



HUMANITARIAN SITUATION OVERVIEW: DAR'A & QUNEITRA MULTI-SECTOR TREND ANALYSIS

SYRIA

REPORT

FEBRUARY 2017

Cover Image: An outside view of a damaged hospital in Dar'a, Syria on February 16, 2017. © Muhammed Yusuf - Anadolu Agency

About REACH

REACH is a joint initiative of two international non-governmental organizations - ACTED and IMPACT Initiatives - and the UN Operational Satellite Applications Programme (UNOSAT). REACH's mission is to strengthen evidence-based decision making by aid actors through efficient data collection, management and analysis before, during and after an emergency. By doing so, REACH contributes to ensuring that communities affected by emergencies receive the support they need. All REACH activities are conducted in support to and within the framework of inter-agency aid coordination mechanisms. For more information please visit our website: www.reach-initiative.org.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Now in its seventh year, the Syria conflict continues to cause destruction and displacement, with an estimated 13.5 million people in need, including 6.3 million internally displaced. Another 4.9 million refugees reside in neighbouring countries¹. The humanitarian situation varies significantly across Syria, depending on the severity of conflict, displacement patterns and access to basic services, markets and aid. A volatile security situation, as well as widespread protection concerns further affect the humanitarian situation in-country.

The Humanitarian Situation Overview of Syria (HSOS) project² was launched by REACH in August 2013 to provide humanitarian actors with regular information on multi-sector needs inside the country supporting their planning. The project is based on monthly rounds of assessment, using a mix of remote and direct data collection methodologies, with information summarised into a dataset, an online dashboard and monthly factsheets. These are then shared by REACH with the humanitarian community at large and provide a basis for longer-term analysis of trends.

This report provides an analysis of key humanitarian trends and dynamics in Dar'a and Quneitra governorates, in southern Syria, between August 2016 and January 2017. These governorates were selected due to a higher and more consistent degree of HSOS data collection coverage over time, compared to other governorates, supporting more reliable geographic and chronological comparisons over the six months of analysis. In these locations, data was gathered directly by enumerators located in Southern Syria who surveyed key informants (KIs) from a wide range of backgrounds, including doctors, teachers, local council members, shop owners and technicians, to gather community level information on the current humanitarian situation. Information was collected in 21 out of the 23 sub-districts in Dar'a and Quneitra, covering 75% of the communities in the two governorates.

Overall, the analysis points to a deteriorating humanitarian situation in Dar'a and Quneitra governorates between August 2016 and January 2017 due to conflict within the governorates, as well as spill-over effects of conflict in other parts of southern Syria. Waves of displacement and tighter access restrictions influenced the humanitarian situation in both governorates. Conversely, in areas in both Dar'a and Quneitra where humanitarian access improved, enhanced access to basic services and education followed.

Below is a summary of key patterns of vulnerability, followed by a summary of key patterns of resilience.

Patterns of vulnerability

- **Displacement significantly increased at times of escalating conflict in most of the assessed sub-districts. In the same sub-districts, the presence of IDPs decreased when conflict de-escalated in November and December 2016.** In the same months, the number of returnees increased. Displaced populations, a majority of which were women, generally chose to move to communities in which they could rely on the support of family or friends, or locations in proximity to their community of origin.
- **Populations residing in sub-districts where a high presence of IDPs was reported during most of the assessment period, such as Busra Esh Sham, Izra', and Mseifra, further suffered from an overall worse humanitarian situation,** due to poorer shelter solutions and lower food availability, compared to other areas in the two governorates.
- **Conversely, the presence of IDPs remained high throughout the assessment period in sub-districts located in south-eastern Dar'a, where the security situation was more stable and where IDPs could reportedly access employment, income and shelter.** This suggests that such sub-districts were chosen by displaced populations as more permanent solutions. As a result of overcrowding in these areas, both IDPs and pre-conflict populations were particularly vulnerable in terms of access to basic services, especially electricity and fuel, due to higher needs.
- **With regards to access to food, electricity and fuel, vulnerabilities of assessed populations varied on a geographical basis.** Populations residing in areas where access of commercial or humanitarian vehicles was limited, as well as populations living in overcrowded areas, suffered from poor availabilities and high market prices of most items assessed. These locations included Al Khashniyyeh and Fiq sub-districts, Quneitra governorate, and Ash Shajara and Busra Esh Sham sub-districts, Dar'a governorate.

¹ OCHA.Humanitarian Snapshot (As of 31 December 2016)

² Formerly known as [Area of Origin](#) project ([link](#)).

As a result, coping strategies such as reducing meal size or skipping meals, as well as resorting to cutting trees and burning plastics, furniture or waste, were more commonly reported in these locations than in others.

Patterns of resilience

- **While vulnerabilities followed clear geographical patterns, access to water, shelter and education improved in all areas assessed, with very few exceptions.** Resilience thus varied according to sector rather than geographical location in both Dar'a and Quneitra governorates.
- **Access to sufficient, good quality drinking water marginally improved during the period considered, and was not affected by escalating conflict, overcrowding or changing access conditions.** Although needs were reportedly higher in summer months, available water remained sufficient to meet household needs throughout the assessment period. This was the case also during the previous reporting period, in late 2015 and early 2016, and thus represents an element of resilience in the governorates assessed.
- **Similarly, access to independent apartments or houses, as opposed to lower quality types of shelter, marginally improved across the two governorates between August and January.** This was reportedly due to rehabilitation interventions on the part of residents and returnees.
- **Escalating conflict did not reportedly affect access to education services between August and January, as most children could attend schools in a majority of locations assessed.** Indeed, the number of available high school facilities increased during the reporting period, due to reparations operated by local Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs), with the support of International Non-Governmental Organisations (INGOs). The only sub-district where access to education worsened was Ash Shajara, where facilities were shut down following a decision of local authorities in November 2016.

CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	3
List of Acronyms.....	6
Geographical Classifications	6
List of Figures	6
INTRODUCTION.....	7
METHODOLOGY	9
FINDINGS	12
Patterns of Vulnerability	12
Displacement.....	12
Access to electricity and fuel	14
Access to food.....	18
Patterns of resilience	21
Shelter.....	21
Water, hygiene and sanitation	22
Education	24
CONCLUSION	25
Annex 1: Questionnaire	26
Annex 2: List of Assessed Communities	28

LIST OF ACRONYMS

AoO	Area of Origin
HSOS	Humanitarian Situation Overview of Syria
IDP	Internally Displaced Person
INGOs	International Non-Governmental Organisations
KI	Key Informant
KRI	Kurdistan Region of Iraq
NFIs	Non-Food Items
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organisations
OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
SIMAWG	Syria Information Management Advisory Working Group
UNDOF	United Nations Disengagement Observer Force
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WFP	World Food Programme

GEOGRAPHICAL CLASSIFICATIONS

Governorate	Administrative unit below the country level
District	Administrative unit below the governorate level
Sub-district	Administrative unit below the district level
Village	Lowest administrative boundary

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1. Timeline of conflict escalation in Dar'a and Quneitra and sub-districts most heavily affected each month (months of significant conflict escalation are highlighted in red)	7
Figure 2. Number of communities assessed at least once between August 2016 and January 2017, by sub-district	9
Figure 3. Map of assessed locations.....	11
Figure 4. Proportion of communities reporting a presence of IDPs, Dar'a and Quneitra governorates.....	12
Figure 5. Proportion of communities reporting a presence of IDPs and percentage of women out of total population, Al Khashniyyeh, Busra Esh Sham, Fiq, Izra', Jasim, Khan Arnaba, Mseifra sub-districts	12
Figure 6. Change in the percentage of communities reporting a presence of IDPs between August 2016 and January 2017, by sub-district	13
Figure 7. Main reported electricity source between August 2016 and January 2017, by sub-district, Dar'a governorate	15
Figure 8. Main reported electricity source by proportion of assessed communities, Quneitra governorate.....	15
Figure 9. Average price change of fuel types, Dar'a and Quneitra governorates.....	16
Figure 10. Main reported strategies to cope with a lack of fuel between August 2016 and January 2017, by sub-district.....	17
Figure 11. Proportion of communities reporting purchasing from markets and receiving food from family and friends as common means of obtaining food, Dar'a governorate	18
Figure 12. Percentage of communities reporting purchasing from markets, receiving from family and friends and home production as common means of obtaining food, Quneitra governorate.....	19
Figure 13. Average price changes of assessed food items, Dar'a and Quneitra	19
Figure 14. Most commonly reported IDPs shelter type, Dar'a and Quneitra governorates	21
Figure 15. Main reported drinking water source, Dar'a and Quneitra governorates.....	23
Figure 16. Monthly change in access to safe water, Dar'a and Quneitra governorates	23
Figure 17. Proportion of communities where high schools were available and functioning	24

INTRODUCTION

After six years of ongoing crisis, Syria still faces major humanitarian challenges, with conflict significantly affecting the movement of populations, their access to shelter and basic services, as well as to food and other essential needs.

Due to the dynamic situation inside the country, collecting information on populations' needs and assessing how they change in response to the evolving situation through long-term analyses can be challenging at the country level. To fill this information gap and to provide humanitarian actors with a regular source of data, REACH has been providing an overview of needs across Syria on a monthly basis since 2013. The Humanitarian Situation Overview (HSOS), a Syria-wide, multi-sector needs assessment, provides monthly snapshots of the humanitarian situation in-country, as well as a basis to conduct longer-term analyses.

To identify persistent vulnerabilities and further investigate the link between conflict and changing needs, this report focusses on long-term trends (August 2016 to January 2017) for a selection of sectors across Dar'a and Quneitra governorates, where coverage was more consistent in comparison to other regions.

