



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

SYRIA

REPORT

MAY 2016

Cover Image: Dar'a. ©SMART News, December 2013.

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 sixth year, the Syria conflict remains the largest global displacement crisis, with 7.6 million people internally displaced and almost 4 million people registered as refugees in neighbouring countries. An estimated 13.5 million people, including 6 million children, are in need of humanitarian assistance in Syria,¹ where the civilian population continues to be affected by food insecurity, severe deterioration of access to and availability of basic services such as healthcare, water, and markets, as well as the destruction of homes.² With security conditions in Syria remaining volatile, widespread violence continues to generate population displacement and impede humanitarian access to vulnerable populations.

The Syria Humanitarian Situation Overview project³ was launched in August 2013 to support humanitarian actors in their strategic and operational planning and provide them with information on the changing needs within the country. Based on monthly rounds of data collection, the project monitors the evolution of the humanitarian situation in Syria and provides a basis for longer-term analysis of trends in selected regions. This report provides an analysis of changes to the humanitarian situation in Dar'a and Quneitra governorates in southern Syria, focussing on a six-month period between October 2015 and March 2016. These two governorates were selected due to a higher and more consistent degree of data collection coverage over time, allowing for more expedient geographic and chronological comparisons.

Data was gathered through a remote assessment methodology in which Syrians were trained in Turkey, Lebanon, Jordan and Iraq to contact key informants (KI) in their areas of origin. Information was collected in 21 out of the 23 sub-districts in Dar'a and Quneitra, covering 55% of the communities in the area as access restrictions, as well as escalations in conflict, resulted in inconsistent and incomplete coverage throughout the six-month period. As the report is based on a qualitative research methodology, findings should be considered indicative of the overall humanitarian situation.

The situation in Dar'a and Quneitra between autumn 2015 and spring 2016 was significantly affected by intensified conflict during November 2015, and February and March 2016, while more localised clashes also persisted during December and January in Dar'a governorate. Escalations of fighting caused new displacement and damage to civilian infrastructure, with communities experiencing outward or inward movement according to the evolving security situation. Over this period, **analysis of monthly data shows that periods of greater conflict-induced insecurity markedly affected the situation across several humanitarian sectors.** In particular, the prices of food and rent, the availability of bread, blankets, fuel, and the primary reported drinking water source have all fluctuated significantly in line with the escalation of conflict. **Conversely, broader movement intentions, the availability of fuel and education facilities, and the quality of water do not appear to have been equally affected by periods of increasing insecurity.**

At the governorate level, similar trends can be observed in both Dar'a and Quneitra, although Quneitra experienced more fluctuations in the availability of bread, the price of food, and the quality of drinking water. This may be partly due to the fact that conflict almost entirely stopped in this governorate between December and February, leading to periods of decreasing prices and increased access and availability to basic services. On the other hand in Dar'a conflict continued throughout the assessment period, albeit to differing degrees of intensity, leading to more consistent fluctuations in price, availability and access to services. Although trends observed were often similar in both governorates across most indicators assessed, increases and decreases in average rent prices per room displayed opposite trends as a result of displacement patterns - households moved toward Quneitra to seek safety at times of increased conflict in Dar'a, thereby increasing demand for and prices of rented accommodation in Quneitra whilst leading to reduced prices in Dar'a. The opposite was true when conflict subsided, as subsequent returns to Dar'a led to rent prices increasing once again and lowering in Quneitra.

Similar trends to those observed at governorate-level were seen in most sub-districts in a majority of the sectors considered. One exception to this is the availability of functioning education facilities, which varied considerably between different sub-districts. Overall, the situation appeared to be worse in those sub-districts that had been heavily targeted by conflict during the assessment period. In particular, Nawa sub-district was characterised by significantly higher prices for food, non-food items and rent compared to the overall average, as well as by lower than average availability of bread from public bakeries. Da'el, Hrak, Jizeh and Sheikh Miskine similarly were affected by poor bread availability rates and higher than average food prices, as well as relying entirely on water trucking as the main source of drinking water.

¹ OCHA. Crisis Overview. <http://www.unocha.org/syrian-arab-republic/syria-country-profile/about-crisis>

² Ibid.

³ Formerly known as [Area of Origin](#) project ([link](#)).

Below is a summary of sector-specific findings.

Displacement

- **The proportion of people leaving their community of origin with an intention to reach other countries decreased** from 75% in October 2015 to 30% in March 2016, as did the proportion of people intending to move specifically to Europe, from 33% to 11%. This was related to several factors, including protection concerns, conditions and types of displacement, populations' security perceptions, as well as increased restrictions on movement.

Food Security

- **Between October 2015 and March 2016, the availability of bread from public bakeries decreased in Dar'a and Quneitra**, particularly during months of escalating conflict. Throughout the six-month period assessed, bread from private bakeries was consistently 48% more available than bread from public bakeries, particularly during periods of escalating conflict when public bakeries appear to have been more severely affected.
- **The net prices of most food items increased by an average of 7% over the course of the assessment period.** Chicken, rice and cooking oil suffered the most significant price spikes overtime across the areas assessed, especially during months of escalating conflict.

Non-Food Items

- Firewood, diesel and butane **were consistently available on markets in more than 90% of assessed communities, while coal was available, on average, in 61%.** No significant changes were reported in relation to the availability of fuel during months of escalated conflict, although the availability of blankets decreased during escalations of fighting in November 2015 and March 2016.
- Coal, butane and blankets all experienced a noticeable price increase in November 2015 and March 2016, during periods of intensified conflict. Prices were particularly high for several non-food items in Nawa sub-district.

Shelter

- **Between October 2015 and March 2016, the average rental price of a room fluctuated significantly between sub-districts.** Sub-districts with higher than average prices corresponded largely to areas more severely affected by conflict during the period assessed. Conversely, sub-districts with lower than average prices were those least affected by fighting between October 2015 and March 2016.
- **Throughout most of the assessed period, opposite trends in rental prices were observed for Dar'a and Quneitra governorates.** Rising prices in Dar'a were matched by decreasing prices in Quneitra, reflecting the shifting demand for accommodation related to displacement dynamics. Escalating conflict caused increased displacement into Quneitra Governorate, driving up prices, while during more stable periods, waves of returnees drove up prices in Dar'a.

Water

- **The percentage of people relying on water trucking as their main drinking water source was consistently high, with an average 69% of communities mainly using this type of water source across the six months assessed;** this compared to an average 3% relying mostly on open wells and another 18% on the main water network. Decreases in the use of water trucking as main source of drinking water corresponded to periods of less intense fighting and were matched by corresponding increases in reported use of the main water network.
- **Drinking water quality has remained high in Dar'a and Quneitra**, with the percentage of communities reporting that water was perceived as safe to drink increasing from 89% in October 2015 to 96% in March 2016. The reported quality of drinking water did not seem to be negatively affected by periods of intensified conflict, as the proportion of communities reporting safe drinking water remained above 92% in both November 2015 and March 2016.

Education

- **Overall the percentage of communities reporting functioning primary education facilities remained relatively unchanged between October 2015 (70%) and March 2016 (73%).**
- **However, the proportion of primary education facilities reportedly functioning varied greatly between different sub-districts;** for instance, Mseifra, Jizeh, Busra esh-Sham, Khan Arnaba and Quneitra reported functioning school facilities throughout the assessment period, while sub-districts such as Izra' experienced a steady worsening in the availability of functioning schools from October to March.

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List of Acronyms

AoO	Area of Origin
HSOS	Community Based Organisation
IDP	Internally displaced person
KI	Key Informant: an individual with sector specific knowledge located inside Syria that provides humanitarian information about specific sector
KRI	Kurdistan Region of Iraq
NFIs	Non-Food Items
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	Highest form of governance below the national level
District	Administrative unit below the governorate level
Sub-district	Administrative unit below the district level
Village	Lowest administrative boundary

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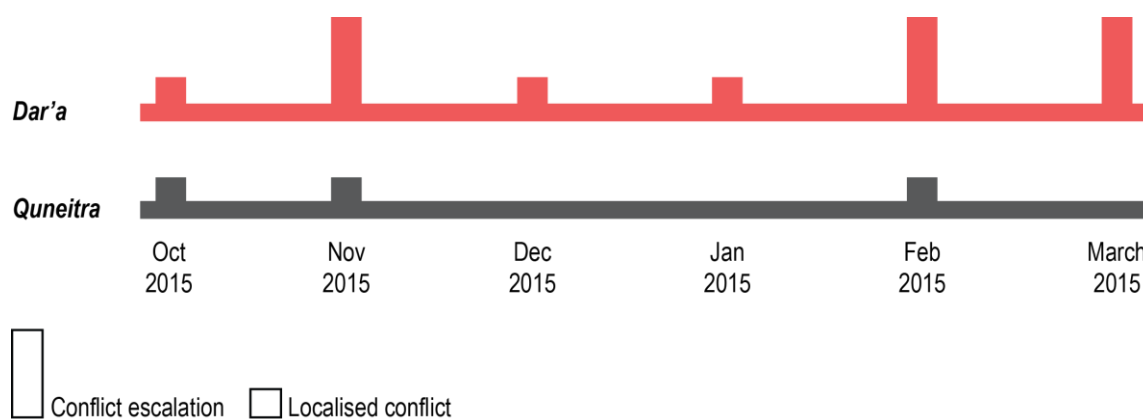
INTRODUCTION

Since the beginning of the conflict in 2011, Syria has faced major humanitarian challenges which have severely increased in recent years.⁴ Patterns of displacement have continued into 2016, as many Syrians are repeatedly forced to move to escape violence, posing additional barriers for displaced populations to safely access food, water, shelter, medical care and other essential needs. Damage to infrastructure such as schools, hospitals and main electricity and water networks also continues and further impairs access to basic services. Increased conflict-related damage has been accompanied by rising food and fuel prices and, in parallel, exhaustion of the population's economic resources.⁵

REACH has been conducting multi-sector assessments of the humanitarian situation inside Syria since 2013, providing an overview of needs across the country on a monthly basis. This consistent source of information, enabling humanitarian actors to identify priority areas of intervention, has resulted in a body of data that can serve as a basis for the analysis of long-term trends across different sectors. Due to changing conflict dynamics and barriers to accessing certain communities within Syria, this report focuses on Dar'a and Quneitra governorates, where coverage was more consistent in comparison to other areas, allowing for more robust analysis.

Dar'a and Quneitra governorates have both suffered from a volatile security situation, affecting host populations as well as internally displaced persons (IDPs) residing there. Throughout the period covered by this report, the security situation within Dar'a was extremely volatile, with the intensity and location of clashes changing relatively rapidly. Notable intensifications of conflict in Dar'a occurred in November 2015, February and March 2016, with more localised fighting taking place during the months of October, December and January. In Quneitra, security was generally less volatile than in Dar'a, although the governorate was affected by the changing situation of its neighbour, becoming a favoured destination for its displaced populations. Quneitra itself experienced localised conflict during the months of October and early November 2015, especially in the north. Clashes resumed again at the end of February 2016, affecting largely the same areas (see figure 1).

Figure 1. Timeline of conflict escalation in Dar'a and Quneitra



Both governorates witnessed population displacements of varying scale according to the intensity of conflict, with populations moving away from or back into their communities of origin depending on the shifting conflict dynamics. Humanitarian assistance to both governorates was mainly provided from the Dar'a Ar Ramtha border crossing with Jordan. However, intense conflict close to the border disrupted access to aid during the months of November, February and March, affecting access to food, NFIs, shelter, WASH and education.

