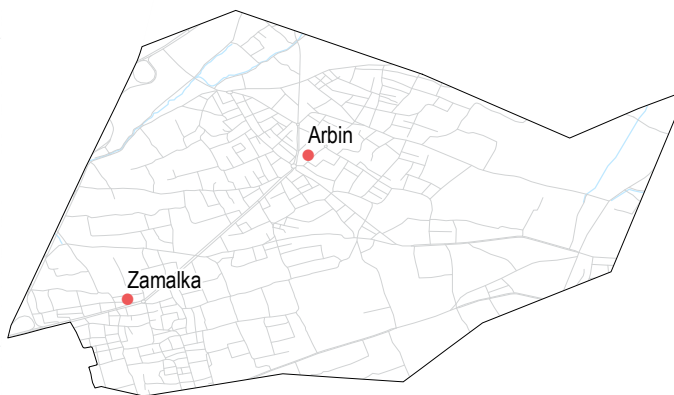
Arbin

 Injuries
Acute respiratory infections
Malnutrition

Zamalka

 Communicable diseases
Injuries
Acute respiratory infections





• 2/2 communities assessed:
Arbin
Zamalka







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

Arbin



 Closed well  
 Public free collection

Zamalka



 Closed well  
 Public free collection

Food Security

Arbin

 
Bread: no info
Rice: 750 SYP
Lentils: 800 SYP
Cooking oil: 950 SYP
Sugar: 800 SYP

Zamalka

 
Bread: no info
Rice: 750 SYP
Lentils: 800 SYP
Cooking oil: 950 SYP
Sugar: 800 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

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

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

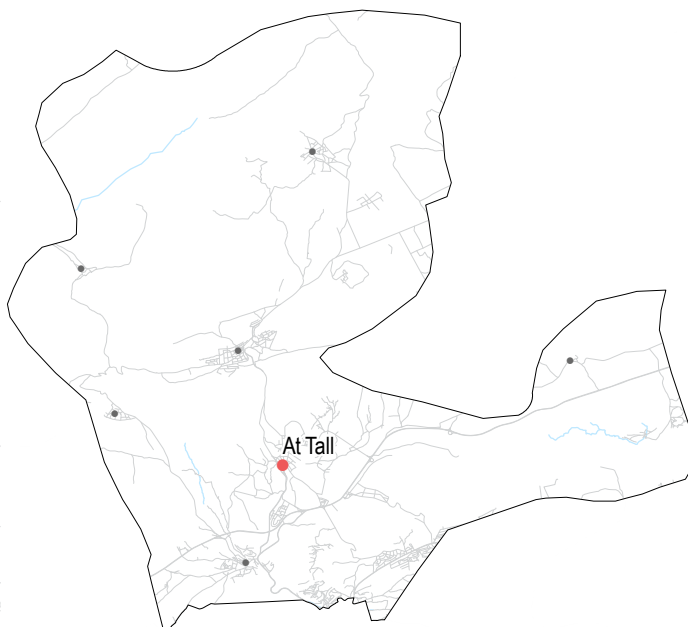
Livelihoods

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

At Tall

Children sent to work/beg

• 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 3500 SYP
D 500 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





At Tall

 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

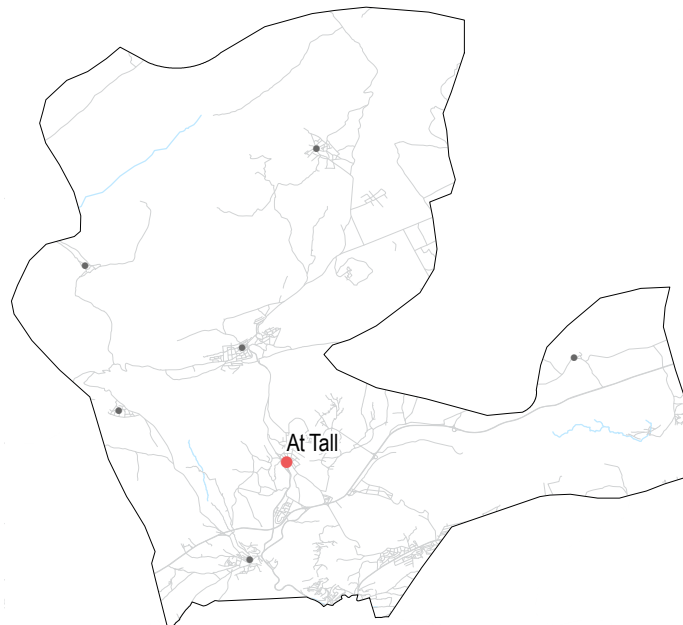
-  More water
-  No change
-  Less water
-  No information

 Most common method of garbage disposal

At Tall

-  Closed well
-  Public free collection

• 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

March 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

• 1/7 communities assessed:
Az Zabdani



Displacement

Az Zabdani

- 1-25%
- 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

Az Zabdani

Skipping meals

Reducing meal size

NFIs

Az Zabdani

- 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


Az Zabdani, Rural Damascus Governorate

March 2017

Health

 Most common health problems

Az Zabdani

 Chronic disease with no access to medicine
Injuries





• 1/7 communities assessed:
Az Zabdani







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 

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

 No school-aged children left in the community

Status of primary schools in village

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

Babella, Rural Damascus Governorate

March 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

 1500 - 1800 SYP

Sayyeda Zeinab

NDPs IDPs

 15000 - 20000 SYP

Babella

NDPs IDPs

 No info

Yalda

NDPs IDPs

 No info

Beit Sahm

NDPs IDPs

 No info

Livelihoods

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

Aqraba

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

Babella

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

Beit Sahm

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

Sayyeda Zeinab

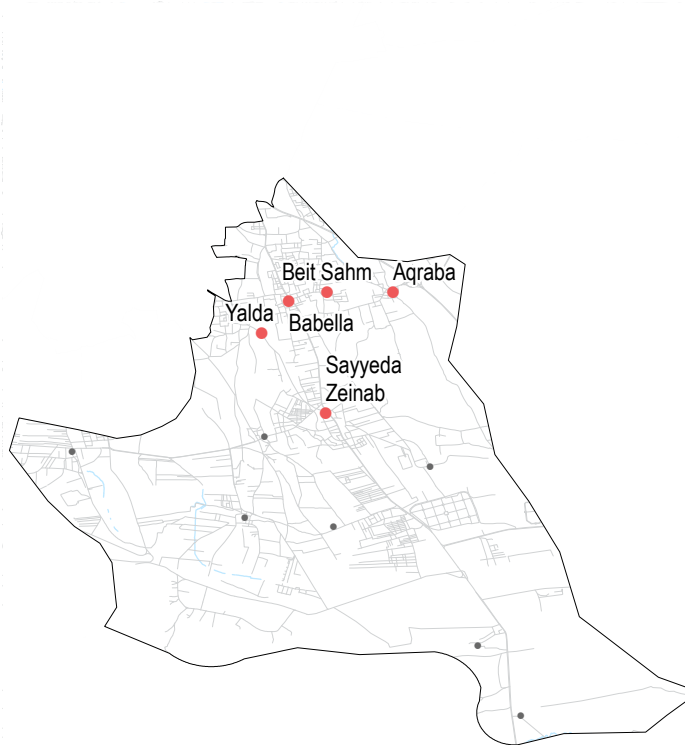
- Borrowing from family/friends
- High risk/illegal work

Yalda

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

• 5/12 communities assessed:

