



ISSUE NO.05

# DYNAMO

SYRIA DYNAMIC MONITORING REPORT

Prepared by: Information Management Unit

The background of the page features several thin, black, abstract lines that intersect and form various geometric shapes, including triangles and polygons, creating a modern, minimalist aesthetic.

## Assistance Coordination Unit

The Assistance Coordination Unit (ACU) aims to strengthen the decision-making capacity of aid actors responding to the Syrian crisis. This is done through collecting, analyzing and sharing information on the humanitarian situation in Syria. To this end, the Assistance Coordination Unit through the Information Management Unit established a wide network of enumerators who have been recruited depending on specific criteria such as education level, association with information sources and ability to work and communicate under various conditions. IMU collects data that is difficult to reach by other active international aid actors, and publishes different types of information products such as maps, IDP camp monitoring reports, red flag and flash reports, monthly food price index, and thematic reports.

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# **DYNAMO**

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# Summary

The Information Management Unit (IMU) of the Assistance Coordination Unit (ACU) conducted a multi-sectoral assessment for the fifth release of its quarterly-issued Dynamic Monitoring Report (DYNAMO). A total of 94 sub-districts within 10 governorates were assessed to give a comprehensive account of the humanitarian situation there, and to inform a proper response in all sectors. This assessment was funded by the ACU and included consultation with the sector leads of the working groups and other humanitarian partners. Key findings presented in further details in this report include:

## Demography

The total population in the assessed sub-districts was (10,397,521). Fifty-four percent of them were females while the percentage of internally displaced persons (IDPs) was (29%) of the current assessed population. The highest proportion of IDPs was in Rural Damascus, Aleppo and Homs. (24%) Of them were living with hosting families, (%49) in rented accommodations, (%13) in collective shelters, (%2) in the open or random camps, and (12%) in empty buildings. There are 22 besieged areas in Syria in the governorates of Rural Damascus, Damascus, Homs, Deir-ez-Zor, and Hama.

## Humanitarian Aid Accessibility

The DYNAMO 5 shows that more than 58% of the assessed sub-districts suffer from difficulties in getting humanitarian assistance to its inhabitants. The restriction of movement of humanitarian actors was the most severe and widespread constraint to the delivery of aid to people in need. These obstacles vary from one sub-district to another including blockades, intense clashes or restrictions to the movement of relief agencies by dominant forces. Interference with humanitarian activities by dominant forces is considered one of the most severe constraints on relief delivery. Also, violence against humanitarian actors is one of the top reasons for the withdrawal of many relief agencies from delivering aid inside Syria. Also, the security and financial obstacles contributed to the difficulty of access of the population to humanitarian aid and the delivery of assistance by humanitarian organizations.

## Health Sector

The health sector is still deteriorating as the analysis results show that more than 95% of the population within assessed sub-districts suffer from lack of health services. Also, more than 28% of the population in assessed sub-districts face difficulties in accessing the core health services,

or where health services were impossible to access like Tall Ed-daman in Aleppo, Areeshah in Al-Hasakeh, and Deir-ez-Zor city where medical facilities exposed to bombardment within 54% of assessed sub-districts. Provision of medicine topped the required assistance in all assessed sub-districts taking into consideration that more than 25% of assessed sub-districts did not receive any health support during data collection period and support percentage covered only 3% of the populations' needs within assessed sub-districts.

## Food Security

DYNAMO 5 assessment shows the food security sector deterioration in 97% of the assessed sub-districts. This situation is clearly reflected in besieged areas, where 56 deaths occurred due to lack of food. Fully besieged Madaya sub-district in Rural Damascus reported 24 deaths out of starvation. Number of PiNs for food aid reached 3,397,225 individuals with more than 11% of them are life-threatened.

21% of assessed sub-districts did not receive any food aid during two months before data collection phase, December 2015 and January 2016. Food baskets topped the received food assistance for the second year followed by flour and bread, considering that this aid covered less than half of actual population needs in more than 75% of assessed sub-districts.

Bread availability is not in better situation as well, whereas 56% of covered sub-districts suffer from bread deficiency, with 44% of bakeries not functioning. The food sector priorities were food baskets, followed by flour in the second place and baby supplements as third priority.



## Education Sector

The study assessed more than one million students, and DYNAMO 5.0 report shows that more than half of schools were non-functioning. The number of functioning schools was (2,480) out of (5,176) assessed schools. Results of the study also show that the largest proportion of students was at the primary level (61%), this percentage dropped to (27%) at the lower secondary level and to (12%) in the upper secondary of the total number of students.

Educational process has been entirely halted in Ar-Raqqa and almost completely in Deir-ez-Zor. The number of students halved in Idleb despite recording the highest number. The percentage of primary school dropouts was (33%) for males and (30%) for females. This proportion rose in the lower-secondary level to (37%) for boys and (38%) for girls, and at the upper-secondary level to (50%) for boys and (49%) for girls.

The main reasons of dropouts included considering schools as dangerous places as a result of the frequent targeting of schools by shelling and sniping, also schools' bombardment in addition to the lack of finance with close rates. The teaching staff salary support and the need for protection and security for students and teachers topped the priorities of the education sector.

## WASH Sector

Drinking water accessibility faced problems in 85% of assessed sub-districts, as out of regime control areas were cut off water and water networks have been significantly damaged. Most of the central water reservoirs were destroyed due to bombardment which resulted in the destruction of 46% of the sewage networks and systems in the assessed governorates. Also, continuous power outages and fuel deficiency led to treatment, pumping stations, and wells stop functioning. The necessary materials for water treatment are not available as well.

All of the factors mentioned above resulted in a decrease in the quantities of both drinking water and water for other uses within assessed sub-districts. In this case, civilians were forced to look for alternatives, such as using water tanks and groundwater that may be unsafe, taking into consideration the absence of water analysis to determine the validity of drinking water. The complete absence of organizations and initiatives supporting water sector in 41% of the assessed sub-districts, especially in the governorates of Deir-ez-Zor, Ar-Raqqa, Al-Hasakeh, and Aleppo was also noted.

The solid waste management is vital to protect the environment and public health. Therefore, the suspension of municipality services, the breakdown, and devastation of waste collection mechanisms, and unavailability of fuel to operate those mechanisms resulted in the waste accumulation in many sub-districts, the spread of diseases and epidemics. As the results of the study showed that only 4% of the solid waste is treated in secure landfills, while the rest is disposed of with burning or simply throwing out of the sub-district by volunteers or by local councils.

## Shelter

The study of housing and shelter for civilians and IDPs within assessed sub-districts showed that more than (79%) of the population face problems in the shelter sector where the percentage of partially or fully damaged homes as a result of shelling and clashes exceeded (41%). Darayya sub-district in Rural Damascus was the most affected among assessed sub-districts with a total destruction percentage that amounted (58%), followed by Az-Zabdani (50%) and Kafr Zeita in Hama (45%). The first two priorities within shelter sector were cash assistance as first priority by (35%), followed by shelter rehabilitation by (26%).

## Non-Food Items

More than (88%) of civilians and IDPs within assessed sub-districts are in need of NFIs. The largest number of PINs was in Jebel Saman sub-district in Aleppo (200,000), followed by Deir-ez-Zor city and Sahnaya in Rural Damascus with (100,000) for each of them, and Atareb came thirdly with (75,000) PINs of NFIs. The main three priorities of NFIs were cash assistance, fuel, and winter kits.

## Services

Civilians resorted to using generators and private networks, especially in out of regime control areas, due to the continuous power outages and electricity network breakdown. Also, the road situation was bad in 77% of assessed sub-districts. Regarding the communication channels, the analysis shows that satellite internet was the most spread mean of communication in the assessed sub-districts, followed by mobile network and local internet network.

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## | LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

<b>ACU</b>	Assistance Coordination Unit
<b>DYNAMO</b>	Syria Dynamic Monitoring Report
<b>FAO</b>	Food and Agriculture Organization
<b>GIS</b>	Geographic Information Systems
<b>HC</b>	Host Communities
<b>HNO</b>	Humanitarian Need Overview
<b>HRP</b>	Humanitarian Response Plan
<b>IDP</b>	Internally Displaced Person
<b>IMU</b>	Information Management Unit
<b>INGO</b>	International Non-governmental Organization
<b>JRANS</b>	Joint Rapid Assessment of Northern Syria.
<b>KI</b>	Key Informant
<b>LNGO</b>	Local Non-governmental Organization
<b>LC</b>	Local Council
<b>MSNA</b>	Syria Multi-Sectoral Needs Assessment
<b>NFI</b>	Non-Food Item
<b>NGO</b>	Non-governmental Organization
<b>OCHA</b>	Office for Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
<b>PiN</b>	People in Need
<b>RC</b>	Relief Council
<b>SARC</b>	Syrian Arab Red Crescent
<b>SINA</b>	Syria Integrated Needs Assessment
<b>UN</b>	United Nations
<b>UNHCR</b>	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
<b>WFP</b>	World Food Program
<b>WHO</b>	World Health Organization

# Introduction

“Sadly, the situation in Madaya is only the tip of the iceberg. Over 486,000 people are trapped in besieged areas in Syria.” Stephen O’Brien under-secretary-general for humanitarian affairs and emergency relief coordinator said. He added: “For over five long years, the Syrian people have endured one of the most savage and brutal conflicts of the 21st century. The facts speak for themselves: over 250,000 people killed, well over a million injured, 6.5 million displaced within Syria – in addition to the half a million Palestinian refugees; almost 4.6 million refugees outside Syria, and much of the remaining population – some 13.5 million people – are in dire need of humanitarian assistance.”<sup>0</sup>

Since the beginning days of the peaceful movement, the Syrian people were subjected to arrests and live ammunition amid worldwide condemnations of the daily crimes and claimed red lines which could not help stopping the Syrian people misery, while Syrian regime and his allies’ aggressions against Syrians continued over five years.

The Syrian regime has failed to suppress the revolution of his people, despite using all possible means for that. Therefore, Russians have intervened in Syria directly on September 30, 2015 through targeting civilians with air-raids which led to an increased number of casualties that were estimated with 1,984 registered deaths with 443 children and 286 women. Russian air-raids deliberately targeted schools, markets, and hospitals by Internationally prohibited weapons. The fifth edition of the DYNAMO report is issued at this crucial stage of the Syrian crisis and with the entry of the Syrian revolution its sixth year, and the importance of obtaining accurate data on the humanitarian needs of people inside Syria.

Strategic and operational decision-making and prioritization require definitive and timely data. Information concerning the needs of conflict-affected populations and the capacities and locations of humanitarian actors is critical for efficient coordination. The Information Management Unit (IMU) of the Assistance Coordination Unit (ACU) plays a central role in data collection and producing humanitarian reports supporting the humanitarian response to the needs of the populations affected by the Syrian crisis. The main objective of the IMU is to help aid actors in responding to the Syrian crisis by strengthening their decision-making capacity through data collection, analysis, and sharing, to enhance the humanitarian response for crisis-affected populations. The IMU is committed to meet this objective by providing reliable and impartial information reports and to ensure a continuous exchange of information with all aid actors involved in the humanitarian response to the Syrian crisis. DYNAMO 5 provides an overall assessment for the basic sectors needed by afflicted people by the current crisis within the assessed areas on Syrian lands.

DYNAMO assessment is based on enumerators network of 93 enumerators who gather basic information based on certain rules in health, food security, education, WASH, Shelter, and NFIs, in addition to information regarding demographics, humanitarian access and services at the sub-district level. This report covers 94 out of 272 sub-districts in Syria.

The IMU shares findings from the DYNAMO in the form of substantive analytical reports structured around the main sections outlined below. The IMU aims to develop user-friendly reports in which analyzed data will be presented both in written and visual form through figures, tables, heatmaps, and maps. The contents of sections related to assistance sectors are adjusted based on reviews of the DYNAMO questionnaire to meet information needs of key stakeholders and based on the evolution of the situation on the ground. The sections listed below are included in the current report:

- Demographics: this section contains accurate information on current population with number of families and individuals. Information on internal displacement is also added to this part with IDPs’ numbers, female percentage, and categorized into five categories by their living places.
- Humanitarian Aid Accessibility: this section describes the level of access of humanitarian actors to beneficiaries’ areas within assessed sub-districts, as well as beneficiaries’ ability to access relief aid.
- Health: this section describes the severity of the health situation based on the types of illnesses/ health issues, and the type and status of health facilities and services.

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<sup>0</sup> <https://docs.unocha.org/sites/dms/Documents/ERC%20Stephen%20O'Brien%20LondonSyriaConference%20opening%20remarks%20CAD%204Feb2016.pdf>



- Food Security: this section focuses specifically on the main food indicators such as bread price, and bakeries' functionality, including an analysis of the reasons why bakeries are not able to function.
- Education: this section describes the severity of issues related to access to education, including the capacity of schools; the functioning of schools and the causes for schools to stop operating; and numbers of students enrolled at different schooling levels, reasons for dropouts, and damaged schools' percentage.
- Water, Sanitation and Hygiene: this section describes the types of water sources and the quality of water available to conflict-affected populations, including causes for lack of access to water, as well as the sanitation infrastructures and practices for waste management.
- Shelter and NFIs: this section provides an analysis of the level of damage to private housing caused by the conflict and an estimated number of persons in need of shelter/ NFI assistance.
- Services: this part includes a study on main electricity sources within assessed sub-districts and electricity network requirements. As well as, the situation of roads and the available communication channels in sub-districts. The part also covered the challenges faced by civil defense centers in case of their availability in assessed sub-districts.
- Priorities: this section describes priority interventions by sector of humanitarian assistance.

## Disclaimer

The fifth issue of the Dynamic Monitoring System Report (DYNAMO) covers 94 out of 272 sub-districts inside Syria which account for 34.5% of the total number of sub-districts, in ten out of the total 14 Governorates of Syria. The findings represent a comprehensive account of the humanitarian situation only in the assessed sub-districts. This report does not cover, neither partially, nor completely, the following governorates: Tartous, Dar'a, As-Sweida, and Quneitra. Also, ACU enumerators could only cover Rabee'a sub-district in Lattakia, Yarmuk and Barzeh neighborhoods in Damascus, in addition to Al-Wa'ar neighborhood in Homs center and Al-Joura and Al-Qosour in besieged Deir-ez-Zor city. This report covers a period of two months, namely, December 2015 and January 2016. The questionnaire was developed, and new questions were added after consolidations with sector working groups.

# Methodology

The DYNAMO aims to cover as many sub-districts as possible through primary data collection. The DYNAMO assessment started on 1 December 2015 and was completed by the release of the final Arabic report at the end of May 2016. Then it was translated into English.

Data collection phase started at the end of January 2016 and completed on 15 February 2016. After receiving the raw data, revision of missing and odd values was conducted. Next, the data analysis process started on 20 February 2016, and the final number of assessed sub-districts in this version was 94 sub-districts. However, three sub-districts were divided into two areas during data analysis process, because of the difference in those areas according to required interventions and the living situation, which are:

- Madaya was split into two regions Madaya and Bqine as one area and Horayra as the second area.
- Darayya city was divided into Darayya city and Madamiyet Elsham.
- Damascus city was divided into Barzeh neighborhood and Yarmuk camp neighborhood.

The population of interest consists of all individuals residing in sub-districts accessed by enumerators positioned across Syria. Ideally, all of Syria would be assessed. However, this is not possible to assess due to the coming reasons:

- The geographical area assessed is limited to areas that can be accessed by the IMU enumerators. Due to restricted resources, the enumerators network and hence the assessed areas have not been possible to expand further. Therefore, areas with one or more of the coming characteristics have so far been excluded:
  - Enumerators are unable to obtain reliable data from the area due to restricted access to key informants (e.g. often in regime/ some armed party controlled areas, enumerators are limited in their access to key informants).
  - Enumerators are unable to obtain data due to lack of security in the area.

The units of measurement covered in this assessment include; individuals (e.g. number of IDPs); institutions (e.g. number of schools).

## Secondary Data Review

To present a comprehensive view of the humanitarian situation in the assessed sub-districts, the DYNAMO 5 drew on the available secondary data. Multiple sources of secondary data such as pre-crisis information, public reports and assessments in addition to information gathered from local and international actors participated in consolidating the collected primary data and informing both the debriefing and the final report.

## Assessment Sample

Sampling was conducted at the sub-district level. The objective is to assess all sub-districts within enumerator areas. The sub-district population was compared with the population figures projected by the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESQWA) in 2011 using 2004 census figures.

## Assessment Tools

IMU developed the questionnaire for this assessment based on the DYNAMO 2014 questionnaire during two stages: Designing the first draft for the new DYNAMO questionnaire, then reviewing it with other ACU departments and humanitarian actors working in the Syrian crisis within the various sectors before issuing the last version. IMU received feedback from health and food security sectors coordinators, and some appropriate suggestions were taken into consideration. Analysis team designed the KOBO form to enter data using smartphones.

## Data Collection

The primary data collection methods used in DYNAMO 5 report include key informant interviews, direct observations, and evidence recording.

All enumerators received the questionnaire and a list of possible key informant types – at the same time via email/ Skype and entered collected data directly into the questionnaire. The data collection phase lasted 30 days, considering that some enumerators covered secondary sub-districts as well the primary sub-district. The enumerators identified key informants and conducted interviews using the questionnaire as a basis to record information, or a notebook if a questionnaire was unsafe to carry. The enumerators noted observations to verify key informant information and obtained evidence of records where possible for further verification and improvement of confidence level. Then, the enumerators sent the final version of the filled-in questionnaire to the IMU through KOBO collect program (app).

### Triangulation process

**Level 1: Conducted by the enumerators to**

- i) obtain data
- ii) ascertain confidence level of data.

**Level 2: Conducted during de-briefing with enumerators to**

- i) obtain data
- ii) ascertain confidence level of data.

### Triangulation Process



### Odd Values Revision Process

Enumerators sent their questionnaires to the IMU where the following steps were conducted

- Questionnaires were compared with secondary data sources, including ACU data.
- Questionnaires were checked for sources (obtaining additional details about the source for verification).
- Questions were checked for inconsistencies.
- Enumerators reassessed the situation on the field when necessary to obtain clarification.

## Confidence Levels

Table 1: Confidence Levels

Code	Category	Description
1	Very high confidence level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Three or more different sources of data providing the same range of figures.</li> <li>● Records available with all the sources and are available for sharing and cross-checking. Records are updated on regular basis.</li> <li>● Direct observation matches the data presented and the general opinion of at least 3 key informants totally matches the data provided.</li> <li>● Evidence is available and should explain precise cases (such as photos for all destroyed health centers for instance).</li> </ul>
2	High confidence level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Three different sources are providing a very close range of figures.</li> <li>● Records available with at least one of the sources and are available for sharing and cross-checking. Available records are updated on regular basis.</li> <li>● Direct observation matches the data presented, and the general opinion of at least three key informants is in line with the data provided.</li> <li>● The evidence is available and should explain the general situation (such as photos for all possible shelters of IDPs).</li> </ul>
3	Low confidence level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Only one key informant can be found on the topic of interest.</li> <li>● The key informant has no records available.</li> <li>● Direct observation would show substantial differences with the data provided, even if the opinion of at least three people from the local population did not show critically great differences and these people stated an upright level of trust with the source.</li> <li>● The evidence is not available due to security reasons or different reasons that enumerators are supposed to explain during reviewing.</li> </ul>

## Data Management And Analysis

Enumerators filled in the questionnaire electronically through KoBo Collect program and network coordinator team received questionnaires as data which was exported to Excel database. After that, the analysis team used the SPSS statistical program to explore the odd and missing values. Some odd and missing values have appeared. Here the coordinators reviewed the questionnaires which included those incorrect values with enumerators. These values have been corrected, and data reviewing phase took five days.

Analysis team produced the report visuals which included cross tables, figures, and heatmaps using Excel and SPSS programs that constitute a significant part of assessment result analysis. IMU GIS officer produced the report maps using Arc GIS software, and the designer designed the report visuals using the Adobe Illustrator program and shaped the report layout. It is worth mentioning that number of sub-districts in the maps is 93 instead of 94 because of omitting Damascus governorate, as the assessment covered only two neighborhoods Burza and Yarmuk in order not to give a wrong picture of the humanitarian situation there.

IMU Reporting Officers produced a first draft of the report and submitted it for review by IMU team. The reporting officers proceeded with the report translation to The English language. The IMU has actively disseminated the findings through the release of the final report, uploading it on ACU's website, disseminating it to all relevant stakeholders and interested organizations on the humanitarian situation in Syria.

Data analysis shaped the structure of the report and informed the development of the priority interventions and recommendations outlined in the conclusion.

## Limitations

ACU enumerators obtained the population figures and compared them to existing registration lists, beneficiary lists, and local knowledge or secondary data verifications. Several limitations need to be taken into consideration when using DYNAMO population figures:

- Population movement in Syria is highly dynamic, and no existing tracking system currently captures displacement patterns in real time.
- Our enumerators were not able to assess some areas due to security issues although the situation there might be worse than some of the assessed areas.
- For the purpose of protecting our enumerators and KIs, we keep all their personal information confidential and identify this information in the correspondent databases as codes.
- Only 3% of our enumerators are females, and the majority of interviewed KIs are males due to the lack of security which limits the ability to have female enumerators and KIs.

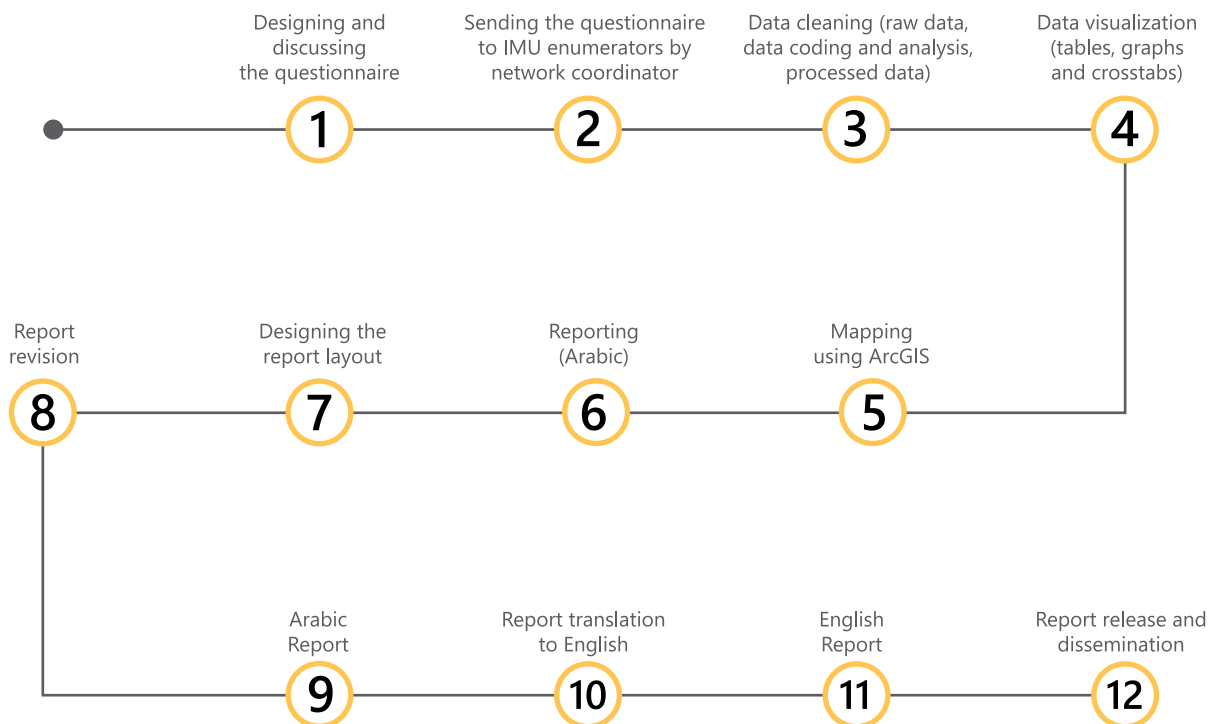
## Information Visuals In This Report

The questionnaire used for the DYNAMO 5 included questions covering various types of information such as ranking, multiple choice, single choice, severity scale, the percentage of damaged infrastructure and quantitative figures.

All severity scale questions were visualized as figures with total numbers, heatmaps at governorate level and maps at sub-district level.

Numbers within some heatmaps in the report represent number of sub-districts, and percentages and numbers of variables under study within assessed sub-districts.

## Assessment Work Plan



# General Information

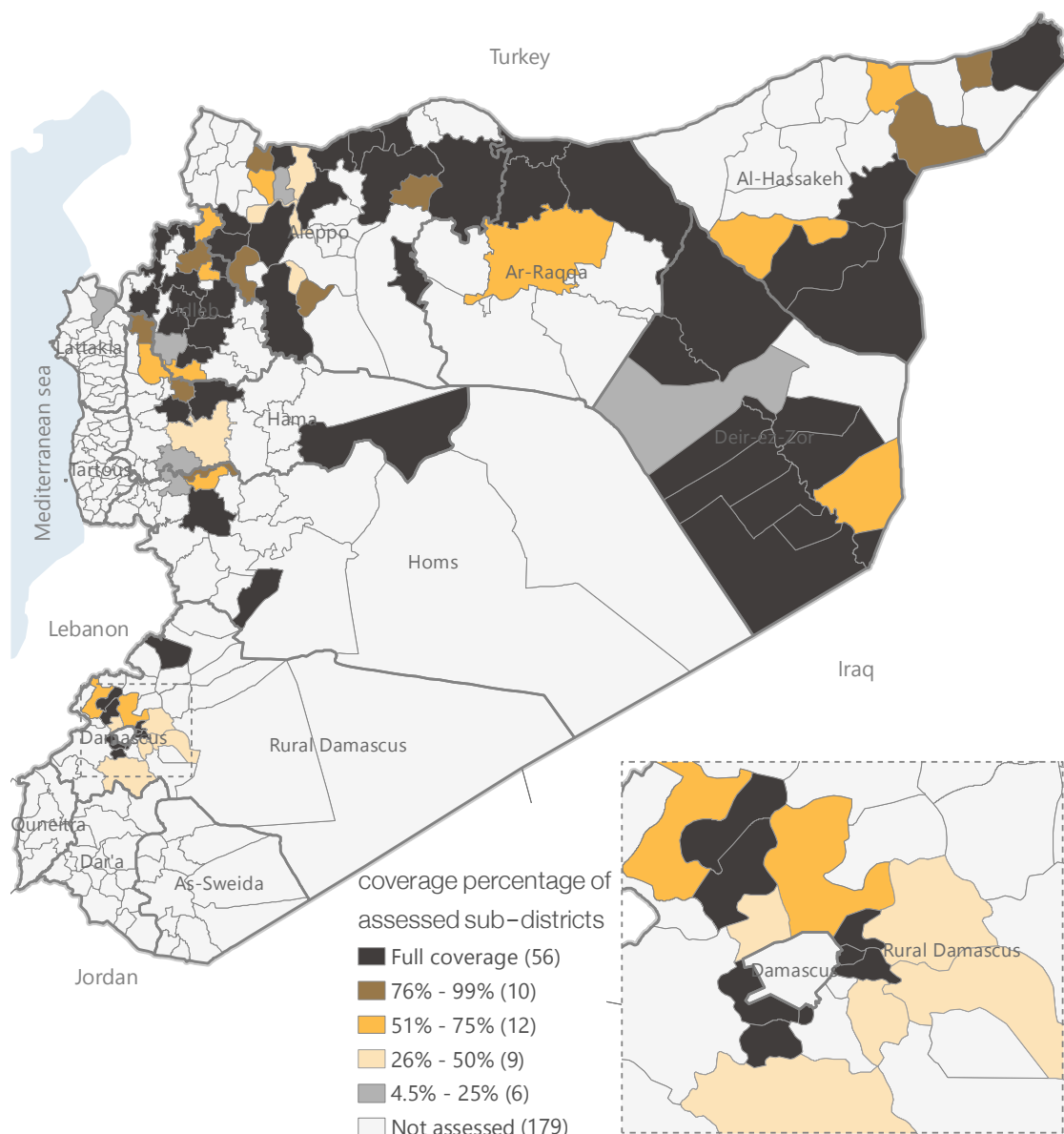
## The Coverage

Assistance Coordination Unit enumerators were able to cover 94 sub-districts within ten governorates, with coverage percentage of villages reaching 85.19%. The highest coverage percentage was in the governorates of Ar-Raqqa, Aleppo, and Idleb respectively, while the least coverage was in Lattakia governorate due to accelerating security situation there.

Only two neighborhoods were covered in Damascus governorate the besieged Yarmuk and Burza due to the regime's tight control of the capital city. Rabee'a sub-district was covered in Lattakia governorate, and two neighborhoods were covered in Deir-ez-Zor city: Al-Qusoor and Al-Joura that constitute 40% of the city. As well as the besieged Al-Wa'ar neighborhood was covered in Homs city.

### Map 1: Assessed sub-districts and coverage percentage

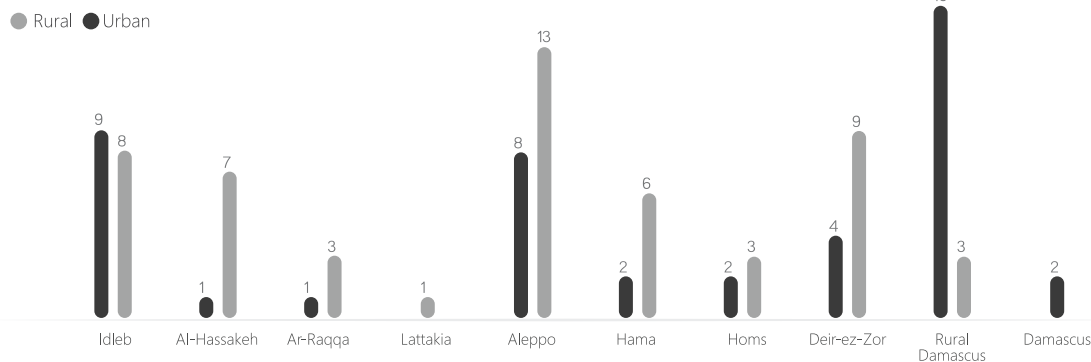
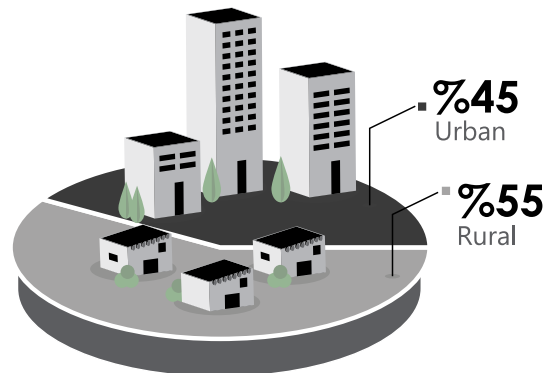
The following map shows the assessed sub-districts and percentage of coverage, where 56 sub-districts were fully covered in this assessment. It should be noted that number of assessed sub-districts in all report maps is 93 instead of 94 as Damascus city is omitted from all maps in the report because only two neighborhoods were covered the besieged Yarmuk and Burza as mentioned above in order not to give a wrong picture about the general situation in the capital.





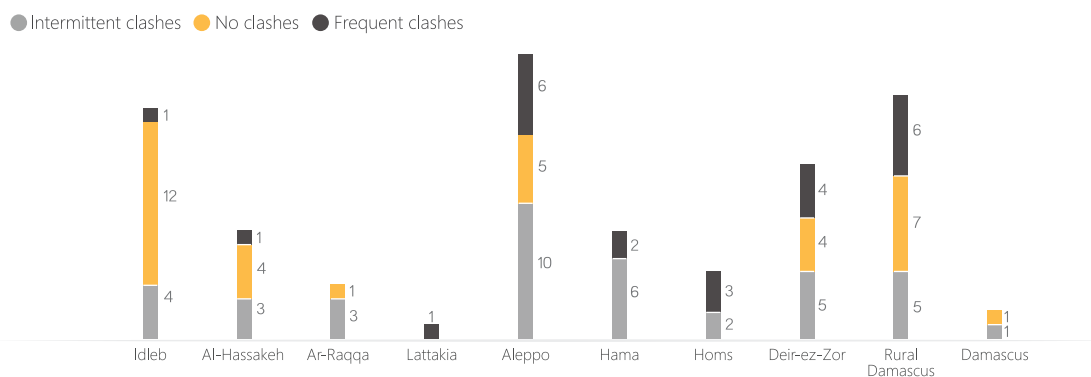
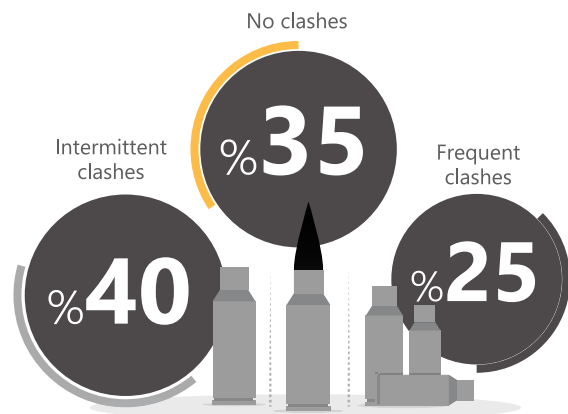
## Type of Assessed Sub-districts

Assessed sub-districts are categorized into two kinds urban and rural. The sub-district is considered urban if more than 50% of its population live in urban communities. The current study included both urban and rural areas, where rural areas usually do not have the services that are available in urban areas, considering that more than half of assessed sub-districts are of rural majority. Rural Damascus governorate contained the highest number of sub-districts of urban majority (15 sub-districts), whereas Aleppo governorate included 13 sub-districts of rural majority.



## Sub-district Status

The security situation of assessed sub-district affects directly the enumerator's ability accurately to collect data and the easy mobility among sub-district villagers. One-quarter of assessed sub-districts witnessed frequent shelling and clashes, where most fighting took place in Nashabiyeh, Harasta, Kafr Batna, Darraya and Duma sub-districts in Rural Damascus governorate; Zarbah, Banan, Suran, Mare', Al Bab and Jebel Saman sub-districts in Aleppo governorate. As well as, Tabni, Khasham, Al Mayadin and Deir-ez-Zor sub-districts in Deir-ez-Zor governorate witnessed frequent fighting and Rabee'a sub-district in Lattakia governorate; and Talbiseh, Ar-Rastan, and Al Wa'ar neighborhood in Homs city.



## DEMOGRAPHY

Syria is one of the oldest inhabited lands, and through the history many civilizations lived in Syria, as well as Syria is considered as the center of cultural, religious and civilizational interconnection. Syrian population is living in 14 governorates with the highest density in significant governorates especially Damascus city and its countryside, Homs, and Aleppo.

The ongoing battles have systematically affected the Syrian demographics over five years, which led to millions of Syrians leaving their homes and searching for a safer place. According to Humanitarian Response Plan HRP 2016: "More than half of Syria's population has been forced to leave their homes - over 10.5 million, one of the largest population displacement since World War II. 6.5 million people are now internally displaced within Syria and over 4 million are registered refugees in neighboring countries and North Africa. During the course of 2015, 293,606 Syrians sought asylum in Europe."<sup>1</sup>

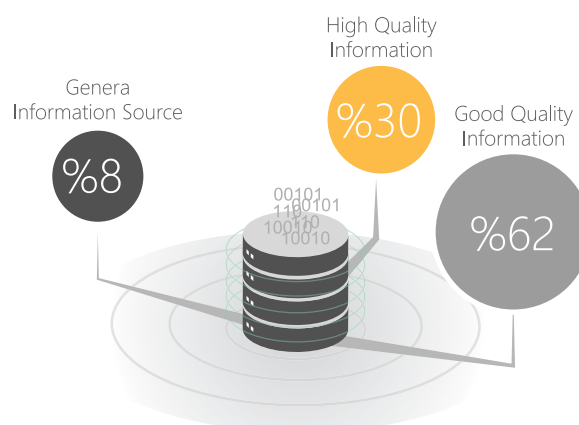
<sup>1</sup>-[https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/en/system/files/documents/files/2016\\_hno\\_syrian\\_arab\\_republic.pdf](https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/en/system/files/documents/files/2016_hno_syrian_arab_republic.pdf)



## Information Source Evaluation

Assistance Coordination Unit enumerators followed a precise approach during data collection phase from different available information sources which positively affected the quality of collected data. The collected information in this study is classified into three different types: high-quality information, good quality information, and general information.

Good quality information in demography section constituted 62% considering that information of good quality is collected from sources of high reliability, and similar results are shown during data triangulation. High-quality information constituted 30%, this data is reliable, and exact results are presented during data triangulation, whereas only 8% of collected data was from general sources.



## Population

The Syrian regime seeks since the beginning of the events to depopulate the civilians forcing them to leave their homes and change the population demography in Syria using prohibited methods like blockade, starvation, bombardment, abduction and arrest, which led the civilians to move to safer areas in Syria. Afterward, the increase of bombardment and clashes resulted in migration to neighboring countries. According to Humanitarian Response Plan HRP 2016: "Over 1.2 million people have been displaced so far this year, many for the second or third time. Increasing numbers of civilians are fleeing and are prepared to risk their lives to reach Europe."<sup>2</sup>

Collected data showed that the total population within assessed sub-districts was 10,397,521 individuals, with an increase with more than 880,000 individuals before 2011 statistics in assessed sub-districts. Overall, the numbers of current population and IDPs are approximate and change all the time due to repeated displacement movements because of the security situation and bombardment, in addition to unavailability of accurate statistics about population numbers.

It should be noted that population increase since 2011 is attributed to the return of many people to out of regime control areas fearing from detention and compulsory military service or reserve army and male abductions executed by the regime and its militias. As well as, the female percentage was high in all assessed governorates except Damascus and Lattakia, and the biggest number of population was in Rural Damascus and Aleppo governorates. The following table shows population numbers in assessed sub-districts.

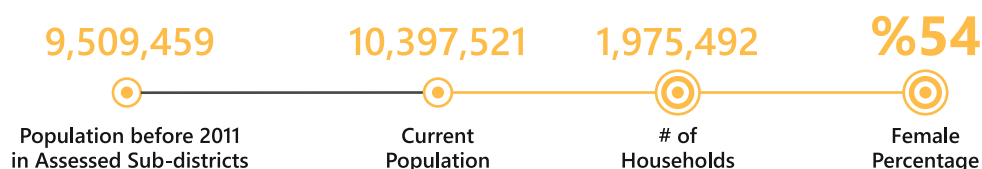


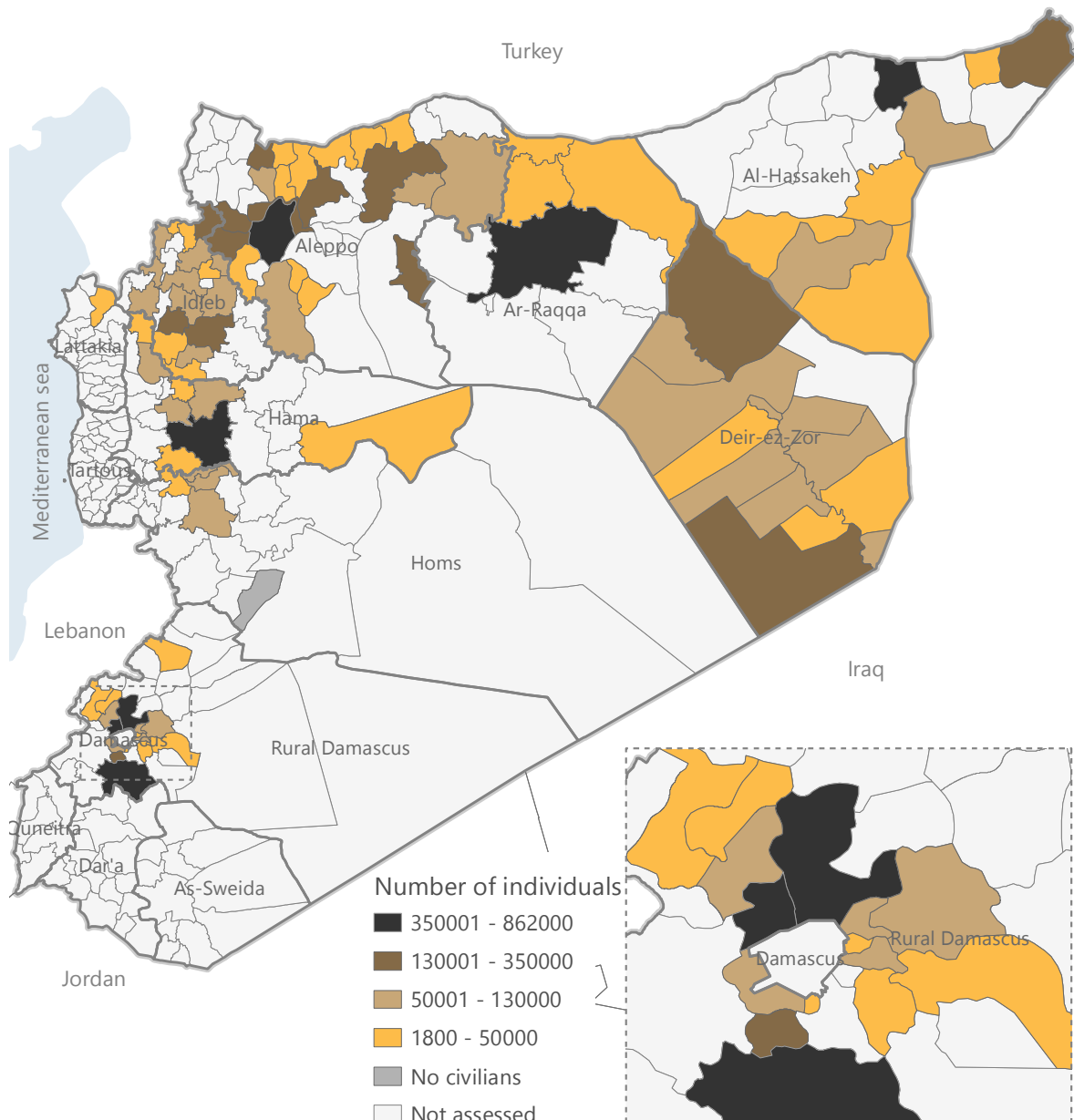
Table 2: Population in Assessed Sub-districts

Governorate	Idleb	Al-Hassakeh	Ar-Raqqa	Lattakia	Aleppo	Hama	Homs	Deir-ez-Zor	Rural Damascus	Damascus
Population before 2011 in Assessed Sub-districts	1,097,724	505,559	413,314	2,242	2,618,676	803,711	460,039	875,575	2,577,524	155,095
Current Population	1,373,133	776,000	510,000	11,000	2,427,431	891,200	266,471	1,219,566	2,730,720	192,000
Female Percentage	54	55	56	50	54	52	57	53	57	48
# of Households	272,085	159,600	102,000	4,200	417,807	166,607	44,036	233,723	536,834	38,600

<sup>2</sup>[https://docs.unocha.org/sites/dms/Syria/2016\\_hrp\\_syrian\\_arab\\_republic.pdf](https://docs.unocha.org/sites/dms/Syria/2016_hrp_syrian_arab_republic.pdf)

The following map shows that Ziyara sub-district in Hama governorate contains the least number of individuals (1,800) followed by Khan Shaykun in Idleb with (2,812) individuals. Whereas, the highest population density was in Qudsiya sub-district (862,000) individuals followed by At Tall sub-district where those two sub-districts have received the biggest number of IDPs. It is worth mentioning that Mahin sub-district in Homs governorate is the only sub-district among the assessed ones which is entirely depopulated.

**Map 2: Population Numbers in Assessed Sub-districts**



## Besieged Areas

Syrian Regime since the beginning of crisis intended to siege many regions that went out of his control. Two types of blockade were applied by the regime or other entities either full blockade or partial blockade. During full blockade, the humanitarian assistance can be entered only after the approval of Syrian regime via humanitarian aid bridge and under the patronage of United Nations. On the other hand, some monetary aid can be delivered to partially besieged areas in addition to the possibility of developing some small projects like agricultural projects and poultry farming.

The table below shows the areas that were wholly or partially besieged with numbers of families, individuals and female percentage there. It should be noted that one neighborhood in Az- Zabdani town is fully besieged due to the presence of opposition forces there, whereas the rest of the town is partially besieged.

**Table 3: Population in Besieged Areas**

No	Governorate	District	Sub-district / Community	# of Households	Current Population	Female Percentage	Type of Siege
1	Rural Damascus	Az- Zabdani	Madaya - Bqine	4000	35000	60 % <sup>a</sup>	Full
2	Rural Damascus	Az- Zabdani	Az- Zabdani	4000	20000	70 % <sup>a</sup>	Partial
3	Rural Damascus	Az- Zabdani	Horayra	400	4000	60 % <sup>a</sup>	Partial
4	Rural Damascus	Darayya	Darayya	1350	12000	55 % <sup>a</sup>	Full
5	Rural Damascus	Darayya	Hajar Aswad	1200	8500	25 % <sup>a</sup>	Partial
6	Rural Damascus	Darayya	Madamiyet Elsham	6500	45000	60 % <sup>a</sup>	Full
7	Rural Damascus	Duma	Harasta	12600	63000	60 % <sup>a</sup>	Partial
8	Rural Damascus	Duma	Nashabiyeh	4000	16500	60 % <sup>a</sup>	Partial
9	Rural Damascus	Duma	Duma	200	100000	60 % <sup>a</sup>	Partial
10	Rural Damascus	Rural Damascus	Kafr Batna	24100	120500	60 % <sup>a</sup>	Partial
11	Rural Damascus	Rural Damascus	Arbin	7064	35320	52 % <sup>a</sup>	Partial
12	Rural Damascus	At Tall	At Tall	215000	862000	60 % <sup>a</sup>	Partial
13	Rural Damascus	Az- Zabdani	Ein Elfijeh	10000	51000	65 % <sup>a</sup>	Partial
14	Rural Damascus	Rural Damascus	Maliha	900	5300	50 % <sup>a</sup>	Partial
15	Homs	Ar-Rastan	Talbiseh	10000	53000	60 % <sup>a</sup>	Partial
16	Homs	Homs	Taldu	9900	49500	60 % <sup>a</sup>	Partial
17	Homs	Homs	Al-Wa'ar neighborhood	10000	65000	45 % <sup>a</sup>	Partial
18	Homs	Ar-Rastan	Ar-Rastan	14136	98952	60 % <sup>a</sup>	Partial
19	Damascus	Damascus	Yarmuk neighborhood	3600	12000	40 % <sup>a</sup>	Partial
20	Damascus	Damascus	Barzeh neighborhood	35000	180000	55 % <sup>a</sup>	Partial
21	Deir-ez-Zor	Deir-ez-Zor	Deir-ez-Zor	11000	100000	75 % <sup>a</sup>	Full
22	Hama	Hama	Hor Bnafso	2500	12000	50 % <sup>a</sup>	Partial

## Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)

More the half of Syrians were forced to be internally displaced during five years of crisis within the same sub-district once security issues arise, as according to HNO 2016: "Since 2011, an average of 50 Syrian families has been displaced every hour of every day."<sup>3</sup>

Internal displacement within the same sub-district was observed in 63% of the assessed sub-districts, where all assessed sub-districts in the governorates of Ar-Raqqa, and Rabee'a sub-district in Lattakia witnessed internal displacement. As well as, a big part of Deir-ez-Zor city population moved from some neighborhoods to safer ones where they were besieged within Al-Jourah and Al-Qusoor neighborhoods in the city center. On the other hand, some assessed sub-districts did not witness internal displacement like Bennsh, Heish, Dana and Darkosh in Idleb governorate; and Jarablus, Menbij and Maskana within Aleppo governorate. The following figure shows percentages of internal displacement by governorates.

The biggest number of IDPs was located in Rural Damascus governorate with 1,573,597 IDPs of the whole internally displaced persons in the assessed sub-districts, followed by Aleppo and Idleb governorates.

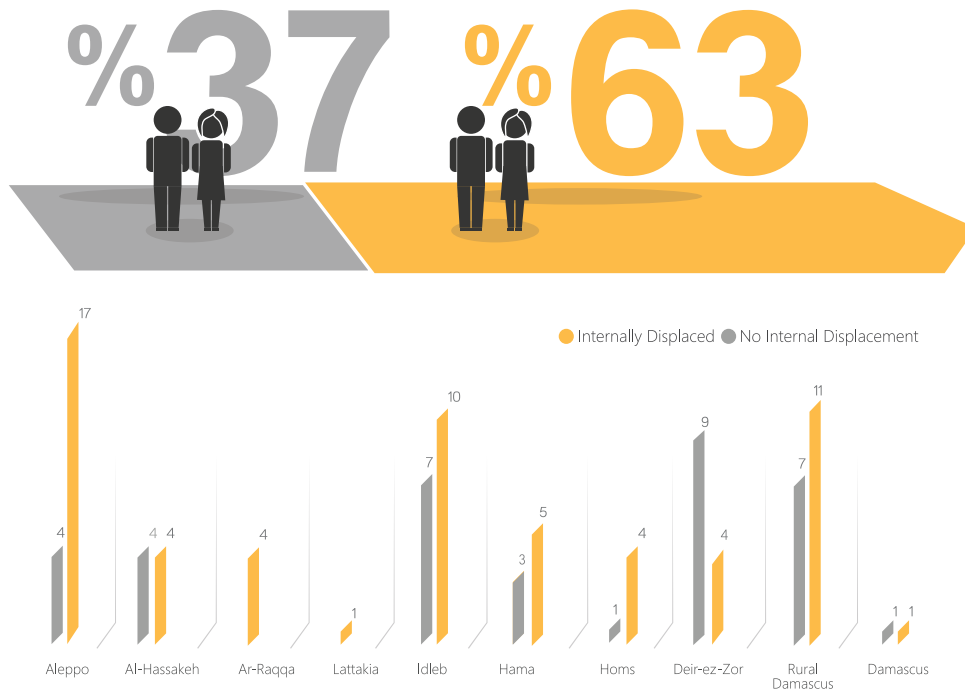
**Table 4: IDP numbers and percentages**

Governorate	Idleb	Al-Hassakeh	Ar-Raqqa	Lattakia	Aleppo	Hama	Homs	Deir-ez-Zor	Rural Damascus	Damascus	Total
Population in assessed sub-districts	11,000	510,000	192,000	1,219,566	266,471	776,000	891,200	2,427,431	2,730,720	1,373,133	10,397,521
of IDPs in assessed # sub-districts	7,000	50,000	2,000	177,700	63,206	108,400	162,420	568,210	1,573,597	262,512	2,975,045
Percentage of IDPs out of current population	63.64	9.80	1.04	14.57	23.72	13.97	18.22	23.41	57.63	19.12	28.61

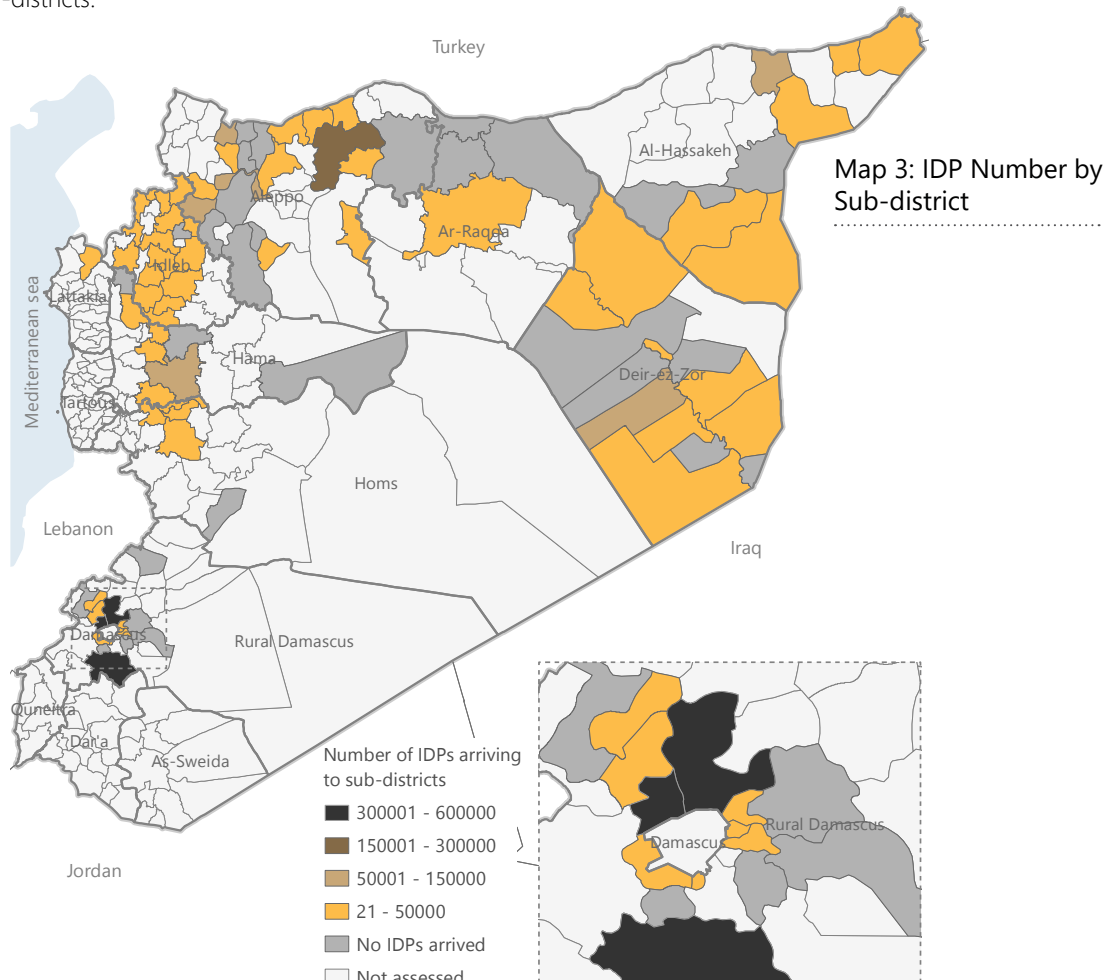
<sup>3</sup> [https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/en/system/files/documents/files/2016\\_hno\\_syrian\\_arab\\_republic.pdf](https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/en/system/files/documents/files/2016_hno_syrian_arab_republic.pdf)



### Internal Displacement



The highest number of IDPs was concentrated in At-Tall sub-district in Rural Damascus governorate with 600,000 IDPs followed by Qudsiya sub-district with 554,460 IDPs, taking into consideration that IDP numbers include people who came from other sub-districts only and did not include IDPs who moved within the same sub-district. Khan Shaykun sub-district recorded the least number of the internally displaced (21 IDPs) followed by Al-Wa'ar neighborhood in Homs city with (34 IDPs), then Kafr Zeita in Hama governorate and Ashara in Deir-ez-Zor governorate included 300 IDPs for each of them. The following map shows IDP numbers within the assessed sub-districts.



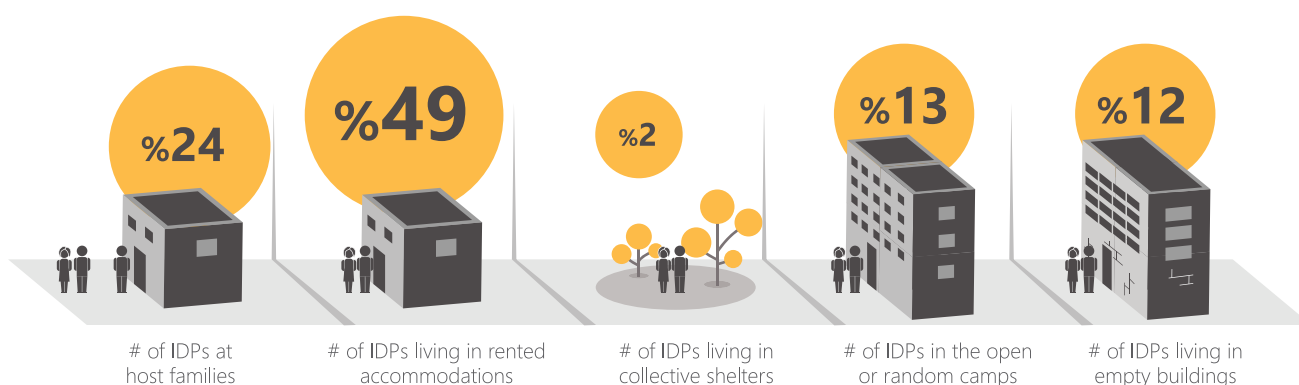
Many factors play a role in defining IDPs' living places such as the geographic location, the entity influencing the area and accessibility issues. The displaced population has been divided into five categories:

- **IDPs living in empty buildings:** Among all homeless, this category is considered the neediest of humanitarian aid. IDPs are living in uninhabitable shelters like deserted or unfinished buildings. Analysis results show that the highest percentage of the internally displaced living in empty buildings is widespread in Homs governorate with 28% and Aleppo governorate 19%.
- **IDPs living in the open or random camps:** During emergency cases, civilians are forced to leave their homes during the intensification of bombing or intense clashes or the progress of control forces in specific area. In this case, thousands of civilians move from their regions to camps. However the existing camps do not have the capacity to receive the newly displaced people so in this case random camps are established for IDPs, yet some of them are forced to stay in the open. This category constituted 2% of total internally displaced persons, with Lattakia governorate having the highest percentage of IDPs. On the other hand, the governorates of Damascus (Yarmuk and Barzeh neighborhoods) and Rural Damascus and Ar-Raqqa do not have IDPs living in random camps or the open.
- **IDPs living in collective shelters (schools, public buildings or camps):** This category came in the third place with 13% among all assessed IDPs' categories, and it is widespread in Syria.
- **IDPs living in rented accommodations:** This category constituted the highest percentage of IDPs with 1,450,031 IDPs and 49%. However, this category suffers from several issues due to high rent fees, the low income of IDPs and high unemployment rates which made it impossible for them to pay for rent.
- **IDPs living with host families:** This category suffers a lot due to the absence of IDPs' savings. DYNAMO 5 statistics show that 699,038 IDPs settled with host families. Comparing with DYNAMO 4 the percentage of the internally displaced living with host families has decreased in Aleppo governorate from 49% to 8% due to the displacement of IDPs and host families because of unprecedented intensification of bombardment.

