

# DYNAMO HARIM DISTRICT

MARCH 2018



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**List of acronyms:**

- ACTED Aid Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development
- ACU Assistance Coordination Unit
- ARD Ataa for Relief and Development
- CCCM Camps Coordination and Camps Management
- CT Computerized Axial Tomography
- DFID Department for International Development
- EWARN Early Warning Alert and Response Network
- GIS geographic information system
- IMU Information Management Unit
- IDPs Internally Displaced Persons
- INGOs International Non-Government Organizations
- IRC International Rescue Committee
- IR Islamic Relief
- KII Key Informant Interview
- LNGOs Local Non-Government Organizations
- MSF Médecins Sans Frontières
- RAF Rahmit Al-Insan Fadiylah "Mercy is Grace"
- PIN People In Need
- SRD Syria for Relief and Development
- SIG Syrian Interim Government
- SYP Syrian Pounds
- UOSSM Union des Organisations de Secours et Soins Médicaux  
 Union of Medical Care and Relief Organizations
- UNICEF United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund

## Harim District

### Introduction:

Harim is located to the north of Idleb Governorate and consists of 6 Sub-districts:

- 1- Harim Sub-district
- 2- Dana Sub-district
- 3- Qourqeena Sub-district
- 4- Salqin Sub-district
- 5- Kafr Takharim Sub-district
- 6- Armanaz Sub-district

These sub-districts consist of 71 communities of different sizes, with a total population of approximately 209,026 as per the estimated statistics of the Syrian Regime in 2011. The majority of the population are living in the cities that are considered to be centers of the above-mentioned sub-districts in comparison with other villages. It is noteworthy that these cities have the same names of the sub-districts to which they belong - as Dana City in Dana Sub-district and Harim City in Harim Sub-district. There are also many medium-sized communities, which are called towns, such as Sarmada and Termanin Towns in Dana Sub-district and Eskat and Azmarin Towns in Salqin Sub-district. Meanwhile, there are many villages where the population is relatively small, such as Torlaha and Rabeeta Villages in Qourqeena Sub-district.

Before 2011, most of the population of these sub-districts were working in agriculture, where the olive trees are wide-spread and some other crops such as vegetables, almonds and walnuts. They were working in the trade as well, where many of them have large freight trucks used in transporting goods from Syria to Turkey and vice versa, while a small proportion of the population was in government jobs.

Harim went out of control of the Syrian Regime at the beginning of the outbreak of conflict in Syria. By the end of 2012, all the villages and towns in this district went out of control of the Syrian Regime, and because they are close to the Turkish border, they were and still a refuge for a large number of civilians fleeing the ongoing war. These influxes of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) led to the formation of displacement camps, such as Atma, Qah and Karama camps.

### Executive Summary:

- **Demographics:** The study sample included four cities in Harim District in Idleb Governorate - Harim, Salqin, Dana and Qourqeena – in addition to four villages in the same sub-districts respectively - Ariba, Delbiya, Selwa and Sardin. Approximately, 318,250 people were reported to be living in the communities of the study sample according to information obtained by the enumerators of the Information Management Unit (IMU) in the Assistance Coordination Unit (ACU). This number indicates that there is an increase in the population census, which is five times higher than it was before 2011 (66,218 people). The study also showed that the percentage of children increased up to 40% in comparison with other age groups. The number of IDPs in the study sample was 165,950 IDPs – 70% (116,225 IDPs) are settled in rented houses, whereas only 4% of the total number of IDPs are settled in regular camps as per the classification of the Office of the Camps Coordination and Camps Management (CCCM).
- **Health:** The communities in the study sample contain 11 hospitals, 6 dispensaries and 90 private clinics. These medical points are concentrated in the cities, while there is only one dispensary in Selwa Village and there are no medical points in the other three villages. There are 172 physicians in the communities in the study sample, 13% females. This medical staff is also concentrated in cities, not villages. In the villages that do not have physicians, the results showed that 19% of the surveyed civilians see that providers of medical services do not have the needed expertise.



- Water and Sanitation:** 44% of the communities in the study sample are supported in the water sector by International Non-Government Organizations (INGOs), 6% of the communities are supported by Local Non-Government Organizations (LNGOs), while there is no support in the water sector in 54% of these communities. 50% of the communities in the study sample suffer from high water prices – the price of one cubic meter of water exceeds 500 Syrian Pounds (SYP) (1.1\$). 63% of these communities receive relatively small quantities of water that is less than 50 liters per day. 20% of water in these communities is being tested periodically, whereas water potability is only tested when there is a need in 70% of these communities. Water is sterilized in 50% of the communities in the study sample, and it is not sterilized in 38% of them. However, 12% of the surveyed civilians do not know whether water is being sterilized where they live. 59% of the assessed communities dispose of water into the main sewage system, 22% of them dispose of it in septic tanks, while 19% dispose of water in the open. 44% of the communities dispose of waste by removing it out of the sub-district, 47% of them dispose of waste by burning it, and only 9% of the communities use the sanitary landfill to dispose of their waste.
- Bakeries:** The total number of operational bakeries in the study sample is 21 bakeries with a total production capacity of approximately 101 tons per day in one shift. While 3 bakeries are non-operational. In addition, 4 communities are supported in terms of bread by INGOs, and 1 community is supported by LNGOs, while the other 3 communities are not supported. It was found out that the population have no problem with the availability of bread, but the main problem was the price of bread in the unsupported communities. 68% of the surveyed civilians reported that the distribution of bread was fair and 22% said that it was sometimes fair, while 10% thought that it was unfair.
- Education:** The biggest service provider to the schools in the study sample is the Free Education Directorate by 37%. The second service provider is LNGOs by 26% and the INGOs by 26%, whereas the Syrian Regime provided only 11% of the total support. 33% of the surveyed civilians reported that the provided services were good, 47% of them reported that the provided services were average, while 14% reported that the provided services were poor. The results showed that the dropout was 59% in the assessed communities and the highest dropout percentage was concentrated in the advanced stages of education. The dropout was higher in the villages in comparison with the cities. Of the total teaching staff, 84% of the teachers (1,084 teachers) were graduated officially from colleges or institutes that qualify them to practice the career. The biggest number of volunteers was concentrated in villages of the study sample. 17% of parents see that the teachers don't have the necessary expertise to teach students. 81% of the curricula used in schools are those of Syrian Interim Government (SIG) curricula, and 19% are of the Syrian Regime curricula. Poor conditions within schools were among the difficulties encountering students. While the primary reason for the schools being non-functional is using them for non-educational purposes.
- Infrastructure:** All villages and cities in the study sample rely on private ampere generators to obtain electricity, except for Delbiya Village which relies on private generators. All villages in the study sample have satellite internet devices, and 5 out of the 8 assessed communities have a mobile network of neighboring countries. It was found out that the roads in all of the assessed communities need to be rehabilitated, and the bridges in Salqin and Harim Cities need to be rehabilitated as well.

#### Methodology:

The process of data collection of Harim district report started in the second half of June 2017. At the beginning of July 2017, data collection was suspended for two months because of the deterioration in the security situation in Idlib Governorate and the control changes. Then, the enumerators continued the data collection process, which lasted for 45 days and finished on 15<sup>th</sup> September 2017. The overall objective of his report is to shed the light on the status of services provided in the Harim District in September and October 2017.

### Timeline:

The design of the questionnaires has been completed and reviewed by Department for International Development (DFID) on 5<sup>th</sup> June 2017, where the data collection process included three types of questionnaires. For two successive days on 8<sup>th</sup> and 9<sup>th</sup> June 2017, 12 enumerators were trained using *Skype for business* on the mechanism of collection, triangulation and sending data. These enumerators are specialized in collecting Key Informant Interview (KII) and sending questionnaires that reflect the reality of the community from the enumerator's point of view. On 11<sup>th</sup>, 12<sup>th</sup> and 13<sup>th</sup> June 2017, additional 16 enumerators were trained on the collection of perception survey data. The enumerators spent two days on testing the survey. Then, data collection process began on 17<sup>th</sup> June 2017. However, the process of data collection has been suspended for two months at the beginning of July 2017 because of the deterioration in the security situation in Idlib Governorate and the control changes. It is noteworthy that the military actions between the factions witnessed an escalation in the area of data collection, "Harim District." On 15<sup>th</sup> August 2017, the enumerators resumed the data collection, which continued for 30 days and finished on 15<sup>th</sup> September 2017. Turkey team cleaned up the data, communicated with the enumerators to review the abnormal and lost values and extracted the information (debriefing), which lasted for ten days and finished in mid-October 2017. The data cleaning process included an update of some of the information of the KIIs that had changed as a result of the change in the controlling forces and resulted in the change in the status of services.

The information in this report focuses on the status of the services provided in Harim District in September and October 2017. The analysis of the data took 20 working days and finished on 3<sup>rd</sup> November 2017. The report writing period lasted for 30 working days and finished on 14<sup>th</sup> December 2017. The maps were being prepared at the same time of writing this report. After that, the translation of the report started and lasted for 30 working days, ending on 25<sup>th</sup> January 2018. At the end, the designer generated the final report on 25 February 2018.

### Tools and software used:

Three questionnaires were designed to conduct data collection:

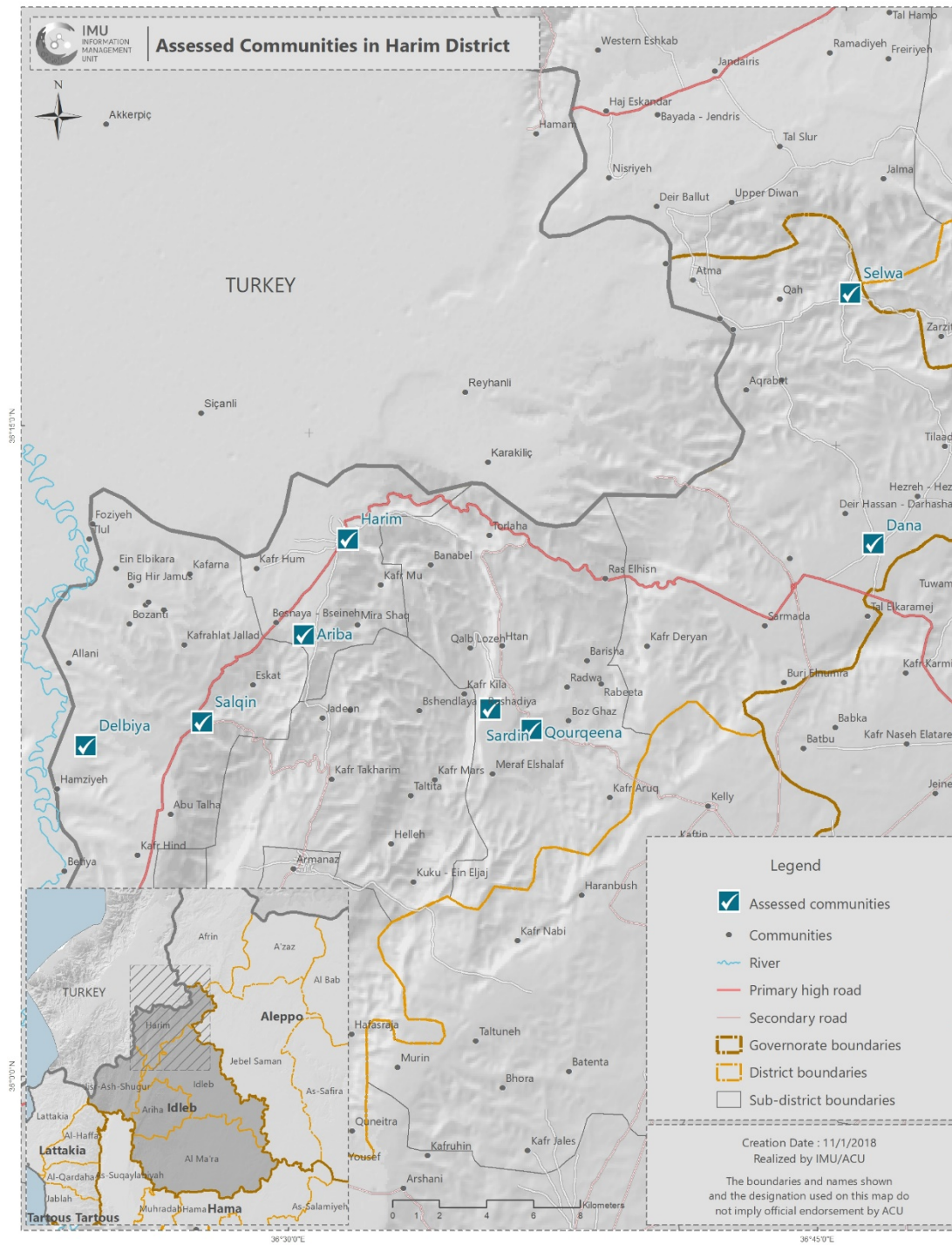
- 1- An electronic (KII) questionnaire which has been programmed electronically using KOBO Collect to obtain some indication of the overall situation in the study sample.
- 2- Perception survey which was programmed electronically, using KOBO Collect to obtain some indication of the provided services in the study sample from the population's point of view.
- 3- A paper enumerator questionnaire which enables him/her to narrate the information of the area of data collection and add his direct remarks during data collection and the difficulties encountered.

Network coordinators used Skype for business to train 12 enumerators to collect information from KIIs and 16 enumerators to gather information from perception surveys, where Excel was used to show data. The GIS officer used Arc GIS to generate Maps, and the Infographic Designer used Adobe Photoshop to issue the final report after the translation of the report.

### Difficulties and Limitations:

The enumerators encountered security-related difficulties because of the change in the bodies controlling the area of the study sample during the data collection period, which prevented them from moving freely and continuing the data collection process. Consequently, the enumerators had to suspend data collection for approximately 45 days. Furthermore, some residents refused to take part in the perception surveys because they had concerns not to participate in any action that might hold them accountable in front of any other party later, forcing the enumerators to look for other people to conduct surveys with them.

Map 1: Assessed communities in Harim District.



**Sector I: Demographics:**

This section sheds light on the KIIs assessed by the enumerators to get information about the demographics in addition to evaluating the reliability of these sources. It also contains numbers of the populations and IDPs along with the type of their accommodation as well as their age groups and the registration of the IDPs. A special section of perception surveys was added, containing detailed information on the sizes and specifications of the study sample which included four cities in Harim District in Idleb Governorate – Harim, Salqin, Dana and Qourqeena – along with four villages in the same sub-districts respectively – Ariba, Delbiya, Selwa and Sardin.

**1. Sources of information:**

IMU enumerators visited 21 KIIs to collect data about the population statistics for this report and triangulated it with more than one source. These sources were evaluated as follows:

38% of the sources have high-quality information with nominal lists of beneficiaries, updated periodically and triangulated regularly with local councils. One of the most important sources is INGOs that cover wide areas in an attempt to reduce the possibility of duplication in receiving humanitarian aid.

62% of KIIs have good information with nominal lists of beneficiaries, updated periodically with the absence of a clear mechanism to triangulate these lists with active actors in other areas. This might lead to some duplication in receiving humanitarian aid.

Figure 1: KIIs

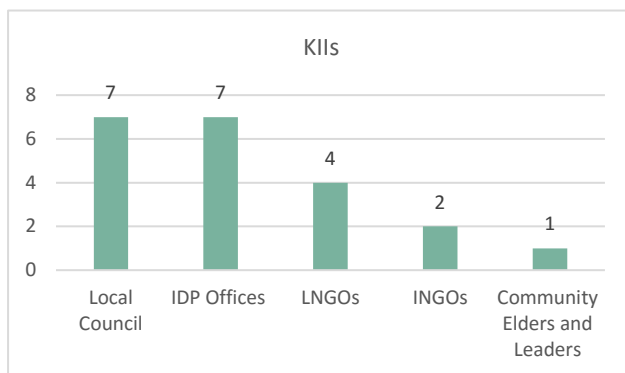
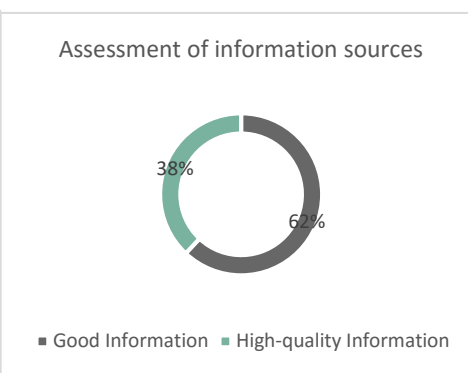


Figure 2: Evaluation of KIIs.



**2. Population statistics and a comparison between 2011 and 2017:**

The results showed inflation between 2011-2017 as of five times as many the populations in the study sample.

Figure 3: Population inflation in comparison with 2011 statistics.

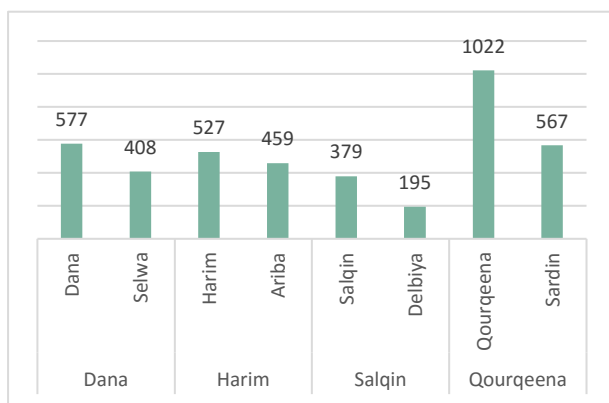
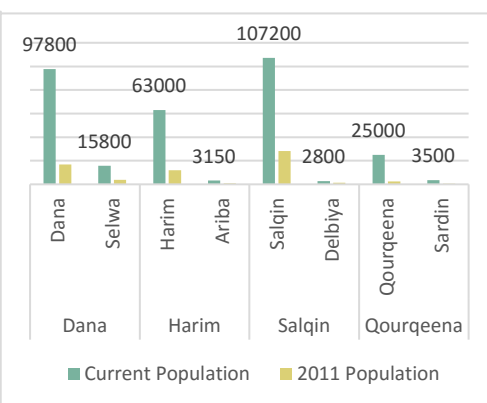
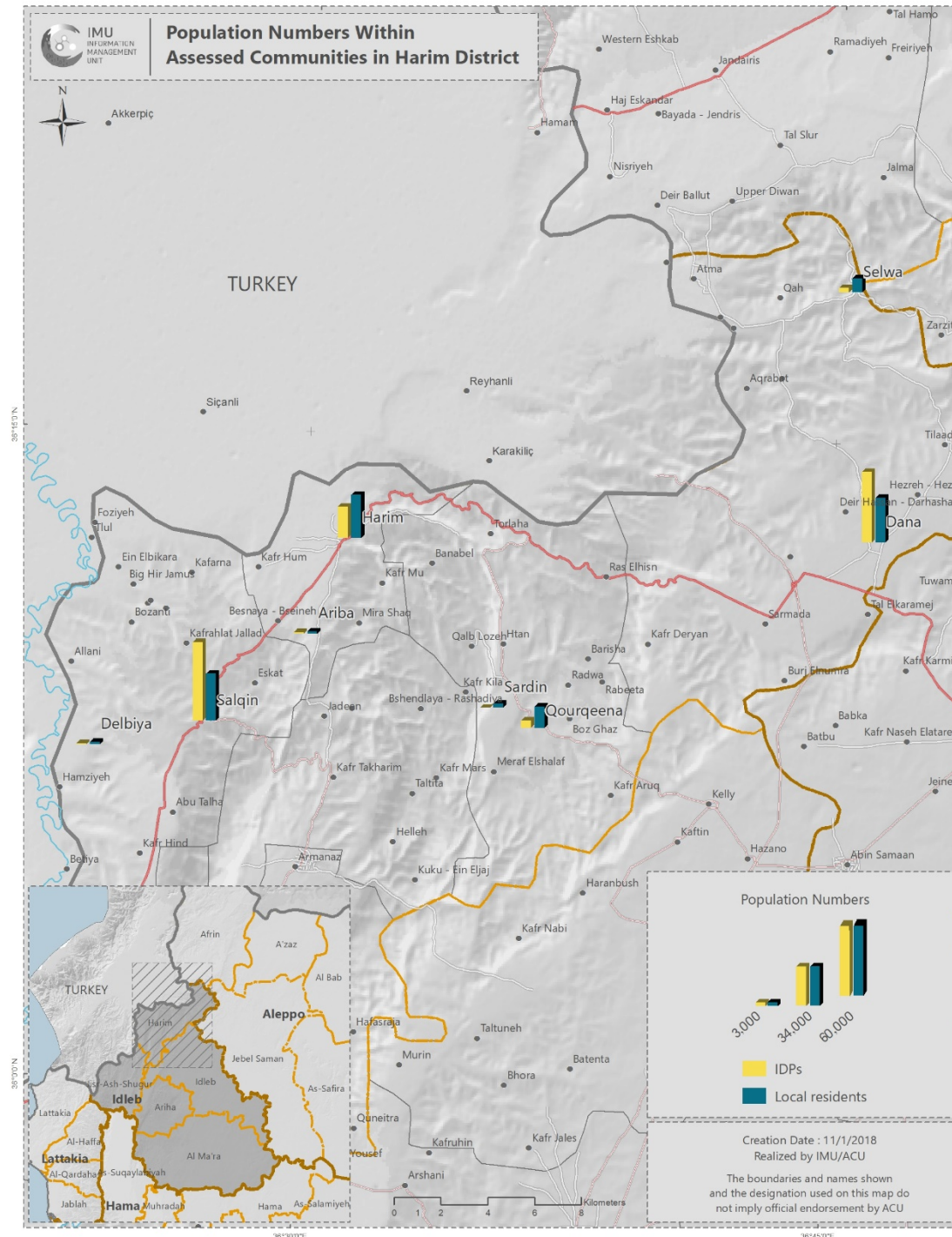


Figure 4: Population numbers before the outbreak of the conflict in comparison with the current ones.



According to information obtained by IMU enumerators, the estimated population statistics in the study sample which included four cities in Harim District in Idlib Governorate – Harim, Salqin, Dana and Qourqeena – along with four villages in the same sub-districts respectively – Ariba, Delbiya, Selwa and Sardin – is 318,250 people in comparison with 66,218 people before the outbreak of the conflict in Syria, as per the estimated statistics of the Syrian Regime in 2011; with an approximate increase in the population of these communities as of 252,032 people. It is worth mentioning that this inflation doesn't reflect reality, where all of the interviewed KIs stated that the Syrian Regime statistics of 2011 did not include the whole population but only those registered by the Syrian Regime at the Civil Registration Directorate between 70 - 76% of the total population.

Map 2: Population numbers within assessed communities in Harim District.



The highest inflation of population between 2011 and 2017 was reported in Qourqeena City with an increase of as 10 times as it used to be in 2011, followed by Dana City with an increase of as 6 times as it used to be in 2011. This study shows that high inflation percentage is in large cities in the study sample with an increase in the population by more than 5 times as it is the case in Qourqeena, Harim and Dana Cities. On the contrary, the inflation percentage in the villages in the study sample ranged between 2 times as in Delbiya Village in Salqin Sub-district and 6 times as in Sardin Village in Qourqeena Sub-district compared to the statistics of 2011.

### 3. Age groups and gender percentage:

There are different age groups among the communities in the study sample. Noteworthy, the age group that represent children is more than 40%, except for Dana City where the children are 35% of the population. More children live in the villages in comparison with the cities in the same sub-district, as it is the case in Qourqeena Sub-district where under-18-year children represent 60% of Sardin Village compared to 58% in Qourqeena City. This case was clearer in Dana Sub-district where under-18-year children represent 54% of Selwa Village compared to only 35% in Dana City. The high percentage of children in the assessed communities was accompanied by the spread of the phenomenon of early marriage which was more obvious in the villages than in the cities.

Figure 6: Gender of all ages (%)

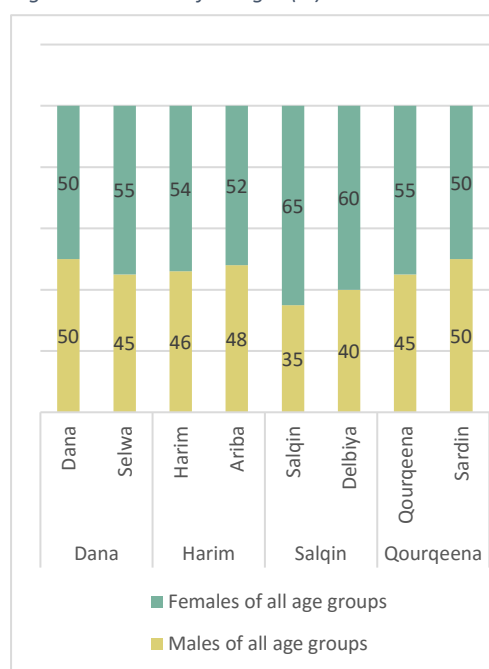
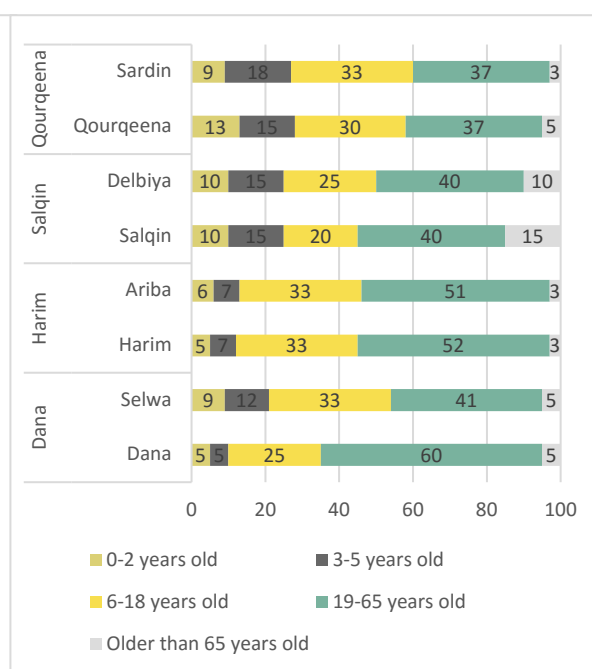


Figure 5: Age groups.



The percentage of females is higher than that of males in the study sample except for Sardin Village in Qourqeena Sub-district and Dana City in Dana Sub-district where 50% females and 50% males.

### 4. Number of IDPs:

The number of IDPs in the study sample which included four cities in Harim District in Idlib Governorate – Harim, Salqin, Dana and Qourqeena – along with four villages in the same sub-districts respectively – Ariba, Delbiya, Selwa and Sardin – reached 165,950 IDPs according to the KIIs that registered the IDPs in these communities, which is approximately 52% of the total population in the study sample.

