

Deir-ez-Zor: Sub-district Profiles

Syria

February 2018



Background

Since mid-2017, ongoing conflict has led to displacement from and within Deir-ez-Zor governorate, totalling an estimated 230,000 persons from July to mid-December.¹ The recent de-escalation of conflict in parts of the governorate has allowed limited humanitarian access for the first time since 2014. However, there are still significant access and security limitations, and actors face substantial information gaps in terms of the location and priority needs of non-displaced residents, returnees and internally displaced persons (IDPs), in both the host community and informal sites in Deir-ez-Zor governorate. In order to address these gaps, REACH has conducted an assessment aiming to provide an overview of the location and humanitarian situation of these different population groups. Assessed locations are clustered along three main transects of the Euphrates and Khabour river (see map).

Overview

Assessed communities:	79
Assessed informal sites (tents):	10
Unassessed communities (empty):	15
Unassessed communities (unknown):	31
Total estimated population in assessed communities:	546,700

- Overall, the humanitarian situation is most severe in areas of ongoing conflict in the south-east of the governorate, with residents moving to informal sites to escape active conflict lines. Government of Syria (GoS) controlled areas on the south-west bank of the Euphrates river are sparsely populated, with few reported returns, and communities in the sub-district of Jalaa are all reportedly empty. Syrian Democratic Forces (SDF) controlled areas in the north-east host large numbers of IDPs and have begun to receive sporadic humanitarian assistance. A significant portion of households in these areas were previously displaced and have now returned.
- Shelter/NFI:** Whilst IDPs are commonly staying in apartments and houses in the host community, east of the Euphrates river a large number are living in tented settlements within communities or moving to informal sites. Electricity access across the whole governorate is limited to a few hours per day.

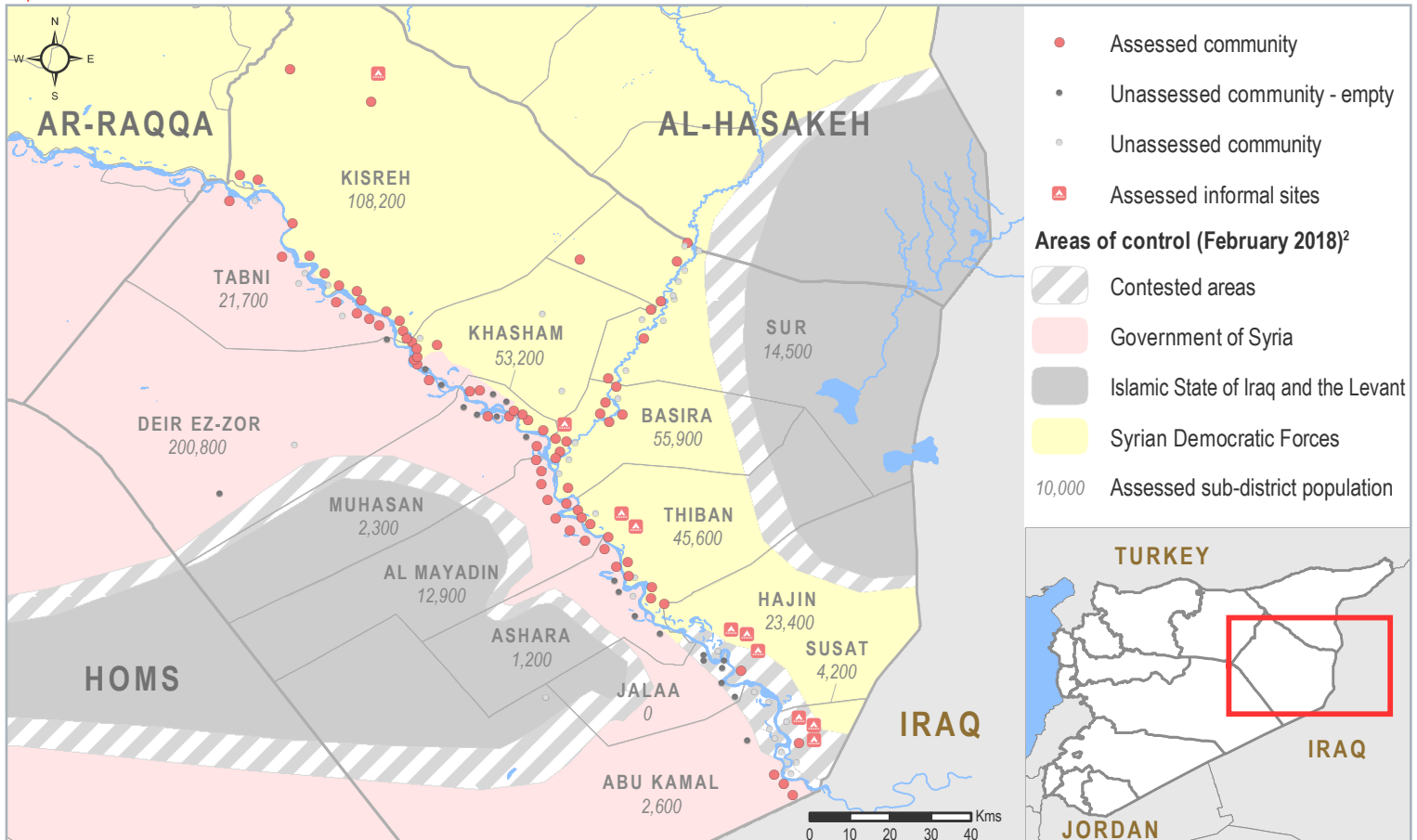
Methodology

Data collection comprised two stages. The first stage was an initial assessment identifying the main populated areas and population estimates across the governorate, with data collected between 31 January and 4 February 2018. This was followed by a community-level multi-sectoral assessment on the humanitarian situation, with data collected between 7 and 13 February 2018. In each stage, data was collected using 89 remote Key Informant (KI) interviews with a resident from each location. Different tools were used to assess communities and informal settlements.

Whilst efforts were made to cover as many locations as possible, assessed sites and communities were selected on the basis of their accessibility and should not be considered as a fully comprehensive list. Information should only be considered as relevant to the time of data collection, given the dynamic situation. Findings are not statistically representative and should be considered as indicative only, particularly as they are aggregated across locations between which the sectoral situation may vary.

- Health:** Whilst some IDPs report being able to access health services across the governorate, these are very limited in their service provision, with very few qualified medical professionals remaining in the governorate. Residents in both SDF and GoS-held areas report having to travel to Al-Hasakeh and Damascus to receive treatment.
- WASH:** East of the Euphrates river, water trucking remains the only water source for the majority of residents and IDPs. Across the governorate, water networks have reportedly begun to function again, albeit with limited operation hours and coverage. IDPs living in informal sites report limited access to latrines and bathing facilities, with open defecation commonplace.
- Food security:** Markets remain functional in all sub-districts and are the main source of food in absence of widespread food distributions. Functioning bakeries are not available in most communities throughout Deir-ez-Zor, with bread reportedly a priority need.
- Protection:** Active conflict in Khasham and the south-east is leaving civilians exposed to airstrikes and gunfire. Following the cessation of conflict towards the north, mine contamination remains a key concern in most sub-districts. Whilst movement across the governorate is sometimes possible, the costs of transportation and movement restrictions prevent some residents from doing so.