Table 5: Biggest Number of IDPs in assessed sub-districts by category

# of IDPs living in empty buildings		# of IDPs in the open or random camps		# of IDPs living in collective shelters		# of IDPs living in rented accommodations		# of IDPs at host families	
Kisweh – Rural Damascus	75,000	Atareb - Aleppo	20,000	Kisweh – Rural Damascus	100,000	At Tall – Rural Damascus	478,000	Qudsiya – Rural Damascus	500,000
Atareb - Aleppo	40,000	Menbij - Aleppo	5,000	At Tall – Rural Damascus	55,000	Menbij – Aleppo	154,000	At Tall – Rural Damascus	27,000
At Tall – Rural Damascus	40,000	Tall Refaat Aleppo	3,000	Atareb - Aleppo	35,000	Kisweh Rural Damascus	150,000	Al Mayadin – Deir-ez-Zor	22,000

### Percentage of IDPs by Category

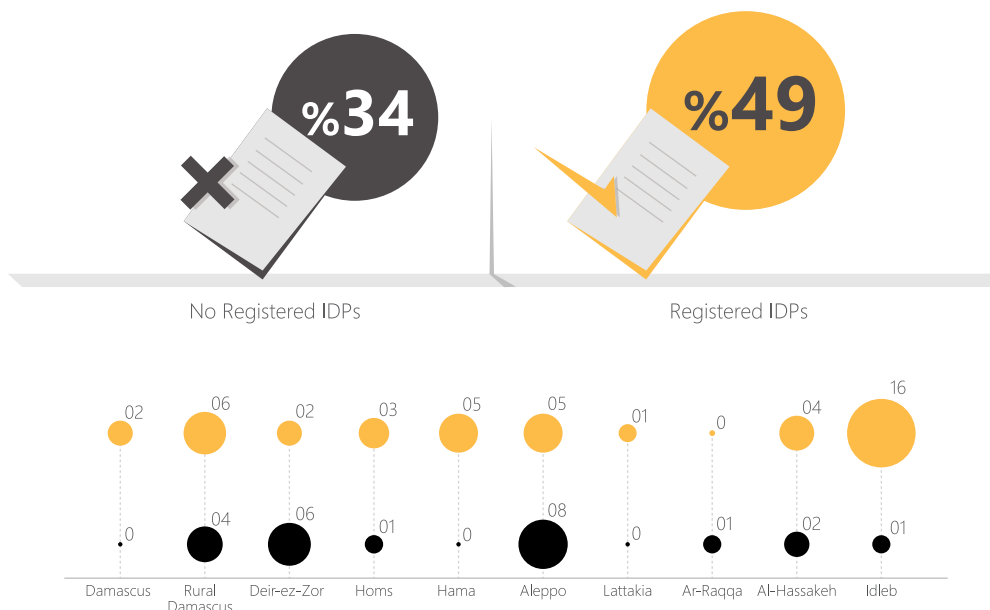


**Table 6: # of IDPs by Category**

Governorate	# of IDPs living in empty buildings	# of IDPs in the open or random camps	# of IDPs living in collective shelters	# of IDPs living in rented accommodations	# of IDPs at host families	Total
Idleb	26,089	11,949	63,748	130,495	30,231	262,512
Percentage	%9.94	%4.55	%24.28	%49.71	%11.52	
Al-Hasakeh	14,000	2,800	1,700	72,600	17,300	108,400
Percentage	%12.92	%2.58	%1.57	%66.97	%15.96	
Ar-Raqqa	0	0	6,640	35,000	8,360	50,000
Percentage	%0.00	%0.00	%13.28	%70.00	%16.72	
Lattakia	100	2,000	4,400	200	300	7,000
Percentage	%1.43	%28.57	%62.86	%2.86	%4.29	
Aleppo	108,541	31,200	65,100	317,000	46,369	568,210
Percentage	%19.10	%5.49	%11.46	%55.79	%8.16	
Hama	2,600	170	30,700	123,250	5,700	162,420
Percentage	%1.60	%0.10	%18.90	%75.88	%3.51	
Homs	17,774	1,458	7,347	23,336	13,291	63,206
Percentage	%28.12	%2.31	%11.62	%36.92	%21.03	
Deir-ez-Zor	11,800	3,350	43,930	83,100	35,520	177,700
Percentage	%6.64	%1.89	%24.72	%46.76	%19.99	
Rural Damascus	192,000	0	174,580	665,050	541,967	1,573,597
Percentage	%12.20	%0.00	%11.09	%42.26	%34.44	
Damascus	2,000	0	0	0	0	2,000
Percentage	%100.00	%0.00	%0.00	%0.00	%0.00	
<b>Total</b>	<b>374,904</b>	<b>52,927</b>	<b>398,145</b>	<b>1,450,031</b>	<b>699,038</b>	<b>2,975,045</b>
Percentage	<b>12.60</b>	<b>1.78</b>	<b>13.38</b>	<b>48.74</b>	<b>23.50</b>	

### IDPs Registration

The current study has focused on counting IDP numbers within sub-districts that received IDPs from other sub-districts, where 67 out of 94 assessed sub-districts have received displaced households from other sub-districts. Those numbers help the relief agencies and humanitarian organizations to deliver humanitarian aid to people in need. Analysis results showed that approximately two-thirds of internally displaced persons and vulnerable people are registered in the assessed sub-districts. All IDPs have been recorded in the governorates of Damascus, Hama, Rabe'e'a sub-district in Lattakia and almost all IDPs in Idleb, whereas IDP registration has varied in other governorates. On the other hand, no IDPs were registered in Ar-Raqqa city, and Deir-ez-Zor governorate has witnessed the least number of registered IDPs due to the critical situation in those two governorates. Till the moment of writing this report, Khan Shaykun sub-district was not visited by any relief agency since the beginning of the crisis. The figure below shows the percentages of IDPs' registration by assessed governorates.



## HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

According to OCHA's definition, humanitarian access is "the ability of humanitarian actors to reach people affected by the crisis, as well as an affected population's ability to access humanitarian assistance and services".<sup>4</sup>

On 22 February 2014, the Security Council adopted the Resolution 2139, which sets out a comprehensive series of proposals to tackle the significant protection, access and humanitarian challenges facing civilians and humanitarian partners in Syria. On 14 July 2014, after several months of detailed reporting to the Security Council setting out the continued horror of the situation inside Syria with thousands of people trapped in besieged and hard to reach communities and the lack of implementation of the provisions of Resolution 2139, the Security Council passed Resolution 2165 aimed at increasing access to people most in need. The purpose was to enable UN agencies, international and national NGOs to choose the best method for delivery of desperately needed assistance. Across conflict lines inside Syria, or cross-border, including through four additional border-crossing points, as authorized by the Council. In, 17 December 2014 Security Council has unanimously adopted resolution 2191, which renews resolution 2165, reaffirming their commitment to helping millions of Syrians in need of aid and protection .



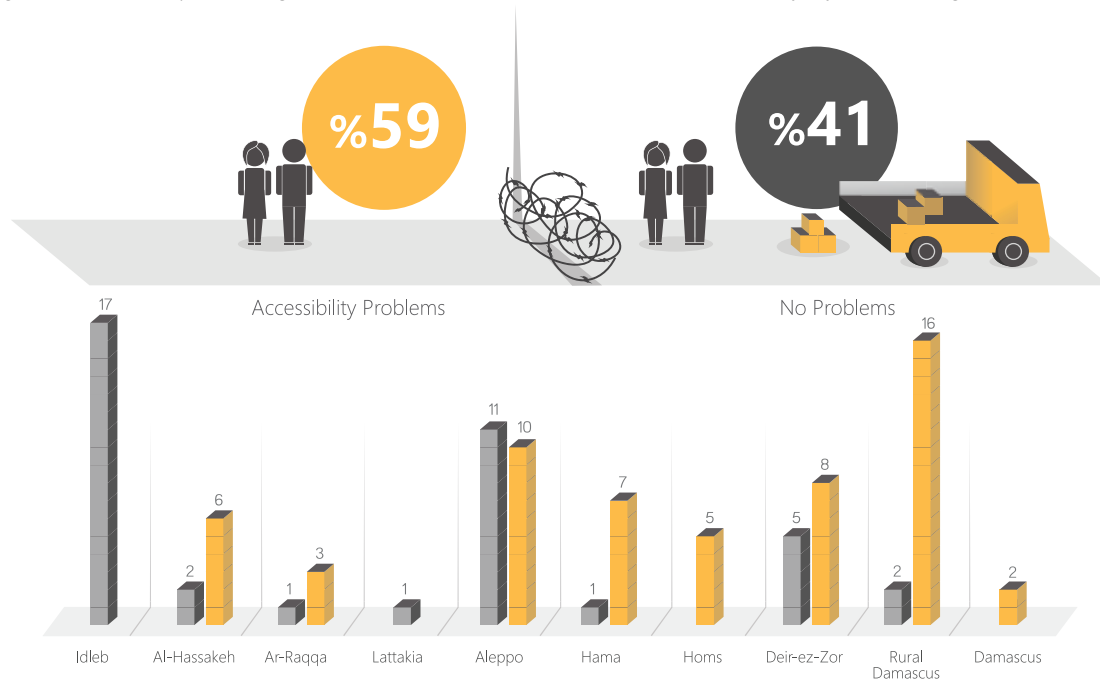
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<sup>4</sup><http://www.unocha.org/media-resources/usg-statement-speeches>





## Humanitarian Aid Accessibility

Humanitarian aid is considered natural right for people in need and displaced during wartime. However, more than half of Syrian civilians in the assessed sub-districts suffer from difficulties in getting this kind of assistance. Analysis results show that humanitarian aid is accessible within all assessed sub-districts in Idleb and Lattakia governorates, on the other hand, PINs in Damascus, Rural Damascus, and Homs governorates are unable to reach assistance due to several reasons which are explained in the next paragraph. The figure shows the percentage of difficulties in humanitarian aid accessibility by assessed governorates.



## Difficulties of Access of Relief Agencies to People in Need

According to DYNAMO report, the basic obstacles that may prevent humanitarian aid access to PINs are divided into six categories:

- Restricted movement for relief agencies.
- Interference in the implementation of humanitarian activities by powerful groups or persons.
- Violence against relief agencies personnel, facilities, and assets.
- Sub-district is far from humanitarian cross borders.
- Absence of local partner.

The results of the study show that all 17 assessed sub-districts within Idleb and Rabee'a sub-district in Lattakia governorate have no problems in delivering aid for civilians and PINs there. However, other assessed sub-districts suffer from several obstacles that prevent humanitarian aid access to PINs which are:

### 1- Restricted movement for relief agencies

The DYNAMO found that the restriction of movement of humanitarian actors was the most severe and widespread constraint to the delivery of aid to people in need with 42%. Impediments can vary from one area to another including blockades, intense clashes or restrictions to the movement of relief agencies by powerful groups. This problem is most noted in Rural Damascus, Hama, and Homs governorates.

### 2-Interference in the implementation of humanitarian activities by powerful groups or persons:

Interference with humanitarian activities by powerful groups is considered one of the most severe constraints on relief delivery. It can take several forms such as preventing the implementation of humanitarian activities; forcing the actors to deliver assistance to particular groups of people or confiscating aid shipments. According to Deputy Secretary-General of the United Nations for Humanitarian Affairs Stephen O'Brien "4.5 million people are still besieged and hard to reach by the international community. United Nations and its partners managed to reach around 1.5% PINs only in besieged areas and 7% of PINs in hard to reach areas."<sup>5</sup>

5- [https://docs.unocha.org/sites/dms/Documents/ASG%20Kang\\_Statement%20to%20SC\\_30%20Oct%202014.pdf](https://docs.unocha.org/sites/dms/Documents/ASG%20Kang_Statement%20to%20SC_30%20Oct%202014.pdf)



Besides the prohibition of aid delivery to those areas, the inhabitants in those areas are unable to get out despite life-threatening danger due to the lack food, medicine, and livelihoods. This problem came in the second place with 23% among the reasons that prevent the humanitarian organizations from delivering assistance to PINs.

### 3- Violence against relief agencies personnel, facilities and assets:

This reason came thirdly with 17% as armed violence escalates throughout the country, the humanitarian situation in Syria continues to worsen and the level of violence, death and destruction remain unrelenting. Violence against humanitarian actors is one of top three reasons for the withdrawal of many relief agencies from delivering aid inside Syria. Among the sub-districts that reported the practice of violence against relief agencies personnel Mahin in Homs governorate; Barzeh neighborhood in Damascus; Darayya and Sahnaya sub-districts in Rural Damascus governorate.

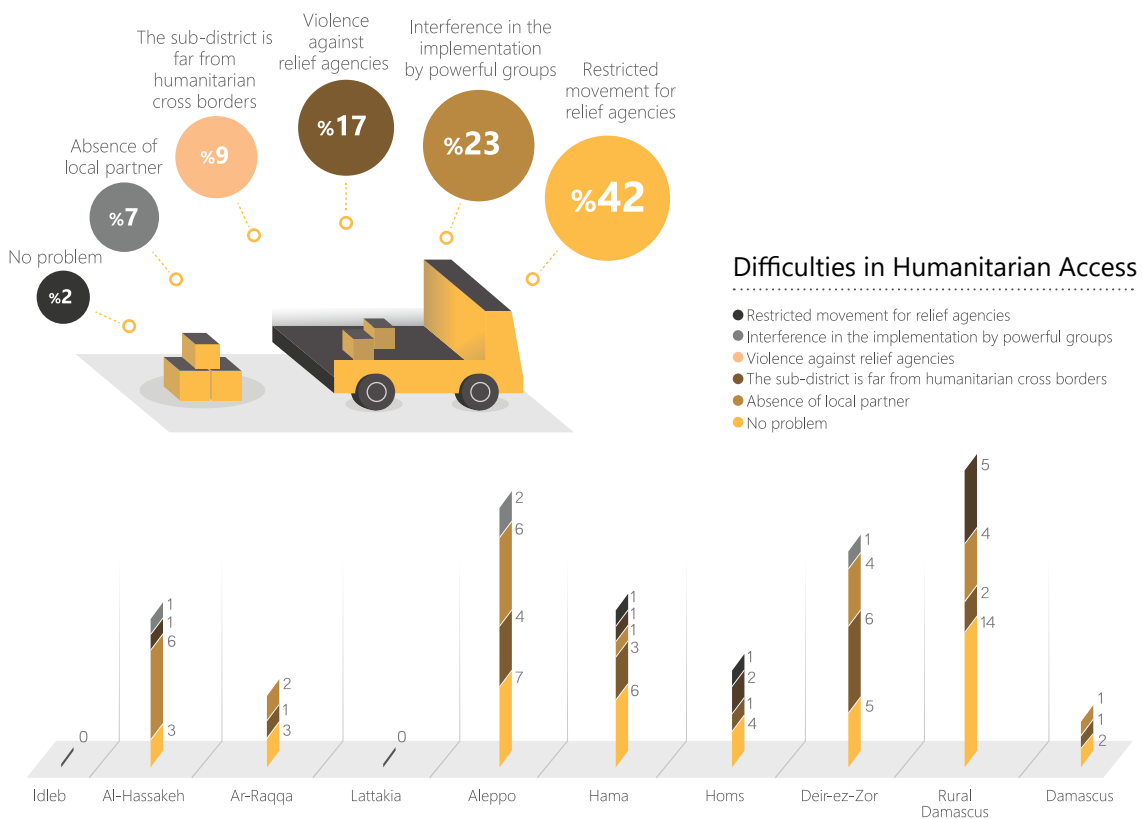
### 4- The sub-district is far from humanitarian cross borders:

the location of targeted sub-district for delivering humanitarian aid especially its closeness to cross borders greatly affects the success of this procedure. Distant sub-districts suffer from difficulties in delivering humanitarian aid especially with the possibility of targeting the relief convoys by air raids. This reason was ranked fourthly with 9%.

### 5- The absence of local partner:

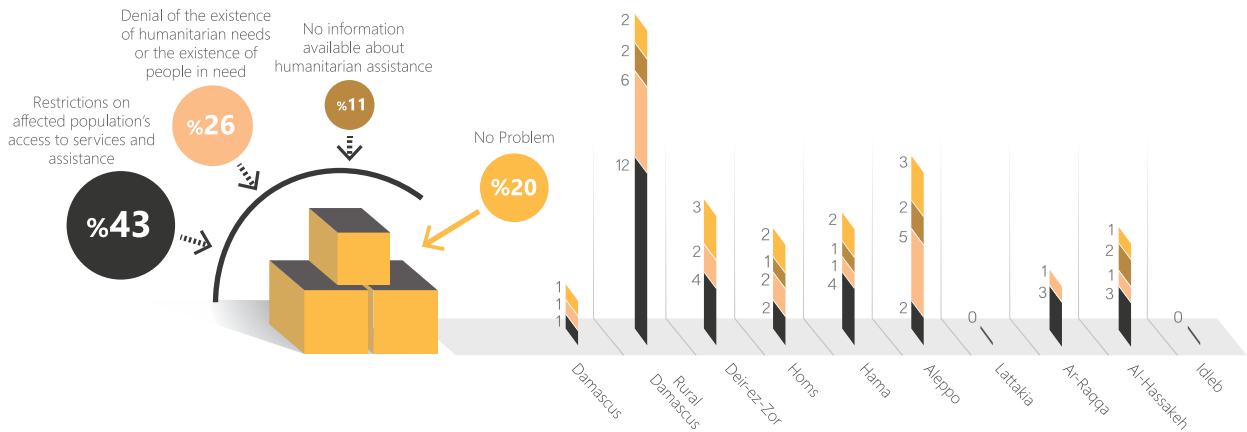
Because of the complicated dynamics on the ground, the majority of humanitarian agencies resort to contracting with local NGOs or local councils that have the ability of movement and implementing. In addition to delivering assistance, these local agencies implement, monitor and evaluate projects. According to received DYNAMO data, the absence of local partner effects with 7% on relief agencies ability to deliver assistance to PiNs within the sub-districts of Hole in Al-Hasakeh governorate; Aghtrin and Jarablus in Aleppo governorate; and Khasham in Deir-ez-Zor; governorate.

The following figure shows the percentages of previous issues and its distribution by governorates.



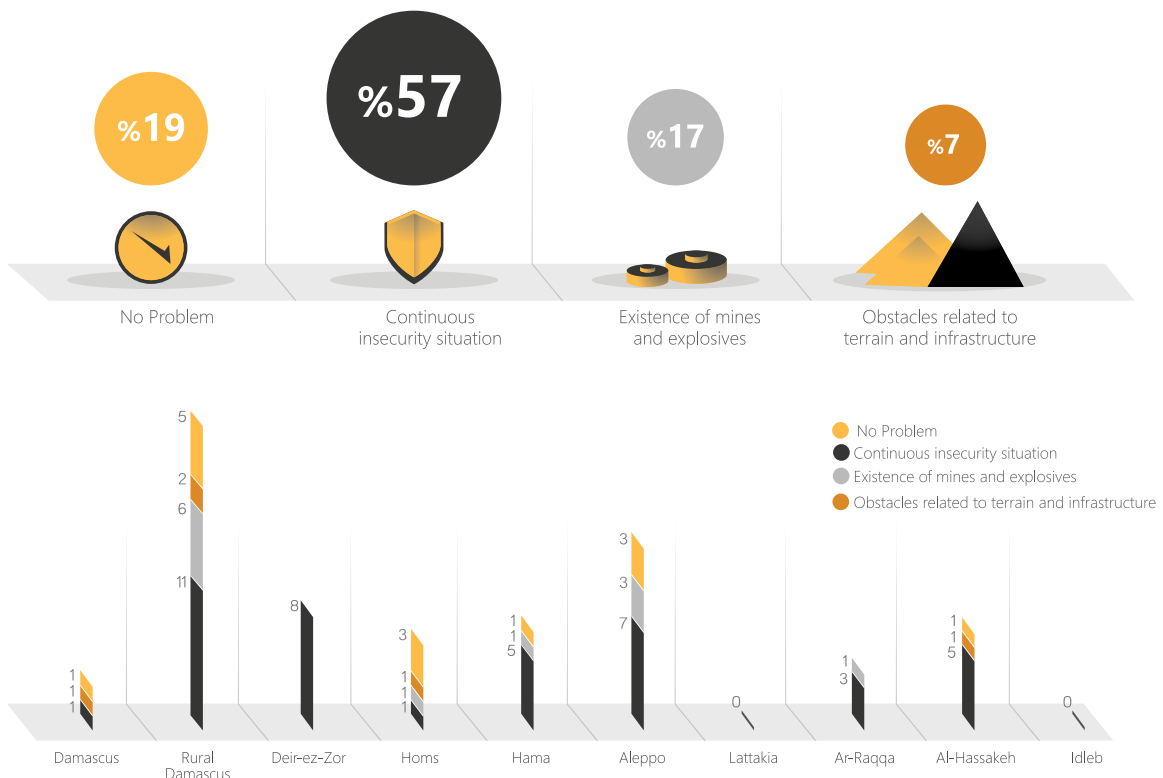
## Population's Accessibility to Humanitarian Aid

With the Syrian crisis entering its sixth year, the civilians' need for humanitarian aid is increasing day by day; still many factors prevented PINs access to aid. The first factor was the existence of restrictions on affected population's access to services and assistance with 43% within 31 assessed sub-districts. The second obstacle was the denial of the existence of humanitarian needs or people in need within 19 sub-districts, as for the third obstacle it was the unavailability of information about humanitarian assistance within eight assessed sub-districts.



## Security and Logistic Obstacles

The security situation and financial reasons play a prominent role in relief agencies accessibility to beneficiaries and civilians access to humanitarian aid as well. The study results show that more than half of assessed sub-districts suffer from the inability of delivering aid due to insecurity; the presence of mines and explosives also impedes both relief convoys and beneficiaries with 17%. It should be noted that all assessed sub-districts in Ar-Raqqa and Deir-ez-Zor governorates reported that continuous insecurity situation is the only and main reason of humanitarian aid inaccessibility to civilians.



# SECTORAL FINDINGS

This section offers details about the humanitarian situation in Syria categorized by sector. Highlighted key findings include severity, working actors in each sector, assistance received during the two months before the assessment, priorities for each sector and other important analysis results for each sector.



## HEALTH

The continuation of the war in Syria means more adverse impacts on various service sectors starting with infrastructure, education, transportation and ending with the health sector that recorded high numbers of casualties and damage. However, the size of losses remains approximate, as many losses were not counted at this moment especially in hot areas. Still the biggest effect is not in health facilities damage but its reflection on medical and health services in Syria that witnessed a remarkable decline and increase in prices. According to the latest report of WHO: "millions of people across the country continue to suffer from limited access to basic medical care services because of ongoing conflict and a deteriorating health system. Over 11 million people are in need of health assistance that many hospitals and primary health clinics are unable to provide adequately. More than 4.8 million people have taken refuge in neighboring countries and beyond."<sup>6</sup>

6- <http://www.emro.who.int/media/news/who-increases-response-to-reach-more-people.html>





## Information Source Evaluation in Health Sector



## Health Status

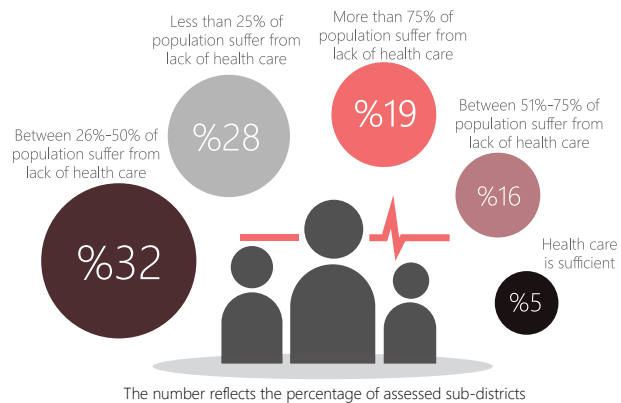
According to Humanitarian Needs Overview 2016 HNO: "there are about 11.5M people in need in the health sector, Between 30 percent to 50 percent of the population suffer from psychological distress and 1 in 4 children at risk of developing mental health disorders."<sup>7</sup>

## Health Severity

Health sector did not witness a significant improvement compared with DYNAMO 4.0<sup>8</sup> where the analysis results show that more than 95% of the population within assessed sub-districts suffer from a lack of health care. The main reasons for the deterioration of health care are the absence of health facilities within many assessed sub-districts and the weak medical services provided in health facilities in case of its availability. The needs in health sector vary according to the sub-district, which calls for the need for urgent intervention by the working actors in the health sector to provide support and humanitarian assistance. The health status was deteriorating with more than 75% of population suffering from lack of health services in the following sub-districts:

Ar-Raqqa	Idleb	Rural Damascus	Deir-ez-Zor	Hama	Aleppo	Al-Hasakeh
Tell Abiad	Teftnaz	Madaya	Muhasan	Ziyara	Hajeb	Tal Hmis
Suluk		Hajar Aswad	Deir-ez-Zor city		Zarbah	Shadadah
EinIssa		At Tall			Banan	
					Tall Ed-daman	
					Atareb	

It is worth mentioning that all assessed sub-districts in Ar-Raqqa governorate suffer from the complete absence of health services in Suluk, Ein Issa, Tell Abiad and Ar-Raqqa city.



The numbers in the heatmap below represent the number of sub-districts according to the severity of health sector by governorates .

Governorate	Less than 25% of population suffer from lack of health care	More than 75% of population suffer from lack of health care	Health care is sufficient	Between 26%-50% of population suffer from lack of health care	Between 51%-75% of population suffer from lack of health care
Idleb	7	1	1	5	3
Al-Hasakeh	1	2		2	3
Ar-Raqqa		3		1	
Lattakia	1				
Aleppo	6	5		9	1
Hama	2	1	1	3	1
Homs	2	1			2
Deir-ez-Zor	3	2	1	3	4
Rural Damascus	5	3	2	7	1
Damascus				1	1
<b>Overall Indicator</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>16</b>

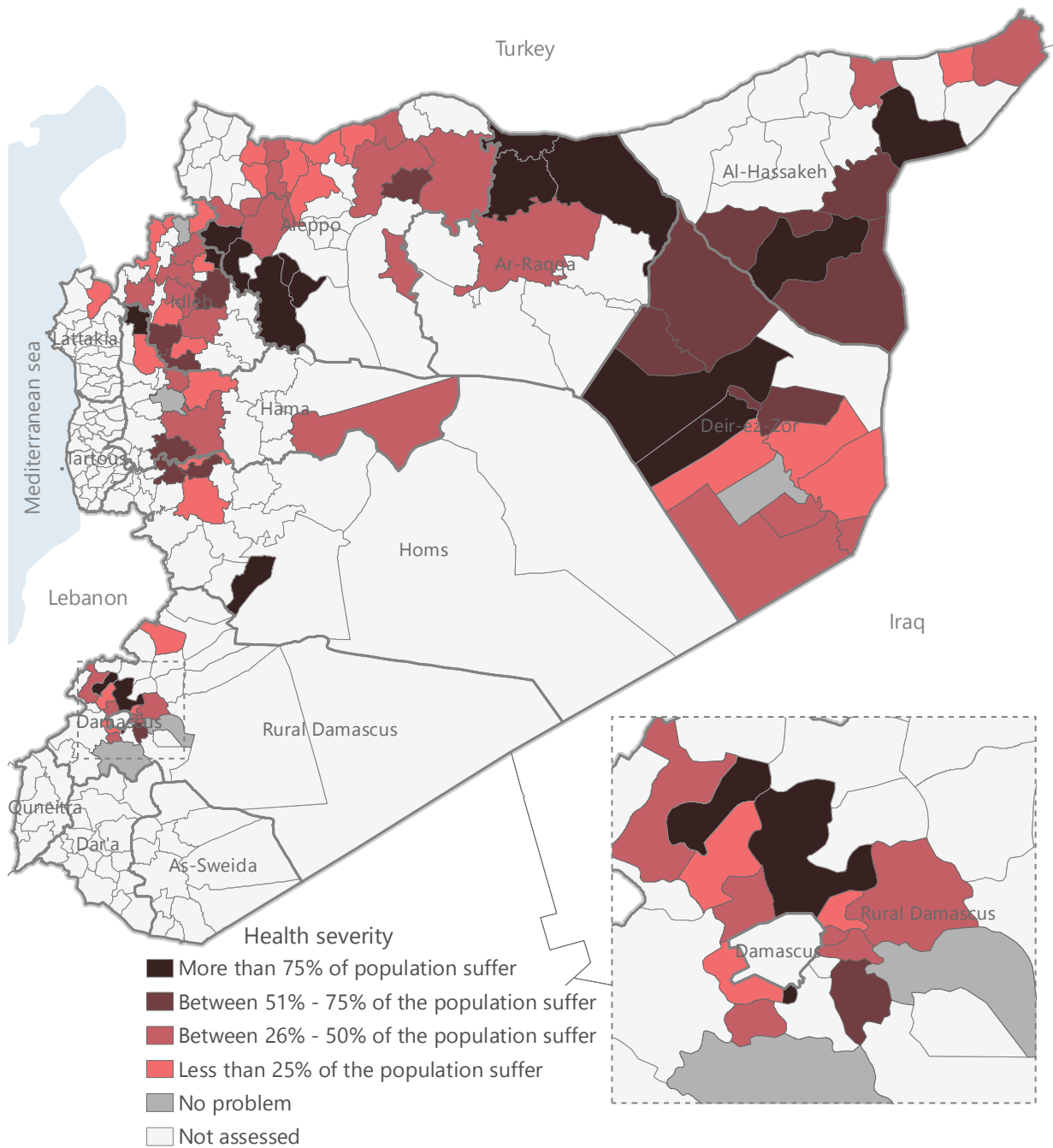
Big Number N/A

7- <http://reliefweb.int/report/syrian-arab-republic/2016-humanitarian-needs-overview-syrian-arab-republic>

8- <http://www.acu-sy.org/en/dynamo-report-v4/>

The following map shows that only five sub-districts out of 94 do not suffer from lack of health services, whereas there are 18 sub-districts where almost all population suffer from health care deterioration, those sub-districts are distributed in the southwest of Aleppo and north of Ar-Raqqa and in Deir-ez-Zor governorates and are counted in the table above.

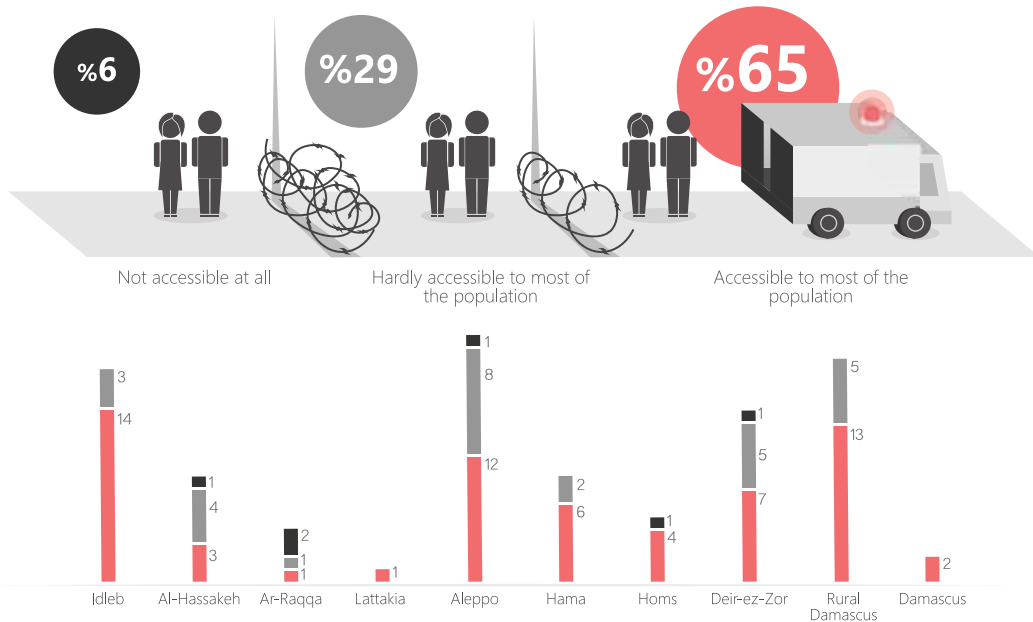
**Map 4: Health Severity**



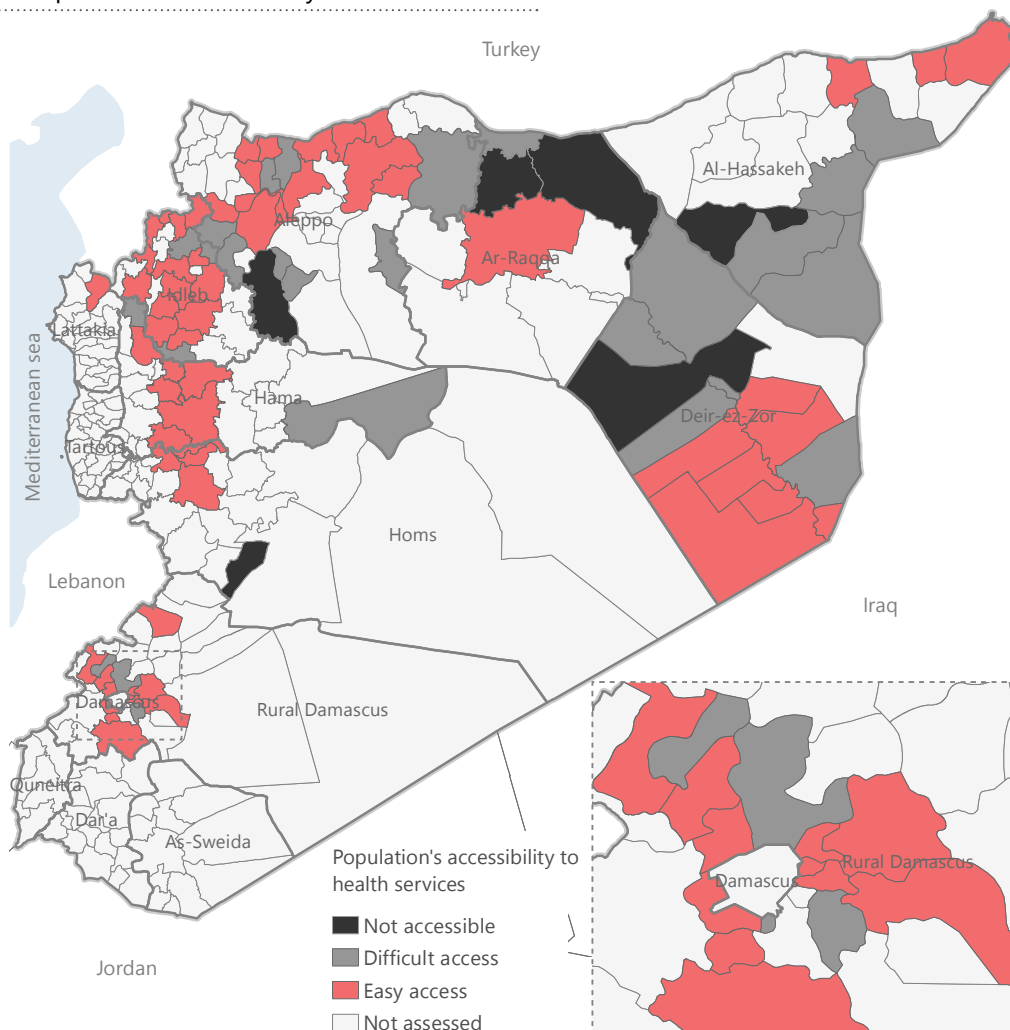


## Basic Health Services Accessibility

This study covered the population's ability to access basic health services. Collected data show that more than 25% of the assessed population face difficulties in accessing basic health services in medical centers, as well as there are several sub-districts where health services were impossible to access like Tall Ed-daman in Aleppo, Areesheh in Al-Hasakeh and Deir-ez-Zor city. On the other hand, Rabe'e'a sub-district in Lattakia and the two assessed neighborhoods in Damascus City Yarmuk and Barzeh had easy access to health services, despite the lack of all medical specialties.

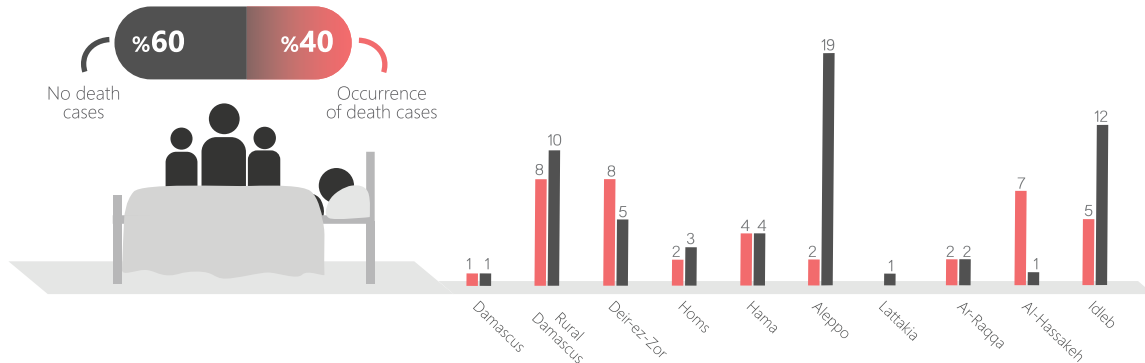


Map 5: Population's Accessibility to Health Services



## Death Cases due to Health Status

Around 40% of assessed sub-districts reported the occurrence of deaths due to the deterioration of health status and poor healthcare services in all assessed governorates except Rabee'a sub-district in Lattakia. The two besieged sub-districts of Madaya and Deir-ez-Zor witnessed death incidents along with the majority of the population suffering from a decline in healthcare. Also, health services in Deir-ez-Zor city are not accessible at all.



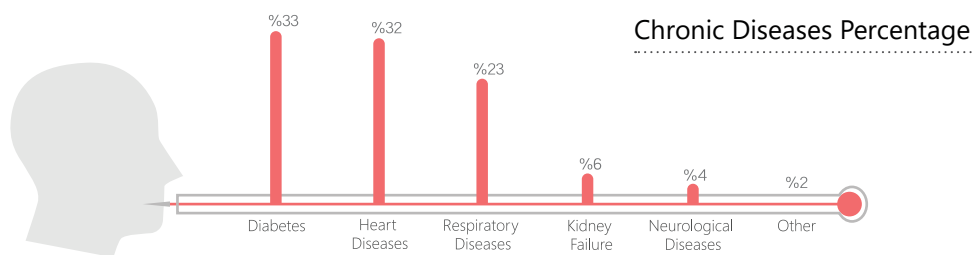
## Health Problems

According to HNO<sup>9</sup> 2016: "600,000 People with chronic illness, over 600,000 chronic diseases patients, and 40,000 diabetic children and more than 4000 dialysis patients in need of weekly, life-saving hemodialysis sessions."

Therefore, it is crucial to get accurate data about the prevalence of such diseases to help provide an appropriate cure for patients, in addition to identifying the most important disease carriers and causes that contribute to the spread.

## Chronic Diseases

The current study assessed the percentage of chronic diseases prevalence among covered sub-districts to inform working health organizations to deliver the necessary medicaments. Analysis results show that diabetes is the most spread disease with 33% in the covered sub-districts followed by heart diseases with 32%, respiratory diseases came thirdly with 23% especially in Idleb, Aleppo, Rural Damascus, and Damascus governorates. It should be noted that Ar-Raqqa governorate suffers from "Other" diseases as pregnancy-related and pediatric diseases that came secondly after heart diseases because of the complete absence of medical services there. The following figure and heatmap show chronic diseases distribution by governorate.

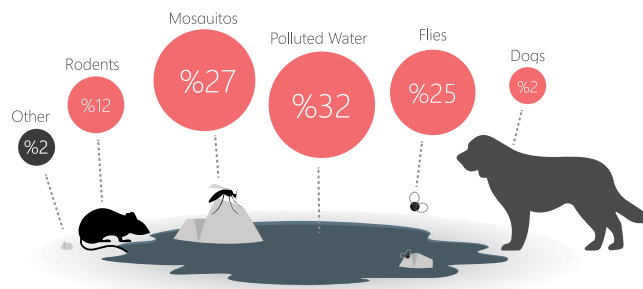


Governorate	Diabetes	Respiratory Diseases	Heart Diseases	Kidney Failure	Neurological Diseases	Other
Idleb	High	High	High	Low	Low	Low
Al-Hasakeh	High	High	High	Low	Low	Low
Ar-Raqqa	High	Low	High	Low	Low	High
Lattakia	High	Low	High	Low	Low	Low
Aleppo	High	High	High	Low	Low	Low
Hama	High	High	High	Low	Low	Low
Homs	High	High	High	Low	Low	Low
Deir-ez-Zor	High	High	High	Low	Low	Low
Rural Damascus	High	High	High	Low	Low	Low
Damascus	High	High	High	Low	Low	Low
Overall Indicator	High	High	High	Low	Low	Low

High Prevalence Low Prevalence

## The Prevalence of Disease Carriers

Disease carriers take part in the spread of infection among the population. Therefore, the current study covered the percentage of disease carriers within the assessed sub-districts including polluted water, mosquitos, flies, rodents, and dogs. Polluted water came as the basic disease carrier with 32% in all assessed governorates except Hama, considering that 63% of assessed sub-districts lack lab tests to check the validity of drinking water as mentioned in the WASH part of this report. Some sub-districts reported the existence of other issues that may contribute to the spread of illnesses and infections like the presence of open drainage within Dana sub-district in Idleb and irrigated vegetables from drainage water within Nashabiyeh in Rural Damascus and overcrowded population within collective shelters like in Ein Elfjeh in the same governorate.



Governorate	Polluted Water	Flies	Rodents	Dogs	Mosquitos	Other
Idleb	21	21	12	1	27	2
Al-Hasakeh	14	15	6	1	12	
Ar-Raqqa	9	5	1		6	
Lattakia	3	1			2	
Aleppo	21	28	8	3	30	
Hama	7	16	6		18	1
Homs	6	7	5		3	
Deir-ez-Zor	35	16	2	4	19	1
Rural Damascus	35	9	15		15	3
Damascus	4	5	3			
<b>Overall Indicator</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>7</b>

High Prevalence Low Prevalence

## HEALTH FACILITIES

This part includes information on existing health facilities within assessed sub-districts: medical centers, polyclinics, hospitals and the medical services offered in each of them. As well as, the presented information includes numbers of existing doctors by specialty, the most reported problems in medical centers, medical equipment and costs of medical services, in addition to the percentage of medical centers exposure to bombing and the most urgently required health interventions for them to continue functioning.

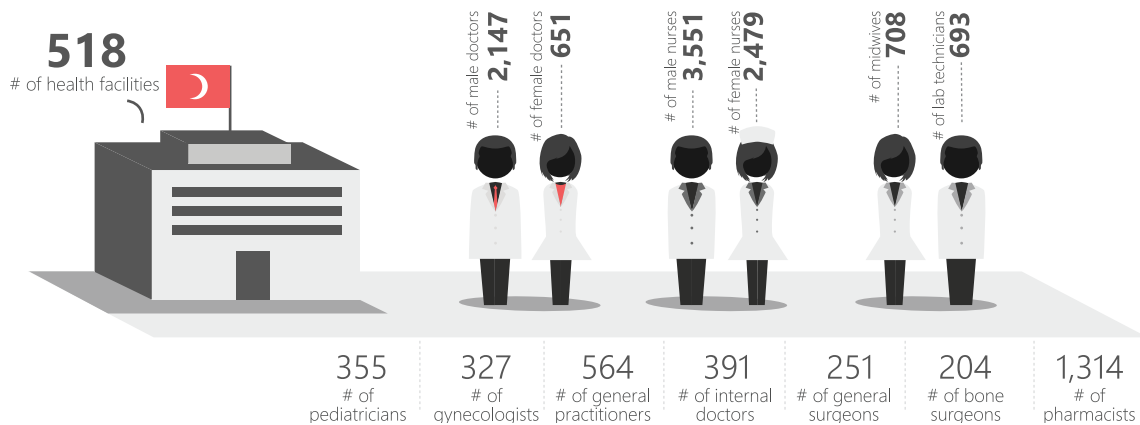
### Doctors and Medical Centers

Data was collected on health facilities and doctors by their specialty. The total number of health facilities covered by this study was 518 centers distributed on on most assessed sub-districts. However, many sub-districts do not have any health facilities or the health facilities are non-functional so in this case, the civilians have no place to get treatment, and they are forced to travel to neighboring sub-districts to receive treatment as in Jawadiyah where its population travels to visit the medical center to Quamishli. Sometimes, the residents depend on pharmacies to receive treatment despite that specialists do not run most pharmacies.

Data show that there are no health facilities at all in the following sub-districts: Areeshah, Hole, Shadadah and Markada in Al-Hasakeh governorate; Suluk and Ein Issa in Ar-Raqqa; Khan Shaykun in Idleb; Hajeb, Banan, Tall Ed-daman and Suran in Aleppo; Ziyara in Hama; and Hajin in Deir-ez-Zor governorate.

Additionally, enumerators reported that Tal Hmis sub-district in Al-Hasakeh suffered from a lack of medical specialists, as available doctors are treating almost all cases, besides the pharmacists' incredibility because anyone can run a pharmacy which may turn to a clinic. The following table includes medical centers distribution by governorate, number of doctors and pharmacists by specialty.

### # of Medical Centers, Doctors and their Specialties



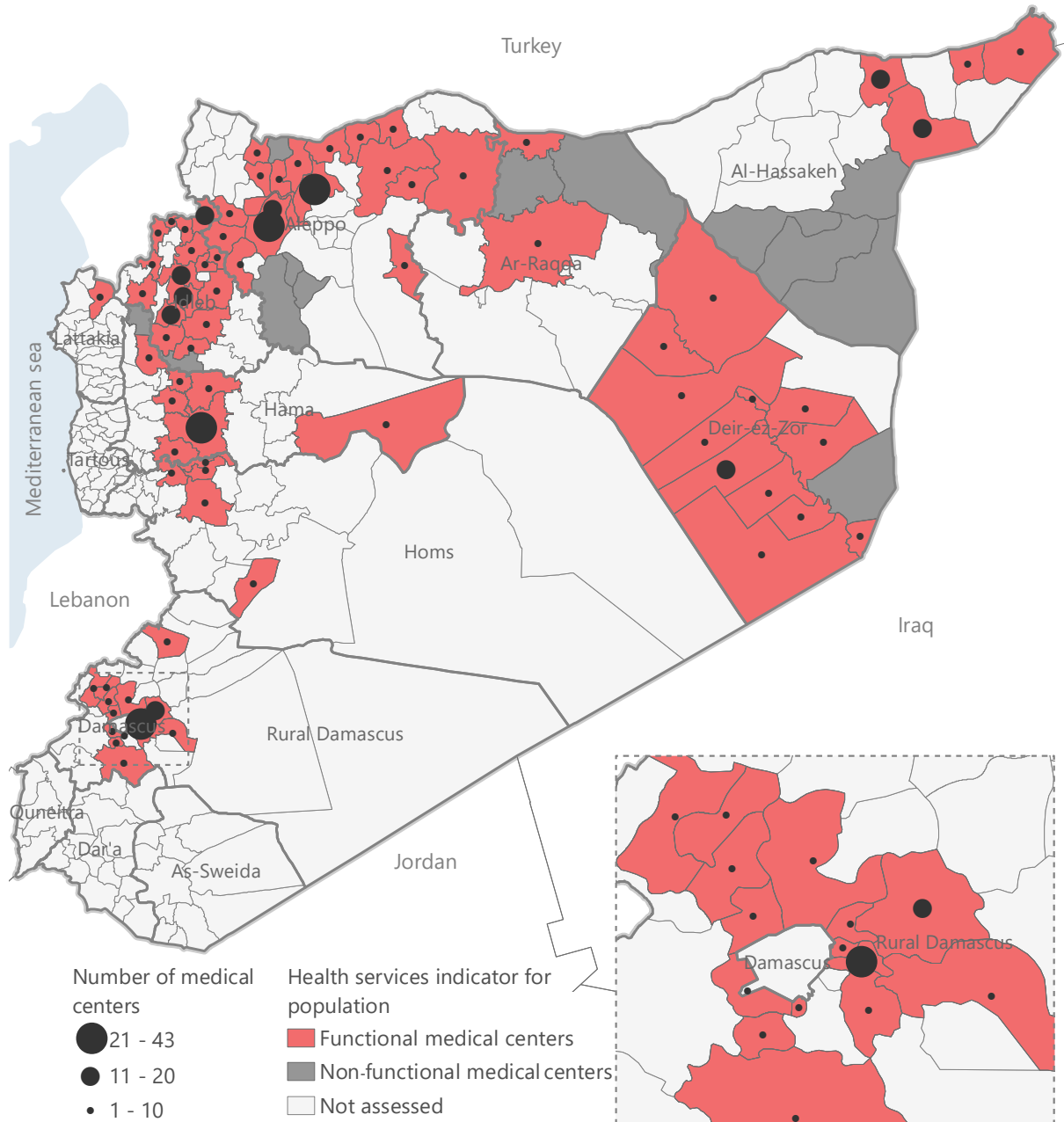
It should be noted the possibility of contracting some specialist doctors with more than one medical facility because of the scarcity of medical specialists, which led to the rise in the number of counted doctors in the assessed sub-districts as some doctors were counted more than one time. The number of counted doctors was high in Hama governorate because of assessing two sub-districts under the control of the Syrian regime, Hama City and Muhradah sub-district.

Table 7: # of Medical Centers, Doctors and their Specialties by Governorate

Governorate	Idleb	Al-Hassakeh	Ar-Raqqa	Lattakia	Aleppo	Hama	Homs	Deir-ez-Zor	Rural Damascus	Damascus
# of health facilities	92	41	10	6	132	72	18	49	94	4
# of male doctors	331	313	65	45	353	531	53	177	266	13
# of female doctors	110	71	26	4	121	140	9	49	117	4
# of male nurses	849	202	38	100	520	704	225	372	518	23
# of female nurses	464	485	15	78	359	341	57	247	417	16
# of midwives	150	50	13	4	168	159	25	76	59	4
# of lab technicians	120	145	10	8	101	124	39	68	74	4
# of pediatricians	64	50	5	4	61	68	8	54	39	2
# of gynecologists	47	21	2	4	58	90	6	45	53	1
# of general practitioners	79	19	8	12	116	191	15	53	68	3
# of internal doctors	68	49	14	11	63	65	9	50	59	3
# of general surgeons	54	19	5	2	61	45	5	31	27	2
# of bone surgeons	44	30	3	5	40	36	6	17	23	0
# of pharmacists	185	219	64	4	284	154	26	200	174	4

The following map shows that Hama city contains 43 health facilities which is the highest number, followed by Jebel Saman sub-district in Aleppo with 40 health facilities. On the other hand, 13 sub-districts have no health facilities at all.

**Map 6 Number and distribution of Health Facilities**



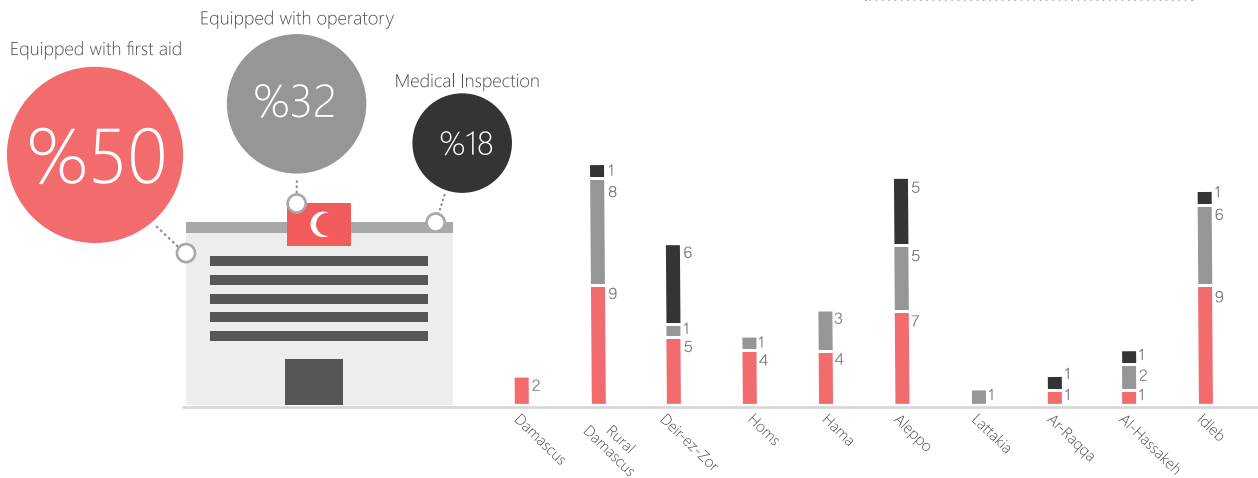
### Health Facilities Equipment

The existence of a health facility in the community does not necessarily mean that it is capable of treating all patients especially if the patient needs to undergo surgery. Therefore, the study included getting information on health facilities equipment to receive all kinds of patients and provide them with proper treatment.

Analysis results show that half of health facilities within the 81 sub-districts out of 94 that include health facilities are equipped with first aid only, and about one-third are equipped with operatory along with first aid and medical inspection, as for other centers they include medical inspection only.

It is worth mentioning that only 27 sub-districts contain health facilities equipped with operator, and there is no operator in all health facilities in Ar-Raqqa governorate and two assessed neighborhoods in Damascus City.

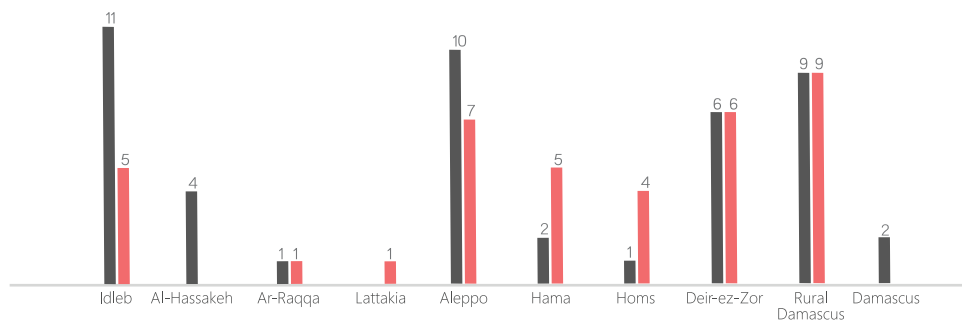
### Medical Centers Equipment



### Medical Facilities Building Status

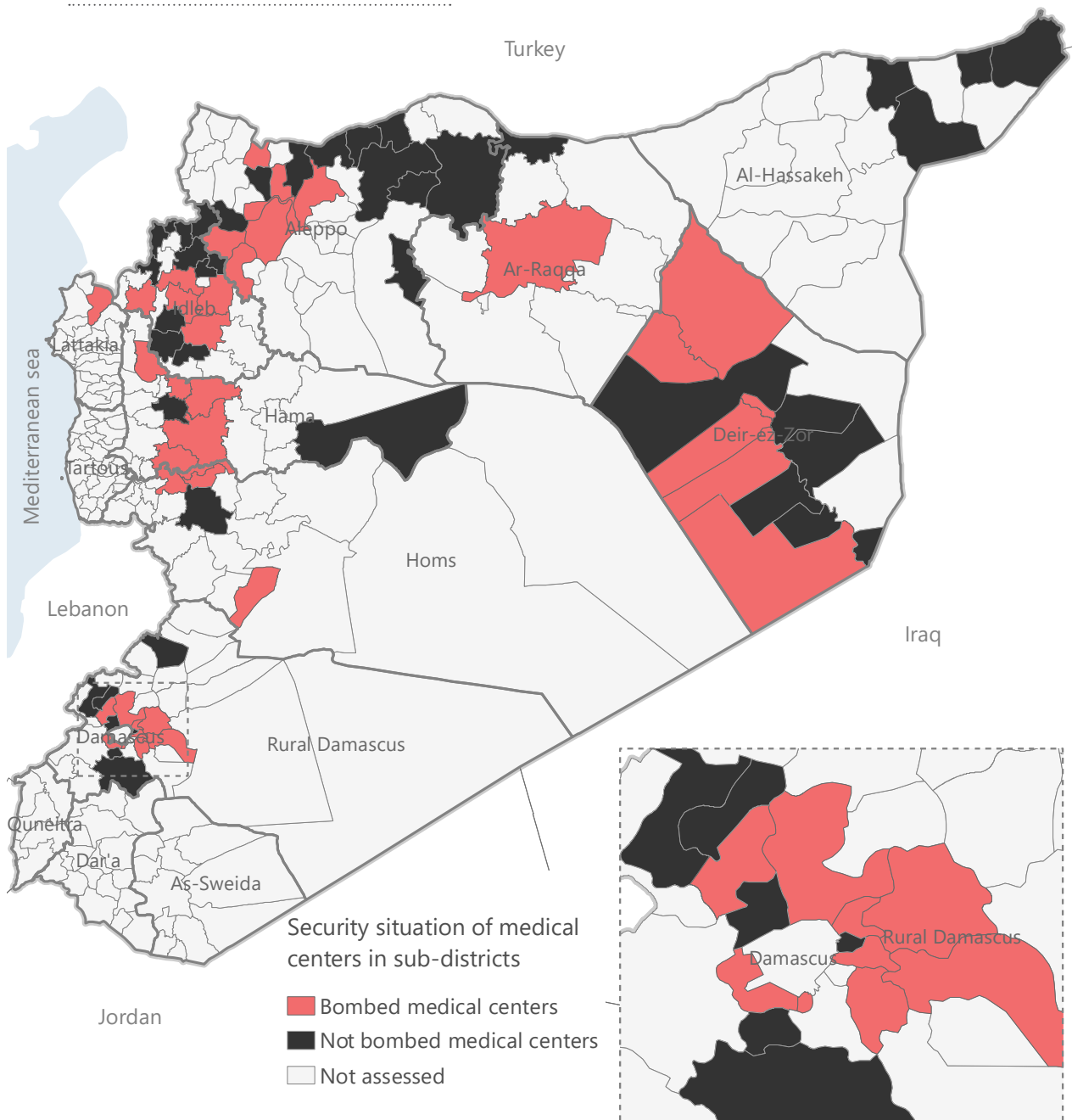
Since the beginning of the Syrian crisis, hospitals, and other medical facilities are still targeted through ongoing military events and aerial bombardment. ACU enumerators collected data on health facilities exposure to bombardment within assessed sub-districts. The results show that health facilities in 38 assessed sub-districts were targeted with bombing, this constitutes 45% of covered sub-districts in all governorates that included bombed medical facilities.

