



SYRIA

## Camps & Sites Needs Assessment

Northwest Syria Sub-district Profiles &  
Comparative Dashboard

January - February 2020

Cover image: Qah & Karama Cluster, Dana Sub-district, Idlib Governorate  
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Humanitarian  
Needs Assessment  
Programme

**REACH** Informing  
more effective  
humanitarian action





# Camps and Sites Needs Assessment

## Northwest Syria, February 2020



### Background

Northwest Syria currently hosts over 2.8 million internally displaced persons (IDPs).<sup>1</sup> Since late April 2019, areas in southern Idlib and western Aleppo have experienced sporadic and significant escalations in conflict. This has displaced many civilians to areas in northern and western Idlib, and northern Aleppo, in order to seek refuge. At the time data collection commenced, approximately 158,000 IDP families were residing in Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM)-registered sites, with large numbers also residing in unregistered sites.<sup>2</sup>

Between 1 December 2019 and 5 March 2020 almost 1 million people were further displaced<sup>3</sup> as conflict escalated again. Several sub-districts in northwest Syria received significant numbers of new IDPs, including Dana sub-district (211,597), Azaz sub-district (107,616), and Maaret Tamsrin sub-district (71,913).<sup>3</sup> This influx of new IDPs is putting increased pressure on existing resources and services in an area where the ongoing conflict is already creating significant challenges in providing humanitarian assistance to people in need. A multi-sectoral, household-level camps and sites needs assessment was developed to address information gaps around priority needs for IDPs in northwest Syria.

### Key Findings

Assessed sub-districts/clusters: 12

- **Shelter:** Over 80% of surveyed households in all sampled sub-districts except for Maaret Tamsrin (among its sampled unregistered sites) reported that they were living in family-sized tents. The majority of households in registered sites in Dana (over 94% of households in each cluster) and both unregistered and registered sites in Maaret Tamsrin (over 50% of households) reported having no access to electricity.
- **Protection:** Over half of assessed households in the majority of sub-districts/clusters reported they were missing some form of documentation. Most sub-districts/clusters (86%) had one or more households that reported a security incident in the 30 days prior to data collection.
- **Health:** Only 4% of assessed households in Azaz and 17% of assessed households in Atma reported that members of their household with a chronic disease had access to essential medicines. Less than 80% of under-five children in assessed households in Dana had received a polio vaccination.

### Methodology

This assessment was initiated by H NAP, REACH, and the CCCM cluster, and feedback on the assessment was provided by the WASH, Early Recovery and Livelihoods, Shelter and Non-Food Items, Education, Protection, Health, Food Security and Livelihoods, and CCCM clusters. Data was collected between 30 January and 16 February 2020, through 1,170 randomly sampled household-level interviews. Data collection was conducted by the Humanitarian Needs Assessment Programme (HNAP), with data cleaning and analysis conducted by REACH. Households were sampled to obtain statistically representative data at a 90% confidence level and a 10% margin of error at the sub-district level for registered sites in six sub-districts (Azaz, Maaret Tamsrin, Harim, Salqin, Badama, and Al Bab) and unregistered sites in two sub-districts (Dana and Maaret Tamsrin), and at a smaller aggregated cluster level for registered sites in Dana sub-district. Due to its large population, registered sites in Dana were sampled by dividing the sub-district into six smaller cluster units by aggregating already designated CCCM cluster units.<sup>4</sup> At the sampling level these clusters are equivalent to the other six sampled sub-districts. Given the dynamic situation in northwest Syria, the information in these profiles should only be considered as relevant to the time of data collection.

- **WASH:** Less than 15% of assessed households in all sub-districts except Al Bab did not have enough water for drinking, cooking, and cleaning. In Al Bab, 26% of assessed households did not have enough drinking water and 30% of assessed households did not have enough water for cooking and cleaning. Over 10% of households in Badama and Harim had a member who could not access latrines, possibly due to disability or elderly status.
- **Food security:** The average food consumption score for households in Atma was 24, which is considered "poor" in the Syrian context. The average food consumption scores for households in Al Bab, Harim, Karama and Qah, and all sites in Maaret Tamsrin were in the 28-42 range, which is considered "borderline" in the Syrian context.
- **Livelihoods:** With the exception of two of the clusters in Dana, more than 50% of all households reported that the majority of their spending was going towards food.

### Locations of Assessed IDP Camps and Sites<sup>5</sup>



1. Population Overview of Northwest Syria. Humanitarian Needs Assessment Programme (HNAP), 6 March 2020.

2. December CCCM ISIMM data.

3. Humanitarian Needs Assessment Programme (HNAP) and CCCM Cluster, Snapshot - IDPs in North West Syria - 8 March 2020

4. Sample frame was created by triangulating the November Integrated Monitoring Matrix (ISIMM) list from CCCM with the January CCCM-HNAP IDP population snapshot and November WASH cluster data.

5. This map shows sample size. Data is only representative at sub-district/cluster level and the number of sites surveyed may not equal the total number of sites in the sub-district/cluster.



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# Comparative Overview



	Food				Livelihoods			
	Average food consumption score <sup>6</sup>	% of households that have received some form of food assistance in the past 30 days <sup>7</sup>	% of households that have access to a functional market within the site	% of households that used a coping strategy <sup>8</sup> to deal with lack of food in the past week	Average household income in the past 30 days (SYP) <sup>7</sup>	Average household expenditure in the past 30 days (SYP) <sup>7</sup>	Average amount of household debt (SYP)	% of households with over half of their spending going to food
<b>TARGET</b>	<b>&gt;42</b>		<b>100%</b>	<b>0%</b>				<b>&lt; 50%</b>
Registered sites by sub-district								
Azaz	53	99%	95%	84%	52,600	52,200	198,800	93%
Maaret Tamsrin	39	49%	17%	69%	57,800	73,900	32,600	64%
Salqin	48	95%	53%	72%	72,600	72,100	133,000	100%
Al Bab	38	82%	48%	79%	65,300	61,300	83,300	84%
Badama	46	100%	74%	71%	76,700	67,000	75,700	97%
Harim	38	99%	44%	99%	83,900	62,100	88,300	99%
Unregistered sites by sub-district								
Dana	42	99%	28%	75%	82,700	73,300	46,000	83%
Maaret Tamsrin	41	43%	24%	74%	62,300	82,100	33,600	83%
Registered sites by cluster (all in Dana) <sup>9</sup>	41	93%	56%	19%	62,700	59,500	24,700	71%
Atma	24	100%	6%	32%	33,700	26,500	12,500	96%
Bab Al Hawa & Kafr Loseen	42	99%	99%	57%	89,700	89,300	21,300	45%
Burj Elnumra, Sarmada & Kafr Deryan	49	99%	91%	61%	88,400	79,200	30,400	52%
Dana, Hizreh, Liyajlikum, Salam & Tilaada	43	99%	85%	83%	64,100	60,000	31,800	45%
Deir Hassan	48	62%	34%	98%	65,200	64,800	18,900	80%
Karama & Qah	37	100%	54%	89%	51,000	43,600	20,500	75%

6. The food consumption score is an index that was developed by the World Food Programme; it aggregates household-level data on the diversity and frequency of food groups consumed over the past 7 days and weights data on the nutritional value of consumed food groups. Household food consumption status in Syria is considered poor if the score is 0-28, borderline if the score is 28.5-42, and acceptable if the score is over 42.

7. Past 30 days indicates the 30 days prior to data collection.

8. Households were asked if they had used any of the following strategies to deal with lack of food in the past week: eaten cheaper food, borrowed food, eaten less meals or smaller amounts of food at a meal, adults/ women/men eating less so children could eat, sending household members to eat elsewhere, sending household members to beg, or gathering food others had thrown away.

9. Sampling is representative at the cluster level for registered sites in Dana. Values at the sub-district level for registered sites in Dana were calculated by weighting clusters and aggregating cluster values.





# Comparative Overview



	WASH				Health			
	% of households without enough drinking water in the past 30 days <sup>7</sup>	% of households without enough water for cooking and cleaning in the past 30 days <sup>7</sup>	% of households with at least one member who cannot access the latrine <sup>10</sup>	Median value of FRC test <sup>11</sup>	% of persons with chronic disease who have access to essential medicines	% of under-five children who have been vaccinated against polio	% of households with a member who had trouble accessing necessary healthcare	% of households with a pregnant or lactating woman
<b>TARGET</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>&gt;0.2</b>		<b>100%</b>	<b>0%</b>	
Registered sites by sub-district								
Azaz	0%	0%	1%	0.1	4%	75%	54%	45%
Maaret Tamsrin	0%	9%	6%	0.5	52%	74%	84%	26%
Salqin	0%	0%	0%	0.1	74%	80%	33%	13%
Al Bab	26%	30%	0%	0.5	44%	83%	66%	34%
Badama	0%	7%	10%	0.1	71%	81%	55%	23%
Harim	0%	1%	15%	0.5	58%	97%	66%	41%
Unregistered sites by sub-district								
Dana	1%	3%	0%	0.1	88%	81%	60%	32%
Maaret Tamsrin	3%	4%	7%	0.5	70%	81%	73%	34%
Registered sites by cluster (all in Dana) <sup>9</sup>	5%	7%	1%	0.5	60%	64%	51%	26%
Atma	2%	0%	0%	0.5	17%	40%	7%	2%
Bab Al Hawa & Kafr Loseen	7%	11%	1%	0.1	55%	71%	69%	32%
Burj Elnumra, Sarmada & Kafr Deryan	12%	14%	1%	0.1	50%	68%	67%	22%
Dana, Hizreh, Liyajlikum, Salam & Tilaada	4%	6%	0%	0.5	63%	65%	65%	39%
Deir Hassan	1%	0%	1%	0.5	60%	72%	50%	20%
Karama & Qah	6%	5%	1%	0.5	70%	58%	35%	36%

10. Households were asked if any of the following groups could not access a latrine: girls, boys, women, men, elderly.

11. FRC tests measure free residual chlorine available in purified water. SPHERE standards state that FRC should be 0.2-0.5 parts per million.



# Comparative Overview



	Protection				Shelter			
	% of households reporting some form of lost documentation	% of households with a member who faced a security issue in the last 30 days <sup>7,12</sup>	% of households with at least one member with a disability	% of households with a child exhibiting signs of psychosocial distress in the past 30 days <sup>7,13</sup>	% of households living in family-size tents	% of households which own their own shelter	# of hours per day of electricity the majority of households are receiving	% of households with no electricity
<b>TARGET</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>		<b>0%</b>				<b>0%</b>
Registered sites by sub-district								
Azaz	8%	25%	5%	10%	93%	95%	2 - 4 hrs	23%
Maaret Tamsrin	50%	22%	12%	33%	92%	0%	None	62%
Salqin	52%	3%	4%	23%	91%	33%	< 2 hrs	14%
Al Bab	53%	15%	7%	19%	99%	0%	11 - 12 hrs	0%
Badama	51%	0%	17%	36%	98%	0%	< 2 hrs	36%
Harim	63%	0%	9%	25%	94%	94%	2 - 4 hrs	0%
Unregistered sites by sub-district								
Dana	51%	4%	7%	23%	84%	77%	2 - 4 hrs	17%
Maaret Tamsrin	50%	4%	13%	24%	61%	0%	None	57%
Registered sites by cluster (all in Dana) <sup>9</sup>	29%	22%	1%	24%	97%	4%	None	99%
Atma	1%	33%	0%	4%	100%	0%	None	100%
Bab Al Hawa & Kafr Loseen	34%	12%	1%	32%	100%	1%	None	100%
Burj Elnumra, Sarmada & Kafr Deryan	34%	15%	1%	49%	99%	0%	None	98%
Dana, Hizreh, Liyajlikum, Salam & Tilaada	20%	23%	4%	29%	84%	16%	None	94%
Deir Hassan	67%	5%	0%	12%	100%	0%	None	94%
Karama & Qah	6%	54%	4%	17%	96%	4%	None	100%

12. Households were asked if they were aware of any safety or security concerns any member of their household had faced in the camp/site in the previous 30 days, including: confiscation of documents, refusal to host certain groups of people, disputes between residents, physical harassment or non-violent hostility from non-residents to camp residents, threat from armed groups, labor exploitation, domestic or sexual violence, movement restrictions, threat from mines/gunfire/airstrikes/IEDs, threat from theft and bribes.

13. Households were asked if they had a child displaying changes in behavior in the 30 days prior to data collection in the following categories: sleeping patterns, aggressive social interactions, attentiveness, interest in daily or other activities.





## Sub-District Profile: Al Bab

Aleppo governorate, Syria

February 2020



### Summary

This profile provides an overview of conditions in registered camps and sites in Al Bab sub-district. Al Bab sub-district is located in the north of Aleppo governorate. In total, 73 households representing 366 individuals were surveyed from this sub-district.

Food was reported as the most important priority need for IDPs in this sub-district, and buying food was the number one reason that households took on debt. Most households in this sub-district were found to be using a food-related coping strategy (79%), and were obtaining food from food distributions (74%) or markets outside of their camp/site (73%). The top three priority food needs of households were bread, sugar, and rice.

### Overview

Average age of respondent: 41

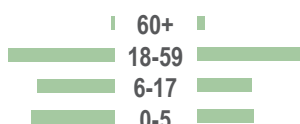
% male respondents: 96%

Average household size: 5

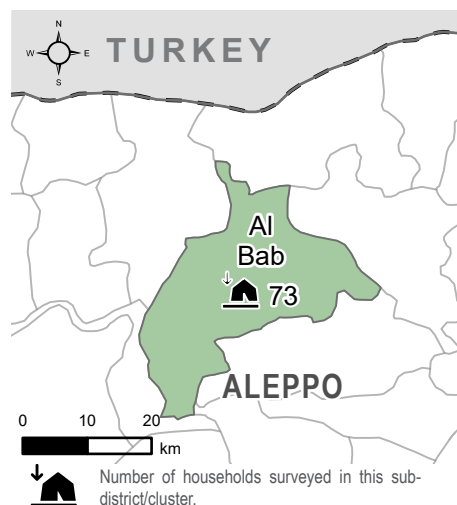
### Demographics

Men

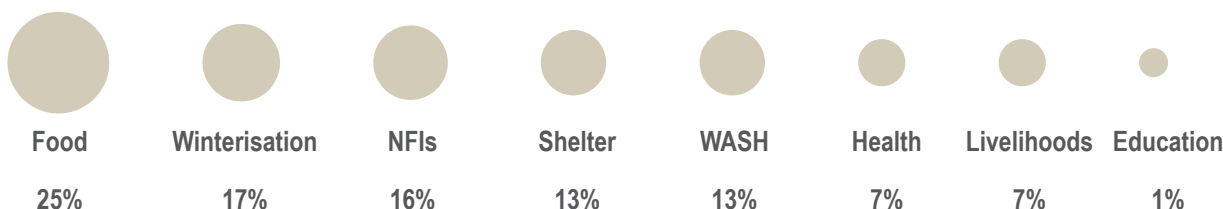
Women



### Location Map



### TOP PRIORITY NEEDS



### MOVEMENT

Top three reported household origins:

Country	Governorate	Sub-district	Percentage
Syria	Hama	Madiq Castle	15%
Syria	Hama	Kafr Zeita	8%
Syria	Aleppo	Tall Ed-daman	8%

Households planning to leave the camp:

Within 1 week	0%
Within 1 month	0%
Within 6 months	0%
After 6+ months	3%
Not planning to leave	97%



56% of households in the camp had been displaced longer than 1 year.

Average number of months between date of first displacement and date of arrival in camp/site: 23

3% of households were planning to leave the camp; the most commonly reported reason(s) for leaving was/were: **Lack of access to income, employment opportunities, or humanitarian assistance in the current camp/site.**

### PROTECTION

#### Protection issues



15% of households in the camp reported being aware of safety and security issues in the camp, during the 30 days prior to the assessment.

**Most commonly reported issues, among those who reported an issue:<sup>1</sup>**

- Disputes between residents (53%)
- Residents forced into unpaid or unwanted labour (27%)

In the 30 days prior to data collection, **women in 27%**, and **men in 37%** of households had reportedly exhibited **signs of psychosocial distress**.<sup>2</sup> **Nineteen percent (19%)** of households with children aged 3-17 reported that at least one child had exhibited **changes in behaviour**<sup>3</sup> in the 30 days prior to data collection.

1. Respondents could select multiple options; total may be greater than 100%.

2. As reported by households themselves. Assessed symptoms included: persistent headaches,

**Households reporting the presence of women's protection issues within the camp (in the 30 days prior to data collection):**



**Most commonly reported issues, among those who reported an issue:<sup>1</sup>**

- Early marriage (58%)
- Harassment (17%)

**Households reporting the presence of child protection issues within the camp (in the 30 days prior to data collection):**



**Most commonly reported issues, among those who reported an issue:<sup>1</sup>**

- Child labour (55%)
- Early marriage (50%)

sleeplessness, and more aggressive behaviour than normal towards children or other household members.

3. Changes in sleeping patterns, interactions with peers, attentiveness, or interest in other daily activities.



## Documentation



**53%** of households reported they were missing some form of documentation.

**Most common impacts of missing documentation on men, among those missing documentation:<sup>4</sup>**

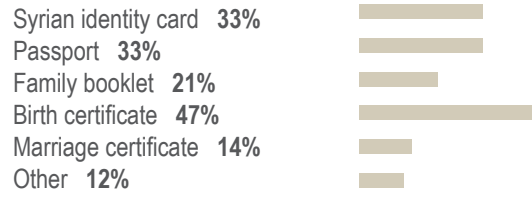
- No impact (38%)
- Restricted freedom of movement (33%)

**Most common impacts of missing documentation on women, among those missing documentation:<sup>4</sup>**

- No impact (54%)
- Restricted freedom of movement (21%)

4. Respondents could select multiple options; total may be greater than 100%.

**Types of missing documentation, among those missing documentation:<sup>4</sup>**



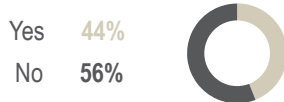
## HEALTH



**Households with members in the following categories:**

- Pregnant or lactating women: 34%
- Person with chronic disease: 25%
- Person with respiratory illness: 44%

**Percent of persons with chronic disease<sup>1</sup> able to access essential medicines:**



Of the households who required medical treatment in the 30 days prior to the assessment, **30%** reported they sought professional treatment, whereas **70%** reported they did not seek professional treatment. The most commonly reported issues when accessing healthcare were **lack of medicines at health facilities** (89%) and the **health facilities are overcrowded** (89%).<sup>2</sup>

**Households reporting that a member had given birth since arriving in the camp:**



Yes **44%**  
No **56%**

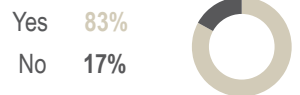
**Where women delivered:**

- Health facility (91%)
- In-home, with non-professional assistance (6%)

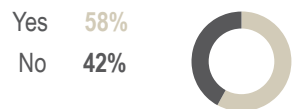
1. Self-reported by household and not medically confirmed.

2. Percentages are from among respondents who reported issues accessing healthcare. Respondents

**Proportion of under-five children who received their polio vaccination:**



**Proportion of pregnant or lactating women who were able to access obstetric or antenatal care:**

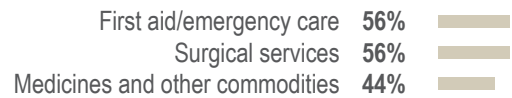


## Presence of functional health facilities

Inside camp: **95%**  
Outside camp: **100%**

**0%** of households live further than 1 hour from the nearest health facility.

**Top three reported specific health needs of households:<sup>3</sup>**



could select multiple options; total may be greater than 100%.

3. Top three specific health needs are reported from among those respondents who selected health as one of three top priority needs (22%). Respondents could select multiple options; total may be greater than 100%.

## WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH)

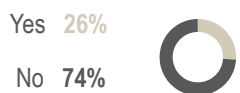
### Water



**Tanker trucks (100%)** were the primary sources of drinking water in the camp/site at the time of data collection.

**Tanker trucks (99%)** and **tanks (1%)** were the primary sources of water for household purposes in the camp/site at the time of data collection.

Households reporting they did not have enough drinking water in the past 30 days:



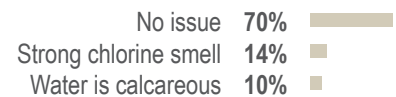
Households reporting they did not have enough water for cooking, bathing, and cleaning in the past 30 days:



**55%** of households reported that they did not treat their water.

**4%** of households reported that they had no access to any drinking water supply over the 3 days prior to data collection.

**Households reporting drinking water issues in the past 30 days:**



**Households using negative strategies to cope with a lack of water in the two weeks prior to data collection:**



**Most commonly reported strategies:<sup>1</sup>**

- Yes **36%**
- No **64%**
- Modify hygiene (e.g. bathe less) (67%)
- Spend money usually spent on other things to buy water (40%)

**75%** of households were able to access all assessed hygiene items.<sup>2</sup>

**Hygiene items households needed to procure in the last 30 days but could not access:<sup>3</sup>**

- Shampoo (68%)
- Dish soap (50%)
- Cleaning liquid for house (55%)
- Sanitary pads (36%)





## Sub-District Profile: Al Bab



### Waste disposal

**70%** of households reported challenges with wastewater disposal, and **41%** of households reported challenges related to garbage disposal.

#### Top challenges related to garbage:<sup>4</sup>

- Complete lack of garbage removal (53%)
- Insufficient number of bins (50%)



#### Top challenges with wastewater disposal:<sup>4</sup>

- Unclean toilet (52%)
- No desludging service (50%)



**58%** of households reported a free residual chlorine (FRC) score over 0.2.

#### Top three reported WASH needs of households:<sup>5</sup>

Garbage removal services	64%	<div></div>
Functioning sewage system	50%	<div></div>
Septic tank desludging services	50%	<div></div>

1. Percentages are from among respondents who reported using a negative coping strategy. Respondents could select multiple options; total may be greater than 100%.

2. The assessed hygiene items included: soap, sanitary pads, disposable diapers, washing powder, jerry cans/buckets, toothbrushes, toothpaste, shampoo, cleaning liquid, detergent for dishes.

3. Households could select more than one option; total may be greater than 100.

4. Percentages are from among respondents who reported a challenge or problem. Respondents could

### Sanitation

#### Types of latrines used by households:<sup>6</sup>

Communal latrine  
(95%)



Open defecation (5%)

#### Types of functional showers used by households:<sup>6</sup>

Bathing in shelter  
(no shower) (100%)



#### Top three reported problems with toilet occurring in the past 30 days:<sup>10</sup>

- Toilet is unclean (29%)
- Too crowded because not enough facilities (27%)
- Lack of privacy (26%)



select multiple options; total may be greater than 100%.

5. Top three specific WASH needs are reported from among those respondents who selected WASH as one of three top priority needs (40%). Respondents could select multiple options; total may be greater than 100%.

6. Communal latrines and showers are shared by more than one household. Household latrines and showers are used only by one household. This may be an informal designation that is not officially enforced.

## FOOD SECURITY

### Consumption

#### Proportion of households by food consumption score:



Acceptable **60%**  
Borderline **22%**  
Poor **18%**



**79%** of households reported using food-related coping strategies in the week before data collection.

#### Top three reported food-related coping strategies:<sup>1</sup>

Eat cheaper food than normal	98%
Eat less meals per day than normal	67%
Eat smaller amounts of food than normal at meals	51%



### Distributions

**82%** of households reported having received food assistance in the 30 days prior to data collection.

#### Type of food assistance received:<sup>2</sup>

Food basket	84%
Bread distribution	53%
Hot meal	13%



1. Households were asked to report the number of days they employed each coping strategy. Percentages are from among respondents who reported using a coping strategy at least one day in the past 7 days. Respondents could select multiple options; total may be greater than 100%.

2. Percentages are from among respondents reported to have received food assistance. Respondents could select multiple options and total may be greater than 100%.

### Market access

**48%** of households reported that they were able to access markets inside the camp to buy food.

**100%** of households reported that they were able to access markets outside the camp to buy food.

#### Most commonly reported main sources of food:<sup>3</sup>

Food distribution	74%
Market outside of camp/site	73%
Market inside camp/site	36%



#### Top three food items households would like to purchase, but which were not available:<sup>3</sup>

All available	52%
Meat, chicken, and fish	21%
Sweets	19%

#### Top three specific food needs of households:<sup>4</sup>

Bread	73%
Sugar	51%
Rice	47%

13. Respondents could select multiple options and total may be greater than 100%.

14. Top three specific food needs are reported from among those respondents who selected food as one of three top priority needs (75%). Respondents could select multiple options; total may be greater than 100%.

## LIVELIHOODS

### Livelihood Sources

Average monthly household expenditures: **61,289 SYP** (57 USD)<sup>1</sup>

#### Top three reported primary expenditure categories:<sup>2</sup>



Food	64%	<div></div>
Debt	10%	<div></div>
NFIs	6%	<div></div>

Average monthly household income: **65,338 SYP** (61 USD)<sup>1</sup>

#### Top three reported primary income sources:<sup>2</sup>



Cash assistance/humanitarian aid	39%	<div></div>
Borrow money	18%	<div></div>
Remittances	14%	<div></div>



## Sub-District Profile: Al Bab



**100%** of households reported having at least one income-generating livelihood source in the month prior to data collection.

**Top three reported professional skills of household members aged 18 and above:<sup>2</sup>**



**Income-generating activities households were most interested in accessing:<sup>2</sup>**

- Finances (84%)
- Access to community spaces (41%)
- Vocational training (32%)



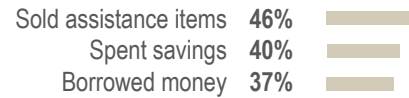
**Top three anticipated specific livelihoods needs:<sup>3</sup>**



1. Exchange rate comes from REACH market monitoring data for March 2020; exchange rate is 1079

## Coping strategies

**Top three reported livelihoods-related coping strategies:<sup>2</sup>**



**26%** of households reported that they were in debt; on average these households owed **83,263 SYP** (77 USD)<sup>1</sup> and were in debt to a friend or a shop.

**Top three reasons households took on debt:<sup>2</sup>**



SYP per USD.

2. Respondents could select multiple options and total may be greater than 100%.

3. Top three specific livelihoods needs are reported from among those respondents who selected livelihoods as one of three top priority needs (21%). Respondents could select multiple options; total may be greater than 100%.



NFI

## SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS (NFIs)

### Shelter

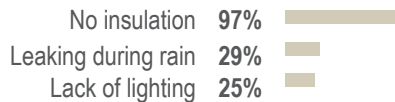
**99%** of inhabited shelters were **household-sized tents**.

Average household size: **5** individuals

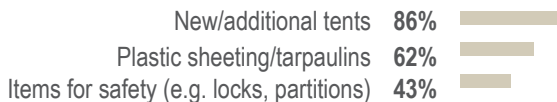
The occupancy situation of most households was to be **hosted for free (100%)** in their shelter.

The occupancy situation of most households was to be **hosted for free (100%)** on the land on which their shelter was located.

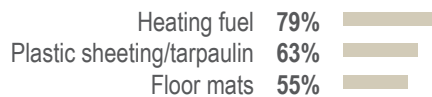
**Most reported shelter-related concerns:<sup>1</sup>**



**Top three anticipated shelter needs:<sup>2</sup>**



**Top three anticipated winterisation needs:<sup>2</sup>**



**70%** of households reported that their shelter does not provide adequate protection for winter.

1. Respondents could select multiple options and total may be greater than 100%.

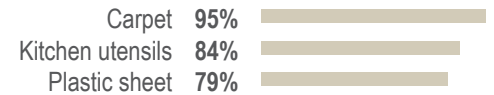
2. Top three specific shelter, NFIs, and winterisation needs are reported from among those respondents who selected any of these as a top priority need (shelter: 40%; NFIs: 47%; winterisation: 52%). Respondents could select multiple options; total may be greater than 100%.

### About HNAP

The Humanitarian Needs Assessment Programme (HNAP) for the Syrian Arab Republic is a joint-UN assessment initiative, which tracks displacement and return movements, conducts sector and multi-sector assessments, and monitors humanitarian needs inside Syria. HNAP is implemented through local Syrian NGOs, with technical support from UN agencies. Data is collected across all communities throughout the whole of Syria through face-to-face consultations and direct field observations.

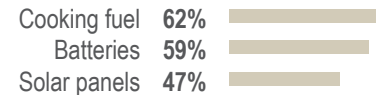
### NFI needs

**Top three items households currently have:<sup>1</sup>**



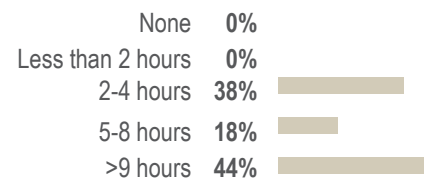
**0%** of households reported they had access to a functional NFI market within the camp/site, and **100%** reported they had access to a functional NFI market outside of the camp/site.

**Top three anticipated NFI needs:<sup>2</sup>**

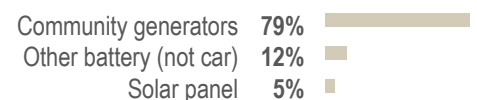


### Energy

**Hours of electricity per household per day:**



**Top three main sources electricity:<sup>1</sup>**



### About REACH Initiative

REACH Initiative facilitates the development of information tools and products that enhance the capacity of aid actors to make evidence-based decisions in emergency, recovery and development contexts. The methodologies used by REACH include primary data collection and in-depth analysis, and all activities are conducted through inter-agency aid coordination mechanisms. REACH is a joint initiative of IMPACT Initiatives, ACTED and the United Nations Institute for Training and Research - Operational Satellite Applications Programme (UNITAR-UNOSAT).