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



Displacement

Aqraba

76-100%
 Yes Yes

Babella

1-25%
 Yes Yes

Beit Sahm

1-25%
 Yes Yes

Sayyeda Zeinab

26-50%
 Yes Yes

% of pre-conflict population remaining

IDPs already living in village

IDPs arrived in last month

No information

Yalda

1-25%
 Yes Yes

NFIs

Aqraba

B 3000 SYP
D 350 SYP
F 60000 SYP

Babella

B 4500 SYP
D 850 SYP
F 125000 SYP

Beit Sahm

B 4500 SYP
D 850 SYP
F 125000 SYP

Sayyeda Zeinab

B 3500 SYP
D 250 SYP
F 60000 SYP

Yalda

B 4500 SYP
D 850 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

March 2017

Health

Most common health problems

Beit Sahm

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

Sayyeda Zeinab

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

Aqraba

Communicable diseases
Chronic disease with no access to medicine

Babella

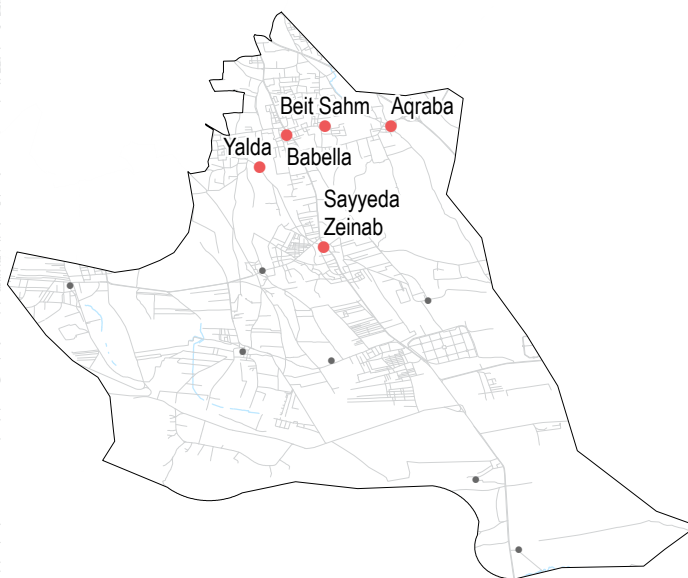
Pregnancy related diseases
Acute respiratory infections
Severe diseases affecting those aged less than 5

Yalda

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

• 5/12 communities assessed:

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



Food Security

Yalda

Bread: 150 SYP
Rice: 250 SYP
Lentils: 650 SYP
Cooking oil: 800 SYP
Sugar: 400 SYP

Aqraba

Bread: 50 SYP
Rice: 525 SYP
Lentils: 500 SYP
Cooking oil: 175 SYP
Sugar: 450 SYP

Beit Sahm

Bread: 150 SYP
Rice: 250 SYP
Lentils: 650 SYP
Cooking oil: 800 SYP
Sugar: 400 SYP

Babella

Bread: 150 SYP
Rice: 250 SYP
Lentils: 650 SYP
Cooking oil: 800 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

Change in available water since last month

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

Most common method of garbage disposal

Aqraba

Network
 Disposed at designated site

Babella

Water trucking
 Public free collection

Beit Sahm

Water trucking
 Public free collection

Sayyeda Zeinab

Network
 Public free collection

Yalda

Water trucking
 Public free collection

Education

Aqraba

Most children accessed education

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

March 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

• 1/9 communities assessed:
Bait Jan

Displacement

Bait Jan

- 51-75%
- Yes
- Yes

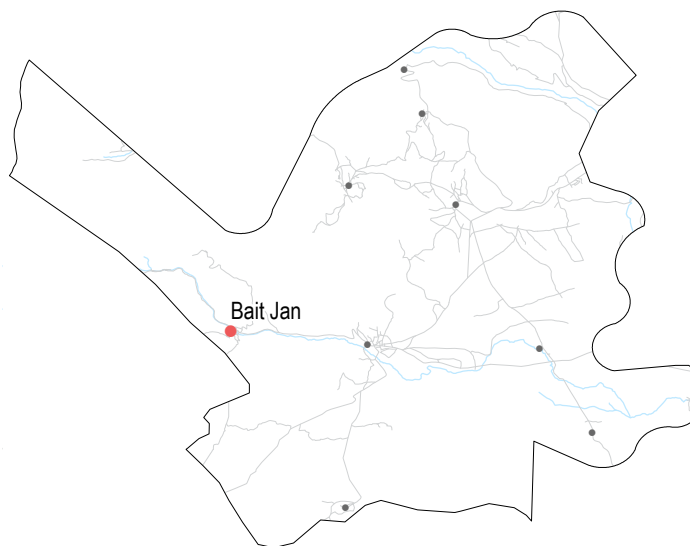
- % of pre-conflict population remaining
- IDPs already living in village
- IDPs arrived in last month
- No information

Livelihoods

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

Bait Jan

- Borrowing from family/friends
- High risk/illegal work
- Looking for food in garbage



NFIs

Bait Jan

- B** 4200 SYP
- D** 350 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

March 2017

Health

 Most common health problems


Bait Jan

 Communicable diseases
Chronic disease with no access to medicine
Acute respiratory infections

• 1/9 communities assessed:
Bait Jan

Food Security

Bait Jan


Bread: no info
Rice: 550 SYP
Lentils: 550 SYP
Cooking oil: 1700 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





WASH

Most common water source

Status of source

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

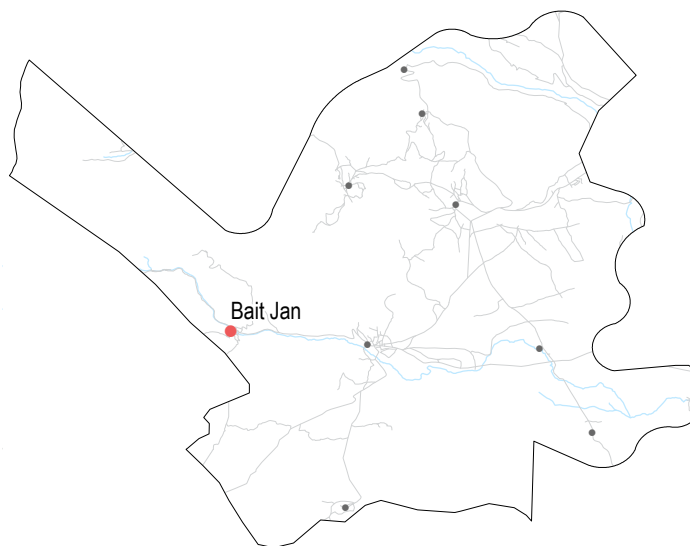
Change in available water since last month

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


 Most common method of garbage disposal

Bait Jan

Network 
 Disposed at designated site



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

March 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

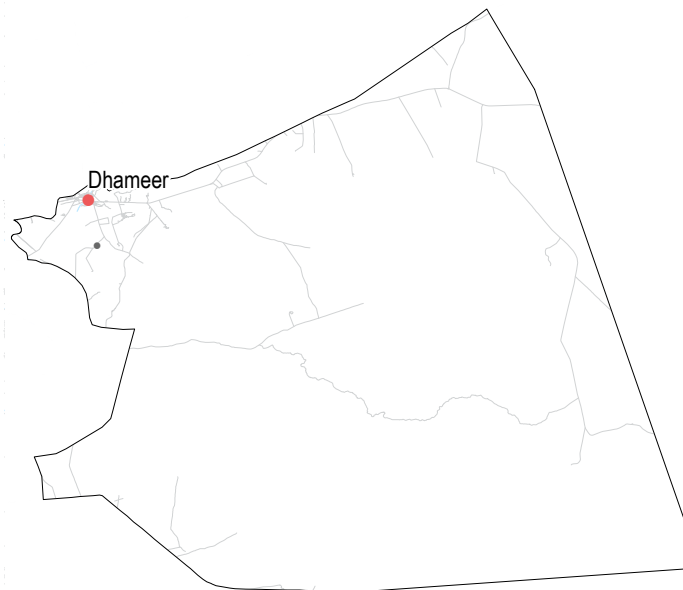
Livelihoods

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

Dhameer

- Borrowing from family/friends
- Reducing meal size

• 1/2 communities assessed:
Dhameer



Displacement

Dhameer

76-100%
 Yes Yes

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

NFIs

Dhameer
B 2500 SYP
D 450 SYP
F 5000 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