In order to ensure an understanding of the relationship between conflict and changing needs, as well as to identify persistent vulnerabilities that may constitute a priority for future humanitarian interventions, this report identifies long term trends characterising the humanitarian situation in Dar'a and Quneitra across a selection of sectors. The report also highlights, wherever possible, distinctive trends at the governorate and sub-district levels that can inform

⁴ OCHA. Humanitarian Response Plan. January-December 2016

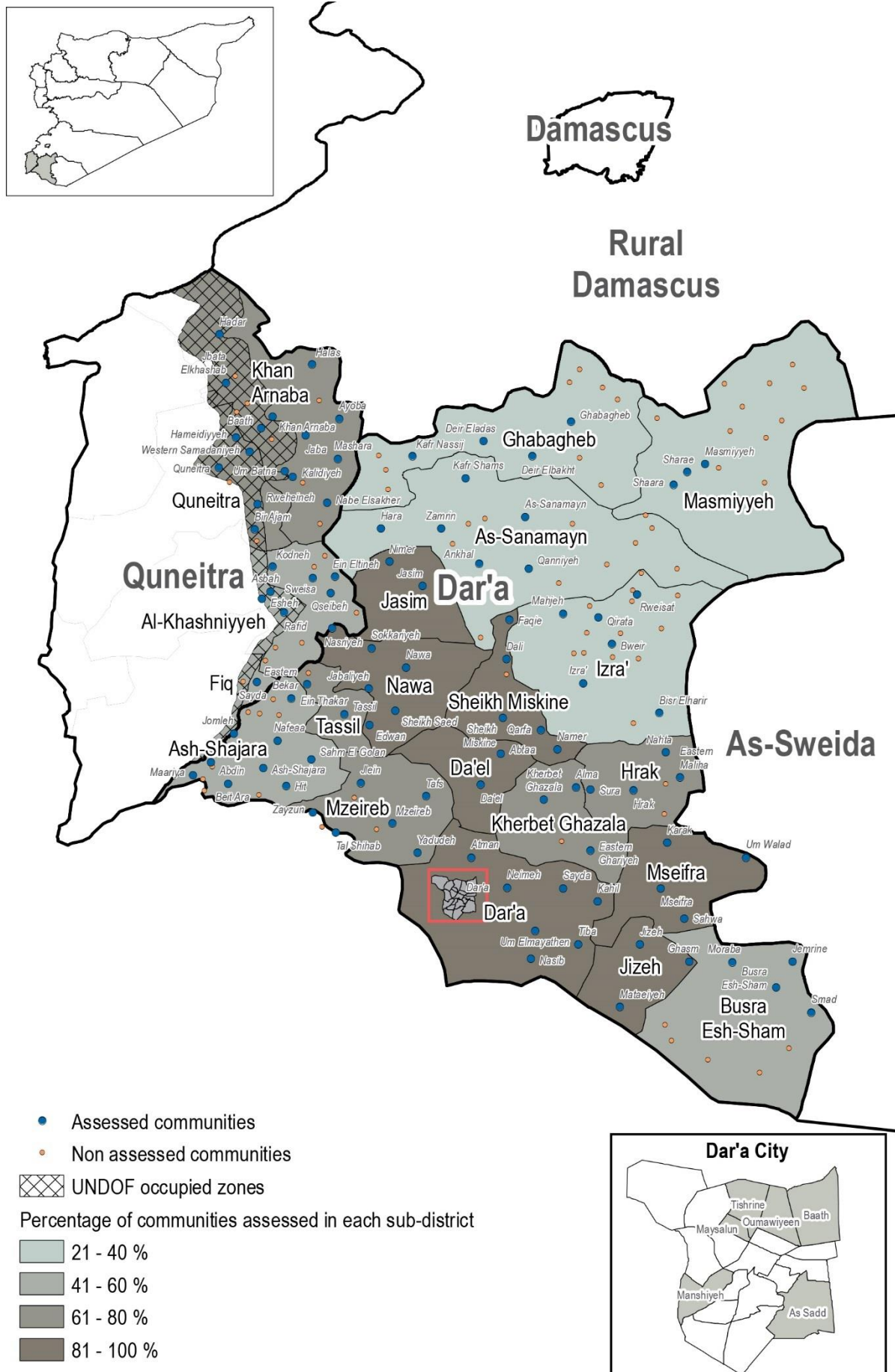
⁵ Ibid.

a more effective humanitarian response and enhance understanding of the potential humanitarian implications of intensified conflict and corresponding needs.

The analysis presented in this report is based on monthly data collected through a remote assessment methodology across a total of 109 communities (villages in rural areas or neighbourhoods in urban areas) within Dar'a and Quneitra governorates. Data has been aggregated at the governorate and sub-district levels to identify overall patterns of vulnerability and their change over time. The report outlines trends observed between October 2015 and March 2016 across a selection of indicators addressing the following themes: displacement; food security; the price and availability of non-food items; shelter; water; and education. Other assessments of Dar'a and Quneitra are referenced for additional contextual information, in particular REACH rapid needs and displacement assessments conducted between January and March 2016.⁶

⁶ REACH Situation Overview: Displacement from Dar'a Governorate, Syria. March 2016; REACH Situation Overview: Displacement and Needs in Southwest Dar'a. April 2016; REACH Situation Overview: Needs Assessment Quneitra Governorate. February 2016.

Figure 2. Map of assessed locations



METHODOLOGY

This report is based on data gathered as part of the Humanitarian Situation Overview (HSOS) project⁷, a monthly data collection exercise which gathers multi-sector information about the humanitarian situation inside Syria. Data was collected through key informants (KIs) identified in 109 of 197 communities present in 21 out of the 23 sub-districts in Dar'a and Quneitra. KIs generally include local council members, Syrian NGO workers, nurses, teachers, shop owners and farmers, among others, and are chosen based on their community-level or sector specific knowledge.

Data is collected at the lowest possible administrative unit, the village-neighbourhood level, to ensure that the area for which KIs are providing information corresponds directly to their actual area of knowledge. A confidence rating system is applied to each individual variable when triangulating data from several key informants reporting on the same village, based on the level of expertise that each key informant type is expected to hold within the area of investigation where they have provided information. The data collection tool is based on indicators that were tailored to community (village-neighbourhood) level data collection in consultation with sector-leads.⁸

For the purposes of this report, data was aggregated to the governorate and sub-district level to show overall trends affecting the area encompassing Dar'a and Quneitra and, where relevant, highlighting significant geographical and chronological discrepancies within each governorate. Follow-up and verification of data with KIs was followed by triangulation with other rapid 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 3. Assessed communities per sub-district

Dar'a Governorate	
Sub-district name	Communities assessed out of total
Ash Shajara	9 / 17
As Sanamayn	6 / 18
Busra Esh Sham	4 / 9
Da'el	2 / 2
Dar'a	16 / 28*
Ghabagheb	4 / 13
Hrak	4 / 6
Izra'	6 / 21
Jasim	2 / 2
Jizeh	3 / 3
Kherbet Ghazala	3 / 4
Masmiyyeh	3 / 14
Mseifra	4 / 4
Mzeireb	6 / 12
Nawa	6 / 6
Sheikh Miskine	5 / 6
Tassil	2 / 3
Quneitra Governorate	
Sub-district name	Communities assessed out of total
Al Khashniyyeh	7 / 17
Fiq	1 / 2
Khan Arnaba	11 / 21
Quneitra	5 / 9
Masaada	None
Al Butahya	None

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

⁷ Formerly known as [Area of Origin](#) project ([link](#)).

⁸ 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/>.

Limitations

Access restrictions, the dynamic nature of the conflict, and on-going tool improvements have affected indicator selection and geographical coverage as outlined below:

- Due to access restrictions, it was not possible to assess all communities within the 23 sub-districts of Dar'a and Quneitra. As such, **only sub-districts where over 20% of the communities were assessed each month between October 2015 and March 2016 were included in the analysis.** For this reason Masaada and al-Butayha sub-districts in Quneitra governorate, are not considered in this report.
- Given the dynamic nature of the conflict and due to the changing availability of key informants, 19 communities across 7 sub-districts were not assessed consistently over the entire analysis period; among these, 9 were assessed for three months or less. However, results can be considered indicative. A full list of communities assessed each month is provided in Annex 2.
- **As a consequence of access restrictions, only communities located within areas controlled by non-state actors were assessed during the entire six-month period;** as such, results are not reflective of the needs and vulnerabilities experienced in other areas.
- 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.** 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 of the overall humanitarian situation.

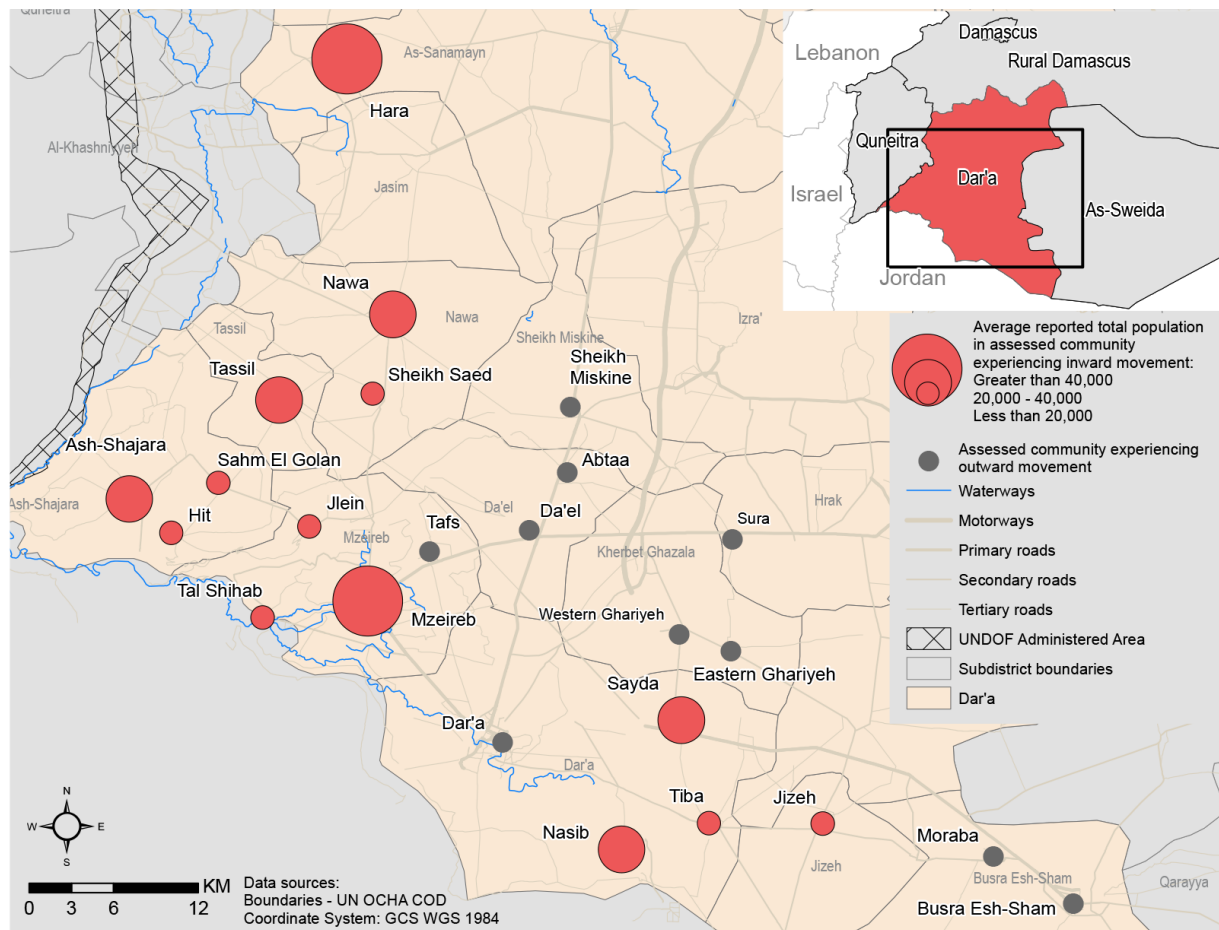
FINDINGS

Displacement

During the assessment period, most displacement in Dar'a and Quneitra occurred internally to the two governorates, in multiple waves and in direct response to the changing security situation

Overall, between October 2015 and March 2016 most displaced populations were both originating from and moving into communities located within either of the two governorates. According to OCHA, during November 2015 approximately 3,000 IDPs and 4,000 returnees were reported in Dar'a; it was further estimated that almost 90% IDPs and 100% returnees originated from communities located within the same governorate.⁹ Displacement continued during December and January, and increased sharply in February, when conflict escalated in Dar'a.¹⁰ REACH assessments conducted during this month highlighted complex displacement patterns, with populations continually assessing the conflict situation to decide whether to move to other areas, return to their community of origin, or remain in a given location.¹¹ Populations from conflict-affected areas within Dar'a mostly moved south towards the border with Jordan or west towards Quneitra governorate.¹² Within Quneitra, all communities assessed reported IDP arrivals originating from Dar'a governorate, with one in three new arrivals having been displaced twice or more.¹³ Reported push factors were related to escalation of conflict, whether actual or expected, while absence of conflict and a feeling of safety and security were the main reasons determining choice of destination.