Since conflict began in 2011, Dar'a and Quneitra governorates have been both persistently affected by a volatile security situation and high rates of displacement. Between August 2016 and January 2017, clashes between parties to the conflict continued in the areas assessed. In particular, within Dar'a governorate, conflict affected Da'el, Dar'a and Mzeireb sub-districts nearly without interruption. This was also the case in Quneitra and Khan Arnaba sub-districts, Quneitra governorate, where conflict escalated in September and the security situation only partly improved in December and January. Nearly all other sub-districts assessed were intermittently affected by localised fighting. Further, the situation in Ash Shajara, Dar'a governorate, significantly worsened between November and December, due to tightening access restrictions to this area. Changes to the security situation had significant effects on populations' needs, in particular by influencing patterns of displacement and by limiting humanitarian access to certain areas within the two governorates.

Figure 1. Timeline of conflict escalation in Dar'a and Quneitra and sub-districts most heavily affected each month (months of significant conflict escalation are highlighted in red)

	August 2016	September 2016	October 2016	November 2016	December 2016	January 2017
Dar'a	Dar'a Jasim Mzeireb	Da'el Dar'a	Da'el Dar'a Izra' Mzeireb	Ash Shajara Da'el Dar'a Mzeireb	As Sanamayn Ash Shajara Da'el Dar'a Mzeireb	Dar'a Izra' Tassil
Quneitra	Quneitra	Khan Arnaba Quneitra	Khan Arnaba Quneitra	Khan Arnaba Quneitra	Khan Arnaba	Khan Arnaba

High numbers of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) were reported each month between August 2016 and January 2017. The highest number of newly displaced was reported in October, with 14,950 new IDPs,³ coinciding with intensifying clashes in several of the assessed locations; conversely, lower numbers of newly displaced persons and higher numbers of returnees were reported in August and December 2016,^{4,5} when conflict was less intense. Some displacements occurred on a daily basis, with large numbers of individuals seeking refuge in fields surrounding their towns of origin during the day and returning to their homes in the evenings.⁶ Other people mostly found refuge in south-eastern and north-western Dar'a as well as central Quneitra where overcrowding due to waves of displacement often resulted in poorer access to services and lower availabilities of food and Non-Food Items (NFIs).⁷

³ OCHA, Southern Syria: Resident Population & Internally Displaced Persons (As of 31 October 2016)

⁴ OCHA, Southern Syria: Resident Population & Internally Displaced Persons (As of 31 August 2016)

⁵ OCHA, Southern Syria: Resident Population & Internally Displaced Persons (As of 31 Dec 2016)

⁶ OCHA, Syria Crisis Bi-Weekly Situation Report No. 15 (as of 17 October 2016)

⁷ WFP Syria Situation Report #11 November 2016

While humanitarian convoys regularly entered the areas assessed through Al Ramtha border crossing during the reporting period, access remained a challenge in several parts of Dar'a and Quneitra governorates due to a poor security situation and poor conditions of roads access.⁸ In particular, access remained difficult in Al Khashaniyyeh, Busra Esh Sham and Fiq sub-districts, as well as in Ash Shajara after October 2016, to which convoys had rarely access during the six months considered.

This report will assess findings across a selection of indicators that showcase populations' vulnerabilities across Dar'a and Quneitra governorates, highlighting, where relevant, distinct differences at the sub-district level. Further, it will also highlight those sectors in which assessed populations proved to be more resilient during the period assessed. The analysis is based on data collected through a direct assessment methodology across a total of 162 communities (villages in rural areas or neighbourhoods in urban areas), and outlines trends observed between August 2016 and January 2017 across the following themes: displacement; shelter; water, sanitation and hygiene; food security; access to electricity and fuel; and education.

⁸ OCHA. Syria Crisis Bi-Weekly Situation Report No. 17 (as of 14 November 2016)

METHODOLOGY

The HSOS is multi-sector needs assessment, conducted on a monthly basis by REACH since 2013. The exercise is based on a qualitative methodology developed in consultation with sector-leads⁹ and aims at progressively achieving full coverage of Syria, within the limits posed by internal capacity and access restrictions to certain areas.

The data collection tool was based on indicators that were tailored to community (village/neighbourhood) level data collection. During the period considered in this report, data was collected through a direct assessment methodology, with a network of 20 enumerators located in south Syria interviewing KIs identified in Dar'a and Quneitra. KIs generally included local council members, Syrian NGO workers, nurses, teachers, shop owners and farmers, among others, and were chosen based on their community-level or sector specific knowledge.

Data was collected at the lowest possible administrative unit, the village/neighbourhood level, to ensure that the area for which KIs were providing information corresponded directly to their actual area of knowledge. A confidence rating system was applied to each individual variable when triangulating data from several KIs reporting on the same village, based on the level of expertise that each KI type was expected to hold within the area of investigation on which they had provided information.

From August 2016 to January 2017, data was collected in 162 of 217 communities present in the 21 sub-districts within Dar'a and Quneitra governorates (of which 156 communities are analysed in this report, as the others were reportedly empty during the entire assessment period). Although not all communities could be assessed, coverage was wider and more consistent here, compared to other areas of Syria; specifically, more than 75% of communities were assessed in Dar'a and Quneitra in the six-month period, while less than 25% of communities were assessed in all other governorates.

For the purposes of this report, community-level data was aggregated to the governorate and sub-district level to show overall trends affecting Dar'a and Quneitra governorates and, where relevant, highlighting significant geographical and chronological discrepancies within each governorate. Aggregations are calculated based on the number of communities reporting a given condition. Follow-up and verification of data with KIs was followed by triangulation with other assessments conducted by REACH, official agency reports, additional INGO and NGO primary data, and secondary data from multiple sources, such as pre-crisis figures and government reports.

Figure 2. Number of communities assessed at least once between August 2016 and January 2017, by sub-district

Dar'a Governorate	
Sub-district name	Communities assessed out of total
Ash Shajara	12 / 17
As Sanamayn	16 / 18
Busra Esh Sham	9 / 9
Da'el	2 / 2
Dar'a	20 / 28
Ghabagheb	9 / 13
Hrak	6 / 6
Izra'	19 / 21
Jasim	2 / 2
Jizeh	3 / 3
Kherbet Ghazala	3 / 4
Masmiyyeh	6 / 14
Mseifra	4 / 4
Mzeireb	9 / 12
Nawa	6 / 6
Sheikh Miskine	4 / 6
Tassil	3 / 3

⁹ For a full visualisation of all indicators collected, please see the SIMAWG Needs Identification Dynamic Reporting Tool, available here: <http://www.reach-info.org/syr/simawg/>.

¹¹ In Dar'a City, data was collected at the neighborhood level; as such, these figures include both communities and neighbourhoods.

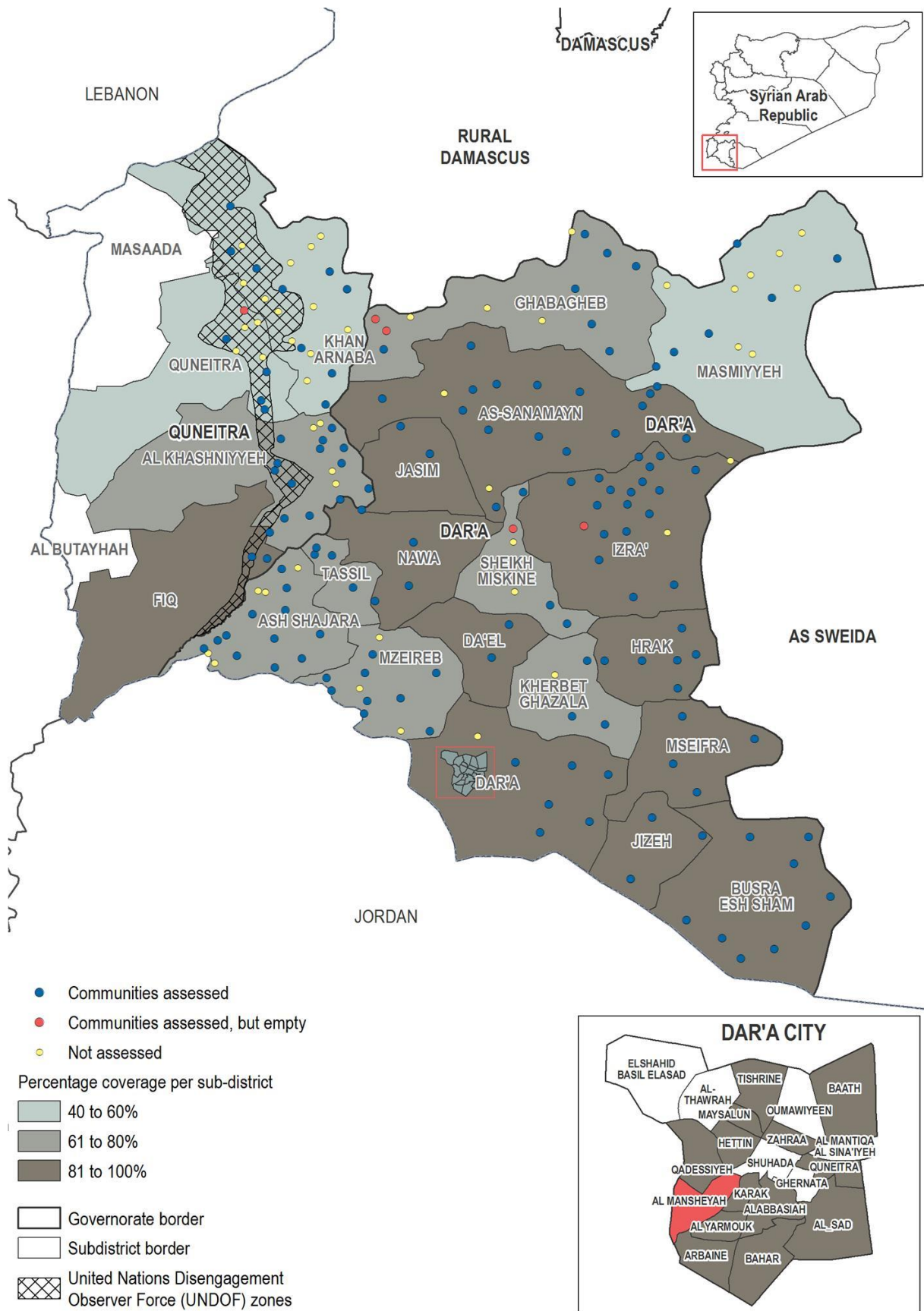
Quneitra Governorate	
Sub-district name	Communities assessed out of total
Al Khashniyyeh	13 / 17
Fiq	2 / 2
Khan Arnaba	9 / 21
Quneitra	5 / 9

