

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 November 2017, referring to the situation in October 2017.

These factsheets present information at the community level* for 16 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.

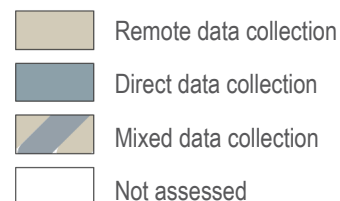
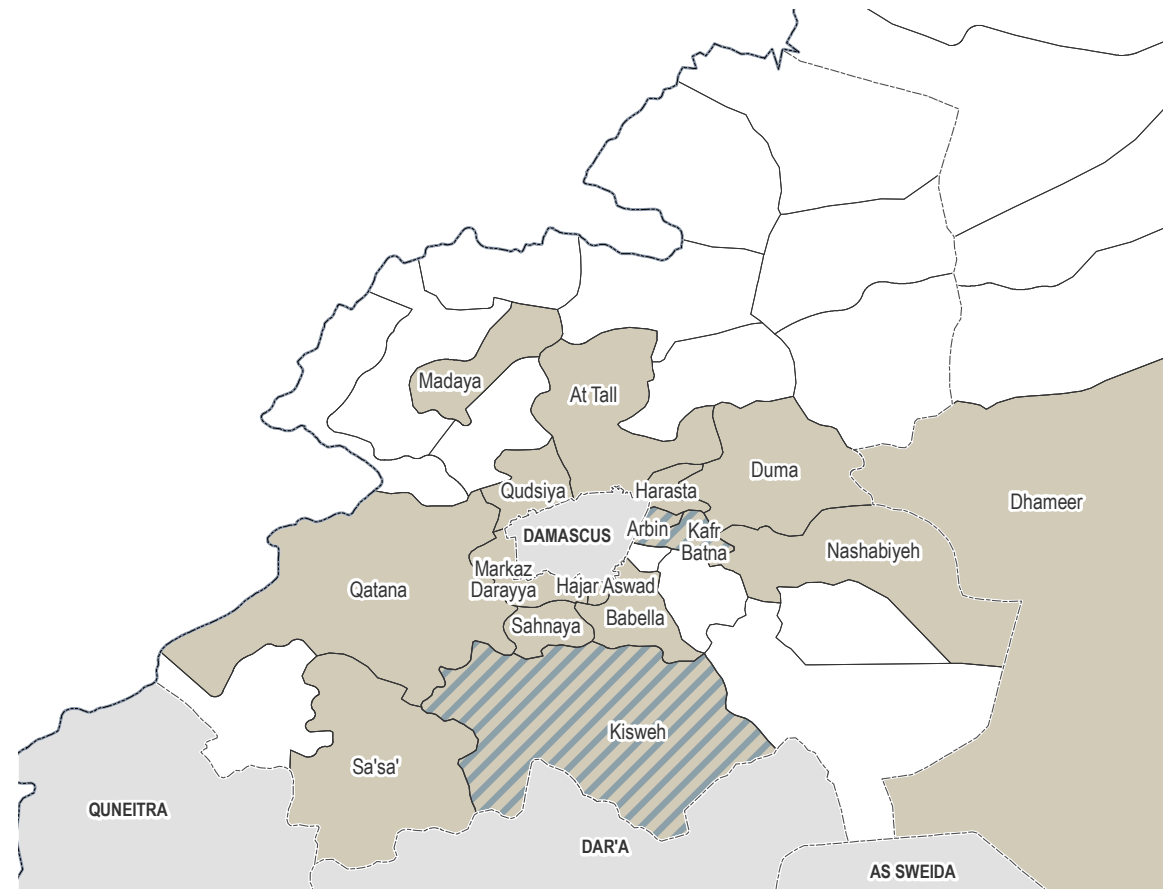
For full visualisation of all indicators collected, please see the SIMAWG Needs Identification Dynamic Reporting Tool, available here: <http://www.reach-info.org/syr/simawg/>.

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 46 communities in 16 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

Zamalka

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

Yes No No

- 2/2 communities assessed : Arbin, Zamalka



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

Zamalka

NDPs IDPs
1500 - 1800 SYP

Livelihoods

\$ Most common sources of income

Arbin

High risk/illegal work
Farm owning
Business/trade

Zamalka

Daily employment
High risk/illegal work

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

Skipping meals
Reducing meal size

Skipping meals
Reducing meal size

NFIs

Arbin

B NA NA
C NA NA
D 3500 SYP NA
F 300000 SYP NA

Zamalka

B NA NA
C NA NA
D 3500 SYP NA
F 300000 SYP NA

Most common electricity source

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

Arbin

Cutting trees
Burning furniture not in use
Burning productive assets

Zamalka

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

November 2017

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

Zamalka

Closed well
Public free collection

- 2/2 communities assessed : Arbin, Zamalka



Education

Status of primary schools in village

Functioning

Not functioning

Not available

No information

Barriers to accessing education services

Arbin

Unsafe route to services

Zamalka

Unsafe route to services

Health

Most common health problems

Most common barriers to accessing healthcare

Arbin

Injuries
Acute respiratory infections
Malnutrition

No difficulties reported

Zamalka

Injuries
Acute respiratory infections
Malnutrition

No difficulties reported

Food Security

Arbin

Bread: no info

Rice: 2750 SYP

Lentils: 1400 SYP

Sugar: 7500 SYP

Cooking oil: 6500 SYP

Shops

Flour too expensive

Private bakeries unavailable

Zamalka

Bread: no info

Rice: 2700 SYP

Lentils: 1400 SYP

Sugar: 7500 SYP

Cooking oil: 6500 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

At Tall, Rural Damascus Governorate

November 2017

Displacement

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

At Tall

- 1-25% Yes No No
- 26-50% No No
- 1-25% 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 - 10000 SYP

Livelihoods

\$ Most common sources of income

Stable employment
Daily employment
Business/trade

At Tall

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 2500 SYP
- C** 450 SYP 1900 SYP
- D** 375 SYP 1500 SYP
- F** 120000 SYP NA

Most common electricity source

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

No lack of fuel

Most common strategies used to cope with a lack of fuel

At Tall, Rural Damascus Governorate

November 2017

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

Chronic diseases
Maternal health issues
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: 375 SYP
Cooking oil: 725 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

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

- 4/14 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

Babella

Stable employment
Daily employment
Business/trade

Beit Sahm

Stable employment
Daily employment
Sale of humanitarian aid

Sayyeda Zeinab

Stable employment
Daily employment
High risk/illegal work

Yalda

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
Selling household assets

Borrowing from family/friends

Borrowing from family/friends
High risk/illegal work

Borrowing from family/friends
High risk/illegal work

NFIs

Babella

B 3900 SYP NA
C 450 SYP NA
D 450 SYP NA
F 130000 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 2400 SYP
C 400 SYP 2000 SYP
D 195 SYP 250 SYP
F 100000 SYP NA

Babella

Burning plastics
Burning waste

Beit Sahm

Burning plastics

Sayyeda Zeinab

No lack of fuel

Yalda

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

Most common electricity source

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

Yalda

Burning plastics

Babella, Rural Damascus Governorate

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

- 4/14 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: 400 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: 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

