

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 June 2017, referring to the situation in May 2017.

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

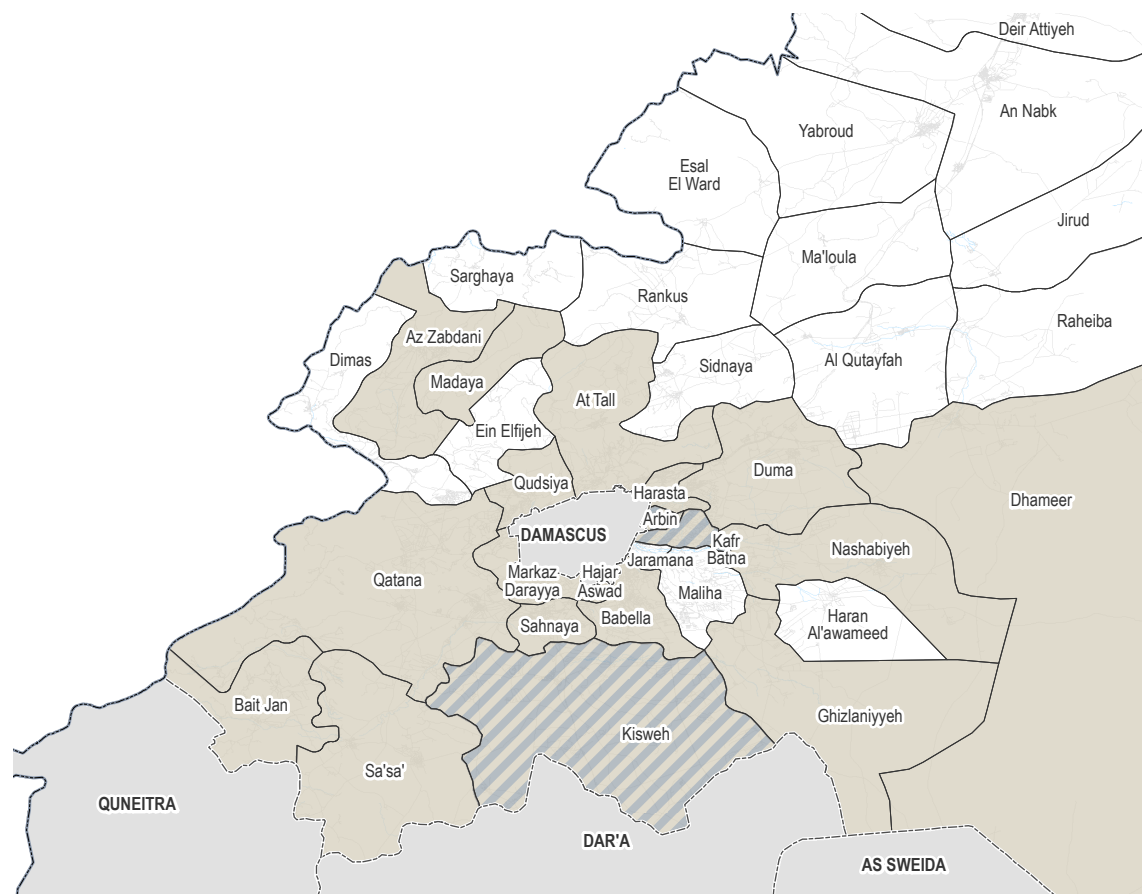
For full visualisation of all indicators collected, please see the SIMAWG Needs Identification Dynamic Reporting Tool, available here: <http://www.reach-info.org/syr/simawg/>.

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 46 communities in 18 sub-districts of Rural Damascus governorate. For each question asked, confidence levels are assigned based on the Key Informant's area of expertise and knowledge of the sector-specific situation.

For a full description of the methodology, please see the Terms of Reference, available on the [REACH Resource Centre](#).



- 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

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

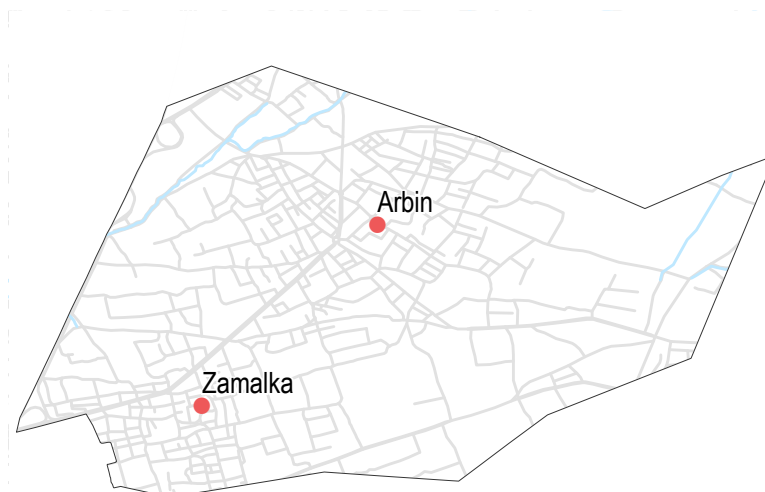
Yes No No

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 source of income

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

Arbin

Daily employment

Borrowing from family/friends
Reducing meal size

Zamalka

High risk/illegal work
Farm owning
Business/trade

Borrowing from family/friends
Reducing meal size

NFIs

Arbin

B NA
C NA
D 1900 SYP
F 225000 SYP

Zamalka

B NA
C NA
D 1900 SYP
F 225000 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 (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

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

Arbin, Rural Damascus Governorate

Sub-district P-Code: SY030106

June 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

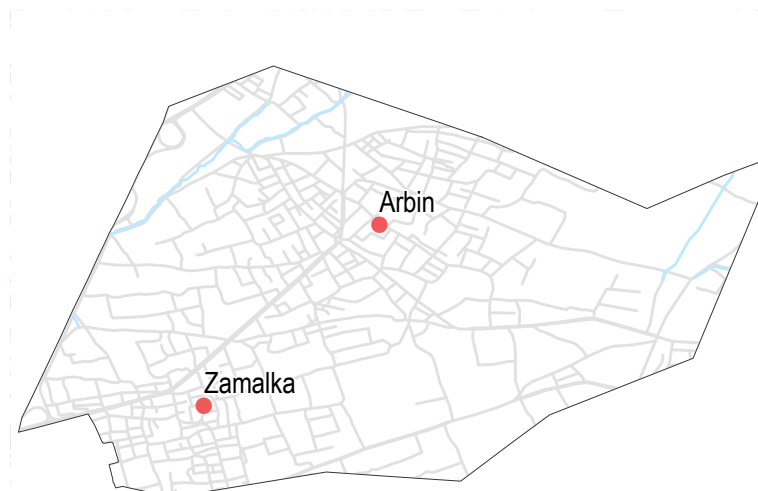
Public free collection

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

Zamalka

Health

Most common health problems

Most common barriers to accessing healthcare

Arbin

Communicable diseases
Injuries
Acute respiratory infections

Security concerns around travel
Lack of transportation
Disability/Injuries/Illness

Zamalka

Communicable diseases
Injuries
Acute respiratory infections

High cost of transportation
Disability/Injuries/Illness

Food Security

Arbin

Bread: no info

Rice: 1100 SYP

Lentils: 800 SYP

Sugar: 1200 SYP

Cooking oil: 1300 SYP

Shops

Flour too expensive

Private bakeries unavailable

Zamalka

Bread: no info

Rice: 1100 SYP

Lentils: 800 SYP

Sugar: 1200 SYP

Cooking oil: 1300 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

At Tall, Rural Damascus Governorate

June 2017

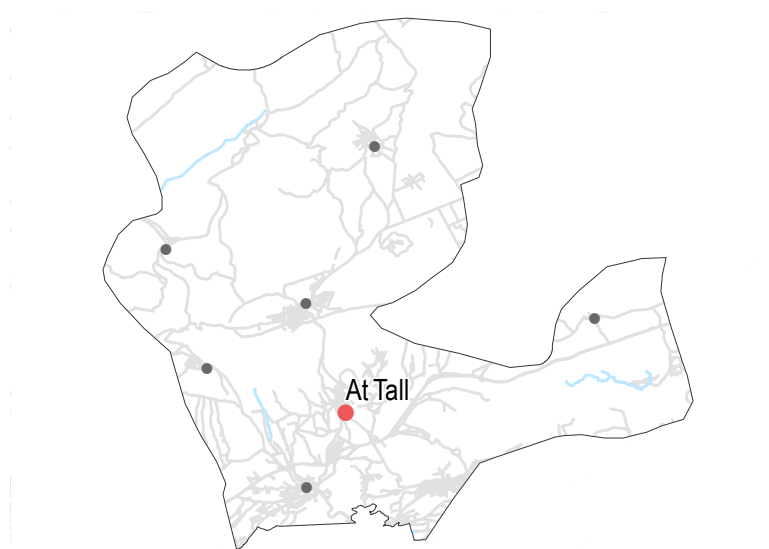
Displacement

- % 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

Children sent to work/beg

NFIs

At Tall

- B** 3000 SYP 2500 SYP
- C** 400 SYP 1500 SYP
- D** 400 SYP 3000 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 (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

June 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

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: no info
Rice: 500 SYP
Lentils: 500 SYP
Sugar: 500 SYP
Cooking oil: 900 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