It should be noted that Al-Marj neighborhood within Nashabiyeh sub-district in Rural Damascus governorate is exposed to continuous shelling, and medical centers are targeted due to its closure to clash areas. So the main task of those centers is receiving injured people which resulted in a decrease in the number of civilians who attend those centers during the two months prior the assessment. As well as, some hospitals in Ar-Raqqa governorate are exposed to continuous bombing.



The map identifies the sub-districts with health facilities that were targeted with bombardment. The governorates of Rural Damascus and Aleppo included the highest number of sub-districts that had bombed health facilities with seven sub-districts in each governorate.

**Map 7: Health facilities Bombardment**



## Costs of Medical Services

Data was collected on costs of provided medical services in health facilities within assessed sub-districts, and the analysis results show that 63% of health facilities provide services free of charge. About 12% of health facilities provide services of high costs within ten assessed sub-districts distributed in Aleppo, Al-Hassakeh, Rural Damascus and Hama governorates.



On the other hand, Hama city witnessed the highest number of patients who visited medical centers in one month with 54,000 patients despite the high costs of medical services there, followed by Sahnaya in Rural Damascus with 40,000 patients and 15,000 patients in Quamishli in Al-Hasakeh.

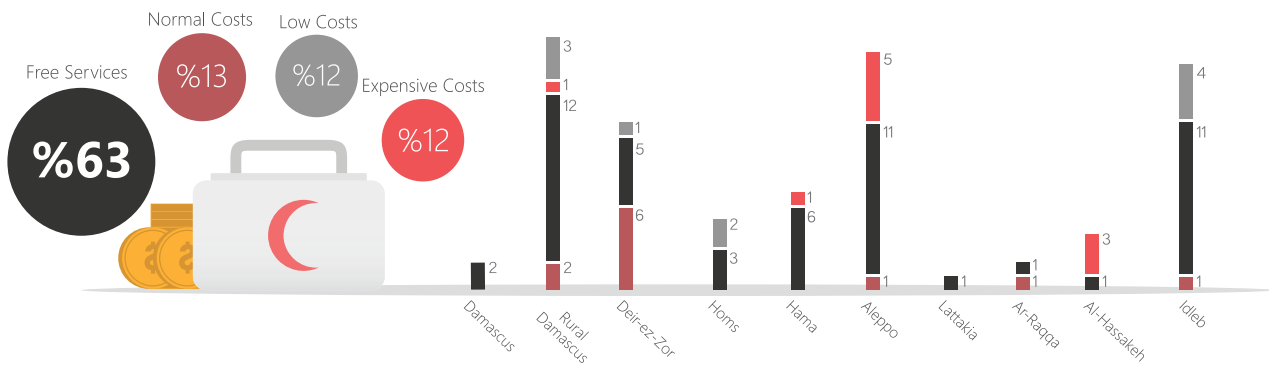
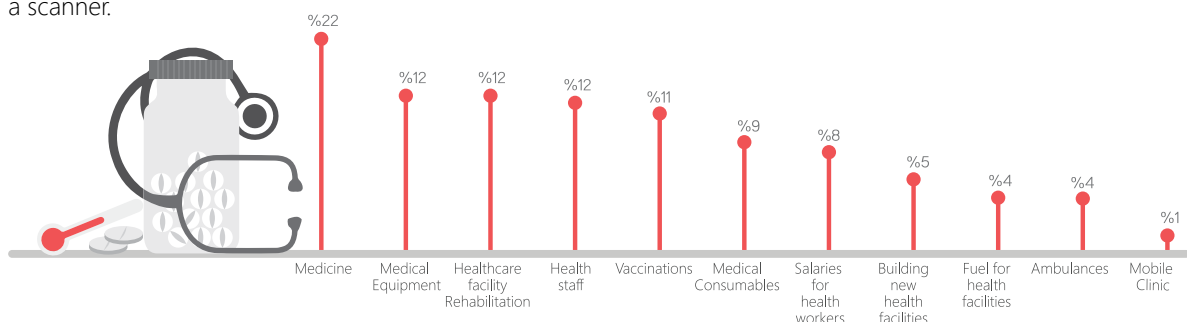


Table 8: Sub-districts with Expensive Medical Services

Governorate	District	Sub-district
Al-Hasakeh	Quamishli	Tal Hmis
Al-Hasakeh	Al- Malikeyyeh	Al- Malikeyyeh
Aleppo	Menbij	Abu Qalqal
Aleppo	Ain Al Arab	Sarin
Aleppo	Jarablus	Jarablus
Aleppo	Menbij	Menbij
Aleppo	Menbij	Maskana

### Required Assistance for Health Facilities

The continuity of functioning of any health facility needs many requirements especially in case it was equipped with operatory and first aid. Therefore, the study covered specific health interventions that are urgently required in assessed sub-districts. Provision of medicine topped the required assistance in all assessed sub-districts except Rabe'e'a in Lattakia governorate as medicine is available in all health facilities in that sub-district. Both medical equipment and health care facility rehabilitation came secondly for all assessed sub-districts except Ar-Raqqa governorate which did not report about its need for rehabilitation of health facilities. The sub-districts of Abu Qalqal, Tall Refaat and Daret Azza in Aleppo governorate reported their need to build new health facilities in first place; Maskana and Jarablus sub-districts reported this need in the second place; and Atareb sub-district in the third place. As well as, Tall Ed-daman sub-district reported its need to build a hospital; Duma in Rural Damascus reported its need to establish safe health facilities, and the medical center in Ma'arrat An Nu'man in Idleb needs a scanner.



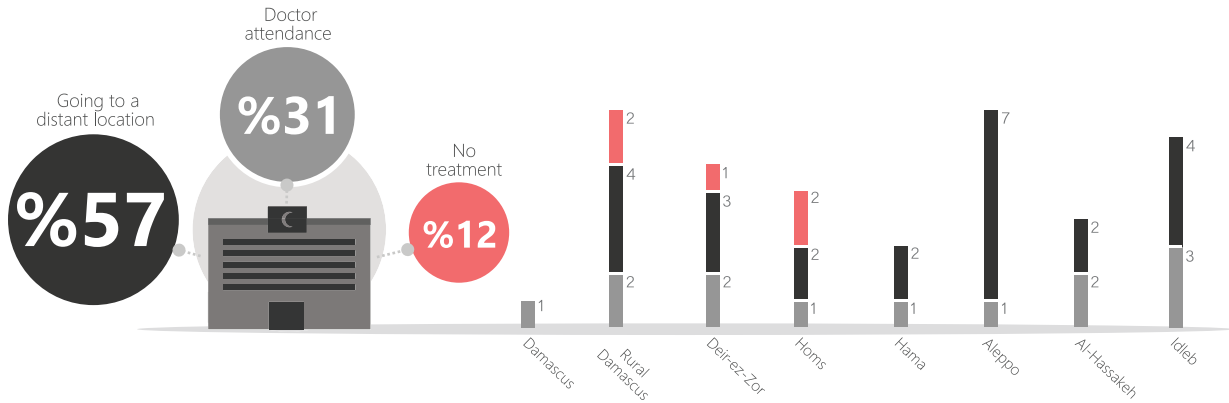
The numbers in the heatmap below represent the number of sub-districts according to the needed assistance in health facilities by governorates.

Governorate	Idleb	Al-Hasakeh	Ar-Raqqa	Lattakia	Aleppo	Hama	Homs	Deir-ez-Zor	Rural Damascus	Damascus	Overall Indicator
Mobile clinic					1	2			1		4
Ambulances	2				8	1		2	6		19
Fuel for health facilities	6				4	4		2	4		20
Building new health facilities	6	2			14	2			3		27
Salaries for health workers	15				5	1	1	10	6		38
Medical consumables	6				6	2	5	8	12	3	42
Vaccinations	9	3	5		14	3	3	10	7		54
Health staff	4	5	1	1	11	3	5	13	15		58
Health care facility rehabilitation	9	4		3	10	9	7	11	5	3	61
Medical equipment	12	4	1	2	10	7	3	7	12	3	61
Medicine	23	6	5		16	8	3	9	34	3	107

Big Number N/A

## Health Facilities Alternatives

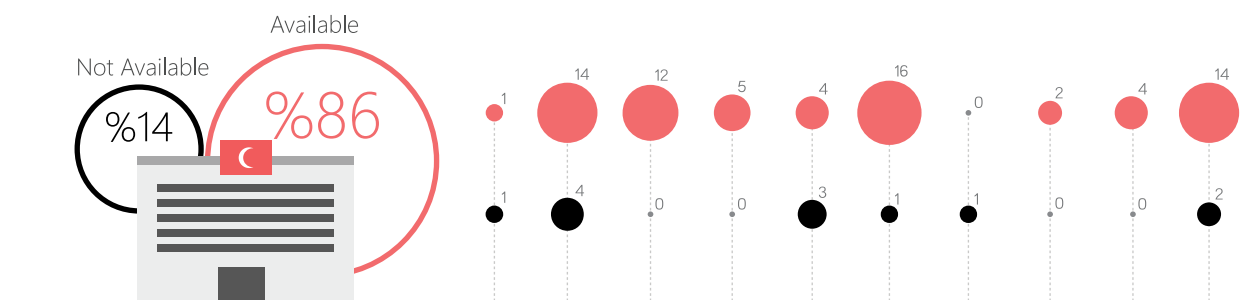
More than half of patients within sub-districts that do not have health facilities constituting 57% of the total assessed sub-districts, have to go to a distant location to get treatment, and about 31% of patients depend on local doctors who live in the same sub-district to get cure. The sub-districts of Deir-ez-Zor, Qudsiya and Az-Zabdani in Rural Damascus reported that patients did not receive any treatment, and several deaths occurred within those sub-districts due to lack of health care.



## Policlinics

Polyclinics include first aid, medical inspection, various clinics, vaccinations and a pharmacy. Statistics show that 86% of the 84 sub-districts that include health facilities mentioned above have polyclinics. While 12 sub-districts, Rabe'e'a in Lattakia governorate; Teftnaz in Idleb governorate; Hajar Aswad, Nashabiyeh, Harasta and Darayya in Rural Damascus governorate; Yarmuk and Barzeh neighborhoods in Damascus City; Oqeirbat, Madiq Castle and Kafr Zeita in Hama governorate; and Zarbah in Aleppo don't include polyclinics.

Besides, Markada sub-district in Al-Hasakeh governorate reported the presence of two non-functional polyclinics that need rehabilitation to serve the sub-district knowing that those polyclinics were providing child vaccinations once a week.

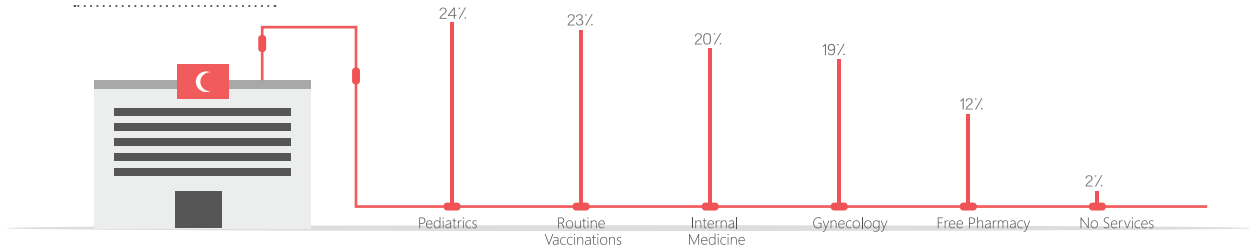


## Policlinic Services

Polyclinics include different clinics mainly pediatrics, routine vaccinations, internal clinic, gynecological clinic and a pharmacy. Results show that pediatrics and vaccinations constitute the biggest percentage of provided services in polyclinics with close rates 24% and 23%. However, pharmacies' availability is considered very low with 11.9%.

It is worth mentioning that Saraqab sub-district in Idleb suffer from the illegal presence of pharmacies, and there is an urgent need to monitor medicine practice there. Some sub-districts have polyclinics, but all of them are non-functional.

### Policlinic Services



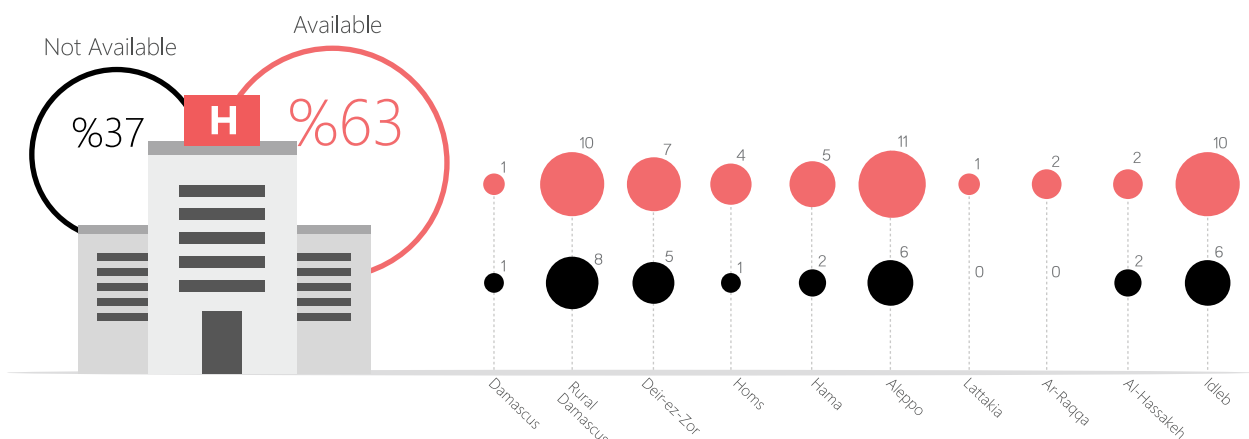
The numbers in the heatmap below represent the number of sub-districts according to the provided polyclinic services by governorates.

Governorate	Pediatrics	Free Pharmacy	Internal Medicine	Routine Vaccinations	Gynecology	No Services
Idleb	10	6	10	7	9	
Al-Hasakeh	2	1	1	4	2	
Ar-Raqqa	2		2	1	2	
Lattakia						
Aleppo	9	6	6	13	9	1
Hama	4	1	3	4	2	
Homs	4	3	3	3	4	
Deir-ez-Zor	8	1	6	6	4	1
Rural Damascus	10	6	11	9	7	2
Damascus	1	1	1	1	1	
<b>Overall Indicator</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>4</b>

Big Number N/A

### Hospitals

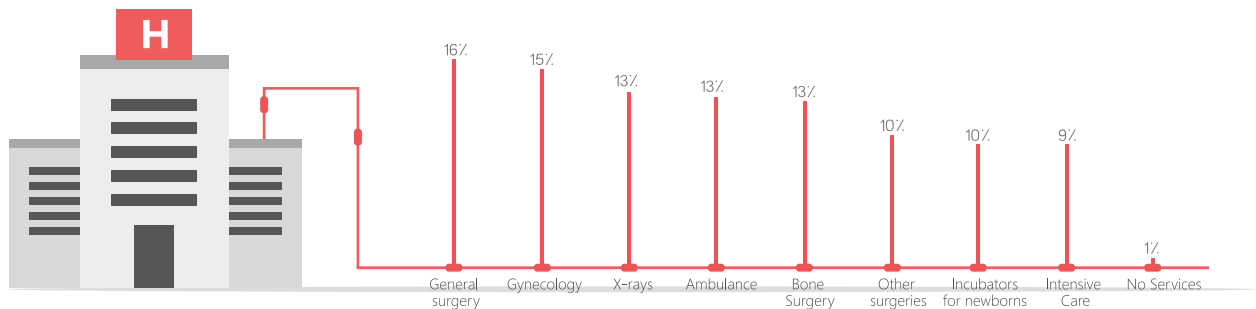
Polyclinics receive the ordinary medical cases which are classified as non-dangerous, but there are many patients with chronic diseases like heart diseases, hypertension, diabetes and there are cases that require surgical operations, also the availability of operatory and first aid is highly important especially in disputed areas that witness frequent shelling. Therefore, the presence of hospitals in all sub-districts is highly important to keep the population healthy and provide the appropriate treatment for them. However, study results show that more than one-third of the 84 sub-districts that include health facilities don't have hospitals, in addition, there are six sub-districts that do not have neither hospitals nor polyclinics which are Tefnaz in Idleb, Zarbah in Aleppo, Madiq Castle in Hama, Hajar Aswad and Harasta in Rural Damascus, and Barzeh neighborhood in Damascus city. In this case, Tefnaz and Zarbah residents are forced to travel to a distant location to get treatment while Barzeh residents depend on local doctors who live in the neighborhood. Regarding the patients in the sub-districts of Madiq Castle, Hajar Aswad, and Harasta, they depend on visiting a close medical center to receive treatment.



## Hospital Services

Hospitals offer advanced medical services compared to the services provided in polyclinics, and those services characterized by their ability to receive hard medical conditions and injured people by shelling or clashes. The current study covered ten kinds of medical services provided in hospitals. General surgery and gynecology topped the available services in hospitals which are not available in polyclinics with close rates. It should be noted that Suran in Hama governorate and Az- Zabdani in Rural Damascus reported that all hospitals have stopped functioning, and no medical services are provided there.

Hospitals in Tell Abiad and Ar-Raqqa city lack general surgery services and bone surgery and other types of surgeries in addition to X-ray. Besides, only three services out of ten are provided in the hospitals of Rabe'e'a and besieged Yarmuk neighborhood as shown in the heatmap below.



The numbers in the heatmap below represent the number of sub-districts according to the provided hospital services by governorates.

Governorate	General surgery	Gynecology	Ambulance	Bone Surgery	Intensive Care	X-rays	Other surgeries	Incubators for newborns	No Services
Idleb	8	7	8	7	4	8	7	6	
Al-Hasakeh	2	2		2	2	2	1	1	
Ar-Raqqa		2	1		1			1	
Lattakia	1	1	1						
Aleppo	10	10	10	9	5	9	5	4	
Hama	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	1
Homs	4	3	2	4	2	3	2	3	
Deir-ez-Zor	6	4	3	3	3	4	4	2	
Rural Damascus	9	9	8	7	6	8	5	6	1
Damascus	1	1					1		
<b>Overall Indicator</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>2</b>

Big Number N/A

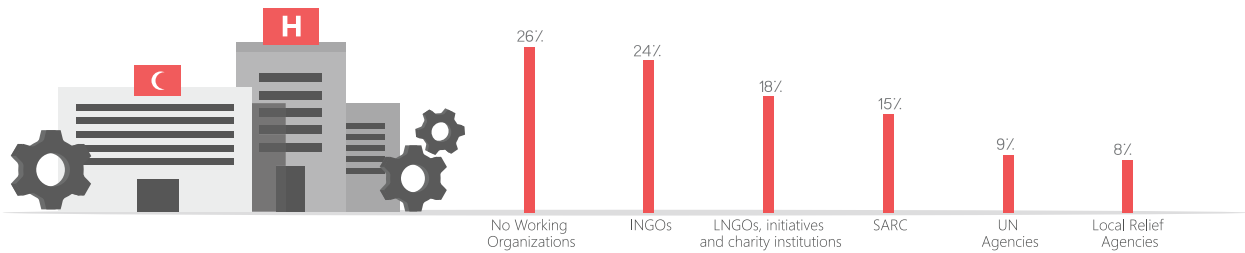
## Health Sector Support

This part includes acting organizations in the health sector that provided humanitarian assistance during assessment period and kind of provided support. As well as, the percentage of provided support to actual population needs is also covered in this part and lastly the major priorities of the health sector in Syria.

### Actors Working in the Health Sector

Medical centers and hospitals in out of regime control areas depend on the provided support by humanitarian organizations to continue functioning. International non-governmental organizations INGOs topped the working actors who provided support in the health sector with 24%. On the other hand, more than a quarter of assessed sub-districts did not receive health support during the two months prior the assessment which had adverse impacts on local population and caused the deterioration of health status and caused deaths sometimes. The sub-districts of Tabni, Jalaa, Khasham, Thiban, Susat, Kisreh, Abu Kamal, Al Mayadin, Muhasan, and Hajin within Deir-ez-Zor governorate reported the absence of entry of any medical aid in the two months which were covered by the assessment.

Whereas all assessed sub-districts in Idleb governorate have a good level of health services due to the successful delivery of medical aid and establishing new medical centers, while Oqirbat, Ziyara, and Muhradah in Hama governorate did not receive any health support, as well as Aghtrin and Banan in Aleppo suffer from bad health care services.



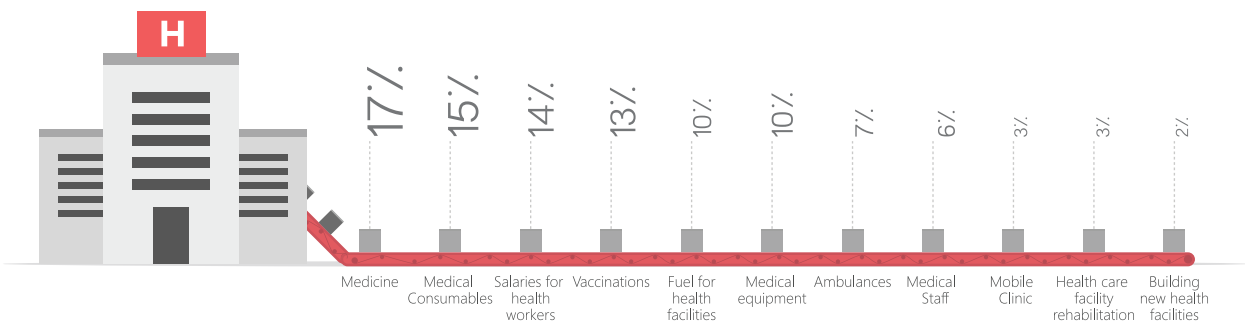
The numbers in the heatmap below represent the number of sub-districts according to the acting organizations in the health sector by governorates.

Governorate	UN Agencies	INGOs	SARC	Local Relief Agencies	LNGOs, initiatives and charity institutions	No Working Organizations
Idleb	4	10	3	3	11	1
Al-Hasakeh	1	2	2		1	4
Ar-Raqqa		1				3
Lattakia		1		1	1	
Aleppo	1	7		1	1	14
Hama	1	2	2	1	2	3
Homs	1	2	4		2	
Deir-ez-Zor			1	1	1	10
Rural Damascus	4	8	9	3	6	2
Damascus	1	1	1	2	1	
<b>Overall Indicator</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>37</b>

Big Number N/A

### Kind of Provided Support

Although medication tops the assistance provided in the health sector by relief agencies and humanitarian organizations with 17%, the need for medicine is the first priority for health sector as mentioned in "Health Sector Priorities" on page 40. On the other hand, the least support that was provided is for building new medical facilities and rehabilitating the existing ones, despite the importance of providing assistance in this field due to exposure of more than 45% of medical centers to bombing.



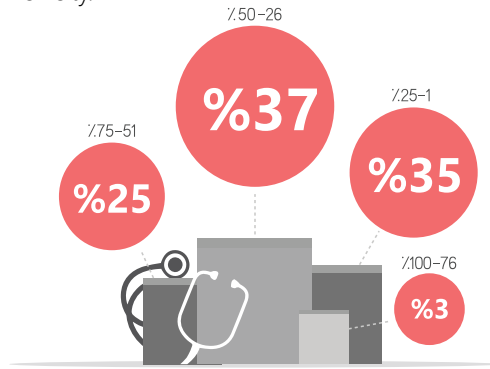
The numbers in the heatmap below represent the number of sub-districts according to the kind of provided health support by governorates.

Governorate	Idleb	Al-Hasakeh	Ar-Raqqa	Lattakia	Aleppo	Hama	Homs	Deir-ez-Zor	Rural Damascus	Damascus	Overall Indicator
Vaccinations	8	2			5	3	3	2	10	2	35
Medical Staff	4	1		1	1	1		2	5		15
Fuel for health facilities	8			1	3	3	2	1	9		27
Health care facility rehabilitation	4				1	2	2				9
Medical equipment	9	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	5		25
Ambulances	7		1	1	1	2	2	1	3		18
Building new health facilities	1					1		1	1		4
Medicine	14	3		1	3	5	2	1	13	2	44
Medical Consumables	12	1		1	5	5	5	2	9		40
Salaries for health workers	12		1	1	4	4	3	2	10		37
Mobile Clinic	5						1	1	1		9
Other	1										1

Big Number N/A

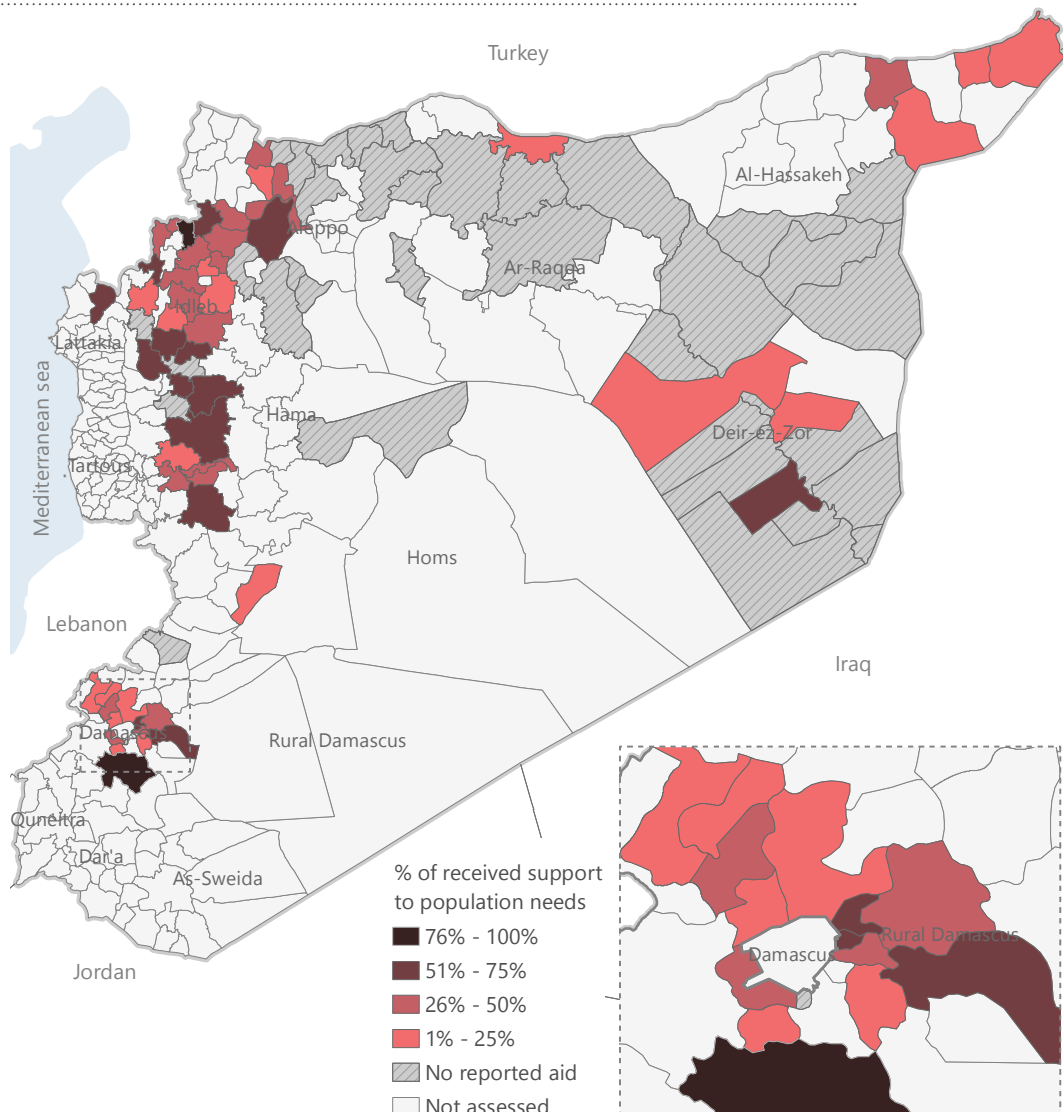
## Percentage of Support Coverage in Health Sector

Two assessed sub-districts received more than 75% of its population needs in health sector only Qourqeena in Idlib and Kisweh in Rural Damascus. Whereas, more than one-third of covered sub-districts received less than 25% of its health needs. The following figure and heatmap show that Tell Abiad in Ar-Raqqa is the only sub-district that received medical aid with less than 25% of its actual population needs, as well as three sub-districts out of thirteen in Deir-ez-Zor governorate received medical aid Basira, Ashara, and Deir-ez-Zor city.



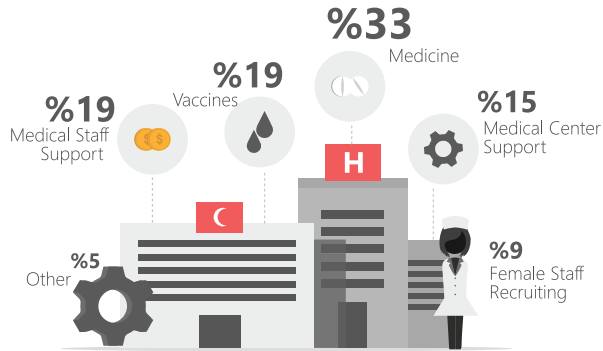
The map shows the percentage of provided support in health sector according to the need of the local population. Whereas 37 sub-districts out of 94 didn't receive medical aid, those sub-districts are concentrated in Aleppo, Ar-Raqqa, Deir-ez-Zor and Al-Hasakeh governorates.

Map 8: Support Coverage in Health Sector according to Population Needs



## Health Priorities

Providing medicine came as the first priority for all assessed sub-districts with 33%; this priority tends to rise dramatically in Rural Damascus, Aleppo and Idleb governorates as shown in the heatmap. The need for vaccines came in the second place with 19% followed by medical staff salary with the same percentage. Eighteen sub-districts reported their need to “Other” priorities, for example, medical equipment and consumables, advanced medical equipment, incubators for newborns, fuel, medical facilities rehabilitation and building new medical centers. The figure shows the percentage of required priorities in the health sector.



Governorate	Vaccines	Medical Staff Support	Medicine	Medical Center Support	Female Staff Support	Other
Idleb	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need
Al-Hasakeh	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need
Ar-Raqqa	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need
Lattakia	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need
Aleppo	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need
Hama	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need
Homs	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need
Deir-ez-Zor	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need
Rural Damascus	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need
Damascus	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need
<b>Overall Indicator</b>	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need

Acute Need N/A





## Food Security

The intensification of the Syrian conflict in its fifth year increases the Syrian people suffering in the food sector. A article published by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) pointed out that "Food insecurity has worsened due to conflict, notably in Syria and Yemen".<sup>11</sup> Talking about food security in Syria calls for memory the photos of thin bodies that look like skeletons out of starvation in the besieged town of Madaya in Rural Damascus governorate. Madaya is just an example of what may happen in other besieged Syrian towns and cities if the siege is not broken and food entry is not allowed. The continuing hostilities, aerial bombardment, and unjust blockade imposed by the Syrian regime on areas that are out of his control caused a significant lack of basic food items which resulted in many cases of diseases as a result of malnutrition and even deaths. Despite the presumed activation of the United Nations resolutions calling for the passage of aid convoys, the authorities imposing the blockade are still evading implementing them.



10- <http://www.fao.org/news/story/ar/item/356944/icode/>

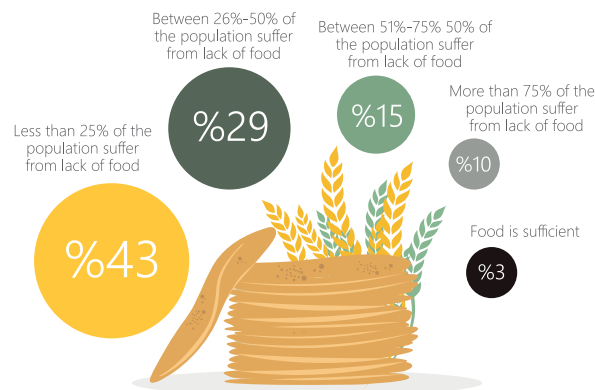


## Information Source Evaluation for Food Security



## Food Security Severity

The study results show that 97% of the assessed sub-districts suffer from a lack of food, whereas only 3% of the assessed sub-districts have adequate food quantity. "The conflict has decimated the agriculture sector, which has had a substantial impact on food supplies and markets. Currently over half of Syrians remaining in the country are food insecure, with one in three people unable to afford basic foods," said FAO Director-General José Graziano da Silva. The percentage of the population who are suffering from food insecurity differs according to sub-district. Ten assessed sub-districts suffered from severe food insecurity with the suffering of more than 75% of the population. Most of those sub-districts were fully or partially besieged during the data collection phase and till the moment of writing this report many of those areas are still under blockade. Sub-districts of high food insecurity are Madaya and Darayya city in Rural Damascus; Markada and Hole in Al-Hasakeh; Suluk and Ein Issa in Ar-Raqqa; Deir-ez-Zor city; Zarbah and Tall Ed-daman in Aleppo; and Ziyara in Hama.



The number reflects the percentage of assessed sub-districts

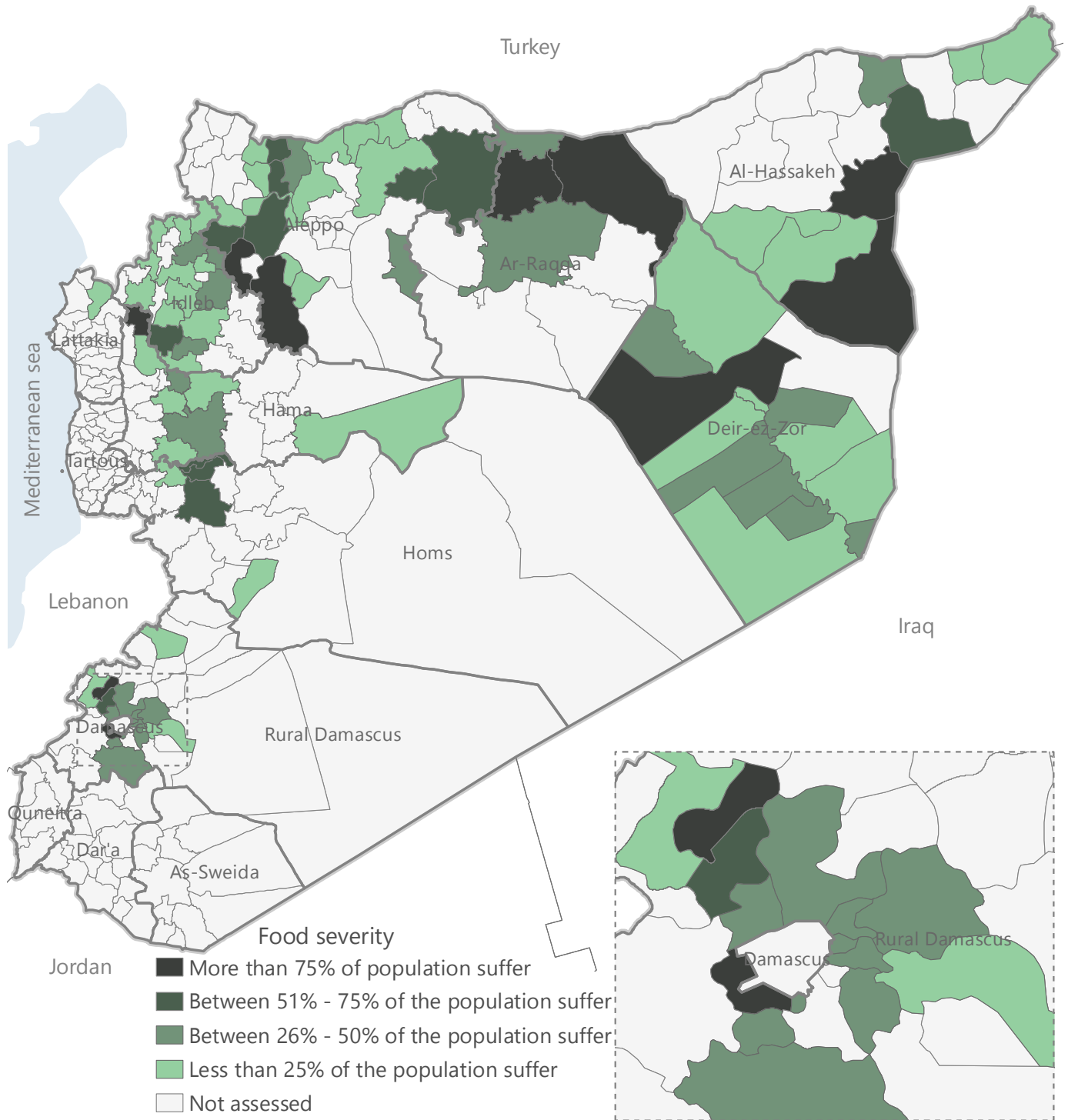
The numbers in the heatmap below represent the number of sub-districts according to the severity of food sector by governorates .

Governorate	Less than 25% of population suffer from lack of food	Between 26%-50% of population suffer from lack of food	Between 51%-75% of population suffer from lack of food	More than 75% of population suffer from lack of food
Idleb	12	4	1	
Al-Hasakeh	4	1	1	2
Ar-Raqqa		2		2
Lattakia	1			
Aleppo	8	2	6	2
Hama	2	2		1
Homs	2		3	
Deir-ez-Zor	6	6		1
Rural Damascus	3	11	2	2
Damascus	1		1	
<b>Overall Indicator</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>10</b>

Big Number N/A

The following map shows that only three sub-districts enjoy food security, but all other assessed sub-districts have problems in food especially besieged areas as Darayya, Madaya, and Deir-ez-Zor city.

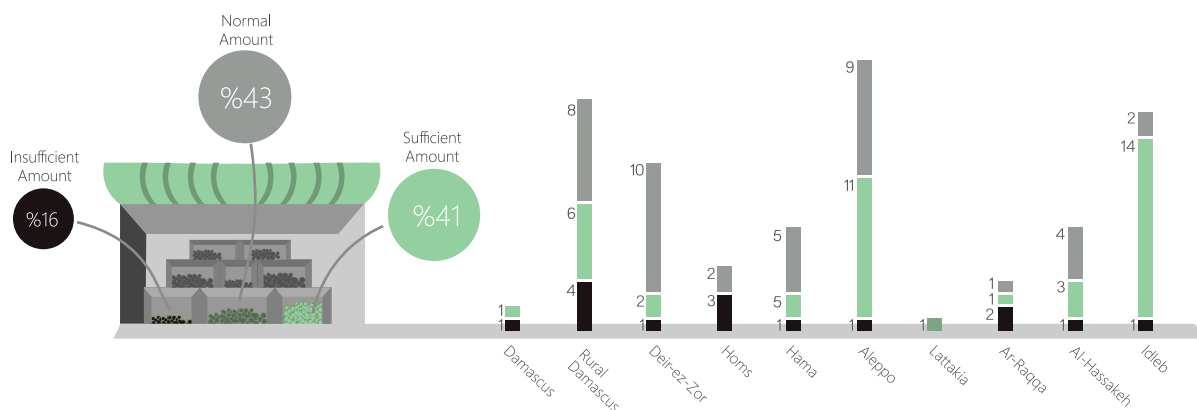
**Map 9: Food Security severity**





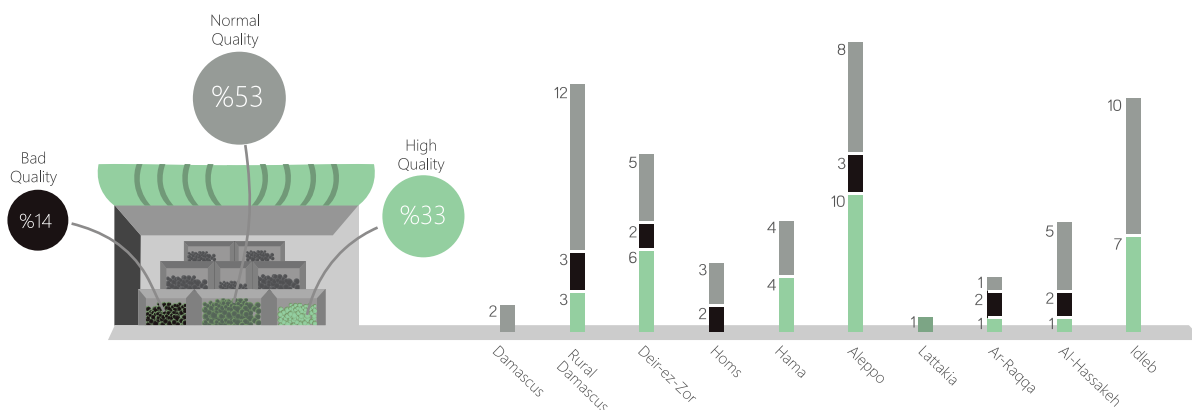
## Food Availability in the Market According to Quantity

According to Sphere standards, the changes in the number of consumed meals before and after the disaster is an indicator of its size. Syria has moved from self-sufficiency to aid and imports dependence as a result of this prolonged crisis. Results of the study showed that the amount of food was insufficient in 16% of the assessed sub-districts, including four sub-districts in Rural Damascus Qudsiya, Darayya city, Madaya and Madamiyet Elsham. As well as, three sub-districts in Homs Ar-Rastan, Mahin, and Al-Wa'ar neighborhood; two sub-districts in Ar-Raqqa Suluk and Ein Issa; Burza neighborhood in Damascus; Deir-ez-Zor city; Ziyara in Hama; Zarbah in Aleppo; and Khan Shaykun in Idlib.



## Food Availability in the Market According to Quality

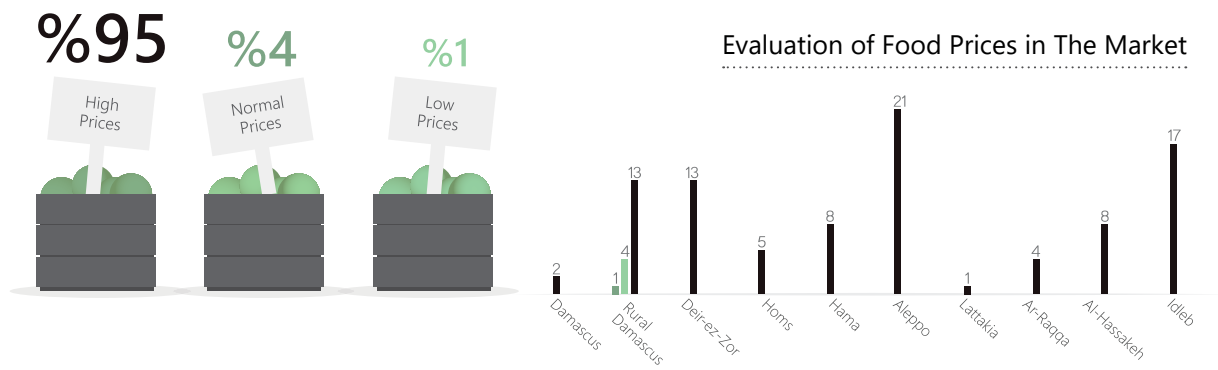
The ongoing crisis not only resulted in food deficiency in the markets, but also in the decline of food quality in case of its presence, especially in the besieged areas. The population of 14% of the assessed sub-districts suffer from bad food quality in the sub-districts of Madamiyet Elsham, Darayya, and Al Hajar Al Aswad in Rural Damascus; Zarbah, Atareb, and Jebel Saman in Aleppo; and Deir-ez-Zor city and Ashara in Deir-ez-Zor; Al-Wa'ar neighborhood and Ar-Rastan in Homs; Suluk and Ein Issa in Ar-Raqqa; Hole and Tal Hmis in Al-Hasakeh. The following figure shows food availability in the markets according to quality.



## Evaluation of Food Prices in The Market

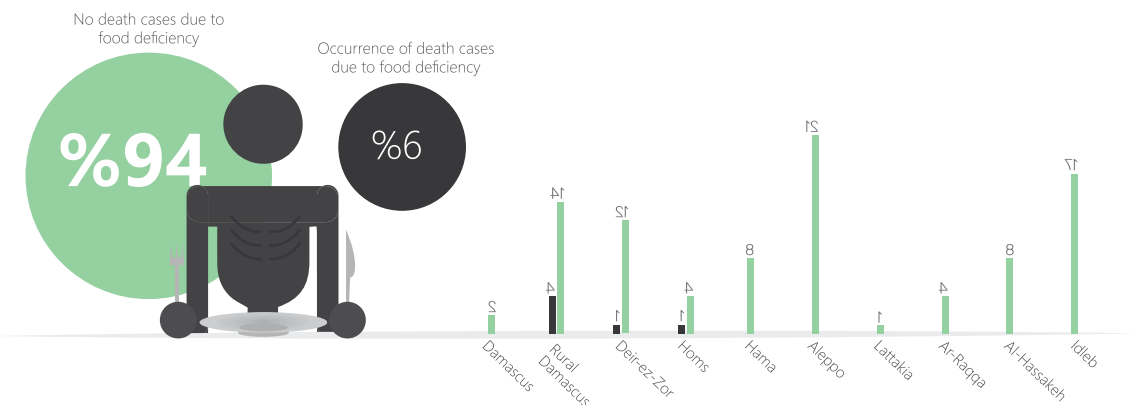
The assessment period witnessed a significant decline in production and an unprecedented decline in the exchange rate of the Syrian pound against American Dollar resulting in a significant rise in the prices of all commodities especially food items in all Syria. Food prices were high in 95% of the assessed sub-districts in all governorates, and the highest rates were in besieged areas. According to Jose Graziano da Silva, the general director of (FAO) on January 20, 2016 "As national food production has dropped off, food prices in Syria have soared, he noted, with prices in some markets for wheat flour and rice jumping by as much as 300 percent and 650 percent, respectively, over the past 18 months"<sup>11</sup>. The following figure shows an evaluation of food prices in the market in the assessed governorates.

<sup>11</sup><http://www.fao.org/news/story/en/item/380170/icode/>



### Recorded Death Cases Due to Food Deficiency

Fifty-six deaths were reported in the assessed sub-districts due to food deficiency distributed as follows: 24 deaths in besieged Madaya, six in Duma, 1 in each of Az- Zabdani and Maliha in Rural Damascus governorate, 2 in Ar-Rastan in Homs, and 22 in Deir-ez-Zor city. Food quality in the mentioned sub-districts above was bad, with low quantities and high prices and more than 75% of the inhabitants suffer from food shortage. Besides five other sub-districts namely (Daraya in Rural Damascus, Suluk, and Ein Issa in Ar-Raqqa, Hole in Al-Hasakeh, and Zariah in Aleppo) suffer from the same previous conditions, but with no registered deaths so far, which calls for immediate action to introduce food before disaster strikes.



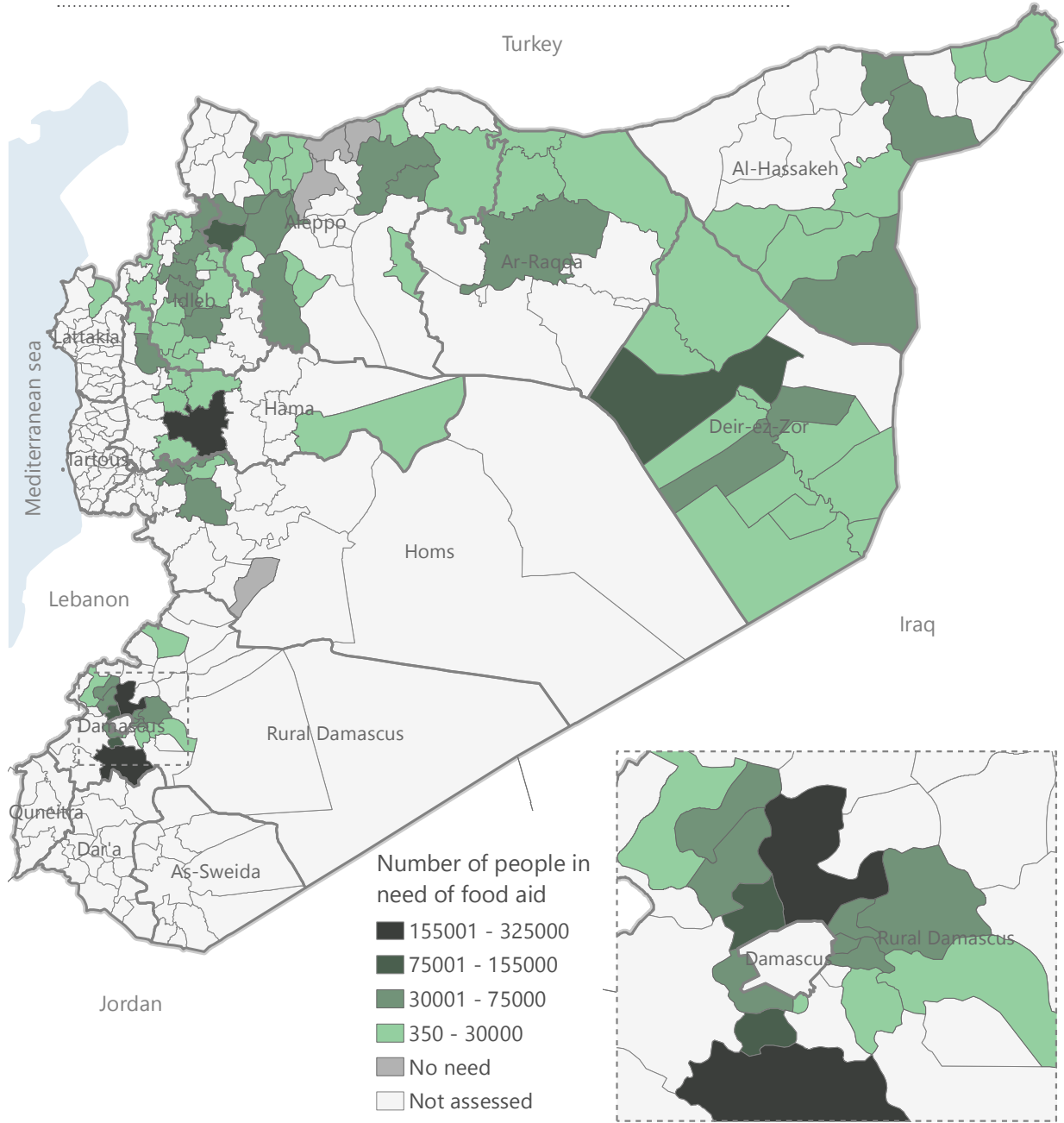
### Estimated Number of People in Need for Humanitarian Food Aid

The number of PINs of food in Syria increased over the past five years as it reached 3,397,225 in assessed sub-districts, the lives of (385,124) 11% of them are threatened due to food shortage. The largest number of PINs of food aid was in Rural Damascus and Aleppo, while the largest numbers of people threatened by death due to food shortage were in Deir-ez-Zor (130,450) and Rural Damascus (110,788), which calls for immediate intervention to save their lives. Lives of people are also threatened in the following sub-districts: Ein Elfjeh, Az- Zabdani, and Madaya in Rural Damascus. The following table shows the estimated number of people who are in need of humanitarian food aid by governorate.

table 9: Estimated Number of People in Need of Humanitarian Food Aid

Governorate	Idleb	Al-Hassakeh	Ar-Raqqa	Lattakia	Aleppo	Hama	Homs	Deir-ez-Zor	Rural Damascus	Damascus	Total
Estimated Number of Food Aid PINs	388,580	141,600	120,000	7,000	641,850	367,800	207,400	342,800	1,143,195	37,000	<b>3,397,225</b>
Estimated Number of Food Aid PINs (life-threatened)	36,330	12,600	0	0	53,100	10,200	23,656	130,450	110,788	8,000	<b>385,124</b>
Estimated Number of Food Aid PINs (not life-threatened)	352,250	129,000	120,000	7,000	588,750	357,600	183,744	212,350	1,032,407	29,000	<b>3,012,101</b>

Map 10: Estimated Number of People in Need of Humanitarian Food Aid



## Implemented Development Projects in Supporting Food Security Sector

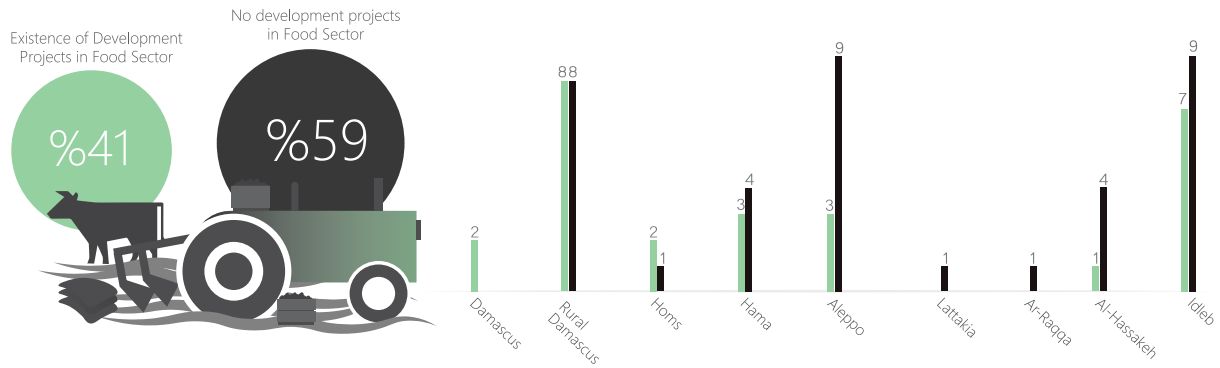
Development projects contribute to the investment of natural resources, securing employment opportunities and investment of resources to achieve food security. "Syria needs to produce as much food as possible itself, as aid alone cannot feed the country," the FAO general director said on January 20, 2016, adding that a "serious escalation of funds to support farming in Syria is needed, and he warned that without a surge in funding to support agricultural activities, more farmers will have no choice but to abandon their land and move within the country or across borders."<sup>12</sup>

According to current DYNAMO statistics, development projects in the food security sector were implemented in 41% of the assessed sub-districts, and the largest number of implemented development projects were in the governorates of Rural Damascus and Idlib. Some development projects were

<sup>12</sup><http://www.fao.org/news/story/en/item/380279/code/>



also Implemented in some sub-districts in Damascus, Homs, Hama, Aleppo, and Al-Hasakeh. It is worth mentioning that the implemented development projects were much less than the actual needs within the assessed sub-districts.

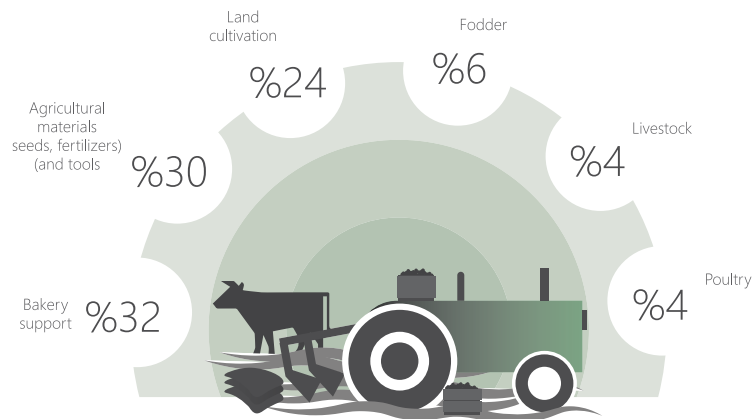


### Kinds of Implemented Development Projects

According to FAO: “Many farmers in Syria continue to produce but are struggling to access seeds and fertilizers. Livestock production is in jeopardy as herders cannot source or afford enough animal feed and veterinary services are no longer functioning. Food markets and distribution systems have been severely disrupted.”<sup>13</sup>

The delivered aid included bread as bakeries received 32% of the provided support, and Syria is known for its rich agricultural lands and livestock. Therefore, agricultural inputs including seeds, fertilizers, and instruments by received 30% of support, then cultivation of lands by 24%, while livestock development sector received 14% of the support, which included providing fodder and livestock and poultry breeding. Lattakia, Ar-Raqqah, and Deir-az-Zor did not get any support in this sector. According to FAO: “The livestock sector, too, has taken a significant hit, with 30 percent fewer cattle, 40 percent fewer goats and only half the number of poultry left in 2015, compared with 2011, as infrastructure is destroyed, animals fall sick or are looted, or families are forced to sell or slaughter their livestock to cope.”<sup>14</sup>

The largest percentage of agricultural land support was in Rural Damascus, where the support included only Damascus and Homs, whereas the largest proportion of bakery support was in Idleb and Rural Damascus. As well as, the largest percentage of support for agricultural materials was in Idleb and Aleppo, while the support of livestock was restricted to Burza neighborhood in Damascus city and Jebel Saman sub-district in Aleppo governorate. The poultry projects were implemented in Al-Wa’ar neighborhood in Homs and Qourqeena sub-district in Idleb; the fodder support was provided in Taldu in Homs, Harasta in Rural Damascus, and Jawadiyah in Al-Hasakeh governorate only despite the importance of livestock and its role in bridging the obvious deficit in food. The inhabitants emphasized their desire of receiving support for development projects to be able to produce food rather than total reliance on humanitarian aid.



