

## 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 February 2017, referring to the situation in January 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.

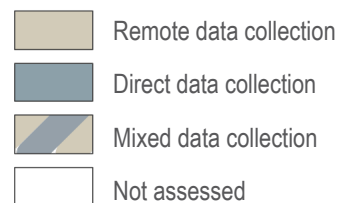
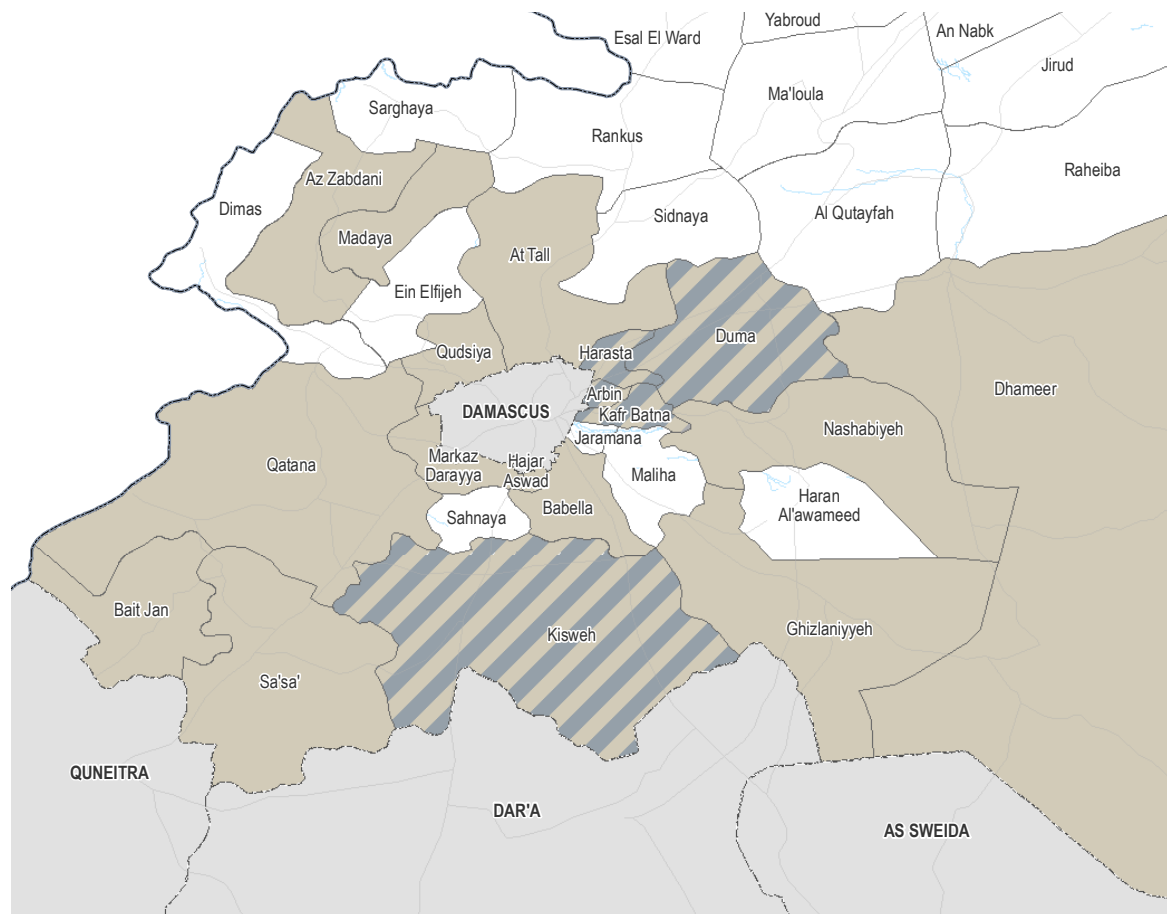
For full visualisation of all indicators collected, please see the SIMAWG Needs Identification Dynamic Reporting Tool, available here: <http://www.reach-info.org/syr/simawg/>

## Methodology and limitations

These findings are based on data collected both directly (in Jordan) and remotely (in Jordan, Lebanon, Kurdistan Region of Iraq and Turkey) from Key Informants residing in communities throughout Syria.

Information was collected from Key Informants in 51 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](#).



PDF: click on sub-district name to jump to factsheet

## 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   
1300 - 1500 SYP

### Zamalka

NDPs IDPs   
1300 - 1500 SYP

• 2/2 communities assessed:

- Arbin
- Zamalka

## Displacement

### Arbin

51-75%  
 Yes Yes

### Zamalka

1-25%  
 Yes Yes

- % of pre-conflict population remaining
- IDPs already living in village
- IDPs arrived in last month
- No information

## Livelihoods

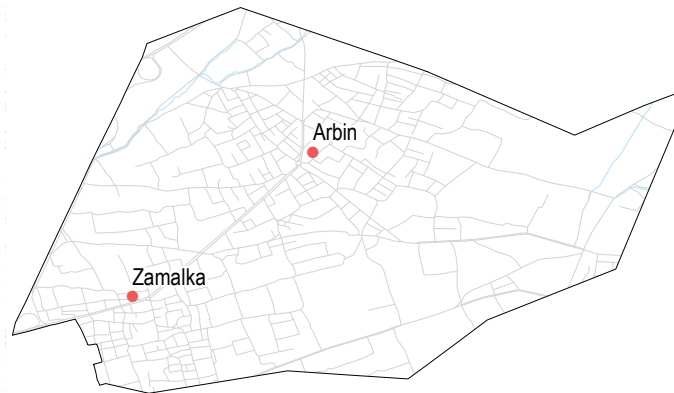
Most common strategies used to cope with lack of income / resources

### Arbin

- Skipping meals
- Reducing meal size

### Zamalka

- Borrowing from family/friends
- Skipping meals
- Reducing meal size



## NFIs

### Arbin

**B** 13000 SYP  
**D** 700 SYP  
**F** 125000 SYP

### Zamalka

**B** 13000 SYP  
**D** 700 SYP  
**F** 130000 SYP

### Most common electricity source

- Main network
- Generator
- No source available
- No information

### Fuel Prices


- B** Butane (cannister)
- D** Diesel (litre)
- F** Firewood (tonne)

NA: not available for purchase

# Arbin, Rural Damascus Governorate

# February 2017

## Health

 Most common health problems

### Arbin

 Injuries  
Acute respiratory infections

### Zamalka

 Injuries  
Acute respiratory infections

• 2/2 communities assessed:

Arbin  
Zamalka

## Food Security

### Arbin



Bread: no info  
Rice: 600 SYP  
Lentils: 600 SYP  
Cooking oil: 900 SYP  
Sugar: 500 SYP

### Zamalka



Bread: no info  
Rice: 600 SYP  
Lentils: 600 SYP  
Cooking oil: 900 SYP  
Sugar: 500 SYP

Main challenges to obtaining food





-  No challenges
-  Some foods unavailable
-  Local production decreased
-  Lack of access to market
-  Some foods expensive
-  Lack of resources to buy food available in markets
-  Lack of access to fuel
-  Cooking fuel not available
-  No information

Bread (public): 1 pack  
Rice, lentils, sugar: 1 kg  
Cooking oil: 1 litre





## WASH

Most common water source

Status of source



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

Change in available water since last month



-  More water
-  No change
-  Less water
-  No information

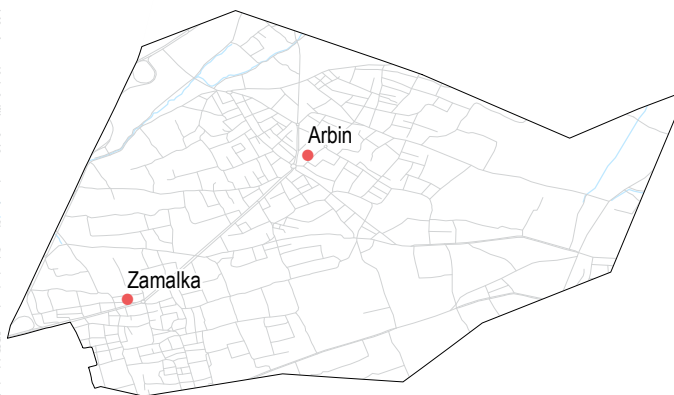
Most common method of garbage disposal

### Arbin

-  Closed well
-  Public free collection


### Zamalka

-  Closed well
-  Public free collection




## Education

### Arbin

 Most children accessed education

### Zamalka

 Most children accessed education

Status of primary schools in village

-  Functioning
-  Not functioning
-  Not available
-  No information
-  Barriers to accessing education services

# At Tall, Rural Damascus Governorate

# February 2017

## Shelter

### Most common shelter

- Independent apartment or house
- Shared apartment or house
- Unfinished apartment or house
- Tent
- Private space not for shelter
- Cave/natural shelter
- Collective public space not for shelter

- No IDPs
- No information

Min - Max: rent paid per room (where known)

### At Tall

NDPs    IDPs  
     
 5000 - 10000 SYP

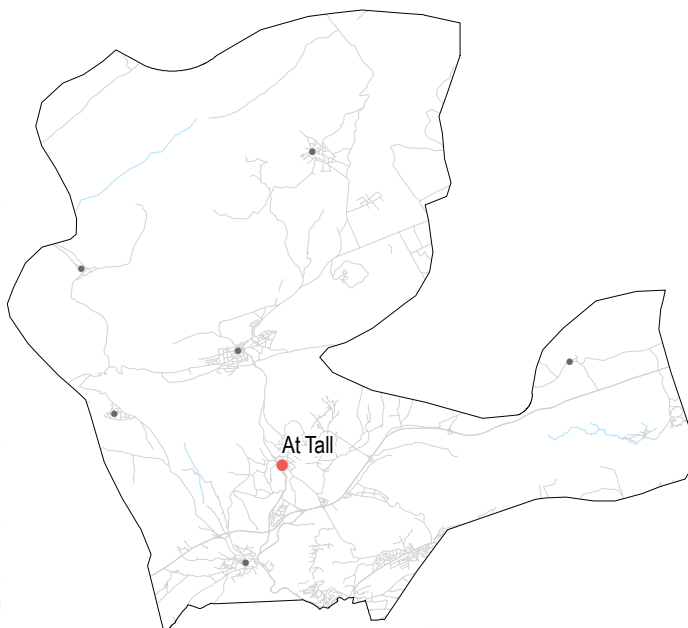
## Livelihoods

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

### At Tall

- Children sent to work/beg
- Borrowing from family/friends
- Reducing meal size

• 1/7 communities assessed:  
At Tall



## Displacement

### At Tall

1-25%  
 Yes    Yes

- % of pre-conflict population remaining
- IDPs already living in village
- IDPs arrived in last month
- No information

## NFIs

### At Tall

**B** 5000 SYP  
**D** 500 SYP  
**F** 80000 SYP

### Most common electricity source


- Main network
- Generator
- No source available
- No information

### Fuel Prices


- B** Butane (cannister)
- D** Diesel (litre)
- F** Firewood (tonne)

NA: not available for purchase

### Health

 Most common health problems





#### At Tall

 Chronic disease with no access to medicine  
 Pregnancy related diseases  
 Injuries





### WASH

Most common water source

Status of source




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

Change in available water since last month

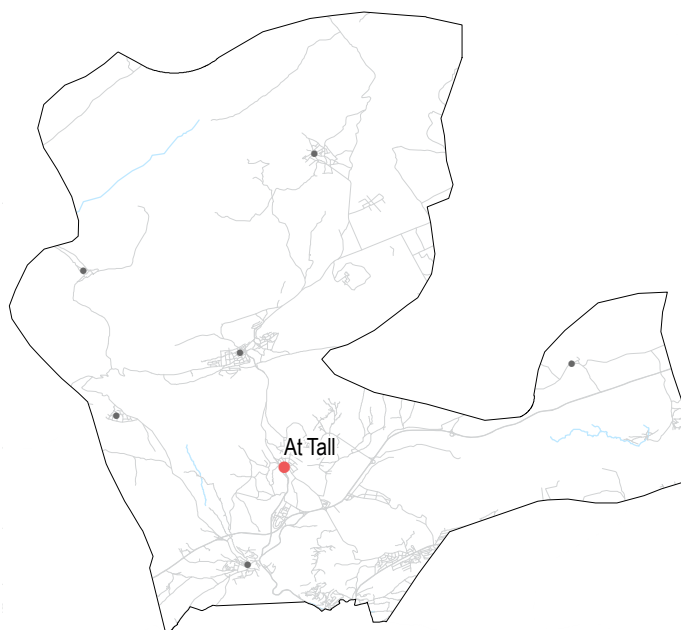
-  More water
-  No change
-  Less water
-  No information