Limitations

Access restrictions and lack of consistent information for some questions included in the tool have affected geographical coverage and indicator selection, as outlined below:

- Due to access restrictions, it was not possible to assess all communities within the 21 sub-districts of Dar'a and Quneitra. All 21 sub-districts, where at least 30% of communities were assessed each month between August 2016 and January 2017, were included in the analysis.
- While coverage was consistent between September 2016 and January 2017, with 75% of communities in Dar'a and Quneitra being assessed each month, in August 2016 coverage was lower (67%). This was due to the transition to a direct data collection method occurring during this month and to enumerators still being trained. Wherever this should pose issues to the analysis, this will be explicitly stated. A full list of communities assessed each month is provided in Annex 2.
- Among the assessed communities, six were reportedly empty during the entire assessment period, while four others emptied between September and January due to escalation of conflict and protection concerns; as such, no information was available in these communities for a majority of the indicators assessed. Such communities were excluded from the analysis.
- Trends should be considered indicative of the situation inside the communities assessed, and do not reflect the situation and needs in informal camps and settlements outside such communities. No informal camps or settlements were assessed.
- Due to monthly changes to the assessment tool and the lack of consistent information for some indicators across several communities, the full list of questions included in the tool was not used in this report. Only indicators that were both consistently assessed during the six-month period and for which information was available each month in over 95% of the communities assessed were included. In particular, indicators referring to IDP numbers, IDP arrivals and number of returnees were excluded. The full list of indicators used is provided in Annex 1.
- Finally, data gathered was based on a qualitative research methodology; as such findings cannot be generalized to the whole population of the assessed areas and results should be considered indicative only.

Figure 3. Map of locations assessed at least once between August 2016 and January 2017



FINDINGS

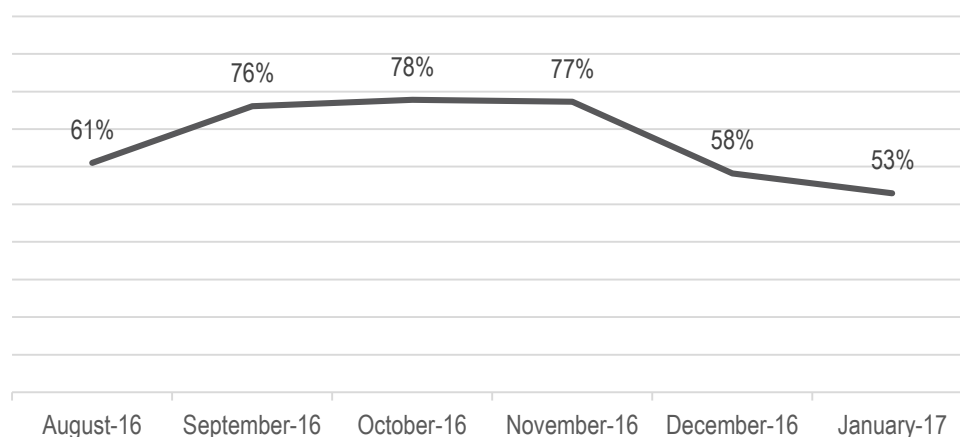
Patterns of Vulnerability

Displacement

Displacement significantly increased at times of escalating conflict in most of the assessed subdistricts. The presence of IDPs remained high throughout the assessment period in subdistricts where the security situation was more stable and where IDPs could access employment, income and shelter. A majority of the displaced were reportedly women.

During the assessment period, the proportion of communities reporting a presence of IDPs increased between August and November in both Dar'a and Quneitra governorates, from 65% to 78% and 46% to 75%, respectively, before decreasing again in December and January. In the same period, total population figures gradually decreased. **The increase in the proportion of communities hosting IDPs despite the steady, gradual decrease in total population numbers, suggests that a majority of IDPs were originating from within the areas assessed.** Further, in some sub-districts increases in the proportion of populations who were women corresponded to increases in the proportion of communities where IDPs were reportedly present. This was the case in Al Khashniyyeh, Busra Esh Sham, Fiq, Izra', Jasim, Khan Arnaba and Mseifra subdistricts.. **This may indicate a higher number of women among displaced populations, compared to men.**

Figure 4. Proportion of communities reporting a presence of IDPs, Dar'a and Quneitra governorates



Accordingly, at the sub-district level, **IDPs presence was reported in more than 80% of assessed communities during the entire assessment period in Busra Esh Sham, Hrak, Jizeh, Kherbet Ghazala and Mseifra sub-districts.** Here, conflict-related insecurity was comparatively lower when comparing with other sub-districts, and it was reported that IDPs had access to employment, income and shelter in nearly all of the communities assessed. **Significantly, in these sub-districts the proportion of women out of the total population was between 65% and 70%, compared to 45% to 55% at other locations.**

Changes in the proportion of communities reporting the presence of IDPs coincided with periods of escalating conflict. In response to the changing security situation, people moved in general to the nearest safe locations, where they could rely on the support of family and friends. Large numbers of individuals were also seeking refuge in fields surrounding their towns of origin during the day and returning to their homes in the evenings.¹⁰ These two patterns of displacement were already observed in early 2016.¹¹ Further, people who disposed of sufficient financial resources to pay for movement sought safety in either south-eastern or north-western areas of Dar'a governorate, commonly reported IDP destinations also in prior months.¹² In addition to more favourable security conditions, access to employment, income and shelter, as well as family ties or a good relationship with host communities,

¹² OCHA. Syria Crisis Bi-Weekly Situation Report No. 15 (as of 17 October 2016)

¹³ REACH. Humanitarian Situation Overview: Dar'a & Quneitra Multi-Sector Trend Analysis. May 2016

¹⁴ WFP Syria Situation Report #11. November 2016

were the most common pull factors why IDPs decided to move to or remain at these locations; these reasons were reported in over 90% of the communities assessed in these areas throughout the assessment period

In nearly all other assessed sub-districts, a temporary increase in IDP presence and a temporary increase in the proportion of the population who were women were reported between September/October and November/December. Exceptions were observed in Ash Shajara, Dar'a and Nawa sub-districts, where IDPs presence remained high until November 2016, before gradually declining until January 2017. Further, in contrast to other locations, a lack of money to pay for transportation and obstacles to movement were among the most common reasons why IDPs remained in these sub-districts. The majority of communities in which IDPs were reportedly not present were located in Dar'a, Izra' and As Sanamayn districts.

Figure 5. Proportion of communities reporting a presence of IDPs and percentage of women out of total population, Al Khashniyyeh, Busra Esh Sham, Fiq, Izra', Jasim, Khan Arnaba, Mseifra sub-districts

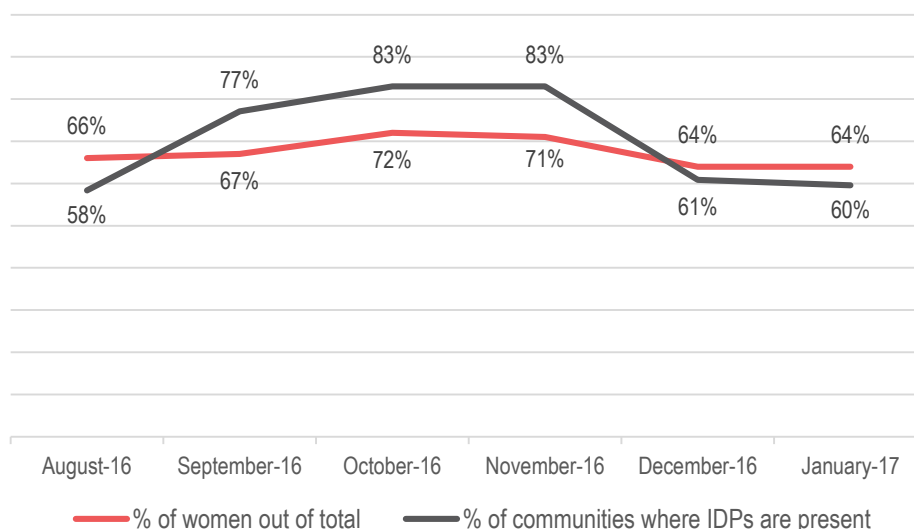
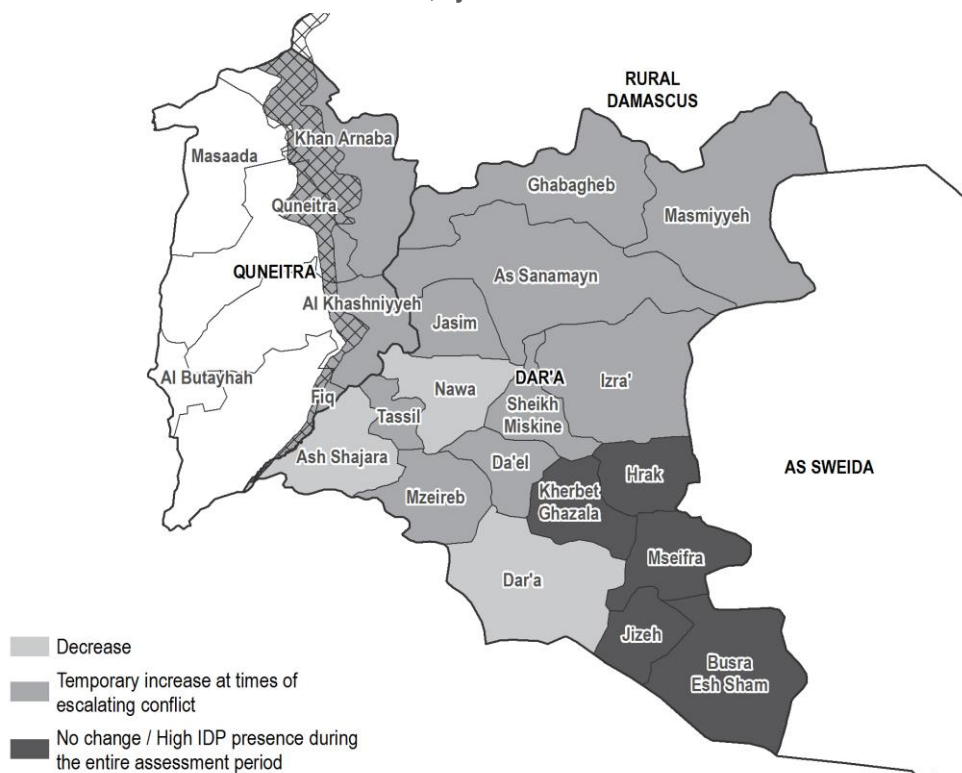