March 2017

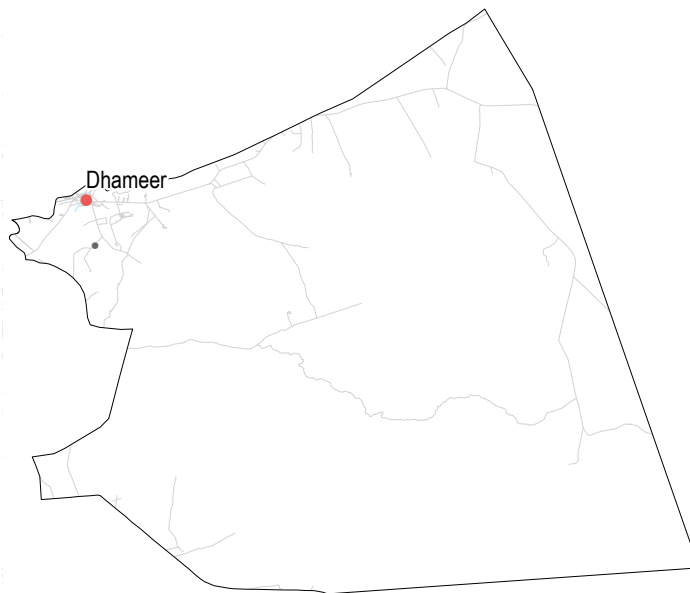
Health

 Most common health problems

Dhameer

 Diarrhea
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

Change in available water since last month

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

 Most common method of garbage disposal

Dhameer

 Closed well  
 Public free collection

Food Security

Dhameer





Bread: 75 SYP
Rice: 450 SYP
Lentils: 250 SYP
Cooking oil: 680 SYP
Sugar: 425 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

March 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

Shafuniyeh

NDPs IDPs

 2000 - 3000 SYP

Duma

NDPs IDPs

 1000 - 2500 SYP

Otaya

NDPs IDPs

 2000 - 3000 SYP

4/12 communities assessed:

- Btihet Elwafedine
- Duma
- Otaya
- Shafuniyeh



Livelihoods

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

Btihet Elwafedine
 Reducing meal size

Shafuniyeh
 Reducing meal size

Duma
 Borrowing from family/friends
 Selling household assets
 Skipping meals

Otaya
 Reducing meal size

Displacement

Btihet Elwafedine

76-100%
 Yes Yes

Duma

1-25%
 Yes Yes

Otaya

76-100%
 Yes Yes

Shafuniyeh

26-50%
 Yes Yes

% of pre-conflict population remaining

IDPs already living in village

IDPs arrived in last month

No information

NFIs

Btihet Elwafedine

B 3000 SYP
D 500 SYP
F 75000 SYP

Duma

B 25000 SYP
D 2000 SYP
F 150000 SYP

Otaya

B 25000 SYP
D 2000 SYP
F 145000 SYP

Shafuniyeh

B 25000 SYP
D 2000 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

Otaya
 Injuries
 Acute respiratory infections
 Fever

Btihet Elwafedine
 Injuries
 Acute respiratory infections
 Fever

Shafuniyeh
 Injuries
 Acute respiratory infections
 Fever

Duma
 Chronic disease with no access to medicine
 Injuries
 Fever

- 4/12 communities assessed:
- Btihet Elwafedine
- Duma
- Otaya
- Shafuniyeh



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
 Disposed at designated site

Duma
 Water trucking
 Public free collection

Otaya
 Network
 Disposed at designated site

Shafuniyeh
 Open well
 Disposed at designated site

Food Security

Btihet Elwafedine

 Bread: 50 SYP
 Rice: 500 SYP
 Lentils: 500 SYP
 Cooking oil: 800 SYP
 Sugar: 450 SYP

Otaya

 Bread: no info
 Rice: 650 SYP
 Lentils: 600 SYP
 Cooking oil: 1000 SYP
 Sugar: 700 SYP

Duma

 Bread: no info
 Rice: 850 SYP
 Lentils: 950 SYP
 Cooking oil: 1100 SYP
 Sugar: 850 SYP

Shafuniyeh

 Bread: no info
 Rice: 650 SYP
 Lentils: 550 SYP
 Cooking oil: 900 SYP
 Sugar: 700 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
 Most children accessed education

Otaya
 Some facilities destroyed

Shafuniyeh
 Most children accessed education

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

Ghizlaniyyeh, Rural Damascus Governorate

March 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)

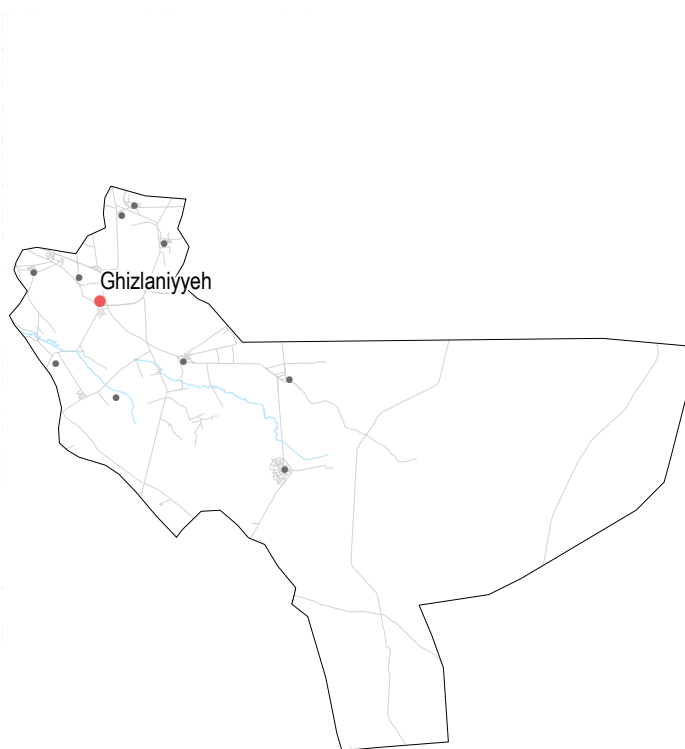
Ghizlaniyyeh

NDPs IDPs



1300 - 1800 SYP

- 1/11 communities assessed: Ghizlaniyyeh



Displacement

Ghizlaniyyeh

76-100%



% 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

No info

NFIs

Ghizlaniyyeh



B 3000 SYP

D 200 SYP

F 6200 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


Ghizlaniyyeh, Rural Damascus Governorate

March 2017

Health

 Most common health problems





Ghizlaniyyeh

 Communicable diseases
Chronic disease with no access to medicine
Acute respiratory infections