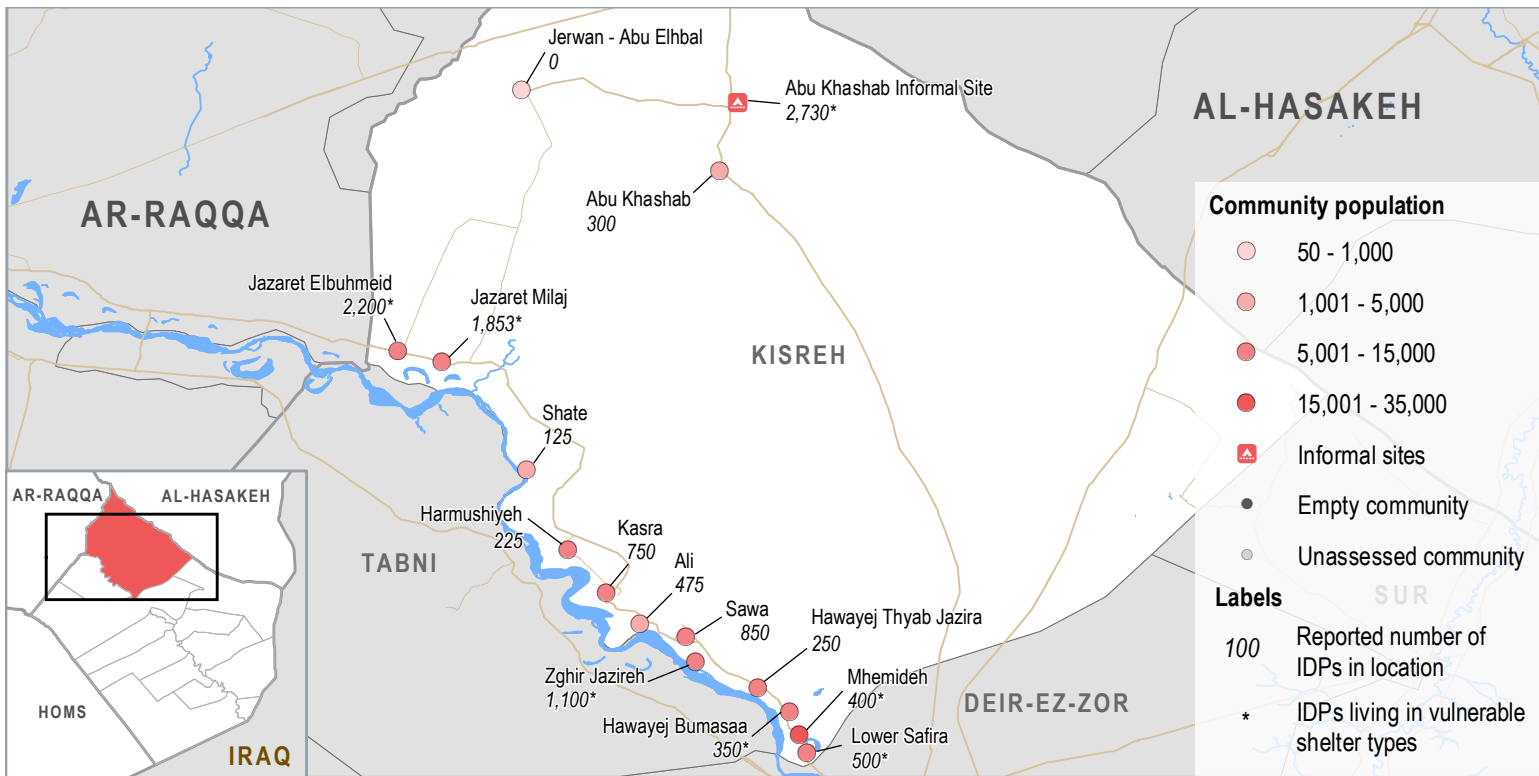
Locations of Assessed Communities and Informal Sites



1. OCHA, "Syria Crisis: Northeast Syria - Situation Report No.20", 21 January 2018.
 2. Areas of control taken from <http://syria.liveuamap.com/> as of 8 February 2018.



Kisreh Sub-district



Assessed communities: 14 Assessed informal sites: 1 Estimated population in assessed locations: 108,200

Kisreh sub-district, in the north of the governorate, has consistently been under SDF control in recent months and most displaced households have returned. The sub-district hosts a large number of IDPs relative to the host community population: there are an estimated 2,700 IDPs in Abu Khashab informal site, many of whom transit through the camp before relocating to other locations in Deir-ez-Zor and Al-Hasakeh governorates. Although humanitarian actors have greater access in this sub-district relative to other areas of Deir-ez-Zor, the population still requires significant shelter and NFI assistance.

- **IDPs at the informal site are receiving food assistance.** NGOs are reportedly distributing food to IDPs at the Abu Khashab informal site on a weekly basis. KIs noted more than half of households at the site receive food through the distribution.
- **Comprehensive healthcare is unavailable.** While households in all communities can access primary healthcare facilities for some needs, full services for chronic diseases or childbirth are not readily available. KIs indicated transportation to Al-Hasakeh for such assistance is prohibitively expensive.
- **The host community and IDPs reportedly have relatively reliable electricity access.** Between six and eight hours of electricity are reportedly available per day, more than the hours of availability indicated in any other sub-district in Deir-ez-Zor governorate.

Population Overview

Estimated population:
 12,100 IDPs
 96,100 host community
 85% of host community are returnees
 108,200 individuals in total

IDPs
Population breakdown:
 46% male and 54% female
 34% children (under 18)
 13% elderly (60+)

Main household profiles: Married men with their families, married women with their families but without husbands, elderly

Primary area(s) of origin: Deir-ez-Zor, Khasham, Abu Kamal, Hajin, Susat

First arrivals: October 2017

IDPs staying longer than 1 week: 92%

Shelter / NFIs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Type of IDP shelter: Apartment / house, tent (in communities and informal sites), unfinished buildings • Reported electricity access: Private and community generators provide between six and eight hours of electricity per day • Reported NFI needs: Light sources, batteries, heating and cooking fuel, disposable diapers
WASH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drinking water source: Water network in riverside communities; water trucking in interior communities and sites and in Jazaret Elbuhmeid and Jazaret Milaj • Reported water access: In nearly all communities, everyone/nearly everyone reportedly has enough water for their needs • Latrines: IDPs use private and communal latrines; IDPs (including those in communities) also practice open defecation • Bathing facilities: IDPs use private showers/bathing facilities, communal bathing areas
Healthcare	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Healthcare facilities: Mobile and private clinics available; informal emergency care points and primary care facilities accessible in locations outside the sub-district, though travel can be difficult • Healthcare provider: Private provider, local authorities, NGO • Medical supplies for vulnerable groups: Available for pregnant/breastfeeding women, chronic diseases; able to access supplies for injured/war-wounded in locations outside sub-district • Reported health needs: Surgery, skilled care during childbirth, treatment for chronic diseases
Food Security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Main food source: Purchased from markets within communities with cash • Main sources of cooking fuel: Kerosene, purchased gas, burning wood • Market functionality: Functioning food markets within all communities • Bakery functionality: Most communities do not have functioning bakeries • Sufficient food supply: Bread, rice, bulgur, flour, lentils, cooking oil, sugar
Protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Freedom of movement barriers: Transportation available but too expensive; conditions on departure in Abu Khashab informal site • Reported protection risks: Confiscation of documents