## Sub-District Profile: Azaz

Aleppo governorate, Syria

February 2020



### Summary

This profile provides an overview of conditions in registered camps and sites in Azaz sub-district. Azaz sub-district is located in the north of Aleppo governorate. In total, 73 households representing 404 individuals were surveyed from this sub-district.

Food was the most important priority need for IDPs in this sub-district, and buying food was the number one reason households took on debt. Most households were using a food-related coping strategy (84%) and were obtaining their food from markets inside the camp/site (99%), or by bringing food from their place of origin (86%). The top specific food needs of households in this sub-district were vegetables, pasta, and bulgur.

### Overview

Average age of respondent: 37

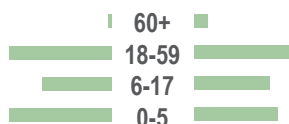
% male respondents: 90%

Average household size: 6

### Demographics

Men

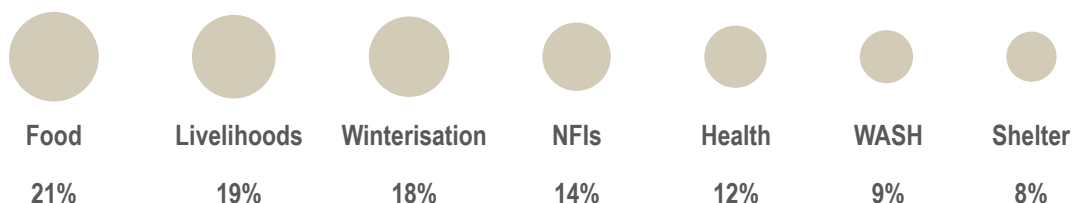
Women



### Location Map



### TOP PRIORITY NEEDS



### MOVEMENT

Top three reported household origins:

Country	Governorate	Sub-district	Percentage
Syria	Aleppo	Jebel Saman	27%
Syria	Aleppo	Tall Refaat	27%
Syria	Aleppo	As-Safira	12%

Households planning to leave the camp:

Within 1 week	0%
Within 1 month	0%
Within 6 months	0%
After 6+ months	0%
Not planning to leave	100%

82% of households in the camp had been displaced longer than 1 year.

Average number of months between date of first displacement and date of arrival in camp/site: 33

0% of households were planning to leave the camp.

### PROTECTION

#### Protection issues



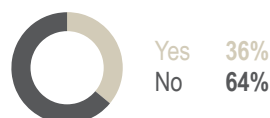
25% of households in the camp reported being aware of safety and security issues in the camp, during the 30 days prior to the assessment.

Most commonly reported issues, among those who reported an issue:<sup>1</sup>

- Theft (59%)
- Disputes (24%)

In the 30 days prior to data collection, **women in 11%**, and **men in 16%** of households had reportedly exhibited **signs of psychosocial distress**.<sup>2</sup> **Ten percent (10%)** of households with children aged 3-17 reported that at least one child had exhibited **changes in behaviour**<sup>3</sup> in the 30 days prior to data collection.

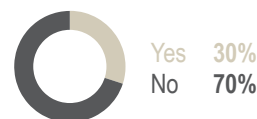
Households reporting the presence of women's protection issues within the camp (in the 30 days prior to data collection):



Most commonly reported issues, among those who reported an issue:<sup>1</sup>

- Early marriage (100%)
- Violence against women (8%)

Households reporting the presence of child protection issues within the camp (in the 30 days prior to data collection):



Most commonly reported issues, among those who reported an issue:<sup>1</sup>

- Child labour (60%)
- Early marriage (50%)

1. Respondents could select multiple options; total may be greater than 100%.

2. As reported by households themselves. Assessed symptoms included: persistent headaches,

sleeplessness, and more aggressive behaviour than normal towards children or other household members.

3. Changes in sleeping patterns, interactions with peers, attentiveness, or interest in other daily activities.



## Documentation



8% of households reported they were missing some form of documentation.

**Most common impacts of missing documentation on men, among those missing documentation:<sup>4</sup>**

- Cannot access humanitarian assistance (67%)
- Cannot register birth/marriage/death (50%)

**Most common impacts of missing documentation on women, among those missing documentation:<sup>4</sup>**

- Cannot register birth/marriage/death (50%)
- Cannot access humanitarian assistance (50%)

4. Respondents could select multiple options; total may be greater than 100%.

**Types of missing documentation, among those missing documentation:<sup>4</sup>**

Syrian identity card 0%  
Passport 3%  
Family booklet 3%  
Birth certificate 0%  
Marriage certificate 0%  
Other 91%



## HEALTH



**Households with members in the following categories:**

Pregnant or lactating women: 45%  
Person with chronic disease: 34%  
Person with respiratory illness: 84%

**Percent of persons with chronic disease<sup>1</sup> able to access essential medicines:**

Yes 4%  
No 96%



Of the households who required medical treatment in the 30 days prior to the assessment, 42% reported they sought professional treatment, whereas 58% reported they did not seek professional treatment. The most commonly reported issues when accessing healthcare were **lack of medicines at health facilities** (86%) and the **lack of trust in healthcare providers** (51%).<sup>2</sup>

**Households reporting that a member had given birth since arriving in the camp:**



Yes 67%  
No 33%

**Where women delivered:**

- Health facility (100%)

**Proportion of under-five children who received their polio vaccination:**

Yes 75%  
No 25%



**Proportion of pregnant or lactating women who were able to access obstetric or antenatal care:**

Yes 12%  
No 88%



## Presence of functional health facilities

Inside camp: 95%  
Outside camp: 99%

0% of households live further than 1 hour from the nearest health facility.

**Top three reported specific health needs of households:<sup>3</sup>**

Surgical services 85%  
Diarrhea treatment 67%  
Vaccines (routine EPI) 48%

could select multiple options; total may be greater than 100%.

3. Top three specific health needs are reported from among those respondents who selected health as one of three top priority needs (37%). Respondents could select multiple options; total may be greater than 100%.

1. Self-reported by household and not medically confirmed.

2. Percentages are from among respondents who reported issues accessing healthcare. Respondents

## WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH)

### Water



**Public taps (81%) and tanker trucks (19%)** were the primary sources of drinking water in the camp/site at the time of data collection.

**Public taps (82%) and tanker trucks (16%)** were the primary sources of water for household purposes in the camp/site at the time of data collection.

**Households reporting they did not have enough drinking water in the past 30 days:**

Yes 0%  
No 100%



**Households reporting they did not have enough water for cooking, bathing, and cleaning in the past 30 days:**

Yes 0%  
No 100%



10% of households reported that they did not treat their water.

0% of households reported that they had no access to any drinking water supply over the 3 days prior to data collection.

**Households reporting drinking water issues in the past 30 days:**



Water tastes bad 96%  
No issue 4%

**Households using negative strategies to cope with a lack of water in the two weeks prior to data collection:**



**Most commonly reported strategies:<sup>1</sup>**  
• Drink water usually used for non-drinking purposes (100%)

75% of households were able to access all assessed hygiene items.<sup>2</sup>

**Hygiene items households needed to procure in the last 30 days but could not access:<sup>3</sup>**

- Sanitary pads (86%)
- Adult toothpaste (7%)
- Adult toothbrush (7%)
- Jerry can (3%).





## Sub-District Profile: Azaz



### Waste disposal

**68%** of households reported challenges with wastewater disposal, and **74%** of households reported challenges related to garbage disposal.

#### Top challenges related to garbage:<sup>4</sup>

- Dumping sites are too close to site (49%)
- Insufficient garbage bags in household (33%)



#### Top challenges with wastewater disposal:<sup>4</sup>

- Unaffordable desludging (42%)
- The need for assistance for some household members to access the toilet (41%)



**58%** of households reported a free residual chlorine (FRC) score over 0.2.

#### Top three reported WASH needs of households:<sup>5</sup>

Septic tank desludging services	79%	
Toothpaste adult	53%	
Garbage removal services	47%	

1. Percentages are from among respondents who reported using a negative coping strategy. Respondents could select multiple options; total may be greater than 100%.

2. The assessed hygiene items included: soap, sanitary pads, disposable diapers, washing powder, jerry cans/buckets, toothbrushes, toothpaste, shampoo, cleaning liquid, detergent for dishes.

3. Households could select more than one option; total may be greater than 100.

4. Percentages are from among respondents who reported a challenge or problem. Respondents could

### Sanitation

#### Types of latrines used by households:<sup>6</sup>

Communal latrine

(53%)

Household latrine

(45%)

Makeshift latrine (2%)



#### Types of functional showers used by households:<sup>6</sup>

Bathing in shelter

(no shower) (71%)

Private shower

(29%)



**1%** of households reported that some members could not access latrines, with **elderly persons** being the most frequent group that could not access.

#### Top three reported problems with toilet occurring in the past 30 days:<sup>10</sup>

- Lack of privacy (53%)
- Toilet is unclean (38%)
- No water to flush (33%)



select multiple options; total may be greater than 100%.

5. Top three specific WASH needs are reported from among those respondents who selected WASH as one of three top priority needs (26%). Respondents could select multiple options; total may be greater than 100%.

6. Communal latrines and showers are shared by more than one household. Household latrines and showers are used only by one household. This may be an informal designation that is not officially enforced.

## FOOD SECURITY

### Consumption

#### Proportion of households by food consumption score:



Acceptable	95%
Borderline	5%
Poor	0%



**84%** of households reported using food-related coping strategies in the week before data collection.

#### Top three reported food-related coping strategies:<sup>1</sup>

Eat cheaper food than normal	93%
Eat less meals per day than normal	51%
Eat smaller amounts of food than normal at meals	43%



### Distributions

**82%** of households reported having received food assistance in the 30 days prior to data collection.

#### Type of food assistance received:<sup>2</sup>

Ready to eat rations	94%
Bread distribution	76%
Food basket	4%



1. Households were asked to report the number of days they employed each coping strategy. Percentages are from among respondents who reported using a coping strategy at least one day in the past 7 days. Respondents could select multiple options; total may be greater than 100%.

2. Percentages are from among respondents reported to have received food assistance. Respondents could select multiple options and total may be greater than 100%.

### Market access

**95%** of households reported that they were able to access markets inside the camp to buy food.

**99%** of households reported that they were able to access markets outside the camp to buy food.

#### Most commonly reported main sources of food:<sup>3</sup>

Market inside camp/site	99%
Food brought from place of origin	86%
From nearby friends and family	47%



#### Top three food items households would like to purchase, but which were not available:<sup>3</sup>

All available	49%
Eggs	48%
Vegetables and leaves	3%

#### Top three specific food needs of households:<sup>4</sup>

Vegetables	87%
Pasta	49%
Bulgur	44%

13. Respondents could select multiple options and total may be greater than 100%.

14. Top three specific food needs are reported from among those respondents who selected food as one of three top priority needs (62%). Respondents could select multiple options; total may be greater than 100%.

## LIVELIHOODS

### Livelihood Sources

Average monthly household expenditures: **52,216 SYP** (48 USD)<sup>1</sup>

#### Top three reported primary expenditure categories:<sup>2</sup>



Food	61%
Electricity	9%
NFIs	8%

Average monthly household income: **52,563 SYP** (49 USD)<sup>1</sup>

#### Top three reported primary income sources:<sup>2</sup>



Cash assistance/humanitarian aid	46%
Daily labor	18%
Salaried employment	16%

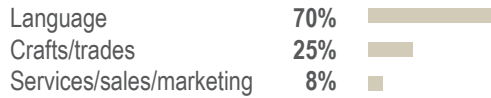


## Sub-District Profile: Azaz



**100%** of households reported having at least one income-generating livelihood source in the month prior to data collection.

**Top three reported professional skills of household members aged 18 and above:<sup>2</sup>**

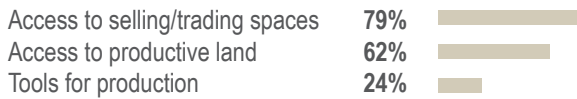


**Income-generating activities households were most interested in accessing:<sup>2</sup>**

- Legal assistance (78%)
- Finances (70%)
- Transportation (51%)



**Top three anticipated specific livelihoods needs:<sup>3</sup>**



1. Exchange rate comes from REACH market monitoring data for March 2020; exchange rate is 1079

## **SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS (NFIs)**

### Shelter

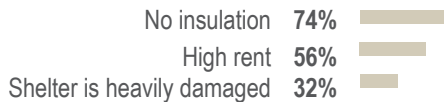
**93%** of inhabited shelters were **household-sized tents**.

Average household size: **6** individuals

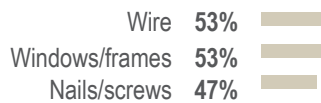
The occupancy situation of most households was to be the **owner (95%)** of their shelter.

The occupancy situation of most households was to be **hosted for free (100%)** on the land on which their shelter was located.

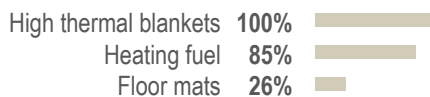
**Most reported shelter-related concerns:<sup>1</sup>**



**Top three anticipated shelter needs:<sup>2</sup>**



**Top three anticipated winterisation needs:<sup>2</sup>**



**92%** of households reported that their shelter does not provide adequate protection for winter.

1. Respondents could select multiple options and total may be greater than 100%.

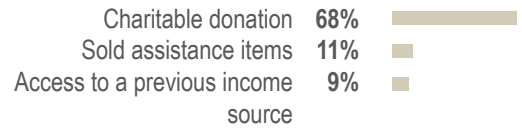
2. Top three specific shelter, NFIs, and winterisation needs are reported from among those respondents who selected any of these as a top priority need (shelter: 23%; NFIs: 41%; winterisation: 53%). Respondents could select multiple options; total may be greater than 100%.

### About HNAP

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### Coping strategies

**Top three reported livelihoods-related coping strategies:<sup>2</sup>**



**8%** of households reported that they were in debt; on average these households owed **198,833 SYP** (184 USD)<sup>1</sup> and were in debt to a friend or a shop.

**Top three reasons households took on debt:<sup>2</sup>**



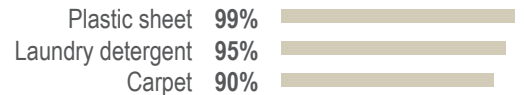
SYP per USD.

2. Respondents could select multiple options and total may be greater than 100%.

3. Top three specific livelihoods needs are reported from among those respondents who selected livelihoods as one of three top priority needs (58%). Respondents could select multiple options; total may be greater than 100%.

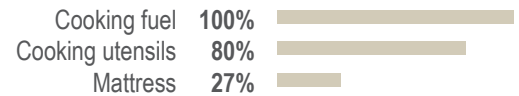
### NFI needs

**Top three items households currently have:<sup>1</sup>**



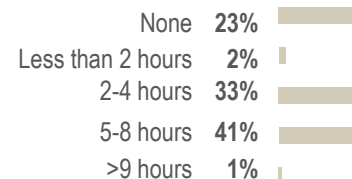
**92%** of households reported they had access to a functional NFI market within the camp/site, and **97%** reported they had access to a functional NFI market outside of the camp/site.

**Top three anticipated NFI needs:<sup>2</sup>**

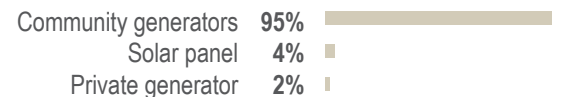


### Energy

**Hours of electricity per household per day:**



**Top three main sources electricity:<sup>1</sup>**



### About REACH Initiative

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## Sub-District Profile: Badama

Idleb governorate, Syria

February 2020



### Summary

This profile provides an overview of conditions in registered camps and sites in Badama sub-district. Badama sub-district is located in the west of Idleb governorate. In total, 94 households representing 416 individuals were surveyed from this sub-district.

Food was the most important priority need for IDPs in this sub-district. Most households were using a food-related coping strategy (71%), and the main source of food for most households was food distributions (94%). All households in this sub-district had received food assistance in the 30 days prior to data collection. The top specific food needs for households in this sub-district were oil, rice, and bread.

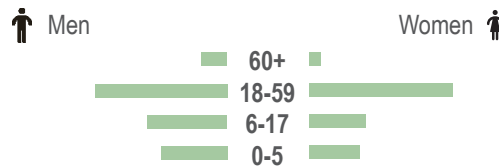
### Overview

Average age of respondent: 41

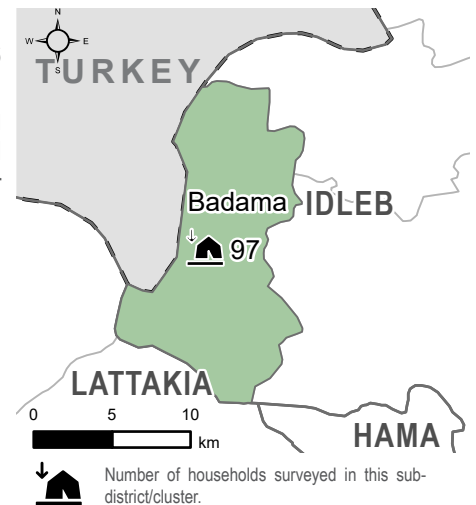
% male respondents: 79%

Average household size: 4

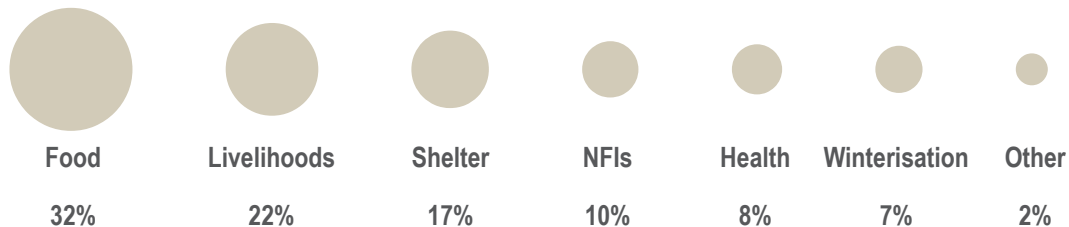
### Demographics



### Location Map



### TOP PRIORITY NEEDS



### MOVEMENT

Top three reported household origins:

Country	Governorate	Sub-district	Percentage
Syria	Idleb	Badama	32%
Syria	Latakia	Kansaba	23%
Syria	Latakia	Latakia	17%

Households planning to leave the camp:

Within 1 week	0%
Within 1 month	0%
Within 6 months	0%
After 6+ months	0%
Not planning to leave	100%

70% of households in the camp had been displaced longer than 1 year.

Average number of months between date of first displacement and date of arrival in camp/site: 32

0% of households were planning to leave the camp.

### PROTECTION

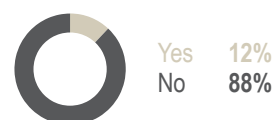
#### Protection issues



0% of households in the camp reported being aware of safety and security issues in the camp, during the 30 days prior to the assessment.

In the 30 days prior to data collection, **women in 24%**, and **men in 20%** of households had reportedly exhibited **signs of psychosocial distress**.<sup>2</sup> **Thirty-six percent (36%)** of households with children aged 3-17 reported that at least one child had exhibited **changes in behaviour**<sup>3</sup> in the 30 days prior to data collection.

Households reporting the presence of women's protection issues within the camp (in the 30 days prior to data collection):



Most commonly reported issues, among those who reported an issue:<sup>1</sup>

- Early marriage (100%)
- Violence against women (9%)

Households reporting the presence of child protection issues within the camp (in the 30 days prior to data collection):



Most commonly reported issues, among those who reported an issue:<sup>1</sup>

- Child labour (95%)
- Child headed household (30%)

1. Respondents could select multiple options; total may be greater than 100%.

2. As reported by households themselves. Assessed symptoms included: persistent headaches,

sleeplessness, and more aggressive behaviour than normal towards children or other household members.

3. Changes in sleeping patterns, interactions with peers, attentiveness, or interest in other daily activities.





## Documentation



**51%** of households reported they were missing some form of documentation.

**Most common impacts of missing documentation on men, among those missing documentation:<sup>4</sup>**

- Restricted freedom of movement (75%)
- Cannot register birth/marriage/death (31%)

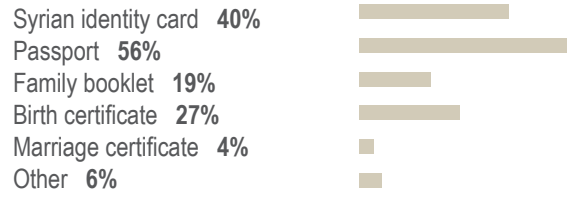
**Most common impacts of missing documentation on women, among those missing documentation:<sup>4</sup>**

- Restricted freedom of movement (60%)
- Cannot register birth/marriage/death (27%)

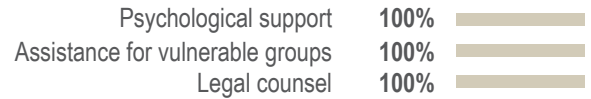
4. Respondents could select multiple options; total may be greater than 100%.

5. Top three specific protection needs are reported from among those respondents who selected protection as one of three top priority needs (1%). Respondents could select multiple options; total may be greater than 100%.

**Types of missing documentation, among those missing documentation:<sup>4</sup>**



**Top three specific protection needs of households:**



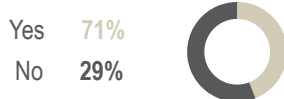
## HEALTH



**Households with members in the following categories:**

- Pregnant or lactating women: 23%
- Person with chronic disease: 36%
- Person with respiratory illness: 45%

**Percent of persons with chronic disease<sup>1</sup> able to access essential medicines:**



Of the households who required medical treatment in the 30 days prior to the assessment, **66%** reported they sought professional treatment, whereas **34%** reported they did not seek professional treatment. The most commonly reported issues when accessing healthcare were **lack of medicines at health facilities** (92%) and the **high cost of transportation to health facilities** (28%).<sup>2</sup>

**Households reporting that a member had given birth since arriving in the camp:**



Yes **44%**  
No **56%**

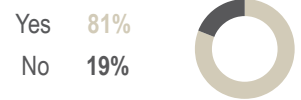
**Where women delivered:**

- Health facility (100%)

1. Self-reported by household and not medically confirmed.

2. Percentages are from among respondents who reported issues accessing healthcare. Respondents

**Proportion of under-five children who received their polio vaccination:**



**Proportion of pregnant or lactating women who were able to access obstetric or antenatal care:**

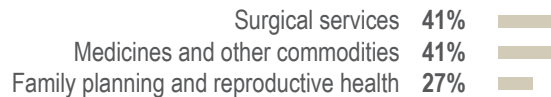


**Presence of functional health facilities**

- Inside camp: **49%**
- Outside camp: **100%**

**0%** of households live further than 1 hour from the nearest health facility.

**Top three reported specific health needs of households:<sup>3</sup>**



could select multiple options; total may be greater than 100%.

3. Top three specific health needs are reported from among those respondents who selected health as one of three top priority needs (23%). Respondents could select multiple options; total may be greater than 100%.

## WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH)

### Water



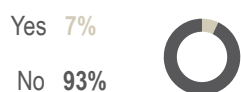
**Tanker trucks (99%)** and **unprotected hand dug wells (1%)** were the primary sources of drinking water in the camp/site at the time of data collection.

**Tanker trucks (99%)** and **unprotected hand dug wells (1%)** were the primary sources of water for household purposes in the camp/site at the time of data collection.

Households reporting they did not have enough drinking water in the past 30 days:



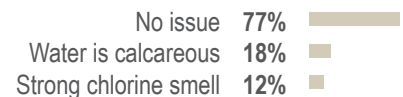
Households reporting they did not have enough water for cooking, bathing, and cleaning in the past 30 days:



**17%** of households reported that they did not treat their water.

**2%** of households reported that they had no access to any drinking water supply over the 3 days prior to data collection.

**Households reporting drinking water issues in the past 30 days:**



**Households using negative strategies to cope with a lack of water in the two weeks prior to data collection:**



- Most commonly reported strategies:<sup>1</sup>**
- Reduce drinking water consumption (50%)
  - Modify hygiene (e.g. bathe less) (50%)

**75%** of households were able to access all assessed hygiene items.<sup>2</sup>

**Hygiene items households needed to procure in the last 30 days but could not access:<sup>3</sup>**

- Toothpaste adult (66%)
- Shampoo baby (63%)
- Toothpaste child (60%)
- Toothbrush child (57%).



## Sub-District Profile: Badama



### Waste disposal

**3%** of households reported challenges with wastewater disposal, and **3%** of households reported challenges related to garbage disposal.

#### Top challenges related to garbage:<sup>4</sup>

- Insufficient number of bins (100%)



#### Top challenges with wastewater disposal:<sup>4</sup>

- Overflowing sewage (67%)
- Connection to sewage blocked (33%)



**58%** of households reported a free residual chlorine (FRC) score over 0.2.

**7%** of households reported that some members could not access latrines, with **persons with disabilities** being the most frequent group that could not access.

1. Percentages are from among respondents who reported using a negative coping strategy. Respondents could select multiple options; total may be greater than 100%.

2. The assessed hygiene items included: soap, sanitary pads, disposable diapers, washing powder, jerry cans/buckets, toothbrushes, toothpaste, shampoo, cleaning liquid, detergent for dishes.

3. Households could select more than one option; total may be greater than 100%.

### Sanitation

#### Types of latrines used by households:<sup>6</sup>

Household latrine

(88%)

Communal latrine

(11%)

Makeshift latrine (1%)



#### Types of functional showers used by households:<sup>6</sup>

Bathing in shelter

(no shower) (88%)

Private shower

(10%)

Bathing outside of shelter (no shower)

(2%)



#### Top three reported problems with toilet occurring in the past 30 days:<sup>10</sup>

- No problems (93%)
- Too crowded because not enough facilities (3%)
- Lack of privacy (2%)



4. Percentages are from among respondents who reported a challenge or problem. Respondents could select multiple options; total may be greater than 100%.

5. Communal latrines and showers are shared by more than one household. Household latrines and showers are used only by one household. This may be an informal designation that is not officially enforced.

## FOOD SECURITY

### Consumption

#### Proportion of households by food consumption score:



Acceptable **81%**  
Borderline **19%**  
Poor **0%**



**71%** of households reported using food-related coping strategies in the week before data collection.

#### Top three reported food-related coping strategies:<sup>1</sup>

Eat cheaper food than normal **79%**  
Eat smaller amounts of food than normal at meals **74%**  
Eat less meals per day than normal **70%**



### Distributions

**82%** of households reported having received food assistance in the 30 days prior to data collection.

#### Type of food assistance received:<sup>2</sup>

Bread distribution **100%**  
Food basket **43%**  
Other **36%**



1. Households were asked to report the number of days they employed each coping strategy. Percentages are from among respondents who reported using a coping strategy at least one day in the past 7 days. Respondents could select multiple options; total may be greater than 100%.

2. Percentages are from among respondents reported to have received food assistance. Respondents could select multiple options and total may be greater than 100%.

### Market access

**74%** of households reported that they were able to access markets inside the camp to buy food.

**99%** of households reported that they were able to access markets outside the camp to buy food.

#### Most commonly reported main sources of food:<sup>3</sup>

Food distribution **94%**  
Market outside of camp/site **61%**  
Market inside camp/site **56%**



#### Top three food items households would like to purchase, but which were not available:<sup>3</sup>

All available **100%**

#### Top three specific food needs of households:<sup>4</sup>

Oil **69%**  
Rice **67%**  
Bread **57%**

13. Respondents could select multiple options and total may be greater than 100%.

14. Top three specific food needs are reported from among those respondents who selected food as one of three top priority needs (97%). Respondents could select multiple options; total may be greater than 100%.

## LIVELIHOODS

### Livelihood Sources

Average monthly household expenditures: **66,988 SYP** (62 USD)<sup>1</sup>

#### Top three reported primary expenditure categories:<sup>2</sup>



Food **74%**  
NFIs **5%**  
Transport **5%**

Average monthly household income: **76,720 SYP** (71 USD)<sup>1</sup>

#### Top three reported primary income sources:<sup>2</sup>



Cash assistance/humanitarian aid **38%**  
Salaried employment **22%**  
Borrow money **21%**



## Sub-District Profile: Badama



**100%** of households reported having at least one income-generating livelihood source in the month prior to data collection.

**Top three reported professional skills of household members aged 18 and above:<sup>2</sup>**

Entrepreneurial	55%	
Agriculture	44%	
Crafts/trades	36%	

**Income-generating activities households were most interested in accessing:<sup>2</sup>**

- Finances (91%)
- Access to community spaces (57%)
- Professional networks (37%)



**Top three anticipated specific livelihoods needs:<sup>3</sup>**

Livelihoods programming	89%	
Humanitarian assistance	87%	
Regular income	61%	

1. Exchange rate comes from REACH market monitoring data for March 2020; exchange rate is 1079

## Coping strategies

**Top three reported livelihoods-related coping strategies:<sup>2</sup>**



Borrowed money	73%	
Sold assistance items	39%	
Gifts from friends/relatives	32%	

**59%** of households reported that they were in debt; on average these households owed **75,673 SYP** (70 USD)<sup>1</sup> and were in debt to a shop or a friend.

**Top three reasons households took on debt:<sup>2</sup>**

Food	80%	
Clothing and NFIs	9%	
Healthcare	9%	

SYP per USD.

2. Respondents could select multiple options and total may be greater than 100%.

3. Top three specific livelihoods needs are reported from among those respondents who selected livelihoods as one of three top priority needs (65%). Respondents could select multiple options; total may be greater than 100%.



NFI

## SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS (NFIs)

### Shelter

**98%** of inhabited shelters were **household-sized tents**.

Average household size: **4** individuals

The occupancy situation of most households was to be **hosted for free (99%)** in their shelter.

The occupancy situation of most households was to be **hosted for free (82%)** on the land on which their shelter was located.

