

Introduction

This multi-sector needs assessment is part of a monthly data collection exercise which aims to gather information about needs and the humanitarian situation inside Syria. The factsheets present information collected in September 2017, referring to the situation in August 2017.

These factsheets present information at the community level* for 18 sub-districts in Rural Damascus governorate. Selected key indicators for the following sectors are included in the factsheets: displacement, shelter, NFIs, health, food security, WASH and education. The factsheets do not cover the entire range of indicators gathered in the questionnaire.

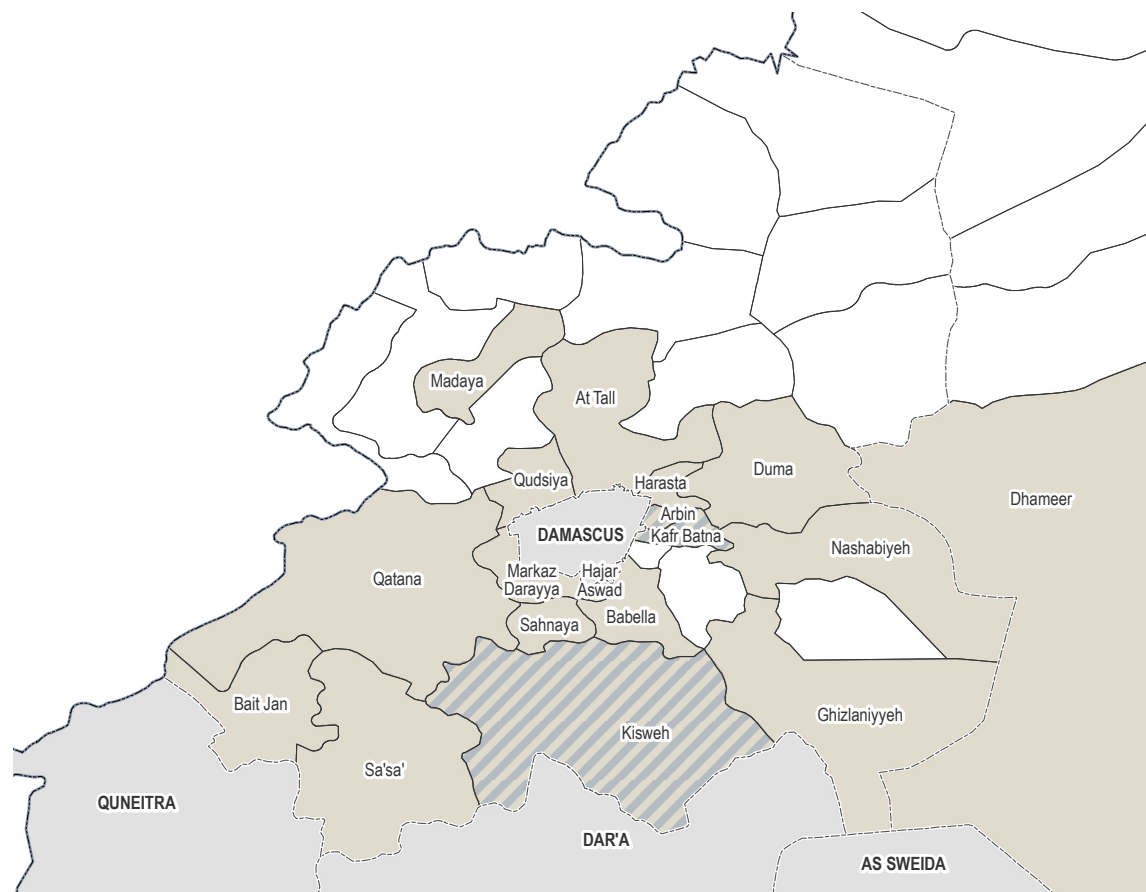
For full visualisation of all indicators collected, please see the SIMAWG Needs Identification Dynamic Reporting Tool, available here: <http://www.reach-info.org/syr/simawg/>.

Methodology and limitations

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

Information was collected from Key Informants in 52 communities in 18 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](#).



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

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% 26-50% 1-25%

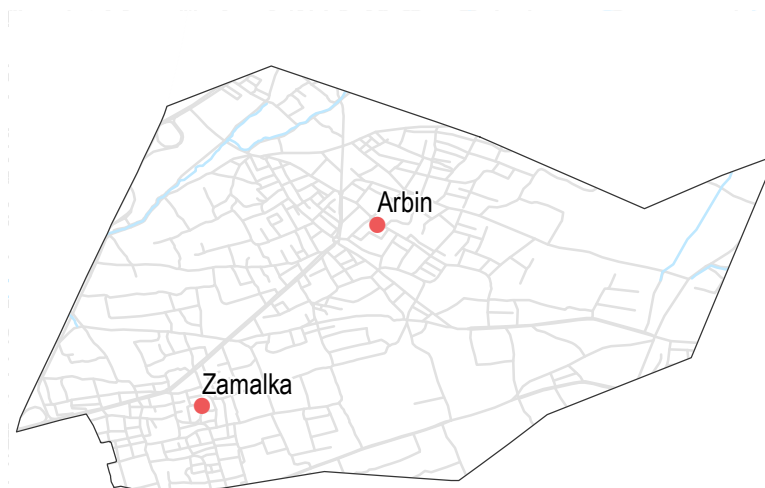
Yes No No

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 source of income

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

Arbin

Daily employment
Farm owning
Business/trade

Skipping meals
Reducing meal size

Zamalka

Daily employment
Farm owning
Business/trade

Skipping meals
Reducing meal size

NFIs

Arbin

B NA NA
C NA NA
D 2500 SYP NA
F 225000 SYP NA

Zamalka

B NA NA
C NA NA
D 2500 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

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

September 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

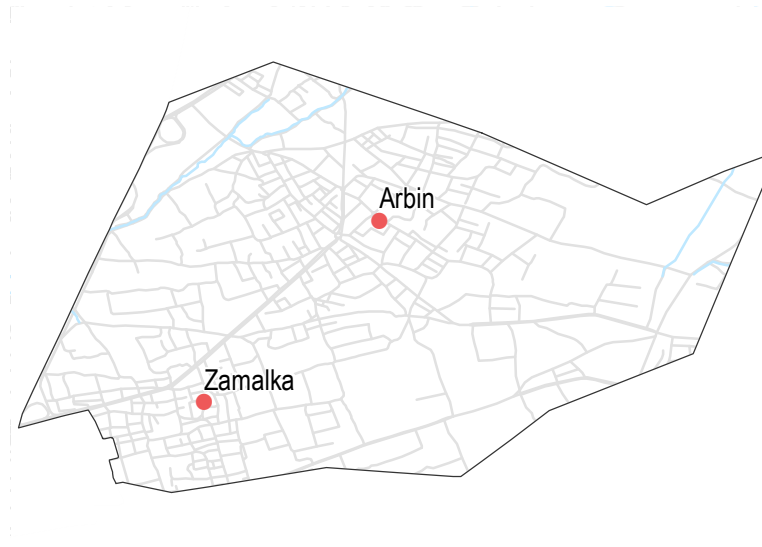
Arbin

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

Communicable diseases
Injuries
Acute respiratory infections

Most common barriers to accessing healthcare

Old age
Disability/Injuries/Illness

Arbin

Zamalka

Injuries
Acute respiratory infections

Disability/Injuries/Illness

Food Security

Arbin

Bread: no info

Rice: 1300 SYP

Lentils: 900 SYP

Sugar: 1800 SYP

Cooking oil: 1600 SYP

Shops

No difficulties reported

Private bakeries unavailable

Zamalka

Bread: no info

Rice: 1300 SYP

Lentils: 900 SYP

Sugar: 1800 SYP

Cooking oil: 1600 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

At Tall, Rural Damascus Governorate

September 2017

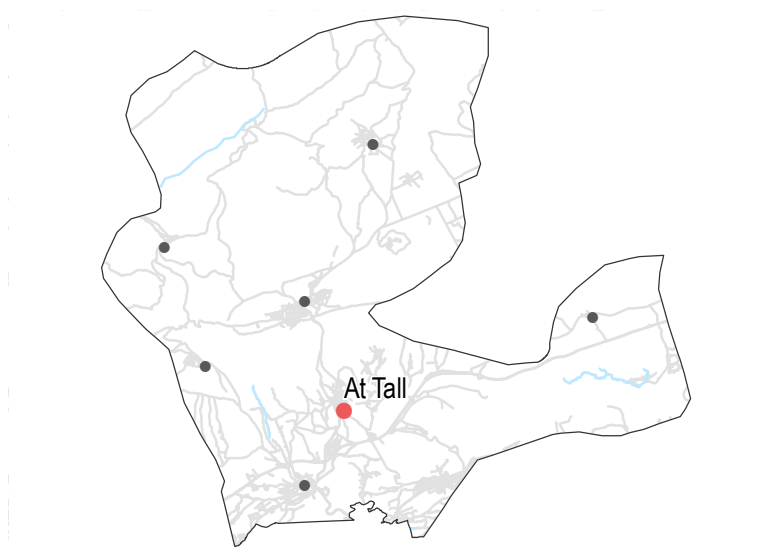
Displacement

- % 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
- 2500 - 5000 SYP

Livelihoods

\$ Most common source of income

Stable employment
Daily employment
Business/trade

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

Borrowing from family/friends

NFIs

At Tall

- B** 3000 SYP 2500 SYP
- C** 450 SYP 1700 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

September 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

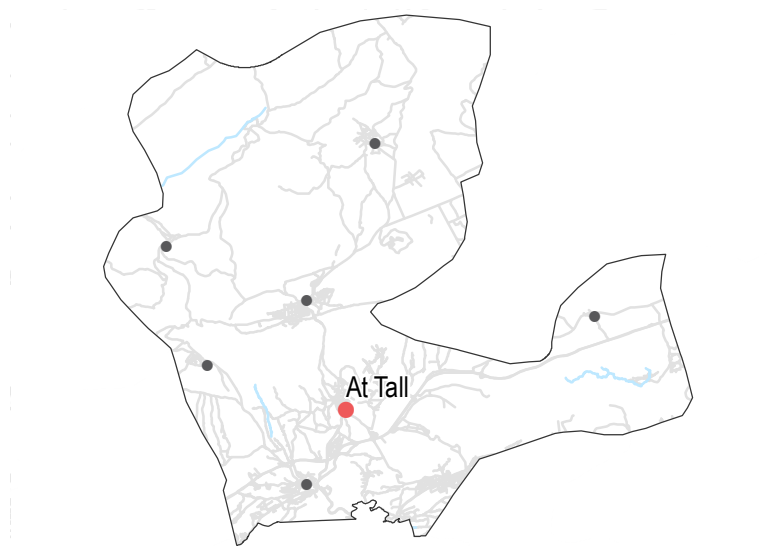
- Sufficient
- Insufficient
- No information

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
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: 375 SYP
 Cooking oil: 800 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