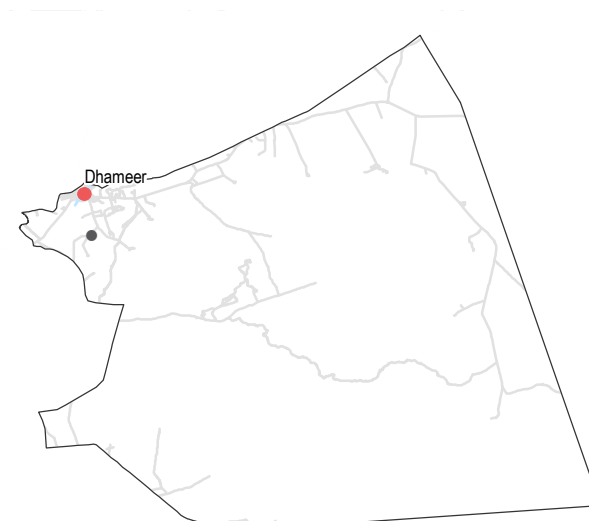
Displacement

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

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
Business/trade

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

Borrowing from family/friends

NFIs

Dhameer

- B** 8000 SYP NA
- C** NA NA
- D** 600 SYP NA
- F** 6500 SYP NA

Most common electricity source

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

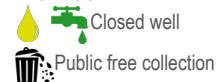
Sufficient

Insufficient

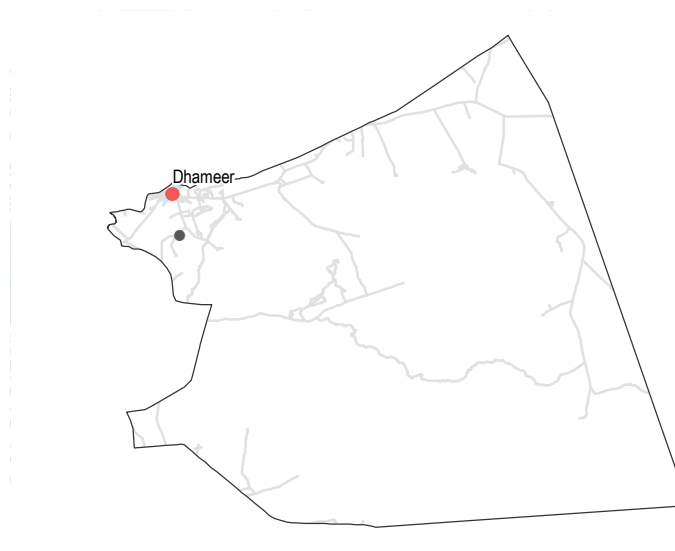
No information

Most common method of garbage disposal

Dhameer



- 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



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

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

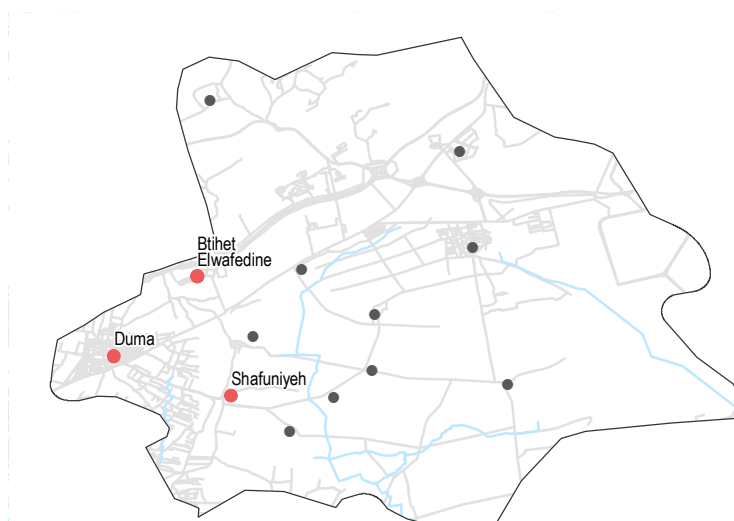
Duma, Rural Damascus Governorate

Sub-district P-Code: SY030200
November 2017

Displacement

% of pre-conflict population remaining	76-100%	51-75%	1-25%
% of population that are female	Yes	No	No
% of female-headed households	1-25%	1-25%	1-25%
IDPs living in village	Yes	No	No
New IDP arrivals	Yes	No	No
Returnees	Yes	No	No

• 3/13 communities assessed : Btihat Elwafedine, Duma, Shafuniyeh



Shelter

Most common shelter	Btihat Elwafedine
Independent apartment or house	NDPs
Shared apartment or house	IDPs
Unfinished apartment or house	8000 - 10000 SYP
Tent	
Private space not for shelter	Duma
Cave/natural shelter	NDPs
Collective public space not for shelter	IDPs
No IDPs	1000 - 2500 SYP
No information	
Min - Max: rent paid per room (where known)	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 Skipping meals Reducing meal size
Shafuniyeh	Daily employment Farm owning Business/trade	Reducing meal size

NFIs

Btihat Elwafedine

B 2800 SYP	5000 SYP
C 350 SYP	6000 SYP
D 290 SYP	5000 SYP
F 50000 SYP	NA

Duma

B NA	NA
C NA	NA
D 3500 SYP	1500 SYP
F 300000 SYP	NA

Shafuniyeh

B NA	NA
C NA	NA
D 4000 SYP	NA
F NA	NA

Btihat Elwafedine

No lack of fuel

Duma

Burning productive assets
Burning plastics
Burning waste

Shafuniyeh

Cutting trees
Burning clothes
Burning plastics

Most common electricity source

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

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

Duma, Rural Damascus Governorate

Sub-district P-Code: SY030200
November 2017

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

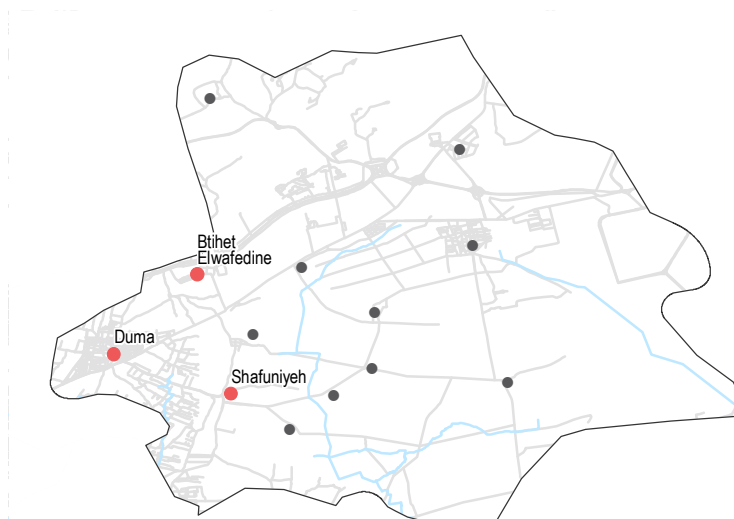
Public free collection

Shafuniyeh

Open well

Disposed at designated site

3/13 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

Btihat Elwafedine

Most children accessed education

Shafuniyeh

Most children accessed education in nearby community

Duma

Most children accessed education

Health

Most common health problems

Most common barriers to accessing healthcare

Btihat Elwafedine

Acute respiratory infections

Fever

Severe diseases affecting those aged less than 5

No difficulties reported

Duma

Chronic diseases

Injuries

Malnutrition

Security concerns around travel

Disability/Injuries/Illness

Security concerns around entering facilities

Shafuniyeh

Injuries

Fever

Severe diseases affecting those aged less than 5

High cost of transportation

Food Security

Btihat Elwafedine

Bread: 50 SYP

Rice: 500 SYP

Lentils: 450 SYP

Sugar: 285 SYP

Cooking oil: 600 SYP

Public bakeries

No difficulties reported

Private bakeries unavailable

Duma

Bread: no info

Rice: 2700 SYP

Lentils: 1400 SYP

Sugar: 7000 SYP

Cooking oil: 6500 SYP

Private bakeries

Flour too expensive

1 to 10

Shafuniyeh

Bread: no info

Rice: 2000 SYP

Lentils: 2500 SYP

Sugar: 10000 SYP

Cooking oil: 9000 SYP

Shops

Wheat 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

Hajar Aswad, Rural Damascus Governorate

November 2017

Displacement

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

Hajar Aswad

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

- 1/1 community assessed : Hajar Aswad



Shelter

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

Hajar Aswad

- NDPs IDPs
- No info

Livelihoods

- Most common sources of income

Hajar Aswad

Daily employment
Remittances
Cash items

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

Children sent to work/beg
Borrowing from family/friends

NFIs

Hajar Aswad

- B 3200 SYP NA
- C 450 SYP NA
- D 400 SYP NA
- F 80000 SYP NA

Most common electricity source

- Main network
- Generator
- No source
- Solar alternative
- 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 plastics