**Most reported shelter-related concerns:<sup>1</sup>**



No insulation	56%	
Leaking during rain	44%	
Insufficient number of shelters for population	36%	

**Top three anticipated shelter needs:<sup>2</sup>**

New/additional tents	88%	
Timber	69%	
Plastic sheeting/tarpaulins	44%	

**Top three anticipated winterisation needs:<sup>2</sup>**

Heating fuel	100%	
Winter clothes	95%	
Winter shoes	48%	

**34%** of households reported that their shelter does not provide adequate protection for winter.

1. Respondents could select multiple options and total may be greater than 100%.

2. Top three specific shelter, NFIs, and winterisation needs are reported from among those respondents who selected any of these as a top priority need (shelter: 51%; NFIs: 31%; winterisation: 22%). Respondents could select multiple options; total may be greater than 100%.

### About HNAP

The Humanitarian Needs Assessment Programme (HNAP) for the Syrian Arab Republic is a joint-UN assessment initiative, which tracks displacement and return movements, conducts sector and multi-sector assessments, and monitors humanitarian needs inside Syria. HNAP is implemented through local Syrian NGOs, with technical support from UN agencies. Data is collected across all communities throughout the whole of Syria through face-to-face consultations and direct field observations.

### NFI needs

**Top three items households currently have:<sup>1</sup>**



Kitchen utensils	89%	
Source of light	89%	
Cooking fuel/stove	88%	

**55%** of households reported they had access to a functional NFI market within the camp/site, and **100%** reported they had access to a functional NFI market outside of the camp/site.

**Top three anticipated NFI needs:<sup>2</sup>**



Cooking fuel	81%	
Solar panels	48%	
Batteries	41%	

### Energy

**Hours of electricity per household per day:**



None	36%	
Less than 2 hours	62%	
2-4 hours	0%	
5-8 hours	2%	
>9 hours	0%	

**Top three main sources electricity:<sup>1</sup>**

Community generators	47%	
Solar panel	23%	
Other battery (not car)	22%	

### About REACH Initiative

REACH Initiative facilitates the development of information tools and products that enhance the capacity of aid actors to make evidence-based decisions in emergency, recovery and development contexts. The methodologies used by REACH include primary data collection and in-depth analysis, and all activities are conducted through inter-agency aid coordination mechanisms. REACH is a joint initiative of IMPACT Initiatives, ACTED and the United Nations Institute for Training and Research - Operational Satellite Applications Programme (UNITAR-UNOSAT).





## Sub-District Profile: Dana - Atma Cluster

Idlib governorate, Syria

February 2020



### Summary

This profile provides an overview of conditions in registered camps and sites in Atma cluster, which is a sampling unit that is part of Dana sub-district. Dana sub-district is located in the north of Idlib governorate, and Atma is located in the north of Dana. In total, 84 households representing 342 individuals were surveyed from this cluster.

Water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) and non-food items (NFIs) were the top priority needs in this cluster. Most households reported challenges related to garbage (98%) and all households reported challenges with wastewater disposal. The top challenge related to wastewater was blocked sewage. No household in this cluster had electricity, and the top NFI need for households was batteries.

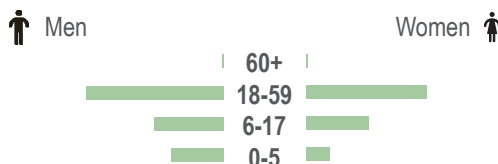
### Overview

Average age of respondent: 40

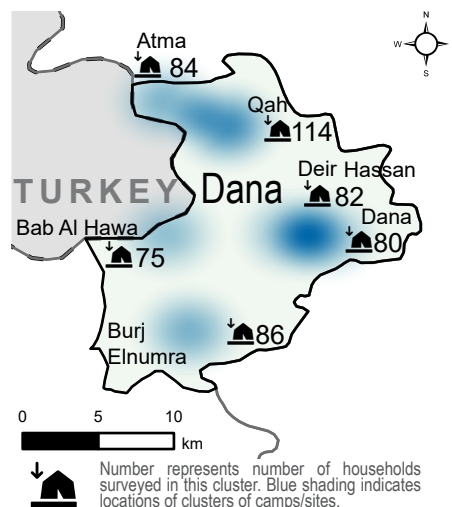
% male respondents: 100%

Average household size: 4

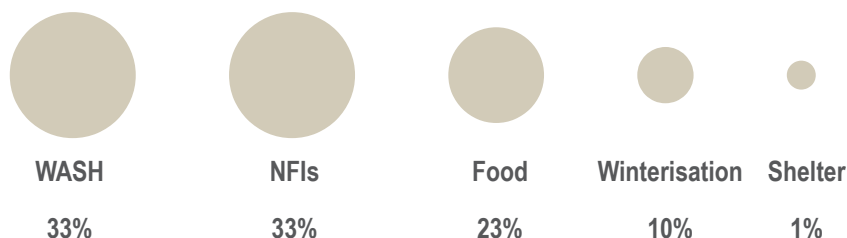
### Demographics



### Location Map



### TOP PRIORITY NEEDS



### MOVEMENT

Top three reported household origins:

Country	Governorate	Sub-district	Percentage
Syria	Hama	Madiq Castle	35%
Syria	Hama	Kafr Zeita	30%
Syria	Idlib	Khan Shaykun	13%

30% of households in the camp had been displaced longer than 1 year.

Average number of months between date of first displacement and date of arrival in camp/site: 13

Households planning to leave the camp:

Within 1 week	0%
Within 1 month	0%
Within 6 months	0%
After 6+ months	0%
Not planning to leave	100%

0% of households were planning to leave the camp.

### PROTECTION

#### Protection issues



33% of households in the camp reported being aware of safety and security issues in the camp, during the 30 days prior to the assessment.

Most commonly reported issues, among those who reported an issue:<sup>1</sup>

- Disputes between residents (86%)
- Threat from airstrikes (14%)

In the 30 days prior to data collection, **women in 1%**, and **men in 1%** of households had reportedly exhibited **signs of psychosocial distress**.<sup>2</sup> **Four percent (4%)** of households with children aged 3-17 reported that at least one child had exhibited **changes in behaviour**<sup>3</sup> in the 30 days prior to data collection.

1. Respondents could select multiple options; total may be greater than 100%.

2. As reported by households themselves. Assessed symptoms included: persistent headaches,

Households reporting the presence of women's protection issues within the camp (in the 30 days prior to data collection):



Households reporting the presence of child protection issues within the camp (in the 30 days prior to data collection):



Most commonly reported issues, among those who reported an issue:<sup>1</sup>

- Child labour (100%)

sleeplessness, and more aggressive behaviour than normal towards children or other household members.

3. Changes in sleeping patterns, interactions with peers, attentiveness, or interest in other daily activities.



## Documentation



1% of households reported they were missing some form of documentation.

**Most common impacts of missing documentation on men, among those missing documentation:<sup>4</sup>**

- No impact (100%)

**Most common impacts of missing documentation on women, among those missing documentation:<sup>4</sup>**

- No impact (100%)

**Types of missing documentation, among those missing documentation:<sup>4</sup>**

Syrian identity card 0%  
Passport 0%  
Family booklet 0%  
Birth certificate 0%  
Marriage certificate 0%  
Other 100%

4. Respondents could select multiple options; total may be greater than 100%.

## HEALTH



**Households with members in the following categories:**

Pregnant or lactating women: 2%

Person with chronic disease: 7%

Person with respiratory illness: 27%

**Percent of persons with chronic disease<sup>1</sup> able to access essential medicines:**

Yes 17%  
No 83%



Of the households who required medical treatment in the 30 days prior to the assessment, 17% reported they sought professional treatment, whereas 83% reported they did not seek professional treatment. The most commonly reported issues when accessing healthcare were **lack of medicines at health facilities** (100%) and the **cannot afford to pay for health services** (50%).<sup>2</sup>

**Households reporting that a member had given birth since arriving in the camp:**



Yes 21%  
No 79%

**Where women delivered:**

- Health facility (94%)
- In-home, with non-professional assistance (6%)

**Proportion of under-five children who received their polio vaccination:**

Yes 40%  
No 60%



**Proportion of pregnant or lactating women who were able to access obstetric or antenatal care:**

Yes 0%  
No 100%



**Presence of functional health facilities**

Inside camp: 0%

Outside camp: 100%

0% of households live further than 1 hour from the nearest health facility.

1. Self-reported by household and not medically confirmed.

2. Percentages are from among respondents who reported issues accessing healthcare. Respondents could select multiple options; total may be greater than 100%.

## WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH)

### Water



**Tanker trucks (98%) and public taps (2%)** were the primary sources of drinking water in the camp/site at the time of data collection.

**Public taps (96%) and tanker trucks (4%)** were the primary sources of water for household purposes in the camp/site at the time of data collection.

**Households reporting they did not have enough drinking water in the past 30 days:**

Yes 2%  
No 98%



**Households reporting they did not have enough water for cooking, bathing, and cleaning in the past 30 days:**

Yes 0%  
No 100%



69% of households reported that they did not treat their water.

1% of households reported that they had no access to any drinking water supply over the 3 days prior to data collection.

**Households reporting drinking water issues in the past 30 days:**



No issue 100%



**Households using negative strategies to cope with a lack of water in the two weeks prior to data collection:**



**Most commonly reported strategies:<sup>1</sup>**

- Yes 93%
  - Modify hygiene (e.g. bathe less) (82%)
  - Spend money usually spent on other things to buy water (69%)
- No 7%

75% of households were able to access all assessed hygiene items.<sup>2</sup>

**Hygiene items households needed to procure in the last 30 days but could not access:<sup>3</sup>**

- Shampoo (94%)
- Cleaning liquid for house (68%)
- Dish soap (86%)
- Washing powder (30%)



## Waste disposal

**100%** of households reported challenges with wastewater disposal, and **98%** of households reported challenges related to garbage disposal.

### Top challenges related to garbage:<sup>4</sup>

- Complete lack of garbage removal (68%)
- Insufficient number of bins (55%)



### Top challenges with wastewater disposal:<sup>4</sup>

- Connection to sewage blocked (96%)
- No desludging service (67%)



**58%** of households reported a free residual chlorine (FRC) score over 0.2.

### Top three reported WASH needs of households:<sup>5</sup>

Garbage removal services	95%	
Garbage bins	69%	
Septic tank desludging services	61%	

1. Percentages are from among respondents who reported using a negative coping strategy. Respondents could select multiple options; total may be greater than 100%.

2. The assessed hygiene items included: soap, sanitary pads, disposable diapers, washing powder, jerry cans/buckets, toothbrushes, toothpaste, shampoo, cleaning liquid, detergent for dishes.

3. Households could select more than one option; total may be greater than 100.

4. Percentages are from among respondents who reported a challenge or problem. Respondents could

## Sanitation

### Types of latrines used by households:<sup>6</sup>

Household latrine  
(70%)

Communal latrine  
(30%)



### Types of functional showers used by households:<sup>6</sup>

Bathing in shelter  
(no shower) (98%)

Private shower  
(2%)



### Top three reported problems with toilet occurring in the past 30 days:<sup>10</sup>

- Connection to sewage is blocked (95%)
- Pipe is blocked (75%)
- Septic tank not emptied (14%)



select multiple options; total may be greater than 100%.

5. Top three specific WASH needs are reported from among those respondents who selected WASH as one of three top priority needs (100%). Respondents could select multiple options; total may be greater than 100%.

6. Communal latrines and showers are shared by more than one household. Household latrines and showers are used only by one household. This may be an informal designation that is not officially enforced.

## FOOD SECURITY

### Consumption

#### Proportion of households by food consumption score:



Acceptable 25%

Borderline 15%

Poor 60%



**32%** of households reported using food-related coping strategies in the week before data collection.

#### Top three reported food-related coping strategies:<sup>1</sup>

Eat cheaper food than normal 96%

Borrowed food or received help from others 92%

Eat smaller amounts of food than normal at meals 8%



### Distributions

**82%** of households reported having received food assistance in the 30 days prior to data collection.

#### Type of food assistance received:<sup>2</sup>

Food basket 100%

Bread distribution 30%



1. Households were asked to report the number of days they employed each coping strategy. Percentages are from among respondents who reported using a coping strategy at least one day in the past 7 days. Respondents could select multiple options; total may be greater than 100%.

2. Percentages are from among respondents reported to have received food assistance. Respondents could select multiple options and total may be greater than 100%.

### Market access

**6%** of households reported that they were able to access markets inside the camp to buy food.

**100%** of households reported that they were able to access markets outside the camp to buy food.

#### Most commonly reported main sources of food:<sup>3</sup>

Food distribution 100%

Market outside of camp/site 30%

Market inside camp/site 1%



#### Top three food items households would like to purchase, but which were not available:<sup>3</sup>

Sweets 68%

Spices and condiments 52%

Meat, chicken, and fish 33%

#### Top three specific food needs of households:<sup>4</sup>

Rice 98%

Flour 95%

Sugar 83%

13. Respondents could select multiple options and total may be greater than 100%.

14. Top three specific food needs are reported from among those respondents who selected food as one of three top priority needs (70%). Respondents could select multiple options; total may be greater than 100%.

## LIVELIHOODS

### Livelihood Sources

Average monthly household expenditures: **26,500 SYP** (25 USD)<sup>1</sup>

#### Top three reported primary expenditure categories:<sup>2</sup>



Food 64%

NFIs 22%

Health 5%

Average monthly household income: **33,665 SYP** (31 USD)<sup>1</sup>

#### Top three reported primary income sources:<sup>2</sup>



Cash assistance/humanitarian aid 43%

Freelance 27%

Sell humanitarian assistance 19%





## Sub-District Profile: Dana - Atma Cluster



**100%** of households reported having at least one income-generating livelihood source in the month prior to data collection.

**Top three reported professional skills of household members aged 18 and above:<sup>2</sup>**

Agriculture	63%	<div></div>
Services/sales/marketing	58%	<div></div>
Entrepreneurial	29%	<div></div>

**Income-generating activities households were most interested in accessing:<sup>2</sup>**

- Finances (100%)
- Access to community spaces (89%)
- Productive assets (1%)



### Coping strategies

**Top three reported livelihoods-related coping strategies:<sup>2</sup>**



Sold assistance items	98%	<div></div>
Charitable donations	30%	<div></div>
Borrowed money	2%	<div></div>

**2%** of households reported that they were in debt; on average these households owed **12,500 SYP** (12 USD)<sup>1</sup> and were in debt to a friend or a shop.

**Top reason households took on debt:<sup>2</sup>**

Food	100%	<div></div>
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1. Exchange rate comes from REACH market monitoring data for March 2020; exchange rate is 1079 SYP per USD.

2. Respondents could select multiple options and total may be greater than 100%.

3. Top three specific livelihoods needs are reported from among those respondents who selected livelihoods as one of three top priority needs (0%). Respondents could select multiple options; total may be greater than 100%.



## SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS (NFIs)

### Shelter

**100%** of inhabited shelters were **household-sized tents**.

Average household size: **4** individuals



The occupancy situation of most households was to be a **co-rentor (74%)** of their shelter.

The occupancy situation of most households was to be a **co-rentor (51%)** of the land on which their shelter was located.

**Most reported shelter-related concerns:<sup>1</sup>**



No insulation	100%	<div></div>
Leaking during rain	46%	<div></div>
Lack of lighting	34%	<div></div>

**Top three anticipated shelter needs:<sup>2</sup>**

New/additional tents	100%	<div></div>
Basic electrical items (e.g. sockets, wiring, etc.)	50%	<div></div>
Basic tools (e.g. hammers, wrenches)	50%	<div></div>

**Top three anticipated winterisation needs:<sup>2</sup>**

Plastic sheeting/tarpaulin	100%	<div></div>
Floor mats	84%	<div></div>
Winter clothes	68%	<div></div>

**99%** of households reported that their shelter does not provide adequate protection for winter.

#### About HNAP

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### NFI needs

**Top three items households currently have:<sup>1</sup>**



Carpet	95%	<div></div>
Plastic sheet	83%	<div></div>
Jerry can	74%	<div></div>

**11%** of households reported they had access to a functional NFI market within the camp/site, and **100%** reported they had access to a functional NFI market outside of the camp/site.

**Top three anticipated NFI needs:<sup>2</sup>**



Batteries	85%	<div></div>
Solar panels	66%	<div></div>
Cooking fuel	41%	<div></div>

### Energy

**Hours of electricity per household per day:**



None	100%	<div></div>
Less than 2 hours	0%	<div></div>
2-4 hours	0%	<div></div>
5-8 hours	0%	<div></div>
>9 hours	0%	<div></div>

1. Respondents could select multiple options and total may be greater than 100%.

2. Top three specific shelter, NFIs, and winterisation needs are reported from among those respondents who selected any of these as a top priority need (shelter: 2%; NFIs: 98%; winterisation: 30%). Respondents could select multiple options; total may be greater than 100%.

#### About REACH Initiative

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# Sub-District Profile: Dana - Bab Al Hawa & Kafr Loseen Cluster

Idlib governorate, Syria  
February 2020



## Summary

This profile provides an overview of conditions in registered camps and sites in Bab Al Hawa & Kafr Loseen cluster, which is a sampling unit in Dana sub-district. Dana sub-district is located in the north of Idlib governorate, and Bab Al Hawa & Kafr Loseen cluster is located in the west of Dana. In total, 74 households representing 367 individuals were surveyed from this cluster.

Shelter was the most important priority need for IDPs in this sub-district. Most households were living in free shelters and were hosted on free land, but 14% of households were worried about eviction in the next year. The most important shelter-related concern was that tents were not insulated (77%) and the top anticipated shelter need was new/additional tents (90%).

## Overview

Average age of respondent: 37

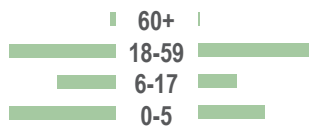
% male respondents: 97%

Average household size: 5

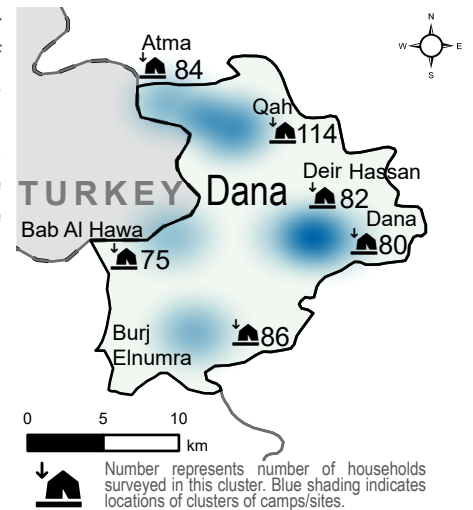
## Demographics

Men

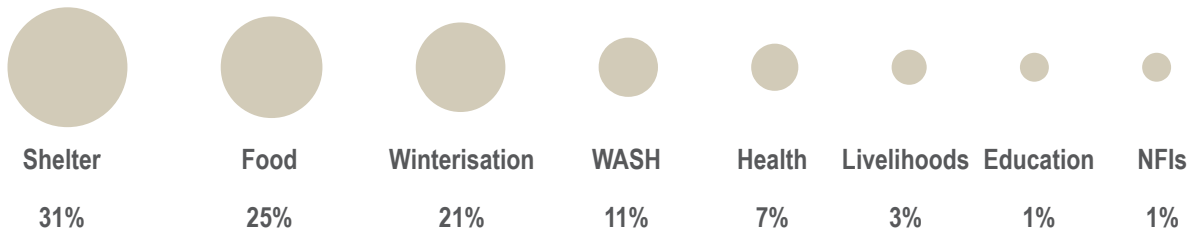
Women



## Location Map



## TOP PRIORITY NEEDS



## MOVEMENT

Top three reported household origins:

Country	Governorate	Sub-district	Percentage
Syria	Idlib	Ma'arrat An Nu'man	26%
Syria	Idlib	Saraqab	18%
Syria	Homs	Talbiseh	8%

Households planning to leave the camp:

Within 1 week	0%
Within 1 month	0%
Within 6 months	1%
After 6+ months	1%
Not planning to leave	98%



59% of households in the camp had been displaced longer than 1 year.

Average number of months between date of first displacement and date of arrival in camp/site: 31

3% of households were planning to leave the camp; the most commonly reported reason(s) for leaving was/were: **Safety and security concerns and insufficient access to health services and humanitarian assistance in the current camp/site.**

## PROTECTION

### Protection issues



12% of households in the camp reported being aware of safety and security issues in the camp, during the 30 days prior to the assessment.

**Most commonly reported issues, among those who reported an issue:<sup>1</sup>**

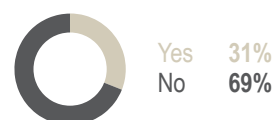
- Disputes between residents (56%)
- Domestic violence (22%)

In the 30 days prior to data collection, **women in 28%**, and **men in 30%** of households had reportedly exhibited **signs of psychosocial distress**.<sup>2</sup> **Thirty-two percent (32%)** of households with children aged 3-17 reported that at least one child had exhibited **changes in behaviour**<sup>3</sup> in the 30 days prior to data collection.

1. Respondents could select multiple options; total may be greater than 100%.

2. As reported by households themselves. Assessed symptoms included: persistent headaches,

**Households reporting the presence of women's protection issues within the camp (in the 30 days prior to data collection):**



**Most commonly reported issues, among those who reported an issue:<sup>1</sup>**

- Early marriage (100%)
- Movement restrictions targeting women (17%)

**Households reporting the presence of child protection issues within the camp (in the 30 days prior to data collection):**



**Most commonly reported issues, among those who reported an issue:<sup>1</sup>**

- Child labour (77%)
- Early marriage (61%)

sleeplessness, and more aggressive behaviour than normal towards children or other household members.  
3. Changes in sleeping patterns, interactions with peers, attentiveness, or interest in other daily activities.



## Documentation



34% of households reported they were missing some form of documentation.

**Most common impacts of missing documentation on men, among those missing documentation:<sup>4</sup>**

- No impact (52%)
- Unsure (32%)

**Most common impacts of missing documentation on women, among those missing documentation:<sup>4</sup>**

- No impact (52%)
- Unsure (32%)

4. Respondents could select multiple options; total may be greater than 100%.

**Types of missing documentation, among those missing documentation:<sup>4</sup>**

Syrian identity card	40%
Passport	0%
Family booklet	36%
Birth certificate	8%
Marriage certificate	12%
Other	16%

## HEALTH



**Households with members in the following categories:**

Pregnant or lactating women:	32%
Person with chronic disease:	15%
Person with respiratory illness:	16%

**Percent of persons with chronic disease<sup>1</sup> able to access essential medicines:**

Yes	55%
No	45%



Of the households who required medical treatment in the 30 days prior to the assessment, **16%** reported they sought professional treatment, whereas **84%** reported they did not seek professional treatment. The most commonly reported issues when accessing healthcare were **lack of medicines at health facilities** (71%) and the **health facilities are overcrowded** (68%).<sup>2</sup>

**Households reporting that a member had given birth since arriving in the camp:**



Yes	22%
No	78%

**Where women delivered:**

- Health facility (75%)
- In-home, with professional assistance (25%)

**Proportion of under-five children who received their polio vaccination:**

Yes	71%
No	29%



**Proportion of pregnant or lactating women who were able to access obstetric or antenatal care:**

Yes	67%
No	33%



**Presence of functional health facilities**

Inside camp: **34%**  
Outside camp: **100%**

**0%** of households live further than 1 hour from the nearest health facility.

**Top three reported specific health needs of households:<sup>3</sup>**

Medicines and other commodities	53%
Vaccines (routine EPI)	47%
Treatment for chronic diseases	40%

could select multiple options; total may be greater than 100%.

3. Top three specific health needs are reported from among those respondents who selected health as one of three top priority needs (20%). Respondents could select multiple options; total may be greater than 100%.

1. Self-reported by household and not medically confirmed.

2. Percentages are from among respondents who reported issues accessing healthcare. Respondents

## WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH)

### Water



**Tanker trucks (61%)** and **public taps (39%)** were the primary sources of drinking water in the camp/site at the time of data collection.

**Tanker trucks (59%)** and **public taps (41%)** were the primary sources of water for household purposes in the camp/site at the time of data collection.

Households reporting they did not have enough drinking water in the past 30 days:

Yes	7%
No	93%



Households reporting they did not have enough water for cooking, bathing, and cleaning in the past 30 days:

Yes	11%
No	89%



**84%** of households reported that they did not treat their water.

**16%** of households reported that they had no access to any drinking water supply over the 3 days prior to data collection.

**Households reporting drinking water issues in the past 30 days:**



No issue	99%
Water tastes bad	1%

**Households using negative strategies to cope with a lack of water in the two weeks prior to data collection:**



**Most commonly reported strategies:<sup>1</sup>**

- Reduce drinking water consumption (69%)
- Modify hygiene (e.g. bathe less) (69%)

**75%** of households were able to access all assessed hygiene items.<sup>2</sup>

**Hygiene items households needed to procure in the last 30 days but could not access:<sup>3</sup>**

- Sanitary pads (100%)
- Shampoo baby (100%)
- Shampoo adult (100%)





## Sub-District Profile: Dana - Bab Al Hawa & Kafr Loseen Cluster



### Waste disposal

**50%** of households reported challenges with wastewater disposal, and **65%** of households reported challenges related to garbage disposal.

#### Top challenges related to garbage:<sup>4</sup>

- Insufficient number of bins (92%)
- Insufficient garbage bags in household (50%)



#### Top challenges with wastewater disposal:<sup>4</sup>

- No water to flush (81%)
- Unclean toilet (78%)



**58%** of households reported a free residual chlorine (FRC) score over 0.2.

#### Top three reported WASH needs of households:<sup>5</sup>

Drinking water	54%	
Functioning sewage system	54%	
Sanitary pads	38%	

1. Percentages are from among respondents who reported using a negative coping strategy. Respondents could select multiple options; total may be greater than 100%.

2. The assessed hygiene items included: soap, sanitary pads, disposable diapers, washing powder, jerry cans/buckets, toothbrushes, toothpaste, shampoo, cleaning liquid, detergent for dishes.

3. Households could select more than one option; total may be greater than 100.

4. Percentages are from among respondents who reported a challenge or problem. Respondents could

### Sanitation

#### Types of latrines used by households:<sup>6</sup>

Communal latrine

(59%)

Makeshift latrine

(39%)

Don't know (2%)



#### Types of functional showers used by households:<sup>6</sup>

Bathing in shelter

(no shower) (58%)

Private shower

(32%)

Communal shower

(9%)



**1%** of households reported that some members could not access latrines, with **boys** being the most frequent group that could not access.

#### Top three reported problems with toilet occurring in the past 30 days:<sup>10</sup>

- Lack of privacy (47%)
- Too crowded because not enough facilities (45%)
- Toilet is unclean (41%)



select multiple options; total may be greater than 100%.

5. Top three specific WASH needs are reported from among those respondents who selected WASH as one of three top priority needs (32%). Respondents could select multiple options; total may be greater than 100%.

6. Communal latrines and showers are shared by more than one household. Household latrines and showers are used only by one household. This may be an informal designation that is not officially enforced.

## FOOD SECURITY

### Consumption

#### Proportion of households by food consumption score:



Acceptable	58%
Borderline	12%
Poor	30%



**57%** of households reported using food-related coping strategies in the week before data collection.

#### Top three reported food-related coping strategies:<sup>1</sup>

Eat cheaper food than normal	76%
Borrowed food or received help from others	59%
Eat smaller amounts of food than normal at meals	37%



### Distributions

**82%** of households reported having received food assistance in the 30 days prior to data collection.

#### Type of food assistance received:<sup>2</sup>

Food basket	100%
Bread distribution	88%
Hot meal	34%



1. Households were asked to report the number of days they employed each coping strategy. Percentages are from among respondents who reported using a coping strategy at least one day in the past 7 days. Respondents could select multiple options; total may be greater than 100%.

2. Percentages are from among respondents reported to have received food assistance. Respondents could select multiple options and total may be greater than 100%.

### Market access

**99%** of households reported that they were able to access markets inside the camp to buy food.

**100%** of households reported that they were able to access markets outside the camp to buy food.

#### Most commonly reported main sources of food:<sup>3</sup>

Market outside of camp/site	97%
Market inside camp/site	96%
Food distribution	89%



#### Top three food items households would like to purchase, but which were not available:<sup>3</sup>

Meat, chicken, or fish	76%
Sweets	64%
Fruits	24%

#### Top three specific food needs of households:<sup>4</sup>

Bread	96%
Meat	86%
Sugar	50%

13. Respondents could select multiple options and total may be greater than 100%.

14. Top three specific food needs are reported from among those respondents who selected food as one of three top priority needs (76%). Respondents could select multiple options; total may be greater than 100%.

## LIVELIHOODS

### Livelihood Sources

Average monthly household expenditures: **89,314 SYP** (83 USD)<sup>1</sup>

#### Top three reported primary expenditure categories:<sup>2</sup>



Food	44%
Debt	28%
Transport	6%

Average monthly household income: **89,746 SYP** (83 USD)<sup>1</sup>

#### Top three reported primary income sources:<sup>2</sup>



Cash assistance/humanitarian aid	40%
Borrow money	20%
Remittances	19%



## Sub-District Profile: Dana - Bab Al Hawa & Kafr Loseen Cluster



**100%** of households reported having at least one income-generating livelihood source in the month prior to data collection.

**Top three reported professional skills of household members aged 18 and above:**<sup>2</sup>

Agriculture	70%	
Reading/writing	49%	
Crafts/trades	34%	

**Income-generating activities households were most interested in accessing:**<sup>2</sup>

- Finances (62%)
- Vocational training (49%)
- Productive assets (31%)



**Top three anticipated specific livelihoods needs:**<sup>3</sup>

Tools for production	100%	
Regular income	71%	
Humanitarian assistance	57%	

1. Exchange rate comes from REACH market monitoring data for March 2020; exchange rate is 1079

## **SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS (NFIs)**

### Shelter

**100%** of inhabited shelters were household-sized tents.

Average household size: **5** individuals

The occupancy situation of most households was to be **hosted for free (97%)** in their shelter.