Az Zabdani, Rural Damascus Governorate

June 2017

Displacement

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

Az Zabdani

- None
- No info
- No info
- No info
- No info
- No info

- 1/7 community assessed : Az Zabdani



Shelter

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

Az Zabdani

- NDPs
- IDPs
- No info

Livelihoods

Most common source of income

No info

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

No info

Az Zabdani

NFIs

Az Zabdani

- No info
- No info
- No info
- No info
- No info

Most common electricity source

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

Fuel Prices (SYP)*

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

NFI Prices (SYP)*

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

NA: not available for purchase

Az Zabdani

No info

Most common strategies used to cope with a lack of fuel

Az Zabdani, Rural Damascus Governorate

June 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

Az Zabdani

No info

No info

• 1/7 community assessed : Az Zabdani



Education

Status of primary schools in village

Functioning

Not functioning

Not available

No information

Barriers to accessing education services

No info

Health

Most common health problems

No info

Most common barriers to accessing healthcare

No info

Az Zabdani

Food Security

Az Zabdani

No info

Bread: no info

Rice: no info

Lentils: no info

Sugar: no info

Cooking oil: no info

No info

No info

No info

Main challenges to obtaining food

No challenges

Some foods unavailable

Local production decreased

Lack of access to markets

Some foods expensive

Lack of resources to buy food

Lack of access to fuel

Cooking fuel unavailable

No information

Bread (public): 1 pack

Rice: 1kg

Lentils: 1 kg

Sugar: 1kg

Cooking oil: 1 litre

Access to bread

Most common source of bread

Most common barriers to accessing bread

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

Babella, Rural Damascus Governorate

June 2017

Displacement

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

Aqraba

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

• 1/12 community assessed : Aqraba



Shelter

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

Aqraba

- NDPs
- IDPs
- No info

Livelihoods

Most common source of income

Daily employment
Business/trade
Remittances

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

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

Aqraba

NFIs

Aqraba

- B 8000 SYP
- C 550 SYP
- D 350 SYP
- F 45000 SYP
- NA
- 4000 SYP
- 400 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 (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 plastics

Most common strategies used to cope with a lack of fuel

Babella, Rural Damascus Governorate

June 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



• 1/12 community assessed : Aqraba



Education

Status of primary schools in village

Functioning

Not functioning

Not available

No information

Barriers to accessing education services

Aqraba

Services not accessible

Health

Most common health problems

Chronic diseases
Severe diseases affecting those aged less than 5

Most common barriers to accessing healthcare

No facilities in the area

Aqraba

Food Security

Aqraba



Bread: no info

Rice: 650 SYP

Lentils: 450 SYP

Sugar: 400 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

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

Bait Jan, Rural Damascus Governorate

June 2017

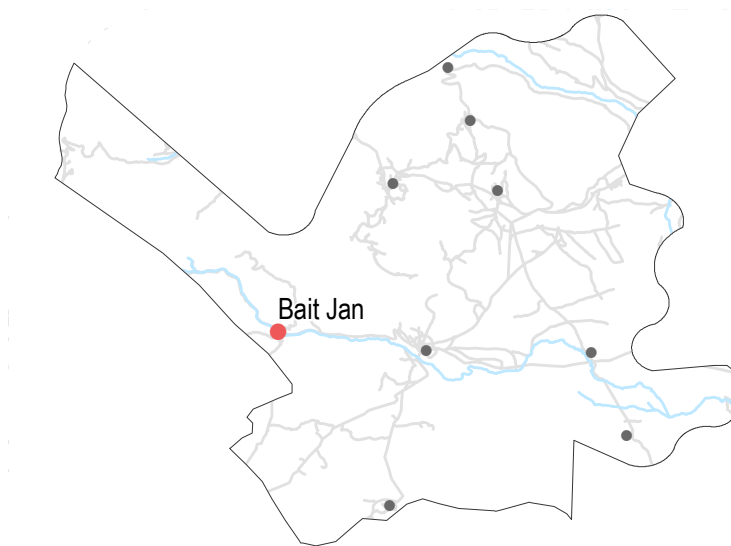
Displacement

- % 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

Farm owning
Business/trade

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

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

Bait Jan

NFIs

Bait Jan

- B 3500 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 (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

June 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

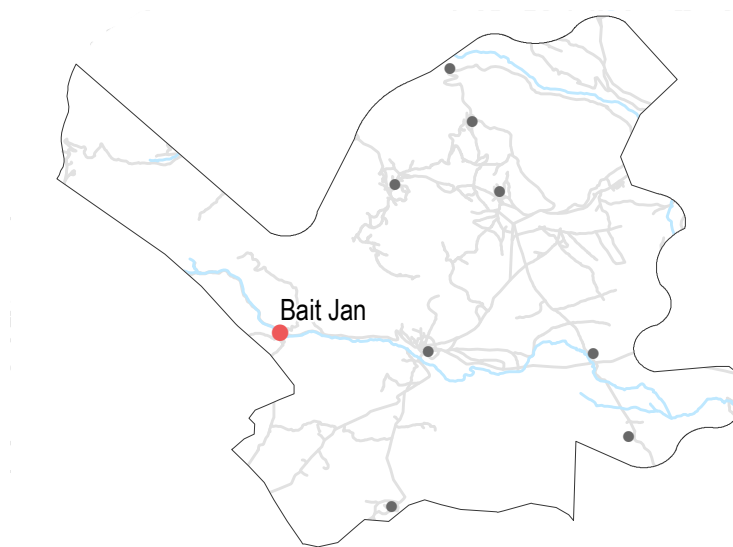
Most common method of garbage disposal

Bait Jan



Disposed at designated site

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: 550 SYP

Sugar: 450 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

June 2017

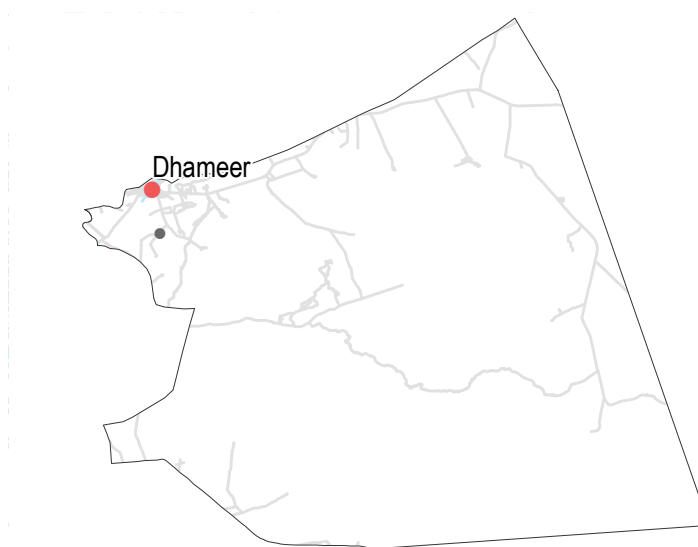
Displacement

- % 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

Stable employment
Daily employment
Business/trade

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

Borrowing from family/friends

Dhameer

NFIs

Dhameer

- B** 2750 SYP NA
- C** NA NA
- D** 500 SYP NA
- F** 55000 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 (tonne)