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

Hajar Aswad, Rural Damascus Governorate

November 2017

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

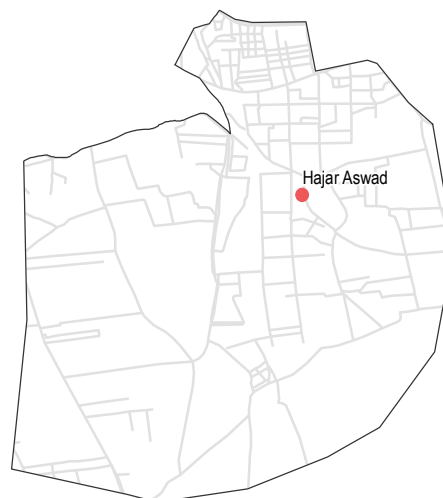
Most common method of garbage disposal

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

Lack of school supplies

Health

Most common health problems

Pregnancy related diseases
Maternal health issues
Severe diseases affecting those aged less than 5

Most common barriers to accessing healthcare

Security concerns around travel
Security concerns around entering facilities
Not allowed to enter facilities

Hajar Aswad

Food Security

Hajar Aswad

Bread: no info

Rice: 400 SYP

Lentils: 300 SYP

Sugar: 425 SYP

Cooking oil: 750 SYP

Shops

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

Harasta, Rural Damascus Governorate

November 2017

Displacement

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

Harasta

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

Yes No No

Misraba

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

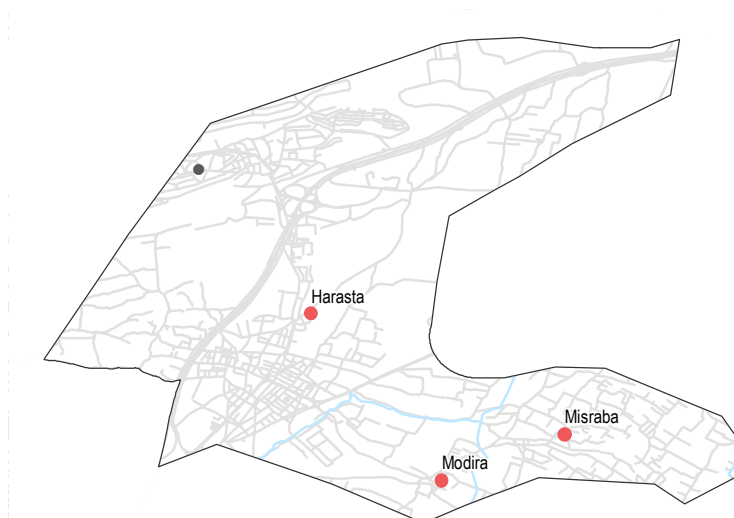
Yes No No

Modira

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

Yes No No

- 3/4 communities assessed : Harasta, 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)

Harasta

NDPs IDPs

500 - 2000 SYP

Misraba

NDPs IDPs

1500 - 3500 SYP

Modira

NDPs IDPs

1000 - 1500 SYP

Livelihoods

Most common sources of income

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

Harasta

Stable employment
Daily employment
Farm owning

Borrowing from family/friends
Skipping meals
Reducing meal size

Misraba

Stable employment
Daily employment
Business/trade

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

Modira

Stable employment
Daily employment
Business/trade

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

NFIs

Harasta

B NA NA

C NA NA

D 3500 SYP 1500 SYP

F 300000 SYP NA

Misraba

B NA NA

C NA NA

D 3500 SYP 1600 SYP

F 275000 SYP NA

Modira

B NA NA

C NA NA

D 3500 SYP 1600 SYP

F 275000 SYP NA

Harasta

Burning productive assets
Burning plastics
Burning waste

Misraba

Burning productive assets
Burning plastics
Burning waste

Modira

Burning productive assets
Burning plastics
Burning waste

Most common electricity source

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

Harasta, Rural Damascus Governorate

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

Harasta

Water trucking

Public free collection

Misraba

Water trucking

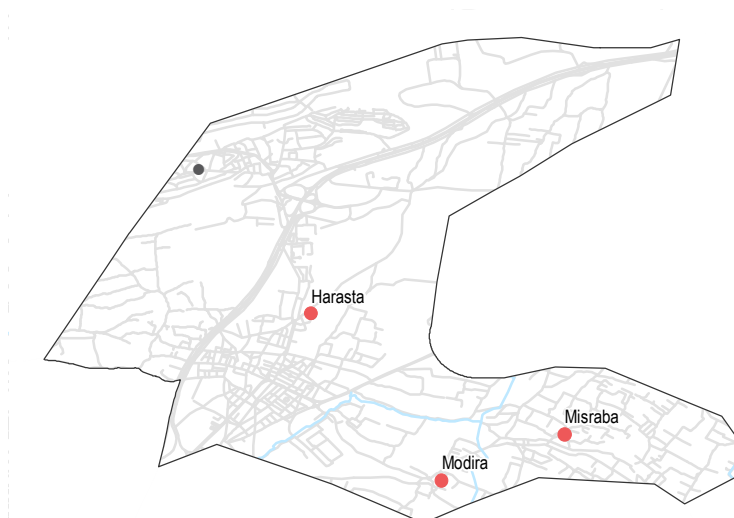
Public free collection

Modira

Water trucking

Public free collection

- 3/4 communities assessed : Harasta, Misraba, Modira



Education

Status of primary schools in village

Functioning

Not functioning

Not available

No information

Barriers to accessing education services

Modira

Most children accessed education

Harasta

Most children accessed education

Misraba

Most children accessed education

Health

Most common health problems

Chronic diseases
Injuries
Malnutrition

Most common barriers to accessing healthcare

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

Harasta

Misraba

Modira

Diarrhoea
Chronic diseases
Injuries

Diarrhoea
Chronic diseases
Injuries

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

Food Security

Harasta

Bread: no info

Rice: 2700 SYP

Lentils: 1400 SYP

Sugar: 7000 SYP

Cooking oil: 6500 SYP

Private bakeries

Flour too expensive

0

Misraba

Bread: no info

Rice: 2900 SYP

Lentils: 1500 SYP

Sugar: 7500 SYP

Cooking oil: 7000 SYP

Shops

No difficulties reported

21 or more

Modira

Bread: no info

Rice: 2900 SYP

Lentils: 1500 SYP

Sugar: 7500 SYP

Cooking oil: 7000 SYP

Shops

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: 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

Beit Sawa

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

Yes No No

Eftreis

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

Yes No No

Ein Terma

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

Yes No No

Hammura

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

Yes No No

- 8/10 communities assessed (4 communities are shown on the next factsheet): Beit Sawa, Eftreis, Ein Terma, Hammura



Shelter

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

Beit Sawa

NDPs IDPs

1500 - 1800 SYP

Hammura

NDPs IDPs

2000 - 3000 SYP

Eftreis

NDPs IDPs

1500 - 1800 SYP

Ein Terma

NDPs IDPs

No info

Livelihoods

Most common sources of income

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

Beit Sawa

Daily employment
High risk/illegal work

Skipping meals
Reducing meal size

Eftreis

Daily employment
High risk/illegal work

Skipping meals
Reducing meal size

Ein Terma

Stable employment
Daily employment
Farm owning

Borrowing from family/friends
Selling household assets
Skipping meals

Hammura

Stable employment
Farm owning
Business/trade

Borrowing from family/friends
Selling household assets
Skipping meals

NFIs

Beit Sawa

NA NA

NA NA

3500 SYP NA

300000 SYP NA

Hammura

NA NA

NA NA

3500 SYP 1500 SYP

300000 SYP NA

Eftreis

NA NA

NA NA

3500 SYP NA

300000 SYP NA

Ein Terma

NA NA

NA NA

3500 SYP 1500 SYP

300000 SYP NA

Most common electricity source

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

Beit Sawa

Cutting trees
Burning furniture not in use
Burning productive assets

Eftreis

Cutting trees
Burning furniture not in use
Burning productive assets

Ein Terma

Burning productive assets
Burning plastics
Burning waste

Hammura

Burning productive assets
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

Beit Sawa

Closed well

Public free collection

Eftreis

Closed well

Public free collection

Ein Terma

Water trucking

Public free collection

Hammura

Water trucking

Public free collection

- 8/10 communities assessed (4 communities are shown on the next factsheet): Beit Sawa, Eftreis, Ein Terma, Hammura