13-<http://www.fao.org/news/story/en/item/380279/icode/>

14-<http://www.fao.org/news/story/en/item/382185/icode/>

## Heatmap: Kinds of Implemented Development Projects

The numbers in the heatmap below represent number of sub-districts according to the kinds of implemented development projects by governorates.

Governorate	Poultry	Fodder	Livestock	Agricultural materials (seeds, fertilizers, and tools)	Bakery Support	Land cultivation
Idleb	1			5	6	
Al-Hasakeh		1		1	1	
Ar-Raqqa						
Lattakia						
Aleppo			1	3	2	
Hama				2	2	
Homs	1	1		1		2
Deir-ez-Zor						
Rural Damascus		1		2	5	8
Damascus			1	1		2
<b>Overall Indicator</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>12</b>

Big Number  N/A

## The Main Sources of Income for the Population in Assessed Sub-districts

Despite burning many agricultural lands since the beginning of the Syrian crisis to impoverish farmers, starve and displace them. The farmers' correlation continued with their lands which returned the favor as agriculture was the primary source of income by 24%, despite the high risks for farmers starting from preparing the land for planting till picking the crops and marketing them, daily wage labor ranked second with 17% and remittances from relatives outside Syria ranked third.

Trade and selling of livestock products came fourth knowing that commercial activity significantly declined due to the blockade and risks surrounding transporting goods. Sources of income also included humanitarian assistance provided by authorities and humanitarian actors, the sale of livestock came fifth, despite the magnitude of the risk, as it may lead to the elimination of cattle.

There is a sharp drop in the percentage of governmental positions and industry as a source of income because the Syrian regime stopped the salaries of established staffing in out of regime-controlled areas and because factories, institutions, and organizations stopped due to the dangers of shelling and lack of raw materials due to the blockade. It is noteworthy that handicrafts constitute a source of income that may be promoted through supporting rural women empowerment projects and relying on available resources despite their rarity nowadays.



The numbers in the heatmap below represent number of sub-districts according to the main sources of income by governorates.

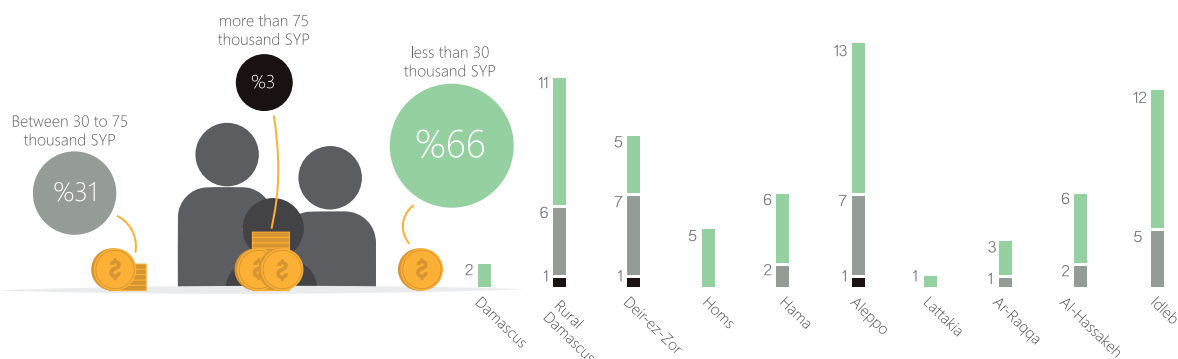
Governorate	Trading	Sale of handicraft / artisan products	Sale of livestock products	Remittance	Agriculture	Industry	Livestock sales	Wage labor	Humanitarian assistance	Skilled employment / Salary
Idleb	7	1	5		16		4	10	6	2
Al-Hasakeh	4		3	3	4		6	2		2
Ar-Raqqa			1	1	4	1	2	1		
Lattakia					1			1	1	
Aleppo	4	3	11	7	16	1	6	10	4	
Hama	2		4	1	7		2	5	1	2
Homs			2	3	4			2	2	2
Deir-ez-Zor	7	1	3	6	9		3	5		2
Rural Damascus	6		2	11	7	1		11	8	8
Damascus	1			1	1			2	1	
<b>Overall Indicator</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>18</b>

Big Number  N/A

## Average Family Income

The prices of food and consumer products in Syria witnessed successive rises accompanied by low exchange rates of the Syrian pound. Nevertheless, those massive hikes in prices were not accompanied by an appropriate increase in income. Besides, commodity prices within besieged areas were several times greater than their prices in non-besieged areas.

The income of two-thirds of assessed families was less than 30,000 pounds monthly including all assessed sub-districts in Homs governorate, Burza and Yarmuk neighborhoods in Damascus and Rabee'a sub-district in Lattakia while the average income of 31% of the families was between 30,000 and 75,000 Syrian pounds.



## Bread and Bakeries

As bread is the main food item in Syria, DYNAMO assessment covered bakery status whether functioning or non-functioning; main reasons of bakeries non-functionality; bread prices in the markets and bakeries; and sub-districts that suffer from lack of bread.

### Status and Production Capacity of Bakeries

There were three types of bakeries in Syria before the crisis: public owned and operated by the government, private owned and managed by individuals and joint bakeries which are state-owned and invested by individuals. Currently, the public and joint bakery management became under the administration of the control forces in the assessed sub-districts. The following table shows that all the bakeries in Burza and Yarmuk neighborhoods in Damascus were non-functioning; here the regime allows the civilians to enter some food items individually but only after inspection.

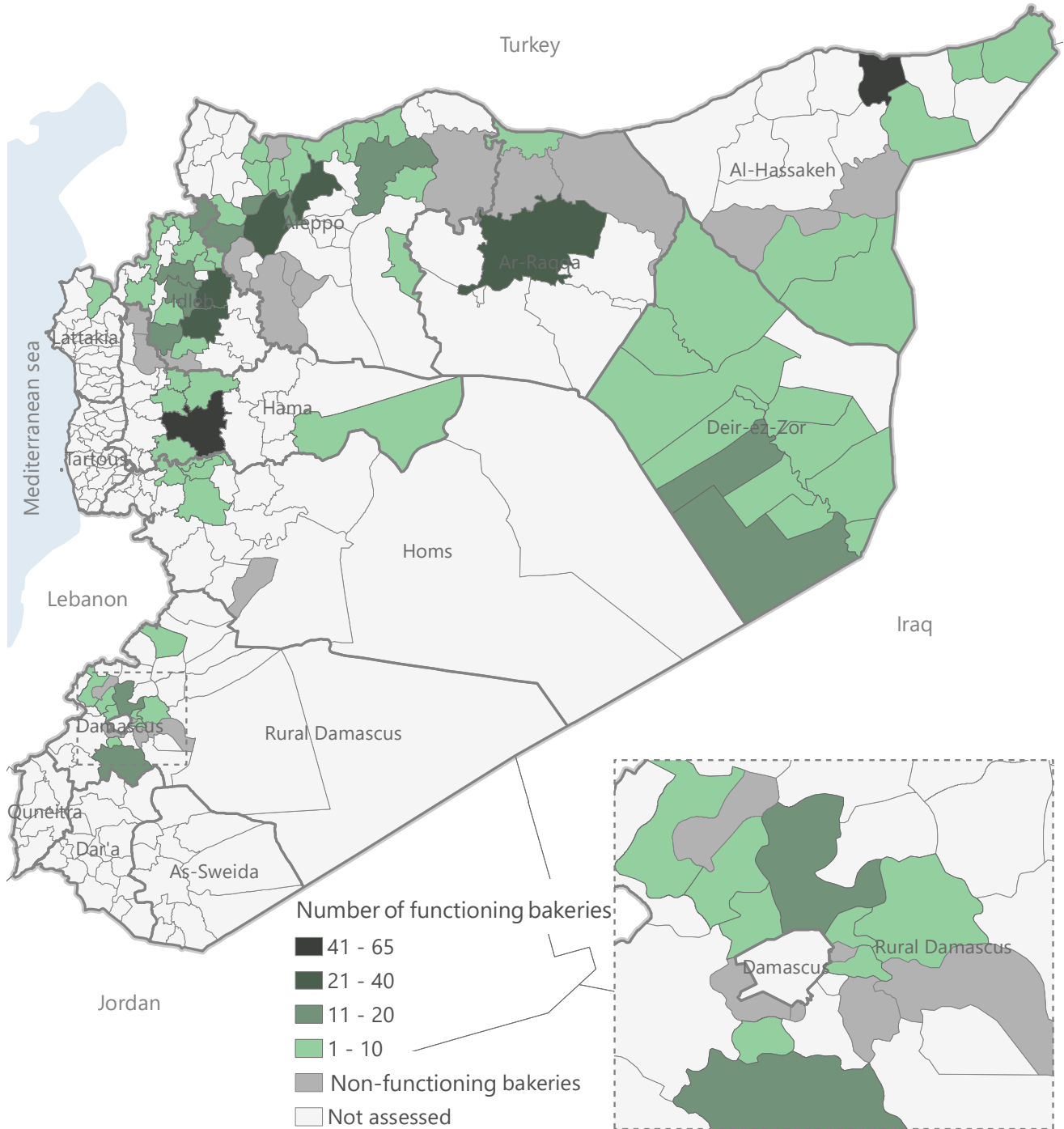
The number of functioning bakeries in covered sub-districts was 634 bakeries, where 68% of them are private. As well as, the assessed bakeries work with 62% of their production capacity. It is worth mentioning that civilians in Banan sub-district in Aleppo acquire bread from the neighboring Tall Ed-daman sub-district, due to unavailability of functioning bakeries there. As well as, warplanes destroyed the only bakery in Hajin sub-district in Deir-ez-Zor that was providing the population in the center of the sub-district and its neighboring villages with their needs of bread, so the people in Hajin are getting their need of bread from the neighboring Abu Kamal sub-district with very high prices. Whereas the functioning bakeries in Deir-ez-Zor city provide bread for the regime army only. The following table shows bakeries' status and their production capacity.

Table 10: Bakeries Status and Their Production Capacity

Governorate	Idleb	Al-Hassakeh	Ar-Raqqa	Lattakia	Aleppo	Hama	Homs	Deir-ez-Zor	Rural Damascus	Damascus	Total
# of public functioning bakeries	45	9	6	1	51	5	4	19	23	0	163
Production Capacity of Public Functioning Bakeries (ton)	405	159	95	6	471	92	26	100	189	0	1,543
Daily Average of Used Flour Quantity to the Sum of Public Functioning Bakeries (ton)	147	93	67	4	324	76	18	60	83	0	872
# of private functioning bakeries	88	59	31	0	103	73	17	49	13	0	433
Production Capacity of Private Functioning Bakeries (ton)	871	92	87	0	372	214	31	107	63	0	1,837
Daily Average of Used Flour Quantity to the Sum of Private Functioning Bakeries (ton)	292	53	76	0	266	195	27	69	32	0	1,010
# of Joint functioning bakeries	14	3	0	0	5	2	0	5	9	0	38
Production Capacity of Joint Functioning Bakeries (ton)	50	18	0	0	41	5	0	12	46	0	172
Daily Average of Used Flour Quantity to the Sum of Joint Functioning Bakeries (ton)	30	4	0	0	25	4	0	9	29	0	101
# of Non-Functioning Bakeries (Public-Private-Joint)	22	6	54	1	220	25	13	37	99	20	497

The map shows that 20 of the assessed sub-districts do not have any functioning bakeries. The biggest number of functioning bakeries was 65 bakeries in Hama City and 52 bakeries in Qamishli City .

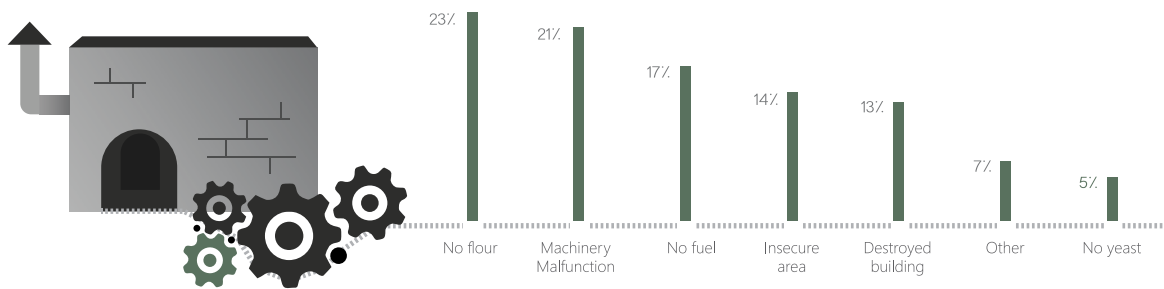
**Map 11: The Number of Functioning Bakeries**



## Main Reasons for Bakeries to Stop Functioning

Non-functioning bakeries constituted 44% within the assessed sub-districts which corresponds to 497 bakeries. Blockade and bombardment affect greatly on the bakeries' non-functionality. Analysis results show that lack of flour and machinery malfunction topped the reasons of bakeries' non-functionality with close rates 23% and 21% respectively.

Some assessed sub-districts witnessed bakeries' deliberate closeness by the dominant forces there to force civilians to leave their homes, as in Tell Abiad in Ar-Raqqa governorate and Suran in Aleppo.



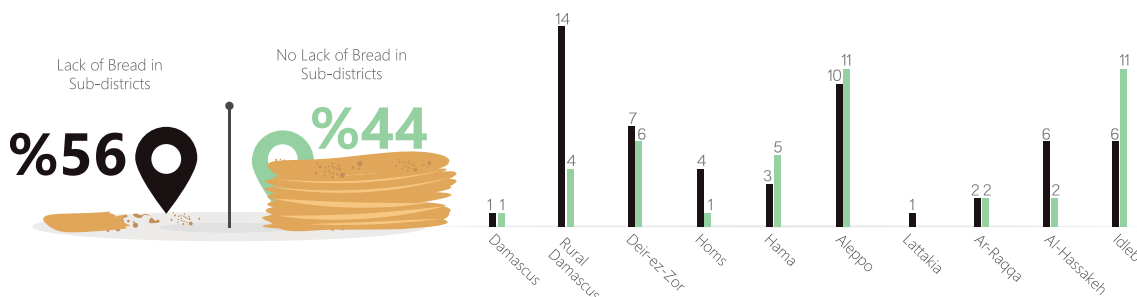
The numbers in the heatmap below represent number of sub-districts according to the main reasons of bakery non-functionality by governorates.

Governorate	No flour	No fuel	Destroyed building	Insecure area	No yeast	Machinery Malfunction	Other
Idleb	4	5	5	1	2	8	
Al-Hasakeh	1		1	2		2	1
Ar-Raqqa	2		1	4			2
Lattakia				1			
Aleppo	7	5	2	6	1	8	4
Hama	1	2	4	4		5	1
Homs	5	2	1	3	1	2	1
Deir-ez-Zor	6	6	3	1	1	6	3
Rural Damascus	12	9	5	3	3	5	
Damascus	2	1	1		1	1	
<b>Overall Indicator</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>12</b>

Big Number N/A

## The Percentage of Sub-districts that lack bread

The repeated targeting of bakeries with bombing and the applied siege in some areas prevent the entry of flour and materials needed for the operation of bakeries, which led to a shortage of bread in 56% of the assessed sub-districts. As well as, some assessed sub-districts suffered from the absence of functioning bakeries, in this case, the civilians had to buy bread from other sub-districts. All ten assessed governorates suffered from the shortage of bread as the following figure shows.

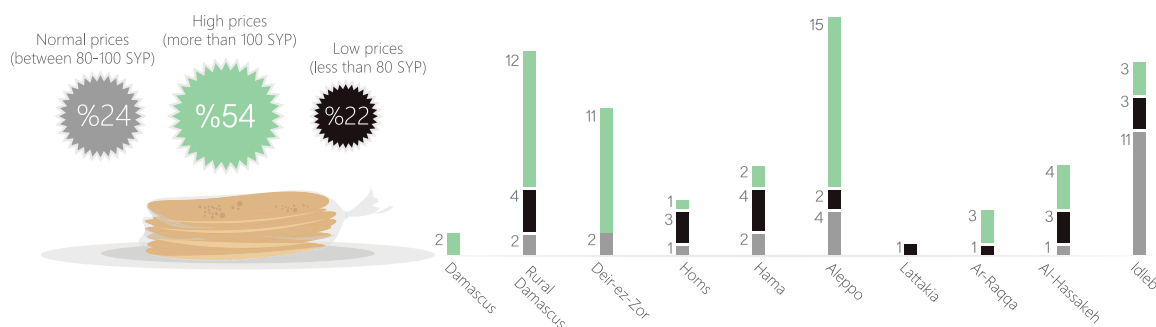


# Bread Prices

## The Price of a Bag of Bread in the Bakery

Bread is sold in Syria in bags called a bundle of bread (each bundle contains eight loaves). The estimated price of a subsidized bundle of bread within regime-controlled areas is 50 SYP considering that the price is tripled since it was priced 15 SYP before the crisis. The prices of bread vary in out of regime control areas, but they are more expensive than the bread prices in regime-controlled areas, because of bakeries' deprivation of subsidized flour and fuel.

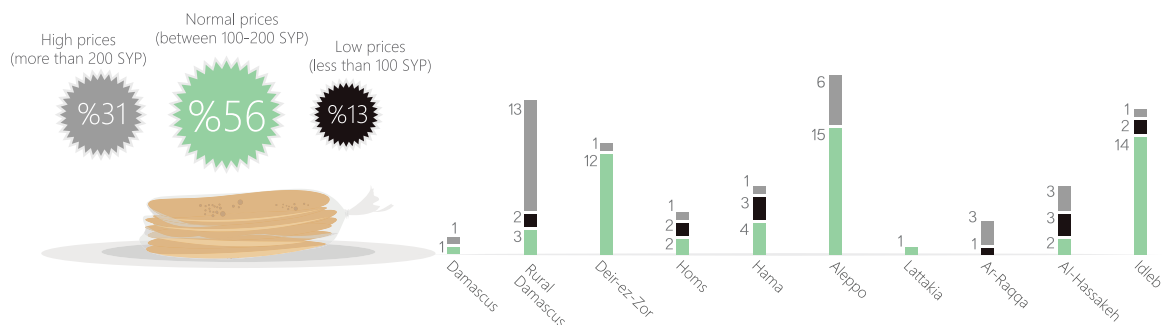
The study shows that the price of a bag of bread was low (less than 80 SYP) in 22% of the assessed sub-districts while it was between (80-100) SYP in 24% of them. Whereas it exceeded 100 SYP in more than half of the assessed sub-districts.



## The Price of a Bag of Bread in the Market

Normally, the price of bread in bakeries is equal the market price or is slightly higher. However, the applied blockade and high transportation costs caused a significant gap between the two prices in all of the assessed sub-districts.

Bread price was low in the markets in 13 assessed sub-districts, whereas it ranged between 100SYP and 200 SYP in 54 assessed sub-districts, and it recorded high prices that exceeded 200 SYP in 30 sub-districts.



# Food Security Support

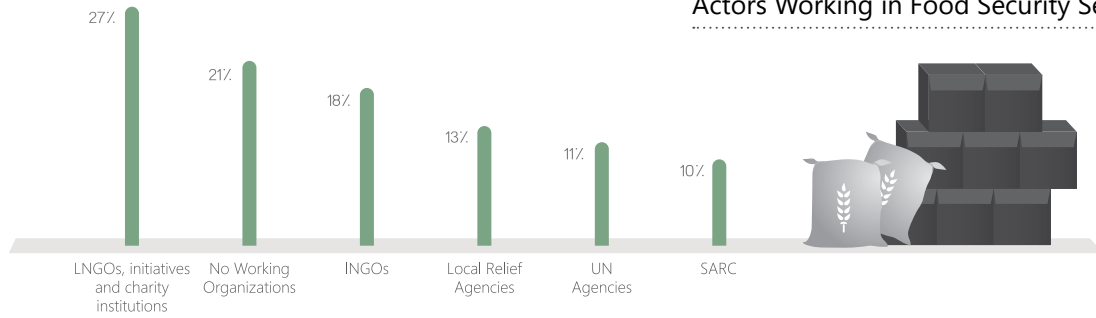
This part includes acting organizations in food security that provided humanitarian assistance during assessment period and kind of provided support. As well as, the percentage of provided support to actual population needs is also covered in this part and lastly the major priorities of the food sector in Syria.

## Actors Working in Food Security Sector

Many humanitarian organizations provided food support for PiNs, however, 21% of the assessed sub-districts did not receive food aid during the two months prior the assessment. On the other hand, 79% of assessed sub-districts received support from many parties led by LNGOs, initiatives and charity institutions by 27% followed by INGOs with 18% then the local relief agencies with 13%.

Deir-ez-Zor and Ar-Raqqa governorates did not receive any food support because of the control forces prevention of entry of any humanitarian aid, except the provision of cooked food in Ar-Raqqa city by a Local Relief Agency. Nine sub-districts in Aleppo governorate did not receive any food support as well.

### Actors Working in Food Security Sector



The numbers in the heatmap below represent number of sub-districts according to the actors who have provided food support by governorates.

Governorate	UN Agencies	INGOs	SARC	Local Relief Agencies	LNGOs, initiatives and charity institutions	No Working Organizations
Idleb	6	13	1	6	12	1
Al-Hasakeh	3	2	2	1	4	3
Ar-Raqqa				1		3
Lattakia		1		1	1	
Aleppo	3	8	1	3	4	9
Hama	1		3	2	5	1
Homs	1		1	1	3	2
Deir-ez-Zor						13
Rural Damascus	4	5	6	5	13	2
Damascus	1		2	2	2	
<b>Overall Indicator</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>34</b>

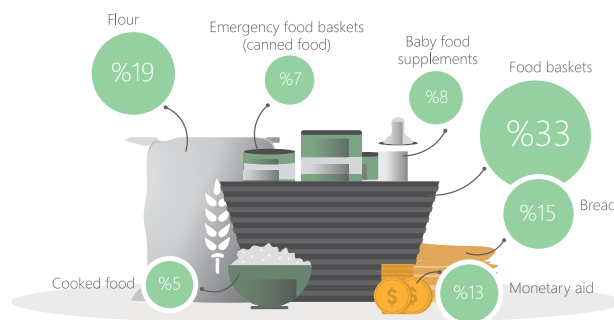
Big Number  N/A

### Kind of Provided Support in Food Sector

The provision of food aid is crucial for poor and displaced households, especially with extremely high prices of bread and other food items. Kind of provided food support is various but still food baskets, and flour top the provided food support for the second year comparing to DYNAMO 4, followed by bread, monetary aid, baby food supplements, emergency food baskets and cooked food. As mentioned above the governorates of Deir-ez-Zor and Ar-Raqqa did not get any food aid except cooked meals in Ar-Raqqa city.

The biggest proportion of provided food baskets was in the governorates of Rural Damascus, Idleb and Aleppo respectively. As for delivered flour the governorates Idleb, Aleppo and Hama had the biggest share; and the governorates of Rural Damascus, Aleppo and Idleb received the biggest percentage of bread.

Civilians in besieged areas are fighting for their lives because of food unavailability with the regime's prevention of entry of any humanitarian aids especially in Madaya and Az- Zabdani. Besides many sub-districts demanded increasing food support such as Kafr Batna, Hor Bnafsor, Ziyara, Haritan, and Zarbah.



The numbers in the heatmap below represent the number of sub-districts according to the kind of provided support by governorates.

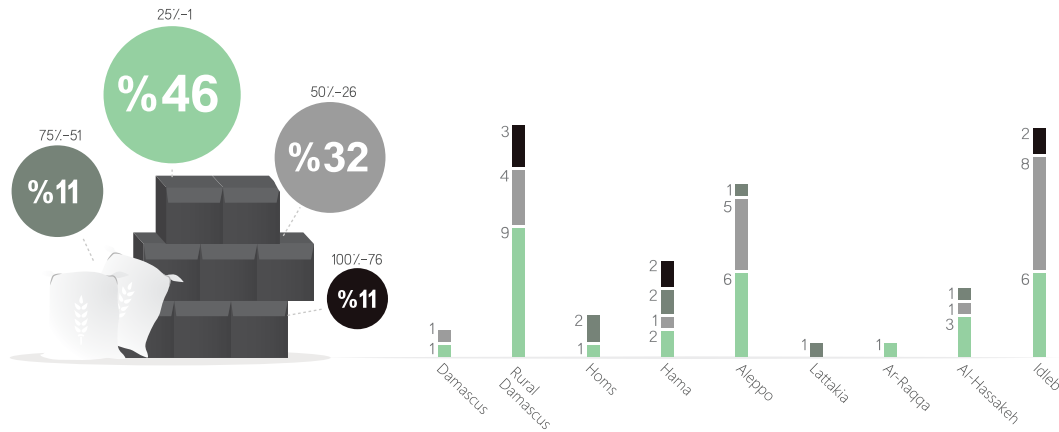
Governorate	Bread	Flour	Cooked food	Emergency food baskets	Food baskets	Baby food supplements	Monetary aid
Idleb	6	11			14	2	7
Al-Hasakeh		3		2	5		2
Ar-Raqqa			1				
Lattakia		1		1	1	1	
Aleppo	7	6	2	3	10	2	3
Hama	4	5		2	6	3	1
Homs	1	1		1	3	1	
Deir-ez-Zor							
Rural Damascus	7	5	4	2	15	3	8
Damascus	1	1	2	1	2	2	1
<b>Overall Indicator</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>22</b>

Big Number  N/A

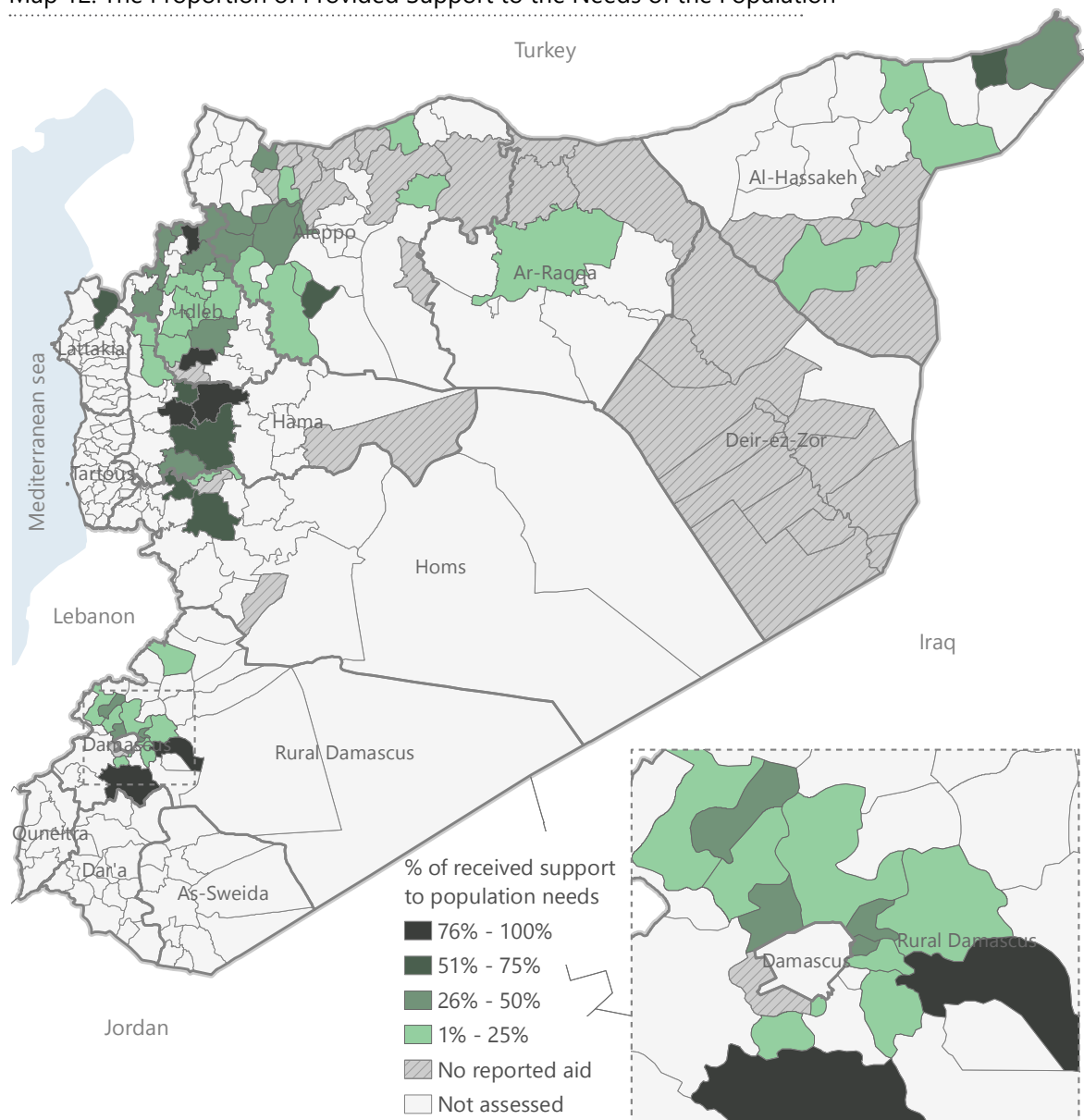


## Percentage of Support Coverage in Food Security Sector

Although the provided support did not cover many assessed sub-districts, it was less than the actual need of population in the sub-districts that received food aid. For instance, the quantity of monthly delivered food baskets was less than the population need in most of the assessed sub-districts, and the offered support covered less than half of people's needs in 75% of the assessed sub-districts. These numbers stress the need to increase food support to cover at least the basic requirements of the population.

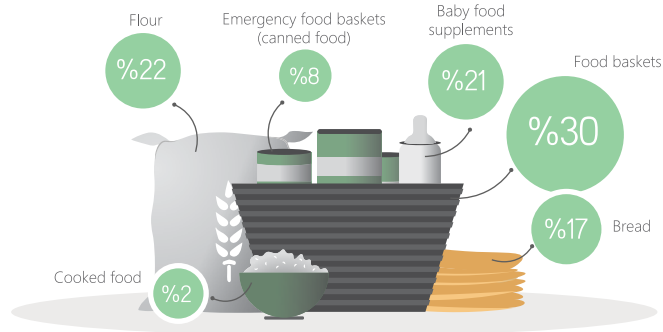


Map 12: The Proportion of Provided Support to the Needs of the Population



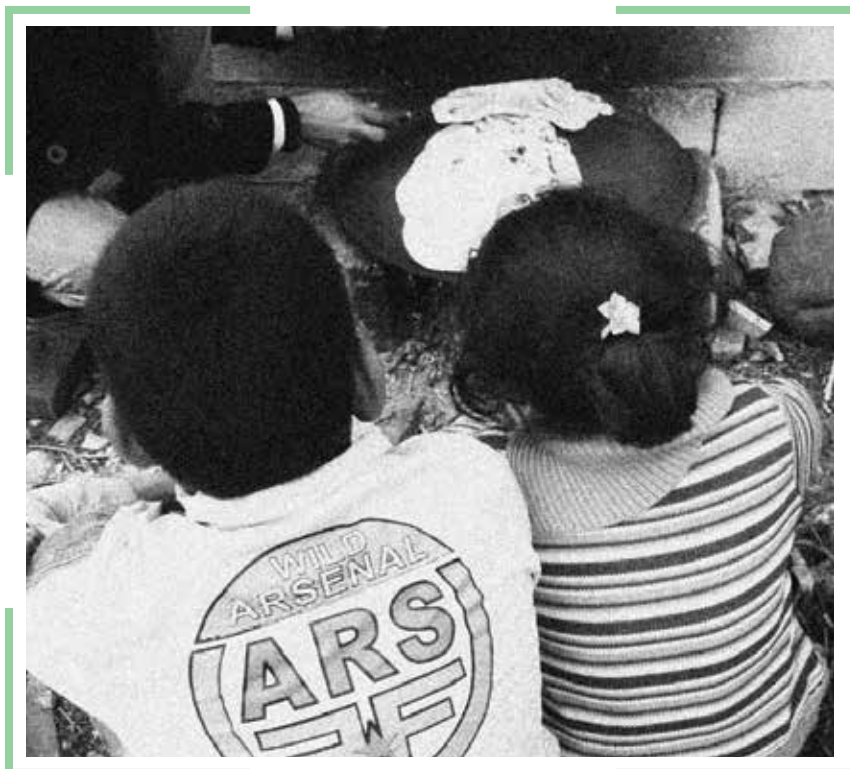
## Food Security Priorities

During the fifth year of the crisis and under the harsh siege conditions, the civilians' need for food items were various. The regular food baskets topped food priorities with 31%, followed by flour, baby food supplements, bread, emergency food baskets, and cooked food as shown in the following figure.



Governorate	Bread	Flour	Cooked food	Emergency food baskets	Food baskets	Baby food supplements
Idleb	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need
Al-Hasakeh	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need
Ar-Raqqa	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need
Lattakia	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need
Aleppo	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need
Hama	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need
Homs	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need
Deir-ez-Zor	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need
Rural Damascus	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need
Damascus	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need
<b>Overall Indicator</b>	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need

Acute Need N/A



## Education Sector

The ongoing crisis in Syria had a negative impact on all sectors. Therefore, it is highly important to highlight the status of education sector in Syria and the main problems faced by students to access schools and receive adequate education.

This section aims to inform the working parties in education sector on the educational situation in the assessed sub-districts to implement the appropriate response.

This analysis results of education section show that 98% of the assessed sub-districts are facing problems in getting education, with the complete stop of schools and students are not receiving education from any other party within Ar-Raqqa and Deir-ez-Zor governorates. As well as, 28 out of 94 assessed sub-districts do not have any functioning schools. The percentage of dropouts in primary level was 33%, and 37% in lower-secondary level, this percentage raises in upper-secondary level to 50%. Moreover, 34% of schools in the assessed sub-districts did not receive any support during the assessment period.

According to Humanitarian Needs Overview 2016 issued by Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA): "Children are withdrawn from school to be breadwinners, exposing them to exploitation, child labour, and recruitment into armed groups and early marriage" and "After five years into the crisis, 5.7 million children and adolescents (in and out of school) and education personnel are in need of education assistance. Schools and educational facilities continue to be attacked and suffer damage as a result of indiscriminate assaults while students face severe risks by simply attending school."<sup>15</sup>

Since the first months of the crisis in Syria, the Syrian regime has taken schools as centers for its forces and places of arrest and torture. With the escalation of violence, schools were one of the most important targets of systematic bombardment to inflict the greatest number of victims and to stop the schools of functioning. These circumstances led to the deterioration of the teaching situation and the difficulty of students' access to schools in a country where illiteracy rate was less than 5% for the students between (15-24) years before the crisis. According to Humanitarian Needs Overview 2016 of the Syrian Arab Republic issued by OCHA: "4,000 attacks on schools recorded since the beginning of the crisis".<sup>16</sup> The data collection period of the DYNAMO report coincided with numerous massacres that occurred after targeting schools with warplanes, most recently in Deir Elasafir town in Rural Damascus on March 31, 2016.<sup>17</sup>

The response in the education sector aims ensuring the continuation of students their education and facilitating the return of dropouts to schools. United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) leads response efforts in the education sector in collaboration with several INGOs. Difficulty and rarity in the arrival of humanitarian aid were observed within the education sector in assessed besieged areas, as well as the available information and statistics about the reality of the education sector in Syria were scarce, especially in out of regime control areas during the past two years. This prompted the Information Management Unit (IMU) in the Assistance Coordination Unit (ACU) to issue its second thematic report on the status of schools in Syria in February 2016.<sup>18</sup>



15- [https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/en/system/files/documents/files/2016\\_hno\\_syrian\\_arab\\_republic.pdf](https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/en/system/files/documents/files/2016_hno_syrian_arab_republic.pdf)

16- [https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/en/system/files/documents/files/2016\\_hno\\_syrian\\_arab\\_republic.pdf](https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/en/system/files/documents/files/2016_hno_syrian_arab_republic.pdf)

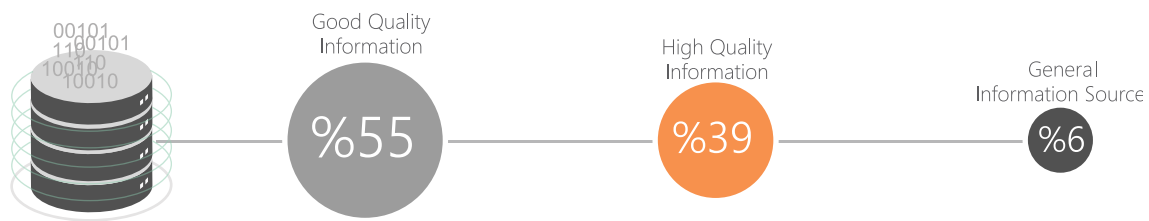
17- <http://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2016/03/255386.htm>

18- <http://www.acu-sy.org/%D8%A7%D9%84%D9%85%D8%AF%D8%A7%D8%B1%D8%B3-%D9%81%D9%8A-%D8%B3%D9%88%D8%B1%D9%8A%D8%A9-2016/>



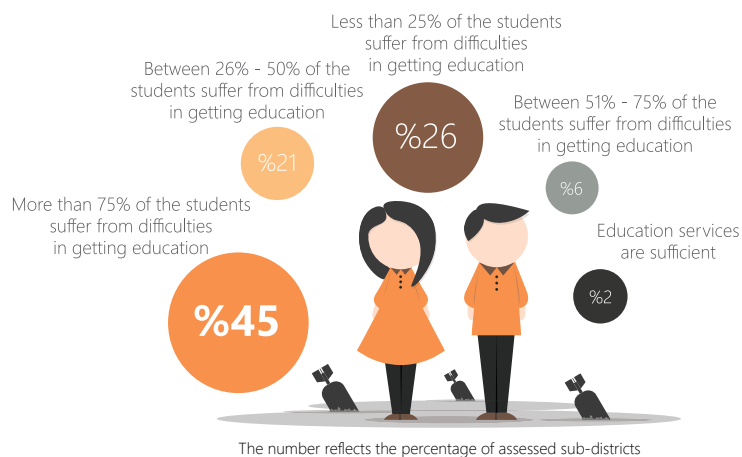


## Information Source Evaluation in Education Sector



## Education Severity

The education sector in Syria is in critical situation, as data analysis show that students within 98% of the assessed sub-districts experience difficulties in accessing education with varying degrees of need according to sub-district. It is noteworthy that the work of schools is totally suspended in Ar-Raqqa and students are not receiving education due to forced displacement of the population by dominant forces in some areas and due to prevention of education by controlling forces in other regions. Besides, dominant forces prevented education in Shaddadah sub-district in Al-Hasakeh. Education has also stopped in Deir-ez-Zor governorate with closing schools and illiteracy rate was increasing day by day and teachers were forced to leave because many of them are volunteers and not getting paid. The following figure shows education severity within assessed governorates.

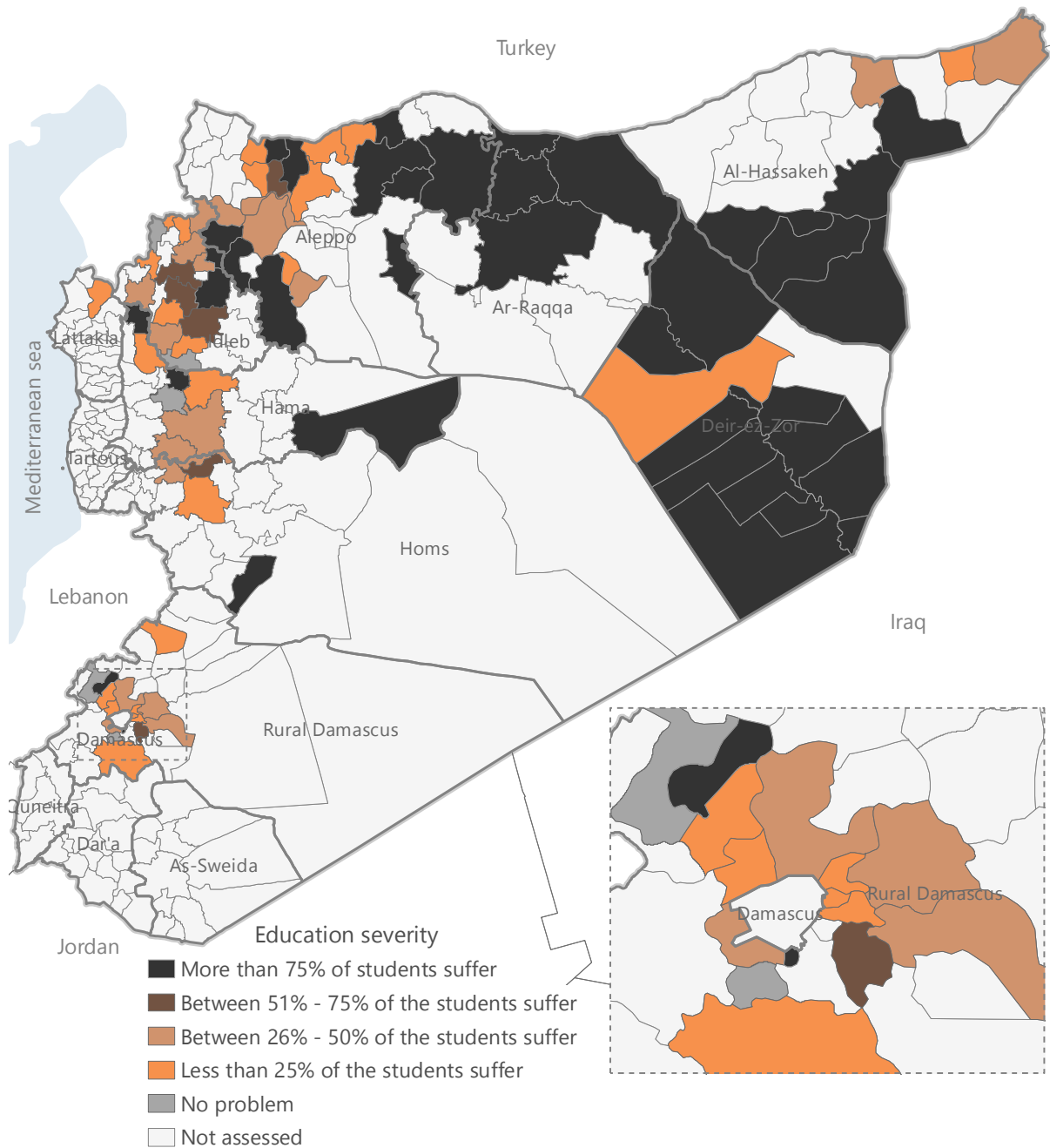


The numbers in the heatmap below represent number of sub-districts according to education severity by governorates.

Governorate	Less than 25% of the students face problems in getting education	More than 75% of the students face problems in getting education	No problem in getting education	Between 26%-50% of the students face problems in getting education	Between 51%-75% of the students face problems in getting education
Idleb	5	2	2	5	3
Al-Hasakeh	1	5		2	
Ar-Raqqa		4			
Lattakia	1				
Aleppo	6	10		4	1
Hama	2	3	1	2	
Homs	1	1		2	1
Deir-ez-Zor	1	12			
Rural Damascus	7	2	2	6	1
Damascus	2				
<b>Overall Indicator</b>	29	40	5	21	6

Big Number N/A

Map 13. Education Severity



## The Number of Schools, Students, and Teachers

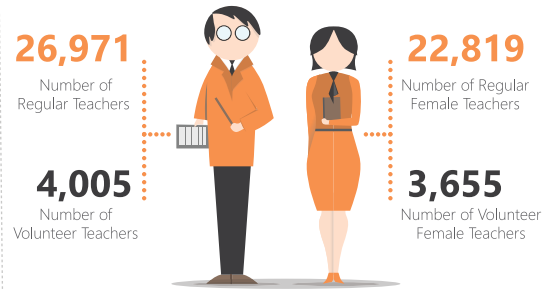
### The Number of Teachers

Workers in the education field were the most affected by the Syrian crisis. As teachers' salaries stopped at many out of regime-controlled areas, or they were forced to obtain their salaries from regime-controlled areas exclusively, putting them at risk of arrest. According to HNO 2016 issued by OCHA: "Education personnel has also been significantly affected by the crisis. More than 50,000 teachers and education personnel are no longer working. A substantial number of teachers do not receive salaries or just receive inadequate incentives."<sup>19</sup>

19- [https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/en/system/files/documents/files/2016\\_hno\\_syrian\\_arab\\_republic.pdf](https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/en/system/files/documents/files/2016_hno_syrian_arab_republic.pdf)

The number of male and female volunteer and regular teachers in the assessed sub-districts reached (57,450) where 13% of them were volunteers.

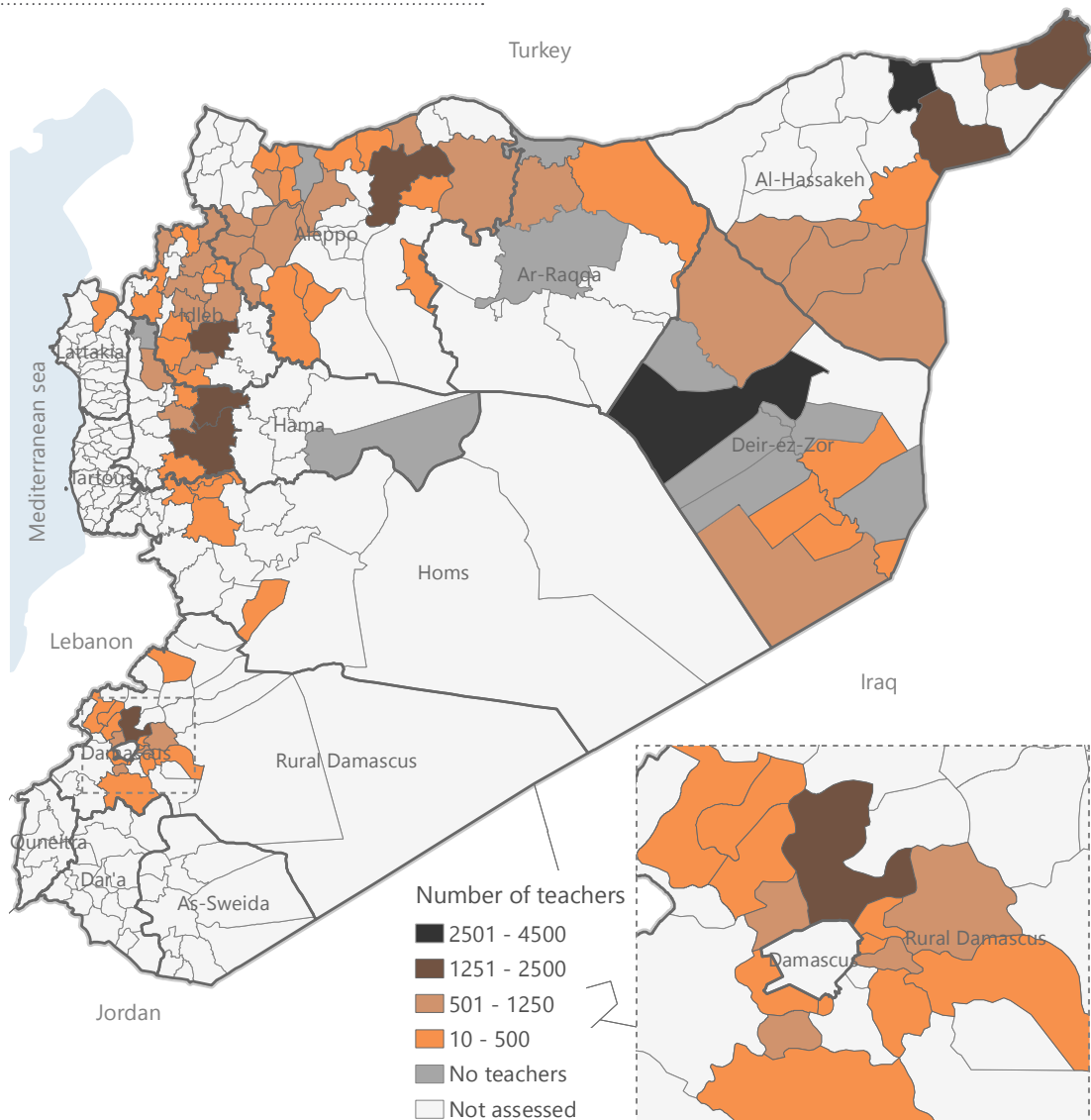
It is worth mentioning that numbers in the table below include teachers who are enrolled and not enrolled in the assessed sub-districts especially within Deir-ez-Zor, Al-Hasakeh, and Ar-Raqqa where the schools are suspended. The following table shows the number of teachers by governorate.



**Table 11: Numbers of Regular and Volunteer Teachers**

Governorate	Damascus	Rural Damascus	Deir-ez-Zor	Homs	Hama	Aleppo	Lattakia	Ar-Raqqa	Al-Hasakeh	Idlib
Number of Regular Teachers	23	2413	2900	581	2644	5261	25	1014	6934	5176
Number of Regular Female Teachers	26	3045	4325	666	2168	3695	25	0	3906	4963
Number of Volunteer Teachers	22	774	0	360	138	1675	21	0	430	585
Number of Volunteer Female Teachers	36	862	0	293	5	1619	20	0	500	320

**Map 14: Number of Teachers by Governorate**





## Number of Schools by Governorate

The educational system in Syria was compulsory and free for primary and lower-secondary school levels, and only free for the upper-secondary level. Public schools were spread in most parts of the country, rural schools were located in remote areas, and another kind of schools existed, the private schools.

During the five years of the crisis more than half of the schools in the assessed sub-districts stopped functioning as the number of functioning schools with a capacity of (1,618,585) students reached (2,480) out of (5,176) schools. Also, 280 informal schools were established in basements, caves and in homes to avoid bombardment and considered as safe educational places and temporary schools. For example, schools in Rabe'e'a sub-district in Lattakia are caravans or temporary buildings.

The highest percentage of functioning schools was concentrated in the governorates of Idlib, Rural Damascus, and Hama respectively, while the lowest percentage was recorded in the governorates of Deir-ez-Zor, and Yarmuk and Burza neighborhoods in Damascus where only two functioning primary schools existed. Also, many schools became non-functional due to their closeness to clashes areas and were regularly targeted with bombardment, as the schools of Maliha and Nashabiyeh sub-districts in Rural Damascus governorate. The following figure shows number of schools by governorate.

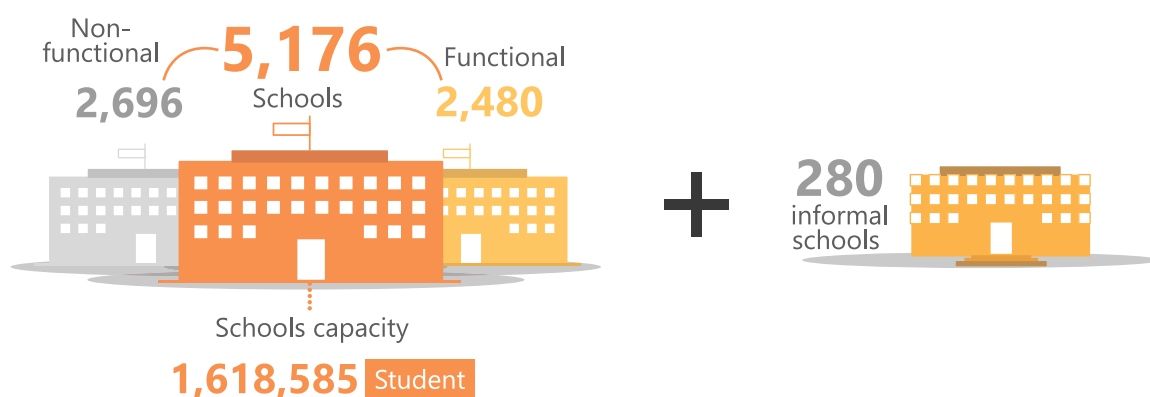
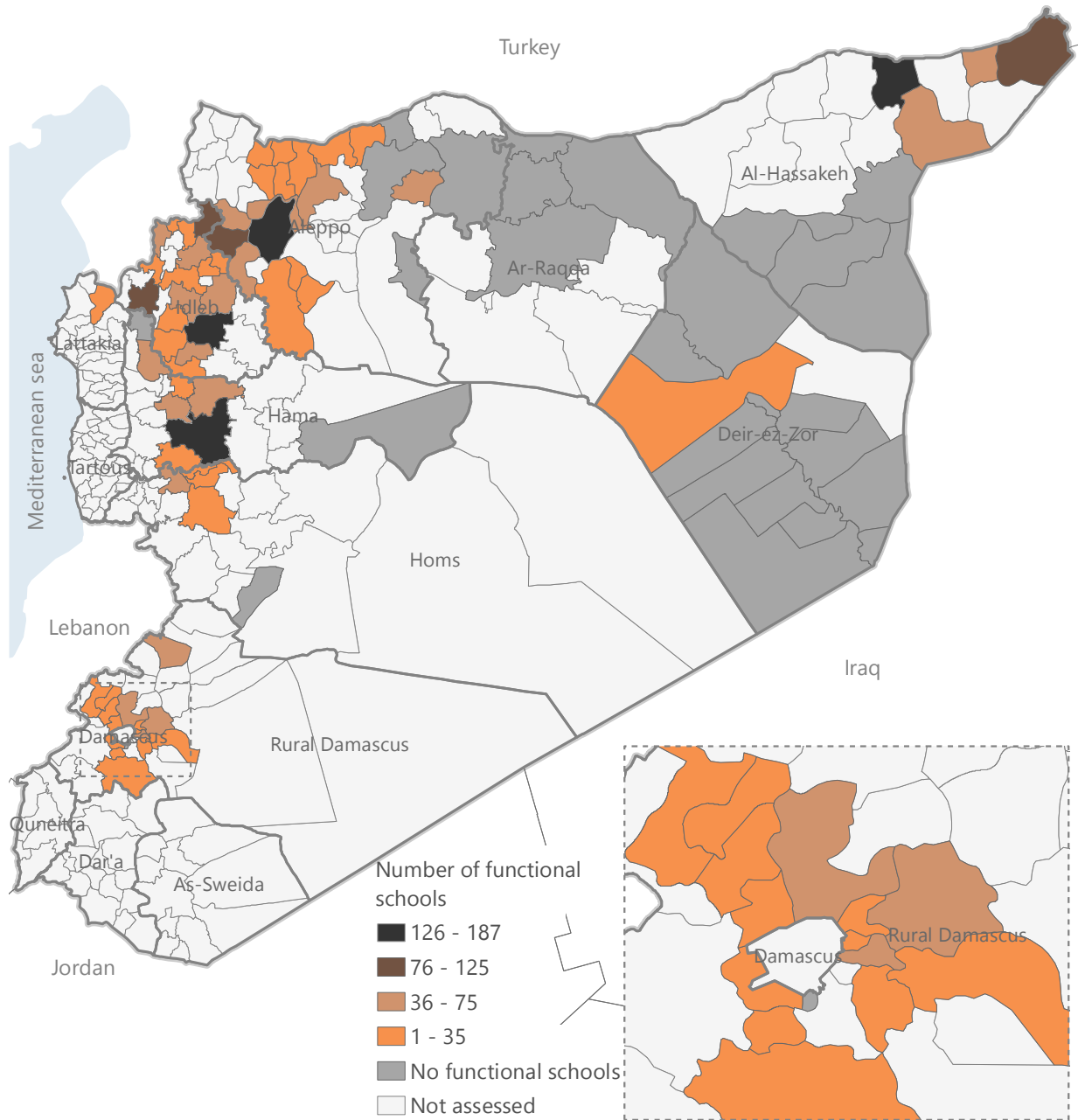


Table 12 :Number of Schools by Governorate

Governorate	Damascus	Rural Damascus	Deir-ez-Zor	Homs	Hama	Aleppo	Lattakia	Ar-Raqqa	Al-Hassakeh	Idlib	Total
Number of Regular Primary Schools (Public and Private)	458	423	314	25	1,045	239	96	470	274	32	<b>3,376</b>
Number of Functioning Regular Primary Schools (Public and Private)	384	210	0	3	473	147	49	7	193	2	<b>1,468</b>
The Percentage of Primary Functioning Schools	٪83,84	٪49,65	٪0,00	٪12,00	٪45,26	٪61,51	٪51,04	٪1,49	٪70,44	٪6,25	<b>٪43,48</b>
The Maximum Number of Students that Functioning Primary Schools Can Absorb	182,996	88,204	39,635	400	269,400	105,965	35,672	92,300	135,270	5,000	<b>954,842</b>
Number of Temporary Primary Schools (Public and Private)	26	81	1	0	23	0	18	0	38	2	<b>189</b>
Number of Regular Lower-Secondary Schools (Public and Private)	307	173	43	5	235	128	41	139	119	10	<b>1,200</b>
Number of Functioning Regular Lower-Secondary Schools (Public and Private)	260	114	0	2	94	89	27	3	81	0	<b>670</b>
The Percentage of Lower-Secondary Functioning Schools	٪84,69	٪65,90	٪0,00	٪40,00	٪40,00	٪69,53	٪65,85	٪2,16	٪68,07	٪0,00	<b>٪55,83</b>
The Maximum Number of Students that Functioning Lower Secondary Schools Can Absorb	87,702	51,000	6,570	400	73,860	76,400	14,164	61,500	57,400	2,000	<b>430,996</b>
Number of Temporary Lower Secondary Schools (Public and Private)	24	0	0	0	11	1	8	12	9	2	<b>67</b>
Number of Regular Upper-Secondary Schools (Public and Private)	137	76	12	1	102	89	23	98	58	4	<b>600</b>
Number of Functioning Regular Upper-Secondary Schools (Public and Private)	114	43	0	1	56	65	13	3	47	0	<b>342</b>
The Percentage of Upper-Secondary Functioning Schools	٪83,21	٪56,58	٪0,00	٪100,00	٪54,90	٪73,03	٪56,52	٪3,06	٪81,03	٪0,00	<b>٪57,00</b>
The Maximum Number of Students that Functioning Upper Secondary Schools Can Absorb	34,750	32,100	2,830	200	38,350	50,055	9,437	31,400	32,425	1,200	<b>232,747</b>
Number of Temporary Upper Secondary Schools (Public and Private)	10	0	0	0	2	1	6	1	2	2	<b>24</b>

The following map shows that 28 assessed sub-districts suffer from the unavailability of functioning schools, most of them are located in Deir-ez-Zor, Ar-Raqqa, and Al-Hasakeh governorates. Moreover, there was only one functioning school in Khan Shaykun sub-district in Idleb, while the largest number of schools within assessed sub-districts was in Al Ma'ra in Idleb governorate.