The occupancy situation of most households was to be **hosted for free (95%)** on the land on which their shelter was located.

**Most reported shelter-related concerns:**<sup>1</sup>



No insulation	77%	
Limited ventilation	27%	
Insufficient number of shelters for population	25%	

**Top three anticipated shelter needs:**<sup>2</sup>

New/additional tents	90%	
Plastic sheeting/tarpaulins	69%	
Basic electrical items (e.g. sockets, wiring, etc.)	56%	

**Top three anticipated winterisation needs:**<sup>2</sup>

Heating fuel	81%	
Plastic sheeting/tarpaulin	64%	
Floor mats	64%	

**91%** of households reported that their shelter does not provide adequate protection for winter.

### About HNAP

The Humanitarian Needs Assessment Programme (HNAP) for the Syrian Arab Republic is a joint-UN assessment initiative, which tracks displacement and return movements, conducts sector and multi-sector assessments, and monitors humanitarian needs inside Syria. HNAP is implemented through local Syrian NGOs, with technical support from UN agencies. Data is collected across all communities throughout the whole of Syria through face-to-face consultations and direct field observations.

### Coping strategies

**Top three reported livelihoods-related coping strategies:**<sup>2</sup>



Spent savings	55%	
Selling assets	55%	
Gifts from friends/relatives	54%	

**35%** of households reported that they were in debt; on average these households owed **21,346 SYP** (20 USD)<sup>1</sup> and were in debt to a friend or a shop.

**Top three reasons households took on debt:**<sup>2</sup>

Food	81%	
Clothing and NFIs	15%	
Healthcare	4%	

SYP per USD.

2. Respondents could select multiple options and total may be greater than 100%.

3. Top three specific livelihoods needs are reported from among those respondents who selected livelihoods as one of three top priority needs (9%). Respondents could select multiple options; total may be greater than 100%.

### NFI needs

**Top three items households currently have:**<sup>1</sup>



Carpet	92%	
Kitchen utensils	92%	
Plastic sheet	68%	

**93%** of households reported they had access to a functional NFI market within the camp/site, and **100%** reported they had access to a functional NFI market outside of the camp/site.

**Top three anticipated NFI needs:**<sup>2</sup>



Mattress	100%	
Bedding	50%	
Cooking fuel	50%	

### Energy

**Hours of electricity per household per day:**



None	100%	
Less than 2 hours	0%	
2-4 hours	0%	
5-8 hours	0%	
>9 hours	0%	

1. Respondents could select multiple options and total may be greater than 100%.

2. Top three specific shelter, NFIs, and winterisation needs are reported from among those respondents who selected any of these as a top priority need (shelter: 92%; NFIs: 3%; winterisation: 64%). Respondents could select multiple options; total may be greater than 100%.

### About REACH Initiative

REACH Initiative facilitates the development of information tools and products that enhance the capacity of aid actors to make evidence-based decisions in emergency, recovery and development contexts. The methodologies used by REACH include primary data collection and in-depth analysis, and all activities are conducted through inter-agency aid coordination mechanisms. REACH is a joint initiative of IMPACT Initiatives, ACTED and the United Nations Institute for Training and Research - Operational Satellite Applications Programme (UNITAR-UNOSAT).



# Sub-District Profile: Dana - Burj Elnumra, Sarmada & Kafr Deryan Cluster

Idlib governorate, Syria

February 2020



## Summary

This profile provides an overview of conditions in registered camps and sites in Burj Elnumra, Sarmada & Kafr Deryan cluster, which is a sampling unit in Dana sub-district. Dana sub-district is located in the north of Idlib governorate, and Burj Elnumra, Sarmada & Kafr Deryan cluster is located in the south of this sub-district. In total, 86 households representing 393 individuals were surveyed from this cluster. Shelter was the most important priority need for IDPs in this sub-district. Most households were being hosted for free in their shelter (99%), and on the land where their shelter resided (98%), but 17% of households were worried about eviction in the next year. The top shelter-related concern was that shelters were not insulated, and the top anticipated shelter need was new or additional tents.

## Overview

Average age of respondent: 37

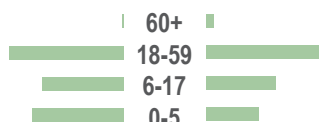
% male respondents: 90%

Average household size: 5

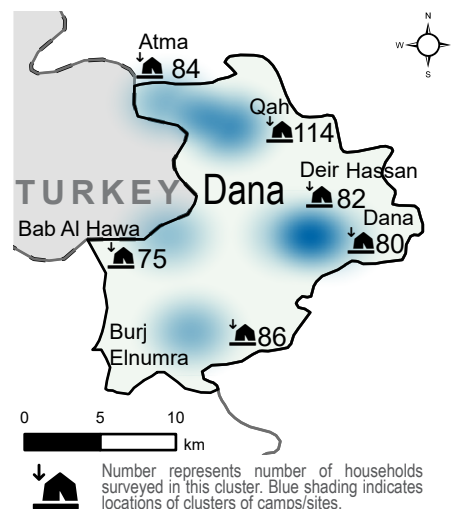
## Demographics

Men

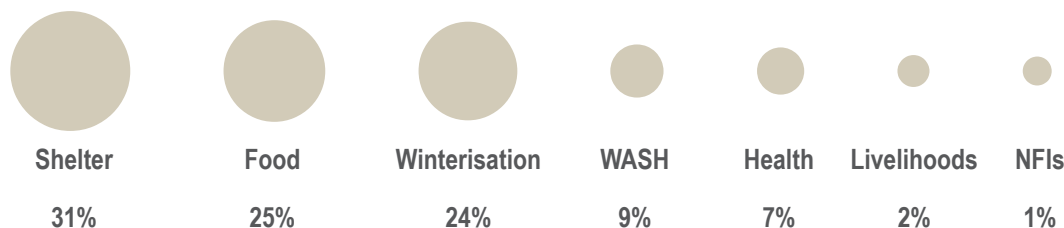
Women



## Location Map



## TOP PRIORITY NEEDS



## MOVEMENT

Top three reported household origins:

Country	Governorate	Sub-district	Percentage
Syria	Idlib	Ma'arrat An Nu'man	24%
Syria	Idlib	Saraqab	13%
Syria	Aleppo	Zarbah	6%

63% of households in the camp had been displaced longer than 1 year.

Average number of months between date of first displacement and date of arrival in camp/site: 39

Households planning to leave the camp:

Within 1 week	0%
Within 1 month	1%
Within 6 months	1%
After 6+ months	0%
Not planning to leave	98%



2% of households were planning to leave the camp; the most commonly reported reason(s) for leaving was/were: **Access to health services in the current camp/site is not sufficient.**

## PROTECTION

### Protection issues



15% of households in the camp reported being aware of safety and security issues in the camp, during the 30 days prior to the assessment.

**Most commonly reported issues, among those who reported an issue:<sup>1</sup>**

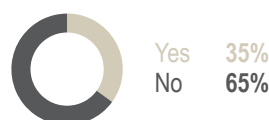
- Disputes between residents (77%)
- Domestic violence (8%)

In the 30 days prior to data collection, **women in 31%**, and **men in 33%** of households had reportedly exhibited **signs of psychosocial distress**.<sup>2</sup> **Forty-nine percent (49%)** of households with children aged 3-17 reported that at least one child had exhibited **changes in behaviour**<sup>3</sup> in the 30 days prior to data collection.

1. Respondents could select multiple options; total may be greater than 100%.

2. As reported by households themselves. Assessed symptoms included: persistent headaches,

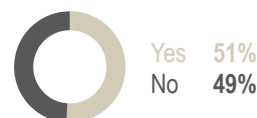
**Households reporting the presence of women's protection issues within the camp (in the 30 days prior to data collection):**



**Most commonly reported issues, among those who reported an issue:<sup>1</sup>**

- Early marriage (90%)
- Movement restrictions targeting women (13%)

**Households reporting the presence of child protection issues within the camp (in the 30 days prior to data collection):**



**Most commonly reported issues, among those who reported an issue:<sup>1</sup>**

- Child labour (71%)
- Early marriage (68%)

sleeplessness, and more aggressive behaviour than normal towards children or other household members.

3. Changes in sleeping patterns, interactions with peers, attentiveness, or interest in other daily activities.



## Documentation



34% of households reported they were missing some form of documentation.

**Most common impacts of missing documentation on men, among those missing documentation:<sup>4</sup>**

- No impact (76%)
- Cannot register birth/marriage/death (14%)

**Most common impacts of missing documentation on women, among those missing documentation:<sup>4</sup>**

- No impact (72%)
- Cannot register birth/marriage/death (10%)

4. Respondents could select multiple options; total may be greater than 100%.

5. Top three specific protection needs are reported from among those respondents who selected

**Types of missing documentation, among those missing documentation:<sup>4</sup>**

Syrian identity card	52%
Passport	0%
Family booklet	28%
Birth certificate	38%
Marriage certificate	45%
Other	10%

**Top three specific protection needs of households:**

Psychological first aid 100%

protection as one of three top priority needs (1%). Respondents could select multiple options; total may be greater than 100%.

## HEALTH



**Households with members in the following categories:**

Pregnant or lactating women:	22%
Person with chronic disease:	23%
Person with respiratory illness:	6%

**Percent of persons with chronic disease<sup>1</sup> able to access essential medicines:**

Yes 50%  
No 50%



Of the households who required medical treatment in the 30 days prior to the assessment, 24% reported they sought professional treatment, whereas 76% reported they did not seek professional treatment. The most commonly reported issues when accessing healthcare were **lack of medicines at health facilities** (65%) and the **health facilities are overcrowded** (65%).<sup>2</sup>

**Households reporting that a member had given birth since arriving in the camp:**



Yes 15%  
No 85%

**Where women delivered:**

- Health facility (92%)
- Home, alone (8%)

**Proportion of under-five children who received their polio vaccination:**

Yes 68%  
No 32%



**Proportion of pregnant or lactating women who were able to access obstetric or antenatal care:**

Yes 56%  
No 44%



**Presence of functional health facilities**

Inside camp: 22%  
Outside camp: 99%

0% of households live further than 1 hour from the nearest health facility.

**Top three reported specific health needs of households:<sup>3</sup>**

Medicines and other commodities	59%
Treatment for chronic diseases	41%
First aid/emergency care	35%

could select multiple options; total may be greater than 100%.

3. Top three specific health needs are reported from among those respondents who selected health as one of three top priority needs (20%). Respondents could select multiple options; total may be greater than 100%.

1. Self-reported by household and not medically confirmed.

2. Percentages are from among respondents who reported issues accessing healthcare. Respondents

## WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH)

### Water



**Tanker trucks (71%) and public taps (29%)** were the primary sources of drinking water in the camp/site at the time of data collection.

**Tanker trucks (72%) and public taps (28%)** were the primary sources of water for household purposes in the camp/site at the time of data collection.

Households reporting they did not have enough drinking water in the past 30 days:

Yes 12%  
No 88%



Households reporting they did not have enough water for cooking, bathing, and cleaning in the past 30 days:

Yes 14%  
No 86%



73% of households reported that they did not treat their water.

15% of households reported that they had no access to any drinking water supply over the 3 days prior to data collection.

**Households reporting drinking water issues in the past 30 days:**



No issue 99%  
Not sure 1%



**Households using negative strategies to cope with a lack of water in the two weeks prior to data collection:**



**Most commonly reported strategies:<sup>1</sup>**

- Modify hygiene (e.g. bathe less) (58%)
- Reduce drinking water consumption (50%)

75% of households were able to access all assessed hygiene items.<sup>2</sup>

**Hygiene items households needed to procure in the last 30 days but could not access:<sup>3</sup>**

- Soap (78%)
- Shampoo adult (56%)
- Jerry can (44%)
- Shampoo baby (44%).





## Sub-District Profile: Dana - Burj Elnumra, Sarmada & Kafr Deryan Cluster



### Waste disposal

**47%** of households reported challenges with wastewater disposal, and **62%** of households reported challenges related to garbage disposal.

#### Top challenges related to garbage:<sup>4</sup>

- Insufficient number of bins (92%)
- Rodents/pests are frequently visible (77%)



#### Top challenges with wastewater disposal:<sup>4</sup>

- Unclean toilet (80%)
- No water to flush (60%)



**58%** of households reported a free residual chlorine (FRC) score over 0.2.

#### Top three reported WASH needs of households:<sup>5</sup>

Drinking water	65%	
Laundry detergent	39%	
Functioning sewage system	35%	

1. Percentages are from among respondents who reported using a negative coping strategy. Respondents could select multiple options; total may be greater than 100%.

2. The assessed hygiene items included: soap, sanitary pads, disposable diapers, washing powder, jerry cans/buckets, toothbrushes, toothpaste, shampoo, cleaning liquid, detergent for dishes.

3. Households could select more than one option; total may be greater than 100.

4. Percentages are from among respondents who reported a challenge or problem. Respondents could select multiple options; total may be greater than 100%.

### Sanitation

#### Types of latrines used by households:<sup>6</sup>

Communal latrine  
(64%)

Makeshift latrine  
(36%)



#### Types of functional showers used by households:<sup>6</sup>

Bathing in shelter  
(no shower) (64%)

Private shower  
(33%)

Communal shower  
(3%)



**1%** of households reported that some members could not access latrines, with **elderly** being the most frequent group that could not access.

#### Top three reported problems with toilet occurring in the past 30 days:<sup>10</sup>

- Lack of privacy (62%)
- Too crowded because not enough facilities (56%)
- Toilet is unclean (38%)



5. Top three specific WASH needs are reported from among those respondents who selected WASH as one of three top priority needs (27%). Respondents could select multiple options; total may be greater than 100%.

6. Communal latrines and showers are shared by more than one household. Household latrines and showers are used only by one household. This may be an informal designation that is not officially enforced.

## FOOD SECURITY

### Consumption

#### Proportion of households by food consumption score:



Acceptable **66%**

Borderline **13%**

Poor **21%**



**60%** of households reported using food-related coping strategies in the week before data collection.

#### Top three reported food-related coping strategies:<sup>1</sup>

Eat cheaper food than normal **86%**

Borrowed food or received help from others **67%**

Eat less meals per day than normal **27%**



### Distributions

**82%** of households reported having received food assistance in the 30 days prior to data collection.

#### Type of food assistance received:<sup>2</sup>

Bread distribution **96%**

Food basket **95%**

Hot meal **42%**



1. Households were asked to report the number of days they employed each coping strategy. Percentages are from among respondents who reported using a coping strategy at least one day in the past 7 days. Respondents could select multiple options; total may be greater than 100%.

2. Percentages are from among respondents reported to have received food assistance. Respondents could select multiple options and total may be greater than 100%.

### Market access

**91%** of households reported that they were able to access markets inside the camp to buy food.

**99%** of households reported that they were able to access markets outside the camp to buy food.

#### Most commonly reported main sources of food:<sup>3</sup>

Food distribution **99%**

Market outside of camp/site **91%**

Market inside camp/site **90%**



#### Top three food items households would like to purchase, but which were not available:<sup>3</sup>

Meat, chicken, or fish **52%**

Sweets **41%**

All available **38%**

#### Top three specific food needs of households:<sup>4</sup>

Bread **91%**

Meat **86%**

Sugar **38%**

13. Respondents could select multiple options and total may be greater than 100%.

14. Top three specific food needs are reported from among those respondents who selected food as one of three top priority needs (76%). Respondents could select multiple options; total may be greater than 100%.

## LIVELIHOODS

### Livelihood Sources

Average monthly household expenditures: **79,185 SYP** (73 USD)<sup>1</sup>

#### Top three reported primary expenditure categories:<sup>2</sup>



Food **47%**

Debt **21%**

Transport **7%**

Average monthly household income: **88,398 SYP** (82 USD)<sup>1</sup>

#### Top three reported primary income sources:<sup>2</sup>



Cash assistance/humanitarian aid **39%**

Remittances **23%**

Borrow money **18%**



## Sub-District Profile: Dana - Burj Elnumra, Sarmada & Kafr Deryan Cluster



**100%** of households reported having at least one income-generating livelihood source in the month prior to data collection.

**Top three reported professional skills of household members aged 18 and above:**<sup>2</sup>

Agriculture	71%	
Reading/writing	50%	
Livestock rearing	38%	

**Income-generating activities households were most interested in accessing:**<sup>2</sup>

- Finances (70%)
- Productive assets (44%)
- Vocational training (41%)



**Top three anticipated specific livelihoods needs:**<sup>3</sup>

Tools for production	100%	
Regular income	83%	
Humanitarian assistance	83%	

1. Exchange rate comes from REACH market monitoring data for March 2020; exchange rate is 1079

## Coping strategies

**Top three reported livelihoods-related coping strategies:**<sup>2</sup>



Spent savings	52%	
Gifts from friends/relatives	49%	
Selling assets	46%	

**28%** of households reported that they were in debt; on average these households owed **30,417 SYP** (28 USD)<sup>1</sup> and were in debt to a friend or a shop.

**Top three reasons households took on debt:**<sup>2</sup>

Food	10%	
Basic expenditures	4%	
Healthcare	4%	

SYP per USD.

2. Respondents could select multiple options and total may be greater than 100%.

3. Top three specific livelihoods needs are reported from among those respondents who selected livelihoods as one of three top priority needs (7%). Respondents could select multiple options; total may be greater than 100%.



NFI

## SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS (NFIs)

### Shelter

**99%** of inhabited shelters were **household-sized tents**.

Average household size: **5** individuals

The occupancy situation of most households was to be **hosted for free (99%)** in their shelter.

The occupancy situation of most households was to be **hosted for free (98%)** on the land on which their shelter was located.

**Most reported shelter-related concerns:**<sup>1</sup>



No insulation	71%	
Structures are not sturdy	57%	
Insufficient number of shelters for population	40%	

**Top three anticipated shelter needs:**<sup>2</sup>

New/additional tents	95%	
Plastic sheeting/tarpaulins	81%	
Basic electrical items (e.g. sockets, wiring, etc.)	36%	

**Top three anticipated winterisation needs:**<sup>2</sup>

Heating fuel	77%	
Plastic sheeting/tarpaulin	67%	
Winter clothes	49%	

**95%** of households reported that their shelter does not provide adequate protection for winter.

1. Respondents could select multiple options and total may be greater than 100%.

2. Top three specific shelter, NFIs, and winterisation needs are reported from among those respondents

### NFI needs

**Top three items households currently have:**<sup>1</sup>



Kitchen utensils	94%	
Carpet	88%	
Plastic sheet	81%	

**86%** of households reported they had access to a functional NFI market within the camp/site, and **100%** reported they had access to a functional NFI market outside of the camp/site.

**Top three anticipated NFI needs:**<sup>2</sup>



Batteries	100%	
Cooking fuel	67%	
Solar panels	67%	

### Energy

**Hours of electricity per household per day:**



None	98%	
Less than 2 hours	2%	
2-4 hours	0%	
5-8 hours	0%	
>9 hours	0%	

**Top three main sources electricity:**<sup>1</sup>

Solar panel	100%	
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who selected any of these as a top priority need (shelter: 94%; NFIs: 3%; winterisation: 71%). Respondents could select multiple options; total may be greater than 100%.

### About HNAP

The Humanitarian Needs Assessment Programme (HNAP) for the Syrian Arab Republic is a joint-UN assessment initiative, which tracks displacement and return movements, conducts sector and multi-sector assessments, and monitors humanitarian needs inside Syria. HNAP is implemented through local Syrian NGOs, with technical support from UN agencies. Data is collected across all communities throughout the whole of Syria through face-to-face consultations and direct field observations.

### About REACH Initiative

REACH Initiative facilitates the development of information tools and products that enhance the capacity of aid actors to make evidence-based decisions in emergency, recovery and development contexts. The methodologies used by REACH include primary data collection and in-depth analysis, and all activities are conducted through inter-agency aid coordination mechanisms. REACH is a joint initiative of IMPACT Initiatives, ACTED and the United Nations Institute for Training and Research - Operational Satellite Applications Programme (UNITAR-UNOSAT).



# Sub-District Profile: Dana - Dana, Hizreh, Liyajlikum, Salam & Tilaada Cluster

Idleb governorate, Syria

February 2020



## Summary

This profile provides an overview of conditions in registered camps and sites in Dana, Hizreh, Liyajlikum, Salam & Tilaada cluster, which is a sampling unit in Dana sub-district. Dana sub-district is located in the north of Idleb governorate, and Dana, Hizreh, Liyajlikum, Salam & Tilaada cluster is located in the east of this sub-district. In total, 80 households representing 350 households were surveyed from this cluster. Winterisation was the most important priority need for IDPs in this sub-district. Most households were residing in tents and their top shelter-related concern was the lack of insulation (71%). 31% of households were worried about eviction. The top anticipated winterisation need was heating fuel, followed by plastic sheeting/tarpaulins. Most households had no electricity (94%).

## Overview

Average age of respondent: 36

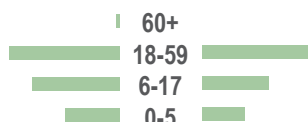
% male respondents: 98%

Average household size: 4

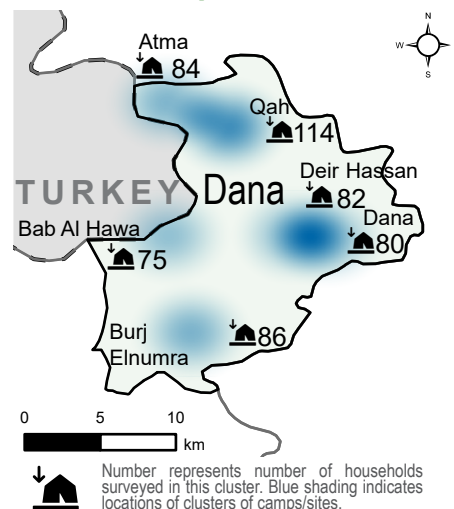
## Demographics

Men

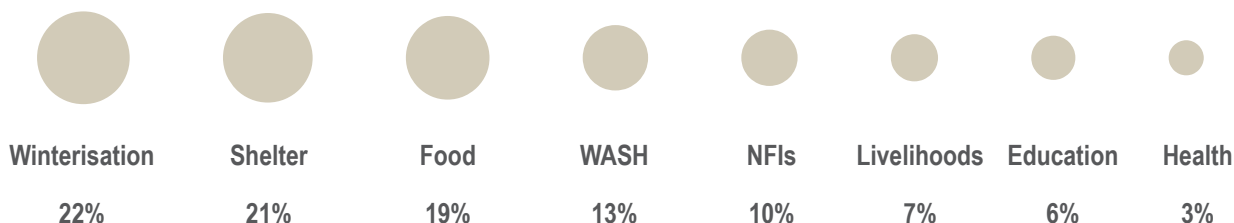
Women



## Location Map



## TOP PRIORITY NEEDS



## MOVEMENT

Top three reported household origins:

Country	Governorate	Sub-district	Percentage
Syria	Hama	Kafr Zeita	14%
Syria	Hama	Madiq Castle	10%
Syria	Idleb	Abul Thohur	8%

Households planning to leave the camp:

Within 1 week	0%
Within 1 month	0%
Within 6 months	0%
After 6+ months	1%
Not planning to leave	99%

51% of households in the camp had been displaced longer than 1 year.

Average number of months between date of first displacement and date of arrival in camp/site: 18

1% of households were planning to leave the camp; the most commonly reported reason(s) for leaving was/were: **Lack of access to income, employment opportunities, health services, and food in the current camp/site.**

## PROTECTION

### Protection issues



23% of households in the camp reported being aware of safety and security issues in the camp, during the 30 days prior to the assessment.

**Most commonly reported issues, among those who reported an issue:<sup>1</sup>**

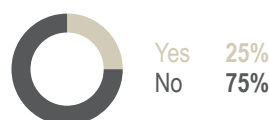
- Disputes between residents (100%)

In the 30 days prior to data collection, **women in 23%**, and **men in 21%** of households had reportedly exhibited **signs of psychosocial distress**.<sup>2</sup> **Twenty-nine percent (29%)** of households with children aged 3-17 reported that at least one child had exhibited **changes in behaviour**<sup>3</sup> in the 30 days prior to data collection.

1. Respondents could select multiple options; total may be greater than 100%.

2. As reported by households themselves. Assessed symptoms included: persistent headaches,

**Households reporting the presence of women's protection issues within the camp (in the 30 days prior to data collection):**



**Most commonly reported issues, among those who reported an issue:<sup>1</sup>**

- Early marriage (35%)
- Movement restrictions targeting women (10%)

**Households reporting the presence of child protection issues within the camp (in the 30 days prior to data collection):**



**Most commonly reported issues, among those who reported an issue:<sup>1</sup>**

- Child labour (38%)
- Early marriage (29%)

sleeplessness, and more aggressive behaviour than normal towards children or other household members.  
3. Changes in sleeping patterns, interactions with peers, attentiveness, or interest in other daily activities.



## Documentation



20% of households reported they were missing some form of documentation.

**Most common impacts of missing documentation on men, among those missing documentation:<sup>4</sup>**

- No impact (44%)
- Cannot register birth/marriage/death (31%)

**Most common impacts of missing documentation on women, among those missing documentation:<sup>4</sup>**

- No impact (44%)
- Cannot register birth/marriage/death (31%)

4. Respondents could select multiple options; total may be greater than 100%.

**Types of missing documentation, among those missing documentation:<sup>4</sup>**

Syrian identity card	31%
Passport	25%
Family booklet	13%
Birth certificate	0%
Marriage certificate	19%
Other	31%



## HEALTH



**Households with members in the following categories:**

Pregnant or lactating women:	39%
Person with chronic disease:	10%
Person with respiratory illness:	20%

**Percent of persons with chronic disease<sup>1</sup> able to access essential medicines:**

Yes	62%
No	38%



Of the households who required medical treatment in the 30 days prior to the assessment, 40% reported they sought professional treatment, whereas 60% reported they did not seek professional treatment. The most commonly reported issues when accessing healthcare were **health facilities are overcrowded** (92%) and the **long wait at health facility** (92%).<sup>2</sup>

**Households reporting that a member had given birth since arriving in the camp:**



Yes	48%
No	52%

**Where women delivered:**

- Health facility (47%)
- In-home, with non-professional assistance (39%)

**Proportion of under-five children who received their polio vaccination:**

Yes	65%
No	35%



**Proportion of pregnant or lactating women who were able to access obstetric or antenatal care:**

Yes	32%
No	68%



**Presence of functional health facilities**

Inside camp:	6%
Outside camp:	99%

1% of households live further than 1 hour from the nearest health facility.

**Top three reported specific health needs of households:<sup>3</sup>**

Medicines and other commodities	67%
Antenatal care	33%
Skilled care during childbirth	33%



could select multiple options; total may be greater than 100%.

3. Top three specific health needs are reported from among those respondents who selected health as one of three top priority needs (8%). Respondents could select multiple options; total may be greater than 100%.

1. Self-reported by household and not medically confirmed.

2. Percentages are from among respondents who reported issues accessing healthcare. Respondents

## WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH)

### Water



**Tanker trucks (55%)** and **public taps (45%)** were the primary sources of drinking water in the camp/site at the time of data collection.

**Tanker trucks (59%)** and **public taps (40%)** were the primary sources of water for household purposes in the camp/site at the time of data collection.

Households reporting they did not have enough drinking water in the past 30 days:

Yes	4%
No	96%



Households reporting they did not have enough water for cooking, bathing, and cleaning in the past 30 days:

Yes	6%
No	94%



20% of households reported that they did not treat their water.

9% of households reported that they had no access to any drinking water supply over the 3 days prior to data collection.

**Households reporting drinking water issues in the past 30 days:**



No issue	85%
Water is calcareous	15%



**Households using negative strategies to cope with a lack of water in the two weeks prior to data collection:**



**Most commonly reported strategies:<sup>1</sup>**

- Yes 32%
- No 68%
- Modify hygiene (e.g. bathe less) (88%)
- Reduce drinking water consumption (65%)

75% of households were able to access all assessed hygiene items.<sup>2</sup>

**Hygiene items households needed to procure in the last 30 days but could not access:<sup>3</sup>**

- Shampoo adult (75%)
- Diapers (75%)
- Washing powder (50%)
- Cleaning liquid for house (38%)





## Waste disposal

**51%** of households reported challenges with wastewater disposal, and **63%** of households reported challenges related to garbage disposal.

### Top challenges related to garbage:<sup>4</sup>

- Complete lack of garbage removal (62%)
- Insufficient number of bins (52%)



### Top challenges with wastewater disposal:<sup>4</sup>

- No desludging service (59%)
- No water to flush (37%)



**58%** of households reported a free residual chlorine (FRC) score over 0.2.

### Top three reported WASH needs of households:<sup>5</sup>

Functioning sewage system	80%	
Drinking water	57%	
Garbage removal services	53%	

1. Percentages are from among respondents who reported using a negative coping strategy. Respondents could select multiple options; total may be greater than 100%.

2. The assessed hygiene items included: soap, sanitary pads, disposable diapers, washing powder, jerry cans/buckets, toothbrushes, toothpaste, shampoo, cleaning liquid, detergent for dishes.

3. Households could select more than one option; total may be greater than 100.

4. Percentages are from among respondents who reported a challenge or problem. Respondents could

## Sanitation

### Types of latrines used by households:<sup>6</sup>

Household latrine

(73%)

Communal latrine

(22%)

Makeshift latrine (5%)



### Types of functional showers used by households:<sup>6</sup>

Bathing in shelter

(no shower) (69%)

Private shower

(31%)



### Top three reported problems with toilet occurring in the past 30 days:<sup>10</sup>

- No problems (45%)
- Septic tank not emptied (31%)
- Lack of privacy (21%)



select multiple options; total may be greater than 100%.