 Most common method of garbage disposal

#### At Tall

 Closed well    
 Public free collection

• 1/7 communities assessed:  
 At Tall



### Food Security



#### At Tall

   
 Bread: 100 SYP  
 Rice: 600 SYP  
 Lentils: 400 SYP  
 Cooking oil: 900 SYP  
 Sugar: 500 SYP






Main challenges to obtaining food

-  No challenges
  -  Some foods unavailable
  -  Local production decreased
  -  Lack of access to market
  -  Some foods expensive
  -  Lack of resources to buy food available in markets
  -  Lack of access to fuel
  -  Cooking fuel not available
  -  No information
- Bread (public): 1 pack  
 Rice, lentils, sugar: 1 kg  
 Cooking oil: 1 litre

### Education

 **At Tall**  
 Most children accessed education

Status of primary schools in village

-  Functioning
-  Not functioning
-  Not available
-  No information
-  Barriers to accessing education services

# Az Zabdani, Rural Damascus Governorate

# February 2017

## 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 strategies used to cope with lack of income / resources

**Az Zabdani**

Skipping meals

Reducing meal size

• 1/7 communities assessed:

Az Zabdani



## Displacement

### Az Zabdani

1-25%

No

No info

% of pre-conflict population remaining

IDPs already living in village

IDPs arrived in last month

No information

## NFIs

### Az Zabdani

NA

**B** NA

**D** NA

**F** NA

Most common electricity source

Main network

Generator

No source available

No information

Fuel Prices

**B** Butane (cannister)

**D** Diesel (litre)


**F** Firewood (tonne)

NA: not available for purchase


# Az Zabdani, Rural Damascus Governorate

# February 2017

## Health

 Most common health problems





### Az Zabdani

 Chronic disease with no access to medicine  
Injuries





## WASH

Most common water source

Status of source




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

Change in available water since last month

-  More water
-  No change
-  Less water
-  No information

 Most common method of garbage disposal

### Az Zabdani






Closed well    
 Buried / burned

• 1/7 communities assessed:  
Az Zabdani



## Food Security



### Az Zabdani

 Bread: no info  
 Rice: no info  
 Lentils: no info  
 Cooking oil: no info  
 Sugar: no info



Main challenges to obtaining food

-  No challenges
  -  Some foods unavailable
  -  Local production decreased
  -  Lack of access to market
  -  Some foods expensive
  -  Lack of resources to buy food available in markets
  -  Lack of access to fuel
  -  Cooking fuel not available
  -  No information
- Bread (public): 1 pack  
Rice, lentils, sugar: 1 kg  
Cooking oil: 1 litre

## Education

 **Az Zabdani**  
 Some facilities destroyed

Status of primary schools in village

-  Functioning
-  Not functioning
-  Not available
-  No information
-  Barriers to accessing education services

# Babella, Rural Damascus Governorate

# February 2017

## 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

### Babella

NDPs IDPs   
1000 - 1500 SYP

### Beit Sahm

NDPs IDPs   
1000 - 1500 SYP

### Sayyeda Zeinab

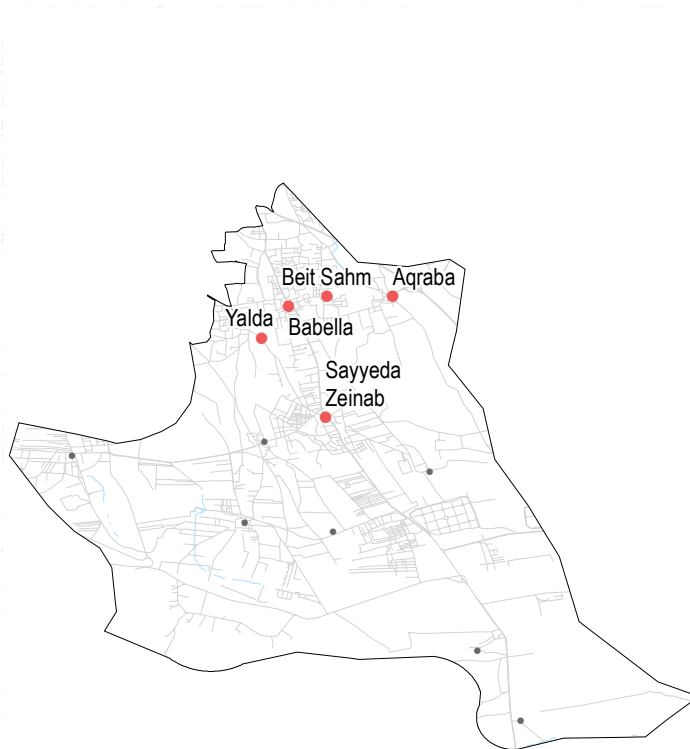
NDPs IDPs   
10000 - 15000 SYP

### Yalda

NDPs IDPs   
1000 - 1500 SYP

• 5/12 communities assessed:

- Aqraba
- Babella
- Beit Sahm
- Sayyeda Zeinab
- Yalda



## Livelihoods

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

### Aqraba

- Children sent to work/beg
- Borrowing from family/friends
- Selling household assets

### Babella

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

### Beit Sahm

- High risk/illegal work
- Skipping meals

### Sayyeda Zeinab

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

### Yalda

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

## Displacement

### Aqraba

26-50%  
 No No info

### Babella

1-25%  
 Yes No

### Beit Sahm

1-25%  
 Yes No

### Sayyeda Zeinab

26-50%  
 Yes Yes

% of pre-conflict population remaining

IDPs already living in village

IDPs arrived in last month

No information

### Yalda

1-25%  
 Yes Yes

## NFIs

### Aqraba

**B** 11000 SYP  
**D** 175 SYP  
**F** 70000 SYP

### Babella

**B** 5000 SYP  
**D** 550 SYP  
**F** 125000 SYP

### Beit Sahm

**B** 5000 SYP  
**D** 550 SYP  
**F** 125000 SYP

### Sayyeda Zeinab

**B** 5000 SYP  
**D** 400 SYP  
**F** 75000 SYP

### Yalda

**B** 5000 SYP  
**D** 550 SYP  
**F** 125000 SYP

Most common electricity source

Main network

Generator

No source available

No information

Fuel Prices

**B** Butane (cannister)

**D** Diesel (litre)

**F** Firewood (tonne)

NA: not available for purchase

# Babella, Rural Damascus Governorate

# February 2017

## Health

Most common health problems

### Beit Sahm

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

### Sayyeda Zeinab

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

### Yalda

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

### Aqraba

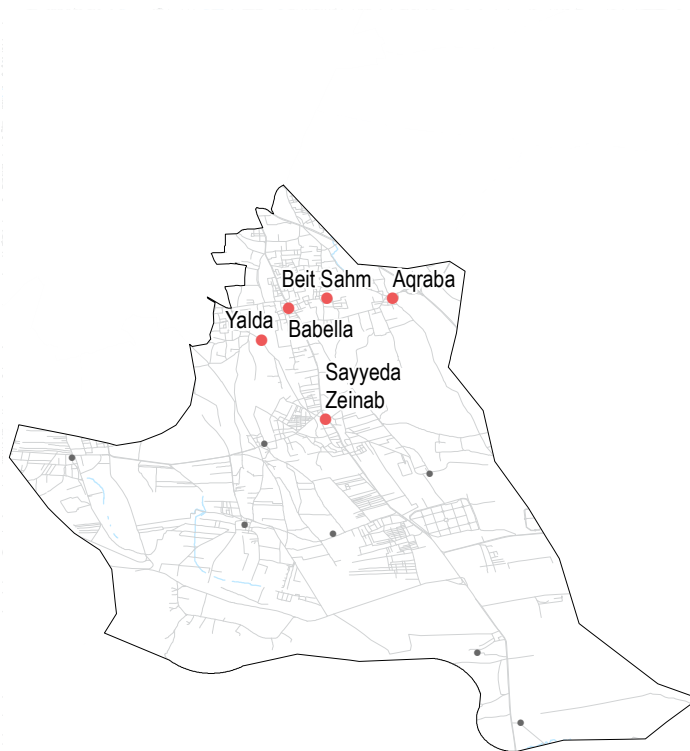
Chronic disease with no access to medicine  
Acute respiratory infections  
Severe diseases affecting those aged less than 5

### Babella

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

• 5/12 communities assessed:

- Aqraba
- Babella
- Beit Sahm
- Sayyeda Zeinab
- Yalda



## Food Security

### Yalda

Bread: 150 SYP  
Rice: 250 SYP  
Lentils: 650 SYP  
Cooking oil: 775 SYP  
Sugar: 400 SYP

### Aqraba

Bread: no info  
Rice: 600 SYP  
Lentils: 400 SYP  
Cooking oil: 750 SYP  
Sugar: 400 SYP

### Beit Sahlm

Bread: 150 SYP  
Rice: 250 SYP  
Lentils: 650 SYP  
Cooking oil: 775 SYP  
Sugar: 400 SYP

### Babella

Bread: 150 SYP  
Rice: 250 SYP  
Lentils: 650 SYP  
Cooking oil: 750 SYP  
Sugar: 400 SYP

### Sayyeda Zeinab

Bread: 75 SYP  
Rice: 550 SYP  
Lentils: 450 SYP  
Cooking oil: 800 SYP  
Sugar: 400 SYP

Main challenges to obtaining food

- No challenges
- Some foods unavailable
- Local production decreased
- Lack of access to market
- Some foods expensive
- Lack of resources to buy food available in markets
- Lack of access to fuel
- Cooking fuel not available
- No information

Bread (public): 1 pack  
Rice, lentils, sugar: 1 kg  
Cooking oil: 1 litre

## WASH

Most common water source

Status of source

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

Change in available water since last month

- More water
- No change
- Less water
- No information

Most common method of garbage disposal

### Aqraba

Closed well   
 Public free collection

### Babella

Water trucking   
 Public free collection

### Beit Sahlm

Water trucking   
 Public free collection

### Sayyeda Zeinab

Network   
 Public free collection

### Yalda

Water trucking   
 Public free collection

## Education

### Aqraba

Services not accessible

### Babella

Most children accessed education

### Beit Sahlm

Most children accessed education

### Sayyeda Zeinab

Most children accessed education

Status of primary schools in village

- Functioning
- Not functioning
- Not available
- No information
- Barriers to accessing education services

### Yalda

Most children accessed education

# Bait Jan, Rural Damascus Governorate

# February 2017

## 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

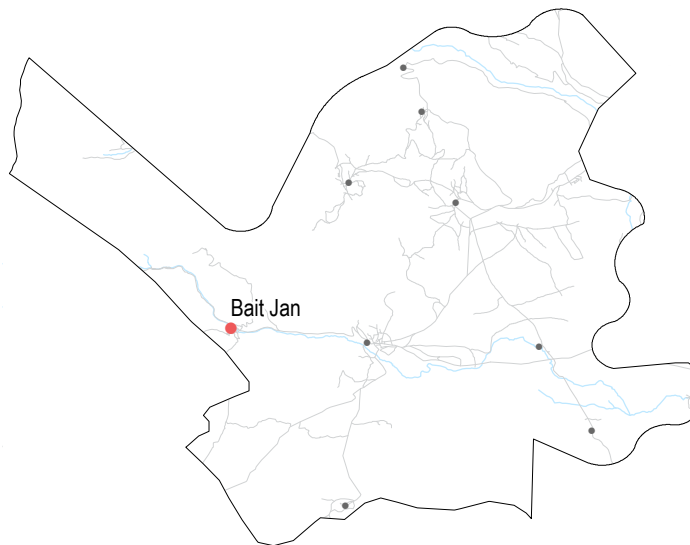
- No IDPs
- No information

Min - Max: rent paid per room (where known)