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

Aqraba

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

Yes No Yes

Babella

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

Yes No No

Beit Sahm

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

Yes Yes No

Sayyeda Zeinab

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

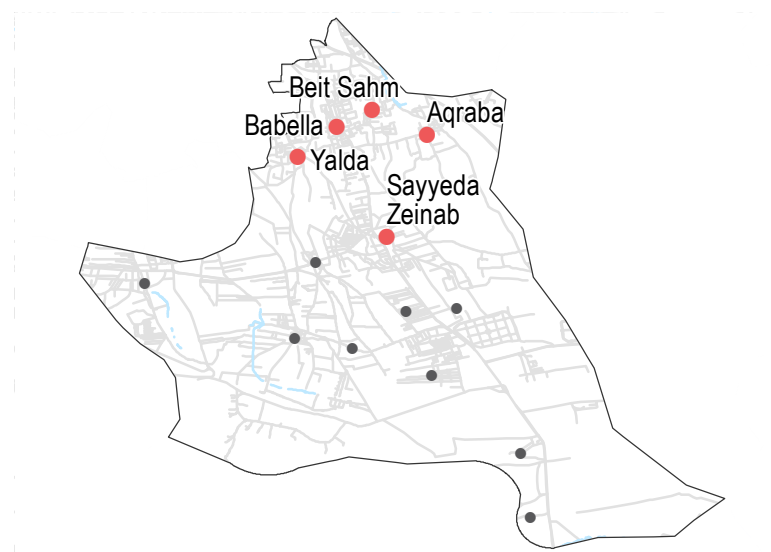
Yes No No

Yalda

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

Yes Yes No

- 5/12 communities assessed: Aqraba, Babella, Beit Sahm, Sayyeda Zeinab, Yalda



Shelter

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

Aqraba

NDPs IDPs

No info

Babella

NDPs IDPs

1000 - 1500 SYP

Beit Sahm

NDPs IDPs

1000 - 1500 SYP

Sayyeda Zeinab

NDPs IDPs

5000 - 10000 SYP

Yalda

NDPs IDPs

1000 - 1500 SYP

Livelihoods

Most common source of income

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

Aqraba

Daily employment
Business/trade
Remittances

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

Babella

Stable employment
Daily employment
Business/trade

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

Beit Sahm

Stable employment
Daily employment
Sale of humanitarian aid

Borrowing from family/friends

Sayyeda Zeinab

Stable employment
Daily employment
High risk/illegal work

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

Yalda

Stable employment
Daily employment
Business/trade

Children sent to work/beg
Borrowing from family/friends

NFIs

Aqraba

B 11000 SYP NA
C 500 SYP 3800 SYP
D 400 SYP 400 SYP
F 60000 SYP NA

Sayyeda Zeinab

B 2800 SYP 2400 SYP
C 400 SYP 2000 SYP
D 195 SYP 250 SYP
F 100000 SYP NA

Babella

B 3900 SYP NA
C 450 SYP NA
D 400 SYP NA
F 125000 SYP NA

Yalda

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

Beit Sahm

B 3900 SYP NA
C 450 SYP NA
D 400 SYP NA
F 125000 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

Aqraba

Burning productive assets
Burning waste

Babella

Burning clothes
Burning plastics

Beit Sahm

Burning plastics

Most common strategies used to cope with a lack of fuel

Sayyeda Zeinab

No lack of fuel

Yalda

Burning plastics

Babella, Rural Damascus Governorate

September 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

Aqraba

Closed well

Buried / burned

Babella

Network

Public free collection

Beit Sahm

Network

Public free collection

Sayyeda Zeinab

Network

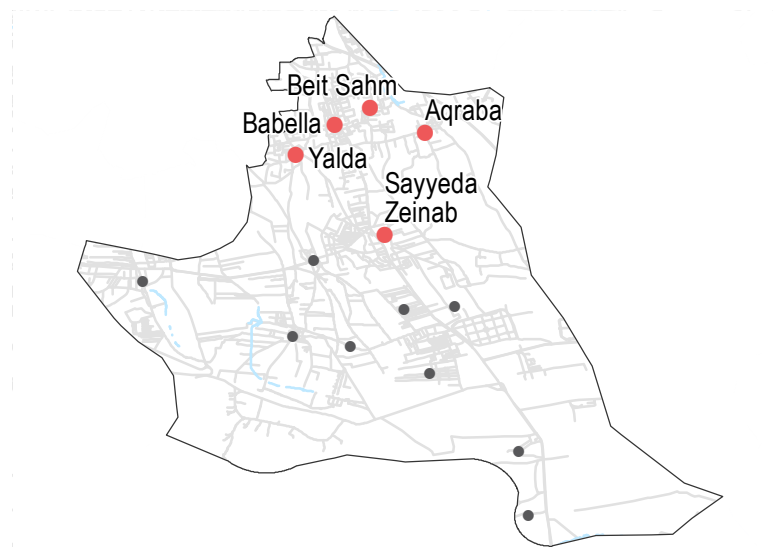
Public free collection

Yalda

Network

Public free collection

5/12 communities assessed: Aqraba, 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

Beit Sahm

Most children accessed education

Sayyeda Zeinab

Most children accessed education

Aqraba

Most children accessed education

Babella

Most children accessed education

Yalda

Most children accessed education

Health

Most common health problems

Most common barriers to accessing healthcare

Aqraba

Chronic diseases
Injuries
Severe diseases affecting those aged less than 5

No facilities in the area

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

Aqraba

Bread: no info
Rice: 650 SYP
Lentils: 425 SYP
Sugar: 375 SYP
Cooking oil: 750 SYP

Private bakeries

No difficulties reported

0

Babella

Bread: no info
Rice: 550 SYP
Lentils: 350 SYP
Sugar: 375 SYP
Cooking oil: 700 SYP

Shops

No difficulties reported

21 or more

Beit Sahm

Bread: no info
Rice: 500 SYP
Lentils: 300 SYP
Sugar: 450 SYP
Cooking oil: 700 SYP

Shops

No difficulties reported

21 or more

Sayyeda Zeinab

Bread: 75 SYP
Rice: 500 SYP
Lentils: 250 SYP
Sugar: 325 SYP
Cooking oil: 650 SYP

Private bakeries

No difficulties reported

0

Yalda

Bread: no info
Rice: 550 SYP
Lentils: 350 SYP
Sugar: 375 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

Bait Jan, Rural Damascus Governorate

September 2017

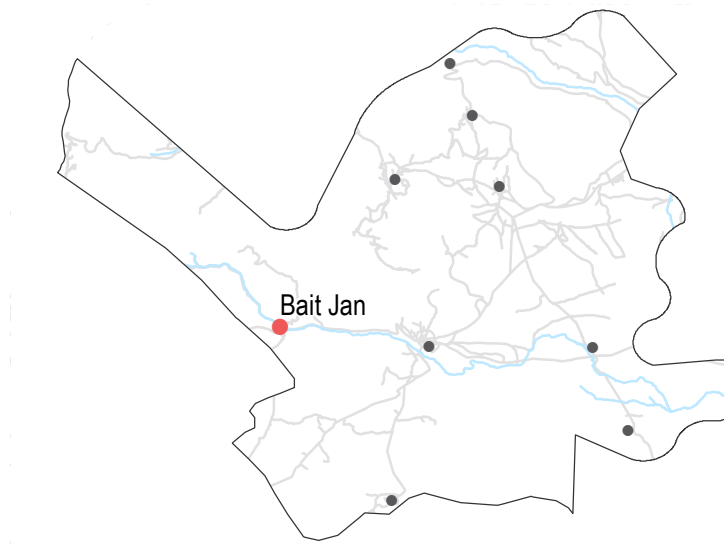
Displacement

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

Bait Jan

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

- 1/9 community assessed: Bait Jan



Shelter

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

Bait Jan

- NDPs IDPs
- No info

Livelihoods

- Most common source of income

Bait Jan

Farm owning
Business/trade

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

Borrowing from family/friends
High risk/illegal work

NFIs

Bait Jan

- B** 4000 SYP NA
- C** NA NA
- D** 250 SYP NA
- 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

- Bait Jan**
- No lack of fuel

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

Bait Jan, Rural Damascus Governorate

September 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

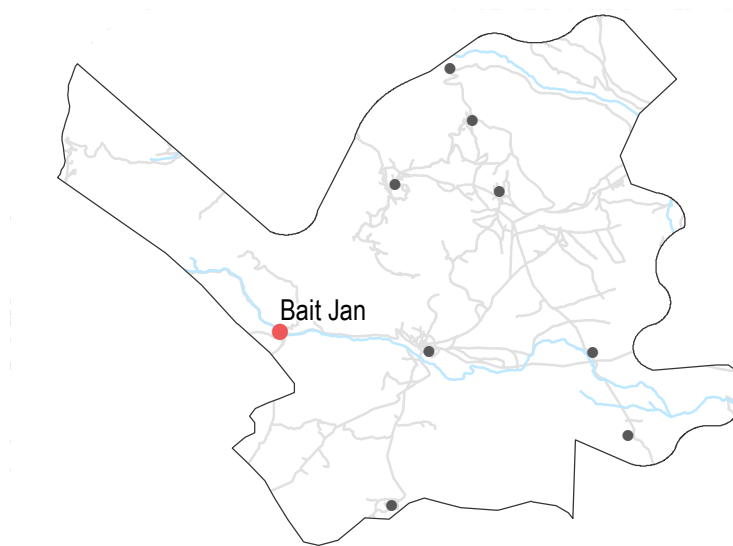
-  Sufficient
-  Insufficient
-  No information

Most common method of garbage disposal

Bait Jan

-  Network
-  Private paid collection

- 1/9 community assessed: Bait Jan



Education

Status of primary schools in village

-  Functioning
-  Not functioning
-  Not available
-  No information

Barriers to accessing education services

Bait Jan

Most children accessed education

Health

 Most common health problems

Diarrhoea
Communicable diseases
Chronic diseases

 Most common barriers to accessing healthcare

No difficulties reported

Bait Jan

Food Security

Bait Jan



Bread: no info
Rice: 550 SYP
Lentils: 500 SYP
Sugar: 400 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: 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

Dhameer, Rural Damascus Governorate

September 2017

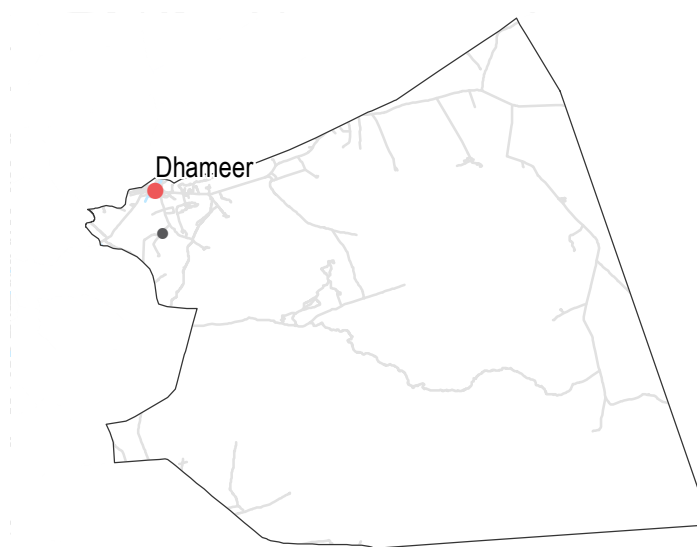
Displacement

- % 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 source of income

Dhameer

- Stable employment
- Farm owning
- Business/trade

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

- Borrowing from family/friends
- Reducing meal size

NFIs

Dhameer

- B** 4000 SYP NA
- C** NA NA
- D** 600 SYP NA
- F** 6000 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