5. Top three specific WASH needs are reported from among those respondents who selected WASH as one of three top priority needs (38%). Respondents could select multiple options; total may be greater than 100%.

6. Communal latrines and showers are shared by more than one household. Household latrines and showers are used only by one household. This may be an informal designation that is not officially enforced.

## FOOD SECURITY

### Consumption

#### Proportion of households by food consumption score:



Acceptable	76%
Borderline	13%
Poor	11%



**83%** of households reported using food-related coping strategies in the week before data collection.

#### Top three reported food-related coping strategies:<sup>1</sup>

Eat cheaper food than normal	95%
Eat less meals per day than normal	78%
Eat smaller amounts of food than normal at meals	68%



### Distributions

**82%** of households reported having received food assistance in the 30 days prior to data collection.

#### Type of food assistance received:<sup>2</sup>

Food basket	99%
Bread distribution	58%
Hot meal	10%



1. Households were asked to report the number of days they employed each coping strategy. Percentages are from among respondents who reported using a coping strategy at least one day in the past 7 days. Respondents could select multiple options; total may be greater than 100%.

2. Percentages are from among respondents reported to have received food assistance. Respondents could select multiple options and total may be greater than 100%.

### Market access

**85%** of households reported that they were able to access markets inside the camp to buy food.

**100%** of households reported that they were able to access markets outside the camp to buy food.

#### Most commonly reported main sources of food:<sup>3</sup>

Food distribution	99%
Market outside of camp/site	55%
Market inside camp/site	53%



#### Top three food items households would like to purchase, but which were not available:<sup>3</sup>

All available	50%
Meat, chicken, or fish	43%
Milk and dairy products	20%

#### Top three specific food needs of households:<sup>4</sup>

Bread	98%
Meat	78%
Sugar	36%

13. Respondents could select multiple options and total may be greater than 100%.

14. Top three specific food needs are reported from among those respondents who selected food as one of three top priority needs (56%). Respondents could select multiple options; total may be greater than 100%.

## LIVELIHOODS

### Livelihood Sources

Average monthly household expenditures: **59,969 SYP** (56 USD)<sup>1</sup>

#### Top three reported primary expenditure categories:<sup>2</sup>



Food	49%
Debt	19%
NFIs	8%

Average monthly household income: **64,089 SYP** (59 USD)<sup>1</sup>

#### Top three reported primary income sources:<sup>2</sup>



Cash assistance/humanitarian aid	38%
Borrow money	23%
Sell humanitarian assistance	19%



**100%** of households reported having at least one income-generating livelihood source in the month prior to data collection.

**Top three reported professional skills of household members aged 18 and above:<sup>2</sup>**

Agriculture	65%	
Entrepreneurial	55%	
Livestock rearing	48%	

**Income-generating activities households were most interested in accessing:<sup>2</sup>**

- Finances (91%)
- Productive assets (48%)
- Vocational training (34%)



**Top three anticipated specific livelihoods needs:<sup>3</sup>**

Regular income	100%	
Livelihoods programming	94%	
Tools for production	75%	

1. Exchange rate comes from REACH market monitoring data for March 2020; exchange rate is 1079

## Coping strategies

**Top three reported livelihoods-related coping strategies:<sup>2</sup>**



Borrowed money	73%	
Sold assistance items	50%	
Selling assets	32%	

**55%** of households reported that they were in debt; on average these households owed **31,841 SYP** (30 USD)<sup>1</sup> and were in debt to a friend or a shop.

**Top three reasons households took on debt:<sup>2</sup>**

Food	68%	
Basic expenditures	27%	
Clothing and NFIs	2%	

SYP per USD.

2. Respondents could select multiple options and total may be greater than 100%.

3. Top three specific livelihoods needs are reported from among those respondents who selected livelihoods as one of three top priority needs (20%). Respondents could select multiple options; total may be greater than 100%.

## **SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS (NFIs)**

### Shelter

**84%** of inhabited shelters were **household-sized tents**.

Average household size: **4** individuals

The occupancy situation of most households was to be **hosted for free (81%)** in their shelter.

The occupancy situation of most households was to be **hosted for free (81%)** on the land on which their shelter was located.

**Most reported shelter-related concerns:<sup>1</sup>**



No insulation	71%	
Leaking during rain	47%	
Insufficient number of shelters for population	36%	

**Top three anticipated shelter needs:<sup>2</sup>**

New/additional tents	92%	
Items for safety (e.g. locks, partitions)	53%	
Cash (for rent)	49%	

**Top three anticipated winterisation needs:<sup>2</sup>**

Heating fuel	94%	
Plastic sheeting/tarpaulin	63%	
Winter clothes	48%	

**84%** of households reported that their shelter does not provide adequate protection for winter.

1. Respondents could select multiple options and total may be greater than 100%.

2. Top three specific shelter, NFIs, and winterisation needs are reported from among those respondents who selected any of these as a top priority need (shelter: 64%; NFIs: 31%; winterisation: 65%). Respondents could select multiple options; total may be greater than 100%.

### About HNAP

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### NFI needs

**Top three items households currently have:<sup>1</sup>**



Carpet	69%	
Kitchen utensils	63%	
Laundry detergent	63%	

**80%** of households reported they had access to a functional NFI market within the camp/site, and **100%** reported they had access to a functional NFI market outside of the camp/site.

**Top three anticipated NFI needs:<sup>2</sup>**



Cooking fuel	64%	
Solar panels	48%	
Mattress	40%	

### Energy

**Hours of electricity per household per day:**



None	94%	
Less than 2 hours	6%	
2-4 hours	0%	
5-8 hours	0%	
>9 hours	0%	

**Top three main sources electricity:<sup>1</sup>**

Other battery (not car)	80%	
Solar panel	20%	

### About REACH Initiative

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# Sub-District Profile: Dana - Deir Hassan Cluster

Idleb governorate, Syria

February 2020



## Summary

This profile provides an overview of conditions in registered camps and sites in Deir Hassan cluster, which is a sampling unit in Dana sub-district. Dana sub-district is located in the north of Idleb governorate, and Deir Hassan cluster is located in the east of this sub-district. In total, 82 households representing 348 individuals were surveyed from this cluster.

Shelter was the most important priority need for IDPs in this cluster. All households were living in tents, and were hosted for free in both their shelters and on the land where their shelter was located. 24% of households were worried about eviction. Households were most concerned about having no insulation in their shelter (90%), and the top anticipated shelter need was new/additional tents.

## Overview

Average age of respondent: 31

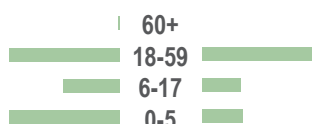
% male respondents: 100%

Average household size: 4

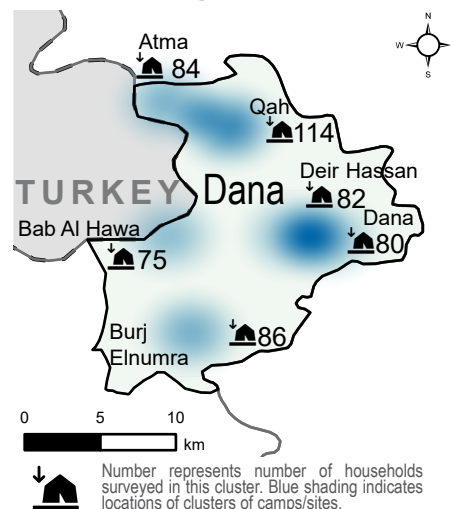
## Demographics

Men

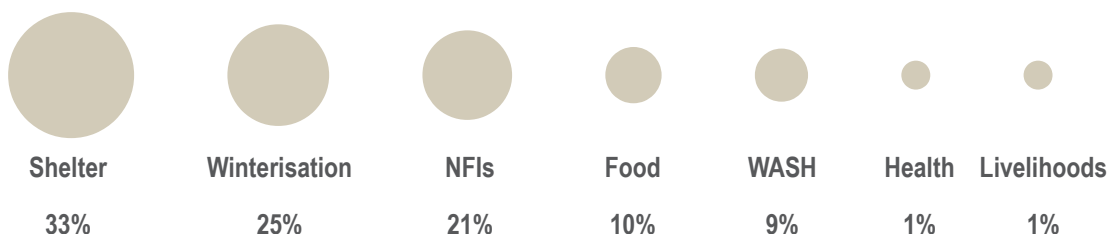
Women



## Location Map



## TOP PRIORITY NEEDS



## MOVEMENT

Top three reported household origins:

Country	Governorate	Sub-district	Percentage
Syria	Idleb	Ma'arrat An Nu'man	37%
Syria	Hama	Ziyara	9%
Syria	Idleb	Khan Shaykun	7%

11% of households in the camp had been displaced longer than 1 year.

Average number of months between date of first displacement and date of arrival in camp/site: 5

Households planning to leave the camp:

Within 1 week	0%
Within 1 month	0%
Within 6 months	0%
After 6+ months	0%
Not planning to leave	100%

0% of households were planning to leave the camp.

## PROTECTION

### Protection issues



5% of households in the camp reported being aware of safety and security issues in the camp, during the 30 days prior to the assessment.

Most commonly reported issues, among those who reported an issue:<sup>1</sup>

- Disputes between residents (100%)

In the 30 days prior to data collection, **women in 5%**, and **men in 2%** of households had reportedly exhibited **signs of psychosocial distress**.<sup>2</sup> **Twelve percent (12%)** of households with children aged 3-17 reported that at least one child had exhibited **changes in behaviour**<sup>3</sup> in the 30 days prior to data collection.

1. Respondents could select multiple options; total may be greater than 100%.

2. As reported by households themselves. Assessed symptoms included: persistent headaches,

Households reporting the presence of women's protection issues within the camp (in the 30 days prior to data collection):



Most commonly reported issues, among those who reported an issue:<sup>1</sup>

- Early marriage (75%)
- Movement restrictions targeting women (25%)

Households reporting the presence of child protection issues within the camp (in the 30 days prior to data collection):



Most commonly reported issues, among those who reported an issue:<sup>1</sup>

- Child labour (71%)
- Early marriage (29%)

sleeplessness, and more aggressive behaviour than normal towards children or other household members.

3. Changes in sleeping patterns, interactions with peers, attentiveness, or interest in other daily activities.



## Documentation



67% of households reported they were missing some form of documentation.

**Most common impacts of missing documentation on men, among those missing documentation:<sup>4</sup>**

- Restricted freedom of movement (95%)
- No impact (5%)

**Most common impacts of missing documentation on women, among those missing documentation:<sup>4</sup>**

- Restricted freedom of movement (95%)
- No impact (5%)

4. Respondents could select multiple options; total may be greater than 100%.

**Types of missing documentation, among those missing documentation:<sup>4</sup>**

Syrian identity card	2%
Passport	95%
Family booklet	0%
Birth certificate	0%
Marriage certificate	2%
Other	2%

## HEALTH



**Households with members in the following categories:**

Pregnant or lactating women:	20%
Person with chronic disease:	6%
Person with respiratory illness:	6%

**Percent of persons with chronic disease<sup>1</sup> able to access essential medicines:**

Yes	60%
No	40%



Of the households who required medical treatment in the 30 days prior to the assessment, 67% reported they sought professional treatment, whereas 33% reported they did not seek professional treatment. The most commonly reported issues when accessing healthcare were **high cost of transportation to health facilities** (67%) and the **long wait at health facility** (67%).<sup>2</sup>

**Households reporting that a member had given birth since arriving in the camp:**



Yes	40%
No	60%

**Where women delivered:**

- Health facility (58%)
- In-home, with non-professional assistance (36%)

**Proportion of under-five children who received their polio vaccination:**

Yes	72%
No	28%



**Proportion of pregnant or lactating women who were able to access obstetric or antenatal care:**

Yes	25%
No	75%



## Presence of functional health facilities

Inside camp: 1%  
Outside camp: 99%

0% of households live further than 1 hour from the nearest health facility.

**Top three reported specific health needs of households:<sup>3</sup>**

Treatment for chronic diseases	67%
Medicines and other commodities	67%
Antenatal care	33%

could select multiple options; total may be greater than 100%.

3. Top three specific health needs are reported from among those respondents who selected health as one of three top priority needs (4%). Respondents could select multiple options; total may be greater than 100%.

## WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH)

### Water



**Tanker trucks (79%)** and **public taps (10%)** were the primary sources of drinking water in the camp/site at the time of data collection.

**Tanker trucks (82%)** and **bottled water (10%)** were the primary sources of water for household purposes in the camp/site at the time of data collection.

**Households reporting they did not have enough drinking water in the past 30 days:**

Yes	1%
No	99%



**Households reporting they did not have enough water for cooking, bathing, and cleaning in the past 30 days:**

Yes	0%
No	100%



70% of households reported that they did not treat their water.

0% of households reported that they had no access to any drinking water supply over the 3 days prior to data collection.

**Households reporting drinking water issues in the past 30 days:**



Water is calcareous	63%
No issue	37%

**Households using negative strategies to cope with a lack of water in the two weeks prior to data collection:**



**Most commonly reported strategies:<sup>1</sup>**

- Yes 67%
- No 33%
- Modify hygiene (e.g. bathe less) (98%)
- Receive water on credit or borrow (4%)

75% of households were able to access all assessed hygiene items.<sup>2</sup>





## Sub-District Profile: Dana - Deir Hassan Cluster



### Waste disposal

**30%** of households reported challenges with wastewater disposal, and **29%** of households reported challenges related to garbage disposal.

#### Top challenges related to garbage:<sup>4</sup>

- Complete lack of garbage removal (83%)
- Insufficient number of bins (17%)



#### Top challenges with wastewater disposal:<sup>4</sup>

- No desludging service (80%)
- Connection to sewage blocked (28%)



**58%** of households reported a free residual chlorine (FRC) score over 0.2.

#### Top three reported WASH needs of households:<sup>5</sup>

Functioning sewage system	95%	
Garbage removal	91%	
Drinking water	86%	

1. Percentages are from among respondents who reported using a negative coping strategy. Respondents could select multiple options; total may be greater than 100%.

2. The assessed hygiene items included: soap, sanitary pads, disposable diapers, washing powder, jerry cans/buckets, toothbrushes, toothpaste, shampoo, cleaning liquid, detergent for dishes.

3. Households could select more than one option; total may be greater than 100.

4. Percentages are from among respondents who reported a challenge or problem. Respondents could

### Sanitation

#### Types of latrines used by households:<sup>6</sup>

Household latrine  
(90%)

Communal latrine  
(10%)



#### Types of functional showers used by households:<sup>6</sup>

Bathing in shelter  
(no shower) (82%)

Private shower  
(18%)



**1%** of households reported that some members could not access latrines, with **elderly** being the most frequent group that could not access.

#### Top three reported problems with toilet occurring in the past 30 days:<sup>10</sup>

- Lack of privacy (64%)
- Septic tank not emptied (22%)
- Connection to sewage is blocked (12%)



select multiple options; total may be greater than 100%.

5. Top three specific WASH needs are reported from among those respondents who selected WASH as one of three top priority needs (27%). Respondents could select multiple options; total may be greater than 100%.

6. Communal latrines and showers are shared by more than one household. Household latrines and showers are used only by one household. This may be an informal designation that is not officially enforced.

## FOOD SECURITY

### Consumption

#### Proportion of households by food consumption score:



Acceptable **99%**

Borderline **1%**

Poor **0%**



**98%** of households reported using food-related coping strategies in the week before data collection.

#### Top three reported food-related coping strategies:<sup>1</sup>

Eat cheaper food than normal	100%
Eat less meals per day than normal	93%
Eat smaller amounts of food than normal at meals	29%



### Distributions

**82%** of households reported having received food assistance in the 30 days prior to data collection.

#### Type of food assistance received:<sup>2</sup>

Food basket	100%
Bread distribution	18%
Hot meal	4%



1. Households were asked to report the number of days they employed each coping strategy. Percentages are from among respondents who reported using a coping strategy at least one day in the past 7 days. Respondents could select multiple options; total may be greater than 100%.

2. Percentages are from among respondents reported to have received food assistance. Respondents could select multiple options and total may be greater than 100%.

### Market access

**34%** of households reported that they were able to access markets inside the camp to buy food.

**100%** of households reported that they were able to access markets outside the camp to buy food.

#### Most commonly reported main sources of food:<sup>3</sup>

Market outside of camp/site	71%
Food distribution	61%
Market inside camp/site	16%



#### Top three food items households would like to purchase, but which were not available:<sup>3</sup>

All available	70%
Meat, chicken, or fish	30%
Milk and dairy products	7%

#### Top three specific food needs of households:<sup>4</sup>

Bread	100%
Meat	96%
Sugar	63%

13. Respondents could select multiple options and total may be greater than 100%.

14. Top three specific food needs are reported from among those respondents who selected food as one of three top priority needs (29%). Respondents could select multiple options; total may be greater than 100%.

## LIVELIHOODS

### Livelihood Sources

Average monthly household expenditures: **64,833 SYP** (60 USD)<sup>1</sup>

#### Top three reported primary expenditure categories:<sup>2</sup>



Food	67%
NFIs	8%
Debt	7%

Average monthly household income: **65,221 SYP** (60 USD)<sup>1</sup>

#### Top three reported primary income sources:<sup>2</sup>



Cash assistance/humanitarian aid	73%
Remittances	9%
Borrow money	8%



## Sub-District Profile: Dana - Deir Hassan Cluster



**100%** of households reported having at least one income-generating livelihood source in the month prior to data collection.

**Top three reported professional skills of household members aged 18 and above:<sup>2</sup>**

Reading/writing	73%	
Agriculture	33%	
Livestock rearing	28%	

**Income-generating activities households were most interested in accessing:<sup>2</sup>**

- Vocational training (56%)
- Finances (35%)
- Productive assets (30%)



**Top three anticipated specific livelihoods needs:<sup>3</sup>**

Tools for production	100%	
Regular income	100%	
Livelihoods programming	50%	

1. Exchange rate comes from REACH market monitoring data for March 2020; exchange rate is 1079

## Coping strategies

**Top three reported livelihoods-related coping strategies:<sup>2</sup>**



Borrowed money	87%	
Gifts from friends/relatives	18%	
Charitable donations	10%	

**41%** of households reported that they were in debt; on average these households owed **18,853 SYP** (17 USD)<sup>1</sup> and were in debt to a shop or a friend.

**Top three reasons households took on debt:<sup>2</sup>**

Food	100%	
------	------	--

SYP per USD:

2. Respondents could select multiple options and total may be greater than 100%.

3. Top three specific livelihoods needs are reported from among those respondents who selected livelihoods as one of three top priority needs (2%). Respondents could select multiple options; total may be greater than 100%.

## SHelter AND NON-FOOD ITEMS (NFI)s

### Shelter

**100%** of inhabited shelters were **household-sized tents**.

Average household size: **4** individuals



The occupancy situation of most households was to be **hosted for free (100%)** in their shelter.

The occupancy situation of most households was to be **hosted for free (100%)** on the land on which their shelter was located.

**Most reported shelter-related concerns:<sup>1</sup>**



No insulation	90%	
Leaking during rain	78%	
Lack of privacy	16%	

**Top three anticipated shelter needs:<sup>2</sup>**

New/additional tents	100%	
Plastic sheeting/tarpaulins	69%	
Roofing materials	62%	

**Top three anticipated winterisation needs:<sup>2</sup>**

Heating fuel	98%	
Winter clothes	97%	
Plastic sheeting/tarpaulins	92%	

**100%** of households reported that their shelter does not provide adequate protection for winter.

1. Respondents could select multiple options and total may be greater than 100%.

2. Top three specific shelter, NFIs, and winterisation needs are reported from among those respondents who selected any of these as a top priority need (shelter: 99%; NFIs: 63%; winterisation: 74%). Respondents could select multiple options; total may be greater than 100%.

### About HNAP

The Humanitarian Needs Assessment Programme (HNAP) for the Syrian Arab Republic is a joint-UN assessment initiative, which tracks displacement and return movements, conducts sector and multi-sector assessments, and monitors humanitarian needs inside Syria. HNAP is implemented through local Syrian NGOs, with technical support from UN agencies. Data is collected across all communities throughout the whole of Syria through face-to-face consultations and direct field observations.

### NFI needs

**Top three items households currently have:<sup>1</sup>**



Carpet	98%	
Jerry can	85%	
Soap	78%	

**37%** of households reported they had access to a functional NFI market within the camp/site, and **96%** reported they had access to a functional NFI market outside of the camp/site.

**Top three anticipated NFI needs:<sup>2</sup>**



Solar panels	98%	
Cooking fuel	88%	
Batteries	79%	

### Energy

**Hours of electricity per household per day:**



None	94%	
Less than 2 hours	6%	
2-4 hours	0%	
5-8 hours	0%	
>9 hours	0%	

**Top three main sources electricity:<sup>1</sup>**

Other battery (not car)	80%	
Car battery	20%	

### About REACH Initiative

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# Sub-District Profile: Dana - Karama & Qah Cluster

Idlib governorate, Syria

February 2020



## Summary

This profile provides an overview of conditions in registered camps and sites in Karama and Qah cluster, which is a sampling unit in Dana sub-district. Dana sub-district is located in the north of Idlib governorate, and Karama and Qah cluster is located in the north of this sub-district. In total, 114 households representing 516 individuals were surveyed from this cluster.

Water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) was the most important priority need for IDPs in this sub-district. Most households reported challenges with both wastewater disposal (86%) and garbage (82%). Most households had a latrine, but no shower. The top toilet problem reported by households was that the connection to sewage was blocked, and the top specific WASH need was a functioning sewage system.

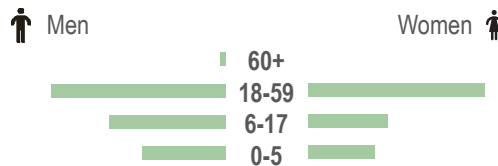
## Overview

Average age of respondent: 37

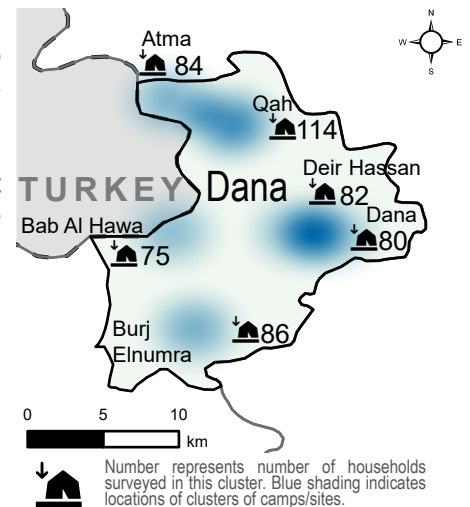
% male respondents: 95%

Average household size: 5

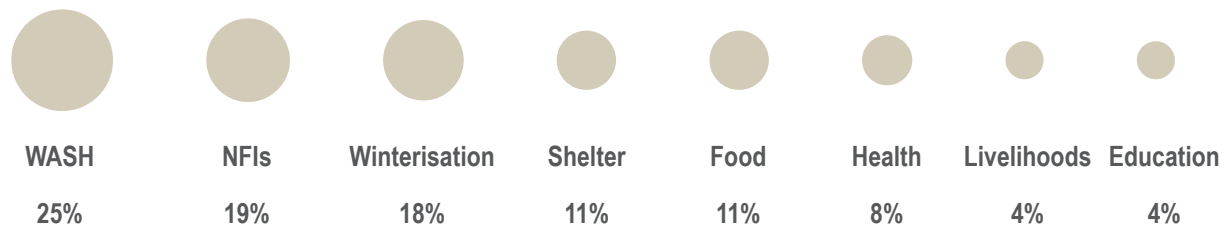
## Demographics



## Location Map



## TOP PRIORITY NEEDS



## MOVEMENT

Top three reported household origins:

Country	Governorate	Sub-district	Percentage
Syria	Hama	Kafr Zeita	30%
Syria	Hama	Madiq Castle	19%
Syria	Idlib	Khan Shaykun	12%

Households planning to leave the camp:

Within 1 week	0%
Within 1 month	1%
Within 6 months	0%
After 6+ months	0%
Not planning to leave	99%

61% of households in the camp had been displaced longer than 1 year.

Average number of months between date of first displacement and date of arrival in camp/site: 23

1% of households were planning to leave the camp; the most commonly reported reason(s) for leaving was/were: **Unfavourable weather conditions and lack of access to health services, electricity, and water in the current camp/site.**

## PROTECTION

### Protection issues



54% of households in the camp reported being aware of safety and security issues in the camp, during the 30 days prior to the assessment.

Most commonly reported issues, among those who reported an issue:<sup>1</sup>

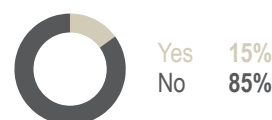
- Disputes between residents (77%)
- Theft (3%)

In the 30 days prior to data collection, **women in 13%**, and **men in 15%** of households had reportedly exhibited **signs of psychosocial distress**.<sup>2</sup> **Seventeen percent (17%)** of households with children aged 3-17 reported that at least one child had exhibited **changes in behaviour**<sup>3</sup> in the 30 days prior to data collection.

1. Respondents could select multiple options; total may be greater than 100%.

2. As reported by households themselves. Assessed symptoms included: persistent headaches,

Households reporting the presence of women's protection issues within the camp (in the 30 days prior to data collection):



Most commonly reported issues, among those who reported an issue:<sup>1</sup>

- Early marriage (18%)
- NA

Households reporting the presence of child protection issues within the camp (in the 30 days prior to data collection):



Most commonly reported issues, among those who reported an issue:<sup>1</sup>

- Child labour (50%)
- Child headed household (36%)

sleeplessness, and more aggressive behaviour than normal towards children or other household members.

3. Changes in sleeping patterns, interactions with peers, attentiveness, or interest in other daily activities.



## Documentation



6% of households reported they were missing some form of documentation.

**Most common impacts of missing documentation on men, among those missing documentation:<sup>4</sup>**

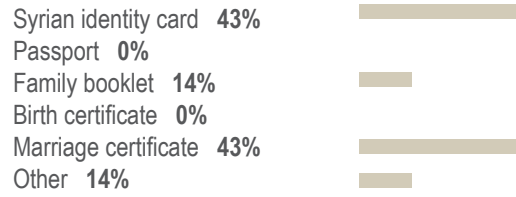
- No impact (86%)
- Cannot register birth/marriage/death (14%)

**Most common impacts of missing documentation on women, among those missing documentation:<sup>4</sup>**

- No impact (86%)
- Cannot register birth/marriage/death (14%)

4. Respondents could select multiple options; total may be greater than 100%.

**Types of missing documentation, among those missing documentation:<sup>4</sup>**



## HEALTH



**Households with members in the following categories:**

Pregnant or lactating women:	36%
Person with chronic disease:	18%
Person with respiratory illness:	32%

**Percent of persons with chronic disease<sup>1</sup> able to access essential medicines:**



Of the households who required medical treatment in the 30 days prior to the assessment, 30% reported they sought professional treatment, whereas 70% reported they did not seek professional treatment. The most commonly reported issues when accessing healthcare were **health facilities are overcrowded** (75%) and the **long wait at health facility** (75%).<sup>2</sup>

**Households reporting that a member had given birth since arriving in the camp:**



Yes 58%  
No 42%

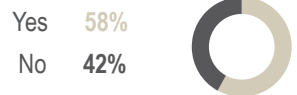
**Where women delivered:**

- Health facility (62%)
- In-home, with non-professional assistance (32%)

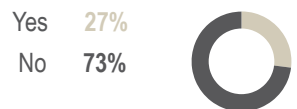
1. Self-reported by household and not medically confirmed.

2. Percentages are from among respondents who reported issues accessing healthcare. Respondents

**Proportion of under-five children who received their polio vaccination:**



**Proportion of pregnant or lactating women who were able to access obstetric or antenatal care:**

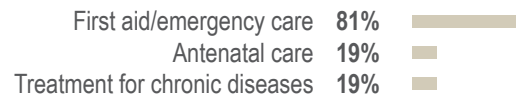


## Presence of functional health facilities

Inside camp: 2%  
Outside camp: 100%

0% of households live further than 1 hour from the nearest health facility.

**Top three reported specific health needs of households:<sup>3</sup>**



could select multiple options; total may be greater than 100%.

3. Top three specific health needs are reported from among those respondents who selected health as one of three top priority needs (23%). Respondents could select multiple options; total may be greater than 100%.

## WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH)

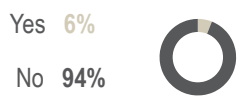
### Water



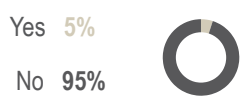
**Tanker trucks (70%)** and **public taps (25%)** were the primary sources of drinking water in the camp/site at the time of data collection.

**Public taps (59%)** and **tanker trucks (38%)** were the primary sources of water for household purposes in the camp/site at the time of data collection.

**Households reporting they did not have enough drinking water in the past 30 days:**



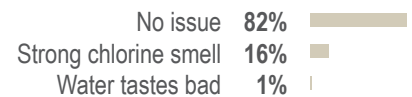
**Households reporting they did not have enough water for cooking, bathing, and cleaning in the past 30 days:**



16% of households reported that they did not treat their water.

4% of households reported that they had no access to any drinking water supply over the 3 days prior to data collection.

**Households reporting drinking water issues in the past 30 days:**



**Households using negative strategies to cope with a lack of water in the two weeks prior to data collection:**



**Most commonly reported strategies:<sup>1</sup>**

- |         |   |
|---------|---|
| Yes 65% | • Modify hygiene (e.g. bathe less) (92%)  |
| No 35%  | • Reduce drinking water consumption (24%) |

75% of households were able to access all assessed hygiene items.<sup>2</sup>

**Hygiene items households needed to procure in the last 30 days but could not access:<sup>3</sup>**

- |                          |                           |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| • Shampoo adult (91%)    | • Toothpaste child (73%)  |
| • Toothpaste adult (73%) | • Toothbrush child (64%). |





## Sub-District Profile: Dana - Karama & Qah Cluster



### Waste disposal

**86%** of households reported challenges with wastewater disposal, and **82%** of households reported challenges related to garbage disposal.