Figure 7: IDPs and Host Community

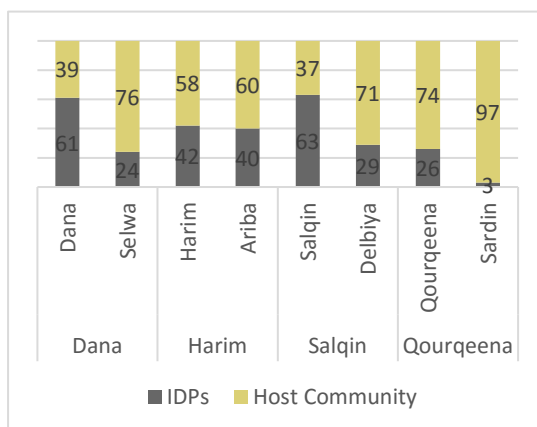
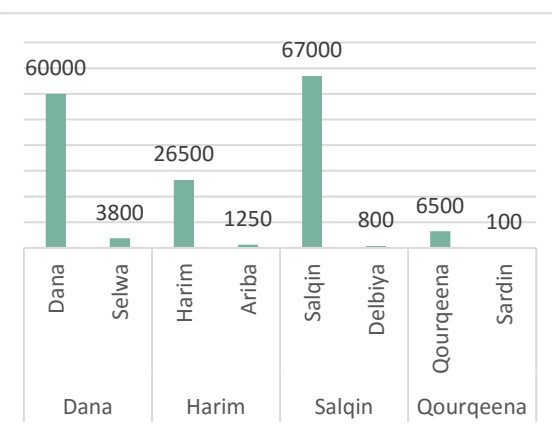


Figure 8: Numbers of IDPs



The number of the IDPs is higher in the cities than in the villages. For example, Salqin City host the largest number of IDPs as of 67,000 IDPs (63% of the total population), in comparison with 800 IDPs (29% of the total population) in Delbiya Village in the same sub-district. On the other hand, the lowest number of IDPs is in Qourqeena City in Qourqeena sub-district, hosting 6,500 IDPs (26% of the total population), whereas there are 100 IDPs (3% of the total population) in Sardin Village in the same sub-districts. Noteworthy, the number of IDPs increases as we head Northwards reaching the border area and decreases southwards in the cities and villages away from the border as in Qourqeena City and of Sardin Village in Qourqeena Sub-district.

5. Shelters of IDPs:

The majority of the IDPs are settled in rented houses – up to 116,525 IDPs (70% of the total number of IDPs) in the study sample.

Figure 10: Numbers of IDPs per shelter.

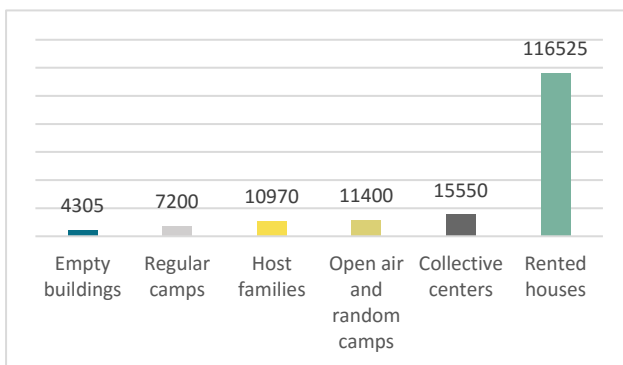
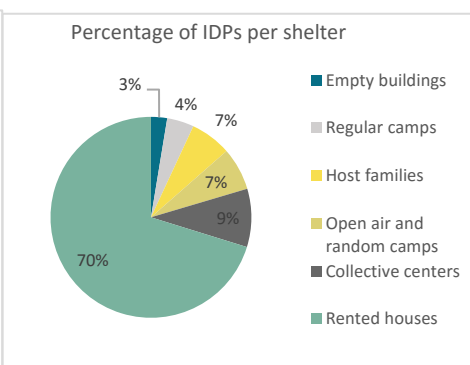


Figure 9: Percentage of IDPs per shelter



- Rented houses:** Out of the total number of IDPs in the study sample, 116,525 IDPs are settled in rented houses. In this regard, Dana City comes first with approximately 58,200 IDPs settled in rented houses, which had a negative impact on house rental fees there. On average, the house rental fee is 45,000 SYP (100\$) per month in the period of data collection. In the same context, the average rental fee of the houses in Qourqeena City is 20,000 SYP (45\$) per month. It is worth mentioning that the rental fees of the houses are approximate in the villages of the same sub-district and go down a bit in the small villages in comparison with the cities. Also, rental fees are linked to the availability of basic services in cities and villages, whereas in very small villages, there are no specific houses for rent as it is the case in of Delbiya and Sardin Villages.
- Collective centers:** Some of the Government buildings or schools are often used to host IDPs by allocating a room for a family. Local Councils or humanitarian organizations support these families to equip these rooms as to fit their minimum needs. These rooms are often of large size, allowing the IDP to cut off a part of them

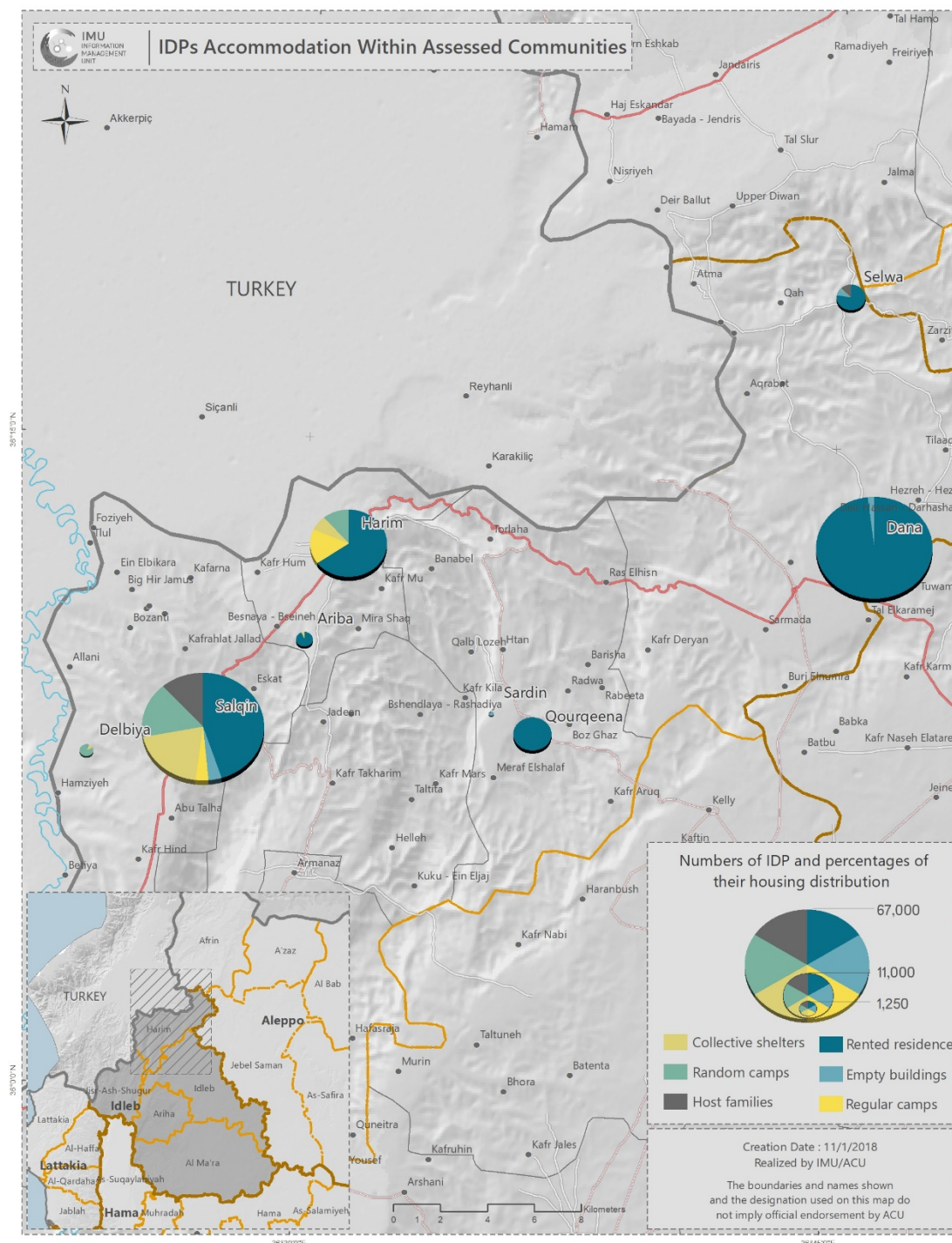
to be used as a small bathroom or kitchen. Out of the total number of IDPs in the study sample, 15,550 IDPs are settled in collective centers. For example, nearly 13,500 IDPs in Salqin City are settled in the youth housing, youth premises (Shabiba), school health building, Salqin boys school and Fateh high school. There are plans to relocate about 10,000 IDPs from the collective centers to the “Clay” village in Faruqiya. Meanwhile, the total number of IDPs settled in collective centers in Harim City is 1,800 IDPs in the Qaws, southern neighborhood and Walid Abdullah schools along with the agricultural institute and old educational assembly premises along with the state security building in addition to a number of private buildings. While 100 IDPs are settled in Tishreen school in Delbiya village, 100 IDPs are found in Ariba school in Ariba Village, and 50 IDPs are settled in Qourqeena high school in Qourqeena city.

- **Open air & random camps:** the largest number of IDPs settled in the open air and random camps are in Salqin City and its outskirts (7,500 IDPs), and 3,150 IDPs settled in the open air and random camps in Harim City. However, there are no IDPs of this type in Qourqeena and Dana cities as well as Ariba and Sardin villages.
- **Regular camps:** 4,000 IDPs in Harim city are settled in regular camps registered at the Office of Camps Coordination and Camps Management (CCCM), scattered in Omahat Al Moumenien camps, Harim mountain and Madenh Monarh. Meanwhile, Qatar Red Crescent is in the course of preparing 1,200 “Clay” houses in Jebel Harim to relocate some of those IDPs. There are also 3,200 IDPs in Al Safsafa camp on the outskirts of Salqin City.
- **Empty buildings:** Unfinished buildings that are not suitable for habitation where a door and a window are installed for each room to be used by the IDPs. 4,305 IDPs were reported to be settled in unfinished buildings – 2,500 of them are in Salqin City, 1,200 IDPs are in Dana City, 250 IDPs in Selwa Village, 50 IDPs in Delbiya Village and 80 IDPs in Sardin Village. In addition, 225 IDPs are settled in Malaiyeh building in Harem City which was under construction before the outbreak of the conflict in Syria, but it was not completed as the city went out of control of Syrian Regime.

Village / city	Rented houses	Regular camps	Collective centers	Open air & random camps	Empty buildings	Host families
Dana	58,200	-	-	-	1,200	600
Selwa	2,950	-	-	100	250	500
Harim	17,325	4,000	1,800	3,150	225	-
Ariba	1,150	-	100	-	-	-
Salqin	30,500	3,200	13,500	7,500	2,500	9,800
Delbiya	-	-	100	650	50	-
Qourqeena	6,400	0	50	-	-	50
Sardin	-	-	-	-	80	20
<b>Total</b>	<b>116,525</b>	<b>7,200</b>	<b>15,550</b>	<b>11,400</b>	<b>4,305</b>	<b>10,970</b>



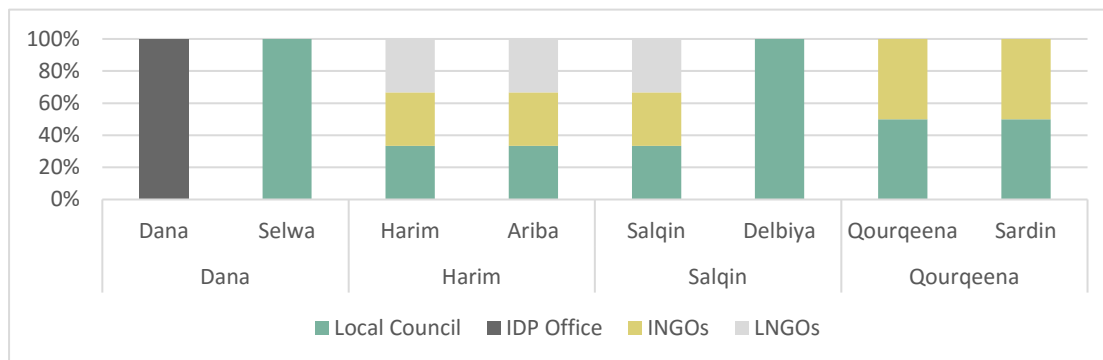
Map 3: IDPs accommodation within assessed communities in Harim District.



### 6. Registration of IDPs:

IDPs are being registered periodically by many agencies that have plans to implement humanitarian responses in the area of displacement. This section sheds light on the most important humanitarian actors that have lists of IDPs and considered as a primary source of information for those interested in implementing any response. It is noteworthy that GOAL INGO is active in 5 cities and villages in the study sample.

Figure: 11: Registration of IDPs.



Local councils register the IDPs in all cities and villages in the study sample, except for the Local Council of Dana City where the registry of the IDPs is the responsibility of special offices, formed to register IDP groups as per the area they were displaced from because of large numbers of IDPs arriving at this city from the Syrian governorates. For example, there is an office to register the IDPs from Rural Damascus and an office to register the IDPs from Homs and so forth.

In Harim City and Ariba Village, the local councils, one INGO – GOAL – and many LNGOs such as “Neama Association” and “Protect yourself Association” register the IDPs. In Qourqeena City and Sardin village, the local councils and one INGO – GOAL – register the IDPs. Also in Salqin City, the local councils, some INGOs – GOAL and Hand in Hand – and many LNGOs such as “Manal Association” and “Watan” register the IDPs.

7. Perception survey: Random sample information in the communities (city - village):

The enumerators of IMU in ACU conducted perception surveys with 134 civilians in the sample study, which included four cities in Harim District in Idleb Governorate – Harim, Salqin, Dana and Qourqeena – along with four villages in the same sub-districts respectively – Ariba, Delbiya, Selwa and Sardin – about the services provided in their area of residence. Out of 134 civilians, 78% males to 22% females; 69% host community to 31% IDPs.

Figure: 14: Gender and status of the surveyed civilians

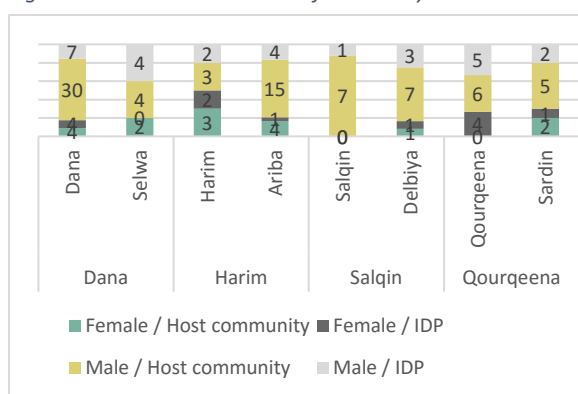


Figure: 13: Civilians status

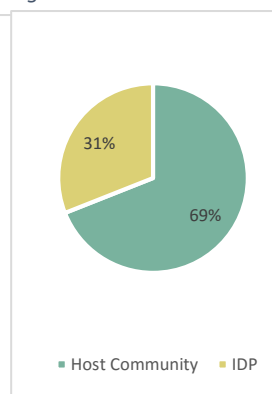
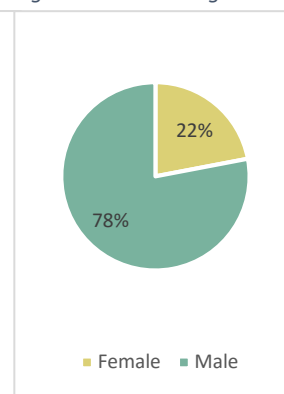


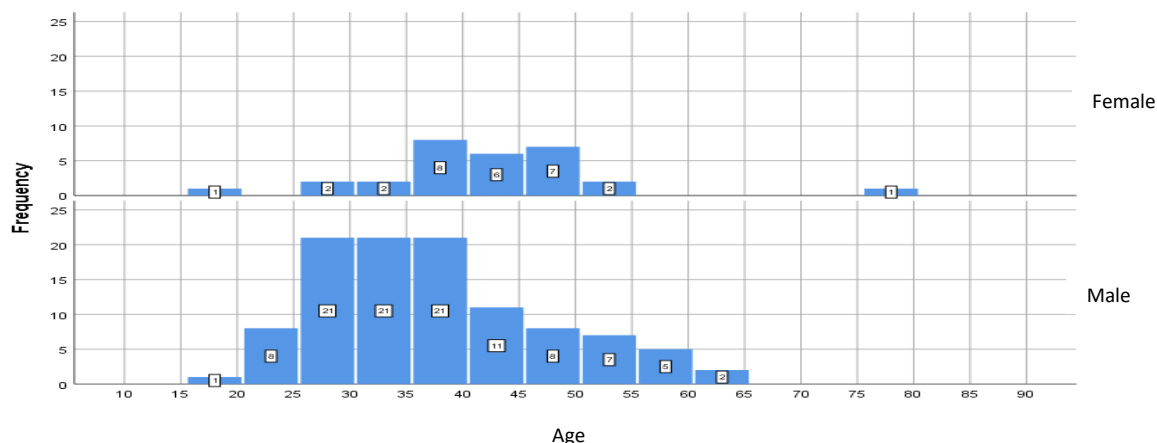
Figure: 12: Civilians gender



Surveyed males are higher than females due to the difficulty to access women, especially in the villages. In addition, more host community than IDPs are also surveyed because 56% of civilians in the communities in the study sample are host community.

60% of 105 males, surveyed in the villages and cities in the study sample, are between 20 - 40 years old. Whereas, 72% of 29 surveyed females are between 35 - 50 years old.

Figure: 15: Age groups of surveyed civilians



**Sector II: Health:**

This section sheds light on the KIIs conducted by IMU enumerators to get medical information, the evaluation of the KIIs and the quality of medical facilities **operational** in the study sample which included four cities in Harim District in Idlib Governorate – Harim, Salqin, Dana and Qourqeena – along with four villages in the same sub-districts respectively – Ariba, Delbiya, Selwa and Sardin. This section also includes medical staff and the cost of medical services, in addition to perception surveys<sup>1</sup> in all categories mentioned above.

**1. Sources of information:**

The enumerators of IMU in ACU visited 28 KIIs to get information related to health section, and this information was triangulated with more than one source. These sources are evaluated as follows:

38% of KIIs provided high-quality information, including some medical offices in local councils and managers of medical centers where the enumerators were able to have a look at the medical records, enhancing the quality of the information collected.

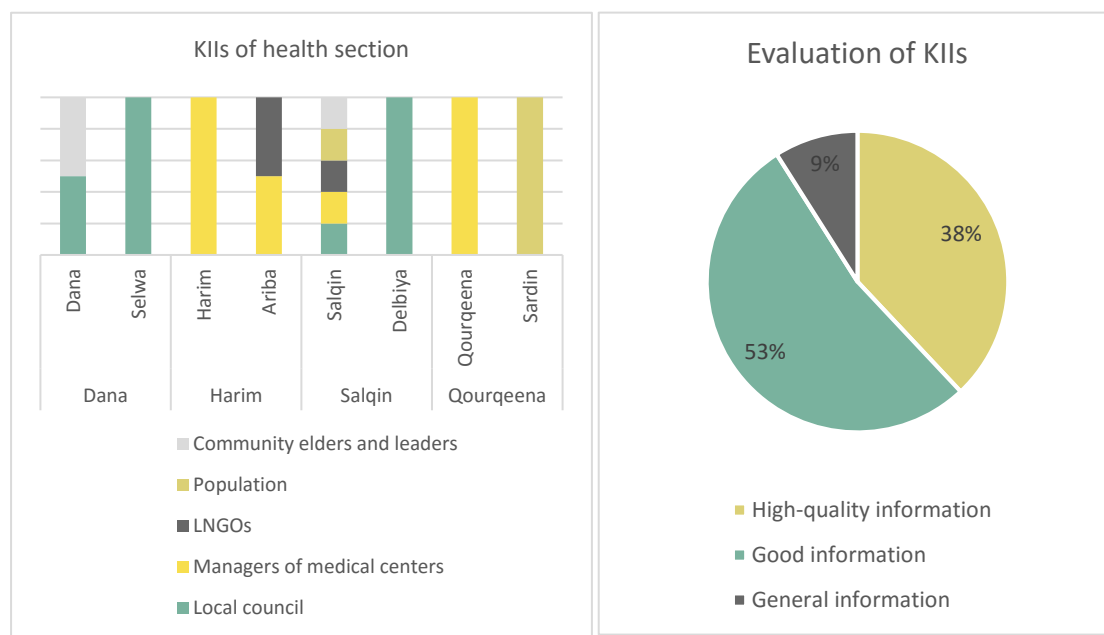
53% of KIIs provided good information which was triangulated with more than one source, showing similar results. However, the enumerators didn't have the opportunity to see the medical records, preventing them from being evaluated as high-quality information. These sources included managers of some medical centers supported by INGOs and LNGOs following procedures and policies of these INGOs.

<sup>1</sup> IMU enumerators conducted perception surveys with 134 civilians in the study sample which included 8 communities. (78% males and 22% females. 69% host community and 31% IDPs).

9% of KIIs provided general information, including community members, community elders & leaders, where the enumerators had to turn to this kind of sources in the areas where there were no medical centers or medical staff in the study sample.

Figure: 17: KIIs of health section.

Figure: 16: Evaluation of KIIs

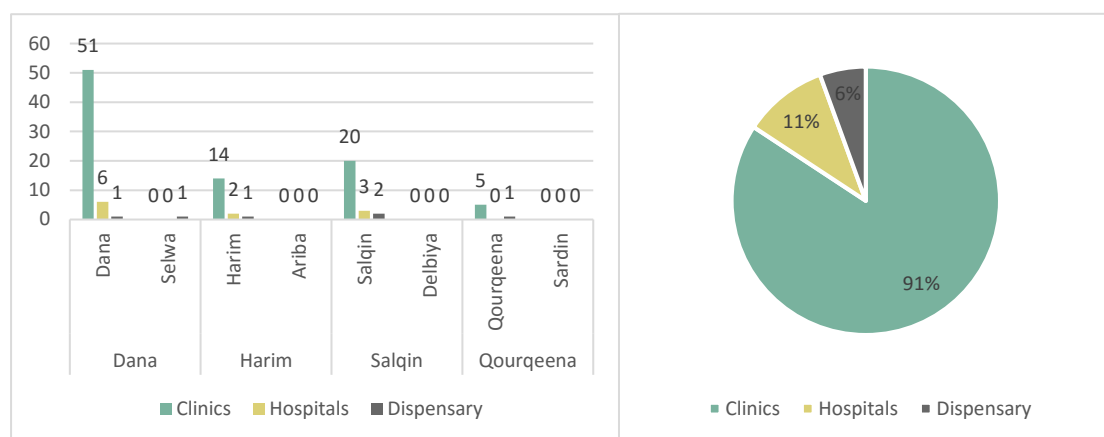


## 2. Medical facilities:

The communities in the study sample contain 11 hospitals, 6 dispensaries and 90 private clinics. These facilities provide all basic medical services, and they are considered safe and were not exposed to shelling over the past six months. However, there is not any blood bank in all assessed cities and villages.

Figure: 19: Number of operational medical facilities

Figure: 18: Number of operational medical facilities



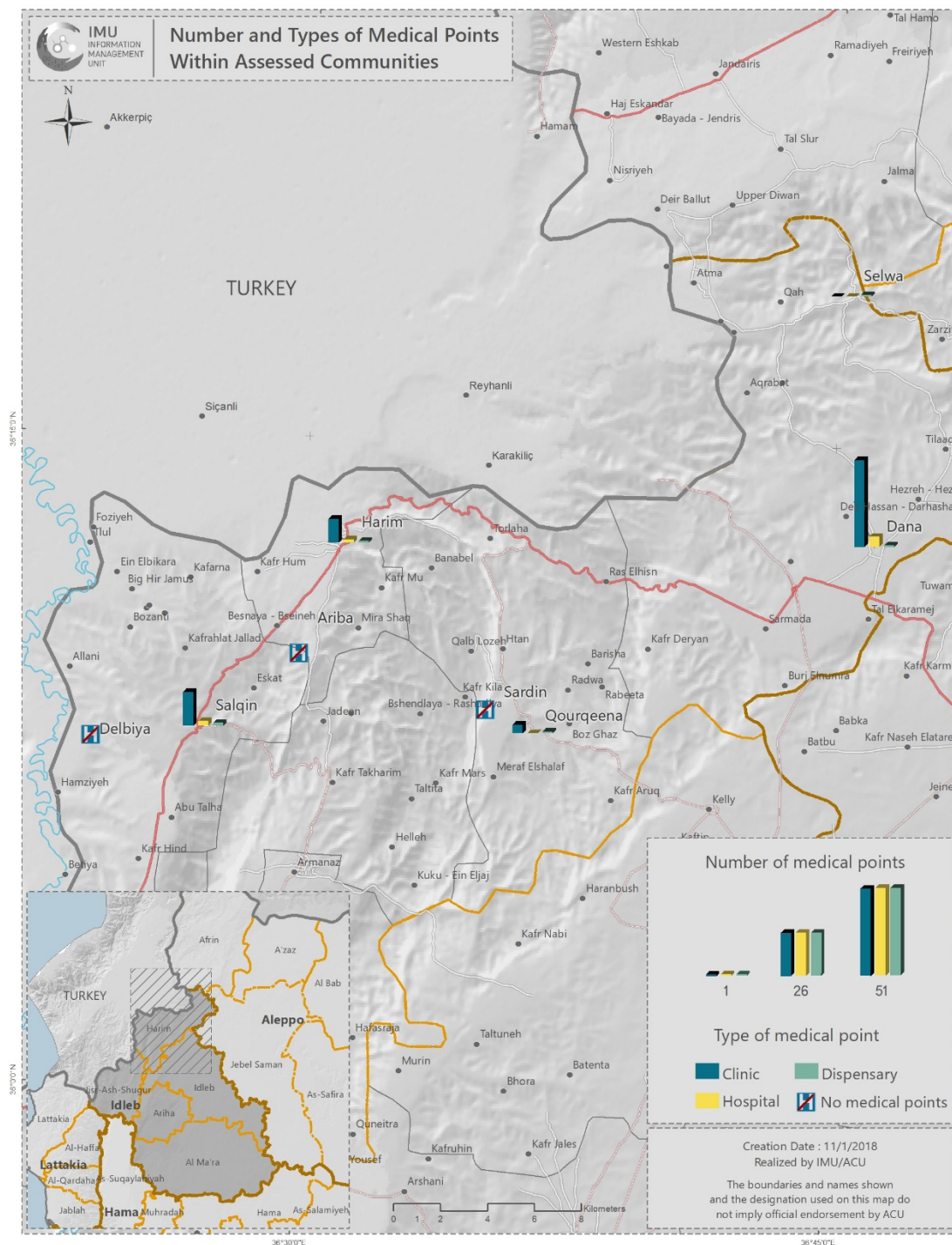
The largest number of medical facilities is in Dana City in Dana Sub-district, containing 58 ones including 6 hospitals, 1 dispensary and 51 private clinics. The most important hospitals are Al-Quds hospital and the private Dhilal (Shadows) hospital. Al-Quds hospital was recently moved from Haritan City in Aleppo Western Rural to Dana City. It is a public hospital and supported by the German Hayat Organization. While Selwa Village in the same sub-district contains only one dispensary – a mobile clinic supported by International Rescue Committee (IRC) – used mainly for medical checks. The nearest hospital to Selwa Village is in Atma Village on the border area that is 8 km away (a journey of 20 minutes using a private car).