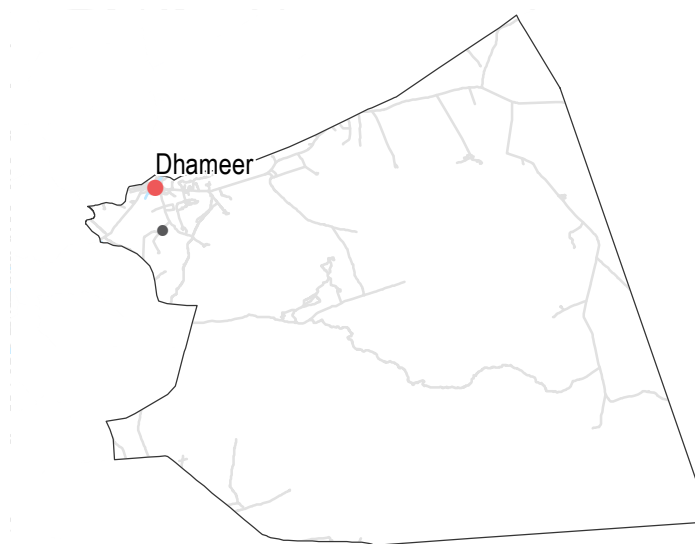
Insufficient

No information

Most common method of garbage disposal

Dhameer 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

Diarrhoea
Acute respiratory infections

Most common barriers to accessing healthcare

No difficulties reported

Dhameer**Food Security****Dhameer**

Bread: 130 SYP

Rice: 250 SYP

Lentils: 250 SYP

Sugar: 500 SYP

Cooking oil: 700 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

Displacement

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

Btihet 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: Btihet 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)

Btihet Elwafedine

NDPs IDPs

8000 - 10000 SYP

Duma

NDPs IDPs

1000 - 2500 SYP

Shafuniyeh

NDPs IDPs

No info

Livelihoods

Most common source of income

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

Btihet Elwafedine

Stable employment
Daily employment
Business/trade

Reducing meal size

Duma

Stable employment
Farm owning
Business/trade

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

Shafuniyeh

Daily employment
Business/trade

Reducing meal size

NFIs

Btihet Elwafedine

3000 SYP 4500 SYP

400 SYP NA

300 SYP 4000 SYP

75000 SYP NA

Duma

NA NA

NA NA

2500 SYP 1200 SYP

200000 SYP NA

Shafuniyeh

NA NA

NA NA

2200 SYP NA

175000 SYP NA

Btihet Elwafedine

No lack of fuel

Duma

Burning productive assets
Burning plastics
Burning waste

Shafuniyeh

Burning productive assets

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

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

Duma, Rural Damascus Governorate

Sub-district P-Code: SY030200
September 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

Btihet Elwafedine

Network

Disposed at designated site

Duma

Water trucking

Public free collection

Shafuniyeh

Open well

Disposed at designated site

3/12 communities assessed: Btihet Elwafedine, Duma, Shafuniyeh



Education

Status of primary schools in village

- Functioning
- Not functioning
- Not available
- No information

Barriers to accessing education services

Shafuniyeh

Most children accessed education

Btihet Elwafedine

Most children accessed education

Duma

Most children accessed education

Health

Most common health problems

Most common barriers to accessing healthcare

Btihet Elwafedine

Pregnancy related diseases

Acute respiratory infections

No difficulties reported

Duma

Communicable diseases

Chronic diseases

Injuries

Security concerns around travel

Disability/Injuries/Illness

Security concerns around entering facilities

Shafuniyeh

Pregnancy related diseases

Fever

Severe diseases affecting those aged less than 5

High cost of transportation

Lack of transportation

Food Security

Btihet Elwafedine

Bread: 50 SYP

Rice: 550 SYP

Lentils: 700 SYP

Sugar: 375 SYP

Cooking oil: 850 SYP

Public bakeries

No difficulties reported

Private bakeries unavailable

Duma

Bread: no info

Rice: 1300 SYP

Lentils: 900 SYP

Sugar: 1800 SYP

Cooking oil: 1600 SYP

Shops

No difficulties reported

1 to 10

Shafuniyeh

Bread: no info

Rice: 1000 SYP

Lentils: 1100 SYP

Sugar: 1100 SYP

Cooking oil: 1350 SYP

Shops

Insufficient electricity/fuel

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

Ghizlaniyyeh, Rural Damascus Governorate

September 2017

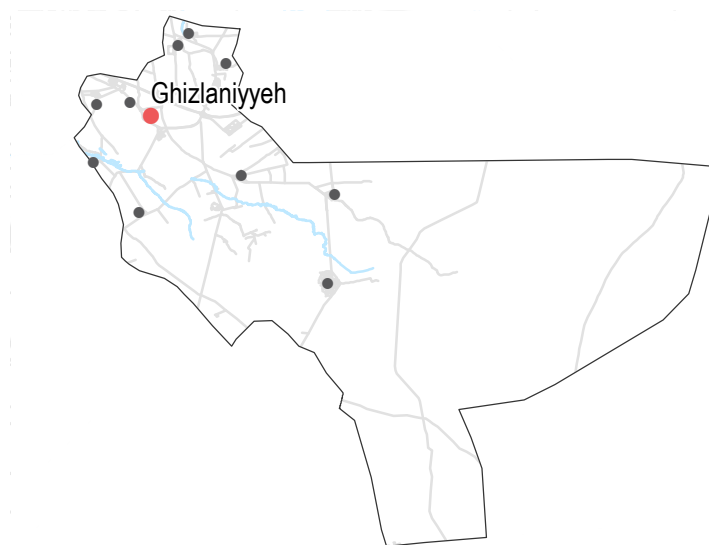
Displacement

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

Ghizlaniyyeh

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

• 1/11 community assessed: Ghizlaniyyeh



Shelter

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

Ghizlaniyyeh

- NDPs IDPs
- 1400 - 1700 SYP

Livelihoods

Most common source of income

Ghizlaniyyeh

Stable employment
Farm owning
Business/trade

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

Borrowing from family/friends

NFIs

Ghizlaniyyeh

- B** 3000 SYP 2500 SYP
- C** NA 10000 SYP
- D** 210 SYP NA
- 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

Ghizlaniyyeh
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

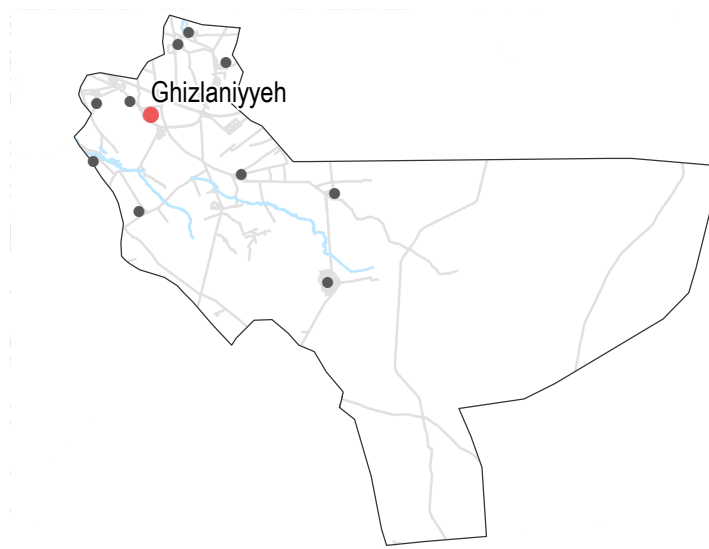
Most common method of garbage disposal

Ghizlaniyyeh

Network

Disposed at designated site

- 1/11 community assessed: Ghizlaniyyeh



Education

Status of primary schools in village

Functioning

Not functioning

Not available

No information

Barriers to accessing education services

Ghizlaniyyeh

Most children accessed education

Health

Most common health problems

Communicable diseases
Chronic diseases

Most common barriers to accessing healthcare

No difficulties reported

Ghizlaniyyeh

Food Security

Ghizlaniyyeh



Bread: 50 SYP

Rice: 550 SYP

Lentils: 550 SYP

Sugar: 350 SYP

Cooking oil: 1750 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

Hajar Aswad, Rural Damascus Governorate

September 2017

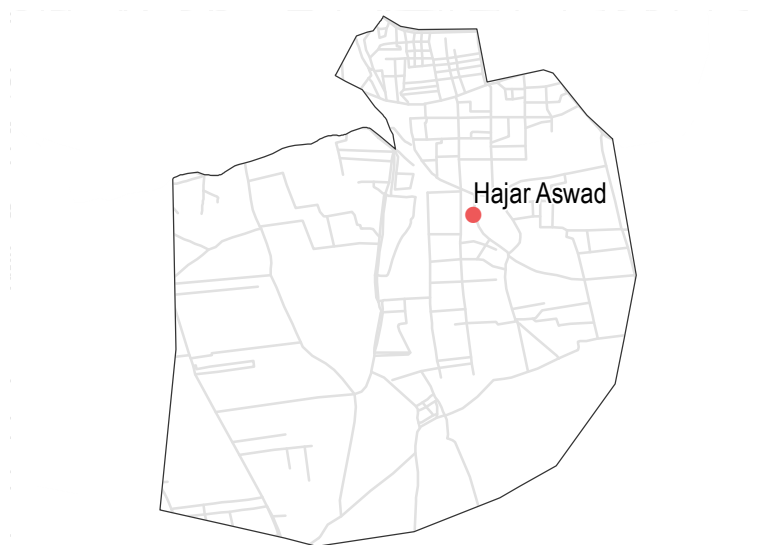
Displacement

- % 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 source of income

Daily employment
Sale of humanitarian aid
Cash items

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

Children sent to work/beg
Borrowing from family/friends

Hajar Aswad

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

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

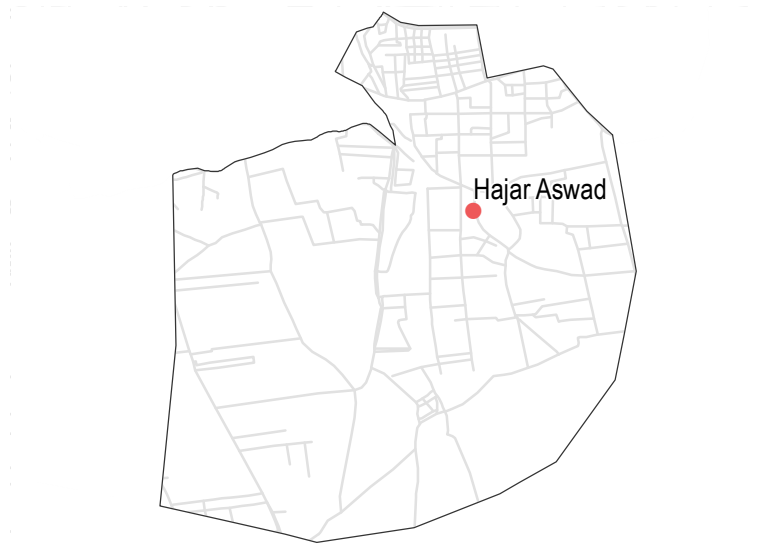
 Most common method of garbage disposal

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

Most children accessed education

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

Services are too expensive

Hajar Aswad

Food Security

Hajar Aswad



Bread: no info

Rice: 400 SYP

Lentils: 250 SYP

Sugar: 400 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

Harasta, Rural Damascus Governorate

September 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

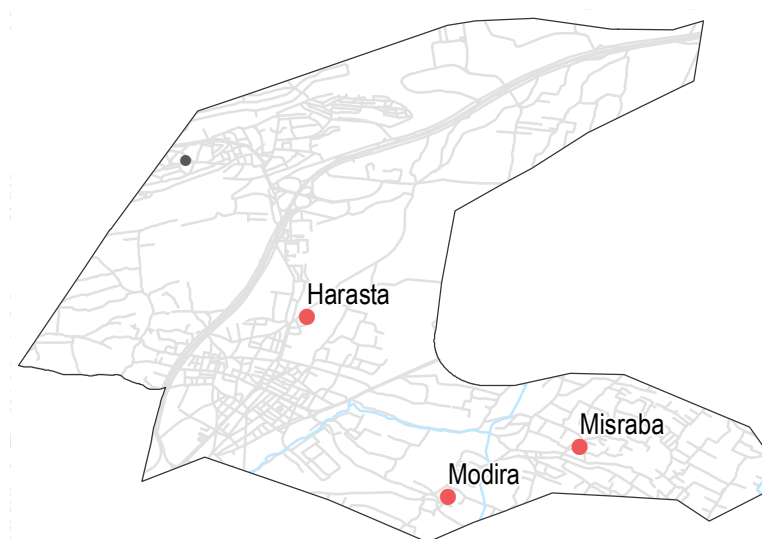
Misraba

- 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 source of income

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

Harasta

Stable employment
Farm owning
Business/trade

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

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
Reducing meal size

NFIs

Harasta

- B NA NA
- C NA NA
- D 2500 SYP 1200 SYP
- F 200000 SYP NA

Misraba

- B NA NA
- C NA NA
- D 2400 SYP 200 SYP
- F 200000 SYP NA

Modira

- B NA NA
- C NA NA
- D 2400 SYP 200 SYP
- F 200000 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