Figure 6. Change in the proportion of communities reporting a presence of IDPs between August 2016 and January 2017, by sub-district



Populations faced obstacles in accessing food, non-food, medical items and fuel in most of the sub-districts where IDP presence remained high throughout the assessment period. This was likely due to a higher demand for goods and services, compared to other sub-districts. In particular, this was the case in sub-districts such as Busra Esh Sham where, in addition to a high presence of IDPs, commercial and humanitarian vehicles had less access during the reporting period. Displacement patterns also highlighted the poor humanitarian situation in Ash Shajara, Dar'a and Nawa sub-districts.

Access to electricity and fuel

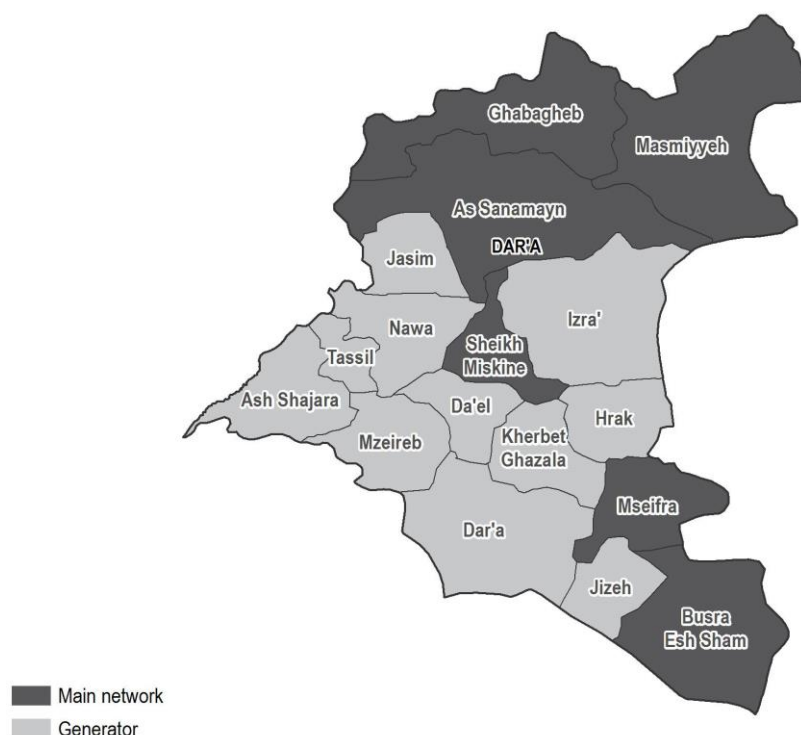
Access to electricity and fuel was not directly affected by conflict. Rather, higher fuel prices during winter months, higher demand due to overcrowding as well as changing access conditions for commercial vehicles had the greatest impact on populations' ability to access electricity and fuel. Overall, access to fuel increased in Dar'a governorate at the beginning of the assessment period following repairs to the main network. In Quneitra, access to fuel decreased with the onset of winter as diesel prices rose. Significantly, negative strategies to cope with a lack of fuel did not change during the assessment period and were more commonly reported in hard-to-reach sub-districts and sub-districts where IDP presence was high during the six months considered.

Overall, access to electricity differed significantly at the governorate level. Little to no change was reported in Dar'a governorate during the assessment period, while in Quneitra governorate access to a stable source of electricity deteriorated after conflict escalated in October 2016. Conversely, access to fuel varied similarly across the two governorates. In particular, fuel prices increased across most locations at the onset of winter, and fuel availabilities were lower in sub-districts where access of commercial vehicles was difficult.

No change in access to electricity was reported in Dar'a governorate, after an increase in the proportion of communities relying on the main network between August and September. This improvement was reportedly due to the restoration of the power supply in Dar'a city and nearby areas after damage incurred by electricity towers, targeted by shelling in August.¹⁵ Further, access to the network marginally improved in the same period in sub-districts where the security situation was relatively stable, allowing maintenance teams to operate repairs, where needed. These areas included As Sanamayn, Busra Esh Sham, Masmiyyeh and Mseifra sub-districts. After September, the main electricity source was reportedly generators in 65% of the communities assessed in Dar'a, on average, and the main network in 32% of communities. The remaining communities either had no access to stable sources of electricity or resorted to solar alternatives. Communities with no access to a stable source of electricity were mostly located in Izra', Hrak and As Sanamayn sub-districts.

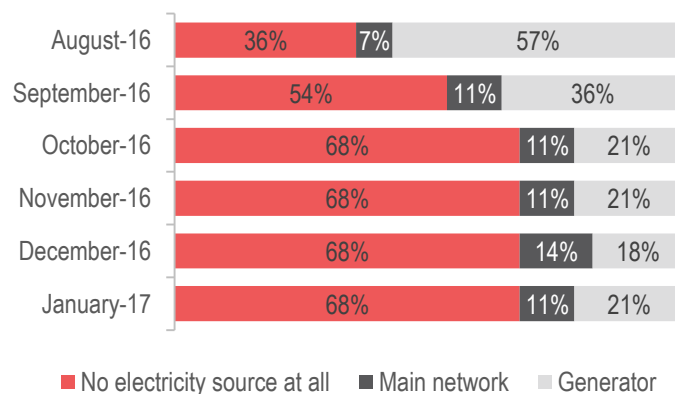
¹⁵ Syria Crisis Bi-Weekly Situation Report No. 12 (as of 2 September 2016)

Figure 7. Main reported electricity source between August 2016 and January 2017, by sub-district, Dar'a governorate



Conversely, a significant drop in the use of generators was reported in Quneitra governorate between August and October, and was accompanied by an increase in the proportion of communities reportedly having no access to any stable electricity source. As Quneitra governorate is largely a rural area, access to the network is limited. The overall higher reliance on generators results in a high vulnerability to changes in access to fuel, particularly diesel. Although diesel remained available during the entire assessment period, the price rose slightly with the onset of winter months.

Figure 8. Main reported electricity source by proportion of assessed communities, Quneitra governorate



Access to electricity was not directly affected by conflict, and rather changed based on geographical location and access conditions. Indeed, overall, the main power network was available almost exclusively in certain areas of control, as opposed to others. Where the network was the main electricity source, overcrowding and a lack of financial resources negatively affected access to electricity. Rationing policies to accommodate a high demand and power cuts due to populations' inability to pay electricity bills were frequent.¹⁴ Where people mostly relied on generators, access to electricity was more likely affected by changes in access to fuel. The onset of the

¹⁶ Syrian Voice. Services in Daraa: Rationing, Outages, and Discrimination. September 2016.

winter season negatively affected access to fuel due to a higher demand resulting in progressively higher fuel prices, thereby rendering fuel unavailable to some low-income families.

Figure 9. Average price change of fuel types, Dar'a and Quneitra governorates

Price changes of fuel types since previous month, August 2016 to January 2017, Dar'a and Quneitra governorates (SYP*)						
	Average price in August	September	October	November	December	January
Butane gas (1 cannister)	5,278	-6% ↓	+8% ↑	+10% ↑	+20% ↑	+6% ↑
Kerosene (1 L)	503	-11% ↓	↓	-11% ↓	+9% ↑	-11% ↓
Propane (1 cannister)	700	-38% ↓	+36% ↑	+16% ↑	-5% ↓	+5% ↑
Coal (1 L)	460	-8% ↓	↓	↓	+516% ↑	-83% ↓
Firewood (1 tonne)	50,477	+5% ↑	+5% ↑	+5% ↑	+7% ↑	+8% ↑
Biofuel (1 tonne)	21,711	↓	+9% ↑	↓	+6% ↑	↓
Diesel (1 L)	349	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓
Olive pit patty (1 tonne)	35,349	↓	+6% ↑	+5% ↑	+14% ↑	↓

*\$1 = 514.85 SYP (UN operational rates of exchange as of 1 April 2017); Price fluctuations under 5% were not reported.

Further, access to fuel was poorer in locations that were comparatively harder to reach for vehicles, such as central and southern Quneitra governorate, Ash Shajara and Busra Esh Sham sub-districts. Here availability of fuel on markets was lower, compared to other areas, and prices marginally higher. In Ash Shajara, for instance, a marked drop in the use of generators as main electricity source was reported between November, when all assessed communities relied on this source, and January, when only 67% of communities did so. Reportedly, where generators became unavailable, no other electricity source was used. This coincided with tightening access restrictions in this area between November and December 2016, which prevented fuel from being delivered to parts of the sub-district, thereby rendering it unavailable.

