

Introduction

This multi-sectoral 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 February 2018, referring to the situation in January 2018.

These factsheets present information at the community level* for 15 sub-districts in Rural Damascus governorate. Selected key indicators for the following sectors are included in the factsheets: displacement, shelter, non-food items (NFIs), health, food security, water sanitation and hygiene (WASH) and education. The factsheets do not cover the entire range of indicators gathered in the questionnaire.

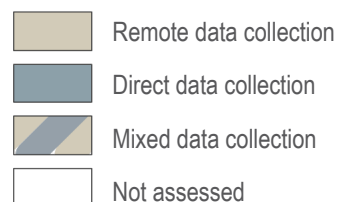
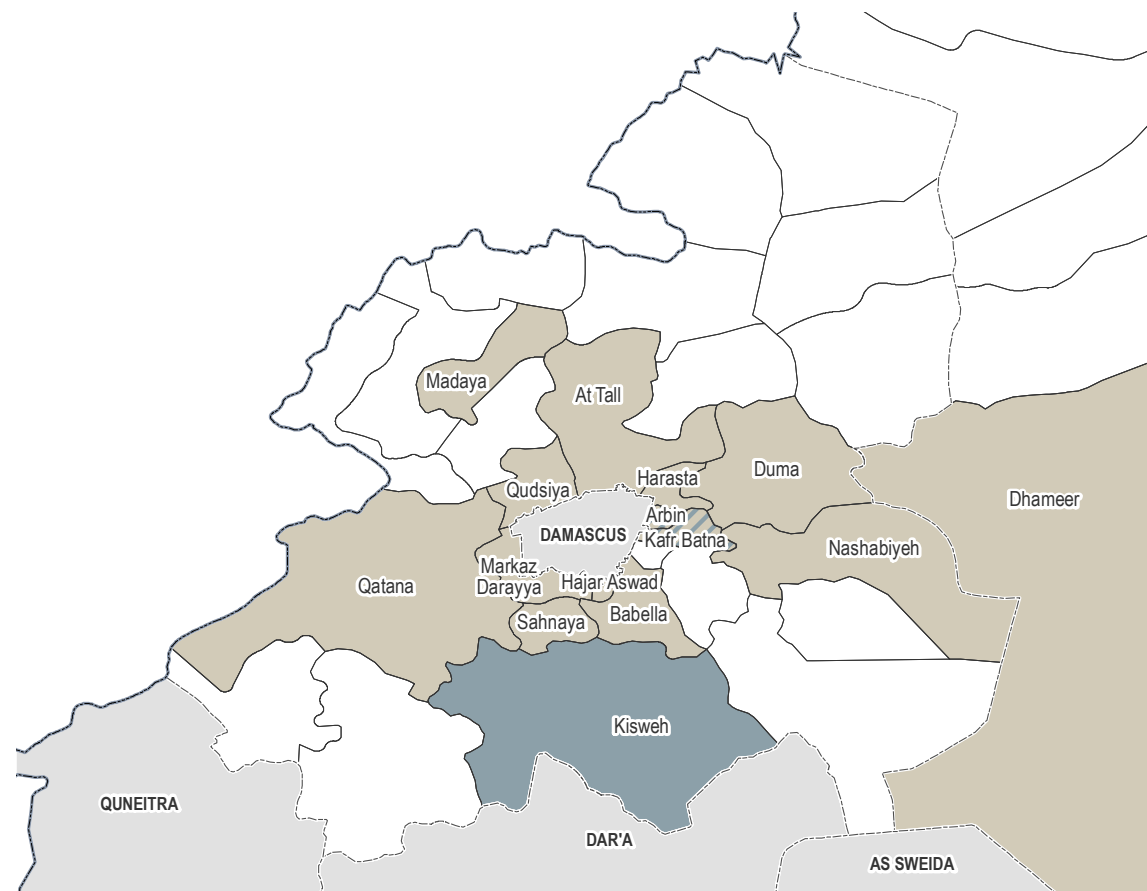
For full visualisation of all indicators collected, please see the SIMAWG Needs Identification Dynamic Reporting Tool, available here: <http://www.reach-info.org/syr/simawg/>.

Methodology and limitations

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

Information was collected from Key Informants in 34 communities in 15 sub-districts of Rural Damascus governorate. For each question asked, confidence levels were 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 a sub-district name to directly access the relevant factsheet

Displacement

- % of pre-conflict population remaining
- % of population that are female
- % of female-headed households
- IDPs living in village
- New IDP arrivals
- Returnees

Arbin

- 51-75% 1-25% 1-25%
- Yes No No

- 1/2 community assessed : Arbin



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
- 1500 - 1800 SYP

Livelihoods

Most common sources of income

Daily employment
High risk/illegal work

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

Skipping meals
Reducing meal size

Arbin

NFIs

Arbin

- B** NA NA
- C** NA NA
- D** 4500 SYP 1600 SYP
- F** 275000 SYP NA

Most common electricity source

- Main network
- Generator
- No source
- Solar alternative
- Batteries
- No information

Fuel Prices (SYP)*

- B** Butane (cannister)
- C** Coal (1kg)
- D** Diesel (1 litre)
- F** Firewood (1 tonne)

NFI Prices (SYP)*

- Cement (50kg)
- Floor mat (3*4m)
- Plastic tarpaulin (1m²)
- Tent (5 persons)

NA: not available for purchase

Arbin

Cutting trees
Burning furniture not in use
Burning productive assets

Most common strategies used to cope with a lack of fuel

Arbin, Rural Damascus Governorate

January 2018

WASH

Most common water source

Status of water source

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

Sufficiency of available water to meet household needs

- Sufficient
- Insufficient
- No information

Most common method of garbage disposal

Arbin

- Closed well
- Public free collection

- 1/2 community assessed : Arbin



Education

Status of primary schools in village

- Functioning
- Not functioning
- Not available
- No information

Barriers to accessing education services

Arbin

- Lack of school supplies
- Unsafe route to services

Health

Most common health problems

- Injuries
- Acute respiratory infections
- Malnutrition

Most common barriers to accessing healthcare

No difficulties reported

Arbin

Food Security

Arbin



Bread: no info
Rice: 2800 SYP
Lentils: 2500 SYP
Sugar: 2500 SYP
Cooking oil: 3000 SYP



Shops



Flour too expensive

1 to 10

Main challenges to obtaining food

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

Bread (public): 1 pack
Rice: 1kg
Lentils: 1 kg
Sugar: 1kg
Cooking oil: 1 litre

Access to bread

Most common source of bread

Most common barriers to accessing bread

Number of days, per month, where bread from private bakeries was unavailable

At Tall, Rural Damascus Governorate

January 2018

Displacement

- % of pre-conflict population remaining
- % of population that are female
- % of female-headed households
- IDPs living in village
- New IDP arrivals
- Returnees

At Tall

- 1-25% 26-50% 1-25%
- Yes No No

- 1/7 community assessed : At Tall



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 - 7000 SYP

Livelihoods

- Most common sources of income

At Tall

- Stable employment
- Daily employment
- Business/trade

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

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

NFIs

At Tall

- B** 3000 SYP 2700 SYP
- C** 450 SYP 2500 SYP
- D** 325 SYP 3000 SYP
- F** 120000 SYP NA

Most common electricity source

- Main network
- Generator
- No source
- Solar alternative
- Batteries
- No information

Fuel Prices (SYP)*

- B** Butane (cannister)
- C** Coal (1kg)
- D** Diesel (1 litre)
- F** Firewood (1 tonne)

NFI Prices (SYP)*

- Cement (50kg)
- Floor mat (3*4m)
- Plastic tarpaulin (1m²)
- Tent (5 persons)

NA: not available for purchase

At Tall

- Burning furniture not in use
- Burning plastics
- Burning waste

- Most common strategies used to cope with a lack of fuel

At Tall, Rural Damascus Governorate

January 2018

WASH

Most common water source

Status of water source

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

Sufficiency of available water to meet household needs

- Sufficient
- Insufficient
- No information

Most common method of garbage disposal

At Tall

- Network
- Public free collection

- 1/7 community assessed : At Tall



Education

Status of primary schools in village

- Functioning
- Not functioning
- Not available
- No information

Barriers to accessing education services

At Tall

Most children accessed education

Health

Most common health problems

Maternal health issues
Injuries
Severe diseases affecting those aged less than 5

Most common barriers to accessing healthcare

Security concerns around travel
Security concerns around entering facilities
Services are too expensive

At Tall

Food Security

At Tall

Bread: 75 SYP
Rice: 550 SYP
Lentils: 350 SYP
Sugar: 300 SYP
Cooking oil: 650 SYP

Public bakeries

No difficulties reported

0

Main challenges to obtaining food

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

Bread (public): 1 pack
Rice: 1kg
Lentils: 1 kg
Sugar: 1kg
Cooking oil: 1 litre

Access to bread

Most common source of bread

Most common barriers to accessing bread

Number of days, per month, where bread from private bakeries was unavailable

Babella, Rural Damascus Governorate

January 2018

Displacement

- % of pre-conflict population remaining
- % of population that are female
- % of female-headed households
- IDPs living in village
- New IDP arrivals
- Returnees

