



- A total of 104 areas across Syria were assessed in order to give a comprehensive account of the humanitarian situation there, and to inform a proper response in all sectors.
- Total population in the assessed areas was about 11.5 million. More than 34% of them were IDPs.
- More than 4.4 million people were reported to be in acute need of humanitarian assistance.
- Providing medicine and medical equipment is the most urgent intervention needed in the health sector.
- About four million people are in need of food assistance and this sector was reported as the first priority for the majority of assessed areas.
- Water and sewage systems in Syria are in need of urgent rehabilitation to reduce the negative impacts on public health.
- Due to the lack of adequate shelter and the dropping temperatures, the priority interventions in the shelter/ NFI sector included the provision of heating, fuel, and cash assistance.

The **Information Management Unit (IMU)** aims to strengthen the decision-making capacity of aid actors responding to the Syrian crisis by collecting, processing, and sharing information about the humanitarian situation in Syria. For this purpose, the IMU has a wide network of enumerators who have been recruited depending on specific criteria such as their level of education, the web of their social relationships with different key sources of information, as well as their ability to work under pressure and to communicate in an efficient manner. IMU collects data which is difficult to access by international aid actors, and it releases different types of information outputs including maps, daily situation reports, flash reports on specific issues, camp monitoring reports, monthly reports (food-price index), and thematic reports.

For more information and to access to IMU products, please visit: [www.acu-sy.org](http://www.acu-sy.org). You can also write to us directly at: [imu@acu-sy.org](mailto:imu@acu-sy.org) and call us on: +90-342-22-010/77/88/99.

## SUMMARY

The Syrian conflict has triggered the world's largest humanitarian crisis since World War II. According to the Office for Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs' (OCHA) 2015 Humanitarian Needs Overview, humanitarian needs have increased twelve fold since the beginning of the crisis, with 12.2 million people now in need of humanitarian assistance, including more than 5 million children. About 10.8 million people have been displaced by the conflict, including 7.6 million internally, making Syria the biggest displacement crisis worldwide.

The Information Management Unit (IMU) of the Assistance Coordination Unit (ACU) conducted a multi-sectoral assessment for the fourth release of its quarterly-issued Dynamic Monitoring Report (DYNAMO). A total of 104 areas were assessed in order 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:

- **The total population in the assessed areas was 11,535,306.** The total number of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in the assessed areas was 3,929,495; which is about 34% of the current assessed population. The highest number was in Aleppo and Rural Damascus governorates. The DYNAMO found that 35% of people in the assessed areas (4 million) were in need of food assistance. WASH sector came second with 27% (3.2 million); followed by NFI 18% (2 million); education 11% (1.25 million); and health 11% (1.23 million). IDPs living in collective shelters like schools, public buildings or camps are the most vulnerable and the most widespread group across Syria. Many camps and informal settlements are spread along the borders with Turkey. In addition, Idleb and Hama governorates have many IDPs living in collective shelters and informal settlements due to the successive in and out influxes during the last six months of 2014.
- **The DYNAMO found that the movement restriction of humanitarian actors was the most severe and widespread constraint to the delivery of aid to people in need.** Impediments can vary from one area to another including blockades, intense clashes or restrictions to the movement of relief agencies by powerful groups. Powerful groups' interference in humanitarian activities is considered one of the most severe constraints to relief delivery. Furthermore, violence against humanitarian actors is a main reason for the withdrawal of many relief agencies from delivering aid to many areas inside Syria.
- Many humanitarian agencies take part in relief activities in Syria such as UN agencies and International Non-Governmental Organizations (INGOs) working across the Syrian borders with Turkey, Lebanon, Jordan and Iraq. Local agencies, on the other hand, work on the ground implementing relief operations with the support of national staff members who have wide social networks that enable them to move around easily. The local councils, charities and initiatives cooperate with INGOs to deliver aid to people in need in Syria. These humanitarian agencies offer aid in all sectors. It is noticed that most humanitarian activities are concentrated in the northern sub-districts of Syria due to many reasons like the easy access to those areas across the Turkish border, and the high number of IDP camps and informal settlements there.
- **The health sector in Syria continues to deteriorate.** The DYNAMO found that 54% of the assessed areas suffer from a severe shortage of medical services, where the number of people in need within the health sector reached 1,231,816; most of them are located in Aleppo Governorate. About 19% of the assessed areas reported no entry of any medical aid during the two months prior to the assessment. The governorates of Deir-ez-Zor, Ar-Raqqa and Al-Hasakeh also suffer from difficulty of medical aid entry. The need for medication came as a first priority for all assessed areas.
- **About four million people were in need of food assistance** in the nine assessed governorates. The worst food situation was in the besieged areas of Kafr Batna and Maliha in Rural Damascus where there were many deaths due to lack of food. Rural Damascus Governorate reported the highest price of a bag of bread (650 SYP). The situation of bakeries was critical as well, where the highest number of non-functioning bakeries was in Aleppo Governorate. Several reasons explain why bakeries stopped functioning. These include lack of flour and fuel, electricity outages and security issues.
- **Food crop production was reported as the first main source of income** in all assessed areas. Food baskets came first on the list of the received food support, followed by flour and wheat. However,

23% of the assessed areas reported receiving no support in the food sector at all. The top priorities of urgently required aid for all governorates were food baskets and monetary aid.

- **About 3,149,126 were reported to be in need of WASH assistance.** The assessment also showed that 51% of the assessed areas have difficulties obtaining drinking water. In addition, the results showed that the lack of electricity and fuel required to operate water networks was also one of the most important problems to be addressed in this sector, followed by the need to provide the necessary materials for the purification of water.
- **A total of 972,412 individuals are in need of shelter assistance** within the assessed areas. In addition, a total of 2,025,606 individuals are in need of NFI assistance with the highest number in Rural Damascus Governorate. The highest percentage of destroyed buildings was in Darya in Rural Damascus Governorate; 70% of buildings are either destroyed or heavily damaged, followed by Kafr Zeita in Hama Governorate (60%).
- **The priority interventions in the shelter sector included the provision of heating, cash assistance and electricity.** The received assistance only consisted of temporary shelters like tents and beddings. Priority interventions reported for NFIs were fuel, cash assistance and winter kits. Ar-Raqqa Governorate was the least served in the shelter and NFI sector.
- **The DYNAMO findings show that school attendance rates in assessed areas are about half what they were before the crisis.** A total of 1,225,470 people are in need within the education sector in the assessed areas. The most affected governorates from an education perspective are Ar-Raqqa, Aleppo, and Deir-ez-Zor. The highest number of completely destroyed schools was in Hama Governorate (49), followed by Idleb (47). Ar-Raqqa Governorate had the highest percentage of non-functioning schools (78%), followed by Aleppo (73%). Security reasons were reported as the main factor for the non-functionality of schools, followed by the lack of fund and the lack of school teaching staff. The main factor for students dropping out of school was the lack of money as reported by 66% of the assessed areas, followed by child labour (65%), teachers not being paid (49%) and unsafety of schools (48%). About 44% of the assessed areas reported receiving no assistance at all during the two months prior to the assessment. The received support was mainly school materials like books and stationery, and teachers' salaries.
- **Food assistance was reported as being the first priority need in 33% of the assessed areas.** About 31% of the assessed areas considered health interventions as a second priority especially in ISIL-controlled areas.
- **The assessment found that access to services in Syria continues to deteriorate.** Data showed that the average of number of hours of electricity per day is only 5 hours across all assessed governorates. As for communication, 28% of the assessed areas used satellite internet as the main medium of communication. Some governorates, like Lattakia, depend fully on neighbouring countries' mobile network. The assessment showed that only 48 assessed areas had civil defense centers working in very difficult conditions negatively affecting their performance.

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## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

<b>ACU</b>	Assistance Coordination Unit
<b>GIS</b>	Geographic Information Systems
<b>HC</b>	Host Communities
<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(s)
<b>LNGO</b>	Local Non-governmental Organization
<b>LC</b>	Local Council
<b>MSNA</b>	Syria Multi-Sectoral Needs Assessment
<b>MT</b>	Metric Ton
<b>NFI</b>	Non-Food Item
<b>NGO</b>	Non-governmental Organization
<b>OCHA</b>	Office for Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
<b>RC</b>	Relief Council
<b>SARC</b>	Syrian Arab Red Crescent
<b>SHARP</b>	Syria Humanitarian Assistance Response Plan
<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

## INTRODUCTION

Strategic and operational decision-making and prioritization require accurate 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 information management efforts supporting the humanitarian response to the needs of the populations affected by the Syrian crisis. The main objective of the IMU is to support aid actors in responding to the Syrian crisis by strengthening their decision-making capacity through data collection, analysis and sharing, in order to enhance the humanitarian response for crisis-affected populations. The IMU is committed to meet this objective by providing reliable and impartial information management services and products and to ensure a continuous exchange of information with all aid actors involved in the humanitarian response to the Syrian crisis. One of the key information products of the IMU is the Dynamic Monitoring System (DYNAMO), a macro-level multi-sector periodic assessment of the needs of conflict-affected populations throughout Syria at the sub-district level.

Since its inception, the DYNAMO system has complemented and contributed to other inter-agency assessment exercises, in particular the 2013 Syria Integrated Needs Assessment (SINA), the 2013 Joint Rapid Assessments of Northern Syria (JRANS I & II), and the 2014 Syria Multi-Sector Needs Assessment (MSNA). The DYNAMO system is based on a wide field network of focal points (93 enumerators as of November 2014) who collect primary data on key proxy indicators for the sectors of education, food security, health, shelter and non-food items; water and sanitation, as well as information on population demography, humanitarian access and actors at sub-district level (101 out of 272 sub-districts). The DYNAMO methodology and tools have been designed and are regularly reviewed in close cooperation with key stakeholders, in particular the Syria Turkey Information Management and Assessment (STIMA) Task Force, the Syria Assessment and Monitoring Initiative (SAMI), the NGO Forum, Sector working groups/Clusters, donors and UN-OCHA.

The schedule of the DYNAMO exercises is incorporated in the annual inter-agency timeline of coordinated assessments. For the sake of efficiency and in order to avoid duplication, DYNAMO reporting could be skipped when other similar multi-sector assessments are being carried out within the framework of the SAMI.

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 analysed data will be presented both in written and visual form through figures, tables and maps. The contents of sections related to assistance sectors are adjusted based on reviews of the DYNAMO questionnaire in order 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 includes information on current population estimates, including number and location of displaced persons, as well information on their place of origin. The estimated gender ratio will be added where available.
- **Humanitarian access:** this section describes the level of access of humanitarian actors to beneficiaries' areas, as well as beneficiaries' ability to access relief aid.
- **Humanitarian actors:** this section provides an overview of aid actors operating in Syria in the different sectors of the humanitarian response.
- **Health:** this section describes the severity of the health situation based on the number of casualties by causes, types of illnesses/ health issues, and the type and status of health facilities and services.
- **Food Security:** this section focuses specifically on key food indicators such as bread price, and the functioning of bakeries, including an analysis of the reasons why bakeries are not able to function.
- **Shelter and NFI:** 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.
- **Water and Sanitation:** 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.

- **Education:** this section describes the severity of issues related to access to education, including capacity of schools; the functioning of schools and the causes for schools to stop operating; and numbers of students enrolled at different schooling levels disaggregated by sex.
- **Priorities:** this section describes priority interventions by sector of humanitarian assistance.

## DISCLAIMER

This fourth issue of the Dynamic Monitoring System Report (DYNAMO) covers 101 out of 272 sub-districts (37%), in nine out of the total 14 Governorates of Syria (65%). The findings represent a comprehensive account of the humanitarian situation only in the assessed sub-districts. However, due to differences in the humanitarian situation, Darayya Sub-district was divided into two areas, and the sub-district of Deir-ez-Zor City was divided into three areas resulting in a total of 104 assessed areas. This report does not cover, neither partially, nor completely, the following governorates: Damascus, Tartus, Dar'a, As-Suwayda, and Quneitra. The report should be interpreted in conjunction with UN/UN-OCHA and NGO reports, other assessment reports, media reports, and registration figures. This report covers a period of two months, namely, October and November 2014. Unlike the previous three releases of the DYNAMO report, this release is based on version three of the questionnaire, which is mostly based on version two, with some major changes and added sections applied 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 November 2014 and was completed by the release of the first draft on 13 February 2015.

Field work started on 20 November 2014 and completed on 10 December 2014. After receiving the raw data, our enumerator network coordinators began the debriefing process which took approximately 20 days. Next, the data analysis process started on 5 January 2015 and the first draft was released on 13 February 2015. The final number of sub-districts assessed in this issue is 103. However, Damascus and Tartus governorates are excluded because each of them has only one assessed sub-district.

**Table 1: Number of Assessed Sub-Districts**

	Hasakeh	Al-Aleppo	Ar-Raqqa	As-Sweida	Damascus	Dar'a	Deir-ez-Zor	Hama	Homs	Idleb	Latakia	Quneitra	Rural Damascus	Tartous	Total
Sub-districts	16	40	10	12	1	17	14	22	23	26	22	4	36	27	<b>270</b>
Assessed sub-districts	12	22	8	0	0.15	0	13	7	6	16	2	0	15	1	<b>102.15</b>
Percentage of coverage	75%	55%	80%	0%	15%	0%	93%	32%	26%	62%	9%	0%	42%	4%	<b>38%</b>

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 following reasons:

- The geographical area assessed is limited to areas that can be accessed by the IMU enumerators. Due to restricted resources, the enumerator network and hence the assessed areas have not been possible to expand further, therefore areas with one or more of the following characteristics have so far been excluded:
  - Humanitarian actors are unable to respond in the area (e.g. in regime/ some armed party controlled areas).
  - 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 restricted 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); sub-districts (e.g. health interventions needed in the sub-district).

## SECONDARY DATA REVIEW

In order to present a comprehensive view of the humanitarian situation in the assessed sub-districts, the DYNAMO drew on existing 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. Sub-district population was estimated based on population figures projected by the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESQWA) in 2011 using 2004 census figures.

For sub-districts under control by different parties, where there is a clear difference in living conditions between each area of control, these were assessed separately to account for the variations. For example, the sub-district of Darayya in Rural Damascus Governorate is separated into two areas; Markaz Darayya which is under siege because it is controlled by the Opposition Groups, while Madamiyet Elsham, which is a part of Daria sub-district, has had a reconciliation with the regime and hence the humanitarian situation is totally different from Markaz Darayya. The same applies to the sub-district of Deir-ez-Zor City which is separated into three areas; two of them are under the control of the Opposition Groups, while the third is under the control of the regime and located between the two other areas. Since those areas have different humanitarian situations, the current DYNAMO assessment deals with them as three different areas.

## ASSESSMENT TOOLS

A questionnaire was designed based on Joint Rapid Assessment of Northern Syria (J-RANS), Syria Integrated Needs Assessment (SINA) and Syria Multi-Sectoral Needs Assessment (MSNA) with each sector section having input from sector leads. Where safe to use, enumerators used ODK forms on smartphones, otherwise the questionnaire information was entered into a form linked to the ODK database.

## DATA COLLECTION

The primary data collection methods used here include: key informant interviews, direct observations and evidence recording.

All enumerators received the questionnaire and a list of potential key informant types – at the same time via email/ Skype and entered collected data directly into the questionnaire. The data collection phase lasted 20 days.

Each enumerator covered one 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.

### Triangulation process

- a) Level 1:** Conducted by the enumerators to
  - i) obtain data and
  - ii) ascertain confidence level of data.
- b) Level 2:** Conducted during de-briefing with enumerators to
  - i) obtain data and
  - ii) ascertain confidence level of data.

Figure 1: Triangulation Process



## DEBRIEFING 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 (e.g. erroneous 0 leading to unlikely population figures).
- Enumerators were contacted via Skype to verify all points raised in the review.
- Enumerators reassessed the situation on field when necessary to obtain clarification.

## CONFIDENCE LEVELS

Table 2: 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 exact 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 people from local population totally matches the data provided.</li> <li>• Evidence is available and should explain precise cases (such as photos for all destroyed health centres for instance).</li> </ul>
2	High confidence level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Three different sources 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 3 people from the local population is in line with the data provided.</li> <li>• 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 available on the topic of interest.</li> <li>• The key informant has no records available.</li> <li>• Direct observation shows important differences with the data provided, even if the opinion of at least three people from the local population did not show critically high differences and these people stated a good level of trust with the source.</li> <li>• Evidence is not available due to security reasons or other reasons that researchers are supposed to explain during debriefing.</li> </ul>

## DATA MANAGEMENT AND ANALYSIS

The IMU Data Management Officer received the collected data in Excel format and proceeded with data cleaning and validation.

Upon consolidation of the collected data, the IMU data analysis team proceeded with data visualisation by identifying the required tables, graphs, and maps which will feed into the analysis of assessment findings.

Data visualisation was conducted using MS Excel program. IMU GIS officer produced the maps using Arc GIS software. Upon request by partners, further details can be produced by IMU.

The consolidated dataset served as a basis for the statistical analysis related to each issue covered by the assessment. Further in-depth analysis of specific variables was conducted to elaborate the key findings presented in this report. Data analysis shaped the structure of the report and informed the development of the priority interventions outlined in the conclusion.

IMU Reporting Officers produced a first draft of the report and submitted it for review by partners within the sector leads. The feedback from partners aimed to help refine the analysis and recommend priority interventions. The IMU will actively disseminate the findings through the release of the final report and presentations with relevant stakeholders.

## LIMITATIONS

The population figures provided in this report are estimates made on the ground by enumerators and compared to existing registration lists, beneficiary lists, and local knowledge or secondary data verifications. Several limitations need to be taken in 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 or KIs.

## HOW TO READ THE GRAPHS AND VISUALS IN THIS REPORT

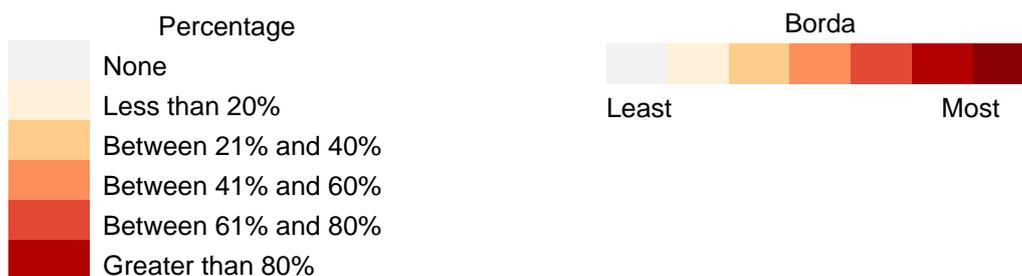
The questionnaire used for the DYNAMO included 70 main questions covering various types of information such as ranking, multiple choice, single choice, severity scale, percentage of damaged infrastructure and quantitative figures.

The primary data analysis was undertaken following a pre-agreed framework to represent and aggregate the data coming from the questionnaire.

**Table 3: Types of Questions and Their Visual Outputs**

Type of question	Calculation/ visual output
Ranking	Borda count in heatmaps
Multiple choice	Frequency count
Single choice	Frequency count
Severity Scale	Map at sub-district level

All severity scale questions were visualised as maps at sub-district level, while the ranking questions were based on Borda count in heatmaps.



Heatmap 1: Water Quality										
	Al-Hasakeh	Aleppo	Ar-Raqqa	Deir-ez Zor	Hama	Homs	Idleb	Lattakia	Rural Damascus	All Areas
Drinkable water according to lab test	0%	14%	50%	7%	14%	33%	38%	0%	6%	17%
Drinkable according to the belief	33%	82%	25%	73%	71%	3%	63%	100%	88%	71%
Not suitable for drinking according to lab test	3%	5%	25%	13%	14%	33%	0%	0%	6%	10%
Not suitable for drinking according to the belief	3%	0%	0%	7%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%
# of areas	12	22	8	15	7	6	16	2	16	104

1. Title
2. Governorate
3. Variables
4. Number of assessed areas: The DYNAMO conducted field research in 104 areas (101 sub-districts+ 3 city sectors). The maximum number shown in this line is 104. However, there are some areas for which information on a specific variable could not be collected, or the confidence in the information was not good enough to be included in the analysis, which explains why the number of assessed areas is not always equal to 104.
5. Heat map visualization

## DEMOGRAPHICS

Demographics in Syria are complicated and dynamic. The continuous battles and aerial bombardment in addition to changing dynamics on the ground have led to one of the worst displacement of people the world has seen in decades.

In a briefing to the Security Council, delivered on behalf of Humanitarian Chief Valerie Amos, UN Deputy Humanitarian Chief Kyung-wha Kang said, “[An estimated] 7.6 million people are displaced within the country, many of them multiple times from one unsafe area to the next”.

IDP destinations vary depending on security issues. Some IDPs move to neighboring villages within the same sub-district while others might head for neighboring countries (Turkey, Lebanon, Iraq and Jordan).

According to the Syria Response Plan (SRP) 2015, the number of IDPs reached 7.6 million in addition to 3 million refugees in neighboring countries.

As shown in the table below, the total population in the assessed areas was 11,535,306 most of whom are located in the assessed city centers with the largest number in Aleppo (2,498,137). The total IDP number in the assessed areas was 3,929,495 which is about 34% of the current assessed population. The highest IDP number was in Aleppo and Rural Damascus governorates in the first place, followed by Homs which hosted about 579,000 IDPs which form 73% of the current assessed population there.

**Table 4: Population and IDPs in Assessed Areas**

	Al-Hasakeh	Aleppo	Ar-Raqqa	Deir-ez-Zor	Hama	Homs	Idleb	Lattakia	Rural Damascus	Total
Population in assessed areas	1,030,600	2,498,137	881,280	1,721,644	1,152,580	796,300	1,485,360	23,500	1,945,905	<b>11,535,306</b>
# IDPs in assessed areas	253,400	857,000	127,680	447,500	321,570	579,000	491,215	7,500	844,630	<b>3,929,495</b>
Percentage of IDPs out of current population	24.59%	34.31%	14.49%	25.99%	27.90%	72.71%	33.07%	31.91%	43.41%	<b>34.06%</b>

IDPs are staying in various places depending mainly on the displacement circumstances, then on their financial situation and the availability of places to rent. Some IDPs are living in collective shelters such as schools, mosques or other public buildings. Others are living with host families, including houses of relatives and acquaintances; still others resort to empty or unfinished houses most of which are uninhabitable. Some IDPs rent houses in the displacement destination; whereas others cannot find any alternative other than living in random tents.

The table below shows that almost 37% of IDPs in the assessed areas are living in rented houses. On the other hand, 23% are living with host families, and only 3% are living in tents.

**Table 5: Living Places of IDPs**

	Al-Hasakeh	Aleppo	Ar-Raqqa	Deir-ez-Zor	Hama	Homs	Idleb	Lattakia	Rural Damascus	Total
# IDPs in assessed areas	253,400	857,000	127,680	447,500	321,570	579,000	491,215	7,500	844,630	3,929,495
# IDPs living in collective shelters	17,300	117,350	23,700	74,818	59,770	16,100	98,510	-	37,400	444,948
Percentage	6.83%	13.69%	18.56%	16.72%	18.59%	2.78%	20.05%	0.00%	4.43%	11.32%
# IDPs living with host families	28,280	416,565	12,500	164,505	64,800	10,900	60,845	1,000	150,250	909,645
Percentage	11.16%	48.61%	9.79%	36.76%	20.15%	1.88%	12.39%	13.33%	17.79%	23.15%
# IDPs living in unfinished buildings	5,650	79,782	4,200	49,353	57,050	3,600	44,100	3,000	196,980	443,715
Percentage	2.23%	9.31%	3.29%	11.03%	17.74%	0.62%	8.98%	40.00%	23.32%	11.29%
# IDPs living in tents	7,150	49,920	3,800	3,240	7,000	300	41,200	2,500	-	115,110
Percentage	2.82%	5.82%	2.98%	0.72%	2.18%	0.05%	8.39%	33.33%	0.00%	2.93%
# IDPs living in rented houses	160,020	193,383	83,480	157,084	127,950	44,100	220,110	1,000	460,250	1,447,377
Percentage	63.15%	22.57%	65.38%	35.10%	39.79%	7.62%	44.81%	13.33%	54.49%	36.83%

## PEOPLE IN NEED

The enumerators were directed through the questionnaire to ask about people in need across all sectors and to identify people with acute needs which are life threatening. While moderate need is not life threatening such as the needs in education and NFI sectors.

DYNAMO found that 35% of people in the assessed areas (4 million) were in need of food assistance. WASH sector came second with 27% (3.2 million); followed by NFI 18% (2 million); education 11% (1.25 million); and health 11% (1.23 million).

**Table 6: People in Need in All Sectors**

	Al-Hasakeh	Aleppo	Ar-Raqqa	Deir-ez-Zor	Hama	Homs	Idleb	Lattakia	Rural Damascus	Total
Health	98,827	509,884	53,775	149,069	171,608	28,480	109,827	3,565	106,781	1,231,816
Food	197,300	1,055,900	590,000	769,752	334,400	147,600	379,050	6,000	552,575	4,032,577
Shelter	56,900	243,000	36,000	177,752	133,160	31,100	172,350	4,000	118,150	972,412
NFIs	121,700	375,340	259,000	327,252	207,475	66,900	225,000	5,000	437,939	2,025,606
WASH	169,600	815,850	413,600	571,163	348,300	95,900	323,700	14,500	396,513	3,149,126
Education	88,350	384,050	236,000	197,929	115,540	26,650	148,100	2,400	26,451	1,225,470

## VULNERABILITY

Many factors play a role in defining the most vulnerable groups such as the geographic location, the entity influencing the area and accessibility issues.

The population has been divided into five categories: local inhabitants who have not been displaced, local inhabitants hosting IDP households, IDPs staying in unfinished buildings, IDPs staying in collective shelters (schools or camps), and finally IDPs staying with host families.