NFI Prices (SYP)*

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

NA: not available for purchase

Dhameer

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

Most common strategies used to cope with a lack of fuel

Dhameer, Rural Damascus Governorate

June 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

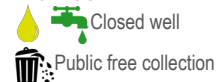
Sufficient

Insufficient

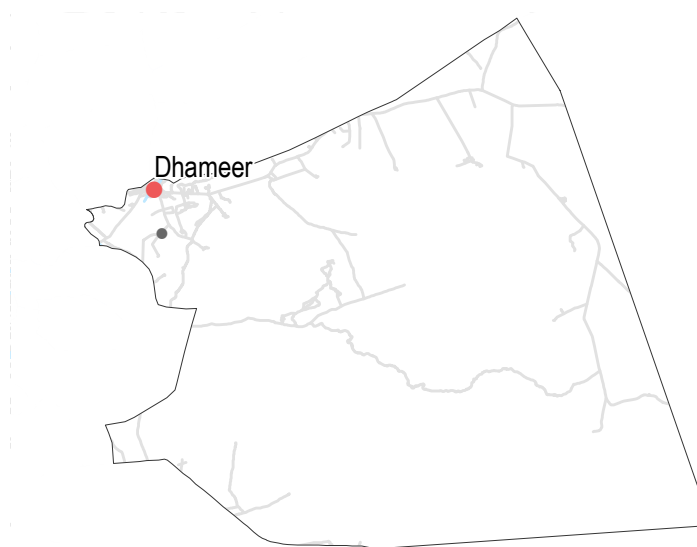
No information

Most common method of garbage disposal

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

Communicable diseases
Fever
Severe diseases affecting those aged less than 5

Most common barriers to accessing healthcare

Security concerns around travel
Disability/Injuries/Illness

Dhameer

Food Security

Dhameer



Bread: 130 SYP

Rice: 250 SYP

Lentils: 250 SYP

Sugar: 500 SYP

Cooking oil: 690 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

Duma, Rural Damascus Governorate

June 2017

Displacement

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

Btihat Elwafedine

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

Yes No No

Duma

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

Yes Yes No

Shafuniyeh

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

Yes No No

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



Shelter

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

Btihat Elwafedine

NDPs IDPs

10000 - 15000 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

Btihat Elwafedine

Stable employment
Business/trade

Reducing meal size

Duma

Stable employment
Daily employment
Farm owning

Borrowing from family/friends
Skipping meals
Reducing meal size

Shafuniyeh

Daily employment
Business/trade

Reducing meal size

NFIs

Btihat Elwafedine

B 3000 SYP 5000 SYP

C 350 SYP 6000 SYP

D 300 SYP 3500 SYP

F NA NA

Duma

B NA NA

C NA NA

D 1900 SYP 1200 SYP

F 200000 SYP NA

Shafuniyeh

B NA NA

C NA NA

D 2200 SYP NA

F 135000 SYP NA

Btihat Elwafedine

No lack of fuel

Duma

Burning productive assets
Burning plastics
Burning waste

Shafuniyeh

Cutting trees

Most common electricity source

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

Fuel Prices (SYP)*

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

June 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

Unsafe route to services

Health

Most common health problems

Most common barriers to accessing healthcare

Btihet Elwafedine

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

No difficulties reported

Duma

Diarrhoea
Injuries
Fever

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

Shafuniyeh

Injuries
Acute respiratory infections
Fever

High cost of transportation

Food Security

Btihet Elwafedine



Bread: 50 SYP

Rice: 500 SYP

Lentils: 700 SYP

Sugar: 350 SYP

Cooking oil: 980 SYP

Public bakeries

No difficulties reported

Private bakeries unavailable

Duma



Bread: no info

Rice: 1150 SYP

Lentils: 850 SYP

Sugar: 1200 SYP

Cooking oil: 1350 SYP

Shops

No difficulties reported

1 to 10

Shafuniyeh



Bread: no info

Rice: 800 SYP

Lentils: 850 SYP

Sugar: 1200 SYP

Cooking oil: 1200 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

Ghizlaniyyeh, Rural Damascus Governorate

June 2017

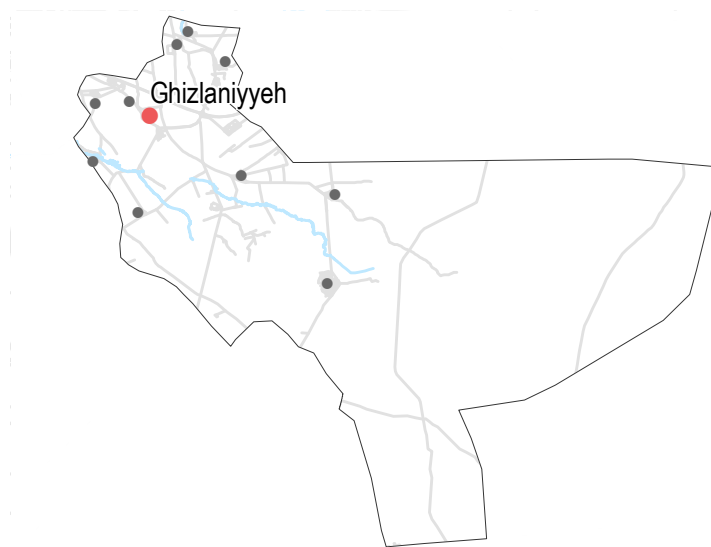
Displacement

- % 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
High risk/illegal work
Selling household assets

NFIs

Ghizlaniyyeh

- B** 3000 SYP 2500 SYP
- C** NA 9500 SYP
- D** 225 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 (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

Ghizlaniyyeh, Rural Damascus Governorate

June 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

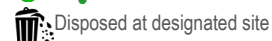
No information

Most common method of garbage disposal

Ghizlaniyyeh

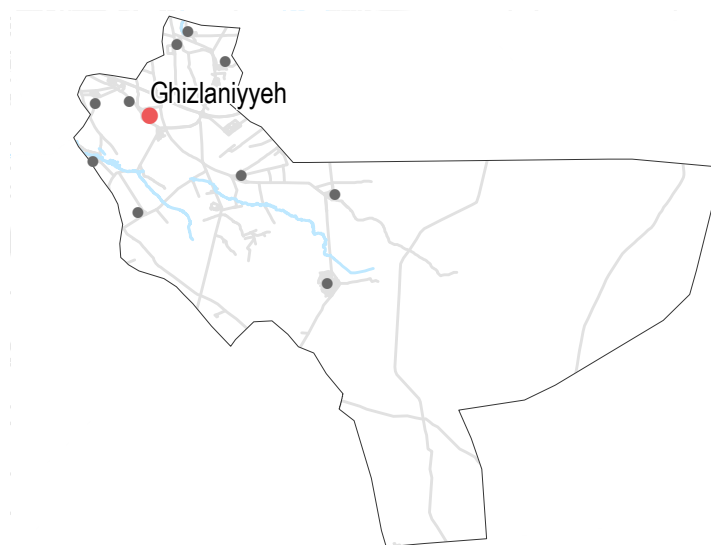


Network



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

Diarrhoea
Communicable diseases
Chronic diseases



Most common barriers to accessing healthcare

No difficulties reported

Food Security

Ghizlaniyyeh



Bread: 50 SYP

Rice: 550 SYP

Lentils: 500 SYP

Sugar: 425 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

June 2017

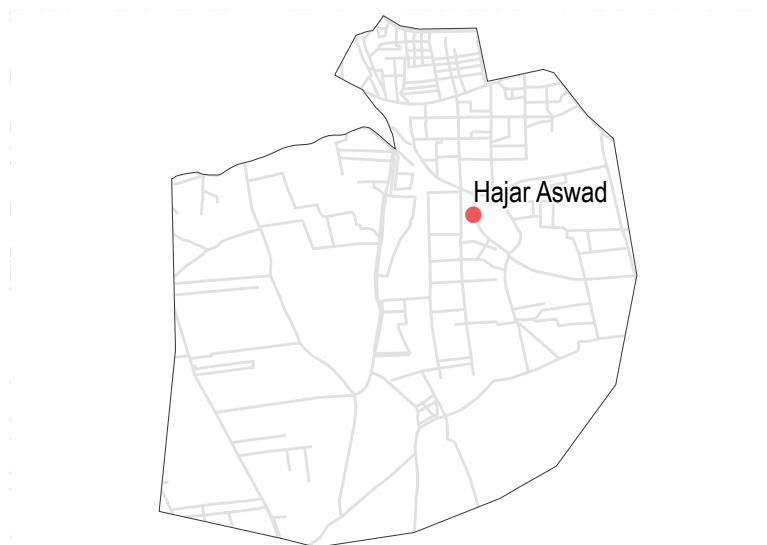
Displacement

- % 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

Hajar Aswad

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

NFIs

Hajar Aswad

- B** 3200 SYP NA
- C** 450 SYP NA
- D** 400 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 (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
Burning waste

Most common strategies used to cope with a lack of fuel

Hajar Aswad, Rural Damascus Governorate

June 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

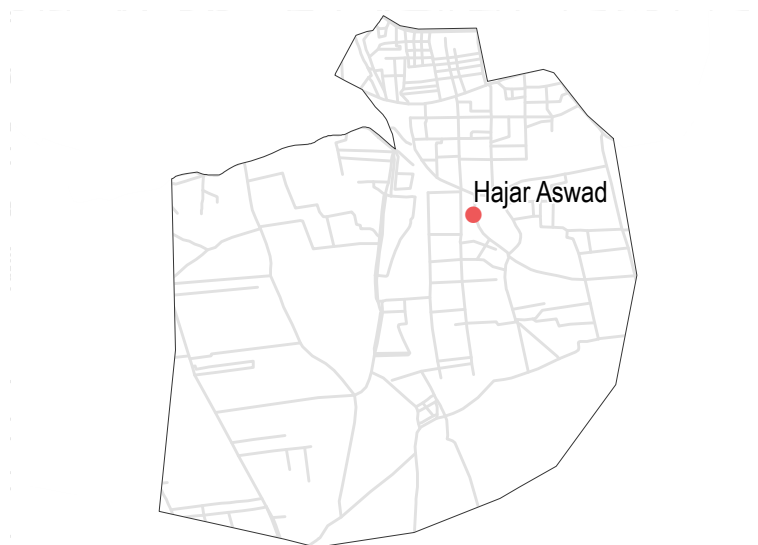
Most common method of garbage disposal

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

Health

Most common health problems

Chronic diseases
Injuries

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

Flour too expensive

21 and 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

June 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

• 1/4 community assessed : Harasta



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

Livelihoods

Most common source of income

Harasta

Stable employment
Daily employment
Farm owning

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

Borrowing from family/friends
Skipping meals
Reducing meal size

NFIs

Harasta

- B** NA NA
- C** NA NA
- D** 1900 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 (tonne)

NFI Prices (SYP)*

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

NA: not available for purchase

Harasta

Burning productive assets
Burning plastics
Burning waste

Most common strategies used to cope with a lack of fuel

Harasta, Rural Damascus Governorate

June 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

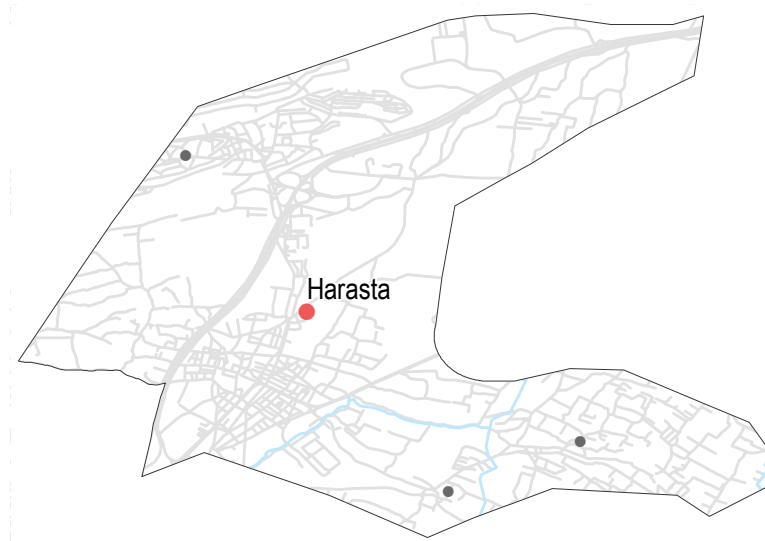
No information

Most common method of garbage disposal

Harasta



• 1/4 community assessed : Harasta



Education

Status of primary schools in village

Functioning

Not functioning

Not available

No information

Barriers to accessing education services

Harasta

Unsafe route to services

Health

Most common health problems

Diarrhoea
Injuries
Fever

Most common barriers to accessing healthcare

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

Harasta

Food Security

Harasta



Bread: no info

Rice: 1150 SYP

Lentils: 850 SYP

Sugar: 1200 SYP

Cooking oil: 1350 SYP



No difficulties reported

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: 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