Babella

1-25% 1-25% 1-25%

Yes No No

Beit Sahm

1-25% 1-25% 1-25%

Yes No No

Sayyeda Zeinab

1-25% 26-50% 1-25%

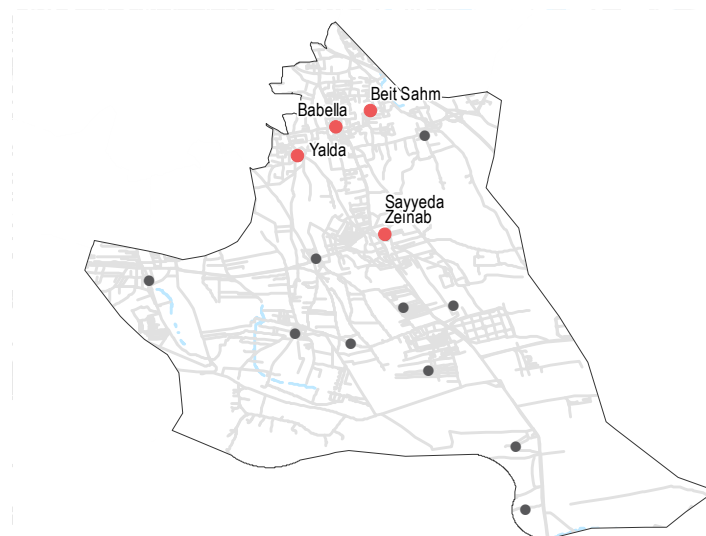
Yes No No

Yalda

1-25% 1-25% 1-25%

Yes No No

- 4/12 communities assessed : Babella, Beit Sahm, Sayyeda Zeinab, Yalda



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)

Babella

NDPs IDPs

1000 - 1500 SYP

Yalda

NDPs IDPs

1000 - 1500 SYP

Beit Sahm

NDPs IDPs

1000 - 1500 SYP

Sayyeda Zeinab

NDPs IDPs

5000 - 10000 SYP

Livelihoods

Most common sources of income

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

Babella

Stable employment
Daily employment
Business/trade

Borrowing from family/friends
High risk/illegal work

Beit Sahm

Stable employment
Daily employment
Business/trade

Borrowing from family/friends
High risk/illegal work

Sayyeda Zeinab

Stable employment
Daily employment
Business/trade

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

Yalda

Stable employment
Daily employment
Business/trade

Borrowing from family/friends
High risk/illegal work

NFIs

Babella

B 3900 SYP NA
 C 450 SYP NA
 D 450 SYP NA
 F 145000 SYP NA

Yalda

B 3900 SYP NA
 C 450 SYP NA
 D 450 SYP NA
 F 145000 SYP NA

Beit Sahm

B 3900 SYP NA
 C 450 SYP NA
 D 450 SYP NA
 F 130000 SYP NA

Sayyeda Zeinab

B 2800 SYP 2300 SYP
 C 400 SYP 2000 SYP
 D 180 SYP 250 SYP
 F 125000 SYP NA

Babella

Burning plastics
Burning waste

Beit Sahm

Burning plastics

Sayyeda Zeinab

No lack of fuel

Yalda

Burning plastics
Burning waste

Most common electricity source

- Main network
- Generator
- No source
- Solar alternative
- Batteries
- No information

Fuel Prices (SYP)*

- B** Butane (cannister)
- C** Coal (1kg)
- D** Diesel (1 litre)
- F** Firewood (1 tonne)

NFI Prices (SYP)*

- Cement (50kg)
- Floor mat (3*4m)
- Plastic tarpaulin (1m²)
- Tent (5 persons)

NA: not available for purchase

Most common strategies used to cope with a lack of fuel

Babella, Rural Damascus Governorate

January 2018

WASH

Most common water source

Status of water source

Water is safe to drink

Water tastes/smells bad

People sick after drinking

No information

Sufficiency of available water to meet household needs

Sufficient

Insufficient

No information

Most common method of garbage disposal

Babella

Network

Public free collection

Beit Sahm

Network

Public free collection

Sayyeda Zeinab

Network

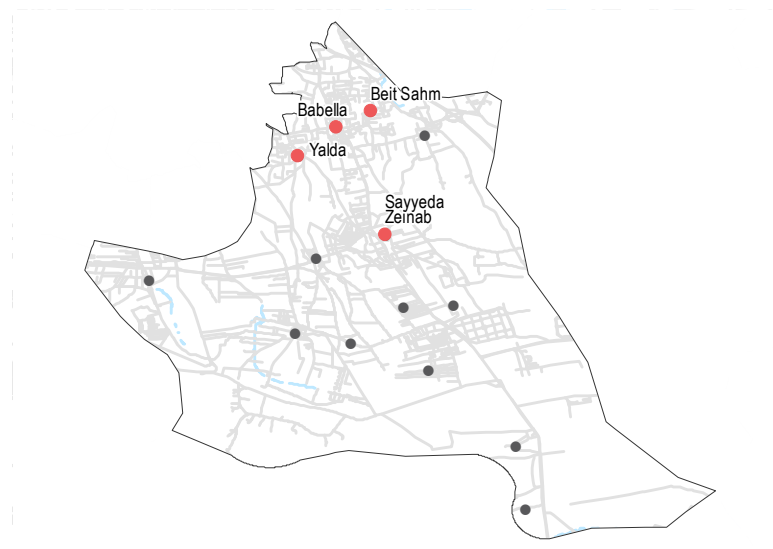
Public free collection

Yalda

Network

Public free collection

- 4/12 communities assessed : Babella, Beit Sahm, Sayyeda Zeinab, Yalda



Education

Status of primary schools in village

Functioning

Not functioning

Not available

No information

Barriers to accessing education services

Sayyeda Zeinab

Most children accessed education

Yalda

Most children accessed education

Babella

Most children accessed education

Beit Sahm

Most children accessed education

Health

Most common health problems

Most common barriers to accessing healthcare

Babella

Chronic diseases
Injuries
Severe diseases affecting those aged less than 5

Security concerns around travel
Security concerns around entering facilities
Services are too expensive

Beit Sahm

Chronic diseases
Severe diseases affecting those aged less than 5

Security concerns around travel
Security concerns around entering facilities
Services are too expensive

Sayyeda Zeinab

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

Old age
Services are too expensive

Yalda

Chronic diseases
Severe diseases affecting those aged less than 5

Security concerns around travel
Security concerns around entering facilities
Services are too expensive

Food Security

Babella

Bread: no info

Rice: 550 SYP

Lentils: 350 SYP

Sugar: 350 SYP

Cooking oil: 700 SYP

Shops

No difficulties reported

21 or more

Beit Sahm

Bread: no info

Rice: 500 SYP

Lentils: 300 SYP

Sugar: 350 SYP

Cooking oil: 700 SYP

Shops

No difficulties reported

21 or more

Sayyeda Zeinab

Bread: 75 SYP

Rice: 500 SYP

Lentils: 250 SYP

Sugar: 275 SYP

Cooking oil: 650 SYP

Private bakeries

No difficulties reported

0

Yalda

Bread: no info

Rice: 550 SYP

Lentils: 350 SYP

Sugar: 350 SYP

Cooking oil: 700 SYP

Shops

No difficulties reported

21 or more

Main challenges to obtaining food

No challenges

Some foods unavailable

Local production decreased

Lack of access to markets

Some foods expensive

Lack of resources to buy food

Lack of access to fuel

Cooking fuel unavailable

No information

Bread (public): 1 pack

Rice: 1kg

Lentils: 1 kg

Sugar: 1kg

Cooking oil: 1 litre

Access to bread

Most common source of bread

Most common barriers to accessing bread

Number of days, per month, where bread from private bakeries was unavailable

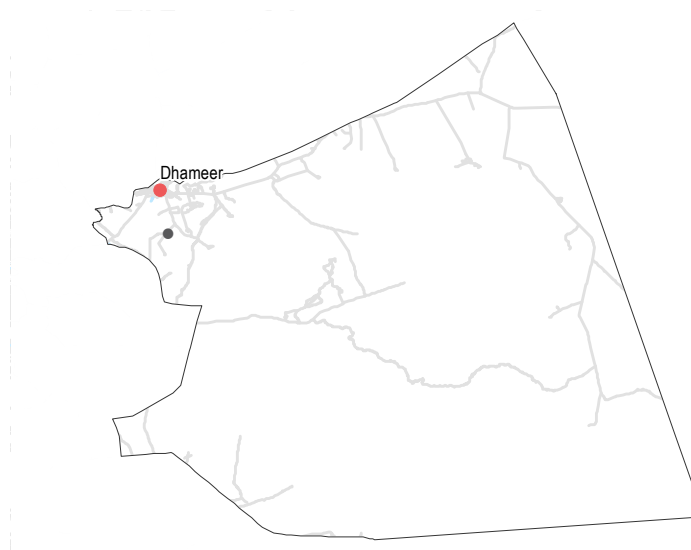
Displacement

- % of pre-conflict population remaining
- % of population that are female
- % of female-headed households
- IDPs living in village
- New IDP arrivals
- Returnees

Dhameer

- 76-100% 26-50% 1-25%
- Yes No No

- 1/2 community assessed : Dhameer



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 sources of income

Dhameer

Stable employment
Daily employment
Business/trade

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

Skipping meals
Reducing meal size

NFIs

Dhameer

- B** 6500 SYP NA
- C** NA NA
- D** 600 SYP NA
- F** 65000 SYP NA

Most common electricity source

- Main network
- Generator
- No source
- Solar alternative
- Batteries
- No information