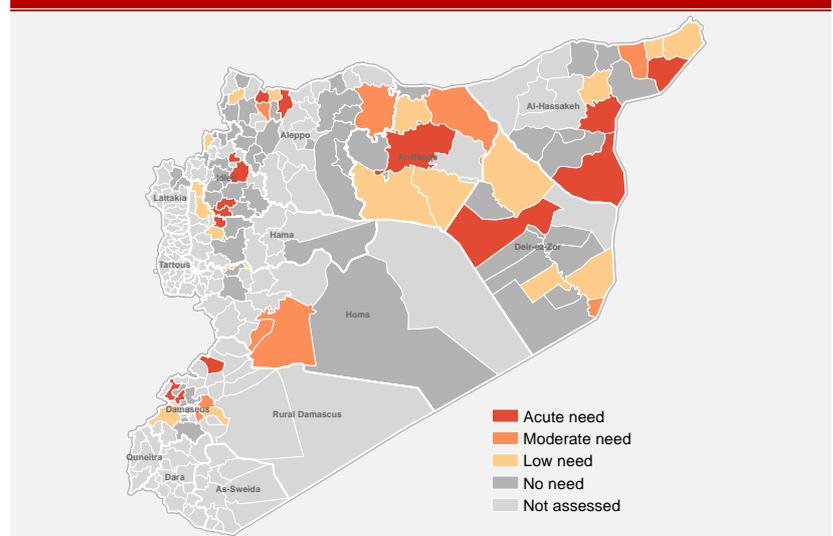
### LOCAL INHABITANTS WHO HAVE NOT BEEN DISPLACED

Within this category, we find three cases of high vulnerability;

- People living in areas under the control of ISIL such as Tal Hmis, Markada, Hole, in Al-Hasakeh, in addition to the sub-districts of Deir-ez-Zor and Ar-Raqqa where there are difficulties in aid entry.
- People living in contested areas under constant bombardment and shelling in addition to intense clashes such as Heish, Khan Shaykun, Bennsh and Saraqab in Idleb Governorate, as well as Kafr Zeita in Hama Governorate.

People living in areas under siege such as Az-Zabdani, Ein Elfijeh, Darayya and Arbin in Rural Damascus Governorate where there is no accessibility to deliver any kind of humanitarian assistance.

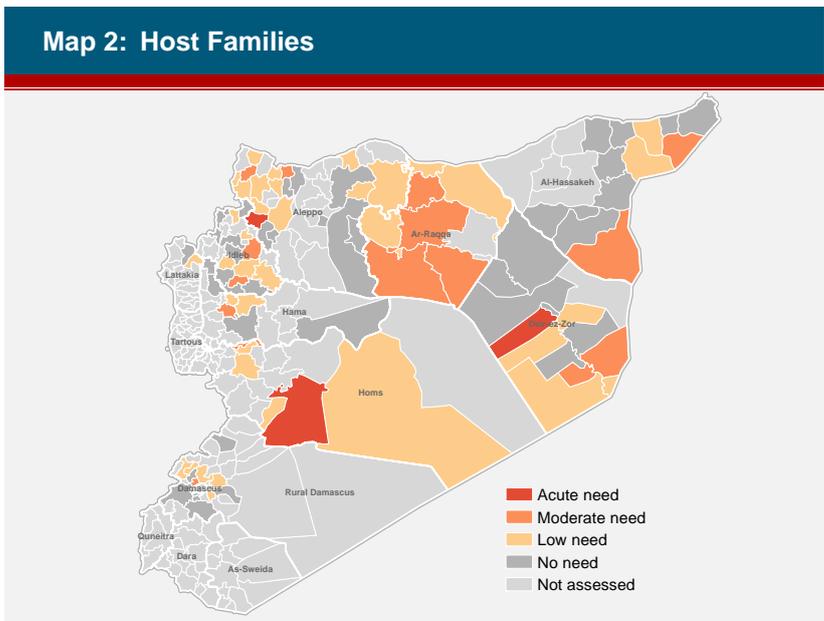
**Map 1: Local Inhabitants who have not been Displaced**



## HOST FAMILIES

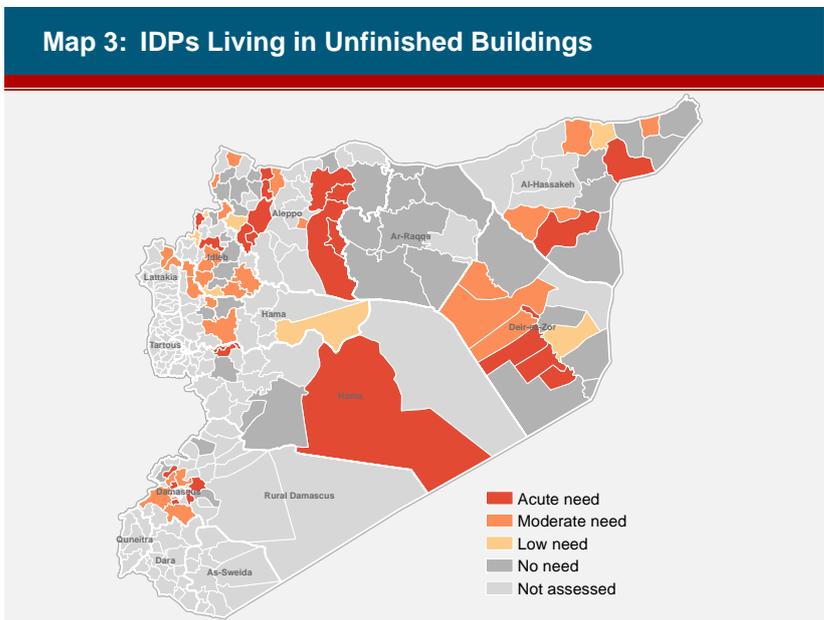
Since the beginning of the Syrian crisis, the Syrian community has been under the burden of displacement. Relatively safe areas opened their doors to the IDPs and shared the basic living requirements with them.

However, the protracted crisis has increased the pressure on host families. Furthermore, the deteriorating economical and humanitarian situation made hosting families the most vulnerable groups in many areas such as Qaryatein in Homs, Muhasan in Deir-ez-Zor and Atareb in Aleppo.



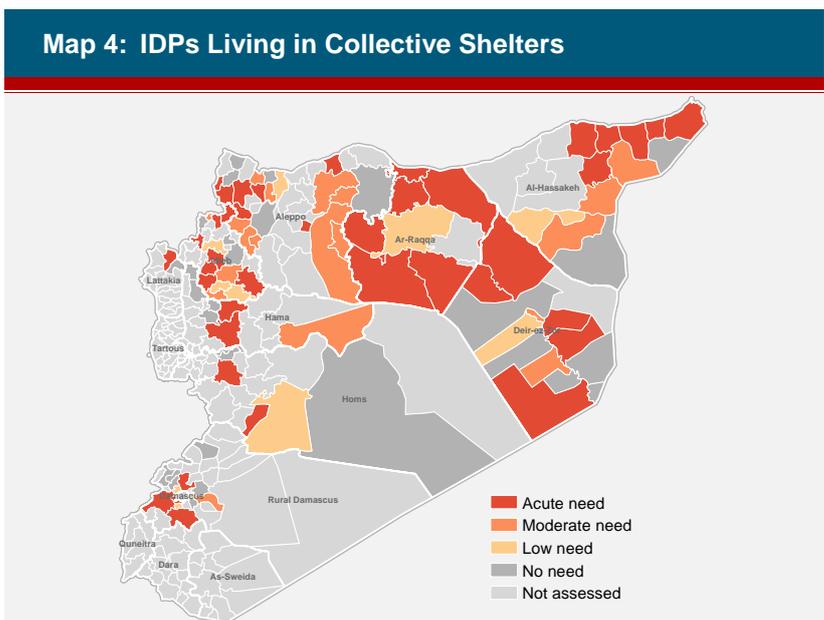
## IDPs LIVING IN UNFINISHED BUILDINGS

Among the most vulnerable groups are IDPs who live in uninhabitable shelters like deserted or unfinished buildings. This group is widespread across Syria, as shown in the map below.



## IDPs LIVING IN COLLECTIVE SHELTERS (SCHOOLS, PUBLIC BUILDINGS OR CAMPS)

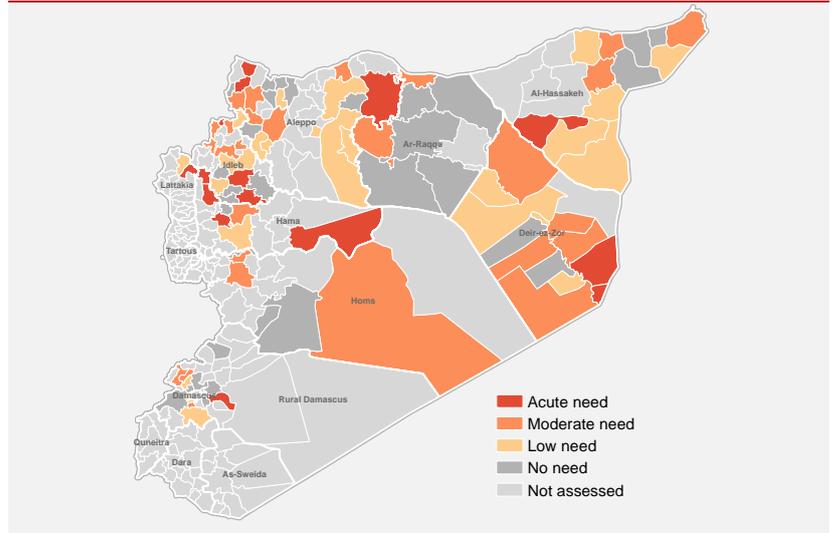
This group is one of the most vulnerable and it is the most widespread group across Syria. Many camps and informal settlements are spread along the borders with Turkey. In addition, Idleb and Hama governorates have many IDPs living in collective shelters and informal settlements due to the deteriorating humanitarian situations and the successive in and out influxes during the last six months of 2014. In the assessed areas in southern Syria, the sub-districts of Kisweh, Qatana, At Tall in Rural Damascus Governorate have many IDPs living in collective shelters.



## IDPs LIVING WITH HOST FAMILIES

The protracted crisis and the ongoing fighting worsen the situation for this vulnerable group. Nashabiyeh Sub-district in Rural Damascus received many IDPs from nearby areas. The majority of IDPs there are still living with host families. The same situation applies to the sub-districts of Oqeirbat and Muhradah in Hama; Kansaba In Lattakia; Sarin, Bulbul and Ma'btali in Aleppo; Telamnas, Ma'arrat An Nu'man, Al Ziyara, Madiq Castle and Harim In Idlib.

Map 5: IDPs Living with Host Families



## AREAS OF INFLUENCE

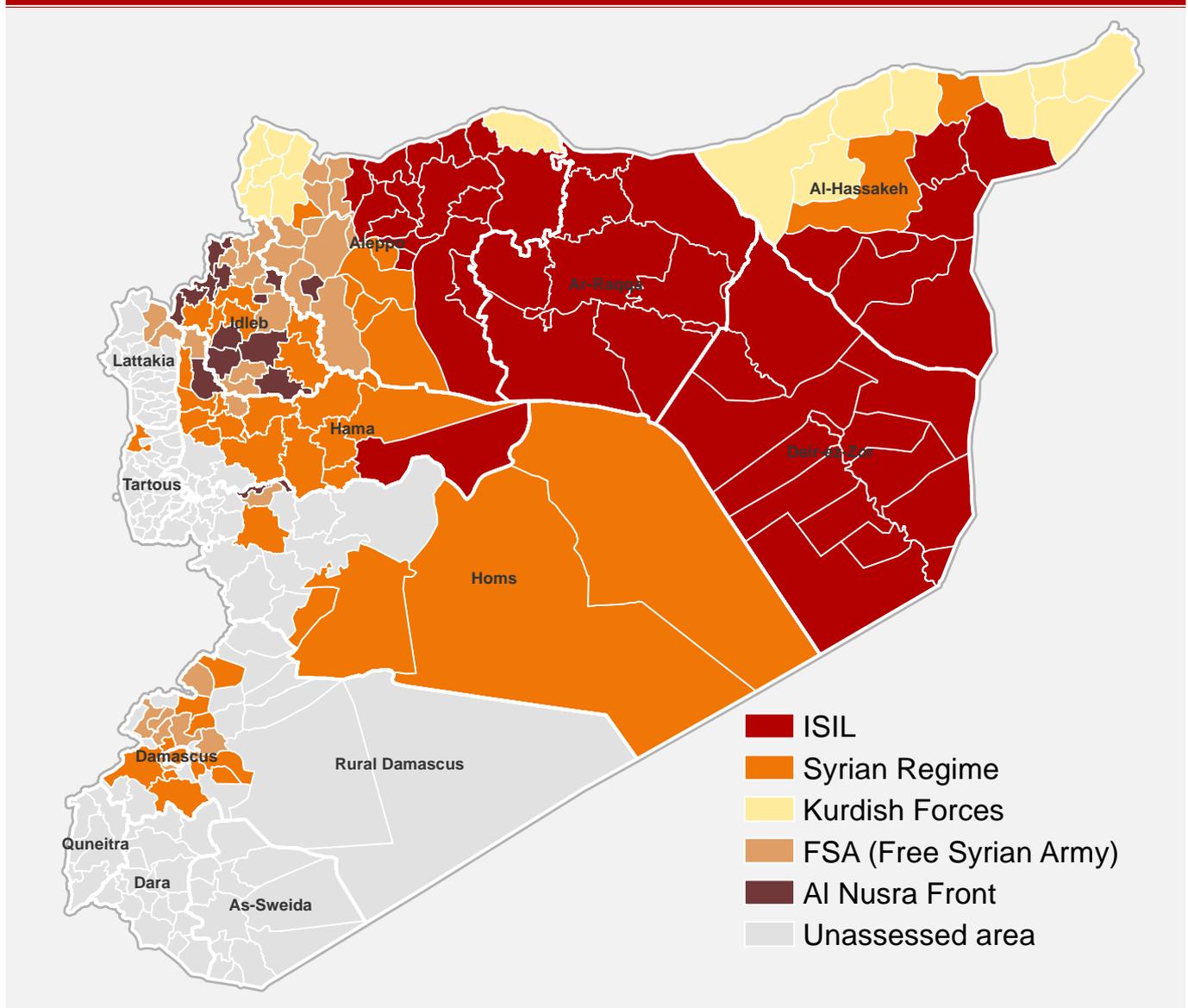
The map below shows the areas of influence of the different entities in Syria in December 2014. The dynamics on the ground have a great effect on the activities of humanitarian actors and aid delivery.

Idleb Governorate, for example, is adjacent to the Turkish borders and the freedom of movement for humanitarian actors is relatively good. Therefore, there is active aid delivery. The same applies to the northern sub-districts of Lattakia and Aleppo governorates. A relatively similar situation is in Dar'a and Quneitra that are adjacent to the borders with Jordan.

On the other hand, ISIL controlled areas such as Ar-Raqqa and Deir-ez-Zor in addition to some parts of Aleppo, Al-Hasakeh and Hama governorates suffer from difficulties in aid entry because of the negative effect of ISIL on humanitarian operations such as violence against relief actors and interference with humanitarian activities.

The opposition-controlled areas in Rural Damascus and some parts of Homs are under siege by the regime forces that block all access for relief agencies, personnel or goods. Despite the adoption of the UN Security Council Resolution 2165, only a limited, insufficient amount of relief aid entered the besieged areas in Rural Damascus.

Map 6: Areas of Influence



## HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

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

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 in 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. On 17 December 2014, the Security Council unanimously adopted resolution 2191, which renews resolution 2165, reaffirming their commitment to helping millions of Syrians in need of aid and protection<sup>1</sup>.

Humanitarian access is divided into six categories:

1. Interference in the implementation of humanitarian activities by powerful groups or persons.
2. Restricted movement for relief agencies.
3. Violence against relief agencies personnel, facilities and assets.
4. Absence of local partner.
5. Restrictions on affected population's access to services and assistance.
6. Insecure situation, presence of snipers, clashes, mines and explosives.

For each category, there are four levels of problem severity, where the accessibility level can be: severe, moderate, limited, or no problem. In the case where humanitarian access to a sub-district is completely impossible it is considered an area of severe problem, when restricted it is of a moderate problem, when possible (with limited restriction from time to time) it is of limited problem, and when access is granted to everyone all the time it is an area with no problem. The following maps show humanitarian access categories and levels across all assessed areas included in this report:

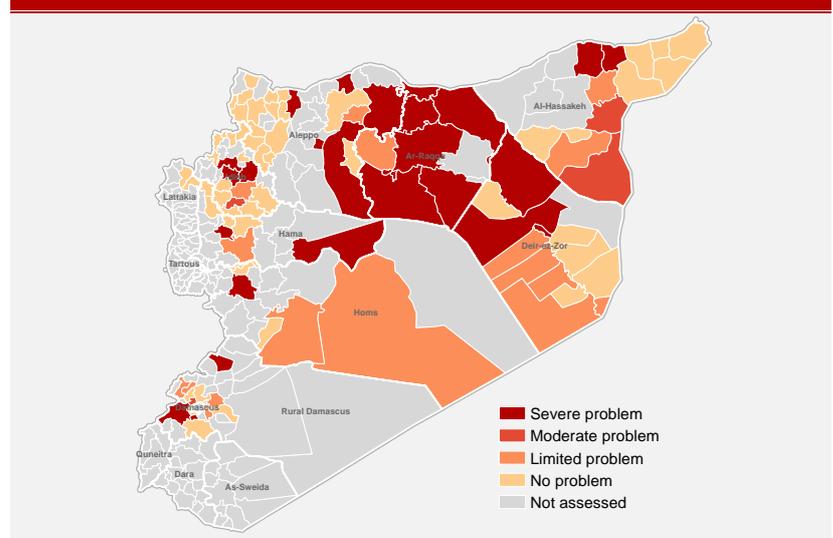
## INTERFERENCE IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF HUMANITARIAN ACTIVITIES

Interference with humanitarian activities by powerful groups is considered one of the most severe constraints on relief delivery, and it can take several forms such as preventing the implementation of humanitarian activities; forcing the actors to deliver assistance to certain groups of people or confiscating aid shipments<sup>2</sup>.

As shown in the map below, this problem is most severe in the areas under the control of ISIL which has introduced many rules allowing it to interfere in aid delivery.

In addition, some armed groups and Kurdish forces interfere with humanitarian activities trying to direct the assistance according to their political agenda.

**Map 7: Interference in the Implementation of Humanitarian Activities**



The Government's interference continues to delay or deny the delivery of aid. For example, despite prior

<sup>1</sup> <http://www.unocha.org/media-resources/usg-statement-speeches>

<sup>2</sup> [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)

approval for the delivery of medical supplies to Tir Mala and Ghanto in rural Homs, Syrian government security forces on the ground removed all injectable medicines, antibiotics and surgical supplies from an inter-agency convoy before it was allowed to depart, denying nearly 10,000 people of much needed medical treatment.

## 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. 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 Deir-ez-Zor, Rural Damascus and Homs governorates. Furthermore, ISIL restricts the movement of humanitarian actors in almost all the areas under its control, especially in Deir-ez-Zor, Al-Raqqa, Hama and Aleppo governorates.

About 241,000 people remain besieged, mostly by government forces. In December 2014, and despite frequent requests, the United Nations was only allowed limited access to Yarmouk. Some 8,500 people received food support; 1,100 medical treatments, and 2,100 received non-food items. This is just a fraction of the needs in Yarmouk. Requests by the United Nations to reach besieged areas in Rural Damascus, including Duma, Zamalka, and Erbin, have gone unanswered by the Government of Syria. An increasing number of wounded have been reported, and people are in desperate need of help<sup>1</sup>.

Al Wa'ar area in Homs City is still suffering from full siege by the Syrian regime that blocks all humanitarian assistance entry despite the recurrent attempts to agree on a humanitarian truce to allow aid delivery for the people in need in the area. The same applies to Talbiseh Sub-district in the northern countryside of Homs.

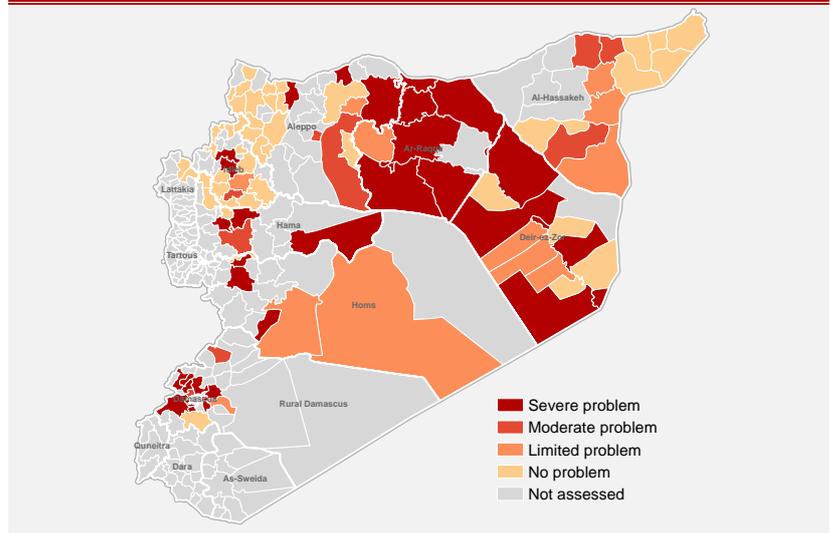
The passage of medical assistance to hard-to reach locations continues to be hindered by the lack of approvals from the Syrian regime.

## VIOLENCE AGAINST RELIEF AGENCIES PERSONNEL, FACILITIES AND ASSETS

As armed violence escalates throughout the country, the humanitarian situation in Syria continues to worsen and the level of violence, death and destruction remains unrelenting. Violence against humanitarian actors is a main reason for the withdrawal of many relief agencies from delivering aid areas inside Syria. The year 2014 witnessed many incidents that negatively affected the work of humanitarian actors. More than 200 humanitarian staff members were kidnapped, and many were killed by ISIL. The killing scenes shown on media shocked the whole world. In addition, the Syrian regime forces bombed many relief convoys and aid delivery centers, and killed many activists in the humanitarian field, especially in Aleppo Governorate.

Violence and insecurity in the north has cut in half WFP's cross line deliveries in Aleppo and Idlib. WFP was unable to reach the nearly 600,000 people targeted in ISIL controlled Deir-ez-Zor and Ar-Raqqa governorates, which were last reached in May and July, respectively.

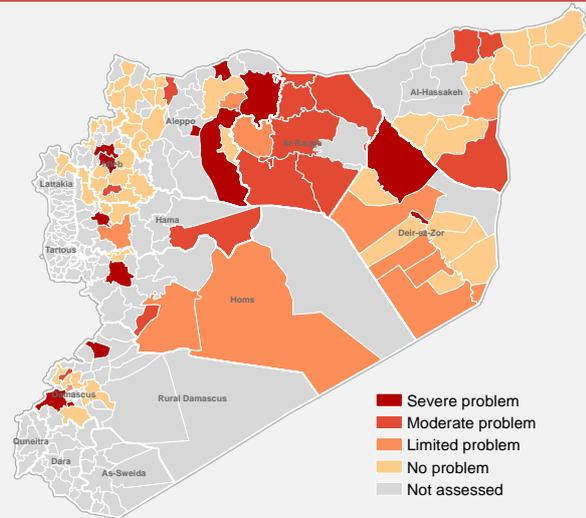
Map 8: Restricted Movement for Relief Agencies



<sup>1</sup> [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)

Hospitals across the country have been attacked. Between February and the end of November 2014, Physicians for Human Rights documented 70 attacks on medical facilities, 60 of them by government forces. In the same period 150 deaths of medical personnel were reported. 97 of them killed in the line of duty.

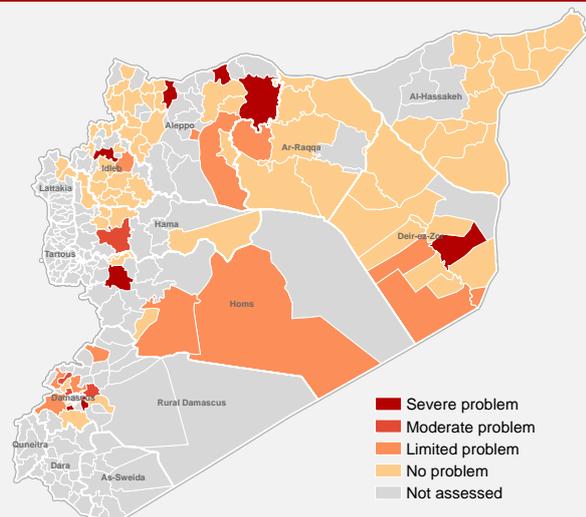
Map 9: Violence Against Relief Agencies



## 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. Map 10, however, shows that there are difficulties in finding an implementing partner in some areas.

Map 10: Absence of Local Partner

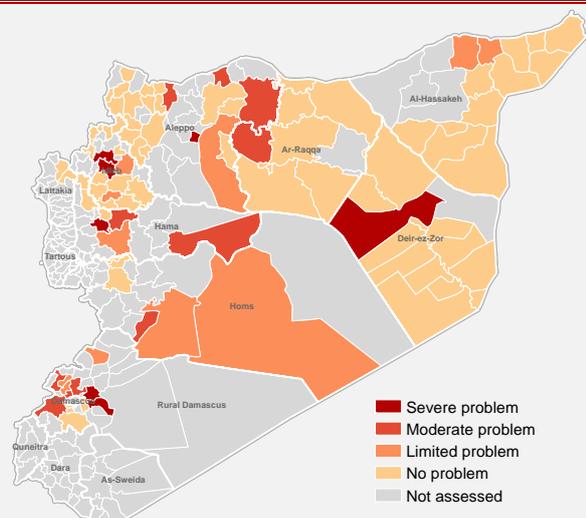


## RESTRICTIONS TO ACCESS TO SERVICES AND ASSISTANCE

According to OCHA, 241,000 people in Syria are living in besieged areas. In addition to preventing aid delivery, people cannot go out of those areas which endangers their lives due to the lack of medicine, food and livelihoods. The most severe example for this situation is Rural Damascus and Al Wa'ar area in Homs where people suffer starvation and constant bombardment by the Syrian regime forces.

The situation for Syrians who seek moving to safety in the neighboring countries is getting more complicated. They cannot enter Lebanon, for example, unless they get a visa. Moving to Turkey or Jordan is also increasingly difficult.

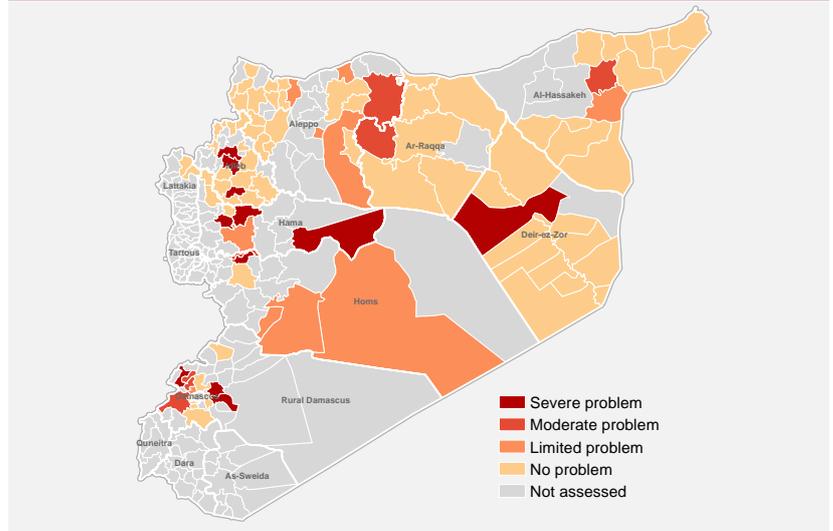
Map 11: Restrictions to Access to Services and Assistance



## INSECURE SITUATION, PRESENCE OF SNIPERS, CLASHES, MINES AND EXPLOSIVES

The constant fighting including intense clashes, heavy bombardment and shots by snipers resulted in killing many civilians as well as humanitarian staff members. This dangerous situation has negatively affected assistance and aid delivery. Map 12 shows the severity level of security for humanitarian actors.