Tabni Sub-district



Assessed communities: 6 Assessed informal sites: 0 Estimated population in assessed locations: 21,700

Populated communities in Tabni sub-district are under GoS control and host fewer IDPs than neighbouring Kisreh sub-district, a trend that reportedly results from Tabni's relative distance from active conflict areas and price instability within the sub-district. IDPs displaced within Tabni sub-district are predominantly from other areas of Deir-ez-Zor governorate, potentially because they intend to move toward Deir ez-Zor city.

- **The sub-district population requires extensive healthcare support.** First aid and emergency care, surgery, skilled care during childbirth, and assistive devices were all reported as needs in Tabni sub-district. Although KIs reported primary care practitioners are present in the sub-district, traveling to receive other assistance outside the sub-district can be costly for households.
- **Households have limited access to electricity.** KIs indicated the host community and IDPs in the sub-district primarily rely on private generators and consequently only have access to electricity two to four hours per day.
- **The host community and IDPs have limited freedom of movement.** Civilians are at risk of encountering unexploded ordnance and may be subject to official travel restrictions or confiscation of their documents.

Population Overview

Estimated population:
 2,400 IDPs
 19,300 host community
 24% of host community are returnees
 21,700 individuals in total

IDPs
Population breakdown:
 45% male and 55% female
 45% children (under 18)
 20% elderly (60+)

Main household profiles: Married men with their families, married women with their families but without husbands, elderly

Primary area(s) of origin: Khasham, Hajin, Jalaa, Deir-ez-Zor

First arrivals: December 2017

IDPs staying longer than 1 week: 96%

Shelter / NFIs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Type of IDP shelter: Apartment/house with or without host communities • Reported electricity access: Private generators provide between two and four hours of electricity per day • Reported NFI needs: Light sources, batteries, heating fuel, cooking fuel, sanitary pads
WASH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drinking water source: Water network • Reported water access: Everyone / nearly everyone reportedly has enough water for their needs • Latrines: IDPs use private latrines inside household • Bathing facilities: IDPs use private showers / bathing facilities inside home
Healthcare	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Healthcare facilities: Primary care facilities available; private clinics and hospitals accessible in locations outside the sub-district, though travel can be difficult • Healthcare provider: Private provider, local authorities • Medical supplies for vulnerable groups: Available for pregnant/breastfeeding women, chronic disease, injured/war-wounded (in Hawayej Thyab Shamiyeh community) • Reported health needs: First aid/emergency care for accidents and injuries, surgery, skilled care during childbirth, assistive devices (wheelchairs, prosthetics)
Food Security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Main food source: Food purchased from markets within communities with cash • Main sources of cooking fuel: Kerosene, burning wood, purchased gas • Market functionality: Functioning food markets within all communities • Bakery functionality: Most communities do not have functioning bakeries • Sufficient food supply: Bread, rice, bulgur, flour, lentils, cooking oil, sugar
Protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Freedom of movement barriers: Conditions on departure, safety / security situation, transportation options available but too expensive • Reported protection risks: Confiscation of documents, movement restrictions, threat from mines or unexploded ordnance

Deir-ez-Zor: Sub-district Profiles

February 2018



Deir-ez-Zor Sub-district



Assessed communities: 8 Assessed informal sites: 0 Estimated population in assessed locations: 200,800

48% of IDPs in Deir-ez-Zor governorate are seeking refuge in Deir-ez-Zor sub-district. While humanitarian access to Deir-ez-Zor city and nearby towns remains difficult in light of continued insecurity, humanitarian actors are providing limited assistance. Most populated communities and towns are situated along the Euphrates river, which signifies the conflict line between SDF and GoS throughout most of the sub-district.

- **NFIs are a priority need.** While a small number of NGOs have begun distributing NFIs in the city of Deir-ez-Zor, KIs noted households throughout the sub-district require heating fuel, cooking fuel, water containers, sources of light and batteries.
- **Food assistance is not provided in most of the sub-district.** There are no food distributions in any communities aside from Deir ez-Zor city. KIs reported that humanitarian actors are distributing food on a monthly basis in the city, assisting more than half of the population.
- **Insecurity inhibits freedom of movement.** Continued conflict in some areas of the sub-district endangers host community members and IDPs and prevents their movement.

Population Overview

Estimated population:
57,350 IDPs
143,450 host community
24% of host community are returnees
200,800 individuals in total

IDPs
Population breakdown:
31% male and **69%** female
45% children (under 18)
24% elderly (60+)

Main household profiles: Married men with their families, married women with their families but without husbands, elderly

Primary area(s) of origin: Deir-ez-Zor, Khasham, Abu Kamal

First arrivals: December 2017

IDPs staying longer than 1 week: 88%

Shelter / NFIs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Type of IDP shelter: Apartment/house with or without host communities, standard or mass tent (in Upper Safira and Moezleh); communal shelter in mosque, school or shared space • Reported electricity access: Private and community generators provide four to six hours of electricity per day • Reported NFI needs: Light sources, cooking fuel, water containers, batteries, heating fuel
WASH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drinking water source: Water network in all communities (excluding Moezleh, where water is trucked) • Reported water access: Everyone/nearly everyone reportedly has enough water for their needs • Latrines: IDPs use private latrines inside household, communal latrines and practice open defecation • Bathing facilities: Private showers/bathing facilities inside home, communal bathing areas
Healthcare	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Healthcare facilities: Mobile clinics, private clinics, primary care facilities, and hospitals available • Healthcare provider: Private provider, local authorities, NGO • Medical supplies for vulnerable groups: Available for pregnant/breastfeeding women, chronic disease, injured/war-wounded • Reported health needs: First aid/emergency care for accidents and injuries, surgery, skilled care during childbirth, treatment for chronic diseases, rehabilitation programmes for injured/amputees, assistive devices (wheelchairs, prosthetics)
Food Security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Main food source: Purchased from markets within communities with cash • Main sources of cooking fuel: Kerosene, purchased gas, burning wood • Market functionality: Functioning food markets within all communities • Bakery functionality: Most communities do not have functioning bakeries • Sufficient food supply: Bread, rice, bulgur, flour, lentils, cooking oil, sugar
Protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Freedom of movement barriers: Safety/security situation, transportation options available but too expensive, conditions on departure in Deir-ez-Zor city • Reported protection risks: Threat from snipers/gunfire



Khsham Sub-district



Community population

- 50 - 1,000
- 1,001 - 5,000
- 5,001 - 15,000
- 15,001 - 35,000
- Empty community
- Unassessed community

Labels

100 Reported number of IDPs in location

* IDPs living in vulnerable shelter types

Assessed communities: 6 Assessed informal sites: 0 Estimated population in assessed locations: 53,200

Khsham sub-district is heavily contested between GoS and SDF, with the conflict line running parallel to the Euphrates river. Populated communities are located in close proximity to this line and households have been displaced as they avoid clashes. IDPs are reportedly fleeing toward Sur sub-district in search of safety. For those remaining, humanitarian access remains limited and emergency conditions prevail in conflict-affected communities.