**Map 15: Number of Functioning Schools by Sub-district**



## Number of Students

The total number of enrolled male and female students in schools within the assessed sub-districts reached (1,027,140) students where 61% of them were at the primary level. The proportion of male students was close to female students, and student is considered enrolled if he/she attends school for at least four days weekly. The proportion of students in lower-secondary level declined to 27%, and to 12% in the upper-secondary of the total students. This decrease is attributed to several reasons, lack of close schools of lower-secondary and upper-secondary levels to students' places of living, the severity of movement and its high cost, in addition to students being forced to work to help their families. The largest number of students in assessed sub-districts was recorded in Idleb governorate (312.344) students, followed by Rural Damascus, Hama, and Aleppo governorates.

Comparing the current results with Dynamo 4<sup>20</sup>, the decrease in the number of students is notable in all assessed sub-districts for many reasons. The most important reason is the prevention of educational process by the control forces in some sub-districts especially in the governorates of Ar-Raqqa and Deir-ez-Zor. Moreover, teaching has been halted completely in Ar-Raqqa knowing that the number of students there was (149,400) in 2014, and Deir ez-Zor where the number of students dropped from (274,221) to (20,000) students only, and the number of students in Idleb has also halved. As well as, the number of students in Al- Hasakeh has decreased to 40% where the dominant forces in some sub-districts such as Al- Malikeyyeh imposed teaching in Kurdish language and banned the Arabic curricula.

The number of students in schools constantly changes as a result of the displacement movement as in Dana sub-district in Idleb, where the people complained about the significant congestion due to the increasing numbers of the population, as well as big numbers of newly displaced students have reached to Al Ma'ra sub-district in Idleb. On the other hand, some schools stopped because of the displacement of all or most of the people such as in Mahin sub-district in Homs governorate. The following table shows the number of male and female students according to school level by governorate.

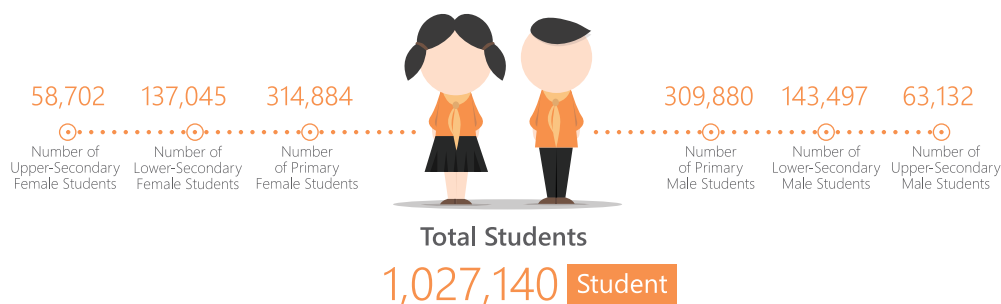


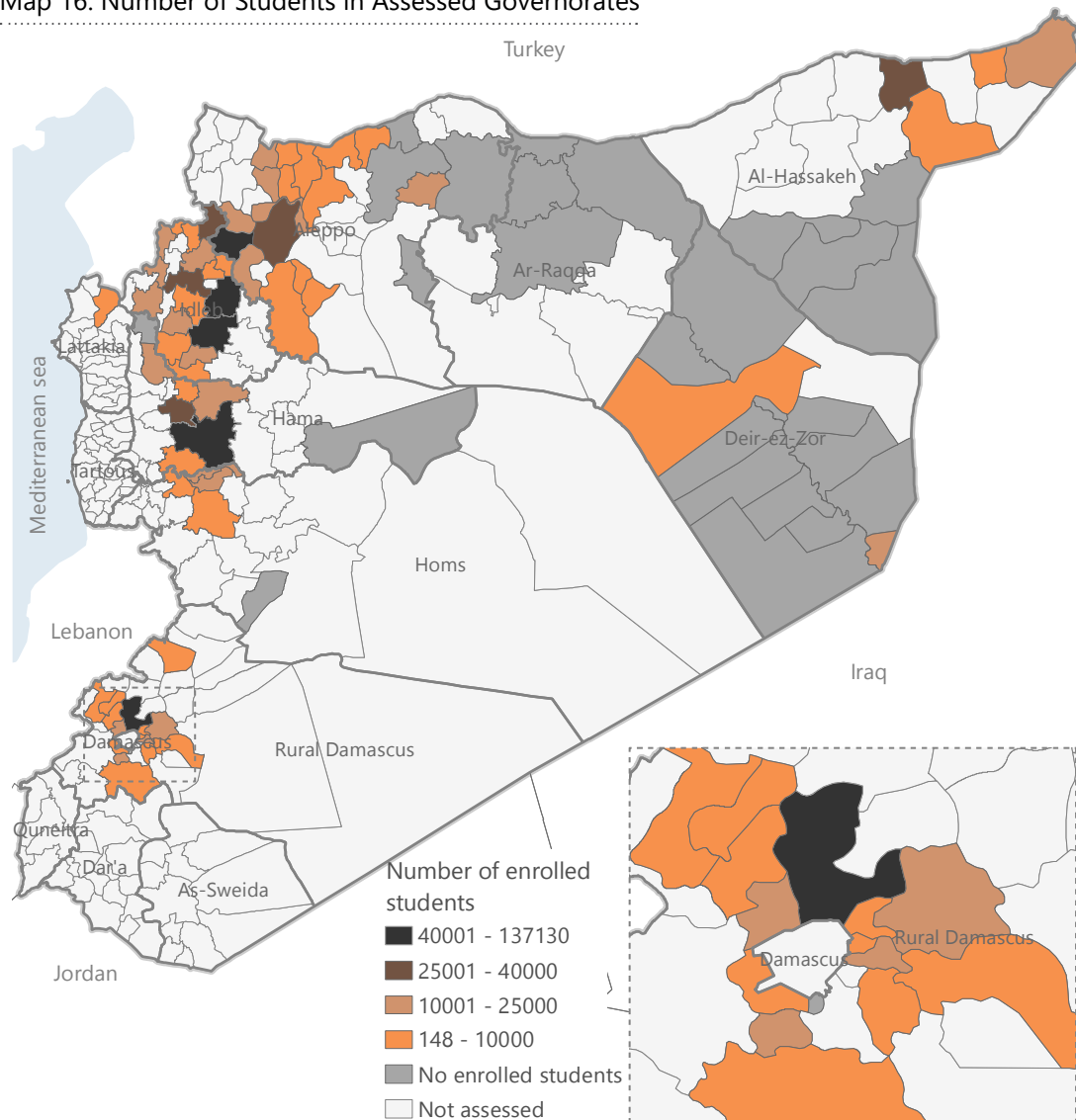
Table 13: The number of students according to school stages

Governorate	Damascus	Rural Damascus	Deir-ez-Zor	Homs	Hama	Aleppo	Lattakia	Ar-Raqqa	Al-Hassakeh	Idleb	Total
Number of Primary Male Students	98740	19000	0	359	70778	39767	13635	8000	57401	2200	<b>309880</b>
Number of Primary Female Students	99439	18300	0	389	66571	43940	13043	7000	64352	1850	<b>314884</b>
Percentage of Primary Students	٪63,45	٪49,60	٪0,00	٪67,39	٪75,69	٪43,32	٪67,42	٪75,00	٪61,01	٪87,47	<b>٪60,83</b>
Number of Lower-Secondary Male Students	51294	12200	0	122	15164	34766	4515	1000	24261	175	<b>143497</b>
Number of Lower-Secondary Students	39052	13700	0	151	16918	30183	4942	2000	29919	180	<b>137045</b>
Percentage of Lower-Secondary Students to all students	٪28,93	٪34,44	٪0,00	٪24,59	٪17,68	٪33,61	٪23,90	٪15,00	٪27,15	٪7,67	<b>٪27,31</b>
Number of Upper-Secondary Female Students	12447	5300	0	32	5802	27067	1440	700	10219	125	<b>63132</b>
Number of Upper-Secondary Students	11372	6700	0	57	6240	17521	1992	1300	13420	100	<b>58702</b>
Percentage of Upper-Secondary students to all students	٪7,63	٪15,96	٪0,00	٪8,02	٪6,64	٪23,07	٪8,67	٪10,00	٪11,84	٪4,86	<b>٪11,86</b>
The Total Number of Students	312344	75200	0	1110	181473	193244	39567	20000	199572	4630	<b>1027140</b>

20-<http://www.acu-sy.org/en/dynamo-report-v4/>

The least number of students in assessed sub-districts was in Khan Shaykun sub-district in Idlib with 148 students while the biggest number was in Hama City with 137,130 students.

**Map 16: Number of Students in Assessed Governorates**



### The Number Of Students to The Number of Teachers and Schools

The schools have stopped functioning entirely in Ar-Raqqa and Deir-ez-Zor governorates, as the number of enrolled students was zero. Data analysis results show that the largest number of students to functioning schools was recorded in Hama, Rural Damascus governorates, and Burza and Yarmuk neighborhoods in Damascus City due to high population density in those areas and the existence of a big percentage of displaced households there, which led to overcrowding classrooms and lack in educational staff compared to students' numbers. On the other hand, the least number of students to functioning schools was recorded in Al-Hasakeh governorate and in Rabee'a sub-district in Lattakia. Whereas the greatest number of students to teachers was recorded in Damascus and Hama while the least number was in Deir-ez-Zor and Al-Hasakeh.



**Table 14: The number of students to the number of teachers and schools**

Governorate	Damascus	Rural Damascus	Deir-ez-Zor	Homs	Hama	Aleppo	Lattakia	Ar-Raqqa	Al-Hassakeh	Idleb	Total
The number of students	312,344	75,200	0	1,110	181,473	193,244	39,567	20,000	199,572	4,630	<b>102,7140</b>
The number of teachers	11,044	11,770	1,014	91	12,250	4,955	1,900	7,225	7,094	107	<b>57,450</b>
The number of Schools	818	455	50	6	659	303	121	62	371	8	<b>2,853</b>
The number of students to the number of teachers	28,28	6,39	0,00	12,20	14,81	39,00	20,82	2,77	28,13	43,27	<b>17,88</b>
The number of students to the number of schools	381,84	165,27	0,00	185,00	275,38	637,77	327,00	322,58	537,93	578,75	<b>360,02</b>

## School Dropouts

According to the HNO 2016 issued by OCHA: "There are more than 2 million children out of school inside Syria and almost 700,000 out of school in neighboring countries. Also, an estimated 400,000 children are at risk of dropping out" and "Children are withdrawn from school to be breadwinners, exposing them to exploitation, child labor, and recruitment into armed groups and early marriage."<sup>21</sup>

According to the current study, the dropout is the student who had been attending schools for less than four days weekly. Study results show that the percentage of the primary level dropouts was 33% for male students and 30% for female students. This percentage increased as for the lower-secondary level to 37% for males and 38% for females, and in the upper-secondary level to 50% for males and 49% for females. While the dropout rate was 100% in Ar-Raqqa, and 88% in Deir-ez-Zor because of the prevention of Education by dominant forces in these two governorates. Nashabiyeh sub-district recorded the highest number of dropouts because most schools stopped functioning due to its location near clashes or being targeted regularly by aerial bombardment and the Syrian regime controlled part of this sub-district. Whereas Rabee'a sub-district in Lattakia is the only sub-district with no dropout students in all school levels as the following table shows.

**Table 15: Number of School Dropouts**

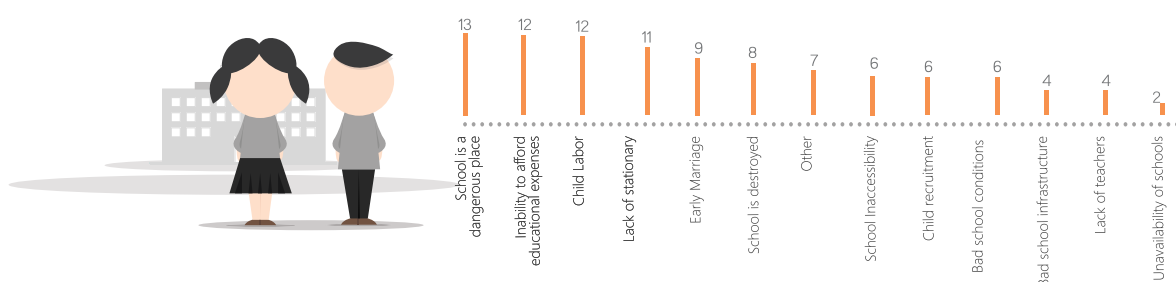
Governorate	Damascus	Rural Damascus	Deir-ez-Zor	Homs	Hama	Aleppo	Lattakia	Ar-Raqqa	Al-Hassakeh	Idleb	Total
Number of Male Attending Students Within Primary Schools	98,740	19,000	0	359	70,778	39,767	13,635	8,000	57,401	2,200	<b>309,880</b>
Number of male Dropped Out Students Within Primary Schools	19,168	12,650	11,590	0	58,131	4,105	3,841	35,400	8,108	370	<b>153,363</b>
The Percentage of Dropped Out Male Students Within Primary Schools	19.6	66.6	100	0	82.1	10.3	28.0	442.5	14.1	16.4	<b>49.5</b>
Number of Female Attending Students Within Primary Schools	99,439	18,300	0	389	66,571	43,940	13,043	7,000	64,352	1,850	<b>314,884</b>
Number of Female Dropped Out Students Within Primary Schools	23,760	8,800	10,600	0	50,020	3,950	4,932	27,000	6,256	275	<b>135,593</b>
The Percentage of Dropped Out Female Students Within Primary Schools	23.8	48.1	100	0	75.1	9.0	37.8	385.7	9.7	14.6	<b>43.1</b>
Number of Male Attending Students Within Lower Secondary Schools	51,294	12,200	0	122	15,164	34,766	4,515	1,000	24,261	175	<b>143,497</b>
Number of male Dropped Out Students Within Lower Secondary Schools	15,808	7,377	2,550	0	25,337	1,773	4,959	21,200	6,673	25	<b>85,702</b>
The Percentage of Dropped Out Male Students Within Lower Secondary Schools	30.8	60.5	100	0	167.1	5.1	110.5	2120.0	27.6	14.3	<b>59.8</b>
Number of Female Attending Students Within Lower Secondary Schools	39,052	13,700	0	151	16,918	30,183	4,942	2,000	29,919	180	<b>137,045</b>
Number of Female Dropped Out Students Within Lower Secondary Schools	20,471	6,243	2,000	0	24,172	2,187	4,586	18,600	4,322	20	<b>82,601</b>
The Percentage of Dropped Out Female Students Within Lower Secondary Schools	52.4	45.5	100	0	142.8	6.4	92.8	930.0	14.4	11.1	<b>59.9</b>
Number of Male Attending Students Within Upper Secondary Schools	12,447	5,300	0	32	5,802	27,067	1,440	700	10,219	125	<b>63,132</b>
Number of male Dropped Out Students Within Upper Secondary Schools	14,557	7,437	410	0	17,908	1,190	2,954	12,400	6,479	50	<b>63,385</b>
The Percentage of Dropped Out Male Students Within Upper Secondary Schools	117.3	140.3	100	0	308.7	4.3	204.5	1771.4	63.3	40.0	<b>100.4</b>
Number of Female Attending Students Within Upper Secondary Schools	11,372	6,700	0	57	6,240	17,521	1,992	1,300	13,420	100	<b>58,702</b>
Number of Female Dropped Out Students Within Upper Secondary Schools	16,690	6,658	250	0	15,417	2,540	3,374	8,775	3,417	75	<b>57,196</b>
The Percentage of Dropped Out Female Students Within Upper Secondary Schools	147.1	99.4	100	0	247.1	14.2	169.3	671.9	25.5	75.0	<b>97.3</b>

## Reasons for Dropouts

Reasons for students are dropping out from schools varied due to security, financial, and social reasons. Security reasons topped by 33% where the students and their parents considered the school a dangerous place as a result of the frequent targeting of schools by shelling and sniping, the school building was fully or partially destroyed as a result of bombardment, and the security risks on the way to school, especially in case of remote schools. Also, the phenomenon of the recruitment of children by some armed factions that made many parents reluctant to send their children to schools, especially in the governorates of Al-Hasakeh, Aleppo, and Deir ez-Zor.

Despite the fact that education is free of charge in the schools in the assessed sub-districts, the deteriorating living situation of households was an obstacle from sending children to school with 13%. Whereas, parents need to afford sending their children to school, some of the expenses include affording transportation costs in case the school is far away and purchasing books, stationary and other requirements for attending school. Additionally, child labor came as the third reason for dropouts with 12% due to bad material situation of big percentage of families and lack in resources.

Other causes such as lack of school materials, books and stationary came with 11%, unavailability of schools' infrastructure such as toilets and washbasins and lack of services such as electricity and water, lack of educational supplies such as furniture and seats, and the lack of special equipment for children with special needs whose numbers have increased due to the large number of casualties among children, and the lack of teachers came with 4%, and unavailability of schools came with 2%. Early marriage was the most prominent social reason by 9% where the highest rate in most cases was recorded in Aleppo governorate, considering that early marriage phenomenon was spread before the beginning of the Syrian crisis, but it increased recently due to social and financial reasons.



The numbers in the heatmap below represent number of sub-districts according to the reasons that prevent students of getting education by governorates.

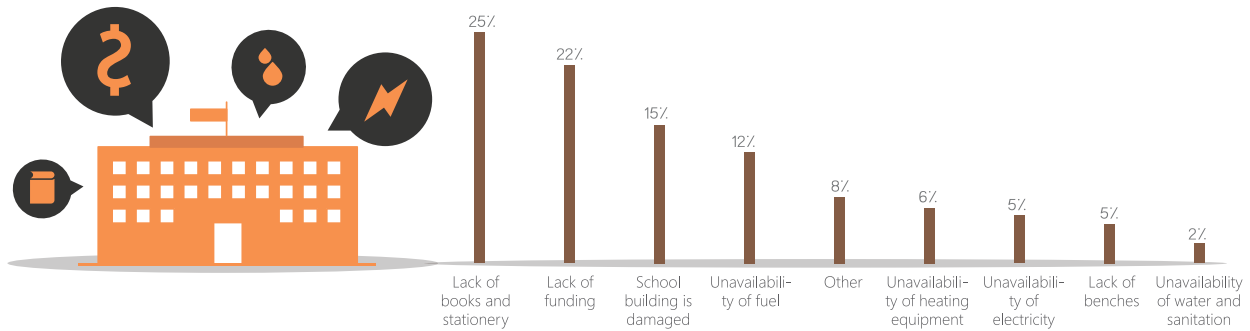
Governorate	Damascus	Rural Damascus	Deir-ez-Zor	Homs	Hama	Aleppo	Lattakia	Ar-Raqqa	Al-Hassakeh	Idleb	Overall Indicator
Lack of stationary	9	3			9	2	4		11		38
Unavailability of schools	1			1	3	1			1		7
School is destroyed	7	2	1		5	4	2		7	1	29
Bad school conditions	5	4	1	1	4	2		2	2		21
Lack of teachers	1	3	2		5			1	2		14
School Inaccessibility	3	2	2	1	5	2	2	1	4		22
School is a dangerous place	9	1	3	1	14	4	5	2	7		46
Inability to afford educational expenses	9	6			7	7	4	2	9	1	45
Child Labor	9	5			12	3	4	2	9		44
Child recruitment	2	6	1	0	6	1	0	3	1	1	21
Early Marriage	4	4			13	2	4		4	1	32
Bad school infrastructure	1	1			4	3		1	4		14
Other		4	3		5	2	1	10			25

Big Number N/A

# Schools and Curricula

## Need Priorities of Regular Functioning Schools

Although fifty percent of schools in the assessed sub-districts were functioning, many of them were not fully equipped. The questionnaire focused on the needs of regular functioning schools where books and stationery came as first need priority, followed by lack of funding. On the other hand, 35 assessed sub-districts reported that schools in their areas were exposed to bombardment. The following figure shows need priorities within functioning schools.



The numbers in the heatmap below represent number of sub-districts according to the need priorities of regular functioning schools by governorates.

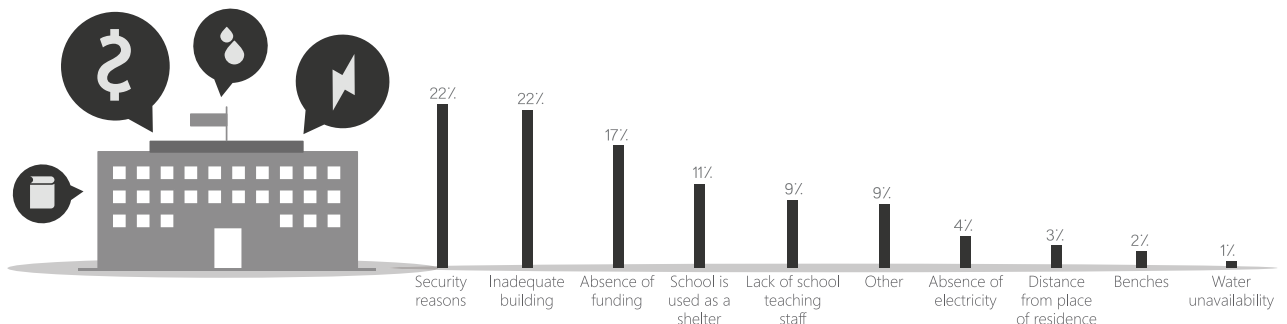
Governorate	Damascus	Rural Damascus	Deir-ez-Zor	Homs	Hama	Aleppo	Lattakia	Ar-Raqqa	Al-Hassakeh	Idleb	Overall Indicator
Lack of stationery	11	5	1	1	15	4	4	6	8	1	58
Unavailability of electricity	1		1		0	2	2	2	3	1	12
Lack of funding	10	4	2	1	13	4	3	6	6	1	50
School building is damaged	8	1			6	6	2	4	8		35
Unavailability of fuel	10				4	1	3	1	7	2	28
Other	2	2			2		1	1	6		14
Unavailability of heating equipment	1	1	1		2			2	3		10
Unavailability of electricity	1	2						1	1		5
Lack of benches	1	2	3		4	1		4	2		17
Unavailability of water and sanitation	4	3	2	1	5	2		6	2	1	26

Big Number N/A

## Main Reasons of School Non-Functionality

Security reasons and school building bombardment topped the reasons for schools that have stopped working with 44%, followed by lack of funding, using the school as a shelter and shortage of teachers. Security reasons were the main reasons in all assessed sub-districts in Ar-Raqqa, Lattakia, Burza and Yarmuk neighborhoods in Damascus City, 11 out of 13 assessed sub-districts in Deir-ez-Zor, and four out of five assessed sub-districts in Homs.

School building bombardment was the main reason for schools to stop working in seven out of eight assessed sub-districts in Hama. The following figure and heatmap show the reasons for schools stop working in the ten assessed governorates.





The numbers in the heatmap below represent number of sub-districts according to the main reasons of school non-functionality by governorates.

Governorate	Damascus	Rural Damascus	Deir-ez-Zor	Homs	Hama	Aleppo	Lattakia	Ar-Raqqa	Al-Hassakeh	Idleb	Overall Indicator
Security reasons	3	4	4	1	13	5	4	11	5	1	51
Absence of funding	8	3	2	1	9	4	1	4	6		38
Water unavailability									2		2
Inadequate building	10	2	1		7	7	4	4	12	2	49
School is used as a shelter	4	1	1	1	8	1	1	7	2		26
Lack of school teaching staff	2	2			7		1	6	2	1	21
Benches	2				1						5
Distance from place of residence	1						2		2	2	7
Absence of electricity	3	1	1						5		10
Other	4	4	3		2	1		3	3		20

Big Number  N/A

## Types of Curricula

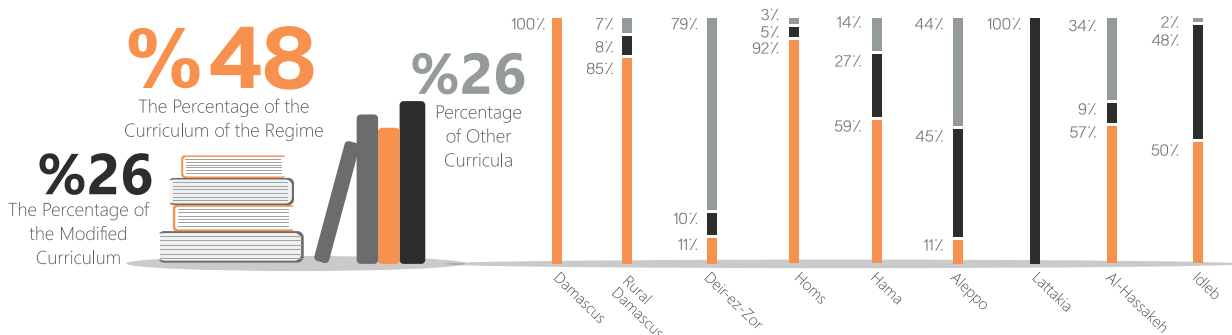
The official consolidated curriculum was taught in all schools in Syria before the beginning of the crisis, and school books were available for free for students of primary and lower-secondary levels and subsidized at the upper-secondary level.

After the crisis, educational bodies from the opposition side modified the old curriculum which was termed as the Syrian modified curriculum. This new curriculum was printed two years ago and was distributed in Syria and the neighboring countries. The modified curriculum referred to in this study is the original curriculum but with omitting some topics that include misleading information and glorify the Syrian Regime and its allies, regardless of the authority that had printed it. However, those copies ran out and did not reach to all Syrian governorates, especially under the tight blockade imposed by the regime on some areas. As well as, other curricula are taught in some governorates, for example, schools within Al- Malikeyyeh sub-district in Al- Hasakeh use curricula in Kurdish language only.

It is worth mentioning that most of the school books are used more than once, and students have to use semi-stale books. As more than one student uses the same book copy and students sometimes are unable to obtain a full copy of books because of their rarity and hard accessibility. Moreover, a significant shortage in school curricula was reported in Kafr Batna sub-district in Rural Damascus.

The assessment covered the types of curricula taught during the academic year 2015-2016 within schools in the assessed sub-districts. Analysis results show that 48% of schools teach the official Syrian curriculum which can be attributed to several reasons; lack of the modified curriculum copies and the difficulty of delivering them when available. Modified curriculum and other curricula came with the same percentage 26% each.

The highest rates of applying the official Syrian curriculum in schools were recorded in Yarmuk and Burza neighborhoods in Damascus City, followed by Homs and Rural Damascus governorates, whereas the modified Syrian curriculum was used significantly in Rabee'a sub-district in Lattakia, followed by Aleppo and Idleb governorates. The other curricula were used with high percentages in Deir-ez-Zor, Aleppo, and AL-Hasakeh governorates respectively.

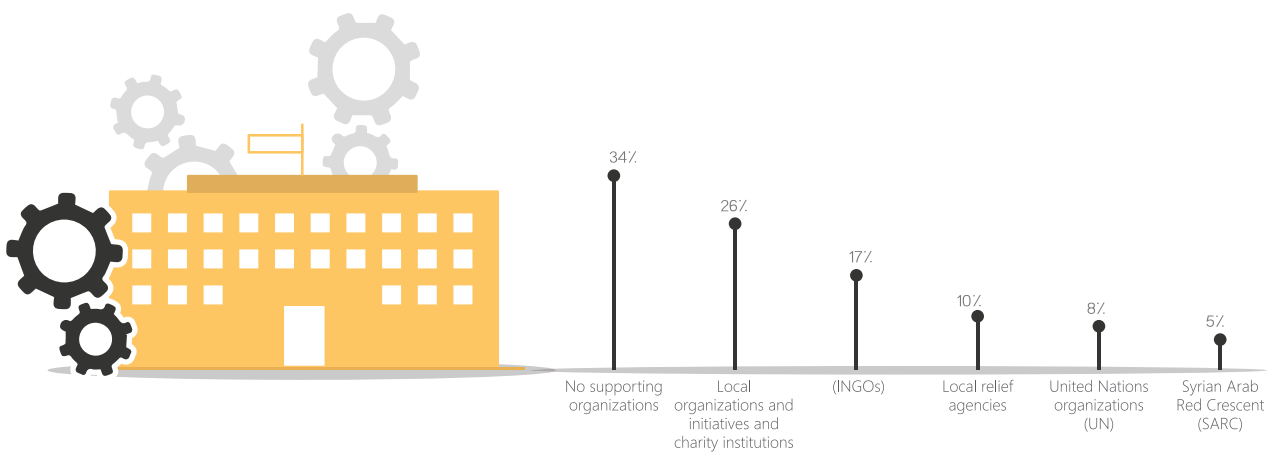


## Education Sector Support

This part includes acting organizations in the education sector that provided humanitarian assistance during assessment period and type of provided support. As well as, the percentage of provided support to actual students' needs is also covered in this part and lastly the major priorities of the education sector in Syria.

### Actors Working in the Education Sector

The study results show that all schools in one-third of the assessed sub-districts did not receive any support from any party or organization during the previous two months covered by the study including the entire governorates of Ar-Raqqa and Deir ez-Zor, and seven out of eight assessed sub-districts in Al-Hasakeh and 12 sub-districts in Aleppo. While Local organizations, initiatives and charity institutions provided the largest percentage of the support, which included all assessed governorates except Ar-Raqqa and Deir-ez-Zor. Followed by international non-governmental organizations (INGOs) especially in Idleb where they supported ten sub-districts.



The numbers in the heatmap below represent number of sub-districts according to supporting organizations of education sector by governorates.

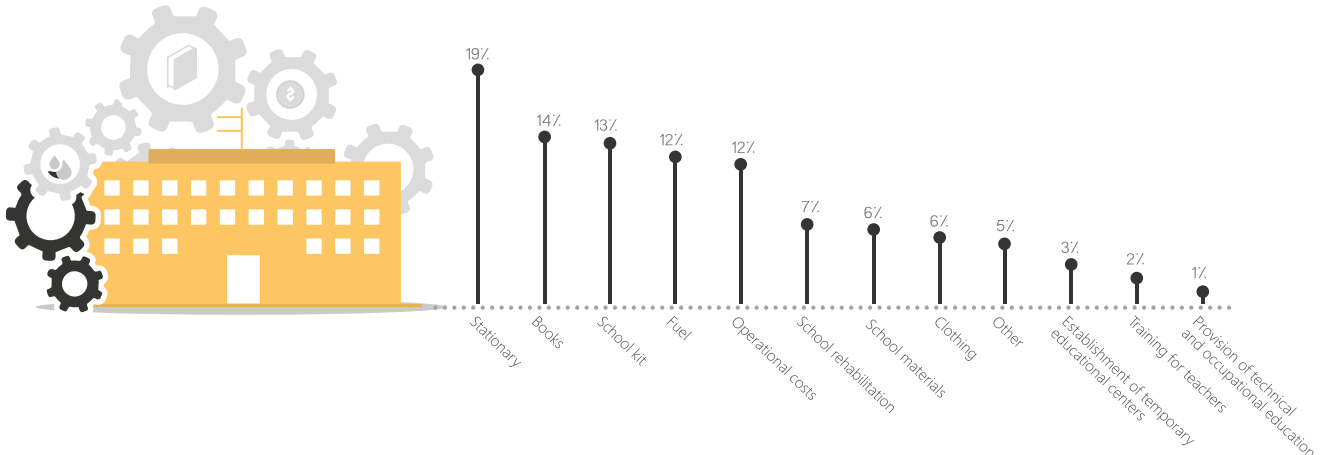
Governorate	United Nations organizations (UN)	INGOs	Syrian Arab Red Crescent (SARC)	Local relief agencies	Local organizations and initiatives and charity institutions	No supporting organizations
Idleb	4	10			11	3
Al-Hasakeh					1	7
Ar-Raqqa						4
Lattakia				1	1	
Aleppo	1	7		2	4	12
Hama			1	3	3	3
Homs	2	1	1	2	3	1
Deir-ez-Zor						13
Rural Damascus	2	5	4	4	11	3
Damascus	1		1	1	1	
<b>Overall Indicator</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>46</b>

Big Number N/A

## Kind of Provided Support

Priorities of functioning schools section revealed that books and stationery were the most important priority for the functioning schools that did not receive support. However, support for schools was proportionate to the actual requirement of stationery, books and school kits which topped provided support with 46%.

The following figure and heatmap show types of provided support, where only one sub-district in Al-Hassakeh received just fuel and stationery support.



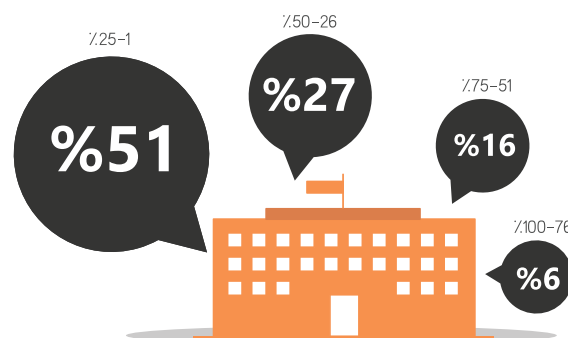
The numbers in the heatmap below represent number of sub-districts according to the kind of provided support in education sector by governorates.

Governorate	Damascus	Rural Damascus	Deir-ez-Zor	Homs	Hama	Aleppo	Lattakia	Ar-Raqqa	Al-Hassakeh	Idleb	Overall Indicator
Operational costs	5				6	1	2		6	1	21
School kit	5				4	3	2		9	1	24
Books	11			1	5	3	2		2	1	25
School rehabilitation	4				2	1	1		2	2	12
Establishment of temporary educational centers	1			1	1		1		5		9
Clothing	5				2	1			2		10
Stationery	11	1		1	2	3	3		12	2	35
School materials	6			1		1	1		1	1	11
Fuel	8	1		1	3	1	1		5	2	22
Provision of technical and occupational education							1			1	2
Training for teachers	2						1			1	4
Other	1				2	2			1		6

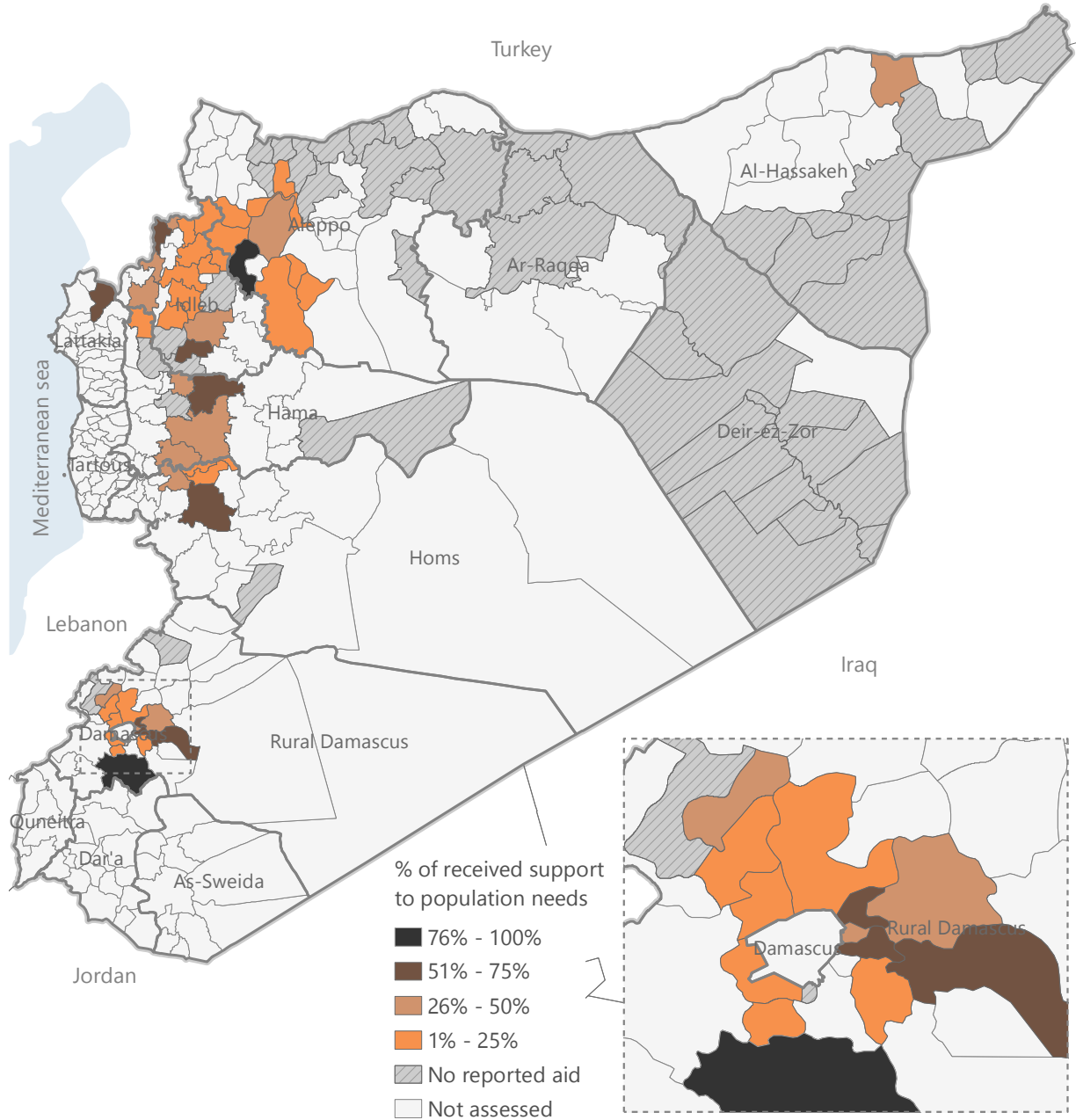
Big Number N/A

## Percentage of Support Coverage in Education Sector

The provided support covered only a small ratio of the students' needs in Al-Hasakeh governorate, where only Al-Qamishly City received educational support. On the other hand, the provided support exceeded 75% of the student's needs in Zarbah sub-district in Aleppo and Kisweh in Rural Damascus. Also, the support exceeded 50% in eight sub-districts, while it covered (25-50%) of the needs of the students in 14 sub-districts. Whereas the support covered less than 25% of the student needs in the biggest percentage of the supported sub-districts. The following figure and map show the percentage of support coverage according to students' needs.



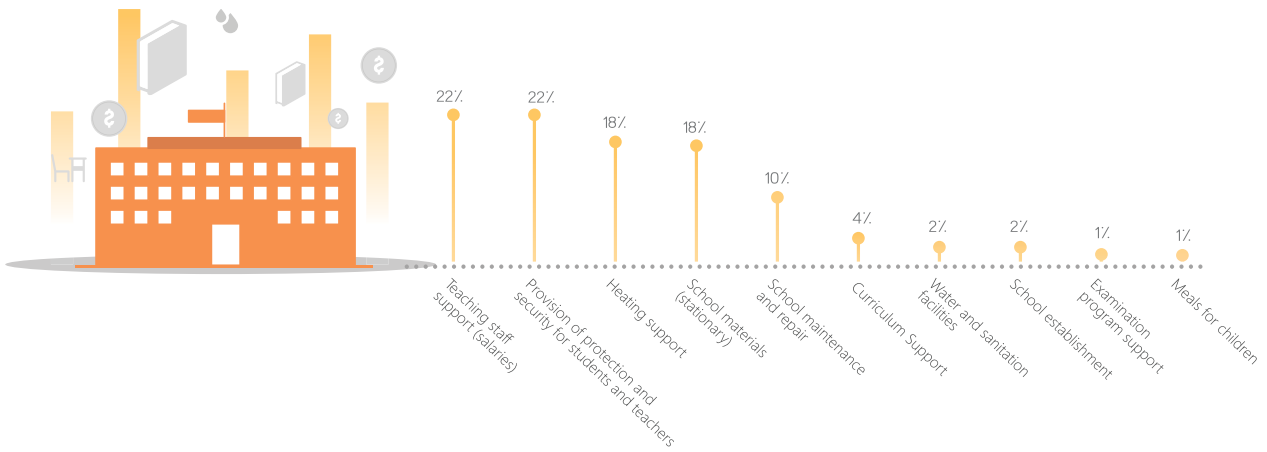
Map 17: Support Coverage in Education Sector according to Population Needs



## Education Priorities

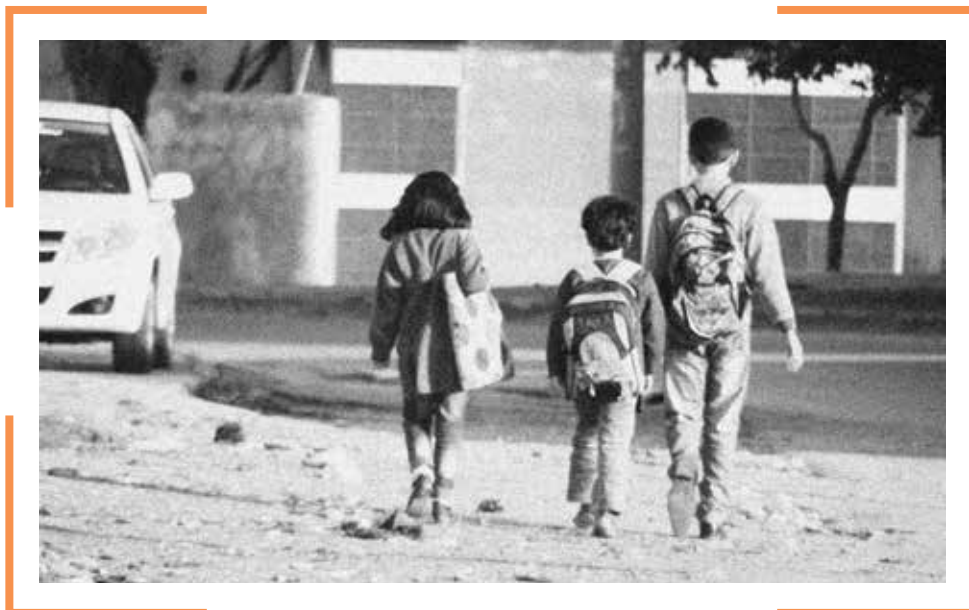
Supporting the teaching staff with salaries, providing protection and security for students and teachers topped the priorities of the education sector with the same percentage.

However, the people in Daret Azza sub-district in Aleppo demanded specifying some safe shelters as safe learning places which are protected from bombing, while parents in Saraqeb sub-district in Idelb were afraid of sending their children to school because of the intensity of the shelling and repeated targeting of schools. The following figure shows education sector priorities where the need of protection was highly needed especially in Aleppo, Al-Hasakeh, Deir ez-Zor and Ar-Raqqa governorates. While stationery support was needed in Al-Hasakeh, Lattakia, and Homs governorates.



Governorate	Damascus	Rural Damascus	Deir-ez-Zor	Homs	Hama	Aleppo	Lattakia	Ar-Raqqa	Al-Hassakeh	Idleb	Overall Indicator
School materials (stationary)	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need
Curriculum Support	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need
School maintenance and repair	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need
Meals for children	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need
Heating support	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need
Examination program support	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need
School establishment	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need
Provision of protection and security	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need
Water and sanitation facilities	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need
Teaching staff support (salaries)	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need

Acute Need N/A









## Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

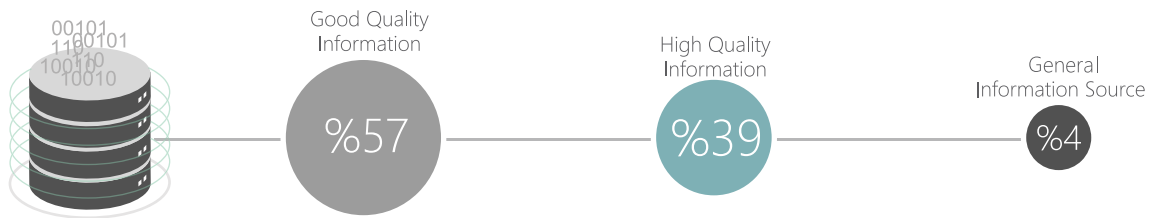
Accessing clean water is a human right guaranteed by international charters and confirmed by the United Nations, as "In November 2002, the United Nations Committee on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights affirmed that access to adequate quantities of water for personal and domestic uses is a basic human right that is guaranteed for all. In its General Comment No. 15 of the Commission on the implementation of Articles 11 and 12 of the International Covenant on economic, social and cultural rights of 1966, the Commission noted that "the human right to water is indispensable for leading a life in human dignity. It is a prerequisite for the work of other human rights."<sup>22</sup>



<sup>22</sup><http://www.un.org/arabic/waterforlifedecade/righttowater.html>



## Information Source Quality Evaluation in (WASH) Sector



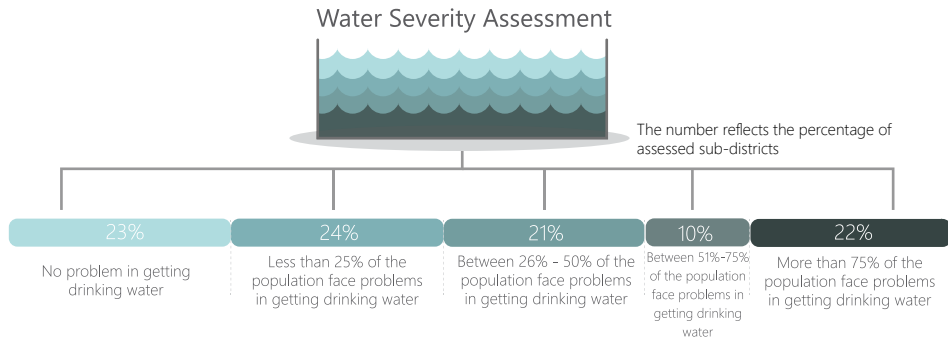
## Water Sector

According to Humanitarian Needs Overview 2016, “12.1 M people are in need aid in WASH sector. The poor water situation in schools increases the spread of diseases among children in school and the transmit of infection to out of school and infants alike such as diarrhea and respiratory infections<sup>23</sup>.”

The most critical situation was recorded in Homs and Hama governorates and Jebel Saman sub-district in Aleppo. Overall, all out of regime control sub-districts were suffering from the bad quality of water during the assessment period, in Jebel Saman sub-district in particular.

### Drinking Water Severity

Clean drinking water accessibility is a fundamental human right. The analysis results show that 77% of the population in the assessed sub-districts are facing difficulties in accessing drinking water with varying degrees as shown in the figure below. It should be noted that more than 50% of the civilians in the two covered sub-districts in Damascus City Yarmuk and Burza have problems in accessing drinking water. Also, more than 75% of the population in four out of eight assessed sub-districts in Al-Hasakeh governorate are facing the same problem. Drinking water was completely cut off in some sub-districts as Jebel Saman in Aleppo where drinking water was cut off from the main network for two whole months, as well as Suran sub-district suffers from water scarcity and its invalidity for drinking. Besides, water was unavailable within Suluk and Ein Issa sub-districts because of the constant power outages and fuel shortages.



The numbers in the heatmap below represent the number of sub-districts according to the drinking water accessibility by governorates.

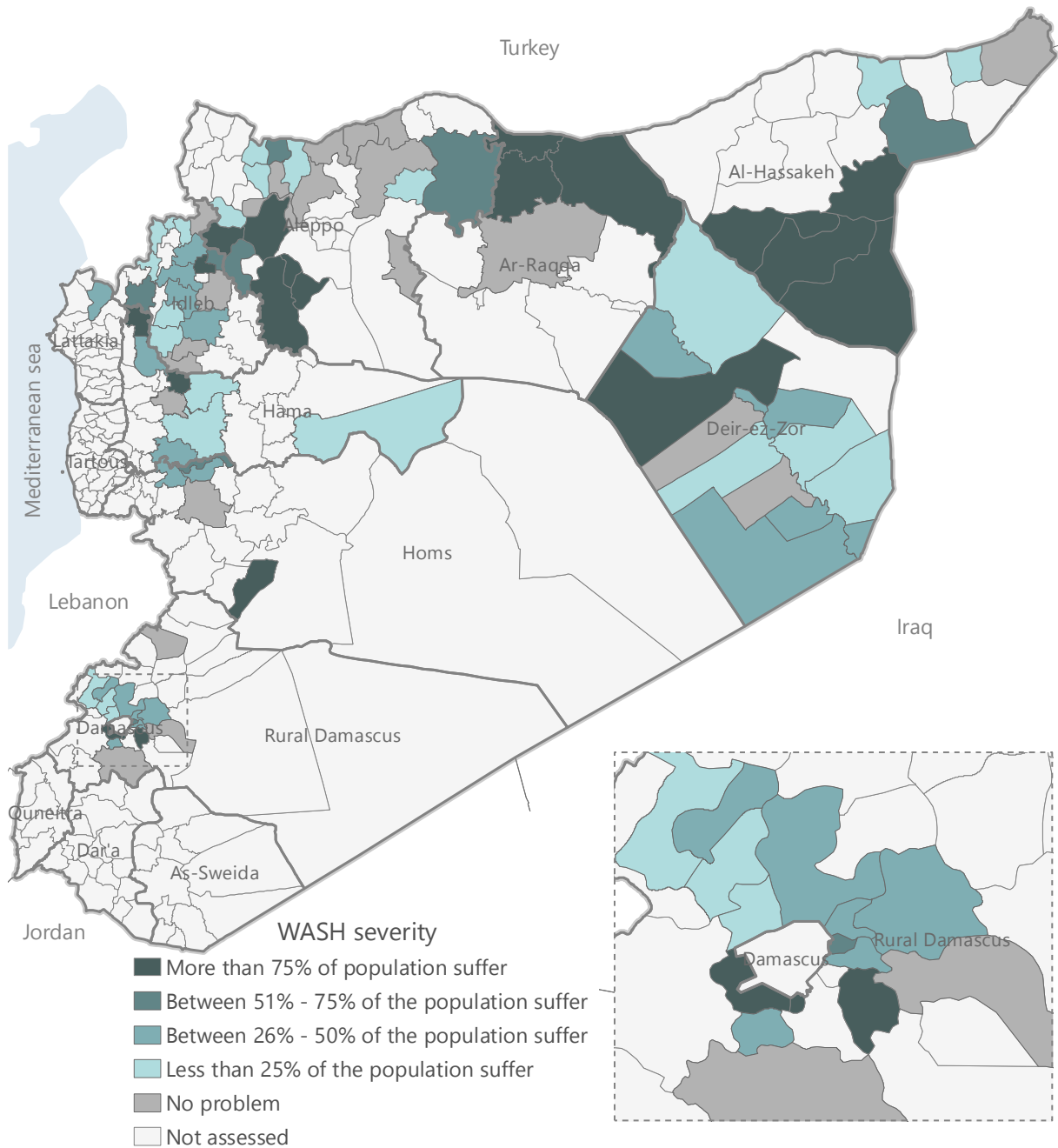
Governorate	No problem in getting drinking water	Less than 25% of the population face problems in getting drinking water	Between 26% - 50% of the population face problems in getting drinking water	Between 51% - 75% of the population face problems in getting drinking water	More than 75% of the population face problems in getting drinking water
Idleb	4	6	4	2	1
Al-Hasakeh	1	2		1	4
Ar-Raqqa	1				3
Lattakia			1		
Aleppo	8	5		3	5
Hama	1	3	2		2
Homs	1		2	1	1
Deir-ez-Zor	2	4	6		1
Rural Damascus	4	3	6	2	3
Damascus				1	1
<b>Overall Indicator</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>21</b>

Big Number N/A

23-<http://reliefweb.int/report/syrian-arab-republic/2016-humanitarian-needs-overview-syrian-arab-republic>

### Map 18: Drinking Water Severity

The map below shows that 20 of the assessed sub-districts suffer from difficulties in getting drinking water, whereas water was available within only 21 out of 94 assessed sub-districts.

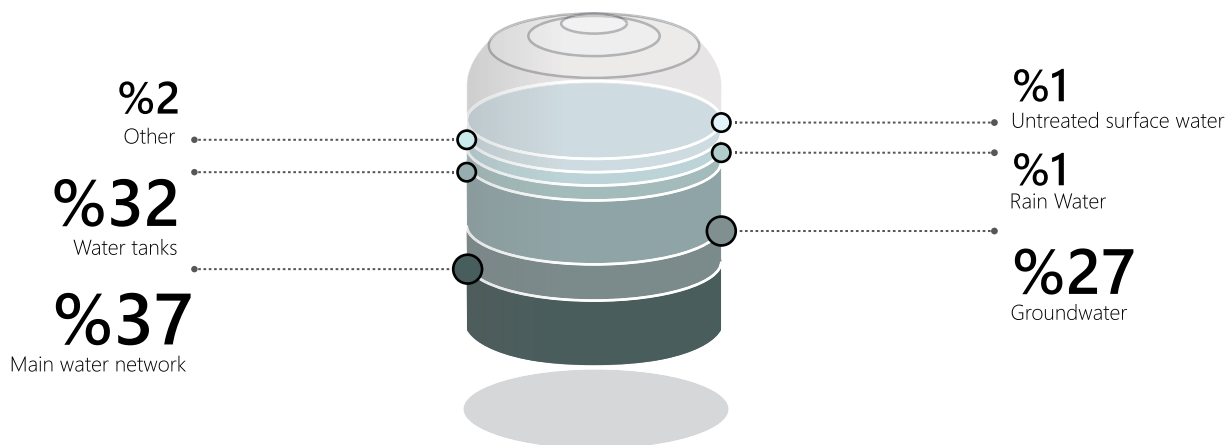


### Drinking water sources

The public water networks were the main source of water supply for more than 90% of the Syrian areas, often fed by water bodies and underground water, and by wells and springs sometimes. Recently and after five years of the Syrian crisis, the infrastructure of those networks was severely damaged which led to a significant reduction in the efficiency of public water networks, and a decline in delivering water to the population. Despite the lack of effectiveness, the water stations are still the main sources of drinking water in 37% of the assessed sub-districts with the highest percentage in Deir-ez-Zor. On the other hand, the lack of access to drinking water from main water stations was noted in Rabee'a sub-district in Lattakia and was decreased to 20% in Ar-Raqqa governorate.



The civilians ought to search for an alternative to obtaining the drinking water, so water tanks came as the second source of water in 32% of the assessed sub-districts. Mainly the sub-districts of Markada, Areesheh, Hole, Shaddadah within Al-Hasakeh governorate, and Rabee'a sub-district in Lattakia governorate rely on water tanks as a main water source. The groundwater was the third water source with 27%, as Suluk, Ein Issa, and Tell Abiad sub-districts in Ar-Raqqa governorate depend completely on the groundwater as the main source of drinking water.



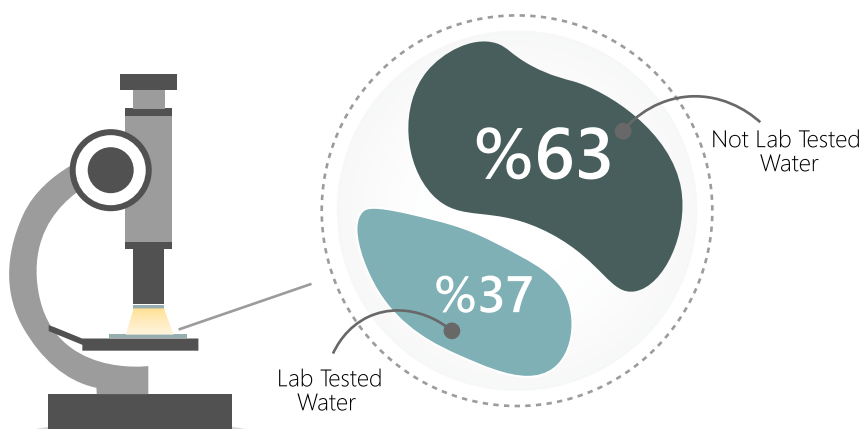
The numbers in the heatmap below represent the percentage of ways to obtain drinking water in assessed governorates .