Salqin City in Salqin Sub-district has 3 hospitals, 2 dispensaries and 20 private clinics. Salqin hospitals are Salqin hospital supported by Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF), Salqin private academic hospital and Salqin III private hospital. On the other hand, there is no medical facility in Delbiya Village in the same sub-district up to the date of writing this report, but a small medical point is being prepared with very limited capacity supported by donors. The nearest hospital to Delbiya Village is in Salqin City that is 10 km away (a journey of 15 minutes using a private car), using sub-roads.

Harim City contains 2 hospitals, 1 dispensary and 14 private clinics. The two hospitals are Al-Amal hospital supported by MSF and Salam pediatrics and gynecology hospital, consisting of a hospital, a dispensary and vaccination center supported by RAF foundation in cooperation with Syria for Relief and Development (SRD). It is worth mentioning that this hospital used to be a cultural center. On the other hand, Ariba Village in Harim Sub-district does not have any medical facilities. The nearest hospital to this village is Salam Hospital in Harim City that is 2 km away. However, there is a private pharmacy in this village that the civilians turn to for medication.

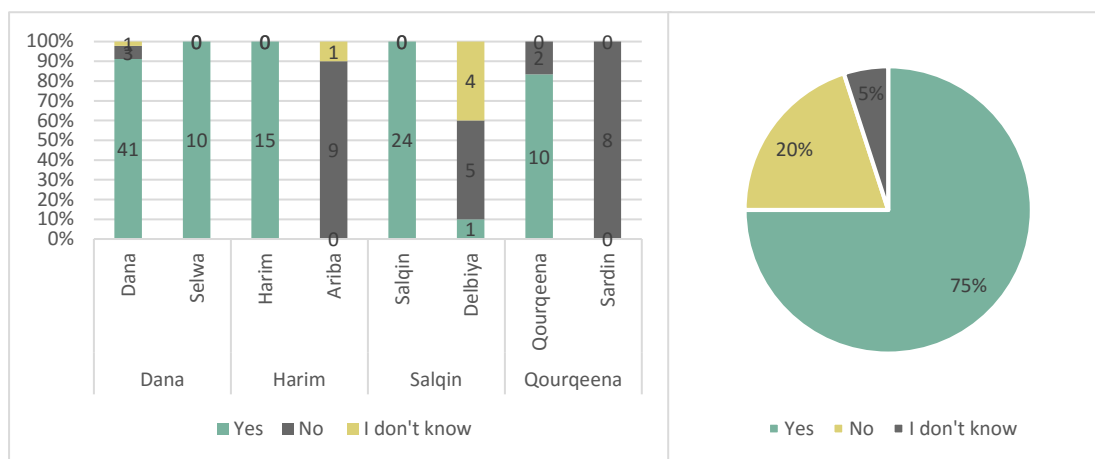
Qourqeena City in Qourqeena Sub-district contains 1 dispensary and 5 private clinics. However, there is no hospital in the city. The dispensary is called Qourqeena primary care center supported by UOSSM Organization. Meanwhile, Sardin Village in the same sub-district does not have any medical facilities.

Map 4: Number and type of medical facilities in the assessed communities in Harim District.



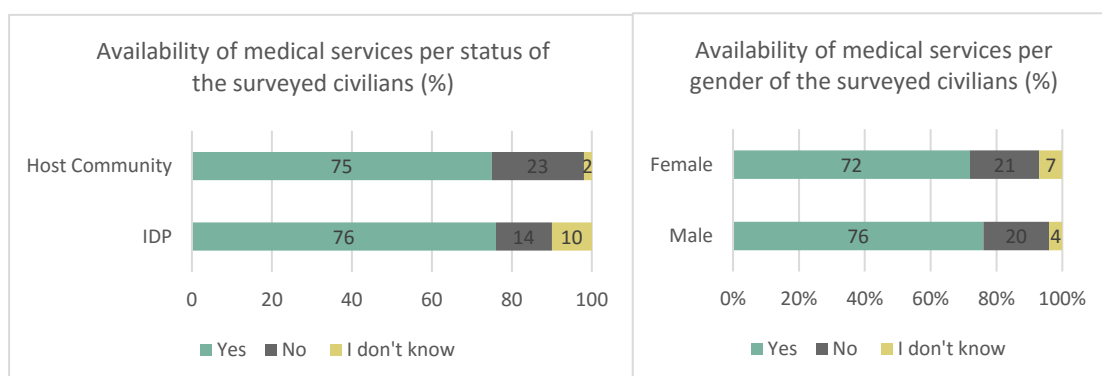
**3. Perception survey: Availability of medical services in the communities (city - village):**  
 75% (101 civilians) of the surveyed civilians stated that medical services were available in their communities. 20% (27 civilians) said that medical services are unavailable in their communities. While 5% (6 civilians) are not aware of the availability of medical services in their communities.

Figure 20: Availability of medical services in the communities.



Regarding gender, males in the study sample have more access to medical services than females. While the percentage was approximate as per the status of the civilians where 76% IDPs and 75% host community have access to medical services. However, 23% residents have no access to medical services in comparison with 15% IDPs due to the fact that most IDPs are settled in cities, where there are medical facilities.

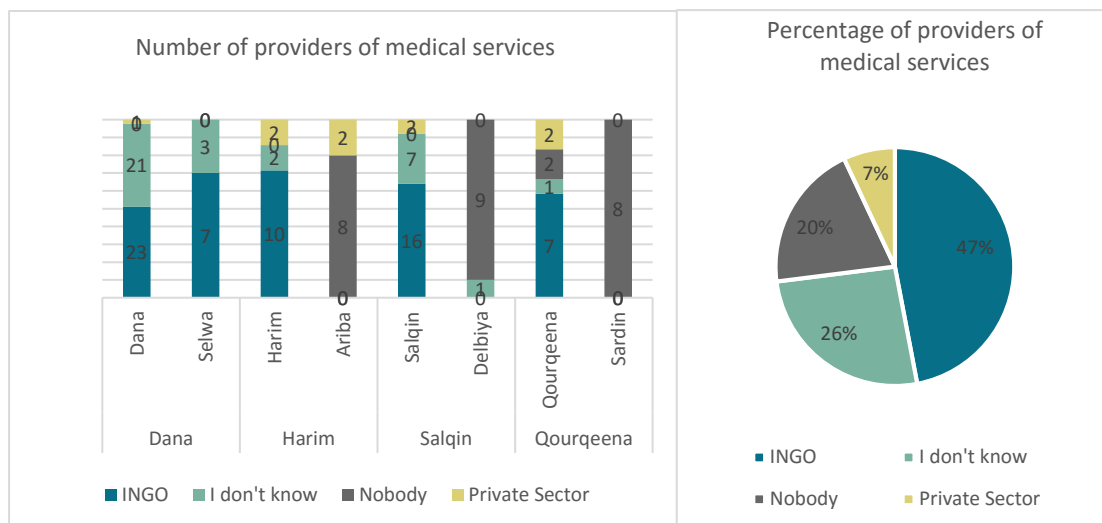
Figure 21: Availability of medical services per gender and status of the surveyed civilians.



4. Perception survey: Providers of medical services in the communities (city - village):

47% (63 civilians) of the surveyed civilians said that the providers of medical services were INGOs. While 20% (27 civilians) stated that there was no agency providing medical services. However, 26% (35 civilians) were not aware of the existence of the providers of medical services. And only 7% (10 civilians) reported that medical service providers were private sector.

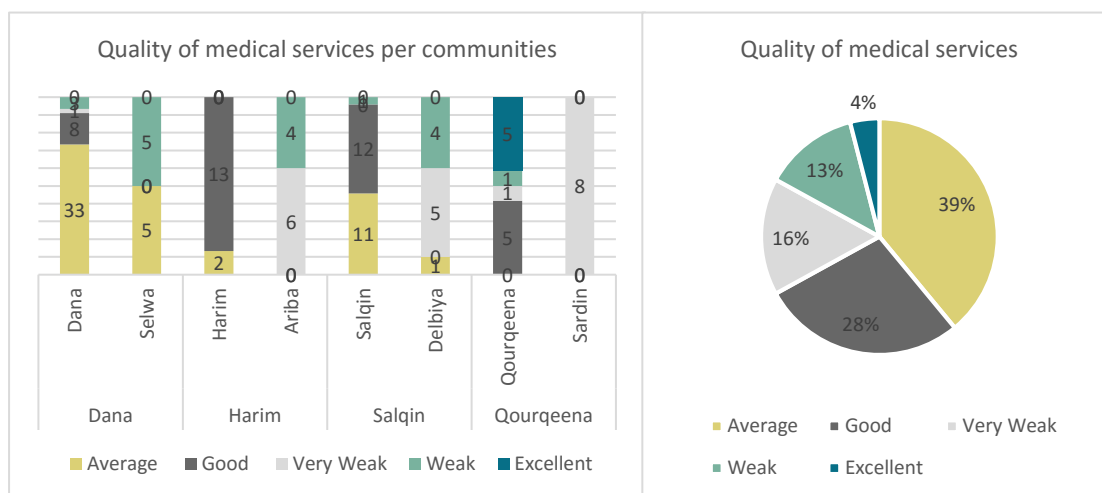
Figure 22: Providers of medical services



**5. Perception survey: Quality of medical services in the communities (city - village):**

According to 4% (5 civilians) of the surveyed civilians in the study sample, medical services are excellent. 28% (38 civilians) see that medical services are good. While 39% (52 civilians) feel that the provided medical services in their communities are average. On the contrary, 13% (18 civilians) feel that medical services are weak and 16% (21 civilians) see that the services are too weak.

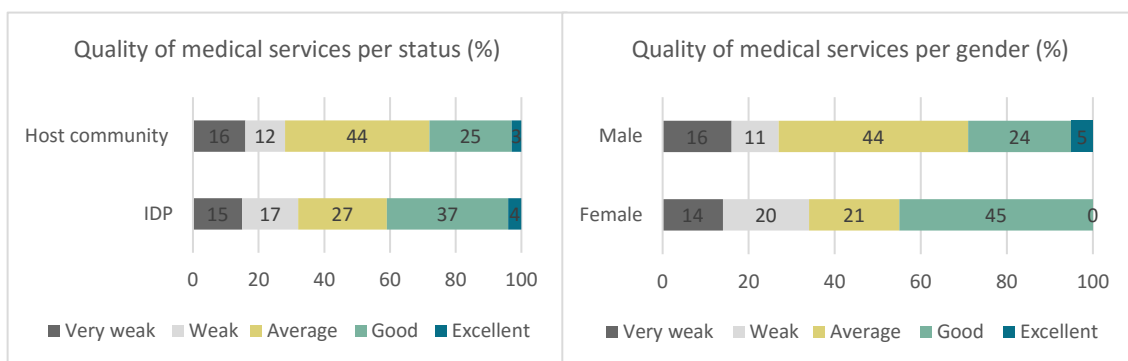
Figure 23: Quality of medical services.



Regarding the quality of the provided medical services, 34% of females stated that medical services were below average, while 27% of males had the same feeling that medical services were below average, which means that females are more affected by the deterioration of medical services. Meanwhile, it was found out that IDPs are more affected than host community by 32% to 28%.



Figure24 :: Quality of medical services per gender and status of the surveyed civilians



6. Medical staff:

The total number of physicians in the study sample, which included four cities and four villages in Harim District in Idleb Governorate, is 172 – 13% of them are females (22 physicians). While the total number of nursing staff is 231 – 45% of them are females (103 nurses).

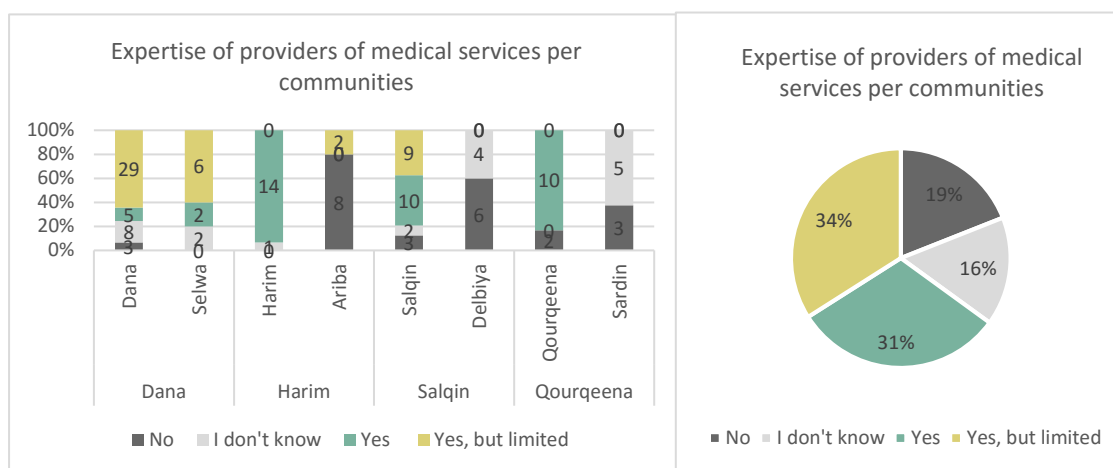
Su-district	Village / City	Total physicians	Females	Surgeons	internists	Gynecologists	pediatricians,	Orthopedic	Dentists	Practicing physicians	Nurses	Male nurses	Mid-wives
	Dana	100	30%	8	4	12	15	5	6	2	90	45	6
	Selwa	1	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
	Salqin	35	15%	4	2	7	5	3	10	4	25	50	15
	Delbiya	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Qourqeena	5	0%	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	3	4	0
	Sardin.	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Harim	31	30%	1	5	7	4	1	4	9	8	4	7
	Ariba	0	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Total		172	13%	13	12	27	25	9	21	16	128	103	31

In the sample study, which included four cities in Harim District in Idleb Governorate – Harim, Salqin, Dana and Qourqeena – along with four villages in the same sub-districts respectively – Ariba, Delbiya, Selwa and Sardin, medical staff is distributed in the cities, whereas there's no medical staff in the villages except for only one physician in Selwa Village. In the meanwhile, there is a male nurse working in a pharmacy in Ariba Village where the villagers turn to him to diagnosis and get medication without consulting physicians. There is also only one psychiatrist who is available one day a week at pediatrics and gynecology hospital in Harim City. It is noteworthy that this major is very rare in all areas out of the control of the Syrian Regime. Also, there are 128 male nurses and 103 nurses along with 31 midwives. The majority of women, especially in villages, rely on midwives when they give natural birth without consulting gynecologists except for cases of caesarean section and women's diseases. The number of gynecologists (males and females) in the study sample is 27.

7. Perception survey: The expertise of medical service providers in the communities (city - village):

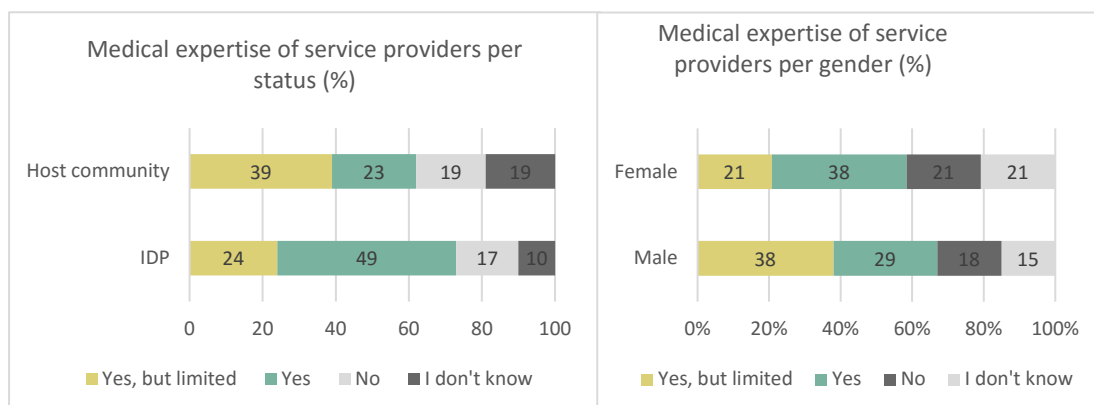
According to 31% (41 civilians) of the surveyed civilians in the communities where there are hospitals and clinics, the providers of medical services have the expertise to meet their medical needs, and 34% (46 civilians) feel that the providers of medical services have limited expertise. Whereas, 19% (25 civilians) see that medical services` providers don`t have the necessary expertise; mostly in the villages where there are no physicians and the civilians turn to the nurses or pharmacists.

Figure: 25: Expertise of providers of medical services in the communities



In General, women in Syria prefer to get medical treatment by female physicians, and that is imposed by customs mainly on women in rural areas where females are forced by culture not to receive medical treatment by males, especially with regards to women's diseases. This fact made it a must to survey the points of the view of both genders separately. The females in the assessed villages feel that medical services` providers lack the sufficient experience, except for Selwa Village where there is a dispensary. 21% of the females see that medical service providers don`t have the needed expertise in comparison with 38% who see otherwise. In addition, IDPs have more access to experienced medical staff than host community by 49% to 23% due to the fact that most IDPs are settled in cities, not in the villages.

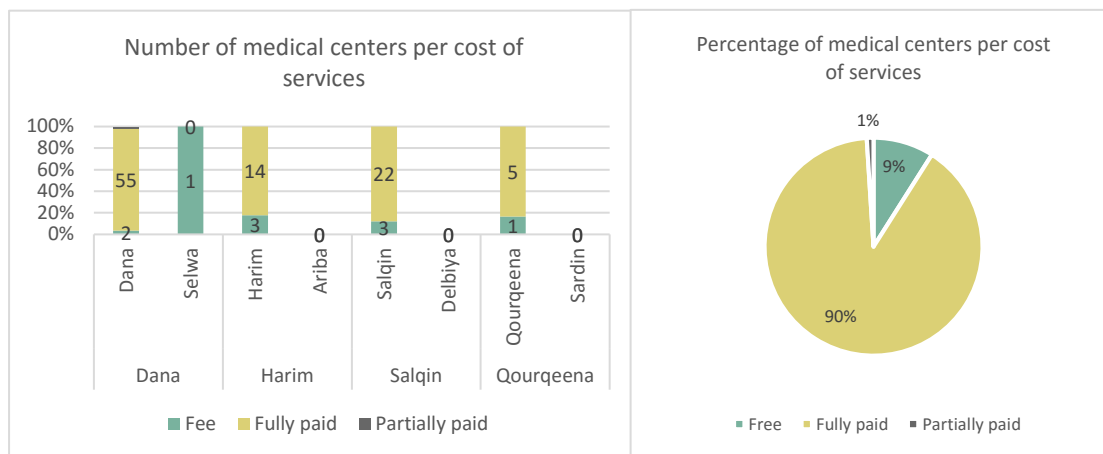
Figure: 26: Medical expertise of service providers per gender and status of the surveyed civilians.



8. Costs of medical services:

10 out of 107 that is 9% of the medical facilities in the study sample provide free medical services. On the contrary, 96 of the medical facilities – 90% – the cost of medical services is fully paid by the patient. In addition, there is a medical facility in Dana City where the cost of medical services is partially paid by the patient.

Figure: 27: Medical centers per cost of services.



Dana City has Al-Quds hospital and Dana dispensary that provide medical services to civilians for free, whereas the cost of medical services in the other five hospitals is fully paid by the patient. In addition, there are 55 private clinics in the city, where the cost of medical services is fully paid by the patient. There used to be one medical facility in Dana City – Computerized Axial Tomography (CT Scan), which offers CT Scan services at cost price only. The cost of CT scan is 3,000-5,000 SYP (7-12\$) in comparison with 15,000-20,000 SYP (35-47\$) in other private centers. It is worth mentioning that this center was reported to be out of service during the period of data collection between **November and December** 2017 because of malfunctions. Selwa Village in Dana Sub-district has a dispensary or what is known as a mobile clinic providing medical services for free.

Harim City contains two hospitals – Al-Amal and Salam hospitals along with the dispensary of the city, where the services are for free. In addition, there are 14 private clinics where the costs are fully paid by the patient. However, there is no medical facility in Ariba Village in the same sub-district.

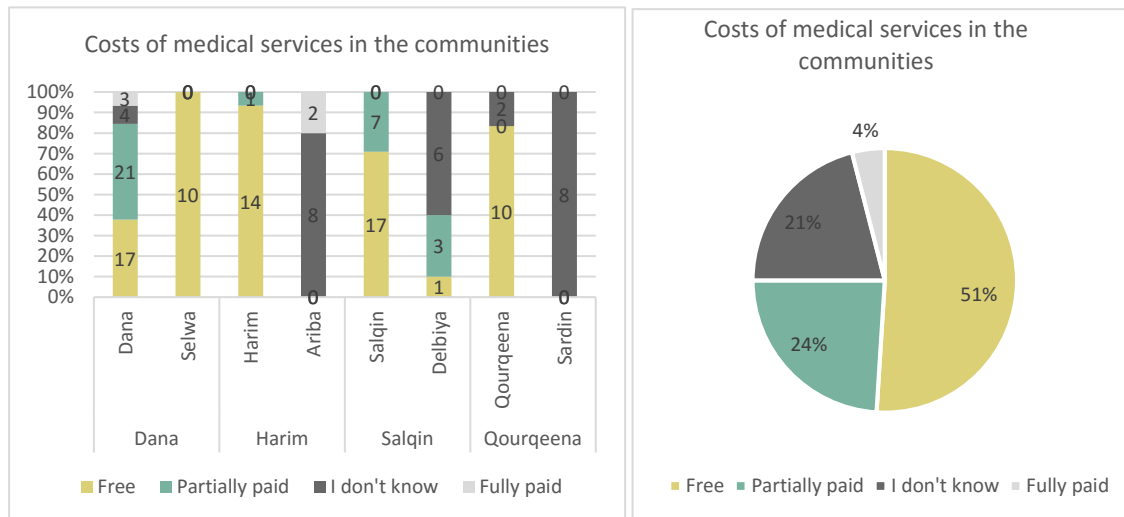
There are 3 medical facilities in Salqin City providing free services to patients – Salqin hospital, Salqin dispensary and the primary care center. The city also has two private hospitals as well as 20 private clinics where the cost of medical services is fully paid by the patient. However, there is no medical facility in Delbiya Village in the same sub-district.

Qourqeena City contains 1 medical dispensary that provides medical services for free in addition to 5 private clinics where the costs are fully paid by the patient. However, there is no medical facility in Sardin Village in the same sub-district.

9. Perception survey: Cost of medical services in the communities (city - village):

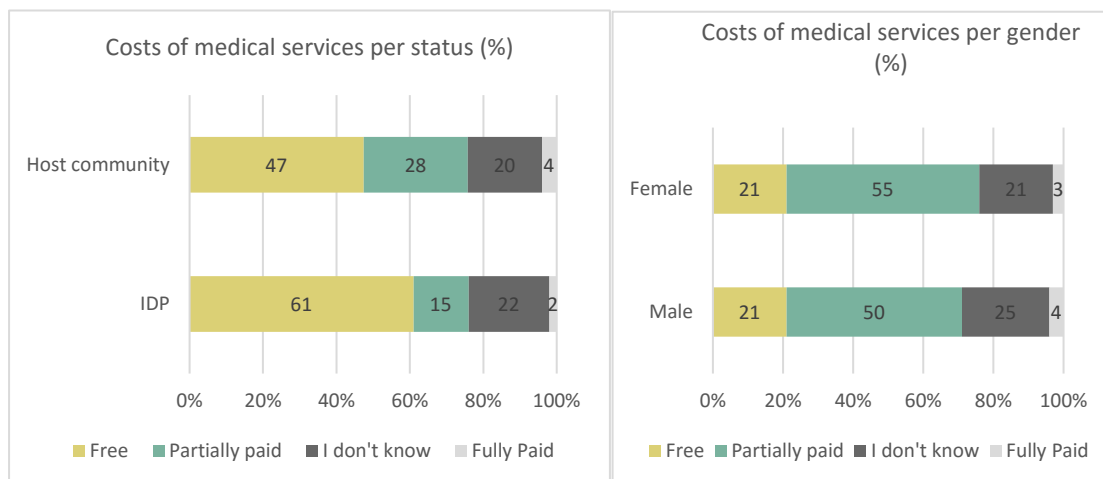
51% (69 civilians) of the surveyed civilians said they get free medical services. 24% (32 civilians) stated that the medical services were partially paid by the patient. While 4% (5 civilians) mentioned that the medical services were fully paid.

Figure: 28: Costs of medical services in the communities.



50% males and 55% females are getting medical services for free. Whereas 61% IDPs receive free medical services in comparison with 47% host community, and that can be attributed to the poor financial conditions for the IDPs, which prevents them from going to private hospitals.