1 to 10

Kafr Batna 1/2, Rural Damascus Governorate

June 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 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

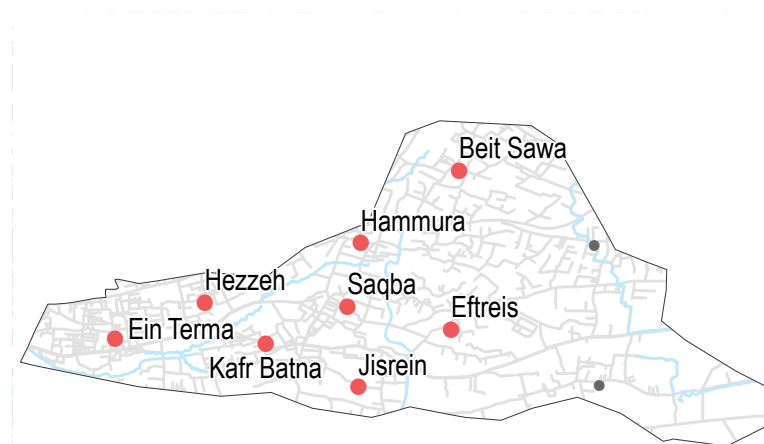
Hammura

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

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

- 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
 750 - 2500 SYP

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

Borrowing from family/friends
Reducing meal size

Eftreis

Daily employment
Farm owning
Business/trade

Borrowing from family/friends
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
Selling household assets

Hezzeh

Daily employment
Farm owning
Business/trade

Borrowing from family/friends
Reducing meal size

NFIs

Beit Sawa

B NA
 C NA
 D 1900 SYP
 F 225000 SYP

Eftreis

B NA
 C NA
 D 1900 SYP
 F 225000 SYP

Ein Terma

B NA
 C NA
 D 1900 SYP
 F 200000 SYP

Hammura

B NA
 C NA
 D 1900 SYP
 F 200000 SYP

Hezzeh

B NA
 C NA
 D 1900 SYP
 F 225000 SYP

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 (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

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

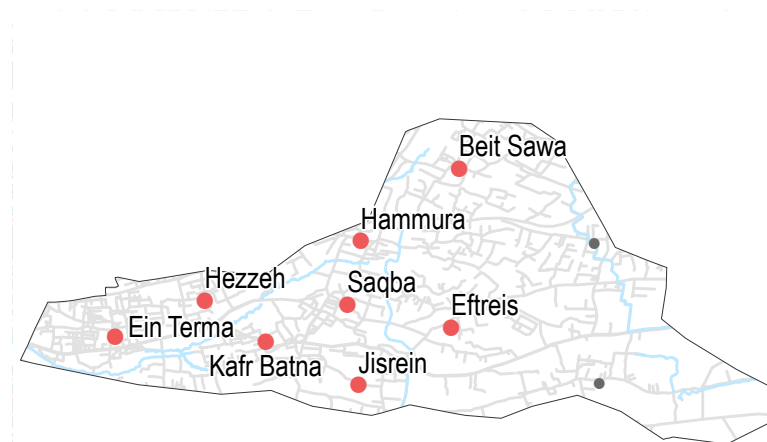
Public free collection

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
Other

Hammura

Unsafe route to services
Other

Hezzeh

Other

Beit Sawa

Most children accessed education

Eftreis

Other

Health

Most common health problems

Most common barriers to accessing healthcare

Beit Sawa

Communicable diseases
Injuries
Acute respiratory infections

No facilities in the area

Eftreis

Communicable diseases
Injuries
Acute respiratory infections

High cost of transportation
Disability/Injuries/Illness

Ein Terma

Diarrhoea
Injuries
Fever

Security concerns around travel
Old age
Disability/Injuries/Illness

Hammura

Diarrhoea
Injuries
Fever

Security concerns around travel
Old age
Disability/Injuries/Illness

Hezzeh

Communicable diseases
Injuries
Acute respiratory infections

No facilities in the area

Food Security

Beit Sawa

Bread: no info

Rice: 1100 SYP

Lentils: 800 SYP

Sugar: 1200 SYP

Cooking oil: 1300 SYP

Shops

Flour too expensive

Private bakeries unavailable

Eftreis

Bread: no info

Rice: 1100 SYP

Lentils: 850 SYP

Sugar: 2500 SYP

Cooking oil: 1300 SYP

Shops

Flour too expensive

Private bakeries unavailable

Ein Terma

Bread: no info

Rice: 1150 SYP

Lentils: 850 SYP

Sugar: 1200 SYP

Cooking oil: 1350 SYP

Shops

No difficulties reported

Private bakeries unavailable

Hammura

Bread: no info

Rice: 1150 SYP

Lentils: 850 SYP

Sugar: 1200 SYP

Cooking oil: 1350 SYP

Shops

No difficulties reported

1 to 10

Hezzeh

Bread: no info

Rice: 1100 SYP

Lentils: 800 SYP

Sugar: 1200 SYP

Cooking oil: 1300 SYP

Shops

Flour too expensive

21 and 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

June 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 No No

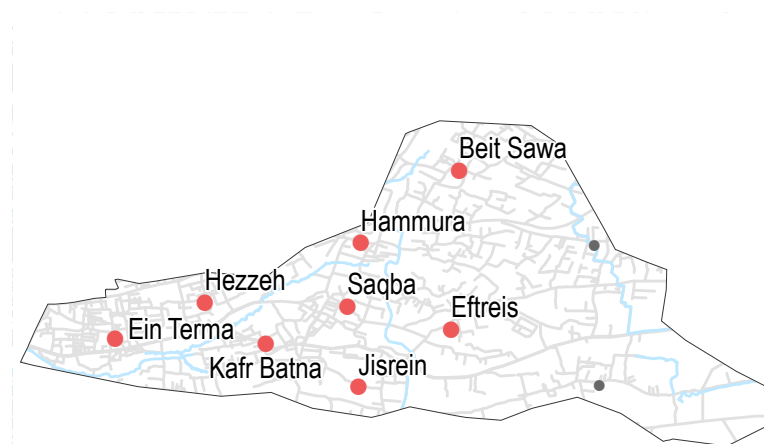
Kafr Batna

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

Saqba

- 26-50% 26-50% 1-25%
- Yes No 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 Daily employment Farm owning	Borrowing from family/friends Skipping meals Reducing meal size
Kafr Batna	Daily employment Farm owning Business/trade	Borrowing from family/friends Reducing meal size
Saqba	Stable employment Farm owning Business/trade	Borrowing from family/friends High risk/illegal work Selling household assets

NFIs

Jisrein

- B NA NA
- C NA NA
- D 1900 SYP 1200 SYP
- F 200000 SYP NA

Kafr Batna

- B NA NA
- C NA NA
- D 1900 SYP NA
- F 225000 SYP NA

Saqba

- B NA NA
- C NA NA
- D 1900 SYP 1200 SYP
- F 200000 SYP NA

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

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 (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