Education

Status of primary schools in village

Functioning

Not functioning

Not available

No information

Barriers to accessing education services

Ein Terma

Most children accessed education

Hammura

Most children accessed education

Beit Sawa

Most children accessed education

Eftreis

Unsafe route to services

Health

Most common health problems

Most common barriers to accessing healthcare

Beit Sawa

Injuries
Acute respiratory infections
Malnutrition

No facilities in the area

Eftreis

Injuries
Acute respiratory infections
Malnutrition

No difficulties reported

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

Food Security

Beit Sawa

Bread: no info

Rice: 2700 SYP

Lentils: 1400 SYP

Sugar: 7500 SYP

Cooking oil: 6500 SYP

Shops

Flour too expensive

Private bakeries unavailable

Eftreis

Bread: no info

Rice: 2700 SYP

Lentils: 1400 SYP

Sugar: 7500 SYP

Cooking oil: 6500 SYP

Shops

Flour too expensive

Private bakeries unavailable

Ein Terma

Bread: no info

Rice: 2700 SYP

Lentils: 1400 SYP

Sugar: 7000 SYP

Cooking oil: 6500 SYP

Private bakeries

Flour too expensive

0

Hammura

Bread: no info

Rice: 2700 SYP

Lentils: 1400 SYP

Sugar: 7000 SYP

Cooking oil: 6500 SYP

Private bakeries

Flour too expensive

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

2/2 Kafr Batna, Rural Damascus Governorate

November 2017

Displacement

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

Hezzeh

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

Yes No No

Jisrein

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

Yes No No

Kafr Batna

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

Yes No No

Saqba

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

Yes No No

- 8/10 communities assessed (4 communities are shown on the previous factsheet): Hezzeh, Jisrein, Kafr Batna, Saqba



Shelter

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

Hezzeh

NDPs IDPs

1500 - 1800 SYP

Saqba

NDPs IDPs

1500 - 3500 SYP

Jisrein

NDPs IDPs

750 - 1500 SYP

Kafr Batna

NDPs IDPs

1400 - 1800 SYP

Livelihoods

\$ Most common sources of income

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

Hezzeh

Daily employment
High risk/illegal work

Skipping meals
Reducing meal size

Jisrein

Stable employment
Daily employment
Farm owning

Borrowing from family/friends
Skipping meals
Reducing meal size

Kafr Batna

Daily employment
High risk/illegal work

Skipping meals
Reducing meal size

Saqba

Stable employment
Daily employment
Business/trade

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

NFIs

Hezzeh

B NA NA
C NA NA
D 3500 SYP NA
F 300000 SYP NA

Saqba

B NA NA
C NA NA
D 3500 SYP 1500 SYP
F 300000 SYP NA

Jisrein

B NA NA
C NA NA
D 3500 SYP 1500 SYP
F 300000 SYP NA

Kafr Batna

B NA NA
C NA NA
D 3500 SYP NA
F 300000 SYP NA

Most common electricity source

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

Hezzeh

Cutting trees
Burning furniture not in use
Burning productive assets

Jisrein

Burning productive assets
Burning plastics
Burning waste

Saqba

Burning productive assets
Burning plastics
Burning waste

Kafr Batna

Cutting trees
Burning furniture not in use
Burning productive assets

2/2 Kafr Batna, Rural Damascus Governorate

Sub-district P-Code: SY030105
November 2017

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

Hezzeh

Closed well
Public free collection

Jisrein

Water trucking
Public free collection

Kafr Batna

Closed well
Public free collection

Saqba

Water trucking
Public free collection

• 8/10 communities assessed (4 communities are shown on the previous factsheet): Hezzeh, Jisrein, Kafr Batna, Saqba



Education

Status of primary schools in village

Functioning

Not functioning

Not available

No information

Barriers to accessing education services

Kafr Batna

Unsafe route to services

Saqba

Most children accessed education

Hezzeh

Unsafe route to services

Jisrein

Most children accessed education

Health

Most common health problems

Injuries
Acute respiratory infections
Malnutrition

Most common barriers to accessing healthcare

No difficulties reported

Hezzeh

Jisrein

Kafr Batna

Saqba

Chronic diseases
Injuries
Malnutrition

Injuries
Acute respiratory infections
Malnutrition

Chronic diseases
Injuries
Malnutrition

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

No difficulties reported

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

Food Security

Hezzeh

Bread: no info
Rice: 2700 SYP
Lentils: 1400 SYP
Sugar: 7500 SYP
Cooking oil: 6500 SYP

Shops

Flour too expensive

11 to 20

Jisrein

Bread: no info
Rice: 2700 SYP
Lentils: 1400 SYP
Sugar: 7000 SYP
Cooking oil: 6500 SYP

Private bakeries

Flour too expensive

0

Kafr Batna

Bread: no info
Rice: 2750 SYP
Lentils: 1400 SYP
Sugar: 7500 SYP
Cooking oil: 6500 SYP

Shops

Flour too expensive

11 to 20

Saqba

Bread: no info
Rice: 2700 SYP
Lentils: 1400 SYP
Sugar: 7000 SYP
Cooking oil: 6500 SYP