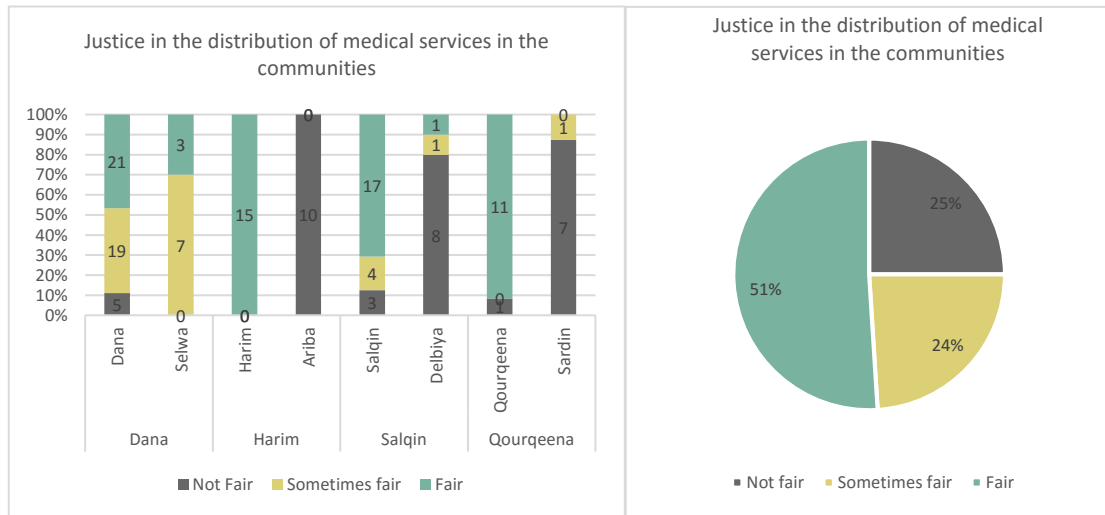
Figure: 29: Costs of medical services per gender and status of the surveyed civilians.



10. Perception survey: Justice in the provision of the medical services in the communities (city - village):

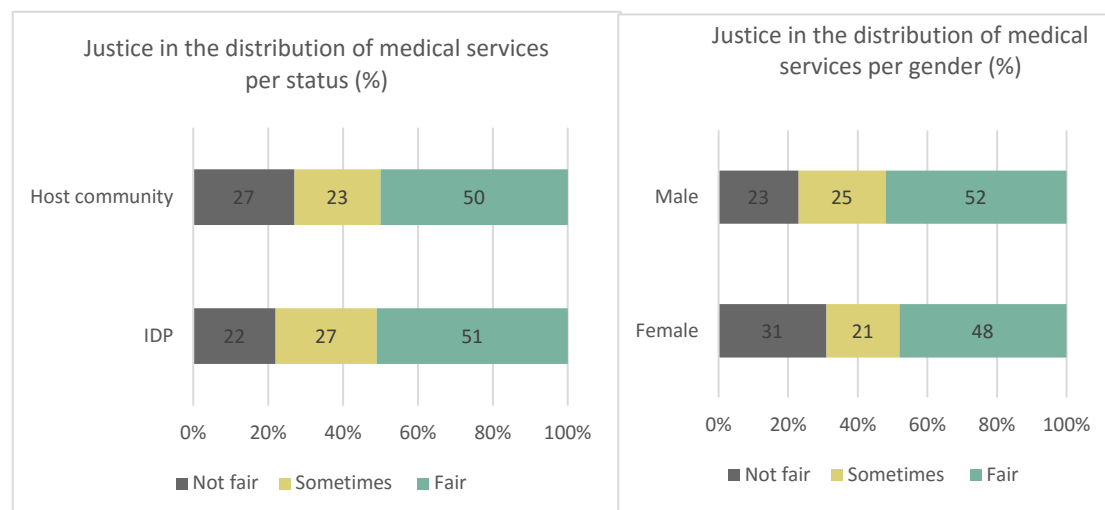
51% (68 civilians) of the surveyed civilians stated that medical services were provided in a fair manner. While 25% (34 civilians) felt that medical services are provided unfairly. And 24% (32 civilians) saw that medical services are sometimes provided fairly.

Figure: 30: Justice in the distribution of medical services in the communities.



There is no clear difference between males and females regarding their level of satisfaction with justice in the distribution of medical services, except for 31% females believe that services are not provided fairly, compared to 23% males. In the same context, there is no clear difference between IDPs` and host community`s level of satisfaction even though 27% host community feel that medical services are not provided fairly in comparison with 22% IDPs; and that can be attributed to the fact that most IDPs are settled in the cities that contain medical facilities that are far from the villages where most of the host community are settled in addition to the absence of ambulances or mobile clinics that facilitate and make it easy for remote villages to access medical services.

Figure: 31: Justice in the distribution of medical services per gender and status of the surveyed civilians.



11. Health sector priorities:

The establishment of medical facilities in the four villages in the study sample came first on the list of health priorities, followed by cash assistance for people who have to travel for treatment, while most of the priorities of the assessed cities can be summarized in supporting the medical facilities with medications and medical equipment.

Sub-district	Village	Support with devices and equipment	Medical staff support; (Operational costs)	Cash assistance	Medications	Establishing medical facilities
	Dana					
	Selwa					
	Harem					
	Ariba					
	Salqin					
	Delbiya					
	Qourqeena					
	Sardin					
<b>Priority</b>						

There are no hospitals or dispensaries in Delbiya, Ariba and Sardin Villages, while there is a dispensary in Selwa Village with limited capacity, so establishing medical facilities was direly prioritized in the above-mentioned villages. Meanwhile, the population didn` t express any need to establish hospitals or dispensaries in these villages, but they needed to establish small or medium-sized medical points as per the number of the population, secure several physicians at each point and an ambulance to transfer patients after diagnosis of their cases by the physicians to hospitals that would provide them with the necessary treatment. This need was prioritized due to the fact that civilians in these villages are forced to travel long distances between 10 and 20 km to reach the nearest hospital. Because of the absence of public transportation and lack of income sources, civilians are burdened by transportation fees, especially when some cases require periodic checkups in the hospitals. Moreover, medical facilities in Harim and Qourqeena Cities are in need of support by medical devices and equipment, while all medical facilities are in need of support by medications.

Sector III: Water and sanitation:

This sector includes KIIs of water and the degree of credibility of information collected by enumerators of IMU in the study sample which included four cities in Harim District in Idleb Governorate – Harim, Salqin, Dana and Qourqeena – along with four villages in the same sub-districts respectively – Ariba, Delbiya, Selwa and Sardin. It also shows the most important providers of water services and a perception survey about the quality of the provided services. The report also contains sections describing the prices and quantities of water provided. In addition, the perception survey related to these sections shows how providers respond to the needs of the population. The section of "testing drinking water " also clarifies the periodicity of testing drinking water. Meanwhile, the report contains a section that explains ways of delivering water to civilians, along with a perception survey about justice in the distribution of water. It also includes information on water sterilization and status of the public water networks, and it highlights the priorities of the water sector. On the other hand, the sanitation section contains information about the prevailing sewage system and the status of sewage networks. In addition, the solid waste section includes information about waste disposal methods, as well as perception surveys on the quality and justice of waste disposal services.

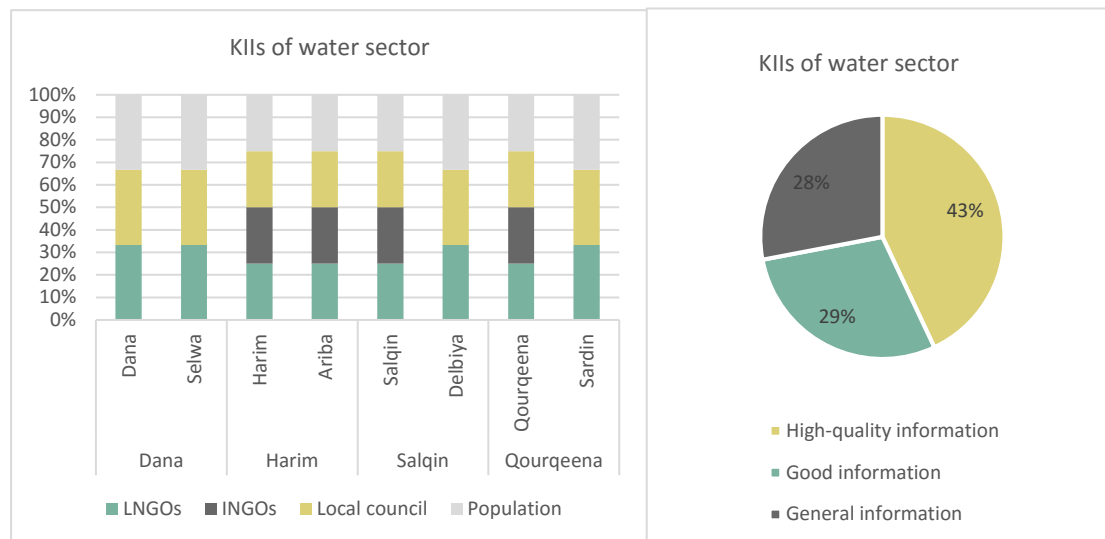
First: Water:

1. Sources of information:

The information that the enumerators of IMU were able to access in the study sample which included four cities in Harim District in Idleb Governorate – Harim, Salqin, Dana and Qourqeena along with four villages in the same sub-districts respectively – Ariba, Delbiya, Selwa and Sardin – was of various quality in relation to water and sanitation sector, depending on the availability of these sources. After triangulation, it was found out that 43% of KIIs have high-quality

information, and 29% of KIIs have good information, while 28% of these sources have general information, usually the population of the communities in the study sample. However, all LNGOs and INGOs provided accurate and high-quality information and local councils provided good information.

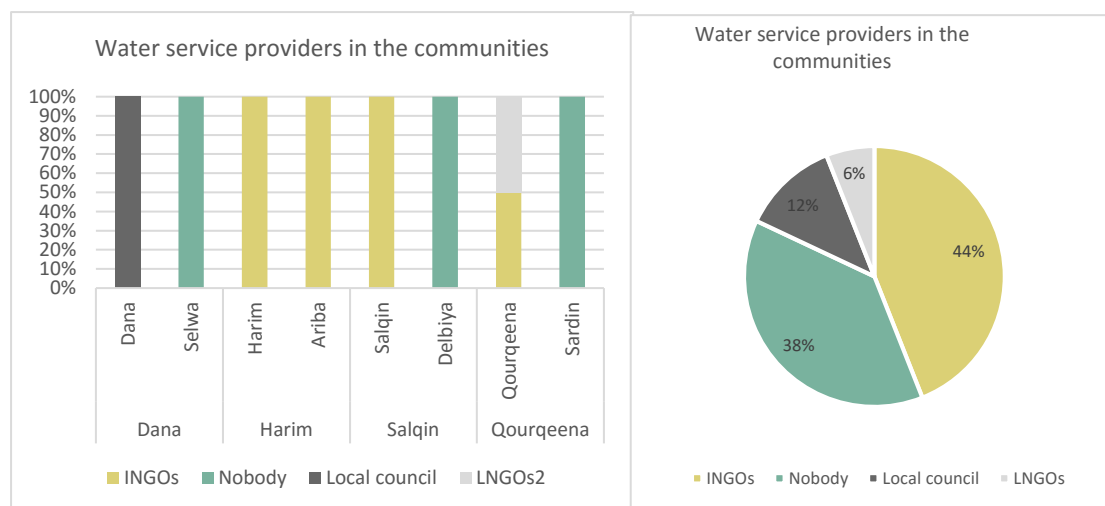
Figure: 32: KIIs of water sector.



## 2. Providers of water services in the communities (city - village):

44% of the communities in the study sample are supported by INGOs, while 38% of them are not supported by any agency.

Figure: 33: Water service providers in the communities

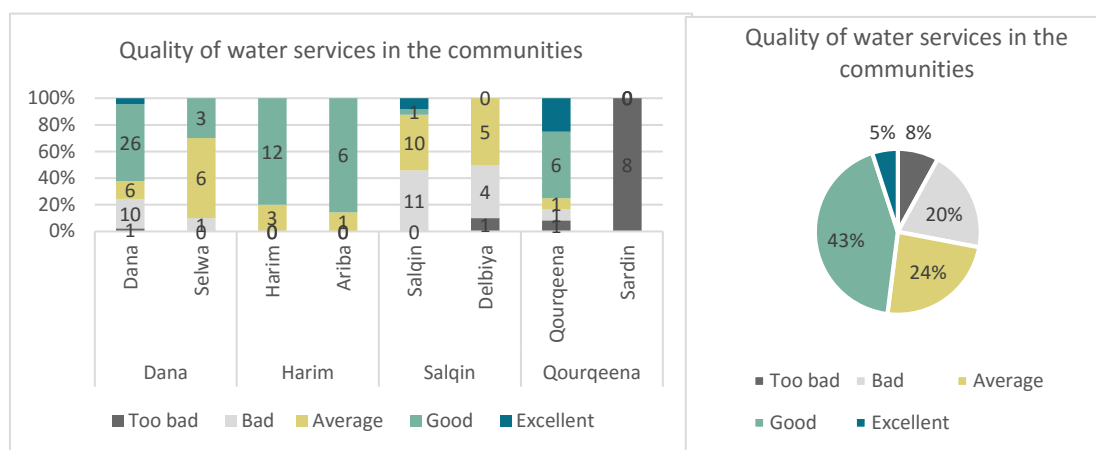


GOAL is considered the most active agency that supports water sector in Harim District, where they pay the salaries of approximately 50 employees and provide wells with fuel for the generators and sterilization materials. GOAL is active in Harim and Salqin Cities along with Ariba Village and covers the entire populations` need of water in these communities. It also covers most of the population`s need of water in Qourqeena City. Also, it is worth mentioning that " BINAA for Development" – an LNGO has done maintenance to one well and the public network in Qourqeena City. Meanwhile, Dana local Council oversees the operational wells and is considered the only provider of water services in the city. There are no providers of water services in Sardin, Delbiya and Selwa Villages which rely on private wells and water trucking.

3. Perception survey: Quality of water services in the communities (city - village):

According to 43% (57 civilians) of the surveyed civilians<sup>2</sup>, water services are good, that was obvious in Ariba Village, where 9 out of 10 people see that water services are good and in Harim City, where 12 out of 15 people feel that water services are good. This can be attributed to GOAL being operational in these areas. Although there are no agencies supporting water in Dana City, 26 out of 45 people of the surveyed civilians stated that the provided water services are good. On the other hand, 8% (11 civilians), mostly in Sardin Village, feel that the provided water services are very poor.

Figure: 34: Quality of water services in the communities



59% females and 52% males in the study sample feel that the provided water services are below good.

More IDPs than host community have the feeling that the provided water services are good due to the fact that most IDPs are settled in the cities, not in the villages.

Figure: 35: Quality of water services per gender and status of the surveyed civilians.



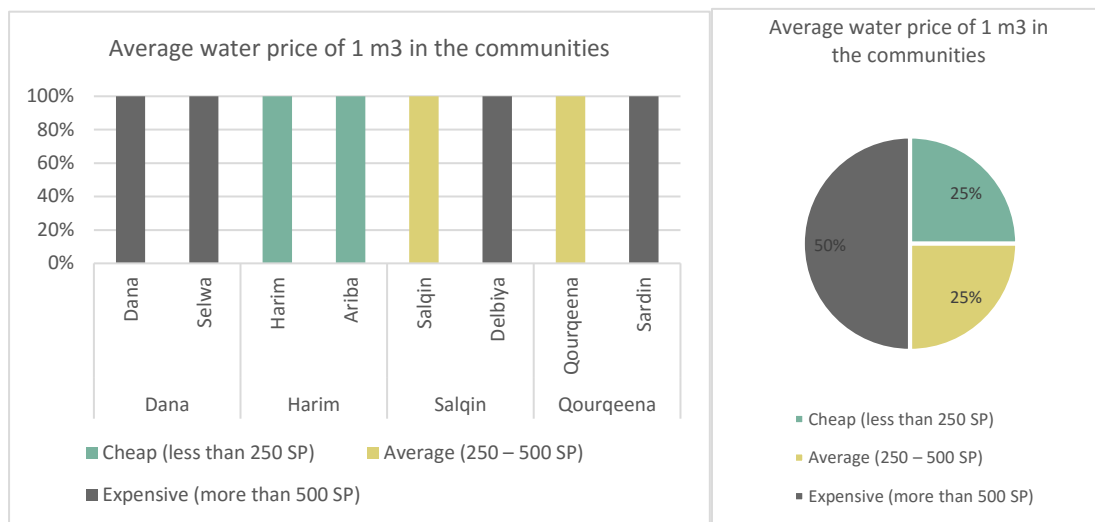
<sup>2</sup> IMU enumerators conducted perception surveys with 134 civilians in the study sample which included 8 communities. (78% males and 22% females. 69% host community and 31% IDPs).



4. Water prices:

The cubic meter of water is cheap in 25% of the communities in the study sample, priced at less than 250 SYP (0.6\$), while the price per cubic meter of water is high in 50% of the communities that is more than 500 SYP (1.1\$), and the cubic meter of water was average in 25% of the communities, priced at 250 – 500 SYP (0.6 - 1.1\$). It is worth mentioning that the population in Harim District use the same water for drinking and daily usage.

Figure: 36: Average water price of 1 m3 in the communities

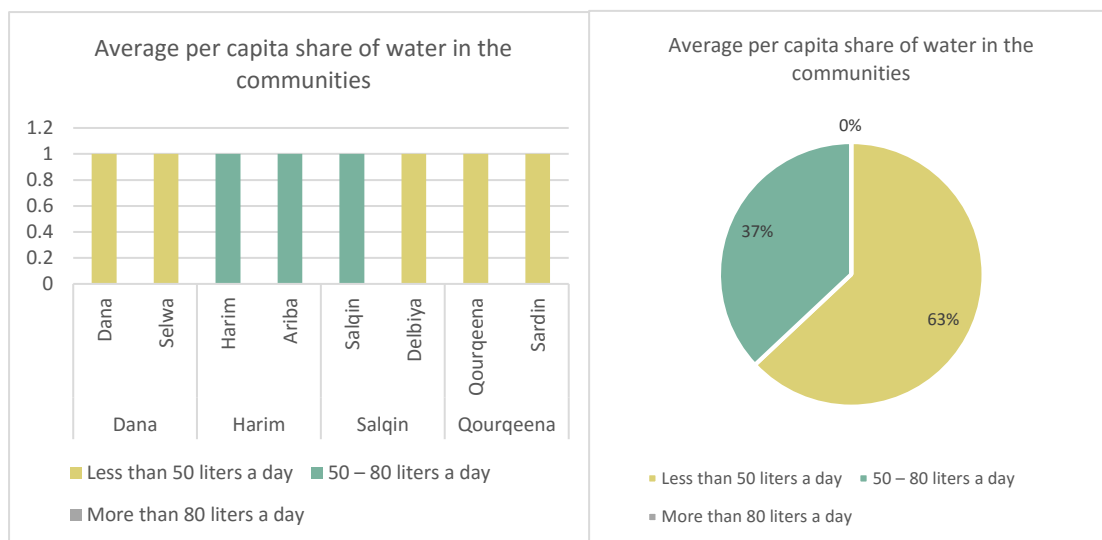


- Harim / Ariba:** The price per cubic meter of water in Harim City and Ariba Village is low, relying on public water network by 95% where water is pumped into Harim city network once every 6 days, and into Ariba Village network once every 4 days. The residents of Harim City pay 1,000 SYP (2.3\$) per month for the water pumped in the public network, while the residents of Ariba Village pay 500 SYP (1.1\$) per month for the water of the public network. Meanwhile, the houses on the outskirts of Harim City and Ariba Village rely on water trucking where the price per cubic meter of water tank is 400 SYP (1\$).
- Salqin / Delbiya:** The price per cubic meter of water is average in Salqin City where GOAL supports the wells used to pump water into the public network. However, water is pumped only three times per month and residents pay 1,500 SYP (3.5\$) per month. The public network meets only 60% of the residents` need of water, forcing them to use water trucking at average prices of 250-500 SYP (0.6-1.1\$) per cubic meter. The residents of Delbiya Village rely entirely on water trucking at high prices.
- Qourqeena / Sardin:** The price per cubic meter of water is also average in Qourqeena City where GOAL supports the wells used to pump water into the public network, where water is periodically pumped once every 4 days, and residents pay 3,000 SYP (7\$) per month, and that meets the residents` need of water in the neighborhoods of Qourqeena City. However, 50% of the residents, living in the houses on the outskirts of Qourqeena City are not covered by the public network and rely on water trucking at average prices of 250-500 SYP (0.6-1.1\$) per cubic meter. In Addition, the residents in Sardin Village also rely on water trucking at high prices of up to 900 SYP (2.1\$) per cubic meter.
- Dana / Selwa:** The highest water prices in the study sample is in Dana City and Selwa Village, which rely on water trucking where the price of 1 cubic meter of water is 1,500 SYP (3.5\$).

5. Quantity of water provided (average per capita share of water):

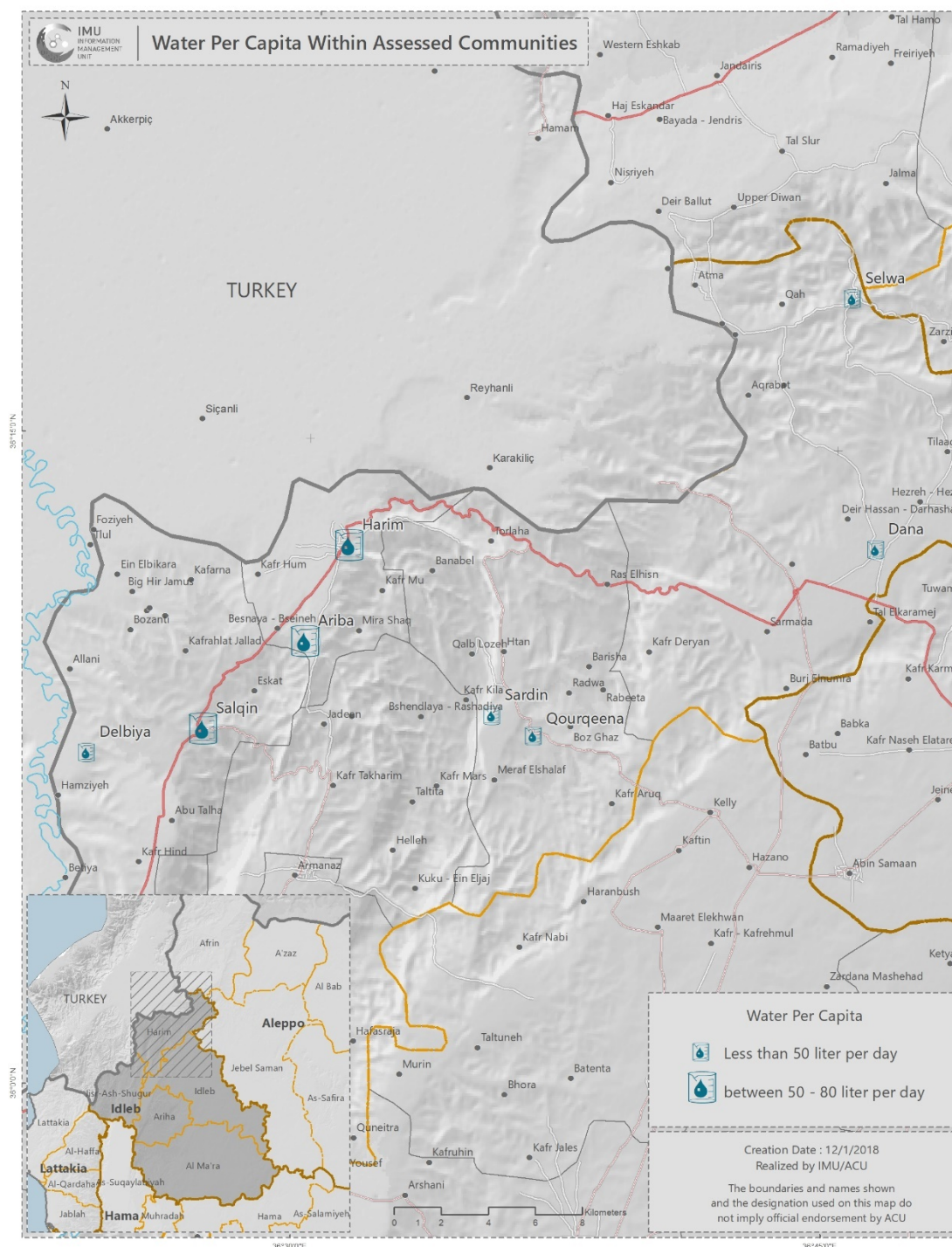
37% of the communities in the study sample get average quantities of water, where per capita daily share of water is between 50 - 80 liters. While 63% of communities get small quantities of water, where per capita daily share of water is less than 50 liters. There is no community in the study sample that receives sufficient quantities of water. It is worth reminding that the population in Harim District use the same water for drinking and daily usage.

Figure: 37: Average per capita share of water in the communities



Salqin and Harim cities along with Ariba Village get average quantities of water, where per capita daily share of water is between 50-80 liters with the support of GOAL. On the other hand, and despite the fact that GOAL is operational in Qourqeena City, the population there get small quantities of water, where per capita daily share of water is less than 50 liters. In the meantime, the daily per capita share of water in Sardin, Delbiya and Selwa Villages is considered small where there isn't any agency, supervising water services and they rely on water trucking and private wells. In the same context, although the local council in Dana City supervises the water sector, per capita daily share of water is also considered small. It is worth mentioning that the role of the local council of Dana City in the water sector is limited to pumping water into the public network when power is available from the humanitarian line, but there was no power to pump water throughout November and December 2017.

Map 5: Water per capita within assessed communities in Harim District.