Figure 4. Reported displacement from and to assessed communities, February 2016¹⁴



⁹ NPM. Mobility Dynamic Monitoring Report – II. November 2015.

¹⁰ CARE. Rapid Needs Assessment – Dar'a. February 2016.

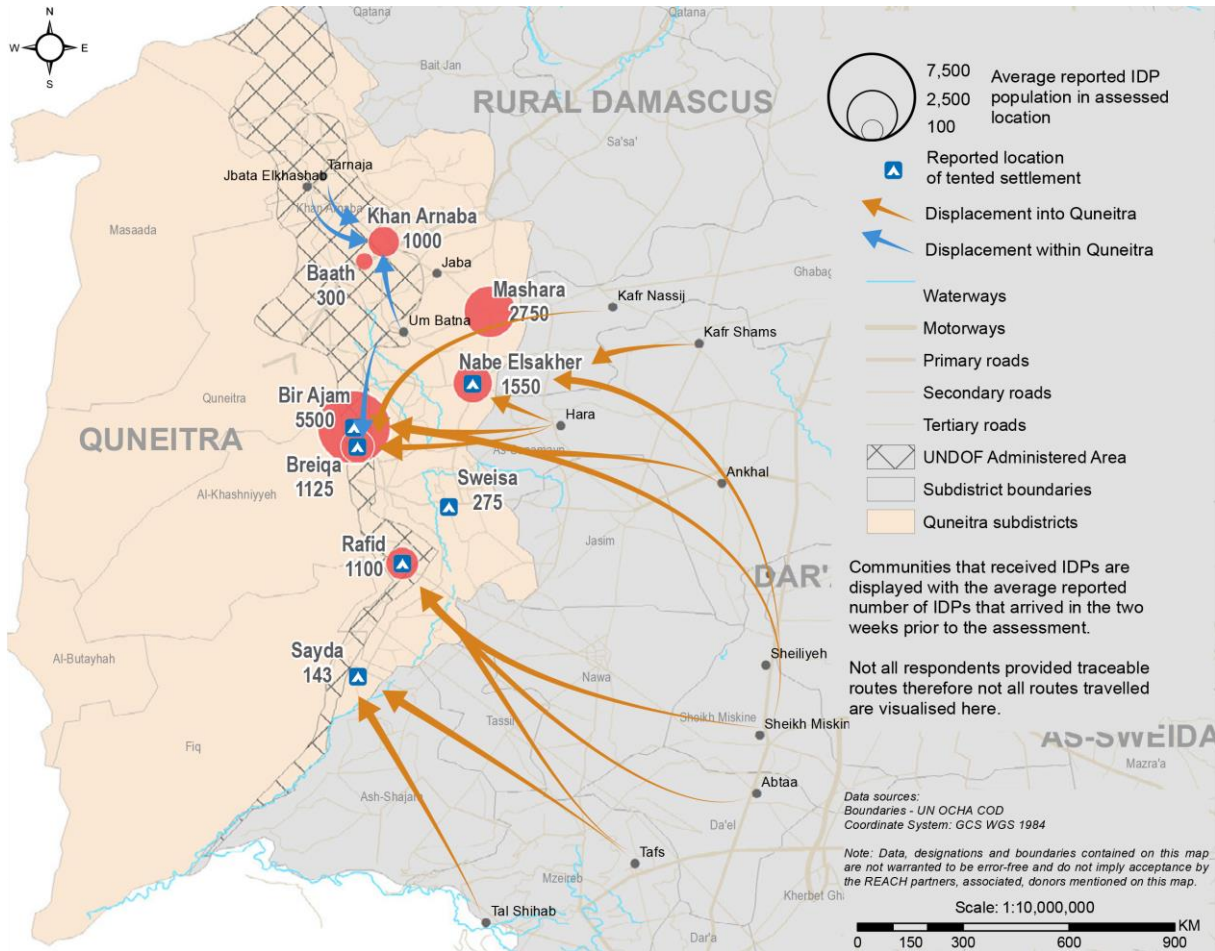
¹¹ REACH Situation Overview: Displacement from Dar'a Governorate. 18 February 2016; 3 March 2016.

¹² UNHCR. 'Flash Update on Aleppo, Idlib and Dar'a. February 14, 2016.

¹³ REACH Needs Assessment Quneitra Governorate. 26 February 2016.

¹⁴ REACH Situation Overview: Displacement from Dar'a Governorate. 18 February 2016.

Figure 5. Reported displacement routes and IDP caseload in assessed communities, February 2016¹⁵

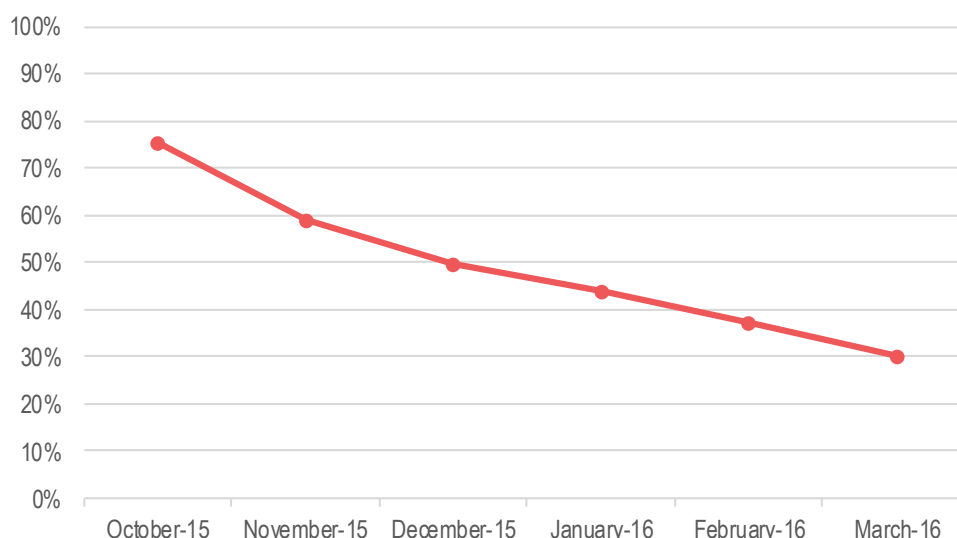


From October 2015 to March 2016, the percentage of people leaving their communities of origin with a desire to reach other countries steadily decreased

Analysis over time shows a steady decline in the proportion of people moving with the intention to leave Syria. In October 2015 an estimated 75% of people leaving assessed communities intended to reach other countries, while by March 2016 this figure had dropped to 30% after steadily decreasing during the previous months. The same trend was observed in both governorates.

¹⁵ REACH Situation Overview: Needs Assessment Quneitra Governorate. 26 February 2016.

Figure 6. Changes over time in the percentages of people intending to leave their communities of origin in Dar'a and Quneitra and move to other countries



At the sub-district level, exceptions to the overall trend are observed in Quneitra, Dar'a, Masmīyyeh, Hrak and Nawa. While an overall decrease in the intention of displaced populations to move to other countries was observed during the considered period in all these sub-districts, temporary increases were reported during December, January or February. Reportedly, 100% of people leaving their community of origin in Masmīyyeh, Dar'a governorate, intended to reach other countries during the months of October, November and February.

It is important to note the observed decline in the proportions wishing to leave Syria does not reflect the overall reported rates of internal displacement between October 2015 and March 2016 in Dar'a and Quneitra, which remained significant and experienced peaks during times of escalating conflict. The **decreasing percentages of people leaving their communities of origin in Dar'a and Quneitra with the intention to reach other countries highlights therefore a growing preference among populations for destinations within Syria, as opposed to other countries.**

The preference for in-country destinations can be linked to several factors. For instance, a major protection concern reported in both Dar'a and Quneitra during the assessment period, which would have had a direct impact on the feasibility of cross-border movement, was the lack or loss of documentation resulting from the rapid and sudden onset of complex displacement during this period.¹⁶ Similarly, many of those displaced were reportedly forced to flee at short notice and unable to pack or carry many belongings with them.¹⁷ This, along with a lack of economic resources to support extended travelling, and a desire to remain close to assets and community members and return as soon as possible, reportedly resulted in a preference for internal movement.¹⁸ Accordingly, a significant proportion of displacement throughout the assessment period consisted of waves of returnees moving back into their community of origin as soon as the security situation allowed.¹⁹

Finally, at times of intensified conflict communities reported a strong preference for moving to areas where they had family and anticipated good relationships with host populations due to similar traditions and cultural ties.²⁰

Regarding outward movement specifically towards Europe, an increase in the intentions to reach European countries was observed in November, before a steady drop over the course of the subsequent months

¹⁶ OCHA. Humanitarian Needs Overview 2016.

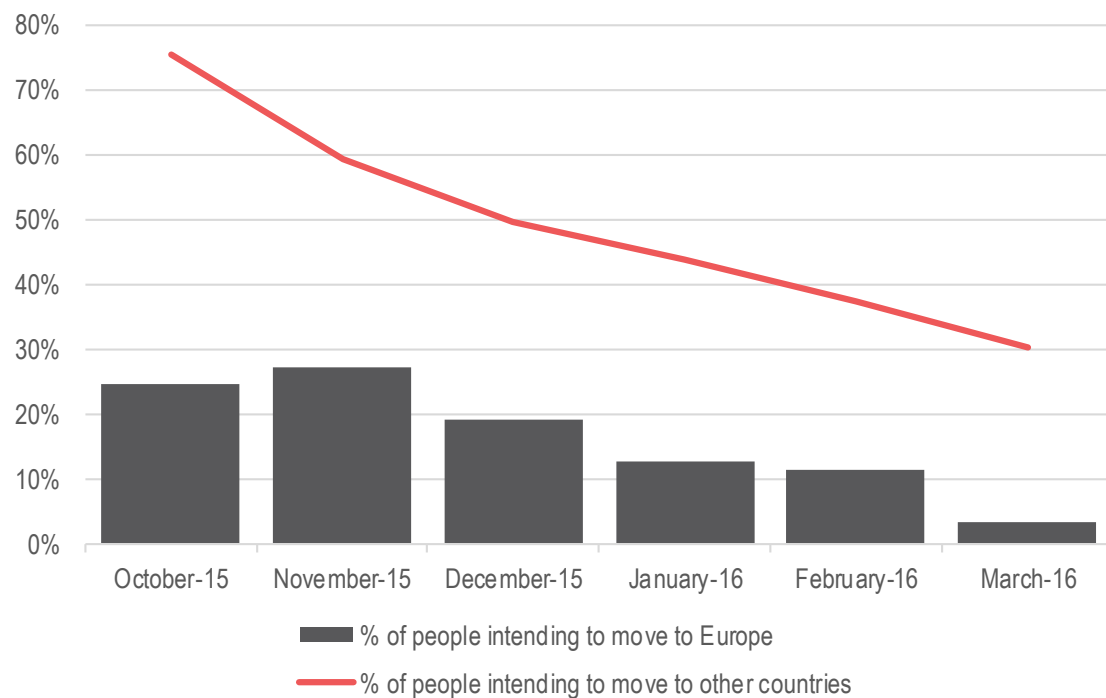
¹⁷ REACH Situation Overview: Needs Assessment Quneitra Governorate, Syria. February 2016

¹⁸ REACH Situation Overview: Displacement from Dar'a Governorate, Syria. February 2016.

¹⁹ WFP. Syria Emergency Food Assistance to the People Affected by Unrest in Syria. February 2016.

²⁰ REACH Situation Overview: Needs Assessment Quneitra Governorate, Syria. February 2016.

Figure 7. Reported share of people, among those intending to leave to other countries, expressing the intention to move specifically to Europe



In both Quneitra and Dar'a governorates, an increasing proportion of those leaving reportedly intended to travel to Europe from October to November 2015. After this period, this share decreased steadily, coinciding with the onset of winter, before dropping even more markedly from February to March 2016, when the Western Balkans migration route was closed.

At the sub-district level, a similar trend is observable across all locations. A notable exception is Mseifra, where nobody reportedly intended to reach Europe, except during March 2016. Jasim, Tassil and Fiq sub-districts are not represented in the data, as information on this specific indicator was not available during any of the considered months.