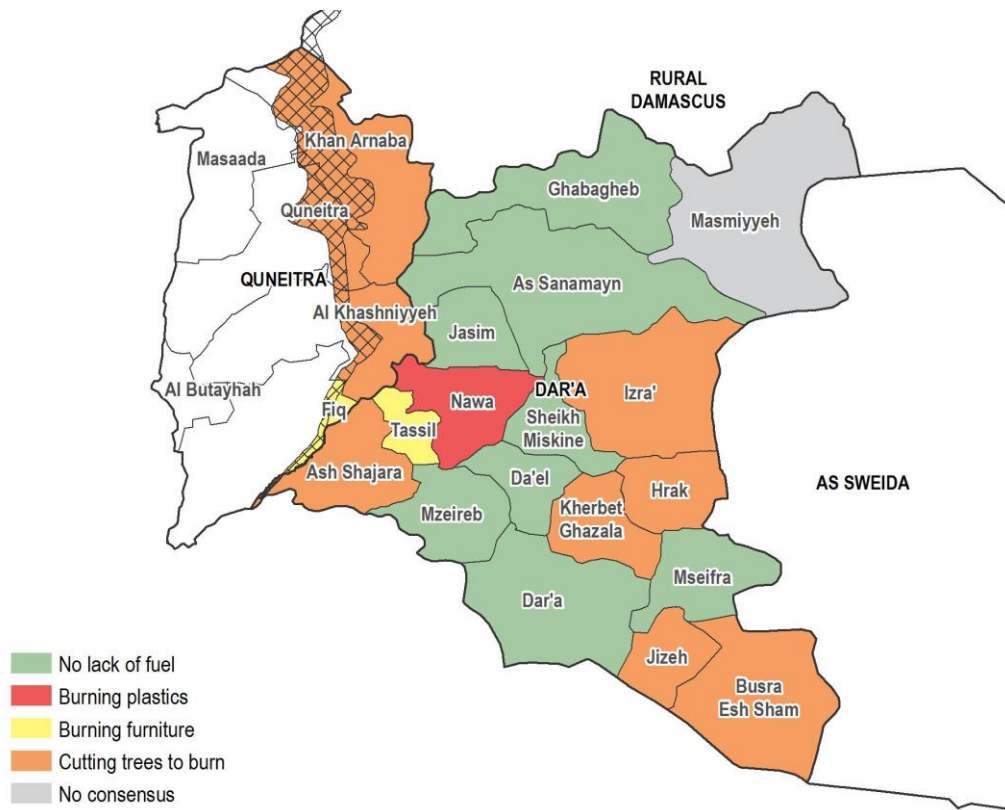
Similarly, fuel supplies reaching Quneitra governorate became limited starting in October 2016, as access to this area became difficult due to poor security on roads to both the north and south of the governorate. No humanitarian convoys were able to deliver fuel to these locations¹⁵ and depletion of stocks resulted in an inability to run generators across most communities assessed.

Overall, fuel shortages were reported in over 60% of the communities assessed, with an increase starting November. In January up to 71% of assessed communities reported a lack of fuel. A majority of these communities were located in sub-districts affected by poor vehicle access or higher than average demand for fuel due to a high presence of IDPs. Here it was reported that populations commonly resorted to coping strategies such as burning furniture or burning plastics, which can lead to a high prevalence of respiratory infections due to the toxicity of the materials being burned. Cutting trees was also a common strategy, resulting in severe losses in terms of perennial crops.¹⁶ Significantly, the proportion of communities where strategies to cope with a lack of fuel were reported only increased in Ash Shajara sub-district, and central and southern Quneitra, after access to these locations worsened. No other decreases in fuel availability were reported during the assessment period.

¹⁷ Shelter/NFI Sector. Syria NFI Response. Reporting Period: January - October 2016; Syria Winterization Support. Reporting Period: January 2017.

¹⁸FAO. Counting the cost Agriculture in Syria after six years of crisis. April 2017

Figure 10. Main reported strategies to cope with a lack of fuel between August 2016 and January 2017, by sub-district



Access to food

Access to food worsened in both governorates during the assessment period. This was due to a significant decrease in local food production during winter months and as a result of conflict-related insecurity. Higher prices affected in particular populations that had no stable source of income, while populations residing in areas that were harder to reach for vehicles were affected by poorer food availabilities on markets.

Overall, in both governorates the most common challenges to obtaining food were a lack of sufficient financial resources and the high prices of some items on markets. These challenges were consistently reported throughout the assessment period in, on average, 70% to 80% of the communities assessed. Such challenges were most commonly reported during winter months, when prices of most vegetable items assessed increased.

In Dar'a governorate, the most common means of obtaining food was purchasing it from markets in over 90% of the communities assessed. Alternative sources of food, such as receiving from family and friends, became more commonly reported between September and January. While in August 27% of assessed communities reported relying on friends and family for food, in January 53% of communities reported this. This is indicative of worsening access to food in that period. Distributions represented a relatively common source of food in at least half of the communities assessed during the entire assessment period. These included both distributions by local actors and food aid provided through Ar Ramtha border crossing by humanitarian convoys. In Quneitra governorate, a rural region, local food production significantly decreased with the onset of winter, as did the amount of food received from relatives and friends. As a result, populations increasingly purchased food from markets.

Figure 11. Proportion of communities reporting purchasing from markets and receiving food from family and friends as common means of obtaining food, Dar'a governorate

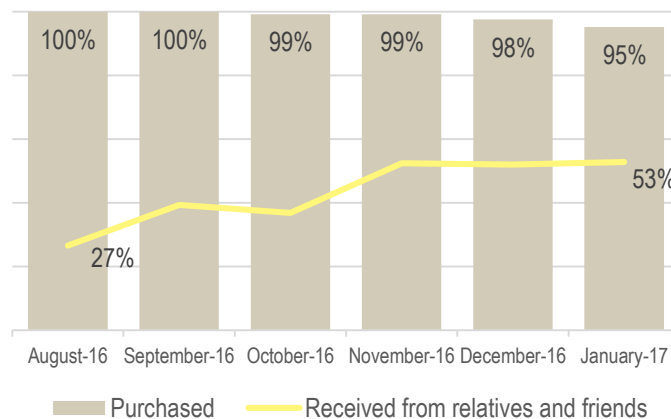
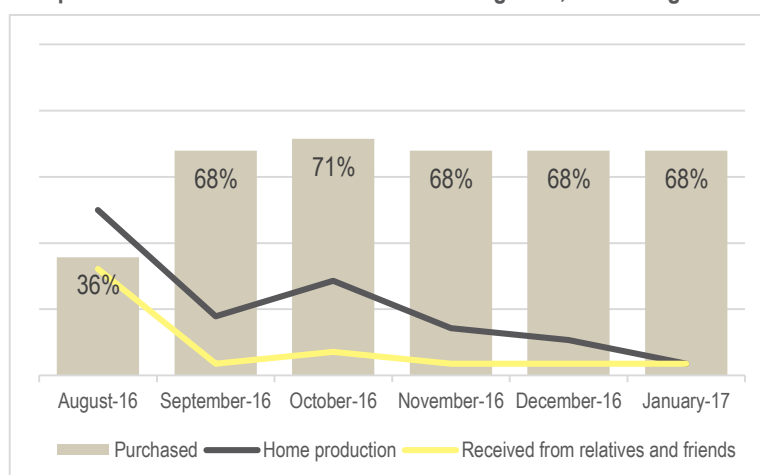


Figure 12. Percentage of communities reporting purchasing from markets, receiving from family and friends and home production as common means of obtaining food, Quneitra governorate



No significant differences were reported at the sub-district level in terms of main sources of food or food prices. However, areas where access of commercial vehicles was limited reported lower than average availabilities of most assessed food item types on markets. These included Busra Esh Sham sub-district, where lower availabilities were reported during the entire assessment period, and Ash Shajara sub-district, after the tightening of access restrictions to the area in November.

Figure 13. Average price changes of assessed food items, Dar'a and Quneitra

	Average price in August	Change since August	Change since September	Change since October	Change since November	Change since December
Bread public bakery (1 pack)	112	◆	-17% ▼	+11% ▲	◆	◆
Bread private bakery (1 pack)	164	-7% ▼	◆	-7% ▼	+9% ▲	◆
Flour (1 Kg)	260	◆	◆	◆	◆	-5% ▼
Rice (1 Kg)	630	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆
Bulgur (1 Kg)	237	◆	+7% ▲	◆	◆	+6% ▲
Red lentils (1 Kg)	352	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆
Eggs (1)	52	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆
Milk (1 L)	187	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆
Potato (1 Kg)	207	◆	+10% ▲	◆	+10% ▲	◆
Tomato (1 Kg)	161	-7% ▼	+10% ▲	+8% ▲	+39% ▲	-5% ▼
Cucumber (1 Kg)	216	+6% ▲	+13% ▲	◆	+19% ▲	◆
Onion (1 Kg)	181	+11% ▲	+12% ▲	◆	+12% ▲	◆
Chicken (1 Kg)	886	-9% ▼	◆	+6% ▲	◆	◆
Mutton (1 Kg)	3,167	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆
Cooking oil (1 L)	810	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆
Sugar (1 Kg)	435	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆
Iodised salt (500 g)	139	-7% ▼	◆	◆	-7% ▼	◆
Bottled soda (1 L)	372	-6% ▼	◆	◆	◆	◆
Loose leaf tea (1 Kg)	3,488	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆
Baby formula (1 Kg)	3,575	◆	+20% ▲	+5% ▲	-5% ▼	◆
Milk powdered (1 Kg)	2,185	◆	◆	+5% ▲	◆	+7% ▲
Tomato paste (400 g)	400	◆	◆	◆	-6% ▼	◆

*\$1 = 514.85 SYP (UN operational rates of exchange as of 1 February 2017); Price fluctuations between -5% and +5% were not reported.