Jisrein

Water trucking

Public free collection

Kafr Batna

Closed well

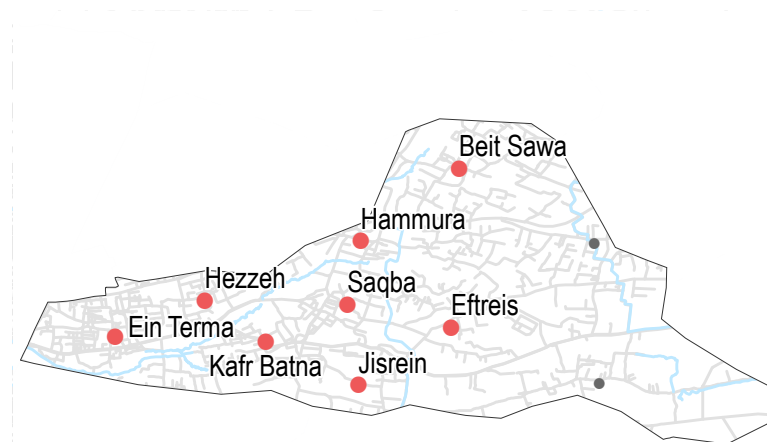
Public free collection

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

Jisrein

Unsafe route to services

Kafr Batna

Most children accessed education

Saqba

Unsafe route to services

Health

Most common health problems

Diarrhoea
Injuries
Fever

Most common barriers to accessing healthcare

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

Jisrein

Kafr Batna

Diarrhoea
Communicable diseases
Injuries

High cost of transportation
Disability/Injuries/Illness

Saqba

Diarrhoea
Skin diseases
Communicable diseases

Security concerns around travel
Old age
Disability/Injuries/Illness

Food Security

Jisrein

Bread: no info

Rice: 1150 SYP

Lentils: 850 SYP

Sugar: 1200 SYP

Cooking oil: 1350 SYP

Shops

No difficulties reported

1 to 10

Kafr Batna

Bread: no info

Rice: 1100 SYP

Lentils: 800 SYP

Sugar: 1200 SYP

Cooking oil: 1300 SYP

Shops

No difficulties reported

11 to 20

Saqba

Bread: no info

Rice: 1150 SYP

Lentils: 850 SYP

Sugar: 1200 SYP

Cooking oil: 1350 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%

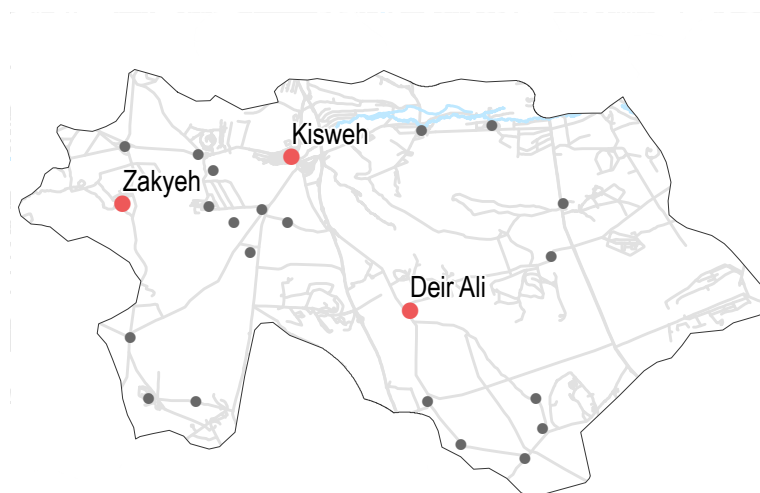
Yes No No

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

1400 - 1800 SYP

Kisweh

NDPs IDPs

5500 - 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

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

Kisweh

Stable employment
Daily employment
Begging

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
Selling household assets

NFIs

Deir Ali

B 3000 SYP 2500 SYP

C NA 9500 SYP

D 225 SYP 2750 SYP

F NA NA

Kisweh

B 2850 SYP 2300 SYP

C 450 SYP 3250 SYP

D 350 SYP 1750 SYP

F NA NA

Zakyeh

B 3000 SYP 2500 SYP

C 450 SYP 2000 SYP

D 400 SYP 4000 SYP

F NA 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 (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

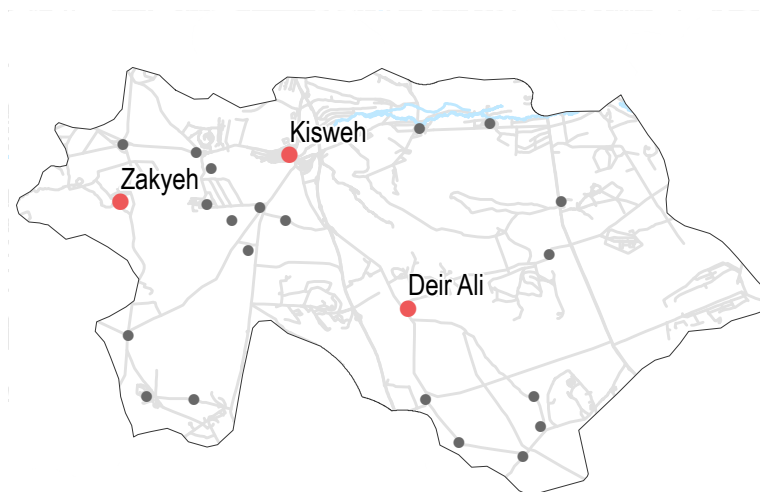
Private paid collection

Zakyyeh

Closed well

Public free collection

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



Education

Status of primary schools in village

Functioning

Not functioning

Not available

No information

Barriers to accessing education services

Zakyyeh

Deir Ali

Most children accessed education

Kisweh

Health

Most common health problems

Communicable diseases
Chronic diseases

Most common barriers to accessing healthcare

No difficulties reported

Deir Ali

Kisweh

Diarrhoea
Chronic diseases
Injuries
Security concerns around travel
High cost of transportation
Lack of transportation

Zakyyeh

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

Food Security

Deir Ali

Bread: 50 SYP

Rice: 550 SYP

Lentils: 550 SYP

Sugar: 425 SYP

Cooking oil: 1750 SYP

Public bakeries

No difficulties reported

Private bakeries unavailable

Kisweh

Bread: 63 SYP

Rice: 525 SYP

Lentils: 425 SYP

Sugar: 438 SYP

Cooking oil: 700 SYP

Public bakeries

No difficulties reported

1 to 10

Zakyyeh

Bread: no info

Rice: 550 SYP

Lentils: 450 SYP

Sugar: 500 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

Madaya, Rural Damascus Governorate

June 2017

Displacement

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

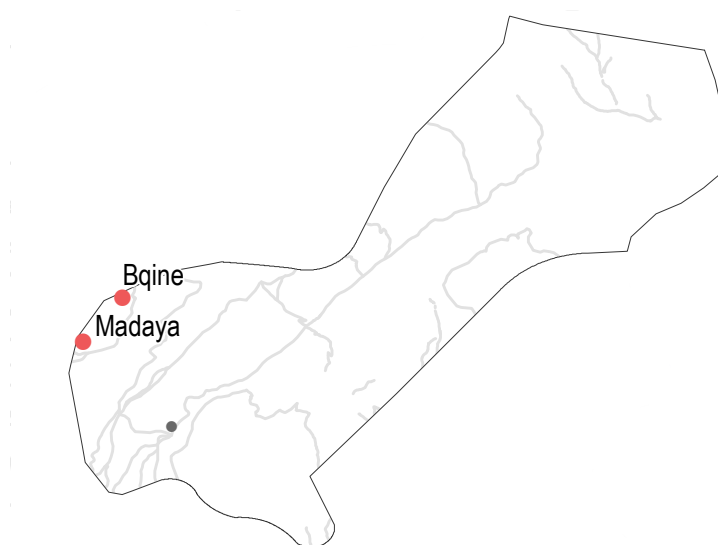
Bqine

- 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

- 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
- 2000 - 2500 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

Daily employment
Business/trade

Children sent to work/beg
Borrowing from family/friends

NFIs

Bqine

- B 3200 SYP
- C 500 SYP
- D 400 SYP
- F NA

Madaya

- B 3000 SYP
- C 500 SYP
- D 400 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 (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 info

Most common strategies used to cope with a lack of fuel

Madaya, Rural Damascus Governorate

June 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

Closed well

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

Madaya

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: 550 SYP

Lentils: 400 SYP

Sugar: 450 SYP

Cooking oil: 800 SYP

Shops

No difficulties reported

21 and more

Madaya

Bread: no info

Rice: 550 SYP

Lentils: 450 SYP

Sugar: 450 SYP

Cooking oil: 800 SYP

Shops

No difficulties reported

21 and 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

Markaz Darayya, Rural Damascus Governorate

June 2017

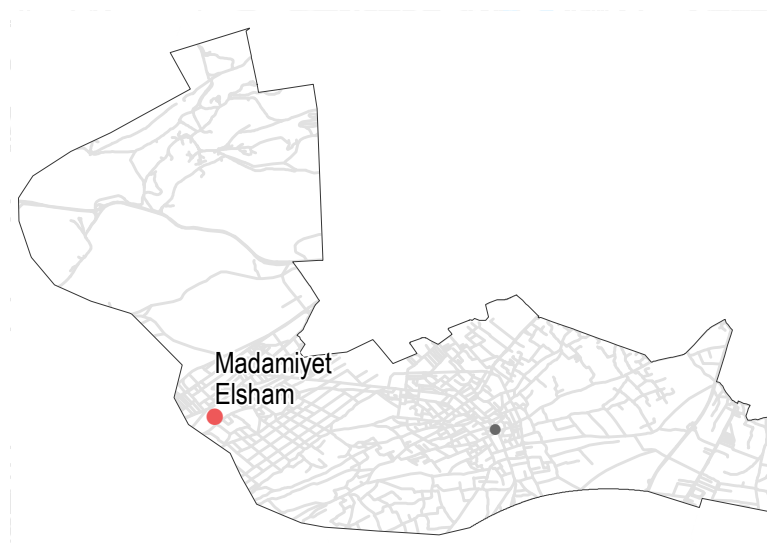
Displacement

- % 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

- 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** 500 SYP NA
- D** 400 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 (tonne)