Map 12: Insecure Situation



## HUMANITARIAN ACTORS

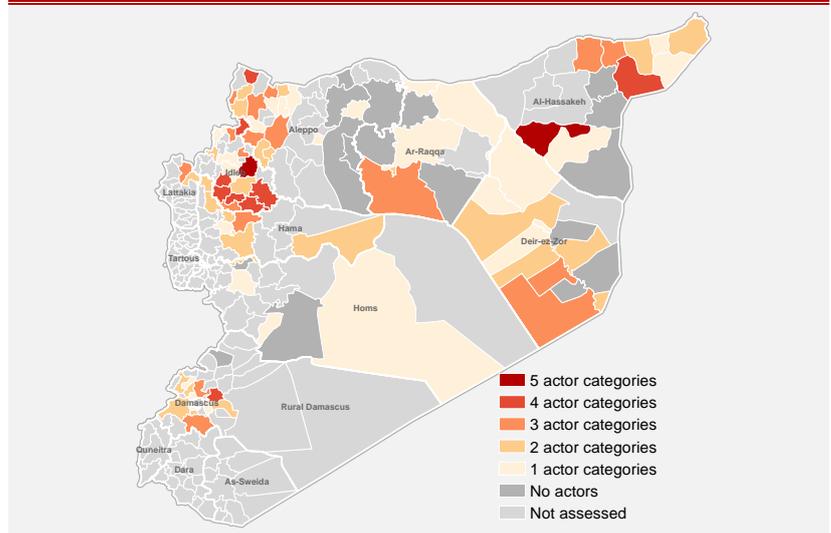
According to OCHA's definition, humanitarian actors are "non-profit civilian organizations, whether national or international, UN or non-UN, which have a commitment to humanitarian principles and are engaged in humanitarian or development activities". Usually, there are four main types of actors: UN agencies, NGOs, Red Cross and Crescent Movement, and Donors. However, in the Syrian Crisis these actors fall under seven types: Syrian Arab Red Crescent (SARC), UN agencies, INGOs, LNGOs, Local Councils (LC), Relief Councils (RC), and Other actors. Figures in the next page show the geographical distribution of these actors across the covered area. It is worth mentioning that the IMU is working on a special report for the local actors inside Syria.

Humanitarian actors provide basic goods and services in five major sectors: Food Security, Health, Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs), Water, Sanitation, Hygiene (WASH), and Education. The presence of these teams varies from sector to sector and from governorate to governorate as depicted below.

### ACTORS WORKING IN THE HEALTH SECTOR

Many agencies are working in this important sector due to the acute need for health services across Syria, especially after the deterioration of the health situation and the spread of many epidemics that threatened all the countries in the region. The seventh round of the campaign for Poliomyelitis vaccination was completed with the participation of many local and international agencies and under the supervision of World Health Organization (WHO). The same applies to the campaign for measles vaccination. Furthermore, some NGOs provided medications for some epidemics like leishmaniasis, scabies and lice that spread widely because of water and electricity outages across Syria. In addition, many NGOs supported the health sector by providing operational costs, medical equipment, medicines and salaries for medical staff in many hospital across Syria.

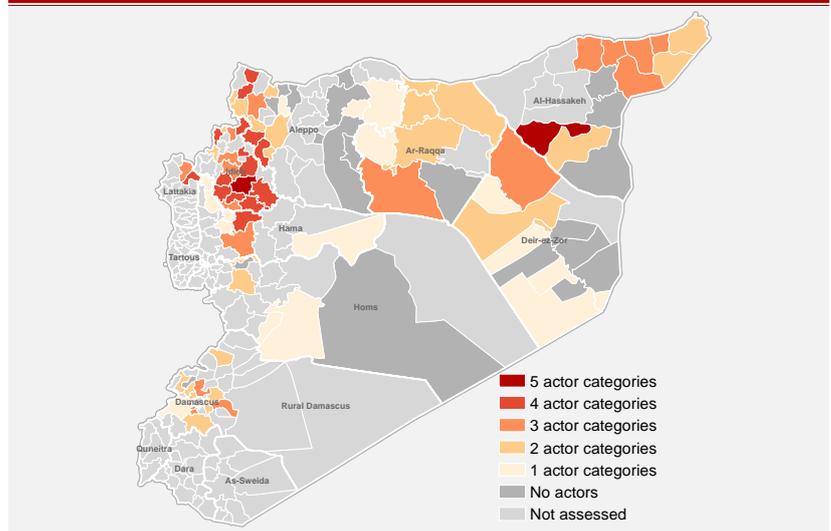
Map 13: Health Actors



### ACTORS WORKING IN THE FOOD SECTOR

Agencies working in the food sector are hardworking and covering wide areas across Syria, especially in the northern districts that are close to the Turkish borders where the movement of humanitarian actors is relatively easy. However, in ISIL-controlled areas, the number of actors is limited due to security reasons in addition to the interference of ISIL in the work of NGOs, and this applies to actors in all other sectors as shown in the maps below. The Syrian Red Crescent is most active in the regime-controlled areas especially in the middle and southern governorates.

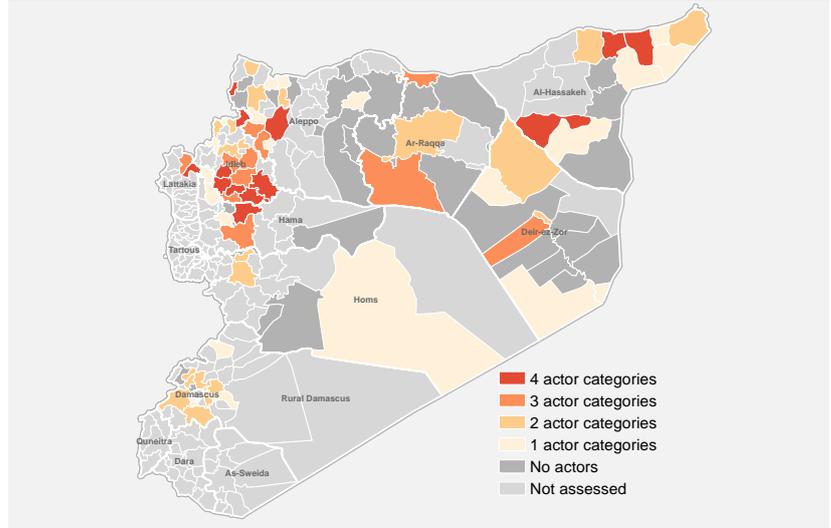
Map 14: Food Security and Livelihood Actors



## ACTORS WORKING IN THE SHELTER AND NFI SECTOR

Most agencies working in the shelter and NFI sector concentrate their activities in the areas with high numbers of IDPs living in camps or informal settlements. These are most located in Idleb and some parts of Aleppo, Hama, Lattakia and Al-Hasakeh due to the intense fighting that resulted in huge influxes towards those areas as shown in the map below.

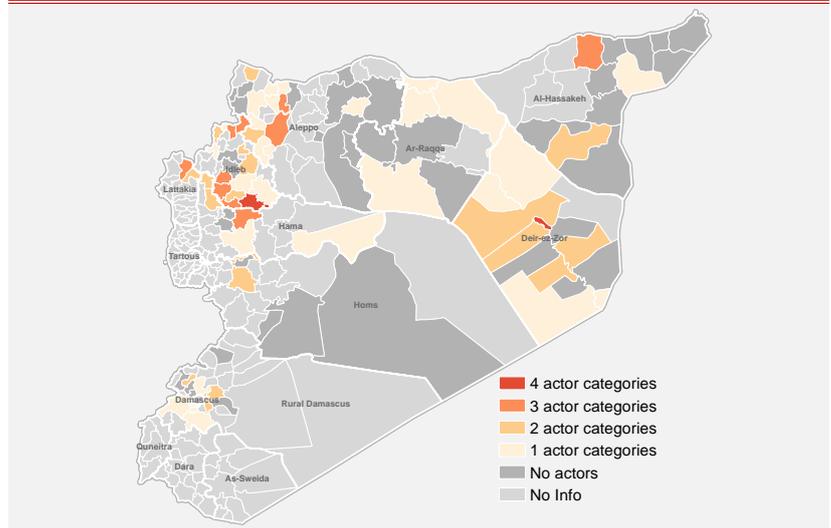
Map 15: Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFI) Actors



## ACTORS WORKING IN THE WASH SECTOR

Agencies working in the WASH sector are active in the areas where water and sewage systems have been damaged such as the cities of Deir-ez-Zor and Aleppo. In addition, camps and informal settlements in Aleppo, Idleb and Lattakia have effective humanitarian activities that aim at providing water and sanitation services for IDPs. However, other governorates lack such activities.

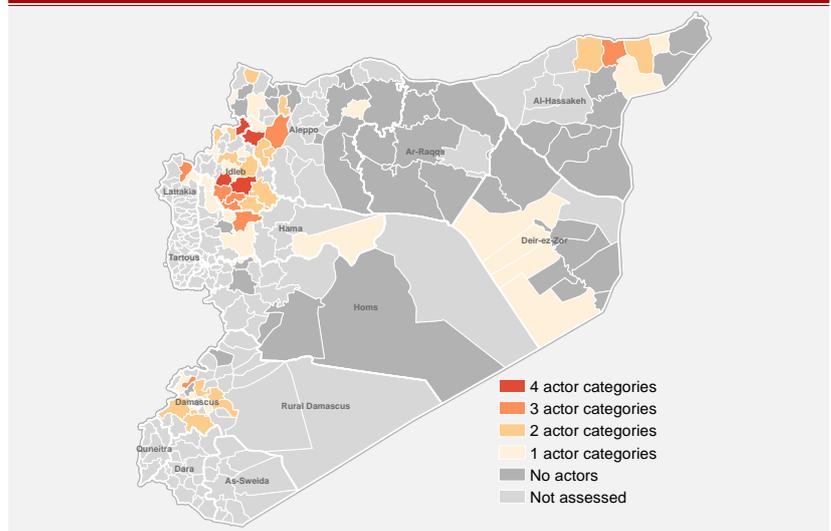
Map 16: WASH Actors



## ACTORS WORKING IN THE EDUCATION SECTOR

Despite the deteriorated situation of education across Syria, the number of humanitarian actors in this sector is limited. The agencies working in this field concentrate their activities in Idleb Governorate and some areas in Aleppo and Hama, in addition to some local agencies working in Rural Damascus.

Map 17: Education Actors



## SECTORAL FINDINGS

This section offers details about the humanitarian situation in Syria categorized by sector. Highlighted key findings include people in need, severity, assistance received during the two months prior to the assessment and priority interventions for each sector.

### HEALTH

With the Syrian crisis at the end of its fourth year, the humanitarian situation in general continues to deteriorate with the health sector being the most affected sector. This led to a recession in the primary and secondary healthcare services. According to World Health Organization (WHO)<sup>1</sup> statistics, 64% of hospitals are damaged and 40% of them have stopped working. The staff working in the health sector is now exhausted, and the production of medicines has dropped by 70%. According to Physicians for Human Rights (PHR)<sup>2</sup>, health facilities suffered from 216 assaults, 193 of which were by the Syrian regime.

### PEOPLE IN NEED

The number of people in need of healthcare services in the assessed areas reached 1,231,816 people. Almost 41% of them are in Aleppo Governorate, where the majority of medical facilities have shut down and the remaining ones are operating at minimum capacity due to an acute shortage in medical personnel and electricity and water outages, in addition to the closing down of the majority of pharmacies. The governorates of Deir-ez-Zor, Ar-Raqqa and Al-Hasakeh all suffer from a difficulty in medical aid entry because of the widespread control of the Islamic State in Iraq and Levant (ISIL).

**Table 7: People in Need (PIN) of Health Services**

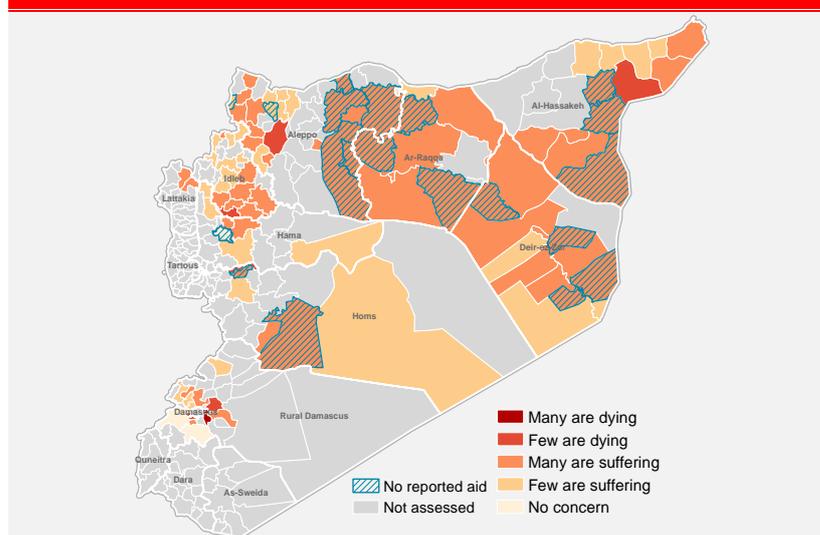
	Al-Hasakeh	Aleppo	Ar-Raqqa	Deir-ez-Zor	Hama	Homs	Idleb	Lattakia	Rural Damascus	Total
Acute Need	11,627	10,284	8,575	8,465	1,553	480	3,130	65	3,170	<b>47,349</b>
Percentage	1.10%	0.40%	1.00%	0.50%	0.10%	0.10%	0.20%	0.30%	0.20%	<b>0.40%</b>
Moderate Need	87,200	499,600	45,200	140,604	170,055	28,000	106,697	3,500	103,611	<b>1,184,467</b>
Percentage	20.00%	14.80%	8.20%	7.20%	5.30%	8.50%	5.10%	3.50%	14.90%	<b>10.30%</b>
<b>PIN Total</b>	<b>98,827</b>	<b>509,884</b>	<b>53,775</b>	<b>149,069</b>	<b>171,608</b>	<b>28,480</b>	<b>109,827</b>	<b>3,565</b>	<b>106,781</b>	<b>1,231,816</b>
<b>Percentage</b>	<b>9.60%</b>	<b>20.40%</b>	<b>6.10%</b>	<b>8.70%</b>	<b>14.90%</b>	<b>3.60%</b>	<b>7.40%</b>	<b>15.20%</b>	<b>5.50%</b>	<b>10.70%</b>

### HEALTH SEVERITY

In 54% of the assessed areas, many people suffer from the lack of health services. Furthermore, ten areas reported few death incidents due to the lack of health care: Aleppo City, two separate areas in Deir-ez-Zor City, Tal Hmis in Al-Hasakeh, Khan Shaykun in Idleb, the sub-districts of Markaz Darayya, Duma and Arbin in Rural Damascus, and Ar-Rastan in Homs as shown in Map 18.

However, the worst health situation was in the besieged areas of Kafr Batna and Maliha in Rural Damascus where there were many death incidents due to the lack of health care.

**Map 18: Health Severity**



<sup>1</sup> <http://www.emro.who.int/media/news/support-syrian-health-needs.html>

<sup>2</sup> Physicians for Human Rights, 7 Jan 2015, [https://s3.amazonaws.com/PHR\\_syria\\_map/web/index.html](https://s3.amazonaws.com/PHR_syria_map/web/index.html)

## DEATHS DUE TO CONFLICT INJURED

The number of deceased people due to war injuries reached 2,154 people, 16% of them were children. Aleppo Governorate recorded the highest rate of war casualties with 19% due to the heavy bombardment coupled with the closing down of the majority of hospitals and the shortage in medical staff (see table 8).

**Table 8: Deaths Due to Conflict Injuries**

	Al-Hasakeh	Aleppo	Ar-Raqqa	Deir-ez-Zor	Hama	Homs	Idleb	Lattakia	Rural Damascus	Total
Children<5	49	59	19	45	34	32	71	8	32	<b>349</b>
Women	63	95	20	28	45	25	72	8	56	<b>412</b>
Men	148	258	106	164	121	107	222	14	253	<b>1,393</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>412</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>237</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>365</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>341</b>	<b>2,154</b>

## DEATHS DUE TO CHRONIC DISEASES

Al-Hasakeh topped the list of governorates in the number of deaths due to chronic diseases with 26% of the total number in all assessed areas. More than 1,349 people died of chronic diseases in the assessed areas during the two months prior to the assessment. The reason behind this high percentage in Al-Hasakeh is the severe shortage of medicines needed to treat such diseases. About 18% of the deceased people due to chronic diseases were children (see table 9).

**Table 9: Deaths Due to Chronic Diseases**

	Al-Hasakeh	Aleppo	Ar-Raqqa	Deir-ez-Zor	Hama	Homs	Idleb	Lattakia	Rural Damascus	Total
Children<5	59	46	8	46	15	10	38	5	18	<b>245</b>
Women	131	110	18	47	13	43	43	10	65	<b>480</b>
Men	166	136	20	71	16	52	62	20	81	<b>624</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>356</b>	<b>292</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>1,349</b>

## HEALTH STATUS

The table below shows that 44% of the assessed areas suffer from deteriorating health conditions, while 50% are considered to have stable health conditions. Ar-Raqqa Governorate is considered to suffer the most from deteriorating health conditions due to constant bombardment coupled with a difficulty in health aid entry.

**Heatmap 1: Health Status**

	Al-Hasakeh	Aleppo	Ar-Raqqa	Deir-ez-Zor	Hama	Homs	Idleb	Lattakia	Rural Damascus	All Areas
Worse	50%	45%	63%	40%	29%	50%	44%	50%	38%	44%
Stable	50%	50%	38%	53%	71%	50%	38%	50%	56%	50%
Better	0%	5%	0%	7%	0%	0%	19%	0%	6%	6%
<b># of areas</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>104</b>

## HEALTH ISSUES

Chronic diseases are considered as the first health concern especially in Al-Hasakeh and Aleppo governorates. Whereas casualties due to the conflict came as the second concern with the highest number in Aleppo City, followed by Kafr Zeita Sub-district in Hama due to the continuous bombardment and ongoing clashes.

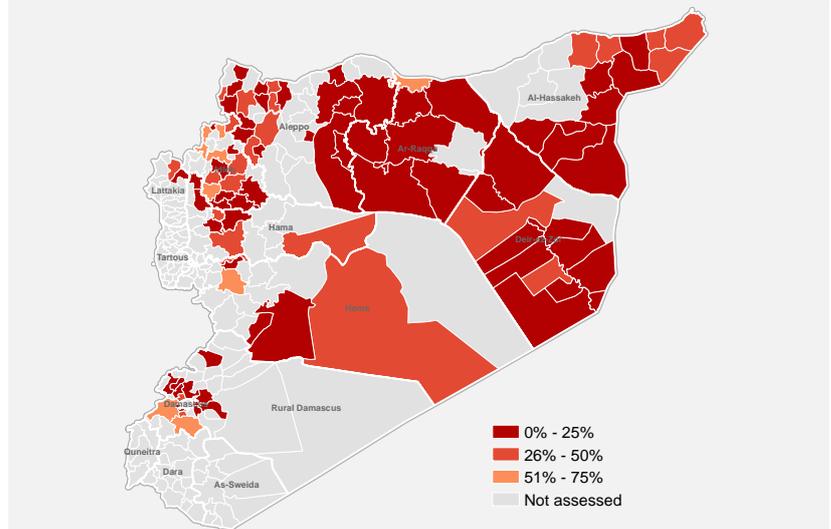
The lack of solid waste management in many areas led to the spread of Leishmaniasis in all assessed governorates. The Early Warning Alert and Response Network (EWARN) of the ACU reported that 9,048 people got Leishmaniasis infection during November and December 2014. The highest number was in Aleppo Governorate with 2,232 cases, followed by Ar-Raqqa with 2,024 cases and Idleb with 1,396 cases.

## RECEIVED ASSISTANCE

About 19% of the assessed areas reported the absence of entry of any medical aid in the two months prior to the assessment. Overall, 63% of the provided medical assistance consisted of medications and vaccines, which were delivered to almost all governorates, as shown in the Heatmap below, 70% of this assistance were received by urban areas.

The two assessed areas in Lattakia Governorate, Rabee'a and Kansaba, received another type of support; namely, the salaries of workers in the health sector.

Map 19: Percentage of Health Needs Covered



Heatmap 2: Types of Received Health Care Services

	Al-Hasakeh	Aleppo	Ar-Raqqa	Deir-ez-Zor	Hama	Homs	Idleb	Lattakia	Rural Damascus	All Areas
No assistance										
Health care facility rehabilitation										
Building new health facilities										
Incentives for health workers										
Salaries for health workers										
Medical equipment										
Medical consumables										
Health staff										
Fuel for health facilities										
Recruitment of female health staff										
Medicine										
Vaccinations										
Ambulances										
Mobile clinic										
<b># of areas</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>104</b>

## HEALTH PRIORITY INTERVENTIONS

Providing medicine came as the first priority for all areas. This priority tends to rise dramatically in the governorates of Ar-Raqqa and Al-Hasakeh as shown in heatmap 3.

Heatmap 3: Health Priority Interventions										
	Al-Hasakeh	Aleppo	Ar-Raqqa	Deir-ez-Zor	Hama	Homs	Idleb	Lattakia	Rural Damascus	All Areas
Medical equipment	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Red	Orange	Light Orange	Orange	Orange
Medicine	Dark Red	Orange	Dark Red	Orange	Red	Red	Orange	Light Orange	Red	Red
Secure health facilities	Light Orange	Light Orange	Orange	Orange	Light Orange	Light Orange	Orange	Light Orange	Light Orange	Light Orange
Medical consumables	Light Orange	Light Orange	Light Orange	Light Orange	Light Orange	Light Orange	Light Orange	Light Orange	Light Orange	Light Orange
Vaccinations	Light Orange	Orange	Light Orange	Light Orange	Light Orange	Light Orange	Light Orange	Light Orange	Light Orange	Light Orange
Building new health facilities	Orange	Light Orange	Light Orange	Orange	Orange	Light Orange	Light Orange	Light Orange	Light Orange	Light Orange
Health staff	Orange	Light Orange	Orange	Orange	Light Orange	Orange	Light Orange	Orange	Light Orange	Orange
Ambulances	Light Orange	Light Orange	Light Orange	Light Orange	Orange	Light Orange	Light Orange	Light Orange	Light Orange	Light Orange
Salaries for health workers	Light Orange	Orange	Light Orange	Light Orange	Light Orange	Light Orange	Light Orange	Orange	Light Orange	Light Orange
Infant formula	Light Orange	Light Orange	Light Orange	Orange	Orange	Light Orange	Light Orange	Light Orange	Orange	Light Orange
<b># of areas</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>104</b>

## FOOD SECURITY

The ongoing conflict, aerial bombardment and the siege imposed on some areas in Syria have resulted in an increased number of people in need of food. Further, the intensification of the crisis has resulted in many deaths out of starvation mainly in Rural-Damascus Governorate, where the humanitarian situation has significantly deteriorated. The international humanitarian community has repeatedly advocated for the lifting of the siege, which is blocking the delivery of life-saving aid. The Syria 2014 Multi Sector Needs Assessment (MSNA) estimated that 4.5 million people were in need of food assistance.

### PEOPLE IN NEED

About four million people were in need of food assistance in the nine assessed governorates. Comparing the current findings to those of the previous DYNAMO V3, where about five million people were estimated in need of food assistance, it is noticed that there is a clear decline in the number of people in need of food. This is due to the activation of the UN resolution 2165 which led to the entry of many aid convoys across the Turkish border. The three governorates of Rural Damascus, Aleppo, and Deir- ez-Zor were reported to have the highest numbers of people in acute need of food aid. At the sub-district level, however, Ar-Raqqa City came first with 120,000 people in acute need of food assistance, followed by Duma Sub-district with 105,298 people, and Aleppo City with 100,000 individuals.

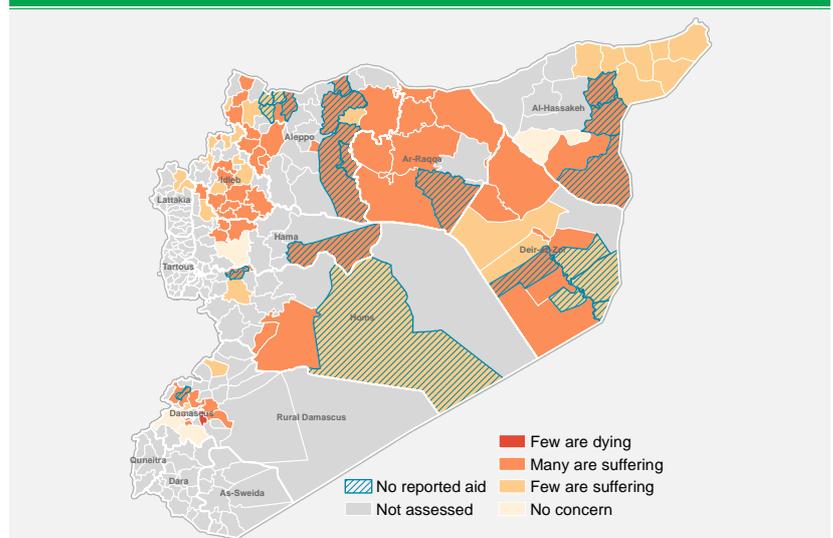
**Table 10: People in Need (PIN) of Food Assistance**

	Al-Hasakeh	Aleppo	Ar-Raqqa	Deir-ez-Zor	Hama	Homs	Idleb	Lattakia	Rural Damascus	Total
Acute Need	90,200	258,700	207,000	236,703	97,400	59,600	147,050	1,000	284,298	<b>1,381,951</b>
Percentage	8.80%	10.40%	23.50%	13.70%	8.50%	7.50%	9.90%	4.30%	14.60%	<b>12.00%</b>
Moderate Need	107,100	797,200	383,000	533,049	237,000	88,000	232,000	5,000	268,277	<b>2,650,626</b>
Percentage	10.40%	31.90%	43.50%	31.00%	20.60%	11.10%	15.60%	21.30%	13.80%	<b>23.00%</b>
<b>PIN Total</b>	<b>197,300</b>	<b>1,055,900</b>	<b>590,000</b>	<b>769,752</b>	<b>334,400</b>	<b>147,600</b>	<b>379,050</b>	<b>6,000</b>	<b>552,575</b>	<b>4,032,577</b>
<b>Percentage</b>	<b>19.10%</b>	<b>42.30%</b>	<b>66.90%</b>	<b>44.70%</b>	<b>29.00%</b>	<b>18.50%</b>	<b>25.50%</b>	<b>25.50%</b>	<b>28.40%</b>	<b>35.00%</b>

### FOOD SEVERITY

Despite the adoption of the United Nations Security Council Resolution 2165 that authorized UN Humanitarian agencies and other agencies to deliver relief materials to Syrians across the conflict lines and through additional border crossings, about 63% of the assessed areas still suffer from the lack of food. However, the worst food situation was in the besieged areas of Kafr Batna and Maliha in Rural Damascus where there were many death incidents due to the lack of food.