- **Freedom of movement is highly constrained.** KIs report host community members and IDPs in the sub-district all face significant security-related obstacles that impede transit.
- **Markets in conflict-affected communities do not have adequate food for residents and IDPs.** Households that have not fled communities in the insecure central area of the sub-district (Sadouni, Jdid Ekeidat and Jdidet Bikara) are forced to purchase food from outside of their communities.
- **IDPs are sheltering in tents and unfinished buildings.** Some IDPs in Dahleh are relying on personal or handmade tents and others in Jdid Ekeidat are living in unfinished buildings.

Population Overview

Estimated population:
 13,700 IDPs
 39,500 host community
 45% of host community are returnees
 53,200 individuals in total

IDPs

Population breakdown:
 47% male and 53% female
 44% children (under 18)
 19% elderly (60+)

Main household profiles: Married men with their families, married women with their families but without husbands, elderly

Primary area(s) of origin: From present community, Khasham

First arrivals: December 2017

IDPs staying longer than 1 week: 80%

Shelter / NFIs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Type of IDP shelter: Apartment/house with or without host communities, tent (in Dahleh), unfinished buildings, communal shelter in mosque, school or shared space • Reported electricity access: Private generators provide between two and four hours of electricity per day • Reported NFI needs: Light sources, batteries, heating fuel, cooking fuel, water containers
WASH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drinking water source: Water trucking (south-east communities); water network (Mrat and Mathlum) • Reported water access: Everyone/nearly everyone reportedly has enough water for their needs • Latrines: IDPs use private latrines inside household, communal latrines; residents/IDPs also practice open defecation • Bathing facilities: IDPs use private showers/bathing facilities inside home, private bathing space outside home, communal bathing areas
Healthcare	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Healthcare facilities: Primary care facilities available • Healthcare provider: Private provider • Medical supplies for vulnerable groups: Available for pregnant/breastfeeding women, chronic disease • Reported health needs: First aid/emergency care for accidents and injuries, antibiotics, surgery, skilled care during childbirth, assistive devices (wheelchairs, prosthetics)
Food Security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Main food source: Purchased from markets inside or outside community with cash • Main sources of cooking fuel: Kerosene, burning wood, purchased gas • Market functionality: Functioning food markets within all communities • Bakery functionality: Most communities do not have functioning bakeries • Sufficient food supply: Bread, rice, bulgur, flour, lentils, cooking oil, sugar
Protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Freedom of movement barriers: Safety/security situation, conditions on departure, transportation options available but too expensive, insufficient transportation • Reported protection risks: Threat from snipers/gunfire, threat from airstrikes, movement restrictions



Muhasan Sub-district



Assessed communities: 3 Assessed informal sites: 0 Estimated population in assessed locations: 2,300

Populated communities in Muhasan sub-district are within GoS-held territory and are not in the immediate proximity of the conflict line between the GoS and SDF, which is further east in Khasham sub-district. Though civilians had begun returning in recent months, renewed conflict has reportedly motivated some households to relocate to other sub-districts. A relatively small percentage of the host community members who were previously displaced have returned.

- **The host community and IDPs have limited freedom of movement.** Civilians are at risk of encountering unexploded ordnance and being struck by gunfire, and they may be subject to official movement restrictions or confiscation of their documents.
- **The sub-district population lacks various types of health services.** As is the case in other sub-districts, first aid and emergency care, surgery, skilled care during childbirth, and assistive devices were all reported as needs in Muhasan sub-district. Although KIs reported access to health providers, traveling to these facilities can be costly.
- **The available electricity supply is not sufficient for the sub-district population.** With only two to four hours of electricity available per day, residents and IDPs require light sources, batteries, and fuel for heating and cooking.

Population Overview

Estimated population:
 200 IDPs
 2,100 host community
 6% of host community are returnees
 2,300 individuals in total

IDPs
Population breakdown:
 45% male and 55% female
 45% children (under 18)
 20% elderly (60+)

Main household profiles: Married men with their families, married women with their families but without husbands, elderly