In January 2016, REACH assessments of migration patterns towards Europe showed how the introduction of new border policies in both transit and receiving countries resulted in increasing transit delays and higher numbers of individuals being pushed back or left "stranded" at borders.²¹ Social media posts from migrants focused in great part on these issues, heightening the perception that Europe was no longer accepting refugees.²² Discussions also focussed on increasing journey costs and insecurity of routes.²³ Both of these elements may also have contributed to the drop in the intentions to move to Europe, as opposed to other countries, observed within Dar'a and Quneitra between October 2015 and March 2016.

²¹ REACH. Situation Overview: European Migration Crisis. January 2016.

²² News that Moves: Syrians Need Permission to Travel in Turkey, 27 January 2016; REACH social media monitoring.

²³ UNICEF. Danger every step of the way: A harrowing journey to Europe for refugee migrant children. June 2016.

Food Security

Prices of assessed food essentials, including rice, cooking oil, eggs, bread, flour, chicken and milk, as well as the availability of bread, were assessed to provide an indication of the ability of communities to access food in light of increased economic vulnerability over the course of the conflict.

Overall, average prices of food items across Dar'a and Quneitra experienced the most significant fluctuations during November 2015, January and March 2016, corresponding to months of intensified conflict, with the most significant price increases observed during March 2016. Availability of bread from public bakeries decreased during November and March, while availability of bread from private bakeries increased during this period; further, public bakery bread availability remained low throughout the assessment period.

Average Prices of Food Items

Compared to other food items, the prices of oil, chicken, and rice were the most volatile during the six-month assessment period; these were also the most expensive items per measured unit

Across the analysis period the price of chicken, rice and cooking oil in Dar'a and Quneitra experienced the most significant fluctuations, while the prices of bread, flour, milk and eggs were less volatile. These items also represented the most expensive foods within the list of identified and assessed staple foods. November 2015, January and March 2016 showed the greatest fluctuations in the price of food items, although it should be noted that price changes were not uniform across all foods assessed. For instance while prices of private bakery bread and rice increased in November 2015, during the same month the price of all other food items decreased; similarly, while the price of public bakery bread, eggs, milk and flour increase, the prices of all other items decreased (figure 8). These same trends can be observed at the sub-district level.

Figure 8. Price changes of core food items in Dar'a and Quneitra, by month

Price changes per month of core food items from October 2015 to March 2016 in Dar'a and Quneitra (SYP*)											
	Oct	Change from October	Nov	Change from November	Dec	Change from December	Jan	Change from January	Feb	Change from February	March
Bread private bakery (1 pack)	175	7% ↑	188	-1% ↓	186	-3% ↓	180	1% ↑	182	6% ↑	192
Bread public bakery (1 pack)	102	-5% ↓	97	4% ↑	100	16% ↑	117	-9% ↓	106	3% ↑	110
Cooking oil (1 L)	458	↔	458	5% ↑	481	-1% ↓	475	-10% ↓	430	26% ↑	543
Chicken (1 kg)	787	-7% ↓	728	2% ↑	743	-3% ↓	724	-1% ↓	719	2% ↑	732
Eggs (1 egg)	40	-3% ↓	38	1% ↑	39	6% ↑	41	-5% ↓	39	7% ↑	42
Milk (1 L)	181	-15% ↓	155	-5% ↓	146	13% ↑	166	-13% ↓	144	4% ↑	150
Flour (1 kg)	182	-6% ↓	172	-5% ↓	163	2% ↑	166	7% ↑	177	↔	177
Rice (1 kg)	380	6% ↑	401	3% ↑	413	-8% ↓	381	2% ↑	389	9% ↑	424

*\$1 = 514.85 SYP (UN operational rates of exchange as of 1 November 2016)

↓ Decrease ↑ Increase ↔ No change

This is consistent with findings from other REACH assessments and market analyses conducted in Dar'a and Quneitra, indicating that although food was generally available in these areas, prices were mostly high and rose considerably at times of conflict escalation and when the movement of people and goods was more restricted.²⁴ Despite food distributions taking place through Ar Ramtha border crossing²⁵ with a reported increase in the quantities of food delivered and in the number of targeted beneficiaries in both governorates during the assessed

²⁴ OCHA. Syria Crisis Bi-Weekly Situation Report No. 1 (as of 11 March 2016).

²⁵ CARE. Rapid Needs Assessment – Dar'a. February 2016.

period,²⁶ distributions were reportedly insufficient to cater for the populations' needs.²⁷ Distributions were also disrupted during months of conflict escalation in Dar'a sub-district, particularly when fighting affected the southernmost parts of Dar'a governorate, near the border with Jordan, in October and November 2015, and February and March 2016.

Overall, the most commonly reported challenges to accessing food were thus consistently related to poor purchasing power and high cost of certain items in both Dar'a and Quneitra. High prices of staple foods reportedly particularly affected the ability of IDPs to access food, due to their lack of access to cash²⁸.

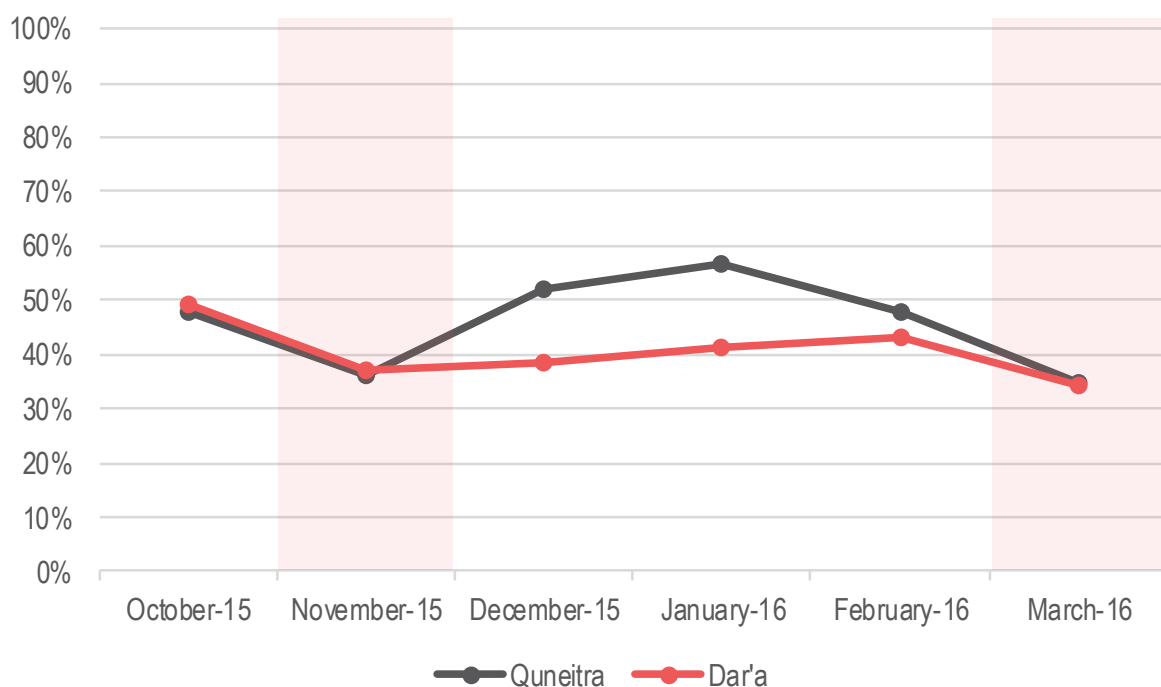
Availability of Bread

Over the six-month assessment period, the availability of bread from public bakeries decreased most severely during months of escalated conflict

Overall, the availability of bread from public bakeries in Dar'a and Quneitra fluctuated during the assessment period corresponding with the intensity of the conflict. Between October 2015 and November 2015, the proportion of communities in which public bread was available fell sharply from 49% to 37%. During a period of relative calm that followed in January 2016, bread was reportedly available in up to 49% of assessed communities, before dropping again to 34% in March 2016. The months experiencing the severest drops in the availability of bread from public bakeries are highlighted in red in Figure 9 and correspond to months when conflict escalated in the areas assessed.

For most of the assessment period, the availability of bread from public bakeries remained much lower in Dar'a than in Quneitra, reflecting both the fact that conflict within this governorate never entirely came to a halt between October and March, and the reportedly high degree of destruction of civilian infrastructure, including public bakeries, suffered within Dar'a before and during November 2015²⁹.

Figure 9. Proportion of communities reporting access to bread from public bakeries, by governorate



²⁶ WFP. Syria Emergency Food Assistance to the People Affected by Unrest in Syria. February 2016.

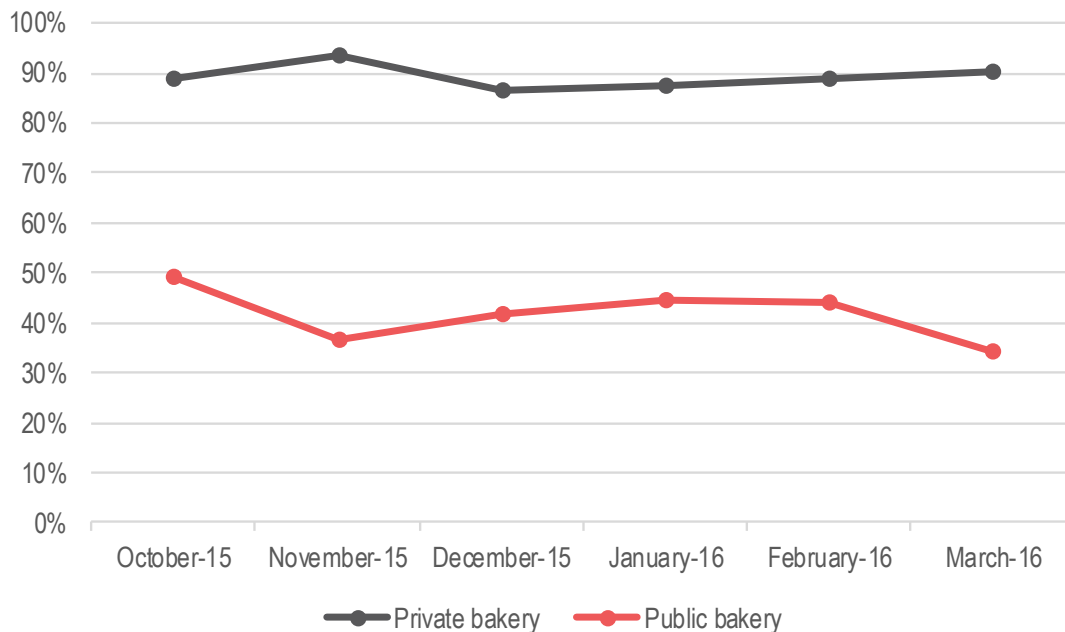
²⁷ REACH Humanitarian Situation Overview in Syria (HSOS). November 2015; December 2015; January 2016; February 2016; March 2016.

²⁸ REACH Situation Overview: Displacement and Needs in Southwest Dar'a, Syria. April 2016.

²⁹ ACU. Bakeries in Syria Assessment Report. November 2016

While for public bakeries, recorded bread availability was generally low (34-49%), consistently high levels of bread availability were reported for private bakeries (89-93%), with increasing availability during months of escalating conflict to substitute for the reduced availability of bread from public bakeries.

Figure 10. Changes in the availability of bread from private and public bakeries in Dar'a and Quneitra



On average, the availability of bread from public bakeries was lower by 48 percentage points than that from private bakeries over the six-month period assessed. Bread from private bakeries was not only consistently more available over time, but also more likely to be available across all assessed sub-districts. Figures 11 and 12 illustrate that private bakery bread was available in more than 60% of communities in all assessed sub-districts, this was rarely the case for public bakery bread. With the exception of Dar'a sub-district, the average availability of bread from public bakeries was below 50% in most sub-districts.

Access appeared particularly challenging in Da'el, Hrak, Nawa and Sheikh Miskine sub-districts, with an average of as little as 9% of communities in Da'el reporting access to bread from public bakeries across the months assessed. This was reportedly due to lack of access to, or high prices of, electricity, fuel and flour³⁰, and to a wider extent to conflict-induced destruction in both urban and agricultural land, affecting food production and markets³¹.

³⁰ REACH Situation Overview: Displacement and Needs in Southwest Dar'a, Syria. April 2016.

³¹ Whole of Syria Food Security Sector Mid-Year Review of Needs. June 2016.