September 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

Harasta

Water trucking

Public free collection

Misraba

Water trucking

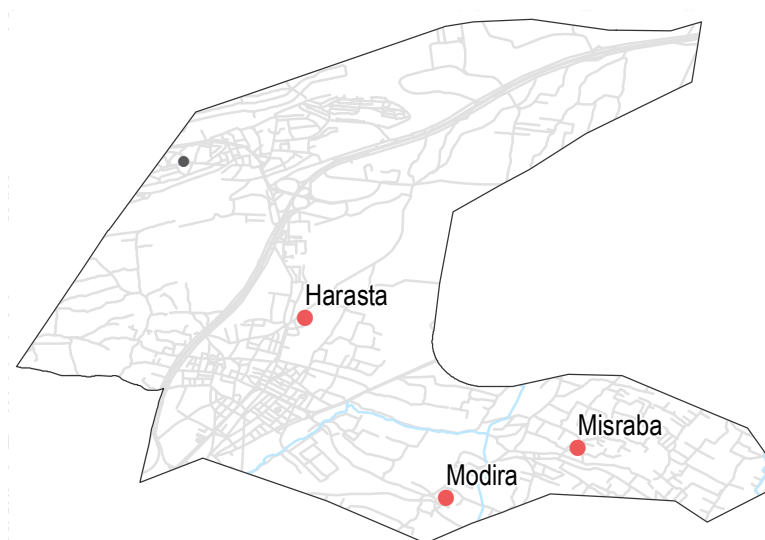
Public free collection

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

Communicable diseases
Chronic diseases
Injuries

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

Old age
Disability/Injuries/Illness

Food Security

Harasta

Bread: no info

Rice: 1300 SYP

Lentils: 900 SYP

Sugar: 1800 SYP

Cooking oil: 1600 SYP

Shops

No difficulties reported

1 to 10

Misraba

Bread: no info

Rice: 1200 SYP

Lentils: 700 SYP

Sugar: 1150 SYP

Cooking oil: 1300 SYP

Shops

No difficulties reported

1 to 10

Modira

Bread: no info

Rice: 1200 SYP

Lentils: 700 SYP

Sugar: 1150 SYP

Cooking oil: 1325 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%

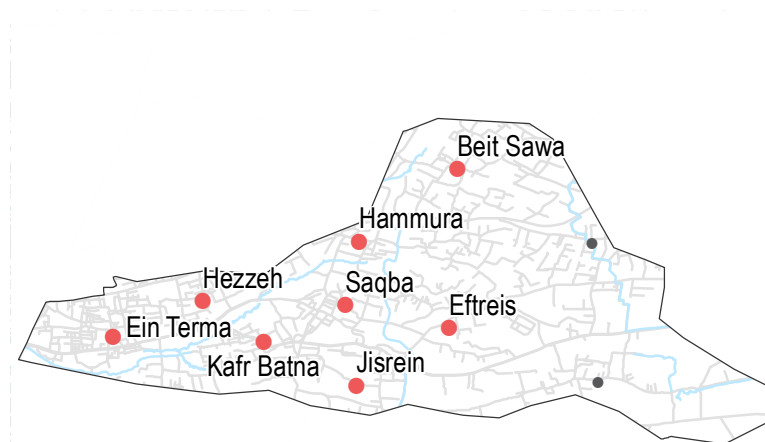
Yes Yes No

Hezzeh

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

Yes No No

- 8/8 communities assessed (3 communities are shown on the next factsheet): Beit Sawa, Eftreis, Ein Terma, Hammura, Hezzeh



Shelter

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

Beit Sawa

NDPs IDPs

1500 - 1800 SYP

Hammura

NDPs IDPs

2000 - 3000 SYP

Eftreis

NDPs IDPs

1500 - 1800 SYP

Hezzeh

NDPs IDPs

1500 - 1800 SYP

Ein Terma

NDPs IDPs

No info

Livelihoods

\$ Most common source of income

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

Beit Sawa

Daily employment
Farm owning
Business/trade

Skipping meals
Reducing meal size

Eftreis

Daily employment
Farm owning
Business/trade

Skipping meals
Reducing meal size

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
Skipping meals

Hezzeh

Daily employment
Farm owning
Business/trade

Skipping meals
Reducing meal size

NFIs

Beit Sawa

B NA C NA D 2500 SYP F 225000 SYP

Hammura

B NA C NA D 2500 SYP F 200000 SYP

Eftreis

B NA C NA D 2500 SYP F 225000 SYP

Hezzeh

B NA C NA D 2500 SYP F 225000 SYP

Ein Terma

B NA C NA D 2500 SYP F 200000 SYP

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

Hezzeh

Cutting trees
Burning furniture not in use
Burning productive assets

Most common strategies used to cope with a lack of fuel

Kafr Batna 1/2, Rural Damascus Governorate

September 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 Sawa

Closed well

Public free collection

Eftreis

Closed well

Public free collection

Ein Terma

Water trucking

Left in street / public area

Hammura

Water trucking

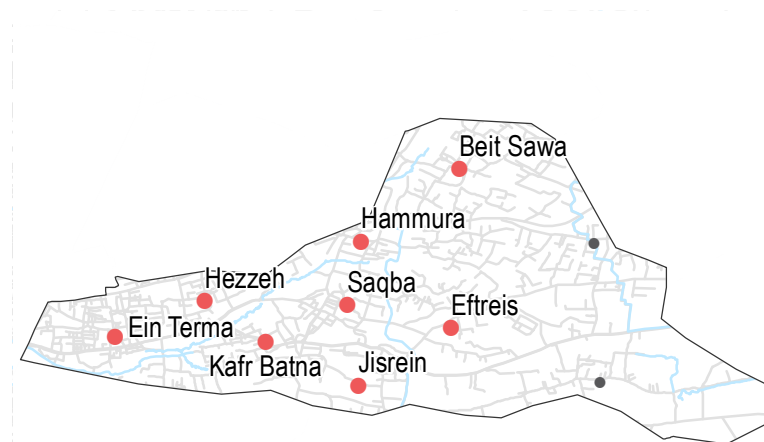
Public free collection

Hezzeh

Closed well

Public free collection

- 8/8 communities assessed (3 communities are shown on the next factsheet): Beit Sawa, Eftreis, Ein Terma, Hammura, Hezzeh



Education

Status of primary schools in village

Functioning

Not functioning

Not available

No information

Barriers to accessing education services

Ein Terma

Unsafe route to services

Hammura

Most children accessed education

Hezzeh

Unsafe route to services

Beit Sawa

Most children accessed education

Eftreis

Unsafe route to services

Health

Most common health problems

Injuries
Acute respiratory infections

Most common barriers to accessing healthcare

No info

Beit Sawa

Eftreis

Communicable diseases
Injuries
Acute respiratory infections

Old age
Disability/Injuries/Illness

Ein Terma

Communicable diseases
Chronic diseases
Injuries

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

Hammura

Communicable diseases
Chronic diseases
Injuries

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

Hezzeh

Communicable diseases
Injuries
Acute respiratory infections

Old age
Disability/Injuries/Illness

Food Security

Beit Sawa



Bread: no info

Rice: 1300 SYP

Lentils: 900 SYP

Sugar: 1800 SYP

Cooking oil: 1600 SYP



Shops



No difficulties reported



Private bakeries unavailable

Eftreis



Bread: no info

Rice: 1300 SYP

Lentils: 900 SYP

Sugar: 1800 SYP

Cooking oil: 1300 SYP



Shops



No difficulties reported



Private bakeries unavailable

Ein Terma



Bread: no info

Rice: 1300 SYP

Lentils: 900 SYP

Sugar: 1800 SYP

Cooking oil: 1600 SYP



Shops



No difficulties reported



Private bakeries unavailable

Hammura



Bread: no info

Rice: 1300 SYP

Lentils: 900 SYP

Sugar: 1800 SYP

Cooking oil: 1600 SYP



Shops



No difficulties reported



1 to 10

Hezzeh



Bread: no info

Rice: 1300 SYP

Lentils: 900 SYP

Sugar: 1800 SYP

Cooking oil: 1600 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

Kafr Batna 2/2, Rural Damascus Governorate

September 2017

Displacement

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

Jisrein

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

Yes Yes No

Kafr Batna

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

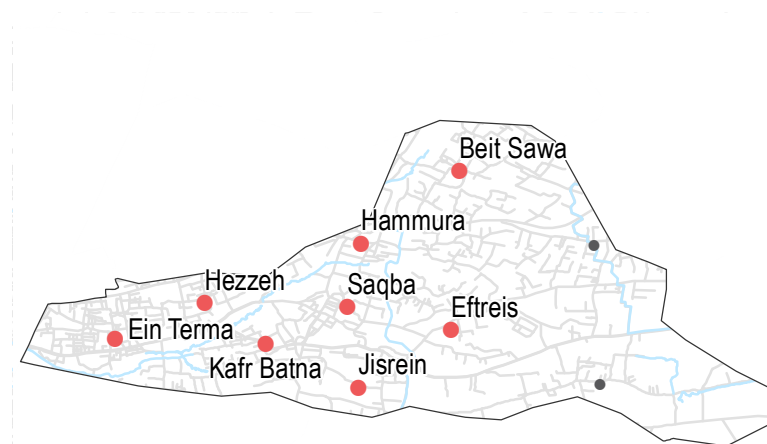
Yes Yes No

Saqba

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

Yes Yes No

- 8/8 communities assessed (5 communities are shown on the previous factsheet): 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)

Jisrein

NDPs IDPs

750 - 1500 SYP

Kafr Batna

NDPs IDPs

1500 - 1800 SYP

Saqba

NDPs IDPs

1500 - 3500 SYP

Livelihoods

Most common source of income

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

Jisrein

Stable employment
Farm owning
Business/trade

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

Kafr Batna

Daily employment
Farm owning
Business/trade

Skipping meals
Reducing meal size

Saqba

Stable employment
Farm owning
Business/trade

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

NFIs

Jisrein

B NA NA
C NA NA
D 2500 SYP 1200 SYP
F 200000 SYP NA

Kafr Batna

B NA NA
C NA NA
D 2500 SYP NA
F 225000 SYP NA

Saqba

B NA NA
C NA NA
D 2500 SYP 1200 SYP
F 200000 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