### Bait Jan

- NDPs
- IDPs
- No info

• 1/9 communities assessed:  
Bait Jan



## Livelihoods

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

### Bait Jan

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

## Displacement

### Bait Jan

- 51-75%
- Yes
- Yes

- % of pre-conflict population remaining
- IDPs already living in village
- IDPs arrived in last month
- No information

## NFIs

### Bait Jan

- B** 5000 SYP
- D** 225 SYP
- F** 62000 SYP

### Most common electricity source

- Main network
- Generator
- No source available
- No information

### Fuel Prices


- B** Butane (cannister)
- D** Diesel (litre)
- F** Firewood (tonne)

NA: not available for purchase


# Bait Jan, Rural Damascus Governorate

# February 2017

## Health

 Most common health problems

### Bait Jan





 Chronic disease with no access to medicine  
Acute respiratory infections  
Fever

• 1/9 communities assessed:  
Bait Jan





## WASH

Most common water source

Status of source

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




Change in available water since last month

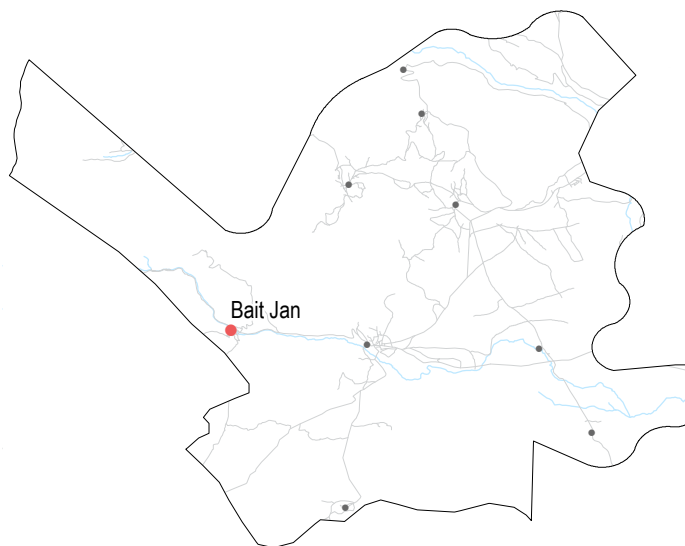
-  More water
-  No change
-  Less water
-  No information

 Most common method of garbage disposal

### Bait Jan


Network

   Disposed at designated site



## Food Security

### Bait Jan

 Bread: no info  
Rice: 575 SYP  
Lentils: 550 SYP  
Cooking oil: 1750 SYP  
Sugar: 550 SYP


Main challenges to obtaining food

-  No challenges
-  Some foods unavailable
-  Local production decreased
-  Lack of access to market
-  Some foods expensive
-  Lack of resources to buy food available in markets
-  Lack of access to fuel
-  Cooking fuel not available
-  No information



Bread (public): 1 pack  
Rice, lentils, sugar: 1 kg  
Cooking oil: 1 litre

## Education

### Bait Jan

 Most children accessed education

Status of primary schools in village

-  Functioning
-  Not functioning
-  Not available
-  No information
-  Barriers to accessing education services

# Dhameer, Rural Damascus Governorate

# February 2017

## 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

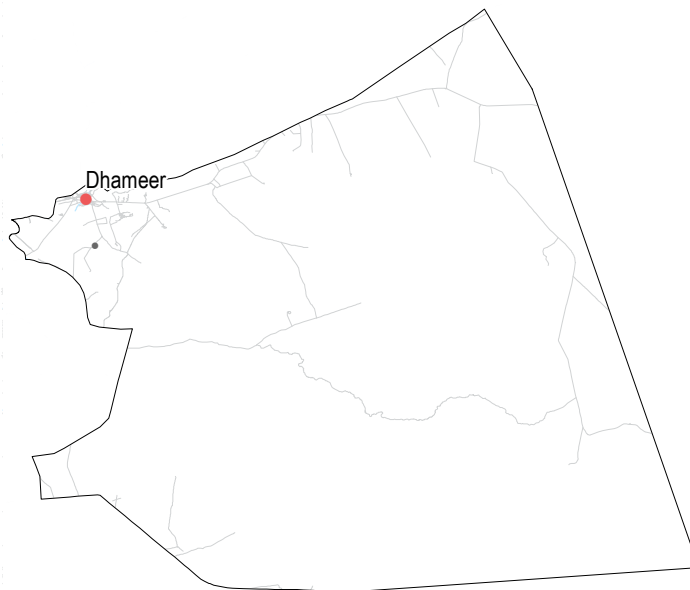
## Livelihoods

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

### Dhameer

- Borrowing from family/friends
- Skipping meals

• 1/2 communities assessed:  
Dhameer



## Displacement

### Dhameer

76-100%  
 Yes Yes

- % of pre-conflict population remaining
- IDPs already living in village
- IDPs arrived in last month
- No information

## NFIs

### Dhameer



**B** 2500 SYP  
**D** 275 SYP  
**F** 45000 SYP

### Most common electricity source

- Main network
- Generator
- No source available
- No information

### Fuel Prices


- B** Butane (cannister)
- D** Diesel (litre)
- F** Firewood (tonne)

NA: not available for purchase

# Dhameer, Rural Damascus Governorate

# February 2017

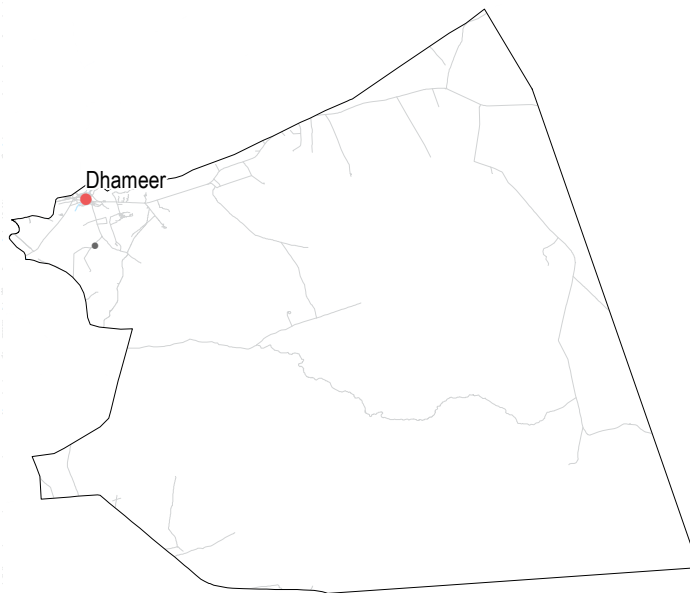
## Health

 Most common health problems

### Dhameer

 Injuries  
Acute respiratory infections





• 1/2 communities assessed:  
Dhameer







## WASH

Most common water source

Status of source



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

Change in available water since last month

-  More water
-  No change
-  Less water
-  No information

 Most common method of garbage disposal

### Dhameer

 Closed well   
 Public free collection

## Food Security

### Dhameer





Bread: 75 SYP  
Rice: 550 SYP  
Lentils: 250 SYP  
Cooking oil: 680 SYP  
Sugar: 425 SYP

Main challenges to obtaining food



-  No challenges
-  Some foods unavailable
-  Local production decreased
-  Lack of access to market
-  Some foods expensive
-  Lack of resources to buy food available in markets
-  Lack of access to fuel
-  Cooking fuel not available
-  No information

Bread (public): 1 pack  
Rice, lentils, sugar: 1 kg  
Cooking oil: 1 litre

## Education

 Dhameer  
 Most children accessed education

Status of primary schools in village

-  Functioning
-  Not functioning
-  Not available
-  No information
-  Barriers to accessing education services

# Duma, Rural Damascus Governorate

# February 2017

## 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  
  
 10000 - 15000 SYP

### Shafuniyeh

NDPs IDPs  
  
 No info

### Duma

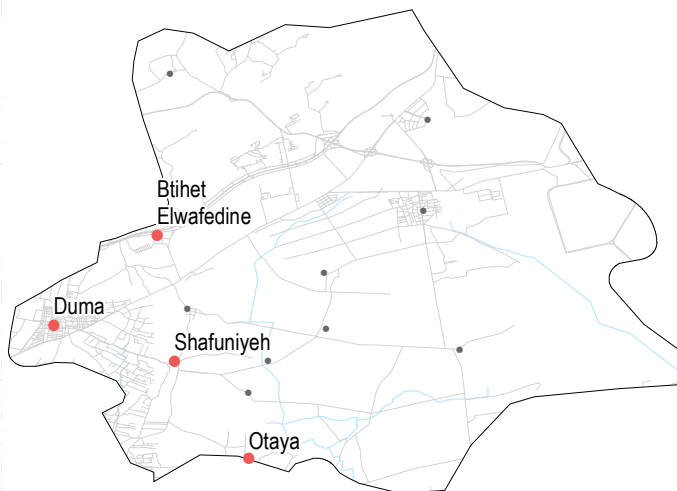
NDPs IDPs  
  
 1000 - 2500 SYP

### Otaya

NDPs IDPs  
  
 2000 - 3000 SYP

4/12 communities assessed:

- Btihet Elwafedine
- Duma
- Otaya
- Shafuniyeh



## Displacement

### Btihet Elwafedine

76-100%  
 Yes Yes

### Duma

1-25%  
 Yes No

### Otaya

51-75%  
 Yes Yes

### Shafuniyeh

26-50%  
 Yes Yes

% of pre-conflict population remaining

IDPs already living in village

IDPs arrived in last month

No information

## Livelihoods

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

### Btihet Elwafedine

Reducing meal size

### Shafuniyeh

Reducing meal size

### Duma

Borrowing from family/friends  
 Skipping meals  
 Reducing meal size

### Otaya

Reducing meal size

## NFIs

### Btihet Elwafedine

**B** 3500 SYP  
**D** 300 SYP  
**F** 75000 SYP

### Duma

**B** 13500 SYP  
**D** 750 SYP  
**F** 125000 SYP

### Otaya

**B** 20000 SYP  
**D** 600 SYP  
**F** 135000 SYP

### Shafuniyeh

**B** 16000 SYP  
**D** 600 SYP  
**F** 140000 SYP

Most common electricity source

Main network

Generator

No source available

No information

Fuel Prices

**B** Butane (cannister)

**D** Diesel (litre)

**F** Firewood (tonne)

NA: not available for purchase

### Health

Most common health problems

**Otaya**  
 Injuries  
 Symptoms of psychological trauma

**Btihet Elwafedine**  
 Pregnancy related diseases  
 Acute respiratory infections  
 Fever

**Shafuniyeh**  
 Injuries  
 Acute respiratory infections

**Duma**  
 Chronic disease with no access to medicine  
 Injuries  
 Fever

- 4/12 communities assessed:
- Btihet Elwafedine
- Duma
- Otaya
- Shafuniyeh



### WASH

Most common water source

Status of source

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

Change in available water since last month

- More water
- No change
- Less water
- No information

Most common method of garbage disposal

#### Btihet Elwafedine

Network   
 Disposed at designated site

#### Duma

Water trucking   
 Public free collection

#### Otaya

Open well   
 Disposed at designated site

#### Shafuniyeh

Open well   
 Disposed at designated site

### Food Security

#### Btihet Elwafedine

Bread: 50 SYP  
 Rice: 500 SYP  
 Lentils: 500 SYP  
 Cooking oil: 800 SYP  
 Sugar: 450 SYP

#### Otaya

Bread: no info  
 Rice: 600 SYP  
 Lentils: 650 SYP  
 Cooking oil: 1000 SYP  
 Sugar: 550 SYP

#### Duma

Bread: no info  
 Rice: 650 SYP  
 Lentils: 800 SYP  
 Cooking oil: 850 SYP  
 Sugar: 525 SYP