Figure 11. Average percentage of communities per sub-district where bread from private bakeries was available

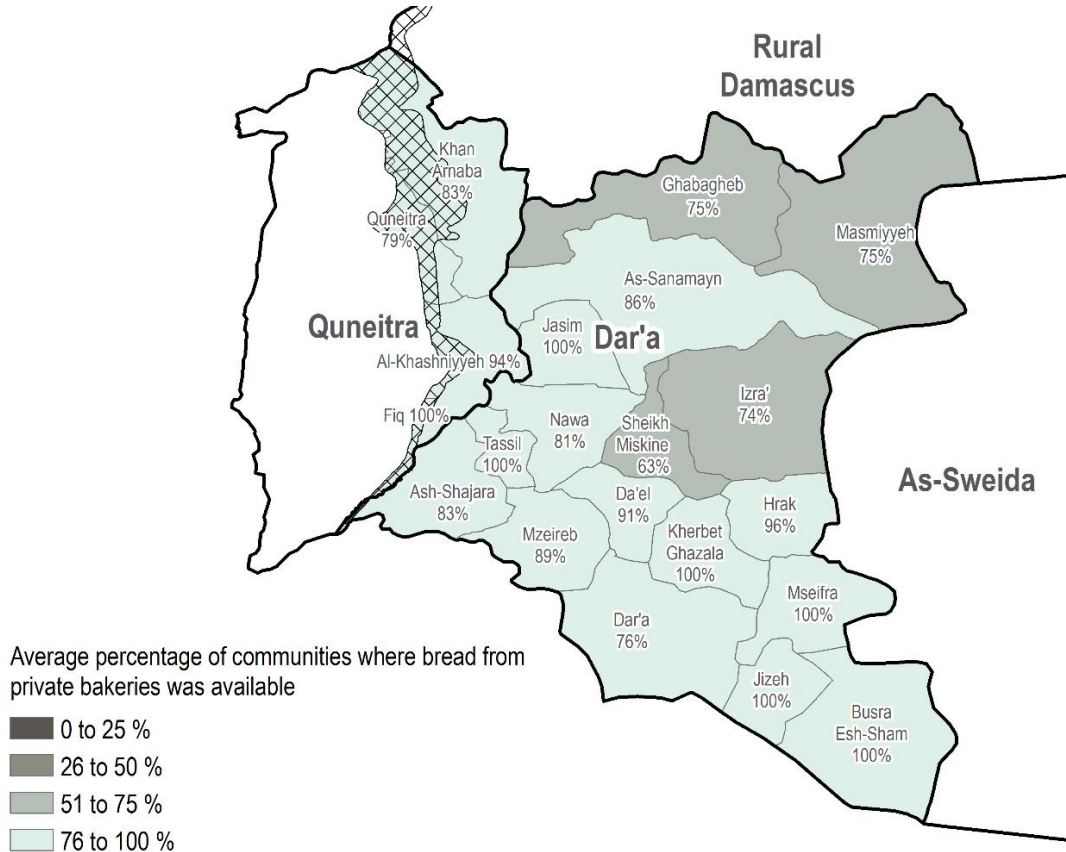
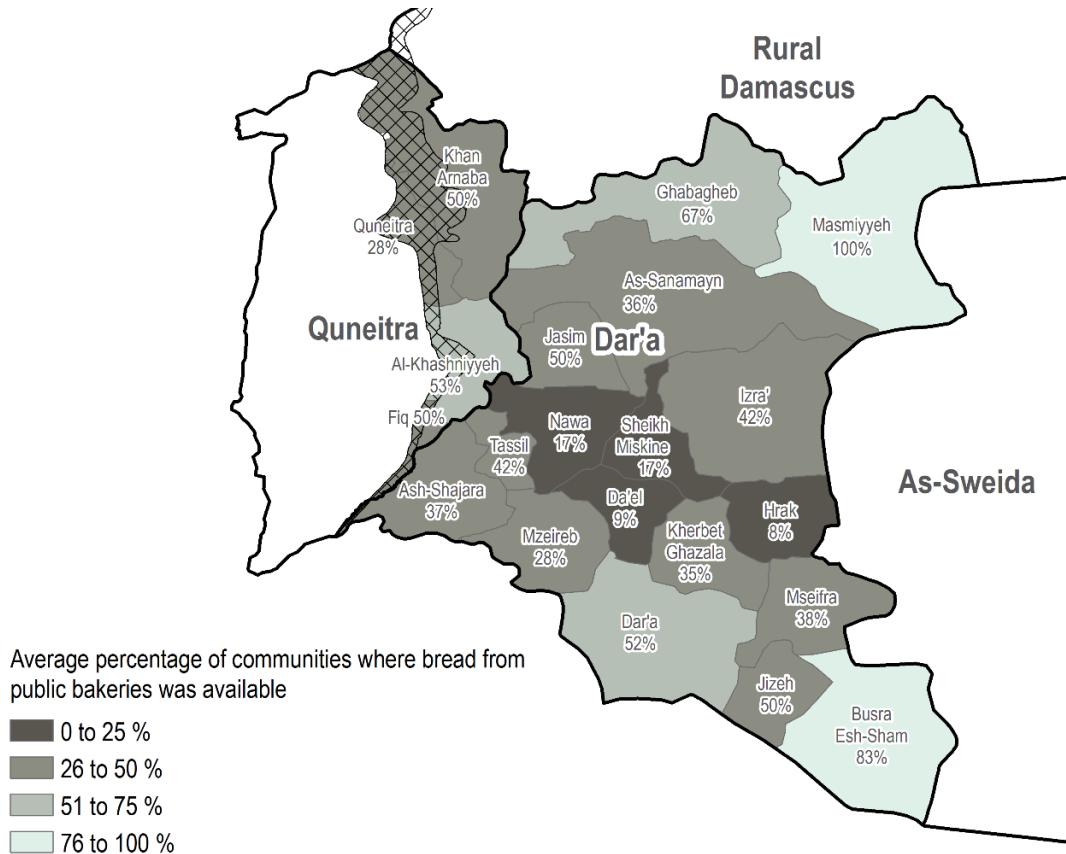


Figure 12. Average percentage of communities per sub-district where bread from public bakeries was available



Non-Food Items

In order to evaluate changing barriers to access to goods and markets, as well the potential effects of this upon multiple sectors, REACH assessed the availability of NFIs such as butane, diesel, firewood, coal and blankets. Since needs were analysed mostly during winter months, particular focus was placed on monitoring the availability of fuels and blankets. It is important to note that access to fuel represents a cross-cutting concern, as it directly affects peoples' access to water, food, electricity, and health services.

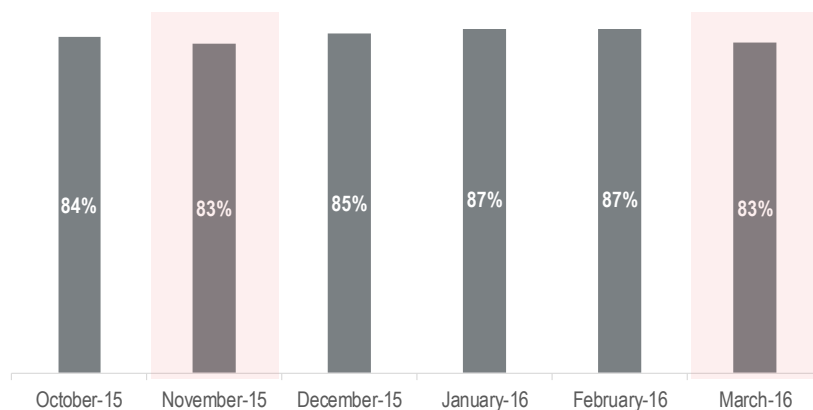
Across Dar'a and Quneitra, non-food items generally remained available during all months assessed. However, prices increased significantly for many basic items during months of escalating conflict (November 2015 and March 2016) and decreased during the other months.

Availability

Most NFIs were consistently available in over 90% of markets throughout the assessment period. Coal was a notable exception – on average available in only 61% of assessed communities.

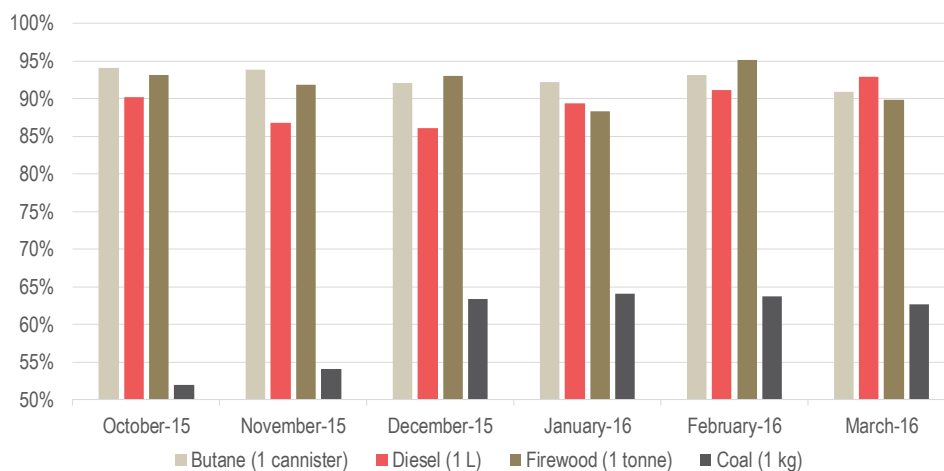
On average, blankets were available in 86% of communities assessed, firewood in 96%, and butane in 97%. Coal and diesel showed slightly more fluctuation and lesser availability during the assessment period. The same trends are reflected at the sub-district level.

Figure 13. Proportion of communities in which blankets were available in Dar'a and Quneitra



When examined over time, the availability of blankets in both governorates experienced a slight decrease during November 2015 and March 2016, coinciding with months of escalating conflict, as illustrated by figure 13. Despite monthly fluctuations across all assessed fuel items, no significant correlation between escalating conflict in Dar'a and Quneitra and changing availabilities of fuel items can be observed (figure 14).

Figure 14. Change per month in fuel items availability in Dar'a and Quneitra



Prices

Despite the relatively high availability of most fuels and non-food items during the assessed period, high prices coupled with insufficient resources left most people with severely limited access to these goods. Rapid assessments conducted by REACH in the same period found that shortages of fuel at the household level were reported in most communities in Dar'a and Quneitra, especially during months of escalating conflict,³² mainly as a result of limited financial resources, minimal access to cash, and high prices.³³

Across all assessed items, there was a noticeable increase in prices in November 2015 and March 2016, corresponding with periods of intensified conflict.

Across Dar'a and Quneitra, the highest prices for NFIs were recorded in November 2015, particularly blankets, diesel, butane, coal. As shown in Figure 15, all prices decreased between January and February, before rising in March when conflict intensified yet again. A notable exception to the trend of increasing prices during escalation of conflict was the price of diesel, which on average remained relatively constant throughout the six-month period in the two governorates.

Figure 15. Average prices of selected non-food items per month in Dar'a and Quneitra, October 2015 – March 2016

Price changes per month of assessed NFIs from October 2015 to March 2016 in Dar'a and Quneitra (SYP*)											
	Oct	Change from October	Nov	Change from November	Dec	Change from December	Jan	Change from January	Feb	Change from February	March
Butane (1cannister)	5671	+8% ↑	6097	-3% ↓	5908	+2% ↑	5999	-11% ↓	5369	+7% ↑	5743
Diesel (1 L)	371	◊	372	+14% ↑	23	-12% ↓	371	-6% ↓	347	+9% ↑	377
Firewood (1 tonne)	42874	+3% ↑	43986	◊	44142	+5% ↑	46264	-4% ↓	44282	-6% ↓	41812
Coal (1 kg)	451	+30% ↑	585	-21% ↓	463	-5% ↓	441	-13% ↓	385	+6% ↑	409
Blanket (1)	1639	+45% ↑	2373	-21% ↓	1868	-2% ↓	1823	-13% ↓	1583	+15% ↑	1815

*\$1 = 514.85 SYP (UN operational rates of exchange as of 1 November 2016)

↓ Decrease ↑ Increase ◊ No change

When examined by sub-district, several differences can be observed between the average reported prices of NFIs across the assessed period. As shown in figures 16, 17 and 18, the average price for blankets, coal and diesel differed notably in Nawa and Kherbet Ghazala compared to the overall average. In Nawa, reported prices for these items were on average more than 50% higher than the overall average, while in Kherbet Ghazala, prices were commonly between 25 and 50% lower.