Private bakeries

Flour too expensive

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

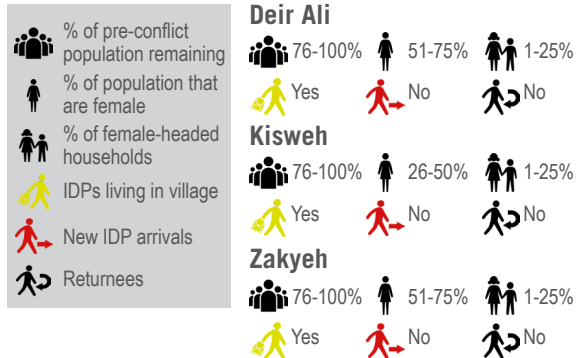
Most common barriers to accessing bread

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

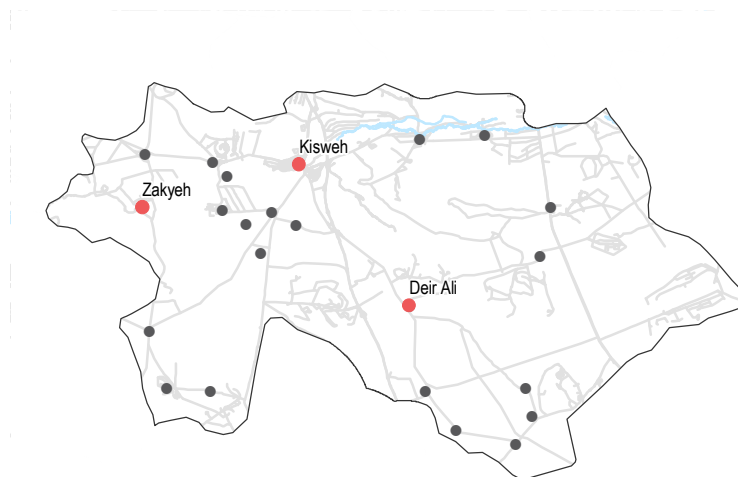
Kisweh, Rural Damascus Governorate

November 2017

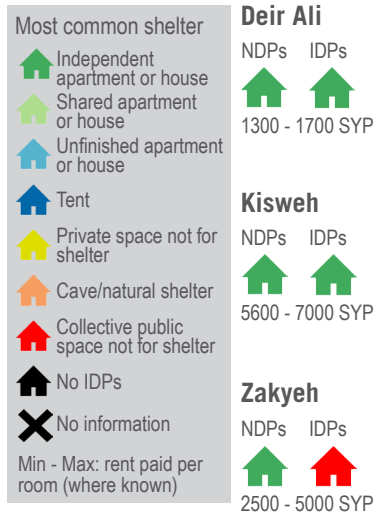
Displacement



• 3/23 communities assessed : Deir Ali, Kisweh, Zakyeh



Shelter

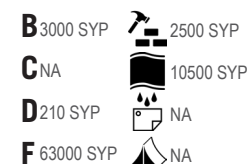


Livelihoods

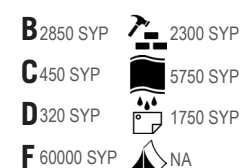
	Most common sources of income	Most common strategies used to cope with lack of income / resources
Deir Ali	Stable employment Farm owning Business/trade	Borrowing from family/friends
Kisweh	Stable employment Daily employment Farm owning	Children sent to work/beg Borrowing from family/friends Selling household assets
Zakyeh	Stable employment Daily employment Business/trade	Children sent to work/beg Borrowing from family/friends