Further, access to bread was also particularly challenging in these areas, as well as in central and southern Quneitra, likely due to poor fuel availability and, in turn, an inability of bakeries to function. In Ash Shajara, shops

were the main source of bread until October 2016, while homemade bread became increasingly common in November, December and January following escalation of conflict and tightening access restrictions in the area. Restrictions affected the functionality of bakeries due in particular to lower availabilities of fuel and flour. This was also the case in parts of Quneitra governorate, where security on roads deteriorated starting in October. Overall, access to bread improved between August 2016 where 43% of assessed communities reportedly faced challenges in accessing bread, and January 2017 where only 38% of communities reported such challenges.

Patterns of resilience

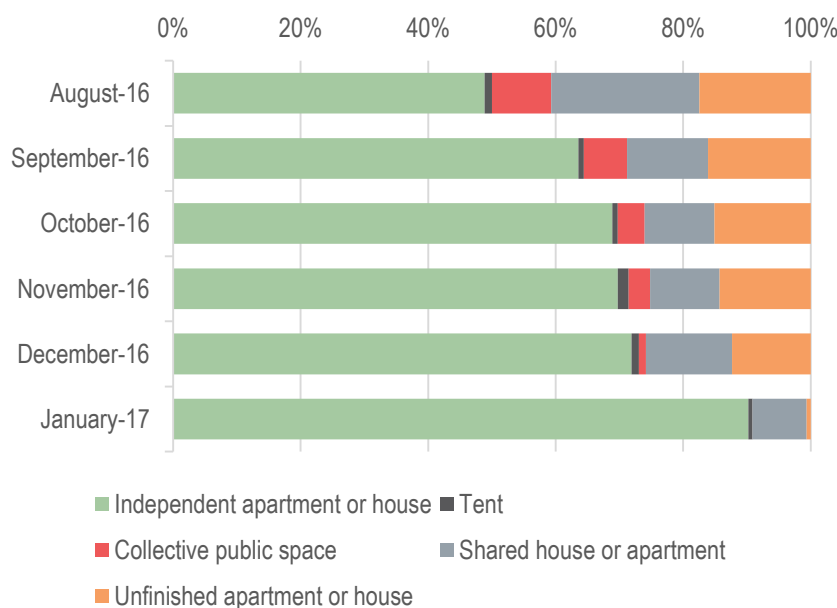
Shelter

An improvement of the shelter situation was reported during the assessment period, with a significant increase in the number of communities where independent housing was the most common housing solution. This was mostly due to reparations of shelters on the part of residents and returnees.

Overall the most common type of housing in both Dar'a and Quneitra were independent apartments or houses. However, the two governorates differed in terms of shelter adequacy and number of households owning an apartment or house. Specifically, shelters in Dar'a were reportedly most crowded, compared to Quneitra, during the period assessed, with an average of eight people sharing one shelter.¹⁷ Further, 73% of households reported adequacy issues and 68% reported shelter damage caused by conflict. Conversely, in Quneitra governorate most households owned a house. Only 10% of these reported adequacy issues, and 20% reported damage to shelter due to conflict.¹⁸

Despite these differences, similar trends were reported across the two governorates. Although independent houses and apartments were, in general, the most common housing solution for both pre-conflict populations and IDPs, a significant increase in the number of communities where this was the case was reported between August and October, after which the number of communities reporting this stabilised before peaking again in January. In the same period, all other assessed housing types became less common and no significant differences could be observed at the governorate level. In large part, this was due to the rehabilitation of shelters before the onset of winter. This was particularly marked in Quneitra governorate, where nearly all non-food item prices (including the prices of solar panels for water heating and electricity production, wood for construction, cement, iron sheets for roofing, iron rebars for construction, and floor mats) increased in September due to a higher demand for construction materials. Rehabilitations were likely carried out independently by resident populations, as well as, in some locations, by local NGOs with the support of INGOs. **It is worth noting, however, that these trends do not reflect the situation and needs in informal camps and settlements outside the communities assessed and, as such, vulnerable shelter types are likely to be underreported.**

Figure 14. Most commonly reported IDPs shelter type, Dar'a and Quneitra governorates



The increase of independent houses or apartments as main housing type among IDPs may be explained by several other factors, besides rehabilitation interventions. These include an increasing willingness to utilise damaged

¹⁹ UNHCR, Shelter/NFI Sector, REACH. Syria Shelter and NFI Assessment: Governorate Factsheets. December 2016.

²⁰ UNHCR, Shelter/NFI Sector, REACH. Shelter and NFI Assessment: Syria. Assessment Report, March 2017.

houses and apartments during winter months, as opposed to other types of shelter. Further, independent apartments or houses became significantly more common in January, coinciding with a decrease in the number of communities where IDPs were present. As in the same month, large number of returnees were reported,¹⁹ this may imply that a significant part of displaced populations left those communities where housing arrangements were of inferior quality to return to their community of origin.

It is worth noting that, at the sub-district level, independent houses or apartments were reportedly the most common shelter type for IDPs in all communities in Busra Esh Sham, Jizeh, Kherbet Ghazala and Mseifra sub-districts, where the presence of IDPs remained higher than average throughout the assessment period precisely due to accessibility to employment, income and shelter. Further, while independent housing was the most common shelter type across both Dar'a and Quneitra, exceptions were reported in Izra' and Fiq sub-districts. In October, November and December, when conflict was most intense in Dar'a governorate, tents were reported as the most common shelter type for both IDPs and pre-conflict populations in parts of Izra' sub-district, and the use of collective shelters was also reported here, in contrast to all other locations assessed. All communities in Fiq, Quneitra governorate, reported collective public shelters, such as schools or mosques, as most common housing type for IDPs in August and September. In the subsequent months, the overall shelter situation improved with most communities reporting that IDPs were living in independent apartments or houses.

The improvement in populations' shelter conditions during the period considered highlights a certain resilience in this sector, which was reportedly unaffected by escalating conflict, access restrictions to certain areas or high IDP presence, with the exception of Izra' sub-district. Further, it attests to the positive impact of cross-border INGO and local NGO support.

Despite the reported improvement, **shelter needs among new IDPs were found to be acute during the period considered, with almost 20% IDPs reporting they did not have any shelter at all.**²⁰ This was mostly caused by damage to makeshift housing and camps due to poor weather conditions or shelling.^{21,22} Further, unavailable housing, inaccessible housing due to security risks, unaffordable rent prices or no access to renting due to lack of documents were reported concerns in all sub-districts considered.²³

Water, hygiene and sanitation

Access and quality of drinking water, as well as access to sanitation services, slightly improved during the period considered, as had been the case in early 2016. This was due to overall higher water availability in winter months, compared to summer, and to water, sanitation and hygiene aid reaching high numbers of beneficiaries in September, October, November and January.

The most common water source in both Dar'a and Quneitra governorates was reportedly water trucking during the entire period considered, as had been the case in previous months.²⁴ As was the case for other services, such as the electricity network or the availability of garbage collection services, access to the main water network was more commonly reported in certain areas of control as opposed to others. As such, while the proportion of communities mainly relying on water trucking was high in Quneitra governorate (90% of communities, on average), less than 50% of the communities assessed in Dar'a reportedly relied on this source. Closed wells and the water network were more frequently reported here, compared to Quneitra governorate.

During the period assessed, there was an increase in the number of communities where improved water availability was reported. In August 2016, 50% of assessed communities in Dar'a and Quneitra reported having less water available than the previous month, while only 4% of communities reported improved availability of water. By January 2017, only 10% of communities in both governorates indicated a decrease in water availability compared to December. Similar trends had been observed at the end of 2015 and beginning of 2016, with a marginal increase

²¹ REACH. Humanitarian Situation Overview: Dar'a & Quneitra Multi-Sector Trend Analysis. May 2016

²² Fact Sheet: United Nations cross-border operations from Jordan to Syria (in September 2016)

²³ Syria Direct. Quneitra camps wiped out after three-day snow storm, January 2017.

²⁴ Syria Crisis. Bi-Weekly Situation Report No. 17 (as of 14 November 2016)

²⁵ Protection Sector. Whole of Syria 2017 Protection Needs Overview

²⁶ REACH. Humanitarian Situation Overview: Dar'a and Quneitra Multi-Sector Trends Analysis. May 2016

in the reliance on the water network in Dar'a governorate during winter months.³² In both 2016 and 2017, this was mostly due to less rationing of water occurring during winter, compared to summer.

Figure 15. Main reported drinking water source, Dar'a and Quneitra governorates

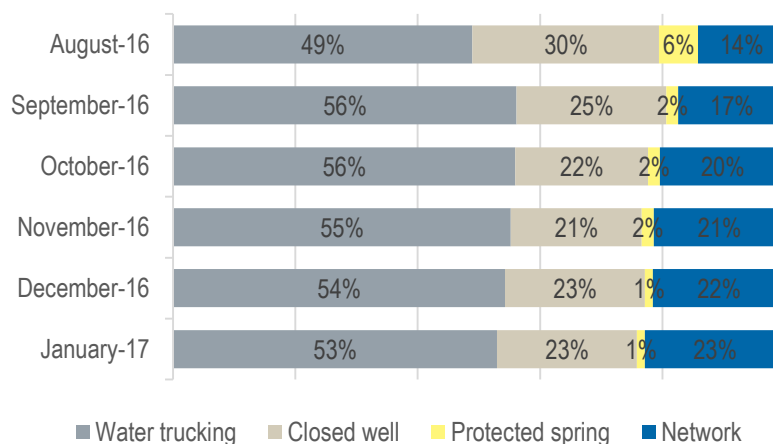
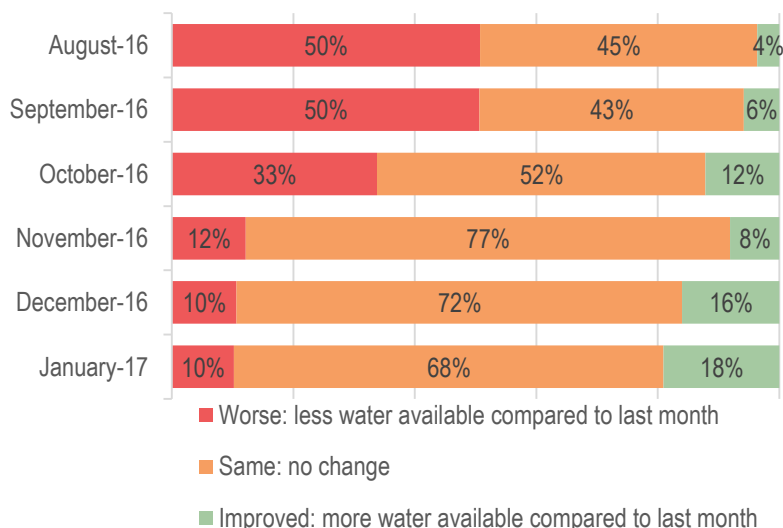