Most common strategies used to cope with a lack of fuel

Jisrein

Burning productive assets
Burning plastics
Burning waste

Kafr Batna

Cutting trees
Burning furniture not in use
Burning productive assets

Saqba

Burning productive assets
Burning plastics
Burning waste

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

Jisrein

Water trucking

Public free collection

Kafr Batna

Closed well

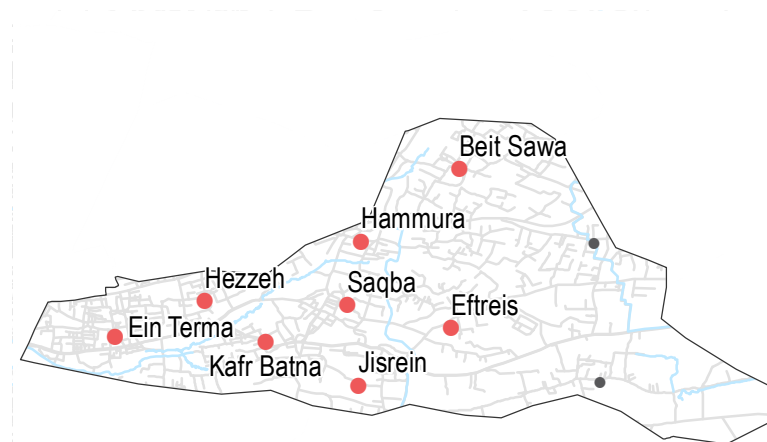
Public free collection

Saqba

Water trucking

Public free collection

- 8/8 communities assessed (5 communities are shown on the previous factsheet): Jisrein, Kafr Batna, Saqba



Education

Status of primary schools in village

Functioning

Not functioning

Not available

No information

Barriers to accessing education services

Saqba

Most children accessed education

Jisrein

Most children accessed education

Kafr Batna

Unsafe route to services

Health

Most common health problems

Communicable diseases
Chronic diseases
Injuries

Most common barriers to accessing healthcare

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

Jisrein

Kafr Batna

Communicable diseases
Injuries
Acute respiratory infections

Saqba

Communicable diseases
Chronic diseases
Injuries

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

Food Security

Jisrein

Bread: no info

Rice: 1300 SYP

Lentils: 900 SYP

Sugar: 1800 SYP

Cooking oil: 1600 SYP

Shops

No difficulties reported

1 to 10

Kafr Batna

Bread: no info

Rice: 1300 SYP

Lentils: 900 SYP

Sugar: 1800 SYP

Cooking oil: 1600 SYP

Shops

No difficulties reported

21 or more

Saqba

Bread: no info

Rice: 1300 SYP

Lentils: 900 SYP

Sugar: 1800 SYP

Cooking oil: 1600 SYP

Shops

No difficulties reported

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

Deir Ali

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

Yes No No

Kisweh

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

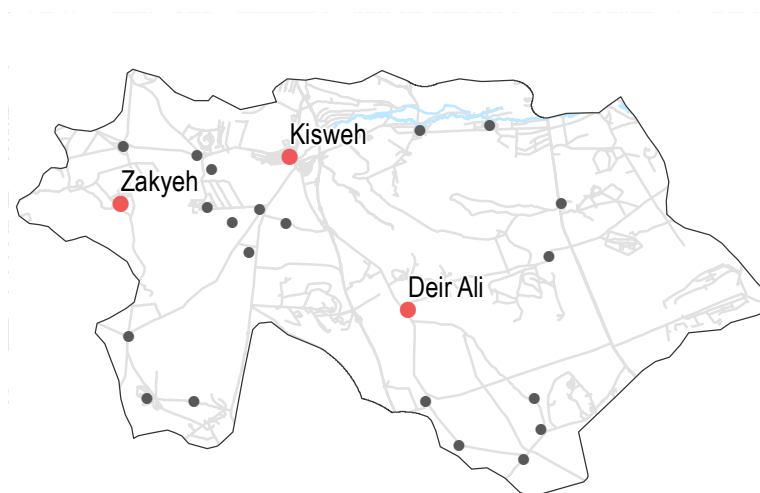
Yes No No

Zakyeh

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

Yes No No

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



Shelter

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

Deir Ali

NDPs IDPs

1350 - 1750 SYP

Kisweh

NDPs IDPs

5600 - 7000 SYP

Zakyeh

NDPs IDPs

2500 - 5000 SYP

Livelihoods

Most common source of income

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

Deir Ali

Stable employment
Farm owning
Business/trade

Taking loans/buying on credit
Borrowing from family/friends

Kisweh

Stable employment
Daily employment
Farm owning

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

Zakyeh

Stable employment
Daily employment
Business/trade

Children sent to work/beg
Borrowing from family/friends

NFIs

Deir Ali

B 2800 SYP 2500 SYP

C NA 9850 SYP

D 210 SYP NA

F NA NA

Kisweh

B 2850 SYP 2300 SYP

C 450 SYP 5350 SYP

D 320 SYP 1750 SYP

F 85000 SYP NA

Zakyeh

B 3000 SYP 2800 SYP

C 450 SYP 2500 SYP

D 350 SYP 3000 SYP

F 70000 SYP NA

Deir Ali

No lack of fuel

Kisweh

No lack of fuel

Zakyeh

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

Kisweh, Rural Damascus Governorate

September 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

Deir Ali

Network

Disposed at designated site

Kisweh

No consensus

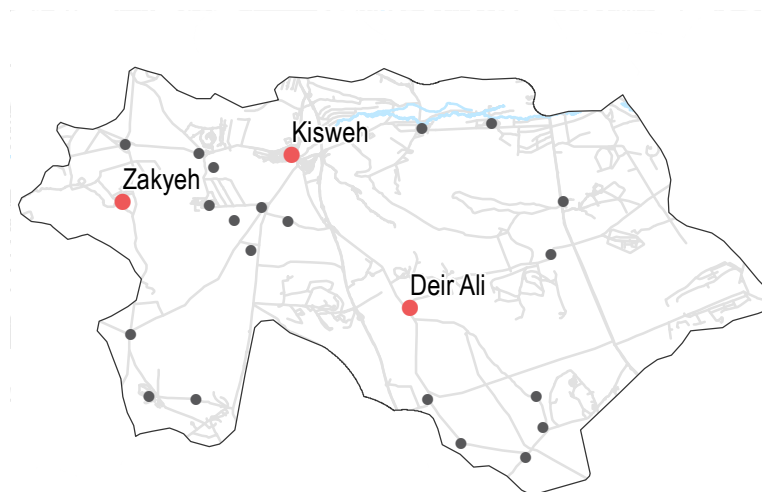
Public free collection

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

Communicable diseases
Chronic diseases

Most common barriers to accessing healthcare

No difficulties reported

Deir Ali

Kisweh

Diarrhoea
Chronic diseases
Pregnancy related diseases

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

Zakyeh

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

Deir Ali

Bread: 50 SYP

Rice: 500 SYP

Lentils: 500 SYP

Sugar: 400 SYP

Cooking oil: 1750 SYP

Public bakeries

No difficulties reported

Private bakeries unavailable

Kisweh

Bread: 63 SYP

Rice: 525 SYP

Lentils: 475 SYP

Sugar: 366 SYP

Cooking oil: 675 SYP

Public bakeries

No difficulties reported

0

Zakyeh

Bread: 100 SYP

Rice: 550 SYP

Lentils: 375 SYP

Sugar: 375 SYP

Cooking oil: 600 SYP

Private 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: 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

Madaya, Rural Damascus Governorate

September 2017

Displacement

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

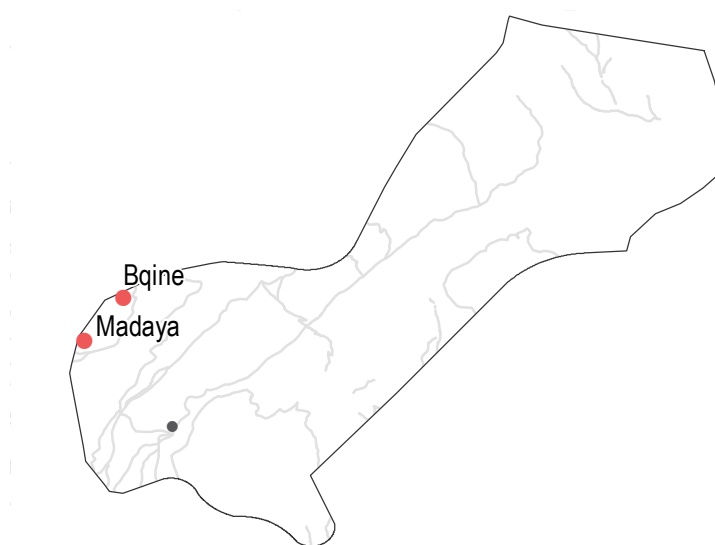
Bqine

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

Madaya

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

- 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 source 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
Borrowing from family/friends

Madaya

Stable employment
Daily employment
Business/trade

Children sent to work/beg
Borrowing from family/friends

NFIs

Bqine

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

Madaya

- B 3000 SYP
- C 450 SYP
- D 375 SYP
- F 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
Burning plastics

Madaya
No lack of fuel

Most common strategies used to cope with a lack of fuel

Madaya, Rural Damascus Governorate

September 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

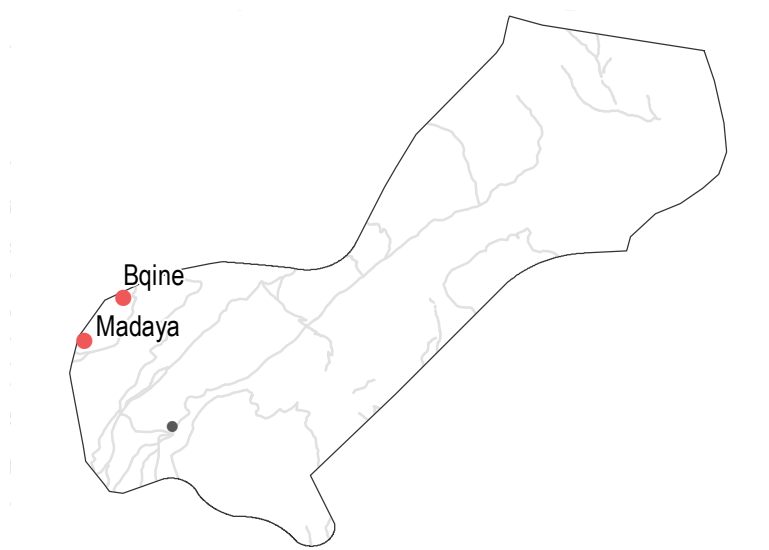
Public free collection

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
Injuries
Severe diseases affecting those aged less than 5

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

Madaya

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

Bqine

Bread: no info

Rice: 500 SYP

Lentils: 350 SYP

Sugar: 375 SYP

Cooking oil: 700 SYP

Shops

No difficulties reported

21 or more

Madaya

Bread: no info

Rice: 500 SYP

Lentils: 350 SYP

Sugar: 375 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

Markaz Darayya, Rural Damascus Governorate

September 2017

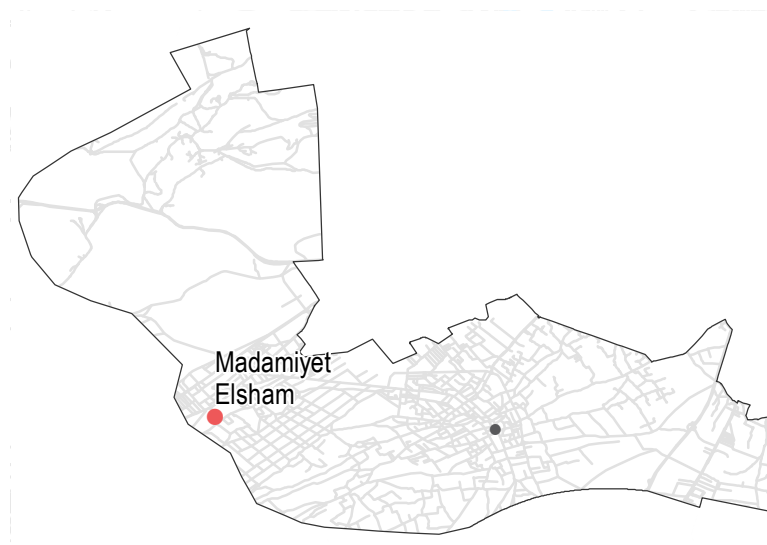
Displacement

- % 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
- 2500 - 5000 SYP

Livelihoods

- Most common source 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 NA
- C 450 SYP NA
- D 350 SYP NA
- F 85000 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
- Burning plastics