Fuel Prices (SYP)*

- B** Butane (cannister)
- C** Coal (1kg)
- D** Diesel (1 litre)
- F** Firewood (1 tonne)

NFI Prices (SYP)*

- Cement (50kg)
 - Floor mat (3*4m)
 - Plastic tarpaulin (1m²)
 - Tent (5 persons)
- NA: not available for purchase

- Dhameer**
- No lack of fuel

- Most common strategies used to cope with a lack of fuel

WASH

Most common water source

Status of water source

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

Sufficiency of available water to meet household needs

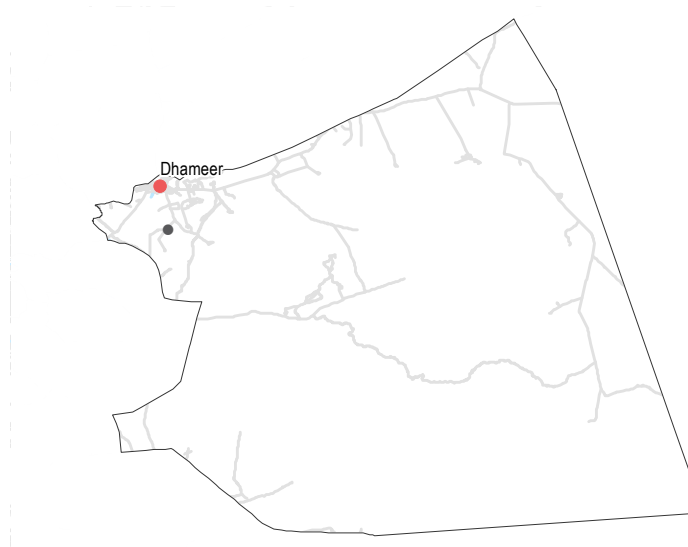
- Sufficient
- Insufficient
- No information

Most common method of garbage disposal

Dhameer

- Closed well
- Public free collection

- 1/2 community assessed : Dhameer



Education

Status of primary schools in village

- Functioning
- Not functioning
- Not available
- No information

Barriers to accessing education services

Dhameer

Most children accessed education

Health

Most common health problems

Pregnancy related diseases
Acute respiratory infections

Most common barriers to accessing healthcare

No difficulties reported

Dhameer

Food Security

Dhameer

Bread: 130 SYP
Rice: 550 SYP
Lentils: 350 SYP
Sugar: 550 SYP
Cooking oil: 650 SYP

Public bakeries

No difficulties reported

0

Main challenges to obtaining food

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

Bread (public): 1 pack
Rice: 1kg
Lentils: 1 kg
Sugar: 1kg
Cooking oil: 1 litre

Access to bread

Most common source of bread

Most common barriers to accessing bread

Number of days, per month, where bread from private bakeries was unavailable

Humanitarian Situation Overview in Syria (HSOS): Sub-district Factsheets

Duma, Rural Damascus Governorate

Sub-district P-Code: SY030200

January 2018

Displacement

- % of pre-conflict population remaining
- % of population that are female
- % of female-headed households
- IDPs living in village
- New IDP arrivals
- Returnees

Btihat Elwafedine

76-100% 51-75% 1-25%
 Yes No No

Duma

1-25% 1-25% 1-25%
 Yes No No

Shafuniyeh

51-75% 51-75% 1-25%
 Yes No No

• 3/12 communities assessed : Btihat Elwafedine, Duma, Shafuniyeh



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)

Btihat Elwafedine

NDPs IDPs
 8000 - 10000 SYP

Duma

NDPs IDPs
 1000 - 2500 SYP

Shafuniyeh

NDPs IDPs
 No info

Livelihoods

Most common sources of income

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

Btihat Elwafedine

Stable employment
Daily employment
Business/trade

Skipping meals

Duma

Stable employment
Farm owning
Business/trade

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

Shafuniyeh

Daily employment

Selling household assets
Reducing meal size

NFIs

Btihat Elwafedine

2800 SYP 5000 SYP
 350 SYP 6500 SYP
 280 SYP 6000 SYP
 50000 SYP NA

Duma

NA NA
 NA NA
 4500 SYP 1600 SYP
 275000 SYP NA

Shafuniyeh

NA NA
 NA NA
 3500 SYP NA
 220000 SYP NA

Btihat Elwafedine

No lack of fuel

Duma

Burning productive assets
Burning plastics
Burning waste

Shafuniyeh

Cutting trees

Most common electricity source

- Main network
- Generator
- No source
- Solar alternative
- Batteries
- No information

Fuel Prices (SYP)*

- Butane (cannister)
- Coal (1kg)
- Diesel (1 litre)
- Firewood (1 tonne)

NFI Prices (SYP)*

- Cement (50kg)
- Floor mat (3*4m)
- Plastic tarpaulin (1m²)
- Tent (5 persons)

NA: not available for purchase

Most common strategies used to cope with a lack of fuel

Humanitarian Situation Overview in Syria (HSOS): Sub-district Factsheets

Duma, Rural Damascus Governorate

Sub-district P-Code: SY030200

January 2018

WASH

Most common water source

Status of water source

Water is safe to drink

Water tastes/smells bad

People sick after drinking

No information

Sufficiency of available water to meet household needs

Sufficient

Insufficient

No information

Most common method of garbage disposal

Btihat Elwafedine

Network

Disposed at designated site

Duma

Water trucking

Public free collection

Shafuniyeh

Open well

Disposed at designated site

- 3/12 communities assessed : Btihat Elwafedine, Duma, Shafuniyeh



Education

Status of primary schools in village

Functioning

Not functioning

Not available

No information

Barriers to accessing education services

Shafuniyeh

Most children accessed education

Btihat Elwafedine

Most children accessed education

Duma

Unsafe route to services

Health

Most common health problems

Most common barriers to accessing healthcare

Btihat Elwafedine

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

Duma

Communicable diseases
Injuries
Malnutrition

Shafuniyeh

Injuries
Severe diseases affecting those aged less than 5

No difficulties reported

Security concerns around travel
Disability/Injuries/Illness
Security concerns around entering facilities

Lack of transportation

Food Security

Btihat Elwafedine



Bread: 50 SYP

Rice: 385 SYP

Lentils: 500 SYP

Sugar: 288 SYP

Cooking oil: 600 SYP

Public bakeries

No difficulties reported

0

Duma

Bread: no info

Rice: 2800 SYP

Lentils: 2500 SYP

Sugar: 2500 SYP

Cooking oil: 3000 SYP

Private bakeries

Flour too expensive

1 to 10

Shafuniyeh

Bread: no info

Rice: 2800 SYP

Lentils: 2000 SYP

Sugar: 2500 SYP

Cooking oil: 2800 SYP

Shops

Flour too expensive

Private bakeries unavailable

Main challenges to obtaining food

No challenges

Some foods unavailable

Local production decreased

Lack of access to markets

Some foods expensive

Lack of resources to buy food

Lack of access to fuel

Cooking fuel unavailable

No information

Bread (public): 1 pack

Rice: 1kg

Lentils: 1 kg

Sugar: 1kg

Cooking oil: 1 litre

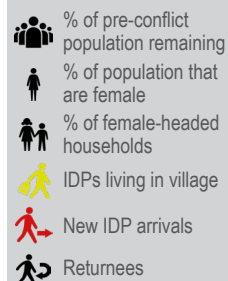
Access to bread

Most common source of bread

Most common barriers to accessing bread

Number of days, per month, where bread from private bakeries was unavailable

Displacement



Hajar Aswad



• 1/1 community assessed : Hajar Aswad



Shelter



Hajar Aswad



Livelihoods

Most common sources of income

Hajar Aswad
Daily employment
High risk/illegal work

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

Children sent to work/beg
Borrowing from family/friends

NFIs

Hajar Aswad

B 3000 SYP NA
C 450 SYP NA
D 350 SYP NA
F 60000 SYP NA

Most common electricity source

Main network
 Generator
 No source
 Solar alternative
 Batteries
 No information

Fuel Prices (SYP)*

B Butane (cannister)
C Coal (1kg)
D Diesel (1 litre)
F Firewood (1 tonne)

NFI Prices (SYP)*

Cement (50kg)
 Floor mat (3*4m)
 Plastic tarpaulin (1m²)
 Tent (5 persons)
 NA: not available for purchase