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

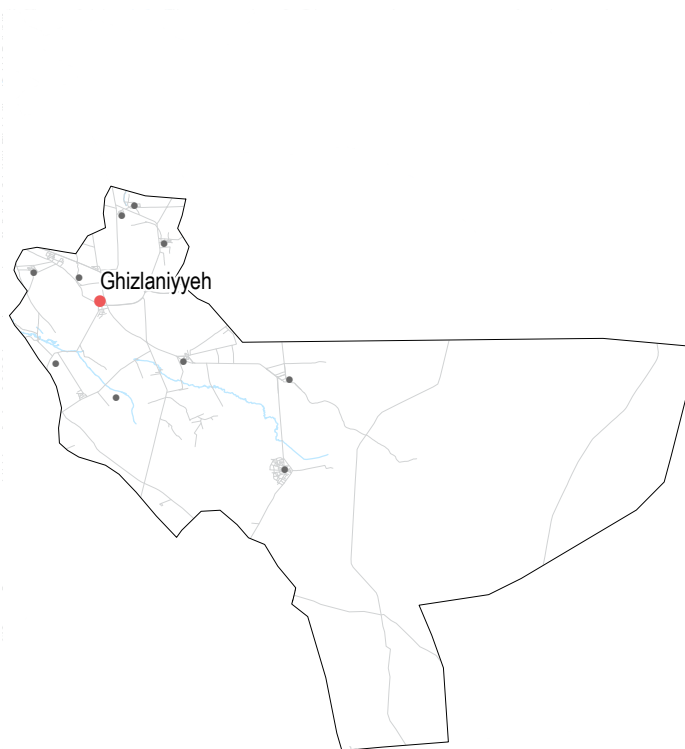
-  More water
-  No change
-  Less water
-  No information

 Most common method of garbage disposal

Ghizlaniyyeh


Network 
 Disposed at designated site

• 1/11 communities assessed:
Ghizlaniyyeh



Food Security

Ghizlaniyyeh


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

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

March 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

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

Hajar Aswad

Reducing meal size

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

March 2017

Health

 Most common health problems

Hajar Aswad

 Chronic disease with no access to medicine
Injuries





• 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

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

Food Security

Hajar Aswad


 Bread: 100 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

 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

March 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

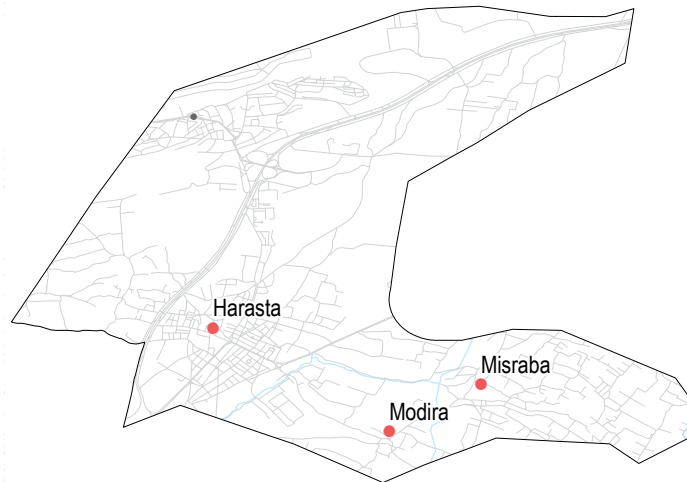
Modira

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
- Skipping meals
- Reducing meal size

Misraba

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

Modira

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

Displacement

Harasta

1-25%
 Yes No

Misraba

1-25%
 Yes No

Modira

1-25%
 Yes Yes

% of pre-conflict population remaining

IDPs already living in village

IDPs arrived in last month

No information

NFIs

Harasta

B 25000 SYP
D 2000 SYP
F 150000 SYP

Misraba

B 30000 SYP
D 1650 SYP
F 150000 SYP

Modira

B 30000 SYP
D 1650 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

March 2017

Health

Most common health problems

Modira

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

Harasta

Chronic disease with no access to medicine
Injuries
Fever

Misraba

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

• 3/4 communities assessed:

- Harasta
- Misraba
- Modira

Food Security

Harasta

Bread: no info
Rice: 850 SYP
Lentils: 950 SYP
Cooking oil: 1100 SYP
Sugar: 850 SYP

Modira

Bread: no info
Rice: 700 SYP
Lentils: 700 SYP
Cooking oil: 950 SYP
Sugar: 650 SYP

Misraba

Bread: no info
Rice: 700 SYP
Lentils: 700 SYP
Cooking oil: 950 SYP
Sugar: 650 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

Change in available water since last month

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

Most common method of garbage disposal

Harasta

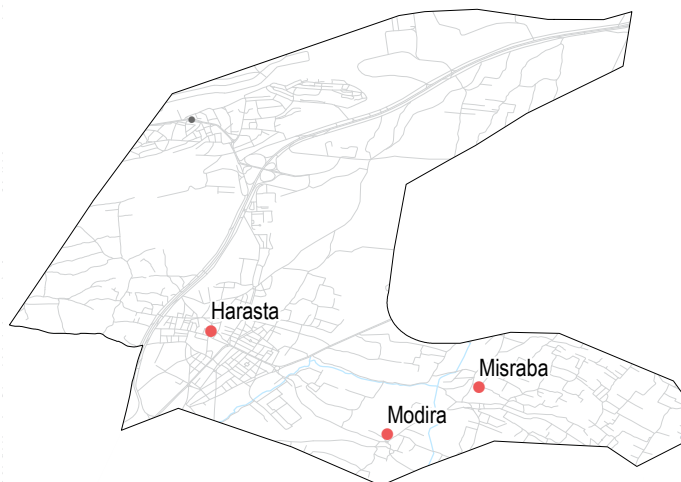
Water trucking
 Public free collection

Misraba

Closed well
 Public free collection

Modira

Closed well
 Public free collection



Education

Harasta

Most children accessed education

Misraba

Most children accessed education

Modira

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

March 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

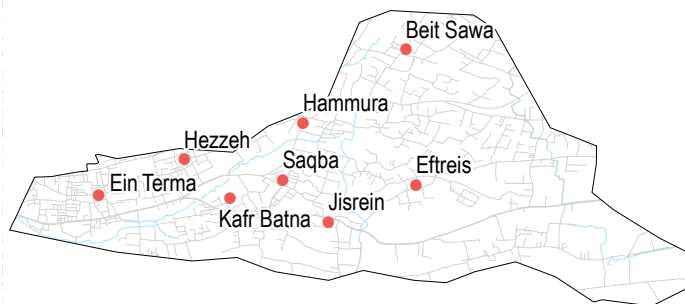
 1300 - 1500 SYP

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 Yes

Eftreis

1-25%
 Yes Yes

Ein Terma

1-25%
 Yes Yes

Hammura

26-50%
 Yes No

% of pre-conflict population remaining

IDPs already living in village

IDPs arrived in last month

No information

NFIs

Beit Sawa

B 25000 SYP
D 1800 SYP
F 130000 SYP

Eftreis

B 25000 SYP
D 1800 SYP
F 125000 SYP

Ein Terma

B 25000 SYP
D 2000 SYP
F 150000 SYP

Hammura

B 25000 SYP
D 2000 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

Kafr Batna 1/2, Rural Damascus Governorate

March 2017

Health

Most common health problems

Ein Terma

Communicable diseases
Chronic disease with no access to medicine
Injuries

Hammura

Chronic disease with no access to medicine
Injuries
Fever

Beit Sawa

Communicable diseases
Acute respiratory infections
Malnutrition

Eftreis

Communicable diseases
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

Change in available water since last month

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

Most common method of garbage disposal

Beit Sawa

Closed well
 Public free collection

Eftreis

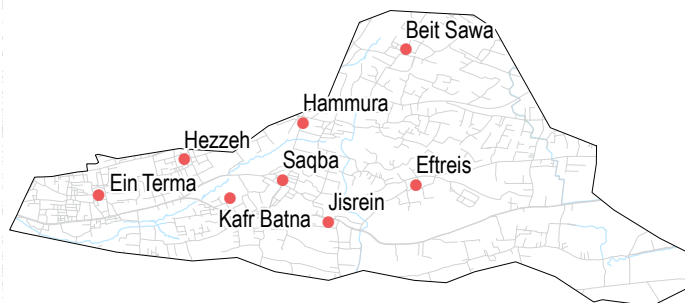
Closed well
 Public free collection

Ein Terma

Water trucking
 Public free collection

Hammura

Water trucking
 Public free collection



Food Security

Beit Sawa

Bread: no info
 Rice: 750 SYP
 Lentils: 800 SYP
 Cooking oil: 950 SYP
 Sugar: 800 SYP