- 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

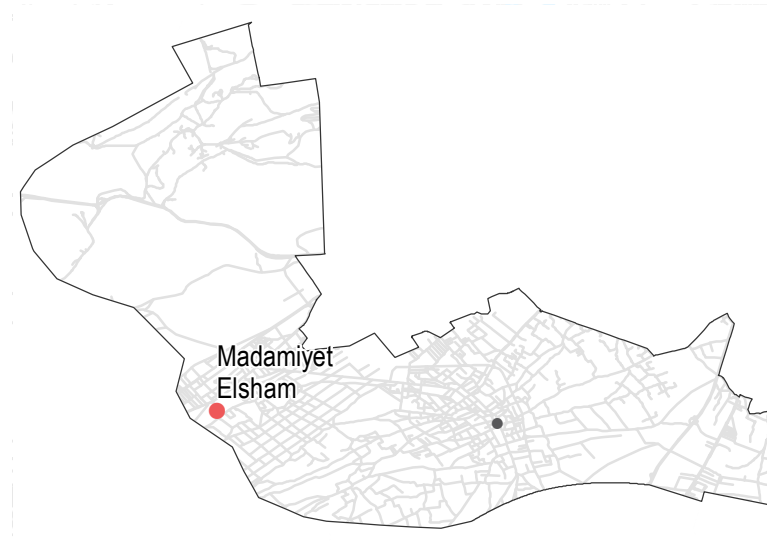
- Sufficient
- Insufficient
- No information

Most common method of garbage disposal

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
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

Madamiyet Elsham

Food Security

Madamiyet Elsham



Bread: no info
Rice: 500 SYP
Lentils: 375 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

September 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

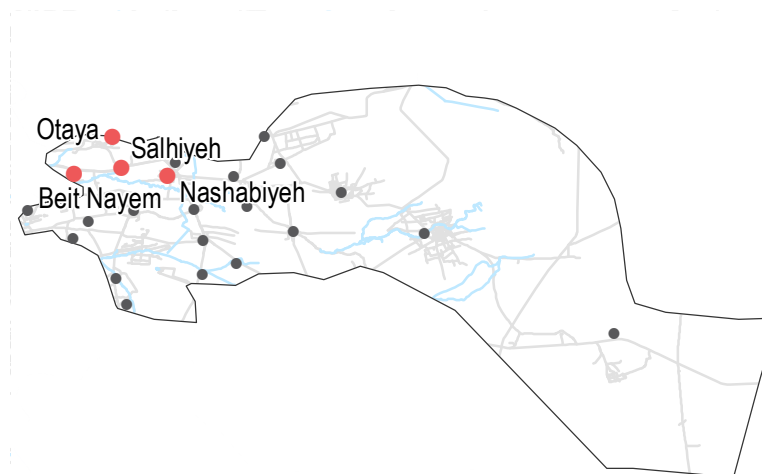
Otaya

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

Salhiyeh

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

• 4/21 communities assessed: Beit Nayem, 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)

Beit Nayem

NDPs IDPs
 No info

Nashabiyeh

NDPs IDPs
 No info

Otaya

NDPs IDPs
 No info

Salhiyeh

NDPs IDPs
 No info

Livelihoods

Most common source of income

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

Beit Nayem

Daily employment
 Farm owning
 Business/trade

Skipping meals
 Reducing meal size

Nashabiyeh

Daily employment
 Farm owning
 Business/trade

Skipping meals
 Reducing meal size

Otaya

Daily employment
 Business/trade

Reducing meal size

Salhiyeh

Daily employment
 Farm owning
 Business/trade

Skipping meals
 Reducing meal size

NFIs

Beit Nayem

B NA NA
 C NA NA
 D 2500 SYP NA
 F 200000 SYP NA

Nashabiyeh

B NA NA
 C NA NA
 D 2500 SYP NA
 F 220000 SYP NA

Otaya

B NA NA
 C NA NA
 D 2300 SYP NA
 F 150000 SYP NA

Salhiyeh

B NA NA
 C NA NA
 D 2500 SYP NA
 F 200000 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 Nayem

Cutting trees
 Burning furniture not in use
 Burning productive assets

Nashabiyeh

Cutting trees
 Burning furniture not in use
 Burning productive assets

Otaya

Burning productive assets

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

September 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

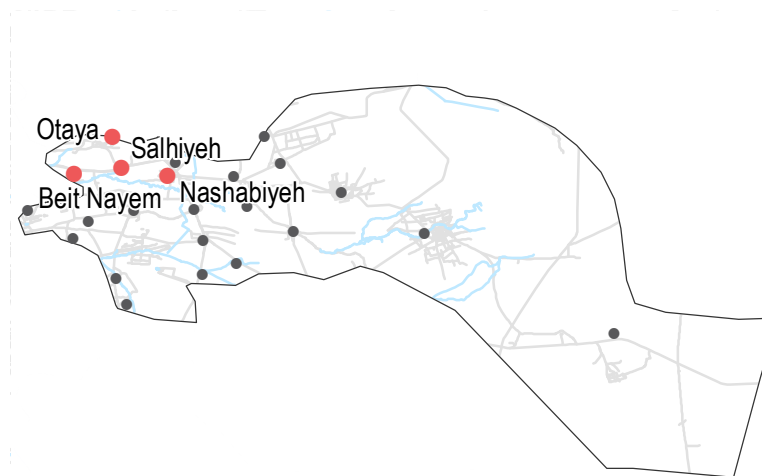
Disposed at designated site

Salhiyeh

Closed well

Buried / burned

4/21 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

Communicable diseases
Injuries
Acute respiratory infections

Nashabiyeh

Communicable diseases
Injuries
Acute respiratory infections
No facilities in the area
Old age
Disability/Injuries/Illness

Otaya

Pregnancy related diseases
Fever
Severe diseases affecting those aged less than 5
High cost of transportation
Lack of transportation

Salhiyeh

Communicable diseases
Injuries
Acute respiratory infections
No facilities in the area

Food Security

Beit Nayem

Bread: no info

Rice: 1300 SYP

Lentils: 900 SYP

Sugar: 1800 SYP

Cooking oil: 1600 SYP

Shops

No difficulties reported

Private bakeries unavailable

Nashabiyeh

Bread: no info

Rice: 1300 SYP

Lentils: 900 SYP

Sugar: 1800 SYP

Cooking oil: 1600 SYP

Shops

No difficulties reported

Private bakeries unavailable

Otaya

Bread: no info

Rice: 1000 SYP

Lentils: 1000 SYP

Sugar: 1200 SYP

Cooking oil: 1600 SYP

Shops

High price of electricity/fuel
Insufficient electricity/fuel

Private bakeries unavailable

Salhiyeh

Bread: no info

Rice: 1300 SYP

Lentils: 900 SYP

Sugar: 1800 SYP

Cooking oil: 1600 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

No information

No information

No information

No information

No information

No information

No information

No information

No information

No information

No information

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No information

No information

No information

No information

No information

No information

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%

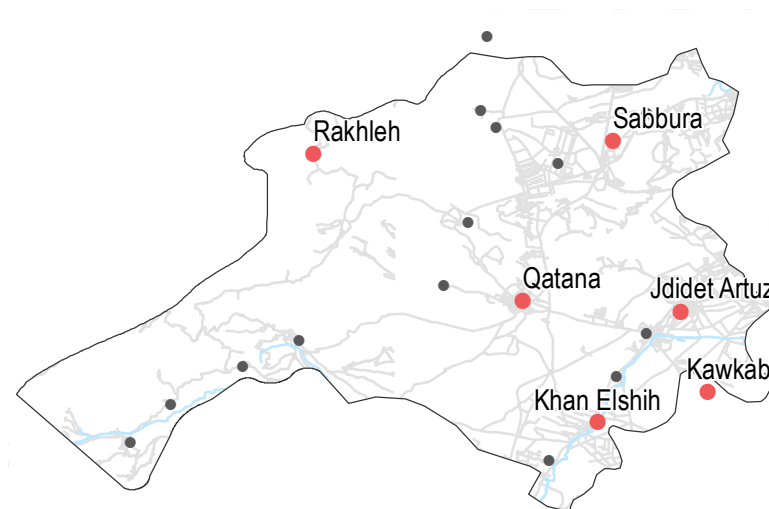
Yes No No

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 - 1900 SYP

Kawkab

NDPs IDPs

1250 - 1650 SYP

Khan Elshih

NDPs IDPs

2500 - 5000 SYP

Livelihoods

Most common source 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
Selling household assets