Governorate	Main water network	Groundwater	Water tanks	Untreated surface water	Rain Water	Other
Idleb	37.53%	14.47%	44.47%	0.06%	2.76%	0.71%
Al-Hasakeh	18.13%	25%	55.88%	0.38%	0.63%	
Ar-Raqqa	20%	75%	5%			
Lattakia		40%	50%	10%		
Aleppo	33.1%	36.71%	27.1%	0.95%	2.14%	
Hama	41.25%	23.13%	31.25%		3.75%	0.63%
Homs	44%	38%	16%		2%	
Deir-ez-Zor	69%	3.46%	24.08%	1.92%		1.54%
Rural Damascus	26.5%	33.06%	31.5%	0.06%	0.28%	8.61%
Damascus	32.5%	22.5%	45%			

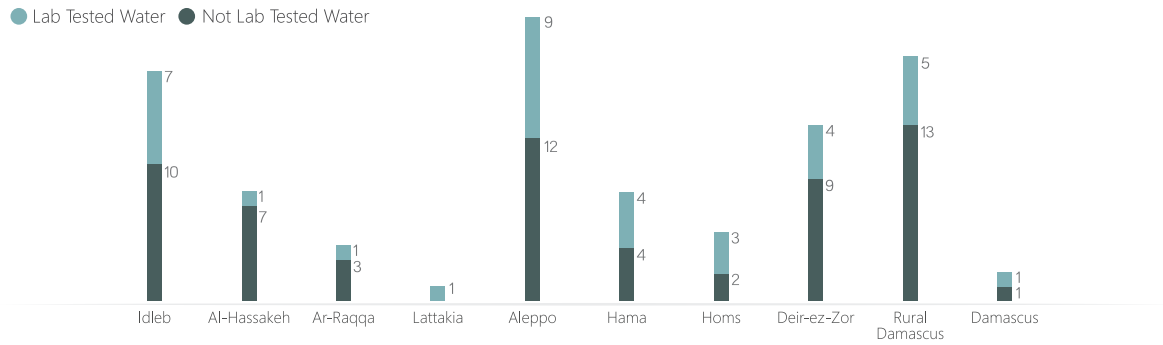
High Percentage N/A

## Drinking Water Adequacy and Quality

Water quality is considered one of the most crucial challenges in the WASH sector. The figure below shows that 63% of the assessed sub-districts lack laboratory tests which assure the drinking water quality. It is not an easy job to identify the quality of water due to the variety of water sources and the dependence of most areas on water tanks and wells, in addition to the lack of water treatment systems and sterilizers. Sahnaya sub-district in Rural Damascus governorate reported that water from the main network is not drinkable, so people have to buy drinking water from water tanks. As well as, the underground water within Markada sub-district in Al-Hasakeh governorate is salty and undrinkable.

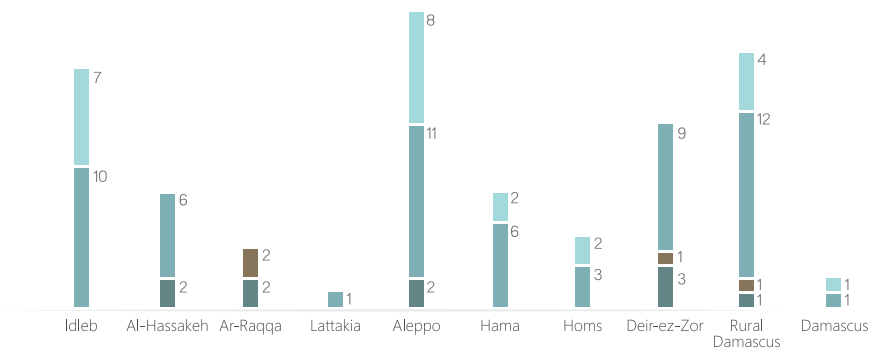
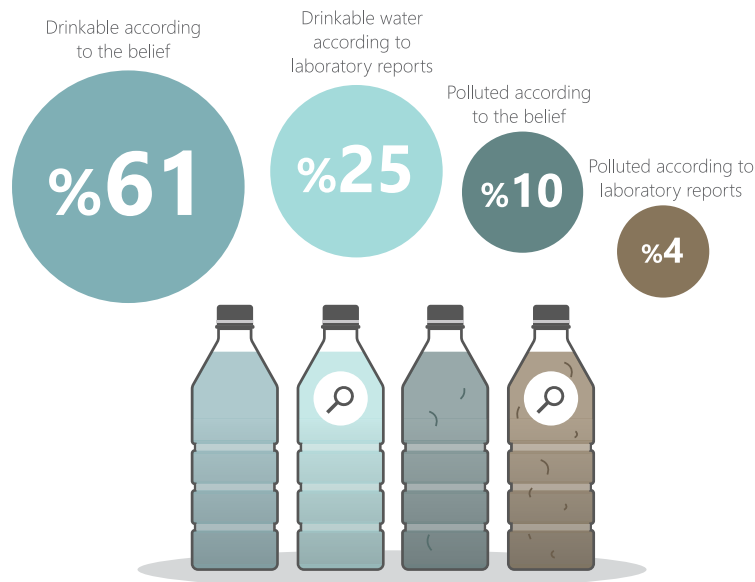


### Laboratory tests of water



### Validity of Drinking Water

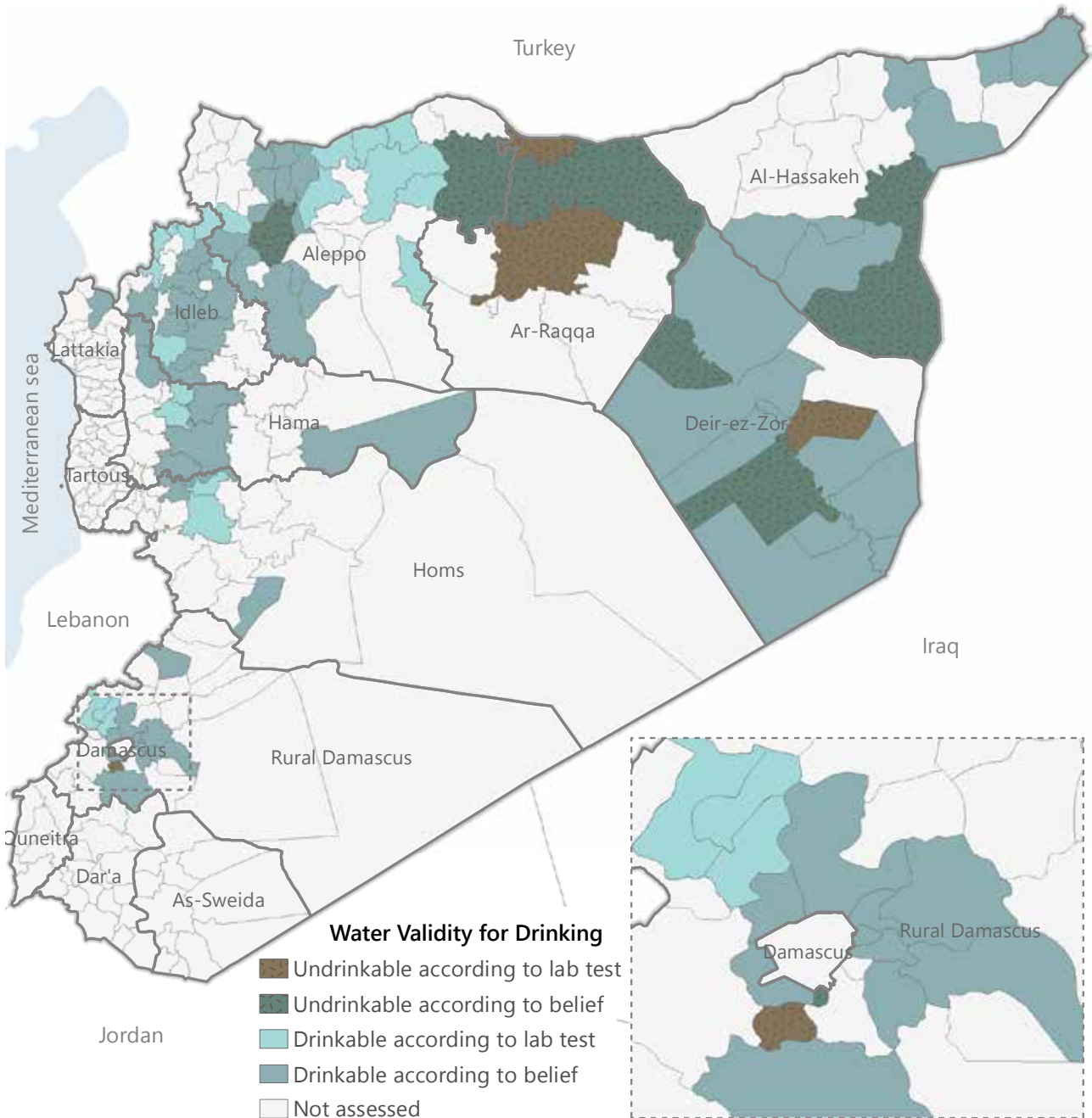
The following figure shows the percentage of sub-districts according to the validity of drinking water, as it is shown in the analysis that only 25% of the assessed sub-districts enjoy drinkable water according to laboratory reports.





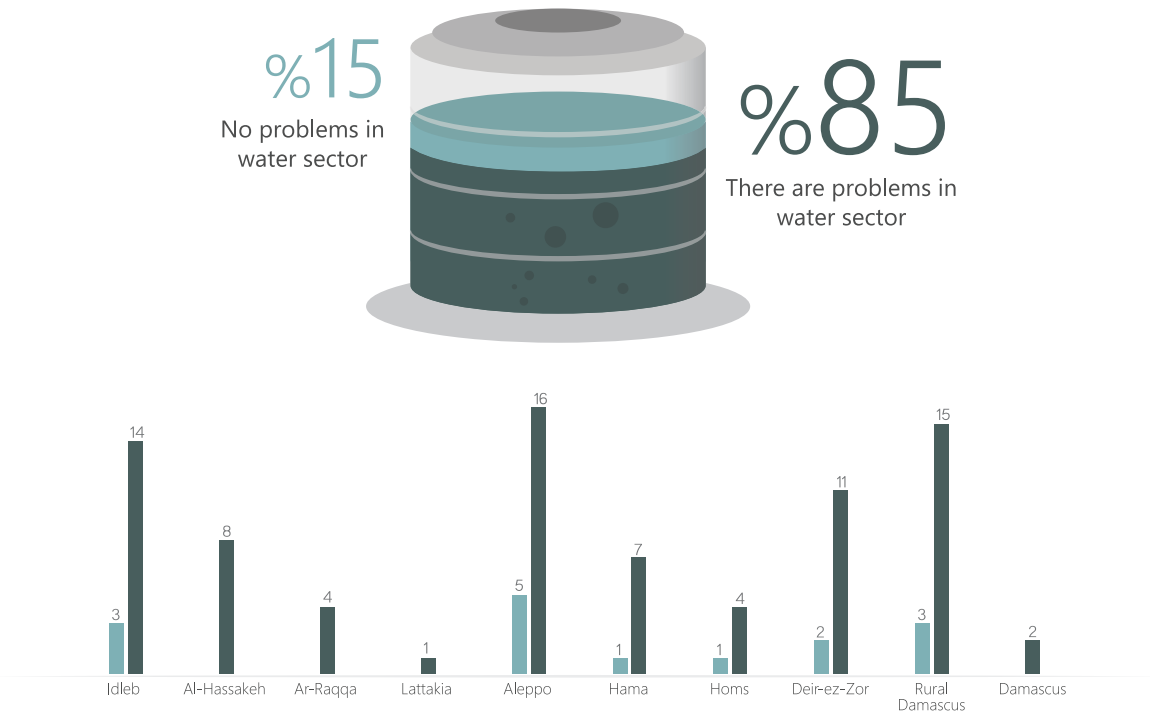
### Map 19: Water Validity for Drinking

The map shows the validity of drinking water within assessed sub-districts. As Basira in Deir-ez-Zor and Sahnaya in Rural Damascus were suffering from polluted water according to laboratory reports.



## Problems of Water Sector

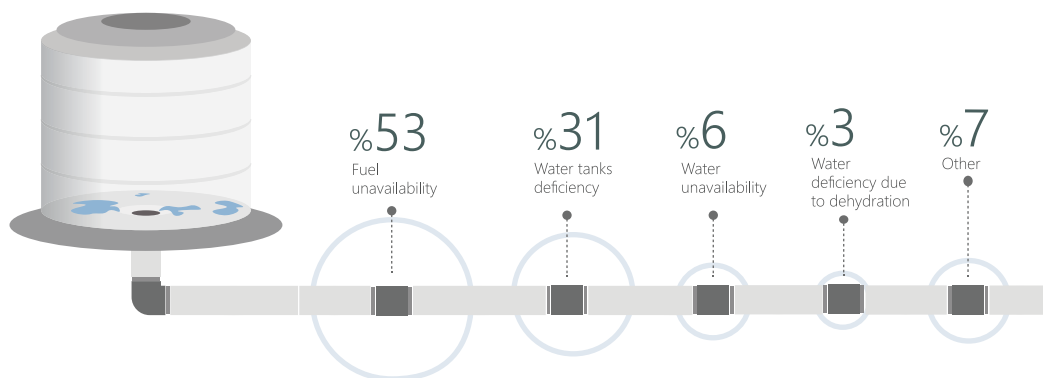
The public water network was the main water source in more than 90% of Syrian lands before the start of war. After five years of the conflict along with the Syrian regime attempts to cut off water in out of his control areas, problems in water sector appeared with the population suffering in 85% of the assessed sub-districts.



## Reasons of Water Unavailability

A systematic policy was implemented by the Syrian Regime in the areas out of his control since the beginning of the crisis, which included cutting off water and electricity from those areas, in addition to the difficulty of extracting and purifying groundwater and due to fuel absence.


The study shows that the main reason of water unavailability in the assessed sub-districts is the lack of fuel needed to operate the water pumping systems, which was observed particularly in the sub-districts of Darayya in Rural Damascus, Maaret Tamsrin and Bennsh in Idleb, followed by the presence of a failure or damage to the water system.



## Heatmap :Water Sector Problems by Governorate

The numbers in the heatmap below represent the number of sub-districts according to the distribution of reasons of water unavailability by governorate.

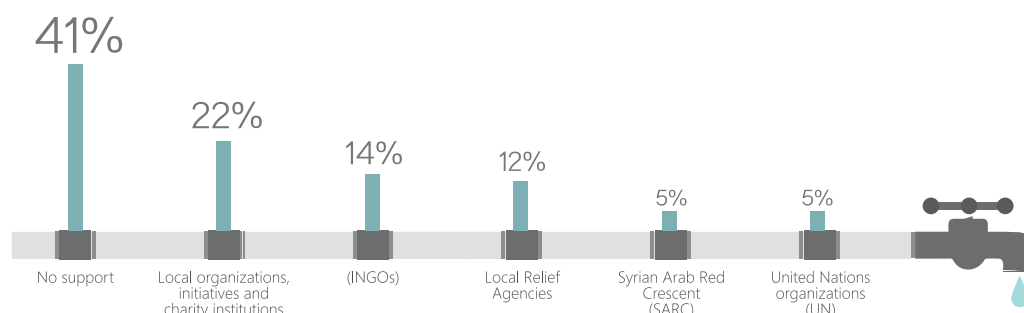
Governorate	Water unavailability	Water deficiency due to dehydration	Failure/damage in water network /system	Fuel unavailability	Other
Idleb	2	1	10	18	3
Al-Hasakeh	4		6	8	3
Ar-Raqqa	2		2	7	1
Lattakia			1	2	
Aleppo	2	4	12	18	3
Hama		1	6	7	2
Homs			4	7	1
Deir-ez-Zor	1		7	20	1
Rural Damascus	2	1	15	22	1
Damascus			2	2	
<b>Overall Indicator</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>15</b>

Big Number  N/A

## Water Sector Support


### Actors Working in the WASH Sector

A total of 41% of the assessed sub-districts did not receive Water support despite the significance of this sector. The highest percentage of the absence of supporting organizations was observed in Deir-ez-Zor, Ar-Raqqa, and Al-Hasakeh governorates. It should be noted that eleven sub-district did not receive any support and at the same time more than 75% of their population face problems in the water sector which are Areeshah, Hole, Shadadah, and Markada at Al- Hasakeh governorate; Suluk, and Ein Issa at Ar-Raqqa governorate; Hajeb, Banan, and Tall Ed-daman in Aleppo; and Hajar Aswad in Rural Damascus.



The numbers in the heatmap below represent the number of sub-districts according to the acting organizations in the WASH sector by governorate.

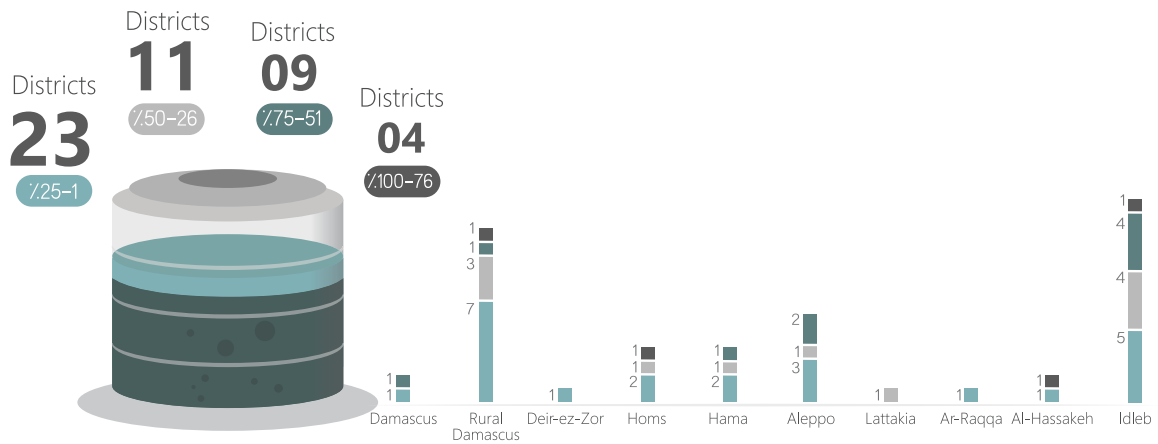
Governorate	United Nations organizations (UN)	(INGOs)	Syrian Arab Red Crescent (SARC)	Local Relief Agencies	Local organizations, initiatives and charity institutions	No support
Idleb	3	9		2	7	3
Al-Hasakeh		1	1			6
Ar-Raqqa		1				3
Lattakia		1		1	1	
Aleppo		4		2	3	15
Hama	1		1	1	3	4
Homs	1		1	4	4	1
Deir-ez-Zor			1			12
Rural Damascus	1	1	2	3	8	6
Damascus				2	1	
<b>Overall Indicator</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>50</b>

Big Number  N/A

### Percentage of Support Coverage in Water Sector

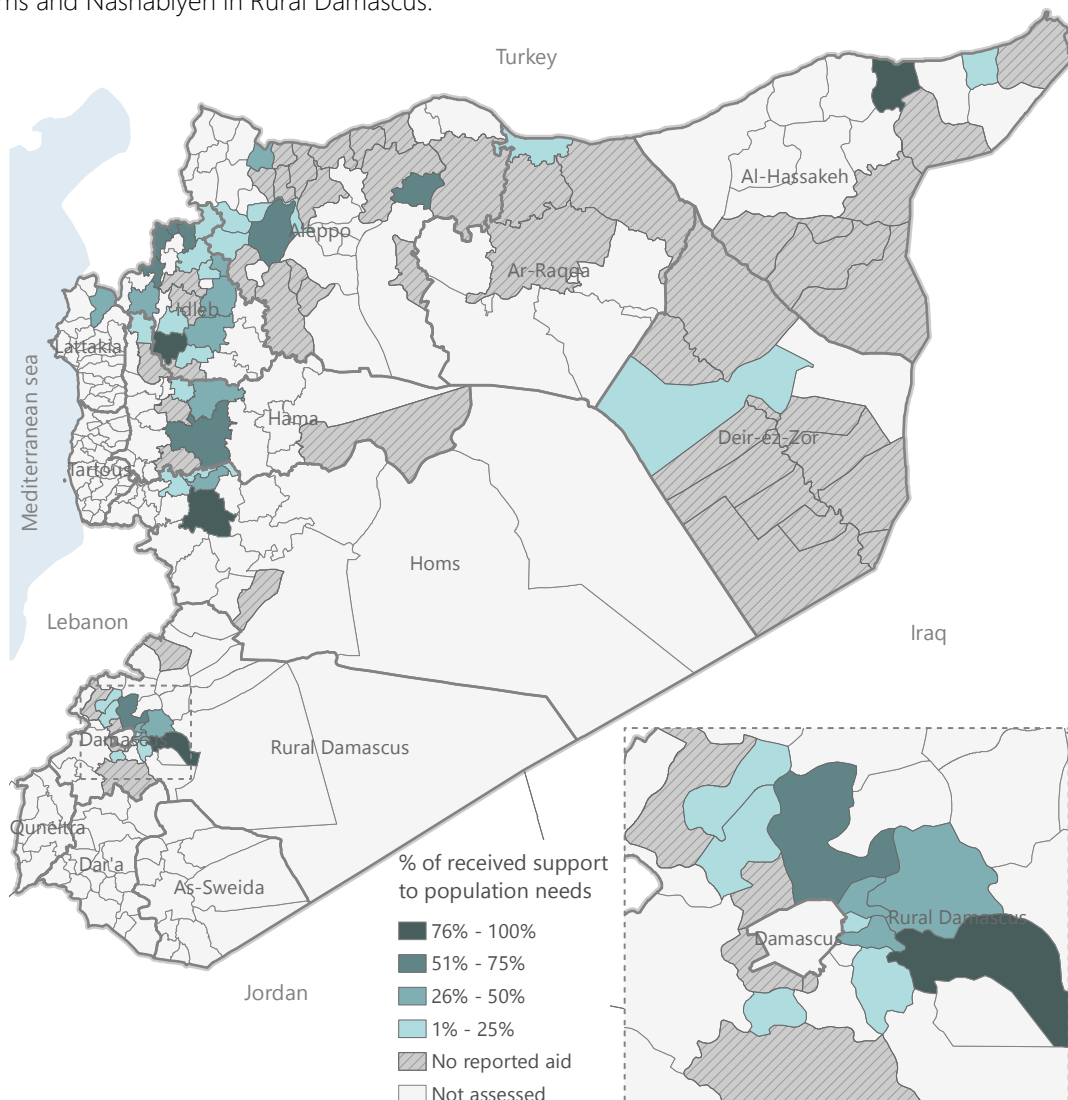
The provided support in Water sector has covered more than 75% of population needs in only four out of 94 covered sub-districts: Quamishli City in Al-Hasakeh, Kafr Nobol in Idleb, Al-Wa'ar neighborhood in Homs, and Nashabiyeh sub-district in Rural Damascus. On the other hand, the presented support covered less than 25% of the population needs in 23 sub-districts, and only one sub-district received support in

Deir-ez-Zor governorate which is Deir-ez-Zor City. The following figure shows the percentage of support coverage for the needs of the population.



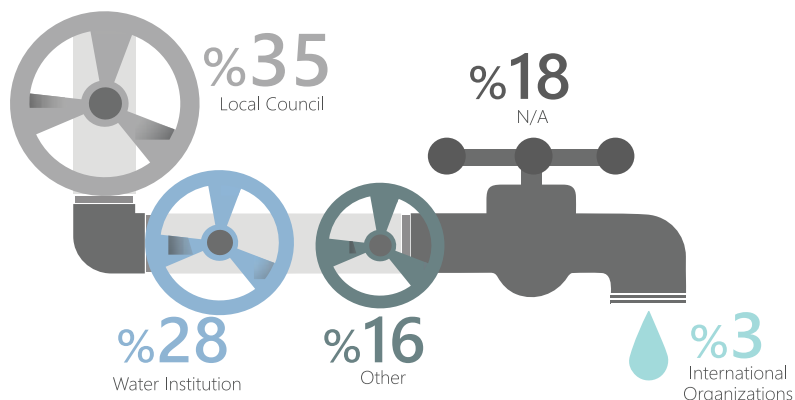
Map 20: Support Coverage in Water Sector according to Population Needs

Fifty sub-districts were deprived of support within Water sector, while the largest percentage of support was within four sub-districts: Qamishli City in Al-Hasakeh, Kafr Nobol in Idlib, Al-Wa'ar neighborhood in Homs and Nashabiyeh in Rural Damascus.

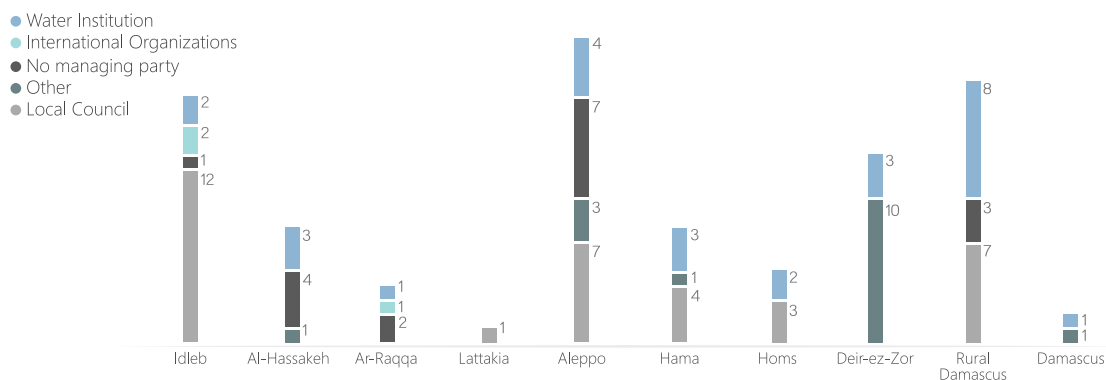


## The Management of the Water Sector

Before the crisis, the Water Institution was managing the water sector. However, some areas lacked access to the water network, especially in Al-Hasakeh countryside. The Water Institution is still responsible for the administration of the water sector in 28% of the assessed sub-districts especially in Damascus, and Rural Damascus governorates. However, the local council management percentage was the highest, amounting to

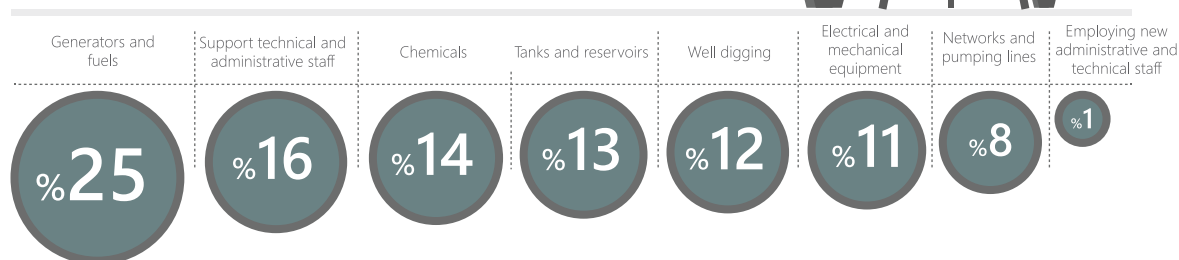


35%, especially in Idleb governorate and Rabe'e'a sub-district in Lattakia, while control parties manage water sector in 16 assessed sub-districts, particularly the assessed sub-districts of Deir-ez-Zor governorate.



## Water Sector Priorities

The water sector needs considerable support in various areas, and the water network needs rehabilitation. The need for generators and fuel supplies topped water sector needs by almost 25%, particularly within the governorates of Damascus, Idleb and Aleppo, followed by the need to support the administrative and technical staff salaries by 16%. The need for chemicals came with 14%. It is worth mentioning that there is a significant lack of water services in Dana sub-district in Idleb comparing with the increasing number of civilians and displaced people. The following figure and heatmap show the percentages of the priorities of the water sector.



## Heatmap :Water Priorities Heatmap

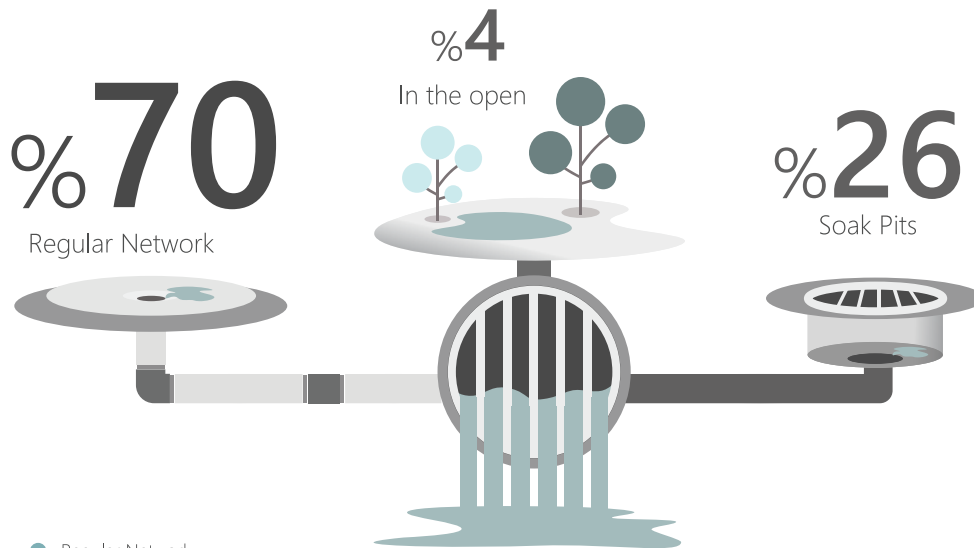
Governorate	Electrical and mechanical equipment	Support technical and administrative staff	Well digging	Networks and pumping lines	Support technical and administrative staff	Tanks and reservoirs	Generators and fuels	Chemicals
Idleb	Light Blue	White	Dark Blue	Dark Blue	Dark Blue	Light Blue	Black	Light Blue
Al-Hasakeh	Dark Blue	White	Black	Light Blue	Light Blue	Light Blue	Light Blue	Dark Blue
Ar-Raqqa	Black	White	Black	Light Blue	Light Blue	Light Blue	Light Blue	Dark Blue
Lattakia	White	White	Black	Light Blue	Light Blue	Dark Blue	Light Blue	White
Aleppo	Light Blue	Light Blue	Black	Dark Blue	Light Blue	Dark Blue	Black	Dark Blue
Hama	Black	Light Blue	Light Blue	Light Blue	Light Blue	Dark Blue	Black	Light Blue
Homs	White	Light Blue	Light Blue	Light Blue	Light Blue	Light Blue	Black	Light Blue
Deir-ez-Zor	Light Blue	Light Blue	Light Blue	Light Blue	Dark Blue	Light Blue	Black	Black
Rural Damascus	Light Blue	White	Dark Blue	Light Blue	Dark Blue	Dark Blue	Black	Light Blue
Damascus	Black	White	White	Light Blue	Dark Blue	Light Blue	Black	Light Blue
Overall Indicator	Light Blue	Light Blue	Light Blue	Light Blue	Dark Blue	Light Blue	Black	Dark Blue

Acute Need N/A

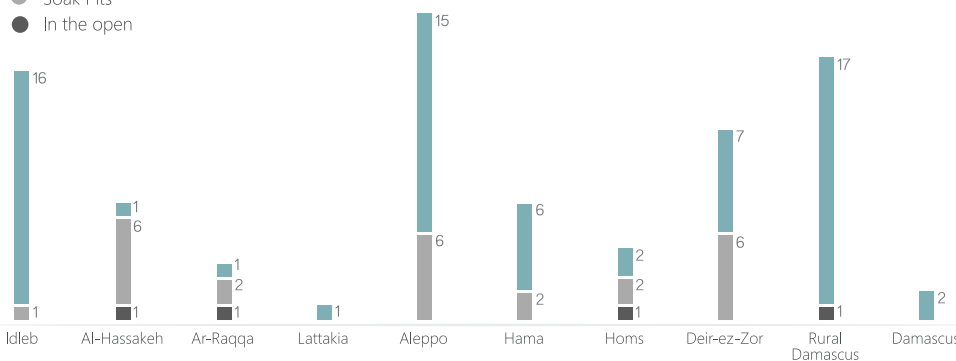
## Sewage Disposal

### Sewage System

Regular sewage systems were frequently used for the disposal of sewage in Syria, whereas soak pits were utilized in some areas that were not reached by regular sewage network. However, the frequent shelling and clashes led to the disruption of some regular sewage systems in some regions that converted to the use of soak pits. The figure shows that the percentage of using the regular network reached 70%, while using soak pits amounted to 26%. However, the sub-districts of Mahin, Madaya, and Tal Hmis are disposing sewage to the open due to the unavailability of both regular sewage system and soak pits, despite its risks to the environment and public health. Overall, the sewage network works partially in the center of the sub-district, whereas the surrounding villages rely on soak pits. The use of soak pits was highly spread in the governorates of Al-Hasakeh, Deir-ez-Zor, and Aleppo.



- Regular Network
- Soak Pits
- In the open

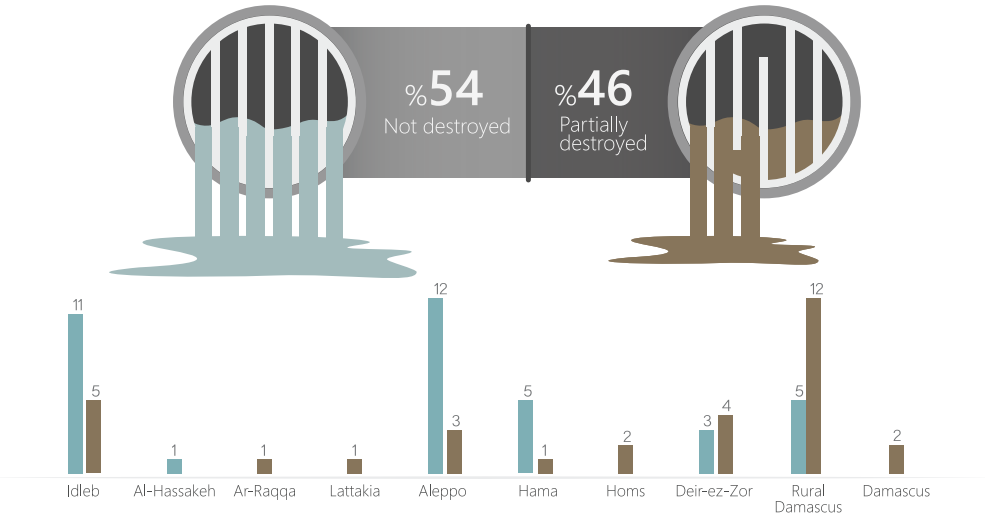




## Status of the Regular Sewage Network

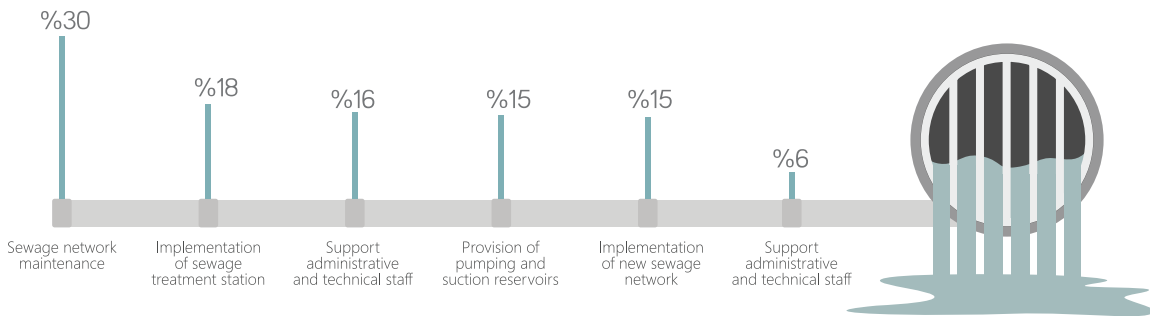
A total of 70% of evaluated sub-districts use the regular sewage network, as mentioned in the previous paragraph. The study has covered the exposure percentage of this network to bombing and its damage. Whereas, 31 out of 68 assessed sub-districts suffer from a partial damage in the public sewage network.

All regular sewage networks in the sub-districts that use this kind of sewage disposal suffer from a partial damage as in Rabee'a sub-district in Lattakia, Ar-Rastan and Al-Wa'ar neighborhood in Homs, and Burza and Yarmuk neighborhoods in Damascus City.



## Sanitation Sector Priorities

Sanitation sector needs overall rehabilitation including maintenance of drainage systems as the priority in all assessed governorates, implementation of treatment stations, support technical and administrative staff with salaries, and providing pumping and suction reservoirs. Some sub-districts also need implementing new sewage networks as an alternative for soak pits and discharging to the open.



Governorate	Sewage network maintenance	Support administrative and technical staff	Implementation of sewage treatment station	Implementation of new sewage network	Provision of administrative and technical staff	Provision of pumping and suction reservoirs
Idleb	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need
Al-Hasakeh	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need
Ar-Raqqa	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need
Lattakia	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need
Aleppo	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need
Hama	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need
Homs	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need
Deir-ez-Zor	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need
Rural Damascus	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need
Damascus	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need
<b>Overall Indicator</b>	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need

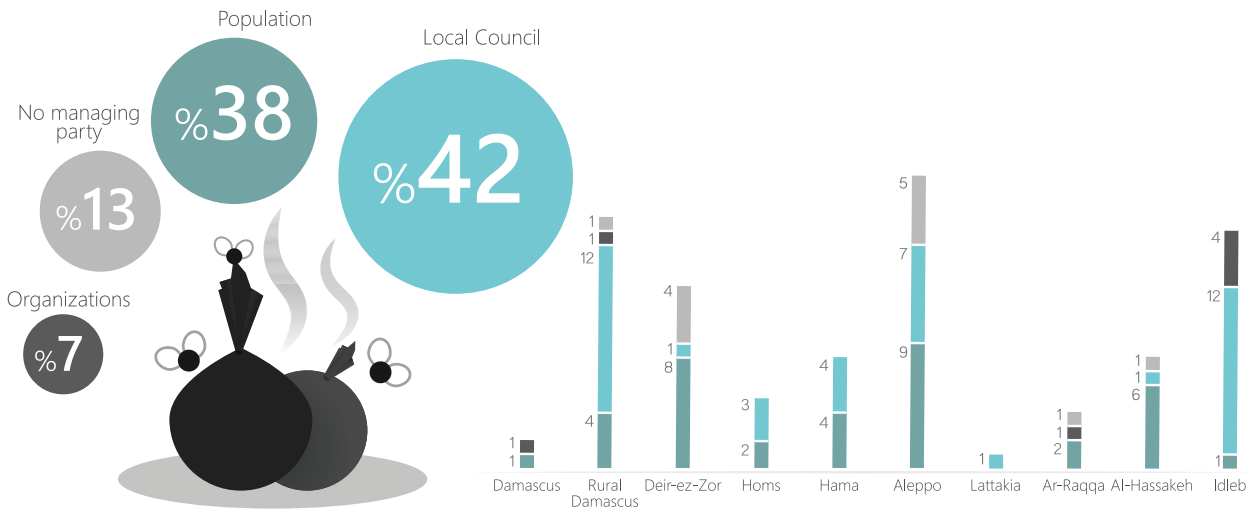
Acute Need N/A

# Waste Management

The lack of municipal services in the management and treatment of solid waste causes the accumulation of garbage and solid waste in places of public accommodation, leading to the proliferation of mosquitoes, insects, and harmful pathogens.

## Solid Waste Management

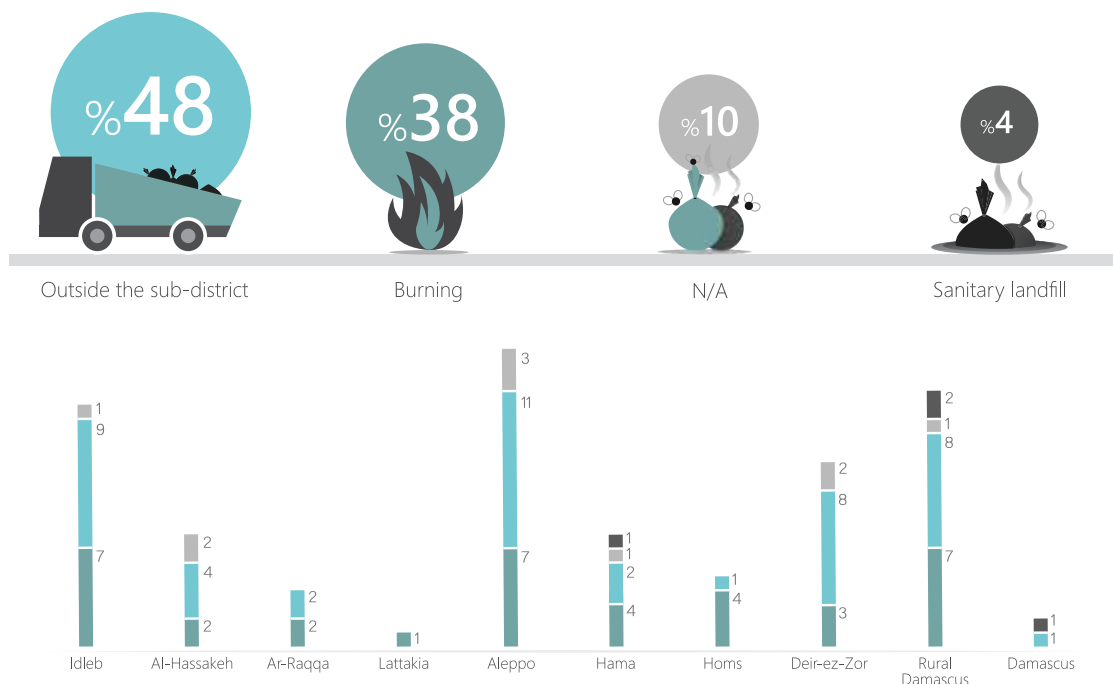
Local councils became responsible for the management of the solid waste within 42% of the assessed sub-districts, and the residents get rid of waste in 38% of the covered sub-districts, while organizations contribute in this matter in just 7% of the assessed sub-districts. Moreover, 11 sub-districts within the governorates of Damascus, Deir-ez-Zor, Aleppo, and Al-Hasakeh suffer from the complete absence of solid waste managing party, as shown in the figure below. It is worth mentioning that the control forces in Ar-Raqqa governorate are responsible for the collection of the solid waste.



## Home Waste Disposal Mechanism

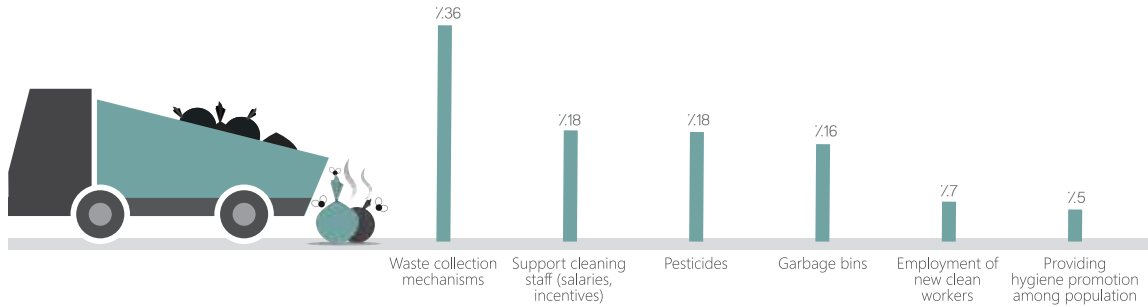
The applied mechanisms to get rid of waste are still rudimentary and deleterious, despite the presence of different parties for waste collection in 87% of the assessed sub-districts. The analysis shows that only 4% of the covered sub-districts use the sanitary landfill, 38% burn the waste, the responsible parties for the waste collection in 48% of the evaluated sub-districts resort to throwing the waste outside the sub-district.

It is worth mentioning that there is no way to get rid of household waste, and there is no responsible party for this task in 10% of the assessed sub-districts, such as As-Safira, Zarbah, and Sarin in Aleppo, Al Mayadin in Deir-ez-Zor, and Tal Hmis in Al-Hasakeh. The following figure shows solid waste disposal mechanisms by governorates.



## Hygiene Sector Priorities

The need for waste collection mechanisms topped the hygiene sector priorities with 36%, followed by the need for supporting hygiene workers' salaries and incentives with 18%, then the need for pesticides with 18% and garbage containers increased with 16%.



## Heatmap :Hygiene Sector Priorities

Governorate	Waste collection mechanisms	Employment of new clean workers	Garbage bins	Support cleaning staff (salaries, incentives)	Providing hygiene promotion among population	Pesticides
Idleb	Acute Need	Low	Low	Acute Need	Low	Acute Need
Al-Hasakeh	Acute Need	Low	Acute Need	Low	Low	Acute Need
Ar-Raqqa	Acute Need	Low	Low	Acute Need	Low	Acute Need
Lattakia	Acute Need	Low	Low	Acute Need	Low	Acute Need
Aleppo	Acute Need	Low	Low	Acute Need	Low	Acute Need
Hama	Acute Need	Low	Low	Acute Need	Low	Acute Need
Homs	Acute Need	Low	Low	Acute Need	Low	Acute Need
Deir-ez-Zor	Acute Need	Low	Low	Acute Need	Low	Acute Need
Rural Damascus	Acute Need	Low	Low	Acute Need	Low	Acute Need
Damascus	Acute Need	Low	Low	Acute Need	Low	Acute Need
<b>Overall Indicator</b>	Acute Need	Low	Low	Acute Need	Low	Acute Need

Acute Need N/A





## SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS

The Syrian ongoing war affected the civilians tremendously, especially in shelter sector. Many Syrians were forced to leave their homes, often multiple times, making Syria a center of the most accelerating displacement crisis globally. Syrian civilians, IDPs, hosting families, women, children, elders and physically challenged are deprived of shelter and live in damaged or incomplete houses and considered as the most vulnerable individuals.

According to UNHCR's end of 2015-year report: "Due to the continuous clashes in Syria, 1.2 million houses have been damaged, out of which 400,000 have been totally destroyed causing millions of people to flee to official collective shelters such as schools, public buildings, tower buildings, unfinished buildings, hospitals, basements, and mosques or to host families mostly from the local communities in other areas. Currently, an estimated 6.5 million people are displaced; 1.7 million live in collective centers and 7.8 million have insufficient access to markets."<sup>24</sup>

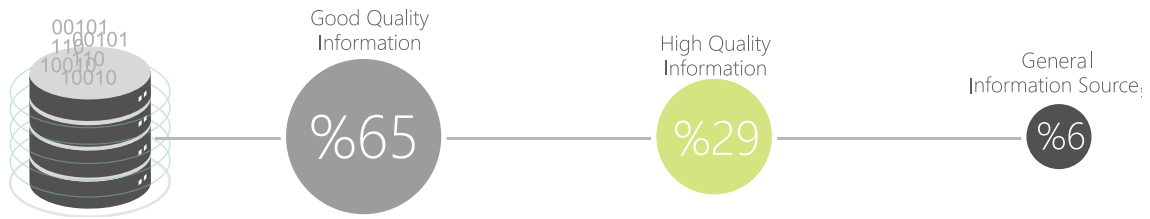
<sup>24</sup>- <http://www.unhcr.org/56cad5a99.html>







## Information Source Evaluation for shelter & Non-Food Items

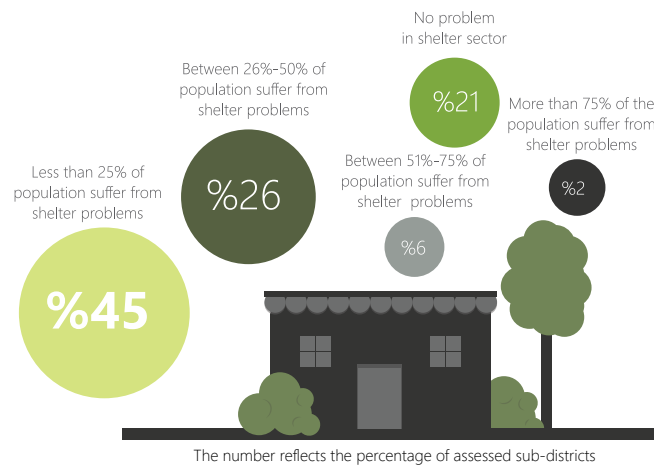


## Shelter & NFIs Status

According to Humanitarian Needs Overview 2016 HNO: "There are 2.4 m people lack adequate shelter, and NFI number of people in need is 5.3 m during 2016. There are 9.9 m people in need in 2015, where 8.4 m were targeted but reached to 4.8 m which accounts for 57% of total PiNs."

### Shelter Severity

When assessing housing status for civilians and IDPs within covered sub-districts, data showed that more than 79% of the population in assessed sub-districts lack adequate shelter, whereas the shelter severity varies in different regions. Overall, civilians are forced to be displaced from bombardment areas and areas with repeated clashes fleeing from life threatening danger and the possibility of their home to be destroyed. Many assessed sub-districts reported problems in shelter sector especially Mahin in Homs governorate which is almost depopulated; Ziyara in Hama governorate; Atareb and Jebel Saman in Aleppo governorate; Suluk and Ein Issa in Ar-Raqqa; Maliha, Nashabiyeh, and Darayya in Rural Damascus. It should be mentioned that Zarbah sub-district was targeted with heavy bombardment and humanitarian organizations halted its activities there for security reasons.



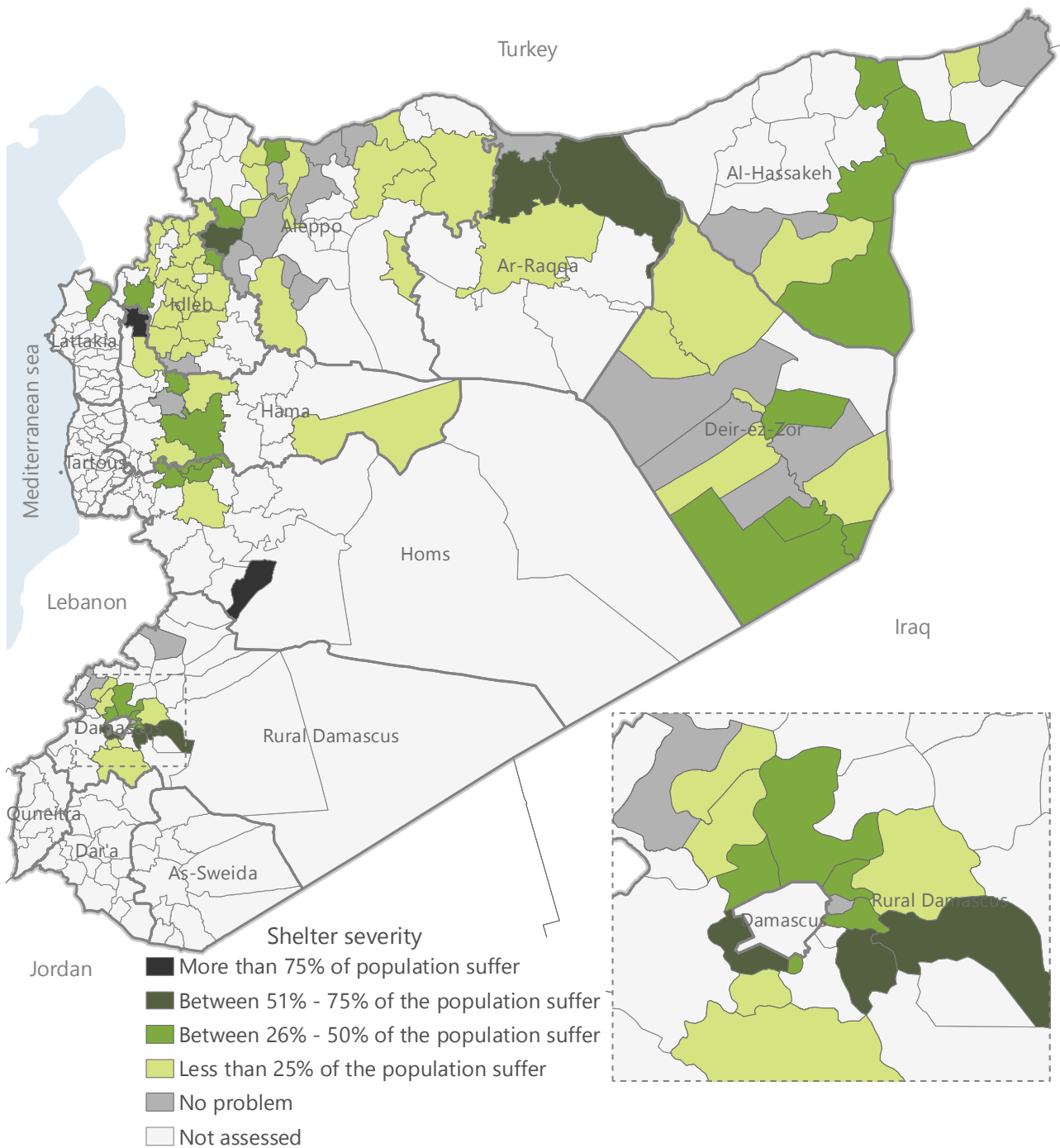
The numbers in the heatmap below represent the number of sub-districts according to the severity of shelter sector by governorates.

Governorate	Less than 25% of population suffer from shelter problems	More than 75% of the population suffer from shelter problems	No problem in shelter sector	Between 26%-50% of population suffer from shelter problems	Between 51%-75% of population suffer from shelter problems
Idleb	14		1	2	
Al-Hasakeh	2		2	4	
Ar-Raqqa	1		1		2
Lattakia				1	
Aleppo	10		8	2	1
Hama	4	1	1	2	
Homs	1	1		3	
Deir-ez-Zor	5		4	4	
Rural Damascus	6		3	6	3
Damascus	1			1	
<b>Overall Indicator</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>6</b>

Big Number N/A

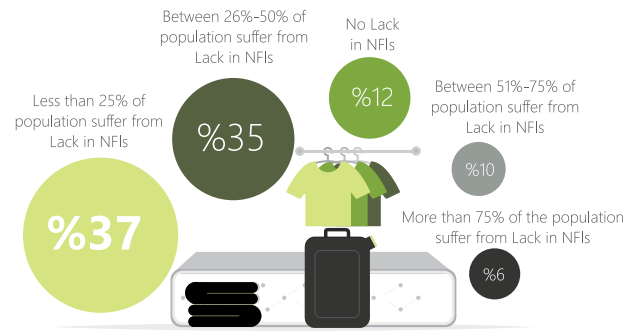
The following map shows the gradation of shelter severity within assessed sub-districts. Mahin sub-district in Homs was depopulated due to intensive bombardment and Ziyara in Hama governorate suffered from highest shelter severity, on the other hand only 20 sub-districts out of 94 assessed sub-districts reported no problems in housing.

**Map 21: Shelter Severity Map**



## Non-Food Items Severity

Civilians and IDPs in assessed sub-districts suffer from a lack of non-food items with 88%. Acute shortage was reported in besieged Madaya sub-district, Maliha and Yabroud city in Rural Damascus; Suluk, Ein Issa and Tell Abiad in Ar-Raqqa; Kafr Zeita in Hama; and Deir-ez-Zor city. Only 11 sub-districts reported sufficiency in NFIs. Additionally, NFIs availability is directly related to relief agencies ability to access PiNs and deliver assistance especially for displaced people, considering that more than 58% of assessed sub-districts face difficulties in delivering humanitarian aid from acting organizations.



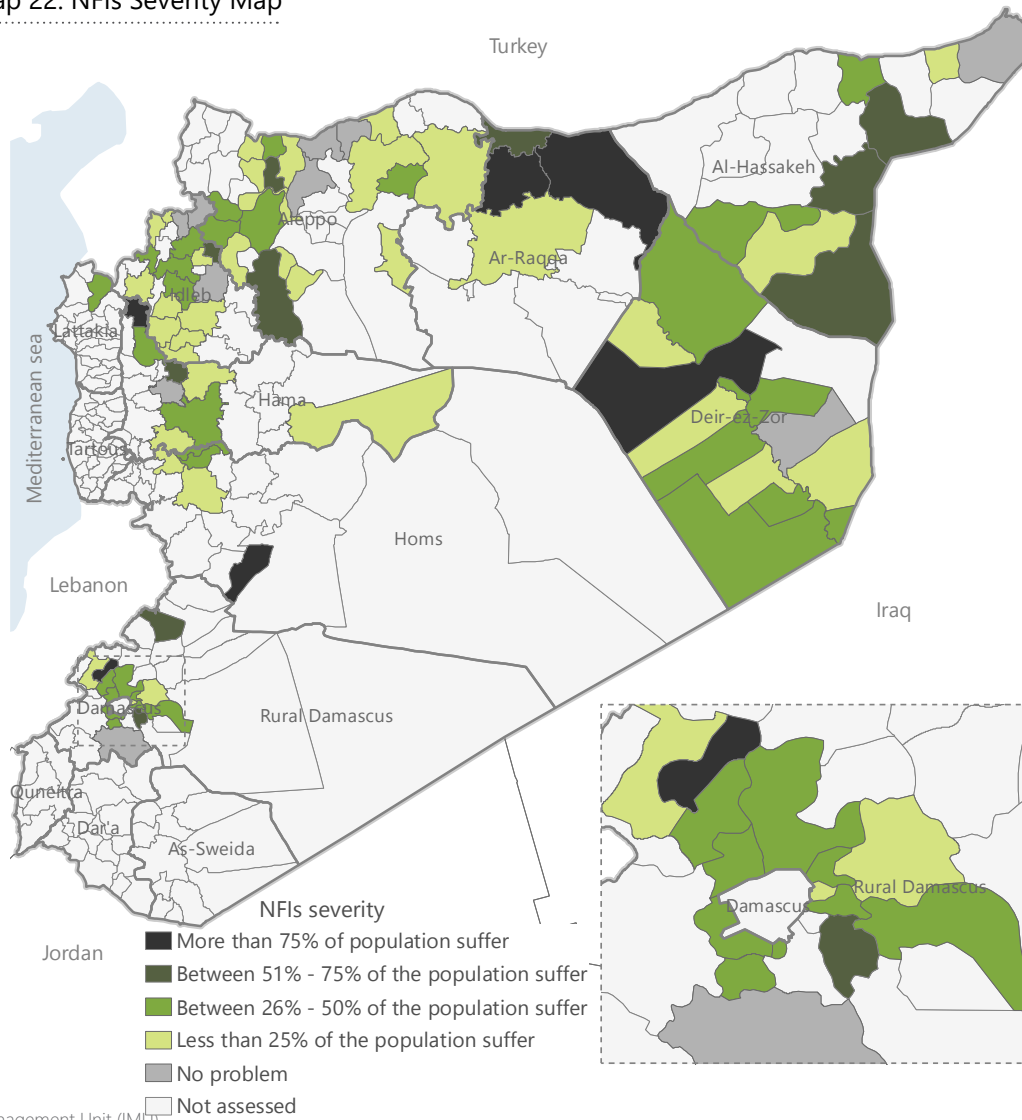
The numbers in the heatmap below represent the number of sub-districts according to the severity of NFI sector by governorates.