#### Shafuniyeh

Bread: no info  
 Rice: 650 SYP  
 Lentils: 500 SYP  
 Cooking oil: 1000 SYP  
 Sugar: 600 SYP

Main challenges to obtaining food

- No challenges
  - Some foods unavailable
  - Local production decreased
  - Lack of access to market
  - Some foods expensive
  - Lack of resources to buy food available in markets
  - Lack of access to fuel
  - Cooking fuel not available
  - No information
- Bread (public): 1 pack  
 Rice, lentils, sugar: 1 kg  
 Cooking oil: 1 litre

### Education

#### Btihet Elwafedine

Most children accessed education

#### Duma

Most children accessed education

#### Otaya

Services not accessible

#### Shafuniyeh

Most children accessed education

Status of primary schools in village

- Functioning
- Not functioning
- Not available
- No information
- Barriers to accessing education services

# Ghizlaniyyeh, Rural Damascus Governorate

# February 2017

## 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)

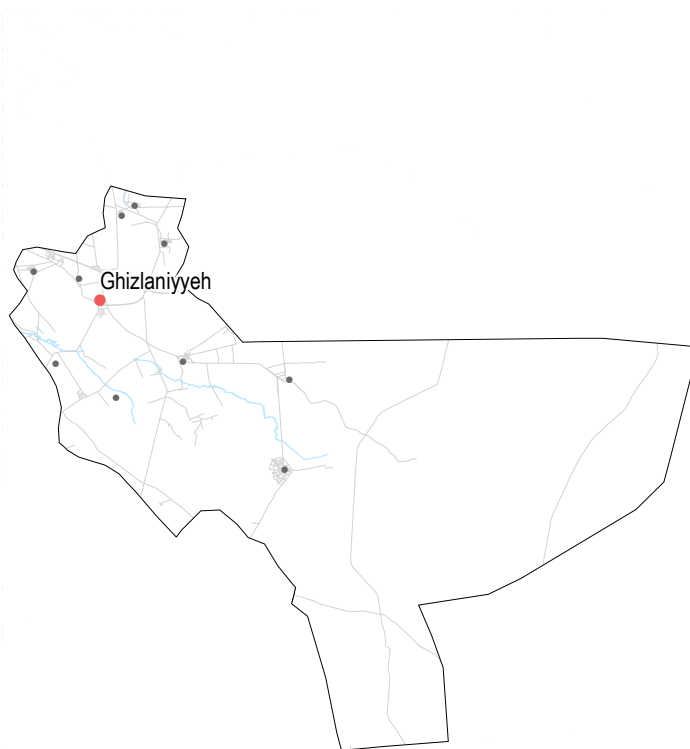
### Ghizlaniyyeh

NDPs IDPs



1400 - 1700 SYP

- 1/11 communities assessed: Ghizlaniyyeh



## Displacement

### Ghizlaniyyeh

76-100%



% of pre-conflict population remaining

IDPs already living in village

IDPs arrived in last month

No information

## Livelihoods

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

Ghizlaniyyeh

Selling household assets

## NFIs

### Ghizlaniyyeh



**B** 3200 SYP

**D** 200 SYP

**F** 6500 SYP

Most common electricity source

Main network

Generator

No source available

No information

Fuel Prices


**B** Butane (cannister)

**D** Diesel (litre)


**F** Firewood (tonne)

NA: not available for purchase

### Health

 Most common health problems





#### Ghizlaniyyeh

 Chronic disease with no access to medicine  
Fever  
Symptoms of psychological trauma





### WASH

Most common water source

Status of source

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

Change in available water since last month

-  More water
-  No change
-  Less water
-  No information

 Most common method of garbage disposal

#### Ghizlaniyyeh

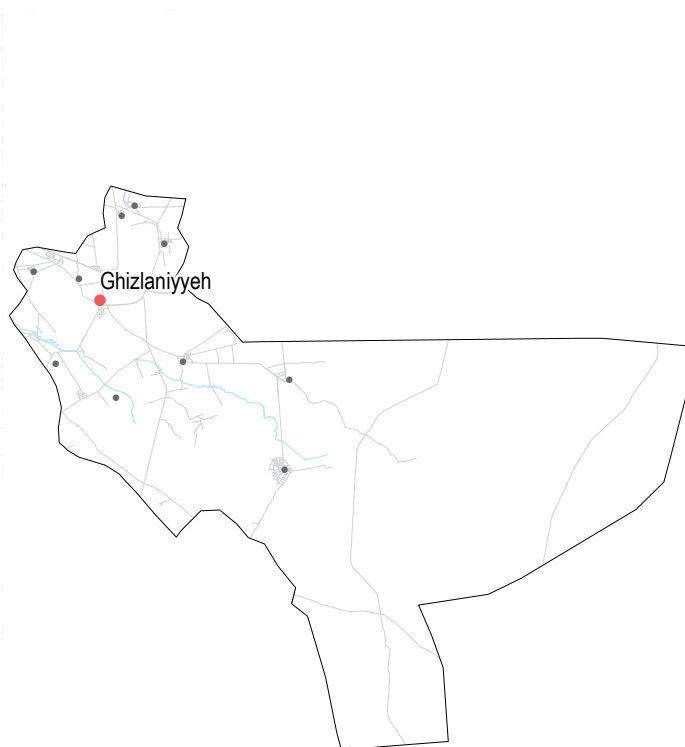
Network



Disposed at designated site



- 1/11 communities assessed:  
Ghizlaniyyeh



### Food Security

#### Ghizlaniyyeh



Bread: 50 SYP  
Rice: 550 SYP  
Lentils: 550 SYP  
Cooking oil: 1750 SYP  
Sugar: 475 SYP

Main challenges to obtaining food

-  No challenges
-  Some foods unavailable
-  Local production decreased
-  Lack of access to market
-  Some foods expensive
-  Lack of resources to buy food available in markets
-  Lack of access to fuel
-  Cooking fuel not available
-  No information

Bread (public): 1 pack  
Rice, lentils, sugar: 1 kg  
Cooking oil: 1 litre






### Education



#### Ghizlaniyyeh

Most children accessed education

Status of primary schools in village

-  Functioning
-  Not functioning
-  Not available
-  No information
-  Barriers to accessing education services

# Hajar Aswad, Rural Damascus Governorate

# February 2017

## 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

• 1/1 communities assessed:  
Hajar Aswad



## Displacement

### Hajar Aswad

- 1-25%
- Yes
- Yes

- % of pre-conflict population remaining
- IDPs already living in village
- IDPs arrived in last month
- No information

## Livelihoods

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

### Hajar Aswad

- Children sent to work/beg
- Skipping meals
- Reducing meal size

## NFIs

### Hajar Aswad

- B** 4000 SYP
- D** 550 SYP
- F** NA

### Most common electricity source

- Main network
- Generator
- No source available
- No information


### Fuel Prices

- B** Butane (cannister)
  - D** Diesel (litre)
  - F** Firewood (tonne)
- NA: not available for purchase


# Hajar Aswad, Rural Damascus Governorate

# February 2017

## Health

 Most common health problems

### Hajar Aswad

 Chronic disease with no access to medicine  
Injuries

• 1/1 communities assessed:  
Hajar Aswad

## Food Security

### Hajar Aswad

    
Bread: 200 SYP  
Rice: 350 SYP  
Lentils: 250 SYP  
Cooking oil: 700 SYP  
Sugar: 400 SYP

Main challenges to obtaining food





-  No challenges
-  Some foods unavailable
-  Local production decreased
-  Lack of access to market
-  Some foods expensive
-  Lack of resources to buy food available in markets
-  Lack of access to fuel
-  Cooking fuel not available
-  No information

Bread (public): 1 pack  
Rice, lentils, sugar: 1 kg  
Cooking oil: 1 litre





## WASH


Most common water source

Status of source




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

Change in available water since last month

-  More water
-  No change
-  Less water
-  No information

 Most common method of garbage disposal


### Hajar Aswad

Closed well    
 Buried / burned








## Education

### Hajar Aswad

 Some facilities destroyed  
Lack of teaching staff  
Lack of school supplies

Status of primary schools in village

-  Functioning
-  Not functioning
-  Not available
-  No information
-  Barriers to accessing education services

### 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

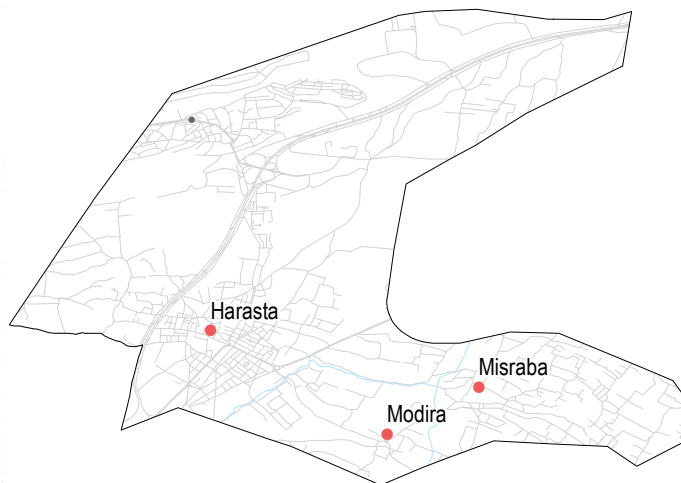
NDPs IDPs  
  
 1500 - 2000 SYP

#### Modira

NDPs IDPs  
  
 1500 - 2000 SYP

• 3/4 communities assessed:

- Harasta
- Misraba
- Modira



### Livelihoods

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

#### Harasta

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

#### Misraba

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

#### Modira

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

### Displacement

#### Harasta

1-25%  
 Yes Yes

#### Misraba

1-25%  
 Yes No

#### Modira

1-25%  
 Yes No

% of pre-conflict population remaining

IDPs already living in village

IDPs arrived in last month

No information

### NFIs

#### Harasta

**B** 13500 SYP  
**D** 750 SYP  
**F** 125000 SYP

#### Misraba

**B** 12500 SYP  
**D** 750 SYP  
**F** 110000 SYP

#### Modira

**B** 12500 SYP  
**D** 750 SYP  
**F** 110000 SYP

Most common electricity source

Main network

Generator

No source available

No information

Fuel Prices

**B** Butane (cannister)

**D** Diesel (litre)

**F** Firewood (tonne)

NA: not available for purchase

# Harasta, Rural Damascus Governorate

# February 2017

## Health

Most common health problems

### Modira

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

### Harasta

Chronic disease with no access to medicine  
Injuries  
Fever

### Misraba

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

• 3/4 communities assessed:

- Harasta
- Misraba
- Modira

## Food Security

### Harasta

Bread: no info  
Rice: 650 SYP  
Lentils: 800 SYP  
Cooking oil: 850 SYP  
Sugar: 525 SYP

### Modira

Bread: no info  
Rice: 600 SYP  
Lentils: 600 SYP  
Cooking oil: 800 SYP  
Sugar: 475 SYP

### Misraba

Bread: no info  
Rice: 600 SYP  
Lentils: 600 SYP  
Cooking oil: 800 SYP  
Sugar: 475 SYP

Main challenges to obtaining food

- No challenges
  - Some foods unavailable
  - Local production decreased
  - Lack of access to market
  - Some foods expensive
  - Lack of resources to buy food available in markets
  - Lack of access to fuel
  - Cooking fuel not available
  - No information
- Bread (public): 1 pack  
Rice, lentils, sugar: 1 kg  
Cooking oil: 1 litre