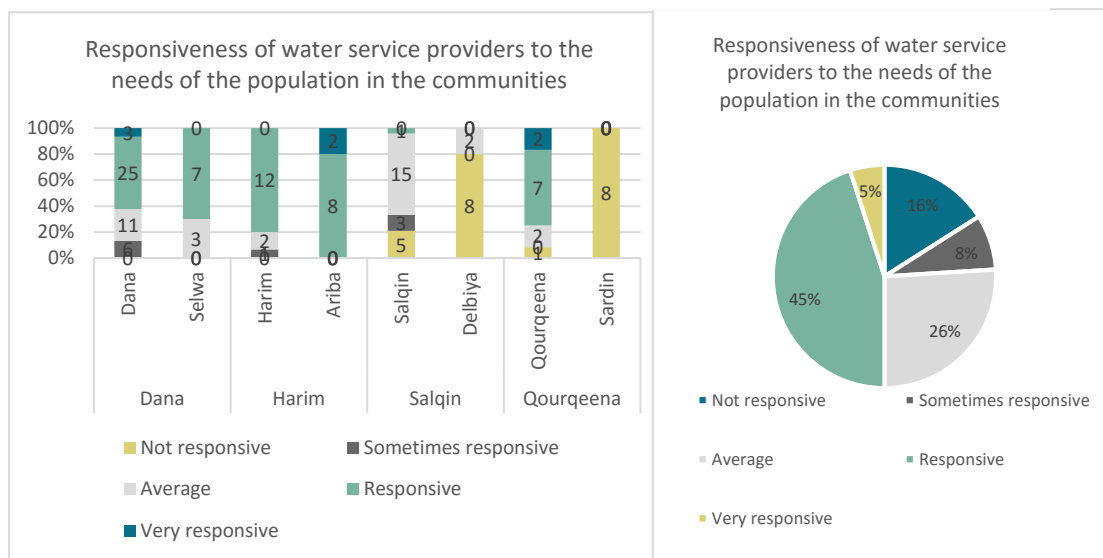


6. Perception survey: Responsiveness of providers of water services to the needs of the communities:

45% (60 civilians) of the surveyed civilians feel that water service providers are responsive to the population’s needs of water, including 12 out of 15 civilians in Harim City, 8 out of 10 civilians in Ariba Village and 7 out of 12 civilians in Qourqeena City, and that can be attributed to the presence of GOAL supporting the sector of water. Although there is no agency supporting water, 25 out of 45 civilians in Dana City and 7 out of 10 civilians in Selwa Village see that private water service providers – the owners of water trucks – are responsive to population’s needs of water. However, they are getting small quantities of water because of the high prices of water. On the other hand, 16% (22 civilians) of the surveyed civilians feel that

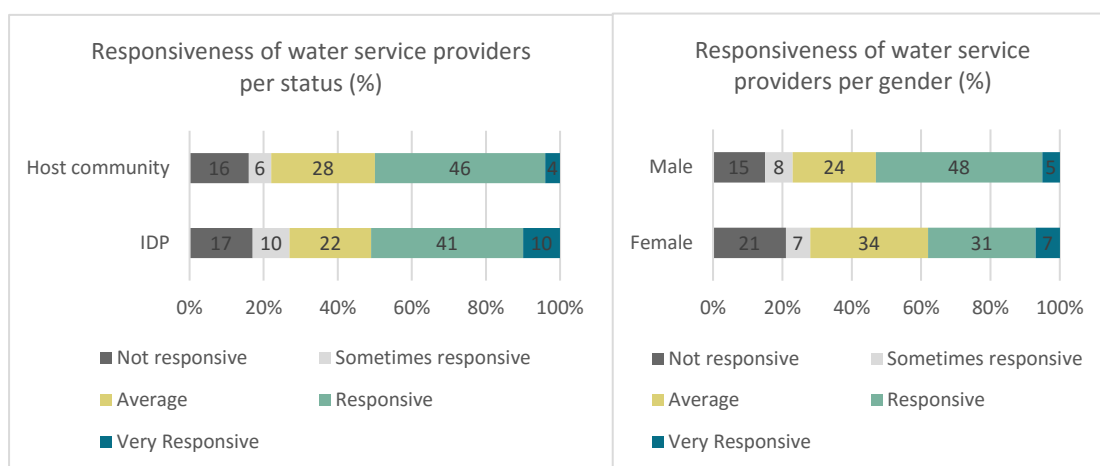
water service providers are not responsive to population`s needs of water, as stated by all the surveyed civilians in Sardin Village – 8 people – because there aren`t any agencies supporting water sector, forcing the population to rely on private water trucks at exorbitant prices. In addition, 8 out of 10 civilians in Delbiya Village see that water service providers are not responsive at all to the water needs of the population.

Figure: 38: Responsiveness of water service providers to the needs of the population in the communities



62% females of the surveyed civilians feel that the responsiveness of water service providers to the needs of the population is below good in comparison with 47% males. This indicator shows that females are suffering to access water, especially with the increase in the number of the female-headed households because of the war. 72% of the surveyed females are aged between 35 and 50 years old, which means that most of them were responsible for supporting their families. However, there is no clear difference between the IDPs` and host community`s satisfaction of the responsiveness of water service providers in their area of residence.

Figure: 39: Responsiveness of water service providers per gender and status of the surveyed civilians

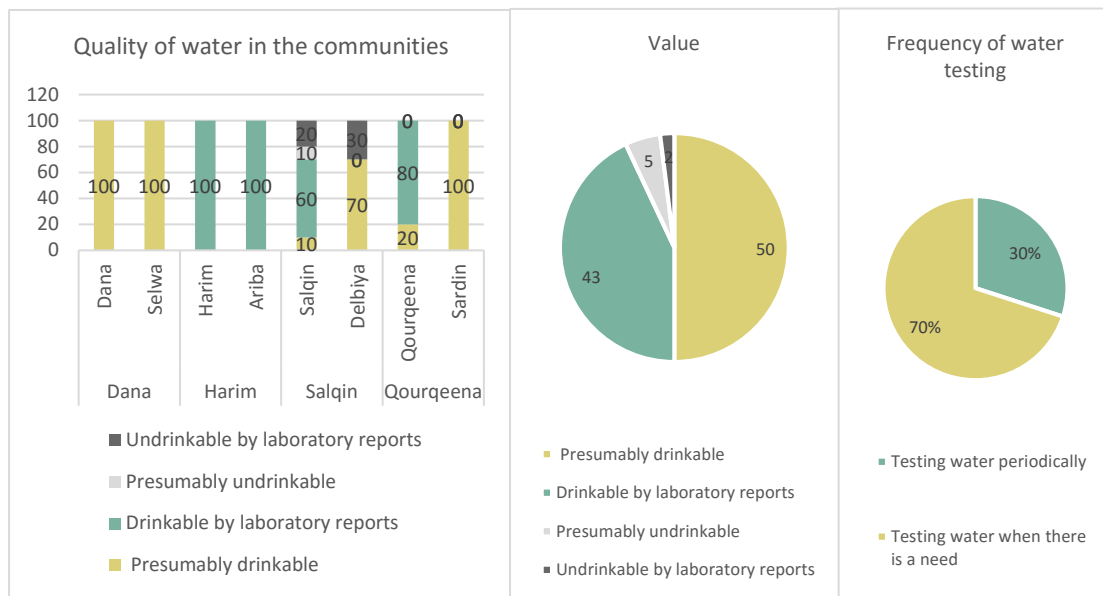


7. Drinking water test:

Drinking water is tested periodically in 30% of the communities in the study sample, while it is only tested when there is a need in 70% of the communities. In addition, according to laboratory reports, water is drinkable in 43% of the communities in the study sample, while it is drinkable by belief in 50% in these communities.

Figure: 41: Quality of water availability in the communities

Figure: 40: Frequency of water testing



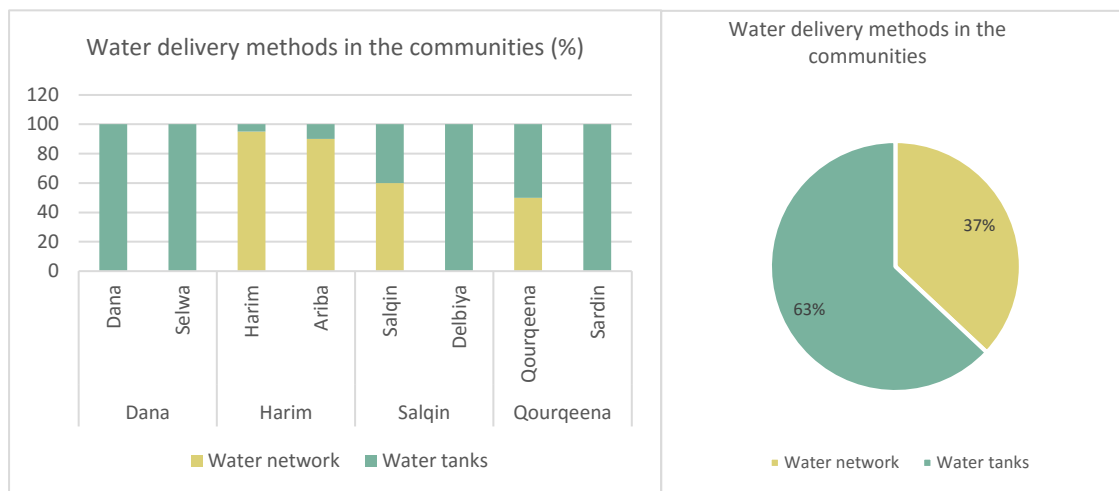
GOAL, periodically, tests the water of the wells they support to ensure the validity of drinking water. While water and sanitation team in Early Warning Alert and Response Network (EWARN) in ACU tests the validity of drinking water when there is a need, where analysis specialists test the water of the recently drilled wells and do surveillance of any epidemic phenomenon that might be caused by water pollution and immediately report the contaminated water sources to the water sector of UNICEF.

100% of water is safe and drinkable by laboratory reports in Harim City and Ariba Village. While 80% of water in Qourqeena City and 60% in Salqin City was safe and drinkable by laboratory reports. In Dana City and Selwa and Sardin Villages, 100% of water is safe and drinkable by belief, and there was no epidemic phenomenon caused by water pollution. Salqin City gets 20% of water from the newly drilled wells that are close to sewage systems where laboratory reports show that this water is undrinkable.

8. Methods of water delivery to civilians:

37% of the communities in the study sample rely on the public water network to get water, while 63% of these communities rely on water trucking to get water.

Figure: 42: Water delivery methods in the communities



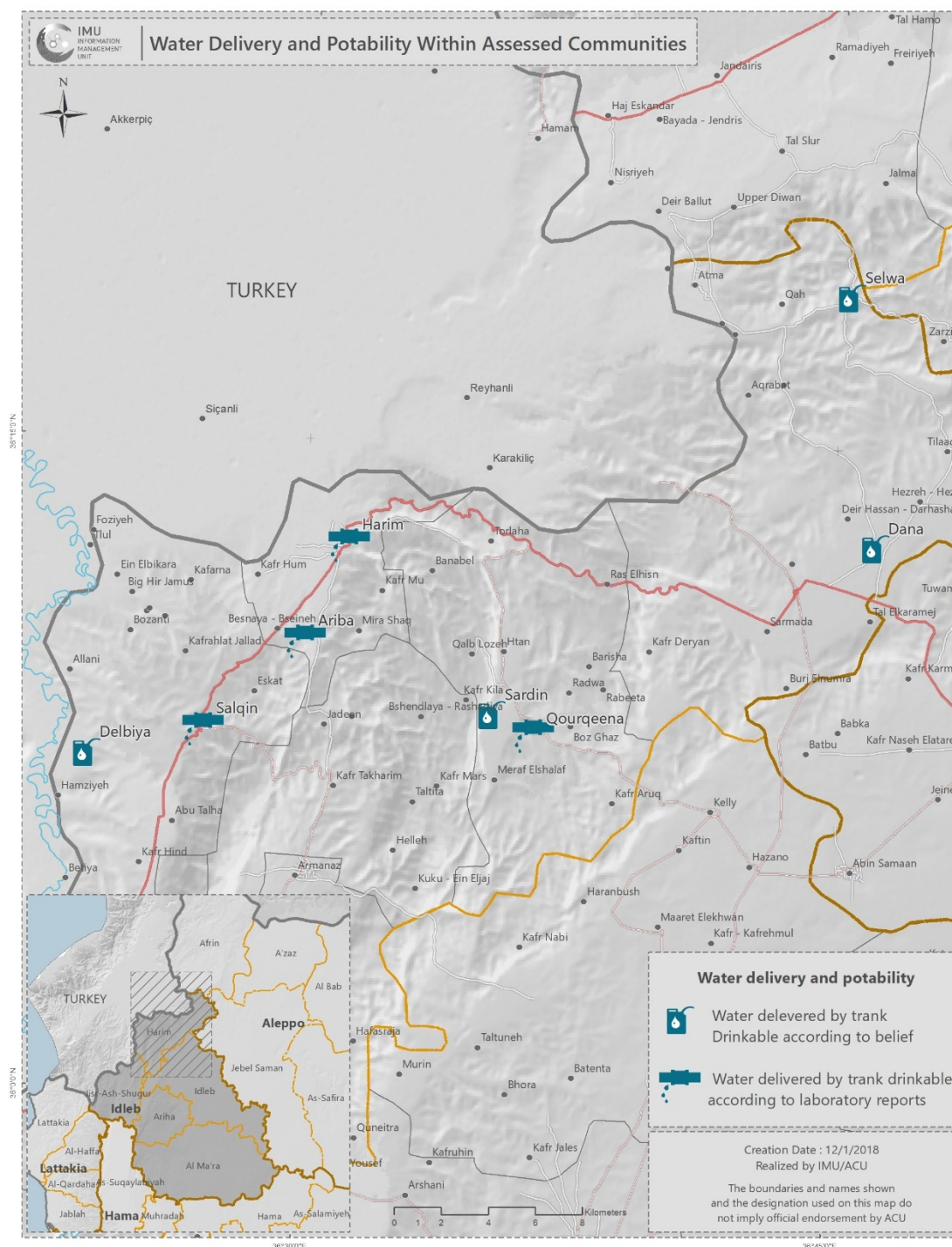
Harim City and Ariba Village rely on public water network to get more than 90% of water where water is pumped into the public water network of Harim City once every 6 days, and into the public water network of Ariba Village once every 4 days. However, the houses on their outskirts rely on water trucking to get water.

The public water network in Salqin City covers 60% of population`s needs of water, whereas 40% of them rely on water trucking. However, the public water network in Delbiya Village went out of service due to frequent breakdowns and negligence, forcing the population to rely completely on water trucking.

The public water network in Qourqeena City covers 50% of population`s needs of water, whereas 50% of the populations, living on the outskirts of the city or the neighborhoods where there are breakdowns in the network, rely on water trucking. The public water network is used to cover 50% of the needs of the population in Sardin Village where water is pumped from the wells located in Htan Village in Qourqeena Sub-district, but since July 2017, pumping operations have been stopped and Sardin Village started to rely on water trucking from outside the village. During the preparation of this report, a new well was in the course of being drilled and equipped to be used to truck water to the population in the village.

Harim City and Selwa Village rely on water trucking by 100%, but water is pumped through the public water network when power is available in the humanitarian line that hasn't worked since October 2017.

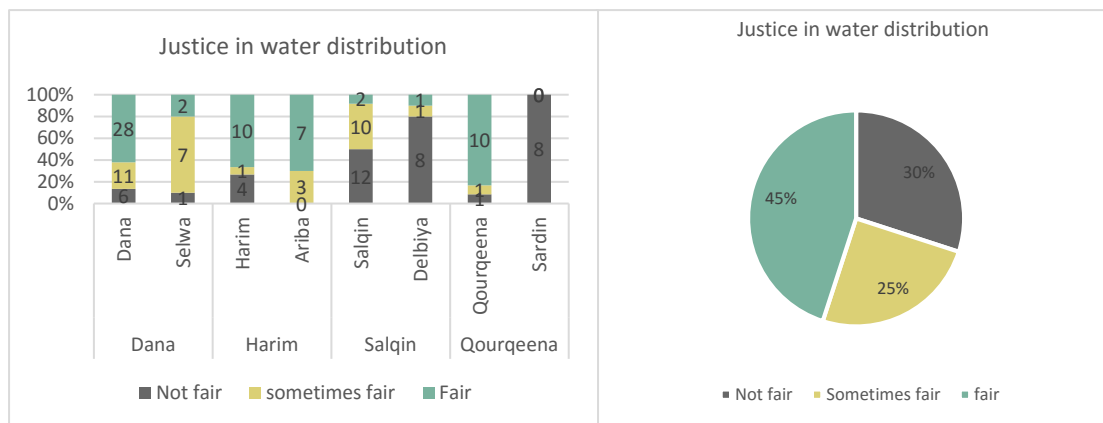
Map 6: Water delivery in the assessed communities in Harim District.



**9. Perception survey: Justice in water distribution in the communities (city - village):**

According to 45% (60 civilians) of the surveyed civilians, water is being distributed fairly in the communities in the study sample, while 25% (34 civilians) see that water is sometimes distributed fairly, and 30% (40 civilians) feel that water distribution is unfair. The residents of Sardin Village reported that the distribution of water is unfair because there is no agency supporting water, the same applies to the majority of the residents of Delbiya Village. Consequently, water prices are high in these two villages. Although of GOAL's support to water sector in Salqin and Harim Cities, the houses on their outskirts are not covered by public water network, and that is considered unfair by some residents.

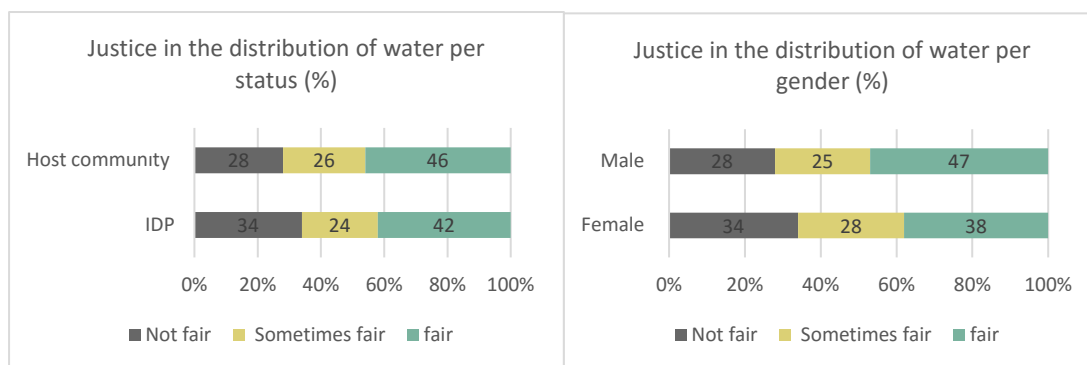
Figure: 43: Justice in water distribution.



38% females see that water distribution process was fair, in comparison with 47% males. This indicator confirms the idea that females are suffering in getting water services, especially with the increase in the numbers of female-headed households because of the war.

Despite the proximity in the percentage of IDPs and host community who see that water is being distributed fairly in the communities, IDPs are suffering more in getting water because of their bad conditions which make water unaffordable to them.

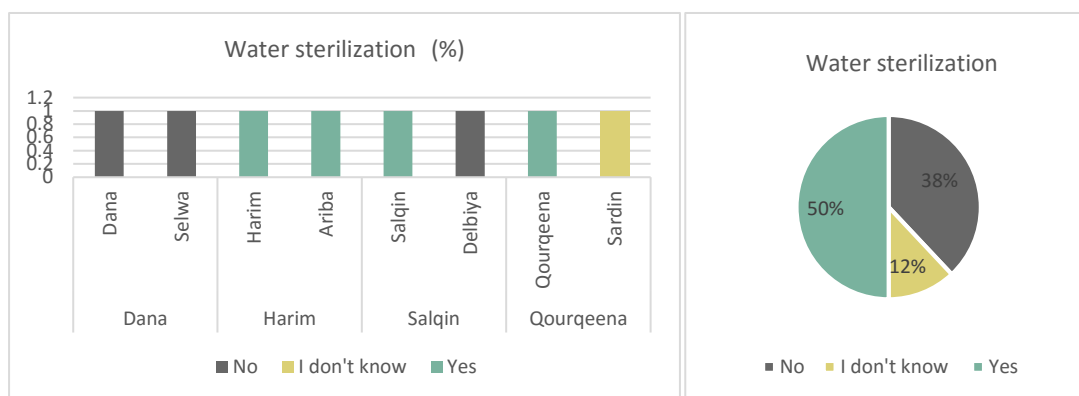
Figure: 44: Justice in the distribution of water per gender and status of the surveyed civilians.



**10. Water sterilization:**

In 50% of the communities in the study sample, water is periodically being sterilized. While in 38% of communities, water is not sterilized. In the meanwhile, the population in Sardin Village don't know whether the water they use for drinking and other uses is sterilized or not.

Figure: 45: Water sterilization



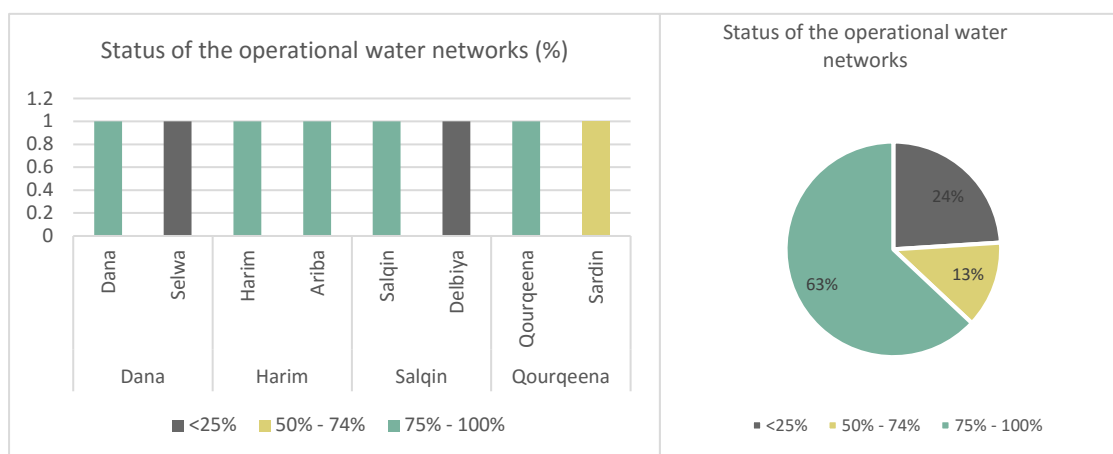


GOAL supports water sterilization in Harim, Qourqeena and Salqin Cities along with Ariba Village, in addition to periodically testing the validity of drinking water. Whereas, there is no agency that supports water sterilization in Dana City and Delbiya and Selwa Villages where the populations use water trucking for drinking and other uses but there was no epidemic phenomenon caused by water pollution. Meanwhile, the population in Sardin Village rely on water trucking to get their needs of water, but they do not know whether water is sterilized or not.

**11. Status of public water network:**

63% of the communities in the study sample have water networks that are considered operational by more than 75%, while 24% of public water networks in the communities are either destroyed or broken down and considered to be operational by no more than 25%.

Figure: 46: Status of the operational water networks



Public water networks in Dana, Qourqeena, Salqin and Harim Cities along with Ariba Village are operational by more than 75%, but it is worth mentioning that the urban expansion of these communities makes the new parts not covered by the public water network, particularly in Qourqeena and Salqin Cities. So, there is acute need to expand the public water networks to cover the new neighborhoods.

The public water network in Sardin Village used to provide most of the population's need of water, where water was pumped from the wells in Htan Village in Qourqeena Sub-district. Since July 2017, pumping operations have stopped, leading to the increase in the breakdowns in the network due to negligence. It is estimated that the public water network is operational by 50%-74%.

The public water networks in Delbiya and Selwa Villages that have not been used for a long period of time suffer from breakdowns and destruction of large parts of the networks which have been vanished because of negligence. It is estimated that the public water networks are operational by less than 25%.

12. Water priorities:

Providing cash support (operational costs) came first on the list of water priorities in the study sample, followed by providing pumping lines and public networks, and thirdly providing mechanical and electrical equipment for wells and pumping stations.

Sub-district	Village / City	Cash support (operational Costs)	Pumping lines and networks	Mechanical and electrical equipment	Drilling wells	Tanks and reservoirs
	Dana	█	█		█	
	Selwa	█	█	█		
	Harim	█	█	█		
	Ariba	█		█	█	
	Salqin	█	█	█		
	Delbiya	█	█	█		
	Qourqeena	█	█			█
	Sardin	█	█			█
<b>Total priority</b>		█	█	█	█	█

Dana City is in need of cash support to operational costs to pump water into the public water network, which is considered to be operational by more than 75%, but the lack of sources of energy led to the stoppage of water pumping and, consequently, higher prices of water where the price per cubic meter of water is 1,500 SYP (3.5\$) which is very high. Salqin and Qourqeena Cities are in need of cash support to operational costs which would increase the frequency of pumping and expand the coverage of public water networks which would mean complete dependency on the public networks to get water and encourage the populations to pay water bills as a suitable alternative for water trucking.

The public water networks in Selwa, Delbiya and Sardin Villages are in need of maintaining and replacing large parts that have been vanished due to negligence for long periods of time. Meanwhile, the cities in the study sample, especially Qourqeena City, are in need of expanding their water networks to cover the new neighborhoods that have been built recently.

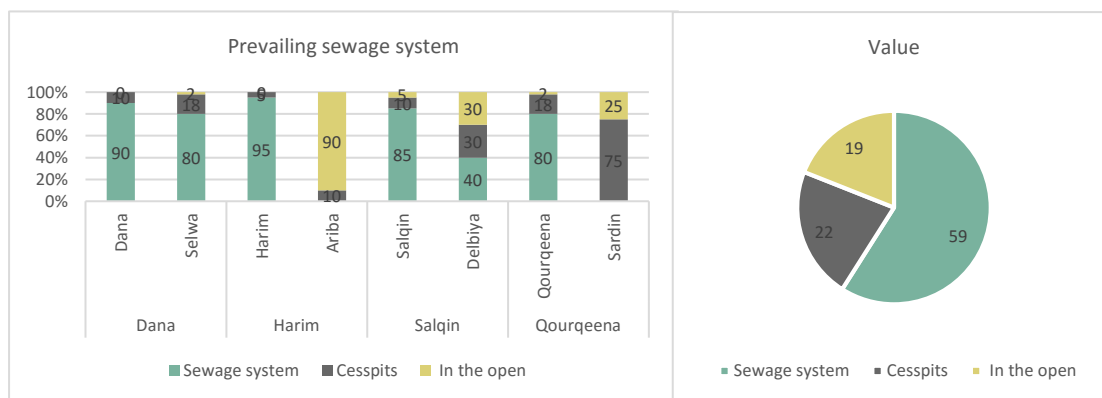
Although GOAL is operational in Harim and Salqin Cities along with Ariba Village, there are wells and stations that need mechanical and electrical equipment, in addition to doing periodic maintenance for the equipment of these stations and wells.

Second: Sanitation:

1. The prevailing sewage system:

59% of the communities in the study sample which included four cities in Harim District in Idlib Governorate – Harim, Salqin, Dana and Qourqeena – along with four villages in the same sub-districts respectively – Ariba, Delbiya, Selwa and Sardin – dispose of water into the main sewage system, 22% of them dispose of it in septic tanks, while 19% dispose of water in the open.