Governorate	Idleb	Al-Hassakeh	Ar-Raqqa	Lattakia	Aleppo	Hama	Homs	Deir-ez-Zor	Rural Damascus	Damascus	Overall Indicator
Less than 25% of population suffer from Lack in NFIs	9	2	1		11	3	2	4	3	1	36
More than 75% of the population suffer from Lack in NFIs			2			1	1	1	1		6
No Lack in NFIs	3	1			3	1		1	2		11
Between 26%-50% of population suffer from Lack in NFIs	4	2		1	5	2	2	7	10	1	34
Between 51%-75% of population suffer from Lack in NFIs	1	3	1		2	1			2		10

Big Number N/A

The following map shows that only ten sub-districts reported no lack in NFIs out of 94 assessed sub-districts.

Map 22: NFIs Severity Map



## NFI Number of People in Need

Number of PiNs for NFIs constituted 16% of the total assessed population. According to DYNAMO 4: “A total of 2,025,606 individuals are in need of NFI assistance including 1,267,542 in acute need where an immediate intervention has to take place.”<sup>25</sup>

Comparing with DYNAMO 5 results, the number of NFI PiNs has decreased with 376,329 individuals in assessed sub-districts, with Aleppo governorate including the highest number of PiNs with more than half million individuals, followed by Deir-ez-Zor governorate with 318,000 PiNs and Rural Damascus with 298,190 PiNs. On the other hand, the sub-districts that included the highest number of NFI PiNs are Jebel Saman in Aleppo governorate with 200,000 PiNs, followed by Deir-ez-Zor city in Deir-ez-Zor governorate and Sahnaya in Rural Damascus with the same number of PiNs 100,000. Atareb sub-district in Aleppo came in third place with 75,000 people in need for NFIs.

Table 16: NFI Number of People in Need

Governorate	Idleb	Al-Hasakeh	Ar-Raqqa	Lattakia	Aleppo	Hama	Homs	Deir-ez-Zor	Rural Damascus	Damascus	Overall Indicator
Current Population in assessed sub-districts	1,373,133	776,000	510,000	11,000	2,427,431	891,200	266,471	1,219,566	2,730,720	192,000	10,397,521
# of PiNs in assessed sub-districts	229,540	77,100	51,000	1,000	507,800	85,300	70,347	318,000	298,190	11,000	1,649,277
Percentage	17%	10%	10%	9%	21%	10%	26%	26%	11%	6%	16%

## Damaged Houses

The use of heavy weaponry and aerial bombardment has caused widespread damage to the infrastructure in almost all governorates. The percentage of homes that were damaged was 41%. Moreover, large proportion of civilians within Nashabiyeh, Duma, Sahnaya in Rural Damascus governorate; Barzeh and Yarmuk camp in Damascus governorate are living in empty or damaged buildings or mosques and basements. The figure and heatmap below show the overall percentages of damaged houses by assessed governorates. Some residents live in insecure and damaged buildings due to bombardment as Harbanifse sub-district in Hama and Taldu in Homs.



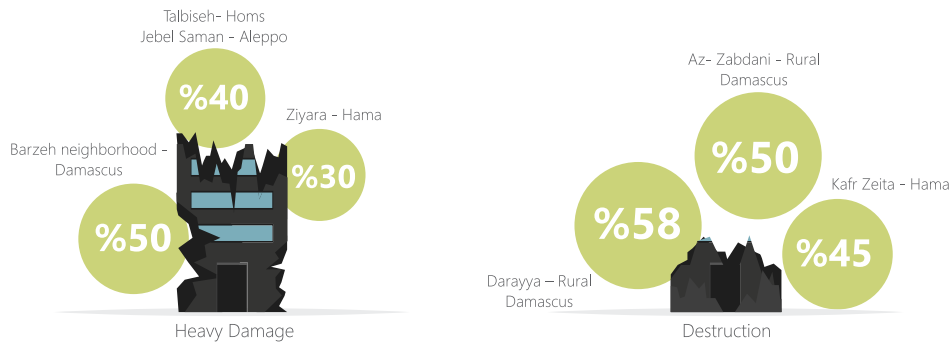
The numbers in the heatmap below represent the percentages of building status by governorates.

Governorate	No Damage	Slight damage: light repairs required (windows, doors)	Moderate damage: Under 30% roof damage, moderate fire damage, repair possible	Heavy damage: Over 30% roof damage, severe fire damage, repair possible	Destruction: Unusable, houses or building levelled, repair not possible
Idleb	61.76%	18.59%	9.47%	6.12%	4.06%
Al-Hasakeh	83%	8.25%	2.75%	2.5%	3.5%
Ar-Raqqa	58.5%	40.5%	0.5%	0.25%	0.25%
Lattakia	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%
Aleppo	73.86%	9.48%	6.57%	4.88%	5.24%
Hama	49.38%	11.5%	14%	12.75%	12.38%
Homs	19%	25%	18.4%	23.6%	14%
Deir-ez-Zor	67.08%	20%	6.85%	3.46%	2.62%
Rural Damascus	46%	20%	11.72%	9.22%	13.06%
Damascus	7.5%	20%	16%	35%	21.5%
<b>Overall Indicator</b>	<b>59.01%</b>	<b>16.91%</b>	<b>9.06%</b>	<b>7.71%</b>	<b>7.31%</b>

High Percentage N/A

The following figure presents the highest percentage of massively damaged and destroyed buildings in assessed sub-districts.

### Percentage of Damaged Houses by Sub-district

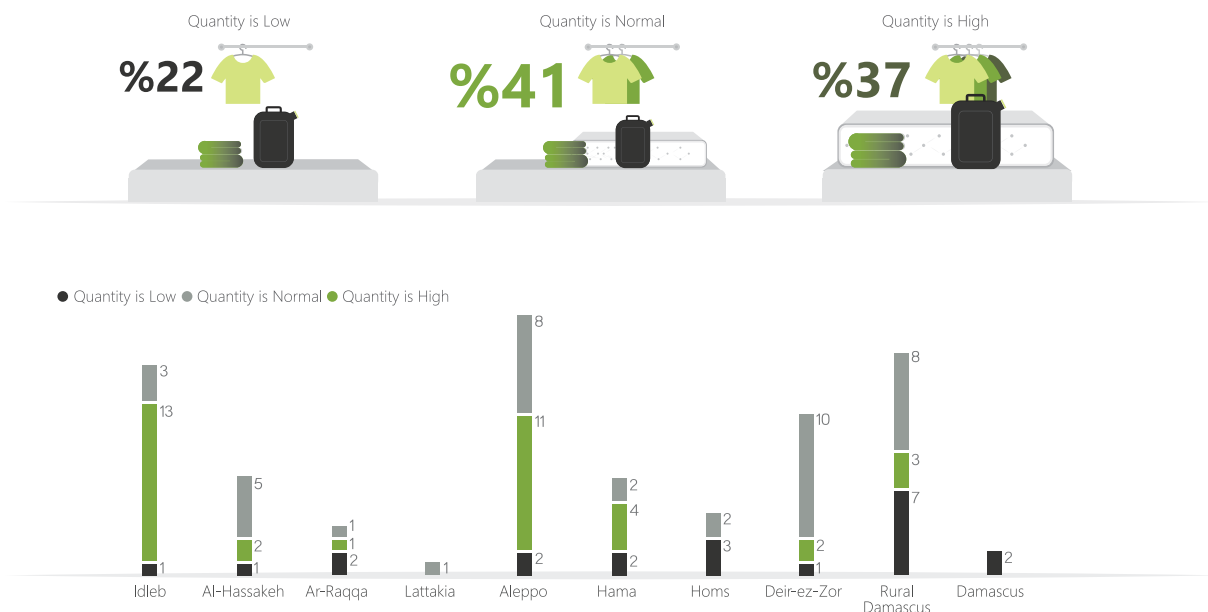


## Non-Food Items (NFIs)

This section contains information on NFI availability in shops and markets according to quantity and quality and its prices in assessed sub-districts. Non-food items include fuel used for heating and cooking, winter requirements including heaters, blankets, mattresses, clothes and kitchen kits, water gallons and solar lamps.

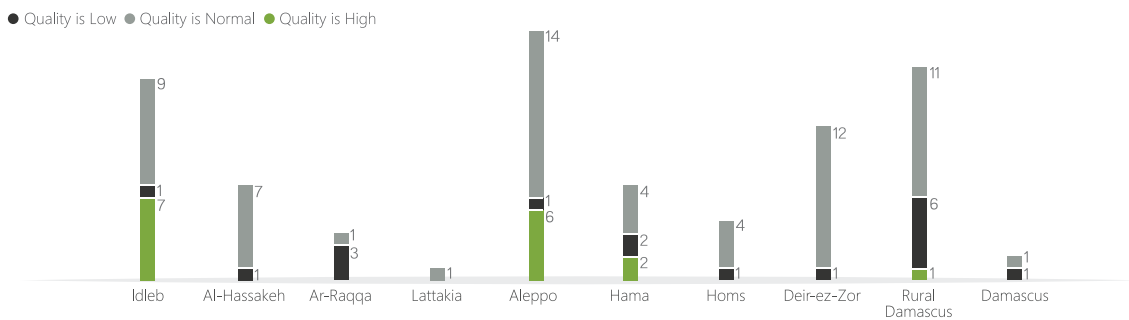
### NFI Availability in Shops and Markets according to Quantity

The current study covered NFI availability in markets according to quantity, where 21 out of 94 assessed sub-districts reported lack in the quantity of NFIs especially in fully besieged areas in Rural Damascus such as Madaya, Darayya city, and Az- Zabdani city; besieged Yarmuk camp in Damascus; Deir-ez-Zor city; Al-Wa'ar neighborhood in Homs. NFI availability is closely related to relief agencies ability to access PiNs, where most of the assessed sub-districts in Idleb, Aleppo, Al-Hasakeh, Hama and Rabee'a in Lattakia had a regular or sufficient quantity of NFIs due to relative easiness in delivering humanitarian aid to those sub-districts and its closeness to Turkish borders.



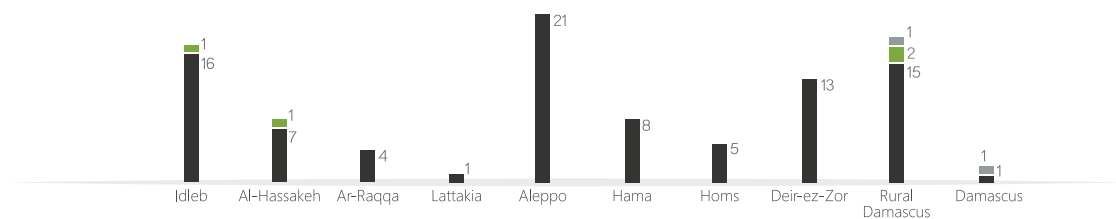
## NFI Availability in Shops and Markets according to Quality

The quality of NFIs that are available in shops and markets or which are provided by humanitarian organizations was average or high in 82% of the assessed sub-districts. However, 18% of assessed sub-districts suffered from severe NFI quality especially in besieged areas like Al-Wa'ar neighborhood in Homs; Deir-ez-Zor city; Madaya and Darayya in Rural Damascus that is due to impossible access of relief agencies to those areas. Other sub-districts have also suffered from bad quality of NFIs such as Hole in Al-Hasakeh governorate, Suluk, and Ein Issa and Ar-Raqqa city in Ar-Raqqa governorate.



## NFI Prices in Shops and Markets

The analysis shows that 94% of assessed sub-districts suffer from high NFI prices with population's inability and especially IDPs to purchase their requirements especially heating and cooking fuel. ACU enumerators reported NFI availability in assessed sub-districts but with very high prices especially in Ehsem, Jisr-Ash-Shugur City, Darkosh and Maaret Tamsrin sub-districts in Idleb; Jebel Saman in Aleppo; Tell Abiad in Ar-Raqqa; and Suran in Hama. Most civilians suffer from bad financial situation and poverty and cannot afford their essential needs of heating materials, fuel, mattresses, and clothing. Therefore, it is important to provide monetary aid to enable them to get their needs. Additionally, the living situation of IDPs is miserable and they need NFI assistance especially in Daret Azza and Suran in Aleppo.



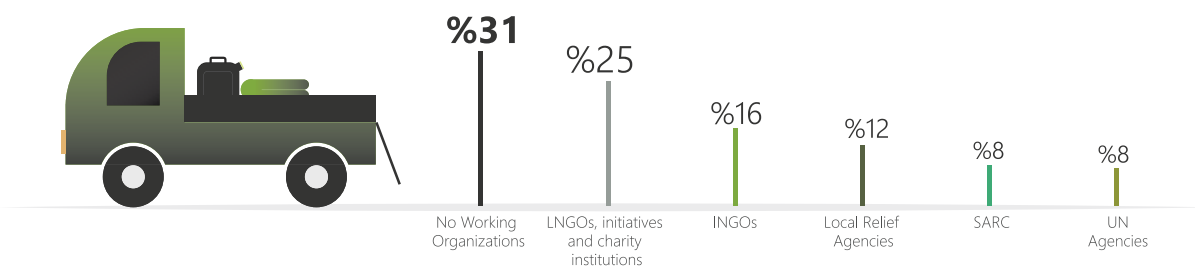


# Shelter & NFIs Sector Support

This part includes acting organizations that provided humanitarian NFI and shelter aid during assessment period and type of provided support. As well as, the percentage of provided support to actual population needs is also covered in this part and lastly the major priorities of shelter and NFIs sector in Syria.

## Actors Working in the Shelter and NFI Sector

31% of assessed sub-districts (46 sub-districts) did not receive any shelter or NFI support, whereas initiatives and charity institutions delivered assistance to 25% of covered sub-districts followed by INGOs with 16%. On the other hand, UN agencies contribution was weak in this sector with less than 8%. It is worth mentioning that Ar-Raqqa and Deir-ez-Zor governorates did not receive any assistance in the shelter and NFIs sector. Rabee'a sub-district in Lattakia governorate received tents and NFI support from Turkish Red Crescent due to the closeness of this sub-district to Turkish borders.



The numbers in the heatmap below represent number of sub-districts according to the acting organizations in shelter and NFI sector by governorates.

Governorate	UN Agencies	INGOs	SARC	Local Relief Agencies	LNGOs, initiatives & charity institutions	No Working Organizations
Idleb	3	12		3	9	2
Al-Hasakeh	2	2	2		4	4
Ar-Raqqa						4
Lattakia		1		1	1	
Aleppo	2	4	1	2	3	16
Hama	1		2	1	4	3
Homs	1		1	1	3	2
Deir-ez-Zor						13
Rural Damascus	1	3	4	8	11	2
Damascus	1	1	2	2	2	

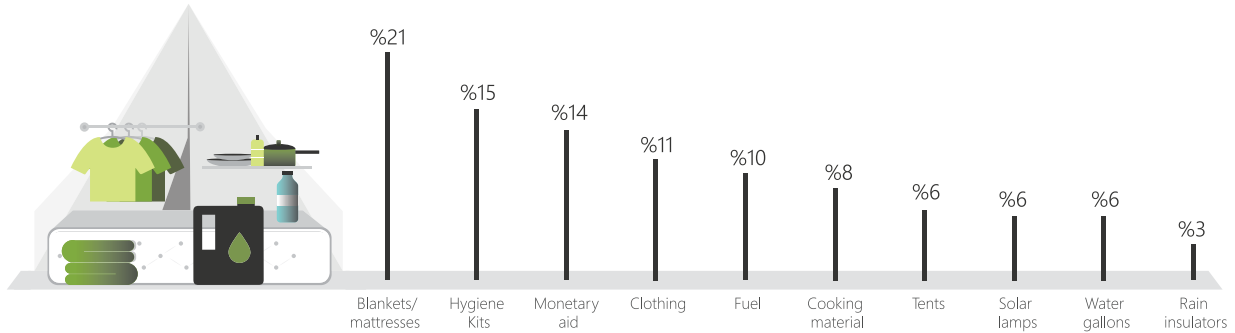
Big Number N/A

## Kind of Provided Support

The provided support in the shelter and NFI sector included ten different types of assistance. Mattresses and blankets topped the received aid with 21%, followed by hygiene kits with 15% and monetary aid with 14% but despite the importance of those items, it is not the first priority of civilians; as monetary support, fuel and heaters came as first NFI priority for civilians and house rehabilitation and temporary shelter came as the first priority in shelter sector.

Madiq Castle sub-district in Hama governorate witnessed repeated displacement and lack in tents for new IDPs, as well as humanitarian organizations distribute aid only when displacement waves take

place and not on a regular basis. Rural Damascus sub-districts and Ashara sub-district in Deir-ez-Zor require fuel and wood for heating and cooking and adequate shelter. We have to focus on the importance of providing assistance for besieged areas due to extremely high prices for all food and non-food commodities there.



The numbers in the heatmap below represent number of sub-districts according to the kind of provided support in shelter and NFI sector by governorates.

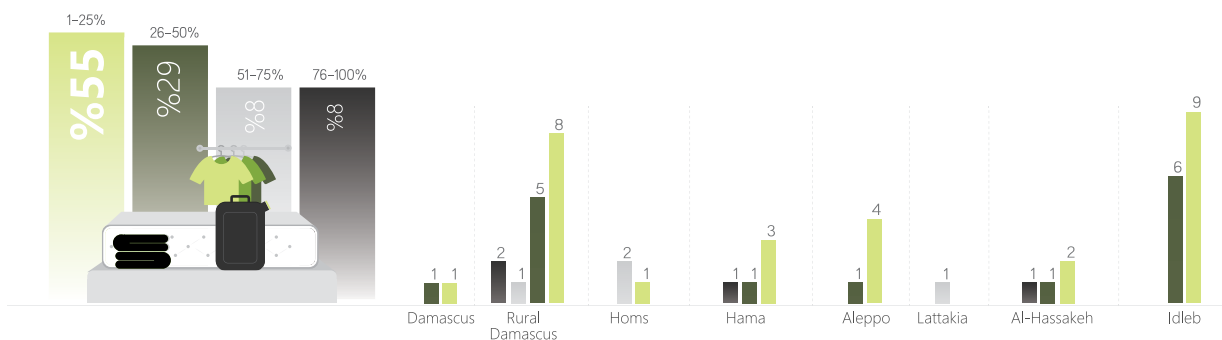
Governorate	Idleb	Al-Hasakeh	Ar-Raqqa	Lattakia	Aleppo	Hama	Homs	Deir-ez-Zor	Rural Damascus	Damascus	Overall Indicator
Tents	6	1			2	1					10
Water gallons	2				4	1			1	1	9
Monetary aid	7	2				1			10	1	21
Rain insulators	2				2		1				5
Clothing	6	1		1	1	2	1		4	1	17
Blankets/ mattresses	11	3		1	4	3	3		6	1	32
Solar lamps	4				1		1		2	1	9
Cooking material	5	1			1	3			2	1	13
Fuel	6	1			1		1		6		15
Hygiene Kits	6	3			5	2	1		6	1	24

Big Number N/A

### Percentage of Support Coverage in Shelter and NFI Sector

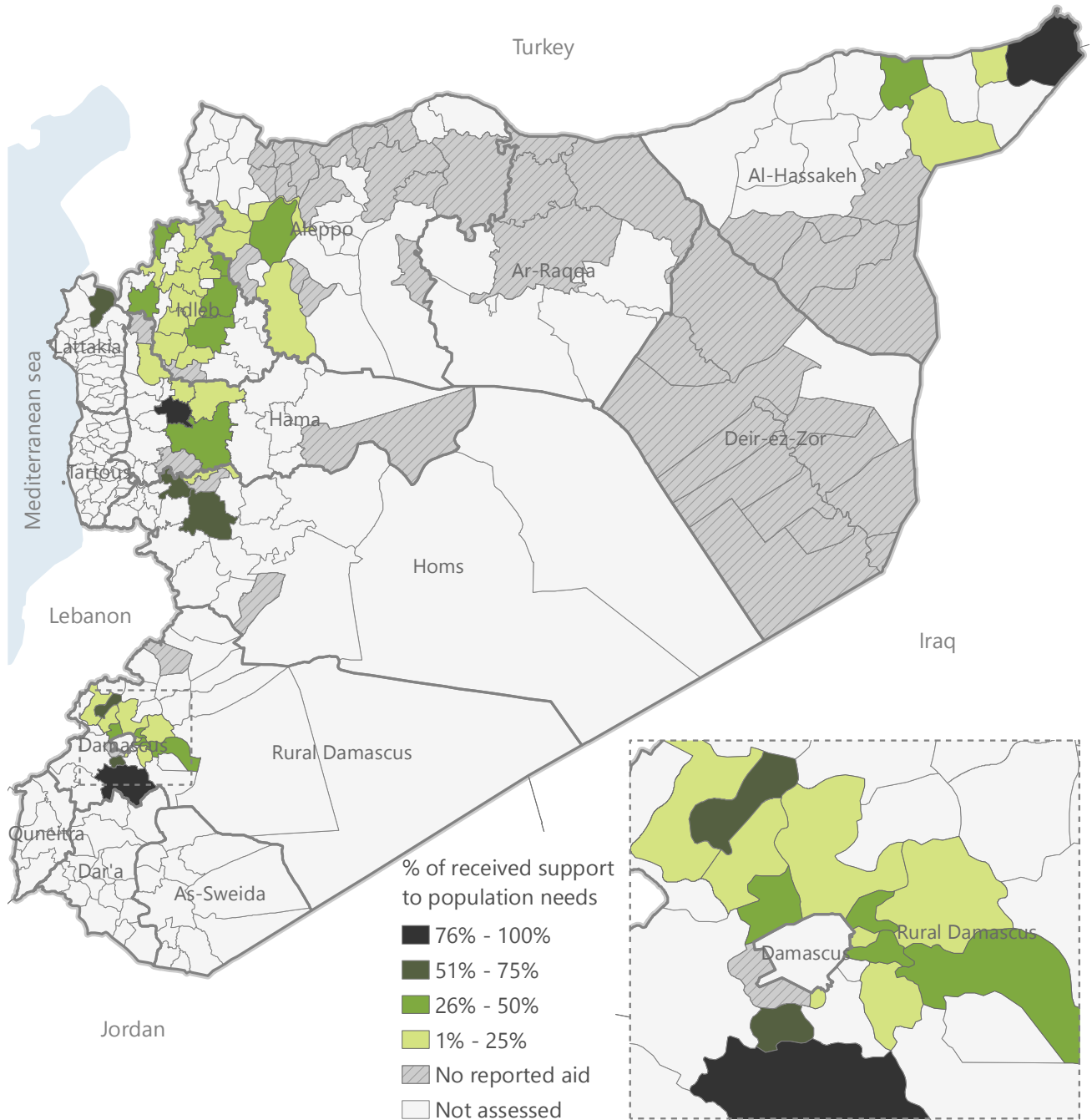
The study covered the percentage of provided support in comparison with population’s existing needs within accessible sub-districts by relief agencies and humanitarian organizations that constituted 69% of total assessed sub-districts. Only three sub-districts received support with more than 75% of its population needs in shelter and NFI sector

Al- Malikeyyeh in Al-Hasakeh governorate, Muhradah in Hama, Kisweh in Rural Damascus; and another four sub-districts received support that covered between 51 – 75 % of the actual population needs Ra-bee’a in Lattakia, Taldu and Al-Wa’ar neighborhood in Homs; and Sahnaya in Rural Damascus. However, Ar-Raqqa and Deir-ez-Zor governorates did not receive NFI or shelter assistance at all.



The following map shows the coverage of received support in the shelter and NFI sector, where 46 out of 94 assessed sub-districts did not get any help in this sector.

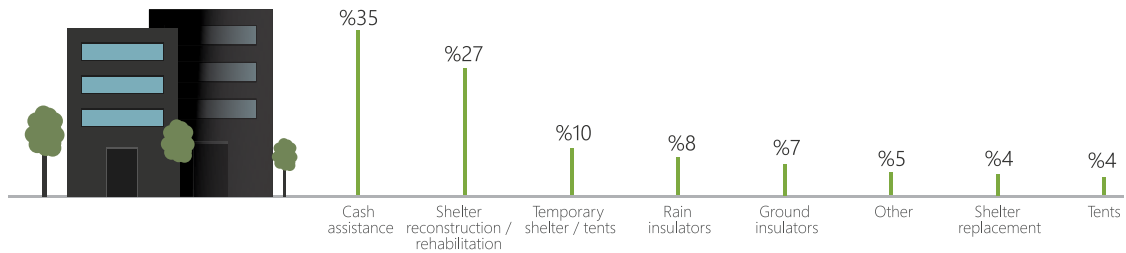
**Map 23: Support Coverage according to Population Needs in Shelter and Non-Food Items**



## Shelter Priorities

The unstable security situation in almost all Syrian territories pushes many Syrians to displace repeatedly and search for adequate and safer housing for them and their families. More than one-third of the population within assessed sub-districts demanded the provision of monetary aid due to poverty and lack or absence of resource where big part of households live in rented accommodations, followed by the need of shelter rehabilitation with 27% because of house damage and destruction of a lot of civilian homes.

Residents of Al-Bab city in Aleppo and Deir-ez-Zor city asked for other priorities such as basement establishment and provision of building material to reconstruct damaged houses. The figure below shows the required shelter priorities and its percentage.

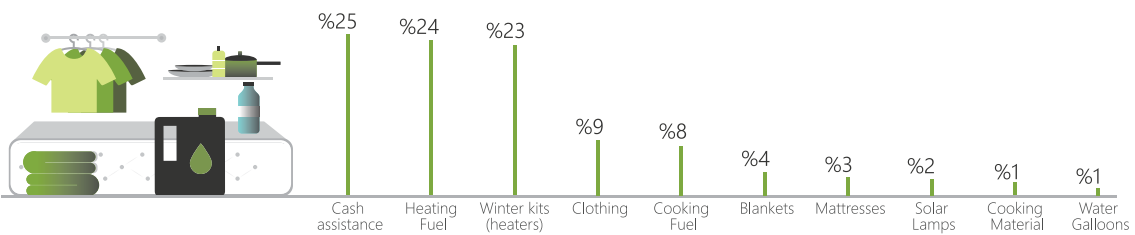


Governorate	Idleb	Al-Hassakeh	Ar-Raqqa	Lattakia	Aleppo	Hama	Homs	Deir-ez-Zor	Rural Damascus	Damascus	Overall Indicator
Shelter ehabilitation	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need	N/A	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need
Shelter replacement	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need
Cash assistance	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need
Temporary shelter / tents	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need
Tents	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need
Ground insulators	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need
Rain insulators	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need
Other	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need

Acute Need N/A

## Non-Food Items Priorities

The top three priorities for NFI sector were cash assistance, heating fuel and winter kits with close rates respectively as shown in the figure.



Governorate	Idleb	Al-Hassakeh	Ar-Raqqa	Lattakia	Aleppo	Hama	Homs	Deir-ez-Zor	Rural Damascus	Damascus	Overall Indicator
Water Galloons	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need
Winter kits (heaters)	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need
Cooking Fuel	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need
Mattresses	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need
Cash Assistance	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need
Cooking material	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need
Solar Lamp	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need
Blankets	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need
Heating Fuel	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need
Clothing	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need	Acute Need

Acute Need N/A

## Services

The services sector was poor in Syria before the crisis, especially in the remote governorates and some rural areas. Although electricity network covered most parts of the country, however, many areas had witnessed regular power outages. The landline phone services were absent in some rural areas. Also, the mobile phone coverage was weak especially in the villages of the eastern governorates. The Syrian Regime began to cut off electricity and all means of communication after the beginning of the crisis, especially in the besieged areas and areas beyond his control.

This section explores the current situation of the services sector in Syria after five years of war that led to a major destruction of the infrastructure and the paralysis of the services sector especially in assessed sub-districts which pushed people to find alternative means. Services section includes electricity, roads, means of communication status and the main obstacles which are faced by civil defense centers in assessed sub-districts.

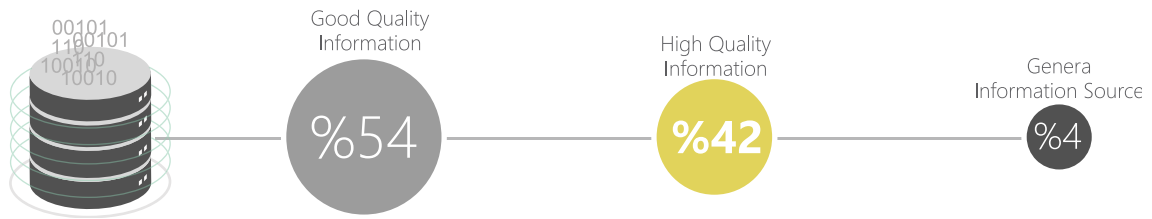
Daret Azza sub-district civilians in Aleppo governorate demanded supporting the service offices of the local councils. As well as, the services in Tell Abiad sub-district in Ar-Raqqa and Aghtrin in Aleppo are in a bad situation due to lack of machines and equipment.







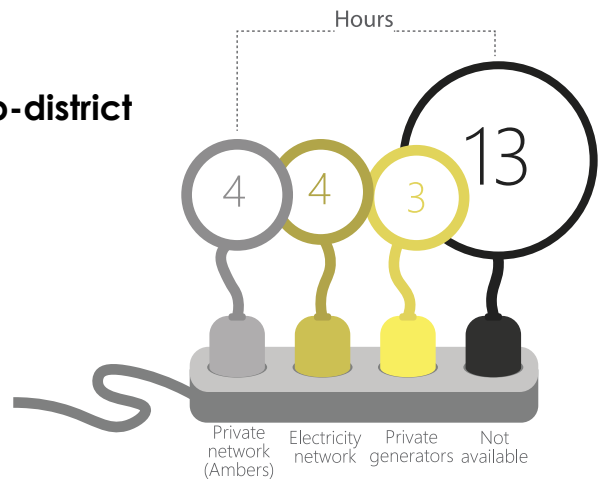
## Information Source Evaluation Services



## Electricity

### Main source of electricity in the sub-district

Power outages greatly affect livelihoods and other services such as health, education, bakeries, water and sanitation, and means of communication. The regime's deliberate cutting off the electricity in many areas and the public electricity network getting out of service in most assessed sub-districts, drove people to search for alternatives including generators and private networks that conduct electricity to homes and shops for several hours a day. Overall, the assessed sub-districts suffer power outages for more than 12 hours a day, and the sub-districts Hajar Aswad and Nashabiyeh in Rural Damascus and Tall Ed-daman in Aleppo suffer from a



complete absence of electricity and unavailability of any other source, where the public electricity network is missing in most out of regime control areas.

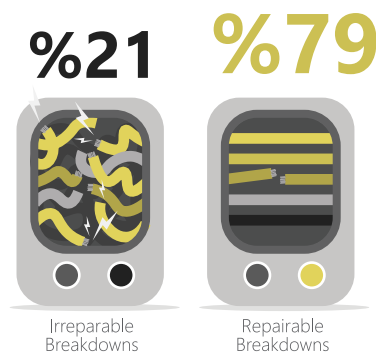
The following figure presents electricity sources by assessed governorates distributed on one whole day (24 hours), where the numbers indicate to the count of hours for each electricity source and the number of hours of a complete cutoff of electricity.

Table 17: Electricity Sources in the Sub-district Distributed on 24 Hours

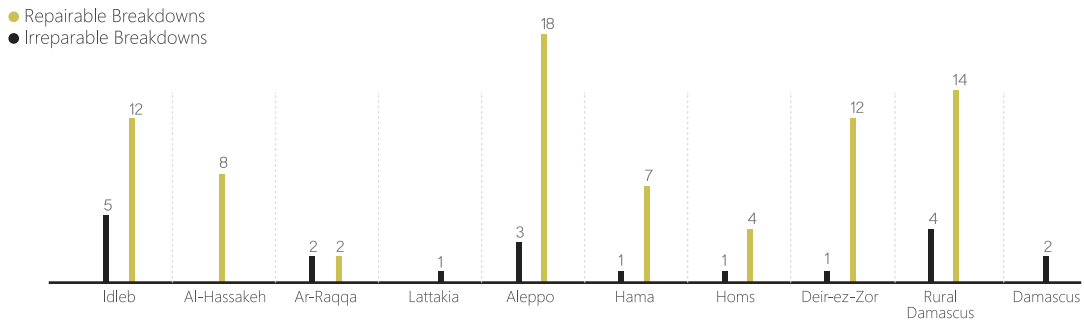
Governorate	Idleb	Al-Hassakeh	Ar-Raqqa	Lattakia	Aleppo	Hama	Homs	Deir-ez-Zor	Rural Damascus	Damascus	Average
Private generators	0.88	6.50	6.00	0.00	3.62	5.25	6.60	4.77	2.33	1.00	3.59
Electricity network	6.24	3.00	3.50	4.00	5.29	1.88	1.20	7.85	2.72	0.00	4.44
Private network (Ambers)	3.41	3.88	12.00	2.00	2.00	4.75	1.00	4.38	2.39	2.50	3.39
Not available	13.47	10.63	2.50	18.00	13.10	12.13	15.20	7.00	16.56	20.50	12.58
<b>Total</b>	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00

### The Ability to Repair Breakdowns in Electricity Networks

The current study focused on getting information on the ability to repair the electricity network breakdowns to inform the acting organizations to provide support in this field. The analysis shows that 80% of the breakdowns in the electricity networks within assessed sub-districts were repairable, in case the control forces allowed to conduct those repairs. The breakdowns in Burza and Yarmuk neighborhoods in Rural Damascus and Rabe'e'a sub-district in Lattakia were irreparable and required a complete change of the network.

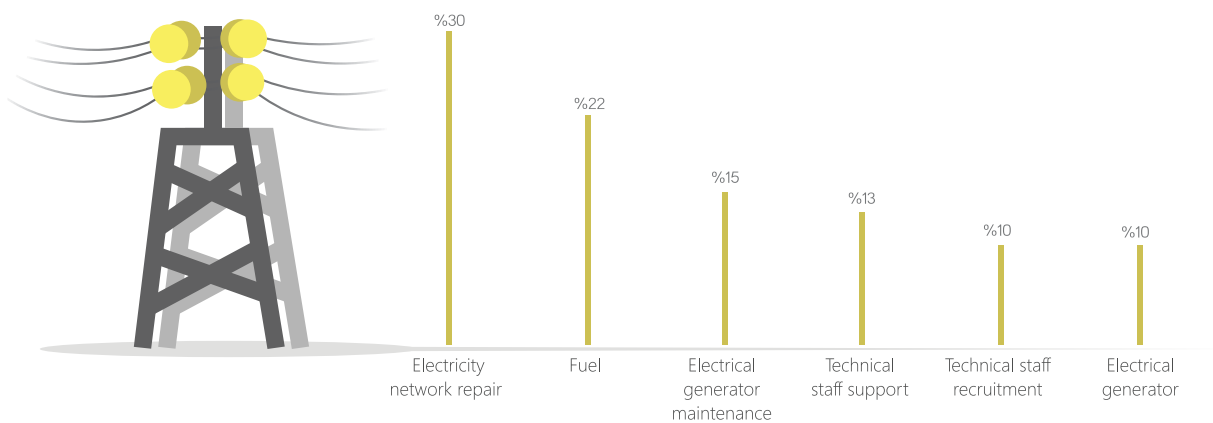


### The Ability to Repair Electricity Network Breakdowns by Governorate



### Electricity Priorities

Needs in electricity field varied according to the diversity of power sources; as the first need was repairing the public electricity network by 30%, followed by providing fuel for generators with 22%, and maintenance of electrical transformers by 15%. Supporting the existing technical staff, recruiting additional technical staff, and providing new electrical transformers came as priorities as well. Repairing electricity network was highly needed in Aleppo and Deir-ez-Zor governorates, as the electricity is available there for a limited number of hours. While fuel provision was necessary for Rural Damascus and Idleb governorates as no public network electricity is available in those governorates. The following figure and heatmap show need priorities in electricity sector, where full requalification within Idleb City and Jisr-Ash- Shugur sub-district in Idleb is required. Moreover, long and frequent power outages with frequent breakdowns in private networks were recorded in Ashara sub-district in Deir-ez-Zor, and high fuel prices were observed there.



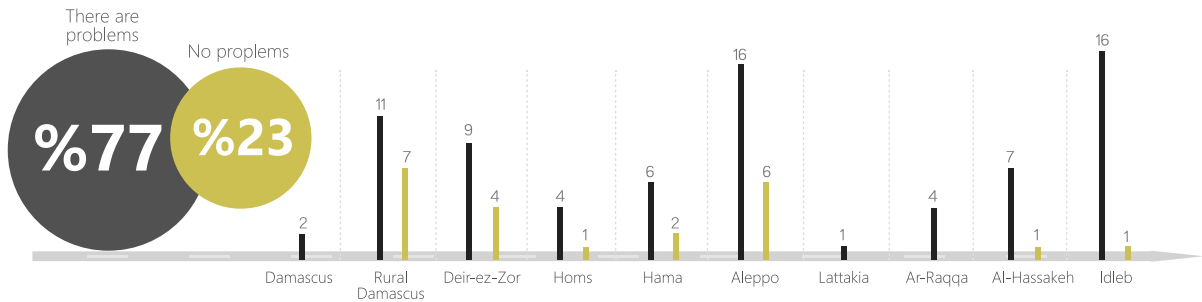
Governorate	Technical staff recruitment	Technical staff support	Electricity network repair	Electrical generator	Fuel	Electrical generator maintenance
Idleb	Big Need	Big Need	Big Need	Big Need	Big Need	Big Need
Al-Hasakeh	Big Need	Big Need	Big Need	Big Need	Big Need	Big Need
Ar-Raqqa	Big Need	Big Need	Big Need	Big Need	Big Need	Big Need
Lattakia	Big Need	Big Need	Big Need	Big Need	Big Need	Big Need
Aleppo	Big Need	Big Need	Big Need	Big Need	Big Need	Big Need
Hama	Big Need	Big Need	Big Need	Big Need	Big Need	Big Need
Homs	Big Need	Big Need	Big Need	Big Need	Big Need	Big Need
Deir-ez-Zor	Big Need	Big Need	Big Need	Big Need	Big Need	Big Need
Rural Damascus	Big Need	Big Need	Big Need	Big Need	Big Need	Big Need
Damascus	Big Need	Big Need	Big Need	Big Need	Big Need	Big Need
Overall Indicator	Big Need	Big Need	Big Need	Big Need	Big Need	Big Need

Big Need N/A

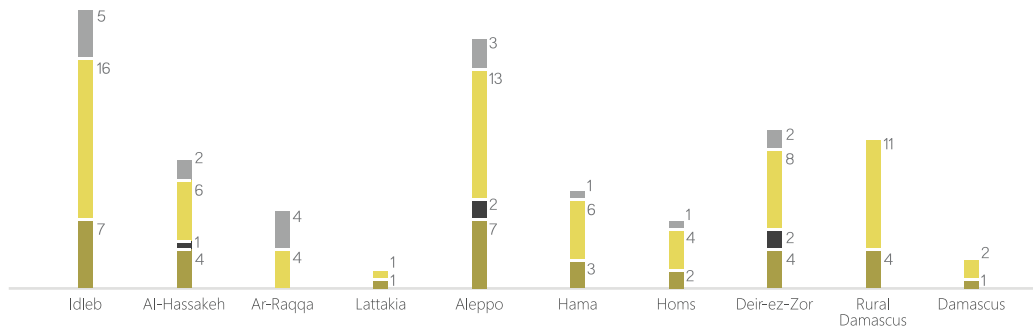
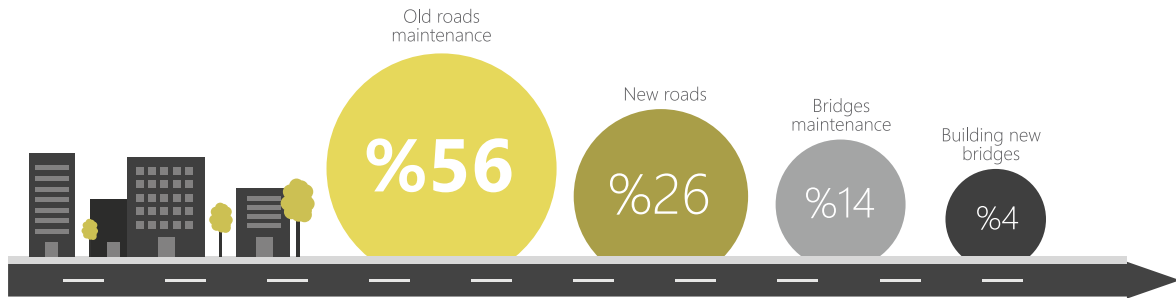
# Road Network

## The Status of Road Network

The status of roads was bad in 77% of the assessed sub-districts due to the stop of repairing roads since the start of the Syrian crisis. Also, the roads situation got worsened because of bombardment and passing heavy machinery. Some main roads of 12 km length were repaired in Abu Kamal sub-district in Deir-ez-Zor governorate. Civilians of Dana and Maaret Tamsrin sub-districts in Idleb complained about the bad situation of the road network, also many sub-routes were also cut off in Jisr-Ash- Shugur sub-district in Idleb because of shelling, and Rabee'a sub-district in Lattakia needs road maintenance. An engineer in Bennsh sub-district in Idleb prepared a study for roads rehabilitation in case of the availability of a donor party.



## Ways to Improve Road Network Status

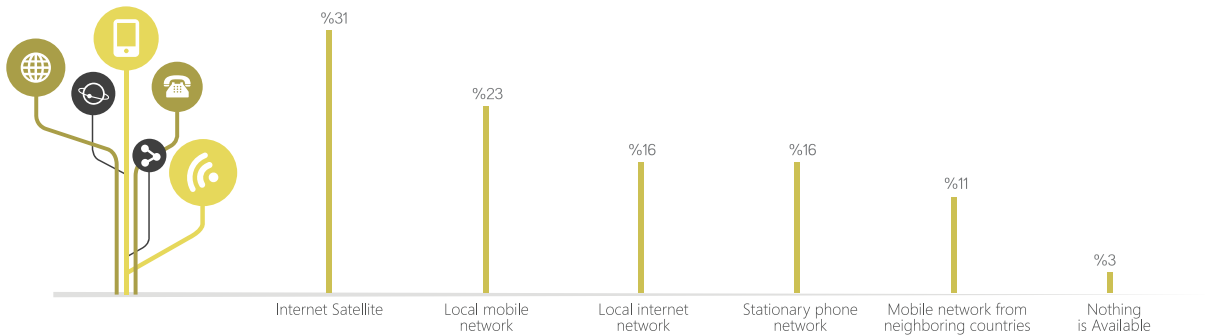


# Means of Communication

## The Available Communication Channels

The availability of communication methods is highly important with the ongoing events, where 89 out of 94 assessed sub-districts have some ways for communication. The analysis shows that satellite internet network is the most popular way of communication particularly in the assessed sub-districts that are deprived of landline and mobile phone network, local internet network and mobile network from neighboring countries (Turkey). The local mobile, the internet, and landline networks came secondly after satellite internet network. As well as, the residents near cross-border areas use the mobile network of the neighboring countries like Turkey.

On the other hand, the following sub-districts suffer from a complete absence of any communication means, Tabni in Deir-ez-Zor, Hajar Aswad in Rural Damascus, Areeshah in Al-Hasakeh, Khan Shaykun in Idleb, and Mahin in Homs. It is worth mentioning that the landline phone network went out of service, and the mobile coverage is cut off in almost all out of regime control areas.



The numbers in the heatmap below represent the number of sub-districts according to the available means of communication by governorates.

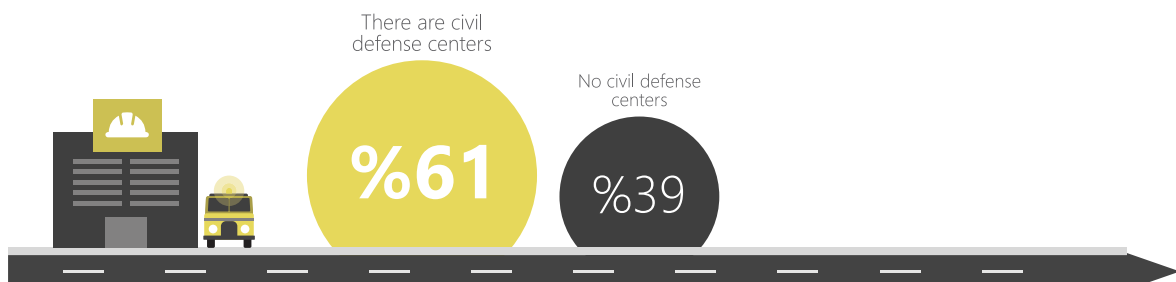
Governorate	Stationary phone network	Local internet network	Mobile network from neighboring countries	Local mobile network	Internet Satellite	Nothing is Available
Idleb	5	5	6	2	13	1
Al-Hasakeh	3		4	2	5	1
Ar-Raqqa	2		3		1	
Lattakia			1		1	
Aleppo	5	5	8	10	17	
Hama	3	3		6	5	
Homs				2	4	1
Deir-ez-Zor	5	5		4	10	1
Rural Damascus	6	6		15	4	1
Damascus	1	1		2		
<b>Overall Indicator</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>5</b>

Big Number N/A

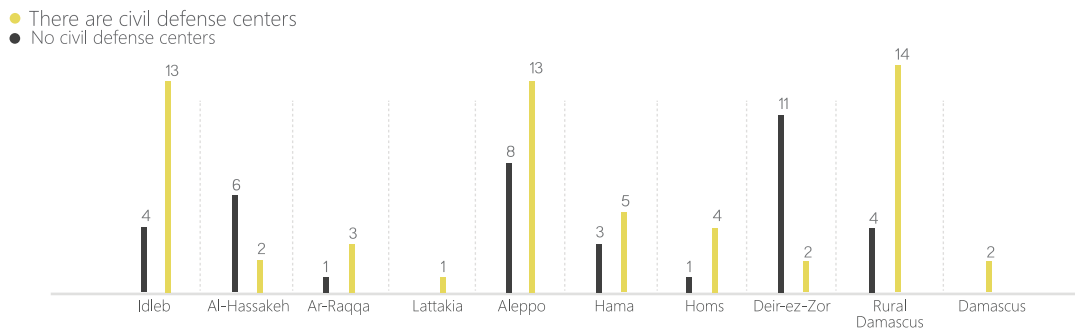
# Civil Defense Centers

## The Existence of Civil Defense Centers in the Assessed Sub-districts

With increasing numbers of wounded and victims day by day and the vast destruction of infrastructure caused by warplanes in the out of regime control areas, voluntary ambulance, firefighting and evacuation teams were formed. Those teams were organized, developed and unified under the name of "Free Syrian Civil Defense" which were spread in liberated governorates. Civil defense centers are spread in 61% of the assessed sub-districts, while 39% of the assessed sub-districts are in acute need of civil defense services especially in Deir-ez-Zor, Al-Hasakeh, and Aleppo governorates.

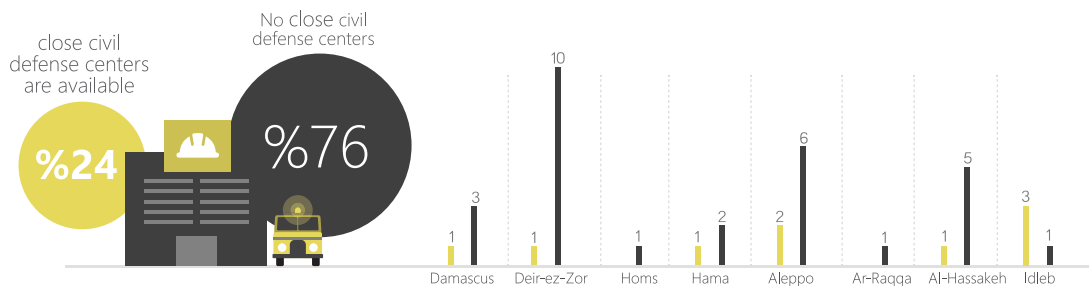


## The Existence of Civil Defense Centers in the Assessed Sub-districts



## The Availability of Civil Defense Center close to Sub-districts

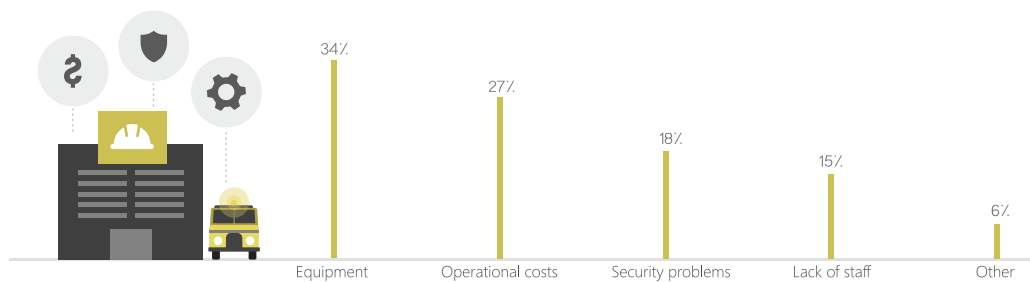
As mentioned in the previous paragraph, the civil defense centers are not available within 39% of the assessed sub-districts, so the study covered the availability of close civil defense centers to those sub-districts that can provide their services there. There are 38 sub-districts with no civil defense centers, where 29 of them do not have a close center as well. Considering that civil defense center unavailability increases the number of casualties and injured during the bombardment.



## Obstacles Faced by Civil Defense Centers

The frequent bombardment caused big damage to machinery and equipment in the civil defense centers within the assessed sub-districts. Therefore, the lack of equipment as firefighting materials and instruments and cranes topped the obstacles that civil defense centers face with 34%.

The civil defense center in Ariha sub-district in Idleb reported its need for equipment, vehicles support, and recruiting additional staff. Moreover, the civil defense center in Darkosh sub-district in Idleb suffer from lack of funding and fuel. As well as, Rabee'a sub-district in Lattakia and Kafr Batna in Rural Damascus reported their need for heavy machinery. It is worth mentioning that civil defense personnel in Kafr Nobel in Idleb are volunteers and need a place for them to work.



## Obstacles Faced by Civil Defense Centers

The numbers in the heatmap below represent the number of sub-districts according to the difficulties faced by civil defense centers by governorates.

Governorate	Equipment	Lack of staff	Operational costs	Security problems	Other
Idleb	12	4	9	1	1
Al-Hasakeh	2	2			
Ar-Raqqa	3	1		3	2
Lattakia	1			1	
Aleppo	7	7	8	6	2
Hama	2	2	3	3	2
Homs	3		3	2	
Deir-ez-Zor	1	1	2	1	
Rural Damascus	11	1	10	7	1
Damascus	2	1	1		
<b>Overall Indicator</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>8</b>

Big Number  N/A





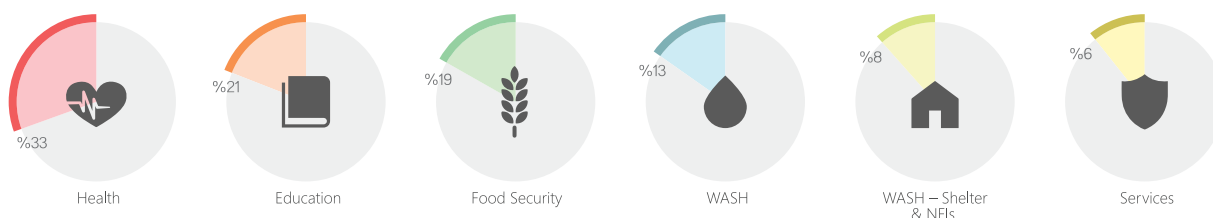
## Priorities

To return Syria to the state it was before the war requires enormous capabilities. So time is up for planning the infrastructure of all sectors that have been wholly or partially destroyed and to alleviate the suffering of the Syrians who are still resistant in their home country, it is essential to respond to their needs by providing the humanitarian aid which is vital to save their lives and help them survive. According to United Nations' Joint Humanitarian Statement in the fifth anniversary of the Syrian war: "After five years of a brutal and senseless conflict over a quarter of a million Syrians have been killed, and over half the population forced from their homes out of fear and want. Some 4.6 million people are barely existing in places that few can leave and aid cannot reach. A further 4.8 million people have fled the country. Syria today is a very different place – almost unrecognizable in parts – that will take generations to rebuild."<sup>26</sup>

### Most Important Sectors in Need of Support

There is no whole sector now in Syria, and all sectors need support considering that delivering humanitarian assistance and implementing development projects contribute to enhancing each sector. After presenting the key findings for sectors, this section shows the top three priorities for each assessed sub-district depending on the severity of each sector and its needs and livelihoods. Data shows that health sector came as the first priority for one-third of assessed sub-districts in all governorates. Education came secondly especially in Aleppo, Idlib, Deir-ez-Zor, and Rural Damascus with 21%. Food security came as third priority with 19% mainly in Rural Damascus, Hama, and Aleppo governorates.

The following figure shows the main sectors that need support and constituted a priority for population within the assessed sub-districts. The heatmap presents those sectors sorted according to the assessed governorates.



Governorate	Health	Education	Food Security	WASH	WASH – Shelter & NFIs	Services
Idlib	High	High	Low	Low	Low	Low
Al-Hasakeh	High	High	Low	Low	Low	Low
Ar-Raqqa	High	Low	Low	High	High	Low
Lattakia	High	Low	High	Low	Low	Low
Aleppo	High	High	High	Low	Low	Low
Hama	High	High	Low	Low	High	Low
Homs	High	High	Low	Low	High	Low
Deir-ez-Zor	High	High	High	Low	Low	Low
Rural Damascus	High	High	Low	Low	High	Low
Damascus	High	Low	Low	High	Low	Low
<b>Overall Indicator</b>	High	High	Low	High	High	Low

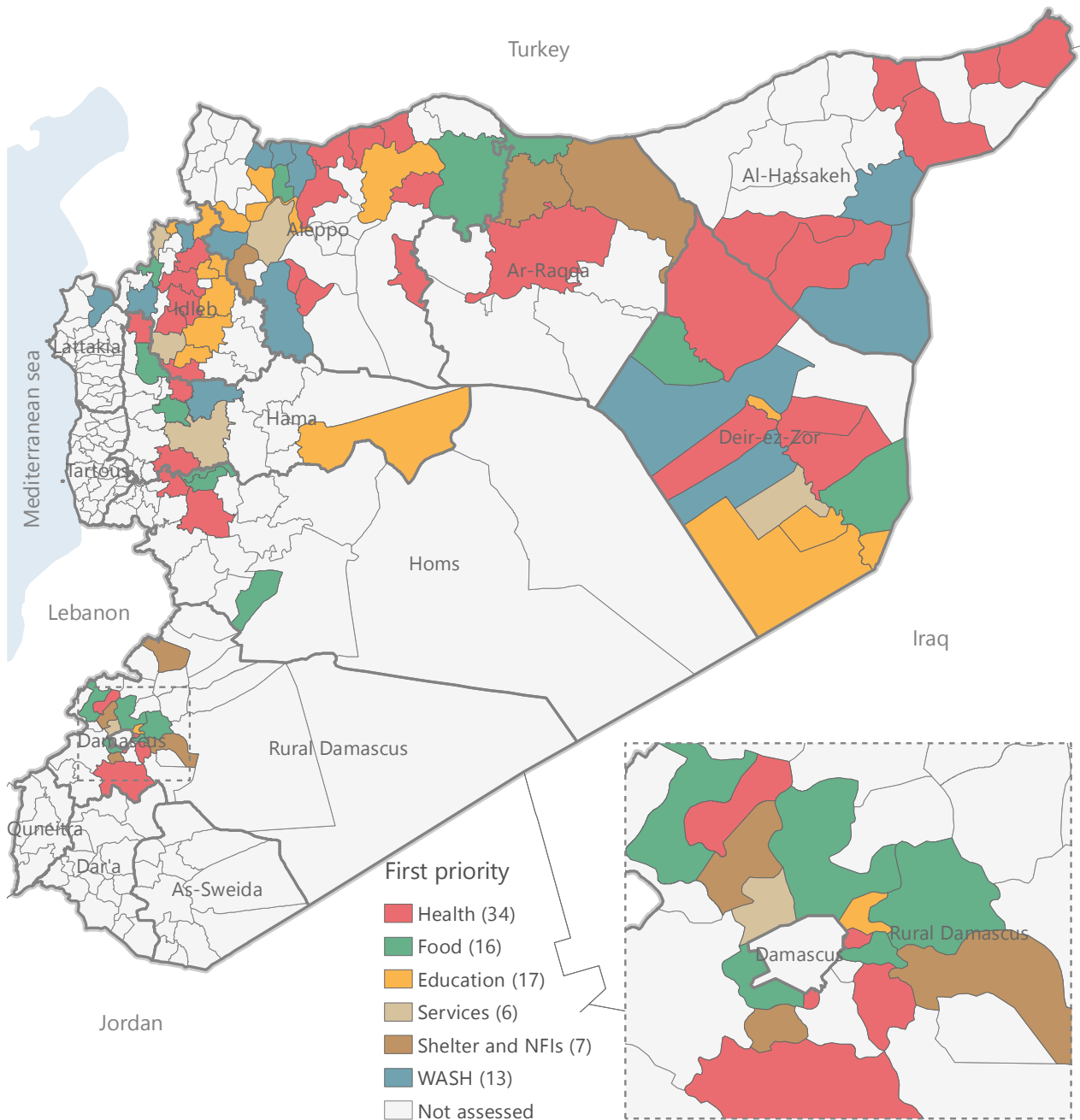
Low priority High priority

26- <http://www.unrwa.org/ar/newsroom/official-statements/>

### Map: First Priority

A total of 34 sub-districts reported health sector as first priority and the neediest sector for support. Aleppo governorate is the most in need of support for the health sector, where eight sub-districts selected health as a first priority. As well as, 17 sub-districts out of 94 reported education as first priority in order not to raise a whole illiterate generation. Food security came the first priority for 16 covered sub-districts. The rest 23 sub-districts selected other sectors as 1st priority as shown on the map.