#### Top challenges related to garbage:<sup>4</sup>

- Complete lack of garbage removal (84%)
- Insufficient number of bins (23%)



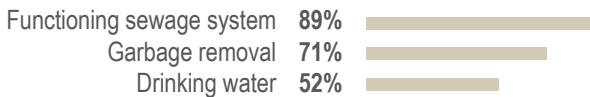
#### Top challenges with wastewater disposal:<sup>4</sup>

- No desludging service (63%)
- Connection to sewage blocked (59%)



**58%** of households reported a free residual chlorine (FRC) score over 0.2.

#### Top three reported WASH needs of households:<sup>5</sup>



1. Percentages are from among respondents who reported using a negative coping strategy. Respondents could select multiple options; total may be greater than 100%.

2. The assessed hygiene items included: soap, sanitary pads, disposable diapers, washing powder, jerry cans/buckets, toothbrushes, toothpaste, shampoo, cleaning liquid, detergent for dishes.

3. Households could select more than one option; total may be greater than 100.

4. Percentages are from among respondents who reported a challenge or problem. Respondents could select multiple options; total may be greater than 100%.

5. Top three specific WASH needs are reported from among those respondents who selected WASH as

### FOOD SECURITY

#### Consumption

##### Proportion of households by food consumption score:



Acceptable **59%**  
Borderline **28%**  
Poor **13%**



**89%** of households reported using food-related coping strategies in the week before data collection.

#### Top three reported food-related coping strategies:<sup>1</sup>

Eat cheaper food than normal **98%**  
Borrowed food or received help from others **83%**  
Eat less meals per day than normal **45%**



#### Distributions

**82%** of households reported having received food assistance in the 30 days prior to data collection.

#### Type of food assistance received:<sup>2</sup>

Food basket **100%**  
Bread distribution **50%**



1. Households were asked to report the number of days they employed each coping strategy. Percentages are from among respondents who reported using a coping strategy at least one day in the past 7 days. Respondents could select multiple options; total may be greater than 100%.

2. Percentages are from among respondents reported to have received food assistance. Respondents could select multiple options and total may be greater than 100%.

### LIVELIHOODS

#### Livelihood Sources

Average monthly household expenditures: **43,565 SYP** (40 USD)<sup>1</sup>

#### Top three reported primary expenditure categories:<sup>2</sup>



Food **60%**  
Debt **15%**  
NFIs **7%**

### Sanitation

#### Types of latrines used by households:<sup>6</sup>

Household latrine **(70%)**  
Communal latrine **(30%)**



#### Types of functional showers used by households:<sup>6</sup>

Bathing in shelter (no shower) **(72%)**  
Private shower **(26%)**  
Communal shower **(2%)**



**1%** of households reported that some members could not access latrines, with **persons with disabilities** being the most frequent group that could not access.

#### Top three reported problems with toilet occurring in the past 30 days:<sup>10</sup>

- Connection to sewage is blocked (49%)
- Septic tank not emptied (43%)
- Toilet is unclean (25%)



one of three top priority needs (76%). Respondents could select multiple options; total may be greater than 100%.

6. Communal latrines and showers are shared by more than one household. Household latrines and showers are used only by one household. This may be an informal designation that is not officially enforced.

#### Market access

**54%** of households reported that they were able to access markets inside the camp to buy food.

**100%** of households reported that they were able to access markets outside the camp to buy food.

#### Most commonly reported main sources of food:<sup>3</sup>

Food distribution **100%**  
Market outside of camp/site **57%**  
Market inside camp/site **25%**



#### Top three food items households would like to purchase, but which were not available:<sup>3</sup>

Meat, chicken, or fish **67%**  
All available **27%**  
Dairy **14%**

#### Top three specific food needs of households:<sup>4</sup>

Sugar **86%**  
Meat **81%**  
Bread **76%**

13. Respondents could select multiple options and total may be greater than 100%.

14. Top three specific food needs are reported from among those respondents who selected food as one of three top priority needs (32%). Respondents could select multiple options; total may be greater than 100%.



## Sub-District Profile: Dana - Karama & Qah Cluster



**100%** of households reported having at least one income-generating livelihood source in the month prior to data collection.

**Top three reported professional skills of household members aged 18 and above:<sup>2</sup>**

Agriculture	46%	
None	41%	
Entrepreneurial	40%	

**Income-generating activities households were most interested in accessing:<sup>2</sup>**

- Finances (92%)
- Access to community spaces (61%)
- Productive assets (34%)



**Top three anticipated specific livelihoods needs:<sup>3</sup>**

Regular income	87%	
Tools for production	80%	
Livelihoods programming	73%	

1. Exchange rate comes from REACH market monitoring data for March 2020; exchange rate is 1079

## Coping strategies

**Top three reported livelihoods-related coping strategies:<sup>2</sup>**



Sold assistance items	74%	
Charitable donations	52%	
Borrowed money	35%	

**30%** of households reported that they were in debt; on average these households owed **20,471 SYP** (19 USD)<sup>1</sup> and were in debt to a shop or a friend.

**Top three reasons households took on debt:<sup>2</sup>**

Food	97%	
Basic expenditures	3%	

SYP per USD.

2. Respondents could select multiple options and total may be greater than 100%.

3. Top three specific livelihoods needs are reported from among those respondents who selected livelihoods as one of three top priority needs (13%). Respondents could select multiple options; total may be greater than 100%.



## SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS (NFI)

### Shelter

**96%** of inhabited shelters were **household-sized tents**.

Average household size: **5** individuals



The occupancy situation of most households was to be **hosted for free (49%)** in their shelter.

The occupancy situation of most households was to be **hosted for free (49%)** on the land on which their shelter was located.

**Most reported shelter-related concerns:<sup>1</sup>**



No insulation	90%	
Structures are not sturdy	41%	
Leaking during rain	37%	

**Top three anticipated shelter needs:<sup>2</sup>**

New/additional tents	100%	
Items for safety (e.g. locks, partitions)	85%	
Cash (for rent)	77%	

**Top three anticipated winterisation needs:<sup>2</sup>**

Heating fuel	88%	
Plastic sheeting/tarpaulin	70%	
Floor mats	50%	

**96%** of households reported that their shelter does not provide adequate protection for winter.

### NFI needs

**Top three items households currently have:<sup>1</sup>**



Carpet	89%	
Laundry detergent	70%	
Kitchen utensils	65%	

**57%** of households reported they had access to a functional NFI market within the camp/site, and **98%** reported they had access to a functional NFI market outside of the camp/site.

**Top three anticipated NFI needs:<sup>2</sup>**



Batteries	75%	
Mattress	69%	
Water containers	37%	

### Energy

**Hours of electricity per household per day:**



None	100%	
Less than 2 hours	0%	
2-4 hours	0%	
5-8 hours	0%	
>9 hours	0%	

1. Respondents could select multiple options and total may be greater than 100%.

2. Top three specific shelter, NFIs, and winterisation needs are reported from among those respondents who selected any of these as a top priority need (shelter: 34%; NFIs: 57%; winterisation: 53%). Respondents could select multiple options; total may be greater than 100%.

### About HNAP

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## Sub-District Profile: Dana (unregistered sites)

Idleb governorate, Syria  
February 2020



### Summary

This profile provides an overview of conditions in unregistered camps and sites in Dana sub-district. Dana sub-district is located in the north of Idleb governorate. In total, 75 households representing 333 individuals were surveyed from this sub-district.

Winterisation was the most important priority need for IDPs in this sub-district. Most households were living in tents owned by the household (77%), but hosted on free land (65%). The top shelter concern for households was the lack of insulation in their tents (96%), and the top anticipated winterization needs were heating fuel and high thermal blankets. The majority of households had less than four hours of electricity per day.

### Overview

Average age of respondent: 39

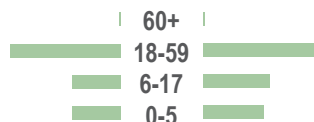
% male respondents: 92%

Average household size: 4

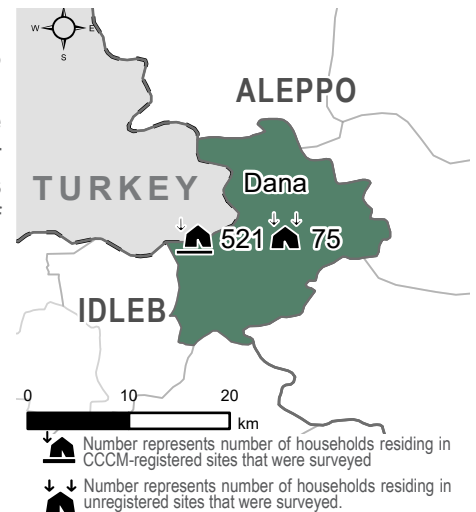
### Demographics

Men

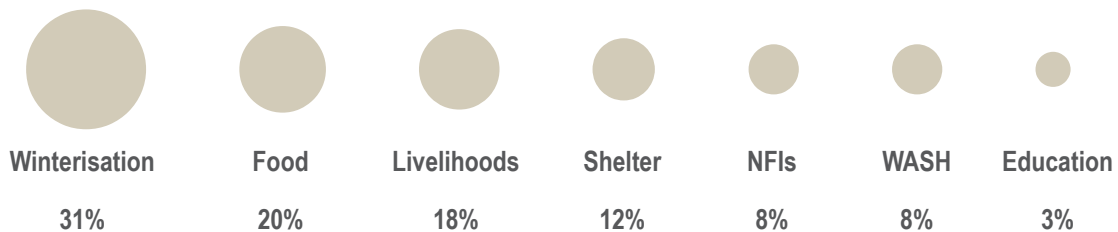
Women



### Location Map



### TOP PRIORITY NEEDS



### MOVEMENT

Top three reported household origins:

Country	Governorate	Sub-district	Percentage
Syria	Hama	Madiq Castle	24%
Syria	Idleb	Abul Thohur	11%
Syria	Idleb	Sanjar	8%

Households planning to leave the camp:

Within 1 week	0%
Within 1 month	0%
Within 6 months	0%
After 6+ months	3%
Not planning to leave	97%

53% of households in the camp had been displaced longer than 1 year.

Average number of months between date of first displacement and date of arrival in camp/site: 23

3% of households were planning to leave the camp; the most commonly reported reason(s) for leaving was/were: **Lack of access to income and employment opportunities; unfavourable weather and shelter conditions in the current camp/site.**

### PROTECTION

#### Protection issues



4% of households in the camp reported being aware of safety and security issues in the camp, during the 30 days prior to the assessment.

Most commonly reported issues, among those who reported an issue:<sup>1</sup>

- Theft (100%)

In the 30 days prior to data collection, **women in 11%**, and **men in 23%** of households had reportedly exhibited **signs of psychosocial distress**.<sup>2</sup> **Twenty-three percent (23%)** of households with children aged 3-17 reported that at least one child had exhibited **changes in behaviour**<sup>3</sup> in the 30 days prior to data collection.

1. Respondents could select multiple options; total may be greater than 100%.

2. As reported by households themselves. Assessed symptoms included: persistent headaches,

Households reporting the presence of women's protection issues within the camp (in the 30 days prior to data collection):



Households reporting the presence of child protection issues within the camp (in the 30 days prior to data collection):



sleeplessness, and more aggressive behaviour than normal towards children or other household members.  
3. Changes in sleeping patterns, interactions with peers, attentiveness, or interest in other daily activities.



## Documentation



**51%** of households reported they were missing some form of documentation.

**Most common impacts of missing documentation on men, among those missing documentation:<sup>4</sup>**

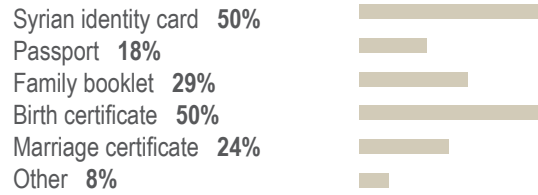
- No impact (65%)
- Cannot register birth/marriage/death (19%)

**Most common impacts of missing documentation on women, among those missing documentation:<sup>4</sup>**

- No impact (63%)
- Cannot register birth/marriage/death (18%)

4. Respondents could select multiple options; total may be greater than 100%.




## Types of missing documentation, among those missing documentation:<sup>4</sup>



## HEALTH



### Households with members in the following categories:

Pregnant or lactating women:	 32%
Person with chronic disease:	 23%
Person with respiratory illness:	 55%

**Percent of persons with chronic disease<sup>1</sup> able to access essential medicines:**

Yes	88%
No	12%



Of the households who required medical treatment in the 30 days prior to the assessment, **15%** reported they sought professional treatment, whereas **85%** reported they did not seek professional treatment. The most commonly reported issues when accessing healthcare were **health facilities are overcrowded** (96%) and the **lack of medicines at health facilities** (89%).<sup>2</sup>

**Households reporting that a member had given birth since arriving in the camp:**



Yes **35%**  
No **65%**

### Where women delivered:

- Health facility (92%)
- In-home, with non-professional assistance (4%)

1. Self-reported by household and not medically confirmed.

2. Percentages are from among respondents who reported issues accessing healthcare. Respondents

**Proportion of under-five children who received their polio vaccination:**

Yes	81%
No	19%



**Proportion of pregnant or lactating women who were able to access obstetric or antenatal care:**

Yes	54%
No	46%



## Presence of functional health facilities

Inside camp: **0%**  
Outside camp: **100%**

**0%** of households live further than 1 hour from the nearest health facility.

## Top three reported specific health needs of households:<sup>3</sup>

Treatment for chronic diseases	100%
Laboratory services	100%
Medicines and other commodities	100%

could select multiple options; total may be greater than 100%.

3. Top three specific health needs are reported from among those respondents who selected health as one of three top priority needs (1%). Respondents could select multiple options; total may be greater than 100%.

## WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH)

### Water



**Tanker trucks (75%)** and **public taps (25%)** were the primary sources of drinking water in the camp/site at the time of data collection.

**Tanker trucks (75%)** and **public taps (24%)** were the primary sources of water for household purposes in the camp/site at the time of data collection.

**Households reporting they did not have enough drinking water in the past 30 days:**

Yes	1%
No	99%



**Households reporting they did not have enough water for cooking, bathing, and cleaning in the past 30 days:**

Yes	3%
No	97%



**51%** of households reported that they did not treat their water.

**11%** of households reported that they had no access to any drinking water supply over the 3 days prior to data collection.

## Households reporting drinking water issues in the past 30 days:



No issue	99%
Strong chlorine smell	1%
Water is calcareous	1%

## Households using negative strategies to cope with a lack of water in the two weeks prior to data collection:



### Most commonly reported strategies:<sup>1</sup>

- Reduce drinking water consumption (93%)
- Modify hygiene (e.g. bathe less) (93%)

**75%** of households were able to access all assessed hygiene items.<sup>2</sup>

**Hygiene items households needed to procure in the last 30 days but could not access:<sup>3</sup>**

- Shampoo baby (100%)
- Sanitary pads (91%)
- Washing powder (100%)
- Soap (91%).





## Sub-District Profile: Dana (unregistered sites)



### Waste disposal

**55%** of households reported challenges with wastewater disposal, and **17%** of households reported challenges related to garbage disposal.

#### Top challenges related to garbage:<sup>4</sup>

- Insufficient number of bins (92%)
- Complete lack of garbage removal (69%)



#### Top challenges with wastewater disposal:<sup>4</sup>

- Overflowing sewage (51%)
- Unclean toilet (51%)



**58%** of households reported a free residual chlorine (FRC) score over 0.2.

#### Top three reported WASH needs of households:<sup>5</sup>

Functioning sewage system	89%	
Water containers	83%	
Functioning latrine	67%	

1. Percentages are from among respondents who reported using a negative coping strategy. Respondents could select multiple options; total may be greater than 100%.

2. The assessed hygiene items included: soap, sanitary pads, disposable diapers, washing powder, jerry cans/buckets, toothbrushes, toothpaste, shampoo, cleaning liquid, detergent for dishes.

3. Households could select more than one option; total may be greater than 100.

4. Percentages are from among respondents who reported a challenge or problem. Respondents could

### Sanitation

#### Types of latrines used by households:<sup>6</sup>

Communal latrine

(67%)

Household latrine

(25%)

Makeshift latrine (8%)



#### Types of functional showers used by households:<sup>6</sup>

Bathing in shelter

(no shower) (83%)

Private shower

(17%)



#### Top three reported problems with toilet occurring in the past 30 days:<sup>10</sup>

- No problems (45%)
- Too crowded because not enough facilities (44%)
- Connection to sewage is blocked (9%)



select multiple options; total may be greater than 100%.

5. Top three specific WASH needs are reported from among those respondents who selected WASH as one of three top priority needs (24%). Respondents could select multiple options; total may be greater than 100%.

6. Communal latrines and showers are shared by more than one household. Household latrines and showers are used only by one household. This may be an informal designation that is not officially enforced.

## FOOD SECURITY

### Consumption

#### Proportion of households by food consumption score:



Acceptable	63%
Borderline	20%
Poor	17%



**75%** of households reported using food-related coping strategies in the week before data collection.

#### Top three reported food-related coping strategies:<sup>1</sup>

Eat cheaper food than normal	100%
Eat less meals per day than normal	67%
Borrowed food or received help from others	60%



### Distributions

**82%** of households reported having received food assistance in the 30 days prior to data collection.

#### Type of food assistance received:<sup>2</sup>

Food basket	80%
Bread distribution	59%
Food voucher	1%



1. Households were asked to report the number of days they employed each coping strategy. Percentages are from among respondents who reported using a coping strategy at least one day in the past 7 days. Respondents could select multiple options; total may be greater than 100%.

2. Percentages are from among respondents reported to have received food assistance. Respondents could select multiple options and total may be greater than 100%.

### Market access

**28%** of households reported that they were able to access markets inside the camp to buy food.

**100%** of households reported that they were able to access markets outside the camp to buy food.

#### Most commonly reported main sources of food:<sup>3</sup>

Market outside of camp/site	97%
Food distribution	80%
Market inside camp/site	24%



#### Top three food items households would like to purchase, but which were not available:<sup>3</sup>

All available	60%
Cereals, tubers, or roots	3%
Vegetables and leaves	3%

#### Top three specific food needs of households:<sup>4</sup>

Bread	100%
Rice	93%
Meat	25%

13. Respondents could select multiple options and total may be greater than 100%.

14. Top three specific food needs are reported from among those respondents who selected food as one of three top priority needs (59%). Respondents could select multiple options; total may be greater than 100%.

## LIVELIHOODS

### Livelihood Sources

Average monthly household expenditures: **73,292 SYP** (68 USD)<sup>1</sup>

#### Top three reported primary expenditure categories:<sup>2</sup>



Food	69%
Debt	6%
Transport	6%

Average monthly household income: **82,735 SYP** (77 USD)<sup>1</sup>

#### Top three reported primary income sources:<sup>2</sup>



Cash assistance/humanitarian aid	49%
Borrow money	12%
Freelance	11%



## Sub-District Profile: Dana (unregistered sites)



**100%** of households reported having at least one income-generating livelihood source in the month prior to data collection.

**Top three reported professional skills of household members aged 18 and above:<sup>2</sup>**

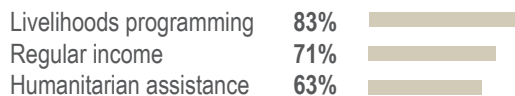


**Income-generating activities households were most interested in accessing:<sup>2</sup>**

- Finances (96%)
- Productive assets (49%)
- Access to community spaces (48%)



**Top three anticipated specific livelihoods needs:<sup>3</sup>**



1. Exchange rate comes from REACH market monitoring data for March 2020; exchange rate is 1079

## **SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS (NFIs)**

### Shelter

**84%** of inhabited shelters were **household-sized tents**.

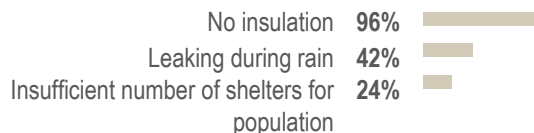
Average household size: **4** individuals



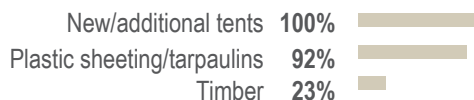
The occupancy situation of most households was to be the **owner (77%)** of their shelter.

The occupancy situation of most households was to be **hosted for free (0%)** on the land on which their shelter was located.

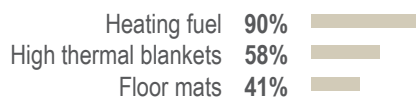
**Most reported shelter-related concerns:<sup>1</sup>**



**Top three anticipated shelter needs:<sup>2</sup>**



**Top three anticipated winterisation needs:<sup>2</sup>**



**85%** of households reported that their shelter does not provide adequate protection for winter.

1. Respondents could select multiple options and total may be greater than 100%.

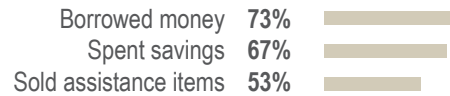
2. Top three specific shelter, NFIs, and winterisation needs are reported from among those respondents who selected any of these as a top priority need (shelter: 35%; NFIs: 25%; winterisation: 92%). Respondents could select multiple options; total may be greater than 100%.

### About HNAP

The Humanitarian Needs Assessment Programme (HNAP) for the Syrian Arab Republic is a joint-UN assessment initiative, which tracks displacement and return movements, conducts sector and multi-sector assessments, and monitors humanitarian needs inside Syria. HNAP is implemented through local Syrian NGOs, with technical support from UN agencies. Data is collected across all communities throughout the whole of Syria through face-to-face consultations and direct field observations.

### Coping strategies

**Top three reported livelihoods-related coping strategies:<sup>2</sup>**



**44%** of households reported that they were in debt; on average these households owed **46,045 SYP** (43 USD)<sup>1</sup> and were in debt to a shop or a friend.

**Top three reasons households took on debt:<sup>2</sup>**



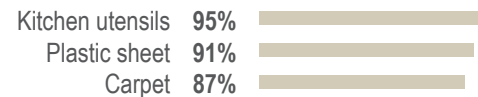
SYP per USD.

2. Respondents could select multiple options and total may be greater than 100%.

3. Top three specific livelihoods needs are reported from among those respondents who selected livelihoods as one of three top priority needs (55%). Respondents could select multiple options; total may be greater than 100%.

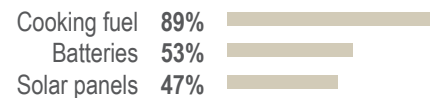
### NFI needs

**Top three items households currently have:<sup>1</sup>**



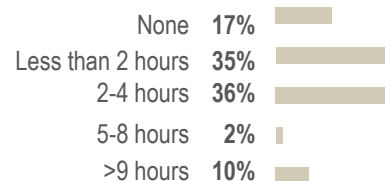
**5%** of households reported they had access to a functional NFI market within the camp/site, and **100%** reported they had access to a functional NFI market outside of the camp/site.

**Top three anticipated NFI needs:<sup>2</sup>**

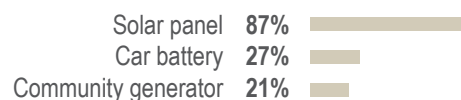


### Energy

**Hours of electricity per household per day:**



**Top three main sources electricity:<sup>1</sup>**



### About REACH Initiative

REACH Initiative facilitates the development of information tools and products that enhance the capacity of aid actors to make evidence-based decisions in emergency, recovery and development contexts. The methodologies used by REACH include primary data collection and in-depth analysis, and all activities are conducted through inter-agency aid coordination mechanisms. REACH is a joint initiative of IMPACT Initiatives, ACTED and the United Nations Institute for Training and Research - Operational Satellite Applications Programme (UNITAR-UNOSAT).



## Sub-District Profile: Harim

Idlib governorate, Syria

February 2020



### Summary

This profile provides an overview of conditions in registered camps and sites in Harim sub-district. Harim sub-district is located in the north of Idlib governorate. In total, 80 households representing 323 individuals were surveyed from this sub-district.

Livelihoods was the most important priority need for IDPs in this sub-district. The top income source in this sub-district was cash assistance/humanitarian aid, and households were spending 75% of their income on food. The top professional skill of most households was agriculture (66%). The top anticipated livelihoods need was livelihoods programming, and the income-generating activity households were most interested in accessing was finances.

### Overview

Average age of respondent: 39

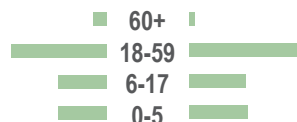
% male respondents: 90%

Average household size: 4

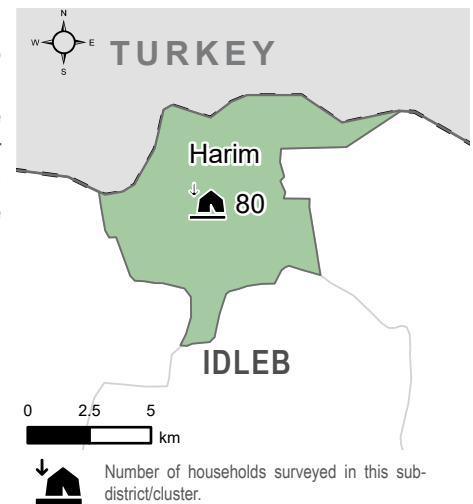
### Demographics

Men

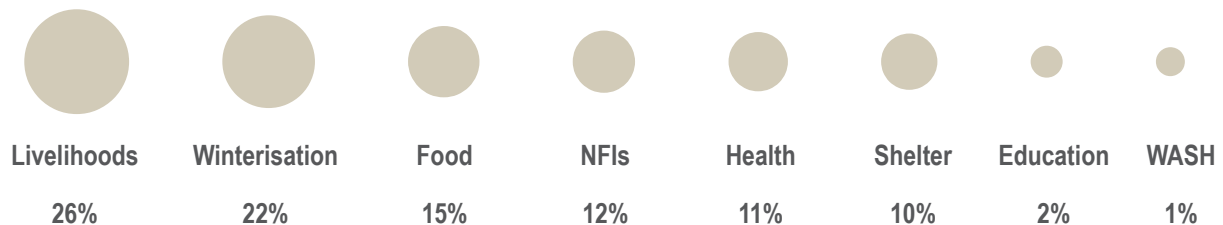
Women



### Location Map



### TOP PRIORITY NEEDS



### MOVEMENT

Top three reported household origins:

Country	Governorate	Sub-district	Percentage
Syria	Hama	Madiq Castle	26%
Syria	Aleppo	Tall Ed-damen	16%
Syria	Aleppo	Hadher	10%

Households planning to leave the camp:

Within 1 week	0%
Within 1 month	0%
Within 6 months	0%
After 6+ months	8%
Not planning to leave	92%

41% of households in the camp had been displaced longer than 1 year.

Average number of months between date of first displacement and date of arrival in camp/site: 19

8% of households were planning to leave the camp; the most commonly reported reason(s) for leaving was/were: **Lack of access to income and employment opportunities in the current camp/site.**

### PROTECTION

#### Protection issues



0% of households in the camp reported being aware of safety and security issues in the camp, during the 30 days prior to the assessment.

In the 30 days prior to data collection, **women in 35%**, and **men in 55%** of households had reportedly exhibited **signs of psychosocial distress**.<sup>2</sup> **Twenty-five percent (25%)** of households with children aged 3-17 reported that at least one child had exhibited **changes in behaviour**<sup>3</sup> in the 30 days prior to data collection.

Households reporting the presence of women's protection issues within the camp (in the 30 days prior to data collection):



Households reporting the presence of child protection issues within the camp (in the 30 days prior to data collection):



Most commonly reported issues, among those who reported an issue:<sup>1</sup>

- Child labour (100%)

1. Respondents could select multiple options; total may be greater than 100%.

2. As reported by households themselves. Assessed symptoms included: persistent headaches,

sleeplessness, and more aggressive behaviour than normal towards children or other household members.

3. Changes in sleeping patterns, interactions with peers, attentiveness, or interest in other daily activities.



## Documentation



**62%** of households reported they were missing some form of documentation.

**Most common impacts of missing documentation on men, among those missing documentation:<sup>4</sup>**

- No impact (65%)
- Restricted freedom of movement (29%)

**Most common impacts of missing documentation on women, among those missing documentation:<sup>4</sup>**

- No impact (64%)
- Restricted freedom of movement (28%)

4. Respondents could select multiple options; total may be greater than 100%.

5. Top three specific protection needs are reported from among those respondents who selected

**Types of missing documentation, among those missing documentation:<sup>4</sup>**

Syrian identity card	24%
Passport	62%
Family booklet	20%
Birth certificate	40%
Marriage certificate	36%
Other	10%



protection as one of three top priority needs (0%). Respondents could select multiple options; total may be greater than 100%.

## HEALTH



**Households with members in the following categories:**

Pregnant or lactating women:	43%
Person with chronic disease:	30%
Person with respiratory illness:	74%

**Percent of persons with chronic disease<sup>1</sup> able to access essential medicines:**

Yes	58%
No	42%



Of the households who required medical treatment in the 30 days prior to the assessment, **23%** reported they sought professional treatment, whereas **77%** reported they did not seek professional treatment. The most commonly reported issues when accessing healthcare were **lack of medicines at health facilities** (96%) and the **health facilities are overcrowded** (69%).<sup>2</sup>

**Households reporting that a member had given birth since arriving in the camp:**



Yes	51%
No	49%

**Where women delivered:**

- Health facility (85%)
- In-home, with professional assistance (10%)

**Proportion of under-five children who received their polio vaccination:**

Yes	97%
No	3%



**Proportion of pregnant or lactating women who were able to access obstetric or antenatal care:**

Yes	50%
No	50%



## Presence of functional health facilities

Inside camp: **0%**

Outside camp: **100%**

**0%** of households live further than 1 hour from the nearest health facility.

**Top three reported specific health needs of households:<sup>3</sup>**

First aid/emergency care	74%
Medicines and other commodities	74%
Laboratory services	63%

could select multiple options; total may be greater than 100%.