Primary area(s) of origin: Khasham

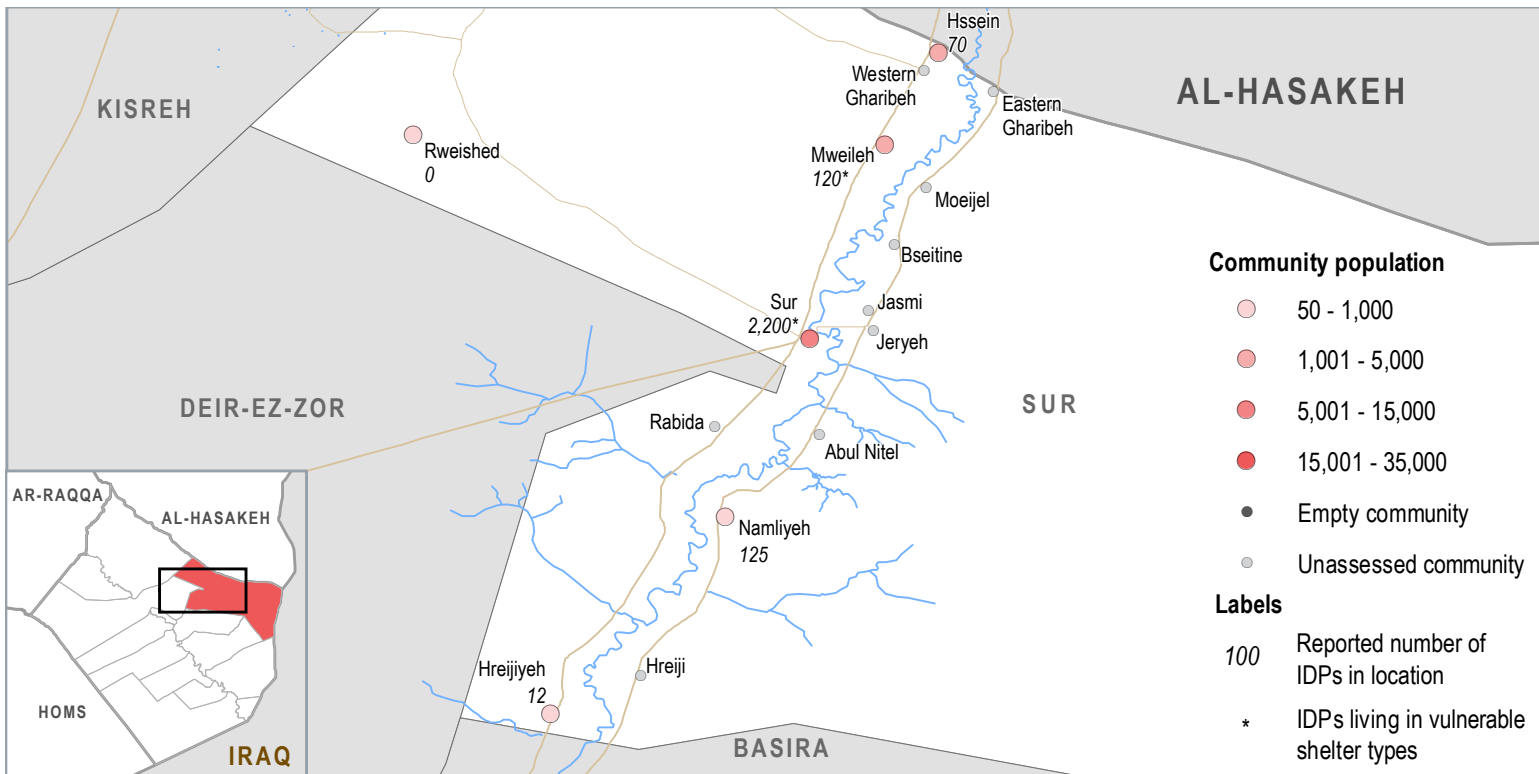
First arrivals: January 2018

IDPs staying longer than 1 week: 96%

Shelter / NFIs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Type of IDP shelter: Apartment/house with or without host communities • Reported electricity access: Private generators provide between two and four hours of electricity per day • Reported NFI needs: Light sources, batteries, heating fuel, disposable diapers, sanitary pads, cooking fuel
WASH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drinking water source: Water network • Reported water access: Everyone/nearly everyone reportedly has enough water for their needs • Latrines: IDPs use private latrines inside household • Bathing facilities: IDPs use private showers/bathing facilities inside home
Healthcare	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health facilities: Private clinics and primary care facilities available • Health provider: Private provider, local authorities • Medical supplies for vulnerable groups: Available for pregnant/breastfeeding women, chronic disease • Reported health needs: First aid/emergency care for accidents and injuries, surgery, skilled care during childbirth, assistive devices (wheelchairs, prosthetics)
Food Security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Main food source: Purchased from markets within communities with cash • Main sources of cooking fuel: Kerosene, burning wood, purchased gas • Market functionality: Functioning food markets within all communities • Bakery functionality: Most communities do not have functioning bakeries • Sufficient food supply: Rice, bulgur, flour, lentils, cooking oil, sugar
Protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Freedom of movement barriers: Transportation options available but too expensive, conditions on departure, safety/security situation • Reported protection risks: Movement restrictions, threat from mines or unexploded ordnance, threat from snipers/gunfire



Sur Sub-district



Assessed communities: 6 Assessed informal sites: 0 Estimated population in assessed locations: 14,500

Communities within Sur sub-district are under SDF control, though communities along the Khabour river's eastern bank are in close proximity to the conflict line with ISIL forces. The presence of mines and other explosive remnants of war hinders humanitarian access to communities and informal sites, leaving households without the non-food item, health, and shelter assistance they require. Roads north of Sur town are in poor condition because of the impact of airstrikes, further limiting access.

- **The available electricity supply is not sufficient for the sub-district population.** With only two to four hours of electricity available per day, residents and IDPs require light sources, batteries, and fuel for heating and cooking.
- **Available healthcare is inadequate.** While households can access pharmacies and mobile clinics for some health needs, full healthcare services for chronic diseases or childbirth are not readily available. KIs indicated transportation to Al-Hasakeh for such assistance is prohibitively expensive.
- **Some IDP households have inadequate shelter.** While IDPs are living in apartments in most assessed communities, some IDPs in Sur town are living in unfinished buildings and collective shelters. Collective shelters are also used in Mweileh.³

Population Overview

Estimated population:
 2,500 IDPs
 12,000 host community
 74% of host community are returnees
 14,500 individuals in total

IDPs
Population breakdown:
 41% male and 59% female
 45% children (under 18)
 15% elderly (60+)

Main household profiles: Married men with their families, married women with their families but without husbands, elderly

Primary area(s) of origin: Abu Kamal, Hajin, Susat

First arrivals: December 2017

IDPs staying longer than 1 week: 90%

Shelter / NFIs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Type of IDP shelter: Apartment/house with or without host communities, unfinished buildings, communal shelter in mosque, school or shared space • Reported electricity access: Private and community generators provide between two and four hours of electricity per day • Reported NFI needs: Light sources, cooking fuel, water containers, batteries, sanitary pads
WASH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drinking water source: Water trucking; water network in Sur town • Reported water access: More than half of the IDP population reportedly has enough water • Latrines: IDPs use private latrines inside household, communal latrines; residents/IDPs also practice open defecation • Bathing facilities: IDPs use private showers/bathing facilities inside home
Healthcare	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Healthcare facilities: Mobile clinics, private clinics, and primary care facilities available • Healthcare provider: Private provider, local authorities, NGO • Medical supplies for vulnerable groups: Available for pregnant/breastfeeding women, chronic disease • Reported health needs: First aid/emergency care for accidents and injuries, surgery, skilled care during childbirth, treatment for chronic diseases
Food Security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Main food source: Purchased from markets within communities with cash • Main sources of cooking fuel: Kerosene, burning wood, purchased gas • Market functionality: Functioning food markets within all communities • Bakery functionality: Most communities do not have functioning bakeries • Sufficient food supply: Bread, rice, bulgur, flour, lentils, cooking oil, sugar
Protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Freedom of movement barriers: Transportation options available but too expensive, insufficient transportation • Reported protection risks: None

³ Shelter conditions in Rweished were not assessed.



Basira Sub-district



Community population

- 50 - 1,000
- 1,001 - 5,000
- 5,001 - 15,000
- 15,001 - 35,000
- ▲ Informal sites
- Empty community
- Unassessed community

Labels

- 100 Reported number of IDPs in location
- * IDPs living in vulnerable shelter types

Assessed communities: 10 Assessed informal sites: 1 Estimated population in assessed locations: 55,900

Conflict between GoS and SDF in neighbouring Khasham sub-district continues to force IDPs to flee south into Basira. Humanitarian actors are providing limited assistance to some communities within the sub-district in the form of water trucking and NFI provision, but explosive remnants of war continue to hinder access.

- **Food markets are inadequate for household needs.** Most communities do not have functioning bakeries from which households can purchase bread to supplement their food intake; bread is only available in sufficient quantities in Basira town and the Sabha informal site. No NGOs reportedly distributed food in assessed communities (only one food distribution has been undertaken in the Sabha informal site).
- **The existing water network remains largely non-functional, supplying only residents in Basira city.** The remainder of residents are reliant on privately funded water trucking to meet their household needs.
- **Health services are extremely limited.** KIs reported that households seek medical assistance from nurses as they are the only qualified medical staff remaining.