**Map 20: Food Severity**



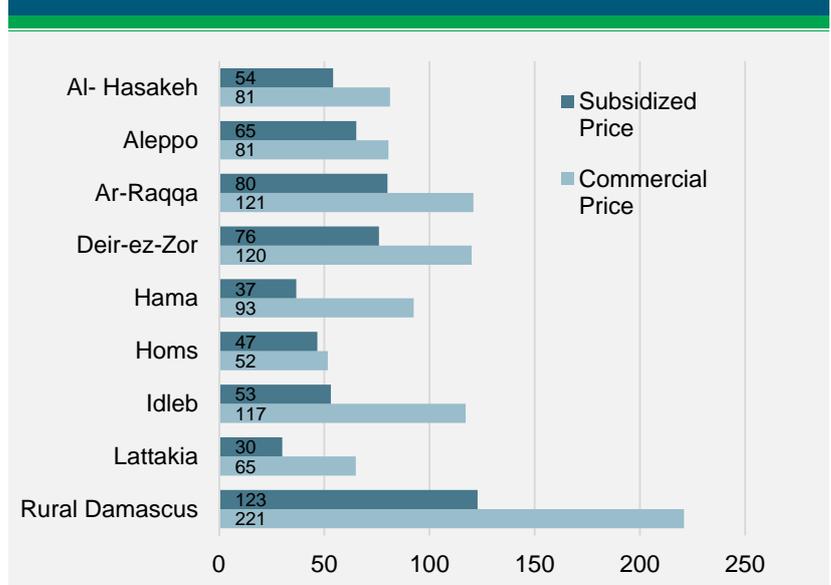
### BREAD AND BAKERIES

Bread is the main food in Syria. It is commonly sold in packages of 8 loaves each. Before the crisis, flour was subsidized for public, joint and private bakeries which provided bread at low prices. However, during the crisis the price of bread started to vary from one area to another due to different level of access to flour and other inputs.

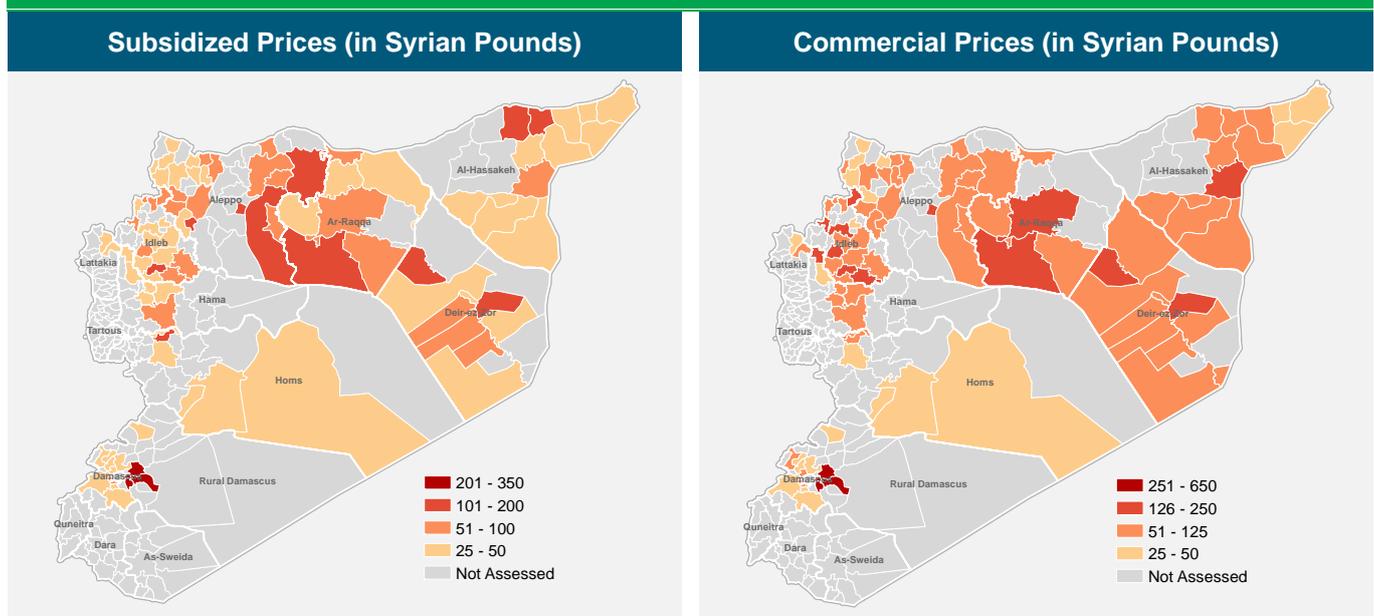
## BREAD PRICES

The average commercial price of bread reached 221 SYP in Rural Damascus Governorate, considering that the highest commercial price of a bag of bread reached 650 SYP in Nashabiyeh Sub-district in the same governorate. This is the double of subsidized price of a bag of bread in the same sub-district which is 350 SYP. The average subsidized price is 123 SYP for one bag of bread in Rural Damascus Governorate. The bread prices in the other eight governorates are also high. Indeed, Ar-Raqqa and Idleb governorates suffer from high commercial bread prices. The lowest average of commercial and subsidized bread is reported in Homs Governorate (50 SYP).

Figure 2: Average Bread Prices (in Syrian Pounds)



Map 21: Bread Prices



## BAKERIES STATUS

There are three types of bakeries in Syria. The first type is the public bakeries that were owned by the government and had high production capacity. However, these are now controlled by different entities. The second type is the private bakeries owned by individuals, usually with a medium/low production capacity, and with private funding. Finally, Joint bakeries are bakeries which used to be owned by the government and invested by individuals.

## FUNCTIONING AND NON-FUNCTIONING BAKERIES

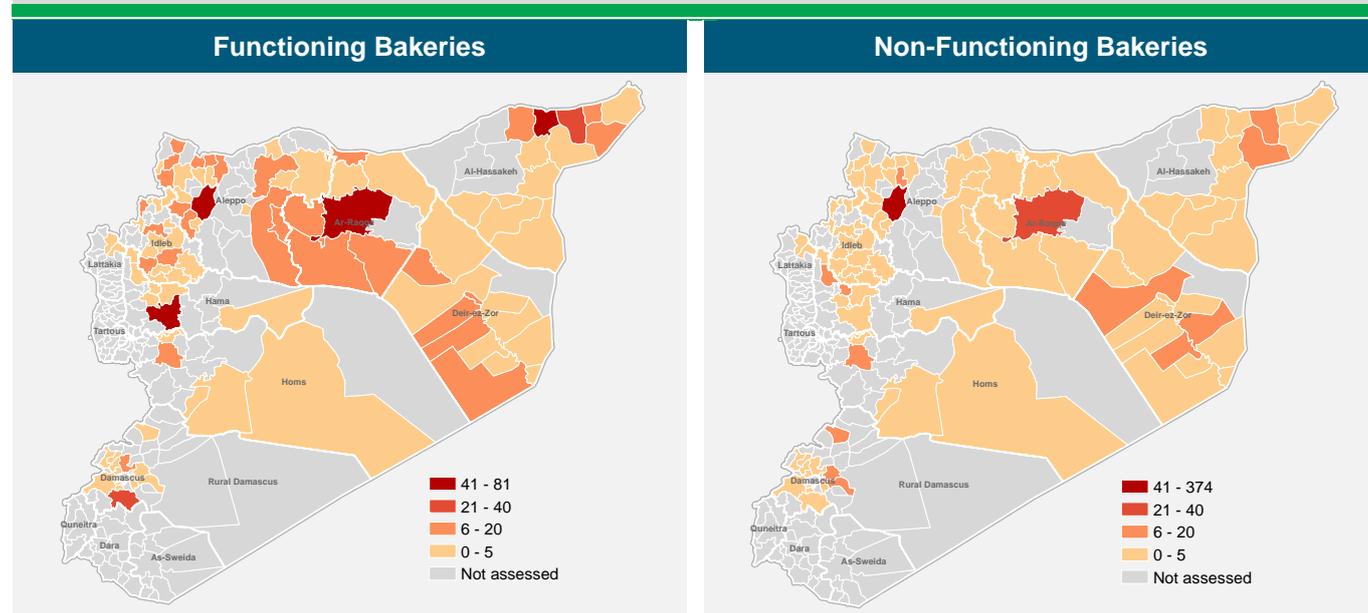
As part of the assessment, data was collected on the number of functioning/non-functioning bakeries. Aleppo Governorate has the highest number of non-functioning bakeries (417) which represent 66% of the total number of bakeries in the governorate. This situation is due to the difficulty of getting flour to many areas there, especially to Aleppo City which is threatened to be under siege, in addition to the insecure situation because of the heavy bombardment and the use of barrel bombs. Furthermore, electricity and water outages are worsening the situation. A similar situation exists in Rural Damascus where 51% of the bakeries are non-functioning due to the blockade imposed by the regime. On the other hand, in Idleb Governorate only 12% of bakeries are non-functioning. The relatively good situation in Idleb is due to the

adjacency to the Turkish borders and the easy access of flour and other raw materials required for making bread.

**Table 11: Number of Functioning and Non-Functioning Bakeries**

	Al-Hasakeh	Aleppo	Ar-Raqqa	Deir-ez-Zor	Hama	Homs	Idleb	Lattakia	Rural Damascus	Total
Public functioning	7	23	21	12	7	6	11	1	33	121
Public non-functioning	1	6	8	11	2	5	1	0	7	41
Private functioning	92	190	71	51	49	13	44	2	22	534
Private non-functioning	24	411	30	44	21	12	6	1	48	597
Joint functioning	48	1	1	3	2	0	5	0	3	63
Joint non-functioning	10	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	5	17
Functioning bakeries percentage	81%	34%	70%	55%	72%	53%	88%	75%	49%	52%

**Map 22: Number of Functioning and Non-Functioning Bakeries**



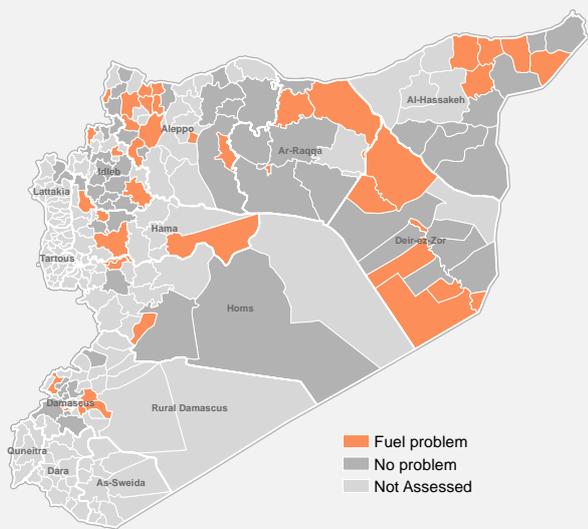
## REASONS FOR NON-FUNCTIONALITY OF BAKERIES

**Heatmap 4: Reasons for Non-Functionality of Bakeries**

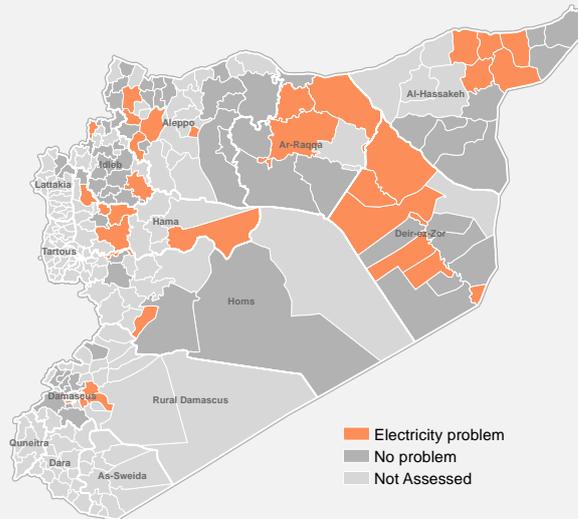
	Al-Hasakeh	Aleppo	Ar-Raqqa	Deir-ez-Zor	Hama	Homs	Idleb	Lattakia	Rural Damascus	All Areas
Security reasons										
Fuel										
Electricity										
Flour										
Workers										
Yeast										
Water										
Other										
<b># of areas</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>68</b>

Map 23: Reasons for Non-Functionality of Bakeries

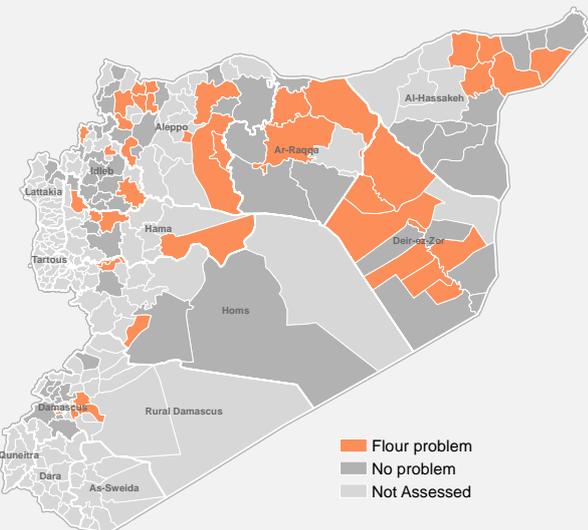
Lack of Fuel



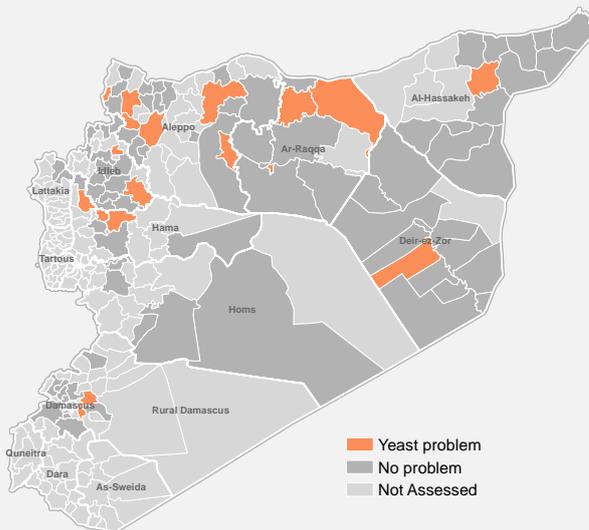
Lack of Electricity



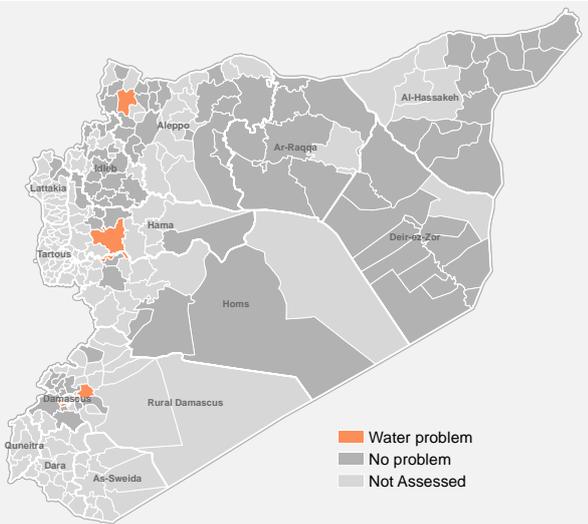
Lack of Flour



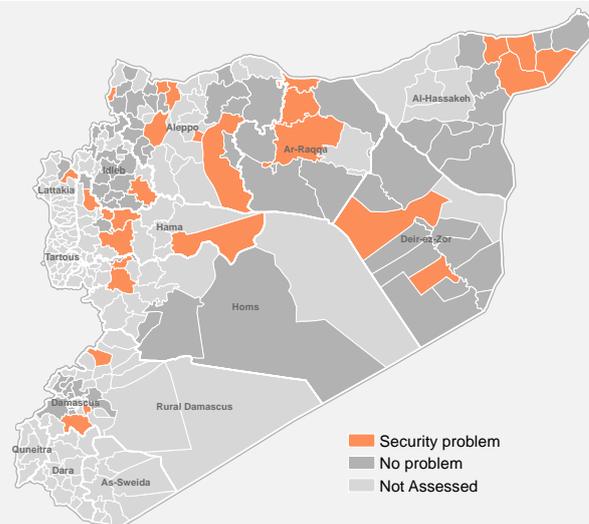
Lack of Yeast



Lack of Water



Lack of Security



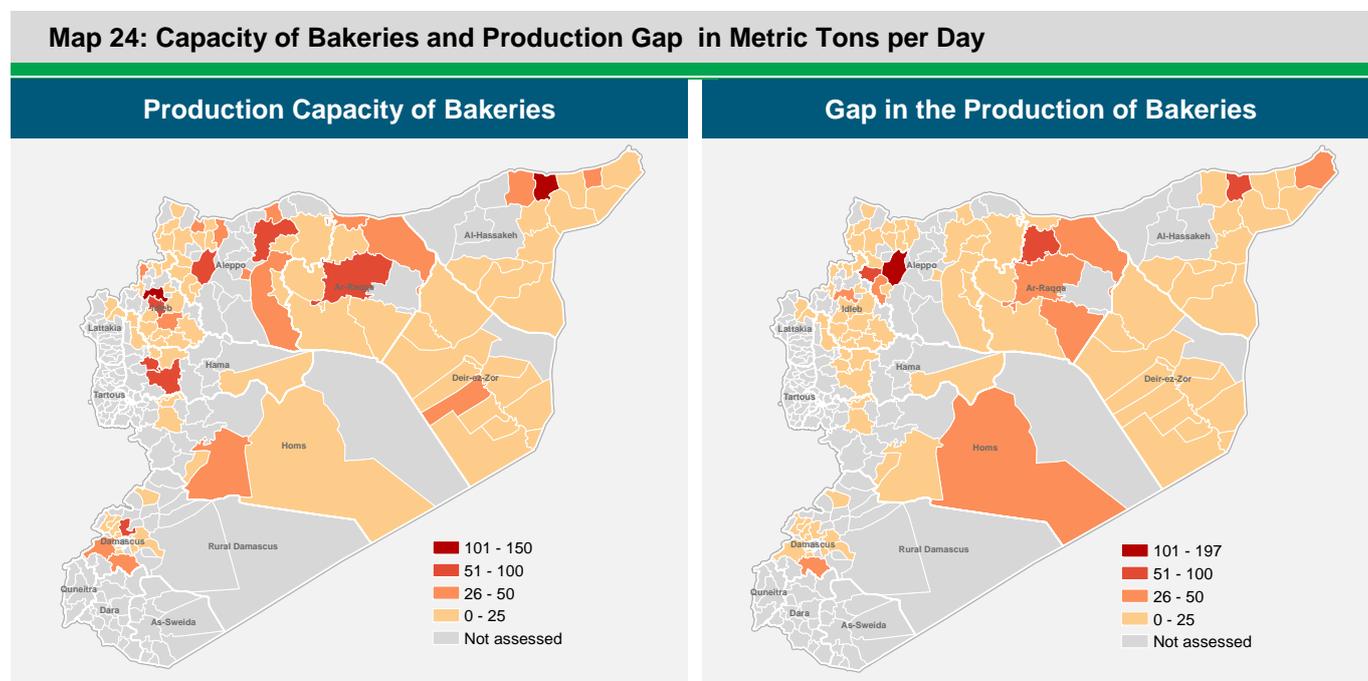
As we mentioned previously, there are 10 areas with bakeries that have totally stopped working. Therefore, it is important to highlight the main reasons for that. The lack of flour came as the first reason (69%), followed by the lack of fuel (68%). The constant bombardment and shelling in Hama Governorate caused a breakdown of electricity networks, causing the bakeries to shut down. Security issues were the main reasons for bakeries to shut down in Kansaba and Rabee'a sub-districts in Lattakia Governorate.

### CAPACITY OF BAKERIES IN METRIC TONS PER DAY

The production capacity of a bakery is related to its size, the number of functioning furnaces and the duration of the bread production process. Usually, the capacity of each public bakery is stated on its outside banner which makes it easier to obtain this information. As for private bakeries, the owner of each bakery is often the source of such information. As shown in the table below, the overall capacity of the bakeries in the assessed areas per day was 77,240 metric tons, and was classified as follows:

- Public bakeries had 97.8% of bakeries' capacity.
- Private bakeries had 1.9% of bakeries' capacity.
- Joint bakeries had 0.3% of bakeries' capacity.

	Al-Hasakeh	Aleppo	Ar-Raqqa	Deir-ez-Zor	Hama	Homs	Idleb	Lattakia	Rural Damascus	Total
Public bakeries capacity	184	411	74,174	68	105	108	299	3	200	<b>75,552</b>
Percentage	39.07%	41.98%	99.72%	34.17%	50.24%	66.67%	58.97%	27.27%	62.50%	<b>97.81%</b>
Private bakeries capacity	177	552	206	122	98	54	185	8	100	<b>1,502</b>
Percentage	37.58%	56.38%	0.28%	61.31%	46.89%	33.33%	36.49%	72.73%	31.25%	<b>1.94%</b>
Joint bakeries capacity	110	16	2	9	6	0	23	0	20	<b>186</b>
Percentage	23.35%	1.63%	0.00%	4.52%	2.87%	0.00%	4.54%	0.00%	6.25%	<b>0.24%</b>
<b>Total capacity in metric tons/ Day</b>	<b>471</b>	<b>979</b>	<b>74,382</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>209</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>507</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>320</b>	<b>77,240</b>



### INCOME SOURCES

One of the negative effects of the crisis on Syrian people is the impact on income sources. Getting food is related to the financial status of the household, so it is important to know the main sources of income for people in the assessed areas. Food crop production was reported as the first main source of income in all

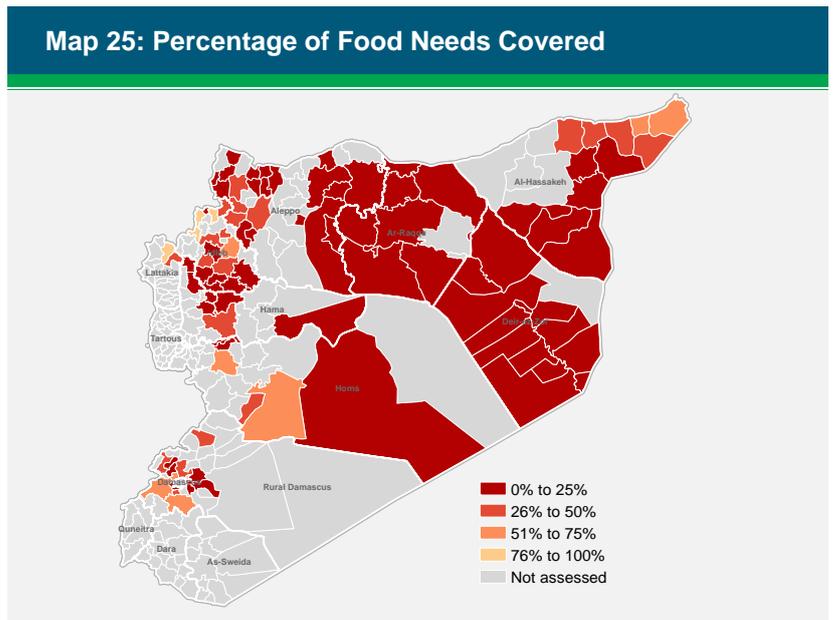
assessed areas. The second source was casual labor, followed by petty trade as the third source of income.

**Heatmap 5: Income Sources**

	Al-Hasakeh	Aleppo	Ar-Raqqa	Deir-ez-Zor	Hama	Homs	Idleb	Lattakia	Rural Damascus	All Areas
Food crop production and sales	Dark Red	Dark Red	Dark Red	Dark Red	Dark Red	Dark Red	Dark Red	Dark Red	Dark Red	Dark Red
Livestock sales	Dark Red	Orange	Dark Red	Light Yellow	Light Yellow	Light Yellow	Light Yellow	Light Yellow	Light Yellow	Orange
Sale of goods	Orange	Light Yellow	Light Yellow	Light Yellow	Light Yellow	Light Yellow	Dark Red	Light Yellow	Light Yellow	Orange
Casual/ Wage labor	Dark Red	Orange	Dark Red	Dark Red	Dark Red	Dark Red	Dark Red	Dark Red	Dark Red	Dark Red
Skilled employment/ Salary	Dark Red	Light Yellow	Light Yellow	Dark Red	Orange	Dark Red	Dark Red	Light Yellow	Dark Red	Dark Red
Irregular social support	Light Yellow	Light Yellow	Light Yellow	Light Yellow	Light Yellow	Light Yellow	Light Yellow	Light Yellow	Light Yellow	Light Yellow
Humanitarian assistance	Light Yellow	Light Yellow	Light Yellow	Light Yellow	Light Yellow	Light Yellow	Light Yellow	Orange	Light Yellow	Light Yellow
Sale of livestock products	Light Yellow	Light Yellow	Light Yellow	Light Yellow	Orange	Light Yellow	Light Yellow	Orange	Light Yellow	Light Yellow
Sale of handicraft/ Artisan products	Light Yellow	Light Yellow	Light Yellow	Light Yellow	Light Yellow	Light Yellow	Light Yellow	Light Yellow	Light Yellow	Light Yellow
Remittance	Dark Red	Orange	Light Yellow	Dark Red	Light Yellow	Light Yellow	Light Yellow	Light Yellow	Orange	Light Yellow
Petty trade	Orange	Dark Red	Dark Red	Dark Red	Dark Red	Light Yellow	Dark Red	Dark Red	Dark Red	Dark Red
<b># of areas</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>104</b>

## RECEIVED ASSISTANCE

Many humanitarian organizations tried to provide support to many Syrian areas especially the most affected ones. However, not all areas received support or received only part of the required needs. The following heat map shows the percentages of assistance received by assessed governorates and by type of support during the two months prior to the assessment. Food baskets came first with 65% of the total received food support in the assessed areas, followed by flour/wheat with 39%; while monetary aid came third with 23%. However, 23% of the assessed areas reported receiving no support in the food sector at all.