Figure: 47: Prevailing sewage system



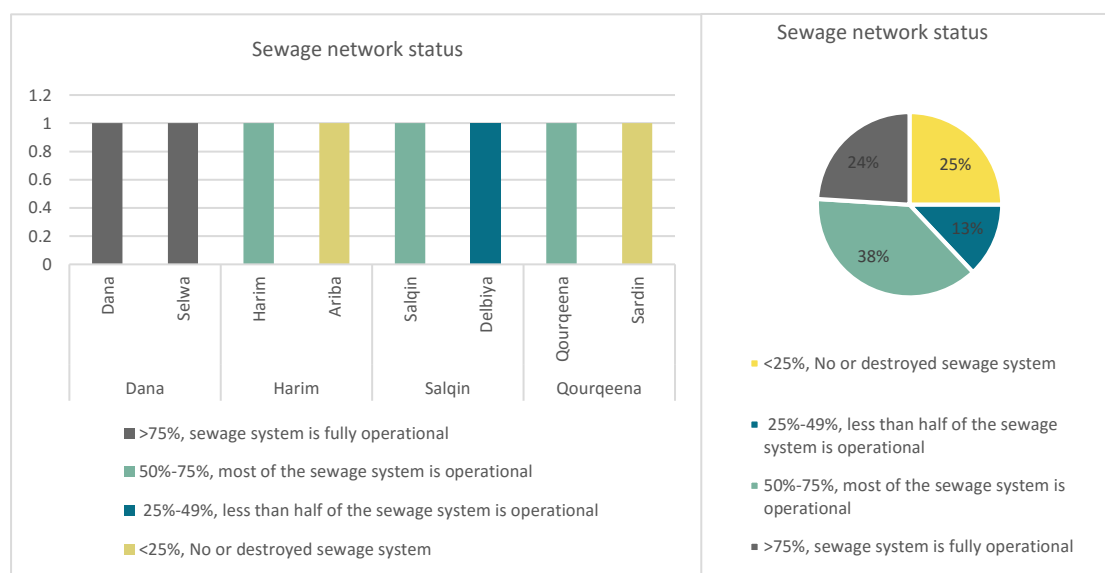
Installing the sewage system in Sardin Village started in 2011, but it was stopped because of the outbreak of the conflict in Syria. Currently, Sardin Village does not have a sewage system, where 75% of the population dispose of water in septic tanks, and 25% of them dispose of water in the open. In the same context, sanitation is considered as one of the biggest problems in Ariba Village, where 90% of the population dispose of water in the open, leading to the spread of disease vectors in the village.

The majority of the population in the cities in the study sample use the main sewage system, except for the population in the newly built neighborhoods that dispose of water in septic tanks.

## 2. Status of the sewage systems:

It was found out that there is no sewage system in 25% of the communities in the study sample. In 13% of the communities, the sewage system lines are operational by 25%-49%. In 38% of the communities, most of the sewage system lines are operational by 50%-75%. While the network is fully operational in 24% of the communities.

Figure: 48: Sewage network status



The sewage systems are fully operational in Dana City and Selwa Village and are only in need of periodic maintenance in some parts. And the sewage systems in the Harim, Salqin and Qourqeena Cities need to replace no more than 15% of the parts and maintain the other parts. Meanwhile, the sewage system in Delbiya Village requires to replace large parts and do maintenance to most of it. On the other hand, there are no sewage systems in Sardin and Ariba Villages where they dispose of water either in septic tanks or in the open.

### 3. Sanitation priorities:

Installing new sewage systems came first on the list of sanitation priorities in the study sample by 29%, followed by maintaining the existing sewage systems by 25%, and there was a need for securing technical cadres capable of finding the breakdowns and fixing them, in addition to urgent need for installing sewage treatment stations to treat water of sewage systems.

Sub-district	Village / City	Securing drainage and pumping tanks	Installing sewage treatment stations	Securing technical cadres	Sewage system maintenance	Installing new sewage systems
	Dana					
	Selwa					
	Harim					
	Ariba					
	Salqin					
	Delbiya					
	Qourqeena					
	Sardin					
<b>Priority ratios</b>		<b>6%</b>	<b>19%</b>	<b>21%</b>	<b>25%</b>	<b>29%</b>

There are no sewage systems in Sardin and Ariba Villages, threatening groundwater as well as spreading swamps caused by sewage pool, and consequently leading to the spread of disease vectors. So, there is an urgent need to install sewage systems in these villages. In addition, all the communities are in need to expand their existing sewage systems to cover the new neighborhoods that have been built recently.

The sewage systems in Harim City and Delbiya Village are in need of urgent maintenance. Meanwhile, most of the sewage systems in the communities in the study sample need periodic maintenance and secure specialized cadres capable of finding the breakdowns and fixing them to prevent leakage of sewage water into groundwater.

The urgent need for Salqin and Qourqeena Cities is installing sewage treatment stations. In Qourqeena City, the water of sewage system pours in the valleys that extend up to the Orontes River. These valleys have springs that are active in winter. The waters of these valleys are used in watering crops especially vegetables and fruits. The inflation in the population because of the displacement to Harim District increased the percentage of sewage system water disposed of in these valleys, overwhelming the spring water and leading to the spread of some diseases caused by watering vegetables by sewage system water.

The installation of a sewage treatment station in Harim District will rationalize water consumption in watering operations and make full use of waste water along with spring water to get good water for the plants.

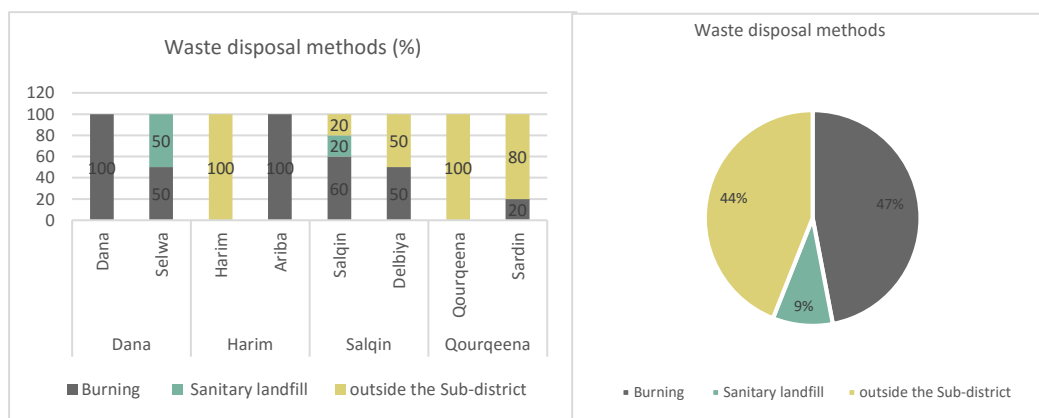
Qourqeena City is located on a hill, and Sardin Village is located down this hill. The water of sewage system of Qourqeena City is leaking into Sardin Village because there is no regular estuary for the sewage system. This leakage spoils the plants in Sardin Village and results in forming sewage pool in the village leading to the spread of disease vectors. There have been many SOS calls for INGOs and LNGOs to find a solution to water of sewage system leaked from Qourqeena City towards Sardin Village.

### Third: Solid Waste:

#### 1. Methods of solid waste disposal:

48% of the communities in the study sample dispose of solid waste by burning it, while 44% of these communities dispose of solid waste by removing it to dumps outside these communities. In addition, 9% of the communities dispose of solid wastes by burying it in sanitary landfills. It is worth mentioning that the local councils are responsible for managing solid waste sector in all the communities in the study sample.

Figure: 49: Waste disposal methods

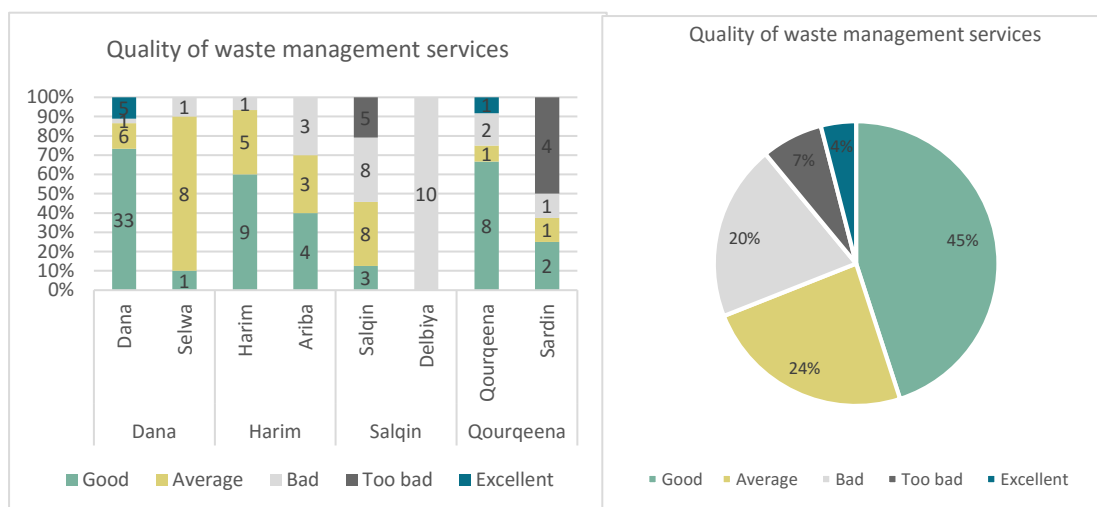


The term “sanitary landfill” is used to refer to the process of solid waste burning and burying it in soil in Syria, but the process does not meet any of the international and health standards of landfills, which require certain depth of the landfill that fit household solid waste in addition to studying the site of the landfill which has to be away from communities and groundwater. The ground of the landfill should be paved with an asphalt layer with holes to dispose of rain water that may leak into the landfill. In addition, solid waste must be pressed before burying it. The sanitary landfill is only used in Salqin city by 20% and Selwa Village of by 50%. While 100% of household solid waste was disposed of in Harim and Qourqeena Cities by removing it out of the communities to remote dumps. In the same context, 80% of household solid waste in Sardin Village, 50% of household solid waste in Delbiya Village and 20% of household solid waste in Salqin City was disposed of by removing it out of the communities to remote dumps. On the other hand, 100% of household solid waste is disposed of in Dana City and Ariba Village by burning it, along with 60% in Salqin City, 50% in Selwa and Delbiya Villages and 20% in Sardin Village.

**2. Perception survey: Quality of solid waste services in the communities (city - village):**

According to 45% (60 civilians) of the surveyed civilians<sup>3</sup>, the provided solid waste services in the study sample are good, while 24% (32 civilians) feel that these services are average, and 27% (36 civilians) see that they are either bad or very bad, mostly in Delbiya and Sardin Villages along with Salqin City.

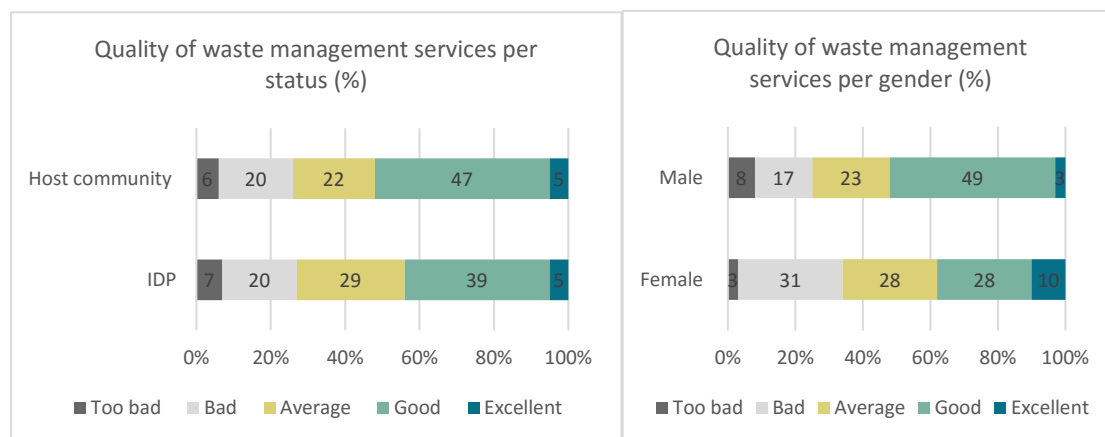
Figure: 50: Quality of waste management services



<sup>3</sup> IMU enumerators conducted perception surveys with 134 civilians in the study sample which included 8 communities. (78% males and 22% females. 69% host community and 31% IDPs).

More females feel that solid waste services are good than males by 62% to 48%. The IDPs are suffering from the accumulation of garbage close to the collective centers and camps forcing more IDPs than host communities to state that the provided waste services in their area of residence are below good by 56% to 48%.

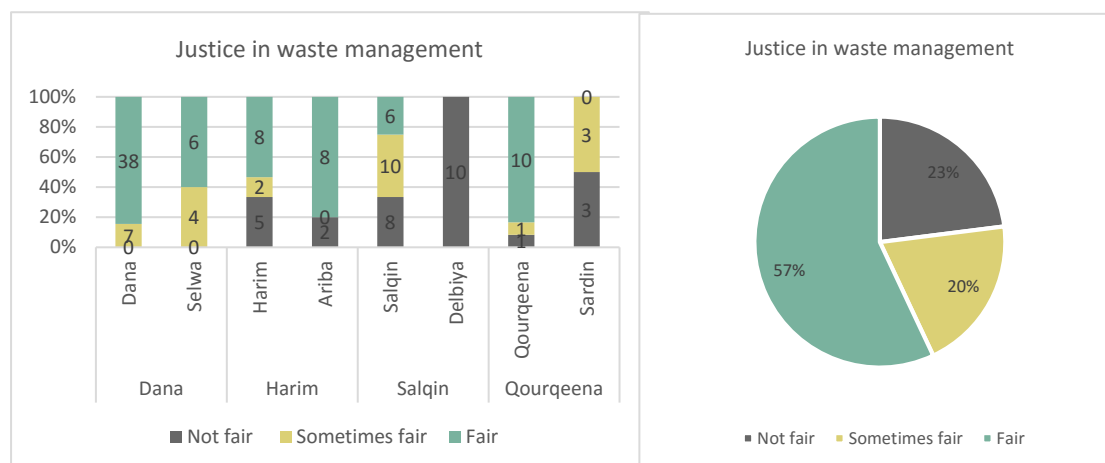
Figure: 51: Quality of waste management services per gender and status of the surveyed civilians



### 3. Perception survey: Justice in solid waste services in the communities (city - village):

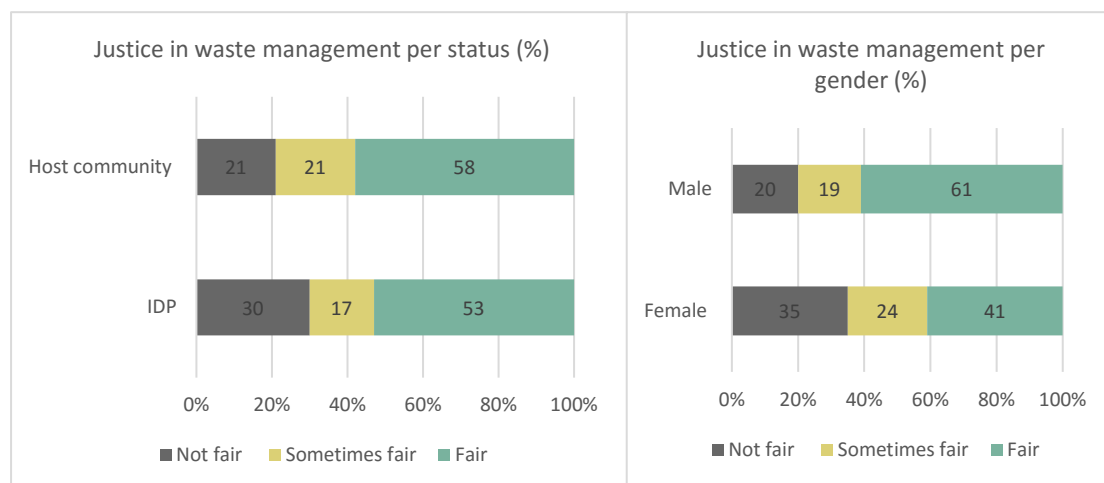
57% (76 civilians) of the surveyed civilians have the feeling that solid waste services are provided fairly in the communities where they live, while 20% (27 civilians) see that they are sometimes fairly provided, and 23% (31 civilians) feel that solid waste services are not provided fairly, where the populations of Delbiya Village are suffering from of solid waste accumulation for several days before removing it by the local Council. The same applies to Sardin Village, most notably, in winter due to flooding of sewage water on the accumulated waste for days.

Figure: 52: Justice in waste management



Solid waste is, frequently, collected in places where there are IDPs or host community, solid waste of IDPs in camps and collective centers is accumulated in greater quantities than that of host community, due to the fact that large numbers of IDPs are overcrowded in small areas, forcing more IDPs to express their dissatisfaction with solid waste services than host communities.

Figure: 53: Justice in waste management per gender and status of the surveyed civilians



#### 4. Solid waste management priorities:

Providing cash support (operational costs) for local councils came first on the list of solid waste management priorities in the study sample, followed by providing garbage collection vehicles and equipment, and thirdly securing cleaning workers.

Sub-district	Village / City	Garbage containers	Pesticides	Cleaning workers	Garbage collection vehicles and equipment	Cash support (operational costs)
	Dana	High	Low	Low	High	High
	Selwa	Low	Low	High	High	High
	Harim	High	High	Low	Low	High
	Ariba	Low	High	Low	High	High
	Salqin	Low	Low	High	High	High
	Delbiya	Low	Low	High	High	High
	Qourqeena	Low	High	Low	High	High
	Sardin	Low	Low	High	High	High
<b>Priority rates</b>		High	High	High	High	High

Providing cash support (operational costs) is prioritized first in Harim, Salqin and Qourqeena Cities along with Sardin Village, while that is prioritized second in Ariba and Delbiya Villages, where these operational costs are used to provide fuel for garbage removal vehicles and their maintenance along with paying salaries of cleaning workers who collect garbage. It is worth mentioning that the local councils rely on the vehicles that they got from the municipalities of Syrian Regime when cities and villages went out of the control, but some of these vehicles have been consumed as a result of prolonged use (scrapping), and some of these vehicles are not suitable as agricultural tractors that are used to remove waste. In addition, the majority of the communities in the study sample is in need of new vehicles and equipment for garbage removal.

Furthermore, the communities in the study sample are in need of cadres for the cleaning sector by providing monthly salaries for some cleaning workers as per the population of the communities (city-village), where cleaning service is free in Syria, and this sector is consuming government income. In addition, there is a need for pesticides and chemicals to be used after burning solid waste because there is no agency spraying pesticides regularly except for “Monitor” that takes six months to cover their area of intervention completely. Moreover, Dana City needs garbage containers because solid waste is accumulated around the small number of containers within the city in comparison with the population that has doubled as a result of the displacement.

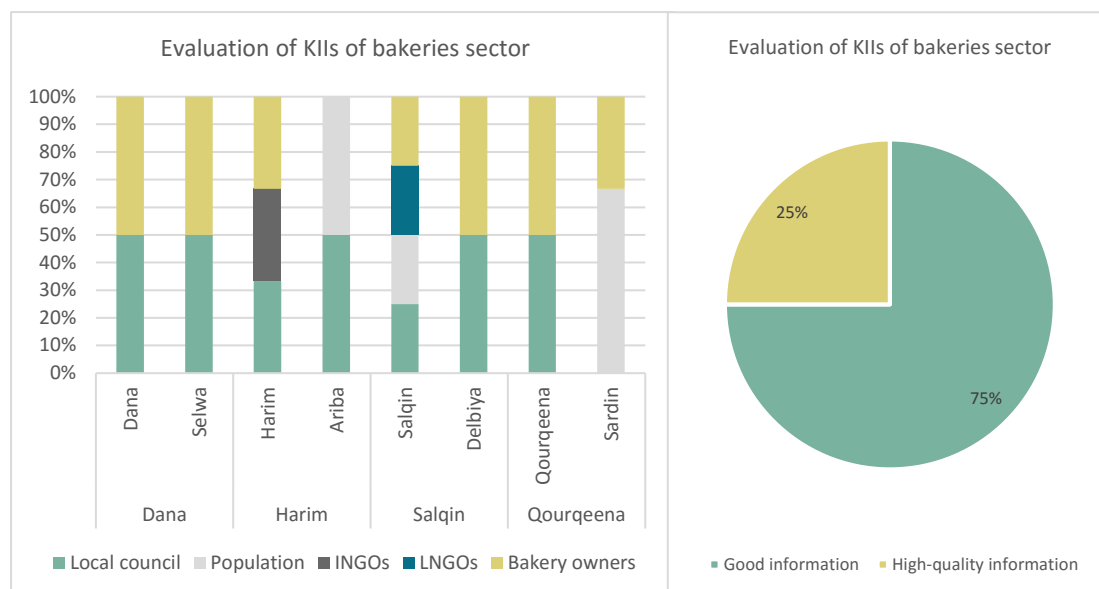
**Sector IV: Bakeries:**

This sector includes sources of bakeries information in the study sample which included four cities in Harim District in Idleb Governorate – Harim, Salqin, Dana and Qourqeena – along with four villages in the same sub-districts respectively – Ariba, Delbiya, Selwa and Sardin – and the reliability of the information collected by enumerators of IMU. It also shows the most important agencies supporting bread and a perception survey about the availability of bread. This sector also contains a section that shows bread prices and a perception survey to evaluate bread prices from the population’s point of view. It also includes a section for the mechanism of bread distribution in the communities and a perception survey about the justice in the distribution of bread from the population’s point of view.

**1. Sources of information:**

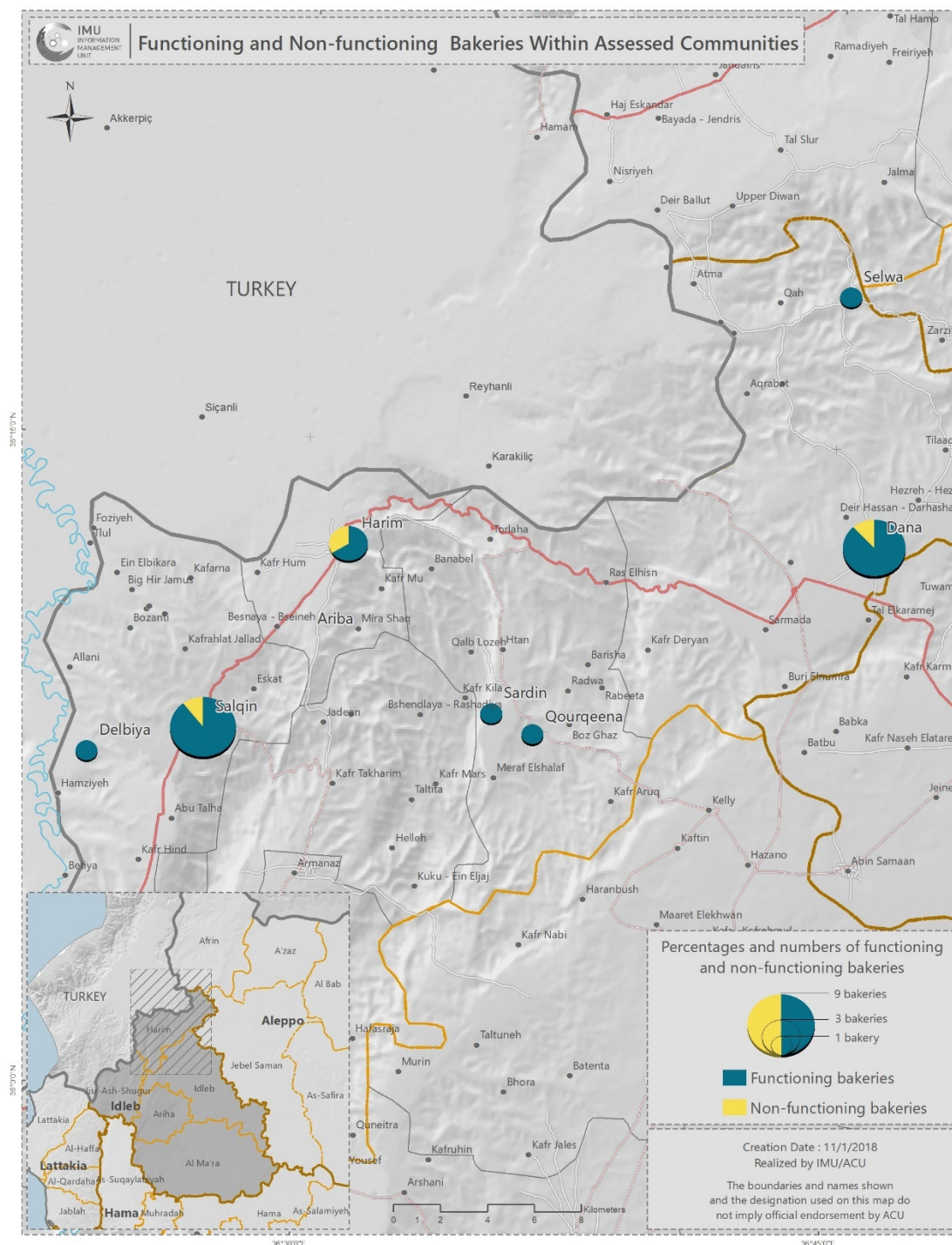
The enumerators of IMU were able to access to different KIIs about bread and bakeries, depending on the availability of the bakeries or the agencies supporting bread in the communities in the study sample. Where it was found out that 25% of the sources had high-quality information, while 75% of the sources had good information. The enumerators contacted the owners of the bakeries in all communities except for Ariba Village where there is not any bakery. Information was also collected from local councils in all communities in the study sample except for Sardin Village because they were supervising the work of bakeries and the mechanisms of the distribution.

Figure: 54: Evaluation of KIIs of bakeries sector





Map 7: Functioning and non-functioning bakeries within assessed communities in Harim District.



## 2. Bakery information:

The total number of operational bakeries in the study sample is 21 bakeries, with a total production capacity of 101 tons per day in one working shift. On the other hand, three bakeries were reported to be non-operational.