³² REACH Situation Overview: Needs Assessment Quneitra Governorate, Syria. February 2016; REACH Situation Overview: Displacement and Needs in Southwest Dar'a, Syria. April 2016.

³³ REACH Multi-Sectoral Assessment of the Humanitarian Situation Inside Syria Factsheet. November 2015, December 2015, January 2016, February 2016.

Figure 16. Sub-district percentage differentials from overall average blanket price

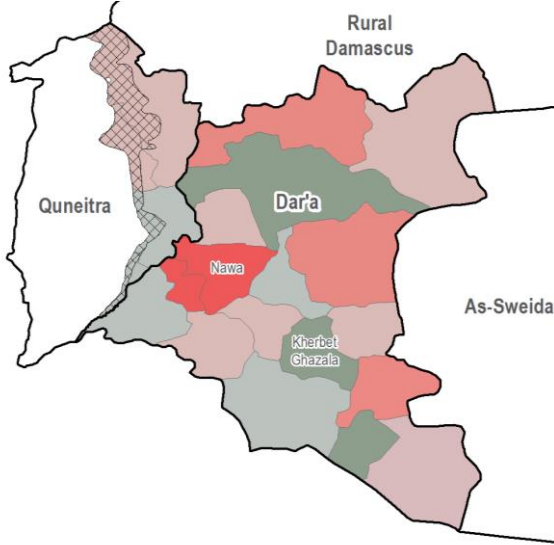


Figure 17. Sub-district percentage differentials from overall average coal price

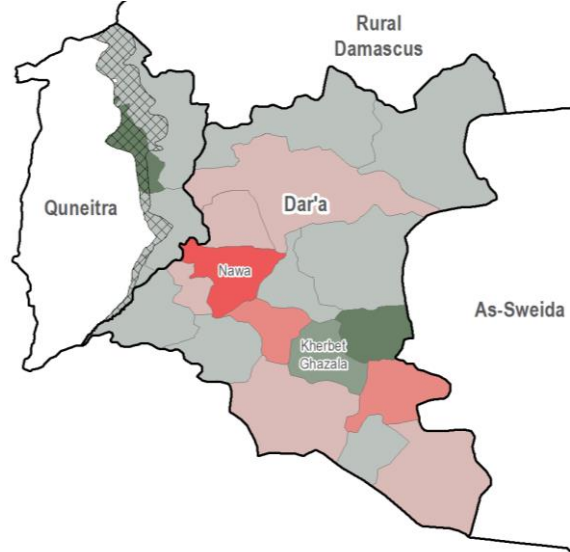
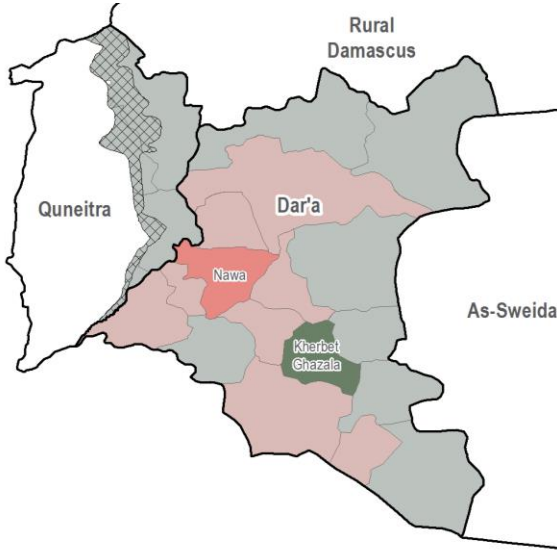


Figure 18. Sub-district percentage differentials from overall average diesel price



Percentage differential from overall average

- Less than 50 %
- 49 to -26 %
- 25 to 1 %
- 1 to 25 %
- 26 to 50 %
- More than 50 %

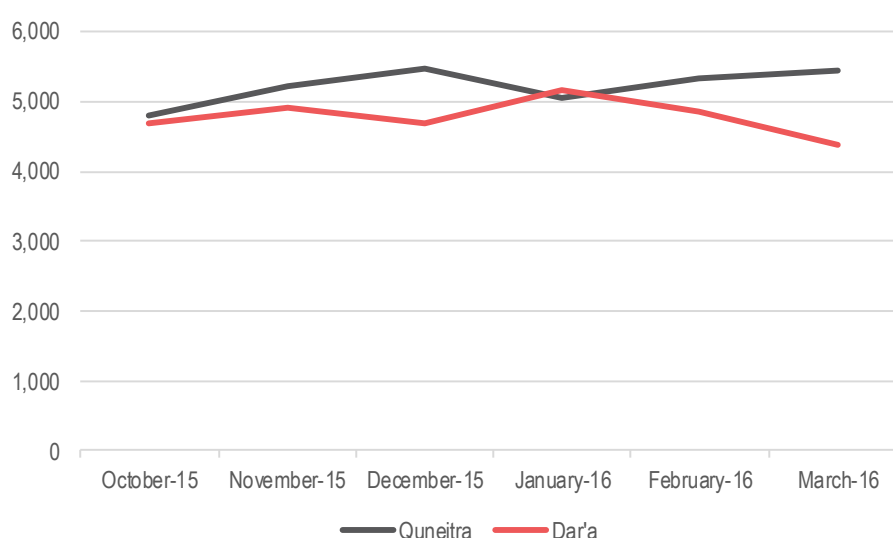
Shelter

Given the dynamic displacement of populations across Dar'a and Quneitra during the assessment period, this section examines the impact of movement and conflict dynamics on the monthly rental cost of single rooms, used as a proxy for housing prices, which affects peoples' access to shelter.

With the exception of November 2015, when the cost of rent increased in both governorates, prices followed opposite trends in Dar'a and Quneitra from December 2015 to March 2016. This may reflect shifts in shelter demand in accordance with the displacement patterns experienced within the two governorates; **as waves of displaced people moved from the more heavily conflict-affected Dar'a into Quneitra, rent prices decreased in Dar'a and increased in Quneitra, while the opposite occurred when waves of returnees moved out of Quneitra back into Dar'a.**

For most of the assessed period, rent prices per room in Dar'a and Quneitra governorates followed opposite trends

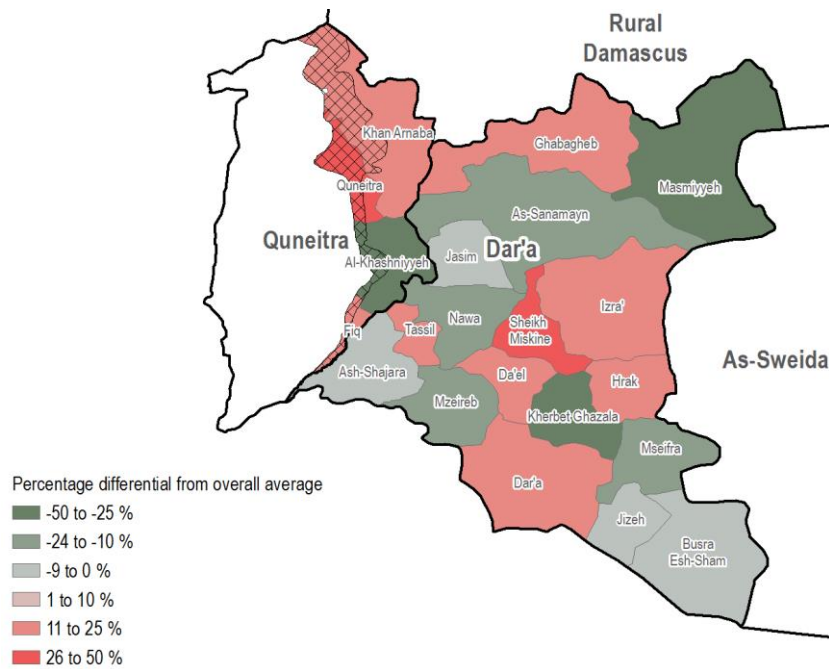
Figure 19. Average monthly rent for a room (SYP) between October 2015 and March 2016, by governorate



At the sub-district level, significant differences were observed between the average reported prices of a rented room. The highest average prices across the two governorates were reported in Sheikh Miskine (7059 SYP), where prices were 37% higher than the overall average, while the lowest were reported in Masmiyyeh (3063 SYP), where prices were 45% higher than the overall average (Figure 20).

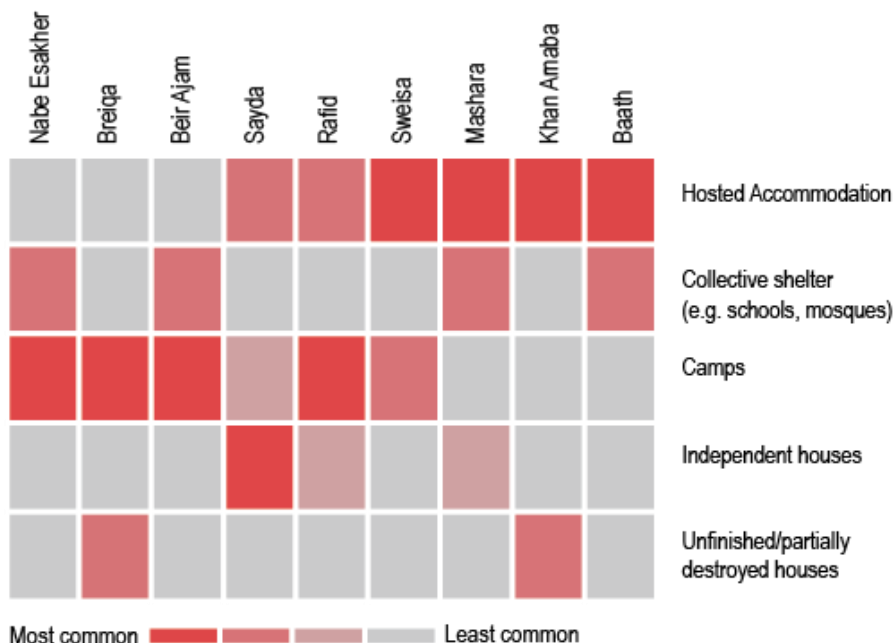
While prices tended to decrease during periods of conflict escalation, in general, sub-districts with lower than average rent prices are those that either did not directly experience, or rarely experienced intense conflict during the six-month period, with the exception of Nawa, Jasim and Ash-Shajara. Conversely, average rents were higher mostly in sub-districts, such as Dar'a, Sheikh Miskine, Da'el, Khan Arnaba and Quneitra, that were more often targeted by shelling or affected by ground fighting. Higher average prices over the assessment-period may reflect lower availability of accommodation in conflict-affected sub-districts.

Figure 20. Average room price differentials from area-wide average, by sub-district



It should be noted that, while changes in rent prices can reflect changes in demand for housing, they do not necessarily have a significant impact on housing choices, as rented accommodation is very rarely reported as a housing solution for either displaced or non-displaced people in Dar'a and Quneitra. Instead, the remaining non-displaced population reportedly owned and lived in independent apartments or houses, while the type of shelters available to IDPs varied between communities. According to REACH assessments of Quneitra during the same period,³⁴ displaced families most commonly lived in a mixture of hosted accommodation, camps and collective shelters, while some locations also reported people staying in unfinished or partially destroyed buildings.

Figure 21. IDP shelter types by community, February 2016³⁵



³⁴ REACH Humanitarian Situation Overview in Syria (HSOS). November 2015; December 2015; January 2016; February 2016; March 2016; REACH Situation Overview: Displacement and Needs in Southwest Dar'a, Syria. April 2016; REACH Situation Overview: Needs Assessment Quneitra Governorate, Syria. February 2016.

³⁵ REACH Situation Overview: Needs Assessment Quneitra Governorate, Syria. February 2016.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

This section seeks to identify trends in the access to drinking water sources and their status in relation to evolving conflict dynamics. Overall, in Dar'a and Quneitra water trucking remained the main drinking water source during the assessment period, while use of the water network increased during months when conflict was less intense. The percentage of communities in Dar'a and Quneitra reporting that water was safe to drink remained high throughout the assessment period, bearing no correlation with the type of water source.