Kawkab

Stable employment
Farm owning
Business/trade

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

Khan Elshih

Daily employment
Cash items

Children sent to work/beg
Borrowing from family/friends

NFIs

Jdidet Artuz

B 2900 SYP 2500 SYP
C NA 10000 SYP
D 210 SYP NA
F NA NA

Kawkab

B 2850 SYP NA
C NA 10000 SYP
D 210 SYP NA
F NA NA

Khan Elshih

B 3000 SYP NA
C 450 SYP NA
D 400 SYP NA
F 75000 SYP NA

Jdidet Artuz

No lack of fuel

Kawkab

No lack of fuel

Khan Elshih

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

Qatana 1/2, Rural Damascus Governorate

September 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

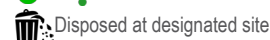
No information

Most common method of garbage disposal

Jdidet Artuz



Network

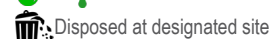


Disposed at designated site

Kawkab



Network



Disposed at designated site

Khan Elshih

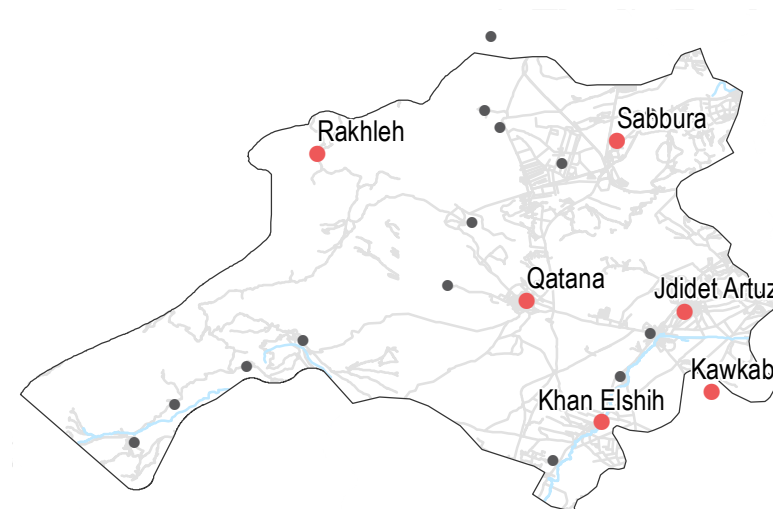


Closed well



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

Communicable diseases
Chronic diseases



Most common barriers to accessing healthcare

No difficulties reported

Jdidet Artuz

Kawkab

Khan Elshih

Diarrhoea
Communicable diseases
Chronic diseases

Chronic diseases
Injuries
Severe diseases affecting those aged less than 5

No difficulties reported

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: 400 SYP

Cooking oil: 1750 SYP



Public bakeries



No difficulties reported



Private bakeries unavailable

Kawkab



Bread: 50 SYP

Rice: 550 SYP

Lentils: 550 SYP

Sugar: 400 SYP

Cooking oil: 1750 SYP



Public bakeries



No difficulties reported



Private bakeries unavailable

Khan Elshih



Bread: 75 SYP

Rice: 400 SYP

Lentils: 300 SYP

Sugar: 400 SYP

Cooking oil: 750 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

Qatana

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

Yes No No

Rakhleh

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

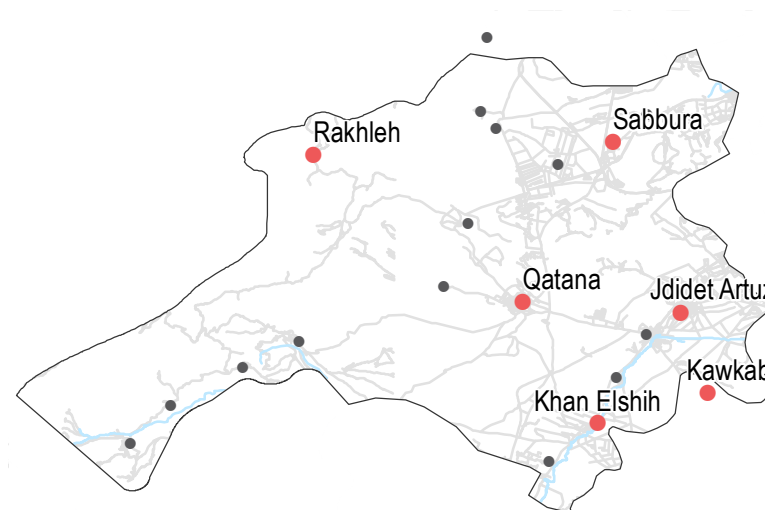
Yes No info No

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

1300 - 1700 SYP

Rakhleh

NDPs IDPs

No info

Sabbura

NDPs IDPs

3000 - 17000 SYP

Livelihoods

Most common source 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

200 SYP NA

NA NA

Rakhleh

3000 SYP 1000 SYP

350 SYP 450 SYP

250 SYP 1500 SYP

55000 SYP 75000 SYP

Sabbura

3000 SYP 1000 SYP

350 SYP 450 SYP

250 SYP 1500 SYP

50000 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

Qatana 2/2, Rural Damascus Governorate

September 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

Qatana

Network

Disposed at designated site

Rakhleh

Network

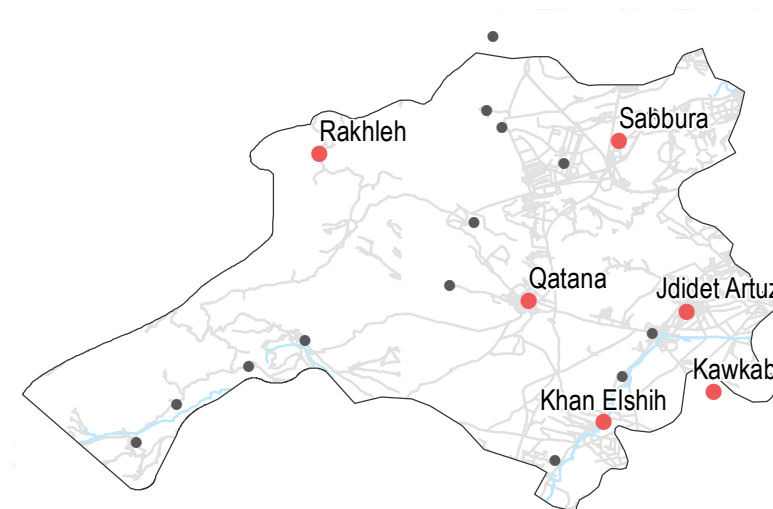
Public free collection

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

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: 400 SYP

Cooking oil: 1750 SYP

Public bakeries

No difficulties reported

Private bakeries unavailable

Rakhleh



Bread: no info

Rice: 500 SYP

Lentils: 400 SYP

Sugar: 375 SYP

Cooking oil: 800 SYP

Private bakeries

No difficulties reported

0

Sabbura



Bread: no info

Rice: 500 SYP

Lentils: 350 SYP

Sugar: 300 SYP

Cooking oil: 750 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

No information

No information

No information

No information

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

September 2017

Displacement

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

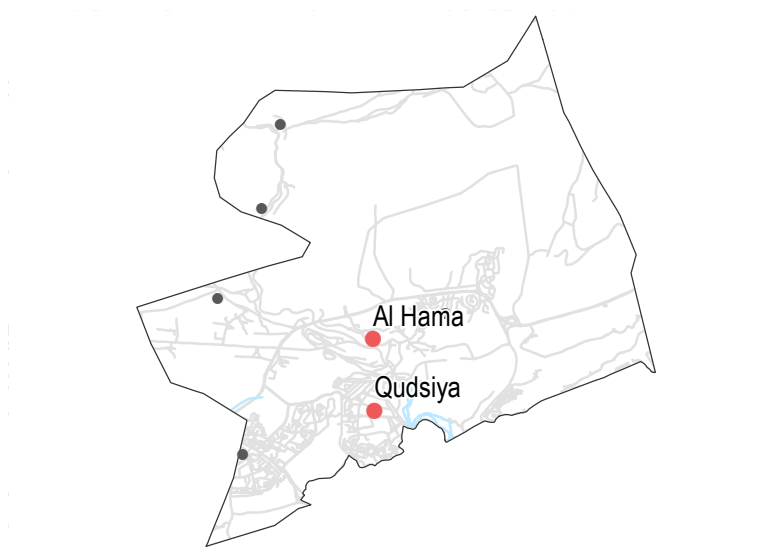
Al Hama

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

Qudsiya

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

- 2/6 communities assessed: Al Hama, 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
- 5000 - 12000 SYP

Qudsiya

- NDPs IDPs
- 5000 - 15000 SYP

Livelihoods

Most common source 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** 3500 SYP 6000 SYP
- C** 350 SYP NA
- D** 450 SYP 450 SYP
- F** NA NA

Qudsiya

- B** 3500 SYP 6000 SYP
- C** 350 SYP NA
- D** 450 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

Burning productive assets
Burning plastics
Burning waste

Qudsiya

No lack of fuel

Most common strategies used to cope with a lack of fuel

Qudsiya, Rural Damascus Governorate

September 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

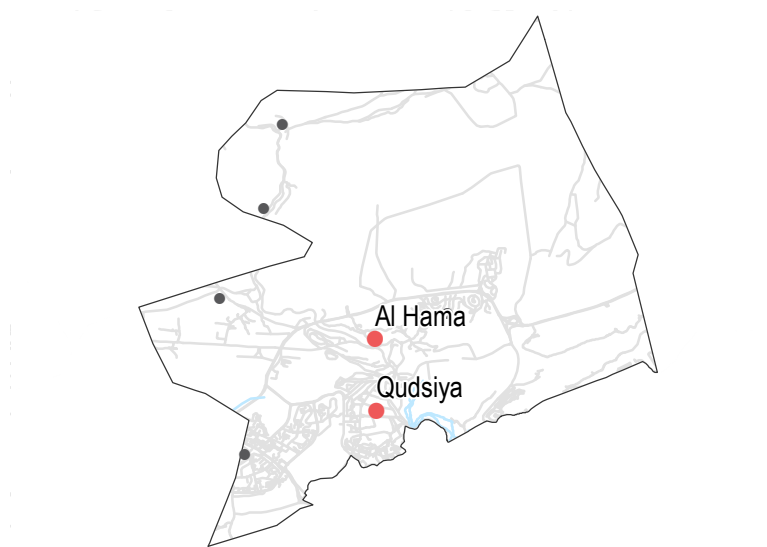
Public free collection

Qudsiya

Network

Public free collection

- 2/6 communities assessed: Al Hama, Qudsiya



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

Most common barriers to accessing healthcare

Al Hama

Diarrhoea
Communicable diseases
Chronic diseases

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

Qudsiya

Diarrhoea
Communicable diseases
Chronic diseases

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

Food Security

Al Hama

Bread: 50 SYP

Rice: 600 SYP

Lentils: 700 SYP

Sugar: 450 SYP

Cooking oil: 1000 SYP

Public bakeries

No difficulties reported

Private bakeries unavailable

Qudsiya

Bread: 50 SYP

Rice: 600 SYP

Lentils: 700 SYP

Sugar: 450 SYP

Cooking oil: 1000 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

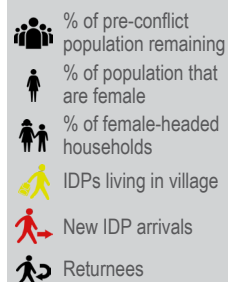
Access to bread

Most common source of bread

Most common barriers to accessing bread

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

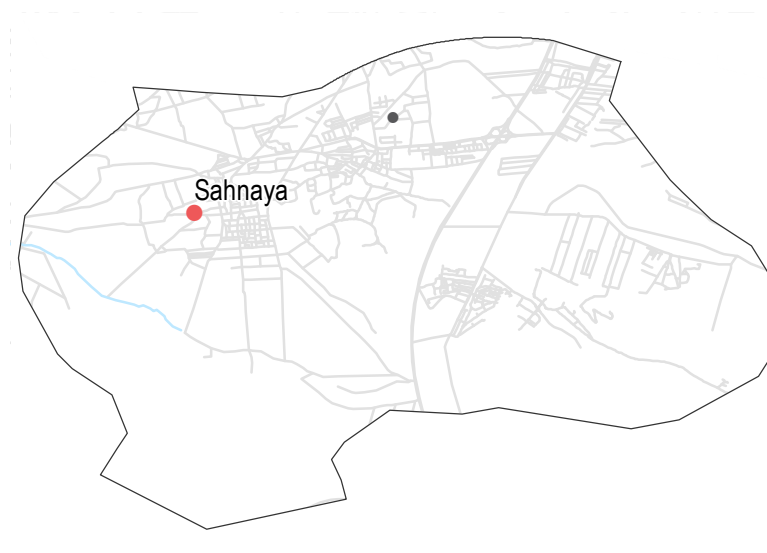
Displacement



Sahnaya



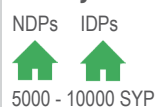
• 1/2 community assessed: Sahnaya



Shelter



Sahnaya



Livelihoods

\$ Most common source of income

Stable employment
Daily employment

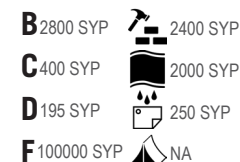
Most common strategies used to cope with lack of income / resources

Borrowing from family/friends

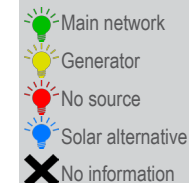
Sahnaya

NFIs

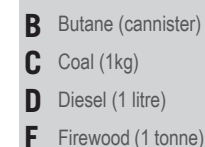
Sahnaya



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

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

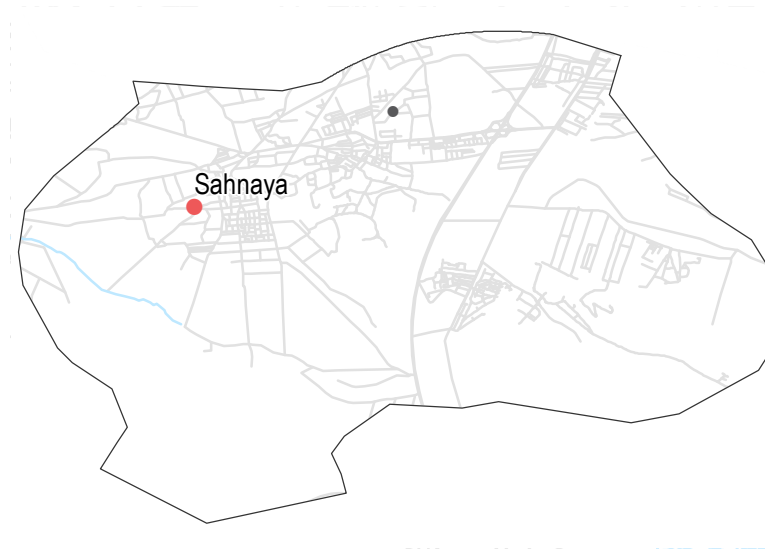
- Sufficient
- Insufficient
- No information