Hajar Aswad

Burning furniture not in use
 Burning plastics
 Burning waste

Most common strategies used to cope with a lack of fuel

WASH

Most common water source

Status of water source

Water is safe to drink

Water tastes/smells bad

People sick after drinking

No information

Sufficiency of available water to meet household needs

Sufficient

Insufficient

No information

Most common method of garbage disposal

Hajar Aswad

Closed well

Buried / burned

- 1/1 community assessed : Hajar Aswad



Education

Status of primary schools in village

Functioning

Not functioning

Not available

No information

Barriers to accessing education services

Hajar Aswad

Some facilities destroyed

Lack of teaching staff

Parents do not approve of curriculum

Health

Most common health problems

Chronic diseases

Injuries

Severe diseases affecting those aged less than 5

Most common barriers to accessing healthcare

Security concerns around travel

Security concerns around entering facilities

Hajar Aswad

Food Security

Hajar Aswad

Bread: no info

Rice: 550 SYP

Lentils: 350 SYP

Sugar: 350 SYP

Cooking oil: 700 SYP

Shops

Flour too expensive

11 to 20

Main challenges to obtaining food

No challenges

Some foods unavailable

Local production decreased

Lack of access to markets

Some foods expensive

Lack of resources to buy food

Lack of access to fuel

Cooking fuel unavailable

No information

Bread (public): 1 pack

Rice: 1kg

Lentils: 1 kg

Sugar: 1kg

Cooking oil: 1 litre

Access to bread

Most common source of bread

Most common barriers to accessing bread

Number of days, per month, where bread from private bakeries was unavailable

Harasta, Rural Damascus Governorate

January 2018

Displacement

- % of pre-conflict population remaining
- % of population that are female
- % of female-headed households
- IDPs living in village
- New IDP arrivals
- Returnees

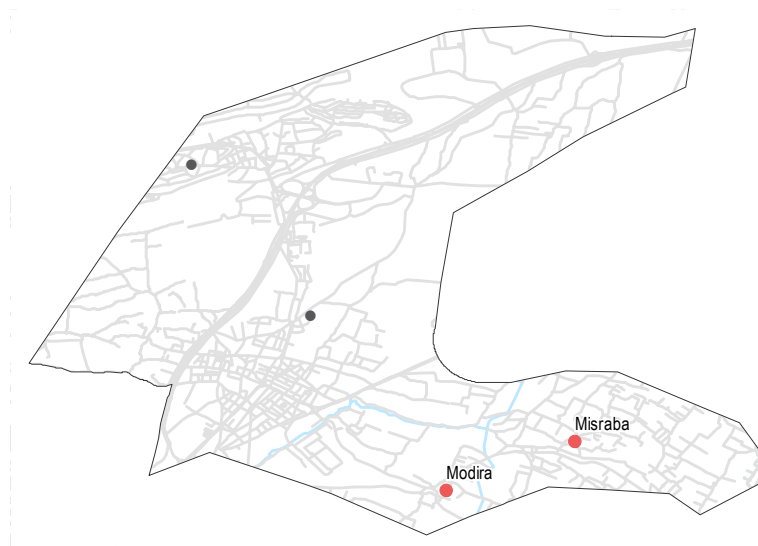
Misraba

- 51-75% 51-75% 1-25%
- Yes No No

Modira

- 51-75% 51-75% 1-25%
- Yes No No

- 2/4 communities assessed : Misraba, Modira



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)

Misraba

- NDPs IDPs
- 1500 - 3500 SYP

Modira

- NDPs IDPs
- 1000 - 1500 SYP

Livelihoods

\$ Most common sources of income

Misraba

- Stable employment
- Daily employment
- Business/trade

Modira

- Stable employment
- Daily employment
- Business/trade

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

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

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

NFIs

Misraba

- B NA NA
- C NA NA
- D 4000 SYP 1800 SYP
- F 350000 SYP NA

Modira

- B NA NA
- C NA NA
- D 4500 SYP 1800 SYP
- F 350000 SYP NA

Most common electricity source

- Main network
- Generator
- No source
- Solar alternative
- Batteries
- No information

Fuel Prices (SYP)*

- B Butane (cannister)
- C Coal (1kg)
- D Diesel (1 litre)
- F Firewood (1 tonne)

NFI Prices (SYP)*

- Cement (50kg)
- Floor mat (3*4m)
- Plastic tarpaulin (1m²)
- Tent (5 persons)

NA: not available for purchase

Most common strategies used to cope with a lack of fuel

- Misraba**
- Burning productive assets
- Burning plastics
- Burning waste

- Modira**
- Burning productive assets
- Burning plastics
- Burning waste

Harasta, Rural Damascus Governorate

January 2018

WASH

Most common water source

Status of water source

Water is safe to drink

Water tastes/smells bad

People sick after drinking

No information

Sufficiency of available water to meet household needs

Sufficient

Insufficient

No information

Most common method of garbage disposal

Misraba

Water trucking

Public free collection

Modira

Water trucking

Public free collection

- 2/4 communities assessed : Misraba, Modira



Education

Status of primary schools in village

Functioning

Not functioning

Not available

No information

Barriers to accessing education services

Misraba

Most children accessed education in nearby communities

Modira

Most children accessed education in nearby communities

Health

Most common health problems

Diarrhoea
Chronic diseases
Injuries

Most common barriers to accessing healthcare

Old age
Disability/Injuries/Illness
Security concerns around entering facilities

Misraba

Modira

Diarrhoea
Chronic diseases
Injuries

Old age
Disability/Injuries/Illness
Security concerns around entering facilities

Food Security

Misraba

Bread: no info

Rice: 2900 SYP

Lentils: 2900 SYP

Sugar: 2600 SYP

Cooking oil: 3000 SYP

Shops

Flour too expensive

1 to 10

Modira

Bread: no info

Rice: 2900 SYP

Lentils: 2500 SYP

Sugar: 2600 SYP

Cooking oil: 3000 SYP

Shops

Flour too expensive

1 to 10

Main challenges to obtaining food

No challenges

Some foods unavailable

Local production decreased

Lack of access to markets

Some foods expensive

Lack of resources to buy food

Lack of access to fuel

Cooking fuel unavailable

No information

Bread (public): 1 pack

Rice: 1kg

Lentils: 1 kg

Sugar: 1kg

Cooking oil: 1 litre

Access to bread

Most common source of bread

Most common barriers to accessing bread

Number of days, per month, where bread from private bakeries was unavailable

- % of pre-conflict population remaining
- % of population that are female
- % of female-headed households
- IDPs living in village
- New IDP arrivals
- Returnees

 1-25%
  1-25%
  1-25%

 Yes
  No
  No

 26-50%
  26-50%
  1-25%

 Yes
  No
  No

 26-50%
  1-25%
  1-25%

 Yes
  No
  No

 26-50%
  26-50%
  1-25%
 Yes
  No
  No

 26-50%
  26-50%
  1-25%
 Yes
  No
  No

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)

NDPs	IDPs
	
No info	

NDPs IDPs

1400 - 1800 SYP

NDPs IDPs

2000 - 3000 SYP

NDPs IDPs

1500 - 3500 SYP

NDPs IDPs

1500 - 1800 SYP

A map of the study area, showing a network of roads and a blue line representing a watercourse or boundary. The locations of the five villages are marked with red dots and labeled: Ein Terna, Hezzeh, Kafr Batna, Saqba, and Hammura. There are also several black dots scattered across the map, likely representing other points of interest or data collection sites.

	Most common sources of income	Most common strategies used to cope with lack of income / resources
Ein Terma	Stable employment Farm owning Business/trade	Borrowing from family/friends High risk/illegal work Selling household assets
Hammura	Stable employment Farm owning Business/trade	Borrowing from family/friends High risk/illegal work Selling household assets
Hezzeh	Daily employment High risk/illegal work	Skipping meals Reducing meal size
Kafr Batna	Daily employment High risk/illegal work	Skipping meals Reducing meal size
Saqba	Stable employment Farm owning Business/trade	Borrowing from family/friends High risk/illegal work Selling household assets

B NA NA

C NA NA

D 4500 SYP 1600 SYP

E 275000 SYP NA

B NA	NA
C NA	NA
D 4500 SYP	1600 SYP
F 275000 SYP	NA

B NA NA

C NA NA

D 4500 SYP 1600 SYP

F 275000 SYP NA

- Burning productive assets
- Burning plastics
- Burning waste

- Burning productive assets
- Burning plastics
- Burning waste

- Cutting trees
- Burning furniture not in use
- Burning productive assets

B	NA		NA
C	NA		NA
D	4500 SYP		1650 SYP
E	275000 SYP		NA

B NA

C NA

D 4500 SYP 1600 SYP

F 275000 SYP NA

- Main network
- Generator
- No source
- Solar alternative
- Batteries
- No information

- B** Butane (cannister)
- C** Coal (1kg)
- D** Diesel (1 litre)
- F** Firewood (1 tonne)

- Cement (50kg)
- Floor mat (3*4m)
- Plastic tarpaulin (1m²)
- Tent (5 persons)

NA: not available for purchase

 Most common strategies used to cope with a lack of fuel

- Cutting trees
- Burning furniture not in use
- Burning productive assets

- Burning productive assets
- Burning plastics
- Burning waste

Kafr Batna, Rural Damascus Governorate

January 2018

WASH

Most common water source

Status of water source

Water is safe to drink

Water tastes/smells bad

People sick after drinking

No information

Sufficiency of available water to meet household needs

Sufficient

Insufficient

No information

Most common method of garbage disposal

Ein Terma

Water trucking

Public free collection

Hammura

Water trucking

Public free collection

Hezzeh

Closed well

Public free collection

Kafr Batna

Closed well

Public free collection

Saqba

Water trucking

Public free collection

• 5/8 communities assessed : Ein Terma, Hammura, Hezzeh, Kafr Batna, Saqba



Education

Status of primary schools in village

Functioning

Not functioning

Not available

No information

Barriers to accessing education services

Hezzeh

Lack of teaching staff
Unsafe route to services

Kafr Batna

Unsafe route to services

Ein Terma

Unsafe route to services

Hammura

Unsafe route to services

Health

Most common health problems

Most common barriers to accessing healthcare

Ein Terma

Chronic diseases
Injuries
Malnutrition

Security concerns around travel
Disability/Injuries/Illness
Security concerns around entering facilities