Sub-district	Village / City	Operational bakeries	Production capacity	Non-operational bakeries	Reason for stoppage
	Dana	7	38	1	No Flour
	Selwa	1	8	0	-
	Harim	2	13	1	Lack of operational costs
	Ariba	0	0	0	-
	Salqin	8	32	1	Machine malfunction
	Delbiya	1	4	0	-
	Qourqeena	1	4	0	-
	Sardin	1	2	0	-
<b>Total</b>		<b>21</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>3</b>	-

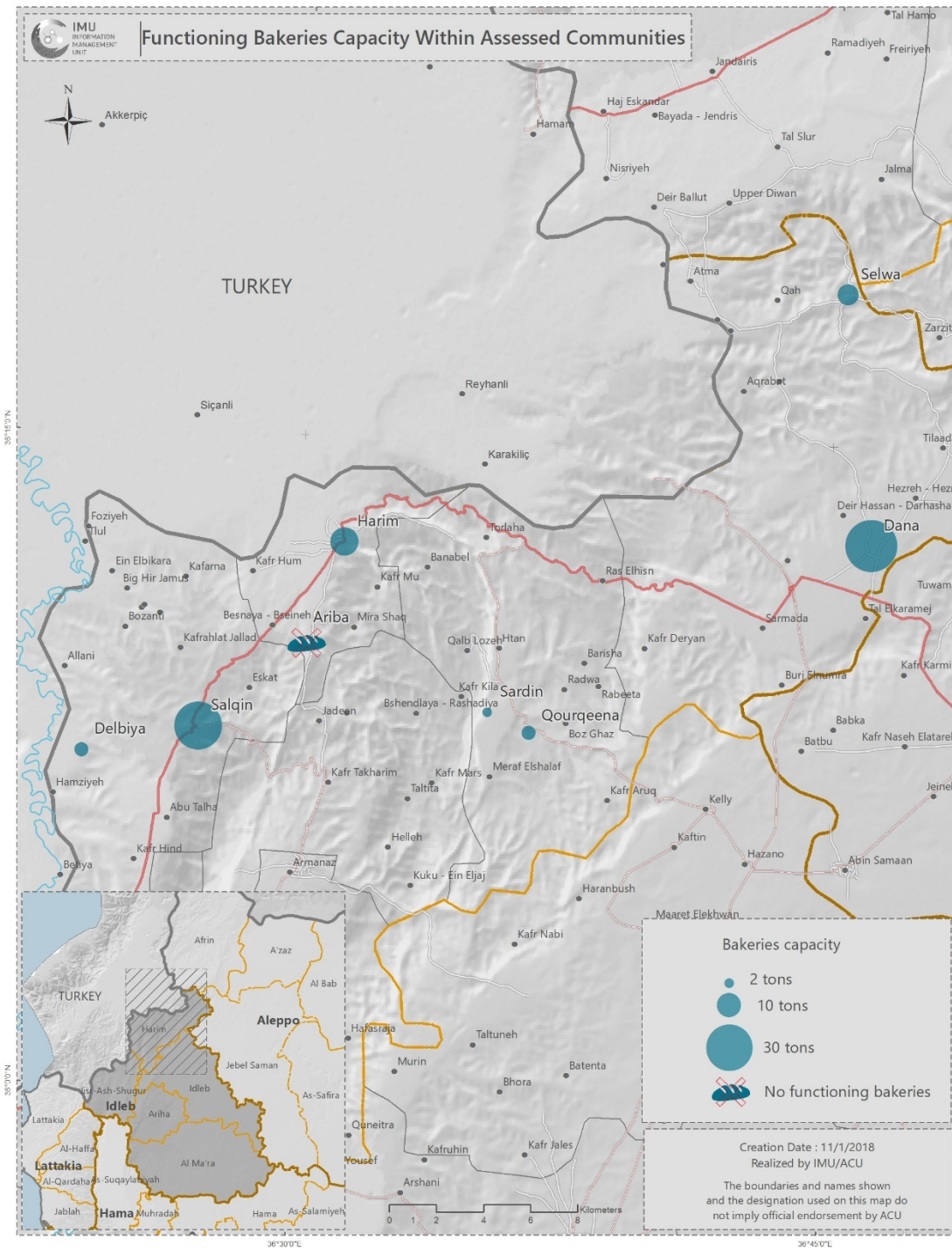
The IMU of ACU published the 3<sup>rd</sup> version of the bakery's report<sup>4</sup> in the North of Syria in September 2017 where it was found out that Harim District has 41 bakeries – 35 of them were operational, and 6 were non-operational.

Whereas in this report, the total number of bakeries in the communities in the study sample is 24 bakeries – 21 are operational, and 3 bakeries are non-operational. The operational bakeries produce bread as per the available quantities of flour coming from various sources. Some of the flour is provided by INGOs and LNGOs where the donors decide the quantities. Some of the bakeries rely on purchasing flour from traders and that varies according to the consumption.

The total production capacity of the operational bakeries is 101 tons per day in one working shift (one work shift is between 8 and 10 hours) in the communities in the study sample, except for Ariba village where there is not any bakery and the village secure there need of bread from Kafr Takharim Town in Kafr Takharim Sub-district through agents. On the other hand, 3 bakeries were reported to be non-operational. Firstly, the automatic general bakery of Dana City stopped because of the lack of flour and operational materials. It is noteworthy that this bakery was public property, belonging to Bakeries Department of Syrian Regime. Secondly, a private bakery in Harim city stopped because of the lack in operational costs, but the production capacity of this bakery was considered small in comparison with other bakeries in the city, but that did not cover the operational costs of producing bread. Thirdly, the state bakery, known as Dur`rah bakery, in Salqin City stopped because of the lack in flour. This bakery used to be public property, where the local council transferred some of its machines in order to operate Delbiya bakery. Durrah bakery was also in short of some machines and malfunction in other ones.

<sup>4</sup> [https://www.acu-sy.org/en/wp-content/uploads/2017/10/IMU\\_Bakeries-in-Northern-Syria-En-2017-3.pdf](https://www.acu-sy.org/en/wp-content/uploads/2017/10/IMU_Bakeries-in-Northern-Syria-En-2017-3.pdf)

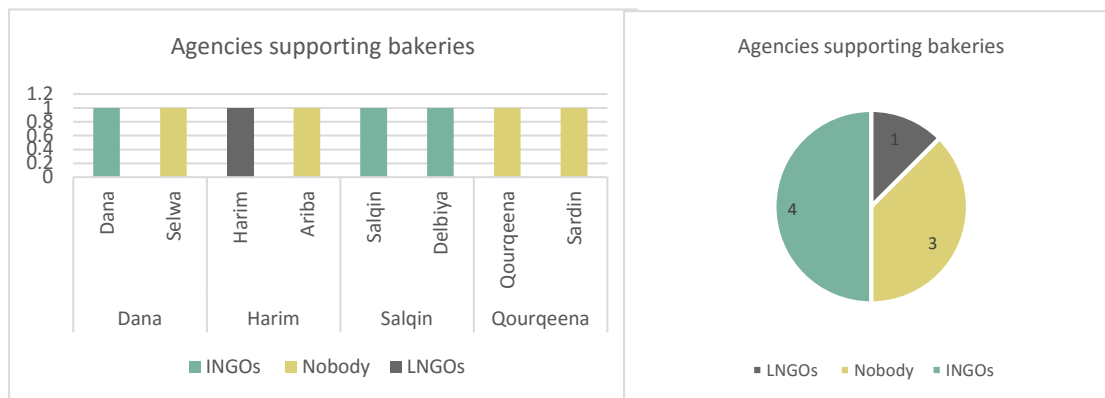
Map 8: Functioning bakeries capacity within assessed communities in Harim District.



### 3. Agencies supporting bakeries:

4 communities in the study sample are supported in terms of bread by INGOs, and 1 community is supported by LNGO, while there is no agency supporting the other 3 communities and that results in high prices of bread.

Figure: 55: Agencies supporting bakeries.



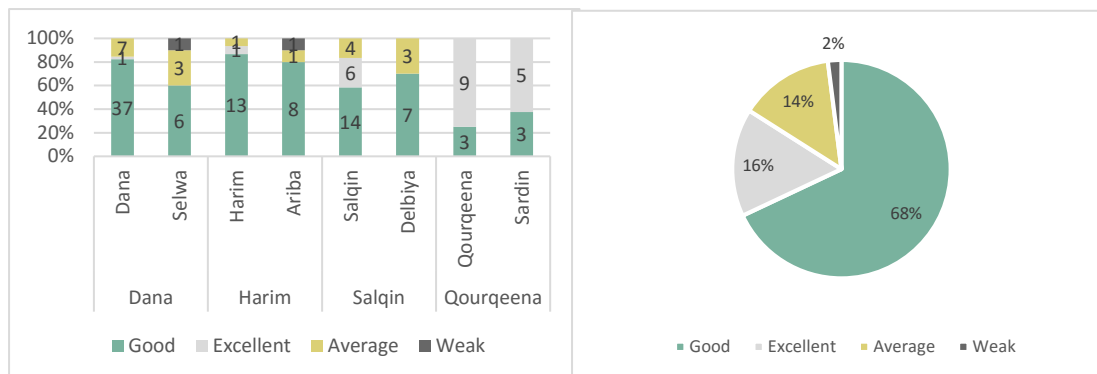
GOAL is supporting 4 communities in the study sample, providing flour to the bakeries in Qourqeena and Dana Cities along with Sardin Village with different quantities, where it is high in Qourqeena City and Sardin Village and very low in Dana City. There is no bakeries in Ariba Village, but they get subsidized bread by GOAL from Kafr Takharim Town through agents.

The Syrian Organization for Relief and Development (SRD) supports the bread in Harim City, intermittently and in small quantities, depending on the quantities of flour they receive from international donors. On the other hand, bread is not supported in Salqin City, Delbiya and Selwa Villages, where the populations rely on purchasing flour from the markets to produce bread and sell it at cost price. According to the 3<sup>rd</sup> version of the bakery's report in the North of Syria, 18% of the flour in the markets of Idleb Governorate is local flour while 82% of flour – known as zero – is imported by local traders.

### 4. Perception survey: Availability of bread in the communities (city - village):

68% (91 civilians) of surveyed civilians<sup>5</sup> have the feeling that the availability of bread in the communities in the study sample is good, while 16% (22 civilians) feel that the availability of bread is excellent, and 14% (19 civilians) see that the availability of bread is average. This percentage shows that civilians do not have any problems with the quantities of bread available in bakeries or markets.

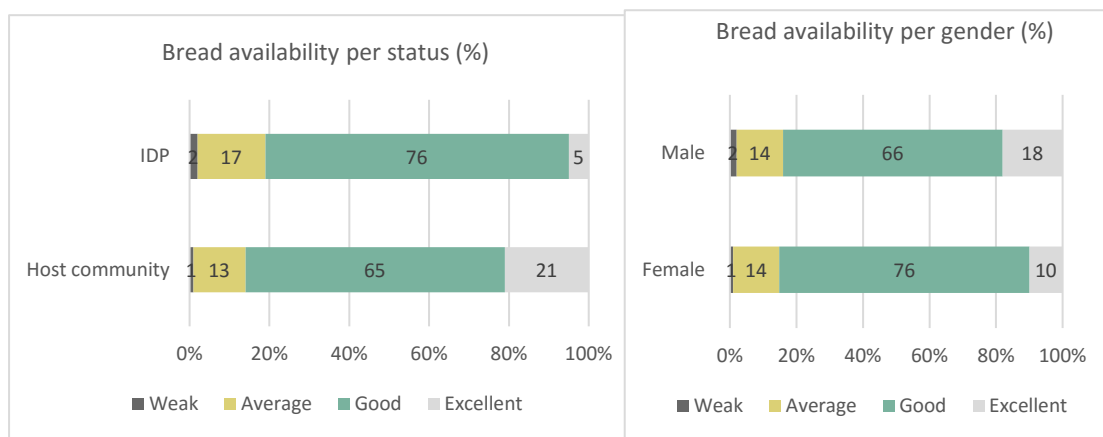
Figure: 56: Bread availability.



<sup>5</sup> IMU enumerators conducted perception surveys with 134 civilians in the study sample which included 8 communities. (78% males and 22% females. 69% host community and 31% IDPs).

IDPs have less access to bread than host communities by 19% to 14%. On the other hand, 86% of the host community and 81% of IDPs express satisfaction with the availability of bread in their areas of residence. Also, there are special committees to distribute bread to the IDPs in the communities in the study sample. These committees are intermittently supported by donors.

Figure 57: Bread availability per gender and status of the surveyed civilians.



### 5. Bread prices:

The price of bread (known as unsubsidized bread) in the communities in the study sample is 200 SYP (0.47\$) per 1 kg of bread, whereas the price of subsidized bread (bread sold at low prices) is 100-125 SYP (0,28\$) per 1 kg of bread.

Figure 58: Coverage of subsidized bread and bread prices.



GOAL is working to unify the price of subsidized bread in all the bakeries they support with flour where the price of bread in Qourqeena and Dana Cities along with Sardin and Selwa Villages is 100 SYP (0.28\$) per 1 kg of bread. While the price of subsidized bread supported by SRD in Harim City is 125 SYP (0.3\$) per 1 kg of bread.

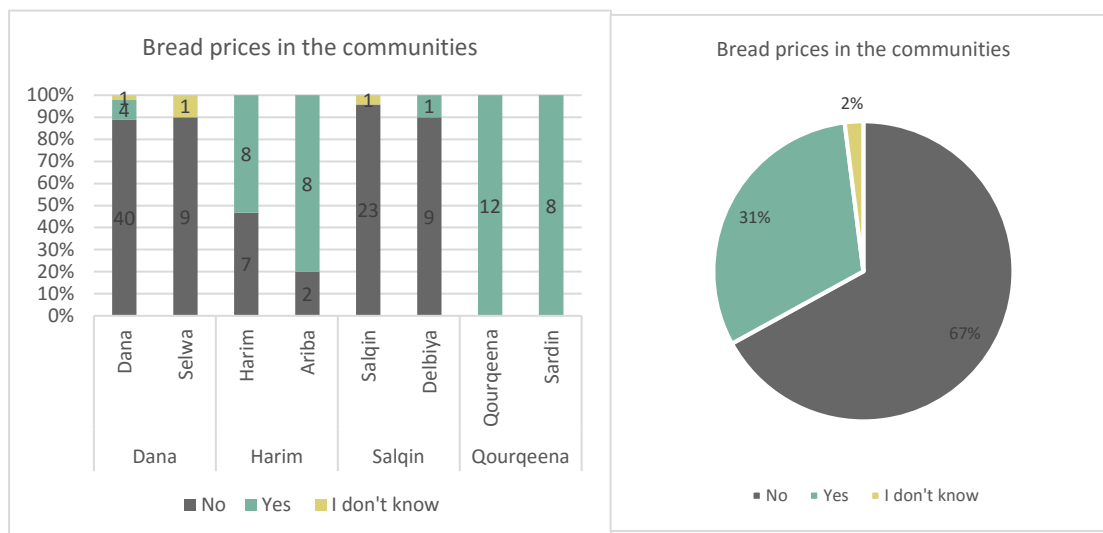
Subsidized bread covers 90% of the population's need of bread in Ariba Village and 70% of the population's need in Qourqeena City and Sardin Village. It is worth mentioning that the populations in the above-mentioned communities receive subsidized bread but in small quantities, forcing them to buy bread from the markets and private bakeries at market prices to compensate for the shortage. On the other hand, subsidized bread covers 25% of the population's need of bread in Harim City. Also, Dana City is supported intermittently with small

quantities of flour from donors through SRD, where subsidized bread covers only 7% of the population` need. Many organizations in this city have lists of the most vulnerable civilians to cover with subsidized bread. The remaining 93% of the population get their bread from private bakeries at market prices. Moreover, all population in Salqin City, Delbiya and Selwa Villages get their bread at market price.

6. Perception survey: The price of bread in the communities (city - village):

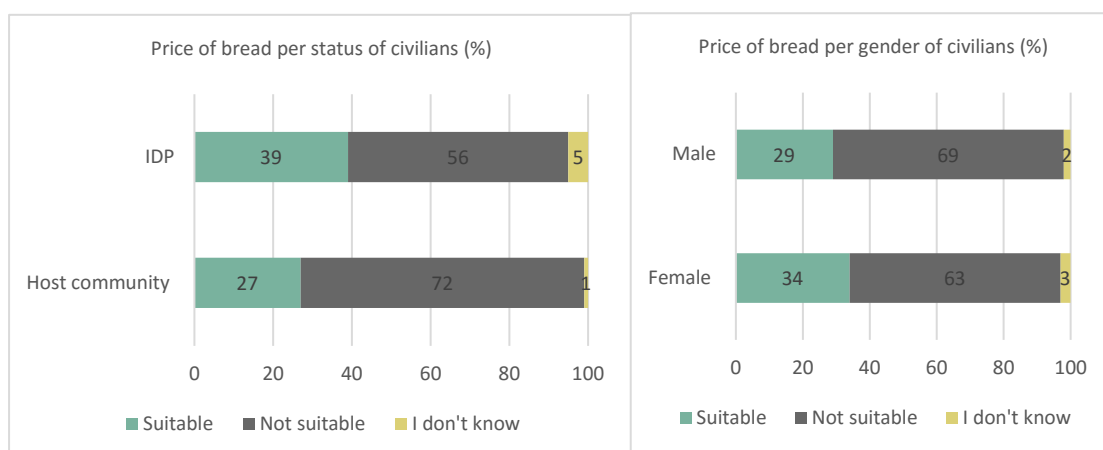
67% (90 civilians) of the surveyed civilians say that bread prices are unacceptable, while 31% (41 civilians) feel that bread prices are acceptable, especially in Qourqeena and Harim Cities along with Ariba and Sardin Villages, where GOAL supports them with subsidized bread.

Figure: 59: Bread prices in the communities.



Fewer civilians in the communities in the study sample see that bread prices are suitable than IDPs by 27% to 39%, and that can be attributed to the presence of special committees supported by external donors, distributing bread to IDPs in the communities that are not supported by subsidized bread.

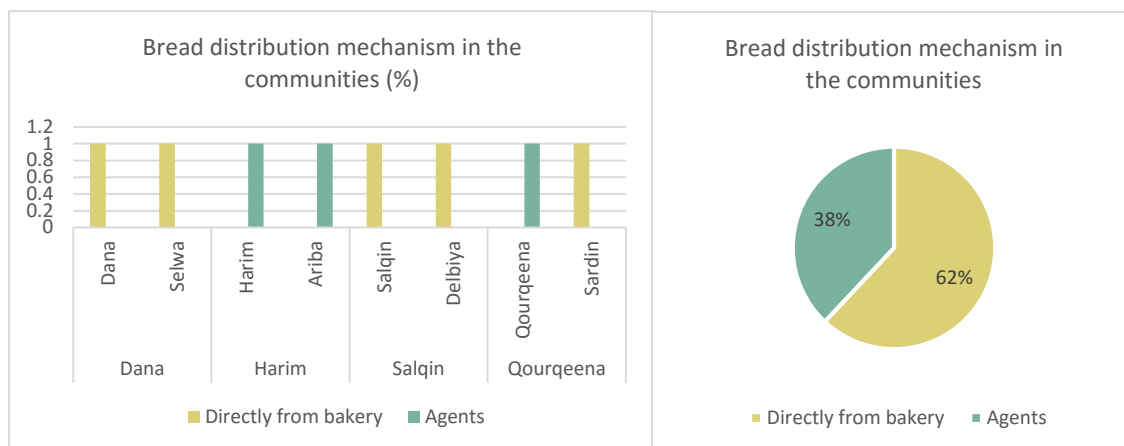
Figure: 60: Price of bread per gender and status of civilians.



7. Bread distribution mechanism:

38% of bread in the communities in the study sample is distributed through agents, while 62% of the populations get their bread from the bakery directly.

Figure: 61: Bread distribution mechanism in the communities.

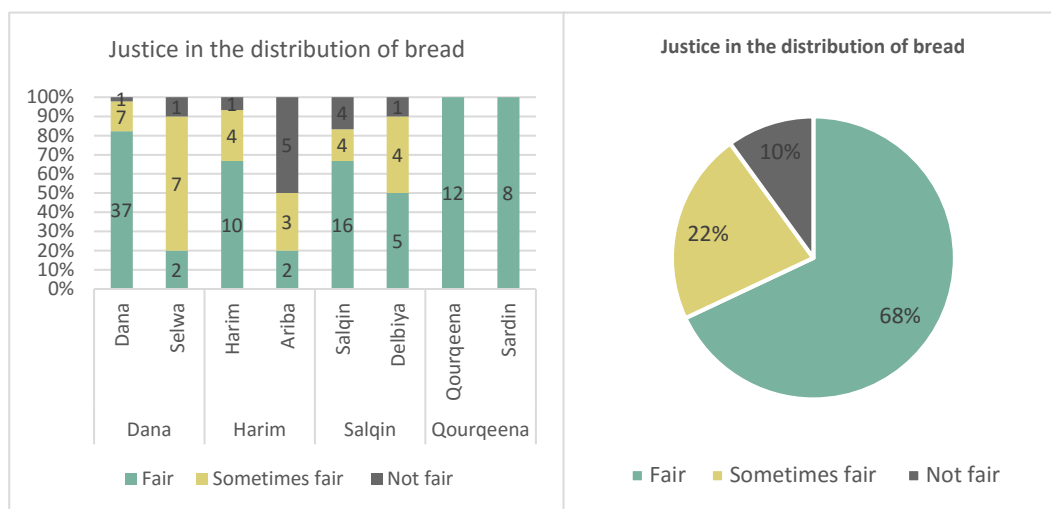


It is noteworthy that Ariba village does not have any bakeries, but 90% of the population's need of bread is covered by GOAL through agents who bring subsidized bread from the bakeries of Kafr Takharim Town in Kafr Takharim Sub-district. Although bread is produced in the bakeries of Qourqeena and Harim Cities, they have agents, distributing bread on a neighborhood level. On the other hand, the populations get their need of bread from the bakeries directly in Salqin and Dana Cities along with Selwa, Delbiya and Sardin Villages.

8. Perception survey: Justice in the distribution of bread in the communities (city - village):

68% (92 civilians) of surveyed civilians<sup>6</sup> say that bread in the communities in the study sample is distributed in a fair way, while 10% (13 civilians) see that bread is not distributed fairly, of them 5 out of 10 civilians in Ariba Village where the populations get subsidized bread from the bakeries of Kafr Takharim Town in Kafr Takharim Sub-district through agents.

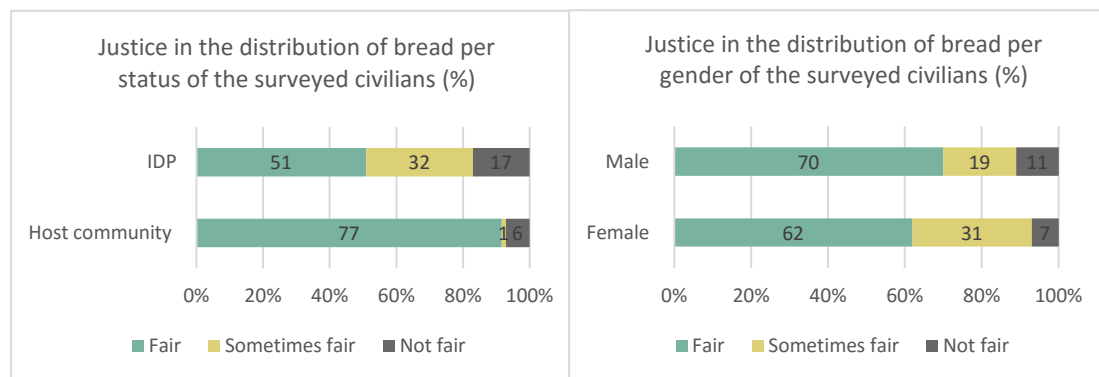
Figure: 62: Justice in the distribution of bread.



<sup>6</sup> IMU enumerators interviewed 134 KIIs in the study sample which included 8 communities. (78% males and 22% females. 69% host community and 31% IDPs).

More host community believe that the distribution of bread is done fairly than the IDPs by 77% to 51%. On the other hand, more IDPs than host community see that the distribution of bread is sometimes done fairly by 32% to 17%.

Figure: 63: Justice in the distribution of bread per gender and status of the surveyed civilians.



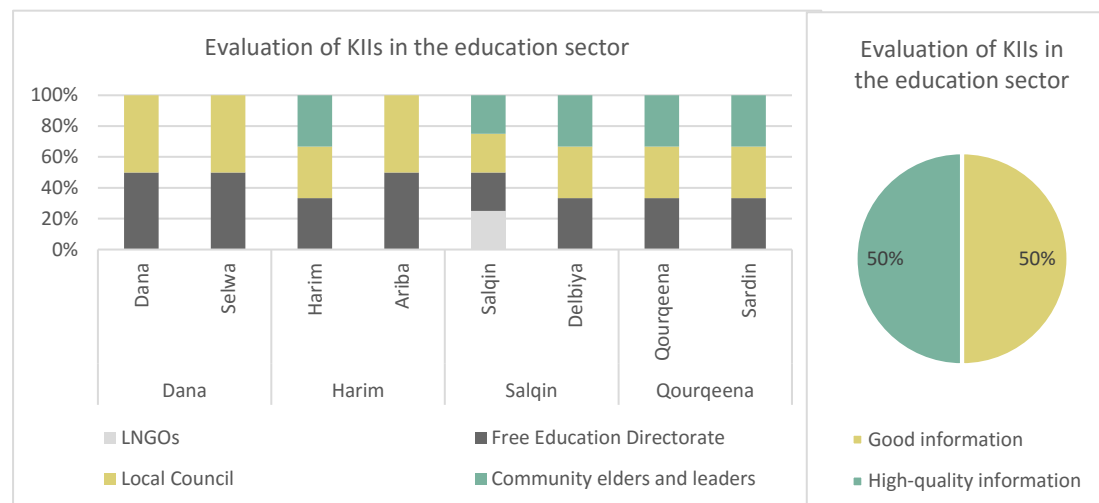
**Sector V: Education:**

This sector includes the KIIs interviewed by enumerators to get information about education in the study sample which included four cities in Harim District in Idleb Governorate – Harim, Salqin, Dana and Qourqeena – along with four villages in the same sub-districts respectively – Ariba, Delbiya, Selwa and Sardin – in addition to evaluating the quality of this information. It also contains the most important agencies supporting the education sector and a perception survey reflecting the quality of services provided from the population’s view of point. In addition, this sector has a special section for numbers of students and potential dropouts, along with a section for teaching staff including a perception survey about the experience of those working in the field of education from the population’s view of point. It also sheds light on the types of curriculums that are taught in the communities, and the difficulties encountering children at school age – enrolled and dropped out. It also presents reasons why schools are out of service.

**1. Sources of information:**

50% of KIIs, interviewed by enumerators to get information about education, have information of high quality, while the other 50% of KIIs have good information. It was found out that the Free Education Directorate in SIG has high-quality information regarding the statistics for students and teachers, while the Education Offices of local councils have accurate information on the status of the schools’ infrastructure and their public facilities.

Figure: 64: Evaluation of KIIs in the education sector.