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: 225 SYP
Sugar: 320 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

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

Durin

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

Kanakaner

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

Nofur

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

Qleiah

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

Shelter

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

Beit Saber

NDPs IDPs

 1300 - 1650 SYP

Nofur

NDPs IDPs

 1300 - 1700 SYP

Durin

NDPs IDPs

 1300 - 1800 SYP

Qleiah

NDPs IDPs

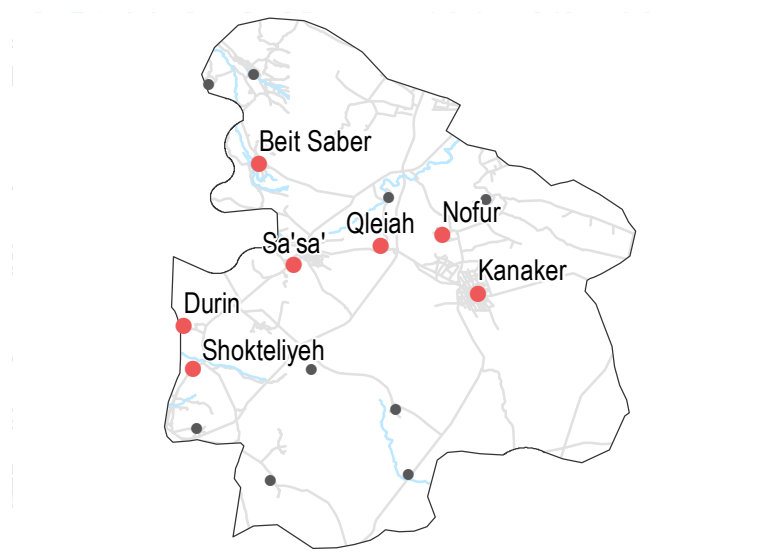
 1300 - 1650 SYP

Kanakaner

NDPs IDPs

 1300 - 1700 SYP

- 7/16 communities assessed (2 communities are shown on the next factsheet): Beit Saber, Durin, Kanaker, Nofur, Qleiah



Livelihoods

Most common source 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
 Business/trade

Borrowing from family/friends
 High risk/illegal work

Kanakaner

Stable employment
 Farm owning
 Business/trade

Borrowing from family/friends
 High risk/illegal work

Nofur

Stable employment
 Farm owning
 Business/trade

Borrowing from family/friends

Qleiah

Farm owning
 Business/trade

Borrowing from family/friends

NFIs

Beit Saber

B 3000 SYP NA
 C NA 10000 SYP
 D 215 SYP NA
 F NA NA

Nofur

B 3000 SYP NA
 C NA 10000 SYP
 D 215 SYP NA
 F NA NA

Durin

B 2900 SYP NA
 C NA 10000 SYP
 D 210 SYP NA
 F NA NA

Qleiah

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

Kanakaner

B 3000 SYP 2500 SYP
 C NA 10000 SYP
 D 210 SYP NA
 F NA NA

Beit Saber

No lack of fuel

Durin

No lack of fuel

Kanakaner

No lack of fuel

Nofur

No lack of fuel

Qleiah

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

Beit Saber

Network

Disposed at designated site

Durin

Network

Disposed at designated site

Kanakaner

Network

Disposed at designated site

Nofur

Network

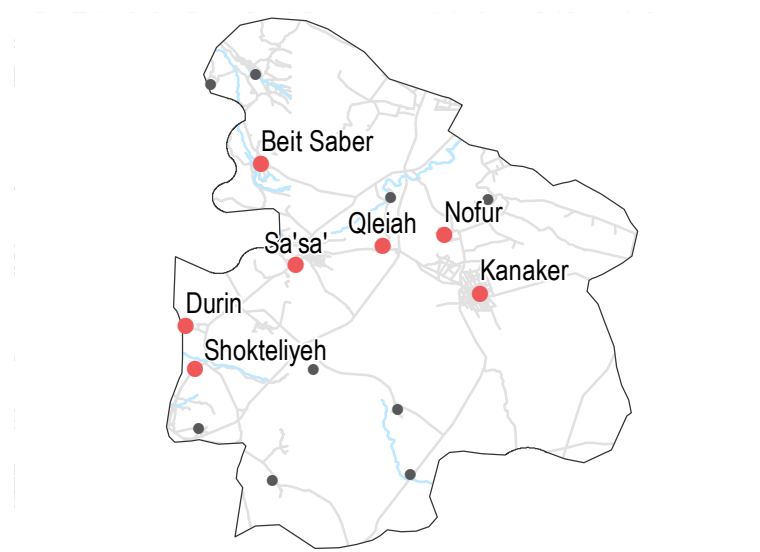
Disposed at designated site

Qleiah

Network

Disposed at designated site

- 7/16 communities assessed (2 communities are shown on the next factsheet): Beit Saber, Durin, Kanaker, Nofur, Qleiah



Education

Status of primary schools in village

Functioning

Not functioning

Not available

No information

Barriers to accessing education services

Kanakaner

Most children accessed education

Nofur

Most children accessed education

Qleiah

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

Kanakaner

Nofur

Qleiah

Diarrhoea
Communicable diseases

Diarrhoea
Communicable diseases
Chronic diseases

Communicable diseases
Chronic diseases

Diarrhoea
Communicable diseases
Chronic diseases

No difficulties reported

No difficulties reported

No difficulties reported

No difficulties reported

Food Security

Beit Saber

Shops

Bread: no info

Rice: 550 SYP

Lentils: 550 SYP

Sugar: 400 SYP

Cooking oil: 1750 SYP

No difficulties reported

Private bakeries unavailable

Durin

Shops

Bread: no info

Rice: 550 SYP

Lentils: 500 SYP

Sugar: 400 SYP

Cooking oil: 1750 SYP

No difficulties reported

Private bakeries unavailable

Kanakaner

Public bakeries

Bread: 50 SYP

Rice: 550 SYP

Lentils: 550 SYP

Sugar: 400 SYP

Cooking oil: 1750 SYP

No difficulties reported

Private bakeries unavailable

Nofur

Shops

Bread: no info

Rice: 550 SYP

Lentils: 525 SYP

Sugar: 400 SYP

Cooking oil: 1750 SYP

No difficulties reported

Private bakeries unavailable

Qleiah

Shops

Bread: no info

Rice: 525 SYP

Lentils: 500 SYP

Sugar: 325 SYP

Cooking oil: 1750 SYP

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

Displacement

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

Sa'sa'

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

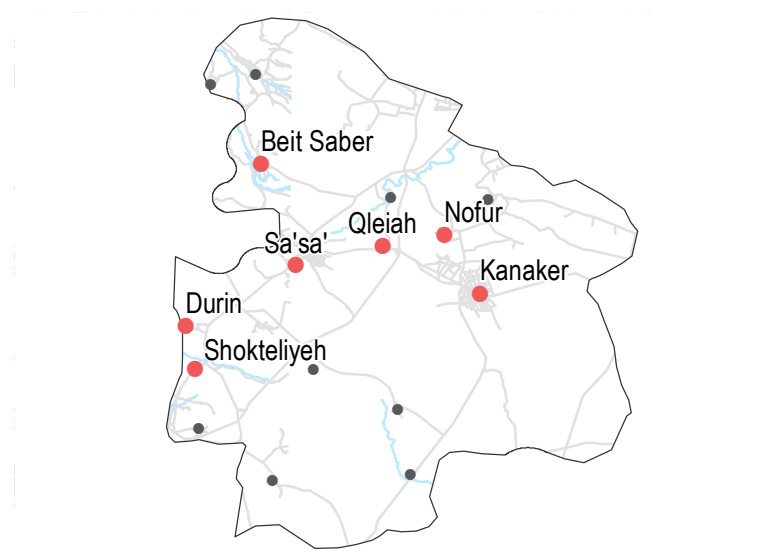
Yes No No

Shokteliyeh

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

Yes No No

• 7/16 communities assessed (5 communities are shown on the previous factsheet): Sa'sa', Shokteliyeh



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)

Sa'sa'

NDPs IDPs

1300 - 1700 SYP

Shokteliyeh

NDPs IDPs

1200 - 1600 SYP

Livelihoods

Most common source of income

Sa'sa'

Stable employment
Farm owning
Business/trade

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

Borrowing from family/friends

Shokteliyeh

Stable employment
Farm owning
Business/trade

Borrowing from family/friends
Selling household assets

NFIs

Sa'sa'

B 3000 SYP 2500 SYP
C NA 10000 SYP
D 210 SYP NA
F NA NA

Shokteliyeh

B 3000 SYP NA
C NA NA
D 215 SYP NA
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

Sa'sa'
No lack of fuel

Shokteliyeh
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

Sa'sa'

Network

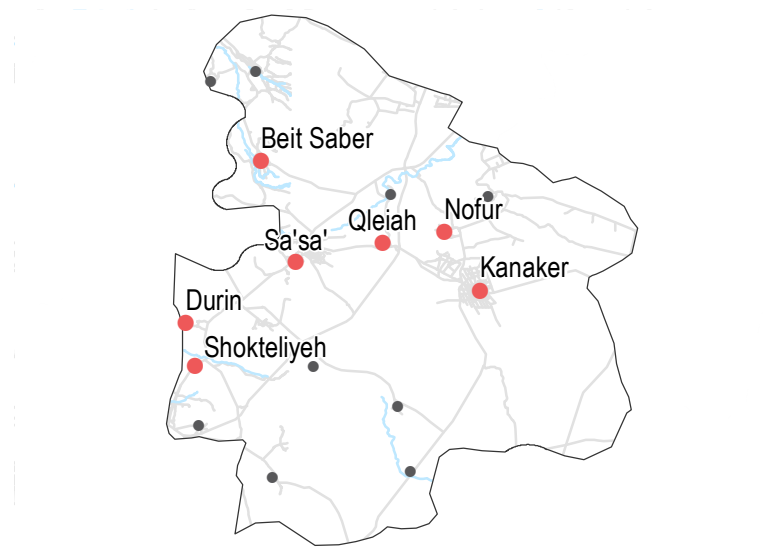
Disposed at designated site

Shokteliyeh

Network

Disposed at designated site

• 7/16 communities assessed (5 communities are shown on the previous factsheet): Sa'sa', Shokteliyeh



Education

Status of primary schools in village

Functioning

Not functioning

Not available

No information

Barriers to accessing education services

Sa'sa'

Most children accessed education

Shokteliyeh

Most children accessed education

Health

Most common health problems

Communicable diseases
Chronic diseases

Most common barriers to accessing healthcare

No difficulties reported

Sa'sa'

Shokteliyeh

Diarrhoea
Communicable diseases
Chronic diseases

No difficulties reported

Food Security

Sa'sa'

Bread: 50 SYP

Rice: 550 SYP

Lentils: 500 SYP

Sugar: 350 SYP

Cooking oil: 1750 SYP

Public bakeries

No difficulties reported

Private bakeries unavailable

Shokteliyeh

Bread: no info

Rice: 550 SYP

Lentils: 550 SYP

Sugar: 345 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: 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