**Heatmap 6: Types of Received Food Assistance**

	Al-Hasakeh	Aleppo	Ar-Raqqa	Deir-ez-Zor	Hama	Homs	Idleb	Lattakia	Rural Damascus	All Areas
No support										
Food baskets										
Monetary aid										
Bread										
Flour/ Wheat										
Fuel/ Cooking fuel										
Fuel for bakeries										
Agricultural support										
<b># of areas</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>104</b>

## PRIORITY INTERVENTIONS FOR FOOD SECURITY

The top three priorities for urgently required aid for all governorates are food baskets, followed by monetary aid, then cooking fuel and wheat /flour with the same proportion. Food baskets were the first priority for Hama and Ar-Raqqa governorates. As shown in the table below, most governorates need food baskets and the essential elements for bakeries to function.

Many people prefer getting food baskets to getting monetary aid because of many reasons; like the unavailability of some food commodities in some areas, the dramatic rise in the prices of these goods if available, and decline in the quality of the available goods.

**Heatmap 7: Priority Interventions for Food Security**

	Al-Hasakeh	Aleppo	Ar-Raqqa	Deir-ez-Zor	Hama	Homs	Idleb	Lattakia	Rural Damascus	All Areas
Food baskets										
Monetary aid										
Bread										
Wheat flour										
Cooking fuel										
Fuel for bakeries										
Agricultural support (seeds, tools)										
Livestock/ Veterinary support										
<b># of areas</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>104</b>

## SHELTER & NFIs

OCHA's 2015 Humanitarian Needs Overview, showed that almost half of all Syrians had been forced to leave their homes, often multiple times, making Syria the largest displacement crisis globally. As of the end of October 2014, over 7.6 million people are internally displaced within Syria and over three million, including 720,000 in 2014 alone, have sought refuge in neighboring countries and beyond. In 2013, an estimated 1.2 million houses had been damaged, including 400,000 which have been completely destroyed. As of September 2014, approximately two million houses had been damaged, including approximately 680,000 completely destroyed.

### PEOPLE IN NEED OF SHELTER ASSISTANCE

A total of 972,412 individuals are in need of shelter assistance within the assessed areas; about 297,852 of them are in acute need where an immediate intervention has to take place. The highest number of people in need of shelter assistance was in Aleppo Governorate with 243,000 individuals which accounts for 9.7% of the population of the assessed areas in Aleppo Governorate, followed by Deir-ez-Zor with 177,752 and Idleb with 172,350 individuals.

**Table 13: People in Need of Shelter**

	Al-Hasakeh	Aleppo	Ar-Raqqa	Deir-ez-Zor	Hama	Homs	Idleb	Lattakia	Rural Damascus	Total
Acute Need	20,800	52,650	15,000	35,842	59,360	9,200	49,800	900	54,300	<b>297,852</b>
Percentage	2.00%	2.10%	1.70%	2.10%	5.20%	1.20%	3.40%	3.80%	2.80%	<b>2.60%</b>
Moderate Need	36,100	190,350	21,000	141,910	73,800	21,900	122,550	3,100	63,850	<b>674,560</b>
Percentage	3.50%	7.60%	2.40%	8.20%	6.40%	2.80%	8.30%	13.20%	3.30%	<b>5.80%</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>56,900</b>	<b>243,000</b>	<b>36,000</b>	<b>177,752</b>	<b>133,160</b>	<b>31,100</b>	<b>172,350</b>	<b>4,000</b>	<b>118,150</b>	<b>972,412</b>
<b>Percentage</b>	<b>5.50%</b>	<b>9.70%</b>	<b>4.10%</b>	<b>10.30%</b>	<b>11.60%</b>	<b>3.90%</b>	<b>11.60%</b>	<b>17.00%</b>	<b>6.10%</b>	<b>8.40%</b>

### PEOPLE IN NEED OF NFI ASSISTANCE

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. Rural Damascus Governorate has the highest number of people in need of NFI assistance with 437,939, followed by Aleppo with 375,340, Deir-ez-Zor with 327,252 and Ar-Raqqa with 259,000 people.

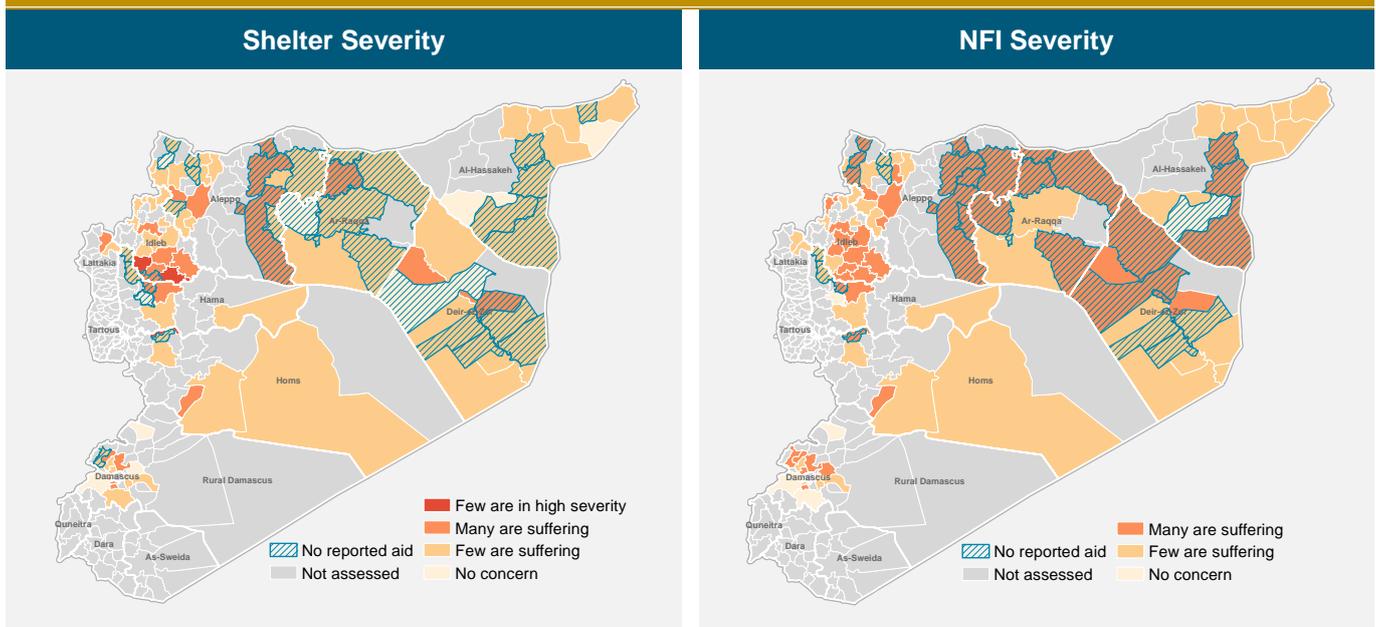
**Table 14: People in Need of NFIs**

	Al-Hasakeh	Aleppo	Ar-Raqqa	Deir-ez-Zor	Hama	Homs	Idleb	Lattakia	Rural Damascus	Total
Acute Need	38,200	119,640	86,500	78,716	62,100	16,400	76,500	1,000	232,041	<b>711,097</b>
Percentage	3.70%	4.80%	9.80%	4.60%	5.40%	2.10%	5.20%	4.30%	11.90%	<b>6.20%</b>
Moderate Need	83,500	255,700	172,500	248,536	145,375	50,500	148,500	4,000	205,898	<b>1,314,509</b>
Percentage	8.10%	10.20%	19.60%	14.40%	12.60%	6.30%	10.00%	17.00%	10.60%	<b>11.40%</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>121,700</b>	<b>375,340</b>	<b>259,000</b>	<b>327,252</b>	<b>207,475</b>	<b>66,900</b>	<b>225,000</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>437,939</b>	<b>2,025,606</b>
<b>Percentage</b>	<b>11.80%</b>	<b>15.00%</b>	<b>29.40%</b>	<b>19.00%</b>	<b>18.00%</b>	<b>8.40%</b>	<b>15.10%</b>	<b>21.30%</b>	<b>22.50%</b>	<b>17.60%</b>

### SHELTER AND NFI SEVERITY

Ar-Rastan and Mahin in Homs, Kafr Nobol and Tamanaah in Idleb, Kafr Zeita in Hama in addition to Markaz Darayya in Rural Damascus reported high severity rates concerning shelter and NFI situation. These areas were under heavy bombardment and shelling, which led to a high number of damaged houses leaving large number of people with no shelter or NFI possessions.

**Table 15: Shelter and NFI Severity**



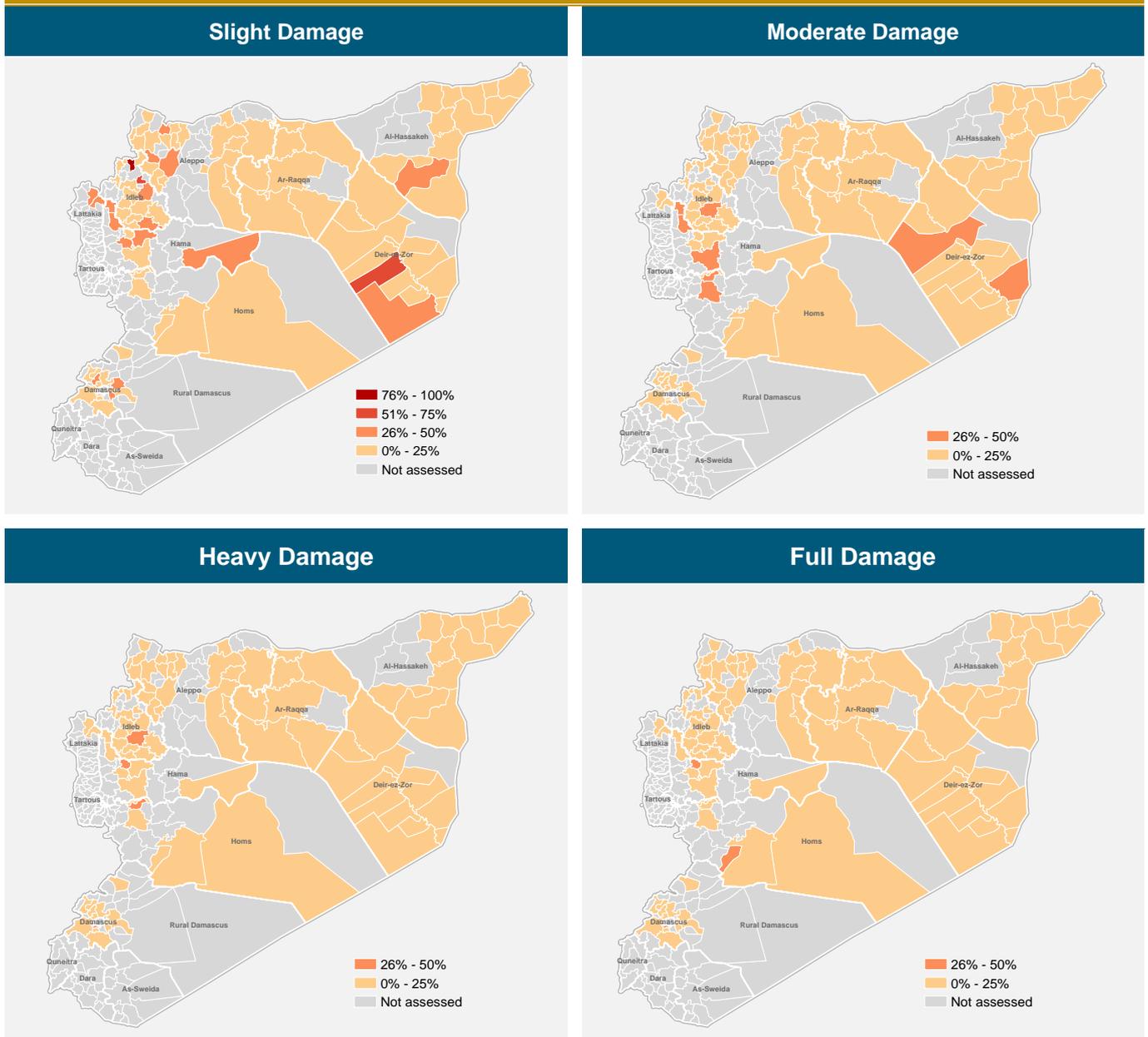
## DAMAGED HOUSES

The use of heavy weaponry and aerial bombardment has caused widespread damage to the infrastructure in almost all governorates of Syria. The highest percentage of destroyed buildings was in Markaz Darayya Sub-district; 70% of buildings are either totally destroyed or heavily damaged, followed by Kafr Zeita(60%), Mahin (55%) and Talbiseh (50%).

**Table 16: Percentage of Damaged Houses**

	Al-Hasakeh	Aleppo	Ar-Raqqa	Deir-ez-Zor	Hama	Homs	Idleb	Lattakia	Rural Damascus	Total
No damage %	79.1%	78.2%	97.4%	57.6%	17.1%	37.5%	47.4%	35.0%	44.6%	<b>59.6%</b>
Slight damage %	10.8%	10.5%	1.1%	18.5%	33.0%	17.5%	25.6%	35.0%	19.1%	<b>17.0%</b>
Moderate damage %	5.9%	4.6%	0.6%	11.6%	23.0%	15.7%	13.3%	12.5%	13.2%	<b>10.1%</b>
Heavy damage %	1.8%	3.7%	0.6%	7.9%	14.6%	16.7%	9.2%	9.0%	12.1%	<b>7.6%</b>
Destruction %	2.4%	3.0%	0.3%	4.5%	12.3%	12.7%	4.6%	8.5%	11.0%	<b>5.7%</b>

Map 26: Percentage of Damaged Houses



## RECEIVED SHELTER ASSISTANCE

Heatmap 8: Types of Received Shelter Assistance

	Al-Hasakeh	Aleppo	Ar-Raqqa	Deir-ez-Zor	Hama	Homs	Idleb	Lattakia	Rural Damascus	All Areas
No assistance	Orange	Orange	Dark Red	Light Orange	Orange	Light Orange	Light Orange	Light Orange	Light Orange	Light Orange
Heating	Light Orange	Light Orange	Light Orange	Light Orange	Light Orange	Light Orange	Light Orange	Light Orange	Light Orange	Light Orange
Monetary aid	Light Orange	Light Orange	Light Orange	Light Orange	Light Orange	Light Orange	Orange	Light Orange	Light Orange	Light Orange
Temporary shelter/ Tent	Light Orange	Light Orange	Light Orange	Light Orange	Light Orange	Light Orange	Orange	Dark Red	Light Orange	Light Orange
Shelter reconstruction/ Rehabilitation	Light Orange	Light Orange	Light Orange	Light Orange	Light Orange	Light Orange	Light Orange	Light Orange	Light Orange	Light Orange
Electricity	Light Orange	Light Orange	Light Orange	Light Orange	Light Orange	Light Orange	Light Orange	Light Orange	Light Orange	Light Orange
Shelter replacement	Light Orange	Light Orange	Light Orange	Light Orange	Light Orange	Light Orange	Light Orange	Light Orange	Light Orange	Light Orange
<b># of areas</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>104</b>

During the two months prior to the assessment, Ar-Raqqa was the least served governorate with 88% of its assessed areas reported receiving no assistance in the sector of shelter, followed by Hama with 57% and Aleppo with 50%. However, 15,000 people in Ar-Raqqa, 59,360 people in Hama and 52,650 people in Aleppo reported being in acute and immediate need of shelter assistance. About 22% of the received shelter assistance was merely temporary shelters like tents.

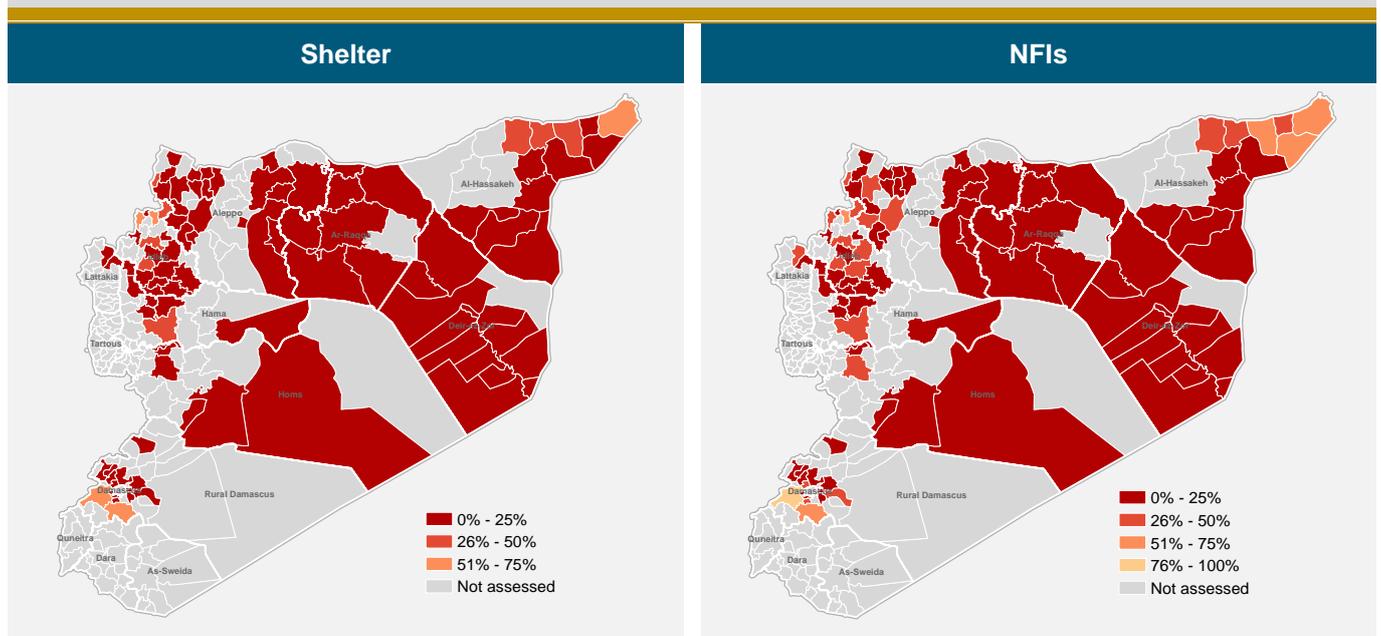
## RECEIVED NFI ASSISTANCE

Ar-Raqqa, as well, was the least served governorate with 75% of its assessed areas reported receiving no NFI assistance, followed by Aleppo (55%) and Hama (50%). However, 86,500 people in Ar-Raqqa, 119,640 people in Aleppo and 62,100 people in Hama reported to be in acute and immediate need of NFI assistance.

**Heatmap 9: Types of Received NFI Assistance**

	Al-Hasakeh	Aleppo	Ar-Raqqa	Deir-ez-Zor	Hama	Homs	Idleb	Lattakia	Rural Damascus	All Areas
No assistance										
Bedding										
Clothing										
Cooking materials										
Solar lamps										
Monetary aid										
Water containers										
Water galloons										
Winter equipment										
Fuel for heating										
<b># of areas</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>104</b>

**Map 27: Percentage of Shelter and NFI Needs Covered**



## SHELTER AND NFI PRIORITY INTERVENTIONS

Due to large-scale, multiple displacements, the lack of adequate shelter and the dropping temperatures, the priority interventions in the shelter sector included the provision of heating, cash assistance and electricity. Priority needs reported for NFIs were fuel, cash assistance and winter kits.

**Heatmap 10: Types of Shelter Priority Interventions**

	Al-Hasakeh	Aleppo	Ar-Raqqa	Deir-ez-Zor	Hama	Homs	Idleb	Lattakia	Rural Damascus	All Areas
Heating	Dark Red	Dark Red	Orange	Dark Red	Dark Red	Dark Red	Dark Red	Orange	Dark Red	Dark Red
Cash assistance	Dark Red	Dark Red	Dark Red	Dark Red	Dark Red	Orange	Dark Red	Light Yellow	Dark Red	Dark Red
Temporary shelter/ Tents	Light Yellow	Light Yellow	Light Yellow	Light Yellow	Light Yellow	Light Yellow	Light Yellow	Light Yellow	Light Yellow	Light Yellow
Shelter reconstruction/ Rehabilitation	Light Yellow	Light Yellow	Light Yellow	Light Yellow	Light Yellow	Light Yellow	Light Yellow	Light Yellow	Light Yellow	Light Yellow
Electricity/ Light	Dark Red	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Light Yellow	Dark Red	Orange	Orange
Shelter replacement	Light Yellow	Light Yellow	Light Yellow	Light Yellow	Light Yellow	Light Yellow	Light Yellow	Light Yellow	Light Yellow	Light Yellow
<b># of areas</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>104</b>

**Heatmap 11: Types of NFI Priority Interventions**

	Al-Hasakeh	Aleppo	Ar-Raqqa	Deir-ez-Zor	Hama	Homs	Idleb	Lattakia	Rural Damascus	All Areas
Bedding	Light Yellow	Light Yellow	Light Yellow	Light Yellow	Light Yellow	Light Yellow	Light Yellow	Light Yellow	Light Yellow	Light Yellow
Clothing	Light Yellow	Orange	Light Yellow	Light Yellow	Light Yellow	Light Yellow	Dark Red	Light Yellow	Light Yellow	Light Yellow
Cooking materials	Light Yellow	Light Yellow	Light Yellow	Light Yellow	Light Yellow	Light Yellow	Light Yellow	Light Yellow	Light Yellow	Light Yellow
Solar lamps	Light Yellow	Light Yellow	Light Yellow	Light Yellow	Light Yellow	Light Yellow	Light Yellow	Light Yellow	Light Yellow	Light Yellow
Cash assistance	Orange	Orange	Dark Red	Orange	Orange	Orange	Light Yellow	Dark Red	Orange	Orange
Water containers	Orange	Light Yellow	Light Yellow	Orange	Light Yellow	Light Yellow	Light Yellow	Light Yellow	Light Yellow	Light Yellow
Water gallons	Light Yellow	Light Yellow	Light Yellow	Light Yellow	Light Yellow	Light Yellow	Light Yellow	Light Yellow	Light Yellow	Light Yellow
Winter kits	Orange	Light Yellow	Light Yellow	Orange	Light Yellow	Orange	Orange	Light Yellow	Light Yellow	Orange
Fuel	Light Yellow	Orange	Orange	Light Yellow	Dark Red	Dark Red	Light Yellow	Orange	Dark Red	Orange
<b># of areas</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>104</b>

## WASH

Water and sewage systems were dramatically affected over the past years of the Syrian crisis where more than 35% of these systems have been destroyed.

Water systems face many problems that have affected the infrastructure of these systems and hindered the services these systems provide. Thus, it is now a necessity to look for integrated solutions for the rehabilitation of water systems. These problems include the following: lack of electricity needed to run water network, the acute shortage of fuel needed to run back-up generators as well as very high fuel prices if found. In addition to the lack of spare part, having parts of the network and equipment stolen and losing many technicians responsible of operating and maintaining the network. The lack of the necessary chemicals needed for the treatment of water also contributed to the decline in potable drinking water.

The city of Aleppo suffers from constant power outages, which led to a significant drop in the availability of water needed for daily consumption of personal and household hygiene. In addition, the lack of cleaning materials have led to the wide spread epidemics of scabies and lice especially among school students, these epidemics then started to infect parents and more people, prompting an urgent intervention of international organizations to provide the necessary treatments (IMU issued a flash report-link).

The low amount of water pumped through the network urged people to look for other alternatives to get water. Using water tankers is the most used alternative to get water, which recorded high levels in Deir-ez-Zor, Hama and Lattakia. People also started to rely significantly on unsafe groundwater in Hama and Lattakia, in addition to other unsafe sources.

The variety of water sources that are not subject to the process of monitoring and treatment has made the problem of water quality and validity for drinking among the most important problems facing the water sector. These problems reflect negatively on the health status of the people where there is a close link between the availability problem of potable drinking water and the wide spread of polio, in addition to the spread of waterborne diseases such as diarrhoea, typhus and hepatitis, especially in Deir-ez-Zor Governorate.

Many parts of the sewage system are damaged as a result of shelling and the lack of power needed for the operation of sewage treatment plants which has led to sewage leakages into the environment which in turn compromises the environment and people. In addition, the leakage of sewage into fresh water bodies that people depend on as key sources of water, puts these sources at the risk of contamination.

Solid waste management is a serious issue that could have a negative effect on the environment and health. The main difficulty for solid waste management is due to the lack of municipal services that led to the accumulation of waste in inhabited areas, which led to the widespread of insects, flies and rodents. The later was the main reason for the spread of serious epidemics such as Leishmaniasis, which recorded widespread in the northern governorates of Syria.

## PEOPLE IN NEED

The total number of people in need in the WASH sector is about 3,149,128 with 40% of them in acute need and mostly located in Aleppo. This large number is due to constant power outages and the lack of fuel needed to operate water pumping machines.

**Table 17: People in Need of WASH Services**

	Al-Hasakeh	Aleppo	Ar-Raqqa	Deir-ez-Zor	Hama	Homs	Idleb	Lattakia	Rural Damascus	Total
Acute need	69,100	313,350	111,000	223,130	222,500	29,200	106,700	5,000	187,562	<b>1,267,542</b>
Percentage	6.70%	12.50%	12.60%	13.00%	19.30%	3.70%	7.20%	21.30%	9.60%	<b>11.00%</b>
Moderate need	100,500	502,500	302,600	348,033	125,800	66,700	217,000	9,500	208,951	<b>1,881,584</b>
Percentage	9.80%	20.10%	34.30%	20.20%	10.90%	8.40%	14.60%	40.40%	10.70%	<b>16.30%</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>169,600</b>	<b>815,850</b>	<b>413,600</b>	<b>571,163</b>	<b>348,300</b>	<b>95,900</b>	<b>323,700</b>	<b>14,500</b>	<b>396,513</b>	<b>3,149,126</b>
<b>Percentage</b>	<b>16.50%</b>	<b>32.70%</b>	<b>46.90%</b>	<b>33.20%</b>	<b>30.20%</b>	<b>12.00%</b>	<b>21.80%</b>	<b>61.70%</b>	<b>20.40%</b>	<b>27.30%</b>

The percentage is high in the governorates of Deir-ez-Zor, Hama and Ar-Raqqa due to the destruction of the water networks by shelling and bombardment. Furthermore, all the assessed areas in Rural Damascus suffer from water shortages due to the blockade imposed by the regime.