## WASH

Most common water source

Status of source

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

Change in available water since last month

- More water
- No change
- Less water
- No information

Most common method of garbage disposal

### Harasta

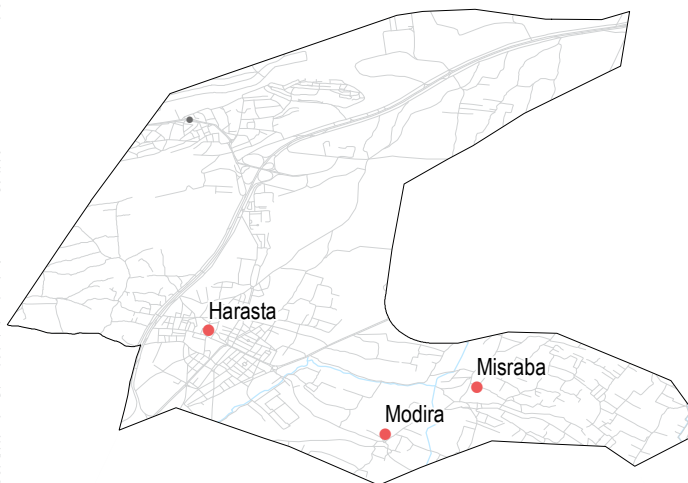
Water trucking   
 Public free collection

### Misraba

Closed well   
 Public free collection

### Modira

Closed well   
 Public free collection



## Education

### Harasta

Most children accessed education

### Misraba

Most children accessed education

### Modira

Most children accessed education

Status of primary schools in village

- Functioning
- Not functioning
- Not available
- No information
- Barriers to accessing education services

# Kafr Batna 1/2, Rural Damascus Governorate

# February 2017

## 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 - 1700 SYP

### Hammura

NDPs IDPs  
  
 2000 - 3000 SYP

### Eftreis

NDPs IDPs  
  
 1500 - 1700 SYP

### Ein Terma

NDPs IDPs  
  
 750 - 2500 SYP

## Livelihoods

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

### Beit Sawa

- Borrowing from family/friends
- Skipping meals
- Reducing meal size

### Hammura

- High risk/illegal work
- Skipping meals
- Reducing meal size

### Eftreis

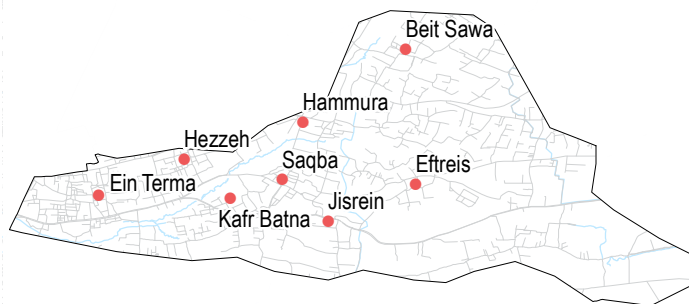
- Skipping meals
- Reducing meal size

### Ein Terma

- High risk/illegal work
- Skipping meals
- Reducing meal size

8/8 communities assessed (4 communities are shown on the next factsheet):

- Beit Sawa
- Eftreis
- Ein Terma
- Hammura



## Displacement

### Beit Sawa

1-25%  
 Yes Yes

### Eftreis

1-25%  
 Yes Yes

### Ein Terma

1-25%  
 Yes Yes

### Hammura

26-50%  
 Yes Yes

% of pre-conflict population remaining

IDPs already living in village

IDPs arrived in last month

No information

## NFIs

### Beit Sawa

**B** 13000 SYP  
**D** 700 SYP  
**F** 125000 SYP

### Hammura

**B** 13500 SYP  
**D** 750 SYP  
**F** 125000 SYP

### Eftreis

**B** 13000 SYP  
**D** 700 SYP  
**F** 125000 SYP

### Ein Terma

**B** 13500 SYP  
**D** 850 SYP  
**F** 125000 SYP

Most common electricity source

Main network

Generator

No source available

No information

Fuel Prices

**B** Butane (cannister)

**D** Diesel (litre)

**F** Firewood (tonne)

NA: not available for purchase

# Kafr Batna 1/2, Rural Damascus Governorate

# February 2017

## Health

Most common health problems

### Ein Terma

Chronic disease with no access to medicine  
Injuries  
Acute respiratory infections

### Hammura

Chronic disease with no access to medicine  
Injuries  
Acute respiratory infections

### Beit Sawa

Injuries  
Acute respiratory infections

### Eftreis

Injuries  
Acute respiratory infections

• 8/8 communities assessed (4 communities are shown on the next factsheet):

- Beit Sawa
- Eftreis
- Ein Terma
- Hammura

## Food Security

### Beit Sawa

Bread: no info  
 Rice: 600 SYP  
 Lentils: 600 SYP  
 Cooking oil: 900 SYP  
 Sugar: 500 SYP

### Eftreis

Bread: no info  
 Rice: 600 SYP  
 Lentils: 600 SYP  
 Cooking oil: 900 SYP  
 Sugar: 500 SYP

### Ein Terma

Bread: no info  
 Rice: 650 SYP  
 Lentils: 800 SYP  
 Cooking oil: 850 SYP  
 Sugar: 525 SYP

### Hammura

Bread: no info  
 Rice: 650 SYP  
 Lentils: 800 SYP  
 Cooking oil: 850 SYP  
 Sugar: 525 SYP

Main challenges to obtaining food

- No challenges
- Some foods unavailable
- Local production decreased
- Lack of access to market
- Some foods expensive
- Lack of resources to buy food available in markets
- Lack of access to fuel
- Cooking fuel not available

No information

Bread (public): 1 pack  
Rice, lentils, sugar: 1 kg  
Cooking oil: 1 litre

## WASH

Most common water source

Status of source

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

Change in available water since last month

- More water
- No change
- Less water
- No information

Most common method of garbage disposal

### Beit Sawa

Closed well   
 Public free collection

### Eftreis

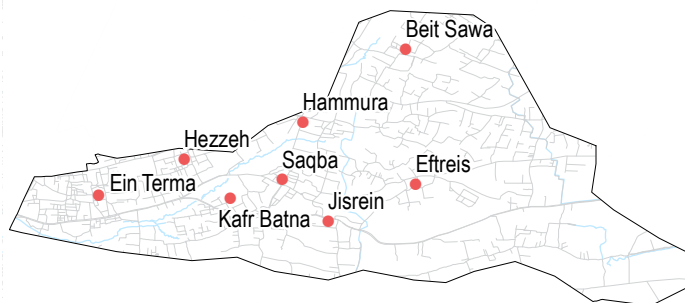
Closed well   
 Public free collection

### Ein Terma

Water trucking   
 Public free collection

### Hammura

Water trucking   
 Public free collection



## Education

### Beit Sawa

Most children accessed education

### Eftreis

Most children accessed education

### Ein Terma

Most children accessed education

### Hammura

Most children accessed education

Status of primary schools in village

- Functioning
- Not functioning
- Not available
- No information
- Barriers to accessing education services

# Kafr Batna 2/2, Rural Damascus Governorate

# February 2017

## Shelter

### Most common shelter

- Independent apartment or house
- Shared apartment or house
- Unfinished apartment or house
- Tent
- Private space not for shelter
- Cave/natural shelter
- Collective public space not for shelter

- No IDPs
- No information

Min - Max: rent paid per room (where known)

### Hezzeh

NDPs IDPs  
  
 1400 - 1600 SYP

### Saqba

NDPs IDPs  
  
 1500 - 3500 SYP

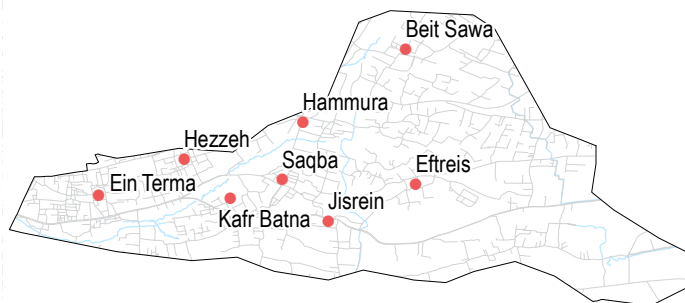
### Jisrein

NDPs IDPs  
  
 1000 - 2000 SYP

### Kafr Batna

NDPs IDPs  
  
 1300 - 1500 SYP

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



## Livelihoods

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

### Hezzeh

- Adults begging
- Borrowing from family/friends
- Skipping meals

### Jisrein

- Borrowing from family/friends
- Skipping meals
- Reducing meal size

### Kafr Batna

- Skipping meals
- Reducing meal size

### Saqba

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

## Displacement

### Hezzeh

26-50%  
 Yes Yes

### Jisrein

51-75%  
 Yes Yes

### Kafr Batna

26-50%  
 Yes Yes

### Saqba

26-50%  
 Yes Yes

% of pre-conflict population remaining

IDPs already living in village

IDPs arrived in last month

No information

## NFIs

### Hezzeh

**B** 13000 SYP  
**D** 700 SYP  
**F** 125000 SYP

### Jisrein

**B** 13500 SYP  
**D** 750 SYP  
**F** 125000 SYP

### Kafr Batna

**B** 13000 SYP  
**D** 700 SYP  
**F** 140000 SYP

### Saqba

**B** 13500 SYP  
**D** 750 SYP  
**F** 125000 SYP

Most common electricity source

Main network

Generator

No source available

No information

Fuel Prices

**B** Butane (cannister)

**D** Diesel (litre)

**F** Firewood (tonne)

NA: not available for purchase

# Kafr Batna 2/2, Rural Damascus Governorate

# February 2017

## Health

Most common health problems

**Kafr Batna**  
 Injuries  
 Acute respiratory infections

**Hezzeh**  
 Injuries  
 Acute respiratory infections

**Saqba**  
 Chronic disease with no access to medicine  
 Injuries  
 Acute respiratory infections

**Jisrein**  
 Chronic disease with no access to medicine  
 Injuries  
 Fever

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

## WASH

Most common water source

Status of source

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

Change in available water since last month

- More water
- No change
- Less water
- No information

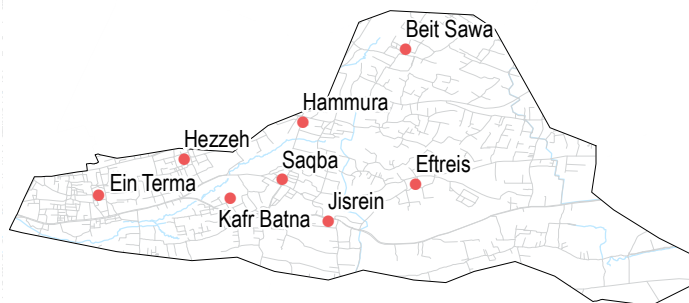
Most common method of garbage disposal

**Hezzeh**  
 Closed well   
 Public free collection

**Jisrein**  
 Water trucking   
 Public free collection

**Kafr Batna**  
 Closed well   
 Public free collection

**Saqba**  
 Water trucking   
 Public free collection



## Food Security

### Hezzeh

Bread: no info  
 Rice: 600 SYP  
 Lentils: 600 SYP  
 Cooking oil: 900 SYP  
 Sugar: 500 SYP

### Jisrein

Bread: no info  
 Rice: 650 SYP  
 Lentils: 800 SYP  
 Cooking oil: 850 SYP  
 Sugar: 525 SYP

### Kafr Batna

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

### Saqba

Bread: no info  
 Rice: 650 SYP  
 Lentils: 800 SYP  
 Cooking oil: 850 SYP  
 Sugar: 525 SYP

Main challenges to obtaining food

- No challenges
  - Some foods unavailable
  - Local production decreased
  - Lack of access to market
  - Some foods expensive
  - Lack of resources to buy food available in markets
  - Lack of access to fuel
  - Cooking fuel not available
  - No information
- Bread (public): 1 pack  
 Rice, lentils, sugar: 1 kg  
 Cooking oil: 1 litre

## Education

**Hezzeh**  
 Most children accessed education

**Jisrein**  
 Most children accessed education

**Kafr Batna**  
 Most children accessed education

**Saqba**  
 Most children accessed education

Status of primary schools in village

- Functioning
- Not functioning
- Not available
- No information
- Barriers to accessing education services