NFIs

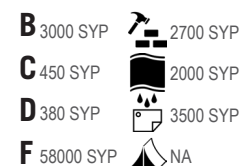
Deir Ali



Kisweh



Zakyeh



Deir Ali

No lack of fuel

Kisweh

No lack of fuel

Zakyeh

Cutting trees

Most common electricity source

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

Deir Ali

Network

Disposed at designated site

Kisweh

No consensus

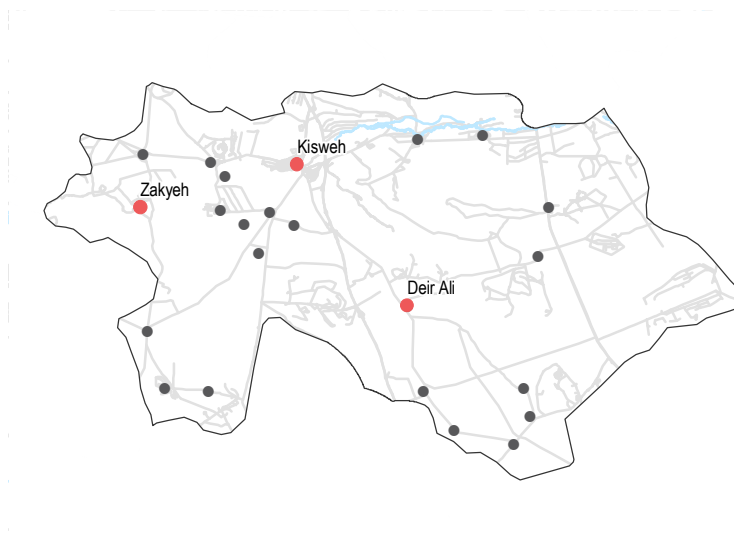
Public free collection

Zakyeh

Closed well

Public free collection

• 3/23 communities assessed : Deir Ali, Kisweh, Zakyeh



Education

Status of primary schools in village

Functioning

Not functioning

Not available

No information

Barriers to accessing education services

Zakyeh

Most children accessed education

Deir Ali

Most children accessed education

Kisweh

Most children accessed education

Health

Most common health problems

Diarrhoea
Communicable diseases
Chronic diseases

Most common barriers to accessing healthcare

No difficulties reported

Deir Ali

Kisweh

Zakyeh

Diarrhoea
Chronic diseases
Pregnancy related diseases

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

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

Food Security

Deir Ali



Bread: 50 SYP

Rice: 550 SYP

Lentils: 550 SYP

Sugar: 325 SYP

Cooking oil: 1750 SYP

Public bakeries

No difficulties reported

Private bakeries unavailable

Kisweh



Bread: 63 SYP

Rice: 525 SYP

Lentils: 325 SYP

Sugar: 363 SYP

Cooking oil: 700 SYP

Public bakeries

No difficulties reported

0

Zakyeh



Bread: no info

Rice: 550 SYP

Lentils: 350 SYP

Sugar: 375 SYP

Cooking oil: 675 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

November 2017

Displacement

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

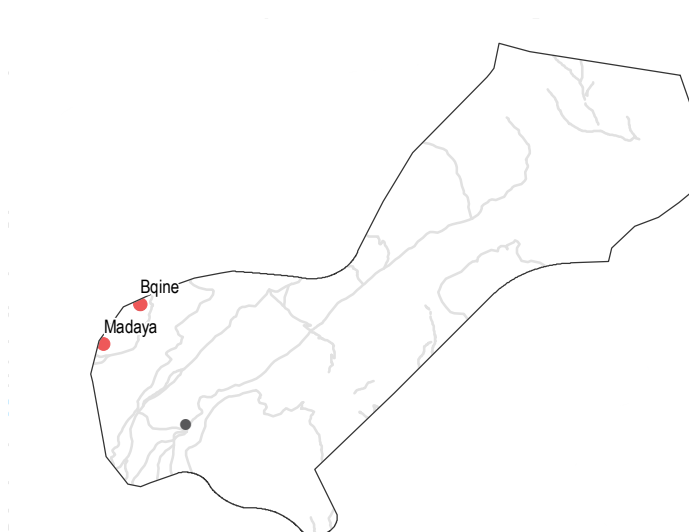
Bqine

- 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

- 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

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

Bqine

Stable employment
Daily employment
Business/trade

Children sent to work/beg

Madaya

Stable employment
Daily employment
Business/trade

Children sent to work/beg
Borrowing from family/friends

NFIs

Bqine

- B 3000 SYP NA
- C 450 SYP NA
- D 375 SYP NA
- F 60000 SYP NA

Madaya

- B 3000 SYP NA
- C 450 SYP NA
- D 375 SYP NA
- F 60000 SYP NA

Most common electricity source

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

No lack of fuel

Madaya

No lack of fuel

Most common strategies used to cope with a lack of fuel

Madaya, Rural Damascus Governorate

November 2017

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

Most common barriers to accessing healthcare

Bqine

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

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

Madaya

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

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

Food Security

Bqine

Bread: no info

Rice: 550 SYP

Lentils: 350 SYP

Sugar: 375 SYP

Cooking oil: 700 SYP

Private bakeries

No difficulties reported

0

Madaya

Bread: no info

Rice: 500 SYP

Lentils: 350 SYP

Sugar: 375 SYP

Cooking oil: 700 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

Markaz Darayya, Rural Damascus Governorate

November 2017

Displacement

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

Madamiyet Elsham

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

- 1/2 community assessed : Madamiyet Elsham



Shelter

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

Madamiyet Elsham

- NDPs IDPs
- 3000 - 5000 SYP

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

NFIs

Madamiyet Elsham

- B 3000 SYP 2500 SYP
- C 450 SYP 2000 SYP
- D 375 SYP 2500 SYP
- F 60000 SYP NA

Most common electricity source

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

Madamiyet Elsham

- Cutting trees
- Burning plastics

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

Markaz Darayya, Rural Damascus Governorate

November 2017

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

Network

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

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

Madamiyet Elsham

Most common barriers to accessing healthcare

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

Food Security

Madamiyet Elsham



Bread: no info

Rice: 550 SYP

Lentils: 350 SYP

Sugar: 375 SYP

Cooking oil: 700 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

November 2017

Displacement

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

Beit Nayem

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

Nashabiyeh

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

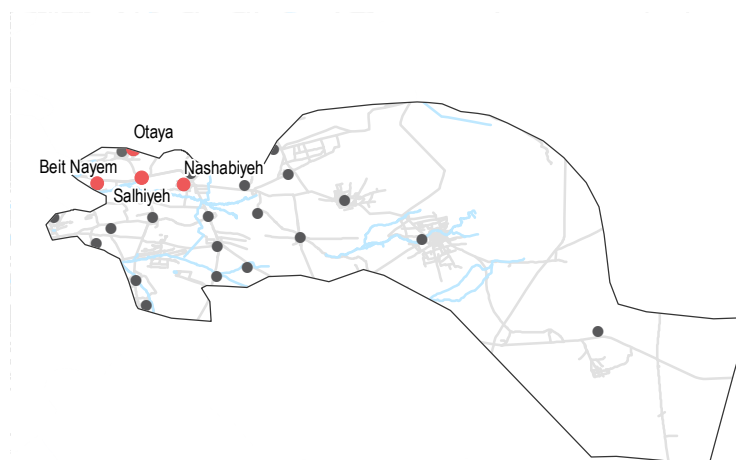
Otaya

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

Salhiyeh

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

• 4/23 communities assessed : Beit Nayem, Nashabiyeh, Otaya, Salhiyeh



Shelter

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

Beit Nayem

NDPs IDPs
 No info

Nashabiyeh

NDPs IDPs
 No info

Otaya

NDPs IDPs
 No info

Salhiyeh

NDPs IDPs
 No info

Livelihoods

Most common sources of income

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

Beit Nayem

Daily employment
High risk/illegal work

Skipping meals
Reducing meal size

Nashabiyeh

Daily employment
High risk/illegal work

Skipping meals
Reducing meal size

Otaya

Daily employment
Farm owning
Business/trade

Reducing meal size

Salhiyeh

Daily employment
High risk/illegal work

Skipping meals
Reducing meal size

NFIs

Beit Nayem

B NA NA
C NA NA
D 3500 SYP NA
F 275000 SYP NA

Nashabiyeh

B NA NA
C NA NA
D 3500 SYP NA
F 225000 SYP NA

Otaya

B NA NA
C NA NA
D 3000 SYP NA
F 200000 SYP NA

Salhiyeh

B NA NA
C NA NA
D 3500 SYP NA
F 225000 SYP NA

Most common electricity source

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

Beit Nayem

Cutting trees
Burning furniture not in use
Burning productive assets

Nashabiyeh

Cutting trees
Burning furniture not in use
Burning productive assets

Otaya

Cutting trees
Burning furniture not in use

Salhiyeh

Cutting trees
Burning furniture not in use
Burning productive assets

Most common strategies used to cope with a lack of fuel

Nashabiyeh, Rural Damascus Governorate

November 2017

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

Beit Nayem

Closed well

Buried / burned

Nashabiyeh

Closed well

Buried / burned

Otaya

Open well

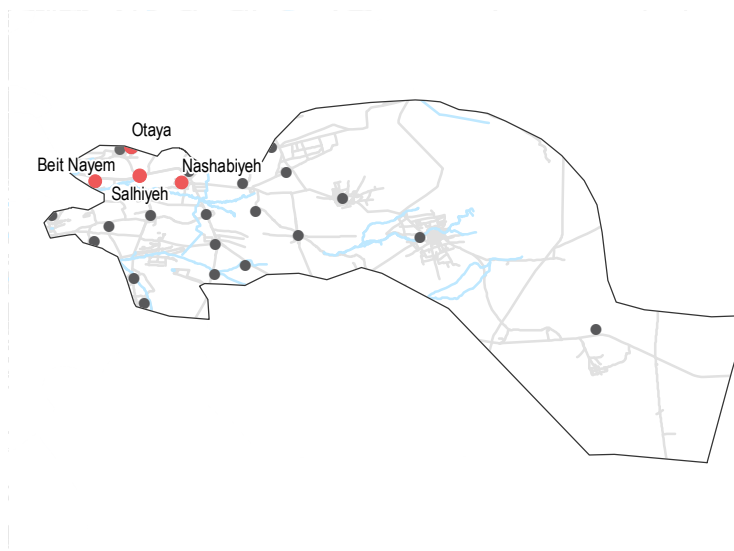
Disposed at designated site

Salhiyeh

Closed well

Buried / burned

• 4/23 communities assessed : Beit Nayem, Nashabiyeh, Otaya, Salhiyeh



Education

Status of primary schools in village

Functioning

Not functioning

Not available

No information

Barriers to accessing education services

Otaya

Most children accessed education

Salhiyeh

Some facilities destroyed

Beit Nayem

Some facilities destroyed

Nashabiyeh

Unsafe route to services

Health

Most common health problems

Most common barriers to accessing healthcare

Beit Nayem

Injuries
Acute respiratory infections
Malnutrition

No facilities in the area

Nashabiyeh

Injuries
Acute respiratory infections
Malnutrition

No facilities in the area

Otaya

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

High cost of transportation

Salhiyeh

Injuries
Acute respiratory infections
Malnutrition

No facilities in the area

Food Security

Beit Nayem

Bread: no info

Rice: 2700 SYP

Lentils: 1500 SYP

Sugar: 7500 SYP

Cooking oil: 6500 SYP

Shops

Flour too expensive

Private bakeries unavailable

Nashabiyeh

Bread: no info

Rice: 2750 SYP

Lentils: 1400 SYP

Sugar: 7500 SYP

Cooking oil: 6500 SYP

Shops

Flour too expensive

Private bakeries unavailable

Otaya

Bread: no info

Rice: 2000 SYP

Lentils: 1000 SYP

Sugar: 8000 SYP

Cooking oil: 8000 SYP

Shops

Flour too expensive

Private bakeries unavailable

Salhiyeh

Bread: no info

Rice: 2750 SYP

Lentils: 1400 SYP

Sugar: 7500 SYP

Cooking oil: 6500 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

Jdidet Artuz

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

Yes No No

Kawkab

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

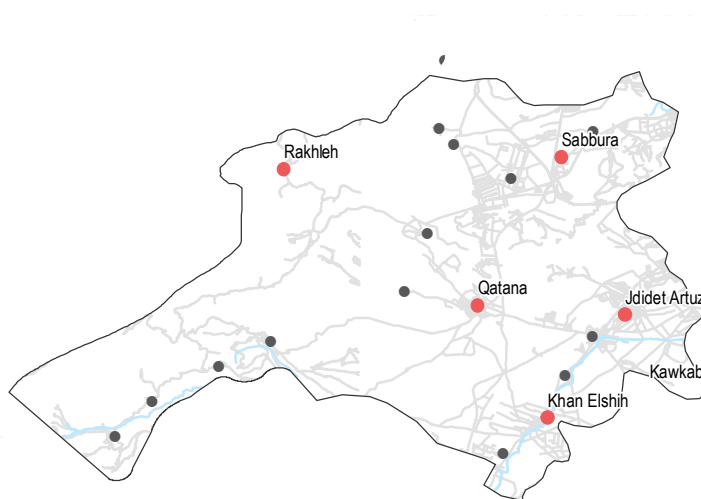
Yes No No

Khan Elshih

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

Yes No No

- 6/20 communities assessed (3 communities are shown on the next factsheet): Jdidet Artuz, Kawkab, Khan Elshih