Population Overview

Estimated population:
 11,100 IDPs
 44,800 host community
 63% of host community are returnees
 55,900 individuals in total

IDPs
Population breakdown:
 45% male and 55% female
 41% children (under 18)
 14% elderly (60+)

Main household profiles: Married men with their families, married women with their families but without husbands

Primary area(s) of origin: Hajin and Abu Kamal sub-districts

First arrivals: November 2017

IDPs staying longer than 1 week: 69%

Shelter / NFIs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Type of IDP shelter: Apartment/house with or without host communities, personal or mass tent (Basira town, Hejneh, Sabha community, Shiheil), unfinished buildings, communal shelter • Reported electricity access: Private generators provide two to four hours electricity per day • Reported NFI needs: Sources of light, cooking fuel, batteries, clothing, shoes
WASH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drinking water source: Water trucking; water network in Basira town • Reported water access: Everyone/nearly everyone reportedly has enough water for their needs • Latrines: IDPs use private latrines inside household, communal latrines and practice open defecation • Bathing facilities: Private showers/bathing facilities inside home, none
Healthcare	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Healthcare facilities: Private clinics and primary care facilities available; informal emergency care points accessible in locations outside the sub-districts, though travel can be difficult • Healthcare provider: Private provider, local authorities • Medical supplies for vulnerable groups: Available for pregnant/breastfeeding women, chronic disease • Reported health needs: First aid/emergency care for accidents and injuries, antibiotics, surgery, skilled care during childbirth, treatment for chronic diseases
Food Security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Main food source: Purchased from markets within communities with cash • Main sources of cooking fuel: Kerosene, burning wood, purchased gas • Market functionality: Functioning food markets within all communities • Bakery functionality: Bakeries reportedly not functioning in nearby markets • Sufficient food supply: Rice, bulgur, flour, lentils, cooking oil, sugar
Protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Freedom of movement barriers: Transportation options available but too expensive, conditions on departure • Reported protection risks: Disputes between residents, threat from mines or unexploded ordnance, threat from snipers/gunfire



Al Mayadin Sub-district



Assessed communities: 8 Assessed informal sites: 0 Estimated population in assessed locations: 12,900

Communities within the sub-district, all of which are in GoS-held territory, remain populated and all host IDPs in formal housing. IDPs reportedly first fled to the sub-district in December 2017, and an unknown number of Iraqi refugees from Anbar governorate also continue to seek refuge in the area. While some services in the sub-district, such as water provision, are reportedly sufficient, in other sectors conditions undermine households' well-being.

- **The electricity supply is reportedly insufficient for residents needs.** With only two to four hours of electricity available per day, residents and IDPs require light sources and batteries.
- **Health services remain highly limited.** Residents can access only basic health amenities and reportedly need to travel to Damascus in order to access more specialized health services.
- **The lack of functioning bakeries has resulted in a shortage of bread.** Residents of the sub-district are largely going without bread in their diet, though most other staples remain available in markets.

Population Overview

Estimated population:
 1,500 IDPs
 11,400 host community
 7% of host community are returnees
 12,900 individuals in total

IDPs
Population breakdown:
 44% male and 56% female
 45% children (under 18)
 20% elderly (60+)

Main household profiles: Married men with their families, married women with their families but without husbands, elderly

Primary area(s) of origin: Khasham, Jalaa and Hajin sub-districts

First arrivals: January 2018

IDPs staying longer than 1 week: 95%

Shelter / NFIs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Type of IDP shelter: Apartment/house with or without host communities • Reported electricity access: Private generators provide two to four hours electricity per day • Reported NFI needs: Sources of light, cooking fuel, heating fuel, batteries, winter shoes
WASH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drinking water source: Water network • Reported water access: Everyone/nearly everyone reportedly has enough water for their needs • Latrines: IDPs use private latrines inside household • Bathing facilities: IDPs use private showers/bathing facilities inside home
Healthcare	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Healthcare facilities: Private clinics, primary care facilities, and hospitals available • Healthcare provider: Private provider, local authorities, residents organise and pay for themselves • Medical supplies for vulnerable groups: Available for pregnant/breastfeeding women; supplies for chronic disease accessible in locations outside the sub-district, though travel can be difficult • Reported health needs: First aid/emergency care for accidents and injuries, surgery, skilled care during childbirth, rehabilitation programmes for injured/amputees, assistive devices (wheelchairs, prosthetics)
Food Security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Main food source: Purchased from markets within communities with cash • Main sources of cooking fuel: Kerosene, burning wood, purchased gas • Market functionality: Functioning food markets within all communities • Bakery functionality: Most communities do not have functioning bakeries • Sufficient food supply: Rice, bulgur, flour, lentils, cooking oil, sugar
Protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Freedom of movement barriers: Transportation options available but too expensive, conditions on departure, safety/security situation • Reported protection risks: Confiscation of documents, movement restrictions, threat from mines or unexploded ordnance, threat from snipers/gunfire



Ashara Sub-district



Assessed communities: 2 Assessed informal sites: 0 Estimated population in assessed locations: 1,200

The populated areas of the sub-district along the Euphrates river are controlled by the GoS while ISIL remains present in the desert to the west. A small number of households displaced from Ashara sub-district in September 2017 have returned from locations in Al-Hasakeh governorate. Humanitarian conditions for the occupied communities is similar those further north on the western bank of the Euphrates in that needs persist while some infrastructure (such as the main water network) remains somewhat functional.

- **The majority of the sub-district remains vacated.** Only a few residents remain in the communities furthest from the front lines of conflict, with just 16% of residents reportedly having returned to the community.
- **Medical supplies and facilities remain highly limited.** As with Al-Mayadin, specialized health services can only be accessed out of the governorate.
- **The security situation is restricting the freedom of movement.** Residents and IDPs remain at risk from landmine contamination, and can be subjected to movement restrictions or have documents confiscated.

Population Overview

Estimated population:
 200 IDPs
 1,000 host community
 16% of host community are returnees
 1,200 individuals in total

IDPs
Population breakdown:
 46% male and 54% female
 47% children (under 18)
 20% elderly (60+)

Main household profiles: Married men with their families, married women with their families but without husbands, elderly

Primary area(s) of origin: Mayadin, Abu Kamal and Deir-ez-Zor sub-districts

First arrivals: December 2017

IDPs staying longer than 1 week: 95%

Shelter / NFIs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Type of IDP shelter: Apartment/house with or without host communities • Reported electricity access: Private generators provide two to six hours electricity per day • Reported NFI needs: Bedding items, clothing, shoes, winter clothes, winter shoes
WASH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drinking water source: Water network • Reported water access: More than half of the IDP population reportedly has enough water • Latrines: IDPs use private latrines inside household • Bathing facilities: IDPs use private showers/bathing facilities inside home
Healthcare	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Healthcare facilities: Primary care facilities available • Healthcare provider: Private provider, residents organise and pay for themselves • Medical supplies for vulnerable groups: Available for pregnant/breastfeeding women; supplies for chronic disease accessible in locations outside the sub-district, though travel can be difficult • Reported health needs: Surgery, skilled care during childbirth, rehabilitation programmes for injured / amputees, assistive devices (wheelchairs, prosthetics)
Food Security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Main food source: Purchased from markets within communities with cash • Main sources of cooking fuel: Kerosene, burning wood, purchased gas • Market functionality: Functioning food markets within all communities • Bakery functionality: No functioning bakeries • Sufficient food supply: Bread, rice, bulgur, flour, lentils, cooking oil, sugar
Protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Freedom of movement barriers: Transportation options available but too expensive, conditions on departure, safety/security situation • Reported protection risks: Confiscation of documents, movement restrictions, threat from mines or unexploded ordnance