Eftreis

Bread: no info
 Rice: 750 SYP
 Lentils: 800 SYP
 Cooking oil: 950 SYP
 Sugar: 800 SYP

Ein Terma

Bread: no info
 Rice: 850 SYP
 Lentils: 950 SYP
 Cooking oil: 1100 SYP
 Sugar: 850 SYP

Hammura

Bread: no info
 Rice: 850 SYP
 Lentils: 950 SYP
 Cooking oil: 1100 SYP
 Sugar: 850 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

Most children accessed education

Hammura

Most children accessed education

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

March 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

Jisrein

NDPs IDPs
750 - 1500 SYP

Kafr Batna

NDPs IDPs
1300 - 1500 SYP

Saqba

NDPs IDPs
1500 - 3500 SYP

Livelihoods

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

Hezzeh

- Borrowing from family/friends
- Reducing meal size

Saqba

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

Jisrein

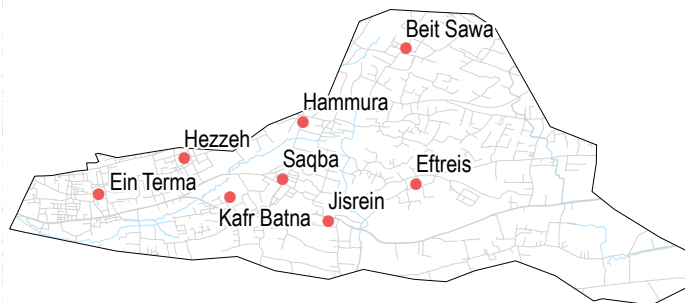
- Borrowing from family/friends
- High risk/illegal work
- Skipping meals

Kafr Batna

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

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

- Hezzeh
- Jisrein
- Kafr Batna
- Saqba



Displacement

Hezzeh

26-50%
 Yes Yes

Jisrein

51-75%
 Yes Yes

Kafr Batna

26-50%
 Yes Yes

Saqba

26-50%
 No No info

% of pre-conflict population remaining

IDPs already living in village

IDPs arrived in last month

No information

NFIs

Hezzeh

B 25000 SYP
D 1800 SYP
F 130000 SYP

Jisrein

B 25000 SYP
D 2000 SYP
F 150000 SYP

Kafr Batna

B 25000 SYP
D 1800 SYP
F 130000 SYP

Saqba

B 25000 SYP
D 2000 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

Kafr Batna 2/2, Rural Damascus Governorate

March 2017

Health

Most common health problems

Kafr Batna
 Injuries
 Acute respiratory infections

Hezzeh
 Diarrhea
 Communicable diseases
 Malnutrition

Saqba
 Injuries
 Acute respiratory infections
 Fever

Jisrein
 Chronic disease with no access to medicine
 Injuries
 Fever

- 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

Change in available water since last month

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

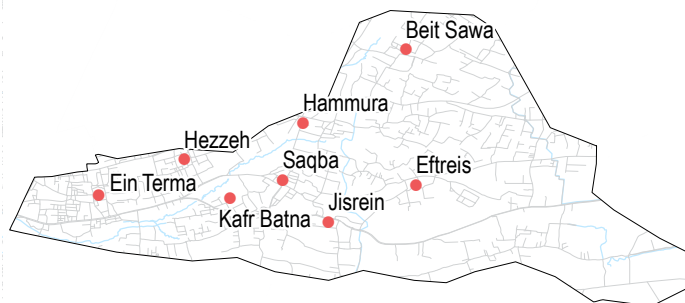
Most common method of garbage disposal

Hezzeh
 Closed well
 Public free collection

Jisrein
 Water trucking
 Public free collection

Kafr Batna
 Closed well
 Public free collection

Saqba
 Water trucking
 Public free collection



Food Security

Hezzeh

Bread: no info
 Rice: 750 SYP
 Lentils: 800 SYP
 Cooking oil: 950 SYP
 Sugar: 800 SYP

Jisrein

Bread: no info
 Rice: 850 SYP
 Lentils: 950 SYP
 Cooking oil: 1100 SYP
 Sugar: 850 SYP

Kafr Batna

Bread: no info
 Rice: 750 SYP
 Lentils: 800 SYP
 Cooking oil: 950 SYP
 Sugar: 800 SYP

Saqba

Bread: no info
 Rice: 850 SYP
 Lentils: 950 SYP
 Cooking oil: 1100 SYP
 Sugar: 850 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
 Most children accessed education

Kafr Batna
 Most children accessed education

Saqba
 Most 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

March 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)

Deir Ali

NDPs IDPs

 1500 - 1800 SYP

Kisweh

NDPs IDPs

 5600 - 7000 SYP

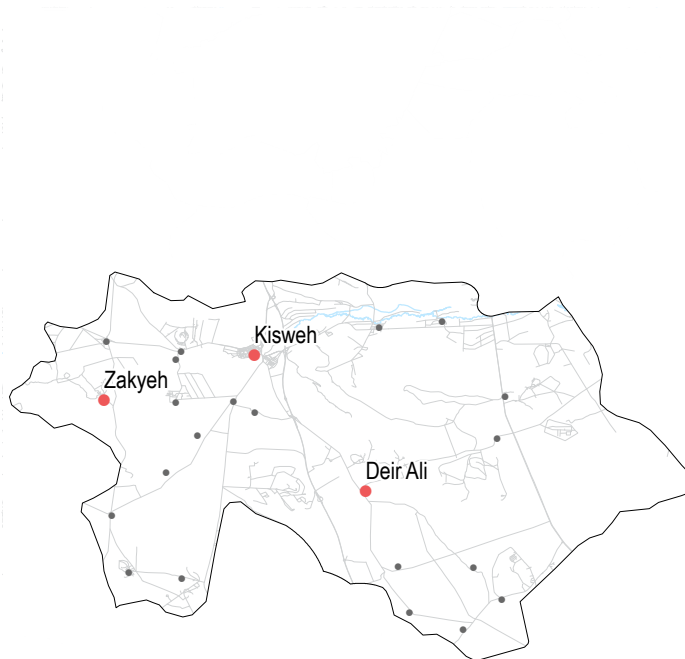
Zakyeh

NDPs IDPs

 2500 - 5000 SYP

• 3/23 communities assessed:

- Deir Ali
- Kisweh
- Zakyeh



Displacement

Deir Ali

76-100%
 Yes Yes

Kisweh

76-100%
 Yes Yes

Zakyeh

76-100%
 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

Deir Ali

Selling household assets

Kisweh

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

Zakyeh

Borrowing from family/friends

NFIs

Deir Ali

B 3000 SYP
D 200 SYP
F 61000 SYP

Kisweh

B 2950 SYP
D 400 SYP
F 50000 SYP

Zakyeh

B 3000 SYP
D 500 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

Zakyeh

Chronic disease with no access to medicine
 Pregnancy related diseases
 Maternal health issues