### 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  
  
 1500 - 1800 SYP

#### Kisweh

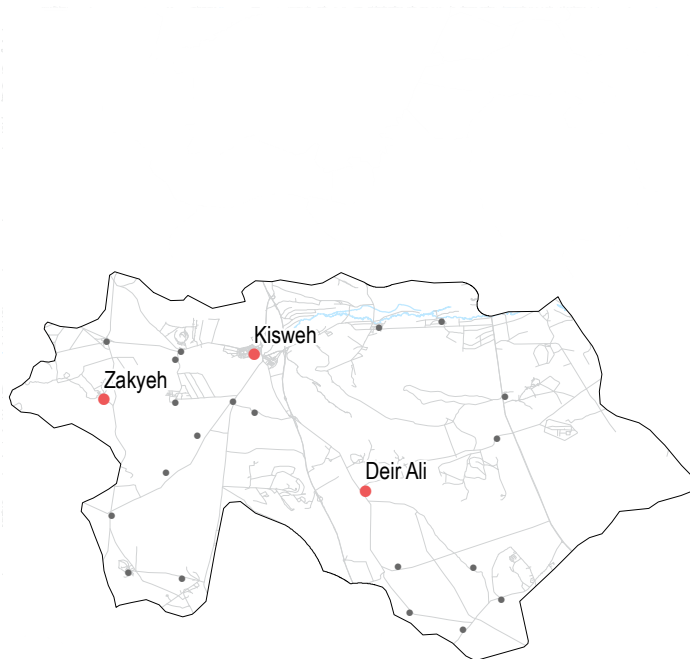
NDPs IDPs  
  
 5500 - 7000 SYP

#### Zakyeh

NDPs IDPs  
  
 2500 - 5000 SYP

• 3/23 communities assessed:

- Deir Ali
- Kisweh
- Zakyeh



### Displacement

#### Deir Ali

76-100%  
 Yes No

#### Kisweh

76-100%  
 Yes Yes

#### Zakyeh

76-100%  
 Yes Yes

% of pre-conflict population remaining

IDPs already living in village

IDPs arrived in last month

No information

### Livelihoods

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

#### Deir Ali

- High risk/illegal work
- Selling household assets

#### Kisweh

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

#### Zakyeh

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

### NFIs

#### Deir Ali

**B** 3000 SYP  
**D** 210 SYP  
**F** 65000 SYP

#### Kisweh

**B** 2950 SYP  
**D** 400 SYP  
**F** 70000 SYP

#### Zakyeh

**B** 4000 SYP  
**D** 550 SYP  
**F** 85000 SYP

Most common electricity source

Main network

Generator

No source available

No information

Fuel Prices

**B** Butane (cannister)

**D** Diesel (litre)

**F** Firewood (tonne)

NA: not available for purchase

### Health

Most common health problems

#### Zakyeh

Chronic disease with no access to medicine  
 Pregnancy related diseases

#### Deir Ali

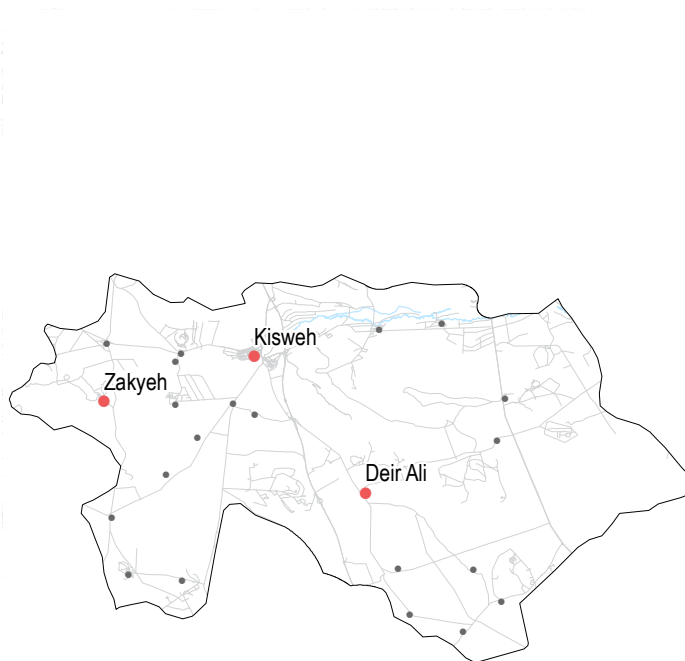
Chronic disease with no access to medicine  
 Acute respiratory infections  
 Symptoms of psychological trauma

#### Kisweh

Diarrhea  
 Chronic disease with no access to medicine  
 Pregnancy related diseases

• 3/23 communities assessed:

- Deir Ali
- Kisweh
- Zakyeh



### Food Security

#### Deir Ali

Bread: 50 SYP  
 Rice: 500 SYP  
 Lentils: 500 SYP  
 Cooking oil: 1750 SYP  
 Sugar: 400 SYP

#### Zakyeh

Bread: 100 SYP  
 Rice: 600 SYP  
 Lentils: 450 SYP  
 Cooking oil: 900 SYP  
 Sugar: 450 SYP

#### Kisweh

Bread: 62 SYP  
 Rice: 506 SYP  
 Lentils: 440 SYP  
 Cooking oil: 700 SYP  
 Sugar: 430 SYP

Main challenges to obtaining food

- No challenges
  - Some foods unavailable
  - Local production decreased
  - Lack of access to market
  - Some foods expensive
  - Lack of resources to buy food available in markets
  - Lack of access to fuel
  - Cooking fuel not available
  - No information
- Bread (public): 1 pack  
 Rice, lentils, sugar: 1 kg  
 Cooking oil: 1 litre

### WASH

Most common water source

Status of source

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

Change in available water since last month

- More water
- No change
- Less water
- No information

Most common method of garbage disposal

#### Deir Ali

Network   
 Disposed at designated site

#### Kisweh

Water trucking   
 Public free collection

#### Zakyeh

Closed well   
 Public free collection

### Education

#### Deir Ali

Most children accessed education

#### Kisweh

Most children accessed education

#### Zakyeh

Most children accessed education

Status of primary schools in village

- Functioning
- Not functioning
- Not available
- No information
- Barriers to accessing education services

# Madaya, Rural Damascus Governorate

# February 2017

## 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
- No info

### Madaya

- NDPs
- IDPs
- No info

• 2/3 communities assessed:

- Bqine
- Madaya

## Displacement

### Bqine

- 26-50%
- Yes
- Yes

### Madaya

- 51-75%
- Yes
- Yes

% of pre-conflict population remaining

IDPs already living in village

IDPs arrived in last month

No information

## Livelihoods

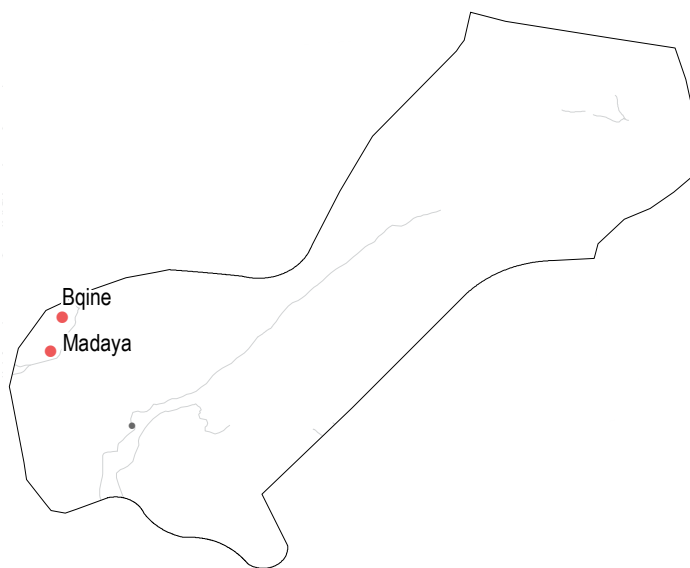
Most common strategies used to cope with lack of income / resources

### Bqine

- Borrowing from family/friends
- Skipping meals
- Reducing meal size

### Madaya

- Borrowing from family/friends
- Skipping meals
- Reducing meal size



## NFIs

### Bqine

- NA
- B** NA
- D** NA
- F** NA

### Madaya

- NA
- B** NA
- D** NA
- F** NA

Most common electricity source

Main network

Generator

No source available

No information

Fuel Prices

**B** Butane (cannister)

**D** Diesel (litre)

**F** Firewood (tonne)

NA: not available for purchase

### Health

Most common health problems

#### Bqine

Chronic disease with no access to medicine  
Injuries  
Severe diseases affecting those aged less than 5

#### Madaya

Chronic disease with no access to medicine  
Injuries

### WASH

Most common water source

Status of source

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

Change in available water since last month

- More water
- No change
- Less water
- No information

Most common method of garbage disposal

#### Bqine

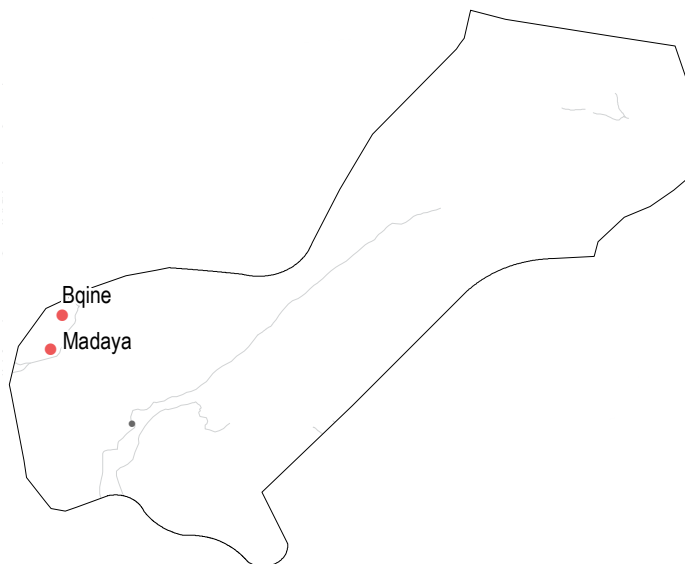
Closed well   
 Buried / burned

#### Madaya

Closed well   
 Buried / burned

• 2/3 communities assessed:

- Bqine
- Madaya



### Food Security

#### Bqine

Bread: no info  
 Rice: no info  
 Lentils: no info  
 Cooking oil: no info  
 Sugar: no info

#### Madaya

Bread: no info  
 Rice: no info  
 Lentils: no info  
 Cooking oil: no info  
 Sugar: no info

Main challenges to obtaining food

- No challenges
  - Some foods unavailable
  - Local production decreased
  - Lack of access to market
  - Some foods expensive
  - Lack of resources to buy food available in markets
  - Lack of access to fuel
  - Cooking fuel not available
  - No information
- Bread (public): 1 pack  
Rice, lentils, sugar: 1 kg  
Cooking oil: 1 litre

### Education

#### Bqine

Some facilities destroyed  
 Unsafe route to services

#### Madaya

Some facilities destroyed  
 Lack of teaching staff  
 Unsafe route to services

Status of primary schools in village

- Functioning
- Not functioning
- Not available
- No information
- Barriers to accessing education services

# Markaz Darayya, Rural Damascus Governorate

# February 2017

## 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

• 1/2 communities assessed:  
Madamiyet Elsham

## Displacement

### Madamiyet Elsham

1-25%

Yes

Yes

% of pre-conflict population remaining

IDPs already living in village

IDPs arrived in last month

No information

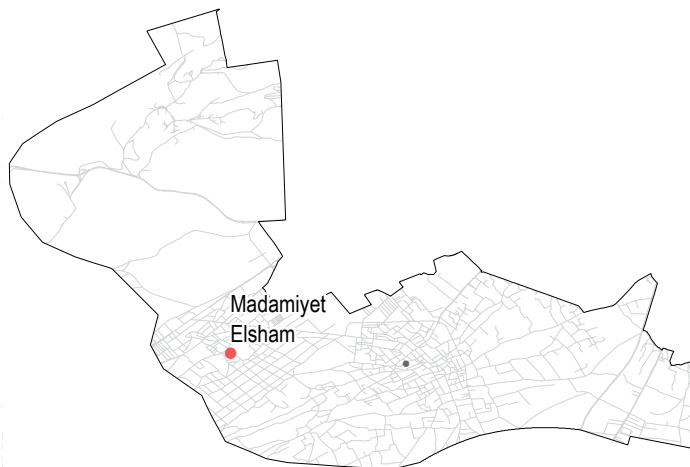
## Livelihoods

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

### Madamiyet Elsham

Children sent to work/beg

Borrowing from family/friends



## NFIs

### Madamiyet Elsham

**B** 3500 SYP

**D** 450 SYP

**F** 7000 SYP

### Most common electricity source

Main network

Generator

No source available

No information

### Fuel Prices

**B** Butane (cannister)

**D** Diesel (litre)


**F** Firewood (tonne)

NA: not available for purchase


# Markaz Darayya, Rural Damascus Governorate

# February 2017

## Health

 Most common health problems





### Madamiyet Elsham

 Chronic disease with no access to medicine  
Injuries  
Severe diseases affecting those aged less than 5