NFI Prices (SYP)*

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

NA: not available for purchase

Madamiyet Elsham

- 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

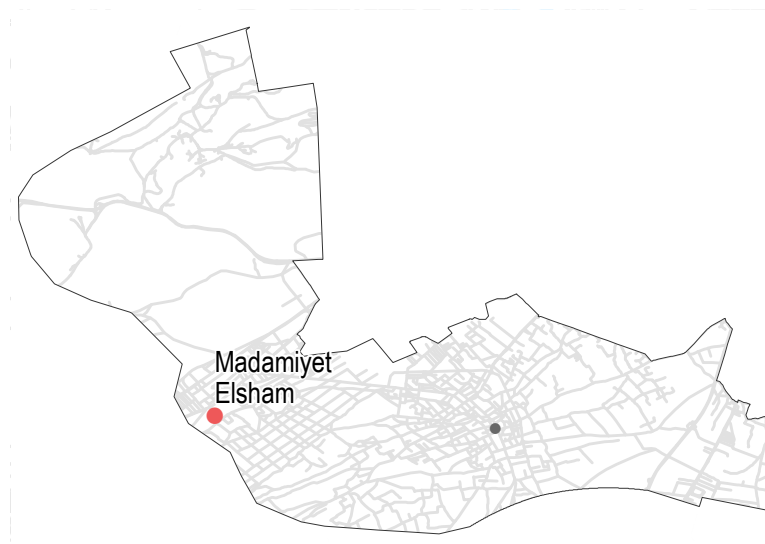
Most common method of garbage disposal

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

Health

Most common health problems

Chronic diseases
Injuries

Most common barriers to accessing healthcare

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

Madamiyet Elsham

Food Security

Madamiyet Elsham



Bread: no info

Rice: 500 SYP

Lentils: 500 SYP

Sugar: 400 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

Nashabiyeh, Rural Damascus Governorate

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

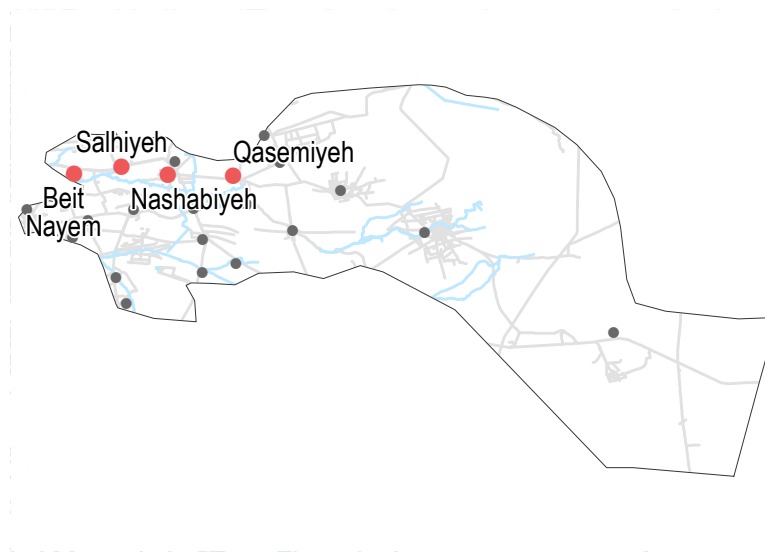
Qasemiyeh

None No info No info
 No info No info No info

Salhiyeh

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

• 5/21 communities assessed : Beit Nayem, Nashabiyeh, Otaya, Qasemiyeh, 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

Qasemiyeh

NDPs IDPs
 No info

Salhiyeh

NDPs IDPs
 4000 - 10000 SYP

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

Borrowing from family/friends
Reducing meal size

Nashabiyeh

Daily employment
Farm owning
Business/trade

Borrowing from family/friends
Reducing meal size

Otaya

Daily employment
Business/trade

Reducing meal size

Qasemiyeh

No info

No info

Salhiyeh

Daily employment
Begging
Remittances

Taking loans/buying on credit
Borrowing from family/friends

NFIs

Beit Nayem

NA
 NA
 NA
 1900 SYP
 225000 SYP

Nashabiyeh

NA
 NA
 NA
 1900 SYP
 220000 SYP

Otaya

NA
 450 SYP
 2500 SYP
 140000 SYP

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

Qasemiyeh

No info
 No info
 No info
 No info
 No info

Salhiyeh

2200 SYP
 2500 SYP
 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 (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

Qasemiyeh

No info

Salhiyeh

No lack of fuel

Nashabiyeh, Rural Damascus Governorate

June 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

Qasemiyeh

No info

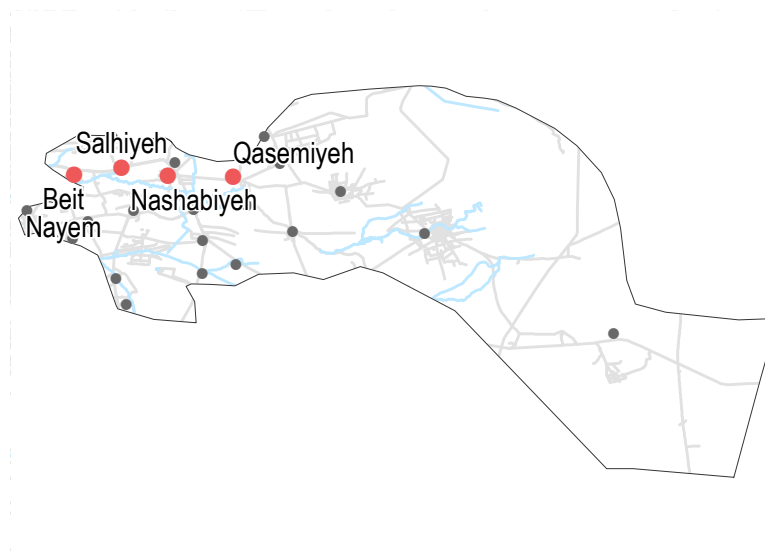
No info

Salhiyeh

Network

Private paid collection

5/21 communities assessed : Beit Nayem, Nashabiyeh, Otaya, Qasemiyeh, Salhiyeh



Education

Status of primary schools in village

Functioning

Not functioning

Not available

No information

Barriers to accessing education services

Beit Nayem

Some facilities destroyed

Otaya

Most children accessed education

Qasemiyeh

No info

Salhiyeh

Most children accessed education

Nashabiyeh

Most children accessed education

Health

Most common health problems

Most common barriers to accessing healthcare

Beit Nayem

Communicable diseases
Injuries
Acute respiratory infections

No facilities in the area

Nashabiyeh

Communicable diseases
Injuries
Acute respiratory infections

High cost of transportation
Lack of transportation
Disability/Injuries/Illness

Otaya

Pregnancy related diseases
Injuries
Severe diseases affecting those aged less than 5
No info

High cost of transportation
Lack of transportation

Qasemiyeh

No info

Salhiyeh

Diarrhoea
Fever
Malnutrition

No difficulties reported

Food Security

Beit Nayem

Bread: no info

Rice: 1100 SYP

Lentils: 800 SYP

Sugar: 1200 SYP

Cooking oil: 1300 SYP

Shops

Flour too expensive

Private bakeries unavailable

Nashabiyeh

Bread: no info

Rice: 1100 SYP

Lentils: 800 SYP

Sugar: 1200 SYP

Cooking oil: 1300 SYP

Shops

Flour too expensive

Private bakeries unavailable

Otaya

Bread: no info

Rice: 850 SYP

Lentils: 700 SYP

Sugar: 2500 SYP

Cooking oil: 1200 SYP

Shops

High price of electricity/fuel
Insufficient electricity/fuel

Private bakeries unavailable

Qasemiyeh

Bread: no info

Rice: no info

Lentils: no info

Sugar: no info

Cooking oil: no info

No info

No info

No info

Salhiyeh

Bread: 100 SYP

Rice: 500 SYP

Lentils: 525 SYP

Sugar: 425 SYP

Cooking oil: 550 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: 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

Qatana 1/2, Rural Damascus Governorate

June 2017

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

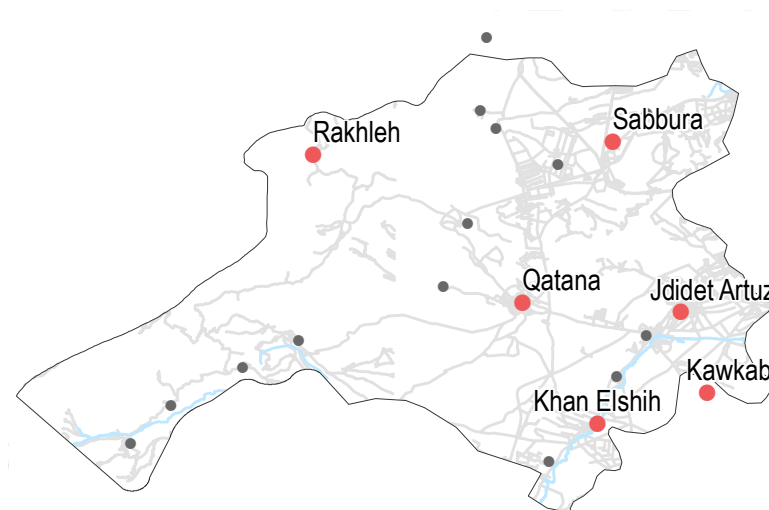
Kawkab

76-100% 1-25% 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

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

Jdidet Artuz

NDPs IDPs
 1500 - 1900 SYP

Kawkab

NDPs IDPs
 1400 - 1700 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
 Sale of household assets
 Business/trade

Borrowing from family/friends
 High risk/illegal work

Kawkab

Farm owning
 Business/trade

Borrowing from family/friends
 Selling household assets

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 9500 SYP
D 225 SYP 2850 SYP
F NA NA

Kawkab

B 3000 SYP NA
C NA 9800 SYP
D 225 SYP 2800 SYP
F NA NA

Khan Elshih

B 3000 SYP NA
C 500 SYP NA
D 400 SYP NA
F NA NA

Jdidet Artuz

No lack of fuel

Kawkab

No lack of fuel

Khan Elshih

No info

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 (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