Deir Ali

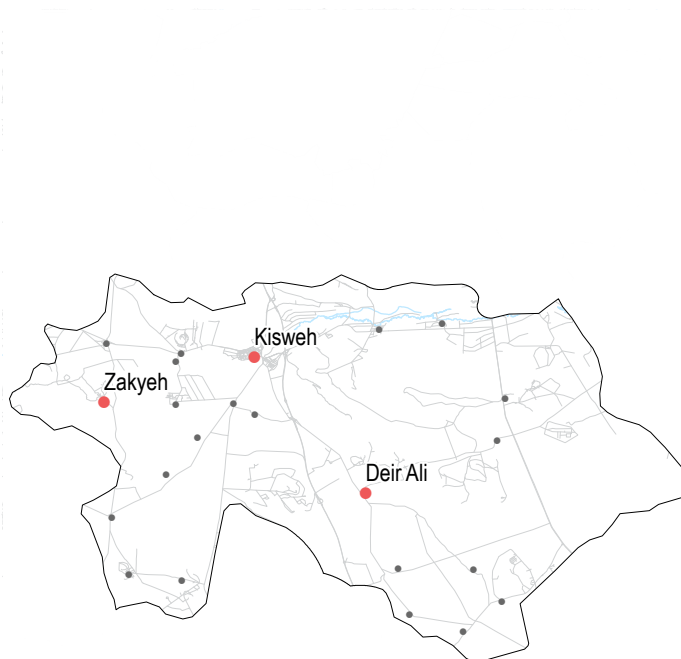
Acute respiratory infections
 Fever

Kisweh

Diarrhea
 Chronic disease with no access to medicine
 Acute respiratory infections

• 3/23 communities assessed:

- Deir Ali
- Kisweh
- Zakyeh



Food Security

Deir Ali

Bread: 50 SYP
 Rice: 500 SYP
 Lentils: 500 SYP
 Cooking oil: 1750 SYP
 Sugar: 425 SYP

Zakyeh

Bread: 100 SYP
 Rice: 600 SYP
 Lentils: 450 SYP
 Cooking oil: 900 SYP
 Sugar: 450 SYP

Kisweh

Bread: 75 SYP
 Rice: 525 SYP
 Lentils: 400 SYP
 Cooking oil: 675 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

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

Deir Ali

Network
 Disposed at designated site

Kisweh

No consensus
 Public free 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

March 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
- Yes

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

- Selling household assets
- 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

March 2017

Health

Most common health problems

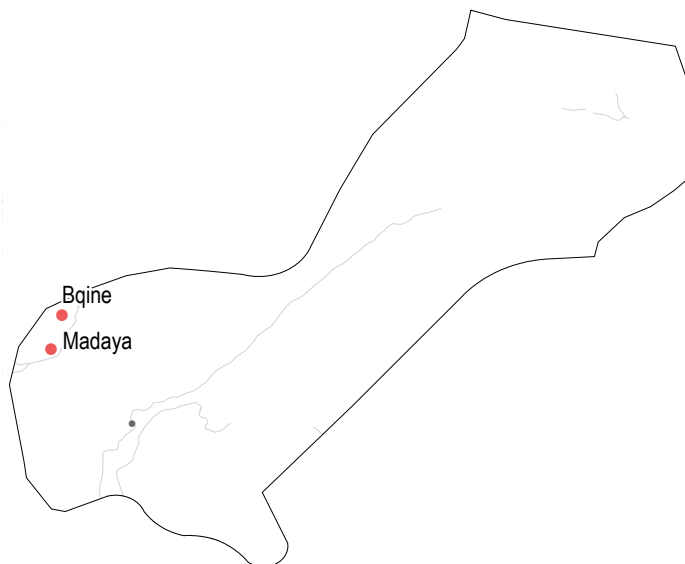
Bqine

Chronic disease with no access to medicine
Injuries

Madaya

Chronic disease with no access to medicine
Injuries

• 2/3 communities assessed:
Bqine
Madaya



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

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

Education

Bqine

Some facilities destroyed
 Lack of teaching staff
Security concerns over remaining inside facilities

Madaya

Some facilities destroyed
 Unsafe route to services
Security concerns over remaining inside facilities

Status of primary schools in village

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

Markaz Darayya, Rural Damascus Governorate

March 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

Yes

% of pre-conflict population remaining

IDPs already living in village

IDPs arrived in last month

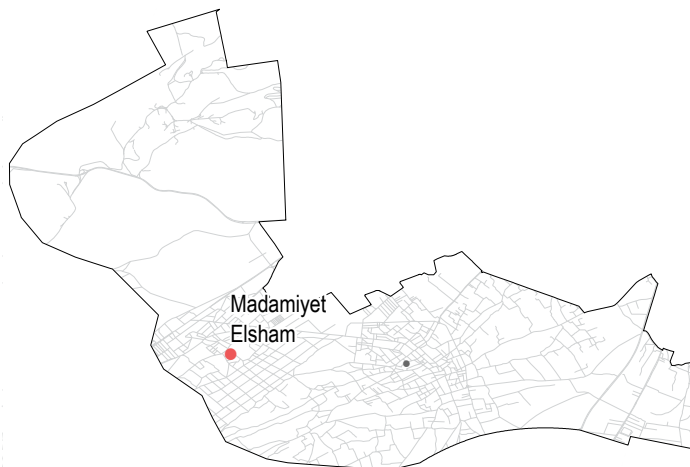
No information

Livelihoods

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

Madamiyet Elsham

Borrowing from family/friends



NFIs

Madamiyet Elsham

B 3500 SYP

D 450 SYP

F 7000 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


Markaz Darayya, Rural Damascus Governorate

March 2017

Health

 Most common health problems





Madamiyet Elsham

 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

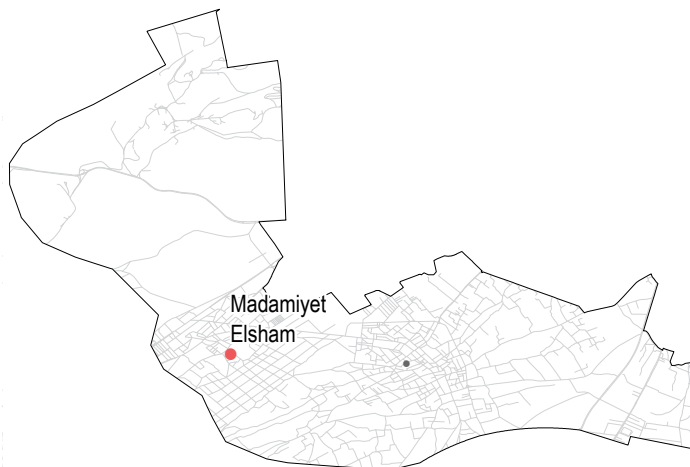
-  More water
-  No change
-  Less water
-  No information

 Most common method of garbage disposal

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: 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

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

March 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)

Nashabiyeh

- NDPs
- IDPs
- No info

Qasemiyeh

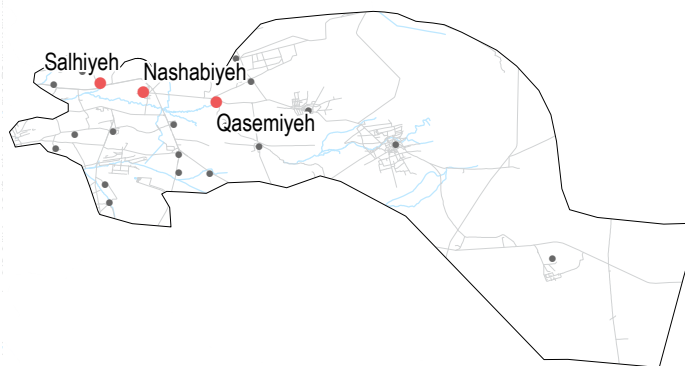
- NDPs
- IDPs
- No info

Salhiyeh

- NDPs
- IDPs
- No info

• 3/21 communities assessed:

- Nashabiyeh
- Qasemiyeh
- Salhiyeh



Livelihoods

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

Nashabiyeh

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

Qasemiyeh

- Borrowing from family/friends
- Reducing meal size

Salhiyeh

- Borrowing from family/friends
- Reducing meal size

Displacement

Nashabiyeh

- 1-25%
- No
- No info

Qasemiyeh

- 1-25%
- No
- No info

Salhiyeh

- 1-25%
- No
- No info

% of pre-conflict population remaining

IDPs already living in village

IDPs arrived in last month

No information

NFIs

Nashabiyeh

- B** 25000 SYP
- D** 1800 SYP
- F** 125000 SYP

Qasemiyeh

- B** 25000 SYP
- D** 1800 SYP
- F** 125000 SYP

Salhiyeh

- B** 25000 SYP
- D** 1800 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

Nashabiyeh, Rural Damascus Governorate

March 2017

Health

Most common health problems

Salhiyeh

Injuries
Acute respiratory infections

Nashabiyeh

Injuries
Acute respiratory infections

Qasemiyeh

Communicable diseases
Injuries
Acute respiratory infections

- 3/21 communities assessed:
Nashabiyeh
Qasemiyeh
Salhiyeh

Food Security

Nashabiyeh

Bread: no info
Rice: 750 SYP
Lentils: 800 SYP
Cooking oil: 950 SYP
Sugar: 800 SYP

Salhiyeh

Bread: no info
Rice: 750 SYP
Lentils: 800 SYP
Cooking oil: 950 SYP
Sugar: 800 SYP

Qasemiyeh

Bread: no info
Rice: 750 SYP
Lentils: 800 SYP
Cooking oil: 950 SYP
Sugar: 800 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

Change in available water since last month

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

Most common method of garbage disposal

Nashabiyeh

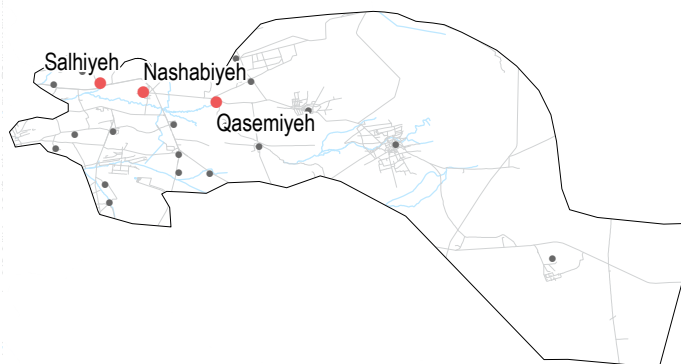
Closed well
 Buried / burned

Qasemiyeh

Closed well
 Buried / burned

Salhiyeh

Closed well
 Buried / burned



Education

Nashabiyeh

Some facilities destroyed

Qasemiyeh

Some facilities destroyed

Salhiyeh

Some facilities destroyed

Status of primary schools in village

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

Qatana, Rural Damascus Governorate

March 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

 1650 - 2100 SYP

Kawkab

NDPs IDPs

 1200 - 1700 SYP

Khan Elshih

NDPs IDPs

 2000 - 2500 SYP

Qatana

NDPs IDPs

 1600 - 2000 SYP

Rakhleh

NDPs IDPs

 No info

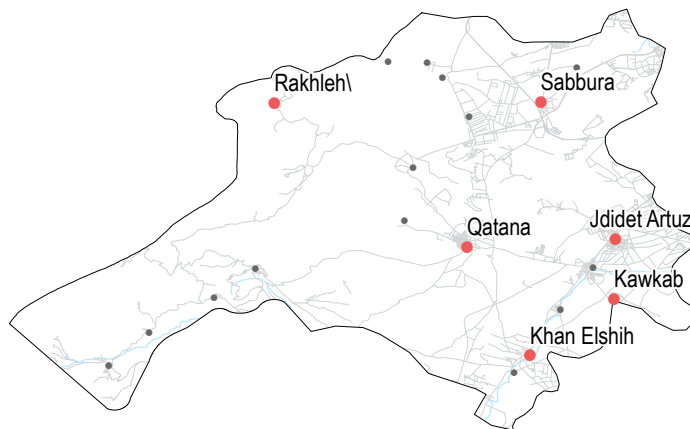
Sabbura

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
 No info

Qatana
 No info

Kawkab
 Borrowing from family/friends
 High risk/illegal work

Rakhleh
 Skipping meals

Khan Elshih
 Selling household assets

Sabbura
 Children sent to work/beg
 Skipping meals

Displacement

Jdidet Artuz

76-100%
 Yes Yes

Kawkab

76-100%
 Yes Yes

Khan Elshih

26-50%
 Yes Yes

Qatana

76-100%
 Yes Yes

% of pre-conflict population remaining

IDPs already living in village

IDPs arrived in last month

No information

Rakhleh

51-75%
 No No info

Sabbura

51-75%
 Yes Yes

NFIs

Jdidet Artuz

B 3000 SYP
D 200 SYP
F 65000 SYP

Qatana

B 3000 SYP
D 200 SYP
F 65000 SYP

Kawkab

B 3000 SYP
D 200 SYP
F 65000 SYP

Rakhleh

B 3000 SYP
D 250 SYP
F 55000 SYP

Khan Elshih

B 3500 SYP
D 400 SYP
F 70000 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

Sabbura

Chronic disease with no access to medicine
Acute respiratory infections
Severe diseases affecting those aged less than 5

Jdidet Artuz

Diarrhea
Acute respiratory infections
Fever

Qatana

Diarrhea
Chronic disease with no access to medicine
Acute respiratory infections

Kawkab

Chronic disease with no access to medicine
Acute respiratory infections

Rakhleh

Chronic disease with no access to medicine
Acute respiratory infections

• 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: 550 SYP
Cooking oil: 1750 SYP
Sugar: 450 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: 550 SYP
Lentils: 550 SYP
Cooking oil: 1700 SYP
Sugar: 475 SYP

Qatana

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

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

Jdidet Artuz

Network
 Disposed at designated site

Kawkab

Network
 Disposed at designated site

Khan Elshih

Closed well
 Public free collection

Qatana

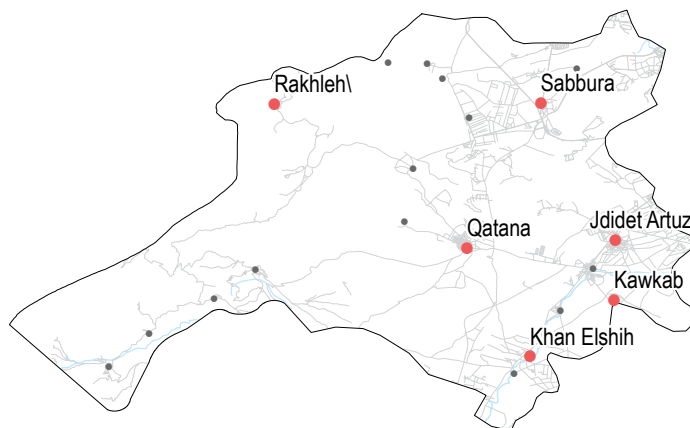
Network
 Disposed at designated site

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

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

 4000 - 10000 SYP

Qudsiya

NDPs IDPs

 5000 - 12000 SYP

• 2/7 communities assessed:
 Hama
 Qudsiya



Livelihoods

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

Hama

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

Qudsiya

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

Displacement

Hama

51-75%
 Yes No

Qudsiya

51-75%
 Yes Yes

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

NFIs

Hama

B 6500 SYP
D 375 SYP
F NA

Qudsiya

B 6500 SYP
D 375 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

Hama

Chronic disease with no access to medicine
 Fever

Qudsiya

Skin disease
 Chronic disease with no access to medicine
 Fever

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

• 2/7 communities assessed:

- Hama
- Qudsiya



Food Security

Hama

Bread: 50 SYP
 Rice: 400 SYP
 Lentils: 600 SYP
 Cooking oil: 600 SYP
 Sugar: 425 SYP

Qudsiya

Bread: 50 SYP
 Rice: 400 SYP
 Lentils: 600 SYP
 Cooking oil: 600 SYP
 Sugar: 425 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