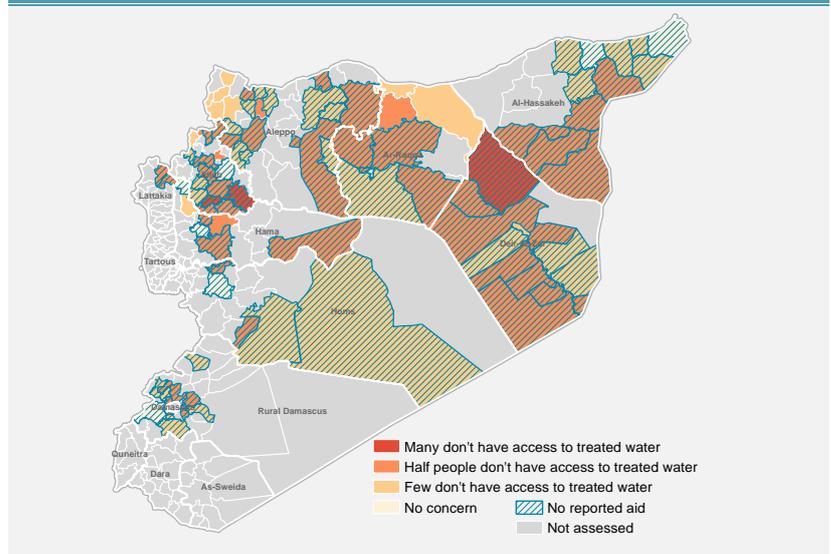
## WASH SEVERITY

As shown in (map 28), 51% of the assessed areas more than half of the population suffers from the difficulty of getting treated Water, 47% of these areas are rural areas.

Heish in Idleb, and Kisreh in Deir-ez-Zor reported a higher WASH severity with many people without access to treated drinking water

As shown in the map (86 areas - 85% of the assessed areas) did not receive any assistance with regard to the water sector. The areas that receive assistance in the water sector are concentrated on the borders; this includes many IDPs camps and especially in northern rural Idlib.

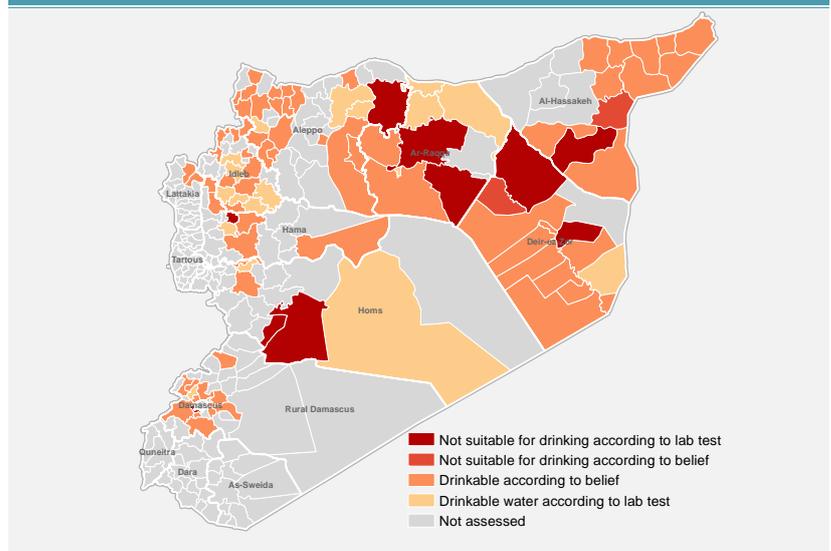
Map 28: WASH Severity



## WATER QUALITY

Water quality is considered to be one of the most important challenges in the WASH sector. As shown in the table below, 71% of the assessed areas have no laboratory analysis to confirm whether the water they drink is potable or not. It is difficult to identify the quality of water due to the variety of water resources, the reliance of most areas on water tankers and wells, in addition to the lack of water treatment systems and chemicals (see map 29).

Map 29: Water Quality



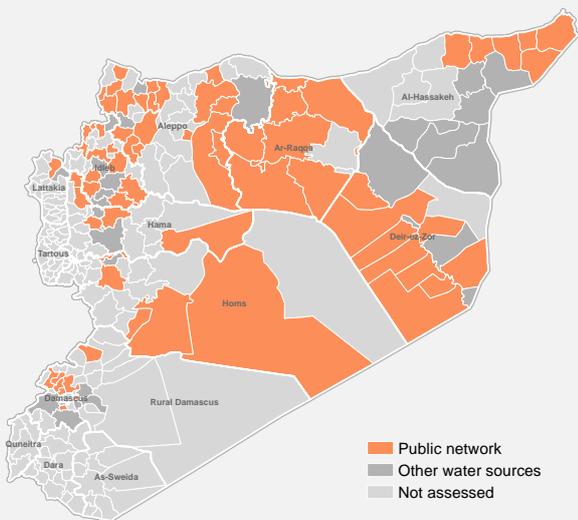
Heatmap 12: Water Quality

	Al-Hasakeh	Aleppo	Ar-Raqqa	Deir-ez-Zor	Hama	Homs	Idleb	Lattakia	Rural Damascus	All Areas
Drinkable water according to lab test	0%	14%	50%	7%	14%	33%	38%	0%	6%	17%
Drinkable according to the belief	83%	82%	25%	73%	71%	33%	63%	100%	88%	71%
Not suitable for drinking according to lab test	8%	5%	25%	13%	14%	33%	0%	0%	6%	10%
Not suitable for drinking according to the belief	8%	0%	0%	7%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%
<b># of areas</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>104</b>

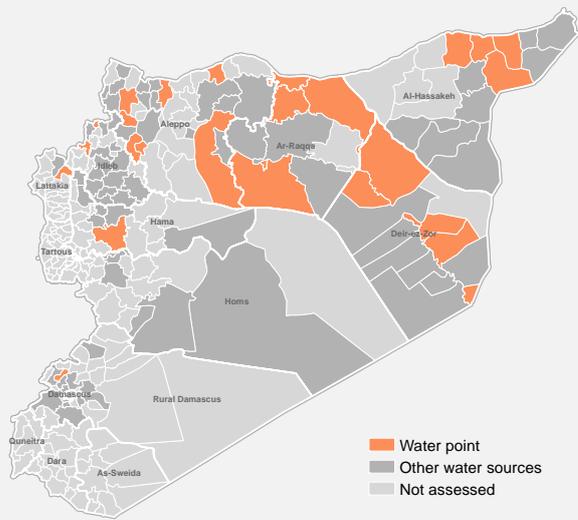
# WATER SOURCES

Map 30: Water Sources

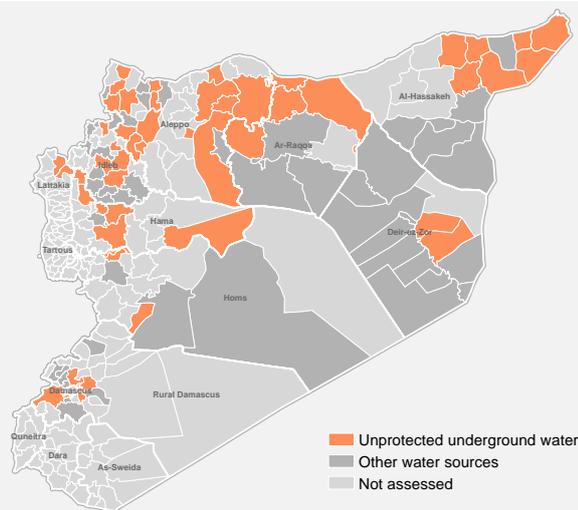
## Public Water Network



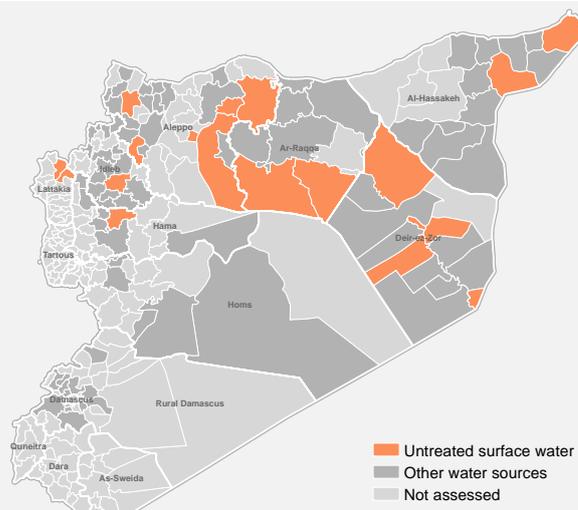
## Public Water Points



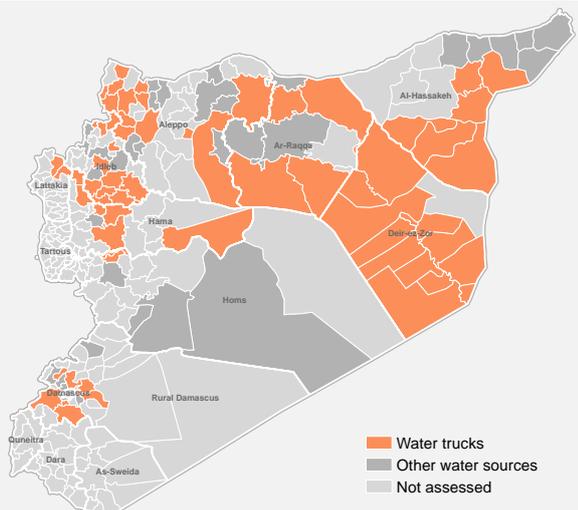
## Unprotected Underground Water



## Untreated Surface Water



## Water Trucks



Before the conflict, public water systems were the main source of water supply for more than 90% of the areas in Syria, fed by underground water often and sometimes by wells and springs. The governorates of Ar- Raqqa and Deir-ez-Zor used to rely on the Euphrates River as a principal source of water. After four years of crisis, the infrastructure of these networks was severely damaged which led to a significant reduction in the efficiency of networks, hence a decline in the supplied water. Never the less, these networks are still one of the main sources of water in 72% of the assessed areas in spite of the lack of efficiency. This made residents look for other sources to get the water necessary to cover their needs. The most important among which are water trucks, which became a major source of water in 64% of the assessed areas. This percentage rises in Deir-ez-Zor, Lattakia and Hama. This phenomenon is also concentrated in the rural areas, as it appears in the maps above.

Relying on unprotected groundwater is very common among people in Hama, Lattakia and some areas in Aleppo.

**Heatmap 13: Water Sources**

	Al-Hasakeh	Aleppo	Ar-Raqqa	Deir-ez-Zor	Hama	Homs	Idleb	Lattakia	Rural Damascus	All Areas
Public water network	Orange	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Orange	Orange	Red
Public water points	Yellow	Yellow	Red	Yellow	Yellow	White	Yellow	Orange	Yellow	Yellow
Untreated surface water	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	White	Yellow	Red	White	Yellow
Water trucks	Orange	Orange	Orange	Red	Red	Yellow	Red	Red	Orange	Red
Unprotected underground water	Orange	Red	Orange	Yellow	Red	Orange	Yellow	Red	Orange	Orange
<b># of areas</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>104</b>

## AVAILABILITY ISSUES

As shown in the heat map below, the main problem affecting the availability of water for 82% of the assessed areas is the lack of electricity and fuel required to operate the water pumping systems

This is a very common problem in the majority of the Syrian provinces with 88% of areas suffering from this problem being concentrated in the urban areas like the city of Aleppo, Ar- Raqqa and Deir-ez-zor. These areas suffer from constant power outages, which reflected negatively on the performance of water networks, in addition to the absence of the fuel needed to operate back-up generators.

The second-rank problem is the lack of water purification chemicals in 75% of the assessed areas with urgent need for these materials in all of Hama, Idleb, Lattakia and Rural Damascus, and to a lesser extent in Ar-Raqqa and Al-Hasakeh Governorate.

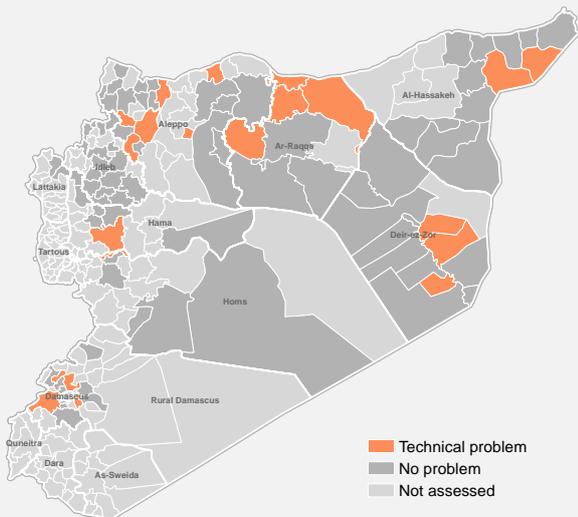
In the areas of Al Houli and Markadeh in Al-Hasakeh, there is a problem in water availability due to the drought afflicting the region and its impact on groundwater in many areas, as shown in the map below.

**Heatmap 14: Water Availability Issues**

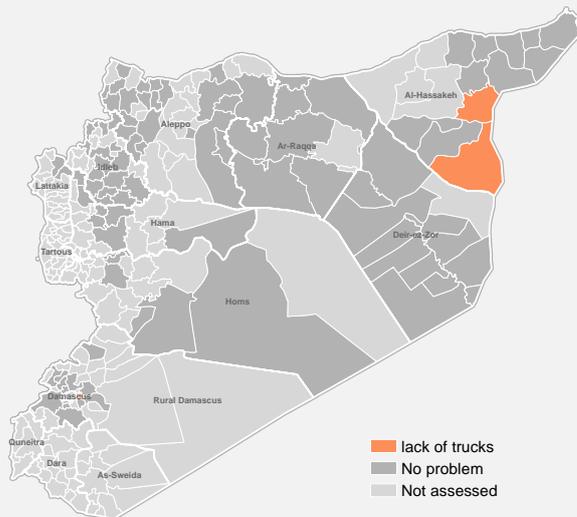
	Al-Hasakeh	Aleppo	Ar-Raqqa	Deir-ez-Zor	Hama	Homs	Idleb	Lattakia	Rural Damascus	All Areas
Technical problem in the water network	Yellow	Orange	Orange	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	White	White	Orange	Yellow
Water trucks unavailability	White	White	White	White	White	White	White	White	White	White
Water shortage due to current drought	Yellow	Orange	Yellow	White	Yellow	Yellow	White	Orange	Yellow	Yellow
Lack of water purification chemicals	Red	Orange	Red	Orange	Red	Orange	Red	Red	Red	Red
No sufficient water services in the area	White	Yellow	White	Yellow	White	White	Yellow	Orange	Yellow	Yellow
Fuel/ Electricity unavailability	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Orange	Orange	Red	Red
<b># of areas</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>67</b>

Map 31: Water Availability Issues

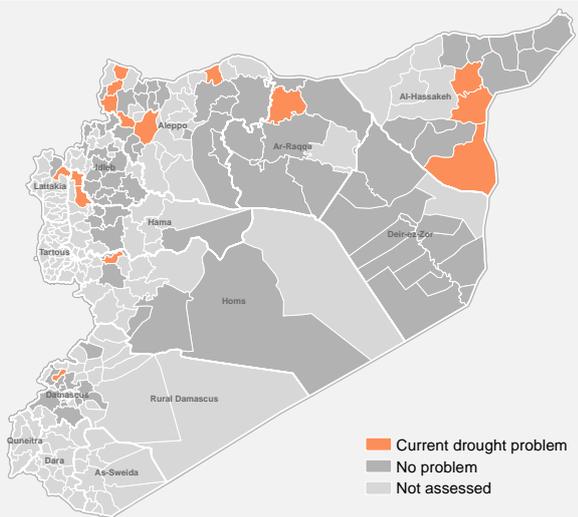
Technical Problems in the Water Network



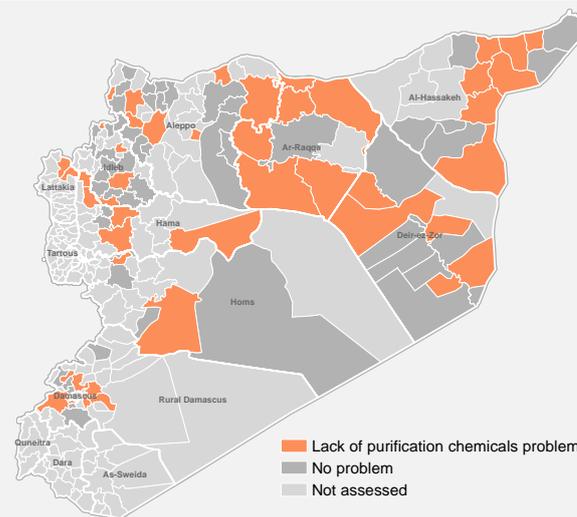
Water Trucks Unavailability



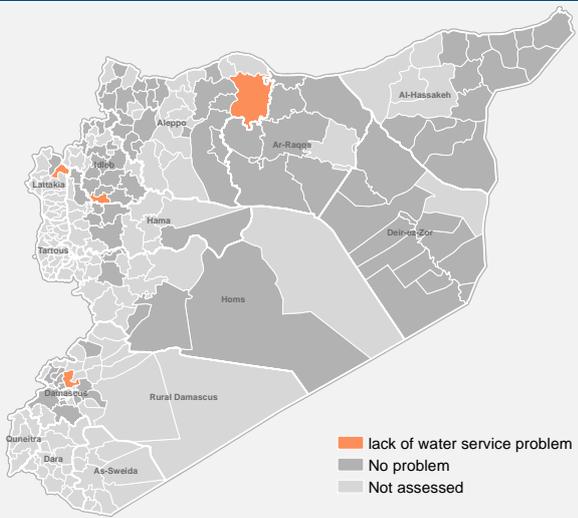
Water Shortage Due to Current Drought



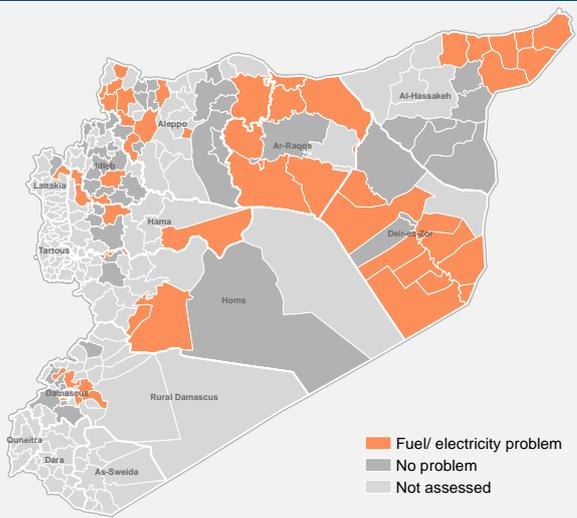
Lack of Water Purification Chemicals



Lack of Water Services



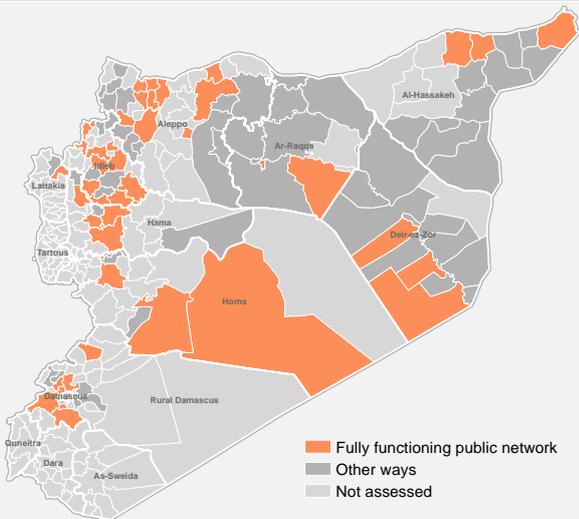
Fuel/ Electricity Unavailability



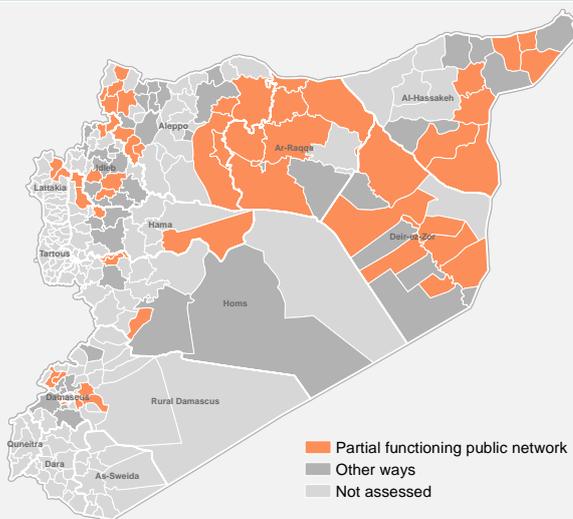
# SEWAGE DISPOSAL

Map 32: Sewage Disposal

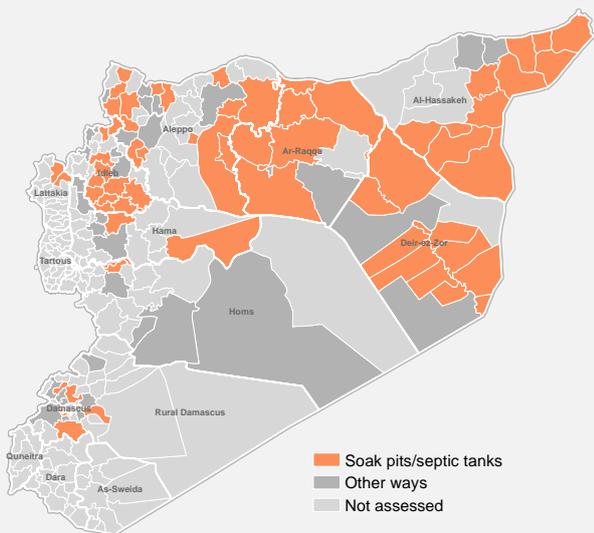
## Public Network (Full Functioning)



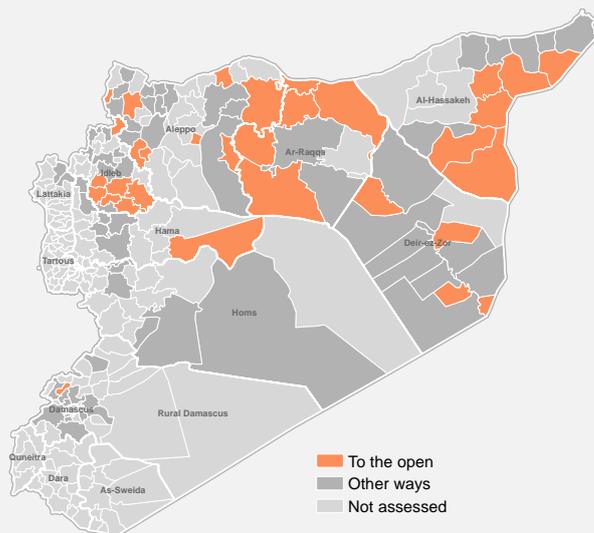
## Public Network (Partially Functioning)



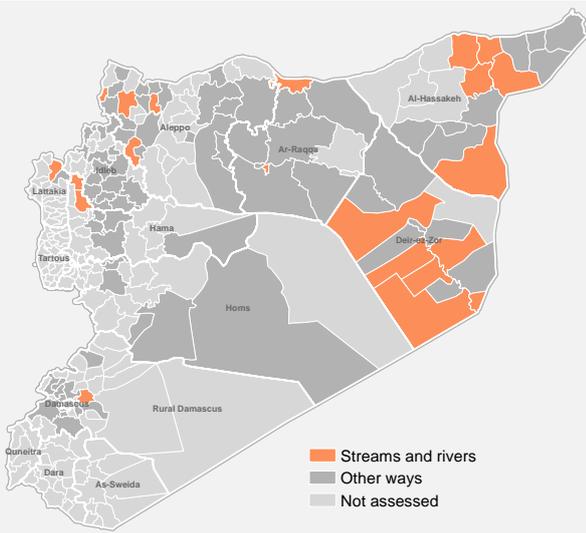
## Soak Pits



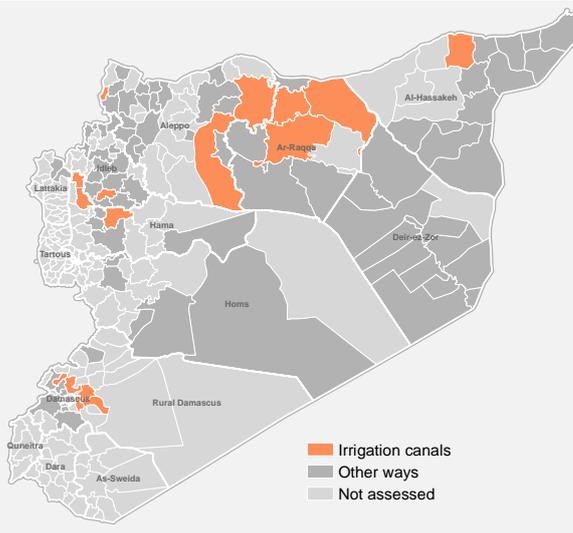
## To the Open



## Into Surface Water Bodies



## Irrigation Canals



The previous maps showed that 65% of the evaluated sub-districts converted to the use of soak pits (81% of those areas are Rural areas) for the disposal of waste, particularly in the governorates of Al-Hasakeh, Deir-ez-Zor and Lattakia as shown in the below table. The table also shows the use of public networks that are partially operating and are damaged because of their location in areas of clashes and continuous bombing.

Heatmap 15: Sewage Disposal										
	Aleppo	Al-Hasakeh	Ar-Raqqa	Homs	Deir-ez-Zor	Hama	Idleb	Lattakia	Rural Damascus	All Areas
Public network (fully functioning)										
Public network (partially functioning)										
Soak pits										
To the open										
Into streams and rivers or other surface water bodies										
Irrigation canals										
<b># of areas</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>104</b>

## SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT

The main problem in solid waste management for the majority of assessed areas was the absence of the municipal services which led to the accumulation of garbage and solid waste in places of public accommodation. The second-rank problem was the increase of flies and mosquitoes especially in Lattakia Governorate as shown in heat map below.

Heatmap 16: Solid Waste Management										
	Aleppo	Al-Hasakeh	Ar-Raqqa	Homs	Deir-ez-Zor	Hama	Idleb	Lattakia	Rural Damascus	All Areas
Bad smell										
Accumulation in public places										
Sewage is causing water pollution										
Increase of flies and mosquitoes										
Increase of rodents like rats										
Open defecation										
No problem										
<b># of areas</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>104</b>

## WASH PRIORITY INTERVENTIONS

Water and sewage system in Syria needs an urgent rehabilitation of all networks to ensure the re-efficiency of services and to reduce the negative impacts on the public health.

The top two priority interventions in terms of water for all assessed areas include the provision of fuel for generators, followed by the provision of chemicals for water purification.

Priority interventions for sanitation include garbage collection, provision of insecticides and sewage repairs.

Priority interventions for hygiene include the provision of family kits, infant hygiene kits and women kits.