Thiban Sub-district



Community population

- 50 - 1,000
- 1,001 - 5,000
- 5,001 - 15,000
- 15,001 - 35,000
- ▲ Informal sites
- Empty community
- Unassessed community

Labels

100 Reported number of IDPs in location

* IDPs living in vulnerable shelter types

Assessed communities: 8 Assessed informal sites: 2 Estimated population in assessed locations: 45,600

Communities and informal sites in the sub-district are within SDF-held territory and remain populated, but those that are located toward the south are at greater risk of being affected by the direct conflict underway in Hajin sub-district. Few of the households displaced from Thiban sub-district in September 2017 have returned from locations in Al-Hasakeh governorate, but many have returned from elsewhere in Deir-ez-Zor governorate.

- **The threat of explosive remnants of war and ongoing conflict are key protection risks.** Those closest to the front line in Hajin remain at greatest risk of being caught in direct conflict.
- **The health and food situation is highly challenging.** Some residents report being completely cut-off from health services in the area. No humanitarian food distributions have reached the area and the majority of bakeries are not functioning, meaning bread is difficult to access for residents.
- **Due to a lack of electricity, IDPs living in informal sites are reliant on car batteries.** People living in communities are still reliant on private generators and all are limited to just a few hours of power each day.

Population Overview

Estimated population:
 9,200 IDPs
 36,400 host community
 65% of host community are returnees
 42,300 individuals in total

IDPs
Population breakdown:
 47% male and 53% female
 28% children (under 18)
 9% elderly (60+)

Main household profiles: Married men with their families, married women with their families but without husbands

Primary area(s) of origin: Abu Kamal and Ashara sub-districts

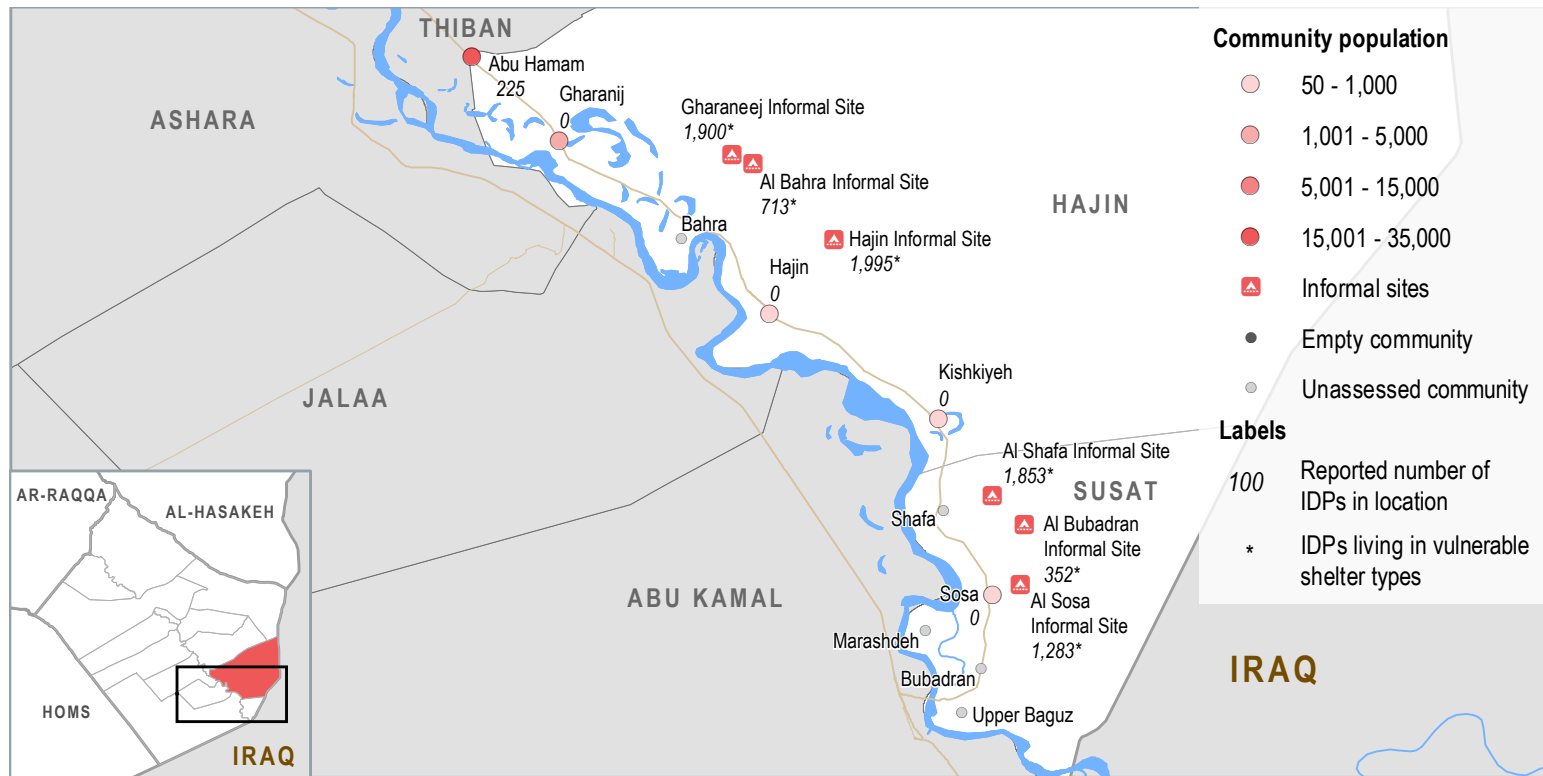
First arrivals: November 2017

IDPs staying longer than 1 week: 47%

Shelter / NFIs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Type of IDP shelter: Apartment/house with or without host communities, tent (in most communities and informal sites), communal shelter in mosque, school or shared space • Reported electricity access: Private generators and car batteries provide two to four hours electricity per day • Reported NFI needs: Cooking fuel, sources of light, clothing, shoes, sanitary pads
WASH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drinking water source: Water trucking • Reported water access: More than half of the population reportedly has enough water for their needs • Latrines: IDPs use private latrines inside household, communal latrines and practice open defecation • Bathing facilities: IDPs use private showers/bathing facilities inside home, communal bathing areas and in some areas have no accessible facilities
Healthcare	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Healthcare facilities: Private clinics and primary care facilities available • Healthcare provider: Private provider, local authorities • Medical supplies for vulnerable groups: Available for pregnant/breastfeeding women, chronic disease, injured/war-wounded • Reported health needs: Surgery, skilled care during childbirth, treatment for chronic diseases
Food Security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Main food source: Purchased from markets within communities with cash • Main sources of cooking fuel: Kerosene, burning wood, purchased gas • Market functionality: Functioning food markets within all communities • Bakery functionality: Most communities do not have functioning bakeries • Sufficient food supply: Rice, bulgur, flour, lentils, cooking oil, sugar
Protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Freedom of movement barriers: Insufficient transportation • Reported protection risks: Threat from snipers/gunfire, threat from mines or unexploded ordnance, snakes or similar