3. Top three specific health needs are reported from among those respondents who selected health as one of three top priority needs (34%). Respondents could select multiple options; total may be greater than 100%.

1. Self-reported by household and not medically confirmed.

2. Percentages are from among respondents who reported issues accessing healthcare. Respondents

## WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH)

### Water



**Tanker trucks (70%)** and **public taps (30%)** were the primary sources of drinking water in the camp/site at the time of data collection.

**Tanker trucks (70%)** and **public taps (30%)** were the primary sources of water for household purposes in the camp/site at the time of data collection.

**Households reporting they did not have enough drinking water in the past 30 days:**

Yes	0%
No	100%



**Households reporting they did not have enough water for cooking, bathing, and cleaning in the past 30 days:**

Yes	1%
No	99%



**73%** of households reported that they did not treat their water.

**1%** of households reported that they had no access to any drinking water supply over the 3 days prior to data collection.

**Households reporting drinking water issues in the past 30 days:**



No issue	99%
Water is calcareous	1%

**Households using negative strategies to cope with a lack of water in the two weeks prior to data collection:**



Yes	0%
No	100%

**75%** of households were able to access all assessed hygiene items.<sup>2</sup>

**Hygiene items households needed to procure in the last 30 days but could not access:<sup>3</sup>**

- Shampoo adult (97%)
- Shampoo baby (74%)
- Toothpaste adult (64%)
- Toothbrush adult (59%)





## Sub-District Profile: Harim



### Waste disposal

**70%** of households reported challenges with wastewater disposal, and **1%** of households reported challenges related to garbage disposal.

#### Top challenges related to garbage:<sup>4</sup>

- Insufficient number of bins (100%)



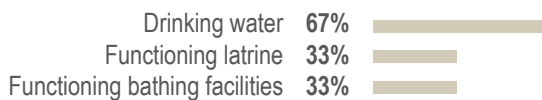
#### Top challenges with wastewater disposal:<sup>4</sup>

- Unclean toilet (100%)
- No water to flush (70%)



**58%** of households reported a free residual chlorine (FRC) score over 0.2.

#### Top three reported WASH needs of households:<sup>5</sup>



1. Percentages are from among respondents who reported using a negative coping strategy. Respondents could select multiple options; total may be greater than 100%.

2. The assessed hygiene items included: soap, sanitary pads, disposable diapers, washing powder, jerry cans/buckets, toothbrushes, toothpaste, shampoo, cleaning liquid, detergent for dishes.

3. Households could select more than one option; total may be greater than 100.

4. Percentages are from among respondents who reported a challenge or problem. Respondents could

### Sanitation

#### Types of latrines used by households:<sup>6</sup>

Communal latrine  
(100%)



#### Types of functional showers used by households:<sup>6</sup>

Bathing in shelter  
(no shower) (100%)



**15%** of households reported that some members could not access latrines, with **women** being the most frequent group that could not access.

#### Top three reported problems with toilet occurring in the past 30 days:<sup>10</sup>

- Toilet is unclean (59%)
- No problems (30%)
- Toilet is not safe (no light) (20%)



select multiple options; total may be greater than 100%.

5. Top three specific WASH needs are reported from among those respondents who selected WASH as one of three top priority needs (4%). Respondents could select multiple options; total may be greater than 100%.

6. Communal latrines and showers are shared by more than one household. Household latrines and showers are used only by one household. This may be an informal designation that is not officially enforced.

## FOOD SECURITY

### Consumption

#### Proportion of households by food consumption score:



Acceptable **61%**  
Borderline **39%**  
Poor **0%**



**99%** of households reported using food-related coping strategies in the week before data collection.

#### Top three reported food-related coping strategies:<sup>1</sup>

Eat cheaper food than normal **97%**  
Eat less meals per day than normal **66%**  
Borrowed food or received help from others **52%**



### Distributions

**82%** of households reported having received food assistance in the 30 days prior to data collection.

#### Type of food assistance received:<sup>2</sup>

Food basket **97%**  
Bread distribution **57%**  
Food voucher **1%**



1. Households were asked to report the number of days they employed each coping strategy. Percentages are from among respondents who reported using a coping strategy at least one day in the past 7 days. Respondents could select multiple options; total may be greater than 100%.

2. Percentages are from among respondents reported to have received food assistance. Respondents could select multiple options and total may be greater than 100%.

### Market access

**44%** of households reported that they were able to access markets inside the camp to buy food.

**100%** of households reported that they were able to access markets outside the camp to buy food.

#### Most commonly reported main sources of food:<sup>3</sup>

Market outside of camp/site **98%**  
Food distribution **70%**  
Market inside camp/site **41%**



#### Top three food items households would like to purchase, but which were not available:<sup>3</sup>

All available **100%**

#### Top three specific food needs of households:<sup>4</sup>

Oil **83%**  
Bread **81%**  
Rice **69%**

13. Respondents could select multiple options and total may be greater than 100%.

14. Top three specific food needs are reported from among those respondents who selected food as one of three top priority needs (45%). Respondents could select multiple options; total may be greater than 100%.

## LIVELIHOODS

### Livelihood Sources

Average monthly household expenditures: **62,100 SYP** (58 USD)<sup>1</sup>

#### Top three reported primary expenditure categories:<sup>2</sup>



Food **75%**  
Other **3%**  
Transport **4%**

Average monthly household income: **83,876 SYP** (78 USD)<sup>1</sup>

#### Top three reported primary income sources:<sup>2</sup>



Cash assistance/humanitarian aid **48%**  
Freelance **24%**  
Remittances **16%**

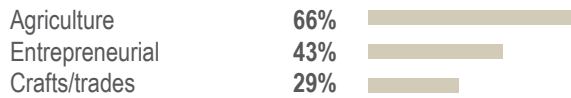


## Sub-District Profile: Harim



**100%** of households reported having at least one income-generating livelihood source in the month prior to data collection.

**Top three reported professional skills of household members aged 18 and above:<sup>2</sup>**

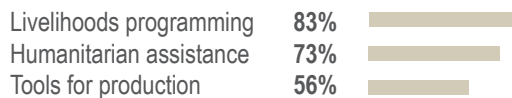


**Income-generating activities households were most interested in accessing:<sup>2</sup>**

- Finances (96%)
- Access to community spaces (66%)
- Productive assets (34%)



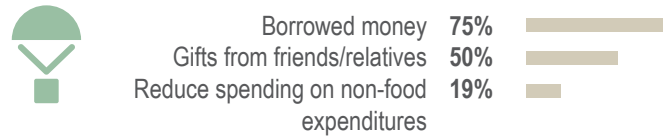
**Top three anticipated specific livelihoods needs:<sup>3</sup>**



1. Exchange rate comes from REACH market monitoring data for March 2020; exchange rate is 1079

## Coping strategies

**Top three reported livelihoods-related coping strategies:<sup>2</sup>**



**15%** of households reported that they were in debt; on average these households owed **88,333 SYP** (82 USD)<sup>1</sup> and were in debt to a shop or a friend.

**Top three reasons households took on debt:<sup>2</sup>**



SYP per USD.

2. Respondents could select multiple options and total may be greater than 100%.

3. Top three specific livelihoods needs are reported from among those respondents who selected livelihoods as one of three top priority needs (79%). Respondents could select multiple options; total may be greater than 100%.



## NFI SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS (NFIs)

### Shelter

**94%** of inhabited shelters were **household-sized tents**.

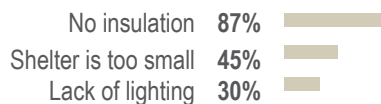
Average household size: **4** individuals



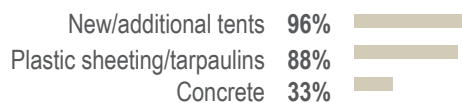
The occupancy situation of most households was to be the **owner** (**5%**) of their shelter.

The occupancy situation of most households was to be **squatting** (**58%**) on the land on which their shelter was located.

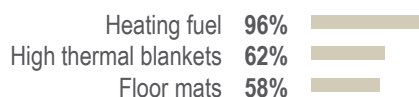
**Most reported shelter-related concerns:<sup>1</sup>**



**Top three anticipated shelter needs:<sup>2</sup>**



**Top three anticipated winterisation needs:<sup>2</sup>**



**78%** of households reported that their shelter does not provide adequate protection for winter.

1. Respondents could select multiple options and total may be greater than 100%.

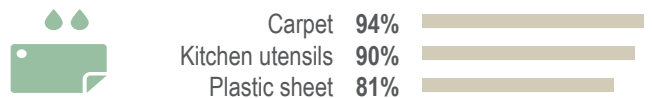
2. Top three specific shelter, NFIs, and winterisation needs are reported from among those respondents who selected any of these as a top priority need (shelter: 30%; NFIs: 36%; winterisation: 66%). Respondents could select multiple options; total may be greater than 100%.

### About HNAP

The Humanitarian Needs Assessment Programme (HNAP) for the Syrian Arab Republic is a joint-UN assessment initiative, which tracks displacement and return movements, conducts sector and multi-sector assessments, and monitors humanitarian needs inside Syria. HNAP is implemented through local Syrian NGOs, with technical support from UN agencies. Data is collected across all communities throughout the whole of Syria through face-to-face consultations and direct field observations.

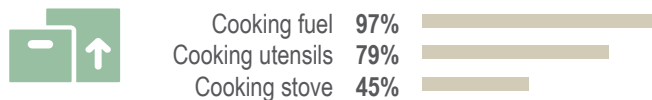
### NFI needs

**Top three items households currently have:<sup>1</sup>**



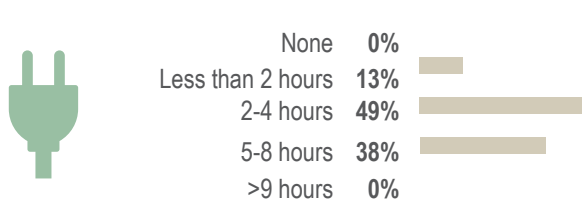
**0%** of households reported they had access to a functional NFI market within the camp/site, and **100%** reported they had access to a functional NFI market outside of the camp/site.

**Top three anticipated NFI needs:<sup>2</sup>**

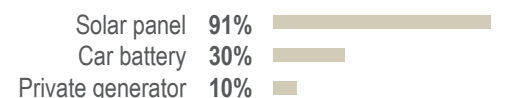


### Energy

**Hours of electricity per household per day:**



**Top three main sources electricity:<sup>1</sup>**



### About REACH Initiative

REACH Initiative facilitates the development of information tools and products that enhance the capacity of aid actors to make evidence-based decisions in emergency, recovery and development contexts. The methodologies used by REACH include primary data collection and in-depth analysis, and all activities are conducted through inter-agency aid coordination mechanisms. REACH is a joint initiative of IMPACT Initiatives, ACTED and the United Nations Institute for Training and Research - Operational Satellite Applications Programme (UNITAR-UNOSAT).



## Sub-District Profile: Maaret Tamsrin

Idleb governorate, Syria

February 2020



### Summary

This profile provides an overview of conditions in registered camps and sites in Maaret Tamsrin sub-district. Maaret Tamsrin sub-district is located in the north of Idleb governorate. In total, 78 households representing 473 individuals were surveyed from this sub-district.

Food was the most important priority need for IDPs in this sub-district. Half of the households (50%) were in the borderline range for food consumption scores, and 69% of households were coping with food shortages by eating cheaper and less food. Most households were obtaining their food from markets outside of the camp/site (91%), and 49% of households had received food assistance in the 30 days prior to data collection. The top specific food needs for households were bread, sugar, and rice.

### Overview

Average age of respondent: 42

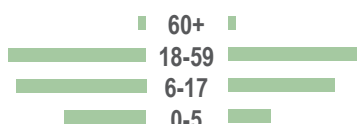
% male respondents: 90%

Average household size: 6

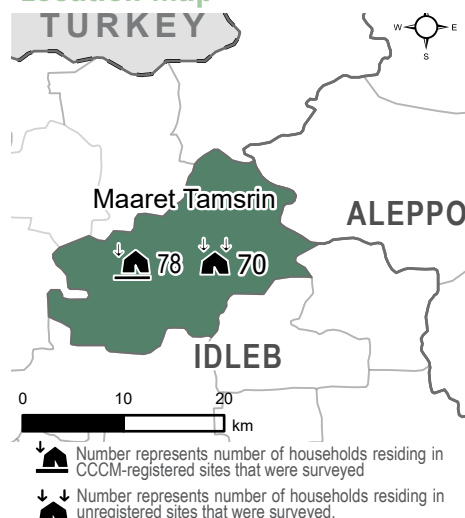
### Demographics

Men

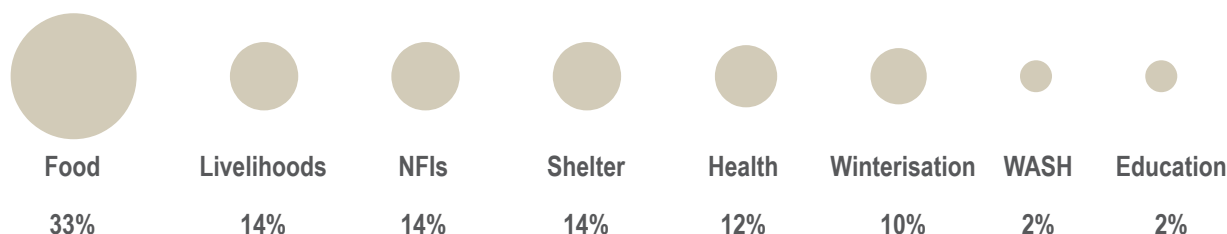
Women



### Location Map



### TOP PRIORITY NEEDS



### MOVEMENT

Top three reported household origins:

Country	Governorate	Sub-district	Percentage
Syria	Idleb	Ma'arrat An Nu'man	28%
Syria	Idleb	Khan Shaykun	13%
Syria	Idleb	Kafr Nobol	12%

26% of households in the camp had been displaced longer than 1 year.

Average number of months between date of first displacement and date of arrival in camp/site: 11

Households planning to leave the camp:

Within 1 week	0%
Within 1 month	0%
Within 6 months	0%
After 6+ months	1%
Not planning to leave	99%



3% of households were planning to leave the camp; the most commonly reported reason(s) for leaving was/were: **Lack of access to income opportunities and humanitarian assistance; privacy concerns and feeling unintegrated in the current camp/site.**

### PROTECTION

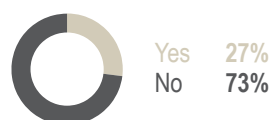
#### Protection issues



0% of households in the camp reported being aware of safety and security issues in the camp, during the 30 days prior to the assessment.

In the 30 days prior to data collection, **women in 50%**, and **men in 53%** of households had reportedly exhibited **signs of psychosocial distress**.<sup>2</sup> **Thirty-three percent (33%)** of households with children aged 3-17 reported that at least one child had exhibited **changes in behaviour**<sup>3</sup> in the previous two weeks.

Households reporting the presence of women's protection issues within the camp (in the 30 days prior to data collection):



Most commonly reported issues, among those who reported an issue:<sup>1</sup>

- Early marriage (10%)

Households reporting the presence of child protection issues within the camp (in the 30 days prior to data collection):



Most commonly reported issues, among those who reported an issue:<sup>1</sup>

- Child labour (19%)
- Early marriage (19%)

1. Respondents could select multiple options; total may be greater than 100%.

2. As reported by households themselves. Assessed symptoms included: persistent headaches,

sleeplessness, and more aggressive behaviour than normal towards children or other household members.

3. Changes in sleeping patterns, interactions with peers, attentiveness, or interest in other daily activities.



## Documentation



**50%** of households reported they were missing some form of documentation.

**Most common impacts of missing documentation on men, among those missing documentation:<sup>4</sup>**

- No impact (72%)
- Cannot register birth/marriage/death (28%)

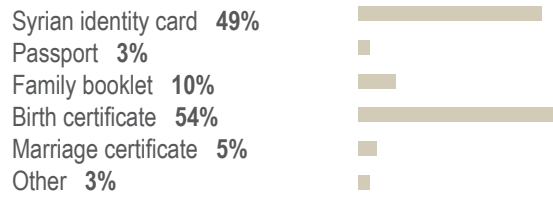
**Most common impacts of missing documentation on women, among those missing documentation:<sup>4</sup>**

- No impact (85%)
- Cannot register birth/marriage/death (13%)

4. Respondents could select multiple options; total may be greater than 100%.

5. Top three specific protection needs are reported from among those respondents who selected

## Types of missing documentation, among those missing documentation:<sup>4</sup>



protection as one of three top priority needs (0%). Respondents could select multiple options; total may be greater than 100%.

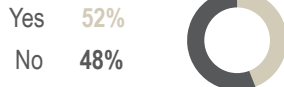
## HEALTH



### Households with members in the following categories:

Pregnant or lactating women:	26%
Person with chronic disease:	32%
Person with respiratory illness:	24%

**Percent of persons with chronic disease<sup>1</sup> able to access essential medicines:**



Of the households who required medical treatment in the 30 days prior to the assessment, **29%** reported they sought professional treatment, whereas **71%** reported they did not seek professional treatment. The most commonly reported issues when accessing healthcare were **lack of medicines at health facilities** (50%) and the **cannot afford to pay for health services** (47%).<sup>2</sup>

**Households reporting that a member had given birth since arriving in the camp:**



Yes **5%**  
No **95%**

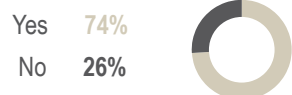
### Where women delivered:

- Health facility (75%)
- In-home, with non-professional assistance (25%)

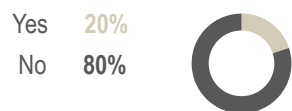
1. Self-reported by household and not medically confirmed.

2. Percentages are from among respondents who reported issues accessing healthcare. Respondents

**Proportion of under-five children who received their polio vaccination:**



**Proportion of pregnant or lactating women who were able to access obstetric or antenatal care:**



## Presence of functional health facilities

Inside camp: **12%**  
Outside camp: **100%**

**0%** of households live further than 1 hour from the nearest health facility.

## Top three reported specific health needs of households:<sup>3</sup>

First aid/emergency care	68%
Surgical services	68%
Medicines and other commodities	54%

could select multiple options; total may be greater than 100%.

3. Top three specific health needs are reported from among those respondents who selected health as one of three top priority needs (36%). Respondents could select multiple options; total may be greater than 100%.

## WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH)

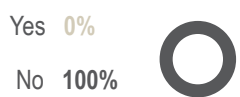
### Water



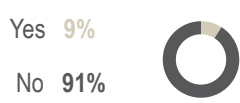
**Public taps (51%)** and **tanker trucks (49%)** were the primary sources of drinking water in the camp/site at the time of data collection.

**Public taps (53%)** and **tanker trucks (47%)** were the primary sources of water for household purposes in the camp/site at the time of data collection.

**Households reporting they did not have enough drinking water in the past 30 days:**



**Households reporting they did not have enough water for cooking, bathing, and cleaning in the past 30 days:**



**9%** of households reported that they did not treat their water.

**1%** of households reported that they had no access to any drinking water supply over the 3 days prior to data collection.

## Households reporting drinking water issues in the past 30 days:



No issue	90%
Strong chlorine smell	9%
Water is calcareous	1%

## Households using negative strategies to cope with a lack of water in the two weeks prior to data collection:



### Most commonly reported strategies:<sup>1</sup>

- Yes **27%**
- No **73%**
- Modify hygiene (e.g. bathe less) (95%)
- Rely on drinking water stored previously (29%)

**75%** of households were able to access all assessed hygiene items.<sup>2</sup>

**Hygiene items households needed to procure in the last 30 days but could not access:<sup>3</sup>**

- Toothbrush adult (90%)
- Shampoo adult (80%)
- Toothpaste adult (90%)
- Diapers (60%).





## Waste disposal

**49%** of households reported challenges with wastewater disposal, and **19%** of households reported challenges related to garbage disposal.

### Top challenges related to garbage:<sup>4</sup>

- Insufficient number of bins (80%)
- Complete lack of garbage removal (20%)



### Top challenges with wastewater disposal:<sup>4</sup>

- Unclean toilet (84%)
- Connection to sewage blocked (58%)



**58%** of households reported a free residual chlorine (FRC) score over 0.2.

### Top three reported WASH needs of households:<sup>5</sup>

Functioning bathing facilities	80%	
Functioning sewage system	40%	
Safe access to latrine and bathing facilities	40%	

1. Percentages are from among respondents who reported using a negative coping strategy. Respondents could select multiple options; total may be greater than 100%.

2. The assessed hygiene items included: soap, sanitary pads, disposable diapers, washing powder, jerry cans/buckets, toothbrushes, toothpaste, shampoo, cleaning liquid, detergent for dishes.

3. Households could select more than one option; total may be greater than 100.

4. Percentages are from among respondents who reported a challenge or problem. Respondents could select multiple options; total may be greater than 100%.

## Sanitation

### Types of latrines used by households:<sup>6</sup>

Communal latrine

(91%)

Household latrine

(6%)

Open defecation (3%)



### Types of functional showers used by households:<sup>6</sup>

Bathing in shelter

(no shower) (79%)

Communal shower

(15%)

Private shower

(5%)



**4%** of households reported that some members could not access latrines, with **women and men** being the most frequent group that could not access.

### Top three reported problems with toilet occurring in the past 30 days:<sup>10</sup>

- Too crowded because not enough facilities (63%)
- No water to flush (24%)
- No problems (23%)



5. Top three specific WASH needs are reported from among those respondents who selected WASH as one of three top priority needs (6%). Respondents could select multiple options; total may be greater than 100%.

6. Communal latrines and showers are shared by more than one household. Household latrines and showers are used only by one household. This may be an informal designation that is not officially enforced.

## FOOD SECURITY

### Consumption

#### Proportion of households by food consumption score:



Acceptable	50%
Borderline	47%
Poor	3%



**69%** of households reported using food-related coping strategies in the week before data collection.

#### Top three reported food-related coping strategies:<sup>1</sup>

Eat cheaper food than normal	98%
Eat less meals per day than normal	98%
Eat smaller amounts of food than normal at meals	83%



### Distributions

**82%** of households reported having received food assistance in the 30 days prior to data collection.

#### Type of food assistance received:<sup>2</sup>

Bread distribution	71%
Food basket	63%
Ready to eat rations	11%



1. Households were asked to report the number of days they employed each coping strategy. Percentages are from among respondents who reported using a coping strategy at least one day in the past 7 days. Respondents could select multiple options; total may be greater than 100%.

2. Percentages are from among respondents reported to have received food assistance. Respondents could select multiple options and total may be greater than 100%.

### Market access

**17%** of households reported that they were able to access markets inside the camp to buy food.

**99%** of households reported that they were able to access markets outside the camp to buy food.

#### Most commonly reported main sources of food:<sup>3</sup>

Market outside of camp/site	91%
Food distribution	18%
Market inside camp/site	13%



#### Top three food items households would like to purchase, but which were not available:<sup>3</sup>

All available	38%
Meat, chicken, or fish	35%
Fruit	4%

#### Top three specific food needs of households:<sup>4</sup>



Bread	99%
Sugar	71%
Rice	31%

13. Respondents could select multiple options and total may be greater than 100%.

14. Top three specific food needs are reported from among those respondents who selected food as one of three top priority needs (99%). Respondents could select multiple options; total may be greater than 100%.

## LIVELIHOODS

### Livelihood Sources

Average monthly household expenditures: **73,888 SYP** (68 USD)<sup>1</sup>

#### Top three reported primary expenditure categories:<sup>2</sup>



Food	60%
Debt	12%
Health	8%

Average monthly household income: **57,816 SYP** (54 USD)<sup>1</sup>

#### Top three reported primary income sources:<sup>2</sup>



Cash assistance/humanitarian aid	36%
Daily labor	28%
Freelance	21%



## Sub-District Profile: Maaret Tamsrin



**96%** of households reported having at least one income-generating livelihood source in the month prior to data collection.

**Top three reported professional skills of household members aged 18 and above:<sup>2</sup>**

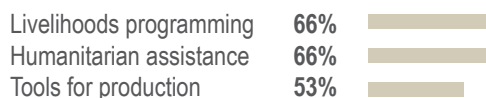


**Income-generating activities households were most interested in accessing:<sup>2</sup>**

- Finances (92%)
- Vocational training (56%)
- Access to community spaces (50%)



**Top three anticipated specific livelihoods needs:<sup>3</sup>**



1. Exchange rate comes from REACH market monitoring data for March 2020; exchange rate is 1079

## Coping strategies

**Top three reported livelihoods-related coping strategies:<sup>2</sup>**



**36%** of households reported that they were in debt; on average these households owed **32,571 SYP** (30 USD)<sup>1</sup> and were in debt to a shop or a friend.

**Top three reasons households took on debt:<sup>2</sup>**



SYP per USD.

2. Respondents could select multiple options and total may be greater than 100%.

3. Top three specific livelihoods needs are reported from among those respondents who selected livelihoods as one of three top priority needs (41%). Respondents could select multiple options; total may be greater than 100%.



## SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS (NFIs)

### Shelter

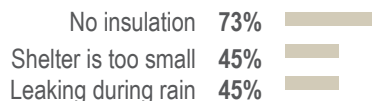
**92%** of inhabited shelters were **household-sized tents**.

Average household size: **6** individuals

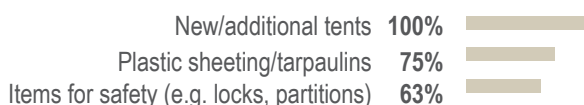
The occupancy situation of most households was to be **hosted for free (99%)** in their shelter.

The occupancy situation of most households was to be **hosted for free (95%)** on the land on which their shelter was located.

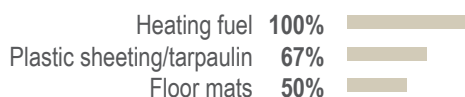
**Most reported shelter-related concerns:<sup>1</sup>**



**Top three anticipated shelter needs:<sup>2</sup>**



**Top three anticipated winterisation needs:<sup>2</sup>**



**92%** of households reported that their shelter does not provide adequate protection for winter.

1. Respondents could select multiple options and total may be greater than 100%.

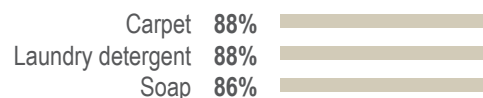
2. Top three specific shelter, NFIs, and winterisation needs are reported from among those respondents who selected any of these as a top priority need (shelter: 41%; NFIs: 41%; winterisation: 31%). Respondents could select multiple options; total may be greater than 100%.

### About HNAP

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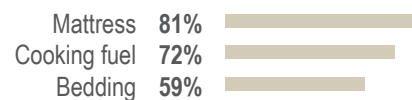
### NFI needs

**Top three items households currently have:<sup>1</sup>**



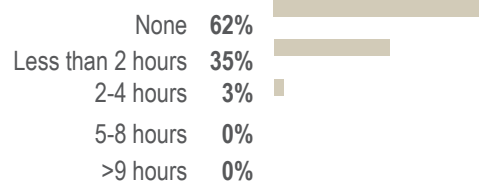
**3%** of households reported they had access to a functional NFI market within the camp/site, and **100%** reported they had access to a functional NFI market outside of the camp/site.

**Top three anticipated NFI needs:<sup>2</sup>**

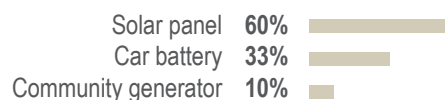


### Energy

**Hours of electricity per household per day:**



**Top three main sources electricity:<sup>1</sup>**



### About REACH Initiative

REACH Initiative facilitates the development of information tools and products that enhance the capacity of aid actors to make evidence-based decisions in emergency, recovery and development contexts. The methodologies used by REACH include primary data collection and in-depth analysis, and all activities are conducted through inter-agency aid coordination mechanisms. REACH is a joint initiative of IMPACT Initiatives, ACTED and the United Nations Institute for Training and Research - Operational Satellite Applications Programme (UNITAR-UNOSAT).



## Sub-District Profile: Maaret Tamsrin (unregistered sites)

Idleb governorate, Syria

February 2020



### Summary

This profile provides an overview of conditions in unregistered camps and sites in Maaret Tamsrin sub-district. Maaret Tamsrin sub-district is located in the north of Idleb governorate. In total, 70 households representing 385 individuals were surveyed from this sub-district.

Food was the most important priority need for IDPs in this sub-district. The majority of households were using a food-related coping strategy (74%), with most households eating cheaper or less food than normal. The majority of households were obtaining their food from a market outside of the camp/site (94%). Less than half of all households had received food assistance in the 30 days prior to data collection, and the top specific food needs of households were bread, sugar, and rice.