### Heatmap 17: Priority Interventions for Water

	Al-Hasakeh	Aleppo	Ar-Raqqa	Deir-ez-Zor	Hama	Homs	Idleb	Lattakia	Rural Damascus	All Areas
Fuel for generators	Light	Orange	Red	Orange	Red	Red	Orange	Dark Red	Red	Orange
Network repairs	Light	Light	Light	Orange	Light	Light	Orange	Light	Light	Light
Monetary assistance	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light
Digging wells	Light	Orange	Light	Light	Light	Light	Orange	Orange	Light	Light
Generators	Light	Light	Light	Light	Orange	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light
Electricity	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light
Chemicals for water purification	Dark Red	Orange	Orange	Orange	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light
Water pumps	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Orange	Light	Light
Water storage	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light
Spare parts	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light
Water reservoirs	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light
Water jerry can	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light
<b># of areas</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>104</b>

### Heatmap 18: Priority Interventions for Sanitation

	Al-Hasakeh	Aleppo	Ar-Raqqa	Deir-ez-Zor	Hama	Homs	Idleb	Lattakia	Rural Damascus	All Areas
Sewage repairs	Light	Orange	Red	Red	Light	Light	Light	Orange	Light	Orange
Garbage collection	Dark Red	Orange	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Light	Red	Red
Separated latrines for men and women	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light
Insecticides	Light	Red	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light
Stations for sewage treatment	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light
Landfills	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Orange	Orange	Light	Light
Lights for latrines	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light
Fuel for generators	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Red	Orange	Light
Cash assistance	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light
<b># of areas</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>104</b>

### Heatmap 19: Priority Interventions for Hygiene

	Al-Hasakeh	Aleppo	Ar-Raqqa	Deir-ez-Zor	Hama	Homs	Idleb	Lattakia	Rural Damascus	All Areas
Family hygiene kits	Red	Dark Red	Dark Red	Dark Red	Dark Red	Dark Red	Orange	Red	Dark Red	Dark Red
Women kits	Orange	Orange	Light	Red	Red	Light	Red	Dark Red	Orange	Orange
Hygiene kits for infants	Red	Orange	Red	Orange	Light	Light	Red	Orange	Red	Orange
Hygiene promotion	Orange	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light
<b># of areas</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>104</b>

## EDUCATION

The protracted crisis in Syria has a severe impact on the schooling system throughout the country, with large numbers of Syrian children unable to access their right to education. According to the 2014 Syrian Arab Republic Humanitarian Assistance Response Plan (SHARP), there are 3.9 million of people in need (between 3 to 17 years old) within the education sector, including 1.1 million boys and girls which are out of school and an additional 1.26 million children who are enrolled but do not attend or attend school irregularly.

### PEOPLE IN NEED

The table below shows that a total of 1,225,470 people are in need within the education sector in the assessed areas; with 733,161 students who have been out of school for more than one year. The highest number of people in acute need for education was in Aleppo Governorate with 235,050 students, followed by Ar-Raqqa Governorate with 145,000 students, and Deir-ez-Zor Governorate with 122,855 students.

**Table 18: People in Need of Education**

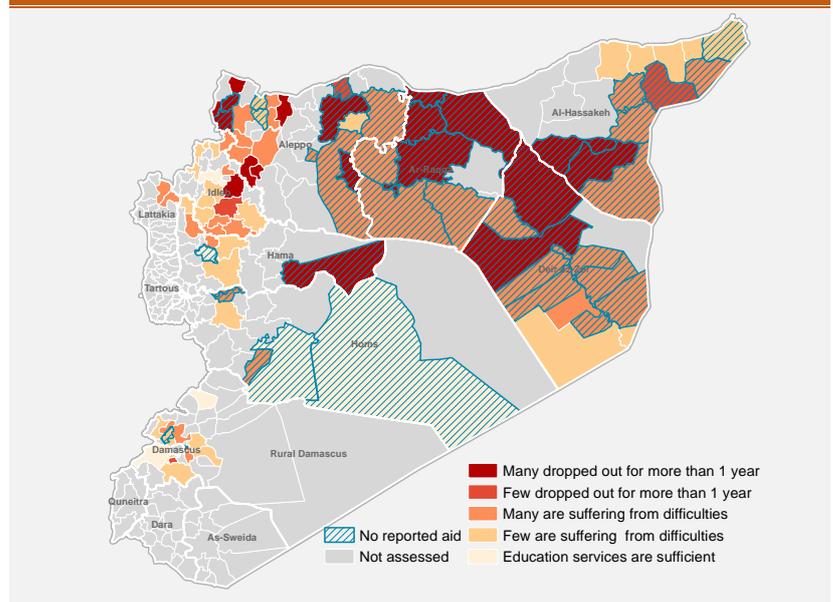
	Al-Hasakeh	Aleppo	Ar-Raqqa	Deir-ez-Zor	Idleb	Hama	Homs	Lattakia	Rural Damascus	Total
Acute need	63,300	235,050	145,000	122,855	87,950	60,520	7,250	600	10,636	<b>733,161</b>
Moderate need	25,050	149,000	91,000	75,074	60,150	55,020	19,400	1,800	15,815	<b>492,309</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>88,350</b>	<b>384,050</b>	<b>236,000</b>	<b>197,929</b>	<b>148,100</b>	<b>115,540</b>	<b>26,650</b>	<b>2,400</b>	<b>26,451</b>	<b>1,225,470</b>

### EDUCATION SEVERITY

DYNAMO results show a severity score of 3 out of 5, which accounts for a moderate problem, within 42 out of 104 assessed areas. However, 22 assessed areas reported a high severity score of five where many students had not attended school for more than a year.

DYNAMO findings show that school attendance rates in assessed areas are about half what they were before the crisis. The most affected governorates from an education perspective are Ar-Raqqa, Aleppo, and Deir-ez-Zor. In Ar-Raqqa, 63% of the assessed areas said that many students had not attended school for more than one year, followed by Aleppo Governorate with 41%.

**Map 33: Education Severity**



### DAMAGED SCHOOLS

The ongoing clashes coupled with heavy bombardment and shelling resulted in damaging many schools. The highest number of completely destroyed schools was in Hama Governorate with 49 schools, followed by Idleb, Aleppo and Rural Damascus.

**Table 19: Damaged Schools**

	Al-Hasakeh	Aleppo	Ar-Raqqa	Deir-ez-Zor	Hama	Homs	Idleb	Lattakia	Rural Damascus	Total
No damage	409	643	475	487	267	141	306	28	328	<b>3,084</b>
Slight damage	588	178	168	196	99	45	135	16	111	<b>1,536</b>
Moderate damage	147	53	34	97	90	42	83	6	44	<b>596</b>
Heavy damage	26	34	12	65	47	51	81	3	27	<b>346</b>
Destruction	9	46	11	28	49	34	47	5	44	<b>273</b>
Occupied	25	291	17	95	16	20	50	5	64	<b>583</b>

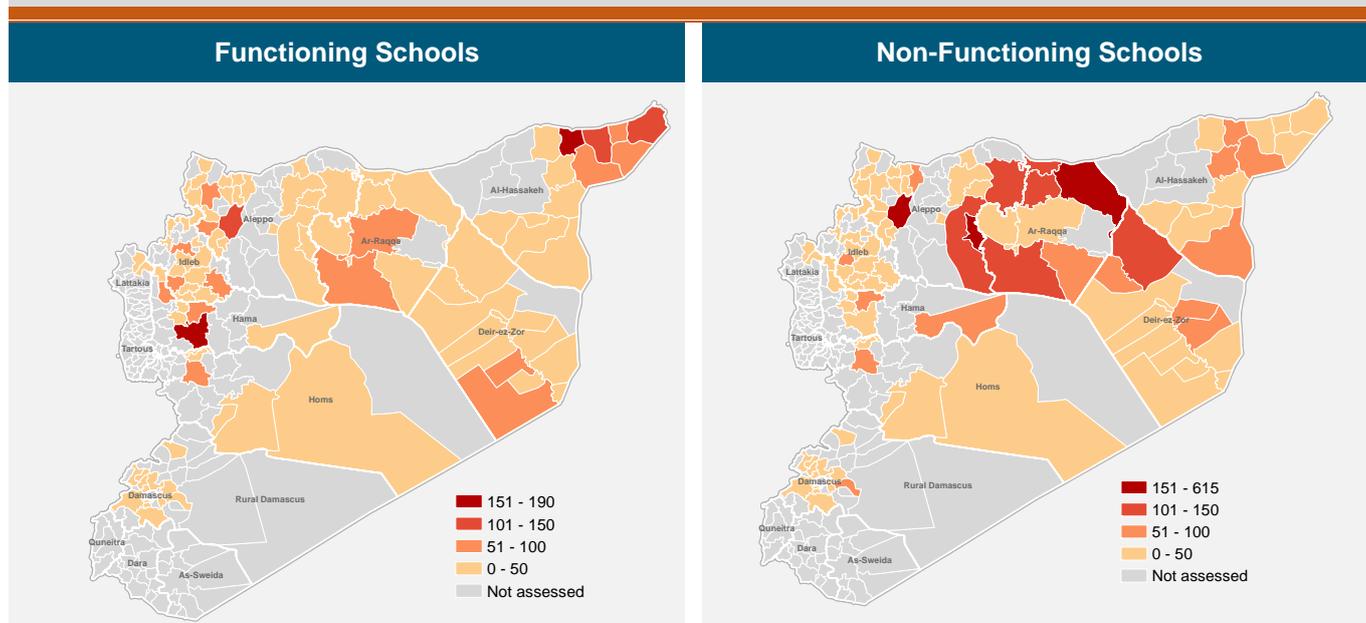
## FUNCTIONING AND NON-FUNCTIONING SCHOOLS

During the assessment, key informants indicated that 45% of schools (3,186 schools) were functioning, and 55% (3,932 schools) were non-functioning. Ar-Raqqa Governorate had highest percentage of non-functioning schools with 78%, followed by Aleppo with 73% and Deir-ez-Zor with 61%.

**Table 20: Number of Functioning and Non-Functioning Schools**

	Al-Hasakeh	Aleppo	Ar-Raqqa	Deir-ez-Zor	Hama	Homs	Idleb	Lattakia	Rural Damascus	Total
Functioning	745	584	193	334	384	131	489	34	292	<b>3,186</b>
Functioning %	63%	27%	22%	39%	68%	56%	69%	54%	60%	<b>45%</b>
Non-functioning	436	1,556	697	522	182	101	216	29	193	<b>3,932</b>
Non-functioning %	37%	73%	78%	61%	32%	44%	31%	46%	40%	<b>55%</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,181</b>	<b>2,140</b>	<b>890</b>	<b>856</b>	<b>566</b>	<b>232</b>	<b>705</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>485</b>	<b>7,118</b>

**Map 34: Functioning and Non-Functioning Schools**



## TYPES OF SCHOOLS

### PRIMARY SCHOOLS (6-11 years old)

Table 21: Number of Primary Schools

	Al-Hasakeh	Aleppo	Ar-Raqqa	Deir-ez-Zor	Hama	Homs	Idleb	Lattakia	Rural Damascus	Total
Non-functioning	310	1,036	518	313	117	64	119	25	93	<b>2,595</b>
Functioning	487	374	117	212	183	68	278	27	163	<b>1,909</b>
Functioning %	61%	27%	18%	40%	61%	52%	70%	52%	64%	<b>42%</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>797</b>	<b>1,410</b>	<b>635</b>	<b>525</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>397</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>256</b>	<b>4,504</b>
<b>Capacity</b>	<b>84,250</b>	<b>177,400</b>	<b>57,700</b>	<b>120,790</b>	<b>104,700</b>	<b>65,900</b>	<b>140,400</b>	<b>2,500</b>	<b>141,800</b>	<b>895,440</b>

### LOWER-SECONDARY SCHOOLS (11-15 years old)

Table 22: Number of Lower-Secondary Schools

	Al-Hasakeh	Aleppo	Ar-Raqqa	Deir-ez-Zor	Hama	Homs	Idleb	Lattakia	Rural Damascus	Total
Non-functioning	79	391	129	143	42	21	63	4	64	<b>936</b>
Functioning	197	142	52	78	109	36	151	4	72	<b>841</b>
Functioning %	71%	27%	29%	35%	72%	63%	71%	50%	53%	<b>47%</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>276</b>	<b>533</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>221</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>214</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>1,777</b>
<b>Capacity</b>	<b>52,300</b>	<b>74,850</b>	<b>40,300</b>	<b>49,985</b>	<b>66,550</b>	<b>49,600</b>	<b>70,000</b>	<b>900</b>	<b>62,544</b>	<b>467,029</b>

### UPPER-SECONDARY SCHOOLS (16-18 years old)

Table 23: Number of Upper-Secondary Schools

	Al-Hasakeh	Aleppo	Ar-Raqqa	Deir-ez-Zor	Hama	Homs	Idleb	Lattakia	Rural Damascus	Total
Non-functioning	47	129	50	66	23	16	34	0	36	<b>401</b>
Functioning	61	68	24	44	92	27	60	3	57	<b>436</b>
Functioning %	56%	35%	32%	40%	80%	63%	64%	100%	61%	<b>52%</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>197</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>837</b>
<b>Capacity</b>	<b>28,400</b>	<b>37,865</b>	<b>11,450</b>	<b>20,135</b>	<b>56,500</b>	<b>20,200</b>	<b>44,000</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>39,879</b>	<b>259,029</b>

## COLLEGES

Table 24: Number of Faculties

	Al-Hasakeh	Aleppo	Ar-Raqqa	Deir-ez-Zor	Hama	Homs	Idleb	Lattakia	Rural Damascus	Total
Non-functioning	0	0	10	8	0	0	0	0	2	<b>20</b>
Functioning			0	5	11	11	13		0	<b>40</b>
Functioning %			0%	38%	100%	100%	100%		0%	<b>67%</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>60</b>
<b>Capacity</b>				<b>19,000</b>	<b>12,500</b>	<b>10,850</b>	<b>3,600</b>			<b>45,950</b>

## REASONS FOR SCHOOL NON-FUNCTIONALITY

Security reasons were reported as the main factor for the non-functionality of schools with 59%, followed by the lack of fund with 53% and the lack of school teaching staff with 47%.

**Heatmap 20: Reasons for School Non-Functionality**

	Al-Hasakeh	Aleppo	Ar-Raqqa	Deir-ez-Zor	Hama	Homs	Idleb	Lattakia	Rural Damascus	All Areas
Security reasons										
Inadequate building (under bombardment)										
Lack of school teaching staff										
Absence of funding										
Damaged or destroyed building										
Lack of benches										
Electricity outages										
Water outages										
Distance from place of residence										
Schools are used as a shelter										
<b># of areas</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>104</b>

## STUDENTS' STATISTICS

**Table 25: Number of Students**

	Al-Hasakeh	Aleppo	Ar-Raqqa	Deir-ez-Zor	Hama	Homs	Idleb	Lattakia	Rural Damascus	Total
Primary	65,250	118,286	84,900	143,900	94,816	31,430	84,300	1,983	113,854	<b>738,719</b>
Primary female %	52%	53%	53%	53%	51%	55%	53%	58%	54%	<b>53%</b>
Lower secondary	37,800	31,055	41,500	100,123	61,780	8,500	51,250	331	47,884	<b>380,223</b>
Lower secondary female %	48%	51%	47%	47%	50%	48%	54%	55%	55%	<b>51%</b>
Upper secondary	18,150	17,374	23,000	30,198	53,370	4,550	19,220	327	22,296	<b>188,485</b>
Upper secondary female %	49%	50%	36%	39%	53%	53%	54%	55%	58%	<b>50%</b>
College	3,900	5,790	16,000	12,308	12,500	10,850	3,100	0	18,600	<b>83,048</b>
College female %	26%	49%	43%	47%	45%	58%	67%		47%	<b>48%</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>125,100</b>	<b>172,505</b>	<b>165,400</b>	<b>286,529</b>	<b>222,466</b>	<b>55,330</b>	<b>157,870</b>	<b>2,641</b>	<b>202,634</b>	<b>1,390,475</b>

## NUMBER OF STUDENTS OUT OF SCHOOLS

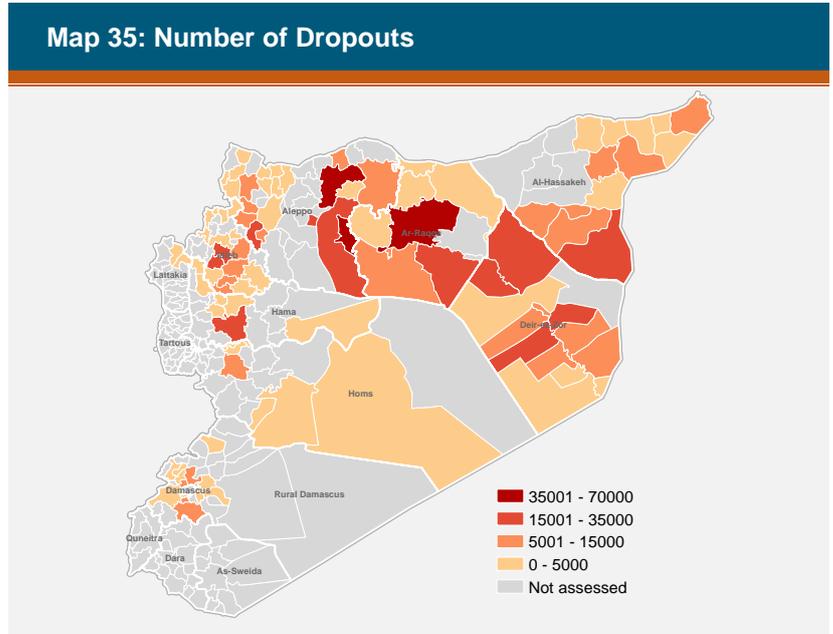
**Table 26: Number of Students out of School**

	Al-Hasakeh	Aleppo	Ar-Raqqa	Deir-ez-Zor	Hama	Homs	Idleb	Lattakia	Rural Damascus	Total
Primary	35,300	152,900	43,500	81,085	9,860	6,200	46,410	50	13,257	<b>388,562</b>
Low-secondary	25,700	66,100	22,600	43,404	15,620	3,150	26,520	30	14,351	<b>217,475</b>
High-secondary	11,025	27,700	26,600	22,393	11,050	2,050	18,730	0	17,873	<b>137,421</b>
College	1,000	8,410	15,247	7,285	1,800	5,300	4,150	30	1,950	<b>45,172</b>
<b># students out of schools</b>	<b>73,025</b>	<b>255,110</b>	<b>107,947</b>	<b>154,167</b>	<b>38,330</b>	<b>16,700</b>	<b>95,810</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>47,431</b>	<b>788,630</b>

## REASONS FOR DROPOUTS

As part of the assessment, key informants were asked to list the reasons preventing children and adolescents from getting an education. Overall, the main factor for students dropping out of school was the lack of money reported by 66% of the assessed areas, followed by child labour with 65%, teachers not being paid with 49% and unsafety of schools with 48%.

Map 35: Number of Dropouts



Heatmap 21: Reasons for Dropouts

	Al-Hasakeh	Aleppo	Ar-Raqqa	Deir-ez-Zor	Hama	Homs	Idleb	Lattakia	Rural Damascus	All Areas
Lack of School materials, textbooks, pens, boards, etc.	Red	Red	Red	Orange	Orange	Orange	Light Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange
Schools are damaged or occupied	Light Orange	Orange	Light Orange	Light Orange	Orange	Red	Light Orange	Light Orange	Light Orange	Light Orange
Schools or spaces are not in good condition	Orange	Light Orange	Light Orange	Light Orange	Light Orange	Light Orange	Light Orange	Red	Light Orange	Light Orange
Teachers are not available	Orange	Orange	Red	Light Orange	Light Orange	Light Orange	Light Orange	Light Orange	Light Orange	Light Orange
Teachers are not paid	Orange	Red	Red	Orange	Orange	Light Orange	Light Orange	Red	Light Orange	Orange
Exams not properly certified; or accreditation not available	Light Orange	Light Orange	Light Orange	Light Orange	Light Orange	Light Orange	Light Orange	Light Orange	Light Orange	Light Orange
Constraints with transport to school	Orange	Light Orange	Light Orange	Light Orange	Red	Orange	Light Orange	Light Orange	Light Orange	Light Orange
Schools not perceived as safe	Orange	Light Orange	Red	Light Orange	Red	Light Orange	Red	Red	Light Orange	Orange
Lack of money to send children to school	Red	Orange	Red	Light Orange	Red	Orange	Red	Red	Red	Red
Children needed to help family (include child labour)	Red	Red	Red	Light Orange	Red	Orange	Orange	Orange	Red	Red
Children are sick and can't attend school	Light Orange	Light Orange	Light Orange	Light Orange	Light Orange	Light Orange	Light Orange	Light Orange	Light Orange	Light Orange
Child recruitment by armed forces	Red	Light Orange	Light Orange	Light Orange	Light Orange	Light Orange	Orange	Light Orange	Light Orange	Light Orange
Early marriages	Light Orange	Orange	Light Orange	Light Orange	Light Orange	Light Orange	Light Orange	Orange	Light Orange	Light Orange
Lack of adapted infrastructure for children with disabilities	Light Orange	Light Orange	Light Orange	Light Orange	Orange	Light Orange	Light Orange	Red	Light Orange	Light Orange
<b># of areas</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>104</b>

## EDUCATION PRIORITY INTERVENTIONS

Cash assistance was identified as the primary need to be met if education services are to be improved and attendance rates to be increased. Teachers' salaries came as the second priority, followed by providing safe learning spaces.

**Heatmap 22: Priority Interventions**

	Al-Hasakeh	Aleppo	Ar-Raqqa	Deir-ez-Zor	Hama	Homs	Idleb	Lattakia	Rural Damascus	All Areas
Cash assistance for children	High	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	High	Medium	Medium	Medium
Food support	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Educational activities	Low	Low	Low	Medium	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Psychosocial support	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Medium	Low	Low	Low	Low
School construction	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
School materials	Low	Medium	Low	Low	High	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Educational activities for children with disabilities	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Teachers' salaries	Medium	High	High	High	Medium	Low	Medium	High	Low	High
School repairs	High	Medium	Low	Medium	Low	High	Medium	Medium	Low	Medium
Safe learning spaces	Low	Medium	High	Medium	Low	Medium	High	Low	High	Medium
Heating fuel	Medium	Medium	Low	Low	High	High	Medium	Low	High	Medium
Provision of female teachers	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
<b># of areas</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>104</b>

## RECEIVED ASSISTANCE

About 44% of the assessed areas reported receiving no assistance at all during the two months prior to the assessment with the highest percentage in Ar-Raqqa (100%), followed by Homs (83%) and Deir-ez-Zor and Al-Hasakeh (67% each).

Over all the assessed areas, about 38% of the received support was school materials like books and stationery, followed by teachers' salaries (19%) and school construction and repairs (18%).

**Heatmap 23: Types of Received Education Assistance**

	Al-Hasakeh	Aleppo	Ar-Raqqa	Deir-ez-Zor	Hama	Homs	Idleb	Lattakia	Rural Damascus	All Areas
No assistance	High	High	High	High	Medium	High	Low	Low	Low	High
Cash assistant (for fees and food)	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	High	Low	Low
school feeding program	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Heating fuel	Low	Low	Low	Low	High	Low	Low	Low	Medium	Low
School materials (books, stationery, etc...)	Medium	Medium	Low	Low	High	Low	High	High	High	Medium
Teachers' salaries	Low	Medium	Low	Low	Low	Low	High	Low	Medium	Low
School construction and repairs	Low	Low	Low	Low	Medium	Low	Medium	High	Medium	Low
Psychosocial support	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Medium	Low	Low	Low
<b># of areas</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>104</b>

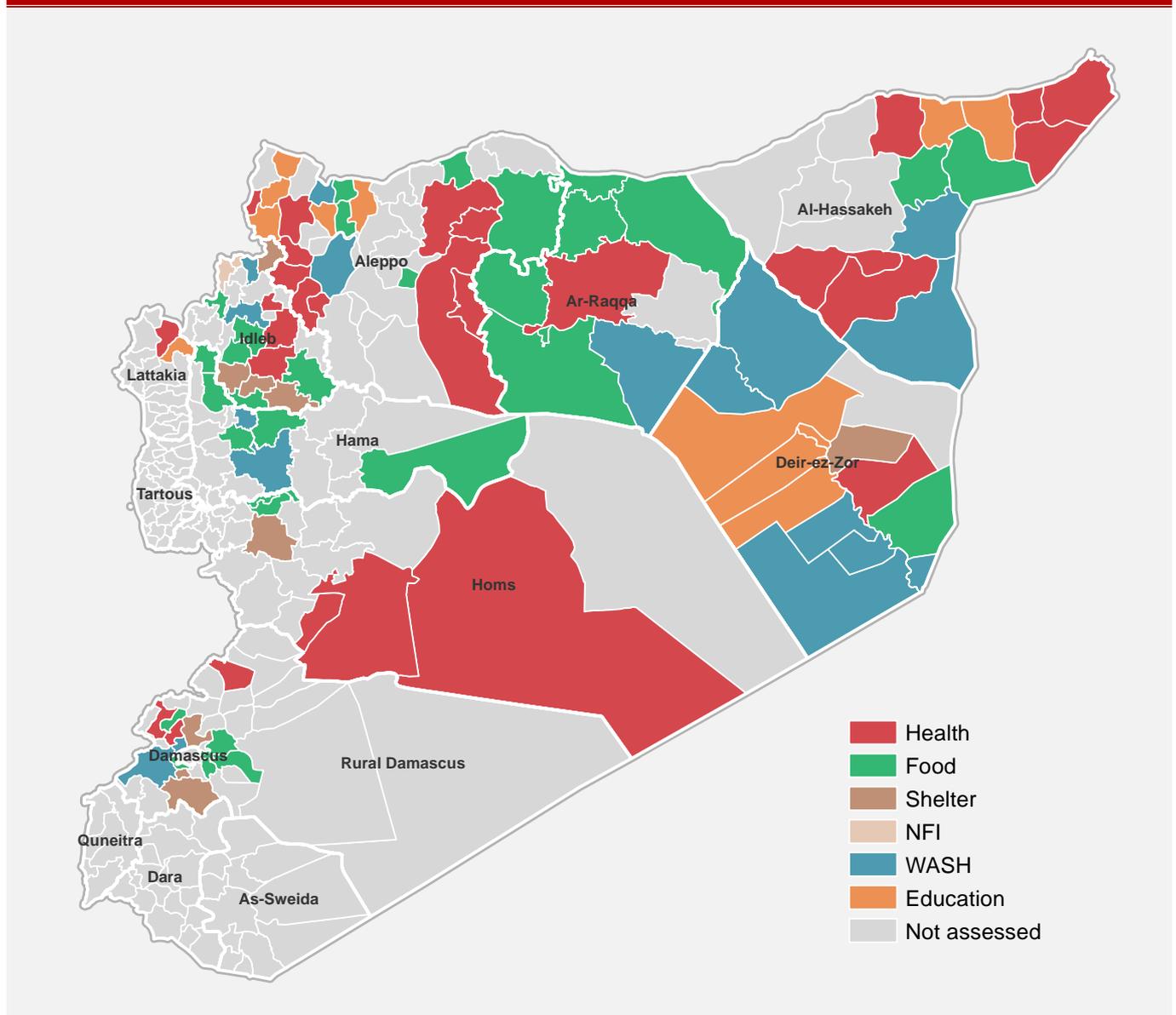
## PRIORITIES

As of 27 October 2014, the UN estimates that the number of people in need of humanitarian assistance in Syria has grown to 12.2 million, including over 5 million children and more than 7.6 million IDPs. Of this total, the UN estimates that 4.8 million are located in hard to reach areas. To alleviate their suffering, people in need require life-saving and life-sustaining interventions that can address their increasing humanitarian needs.