March 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

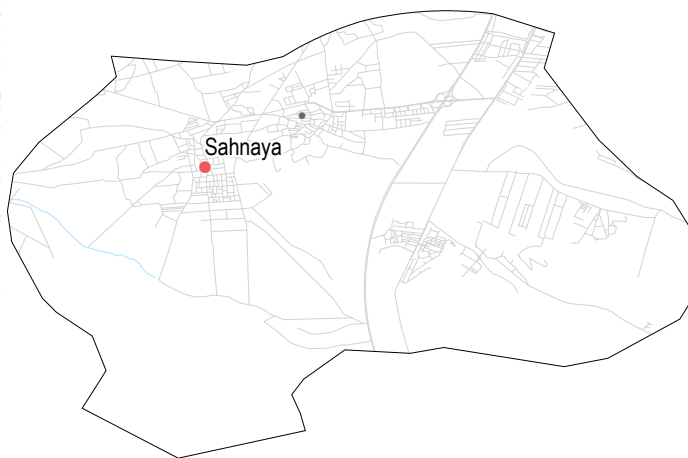
Livelihoods

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

• 1/2 communities assessed:
Sahnaya



Displacement

Sahnaya

76-100%
 Yes Yes

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

NFIs

Sahnaya

B 3500 SYP
D 250 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

March 2017

Health

 Most common health problems





Sahnaya

 Pregnancy related diseases
Acute respiratory infections
Severe diseases 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

Change in available water since last month

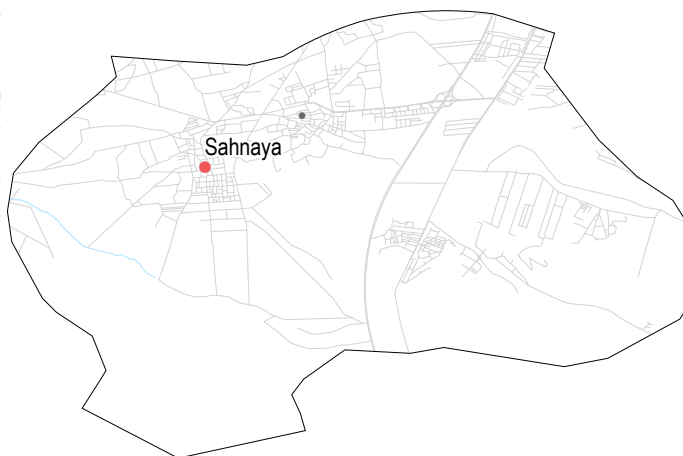
-  More water
-  No change
-  Less water
-  No information

 Most common method of garbage disposal

Sahnaya



 Water trucking  
 Public free collection

• 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

March 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

 1300 - 1700 SYP

Durin

NDPs IDPs

 1250 - 1700 SYP

Kanaker

NDPs IDPs

 1500 - 1700 SYP

Nofur

NDPs IDPs

 1300 - 1500 SYP

Livelihoods

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

Beit Saber

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

Durin

- Borrowing from family/friends
- Selling household assets
- Reducing meal size

Kanaker

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

Nofur

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

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



Displacement

Beit Saber

76-100%
 Yes Yes

Durin

76-100%
 Yes Yes

Kanaker

76-100%
 Yes Yes

Nofur

76-100%
 Yes Yes

% of pre-conflict population remaining

IDPs already living in village

IDPs arrived in last month

No information

NFIs

Beit Saber

B 3100 SYP
D 210 SYP
F 61000 SYP

Durin

B 3000 SYP
D 200 SYP
F 60000 SYP

Kanaker

B 3000 SYP
D 200 SYP
F 63000 SYP

Nofur

B 3000 SYP
D 200 SYP
F 62000 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

Sa'sa' 1/2, Rural Damascus Governorate

March 2017

Health

Most common health problems

Kanaker
 Acute respiratory infections
 Fever

Beit Saber
 Diarrhea
 Chronic disease with no access to medicine
 Acute respiratory infections

Nofur
 Diarrhea
 Chronic disease with no access to medicine
 Acute respiratory infections

Durin
 Diarrhea
 Acute respiratory infections
 Fever

• 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: 525 SYP
 Lentils: 550 SYP
 Cooking oil: 1750 SYP
 Sugar: 475 SYP

Kanaker

Bread: 50 SYP
 Rice: 500 SYP
 Lentils: 550 SYP
 Cooking oil: 1700 SYP
 Sugar: 425 SYP

Durin

Bread: 50 SYP
 Rice: 500 SYP
 Lentils: 525 SYP
 Cooking oil: 1700 SYP
 Sugar: 435 SYP

Nofur

Bread: 50 SYP
 Rice: 550 SYP
 Lentils: 550 SYP
 Cooking oil: 1700 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

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

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

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 - 1500 SYP

Sa'sa'

NDPs IDPs

 1500 - 1800 SYP

Shokteliyeh

NDPs IDPs

 1200 - 1500 SYP

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

- Qleiah
- Sa'sa'
- Shokteliyeh



Displacement

Qleiah

76-100%
 Yes Yes

Sa'sa'

76-100%
 Yes Yes

Shokteliyeh

76-100%
 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

Qleiah

Selling household assets

Sa'sa'

High risk/illegal work
 Selling household assets

Shokteliyeh

Borrowing from family/friends
 High risk/illegal work

NFIs

Qleiah

B 3000 SYP
D 200 SYP
F 63000 SYP

Sa'sa'

B 3000 SYP
D 200 SYP
F 62000 SYP

Shokteliyeh

B 3000 SYP
D 200 SYP
F 63000 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

Diarrhea
 Chronic disease with no access to medicine

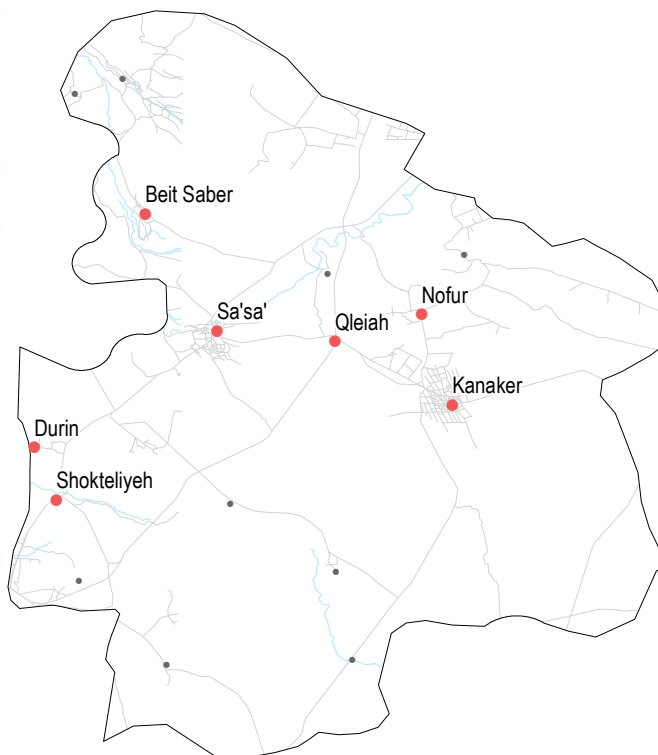
Qleiah

Acute respiratory infections
 Fever

Sa'sa'

Chronic disease with no access to medicine
 Acute respiratory infections

- 7/16 communities assessed (3 communities are shown on the previous factsheet):
 Qleiah
 Sa'sa'
 Shokteliyeh



Food Security

Qleiah

Bread: 50 SYP
 Rice: 550 SYP
 Lentils: 500 SYP
 Cooking oil: 1700 SYP
 Sugar: 450 SYP

Shokteliyeh

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

Sa'sa'

Bread: 50 SYP
 Rice: 500 SYP
 Lentils: 550 SYP
 Cooking oil: 1750 SYP
 Sugar: 425 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

Change in available water since last month

- More water
- No change
- Less water
- 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