Figure 16. Monthly change in access to safe water, Dar'a and Quneitra governorates



As had been the case in early 2016,²⁵ little to no change in water status was reported during the assessment period, with all communities in Quneitra governorate reporting that water was perceived as fine to drink, as well as 84% to 92% of communities in Dar'a governorate, on average. At the sub-district level, water quality was reportedly poorer in Dar'a sub-district, where water was perceived to have either made people sick, or tasted or smelled bad in slightly over 50% of the communities assessed, most of which located within Dar'a City, throughout the assessment period. Overall, deliberate water cuts and occasional damage to the water network due to ongoing shelling negatively affected populations' access to water in this community.²⁶

With the exception of Dar'a City, the trends outlined highlight persisting resilience in the communities assessed in terms of access to drinking water. Water availability and quality did not in fact change in relation to escalating conflict, tightening access restrictions or overpopulation. This lack of change in light of conflict had also been observed during the previous reporting period.²⁷ Water availability rather fluctuated according to the season, with less drinking water available during summer months, compared to winter.

²⁷ REACH. Humanitarian Situation Overview: Dar'a and Quneitra Multi-Sector Trends Analysis. May 2016

²⁸ Syria Crisis Bi-Weekly Situation Report No. 12 (as of 2 September 2016); Syrian Voice. Services in Daraa: Rationing, Outages, and Discrimination. September 2016

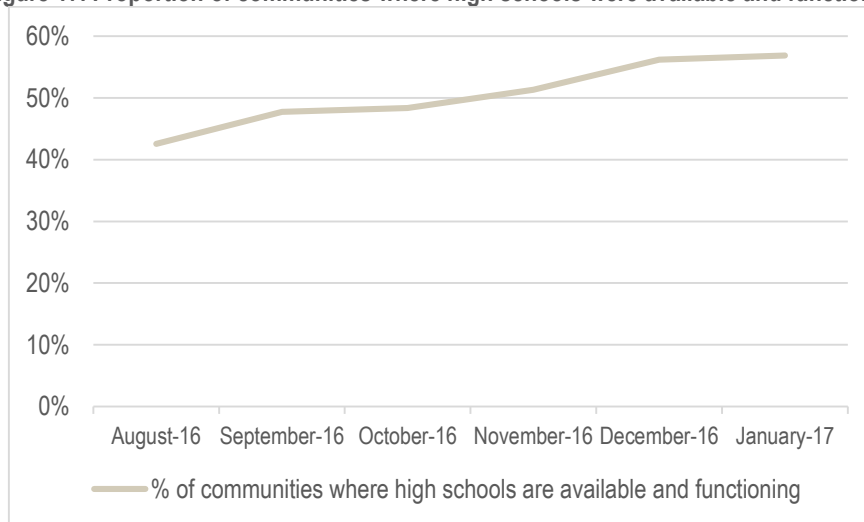
²⁹ REACH. Humanitarian Situation Overview: Dar'a and Quneitra Multi-Sector Trends Analysis. May 2016

Education

Overall, access to education was not significantly affected by escalating conflict or waves of displacement, with the exception of Ash Shajara sub-district, where services deteriorated after access restrictions were introduced in the area. This highlights a high degree of resilience of education services during the period considered in most of the areas assessed.

Across both governorates, primary schools were reportedly not functioning in an average of 8% of the communities assessed and secondary schools were unavailable, on average, in 23% of communities. Institutes and universities were unavailable or not functioning in over 96% of the communities assessed. The only significant change in availability of facilities was reported for high schools, which increased from 43% to 57% between August and January. Reportedly, during the assessment period local NGOs, with the support of INGOs, carried out repairs to facilities in many locations.²⁸ This resulted in an overall improvement of access to education services compared to mid-2016.²⁹

Figure 17. Proportion of communities where high schools were available and functioning



Overall, most children accessed education in a majority of communities assessed. The number of communities where barriers to accessing services were reported generally decreased over the assessment period, from 36% in August 2016 to 25% in January 2017. Notable exceptions to the overall trend were reported in Ash Shajara sub-district, where access to education deteriorated over the assessment period, and the number of functioning facilities decreased as these were reportedly shut down by authorities starting in November 2016. In other sub-districts, where barriers to accessing existing facilities persisted, a lack of teaching staff and a lack of school supplies were most common. These were reported respectively in 13% and 10% of communities.

The improvement in children's access to education during the period considered highlights a certain resilience in this sector, which, overall, was unaffected by escalating conflict, poor access conditions to certain areas or high IDP numbers. Further, it attests to the effectiveness of cross-border INGO support as well as local NGO rehabilitation interventions.

²⁸OCHA. Bi-Weekly Situation Report No. 18 (as of 28 November 2016)

²⁹ REACH. Humanitarian Situation Overview: Dar'a and Quneitra Multi-Sector Trends Analysis. May 2016

CONCLUSION

This report was based on a multi-sector trends analysis of Dar'a and Quneitra governorates. It analysed changing needs in these areas between August 2016 and January 2017 by examining a selection of indicators monitored as part of the HSOS project.

The results obtained point towards a relationship between periods of greater insecurity and higher displacement rates. Further, they highlight a relationship between a high IDP presence, or the existence of access restrictions, and a significant deterioration of the humanitarian situation due to lower food and fuel availabilities, as well as poorer access to some services.

Vulnerabilities progressively increased during the period assessed, due to escalation of conflict, worsening access restrictions in some parts of the two governorates and higher needs during winter months. Overall, the highest vulnerabilities were reported in sub-districts where IDPs were present in over 80% of the communities assessed during the six months considered. These include in Busra Esh Sham, Hrak, Jizeh, Kherbet Ghazala and Mseifra sub-districts. Further, populations were particularly vulnerable in sub-districts where vehicle access was or became limited between August 2016 and January 2017, including Busra Esh Sham, Ash Shajara, Al Khanashiyeh and Fiq sub-districts.

Higher needs for, or limited supplies of, basic goods such as food items and fuel, negatively affected populations residing in these areas. Strategies to cope with a lack of food or fuel were more commonly reported here, such as reducing the size of meals and skipping meals, or cutting trees, burning plastics, furniture and waste. Access to bread was particularly poor, due to the combination of limited supplies of both flour and fuel required to keep bakeries functioning.

In Busra Esh Sham, Hrak, Jizeh, Kherbet Ghazala and Mseifra sub-districts, such vulnerabilities were marginally mitigated by a generally good access to employment and income. This was not the case in Al Khanashiyeh, Fiq or Ash Shajara sub-districts, where populations relied more commonly on unstable daily employment, high risk, illegal work and negative strategies to cope with a lack of income, such as begging.

Elements of resilience were also reported during the six months considered. These were observed across all sub-districts assessed, without exception. Access to shelter, drinking water and education marginally improved between August 2016 and January 2017 and was unaffected by escalating conflict, changing access conditions to some areas or overcrowding. Indeed, resilience had been observed in these sectors also during the previous reporting period. While in Ash Shajara education became unavailable starting November 2016, this was an outcome of local authorities' decision, rather than a result of insecurity or unavailability of facilities.

Overall, this highlights which sectors are more likely to suffer in response to escalating conflict, population influx or changes in access conditions, and which, on the other hand, are likely to remain unaffected. In particular, access to water, shelter and education stood out as resilient sectors in both Dar'a and Quneitra governorates, while access to food, electricity and fuel varied significantly depending on vehicle access conditions and overcrowding. The delivery of humanitarian support should be targeted based on these considerations, as well as by taking into account the areas in which populations have been negatively affected by persisting overcrowding and access limitations.

Continued analysis will be required to monitor the dynamics of ongoing conflict and its impact on the ability of resident populations to meet their basic needs.

ANNEXES

Annex 1: Questionnaire

	Displacement
QB001	What estimated % of your village Pre-conflict population remained on the last day of the previous month?
QB002	How many individuals lived in your village on the last day of the previous month (including IDPs and Pre-conflict population)?
QB003	If no individuals lived in the village on the last day of the previous month, what events led the population to leave the village? (select all that apply)
QB004	What % of the population that lived in your village on the last day of the previous month were women?
QB005	Did any IDPs live in your village at any point during the previous month?
QB010	What are the three most common reasons Pre-conflict population say they stay in this particular village? (select up to 3)
QB011	What are the 3 most common reasons IDPs say they stay in this village? (select up to 3)
QN010	Overall, what proportion of the total population were allowed to leave the community if they wished during the previous month? (select one)
	Shelter
QC001	What was the most common type of housing lived in by IDPs in this village during the previous month? (select one)
QC002	What was the most common type of housing lived in by Pre-conflict population in this village during the previous month? (select one)
QC004	Amongst people in your village that paid rent during the previous month, how much did they pay per room?
	Health
QE007	What were the most common health problems reported by all people in your village during the previous month? (select up to 3)
QE021	What are the main difficulties faced by all people in your village to get the healthcare services needed, during the previous month? (select all that apply)
QE014	What type of healthcare services is most needed by all people in your village during the previous month? (select all that apply)
QE017	Where do the majority of women in your village deliver babies?
QN004	Which of the following medical items were available in the community during the previous month? (select all that apply)
QN005	Which of the following coping strategies did people in your community use to cope with lack of medical services and items during the previous month? (select all that apply)
	WASH
QF001	What was the average price of the following items on village markets during the previous month? Soap (one bar), laundry powder (1KG), sanitary napkins (1 pack of 9), disposable diapers (1 pack of 24), toothpaste (1 tube), jerry can (1)
QF003	What was the most common drinking water source accessed by people in your village during the previous month? (select one)
QF004	What best describes the status of the water from the most common water source accessed in your village during the previous month? (select one)
QF007	Was there a reduction in volume of safe water available in your village in the previous month compared to the month before? (select one)
QF005	What were the 3 most common problems with latrines/toilets during the previous month? (Select 3)
QF006	What was the most common way that people in your village disposed of their garbage during the previous month? (select one)
	Livelihoods
QH002	What were the most common income/resources used by people in your village to over essential needs during the previous month? (select up to 3)