### FIRST PRIORITY

Across all the assessed areas, food was the first priority for 33% of areas; followed by health for 28% of areas most of them located in Aleppo and Al-Hasakeh. WASH services were the first priority for 17%; education for 12%; and shelter for nine areas, three of them in Rural Damascus: Kisweh, At Tall and Sahnaya due to the high numbers of IDPs from other areas in Rural Damascus. Homs City reported shelter as a first need priority because many houses there were completely damaged; and Tamanaah, Kafr Nobol, Heish and Dana in Idleb Governorate which host large number of IDPs reported shelter as their first need priority as well.

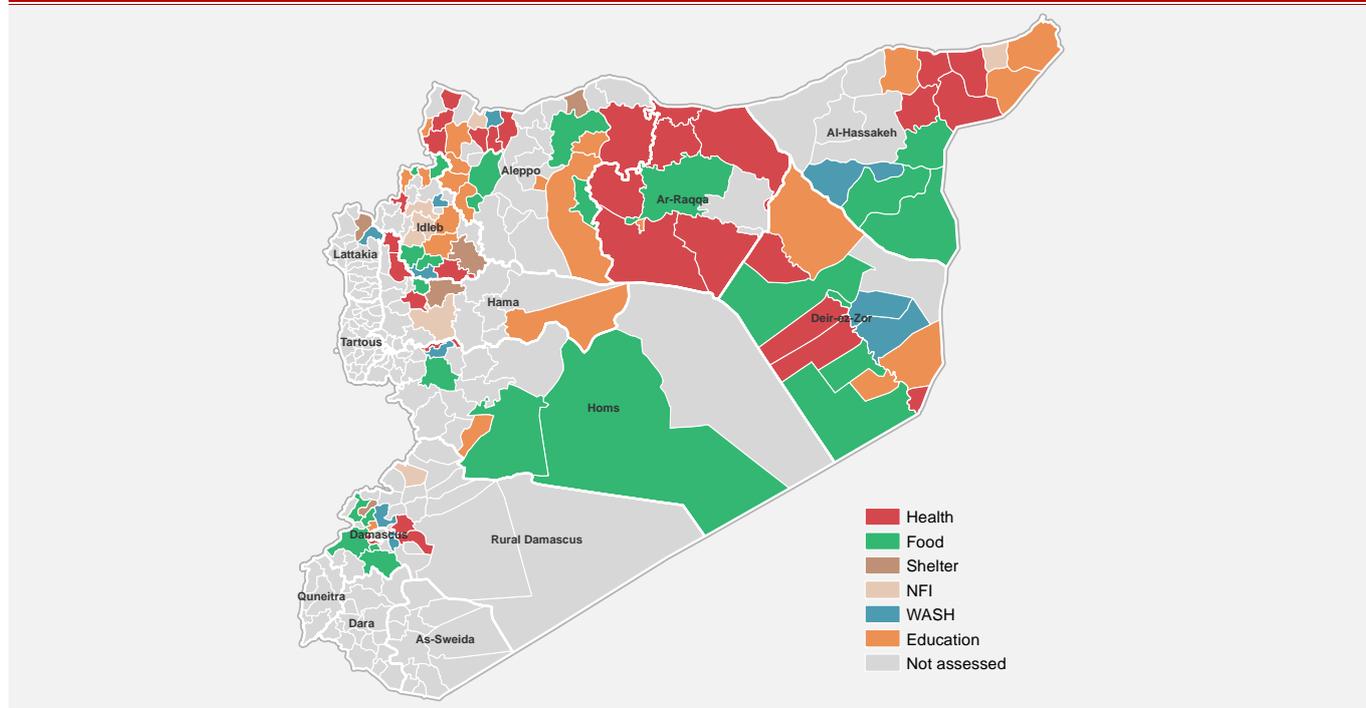
Map 36: First Priority



## SECOND PRIORITY

About 31% of the assessed areas considered providing health services as a second priority. Most of these areas are located in ISIL-controlled areas in Deir-ez-Zor, Al-Hasakeh and Ar-Raqqa due to the difficulty in aid entry; and in some areas of Rural Damascus that are under siege. Food and education came second with 25%.

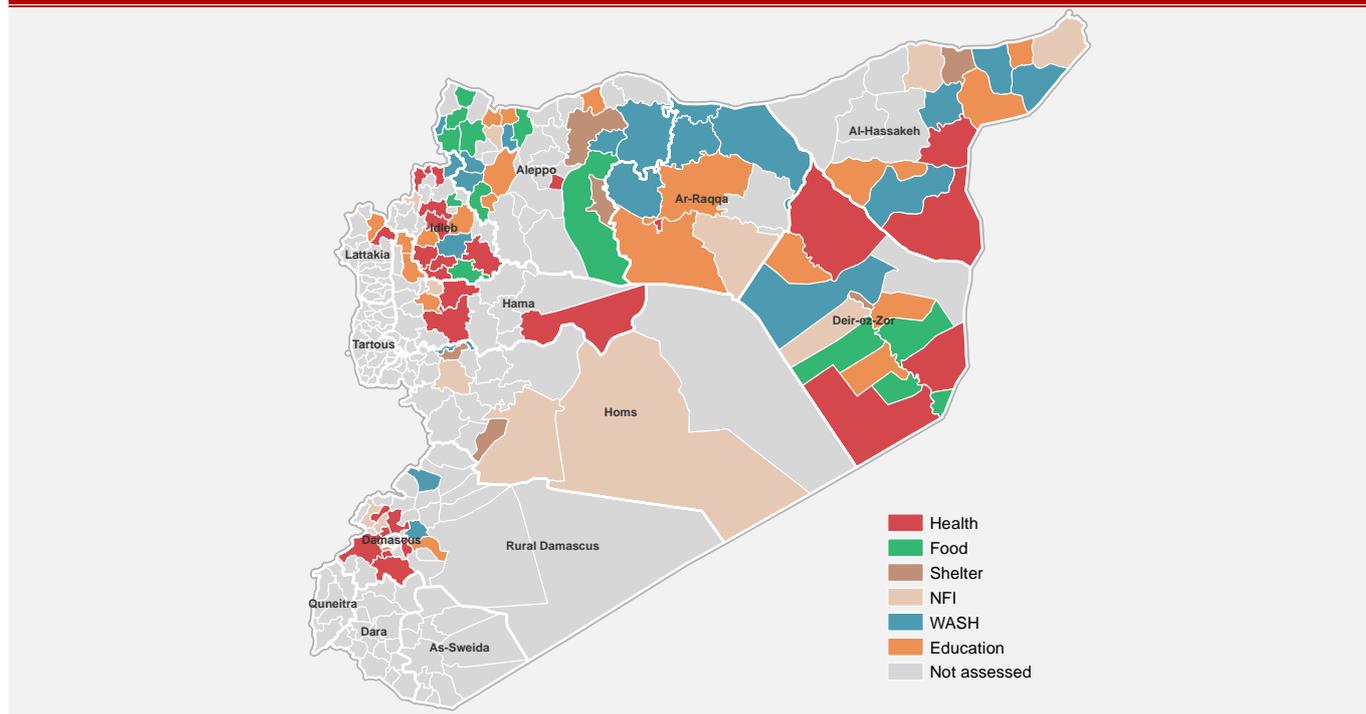
Map 37: Second Priority



## THIRD PRIORITY

The contracted crisis has had its effects on all sectors and the humanitarian situation is getting more deteriorated all across Syria. About 28% of the assessed areas reported health services as a third priority.

Map 38: Third Priority



## SERVICES

In order to make a realistic perception of living conditions in Syria, we need to study the situation of major services received by individuals. These have significantly deteriorated and reflected negatively on people's lives and livelihoods. Electricity networks have had problems for a long time that extends to the pre-Syrian crisis. At the beginning of the crisis, the government was forced to increase the electricity rationing hours until it reached between (19-24) hours per day even in the safest and most stable places as the city of Damascus. The poor provision of electricity is due to the lack of fuel to run thermal power plants. On the other hand, in besieged areas the regime deliberately cut off power as punitive actions. This is also applicable in the areas beyond the control of the regime in Damascus and rural Lattakia. Some opposition groups, however, cut off electricity to the regime-controlled neighborhoods in Aleppo City. In general, many power plants in Syria came under attack, which led to reduced efficiency and affected all other services such as health, education, bakeries, factories, water and sewage systems.

Before the crisis, the use of mobile phones spread significantly and exceeded the use of landlines in spite of its high cost. However, during the crisis, mobile phone services were suspended in many areas. Therefore, people returned to relying on landlines for internal communication. On the other hand, people living near the borders of Turkey, Jordan and Iraq are still able to use mobile networks of these countries.

Civil defense teams became an urgent need under the current circumstances, especially in areas that are exposed to bombardment and shelling. However, these teams are suffering from a lack of facilities, equipment and funding.

## ELECTRICITY

The DYNAMO shows that 71% of the assessed areas depend on the public network as a main source of electricity, with only 6% depending on public generators. Only one assessed area, Nashabiyeh, in Rural Damascus Governorate, has no electricity sources at all. The table below shows the percentage of electricity sources in the assessed areas.

	Al-Hasakeh	Aleppo	Ar-Raqqa	Deir-ez-Zor	Hama	Homs	Idleb	Lattakia	Rural Damascus	All Areas
Public network	75%	55%	100%	100%	100%	83%	56%	0%	56%	71%
Public generators	0%	14%	0%	0%	0%	0%	13%	0%	6%	6%
Personal generators	25%	32%	0%	0%	0%	17%	31%	100%	31%	22%
No source	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	6%	1%
<b># of areas</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>104</b>

Both Kansaba and Rabe'e sub-districts in Lattakia Governorate suffer from a complete absence of electricity leading to full dependence on personal generators to obtain electricity. The average electricity-supply duration over all the assessed governorates is five hours per day.

	Al-Hasakeh	Aleppo	Ar-Raqqa	Deir-ez-Zor	Hama	Homs	Idleb	Lattakia	Rural Damascus	All Areas
Average of electricity hours per day	8	5	4	8	7	6	3	0	4	5
Percentage	0.33%	0.21%	0.17%	0.33%	0.29%	0.25%	0.13%	0.00%	0.17%	0.21%

## TELECOMMUNICATION

As shown in the table below, 38% of the assessed areas depend on landlines, while satellite internet is a main medium of communication in 28% of the assessed areas as. Some other areas depend fully on neighbouring countries' mobile networks.

**Heatmap 25: Telecommunication Available in Assessed Areas**

	Al-Hasakeh	Aleppo	Ar-Raqqa	Deir-ez-Zor	Hama	Homs	Idleb	Lattakia	Rural Damascus	All Areas
Landline	42%	32%	50%	53%	14%	33%	31%	0%	44%	38%
Mobile network (local)	0%	27%	0%	27%	29%	33%	0%	0%	25%	17%
Mobile network (neighboring countries)	25%	9%	38%	0%	0%	0%	25%	100%	0%	13%
Internet network (local)	0%	5%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	19%	4%
Internet (satellite)	33%	27%	13%	20%	57%	33%	44%	0%	13%	28%
<b># of areas</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>104</b>

## CIVIL DEFENSE

The assessment shows that only 48 assessed areas have civil defense centers. The sub-sections below give more details about the problems civil defense centers face, and the severity of each problem at the governorate level. As shown in the tables below, the 48 centers reported facing different kinds of problems.

**Heatmap 26: Civil Defense Centers**

	Al-Hasakeh	Aleppo	Ar-Raqqa	Deir-ez-Zor	Hama	Homs	Idleb	Lattakia	Rural Damascus	All Areas
Yes	1	9	4	4	4	2	11	2	11	48
No	11	13	4	11	3	4	5	0	5	56
<b># of areas</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>104</b>

## PROBLEMS OF CIVIL DEFENCE CENTRES

### LACK OF STAFF

- 23 civil defense centers (48%) reported no problem.
- 3 civil defense centers (6%) reported severe problem.
- 13 civil defense centers (27%) reported moderate problem.
- 9 civil defense centers (19%) reported limited problem.

**Heatmap 27: Severity Level Due to Lack of Staff in Civil Defense Centers**

	Al-Hasakeh	Aleppo	Ar-Raqqa	Deir-ez-Zor	Hama	Homs	Idleb	Lattakia	Rural Damascus	All Areas
No problem	0%	56%	25%	0%	25%	50%	64%	50%	64%	48%
Limited problem	0%	11%	0%	25%	50%	0%	27%	0%	18%	19%
Moderate problem	100%	33%	50%	50%	25%	50%	0%	50%	18%	27%
Severe problem	0%	0%	25%	25%	0%	0%	9%	0%	0%	6%
<b># of areas</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>48</b>

### LACK OF HEAVY MACHINERY

- 4 civil defense centers (8%) reported no problem.
- 2 civil defense centers (4%) reported limited problem.
- 10 civil defense centers (21%) reported moderate problem.
- 32 civil defense centers (67%) reported severe problem.

**Heatmap 28: Severity Level Due to Lack of Heavy Machinery in Civil Defense Centers**

	Al-Hasakeh	Aleppo	Ar-Raqqa	Deir-ez-Zor	Hama	Homs	Idleb	Lattakia	Rural Damascus	All Areas
No problem	0%	0%	0%	0%	25%	0%	9%	0%	18%	8%
Limited problem	0%	0%	0%	25%	0%	0%	0%	0%	9%	4%
Moderate problem	0%	22%	0%	0%	0%	50%	27%	50%	27%	21%
Severe problem	100%	78%	100%	75%	75%	50%	64%	50%	45%	67%
<b># of areas</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>48</b>

### LACK OF EQUIPMENT

- 2 civil defense centers (4%) reported no problem.
- 5 civil defense centers (10%) reported limited problem.
- 18 civil defense centers (38%) reported moderate problem.
- 23 civil defense centers (48%) reported severe problem.

**Heatmap 29: Severity Level Due to Lack of Equipment in Civil Defense Centers**

	Al-Hasakeh	Aleppo	Ar-Raqqa	Deir-ez-Zor	Hama	Homs	Idleb	Lattakia	Rural Damascus	All Areas
No problem	0%	0%	0%	0%	25%	0%	0%	0%	9%	4%
Limited problem	0%	11%	0%	0%	25%	50%	18%	0%	0%	10%
Moderate problem	0%	33%	0%	50%	50%	50%	36%	0%	55%	38%
Severe problem	100%	56%	100%	50%	0%	0%	45%	100%	36%	48%
<b># of areas</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>48</b>

### LACK OF FINANCE

- 5 civil defense centers (10%) reported no problem.
- 4 civil defense centers (8%) reported limited problem.
- 8 civil defense centers (17%) reported moderate problem.
- 31 civil defense centers (65%) reported severe problem.

**Heatmap 30: Severity Level Due to Lack of Finance for Civil Defense Centers**

	Al-Hasakeh	Aleppo	Ar-Raqqa	Deir-ez-Zor	Hama	Homs	Idleb	Lattakia	Rural Damascus	All Areas
No problem	0%	0%	0%	25%	25%	50%	9%	0%	9%	10%
Limited problem	0%	22%	0%	0%	0%	50%	9%	0%	0%	8%
Moderate problem	0%	11%	0%	25%	50%	0%	18%	50%	9%	17%
Severe problem	100%	67%	100%	50%	25%	0%	64%	50%	82%	65%
<b># of areas</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>48</b>

**LACK OF FUEL**

- 3 civil defense centers (6%) reported no problem.
- 9 civil defense centers (19%) reported limited problem.
- 9 civil defense centers (19%) reported moderate problem.
- 27 civil defense centers (56%) reported severe problem.

Heatmap 31: Severity Level Due to Lack of Fuel in Civil Defense Centers										
	Al-Hasakeh	Aleppo	Ar-Raqqa	Deir-ez-Zor	Hama	Homs	Idleb	Lattakia	Rural Damascus	All Areas
No problem	0%	11%	0%	0%	25%	0%	0%	0%	9%	6%
Limited problem	0%	22%	25%	25%	25%	50%	9%	0%	18%	19%
Moderate problem	100%	22%	25%	0%	25%	0%	27%	50%	0%	19%
Severe problem	0%	44%	50%	75%	25%	50%	64%	50%	73%	56%
<b># of areas</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>48</b>

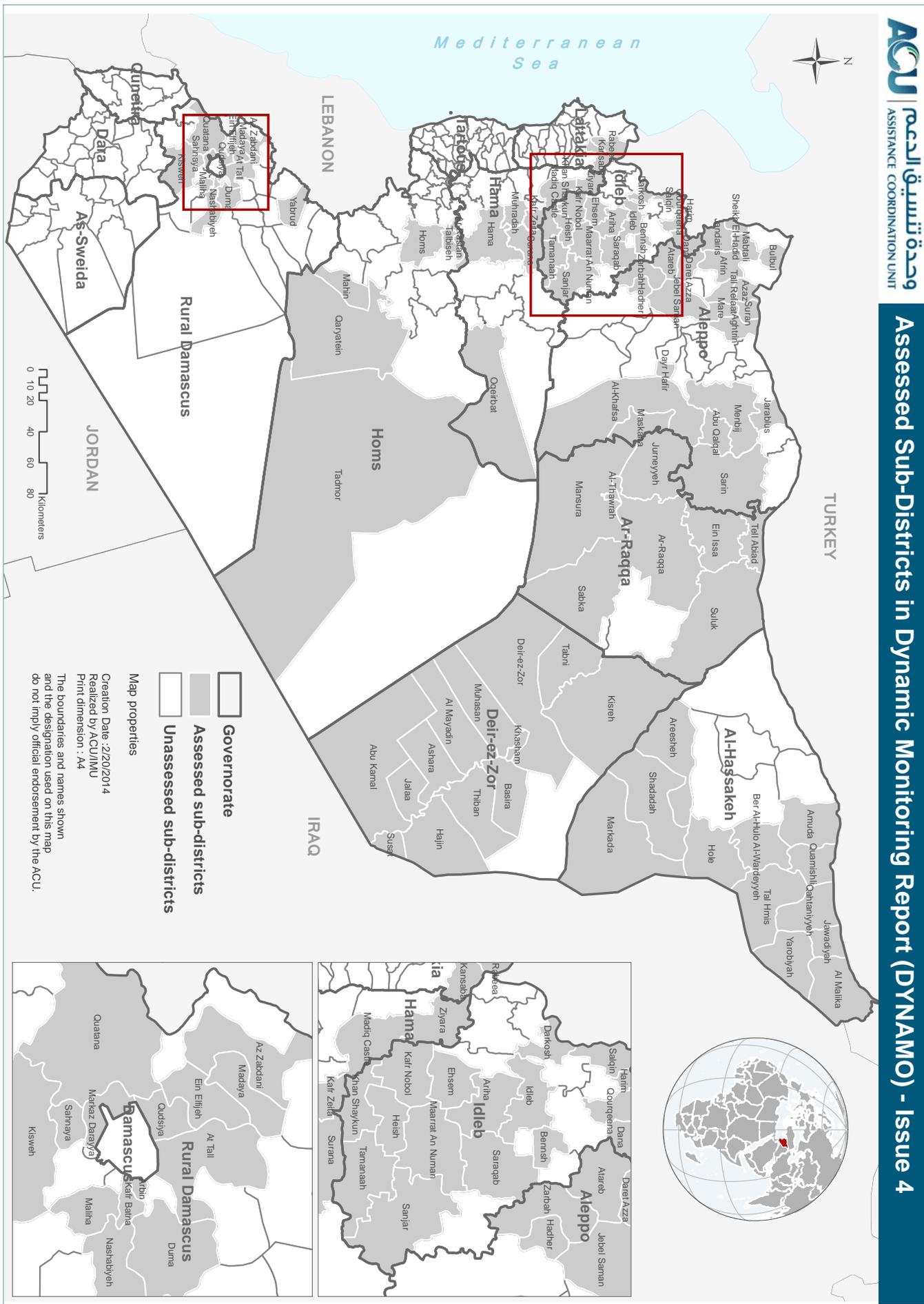
## ANNEXES

## ANNEX 1

## Assessed Sub-Districts

	Governorate	District	Sub-District		Governorate	District	Sub-District
1	Al-Hasakeh	Al-Hasakeh	Areesheh	52	Deir-ez-Zor	Deir-ez-Zor	Khasham
2	Al-Hasakeh	Al-Hasakeh	Be'r Al-Hulo Al-Wardeyyeh	53	Deir-ez-Zor	Deir-ez-Zor	Kisreh
3	Al-Hasakeh	Al-Hasakeh	Hole	54	Deir-ez-Zor	Deir-ez-Zor	Muhasan
4	Al-Hasakeh	Al-Hasakeh	Markada	55	Deir-ez-Zor	Deir-ez-Zor	Tabni
5	Al-Hasakeh	Al-Hasakeh	Shadadah	56	Hama	As-Salamiyeh	Oqeirbat
6	Al-Hasakeh	Al-Malikeyyeh	Al-Malikeyyeh	57	Hama	As-Suqaylabiyah	Madiq Castle
7	Al-Hasakeh	Al-Malikeyyeh	Jawadiyah	58	Hama	As-Suqaylabiyah	Ziyara
8	Al-Hasakeh	Al-Malikeyyeh	Ya'robiyah	59	Hama	Hama	Hama
9	Al-Hasakeh	Quamishli	Amuda	60	Hama	Hama	Suran
10	Al-Hasakeh	Quamishli	Qahtaniyyeh	61	Hama	Muhradah	Eastern Bari
11	Al-Hasakeh	Quamishli	Quamishli	62	Hama	Muhradah	Muhradah
12	Al-Hasakeh	Quamishli	Tal Hmis	63	Homs	Ar-Rastan	Ar-Rastan
13	Aleppo	Afrin	Afrin	64	Homs	Ar-Rastan	Talbiseh
14	Aleppo	Afrin	Bulbul	65	Homs	Homs	Homs
15	Aleppo	Afrin	Jandairis	66	Homs	Homs	Mahin
16	Aleppo	Afrin	Ma'btali	67	Homs	Homs	Qaryatein
17	Aleppo	Afrin	Sheikh El-Hadid	68	Homs	Tadmor	Tadmor
18	Aleppo	Ain Al Arab	Sarin	69	Idleb	Al Ma'ra	Heish
19	Aleppo	Al Bab	Dayr Hafir	70	Idleb	Al Ma'ra	Kafr Nobol
20	Aleppo	A'zaz	Aghtrin	71	Idleb	Al Ma'ra	Khan Shaykun
21	Aleppo	A'zaz	A'zaz	72	Idleb	Al Ma'ra	Ma'arrat An Nu'man
22	Aleppo	A'zaz	Mare'	73	Idleb	Al Ma'ra	Sanjar
23	Aleppo	A'zaz	Suran	74	Idleb	Al Ma'ra	Tamanaah
24	Aleppo	A'zaz	Tall Refaat	75	Idleb	Ariha	Ariha
25	Aleppo	Jarablus	Jarablus	76	Idleb	Ariha	Ehsem
26	Aleppo	Jebel Saman	Atareb	77	Idleb	Harim	Dana
27	Aleppo	Jebel Saman	Daret Azza	78	Idleb	Harim	Harim
28	Aleppo	Jebel Saman	Hadher	79	Idleb	Harim	Qourqeena
29	Aleppo	Jebel Saman	Jebel Saman	80	Idleb	Harim	Salqin
30	Aleppo	Jebel Saman	Zarbah	81	Idleb	Idleb	Bennsh
31	Aleppo	Menbij	Abu Qalqal	82	Idleb	Idleb	Idleb
32	Aleppo	Menbij	Al-Khafsa	83	Idleb	Idleb	Saraqab
33	Aleppo	Menbij	Maskana	84	Idleb	Jisr-Ash-Shugur	Darkosh
34	Aleppo	Menbij	Menbij	85	Lattakia	Al-Haffa	Kansaba
35	Ar-Raqqa	Ar-Raqqa	Ar-Raqqa	86	Lattakia	Lattakia	Rabee'a
36	Ar-Raqqa	Ar-Raqqa	Sabka	87	Rural Damascus	At Tall	At Tall
37	Ar-Raqqa	Ath-Thawrah	Al-Thawrah	88	Rural Damascus	Az-Zabdani	Az-Zabdani
38	Ar-Raqqa	Ath-Thawrah	Jurneyyeh	89	Rural Damascus	Az-Zabdani	Ein Elfijeh
39	Ar-Raqqa	Ath-Thawrah	Mansura	90	Rural Damascus	Az-Zabdani	Madaya
40	Ar-Raqqa	Tell Abiad	Ein Issa	91	Rural Damascus	Darayya	Markaz Darayya
41	Ar-Raqqa	Tell Abiad	Suluk	92	Rural Damascus	Darayya	Sahnaya
42	Ar-Raqqa	Tell Abiad	Tell Abiad	93	Rural Damascus	Duma	Duma
43	Deir-ez-Zor	Abu Kamal	Abu Kamal	94	Rural Damascus	Duma	Nashabiyeh
44	Deir-ez-Zor	Abu Kamal	Hajin	95	Rural Damascus	Qatana	Qatana
45	Deir-ez-Zor	Abu Kamal	Jalaa	96	Rural Damascus	Rural Damascus	Arbin
46	Deir-ez-Zor	Abu Kamal	Susat	97	Rural Damascus	Rural Damascus	Kafr Batna
47	Deir-ez-Zor	Al Mayadin	Al Mayadin	98	Rural Damascus	Rural Damascus	Kisweh
48	Deir-ez-Zor	Al Mayadin	Ashara	99	Rural Damascus	Rural Damascus	Maliha
49	Deir-ez-Zor	Al Mayadin	Thiban	100	Rural Damascus	Rural Damascus	Qudsiya
50	Deir-ez-Zor	Deir-ez-Zor	Basira	101	Rural Damascus	Yabroud	Yabroud
51	Deir-ez-Zor	Deir-ez-Zor	Deir-ez-Zor				

ANNEX 2





SYRIA DYNAMIC MONITORING REPORT

**DYNAMO**®

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