Hammura

Chronic diseases
Injuries
Malnutrition

Security concerns around travel
Disability/Injuries/Illness
Security concerns around entering facilities

Hezzeh

Injuries
Acute respiratory infections
Malnutrition

No difficulties reported

Kafr Batna

Injuries
Acute respiratory infections
Malnutrition

No difficulties reported

Saqba

Chronic diseases
Injuries
Malnutrition

Security concerns around travel
Disability/Injuries/Illness
Security concerns around entering facilities

Food Security

Ein Terma

Bread: no info

Rice: 2800 SYP

Lentils: 2500 SYP

Sugar: 2500 SYP

Cooking oil: 3000 SYP

Shops

Flour too expensive

Private bakeries unavailable

Hammura

Bread: no info

Rice: 2800 SYP

Lentils: 2500 SYP

Sugar: 2500 SYP

Cooking oil: 3000 SYP

Private bakeries

Flour too expensive

1 to 10

Hezzeh

Bread: no info

Rice: 2800 SYP

Lentils: 2500 SYP

Sugar: 2500 SYP

Cooking oil: 3000 SYP

Shops

No difficulties reported

11 to 20

Kafr Batna

Bread: no info

Rice: 2800 SYP

Lentils: 2500 SYP

Sugar: 2500 SYP

Cooking oil: 3000 SYP

Shops

Flour too expensive

1 to 10

Saqba

Bread: no info

Rice: 2800 SYP

Lentils: 2500 SYP

Sugar: 2500 SYP

Cooking oil: 3000 SYP

Private bakeries

Flour too expensive

1 to 10

Main challenges to obtaining food

No challenges

Some foods unavailable

Local production decreased

Lack of access to markets

Some foods expensive

Lack of resources to buy food

Lack of access to fuel

Cooking fuel unavailable

No information

Bread (public): 1 pack

Rice: 1kg

Lentils: 1kg

Sugar: 1kg

Cooking oil: 1 litre

Access to bread

Most common source of bread

Most common barriers to accessing bread

Number of days, per month, where bread from private bakeries was unavailable

Displacement

- % of pre-conflict population remaining
- % of population that are female
- % of female-headed households
- IDPs living in village
- New IDP arrivals
- Returnees

Kisweh

76-100% 26-50% 1-25%

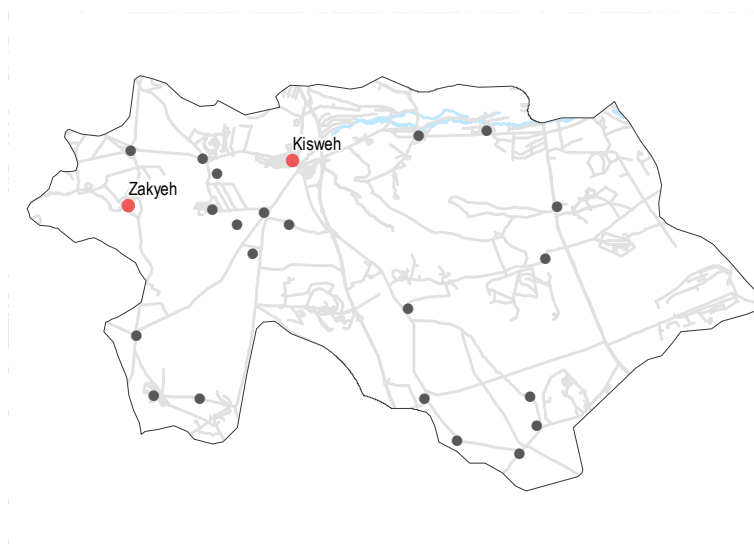
Yes No No

Zakyyeh

76-100% 51-75% 1-25%

Yes No No

- 2/23 communities assessed : Kisweh, Zakyyeh



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)

Kisweh

NDPs IDPs

5000 - 6400 SYP

Zakyyeh

NDPs IDPs

2500 - 5000 SYP

Livelihoods

Most common sources of income

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

Kisweh

Stable employment
Daily employment
Farm owning

Children sent to work/beg
Borrowing from family/friends

Zakyyeh

Stable employment
Daily employment
Business/trade

Children sent to work/beg
Borrowing from family/friends

NFIs

Kisweh

B 2600 SYP 2400 SYP

C 450 SYP 1725 SYP

D 275 SYP 2000 SYP

F 60000 SYP NA

Zakyyeh

B 3000 SYP 2700 SYP

C 450 SYP 2500 SYP

D 300 SYP 3500 SYP

F 60000 SYP NA

Most common electricity source

- Main network
- Generator
- No source
- Solar alternative
- Batteries
- No information

Fuel Prices (SYP)*

- B** Butane (cannister)
- C** Coal (1kg)
- D** Diesel (1 litre)
- F** Firewood (1 tonne)

NFI Prices (SYP)*

- Cement (50kg)
 - Floor mat (3*4m)
 - Plastic tarpaulin (1m²)
 - Tent (5 persons)
- NA: not available for purchase

Most common strategies used to cope with a lack of fuel

Kisweh

Burning furniture not in use
Burning plastics
Burning waste

Zakyyeh

Burning furniture not in use
Burning plastics
Burning waste

Kisweh, Rural Damascus Governorate

January 2018

WASH

Most common water source

Status of water source

Water is safe to drink

Water tastes/smells bad

People sick after drinking

No information

Sufficiency of available water to meet household needs

Sufficient

Insufficient

No information

Most common method of garbage disposal

Kisweh

No consensus

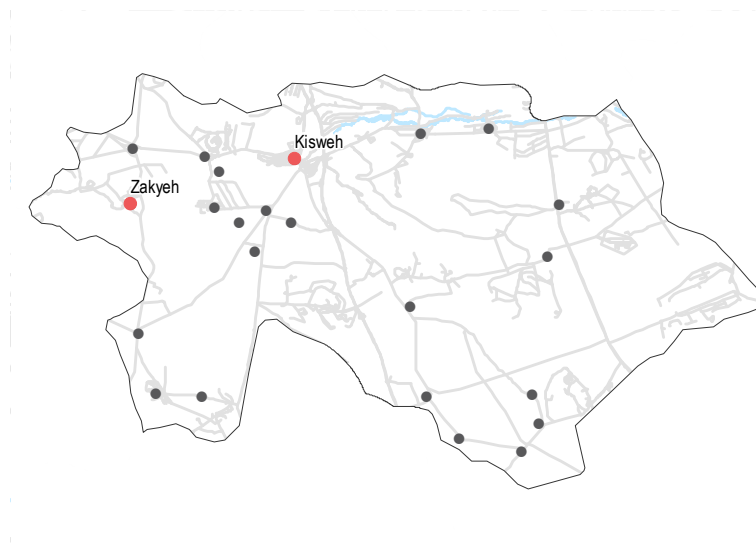
Public free collection

Zakyeh

Closed well

Public free collection

- 2/23 communities assessed : Kisweh, Zakyeh



Education

Status of primary schools in village

Functioning

Not functioning

Not available

No information

Barriers to accessing education services

Kisweh

Most children accessed education

Zakyeh

Most children accessed education

Health

Most common health problems

Diarrhoea
Chronic diseases
Pregnancy related diseases

Kisweh

Most common barriers to accessing healthcare

Security concerns around travel
Security concerns around entering facilities
Services are too expensive

Zakyeh

Chronic diseases
Injuries
Severe diseases affecting those aged less than 5

Security concerns around travel
Security concerns around entering facilities
Services are too expensive

Food Security

Kisweh



Bread: 63 SYP

Rice: 525 SYP

Lentils: 375 SYP

Sugar: 313 SYP

Cooking oil: 675 SYP



Public bakeries



No difficulties reported



11 to 20

Zakyeh



Bread: no info

Rice: 550 SYP

Lentils: 350 SYP

Sugar: 325 SYP

Cooking oil: 650 SYP



Private bakeries



No difficulties reported



0

Main challenges to obtaining food



No challenges



Some foods unavailable



Local production decreased



Lack of access to markets



Some foods expensive



Lack of resources to buy food



Lack of access to fuel



Cooking fuel unavailable



No information

Bread (public): 1 pack

Rice: 1kg

Lentils: 1 kg

Sugar: 1kg

Cooking oil: 1 litre

Access to bread



Most common source of bread



Most common barriers to accessing bread



Number of days, per month, where bread from private bakeries was unavailable

Madaya, Rural Damascus Governorate

January 2018

Displacement

- % of pre-conflict population remaining
- % of population that are female
- % of female-headed households
- IDPs living in village
- New IDP arrivals
- Returnees