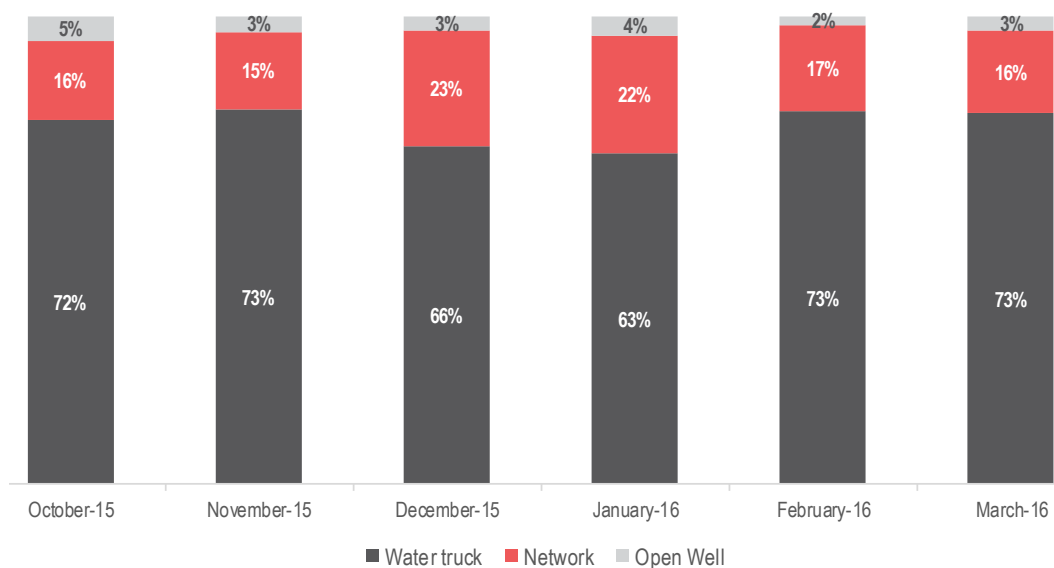
Water Sources

Water trucking was the most common source of drinking water in 69% of the assessed communities in Dar'a and Quneitra, while the main water network was reportedly the primary source of drinking water in 18%.

Across Dar'a and Quneitra, the percentage of assessed communities relying primarily on water trucking decreased during the winter, from 73% in November 2015 to approximately 65% in December and January, and increased again to 73% by February 2016. The drop in the percentage of communities relying mainly on water trucking was accompanied by an increase in the number of communities relying on the water network as their main source of water.

Similar trends were observed for both governorates, although fluctuations were more marked in Quneitra; this may reflect the temporary influx of IDPs into Quneitra at times of escalating conflict (November 2015, February and March 2016). As many IDPs lacked access to the water network due to their housing conditions (camps, collective shelters), an increased reliance on water trucking would be expected in Quneitra during those same months. The difference between the two governorates may also be explained with reference to the situation characterizing the areas assessed in the months preceding escalation of conflict. In fact, prior to October 2015, communities in Dar'a already reportedly relied on the main water network less commonly than in Quneitra³⁶, highlighting a trend of enduring water access vulnerabilities.

Figure 22. Reported change in main source of drinking water accessed by populations in Dar'a and Quneitra



At the sub-district level, similar trends are observed. Notable exceptions to the overall pattern are in Al-Khashniyyeh, Da'el, Jizeh, Hrak, and Fiq, where 100% of the communities assessed reported water trucking as their main source of drinking water throughout the period assessed, potentially highlighting challenges with the functionality of the water network.

Water Quality

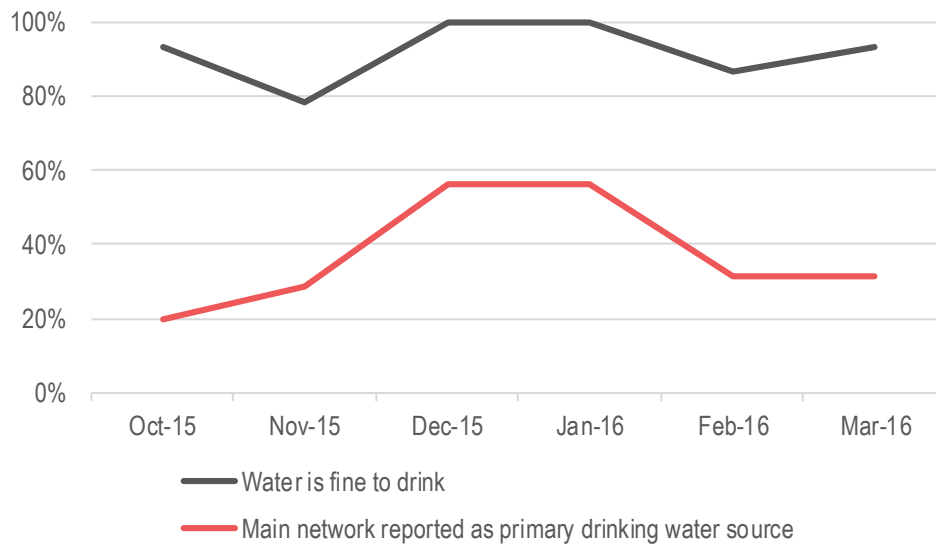
Between October and February, drinking water was generally perceived to be safe to consume in the vast majority of assessed communities in Dar'a and Quneitra (95%). However, people in an average 3% of communities were reportedly sick after drinking water, and in 2% reported that their drinking water tasted or smelled bad. Over this

³⁶ REACH. Sub-district Factsheets Dar'a, Sub-district Factsheets Quneitra. September 2015.

timeframe, **drinking water quality did not reportedly experience any negative shocks and overall did not seem to be affected by the changing security situation.**

At the sub-district level, no significant discrepancies are observed from the above-mentioned figures. However, in Khan Arnaba and Quneitra sub-districts within Quneitra governorate, water quality was reportedly higher during the months when a higher number of communities used the water network as their main source of drinking water, and lower during months when a higher number of communities relied on trucking (November 2015, February and March 2016). Khan Arnaba and Quneitra appear to be therefore the two sub-districts where escalation of conflict correlated with a worsening of water quality.

Figure 23. Proportion of communities in Khan Arnaba and Quneitra reporting no problems with water quality against proportion of communities relying on the network as their main drinking water source



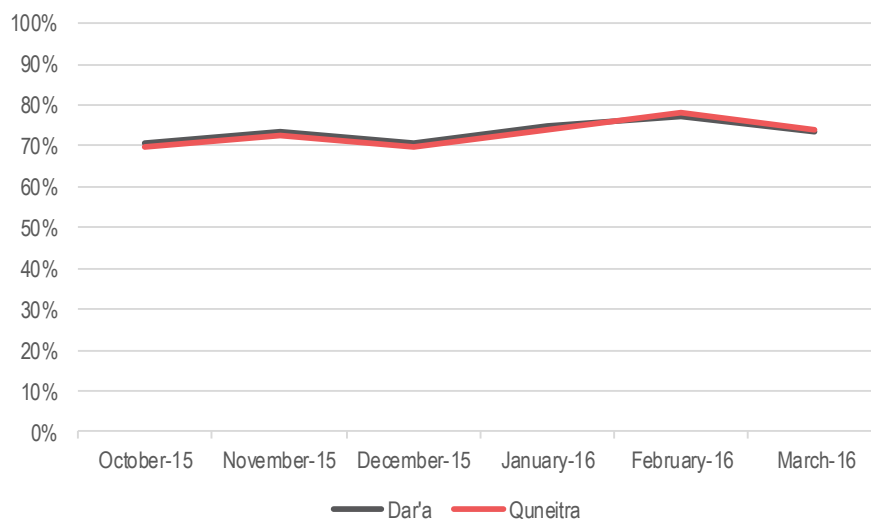
Education

Due to the protracted crisis and its effects on the capacity of the educational system in Quneitra and Dar'a, these two governorates were reportedly among those experiencing the most drastic reduction in the number of children enrolled in pre-primary, primary and secondary school during the 2014/2015 school year.³⁷ Enrolment rates dropped by about 44% in this period (from 5.5 to 3.1 million children), denoting an already vulnerable education situation prior to the timeframe of this analysis. In this context, the existence of functioning schools was chosen as an indicator to assess whether educational infrastructure remained a barrier for children to access schools.

Overall the percentage of communities reporting functioning primary education facilities remained relatively unchanged between October 2015 and March 2016

Across the period assessed, the availability of functioning education facilities fluctuated very little, following a similar pattern in both Dar'a and Quneitra (figure 24). The slight drop observed during the month of December is due to a reporting error whereby facilities were reported as not functioning, although they were closed due to holidays, while the drop observed in March is related to escalating conflict and to the decision of authorities to close schools in some parts of the two governorates, due to security concerns.³⁸

Figure 24. Percentage of communities reporting functioning primary school facilities, by governorate

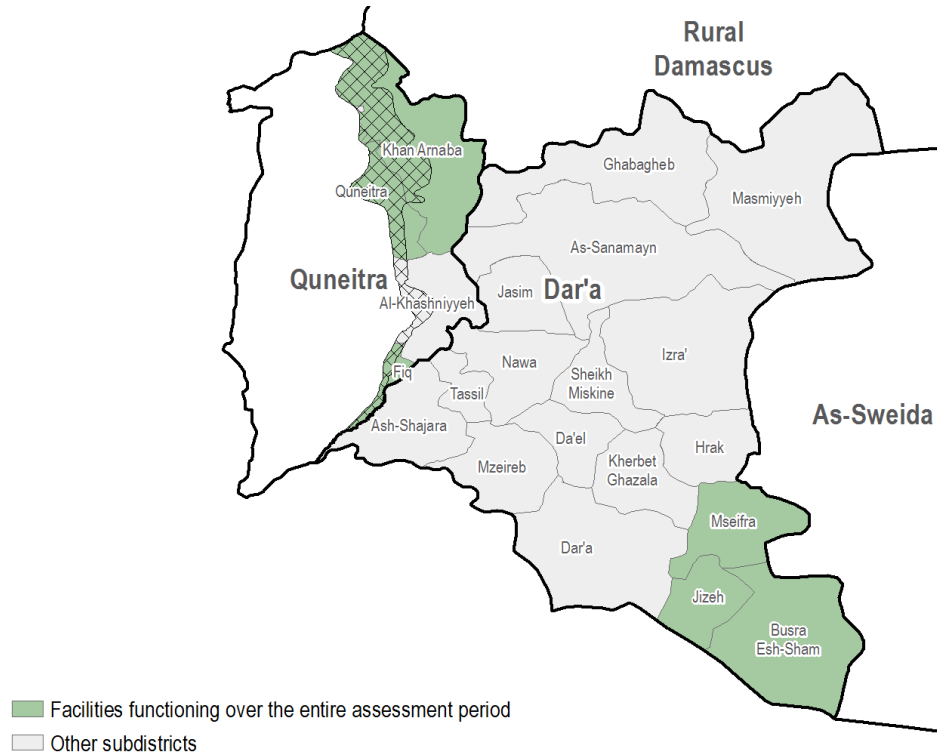


Trends observed at the sub-district level tend to differ from governorate level trends outlined in figure 24. Notably, all communities in six sub-districts reported functioning primary schools during all assessed months (see figure 25). However, the availability of functioning facilities appears to have been affected by intensified conflict in Quneitra, Nawa, Mzeireb and Ash Shajara. While it appears that worsening security is likely to have caused a small reduction in access to school, primary education facilities were generally able to reopen once the security situation improved, implying that they were not completely destroyed. In Dar'a, Jasim and Khan Arnaba, the availability of functioning primary school facilities increased relatively steadily during the assessment period, while steadily decreasing in Izra' sub-district. Finally, data is not available for Da'el sub-district; as such, it was not possible to analyse trends.

³⁷ OCHA. Humanitarian Needs Overview. October 2015.

³⁸ Syrian Observatory of Human Rights: <http://www.syriahr.com/en/?p=44057>.

Figure 25. Sub-districts where school facilities were reportedly functioning during the entire assessment period



During the period considered by this report, the main reported barriers to education were a lack of safety on routes and a lack of teaching staff; services were also reportedly disrupted at times of escalating conflict, by partial destruction and waves of displacement that affected the capacity to provide primary education for both host communities and IDPs in some communities. Additionally, during waves of displacement, schools were frequently used to house displaced populations, also resulting in temporary closure of available schools.