Hajin & Susat Sub-districts



Community population

- 50 - 1,000
- 1,001 - 5,000
- 5,001 - 15,000
- 15,001 - 35,000
- ▲ Informal sites
- Empty community
- Unassessed community

Labels

100 Reported number of IDPs in location

* IDPs living in vulnerable shelter types

Assessed communities: 5 Assessed informal sites: 6 Estimated population in assessed locations: 27,600

Active and heavy conflict between SDF and ISIL in these sub-districts continue to endanger and displace civilians. Most communities along the river are under ISIL control, and host community members in these areas are fleeing their homes in order to avoid airstrikes. Households are living in challenging conditions and lack healthcare services within the sub-districts. Humanitarian access to the sub-district is difficult and little assistance has been provided.

- **A large number of IDPs have reportedly fled to informal sites in light of ongoing conflict.** Approximately 8,100 individuals are residing in tents within six informal sites across the two sub-districts.
- **The food situation remains critical.** While markets are present, there are no functioning bakeries operating in the assessed communities or informal sites of the two sub-districts. Adults are reportedly eating an average of two meals a day.
- **Households are relying on unreliable sources of electricity.** Residents in Hajin and Gharanij communities and in informal IDP sites are primarily relying on car or other batteries as their main source of power.

Population Overview

Estimated population:
 8,300 IDPs
 19,300 host community
 48% of host community are returnees
 27,600 individuals in total

IDPs
Population breakdown:
 45% male and 55% female
 45% children (under 18)
 15% elderly (60+)

Main household profiles: Married men without their families, unmarried single men, elderly

Primary area(s) of origin: From within current sub-district

First arrivals: January 2018

IDPs staying longer than 1 week: 80%

Shelter / NFIs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Type of IDP shelter: Apartment/house with or without host communities, tent, rubhall or mass tent • Reported electricity access: Private generators, car and other batteries provide two to four hours electricity per day • Reported NFI needs: Cooking and heating fuel, water containers, sources of light, batteries, disposable diapers
WASH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drinking water source: Water trucking; water network in Abu Hamam • Reported water access: More than half of the population reportedly has enough water for their needs • Latrines: IDPs use private latrines inside household, communal latrines and practice open defecation. • Bathing facilities: IDPs use private showers/bathing facilities inside home, and in some areas have no accessible facilities
Healthcare	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Healthcare facilities: Primary care facilities are accessible in locations outside the sub-districts, though travel can be difficult • Healthcare provider: Private provider • Medical supplies for vulnerable groups: Available for pregnant/breastfeeding women, chronic disease • Reported health needs: First aid/emergency care for accidents and injuries, antibiotics, surgery, skilled care during childbirth, treatment for chronic diseases
Food Security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Main food source: Purchased from markets within communities, food brought with IDPs from their place of origin • Main sources of cooking fuel: Kerosene, burning wood, burning cardboard/animal manure • Market functionality: Functioning food markets within some communities • Bakery functionality: No functioning bakeries • Sufficient food supply: Bulgur, flour, lentils, cooking oil, sugar
Protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Freedom of movement barriers: Safety/security situation, transportation options available but too expensive, conditions on departure, insufficient transportation • Reported protection risks: Threat from mines or unexploded ordnance, threat from snipers/gunfire, threat from various types of improvised explosive devices, threat from airstrikes



Abu Kamal Sub-district



Community population

- 50 - 1,000
- 1,001 - 5,000
- 5,001 - 15,000
- 15,001 - 35,000
- Empty community
- Unassessed community

Labels

- 100 Reported number of IDPs in location
- * IDPs living in vulnerable shelter types

Assessed communities: 3 Assessed informal sites: 0 Estimated population in assessed locations: 2,600

Abu Kamal sub-district is located within GoS-controlled territory, with displacement ongoing due to the continuing conflict between the GoS, SDF and ISIL. Households are contending with difficult conditions, including insufficient access to electricity and limited freedom of movement. An unknown number of Iraqi refugees from neighbouring Anbar governorate also continue to seek refuge in the sub-district.

- **The sub-district remains sparsely populated.** Communities in the north remain exposed to conflict, whilst those in the south have received relatively few returnees compared to other sub-districts.
- **Health services are highly limited.** Basic and informal health services are reportedly available, but as with other GoS-controlled sub-districts, residents reportedly need to leave the governorate to access specialized health services. This is made more difficult with expensive transportation fees, mine contamination and the ongoing threat of conflict resuming in the sub-district.
- **Food is generally accessible through markets.** Hura and Sweiyeh reportedly lack access to functioning bakeries, and bread is not available in sufficient quantities in Sweiyeh.

Population Overview

Estimated population:
 400 IDPs
 2,200 host community
 15% of host community are returnees
 2,600 individuals in total

IDPs
Population breakdown:
 40% male and 60% female
 45% children (under 18)
 17% elderly (60+)

Main household profiles: Married men with their families, married women with their families but without husbands, elderly

Primary area(s) of origin: Deir-ez-Zor governorate (Hajin and Abu Kamal)

First arrivals: December 2017
IDPs staying longer than 1 week: 89%

Shelter / NFIs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Type of IDP shelter: Apartment/house with or without host communities • Reported electricity access: Private generators provides two to four hours electricity per day • Reported NFI needs: Cooking fuel, winter shoes, heating fuel, sources of light, sanitary pads
WASH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drinking water source: Water network • Reported water access: Everyone/nearly everyone reportedly has enough water for their needs • Latrines: IDPs use private latrines inside household • Bathing facilities: IDPs use private showers/bathing facilities inside home
Healthcare	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Healthcare facilities: Mobile clinics, private clinics, and primary care facilities available • Healthcare provider: Local authorities, residents organise and pay for themselves, private provider • Medical supplies for vulnerable groups: Available for pregnant/breastfeeding women, chronic disease, injured/war-wounded • Reported health needs: First aid/emergency care for accidents and injuries, surgery, skilled care during childbirth, rehabilitation programmes for injured/amputees, assistive devices (wheelchairs, prosthetics)
Food Security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Main food source: Purchased from markets within communities with cash • Main sources of cooking fuel: Kerosene, burning wood, purchased gas • Market functionality: Functioning food markets within all communities • Bakery functionality: Most communities do not have functioning bakeries • Sufficient food supply: Bread, rice, bulgur, flour, lentils, cooking oil, sugar
Protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Freedom of movement barriers: Transportation options available but too expensive, conditions on departure, safety/security situation • Reported protection risks: Disputes between residents, exploitation of residents (forced or unpaid labour), threat from mines or unexploded ordnance