Bqine

- 26-50%
- 26-50%
- 1-25%
- Yes
- No
- No

Madaya

- 51-75%
- 26-50%
- 1-25%
- Yes
- No
- No

- 2/3 communities assessed : Bqine, Madaya



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
- 2500 - 5000 SYP

Madaya

- NDPs
- IDPs
- 2500 - 5000 SYP

Livelihoods

\$ Most common sources of income

Bqine

Stable employment
Daily employment
Business/trade

Madaya

Stable employment
Daily employment
Business/trade

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

Borrowing from family/friends

Borrowing from family/friends

NFIs

Bqine

- B 3000 SYP
- C 450 SYP
- D 300 SYP
- F 60000 SYP
- 2900 SYP
- 3000 SYP
- 3000 SYP
- NA

Madaya

- B 3000 SYP
- C 450 SYP
- D 300 SYP
- F 60000 SYP
- 2900 SYP
- 2500 SYP
- 3000 SYP
- NA

Most common electricity source

- Main network
- Generator
- No source
- Solar alternative
- Batteries
- No information

Fuel Prices (SYP)*

- B Butane (cannister)
- C Coal (1kg)
- D Diesel (1 litre)
- F Firewood (1 tonne)

NFI Prices (SYP)*

- Cement (50kg)
- Floor mat (3*4m)
- Plastic tarpaulin (1m²)
- Tent (5 persons)

NA: not available for purchase

Bqine

Burning furniture not in use
Burning plastics
Burning waste

Madaya

Burning furniture not in use
Burning plastics
Burning waste

Most common strategies used to cope with a lack of fuel

Madaya, Rural Damascus Governorate

January 2018

WASH

Most common water source

Status of water source

Water is safe to drink

Water tastes/smells bad

People sick after drinking

No information

Sufficiency of available water to meet household needs

Sufficient

Insufficient

No information

Most common method of garbage disposal

Bqine

Network

Public free collection

Madaya

Network

Public free collection

- 2/3 communities assessed : Bqine, Madaya



Education

Status of primary schools in village

Functioning

Not functioning

Not available

No information

Barriers to accessing education services

Bqine

Most children accessed education

Madaya

Most children accessed education

Health

Most common health problems

Maternal health issues
Injuries
Severe diseases affecting those aged less than 5

Maternal health issues
Injuries
Severe diseases affecting those aged less than 5

Most common barriers to accessing healthcare

Security concerns around travel
Security concerns around entering facilities
Services are too expensive

Security concerns around travel
Security concerns around entering facilities
Services are too expensive

Bqine

Madaya

Food Security

Bqine

Bread: no info

Rice: 550 SYP

Lentils: 350 SYP

Sugar: 300 SYP

Cooking oil: 650 SYP

Private bakeries

No difficulties reported

0

Madaya

Bread: no info

Rice: 550 SYP

Lentils: 350 SYP

Sugar: 300 SYP

Cooking oil: 650 SYP

Private bakeries

No difficulties reported

0

Main challenges to obtaining food

No challenges

Some foods unavailable

Local production decreased

Lack of access to markets

Some foods expensive

Lack of resources to buy food

Lack of access to fuel

Cooking fuel unavailable

No information

Bread (public): 1 pack

Rice: 1kg

Lentils: 1 kg

Sugar: 1kg

Cooking oil: 1 litre

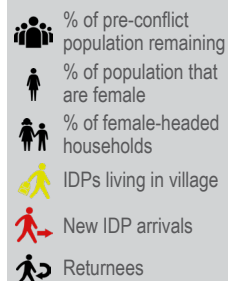
Access to bread

Most common source of bread

Most common barriers to accessing bread

Number of days, per month, where bread from private bakeries was unavailable

Displacement



Madamiyet Elsham



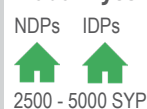
- 1/2 community assessed : Madamiyet Elsham



Shelter



Madamiyet Elsham



Livelihoods

Most common sources of income

Madamiyet Elsham

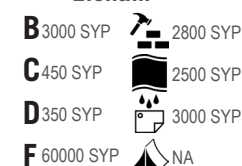
Stable employment
Daily employment
Business/trade

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

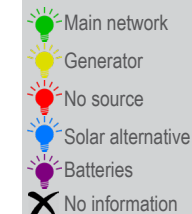
Children sent to work/beg
Borrowing from family/friends

NFI

Madamiyet Elsham



Most common electricity source



Fuel Prices (SYP)*



NFI Prices (SYP)*



Madamiyet Elsham

Burning furniture not in use
Burning plastics
Burning waste

Most common strategies used to cope with a lack of fuel

Markaz Darayya, Rural Damascus Governorate

January 2018

WASH

Most common water source

Status of water source

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

Sufficiency of available water to meet household needs

- Sufficient
- Insufficient
- No information

Most common method of garbage disposal

Madamiyet Elsham

- Closed well
- Public free collection

- 1/2 community assessed : Madamiyet Elsham



Education

Status of primary schools in village

- Functioning
- Not functioning
- Not available
- No information

Barriers to accessing education services

Madamiyet Elsham

Most children accessed education

Health

Most common health problems

Pregnancy related diseases
Maternal health issues
Injuries

Most common barriers to accessing healthcare

Security concerns around travel
Security concerns around entering facilities
Services are too expensive

Madamiyet Elsham

Food Security

Madamiyet Elsham



Bread: no info
Rice: 550 SYP
Lentils: 350 SYP
Sugar: 325 SYP
Cooking oil: 650 SYP



Private bakeries



No difficulties reported



0

Main challenges to obtaining food

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

Bread (public): 1 pack
Rice: 1kg
Lentils: 1 kg
Sugar: 1kg
Cooking oil: 1 litre

Access to bread

Most common source of bread

Most common barriers to accessing bread

Number of days, per month, where bread from private bakeries was unavailable

Nashabiyeh, Rural Damascus Governorate

January 2018

Displacement

- % of pre-conflict population remaining
- % of population that are female
- % of female-headed households
- IDPs living in village
- New IDP arrivals
- Returnees

Nashabiyeh

- 1-25% 1-25% None
- Yes No No

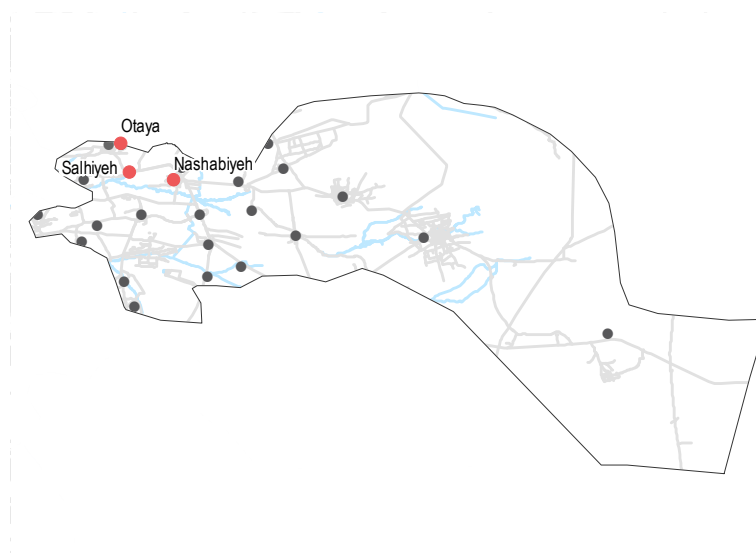
Otaya

- 51-75% 51-75% 26-50%
- Yes No No

Salhiyeh

- 1-25% 1-25% None
- Yes No info No

- 3/21 communities assessed : Nashabiyeh, Otaya, Salhiyeh



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

Otaya

- NDPs IDPs
- No info

Salhiyeh

- NDPs IDPs
- No info

Livelihoods

Most common sources of income

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

Nashabiyeh

Daily employment
High risk/illegal work

Skipping meals
Reducing meal size

Otaya

Daily employment
Farm owning
Business/trade

Skipping meals

Salhiyeh

Daily employment
High risk/illegal work

Skipping meals
Reducing meal size

NFIs

Nashabiyeh

- B NA NA
- C NA NA
- D 4500 SYP NA
- F 225000 SYP NA

Otaya

- B NA NA
- C NA NA
- D 3500 SYP NA
- F 220000 SYP NA

Salhiyeh

- B NA NA
- C NA NA
- D 4500 SYP NA
- F 250000 SYP NA

Nashabiyeh

Cutting trees
Burning furniture not in use
Burning productive assets

Otaya

Cutting trees

Salhiyeh

Cutting trees
Burning furniture not in use
Burning productive assets

Most common electricity source

- Main network
- Generator
- No source
- Solar alternative
- Batteries
- No information

Fuel Prices (SYP)*

- B Butane (cannister)
- C Coal (1kg)
- D Diesel (1 litre)
- F Firewood (1 tonne)

NFI Prices (SYP)*

- Cement (50kg)
- Floor mat (3*4m)
- Plastic tarpaulin (1m²)
- Tent (5 persons)