CONCLUSION

This report was based on a six-month trend analysis of Dar'a and Quneitra governorates, outlining changing needs within this area by examining a selection of indicators monitored in the Humanitarian Situation Overview in Syria project. The results obtained point in particular towards an overall relationship between periods of greater conflict-induced insecurity, especially during November 2015, February and March 2016, and increased food and fuel prices, lower availability of bread and blankets, and increased reliance on water trucking, as opposed to the water network, as the main source of drinking water.

Across both governorates, the prices of all assessed food items and several non-food items increased immediately upon an intensification conflict, while the availability of basic items, particularly bread and blankets, dropped. During those same months, average room rental prices decreased in conflict-affected communities and increased in more secure areas, signifying a higher demand for shelter in sub-districts in which displaced populations were arriving. Significantly, the fluctuations observed across these sectors were far more marked within Quneitra governorate, where cessation of hostilities during winter months resulted in greater improvement of conditions. However, the shocks observed in November 2015 affecting several sectors appear to have been temporary in nature, with a return to pre-November values almost immediately afterwards.

Across both governorates, the availability of fuel items and the perceived quality of drinking water, as well as the availability of education facilities, do not appear to have been affected by periods of increasing insecurity. It is only at the sub-district level that vulnerabilities can be observed for these sectors; notably, the perceived quality of drinking water significantly decreased in both Khan Arnaba and Quneitra sub-districts at times of intensified conflict and in relation to a greater influx of IDPs into Quneitra governorate. Similarly, the availability of functioning education facilities decreased during months of escalating conflict in Quneitra, Nawa, Mzeireb and Ash Shajara sub-districts, where it was reported that facilities were often used as shelter for IDPs or pre-conflict populations.

Further, Nawa, Da'el, Hrak, Jizeh and Sheikh Miskine sub-districts all seem to have been more negatively affected by intensified conflict than other areas. In particular, Nawa sub-district experienced significantly higher prices for food items, non-food items and rent compared to the average for both governorates, as well as by lower than average availability of bread from public bakeries. Da'el, Hrak, Jizeh and Sheikh Miskine were similarly characterised by low bread availability and higher than average food prices; these four sub-districts were also entirely reliant on water trucking as their main source of drinking water. Partly, these vulnerabilities are directly related to active conflict, which affected these sub-districts nearly without interruption over the entire assessment period. However, in sub-districts such as Da'el and Sheikh Miskine, the significant infrastructural damage incurred in the aftermath of intense shelling during November and December 2015 also contributed to an overall, more persistent worsening of the situation.

Overall, periods of intensified conflict point to a corresponding immediate need to support displaced and host communities with access to food, fuel, and core non-food items. In addition, rent prices were most significantly affected by increased demand for accommodation in communities experiencing returnees, rather than those receiving IDPs who are typically hosted in temporary accommodation or reside with host communities, rather than seeking rental accommodation. This illustrates one way in which returnees may require additional support to re-establish themselves following a period of displacement. Furthermore, although the quality of water was not reported to be a major concern, access to the main water network appears to have been immediately affected by conflict escalation, with water trucking increasingly relied upon during these periods.

Conversely, although access to and availability of education services appears more resilient to conflict, temporary disruption was commonly reported due to conflict-related insecurity, access limitations, the use of schools as shelters for IDPs, and a lack of trained teaching staff. Planning for alternative shelter solutions for IDPs in the event of intensified conflict, and efforts to retain trained teaching staff could both serve to limit disruption to the education of children in these areas, as well as ensuring access to psychosocial support provided by schools.

Given the dynamic nature of ongoing conflict in Syria, continued and further analysis is required to monitor the impact of conflict on the access to, quality and availability of essential services, as well as the ability of communities to meet their basic needs.

ANNEXES

Annex 1: Questionnaire

Sector	Indicator	Question	Instructions	Choices	Conditions
Displacement	Intended destination of those leaving the country	For the population that left the village last month to travel to outside of Syria, what percentage intended to reach Europe vs neighbouring countries?	Enter estimated percentage for each destination	Europe %; Turkey %; Iraq/Lebanon/Jordan %; Other %; No one left the village during the previous month; Not sure	% answers must add up to 100; 'Not sure' and 'No one left the village during the previous month' cannot be selected with any other option; IF 'No one left the village during the previous month' is selected, SKIP QB018, CB018, QB019, CB019; IF Europe % = 0, SKIP QB019, CB019
		What group and type of key informant answered the previous question? Was the key informant male or female?	Instructions: Select all characteristics that apply to the Key Informant.	KI group list; KI type list; Male/Female	Enter one for each
Displacement	Intention to move to Europe	Amongst the population remaining in community, what % have firm plans to leave for Europe in the coming 3 months?	Enter number	%; Not sure	Enter number
		What group and type of key informant answered the previous question? Was the key informant male or female?	Instructions: Select all characteristics that apply to the Key Informant.	KI group list; KI type list; Male/Female	Enter one for each
Shelter	Average amount paid in rent per month	Amongst people in your village that paid rent during the previous month, how much did they pay per room?	Enter minimum / maximum - enter '0' for both if no cost	Minimum; Maximum; Not sure	Minimum cannot be higher than Maximum; If 'Not sure' selected no other selection permitted
		What group and type of key informant answered the previous question? Was the key informant male or female?	Instructions: Select all characteristics that apply to the Key Informant.	Minimum; Maximum; No room available to rent; Not sure	Select all that apply
NFI	NFI items that could be bought on village markets during the previous month - by price	What was the average price of the following items on village markets during the previous month?	Enter one for each	Butane gas (1 Cannister); Kerosene (1 Litre); Propane (1 Cannister); Coal (1 KG); Fire Wood (1 tonne); Wood for construction (1 metre); Cement (50 KG); Corrugated iron sheets for roofing (1 x 1.2 metre); Iron Rebar for construction (per ton); Olive pit patty (per ton); Solar panel (for water heating - 1panel); Solar panel (for electricity production - 1panel); Biofuel (per ton); Diesel (1 Litre); Blanket (1piece); Plastic Tarpaulin (1 square meter); Floor mat (1piece); Stove (1piece); Heater(1piece), Tent (1unit) ENTER SYP OR Not available OR Not sure	Item available - enter price SYP; Item not available, Not sure if item is available, Item available but price unknown -> no price entry
		What group and type of key informant answered the previous question? Was the key informant male or female?	Instructions: Select all characteristics that apply to the Key Informant.	KI group list; KI type list; Male/Female	Select all that apply
WASH	Most common drinking water source accessed by village	What was the most common drinking water source accessed by people in your village during the previous month?	Select one	Network; Open well; Closed well; Water trucking; Protected spring; Surface water/unprotected spring;	Select one

	population during the previous month			Rainwater; Bottled water; Other (Specify); Not sure	
		What group and type of key informant answered the previous question? Was the key informant male or female?	Instructions: Select all characteristics that apply to the Key Informant.	KI group list; KI type list; Male/Female	Select all that apply
WASH	Water quality status of most common drinking water source accessed by village population during the previous month	What best describes the status of the water from the most common source accessed in your village during the previous month?	Select one	Water is fine to drink; Water tastes/smells bad; People got sick after drinking the water; Not sure	Select one
		What group and type of key informant answered the previous question? Was the key informant male or female?	Instructions: Select all characteristics that apply to the Key Informant.	KI group list; KI type list; Male/Female	Select all that apply
Food Security	Price change for food items in village market	What was the average price of the following items in village markets during the previous month?	Enter one for each	Rice (1 KG); mutton (1 KG - uncooked); chicken (1 KG - uncooked); cooking oil (1 Litre); sugar (1 KG); tomato (1 KG); cucumber (1 KG); bread - public (1 pack); bread - private (1 pack); flour (1 KG); milk (liquid, 1 Litre); eggs (1); Baby formula (1 KG); Pepsi (1 Litre); red lentils (1 KG); bulgur wheat (1KG); loose leaf tea (1 KG); iodised salt (500g); onion (1 KG); potatoes (1 KG); tomato paste (400g) ENTER SYP OR Not available OR Not sure	Item available - enter price SYP; Item not available, Not sure if item is available, Item available but price unknown -> no price entry
		What group and type of key informant answered the previous question? Was the key informant male or female?	Instructions: Select all characteristics that apply to the Key Informant.	KI group list; KI type list; Male/Female	Select all that apply

Annex 2: List of Assessed Communities

Community name	Community P-Code	October	November	December	January	February	March	Total assessments
Dar'a								
Ash-Shajara								
Abdin	6023	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Ash-Shajara	6021	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Beit Ara	6022	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Ein Thakar	6014	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Hit	6013	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Jomleh	6024	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Maariya	6029	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Nafeaa	6028	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Sahm El Golan	6018	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
As-Sanamayn								
Ankhal	6058	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
As-Sanamayn	6051	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Hara	6048	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Kafr Shams	6063	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Qanniyeh	6050	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Zamrin	6049	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Busra Esh-Sham								
Busra Esh-Sham	6002	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Jemrine	6005	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Moraba	6008	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Smad	6004	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Da'el								
Abtaa	6031	1	1	1	1	1	0	5
Da'el	6030	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Dar'a								
Al Kashef	Al Kashef	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Al Matar	Al Matar	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Atman	5994	0	1	1	1	0	0	3
Dar'a	5993	1	1	0	0	0	0	2
Dar'a (As Sadd)	SY1200018	1	0	1	1	1	1	5
Dar'a (Baath)	SY1200032	0	0	1	1	1	1	4
Dar'a (Manshiyeh)	SY1200024	1	0	1	1	1	1	5
Dar'a (Maysalun)	SY1200013	0	0	0	1	1	1	3
Dar'a (Oumawiyeen)	SY1200031	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Dar'a (Tishrine)	SY1200041	0	0	0	1	1	1	3
Kahil	5998	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Nasib	5999	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Neimeh	5997	1	1	1	1	1	0	5
Sayda	5995	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Tiba	5992	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Um Elmayathen	5996	1	1	1	1	1	1	6

Community name	Community P-Code	October	November	December	January	February	March	Total assessments
Ghabagheb								
Deir Eladas	6081	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Deir Elbakht	6082	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Ghabagheb	6083	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Kafr Nassij	6089	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Hrak								
Eastern Maliha	6117	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Hrak	6116	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Nahta	6118	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Sura	6115	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Izra'								
Bisr Elharir	6105	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Bweir	6104	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Izra'	6101	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Mahjeh	6107	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Qirata	6109	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Rweisat	6092	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Jasim								
Jasim	6111	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Nimer	6112	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Jizeh								
Ghasm	6042	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Jizeh	6043	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Mataeiyeh	6041	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Kherbet Ghazala								
Alma	6011	1	1	1	1	1	0	5
Eastern Ghariyeh	6009	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Kherbet Ghazala	6012	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Masmiyyeh								
Masmiyyeh	6068	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Shaara	6067	1	1	0	1	1	1	5
Sharae	6076	1	1	1	1	1	0	5
Mseifra								
Karak	6047	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Mseifra	6044	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Sahwa	6045	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Um Walad	6046	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Mzeireb								
Jlein	6038	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Mzeireb	6039	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Tafs	6034	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Tal Shihab	6033	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Yadudeh	6032	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Zayzun	6037	1	1	1	1	1	1	6

Community name	Community P-Code	October	November	December	January	February	March	Total assessments
Nawa								
Edwan	6119	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Jabaliyeh	6121	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Nasriyeh	6123	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Nawa	6124	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Sheikh Saed	6120	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Sokkariyeh	6122	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Sheikh Miskine								
Dali	6125	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Faqie	6127	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Namer	6129	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Qarfa	6130	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Sheikh Miskine	6126	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Tassil								
Eastern Bekar	6133	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Tassil	6131	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Quneitra								
Al-Khashniyyeh								
Asbah	6288	1	1	1	1	1	0	5
Ein Eltineh	6289	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Esheh	6292	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Kodneh	6299	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Qseibeh	6290	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Rafid	6296	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Sweisa	6291	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Fiq								
Sayda	6302	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Khan Arnaba								
Ayoba	6280	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Baath	6275	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Hadar	6278	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Halas	6276	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Jaba	6277	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Jbata Elkhashab	6281	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Kalidiyeh	6274	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Khan Arnaba	6273	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Mashara	6283	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Nabe Elsakher	6287	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Um Batna	6272	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Quneitra								
Bir Ajam	6267	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Hameidiyyeh	6265	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Quneitra	6268	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Rweheineh	6264	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Western Samadaniyeh	6266	1	0	1	1	1	1	5