Jdidet Artuz



Disposed at designated site

Kawkab



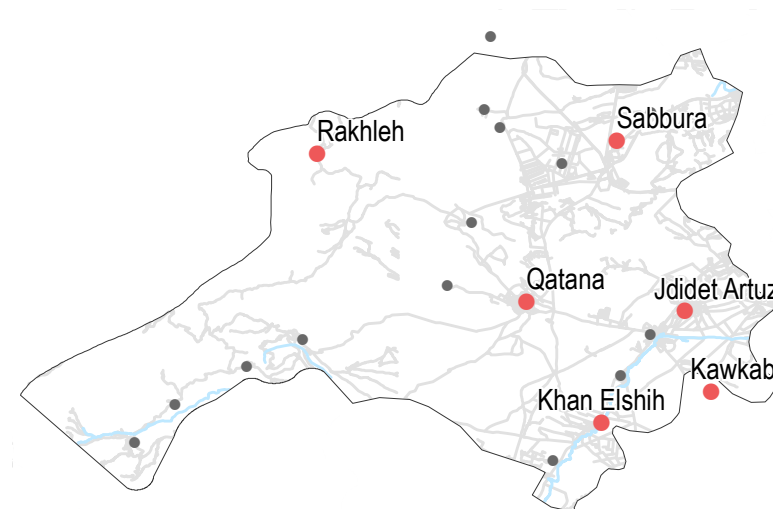
Disposed at designated site

Khan Elshih



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



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: 425 SYP

Cooking oil: 1750 SYP



Public bakeries



No difficulties reported



Private bakeries unavailable

Kawkab



Bread: 50 SYP

Rice: 550 SYP

Lentils: 550 SYP

Sugar: 425 SYP

Cooking oil: 1750 SYP



Public bakeries



No difficulties reported



Private bakeries unavailable

Khan Elshih



Bread: no info

Rice: 400 SYP

Lentils: 300 SYP

Sugar: 500 SYP

Cooking oil: 900 SYP



Shops



No difficulties reported



21 and 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

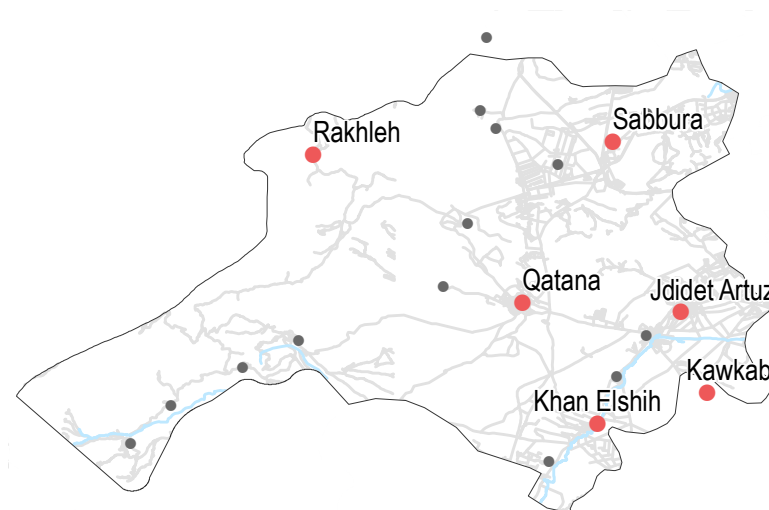
Most common barriers to accessing bread

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

Displacement

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

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



Shelter

Most common shelter	Qatana
Independent apartment or house	NDPs
Shared apartment or house	IDPs
Unfinished apartment or house	1500 - 1800 SYP
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)	
	Rakhleh
	NDPs
	IDPs
	No info
	Sabbura
	NDPs
	IDPs
	30000 - 35000 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 Borrowing from family/friends Skipping meals

NFIs

Qatana	B 3000 SYP	2500 SYP
C NA	9800 SYP	
D 225 SYP	NA	
F NA	NA	
Rakhleh	B 3000 SYP	1000 SYP
C 350 SYP	450 SYP	
D 250 SYP	1500 SYP	
F 55000 SYP	75000 SYP	
Sabbura	B 3000 SYP	1000 SYP
C 350 SYP	450 SYP	
D 250 SYP	1500 SYP	
F 50000 SYP	75000 SYP	

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 (tonne)

NFI Prices (SYP)*

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

NA: not available for purchase

Qatana
No lack of fuel

Rakhleh
No lack of fuel

Sabbura
No lack of fuel

Most common strategies used to cope with a lack of fuel

Qatana 2/2, Rural Damascus Governorate

June 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

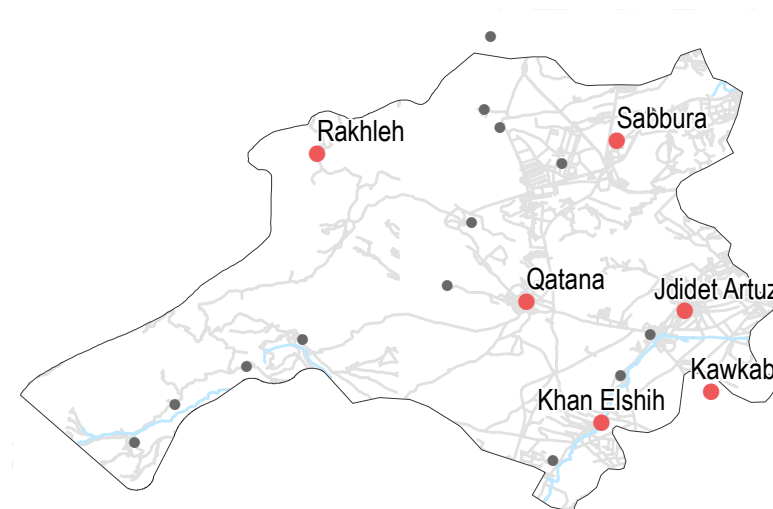
Public free collection

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

Diarrhoea
Chronic diseases

Most common barriers to accessing healthcare

No difficulties reported

Qatana

Rakhleh

Disabilities
Acute respiratory infections

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: 425 SYP

Cooking oil: 1750 SYP

Public bakeries

No difficulties reported

Private bakeries unavailable

Rakhleh

Bread: no info

Rice: 500 SYP

Lentils: 400 SYP

Sugar: 400 SYP

Cooking oil: 800 SYP

Private bakeries

No difficulties reported

0

Sabbura

Bread: no info

Rice: 500 SYP

Lentils: 375 SYP

Sugar: 375 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

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

June 2017

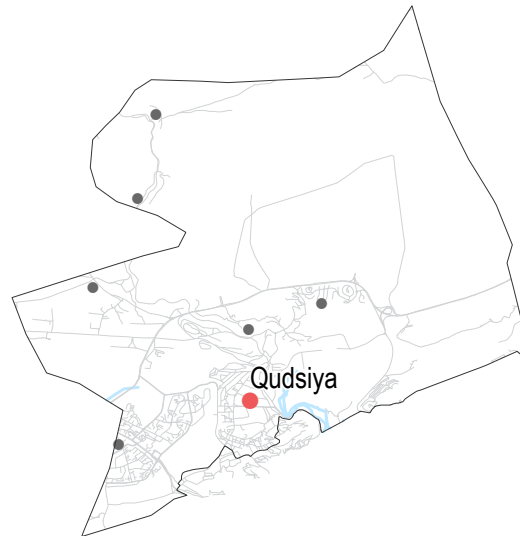
Displacement

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

Qudsiya

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

• 1/7 community assessed : 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)

Qudsiya

- NDPs
- IDPs
- 5000 - 13500 SYP

Livelihoods

Qudsiya

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

Qudsiya

No lack of fuel

NFIs

Qudsiya

- B 3000 SYP
- C 350 SYP
- D 450 SYP
- F NA
- NA
- NA
- 450 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 (tonne)