## WASH

Most common water source

Status of source



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

Change in available water since last month

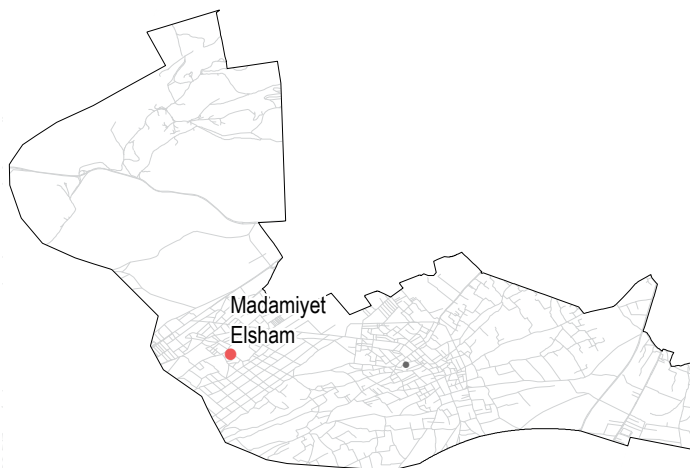
-  More water
-  No change
-  Less water
-  No information

 Most common method of garbage disposal

### Madamiyet Elsham

-  Closed well
-  Public free collection

• 1/2 communities assessed:  
Madamiyet Elsham



## Food Security

### Madamiyet Elsham

  
Bread: 100 SYP  
Rice: 550 SYP  
Lentils: 500 SYP  
Cooking oil: 1000 SYP  
Sugar: 500 SYP


Main challenges to obtaining food

-  No challenges
-  Some foods unavailable
-  Local production decreased
-  Lack of access to market
-  Some foods expensive
-  Lack of resources to buy food available in markets
-  Lack of access to fuel
-  Cooking fuel not available
-  No information

Bread (public): 1 pack  
Rice, lentils, sugar: 1 kg  
Cooking oil: 1 litre

## Education

### Madamiyet Elsham

 Most children accessed education

Status of primary schools in village

-  Functioning
-  Not functioning
-  Not available
-  No information
-  Barriers to accessing education services

# Nashabiyeh, Rural Damascus Governorate

# February 2017

## 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

### Qasemiyeh

- NDPs
- IDPs
- No info

### Salhiyeh

- NDPs
- IDPs
- No info

4/21 communities assessed:

- Beit Nayem
- Nashabiyeh
- Qasemiyeh
- Salhiyeh

## Livelihoods

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

### Beit Nayem

- Skipping meals
- Reducing meal size

### Salhiyeh

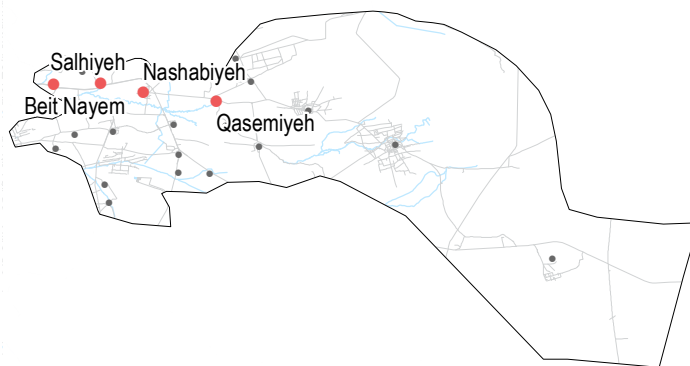
- Borrowing from family/friends
- Skipping meals
- Reducing meal size

### Nashabiyeh

- Borrowing from family/friends
- Skipping meals
- Reducing meal size

### Qasemiyeh

- Skipping meals
- Reducing meal size



## Displacement

### Beit Nayem

- 1-25%
- No
- No info

### Nashabiyeh

- 1-25%
- No
- No info

### Qasemiyeh

- 1-25%
- No
- No info

### Salhiyeh

- 1-25%
- No
- No info

% of pre-conflict population remaining

IDPs already living in village

IDPs arrived in last month

No information

## NFIs

### Beit Nayem

- B** 13000 SYP
- D** 700 SYP
- F** 120000 SYP

### Nashabiyeh

- B** 13000 SYP
- D** 450 SYP
- F** 95000 SYP

### Qasemiyeh

- B** 13000 SYP
- D** 700 SYP
- F** 100000 SYP

### Salhiyeh

- B** 13000 SYP
- D** 700 SYP
- F** 95000 SYP

Most common electricity source

Main network

Generator

No source available

No information

Fuel Prices

**B** Butane (cannister)

**D** Diesel (litre)

**F** Firewood (tonne)

NA: not available for purchase

# Nashabiyeh, Rural Damascus Governorate

# February 2017

## Health

Most common health problems

**Qasemiyeh**  
 Injuries  
 Acute respiratory infections

**Beit Nayem**  
 Injuries  
 Acute respiratory infections

**Salhiyeh**  
 Pregnancy related diseases  
 Injuries  
 Acute respiratory infections

**Nashabiyeh**  
 Injuries  
 Acute respiratory infections  
 Malnutrition

- 4/21 communities assessed:
- Beit Nayem
- Nashabiyeh
- Qasemiyeh
- Salhiyeh

## Food Security

### Beit Nayem

Bread: no info  
 Rice: 600 SYP  
 Lentils: 600 SYP  
 Cooking oil: 900 SYP  
 Sugar: 500 SYP

### Qasemiyeh

Bread: no info  
 Rice: 600 SYP  
 Lentils: 600 SYP  
 Cooking oil: 900 SYP  
 Sugar: 500 SYP

### Nashabiyeh

Bread: no info  
 Rice: 600 SYP  
 Lentils: no info  
 Cooking oil: 900 SYP  
 Sugar: 500 SYP

### Salhiyeh

Bread: no info  
 Rice: 550 SYP  
 Lentils: no info  
 Cooking oil: 900 SYP  
 Sugar: 500 SYP

Main challenges to obtaining food

- No challenges
- Some foods unavailable
- Local production decreased
- Lack of access to market
- Some foods expensive
- Lack of resources to buy food available in markets
- Lack of access to fuel
- Cooking fuel not available
- No information

Bread (public): 1 pack  
 Rice, lentils, sugar: 1 kg  
 Cooking oil: 1 litre

## WASH

Most common water source

Status of source

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

Change in available water since last month

- More water
- No change
- Less water
- No information

Most common method of garbage disposal

### Beit Nayem

Closed well   
 Buried / burned

### Nashabiyeh

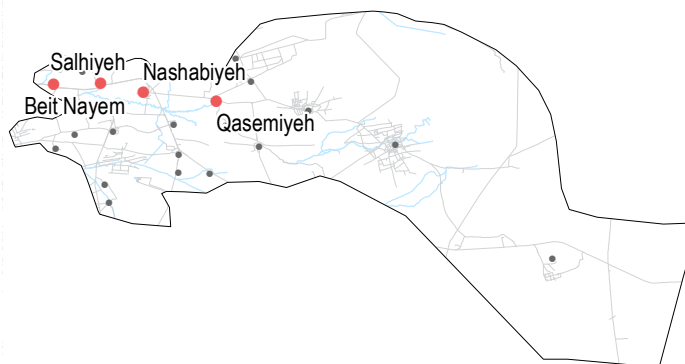
Closed well   
 Buried / burned

### Qasemiyeh

Closed well   
 Buried / burned

### Salhiyeh

Closed well   
 Buried / burned



## Education

### Beit Nayem

Some facilities destroyed

### Nashabiyeh

Some facilities destroyed

### Qasemiyeh

Some facilities destroyed

### Salhiyeh

Some facilities destroyed

Status of primary schools in village

- Functioning
- Not functioning
- Not available
- No information
- Barriers to accessing education services

### 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)

#### Jddidet Artuz

NDPs IDPs  
  
 1500 - 2800 SYP

#### Kawkab

NDPs IDPs  
  
 1500 - 2000 SYP

#### Khan Elshih

NDPs IDPs  
  
 No info

#### Qatana

NDPs IDPs  
  
 No info

### Livelihoods

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

**Jddidet Artuz**  
 Borrowing from family/friends  
 Selling household assets

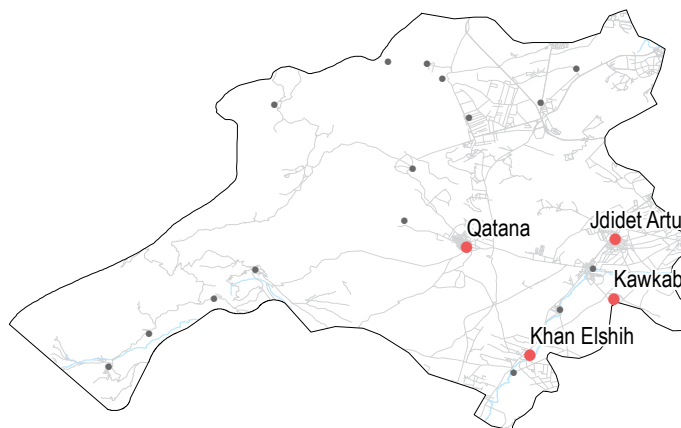
**Qatana**  
 Selling household assets

**Kawkab**  
 High risk/illegal work  
 Selling household assets

**Khan Elshih**  
 Borrowing from family/friends

• 4/20 communities assessed:

- Jddidet Artuz
- Kawkab
- Khan Elshih
- Qatana



### Displacement

#### Jddidet Artuz

76-100%  
 Yes No

#### Kawkab

76-100%  
 Yes No

#### Khan Elshih

26-50%  
 Yes Yes

#### Qatana

76-100%  
 Yes No

% of pre-conflict population remaining

IDPs already living in village

IDPs arrived in last month

No information

### NFIs

#### Jddidet Artuz

**B** 3100 SYP  
**D** 210 SYP  
**F** 65000 SYP

#### Kawkab

**B** 3100 SYP  
**D** 215 SYP  
**F** 65000 SYP

#### Khan Elshih

**B** 3500 SYP  
**D** 400 SYP  
**F** 70000 SYP

#### Qatana

**B** 3000 SYP  
**D** 200 SYP  
**F** 65000 SYP

Most common electricity source

Main network

Generator

No source available

No information

Fuel Prices

**B** Butane (cannister)

**D** Diesel (litre)

**F** Firewood (tonne)

NA: not available for purchase

### Health

Most common health problems

#### Khan Elshih

Chronic disease with no access to medicine  
 Severe diseases affecting those aged less than 5  
 Symptoms of psychological trauma

#### Qatana

Chronic disease with no access to medicine  
 Acute respiratory infections  
 Fever

#### Jdidet Artuz

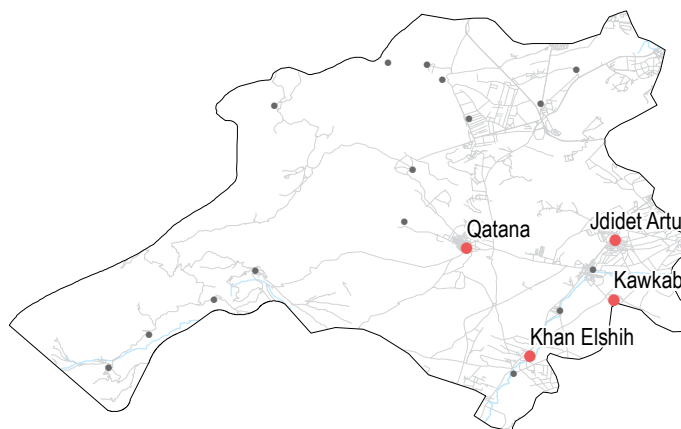
Diarrhea  
 Chronic disease with no access to medicine  
 Acute respiratory infections