QH003	What were the most common currencies used in the village during the previous month? (Select up to 3)
QH004	Which of the following coping strategies did people in your village use to cope with lack of income/resources during the previous month? (select all that apply)
QH013	What was the non-official or 'black-market' exchange rate for 1 USD in the village during the previous month?
Food security	
QG001	How did people in your village obtain food during the previous month? (select all that apply)
QG002	Were prices controlled in village markets during the previous month?
QG003	What were the main reasons why people in your village had difficulties accessing enough food during the previous month? (select all that apply)
QN006	When was the most recent distribution of food by a local / international humanitarian organisation in the community? (select one)
QG006	What was the average price of the following items in your nearest market the previous month? Bread public bakery (1 pack), bread private bakery (1 pack), flour (1KG), rice (1KG), bulgur wheat (1KG), red lentils (1KG), eggs (1), milk (1 Litre), potatoes (1KG), tomato (1KG), cucumber (1KG), onion (1KG), chicken (1KG), mutton (1KG), cooking oil (1 Litre), sugar (1KG), iodised salt (500g), bottled soda (1 Litre), loose leaf tea (1KG), baby formula (1KG), milk powdered (1KG), tomato paste (400g).
QG008	What was the most common source of bread accessed by people in your village during the previous month? (select one)
QG009	On how many days during the previous month, was bread not available to buy from public bakeries in your village?
QG010	On how many days during the previous month, was bread not available to buy from private bakeries in your village?
QG011	What were the most common reasons why people could not access or make bread every day in your village during the previous month? (select up to 3)
NFIs	
QD002	What source of electricity was used by village population for the most hours-during the previous month? (select one)
QD003	What was the average price of the following items on village markets during the previous month? Butane gas, (1 cannister), kerosene (1 litre), propane (1 cannister), coal (1KG), fire wood (1 tonne), wood construction (1 metre), cement (50 KG), iron sheets for roofing (3*2m), iron rebar for construction (1 tonne), olive pit patty (1 tonne), solar panel for water heating (1 panel), solar panel for electricity production (1 panel), biofuel (1 tonne), plastic tarpaulin (1 square metre), floor mat (1 piece), tent (1), diesel (1 litre).
QD004	What were the most common coping strategies people say they resorted to during the previous month to cope with lack of fuel? (select up to 3)
Education	
QI001	Which of the following education facilities were available in your village at the end of the previous month? (Functioning = providing lessons during most recent term)
QI002	What were the most common reasons why school-aged children were not attending school during the previous month? (select up to 3)
QI003	If education facilities are used for other purposes, what are they used for? (select one)

Annex 2: List of Assessed Communities

Assessed: 1

Not assessed: 0

Assessed but emptied of its population: Empty

Community Name	Community Pcode	August	September	October	November	December	January	Total Assessments
DAR'A								
Ash-Shajara								
Abdin	C6023	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Abu Hartein	C6020	0	1	1	1	1	1	5
Al-Qusayr	C6017	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Arda	C6016	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Ash-Shajara	C6021	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Beit Ara	C6022	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Hit	C6013	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Jomleh	C6024	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Maariya	C6029	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Nafeaa	C6028	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Sahm El Golan	C6018	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Shabraq	C6019	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
As-Sanamayn								
Ankhal	C6058	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
As-Sanamayn	C6051	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Barqa	C6052	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Bsir	C6056	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Eib	C6054	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Hara	C6048	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Jidya	C6059	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Jisri	C6060	1	1	1	1	1	Empty	6
Kafr Shams	C6063	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Khebab	C6053	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Northern Karim	C6078	0	1	1	1	1	1	5
Qanniyeh	C6050	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Qayta	C6061	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Samlin	C6055	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Tabneh	C6057	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Western Karim	C6062	0	1	1	1	1	1	5
Busra Esh-Sham								
Abu Katuleh	C6006	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Busra Esh-Sham	C6002	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Jemrine	C6005	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Moraba	C6008	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Nada	C6007	1	1	1	1	1	1	6

Simej	C6003	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Smad	C6004	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Smaqiyat	C6001	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Tisiya	C6000	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Da'el								
Abtaa	C6031	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Da'el	C6030	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Dar'a								
Al Yarmouk	N0509	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Dar'a (Abbasiyeen)	N0507	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Dar'a (Arbaine)	N0510	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Dar'a (As Sadd)	N0508	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Dar'a (Baath)	N0494	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Dar'a (Bahar)	N0511	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Dar'a (Hettin)	N0499	0	1	1	1	1	1	5
Dar'a (Karak)	N0505	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Dar'a (Manshiyeh)	N0506	Empty	0	0	0	0	0	1
Dar'a (Maysalun)	N0497	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Dar'a (Qadessiyeh)	N0501	0	1	1	1	1	1	5
Dar'a (Quneitra)	N0503	0	1	1	1	1	1	5
Dar'a (Tishrine)	N0493	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Dar'a (Zahraa)	N0498	0	1	1	1	1	1	5
Kahil	C5998	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Nasib	C5999	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Neimeh	C5997	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Sayda	C5995	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Tiba	C5992	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Um Elmayathen	C5996	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Ghabagheb								
Alqin	C6084	0	1	1	1	1	1	5
Aqraba	C6079	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Ghabagheb	C6083	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Jbab	C6086	0	1	1	1	1	1	5
Kammuneh	C6087	0	1	1	1	1	1	5
Mal	C6080	Empty	0	0	0	0	0	1
Mankat Elhatab	C6091	0	1	1	1	1	1	5
Mothabin	C6088	0	1	1	1	1	1	5
Tiha	C6085	0	Empty	0	0	0	0	1
Hrak								
Eastern Maliha	C6117	1	1	0	1	1	1	5

Hrak	C6116	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Nahta	C6118	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Rikhim	C6113	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Sura	C6115	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Western Maliha	C6114	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Izra'								
Asem	C6103	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Bisr Elharir	C6105	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Bweir	C6104	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Hamer	C6094	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Izra'	C6101	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Jadal	C6096	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Mahjeh	C6107	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Malzumeh	C6097	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Masikeh-Lajat	C6110	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Matleh	C6093	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Mjeidel	C6102	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Mlihet Elatash	C6108	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Najih	C6100	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Qirata	C6109	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Rweisat	C6092	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Shaqra	C6099	Empty	0	0	0	0	0	1
Sur	C6098	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Wrad	C6106	1	1	Empty	0	0	0	3
Zabayer	C6095	1	1	1	1	Empty	0	5
Jasim								
Jasim	C6111	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Nimer	C6112	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Jizeh								
Ghasm	C6042	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Jizeh	C6043	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Mataeiyyeh	C6041	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Kherbet Ghazala								
Alma	C6011	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Eastern Ghariyyeh	C6009	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Western Ghariyyeh	C6010	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Masmiyyeh								
Masmiyyeh	C6068	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Sakra	C6065	0	1	1	1	1	1	5
Shaara	C6067	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Sharae	C6076	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Sweinmreh	C6074	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Zbeidiyyeh	C6064	0	1	1	1	1	1	5

Mseifra								
Karak	C6047	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Mseifra	C6044	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Sahwa	C6045	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Um Walad	C6046	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Mzeireb								
Ajami	C6035	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Jlein	C6038	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Mzeireb	C6039	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Nahj	C6040	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Tabriyat	C6036	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Tafas	C6034	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Tal Shihab	C6033	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Yadudeh	C6032	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Zayzun	C6037	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Nawa								
Edwan	C6119	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Jabaliyeh	C6121	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Nasriyeh	C6123	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Nawa	C6124	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Sheikh Saed	C6120	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Sokkariyeh	C6122	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Sheikh Miskine								
Dali	C6125	Empty	0	0	0	0	0	1
Faqie	C6127	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Namer	C6129	1	Empty	0	0	0	0	2
Qarfa	C6130	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Tassil								
Bekar	C6132	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Eastern Bekar	C6133	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Tassil	C6131	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
QUNEITRA								
Al-Khashniyyeh								
Asbah	C6288	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Eastern Basa - Ein Qadi	C6294	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Ein Eltineh	C6289	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Esheh	C6292	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Ghadir Elbostan	C6293	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Hijeh	C6295	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Kodneh	C6299	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Maalaqa	C6298	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Manshiyet Sweisa	C6301	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Qarqas	C6300	1	1	1	1	1	1	6

Qseibeh	C6290	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Rafid	C6296	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Sweisa	C6291	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Fiq								
Razaniyet Saida	C6303	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Sayda	C6302	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Khan Arnaba								
Ayoba	C6280	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Hadar	C6278	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Jbata Elkhashab	C6281	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Kalidiyeh	C6274	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Khan Arnaba	C6273	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Kom Elbasha	C6286	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Kom Elwisseh - Marj Barghut	C6285	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Nabe Elsakher	C6287	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Ofania	C6282	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Quneitra								
Bir Ajam	C6267	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Breiqa	C6269	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Hameidiyyeh	C6265	Empty	0	0	0	0	0	1
Quneitra	C6268	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Rweheineh	C6264	1	1	1	1	1	1	6