Shelter

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

Jdidet Artuz

NDPs IDPs

1400 - 1800 SYP

Kawkab

NDPs IDPs

1300 - 1700 SYP

Khan Elshih

NDPs IDPs

2500 - 5000 SYP

Livelihoods

Most common sources of income

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

Jdidet Artuz

Stable employment
Farm owning
Business/trade

Borrowing from family/friends

Kawkab

Stable employment
Farm owning
Business/trade

Borrowing from family/friends

Khan Elshih

Stable employment
Daily employment
Cash items

Children sent to work/beg
Borrowing from family/friends

NFIs

Jdidet Artuz

B 3000 SYP 2500 SYP

C NA 11000 SYP

D 210 SYP NA

F 65000 SYP NA

Kawkab

B 3000 SYP NA

C NA 10200 SYP

D 210 SYP NA

F 63000 SYP NA

Khan Elshih

B 3000 SYP NA

C 450 SYP NA

D 400 SYP NA

F 60000 SYP NA

Jdidet Artuz

No lack of fuel

Kawkab

No lack of fuel

Khan Elshih

Cutting trees
Burning plastics

Most common electricity source

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

1/2 Qatana, Rural Damascus Governorate

November 2017

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

Jdidet Artuz

Network

Disposed at designated site

Kawkab

Network

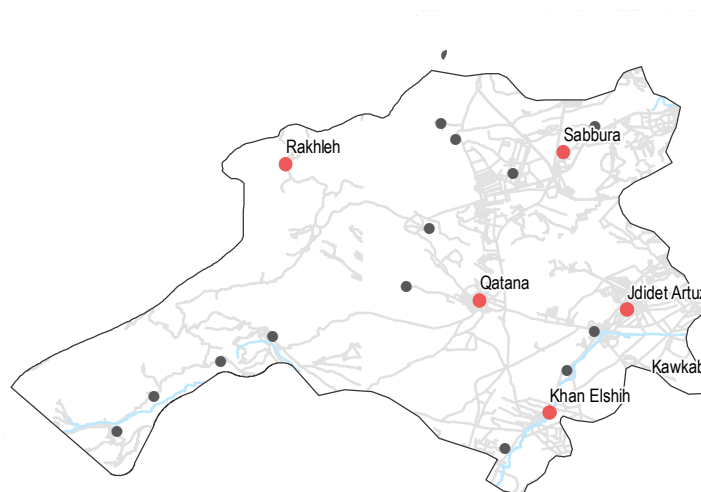
Disposed at designated site

Khan Elshih

Closed well

Public free collection

- 6/20 communities assessed (3 communities are shown on the next factsheet): Jdidet Artuz, Kawkab, Khan Elshih



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

Jdidet Artuz

Most children accessed education

Kawkab

Most children accessed education

Health

Most common health problems

Diarrhoea
Communicable diseases
Chronic diseases

Most common barriers to accessing healthcare

No difficulties reported

Jdidet Artuz

Kawkab

Communicable diseases
Chronic diseases

No difficulties reported

Khan Elshih

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

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

Food Security

Jdidet Artuz



Bread: 50 SYP

Rice: 550 SYP

Lentils: 550 SYP

Sugar: 355 SYP

Cooking oil: 1785 SYP



Public bakeries



No difficulties reported



Private bakeries unavailable

Kawkab



Bread: 50 SYP

Rice: 550 SYP

Lentils: 550 SYP

Sugar: 320 SYP

Cooking oil: 1750 SYP



Public bakeries



No difficulties reported



Private bakeries unavailable

Khan Elshih



Bread: no info

Rice: 450 SYP

Lentils: 350 SYP

Sugar: 390 SYP

Cooking oil: 700 SYP



Shops



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

2/2 Qatana, Rural Damascus Governorate

November 2017

Displacement

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

Qatana

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

Yes No No

Rakhleh

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

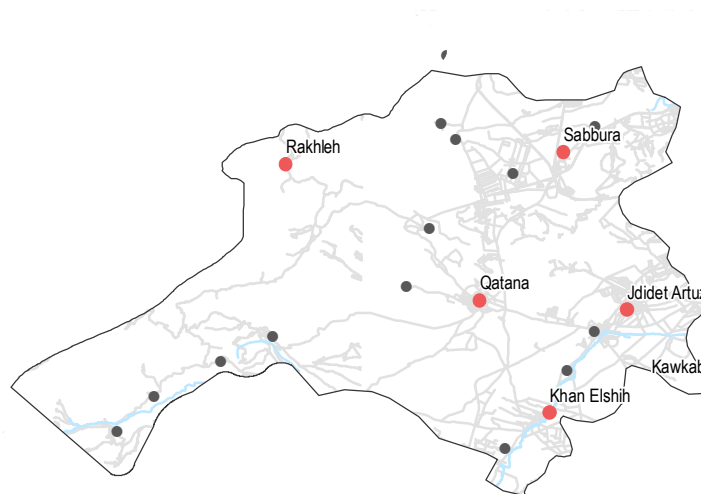
Yes No info No

Sabbura

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

Yes No No

- 6/20 communities assessed (3 communities are shown on the previous factsheet): Qatana, 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)

Qatana

NDPs IDPs

1400 - 1700 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

Qatana

Stable employment
Farm owning
Business/trade

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

Qatana

3000 SYP 2500 SYP

NA 10000 SYP

215 SYP NA

63000 SYP NA

Rakhleh

3000 SYP 1000 SYP

350 SYP 450 SYP

250 SYP 1500 SYP

70000 SYP 75000 SYP

Sabbura

2800 SYP 1000 SYP

350 SYP 450 SYP

250 SYP 1500 SYP

70000 SYP 75000 SYP

Qatana

No lack of fuel

Rakhleh

No lack of fuel

Sabbura

No lack of fuel

Most common electricity source

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

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

Qatana

Network

Disposed at designated site

Rakhleh

Network

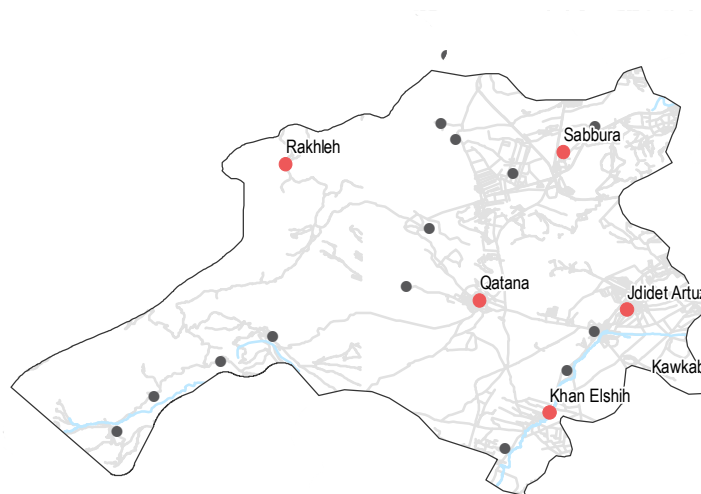
Public free collection

Sabbura

Network

Public free collection

• 6/20 communities assessed (3 communities are shown on the previous factsheet): Qatana, Rakhleh, Sabbura