#### Kawkab

Diarrhea  
 Acute respiratory infections  
 Polio

• 4/20 communities assessed:

- Jdidet Artuz
- Kawkab
- Khan Elshih
- Qatana



### WASH

Most common water source

Status of source

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

Change in available water since last month

- More water
- No change
- Less water
- 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   
 Left in street / public area

#### Qatana

Network   
 Disposed at designated site

### Food Security

#### Jdidet Artuz

Bread: 50 SYP  
 Rice: 550 SYP  
 Lentils: 550 SYP  
 Cooking oil: 1750 SYP  
 Sugar: 450 SYP

#### Kawkab

Bread: 50 SYP  
 Rice: 550 SYP  
 Lentils: 550 SYP  
 Cooking oil: 1750 SYP  
 Sugar: 450 SYP

#### Khan Elshih

Bread: 100 SYP  
 Rice: 400 SYP  
 Lentils: 300 SYP  
 Cooking oil: 900 SYP  
 Sugar: 500 SYP

#### Qatana

Bread: 50 SYP  
 Rice: 550 SYP  
 Lentils: 575 SYP  
 Cooking oil: 1750 SYP  
 Sugar: 450 SYP

Main challenges to obtaining food

- No challenges
- Some foods unavailable
- Local production decreased
- Lack of access to market
- Some foods expensive
- Lack of resources to buy food available in markets
- Lack of access to fuel
- Cooking fuel not available

No information

Bread (public): 1 pack  
 Rice, lentils, sugar: 1 kg  
 Cooking oil: 1 litre

### Education

#### Jdidet Artuz

Most children accessed education

#### Kawkab

Most children accessed education

#### Khan Elshih

Some facilities destroyed  
 Lack of teaching staff

#### Qatana

Most children accessed education

Status of primary schools in village

- Functioning
- Not functioning
- Not available
- No information
- Barriers to accessing education services

# Qudsiya, Rural Damascus Governorate

# February 2017

## 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  
  
 4000 - 10000 SYP

### Qudsiya

NDPs IDPs  
  
 5000 - 12000 SYP

• 2/7 communities assessed:

- Al-Hama
- Qudsiya

## Displacement

### Al-Hama

51-75%  
 Yes Yes

### Qudsiya

51-75%  
 Yes Yes

% of pre-conflict population remaining

IDPs already living in village

IDPs arrived in last month

No information

## Livelihoods

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

### Al-Hama

- Borrowing from family/friends
- Skipping meals
- Reducing meal size

### Qudsiya

- Skipping meals
- Reducing meal size



## NFIs

### Al-Hama

**B** 6000 SYP  
**D** 350 SYP  
**F** NA

### Qudsiya

**B** 6000 SYP  
**D** 350 SYP  
**F** NA

### Most common electricity source

- Main network
- Generator
- No source available
- No information

### Fuel Prices

- B** Butane (cannister)
- D** Diesel (litre)
- F** Firewood (tonne)

NA: not available for purchase

### Health

Most common health problems

#### Al-Hama

Chronic disease with no access to medicine  
 Fever

#### Qudsiya

Disabilities  
 Chronic disease with no access to medicine  
 Fever

• 2/7 communities assessed:  
 Al-Hama  
 Qudsiya



### Food Security

#### Al-Hama

Bread: 50 SYP  
 Rice: 400 SYP  
 Lentils: 600 SYP  
 Cooking oil: 600 SYP  
 Sugar: 425 SYP

#### Qudsiya

Bread: 50 SYP  
 Rice: 400 SYP  
 Lentils: 600 SYP  
 Cooking oil: 600 SYP  
 Sugar: 425 SYP

Main challenges to obtaining food

- No challenges
  - Some foods unavailable
  - Local production decreased
  - Lack of access to market
  - Some foods expensive
  - Lack of resources to buy food available in markets
  - Lack of access to fuel
  - Cooking fuel not available
  - No information
- Bread (public): 1 pack  
 Rice, lentils, sugar: 1 kg  
 Cooking oil: 1 litre

### WASH

Most common water source

Status of source

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

Change in available water since last month

- More water
- No change
- Less water
- No information

Most common method of garbage disposal

#### Al-Hama

Network   
 Public free collection

#### Qudsiya

Water trucking   
 Public free collection

### Education

#### Al-Hama

Most children accessed education

#### Qudsiya

Most children accessed education

Status of primary schools in village

- Functioning
- Not functioning
- Not available
- No information
- Barriers to accessing education services

# Sa'sa' 1/2, Rural Damascus Governorate

# February 2017

## 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  
  
 1500 - 2100 SYP

### Durin

NDPs IDPs  
  
 1300 - 1600 SYP

### Kanaker

NDPs IDPs  
  
 1500 - 2100 SYP

### Nofur

NDPs IDPs  
  
 1250 - 1400 SYP

## Livelihoods

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

**Beit Saber**  
 Selling household assets

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

**Durin**  
 High risk/illegal work

**Kanaker**  
 High risk/illegal work  
 Selling household assets

• 7/16 communities assessed (3 communities are shown on the next factsheet):

- Beit Saber
- Durin
- Kanaker
- Nofur



## Displacement

### Beit Saber

76-100%  
 Yes Yes

### Durin

76-100%  
 Yes No

### Kanaker

76-100%  
 Yes No

### Nofur

76-100%  
 Yes Yes

% of pre-conflict population remaining

IDPs already living in village

IDPs arrived in last month

No information

## NFIs

### Beit Saber

**B** 3250 SYP  
**D** 225 SYP  
**F** 65000 SYP

### Durin

**B** 3100 SYP  
**D** 215 SYP  
**F** 65000 SYP

### Kanaker

**B** 3250 SYP  
**D** 225 SYP  
**F** 67000 SYP

### Nofur

**B** 3100 SYP  
**D** 200 SYP  
**F** 65000 SYP

Most common electricity source

Main network

Generator

No source available

No information

Fuel Prices

**B** Butane (cannister)

**D** Diesel (litre)

**F** Firewood (tonne)

NA: not available for purchase

### Health

Most common health problems

**Kanaker**  
 Chronic disease with no access to medicine  
 Fever

**Beit Saber**  
 Diarrhea  
 Acute respiratory infections  
 Fever

**Nofur**  
 Diarrhea  
 Acute respiratory infections  
 Fever

**Durin**  
 Diarrhea  
 Acute respiratory infections  
 Fever

• 7/16 communities assessed (3 communities are shown on the next factsheet):  
 Beit Saber  
 Durin  
 Kanaker  
 Nofur



### Food Security

#### Beit Saber

Bread: 50 SYP  
 Rice: 550 SYP  
 Lentils: 550 SYP  
 Cooking oil: 1750 SYP  
 Sugar: 450 SYP

#### Kanaker

Bread: 50 SYP  
 Rice: 550 SYP  
 Lentils: 550 SYP  
 Cooking oil: 1700 SYP  
 Sugar: 425 SYP

#### Durin

Bread: 50 SYP  
 Rice: 500 SYP  
 Lentils: 525 SYP  
 Cooking oil: 1775 SYP  
 Sugar: 425 SYP

#### Nofur

Bread: 50 SYP  
 Rice: 550 SYP  
 Lentils: 525 SYP  
 Cooking oil: 1750 SYP  
 Sugar: 475 SYP

Main challenges to obtaining food

- No challenges
  - Some foods unavailable
  - Local production decreased
  - Lack of access to market
  - Some foods expensive
  - Lack of resources to buy food available in markets
  - Lack of access to fuel
  - Cooking fuel not available
  - No information
- Bread (public): 1 pack  
 Rice, lentils, sugar: 1 kg  
 Cooking oil: 1 litre

### WASH

Most common water source

Status of source  
 Water is safe to drink  
 Water tastes/smells bad  
 People sick after drinking  
 No information

Change in available water since last month  
 More water  
 No change  
 Less water  
 No information

Most common method of garbage disposal

**Beit Saber**  
 Network   
 Disposed at designated site

**Durin**  
 Network   
 Disposed at designated site

**Kanaker**  
 Network   
 Disposed at designated site

**Nofur**  
 Network   
 Disposed at designated site

### Education

**Beit Saber**  
 Most children accessed education

**Durin**  
 Most children accessed education

**Kanaker**  
 Most children accessed education

**Nofur**  
 Most children accessed education

Status of primary schools in village

- Functioning
- Not functioning
- Not available
- No information
- Barriers to accessing education services

## 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)

### Qleiah

NDPs    IDPs  
  
 1300 - 1800 SYP

### Sa'sa'

NDPs    IDPs  
  
 1500 - 1800 SYP

### Shokteliyeh

NDPs    IDPs  
  
 1250 - 1700 SYP

• 7/16 communities assessed (4 communities are shown on the previous factsheet):

- Qleiah
- Sa'sa'
- Shokteliyeh



## Displacement

### Qleiah

76-100%  
 Yes    Yes

### Sa'sa'

76-100%  
 Yes    No

### Shokteliyeh

76-100%  
 Yes    Yes

% of pre-conflict population remaining

IDPs already living in village

IDPs arrived in last month

No information

## Livelihoods

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

### Qleiah

- High risk/illegal work
- Selling household assets

### Sa'sa'

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

### Shokteliyeh

- High risk/illegal work
- Selling household assets

## NFIs

### Qleiah

**B** 3100 SYP  
**D** 200 SYP  
**F** NA

### Sa'sa'

**B** 3000 SYP  
**D** 200 SYP  
**F** 63000 SYP

### Shokteliyeh

**B** 3250 SYP  
**D** 225 SYP  
**F** 65000 SYP

Most common electricity source

Main network

Generator

No source available

No information

Fuel Prices

**B** Butane (cannister)

**D** Diesel (litre)

**F** Firewood (tonne)

NA: not available for purchase

### Health

Most common health problems

#### Shokteliyeh

Diarrhea  
 Chronic disease with no access to medicine

#### Qleiah

Acute respiratory infections  
 Fever

#### Sa'sa'

Chronic disease with no access to medicine  
 Acute respiratory infections  
 Fever

### WASH

Most common water source

Status of source

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

Change in available water since last month

- More water
- No change
- Less water
- No information

Most common method of garbage disposal

#### Qleiah

Network   
 Disposed at designated site

#### Sa'sa'

Network   
 Disposed at designated site

#### Shokteliyeh

Network   
 Disposed at designated site

• 7/16 communities assessed (4 communities are shown on the previous factsheet):

- Qleiah
- Sa'sa'
- Shokteliyeh



### Food Security

#### Qleiah

Bread: 50 SYP  
 Rice: 550 SYP  
 Lentils: 550 SYP  
 Cooking oil: 1750 SYP  
 Sugar: 475 SYP

#### Shokteliyeh

Bread: 50 SYP  
 Rice: 550 SYP  
 Lentils: 550 SYP  
 Cooking oil: 1750 SYP  
 Sugar: 425 SYP

#### Sa'sa'

Bread: 50 SYP  
 Rice: 550 SYP  
 Lentils: 550 SYP  
 Cooking oil: 1700 SYP  
 Sugar: 475 SYP

Main challenges to obtaining food

- No challenges
  - Some foods unavailable
  - Local production decreased
  - Lack of access to market
  - Some foods expensive
  - Lack of resources to buy food available in markets
  - Lack of access to fuel
  - Cooking fuel not available
  - No information
- Bread (public): 1 pack  
 Rice, lentils, sugar: 1 kg  
 Cooking oil: 1 litre

### Education

#### Qleiah

Most children accessed education

#### Sa'sa'

Most children accessed education

#### Shokteliyeh

Most children accessed education

Status of primary schools in village

- Functioning
- Not functioning
- Not available
- No information
- Barriers to accessing education services