NFI Prices (SYP)*

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

NA: not available for purchase

Most common strategies used to cope with a lack of fuel

Qudsiya, Rural Damascus Governorate

June 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

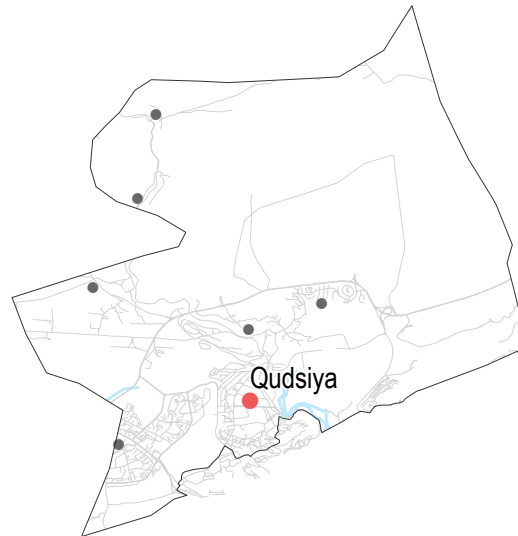
Most common method of garbage disposal

Qudsiya

No info

No info

1/7 community assessed : Qudsiya



Education

Status of primary schools in village

Functioning

Not functioning

Not available

No information

Barriers to accessing education services

Qudsiya

Most children accessed education

Health

Most common health problems

Skin diseases
Chronic diseases

Most common barriers to accessing healthcare

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

Qudsiya

Food Security

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

- % 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% 51-75% 1-25%

Yes No No

Durin

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

Yes No No

Kanakaner

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

Yes No No

Nofur

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

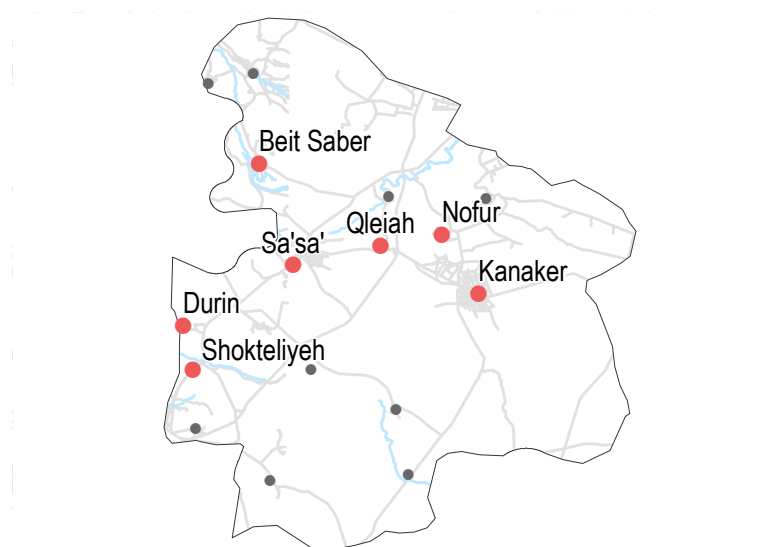
Yes No No

Qleiah

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

Yes No No

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



Shelter

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

Beit Saber

NDPs IDPs

1300 - 1700 SYP

Nofur

NDPs IDPs

1300 - 1650 SYP

Durin

NDPs IDPs

1200 - 1700 SYP

Qleiah

NDPs IDPs

1200 - 1500 SYP

Kanakaner

NDPs IDPs

1350 - 1800 SYP

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
High risk/illegal work

Durin

Stable employment
Farm owning
Business/trade

Borrowing from family/friends

Kanakaner

Stable employment
High risk/illegal work

Borrowing from family/friends
Selling household assets

Nofur

Stable employment
Farm owning
Business/trade

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

Qleiah

Stable employment
Farm owning
Business/trade

Borrowing from family/friends
Selling household assets

NFIs

Beit Saber

B 3000 SYP NA
C NA NA
D 225 SYP 2750 SYP
F NA NA

Nofur

B 3000 SYP NA
C NA NA
D 225 SYP NA
F NA NA

Durin

B 3000 SYP NA
C NA 9850 SYP
D 225 SYP 2750 SYP
F NA NA

Qleiah

B 3000 SYP NA
C NA NA
D 225 SYP NA
F NA NA

Kanakaner

B 3000 SYP 2550 SYP
C NA 9850 SYP
D 225 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)*

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

Education

Status of primary schools in village

Functioning

Not functioning

Not available

No information

Barriers to accessing education services

Kanaker

Most children accessed education

Nofur

Most children accessed education

Qleiah

Most children accessed education

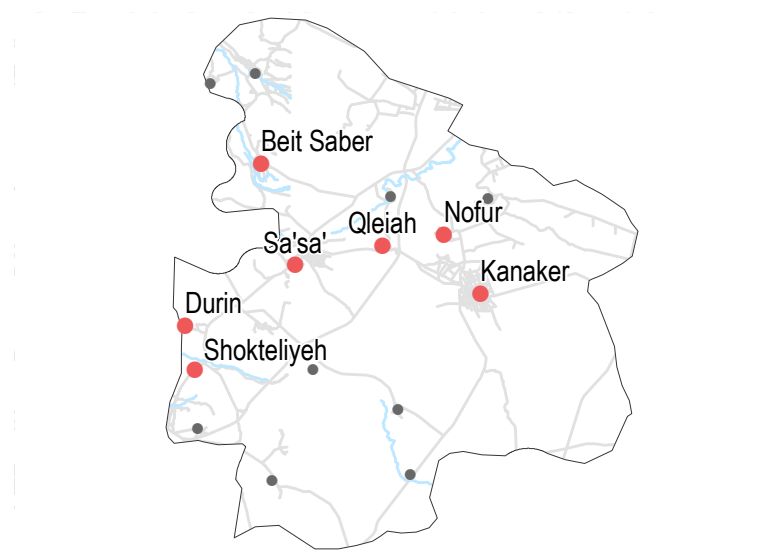
Beit Saber

Most children accessed education

Durin

Most children accessed education

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



Health

Most common health problems

Diarrhoea
Communicable diseases
Chronic diseases

Most common barriers to accessing healthcare

No difficulties reported

Beit Saber

Durin

Kanakaner

Nofur

Qleiah

Diarrhoea
Communicable diseases
Chronic diseasesCommunicable diseases
Chronic diseasesDiarrhoea
Chronic diseasesDiarrhoea
Communicable diseases
Chronic diseases

No difficulties reported

No difficulties reported

No difficulties reported

No difficulties reported

Food Security

Beit Saber



Bread: no info

Rice: 550 SYP

Lentils: 500 SYP

Sugar: 425 SYP

Cooking oil: 1750 SYP



Shops



No difficulties reported



Private bakeries unavailable

Durin



Bread: no info

Rice: 500 SYP

Lentils: 550 SYP

Sugar: 425 SYP

Cooking oil: 1750 SYP



Shops



No difficulties reported



Private bakeries unavailable

Kanakaner



Bread: 50 SYP

Rice: 550 SYP

Lentils: 550 SYP

Sugar: 425 SYP

Cooking oil: 1750 SYP



Public bakeries



No difficulties reported



Private bakeries unavailable

Nofur



Bread: no info

Rice: 550 SYP

Lentils: 500 SYP

Sugar: 400 SYP

Cooking oil: 1750 SYP



Shops



No difficulties reported



Private bakeries unavailable

Qleiah



Bread: no info

Rice: 550 SYP

Lentils: 550 SYP

Sugar: 425 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

No information

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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

Sa'sa'

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

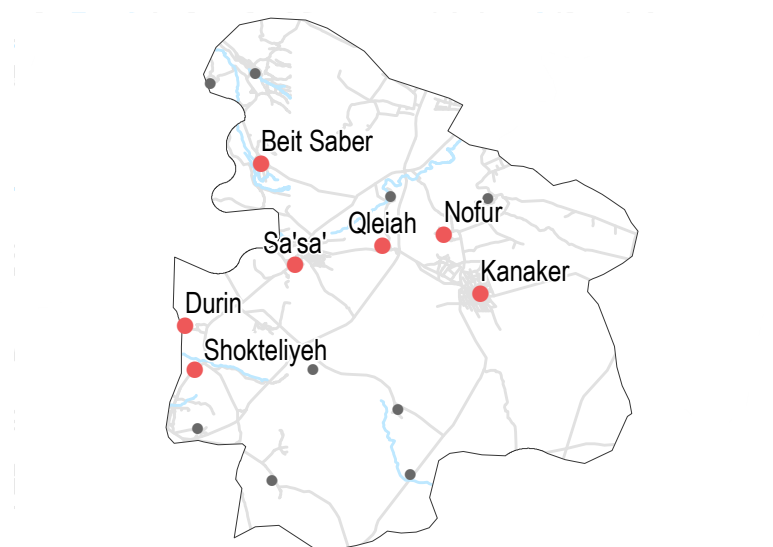
Yes No No

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 - 1800 SYP

Shokteliyeh

NDPs IDPs

1200 - 1500 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
Selling household assets

Shokteliyeh

Stable employment
Farm owning
Business/trade

Borrowing from family/friends
High risk/illegal work

NFIs

Sa'sa'

B 3000 SYP 2500 SYP
C NA 9800 SYP
D 225 SYP 3500 SYP
F NA NA

Shokteliyeh

B 3000 SYP NA
C NA NA
D 225 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)
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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

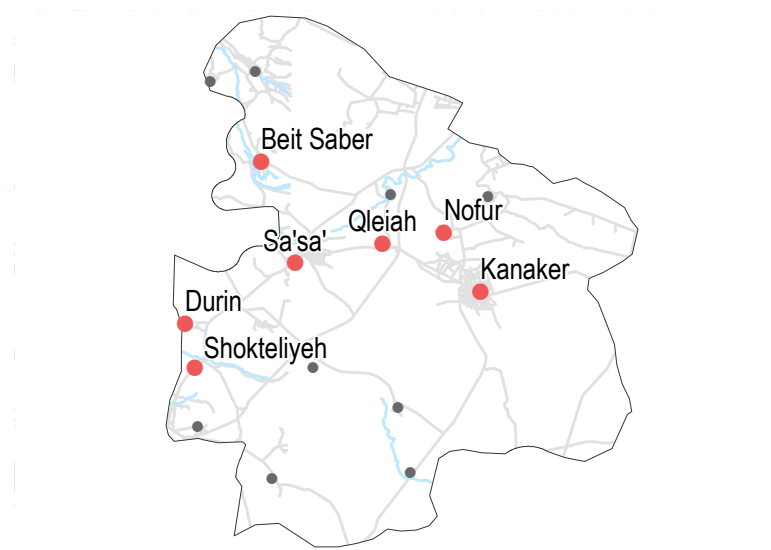
Disposed at designated site

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

Chronic diseases

Most common barriers to accessing healthcare

No difficulties reported

Sa'sa'

Shokteliyeh

Diarrhoea
Chronic diseases

No difficulties reported

Food Security

Sa'sa'

Bread: 50 SYP

Rice: 550 SYP

Lentils: 550 SYP

Sugar: 425 SYP

Cooking oil: 1750 SYP

Public bakeries

No difficulties reported

Private bakeries unavailable

Shokteliyeh

Bread: no info

Rice: 550 SYP

Lentils: 525 SYP

Sugar: 425 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

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Access to bread

Most common source of bread

Most common barriers to accessing bread

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