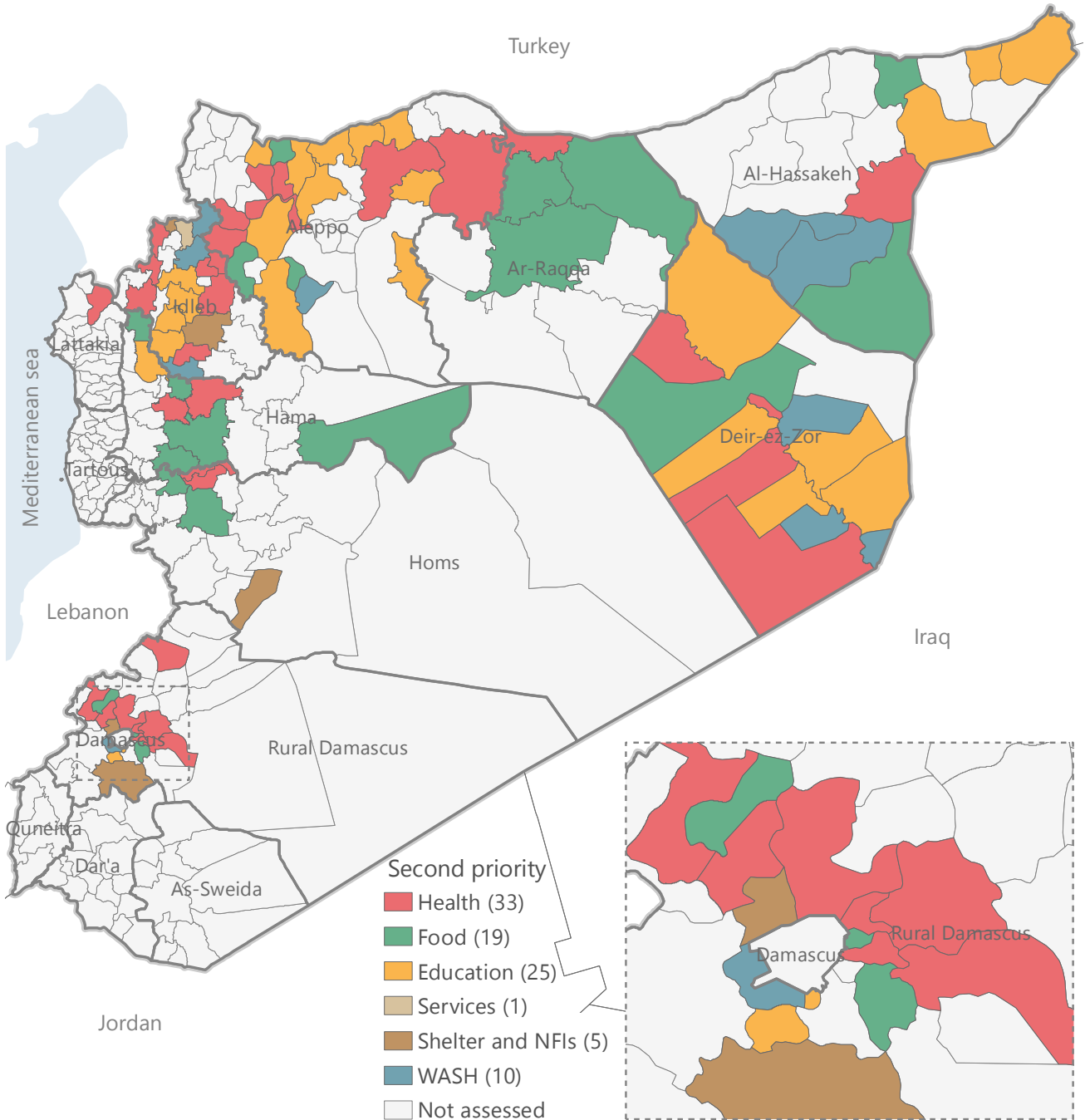
Map 24: First Priority



## Map: Second Priority

The health sector was recorded as second priority for 35% of assessed sub-districts. As half of Rural Damascus sub-districts (8 sub-districts) reported health as 2nd priority; followed by education in 25 sub-districts; and food security in 19 sub-districts.

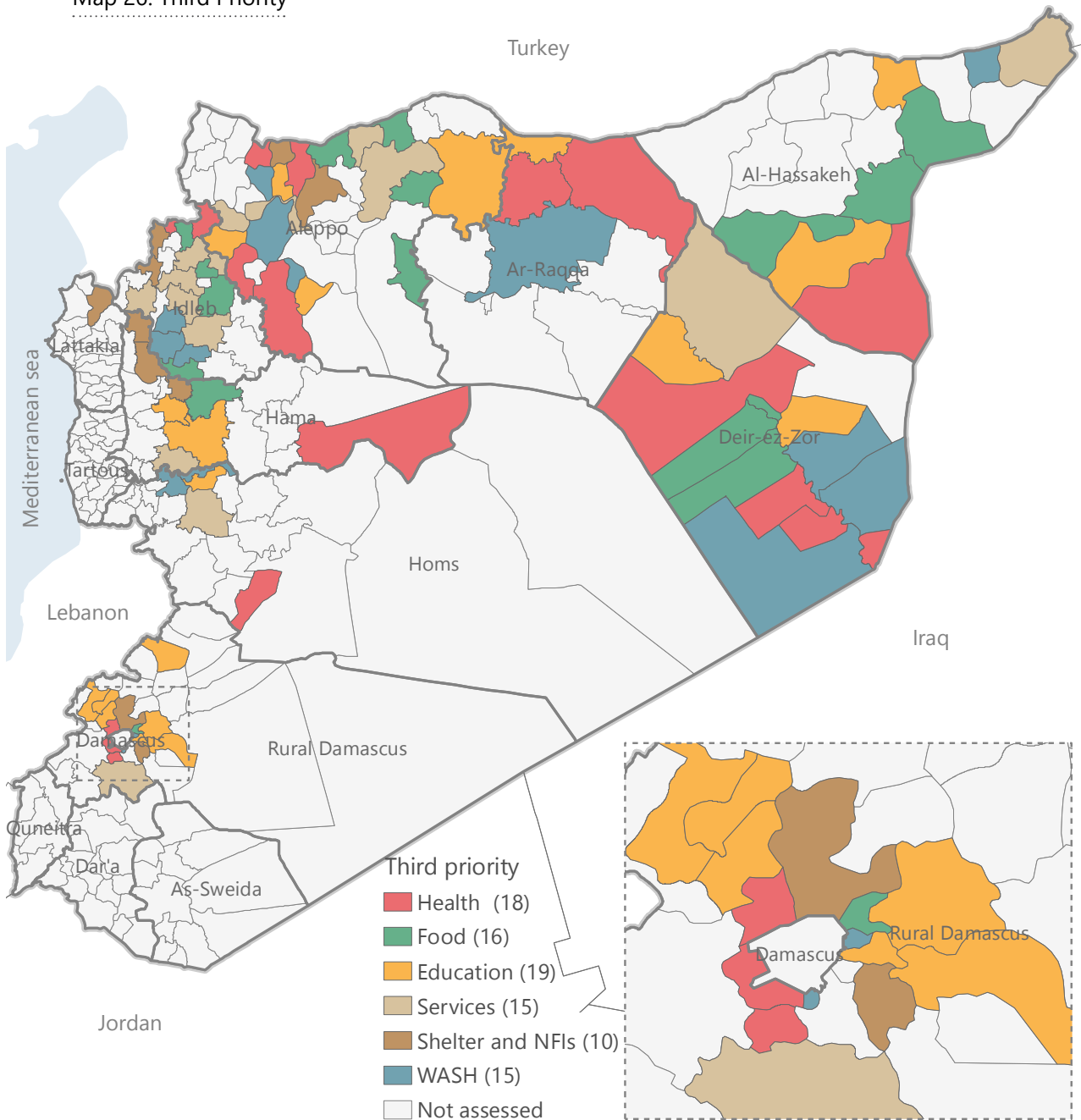
Map 25: Second Priority



### Map: Third Priority

UN Statistics for 2016 indicate that more than 2 million Syrian children are dropped out from schools, and there are about 400,000 Syrian children who are threatened to leave schools. Therefore, education aid provision came as third priority in 19 assessed sub-districts, though 18 other sub-districts reported health assistance as third priority, and food security came third for 16 covered sub-districts.

Map 26: Third Priority



# Recommendations

## Health Sector

- Establishing medical points or centers within the sub-districts that do not have any health facilities. Ensuring safe roads to residents to be able to access health services especially in the sub-districts where health services were impossible to access like Tall Ed-daman in Aleppo, Areesh in Al-Hasakeh, Suluk, Ein Issa in Ar-Raqqa, and Deir-ez-Zor city.
- Purification and treatment of drinking water, as contaminated water is the main disease carrier with 32% in the assessed sub-districts.
- Provision of doctors with different specialties, due to the significant lack of medical specialists.
- Putting all pharmacies under the supervision and setting standards for opening new pharmacies, where a competent person must run the pharmacy.
- Providing medicine and medical equipment for all health facilities, especially supplying medicine for chronic diseases.
- Constructing new health facilities within the sub-districts that do not have hospitals or medical centers such as Teftnaz in Idlib governorate; Hajar Aswad, and Harasta in Rural Damascus governorate; Burza neighborhood in Damascus city, Madiq Castle in Hama governorate; and Zorbah in Aleppo.

## Food Security Sector

- Delivering food aid (e.g. regular food baskets, flour, baby formula, and food supplements) as soon as possible to the besieged areas, especially areas under full blockade such as Madaya, Darayya city, Madamiyet Elsham, and the city of Deir-ez-Zor, as those areas witnessed death cases due to lack of food .
- Providing food items for the sub-districts where more than 75% of its population suffer from food shortages, such as Markada and Hole in Al-Hasakeh governorate, Suluk, Ein Issa in Ar-Raqqa governorate, Zorbah and Tall Ed-daman in Aleppo governorate, and Ziyara in Hama governorate.
- Support provision for bakeries which includes supplying flour, yeast, fuel and other needed materials for operating the bakeries in all governorates especially Burza and Yarmuk neighborhoods in Damascus City where there are not any functioning bakeries.
- Increasing the presented support for development projects in food security sector, including financing the agricultural activities and livestock and poultry farming.

## Education Sector

- Establishing safe learning centers to ensure protection for students and teachers, especially in the areas where schools were targeted by shelling and destroyed, such as Yarmuk neighborhood in Damascus City, Jebel Saman in Aleppo governorate, Suran in Hama governorate, Hajar Aswad in Rural Damascus governorate, and Shaddadah in Al-Hasakeh governorate.
- Supporting the regular and voluntary teaching staff with salaries and remunerations to help them stay and continue their duties, especially after the vast migration among teachers due to scarcity and lack of resources.
- Helping students' families financially, as a significant proportion of students are forced to work to contribute to their families' livelihoods. Also, a remarkable decrease in the number of enrolled students is observed in lower-secondary and upper-secondary school levels.
- The necessity of provision of fuel, electricity, stationery, school supplies, and books, especially in besieged sub-districts<sup>27</sup>.

27-You can find the full information about Besieged Areas in the Demography section of the DYNAMO report, page 13.

## WASH Sector

- Rehabilitating water networks and providing generators, sterilizers, tanks and fuel to operate the pumps and drilling wells, as 77% of the population within assessed sub-districts face difficulties in obtaining water.
- Providing maintenance for the partially destroyed sewerage regular network due to bombing within 31 sub-districts, and securing a safe drainage for the sewage water, as more than half of the sewerage networks discharge randomly.
- Implementing sewage treatment stations and providing tanks for regular discharge of soak pits, in addition to the implementation of new sewerage networks.
- Providing garbage collection mechanisms, garbage containers, pesticides, and supporting the safe disposal of solid waste, as there is no method for safe disposal of the 96% of the assessed sub-districts. Also, there is no way to get rid of household waste with the unavailability of managing party, especially in the following sub-districts: As-Safira, Zurbah, and Sarin in Aleppo, Al Mayadin in Deir-ez-Zor, and Tal Hmis in Al-Hasakeh.
- Supporting the salaries and incentives for administrative, technical staff and cleaning workers.

## Shelter and NFIs Sector

- Rehabilitating the damaged houses due to shelling and clashes especially within Darayya and Az-Zabdani sub-districts in Rural Damascus, and Kafr Zeita in Hama where houses were completely destroyed. As well as, houses in the following sub-districts were greatly damaged and needed repair and rehabilitation, Burza neighborhood in Damascus City, Talbiseh in Homs governorate, Jebel Saman in Aleppo, and Ziyara in Hama.
- Providing NFIs for people in need, especially within Jebel Saman sub-district in Aleppo where there are 200,000 PiNs of NFIs, Deir-ez-Zor City and Sahnaya in Rural Damascus with 100,000 PiNs for each of them, and Atareb sub-district where there are 75,000 PiNs of NFIs.
- Securing monetary aid for housing rehabilitation and enabling the poor population to purchase their needs of non-food items. Additionally, providing humanitarian aid to besieged areas such as Madaya, Darayya and Az- Zabdani in Rural Damascus and Al-Wa'ar neighborhood in Homs governorate.

## Services

- Repairing the public electricity network, providing generators' fuel, electrical transformers, and maintaining the existing ones. The sub-districts of Idleb City and Jisr-Ash- Shugur in Idleb and Ashara in Deir-ez-Zor require complete rehabilitation of electricity network.
- Maintaining the old roads and building new ones, as the road network is damaged in 77% of the assessed sub-districts.
- Securing safe buildings for civil defense centers, and providing equipment, vehicles and supporting its operational costs.
- Protecting civil defense staff during the performance of their duties, supporting their salaries and recruiting newly trained staff.



# Annexes

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Annex 1: Areas of Influence by Sub-District Map

Annex 2: Assessed Sub-Districts in DYNAMO 5 Report

Annex 3: Naming of Assessed Sub-Districts

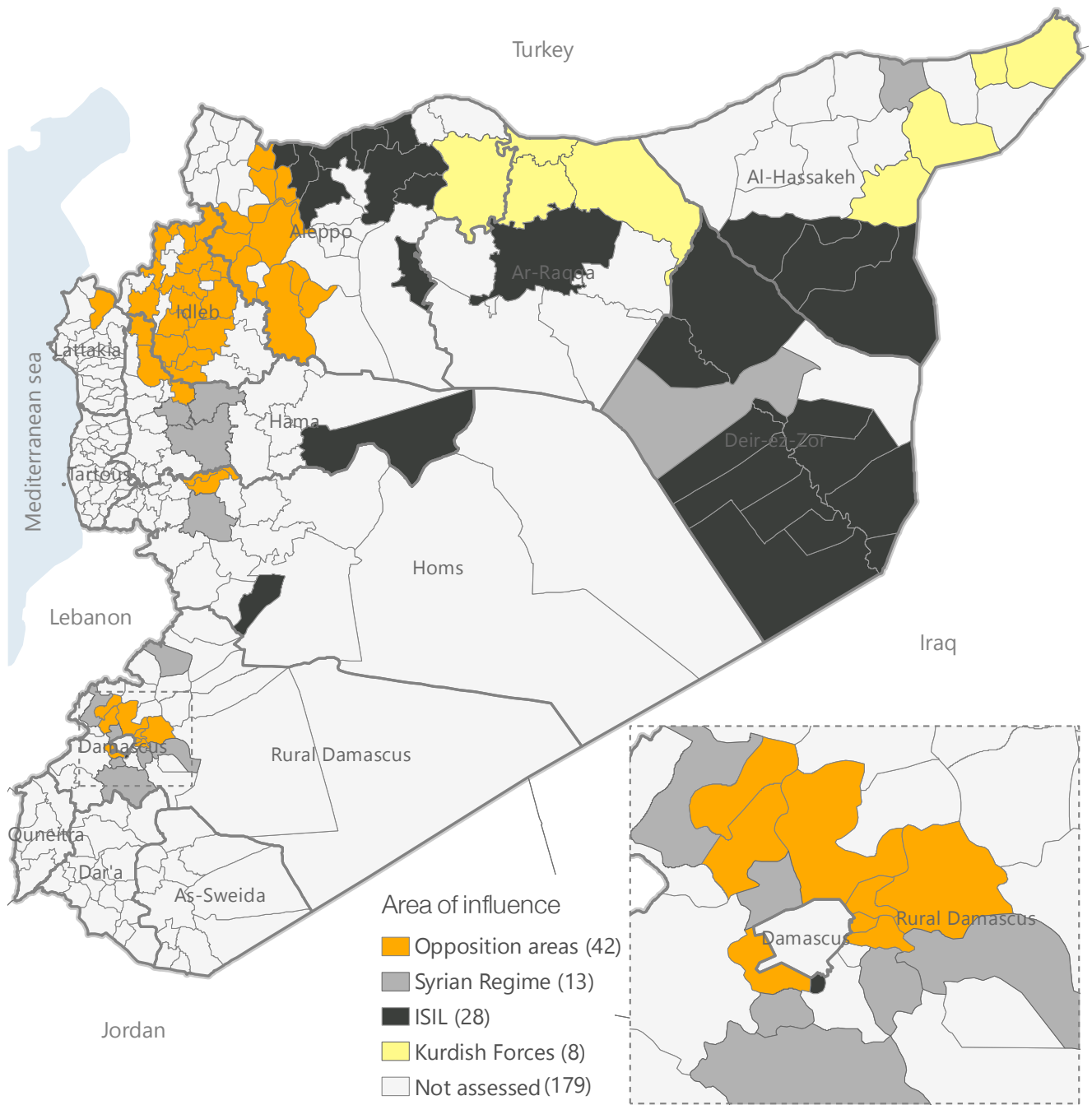
Annex 4: Syria Dynamic Monitoring Report (DYNAMO) Questionnaire



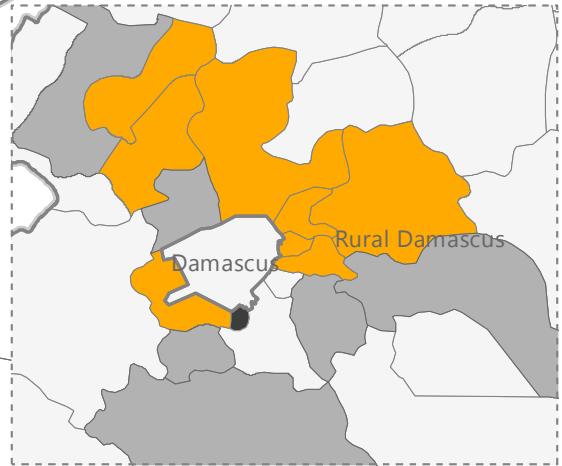




Annex 1: Areas of Influence by Sub-District Map



- Area of influence
- Opposition areas (42)
  - Syrian Regime (13)
  - ISIL (28)
  - Kurdish Forces (8)
  - Not assessed (179)





### Annex 3: Naming of Assessed Sub-Districts

No.	Governorate	District	Sub-district	Total # of Villages	The Covered Villages
1	Al- Hasakeh	Quamishli	Quamishli	100	66
2	Al- Hasakeh	Quamishli	Tal Hmis	98	95
3	Al- Hasakeh	Al- Malikeyyeh	Al- Malikeyyeh	99	99
4	Al- Hasakeh	Al- Malikeyyeh	Jawadiyah	43	41
5	Al- Hasakeh	Al- Hasakeh	Shadadah	11	11
6	Al- Hasakeh	Al- Hasakeh	Markada	9	9
7	Al- Hasakeh	Al- Hasakeh	Areeshah	20	11
8	Al- Hasakeh	Al- Hasakeh	Hole	18	18
9	Ar-Raqqa	Tell Abiad	Suluk	109	109
10	Ar-Raqqa	Tell Abiad	Ein Issa	110	110
11	Ar-Raqqa	Tell Abiad	Tell Abiad	111	111
12	Ar-Raqqa	Ar-Raqqa	Ar-Raqqa	86	64
13	Lattakia	Lattakia	Rabee'a	21	5
14	Idleb	Ariha	Ariha	25	25
15	Idleb	Ariha	Ehsem	19	19
16	Idleb	Jisr-Ash- Shugur	Jisr-Ash- Shugur	37	37
17	Idleb	Jisr-Ash- Shugur	Darkosh	19	19
18	Idleb	Harim	Dana	16	12
19	Idleb	Harim	Salqin	19	19
20	Idleb	Harim	Qourqeena	13	13
21	Idleb	Harim	Harim	6	6
22	Idleb	Idleb	Idleb	15	15
23	Idleb	Idleb	Saraqab	24	24
24	Idleb	Idleb	Maaret Tamsrin	16	15
25	Idleb	Idleb	Teftnaz	5	5
26	Idleb	Idleb	Bennsh	3	2
27	Idleb	Al Ma'ra	Al Ma'ra	32	32
28	Idleb	Al Ma'ra	Heish	15	15
29	Idleb	Al Ma'ra	Kafr Nobol	23	1
30	Idleb	Al Ma'ra	Khan Shaykun	11	8
31	Aleppo	A'zaz	Tall Refaat	12	9
32	Aleppo	A'zaz	A'zaz	20	19
33	Aleppo	A'zaz	Aghtrin	35	14
34	Aleppo	A'zaz	Suran	17	17
35	Aleppo	A'zaz	Mare'	16	1
36	Aleppo	Al Bab	Al Bab	29	29
37	Aleppo	Al Bab	Ar-Ra'ee	29	29
38	Aleppo	As-Safira	Hajeb	24	23
39	Aleppo	As-Safira	Banan	9	4
40	Aleppo	Jebel Saman	Atareb	25	25
41	Aleppo	Jebel Saman	Daret Azza	13	13
42	Aleppo	Jebel Saman	Haritan	17	7
43	Aleppo	Jebel Saman	Zarbah	26	21
44	Aleppo	Jebel Saman	Tall Ed-daman	79	79
45	Aleppo	Jebel Saman	Jebel Saman	1	1
46	Aleppo	Jarablus	Jarablus	25	25
47	Aleppo	Jarablus	Ghandorah	27	27
48	Aleppo	Ain Al Arab	Sarin	99	99
49	Aleppo	Menbij	Abu Qalqal	45	44
50	Aleppo	Menbij	Maskana	20	20
51	Aleppo	Menbij	Menbij	121	121
52	Hama	As- Suqaylabiyah	Madiq Castle	23	16
53	Hama	As- Suqaylabiyah	Ziyara	19	17
54	Hama	As- Salamiyeh	Oqeirbat	24	24

No.	Governorate	District	Sub-district	Total # of Villages	The Covered Villages
55	Hama	Muhradah	Muhradah	19	19
56	Hama	Muhradah	Kafr Zeita	7	6
57	Hama	Hama	Hama	59	16
58	Hama	Hama	Harbanifse	25	4
59	Hama	Hama	Suran	23	23
60	Homs	Ar-Rastan	Ar-Rastan	18	15
61	Homs	Ar-Rastan	Talbiseh	12	9
62	Homs	Homs	Taldu	24	6
63	Homs	Homs	Homs	1	1
64	Homs	Homs	Mahin	5	5
65	Deir-ez-Zor	Abu Kamal	Abu Kamal	9	9
66	Deir-ez-Zor	Abu Kamal	Hajin	3	2
67	Deir-ez-Zor	Abu Kamal	Jalaa	6	6
68	Deir-ez-Zor	Abu Kamal	Susat	5	5
69	Deir-ez-Zor	Al Mayadin	Al Mayadin	8	8
70	Deir-ez-Zor	Al Mayadin	Ashara	7	7
71	Deir-ez-Zor	Al Mayadin	Thiban	8	8
72	Deir-ez-Zor	Deir-ez-Zor	Tabni	11	11
73	Deir-ez-Zor	Deir-ez-Zor	Kisreh	21	21
74	Deir-ez-Zor	Deir-ez-Zor	Khasham	7	7
75	Deir-ez-Zor	Deir-ez-Zor	Basira	16	16
76	Deir-ez-Zor	Deir-ez-Zor	Deir-ez-Zor	15	1
77	Deir-ez-Zor	Deir-ez-Zor	Muhasan	6	6
78	Rural Damascus	At Tall	At Tall	7	4
79	Rural Damascus	Az- Zabdani	Madaya	2	2
80	Rural Damascus	Az- Zabdani	Ein Elfijeh	6	6
81	Rural Damascus	Az- Zabdani	Az- Zabdani	7	4
82	Rural Damascus	Az- Zabdani	Madaya	1	1
83	Rural Damascus	Darayya	Darayya	1	1
84	Rural Damascus	Darayya	Hajar Aswad	1	1
85	Rural Damascus	Darayya	Sahnaya	2	2
86	Rural Damascus	Darayya	Darayya	1	1
87	Rural Damascus	Duma	Harasta	3	3
88	Rural Damascus	Duma	Nashabiyeh	20	7
89	Rural Damascus	Duma	Duma	12	5
90	Rural Damascus	Rural Damascus	Qudsiya	7	3
91	Rural Damascus	Rural Damascus	Kisweh	23	6
92	Rural Damascus	Rural Damascus	Kafr Batna	8	8
93	Rural Damascus	Rural Damascus	Arbin	2	2
94	Rural Damascus	Rural Damascus	Maliha	7	2
95	Rural Damascus	Yabroud	Yabroud	6	6
96	Damascus	Damascus	Damascus	1	1
97	Damascus	Damascus	Damascus	2	2



Annex 4: Syria Dynamic Monitoring Report (DYNAMO) Questionnaire

Questionnaire ID:		Enumerator Code:	
Governorate:		Time period of the Questionnaire (from – to):	
District:		From (dd/mm/yy):	
Sub-District:		To (dd/mm/yy):	
Total number of villages		Assessed villages names	
# of assessed villages			
<b>This sub-district is:</b> <input type="radio"/> Urban (more than 50% of the population live in urban communities) <input type="radio"/> Rural (less than 50% of the population live in urban communities)			
<b>Disputed sub-district status in the past two months:</b>			
<input type="radio"/> Frequent clashes (more than once a week), shelling leads to damages/ injuries / deaths	<input type="radio"/> Intermittent clashes (from one to three times a month), shelling leads to damages/ injuries / deaths	<input type="radio"/> No clashes or shelling (no damages / no injuries / no deaths)	

**Evaluation of Information source quality:**

- 1- **High quality Information:** data source is of high credibility and reliability, shows matched results during data intersection using triangle method.
- 2- **Good quality information:** information is collected from credible sources, shows similar results during data intersection using triangle method.
- 3- **General information source:** information source is unreliable, the information is uncertain, cannot be seen, cannot be verified from more than one source, and shows dissimilar results during data intersection using triangle method.

<b>A. POPULATION</b>		
Information source evaluation		
<input type="radio"/> High quality Information	<input type="radio"/> Good quality information	<input type="radio"/> General information source

A1. Estimated # of population in this sub-district before 2011 (shows population information according to 2011 statistics for each sub-district)	
# of families who are currently in the sub-district	
# of individuals who are currently in the sub-district	
Female percentage for all ages	

A2. Is there any information about population numbers according to age in this sub-district?			
<input type="radio"/> Yes		<input type="radio"/> No	
A2-1* If yes, specify the required numbers by age			
<input type="radio"/> # of infants (0 - 6 months)		Female percentage	
<input type="radio"/> # of toddlers (6 - 12 months)		Female percentage	
<input type="radio"/> # of children (1 – 2 years)		Female percentage	
<input type="radio"/> # of children (3 – 5 years)		Female percentage	
<input type="radio"/> # of minors (6 – 12 years)		Female percentage	
<input type="radio"/> # of minors (13 – 17 years)		Female percentage	
<input type="radio"/> # of adults (18 – 50 years)		Female percentage	
<input type="radio"/> # of elders (> than 50 years)		Female percentage	
Total (should match the number of current individuals)			

A3. Are there IDPs who have left this sub-district?	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
A3-1*. If yes, specify the number of individuals:		
A4. Are there IDPs who have arrived to this sub-district from another?	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
A4-1*. If yes, specify the number:		Female percentage

<b>A4-2*</b> . Is there an inner displacement movement in this sub-district?	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
--	---------------------------	--------------------------

<b>A4-3*</b> . Number of displaced people now	Total	Female percentage %
• # of displaced in empty buildings		
• # of displaced in living in open air or in random camps		
• # of displaced living in collective shelters		
• # of displaced living in rented accommodations		
• # of displaced living with hosting families		

<b>A4-4*</b> . Have the displaced/crisis affected people been registered in this sub-district by humanitarian relief organizations?	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
---	---------------------------	--------------------------

**A5. Population demography section remarks:**

## B. HUMANITARIAN AID ACCESSIBILITY

**B1. Are there any problems in delivering humanitarian aid to this sub-district?**  
 Yes  No

**B1-1\*** Access of relief agencies to people in need (two options max)

Restricted movement for relief agencies

Interference in the implementation of humanitarian activities by powerful groups or persons

Absence of local partner

Violence against relief agencies personnel, facilities and assets

The sub-district is far from humanitarian cross borders

No problem

**B1-2\*** Please specify the difficulties that prevent access of beneficiaries to humanitarian aid (two options max)

Restrictions on affected population's access to services and assistance

Denial of the existence of humanitarian needs or the existence of people in need

No information available about humanitarian assistance

No Problem

**B1-3\*** Please specify the security and logistic obstacles that prevent access of beneficiaries to humanitarian aid (two option max)

<input type="checkbox"/> Continuous insecurity situation	<input type="checkbox"/> Existence of mines and explosives
<input type="checkbox"/> Obstacles related to terrain and infrastructure	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No problem

## C. WATER AND SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH)

Information source

Information source evaluation

High quality Information  Good quality information  General information source

**C1. Overall, which of the following statements describe best the drinking water accessibility in this sub-district? (tick only one)**

No problem in getting drinking water

Less than 25% of the population face problems in getting drinking water

Between 26% - 50% of the population face problems in getting drinking water

Between 51% - 75% of the population face problems in getting drinking water

More than 75% of the population face problems in getting drinking water

**C2. Drinking water main source in this sub-district. (enter the percentage / total should equal 100)**

Main water network .....	Untreated surface water .....
Ground water .....	Water tanks/reservoirs .....
Rain Water .....	Other, specify .....

C3. Are there any actors who test the drinking water validity?	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
--	---------------------------	--------------------------

C4. Validity of drinking water in this sub-district.	
<input type="radio"/> Drinkable water according to laboratory reports	<input type="radio"/> Polluted according to laboratory reports
<input type="radio"/> Drinkable according to the belief	<input type="radio"/> Polluted according to the belief

C5. Which of the following parties manages Water sector?	
<input type="radio"/> Water Institution	<input type="radio"/> Local Council
<input type="radio"/> International Organizations	<input type="radio"/> Other
<input type="radio"/> No managing party	

C6. Which of the following organizations have provided support in WASH sector?	
<input type="checkbox"/> United Nations organizations (UN)	<input type="checkbox"/> International non-governmental organizations (INGOs)
<input type="checkbox"/> Syrian Arab Red Crescent (SARC)	<input type="checkbox"/> Local Relief Agencies
<input type="checkbox"/> Local organizations and initiatives and charity institutions	<input type="checkbox"/> No support

C6-1*. In comparison with existing population needs in this sub-district, what is the percentage of provided assistance?			
<input type="radio"/> 1 to 25%	<input type="radio"/> 26% to 50%	<input type="radio"/> 51% to 75%	<input type="radio"/> 76% to 100%

C7. What are water sector requirements? (Rank three max)	
.....Support technical and administrative staff	.....Chemicals
.....Generators and fuels	..... Networks and pumping lines
.....Electrical and mechanical equipment	..... Tanks and reservoirs
.....Well digging	..... Employing new administrative and technical staff

C8. Are there any problems in water sector?	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
---	---------------------------	--------------------------

C 8-1*. If yes, what are the problems? (three options max)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Failure / damage in water network / system	<input type="checkbox"/> Water tanks deficiency
<input type="checkbox"/> Water unavailability in the sub-district at all	<input type="checkbox"/> Fuel unavailability
<input type="checkbox"/> Water deficiency due to dehydration	<input type="checkbox"/> Water treatment chemicals deficiency
<input type="checkbox"/> Other, specify:	

C9. What is the predominant sewage system? (tick only one)		
<input type="radio"/> Regular network	<input type="radio"/> Soak pits	<input type="radio"/> In the open
C 9-1*. In case regular network is predominant, what is its status?		
<input type="radio"/> Not destroyed	<input type="radio"/> Partially destroyed	<input type="radio"/> Fully destroyed
C 9-2*. In case regular network is predominant, where is the sewage water deposited?		
<input type="radio"/> Safe drainage	<input type="radio"/> Into rivers or streams	
<input type="radio"/> Vale	<input type="radio"/> Agricultural drainage	

C10. What are the sanitation sector requirements? (rank three max)	
.....Sewage network maintenance	..... Implementation of new sewage network
..... Provision of pumping and suction reservoirs	..... Implementation of sewage treatment station
..... Administrative and technical staff employment	..... Support administrative and technical staff

C11. What is the responsible party of home waste collection? (tick one only)	
<input type="radio"/> Local Council	<input type="radio"/> Population
<input type="radio"/> Organizations	<input type="radio"/> No managing party

C12. What is the used mechanism for home waste disposal? (tick one only)	
<input type="radio"/> Sanitary landfill	<input type="radio"/> Outside the sub-district
<input type="radio"/> Burning	<input type="radio"/> No mechanism

C13. What are the hygiene sector requirements? (rank three max)	
..... Waste collection mechanisms	..... Garbage bins
..... Employment of new clean workers	..... Provide hygiene promotion among population
..... Pesticides	..... Support cleaning staff (salaries, incentives)
C14. WASH section remarks:	

**D- HEALTH**

Information source	
Information source evaluation	
<input type="radio"/> High quality Information	<input type="radio"/> Good quality information
<input type="radio"/> General information source	
D1. Overall, which of the following statements describe best the general status of health in this sub-district now? (tick only one)	
<input type="radio"/> Health care is sufficient <input type="radio"/> Less than 25% of the population suffer from lack of health care <input type="radio"/> Between 26% - 50% of the population suffer from lack of health care <input type="radio"/> Between 51% - 75% of the population suffer from lack of health care <input type="radio"/> More than 75% of the population suffer from lack of health care	
D2. Population accessibility to the basic health services in medical centers:	
<input type="radio"/> Accessible to most of the population	<input type="radio"/> Hardly accessible to most of the population
<input type="radio"/> Not accessible at all	
D3. What is the health status of the population in the sub-district?	
<input type="radio"/> No death cases due to health status	
<input type="radio"/> Occurrence of death cases due to health status	Number of death cases
D4. Sort the most spread chronic diseases (rank top 3 only)	
..... No diseases	..... Chronic renal failure
..... Diabetes	..... Heart diseases
..... Respiratory diseases	..... Hypertension
	..... Cancer
	..... Neurological diseases
	..... Other, specify
D5. Sort the most spread disease carriers (rank top 3 only)	
..... No disease transmitters	..... Flies
..... Mosquitos	..... Rodents
..... Other, specify	..... Dogs
	..... Polluted water
D6. What is the number of medical centers, doctors and their specialty?	
Number of medical centers	
Number of male doctors	Number of female doctors
Number of male nurses	Number of female nurses
Number of pharmacists	Number of lab technicians
Number of surgeons	Number of pediatricians
Number of gynecologists	Number of general practitioners
Number of internal doctors	Number of general surgeons
Number of bone surgeons	Number of midwives
D6-1*: What are the most reported problems in the health center? (tick 3 max)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Lack of child vaccinations	<input type="checkbox"/> Lack of medical facilities
<input type="checkbox"/> Lack of medical staff	<input type="checkbox"/> Logistic problems
<input type="checkbox"/> Security problems	<input type="checkbox"/> Lack of economic resources
<input type="checkbox"/> Lack of medicine	<input type="checkbox"/> Lack of paramedics and ambulance requirements
<input type="checkbox"/> Other, specify:	

<b>D6-2*</b> How is the medical center equipped?			
<input type="radio"/> Equipped with operatory		<input type="radio"/> Equipped with first aid	
<input type="radio"/> Medical Inspection only			
<b>D6-3*</b> Was the medical center targeted by bombing in the past two months?			
<input type="radio"/> Yes		<input type="radio"/> No	
<b>D6-4*</b> Number of sick people who have visited the medical centers in past month.			
<b>D6-5*</b> Costs of the provided medical services in medical centers:			
<input type="radio"/> Free services		<input type="radio"/> Low costs	
<input type="radio"/> Normal costs		<input type="radio"/> Expensive costs	
<b>D6-6*</b> Which specific health interventions are most urgently required in this sub-district? Rank three only: 1=first priority, 2=second priority, 3=third priority			
	Medical equipment		Health staff
	Medicine		Ambulances
	Health care facility rehabilitation		Fuel for health facilities
	Medical consumables		Mobile clinic
	Vaccinations		Salaries for health workers
	Building new health facilities		Other, specify:
<b>D6-7*</b> In case of medical center unavailability in the sub-district, is there a close medical center that serves the sub-district (less than 2 km)?			
<input type="radio"/> Yes		<input type="radio"/> No	
<b>D6-7-1*</b> If "No" what is the alternative?			
<input type="radio"/> Doctor attendance		<input type="radio"/> Going to a distant location	
<input type="radio"/> No treatment			
<b>D7.</b> Is there a clinic in the sub-district?		<input type="radio"/> Yes	
<input type="radio"/> No			
<b>D7-1*</b> Which of the following medical services are provided in clinics?			
<input type="checkbox"/> Pediatrics		<input type="checkbox"/> Internal medicine	
<input type="checkbox"/> Gynecology		<input type="checkbox"/> No services	
<input type="checkbox"/> Free pharmacy		<input type="checkbox"/> Routine vaccinations	
<input type="checkbox"/> Other, specify			
<b>D8.</b> Is there a hospital in the sub-district?		<input type="radio"/> Yes	
<input type="radio"/> No			
<b>D8-1*</b> Which of the following medical services are provided in hospitals?			
<input type="checkbox"/> General surgery		<input type="checkbox"/> Bone surgery	
<input type="checkbox"/> Other surgeries		<input type="checkbox"/> Intensive Care	
<input type="checkbox"/> Gynecology		<input type="checkbox"/> X-rays	
<input type="checkbox"/> Ambulance		<input type="checkbox"/> No services	
<input type="checkbox"/> Other, specify			
<b>D9.</b> Which of the following organizations have provided support in last two months in health sector?			
<input type="checkbox"/> United Nations organizations (UN)		<input type="checkbox"/> International Non-governmental Organizations (INGOs)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Syrian Arab Red Crescent (SARC)		<input type="checkbox"/> Local relief agencies	
<input type="checkbox"/> Local organizations and initiatives and charity institutions		<input type="checkbox"/> No supporting organizations	
<b>D9-1*</b> Kind of support/assistance provided for health care services in this sub-district? (tick all that apply)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Vaccinations		<input type="checkbox"/> Medical equipment	
<input type="checkbox"/> Medicine		<input type="checkbox"/> Medical consumables	
<input type="checkbox"/> Health care facility rehabilitation		<input type="checkbox"/> Medical staff	
<input type="checkbox"/> Building new health facilities		<input type="checkbox"/> Fuel for health facilities	
<input type="checkbox"/> Ambulances		<input type="checkbox"/> Mobile clinic	
<input type="checkbox"/> Salaries for health workers		<input type="checkbox"/> Other, specify:	



**D9-2\*** In comparison with the existing needs of the health facilities in this sub-district, what is the percentage covered? (tick only one)

<input type="radio"/> 0 to 25%	<input type="radio"/> 26% to 50%	<input type="radio"/> 51% to 75%	<input type="radio"/> 76% to 100%
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D10. Number of death cases in this sub-district in past two months, (death cases due to lack of health care services).

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D11. Rank the top 3 priorities in health sector:

..... Vaccines	..... Medical staff support	..... Medicine	..... Medical center support
..... Female medical staff support	..... Other, specify:		

D12. Health section remarks:

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**E. FOOD SECURITY**

Information source

Information source evaluation		
<input type="radio"/> High quality information	<input type="radio"/> Good quality information	<input type="radio"/> General information source

E1. Overall, which of the following statements describe best the general status of food in this sub-district now? (tick only one)

- Food is sufficient
- Less than 25% of the population suffer from lack of food
- Between 26% - 50% of the population suffer from lack of food
- Between 51% - 75% of the population suffer from lack of food
- More than 75% of the population suffer from lack of food

E2. How do you evaluate food availability in the market according to quantity?

<input type="radio"/> Food amount is sufficient	<input type="radio"/> Food amount is normal	<input type="radio"/> Food amount is insufficient
---	---	---

E3. How do you evaluate food availability in the market according to quality?

<input type="radio"/> High food quality	<input type="radio"/> Normal food quality	<input type="radio"/> Bad food quality
---	---	--

E4. How do you evaluate food prices in the market?

<input type="radio"/> High prices	<input type="radio"/> Normal prices	<input type="radio"/> Low prices
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E5. Overall, which of the following statements describe best the population's general status of food in this sub-district?

- No death cases due to food deficiency
- Occurrence of death cases due to food deficiency

Number of death cases	
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E6. Estimated number of people who are in need for humanitarian food aid (not life threatening)

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E7. Estimated number of people who are in acute need for humanitarian food aid (life threatening)

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E8. Which of the following organizations have provided food assistance in past two months?

<input type="checkbox"/> United Nations organizations (UN)	<input type="checkbox"/> International Non-governmental Organizations (INGOs)
<input type="checkbox"/> Syrian Arab Red Crescent (SARC)	<input type="checkbox"/> Local relief agencies
<input type="checkbox"/> Local organizations and initiatives and charity institutions	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No supporting organizations

\*E8-1. Kind of food support provided in this sub-district. (tick all that apply)

<input type="checkbox"/> Bread	<input type="checkbox"/> Flour	<input type="checkbox"/> Cooked meals	<input type="checkbox"/> Emergency food baskets (canned food)
<input type="checkbox"/> Food baskets	<input type="checkbox"/> Children food supplements	<input type="checkbox"/> Monetary aid	
<input type="checkbox"/> Other, specify:			

\*E8-2. In comparison with existing needs in this sub-district, what is the percentage of provided assistance? (tick only one)






<input type="radio"/> 0 to 25%	<input type="radio"/> 26% to 50%	<input type="radio"/> 51% to 75%	<input type="radio"/> 76% to 100%
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<b>E8-3</b> Are there any implemented development projects in supporting the food security sector?			
<input type="radio"/> Yes		<input type="radio"/> No	
<b>E8-3-1</b> If yes, what is the kind of this project(s)?			
<input type="checkbox"/> Poultry	<input type="checkbox"/> Livestock	<input type="checkbox"/> Bakery support	
<input type="checkbox"/> Fodder	<input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural materials (seeds, fertilizers and tools)	<input type="checkbox"/> Land cultivation	
<b>E9</b> What is/are the main source(s) of income for the population in this sub-district? (tick 3 options only)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Trading	<input type="checkbox"/> Livestock sales	<input type="checkbox"/> Sale of handicraft / artisan products	<input type="checkbox"/> Sale of livestock products
<input type="checkbox"/> Industry	<input type="checkbox"/> Remittance	<input type="checkbox"/> Skilled employment / Salary	<input type="checkbox"/> Wage labor
<input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> Humanitarian assistance		
<b>E10</b> What is the average income of one family of 6 members in this sub-district?			
<input type="radio"/> Low income (less than 30 thousands SYP)	<input type="radio"/> Moderate income (between 30 and 75 thousands SYP)	<input type="radio"/> Good income (more than 75 thousands SYP)	
<b>E11</b> Is the bread amount in the sub-district is sufficient?			
<input type="radio"/> Yes		<input type="radio"/> No	
<b>E12</b> Current price of bag of bread in the bakery (bag: 6 – 9 pieces of bread) in SYP.			
<input type="radio"/> Low price (less than 80 SYP)	<input type="radio"/> Normal price (between 80-100 SYP)	<input type="radio"/> High price (more than 100 SYP)	
<b>E13</b> Current price of bag of bread in the market (bag: 6 – 9 pieces of bread) in SYP.			
<input type="radio"/> Low price (less than 100 SYP)	<input type="radio"/> Normal price (between 100-200 SYP)	<input type="radio"/> High price (more than 200 SYP)	
<b>E14</b> Bakeries' status in the sub-district, (8 working hours)			
Bakery type	Number	Production capacity of all bakeries in metric ton	Daily average of produced bread amount of all bakeries in metric ton
Public functioning bakery			
Private functioning bakery			
Joint functioning bakery			
Number of non-functioning bakeries (public, private and joint)			
<b>E14-1</b> Which of the following reasons cause bakeries to stop working, if there are any? (tick 3 options max)			
<input type="checkbox"/> No flour	<input type="checkbox"/> No yeast	<input type="checkbox"/> No fuel	<input type="checkbox"/> Machinery malfunction
<input type="checkbox"/> Destroyed building	<input type="checkbox"/> No water	<input type="checkbox"/> Insecure area	<input type="checkbox"/> Other, specify:
<b>E15</b> Which specific food security interventions are most urgently required in this sub-district? (tick 3 options max)			
<input type="checkbox"/>	Cooked meals	<input type="checkbox"/>	Emergency Food Baskets (canned foods)
<input type="checkbox"/>	Bread	<input type="checkbox"/>	Flour
<input type="checkbox"/>	Children's food supplements	<input type="checkbox"/>	Food baskets
<b>E16</b> Food security section remarks:			

F. EDUCATION			
Information source			
Information source evaluation			
<input type="radio"/> High quality Information		<input type="radio"/> Good quality information	<input type="radio"/> General information source
F1. Overall, which of the following statements describe best the current education status in this sub-district? (difficulties are illustrated in the question F6)			
<input type="radio"/> Education services are sufficient <input type="radio"/> Less than 25% of the students suffer from difficulties in getting education <input type="radio"/> Between 26% - 50% of the students suffer from difficulties in getting education <input type="radio"/> Between 51% - 75% of the students suffer from difficulties in getting education <input type="radio"/> More than 75% of the students suffer from difficulties in getting education			
F2. Number of teachers			
Number of regular teachers (their occupation is teaching)			
Number of female regular teachers (their occupation is teaching)			
Number of volunteer teachers			
Number of female volunteer teachers			
F3. School type			
	Elementary	Lower Secondary	Upper Secondary
Number of regular schools (public and private)			
Number of functioning regular schools			
Regular schools' students capacity / number of students			
Number of temporary schools			
Attending student is the student who goes to school 4 days at least per week			
Number of male attending students			
Number of female attending students			
Total number of male dropped out students in the sub-district			
Total number of female dropped out students in the sub-district			
*F3-1. Reasons of functional schools not equipped totally if there are any. (tick 3 options max)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Lack of school materials (books and stationary) <input type="checkbox"/> Lack of teaching staff <input type="checkbox"/> Lack of funding <input type="checkbox"/> School building is damaged or damages due to bombardment <input type="checkbox"/> Other, specify:		<input type="checkbox"/> Unavailability of water <input type="checkbox"/> Unavailability of electricity <input type="checkbox"/> Lack of benches <input type="checkbox"/> Unavailability of fuel <input type="checkbox"/> Unavailability of heating equipment	
F4. Percentages of educational curriculum used according to their type (percentage total should equal 100)			
..... Curriculum of the regime	..... Modified curriculum	..... Other curricula	
F5. What is preventing Children and youth (male/female) from getting their education? (tick all that apply)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Lack of school materials, textbooks, pens, boards, etc.		<input type="checkbox"/> Lack of money, income or resources to send children to school	
<input type="checkbox"/> Schools or other spaces are not available for education use		<input type="checkbox"/> Children are used to help their families (including child labor)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Schools or spaces are not in good conditions (issues with (latrines, electricity; furniture unavailability)		<input type="checkbox"/> Child recruitment/use of children by armed forces/armed groups	
<input type="checkbox"/> Teachers are not available		<input type="checkbox"/> Early marriage	
<input type="checkbox"/> Exams are not properly certified; or accreditation is not available		<input type="checkbox"/> Lack of adapted infrastructure and service for children with disabilities	
<input type="checkbox"/> Constraints with school transportation, dangerous commute, distance or cost		<input type="checkbox"/> School is destroyed or damaged	
<input type="checkbox"/> Schools are considered dangerous places due to shelling		<input type="checkbox"/> Other	

F6. Damages or occupation of physical infrastructure of education facilities due to conflict in this sub-district:

Type	# of Educational Facilities
 <b>No damage:</b> school useable for educational purposes	
 <b>Slight damage:</b> light repairs are required (windows, doors)	
 <b>Moderate damage:</b> Under 30% roof damage, severe fire damage, repair possible	
 <b>Heavy damage:</b> Over 30% roof damage, severe fire damage, repair possible	
 <b>Destruction:</b> Unusable, school levelled, repair not possible	
<b>Occupied:</b> School is unusable due to occupation by IDPs	
<b>Occupied:</b> School is unusable due to occupation by armed groups	
<b>Total:</b>	

F7. Reasons for schools shut down and stop working (tick 3 options max)

<input type="checkbox"/> Security reasons	<input type="checkbox"/> Benches
<input type="checkbox"/> Inadequate building (under bombardment before)	<input type="checkbox"/> Absence of electricity
<input type="checkbox"/> Lack of school teaching staff	<input type="checkbox"/> Water unavailability
<input type="checkbox"/> Absence of funding	<input type="checkbox"/> Distance from place of residence
<input type="checkbox"/> Other	<input type="checkbox"/> School is used as a shelter

F8. Which of the following organizations have provided assistance in education sector in last two months?

<input type="checkbox"/> United Nations organizations (UN)	<input type="checkbox"/> International Non-governmental Organizations (INGOs)
<input type="checkbox"/> Syrian Arab Red Crescent (SARC)	<input type="checkbox"/> Local relief agencies
<input type="checkbox"/> Local organizations and initiatives and charity institutions	<input type="checkbox"/> No supporting organizations

\*F8-1. Kind of education support provided to this sub-district in the past two months. (tick one option or more)

<input type="checkbox"/> Operational costs	<input type="checkbox"/> Stationary
<input type="checkbox"/> School kit	<input type="checkbox"/> School materials (benches, boards, chairs)
<input type="checkbox"/> Books	<input type="checkbox"/> Fuel
<input type="checkbox"/> Clothing	<input type="checkbox"/> School rehabilitation
<input type="checkbox"/> Establishment of temporary educational centers	<input type="checkbox"/> Training for teachers
<input type="checkbox"/> Provision of technical and occupational education	<input type="checkbox"/> Other

\*F8-2. In comparison with existing needs in this sub-district, what is the percentage of provided assistance? (tick only one)

<input type="radio"/> 1 to 25%	<input type="radio"/> 26% to 50%	<input type="radio"/> 51% to 75%	<input type="radio"/> 76% to 100%
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F9. What is most urgently needed assistance to provide a better education for children? (Rank three max)

School materials (stationary)	Curriculum support
School maintenance and repair	Meals for children
Heating support	School equipment (boards, benches...)
Examination program support	School establishment
Teaching staff support (salaries)	Water and sanitation facilities
Provision of protection and security for students and teachers	Other, specify:

F10. Education section remarks:

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**G. SHELTER AND NON FOOD ITEMS (NFI)**

Information source

Information source evaluation

High quality Information
  Good quality information
  General information source

G1. Overall, which of the following statements describe best the situation of housing and shelter in this sub-district?

- No deficiency in shelter and housing
- Less than 25% of the population suffer from shelter unavailability
- Between 26% - 50% of the population suffer from shelter unavailability
- Between 51% - 75% of the population suffer from shelter unavailability
- More than 75% of the population suffer from shelter unavailability

G2. Overall, which of the following statements describe best the situation of non-food items in this sub-district?

- No deficiency in non-food items
- Less than 25% of the population suffer from non-food items deficiency
- Between 26% - 50% of the population suffer from non-food items deficiency
- Between 51% - 75% of the population suffer from non-food items deficiency
- More than 75% of the population suffer from shelter deficiency

G3. How many people in this sub-district are in need of humanitarian non-food items support?

G4. Which of the following organizations have provided assistance in past two months? (tick one option or more)






<input type="checkbox"/> United Nations organizations (UN)	<input type="checkbox"/> International Non-governmental Organizations (INGOs)
<input type="checkbox"/> Syrian Arab Red Crescent (SARC)	<input type="checkbox"/> Local relief agencies
<input type="checkbox"/> Local organizations and initiatives and charity institutions	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No supporting organizations

G4-1\*. Which type of shelter and NFI support have been provided in this sub-district? (tick one option or more)

<input type="checkbox"/> Tents	<input type="checkbox"/> Blankets/ mattresses
<input type="checkbox"/> Monetary aid	<input type="checkbox"/> Solar lamps
<input type="checkbox"/> Rain insulators	<input type="checkbox"/> Cooking material
<input type="checkbox"/> Clothing	<input type="checkbox"/> Fuel
<input type="checkbox"/> Water galloons	<input type="checkbox"/> Hygiene kits
<input type="checkbox"/> Other, specify:	

G4-2\*. In comparison with existing needs in this sub-district, what is the percentage of provided assistance? (tick only one)

1 to 25%
  26% to 50%
  51% to 75%
  76% to 100%

G5. Damages to private buildings (houses, flats) in this sub-district due to conflict:	
No damage	
Slight damage: light repairs required (windows, doors)	
Moderate damage: Under 30% roof damage, moderate fire damage, repair possible	
Heavy damage: Over 30% roof damage, severe fire damage, repair possible	
Destruction: Unusable, houses or building levelled, repair not possible	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100%</b>

G6. Did you observe if NFIs are available at the shops and markets according to quantity?		
<input type="radio"/> Quantity is high	<input type="radio"/> Quantity is normal	<input type="radio"/> Quantity is low
G7. Did you observe if NFIs are available at the shops and markets according to quality?		
<input type="radio"/> Quality is high	<input type="radio"/> Quality is normal	<input type="radio"/> Quality is low
G8. Did you observe the prices of NFIs at the shops and markets?		
<input type="radio"/> Prices are high	<input type="radio"/> Prices are normal	<input type="radio"/> Prices are low

G9. Which specific interventions are most urgently required in shelter sector in this sub-district? (tick 3 options max)			
<input type="checkbox"/>	Temporary Shelter / tents	<input type="checkbox"/>	Cash assistance
<input type="checkbox"/>	Shelter Reconstruction / rehabilitation	<input type="checkbox"/>	Rain insulators
<input type="checkbox"/>	Shelter replacement	<input type="checkbox"/>	Ground insulators
<input type="checkbox"/>	Tents	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other, specify

G10. Which specific interventions are most urgently required in non-food items sector in this sub-district? (tick 3 options max)			
<input type="checkbox"/>	Clothing	<input type="checkbox"/>	Water galloons
<input type="checkbox"/>	Winter kits (heaters)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Cooking fuel
<input type="checkbox"/>	Mattresses	<input type="checkbox"/>	Cash assistance
<input type="checkbox"/>	Cooking material	<input type="checkbox"/>	Solar lamps
<input type="checkbox"/>	Blankets	<input type="checkbox"/>	Heating fuel

G11. Shelter & NFIs section remarks:

## H. SERVICES

Information source		
Information source evaluation		
<input type="radio"/> High quality Information	<input type="radio"/> Good quality information	<input type="radio"/> General information source

H1. Main source of electricity in this sub-district. (specify number of hours / total=24)			
1. Electricity network.....	2. Private generators.....		
3. Private network (Ambers).....	4. Not available.....		

H2. If there is a break down in public network, can it be repaired?	
<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No

H3. Which are the main priorities in electricity sector? (rank 3 options max)		
<input type="checkbox"/> Technical staff recruitment	<input type="checkbox"/> Technical staff support	<input type="checkbox"/> Electricity network repair
<input type="checkbox"/> Electrical generator	<input type="checkbox"/> Fuel	<input type="checkbox"/> Electrical generator maintenance

H4. Is there a problem in the road network?	
<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No



H4-1\*: If "yes". Specify two ways at most to improve road network status:

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> New roads            | <input type="checkbox"/> Old roads maintenance |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Building new bridges | <input type="checkbox"/> Bridges maintenance   |

H5- What are the main channels of communication available in the sub-district? (tick 3 options max)

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Stationary phone network                  | <input type="checkbox"/> Internet via satellite          |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Local mobile network                      | <input type="checkbox"/> Local internet network          |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Mobile network from neighboring countries | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Nothing is available |

H6. Is there a civil defense center in this sub-district?

- Yes  No

H6-1\*: If there is a civil defense center for the sub-district, what are the main obstacles it faces?

- |   |  |  |  |
|---|--|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Equipment      | <input type="checkbox"/> Lack of staff | <input type="checkbox"/> Operational costs | <input type="checkbox"/> Security problems |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other, specify |  |  |  |

H6-2\*: In case of unavailability of civil defense center in the sub-district, is there a close civil defense center that serves this sub-district?

- Yes  No

H7. Services section remarks:

### I. NEEDS PRIORITIZATION

**After answering previous questions for each sector, it is substantial to specify which sector is the most important and has urgent needs and priorities than other sections, according to priorities.**

I1. First sector (tick only one)

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <input type="radio"/> Health                        | <input type="radio"/> Education                  |
| <input type="radio"/> Water, Sanitation and Hygiene | <input type="radio"/> Shelter and Non-food items |
| <input type="radio"/> Food Security                 | <input type="radio"/> Services                   |

I2. Second sector (tick only one)

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <input type="radio"/> Health                        | <input type="radio"/> Education                  |
| <input type="radio"/> Water, Sanitation and Hygiene | <input type="radio"/> Shelter and Non-food items |
| <input type="radio"/> Food Security                 | <input type="radio"/> Services                   |

I3. Third sector (tick only one)

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <input type="radio"/> Health                        | <input type="radio"/> Education                  |
| <input type="radio"/> Water, Sanitation and Hygiene | <input type="radio"/> Shelter and Non-food items |
| <input type="radio"/> Food Security                 | <input type="radio"/> Services                   |

Remarks:

ID Data entered	Not required by the enumerator	Proofreader ID	Not required by the enumerator	Information central responsible ID	Not required by the enumerator
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