Education

Status of primary schools in village

Functioning

Not functioning

Not available

No information

Barriers to accessing education services

Sabbura

Most children accessed education

Qatana

Most children accessed education

Rakhleh

Most children accessed education

Health

Most common health problems

Diarrhoea
Communicable diseases
Chronic diseases

Most common barriers to accessing healthcare

No difficulties reported

Qatana

Rakhleh

Disabilities
Acute respiratory infections
Symptoms of psychological trauma

High cost of transportation
Old age
Disability/Injuries/Illness

Sabbura

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

Old age
Disability/Injuries/Illness

Food Security

Qatana



Bread: 50 SYP

Rice: 550 SYP

Lentils: 550 SYP

Sugar: 375 SYP

Cooking oil: 1750 SYP

Public bakeries

No difficulties reported

Private bakeries unavailable

Rakhleh



Bread: no info

Rice: 500 SYP

Lentils: 400 SYP

Sugar: 290 SYP

Cooking oil: 675 SYP

Private bakeries

No difficulties reported

0

Sabbura



Bread: no info

Rice: 500 SYP

Lentils: 350 SYP

Sugar: 290 SYP

Cooking oil: 675 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

November 2017

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

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

Qudsiya

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

- 2/7 communities assessed : Al Hama, Qudsiya



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
- 5000 - 12000 SYP

Qudsiya

- NDPs IDPs
- 5000 - 15000 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

Borrowing from family/friends

Qudsiya

Stable employment
Daily employment
Business/trade

Borrowing from family/friends

NFIs

Al Hama

- B** 3000 SYP 6000 SYP
- C** 550 SYP NA
- D** 250 SYP 450 SYP
- F** NA NA

Qudsiya

- B** 3000 SYP 6000 SYP
- C** 500 SYP NA
- D** 250 SYP 450 SYP
- F** NA NA

Most common electricity source

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

Al Hama

No lack of fuel

Qudsiya

No lack of fuel

Most common strategies used to cope with a lack of fuel

Qudsiya, Rural Damascus Governorate

November 2017

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

Qudsiya

Network

Public free collection

- 2/7 communities assessed : Al Hama, Qudsiya



Food Security

Al Hama



Bread: 50 SYP

Rice: 550 SYP

Lentils: 650 SYP

Sugar: 400 SYP

Cooking oil: 950 SYP

Public bakeries

No difficulties reported

Private bakeries unavailable

Qudsiya



Bread: 50 SYP

Rice: 550 SYP

Lentils: 650 SYP

Sugar: 400 SYP

Cooking oil: 950 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: 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

Education

Status of primary schools in village

Functioning

Not functioning

Not available

No information

Barriers to accessing education services

Al Hama

Most children accessed education

Qudsiya

Most children accessed education

Health

Most common health problems

Diarrhoea
Communicable diseases
Chronic diseases

Most common barriers to accessing healthcare

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

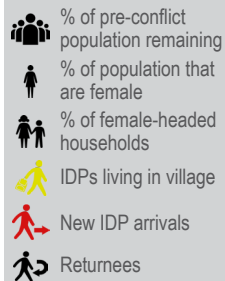
Al Hama

Qudsiya

Diarrhoea
Communicable diseases
Chronic diseases

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

Displacement



Sahnaya



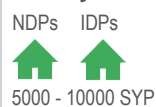
• 1/2 community assessed : Sahnaya



Shelter



Sahnaya



Livelihoods

Most common sources of income

Stable employment
Daily employment
Business/trade

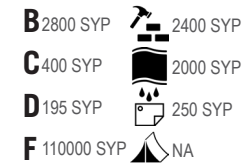
Most common strategies used to cope with lack of income / resources

Borrowing from family/friends

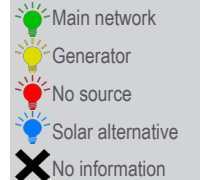
Sahnaya

NFIs

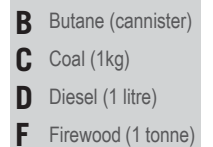
Sahnaya



Most common electricity source



Fuel Prices (SYP)*



NFI Prices (SYP)*



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

November 2017

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



- 1/2 community assessed : Sahnaya



Education

Status of primary schools in village

Functioning

Not functioning

Not available

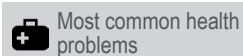
No information

Barriers to accessing education services



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: 285 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

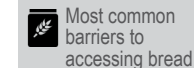
Sugar: 1kg

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

Sa'sa', Rural Damascus Governorate

Sub-district P-Code: SY030802
November 2017

Displacement

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

Beit Saber

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

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

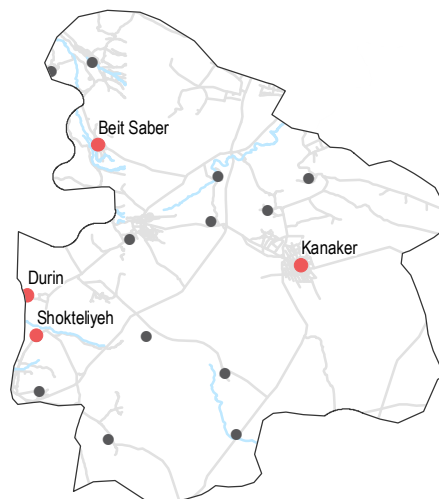
Kanaker

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

Shokteliyeh

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

• 4/16 communities assessed : Beit Saber, Durin, Kanaker, Shokteliyeh



Shelter

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

Beit Saber

NDPs IDPs
1300 - 1650 SYP

Shokteliyeh

NDPs IDPs
1200 - 1600 SYP

Durin

NDPs IDPs
1200 - 1600 SYP

Kanaker

NDPs IDPs
1300 - 1700 SYP

Livelihoods

Most common sources of income

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

Beit Saber

Stable employment
Farm owning
Business/trade

Borrowing from family/friends

Durin

Stable employment
Farm owning

Borrowing from family/friends

Kanaker

Stable employment
Farm owning
Business/trade

Borrowing from family/friends

Shokteliyeh

Stable employment
Farm owning
Business/trade

Borrowing from family/friends

NFIs

Beit Saber

B 3000 SYP NA
C NA 10500 SYP
D 215 SYP NA
F 63000 SYP NA

Shokteliyeh

B 3000 SYP NA
C NA 10500 SYP
D 215 SYP NA
F 63000 SYP NA

Durin

B 3000 SYP NA
C NA NA
D 215 SYP NA
F 60000 SYP NA

Kanaker

B 3000 SYP 2500 SYP
C NA 10500 SYP
D 210 SYP NA
F 63000 SYP NA

Beit Saber

No lack of fuel

Durin

No lack of fuel

Kanaker

No lack of fuel

Shokteliyeh

No lack of fuel

- Most common electricity source
- Main network
 - Generator
 - No source
 - Solar alternative
 - 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

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

Sa'sa', Rural Damascus Governorate

Sub-district P-Code: SY030802
November 2017

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

Beit Saber

Network

Disposed at designated site

Durin

Network

Disposed at designated site

Kanaker

Network

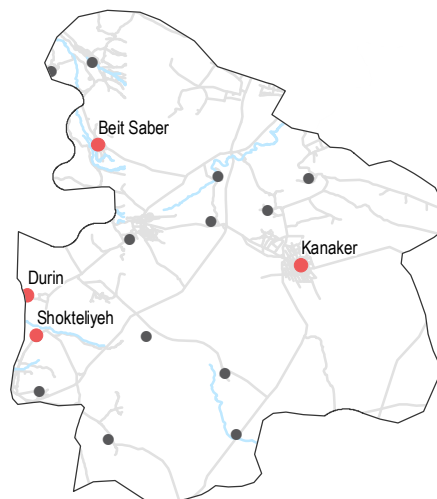
Disposed at designated site

Shokteliyeh

Network

Disposed at designated site

4/16 communities assessed : Beit Saber, Durin, Kanaker, Shokteliyeh



Education

Status of primary schools in village

Functioning

Not functioning

Not available

No information

Barriers to accessing education services

Kanaker

Most children accessed education

Shokteliyeh

Most children accessed education

Beit Saber

Most children accessed education

Durin

Most children accessed education

Health

Most common health problems

Communicable diseases
Chronic diseases

Most common barriers to accessing healthcare

No difficulties reported

Beit Saber

Durin

Kanaker

Shokteliyeh

Food Security

Beit Saber

Bread: no info

Rice: 550 SYP

Lentils: 500 SYP

Sugar: 400 SYP

Cooking oil: 1750 SYP

Shops

No difficulties reported

Private bakeries unavailable

Durin

Bread: no info

Rice: 550 SYP

Lentils: 550 SYP

Sugar: 400 SYP

Cooking oil: 1750 SYP

Public bakeries

No difficulties reported

0

Kanaker

Bread: 50 SYP

Rice: 550 SYP

Lentils: 550 SYP

Sugar: 400 SYP

Cooking oil: 1750 SYP

Public bakeries

Flour not always available

Private bakeries unavailable

Shokteliyeh

Bread: no info

Rice: 550 SYP

Lentils: 500 SYP

Sugar: 375 SYP

Cooking oil: 1750 SYP

Shops

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