NA: not available for purchase

Most common strategies used to cope with a lack of fuel

Nashabiyeh, Rural Damascus Governorate

January 2018

WASH

Most common water source

Status of water source

Water is safe to drink

Water tastes/smells bad

People sick after drinking

No information

Sufficiency of available water to meet household needs

Sufficient

Insufficient

No information

Most common method of garbage disposal

Nashabiyeh

Closed well

Buried / burned

Otaya

Open well

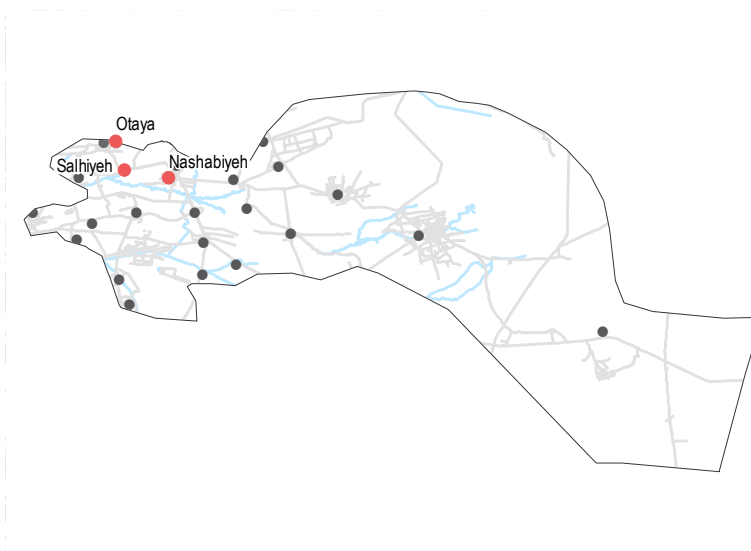
Disposed at designated site

Salhiyeh

Closed well

Buried / burned

• 3/21 communities assessed : Nashabiyeh, Otaya, Salhiyeh



Education

Status of primary schools in village

Functioning

Not functioning

Not available

No information

Barriers to accessing education services

Nashabiyeh

Some facilities destroyed

Otaya

Most children accessed education

Salhiyeh

Some facilities destroyed

Health

Most common health problems

Most common barriers to accessing healthcare

Nashabiyeh

Injuries
Acute respiratory infections
Malnutrition

No difficulties reported

Otaya

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

Lack of transportation

Salhiyeh

Injuries
Acute respiratory infections
Malnutrition

No facilities in the area

Food Security

Nashabiyeh

Bread: no info

Rice: 2800 SYP

Lentils: 2500 SYP

Sugar: 2500 SYP

Cooking oil: 3000 SYP

Shops

Flour too expensive

Private bakeries unavailable

Otaya

Bread: no info

Rice: 2800 SYP

Lentils: 1500 SYP

Sugar: 2500 SYP

Cooking oil: 2800 SYP

Shops

Insufficient electricity/fuel
Yeast not always available

Private bakeries unavailable

Salhiyeh

Bread: no info

Rice: 2800 SYP

Lentils: 2500 SYP

Sugar: 2500 SYP

Cooking oil: 3000 SYP

Shops

Flour too expensive

Private bakeries unavailable

Main challenges to obtaining food

No challenges

Some foods unavailable

Local production decreased

Lack of access to markets

Some foods expensive

Lack of resources to buy food

Lack of access to fuel

Cooking fuel unavailable

No information

Bread (public): 1 pack

Rice: 1kg

Lentils: 1kg

Sugar: 1kg

Cooking oil: 1 litre

Access to bread

Most common source of bread

Most common barriers to accessing bread

Number of days, per month, where bread from private bakeries was unavailable

Displacement

- % of pre-conflict population remaining
- % of population that are female
- % of female-headed households
- IDPs living in village
- New IDP arrivals
- Returnees

Khan Elshih

26-50% 51-75% 1-25%

Yes No No

Rakhleh

51-75% 51-75% 1-25%

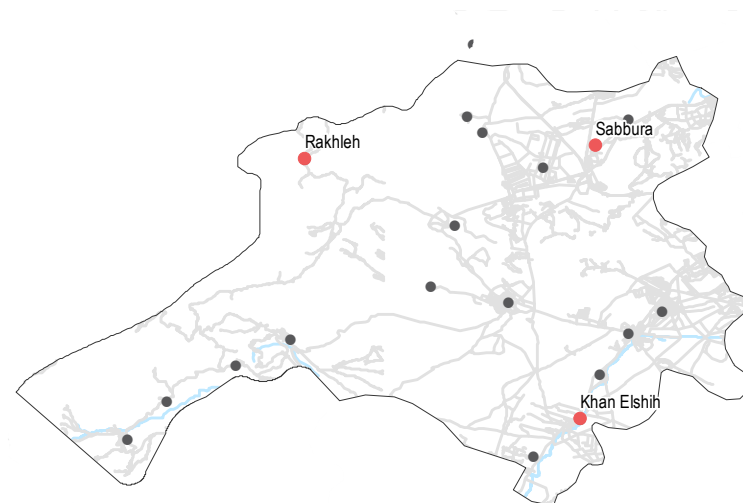
Yes No info No

Sabbura

76-100% 51-75% 26-50%

Yes No No

- 3/20 communities assessed : Khan Elshih, Rakhleh, Sabbura



Shelter

- Most common shelter
- Independent apartment or house
- Shared apartment or house
- Unfinished apartment or house
- Tent
- Private space not for shelter
- Cave/natural shelter
- Collective public space not for shelter
- No IDPs
- No information
- Min - Max: rent paid per room (where known)

Khan Elshih

NDPs IDPs

2500 - 5000 SYP

Rakhleh

NDPs IDPs

No info

Sabbura

NDPs IDPs

30000 - 35000 SYP

Livelihoods

Most common sources of income

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

Khan Elshih

Stable employment
Daily employment
Support from family/friends

Children sent to work/beg
Borrowing from family/friends

Rakhleh

Stable employment
Daily employment
Savings

Taking loans/buying on credit
Borrowing from family/friends
Skipping meals

Sabbura

Stable employment
Daily employment
Business/trade

Children sent to work/beg
Taking loans/buying on credit
Borrowing from family/friends

NFIs

Khan Elshih

B 3000 SYP NA

C 450 SYP NA

D 325 SYP 3000 SYP

F 60000 SYP NA

Rakhleh

B 2800 SYP 1000 SYP

C 350 SYP 450 SYP

D 200 SYP 1500 SYP

F 70000 SYP 65000 SYP

Sabbura

B 2800 SYP 1000 SYP

C 350 SYP 450 SYP

D 200 SYP 1500 SYP

F 70000 SYP 75000 SYP

Khan Elshih

Burning furniture not in use
Burning plastics
Burning waste

Rakhleh

No lack of fuel

Sabbura

No lack of fuel

Most common electricity source

- Main network
- Generator
- No source
- Solar alternative
- Batteries
- No information

Fuel Prices (SYP)*

- B** Butane (cannister)
- C** Coal (1kg)
- D** Diesel (1 litre)
- F** Firewood (1 tonne)

NFI Prices (SYP)*

- Cement (50kg)
- Floor mat (3*4m)
- Plastic tarpaulin (1m²)
- Tent (5 persons)

NA: not available for purchase

Most common strategies used to cope with a lack of fuel

WASH

Most common water source

Status of water source

Water is safe to drink

Water tastes/smells bad

People sick after drinking

No information

Sufficiency of available water to meet household needs

Sufficient

Insufficient

No information

Most common method of garbage disposal

Khan Elshih

Closed well

Public free collection

Rakhleh

Network

Public free collection

Sabbura

Network

Public free collection

• 3/20 communities assessed : Khan Elshih, Rakhleh, Sabbura



Education

Status of primary schools in village

Functioning

Not functioning

Not available

No information

Barriers to accessing education services

Khan Elshih

Most children accessed education

Rakhleh

Most children accessed education

Sabbura

Most children accessed education

Health

Most common health problems

Maternal health issues
Injuries
Severe diseases affecting those aged less than 5Disabilities
Acute respiratory infections
Symptoms of psychological trauma

Most common barriers to accessing healthcare

Security concerns around travel
Security concerns around entering facilities
Services are too expensiveHigh cost of transportation
Old age
Disability/Injuries/Illness

Khan Elshih

Rakhleh

Sabbura

Disabilities
Acute respiratory infections
Severe diseases affecting those aged less than 5Old age
Disability/Injuries/Illness

Food Security

Khan Elshih

Bread: 75 SYP

Rice: 550 SYP

Lentils: 350 SYP

Sugar: 325 SYP

Cooking oil: 650 SYP

Shops

No difficulties reported

11 to 20

Rakhleh

Bread: no info

Rice: 450 SYP

Lentils: 350 SYP

Sugar: 250 SYP

Cooking oil: 650 SYP

Private bakeries

No difficulties reported

0

Sabbura

Bread: no info

Rice: 500 SYP

Lentils: 350 SYP

Sugar: 250 SYP

Cooking oil: 600 SYP

Private bakeries

No difficulties reported

0

Main challenges to obtaining food

No challenges

Some foods unavailable

Local production decreased

Lack of access to markets

Some foods expensive

Lack of resources to buy food

Lack of access to fuel

Cooking fuel unavailable

No information

Bread (public): 1 pack

Rice: 1kg

Lentils: 1kg

Sugar: 1kg

Cooking oil: 1 litre

Access to bread

Most common source of bread

Most common barriers to accessing bread

Number of days, per month, where bread from private bakeries was unavailable

Qudsiya, Rural Damascus Governorate

January 2018

Displacement

- % of pre-conflict population remaining
- % of population that are female
- % of female-headed households
- IDPs living in village
- New IDP arrivals
- Returnees