### Overview

Average age of respondent: 44

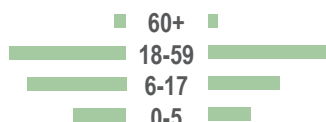
% male respondents: 86%

Average household size: 6

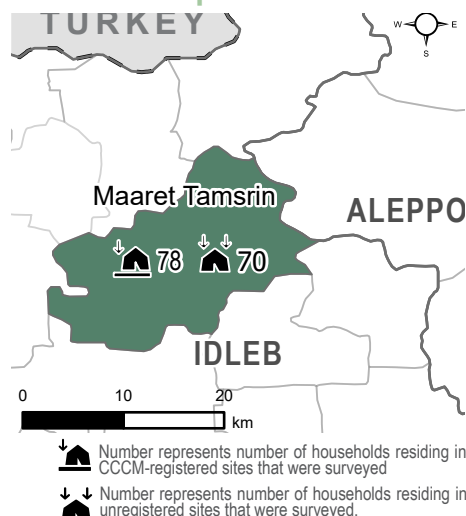
### Demographics

Men

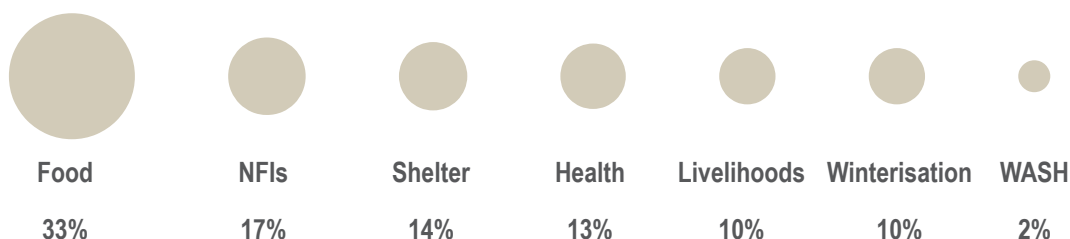
Women



### Location Map



### TOP PRIORITY NEEDS



### MOVEMENT

Top three reported household origins:

Country	Governorate	Sub-district	Percentage
Syria	Idleb	Sanjar	29%
Syria	Idleb	Kafr Nobol	14%
Syria	Hama	Kafr Zeita	14%

53% of households in the camp had been displaced longer than 1 year.

Average number of months between date of first displacement and date of arrival in camp/site: 21

Households planning to leave the camp:

Within 1 week	0%
Within 1 month	3%
Within 6 months	0%
After 6+ months	1%
Not planning to leave	96%

4% of households were planning to leave the camp; the most commonly reported reason(s) for leaving was/were: **Lack of access to income and employment opportunities in the current camp/site.**

### PROTECTION

#### Protection issues



0% of households in the camp reported being aware of safety and security issues in the camp, during the 30 days prior to the assessment.

In the 30 days prior to data collection, **women in 44%**, and **men in 46%** of households had reportedly exhibited **signs of psychosocial distress**.<sup>2</sup> **Twenty-four percent (24%)** of households with children aged 3-17 reported that at least one child had exhibited **changes in behaviour**<sup>3</sup> in the 30 days prior to data collection.

Households reporting the presence of women's protection issues within the camp (in the 30 days prior to data collection):



Households reporting the presence of child protection issues within the camp (in the 30 days prior to data collection):



**Most commonly reported issues, among those who reported an issue:<sup>1</sup>**

- Child labour (67%)

1. Respondents could select multiple options; total may be greater than 100%.

2. As reported by households themselves. Assessed symptoms included: persistent headaches,

sleeplessness, and more aggressive behaviour than normal towards children or other household members.

3. Changes in sleeping patterns, interactions with peers, attentiveness, or interest in other daily activities.



## Sub-District Profile: Maaret Tamsrin (unregistered sites)



### Documentation



50% of households reported they were missing some form of documentation.

**Most common impacts of missing documentation on men, among those missing documentation:<sup>4</sup>**

- No impact (74%)
- Cannot register birth/marriage/death (23%)

**Most common impacts of missing documentation on women, among those missing documentation:<sup>4</sup>**

- No impact (83%)
- Cannot register birth/marriage/death (17%)

4. Respondents could select multiple options; total may be greater than 100%.

### Types of missing documentation, among those missing documentation:<sup>4</sup>

Syrian identity card	37%
Passport	0%
Family booklet	20%
Birth certificate	66%
Marriage certificate	0%
Other	3%

## HEALTH



**Households with members in the following categories:**

Pregnant or lactating women:	34%
Person with chronic disease:	29%
Person with respiratory illness:	24%

**Percent of persons with chronic disease<sup>1</sup> able to access essential medicines:**

Yes	70%
No	30%



Of the households who required medical treatment in the 30 days prior to the assessment, 22% reported they sought professional treatment, whereas 78% reported they did not seek professional treatment. The most commonly reported issues when accessing healthcare were **lack of medicines at health facilities** (67%) and the **health facilities are overcrowded** (53%).<sup>2</sup>

**Households reporting that a member had given birth since arriving in the camp:**



Yes	12%
No	88%

**Where women delivered:**

- Health facility (100%)

**Proportion of under-five children who received their polio vaccination:**

Yes	81%
No	19%



**Proportion of pregnant or lactating women who were able to access obstetric or antenatal care:**

Yes	36%
No	64%



### Presence of functional health facilities

Inside camp: 13%  
Outside camp: 100%

0% of households live further than 1 hour from the nearest health facility.

**Top three reported specific health needs of households:<sup>3</sup>**

Surgical services	68%
Medicines and other commodities	57%
First aid/emergency care	54%

could select multiple options; total may be greater than 100%.

3. Top three specific health needs are reported from among those respondents who selected health as one of three top priority needs (40%). Respondents could select multiple options; total may be greater than 100%.

1. Self-reported by household and not medically confirmed.

2. Percentages are from among respondents who reported issues accessing healthcare. Respondents

## WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH)

### Water



**Public taps (71%) and tanker trucks (26%)** were the primary sources of drinking water in the camp/site at the time of data collection.

**Public taps (70%) and tanker trucks (27%)** were the primary sources of water for household purposes in the camp/site at the time of data collection.

Households reporting they did not have enough drinking water in the past 30 days:

Yes	3%
No	97%



Households reporting they did not have enough water for cooking, bathing, and cleaning in the past 30 days:

Yes	4%
No	96%



9% of households reported that they did not treat their water.

4% of households reported that they had no access to any drinking water supply over the 3 days prior to data collection.

**Households reporting drinking water issues in the past 30 days:**



No issue	91%
Strong chlorine smell	7%
Water is calcareous	1%

**Households using negative strategies to cope with a lack of water in the two weeks prior to data collection:**



**Most commonly reported strategies:<sup>1</sup>**

- Yes 31%
- No 69%
- Modify hygiene (e.g. bathe less) (91%)
- Spend money usually spent on other things to buy water (14%)

75% of households were able to access all assessed hygiene items.<sup>2</sup>

**Hygiene items households needed to procure in the last 30 days but could not access:<sup>3</sup>**

- Diapers (100%)
- Toothbrush adult (38%)
- Toothpaste adult (38%)
- Shampoo adult (25%)





## Sub-District Profile: Maaret Tamsrin (unregistered sites)



### Waste disposal

**53%** of households reported challenges with wastewater disposal, and **24%** of households reported challenges related to garbage disposal.

#### Top challenges related to garbage:<sup>4</sup>

- Insufficient number of bins (100%)
- Infrequent garbage collection and removal (29%)



#### Top challenges with wastewater disposal:<sup>4</sup>

- Connection to sewage blocked (49%)
- Unclean toilet (41%)



**58%** of households reported a free residual chlorine (FRC) score over 0.2.

#### Top three reported WASH needs of households:<sup>5</sup>

Drinking water	60%	
Functioning bathing facilities	60%	
Garbage removal	60%	

1. Percentages are from among respondents who reported using a negative coping strategy. Respondents could select multiple options; total may be greater than 100%.

2. The assessed hygiene items included: soap, sanitary pads, disposable diapers, washing powder, jerry cans/buckets, toothbrushes, toothpaste, shampoo, cleaning liquid, detergent for dishes.

3. Households could select more than one option; total may be greater than 100%.

4. Percentages are from among respondents who reported a challenge or problem. Respondents could select multiple options; total may be greater than 100%.

### Sanitation

#### Types of latrines used by households:<sup>6</sup>

Communal latrine (51%)

Household latrine (37%)

Open defecation (12%)



#### Types of functional showers used by households:<sup>6</sup>

Bathing in shelter (no shower) (73%)

Private shower (24%)

Communal shower (3%)



**7%** of households reported that some members could not access latrines, with **women and men** being the most frequent group that could not access.

#### Top three reported problems with toilet occurring in the past 30 days:<sup>10</sup>

- Too crowded because not enough facilities (36%)
- Lack of privacy (24%)
- No problems (24%)



5. Top three specific WASH needs are reported from among those respondents who selected WASH as one of three top priority needs (7%). Respondents could select multiple options; total may be greater than 100%.

6. Communal latrines and showers are shared by more than one household. Household latrines and showers are used only by one household. This may be an informal designation that is not officially enforced.

## FOOD SECURITY

### Consumption

#### Proportion of households by food consumption score:



Acceptable **60%**

Borderline **37%**

Poor **3%**



**74%** of households reported using food-related coping strategies in the week before data collection.

#### Top three reported food-related coping strategies:<sup>1</sup>

Eat cheaper food than normal **100%**

Eat less meals per day than normal **94%**

Eat smaller amounts of food than normal at meals **76%**



### Distributions

**82%** of households reported having received food assistance in the 30 days prior to data collection.

#### Type of food assistance received:<sup>2</sup>

Food basket **70%**

Bread distribution **53%**

Ready to eat rations **23%**



1. Households were asked to report the number of days they employed each coping strategy. Percentages are from among respondents who reported using a coping strategy at least one day in the past 7 days. Respondents could select multiple options; total may be greater than 100%.

2. Percentages are from among respondents reported to have received food assistance. Respondents

### Market access

**24%** of households reported that they were able to access markets inside the camp to buy food.

**100%** of households reported that they were able to access markets outside the camp to buy food.

#### Most commonly reported main sources of food:<sup>3</sup>

Market outside of camp/site **94%**

Market inside camp/site **16%**

Food distribution **13%**



#### Top three food items households would like to purchase, but which were not available:<sup>3</sup>

All available **69%**

Meat, chicken, or fish **27%**

#### Top three specific food needs of households:<sup>4</sup>

Bread **99%**

Sugar **61%**

Rice **50%**

could select multiple options and total may be greater than 100%.

13. Respondents could select multiple options and total may be greater than 100%.

14. Top three specific food needs are reported from among those respondents who selected food as one of three top priority needs (100%). Respondents could select multiple options; total may be greater than 100%.

## LIVELIHOODS

### Livelihood Sources

Average monthly household expenditures: **82,114 SYP** (76 USD)<sup>1</sup>

#### Top three reported primary expenditure categories:<sup>2</sup>



Food **63%**

NFIs **8%**

Debt **7%**

Average monthly household income: **62,309 SYP** (58 USD)<sup>1</sup>

#### Top three reported primary income sources:<sup>2</sup>



Cash assistance/humanitarian aid **34%**

Daily labor **27%**

Sell agricultural outputs **17%**



## Sub-District Profile: Maaret Tamsrin (unregistered sites)



**98%** of households reported having at least one income-generating livelihood source in the month prior to data collection.

**Top three reported professional skills of household members aged 18 and above:<sup>2</sup>**

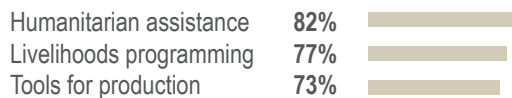


**Income-generating activities households were most interested in accessing:<sup>2</sup>**

- Finances (93%)
- Vocational training (60%)
- Productive assets (57%)



**Top three anticipated specific livelihoods needs:<sup>3</sup>**



1. Exchange rate comes from REACH market monitoring data for March 2020; exchange rate is 1079

## **SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS (NFIs)**

### Shelter

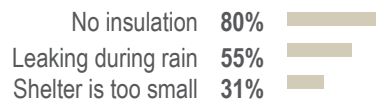
**61%** of inhabited shelters were **household-sized tents**.

Average household size: **6** individuals

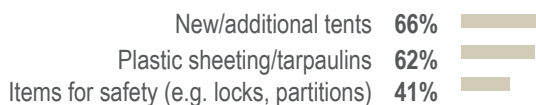
The occupancy situation of most households was to be **hosted for free (91%)** in their shelter.

The occupancy situation of most households was to be **hosted for free (53%)** on the land on which their shelter was located.

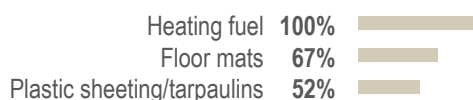
**Most reported shelter-related concerns:<sup>1</sup>**



**Top three anticipated shelter needs:<sup>2</sup>**



**Top three anticipated winterisation needs:<sup>2</sup>**



**89%** of households reported that their shelter does not provide adequate protection for winter.

1. Respondents could select multiple options and total may be greater than 100%.

2. Top three specific shelter, NFIs, and winterisation needs are reported from among those respondents who selected any of these as a top priority need (shelter: 41%; NFIs: 50%; winterisation: 30%). Respondents could select multiple options; total may be greater than 100%.

### About HNAP

The Humanitarian Needs Assessment Programme (HNAP) for the Syrian Arab Republic is a joint-UN assessment initiative, which tracks displacement and return movements, conducts sector and multi-sector assessments, and monitors humanitarian needs inside Syria. HNAP is implemented through local Syrian NGOs, with technical support from UN agencies. Data is collected across all communities throughout the whole of Syria through face-to-face consultations and direct field observations.

### Coping strategies

**Top three reported livelihoods-related coping strategies:<sup>2</sup>**



**24%** of households reported that they were in debt; on average these households owed **33,588 SYP** (31 USD)<sup>1</sup> and were in debt to a shop or a friend.

**Top three reasons households took on debt:<sup>2</sup>**



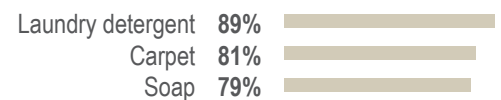
SYP per USD.

2. Respondents could select multiple options and total may be greater than 100%.

3. Top three specific livelihoods needs are reported from among those respondents who selected livelihoods as one of three top priority needs (31%). Respondents could select multiple options; total may be greater than 100%.

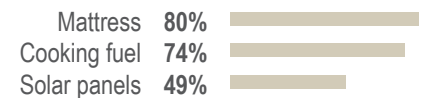
### NFI needs

**Top three items households currently have:<sup>1</sup>**



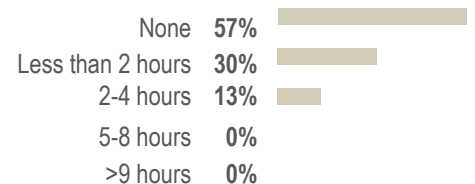
**14%** of households reported they had access to a functional NFI market within the camp/site, and **100%** reported they had access to a functional NFI market outside of the camp/site.

**Top three anticipated NFI needs:<sup>2</sup>**

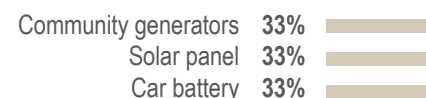


### Energy

**Hours of electricity per household per day:**



**Top three main sources electricity:<sup>1</sup>**



### About REACH Initiative

REACH Initiative facilitates the development of information tools and products that enhance the capacity of aid actors to make evidence-based decisions in emergency, recovery and development contexts. The methodologies used by REACH include primary data collection and in-depth analysis, and all activities are conducted through inter-agency aid coordination mechanisms. REACH is a joint initiative of IMPACT Initiatives, ACTED and the United Nations Institute for Training and Research - Operational Satellite Applications Programme (UNITAR-UNOSAT).



## Sub-District Profile: Salqin

Idleb governorate, Syria

February 2020



### Summary

This profile provides an overview of conditions in registered camps and sites in Salqin sub-district. Salqin sub-district is located in the north of Idleb governorate. In total, 98 households representing 510 individuals were surveyed from this sub-district.

Food was the most important priority need for IDPs in this sub-district. The majority of households were using a food-related coping strategy (72%), with 96% of these households eating cheaper food than normal. The main source of food for households came from food distributions (95%) and markets outside of the camp/site (100%). The top specific food needs of households were bread, meat, and rice.

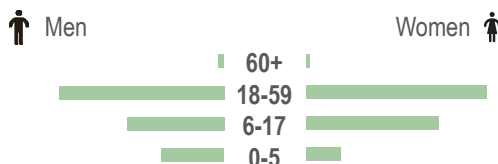
### Overview

Average age of respondent: 42

% male respondents: 83%

Average household size: 5

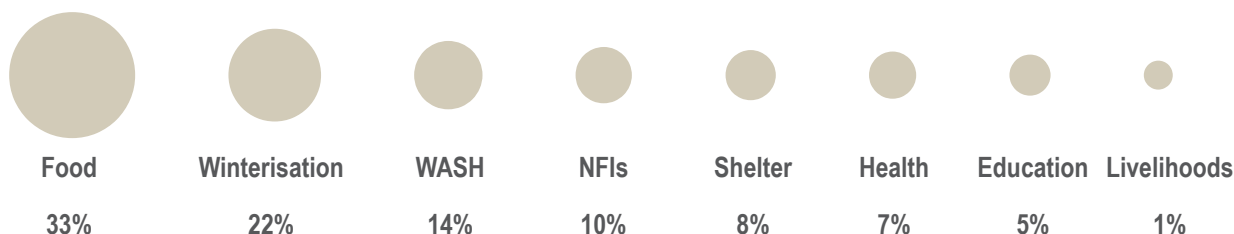
### Demographics



### Location Map



### TOP PRIORITY NEEDS



### MOVEMENT

Top three reported household origins:

Country	Governorate	Sub-district	Percentage
Syria	Hama	Madiq Castle	55%
Syria	Hama	Ziyara	27%
Syria	Idleb	Mhambal	3%

34% of households in the camp had been displaced longer than 1 year.

Average number of months between date of first displacement and date of arrival in camp/site: 14

Households planning to leave the camp:

Within 1 week	0%
Within 1 month	0%
Within 6 months	0%
After 6+ months	3%
Not planning to leave	97%



3% of households were planning to leave the camp; the most commonly reported reason(s) for leaving was/were: **Lack of access to income opportunities and food; cost of living is high in the current camp/site.**

### PROTECTION

#### Protection issues



3% of households in the camp reported being aware of safety and security issues in the camp, during the 30 days prior to the assessment.

**Most commonly reported issues, among those who reported an issue:<sup>1</sup>**

- Disputes between residents (100%)

In the 30 days prior to data collection, **women in 5%**, and **men in 28%** of households had reportedly exhibited **signs of psychosocial distress**.<sup>2</sup> **Twenty-three percent (23%)** of households with children aged 3-17 reported that at least one child had exhibited **changes in behaviour**<sup>3</sup> in the 30 days prior to data collection.

1. Respondents could select multiple options; total may be greater than 100%.

2. As reported by households themselves. Assessed symptoms included: persistent headaches,

**Households reporting the presence of women's protection issues within the camp (in the 30 days prior to data collection):**



**Most commonly reported issues, among those who reported an issue:<sup>1</sup>**

- Early marriage (100%)

**Households reporting the presence of child protection issues within the camp (in the 30 days prior to data collection):**



**Most commonly reported issues, among those who reported an issue:<sup>1</sup>**

- Child labour (67%)
- Early marriage (33%)

sleeplessness, and more aggressive behaviour than normal towards children or other household members.  
3. Changes in sleeping patterns, interactions with peers, attentiveness, or interest in other daily activities.



## Documentation



**52%** of households reported they were missing some form of documentation.

**Most common impacts of missing documentation on men, among those missing documentation:<sup>4</sup>**

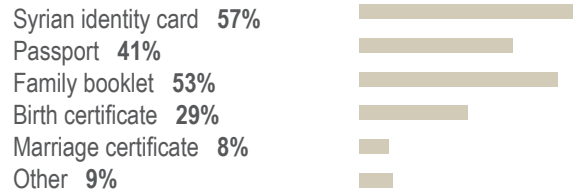
- Restricted freedom of movement (43%)
- Cannot register birth/marriage/death (27%)

**Most common impacts of missing documentation on women, among those missing documentation:<sup>4</sup>**

- Restricted freedom of movement (35%)
- Cannot register birth/marriage/death (31%)

4. Respondents could select multiple options; total may be greater than 100%.

## Types of missing documentation, among those missing documentation:<sup>4</sup>



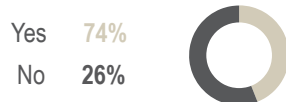
## HEALTH



### Households with members in the following categories:

Pregnant or lactating women:	13%
Person with chronic disease:	40%
Person with respiratory illness:	15%

### Percent of persons with chronic disease<sup>1</sup> able to access essential medicines:



Of the households who required medical treatment in the 30 days prior to the assessment, **50%** reported they sought professional treatment, whereas **50%** reported they did not seek professional treatment. The most commonly reported issues when accessing healthcare were **health facilities are overcrowded** (95%) and the **long wait at health facility** (90%).<sup>2</sup>

### Households reporting that a member had given birth since arriving in the camp:

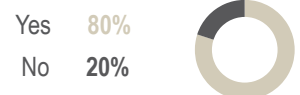


Yes **25%**  
No **75%**

### Where women delivered:

- Health facility (100%)

### Proportion of under-five children who received their polio vaccination:



### Proportion of pregnant or lactating women who were able to access obstetric or antenatal care:

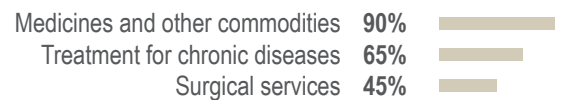


## Presence of functional health facilities

Inside camp: **44%**  
Outside camp: **100%**

**0%** of households live further than 1 hour from the nearest health facility.

### Top three reported specific health needs of households:<sup>3</sup>



could select multiple options; total may be greater than 100%.

3. Top three specific health needs are reported from among those respondents who selected health as one of three top priority needs (20%). Respondents could select multiple options; total may be greater than 100%.

1. Self-reported by household and not medically confirmed.

2. Percentages are from among respondents who reported issues accessing healthcare. Respondents

## WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH)

### Water



**Tanker trucks (99%)** and **unprotected hand dug wells (1%)** were the primary sources of drinking water in the camp/site at the time of data collection.

**Tanker trucks (99%)** and **unprotected hand dug wells (1%)** were the primary sources of water for household purposes in the camp/site at the time of data collection.

Households reporting they did not have enough drinking water in the past 30 days:



Households reporting they did not have enough water for cooking, bathing, and cleaning in the past 30 days:



**0%** of households reported that they did not treat their water.

**0%** of households reported that they had no access to any drinking water supply over the 3 days prior to data collection.

### Households reporting drinking water issues in the past 30 days:



No issue **100%**

### Households using negative strategies to cope with a lack of water in the two weeks prior to data collection:



**75%** of households were able to access all assessed hygiene items.<sup>2</sup>

**Hygiene items households needed to procure in the last 30 days but could not access:<sup>3</sup>**

- Shampoo baby (100%)
- Toothbrush child (100%)
- Toothpaste child (100%)





## Sub-District Profile: Salqin



### Waste disposal

**79%** of households reported challenges with wastewater disposal, and **0%** of households reported challenges related to garbage disposal.

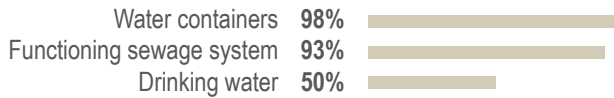
#### Top challenges with wastewater disposal:<sup>4</sup>

- Overflowing sewage (81%)
- Unclean toilet (43%)



**58%** of households reported a free residual chlorine (FRC) score over 0.2.

#### Top three reported WASH needs of households:<sup>5</sup>



1. Percentages are from among respondents who reported using a negative coping strategy. Respondents could select multiple options; total may be greater than 100%.

2. The assessed hygiene items included: soap, sanitary pads, disposable diapers, washing powder, jerry cans/buckets, toothbrushes, toothpaste, shampoo, cleaning liquid, detergent for dishes.

3. Households could select more than one option; total may be greater than 100.

4. Percentages are from among respondents who reported a challenge or problem. Respondents could

### Sanitation

#### Types of latrines used by households:<sup>6</sup>

Communal latrine  
(84%)

Household latrine  
(16%)



#### Types of functional showers used by households:<sup>6</sup>

Bathing in shelter  
(no shower) (99%)

Private shower  
(1%)



#### Top three reported problems with toilet occurring in the past 30 days:<sup>10</sup>

- Too crowded because not enough facilities (47%)
- Toilet is unclean (33%)
- No problems (20%)



select multiple options; total may be greater than 100%.

5. Top three specific WASH needs are reported from among those respondents who selected WASH as one of three top priority needs (41%). Respondents could select multiple options; total may be greater than 100%.

6. Communal latrines and showers are shared by more than one household. Household latrines and showers are used only by one household. This may be an informal designation that is not officially enforced.

## FOOD SECURITY

### Consumption

#### Proportion of households by food consumption score:



Acceptable **94%**

Borderline **6%**

Poor **0%**



**72%** of households reported using food-related coping strategies in the week before data collection.

#### Top three reported food-related coping strategies:<sup>1</sup>

Eat cheaper food than normal **96%**

Eat less meals per day than normal **51%**

Eat smaller amounts of food than normal at meals **51%**



### Distributions

**82%** of households reported having received food assistance in the 30 days prior to data collection.

#### Type of food assistance received:<sup>2</sup>

Bread distribution **100%**

Food basket **5%**



1. Households were asked to report the number of days they employed each coping strategy. Percentages are from among respondents who reported using a coping strategy at least one day in the past 7 days. Respondents could select multiple options; total may be greater than 100%.

2. Percentages are from among respondents reported to have received food assistance. Respondents could select multiple options and total may be greater than 100%.

### Market access

**53%** of households reported that they were able to access markets inside the camp to buy food.

**100%** of households reported that they were able to access markets outside the camp to buy food.

#### Most commonly reported main sources of food:<sup>3</sup>

Market outside of camp/site **100%**

Food distribution **95%**

Market inside camp/site **53%**



#### Top three food items households would like to purchase, but which were not available:<sup>3</sup>

All available **54%**

Meat, chicken, or fish **1%**

#### Top three specific food needs of households:<sup>4</sup>

Bread **100%**

Meat **72%**

Rice **59%**

13. Respondents could select multiple options and total may be greater than 100%.

14. Top three specific food needs are reported from among those respondents who selected food as one of three top priority needs (100%). Respondents could select multiple options; total may be greater than 100%.

## LIVELIHOODS

### Livelihood Sources

Average monthly household expenditures: **72,072 SYP** (67 USD)<sup>1</sup>

#### Top three reported primary expenditure categories:<sup>2</sup>



Food **80%**

Transport **6%**

Communications **5%**

Average monthly household income: **72,614 SYP** (67 USD)<sup>1</sup>

#### Top three reported primary income sources:<sup>2</sup>



Cash assistance/humanitarian aid **50%**

Remittances **19%**

Borrow money **14%**



## Sub-District Profile: Salqin



**100%** of households reported having at least one income-generating livelihood source in the month prior to data collection.

**Top three reported professional skills of household members aged 18 and above:<sup>2</sup>**

Agriculture	78%	
Crafts/trades	63%	
Entrepreneurial	38%	

**Income-generating activities households were most interested in accessing:<sup>2</sup>**

- Finances (94%)
- Productive assets (79%)
- Vocational training (66%)



**Top three anticipated specific livelihoods needs:<sup>3</sup>**

Access to productive land	100%	
Access to selling/trading spaces	67%	
Regular income	67%	

1. Exchange rate comes from REACH market monitoring data for March 2020; exchange rate is 1079

## Coping strategies

**Top three reported livelihoods-related coping strategies:<sup>2</sup>**



Spent savings	76%	
Gifts from friends/relatives	63%	
Borrowed money	50%	

**10%** of households reported that they were in debt; on average these households owed **133,000 SYP** (123 USD)<sup>1</sup> and were in debt to a friend or a shop.

**Top three reasons households took on debt:<sup>2</sup>**

Food	100%	
------	------	--

SYP per USD.

2. Respondents could select multiple options and total may be greater than 100%.

3. Top three specific livelihoods needs are reported from among those respondents who selected livelihoods as one of three top priority needs (3%). Respondents could select multiple options; total may be greater than 100%.



NFI

## SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS (NFIs)

### Shelter

**91%** of inhabited shelters were **household-sized tents**.

Average household size: **5** individuals

The occupancy situation of most households was to be **hosted for free (67%)** in their shelter.

The occupancy situation of most households was to be **hosted for free (99%)** on the land on which their shelter was located.

**Most reported shelter-related concerns:<sup>1</sup>**



No insulation	100%	
Leaking during rain	49%	
Shelter is too small	18%	

**Top three anticipated shelter needs:<sup>2</sup>**

New/additional tents	96%	
Plastic sheeting/tarpaulins	96%	
Items for safety (e.g. locks, partitions)	30%	

**Top three anticipated winterisation needs:<sup>2</sup>**

Heating fuel	97%	
Plastic sheeting/tarpaulin	58%	
High thermal blankets	52%	

**95%** of households reported that their shelter does not provide adequate protection for winter.

1. Respondents could select multiple options and total may be greater than 100%.

2. Top three specific shelter, NFIs, and winterisation needs are reported from among those respondents who selected any of these as a top priority need (shelter: 23%; NFIs: 29%; winterisation: 67%). Respondents could select multiple options; total may be greater than 100%.

### About HNAP

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### NFI needs

**Top three items households currently have:<sup>1</sup>**



Carpet	100%	
Laundry detergent	100%	
Kitchen utensils	98%	

**0%** of households reported they had access to a functional NFI market within the camp/site, and **98%** reported they had access to a functional NFI market outside of the camp/site.

**Top three anticipated NFI needs:<sup>2</sup>**



Cooking fuel	93%	
Bedding	50%	
Solar panels	36%	

### Energy

**Hours of electricity per household per day:**



None	14%	
Less than 2 hours	46%	
2-4 hours	7%	
5-8 hours	2%	
>9 hours	31%	

**Top three main sources electricity:<sup>1</sup>**

Solar panel	80%	
Car battery	46%	
Other battery (not car)	13%	

### About REACH Initiative

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