Al Hama

26-50% 51-75% 1-25%
 Yes No No

Ashrafiet Elwadi

1-25% 51-75% 1-25%
 Yes No info No

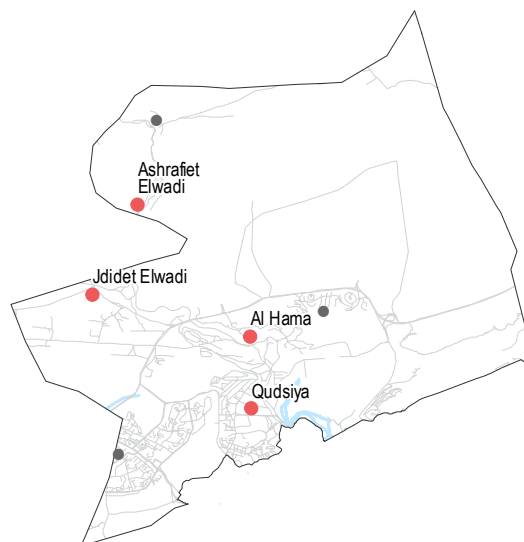
Jdidet Elwadi

26-50% 26-50% 1-25%
 Yes No info No

Qudsiya

51-75% 51-75% 1-25%
 Yes No No

- 4/7 communities assessed : Al Hama, Ashrafiet Elwadi, Jdidet Elwadi, Qudsiya



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)

Al Hama

NDPs IDPs
 8000 - 13800 SYP

Qudsiya

NDPs IDPs
 5000 - 15000 SYP

Ashrafiet Elwadi

NDPs IDPs
 15000 - 20000 SYP

Jdidet Elwadi

NDPs IDPs
 10000 - 12000 SYP

Livelihoods

Most common sources of income

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

Al Hama

Stable employment
Daily employment
Business/trade

No info

Ashrafiet Elwadi

Stable employment
Daily employment
Remittances

No info

Jdidet Elwadi

Stable employment
Business/trade
Remittances

No info

Qudsiya

Stable employment
Daily employment
Business/trade

Borrowing from family/friends

NFIs

Al Hama

B 2850 SYP

C 550 SYP

D 225 SYP

F NA

6000 SYP

NA

450 SYP

NA

Qudsiya

B 3000 SYP

C 550 SYP

D 250 SYP

F NA

6000 SYP

NA

450 SYP

NA

Ashrafiet Elwadi

B 2500 SYP

C 200 SYP

D 220 SYP

F 35000 SYP

NA

10000 SYP

NA

15000 SYP

Jdidet Elwadi

B 2300 SYP

C 150 SYP

D 200 SYP

F 30000 SYP

NA

8000 SYP

NA

12000 SYP

Al Hama

No lack of fuel

Ashrafiet Elwadi

Burning furniture not in use

Jdidet Elwadi

No lack of fuel

Qudsiya

No lack of fuel

Most common electricity source

Main network

Generator

No source

Solar alternative

Batteries

No information

Fuel Prices (SYP)*

B Butane (cannister)

C Coal (1kg)

D Diesel (1 litre)

F Firewood (1 tonne)

NFI Prices (SYP)*

Cement (50kg)

Floor mat (3*4m)

Plastic tarpaulin (1m²)

Tent (5 persons)

NA: not available for purchase

Most common strategies used to cope with a lack of fuel

Qudsiya, Rural Damascus Governorate

January 2018

WASH

Most common water source

Status of water source

Water is safe to drink

Water tastes/smells bad

People sick after drinking

No information

Sufficiency of available water to meet household needs

Sufficient

Insufficient

No information

Most common method of garbage disposal

Al Hama

Network

Public free collection

Ashrafiet Elwadi

Network

Public free collection

Jdidet Elwadi

Network

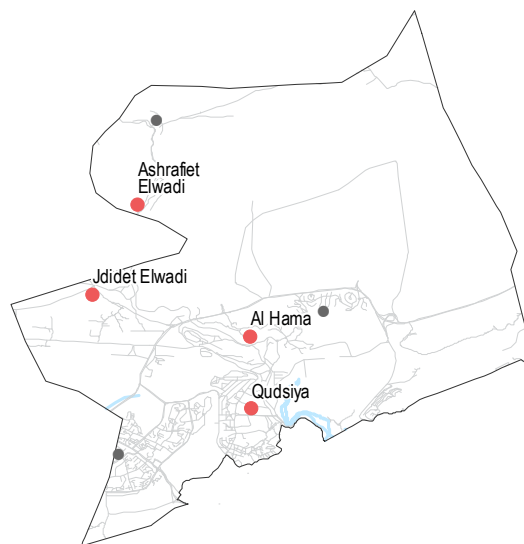
Public free collection

Qudsiya

Network

Public free collection

4/7 communities assessed : Al Hama, Ashrafiet Elwadi, Jdidet Elwadi, Qudsiya



Education

Status of primary schools in village

Functioning

Not functioning

Not available

No information

Barriers to accessing education services

Jdidet Elwadi

Most children accessed education

Qudsiya

Most children accessed education

Al Hama

Most children accessed education

Ashrafiet Elwadi

Most children accessed education

Health

Most common health problems

Diarrhoea
Communicable diseases
Chronic diseases

Most common barriers to accessing healthcare

No difficulties reported

Al Hama

Ashrafiet Elwadi

Diarrhoea
Injuries
Malnutrition

No difficulties reported

Jdidet Elwadi

No info

No difficulties reported

Qudsiya

Diarrhoea
Communicable diseases
Chronic diseases

Security concerns around travel
Disability/Injuries/Illness
Services are too expensive

Food Security

Al Hama

Public bakeries

Bread: 78 SYP

Rice: 445 SYP

Lentils: 430 SYP

Sugar: 400 SYP

Cooking oil: 900 SYP

Public bakeries

No difficulties reported

11 to 20

Ashrafiet Elwadi

Public bakeries

Bread: no info

Rice: 400 SYP

Lentils: 200 SYP

Sugar: no info

Cooking oil: no info

Public bakeries

No difficulties reported

0

Jdidet Elwadi

Public bakeries

Bread: 75 SYP

Rice: 400 SYP

Lentils: 400 SYP

Sugar: 100 SYP

Cooking oil: 300 SYP

Public bakeries

No difficulties reported

0

Qudsiya

Public bakeries

Bread: 50 SYP

Rice: 475 SYP

Lentils: 550 SYP

Sugar: 400 SYP

Cooking oil: 900 SYP

Public bakeries

No difficulties reported

Private bakeries unavailable

Main challenges to obtaining food

No challenges

Some foods unavailable

Local production decreased

Lack of access to markets

Some foods expensive

Lack of resources to buy food

Lack of access to fuel

Cooking fuel unavailable

No information

Bread (public): 1 pack

Rice: 1kg

Lentils: 1kg

Sugar: 1kg

Cooking oil: 1 litre

Access to bread

Most common source of bread

Most common barriers to accessing bread

Number of days, per month, where bread from private bakeries was unavailable

Sahnaya, Rural Damascus Governorate

January 2018

Displacement

-  % of pre-conflict population remaining
-  % of population that are female
-  % of female-headed households
-  IDPs living in village
-  New IDP arrivals
-  Returnees

Sahnaya

-  51-75%  26-50%  1-25%
-  Yes  No  No

- 1/2 community assessed : Sahnaya



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 
- 5000 - 10000 SYP

Livelihoods

-  Most common sources of income

Sahnaya

- Stable employment
- Daily employment
- Business/trade

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

Borrowing from family/friends

NFIs

Sahnaya

- B** 2800 SYP  2400 SYP
- C** 400 SYP  2000 SYP
- D** 195 SYP  250 SYP
- F** 125000 SYP  NA

Most common electricity source

-  Main network
-  Generator
-  No source
-  Solar alternative
-  Batteries
-  No information

Fuel Prices (SYP)*

- B** Butane (cannister)
- C** Coal (1kg)
- D** Diesel (1 litre)
- F** Firewood (1 tonne)

NFI Prices (SYP)*

-  Cement (50kg)
-  Floor mat (3*4m)
-  Plastic tarpaulin (1m²)
-  Tent (5 persons)

NA: not available for purchase

Sahnaya

No lack of fuel

-  Most common strategies used to cope with a lack of fuel

Sahnaya, Rural Damascus Governorate

January 2018

WASH

Most common water source

Status of water source

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

Sufficiency of available water to meet household needs

- Sufficient
- Insufficient
- No information

Most common method of garbage disposal

Sahnaya

- Network
- Public free collection

- 1/2 community assessed : Sahnaya



Education

Status of primary schools in village

- Functioning
- Not functioning
- Not available
- No information

Barriers to accessing education services

Sahnaya

Most children accessed education

Health

Most common health problems

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

Most common barriers to accessing healthcare

Services are too expensive

Sahnaya

Food Security

Sahnaya

Bread: 75 SYP
 Rice: 500 SYP
 Lentils: 250 SYP
 Sugar: 280 SYP
 Cooking oil: 650 SYP

Public bakeries

No difficulties reported

0

Main challenges to obtaining food

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

Bread (public): 1 pack
Rice: 1kg
Lentils: 1 kg
Sugar: 1kg
Cooking oil: 1 litre

Access to bread

Most common source of bread

Most common barriers to accessing bread

Number of days, per month, where bread from private bakeries was unavailable