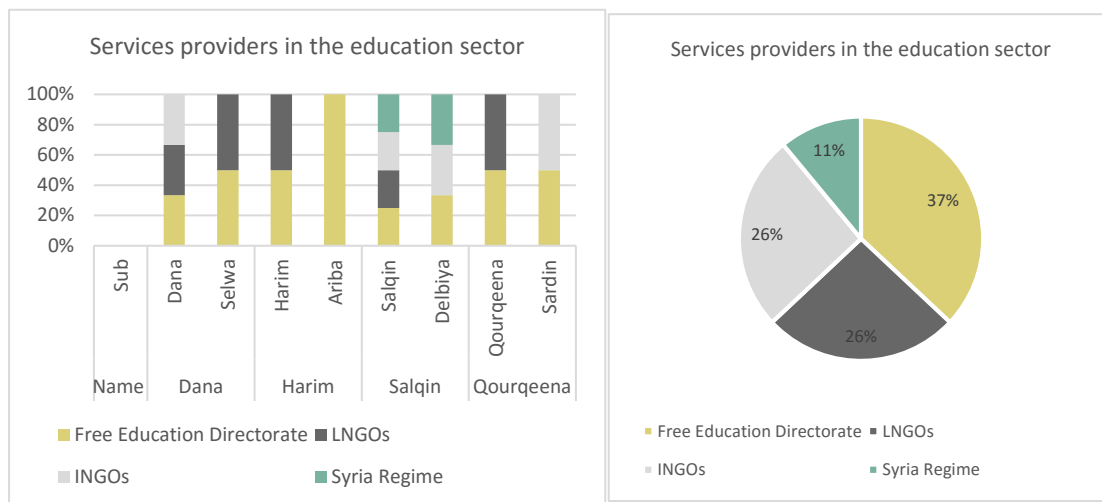




2. Providers of education services:

The Free Education Directorate is the largest provider of education services by 37%, followed by LNGOs by 26% and INGOs by 26%. On the other hand, the Syrian Regime is the lowest provider of education services by only 11%.

Figure: 65: Services providers in the education sector.



The Free Education Directorate provides the salaries of the majority of teachers separated from service by the Syrian Regime for political reasons, that is approximately 70% of the total number of teachers in Harim District.

Some INGOs have programs to support the education sector, providing salaries for some teachers separated from service as well as the needs of the school including heating fuel and rehabilitation of some schools. The most prominent INGOs supporting the education sector in Harim District are *People in Need (PIN)*, *ACTED* and *Arca Nova* that are active in Dana City, *Islamic Relief (IR)* that is active in Qourqeena City, and *Save the Children* that is active in Salqin City.

LNGOs receive support from Global Fund for the education sector and implement some projects including rehabilitation of schools and providing salaries for teachers separated from service by the Syrian Regime for political reasons. Others provide school bags or heating fuel. The most prominent LNGOs in Harim District are *Violet Organization*, *Ataa for Relief and Development (ARD)* and *Watan Foundation*.

On the other hand, 30% of the teachers in the communities in the study sample still receive their salaries from the Syrian Regime. The support of Syrian Regime for the education sector in these communities is limited to providing salaries for some teachers and only 10% of textbooks.

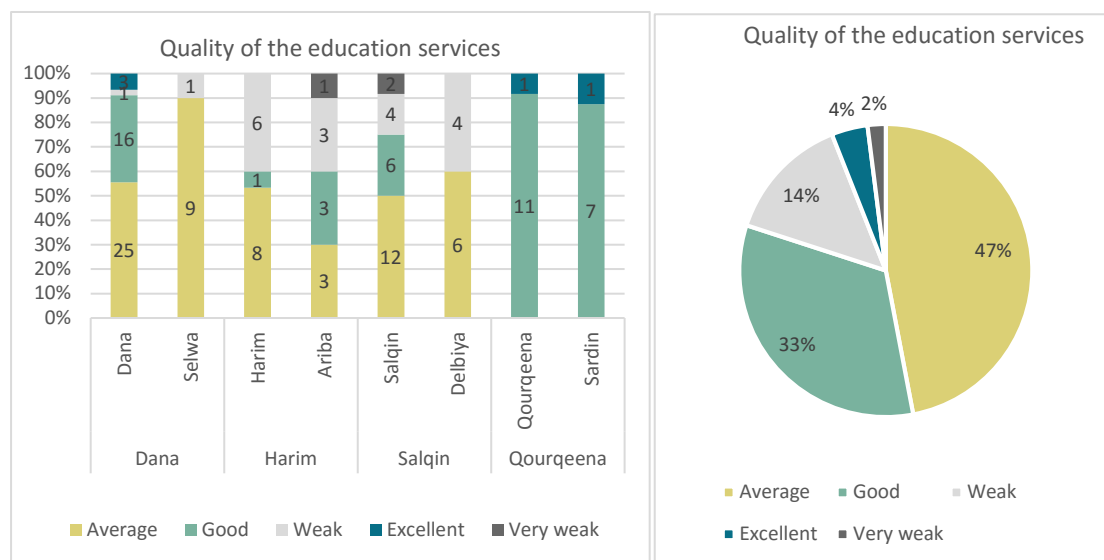
3. Perception survey: The quality of education services in the communities (city - village):

33% (44 civilians) of the surveyed civilians<sup>7</sup> state that education services are good in Qourqeena and Dana Cities along with Ariba and Sardin Villages. It is worth mentioning that Free Education Directorate and some INGOs are active in these communities except for Qourqeena City where an LNGO is active. These NGOs have stable funds enhancing their ability to develop clear and long-term support plans, while most LNGOs rely on external donors providing them with unstable or short-term projects. On the other hand, 14% (19 civilians) see that education services are weak in Harim and Salqin Cities along with Ariba and Delbiya

<sup>7</sup> IMU enumerators interviewed 134 KIIs in the study sample which included 8 communities. (78% males and 22% females. 69% host community and 31% IDPs).

Villages where Free Education Directorate is active providing limited support for schools by paying the salaries for teachers separated from service by the Syrian Regime and securing some basic supplies of printing materials and schools consumables as board markers. Free Education Directorate does not have external sources of support, except for DFID that supports Free Education Directorate with salaries for most of the teachers since 2015 through “*Idarah*” Program. DFID also has a program for training and developing the education staff.

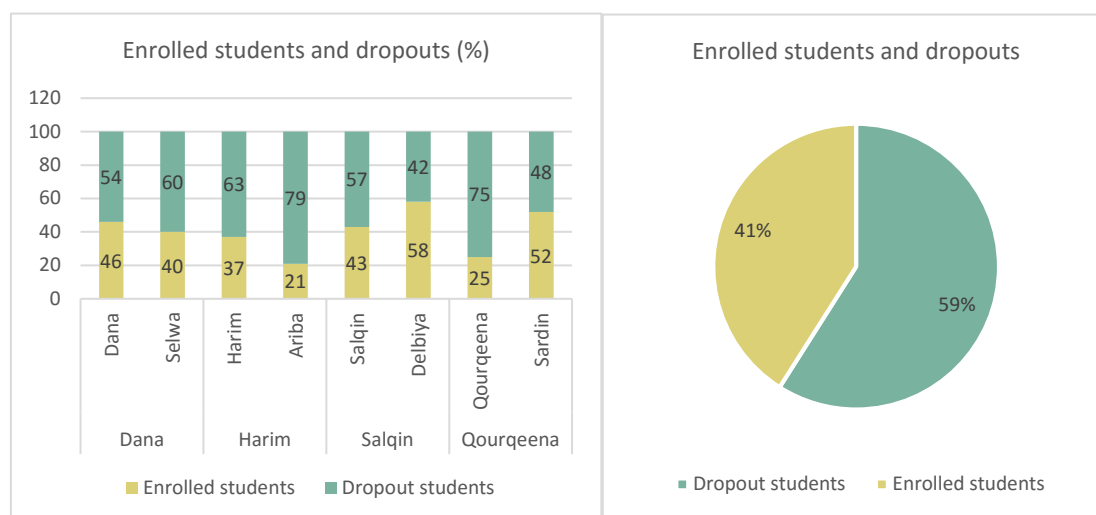
Figure: 66: Quality of the education services.



4. Number of students and percentage of dropout:

There is high percentage of dropout among children at school age in the communities in the study sample as of 59% of the children at school age, but this does not reflect the reality of dropping out where there are some students who receive education in the mosques and are not included in the lists of enrolled students.

Figure: 67: Enrolled students and dropouts.



29% of the total populations in the communities in the study sample are children aged between 6 and 18 years old. According to age groups of the statistics in the communities, there are 82,289 children at school age. The total number of students enrolled in schools in the study sample is 33,350 students, which means that 48,939 students are not enrolled. As per the KIIs,

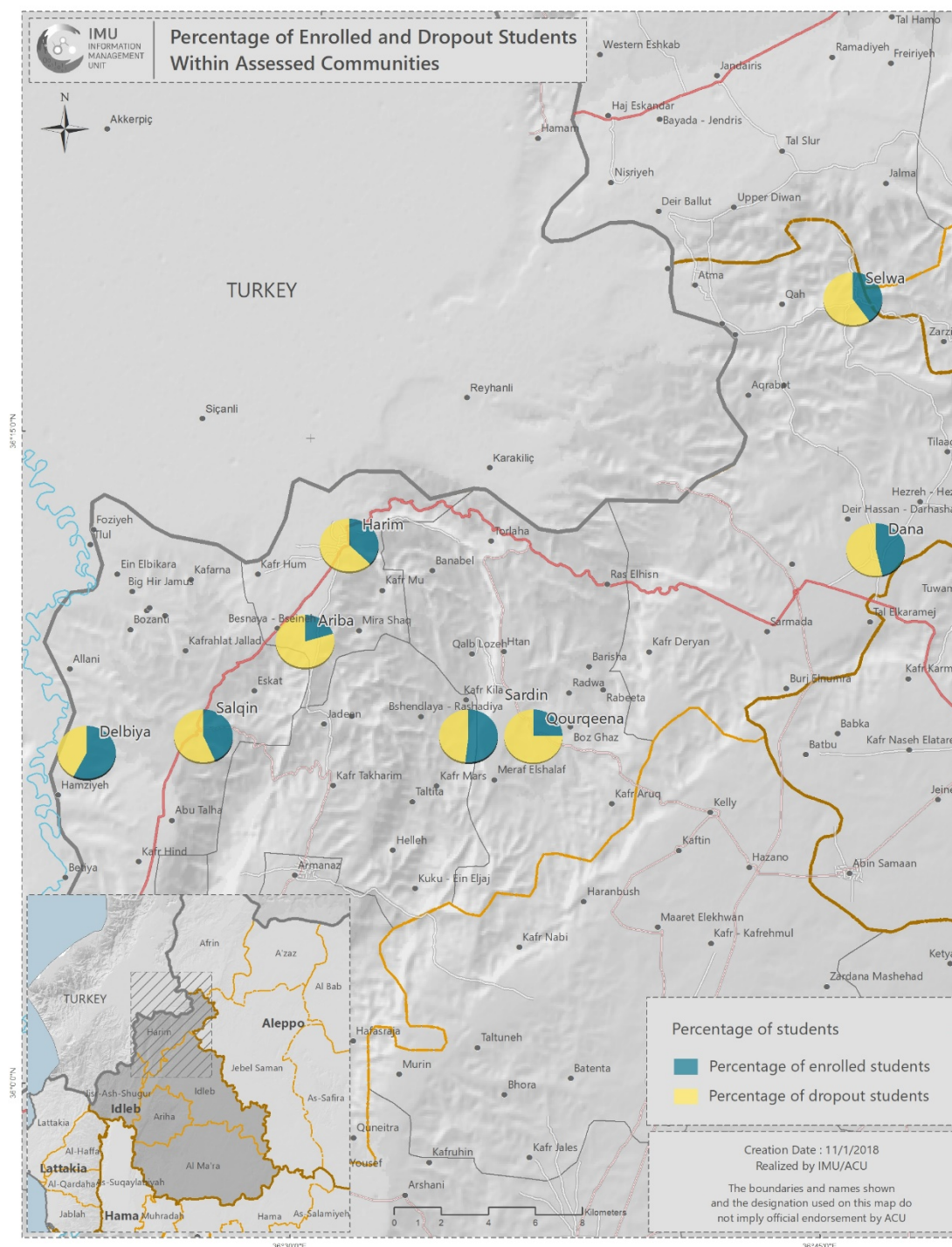
part of these students is being educated in mosques and are not included in the lists of enrolled students. In addition, the most accurate percentage of the dropouts is 43% of children at school age. The least dropout was reported among children in the first years of school (primary level or basic education), the dropouts go up in lower secondary level reaching up to 80% in upper secondary level. It should be highlighted that the majority of students in upper secondary level, especially grade 12 students, do not attend school but only undergo the final exams.

Sub-district	Village / City	Total # of students	# of primary level students	# of lower secondary level students	# of upper secondary level students
	Dana	11,270	7,300	3,100	870
	Selwa	2,080	1,700	380	-
	Harim	7,635	5,350	1,920	365
	Ariba	215	215	-	-
	Salqin	9,290	6,200	2,450	640
	Delbiya	405	320	70	15
	Qourqeena	1,855	1,170	475	210
	Sardin	600	400	200	-
<b>Total number</b>		<b>33,350</b>	<b>22,655</b>	<b>8,595</b>	<b>2,100</b>

The total number of students in the communities in the study sample is 33,350 students. 68% of them are primary level students of grades 1-6 that is 22,655 students. 26% of them are lower secondary level students of grades 7-9 that is 8,595 students. While only 6% of them are upper secondary level students of grades 10-12 or the so-called secondary certificate that is 2,100 students.

The above-mentioned numbers show an increased number of students dropping out in lower secondary and upper secondary levels. It also shows that there are no students in lower secondary and upper secondary levels in Ariba village and there is only one primary level school, forcing students to go to other schools in nearby villages. The lack of lower secondary level and upper secondary level schools in this village has led to increasing dropout rate among students. Also, Sardin Village contains two schools only one is used to teach primary level and lower secondary level students, while students are forced to travel a distance of 5 km to reach the nearest upper secondary level school and that, consequently, increased the number of students dropping out upper secondary level.

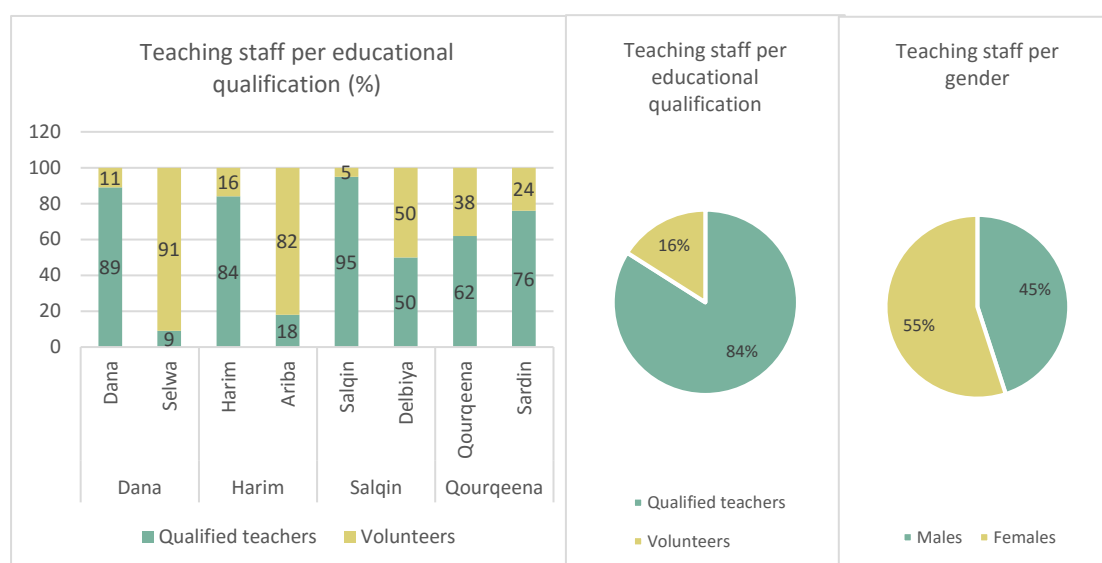
Map 9: Percentage of enrolled and dropout students within assessed communities in Harim District.



**5. Teaching staff:**

The total number of teachers in the communities in the study sample is 1,244 teachers 55% (683) of them are female teachers. 84% of the total number of teachers are considered qualified – graduated from colleges or institutes enabling them to practice teaching profession – as of 1,084 teachers.

Figure: 68: Teaching staff per gender and educational qualification.



Qualified teachers are the cadres graduated from colleges and institutes enable them to practice teaching profession. In addition to the literary or scientific materials that are used in teaching, these teachers are learning teaching methods that help them to properly manage time within the class and how to use ideal methods to explain information to students.

Due to the shortage of teachers because of the ongoing war in Syria and the emigration of a large number of education staff, there is some people practicing teaching profession, some of them holding college or institute degrees and others who didn't graduate because of the war.

The largest number of qualified teachers is concentrated in the cities in the study sample. More than 84% of teachers are qualified in Dana, Salqin and Harim Cities, up to 62% of teachers are qualified in Qourqeena City, and 76% of teachers are qualified in Sardin Village. On the other hand, the largest number of volunteer teachers is concentrated in the villages in the study sample, where 91% of the teachers in Selwa Village are volunteers, 82% of the teachers in Ariba Village are volunteers, and 50% of the teachers in Delbiya Village are volunteers.

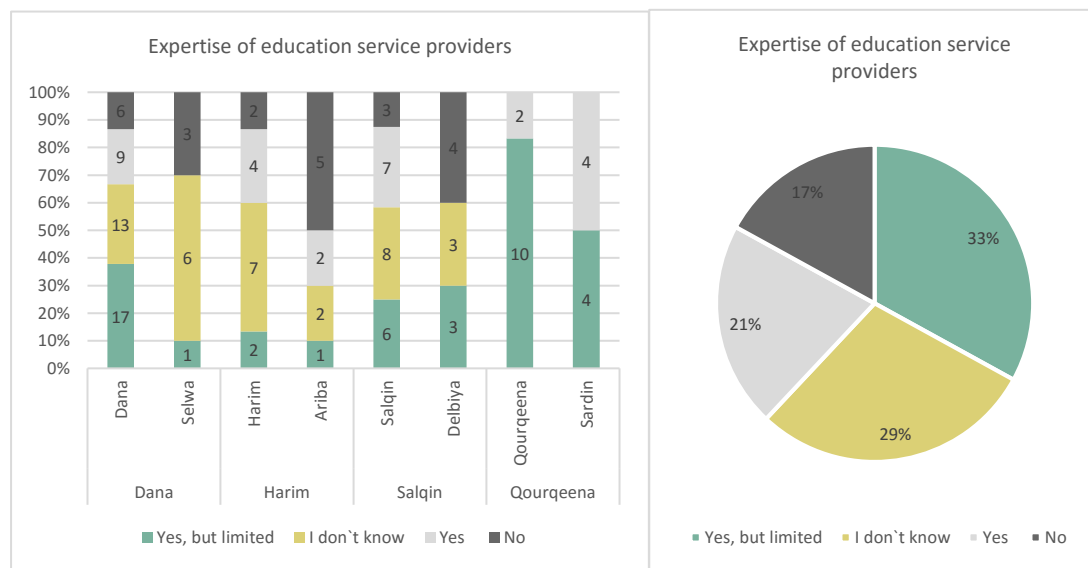
Sub-district	Village / City	Total # of teachers	# of qualified male teachers (qualified)	# of female teachers (qualified)	# of male volunteer teachers (not qualified)	# of female volunteer teachers (not qualified)
	Dana	225	75	125	10	15
	Selwa	55	5	-	39	11
	Harim	189	65	93	12	19
	Ariba	11	-	2	4	5
	Salqin	630	250	350	20	10
	Delbiya	28	12	2	12	2
	Qourqeena	81	25	25	17	14
	Sardin	25	11	8	4	2
<b>Total number</b>		<b>1,244</b>	<b>443</b>	<b>605</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>78</b>

6. Perception survey: The expertise of education service providers in the communities (city-village):

According to 21% (28 civilians) of the surveyed civilians<sup>8</sup>, education service providers have the necessary expertise, while 33% (44 civilians) see that they have limited expertise. The largest number of these civilians are settled in the cities in the study sample.

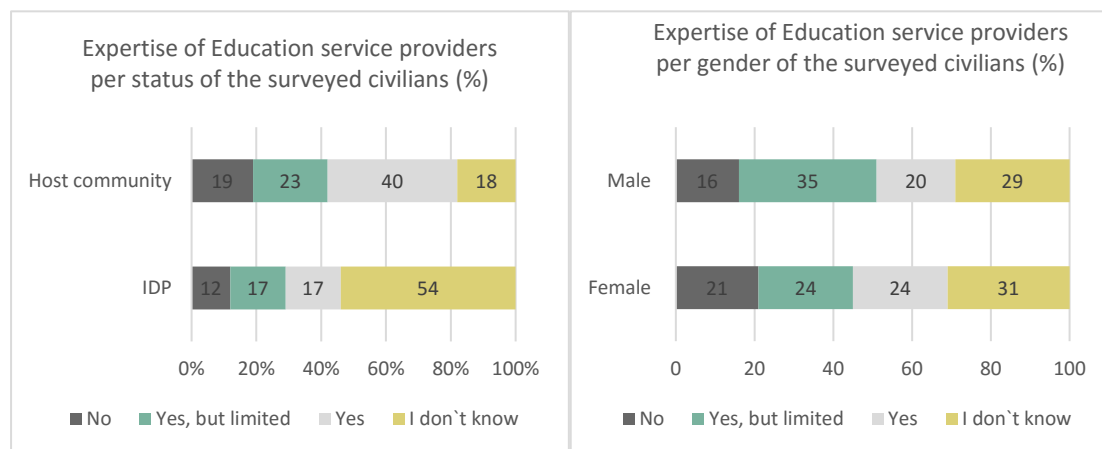
17% (23 civilians) of the surveyed civilians feel that education service providers do not have the necessary expertise, including 5 from Ariba Village, 4 from Delbiya Village and 3 from Selwa Village. It is noteworthy that the largest proportion of the teachers in these villages are volunteers, where there is an urgent need for training them in order to be qualified.

Figure: 69: Expertise of education service providers.



There is no clear difference between males and females regarding the expertise of education service providers, where 24% of females feel that education service providers have the necessary expertise in comparison with 20% of males. 54% of IDPs do not know the level of the expertise of education service providers because their children do not attend school. This high percentage indicates that the dropout rate of IDP children is higher than that of host community children living in the study sample.

Figure: 70: Expertise of Education service providers per gender and status of the surveyed civilians.

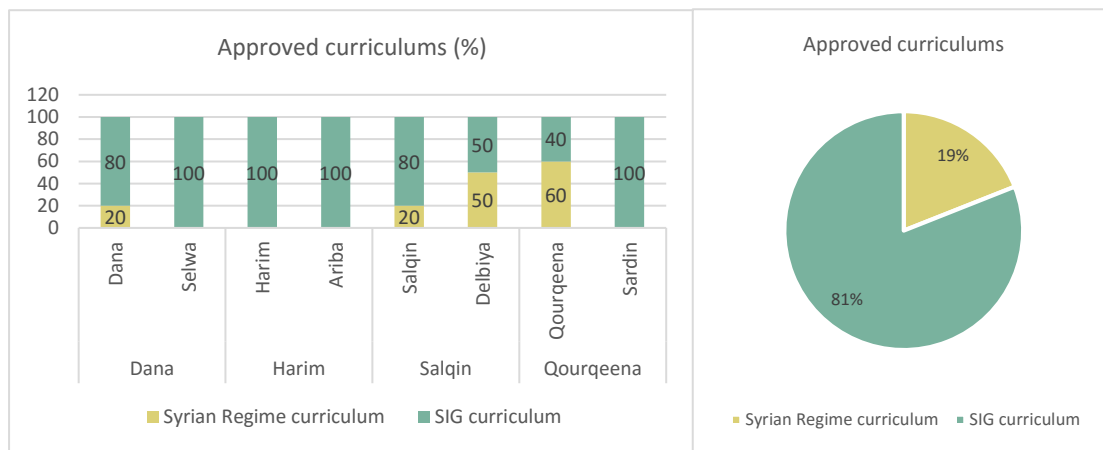


<sup>8</sup> IMU enumerators conducted perception surveys with 134 civilians in the study sample which included 8 communities. (78% males and 22% females. 69% host community and 31% IDPs).

7. Curriculums:

SIG curriculums are taught in the communities in the study sample by 81%, in comparison with 19% of Syrian Regime curriculums. It should be highlighted that both curriculums have the same scientific materials with deleting some inaccurate information and sentences that glorifies the Syrian Regime in those of SIG.

Figure: 71: Approved curriculums.

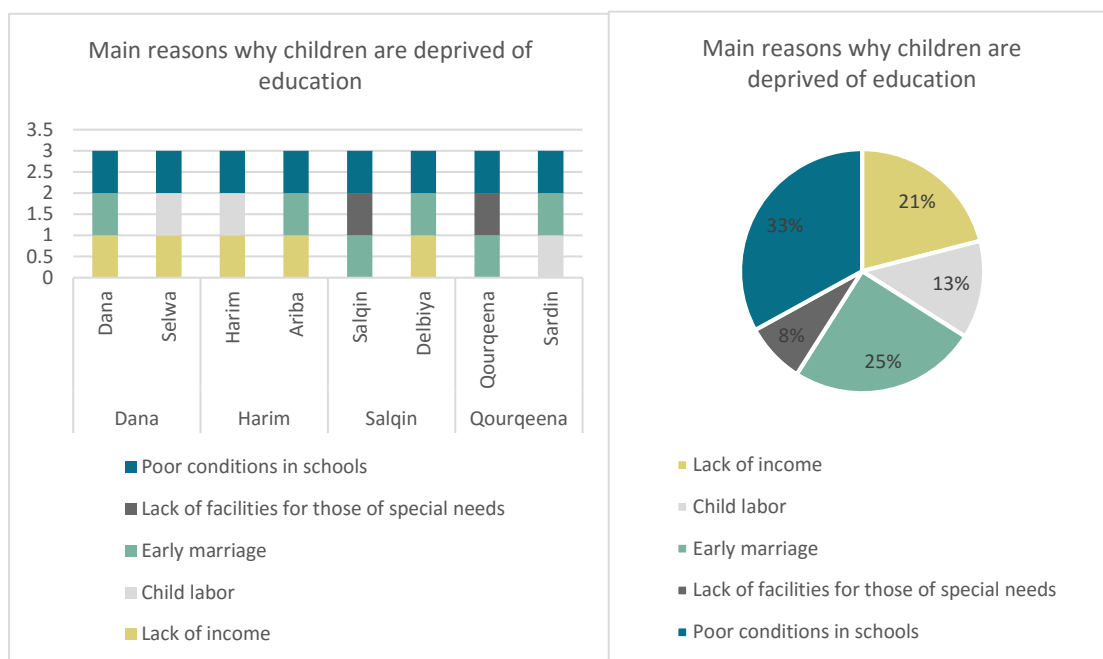


The shortage in the copies of curriculums forces schools to use both curriculums of Syrian Regime and SIG where the former is used mainly in the lower secondary and upper secondary levels whereas the latter is used in the primary level by more than 90%.

8. Difficulties encountered by students:

Students are encountered by a lot of difficulties that prevent them from attending school and getting proper education. The three most important difficulties encountered by school-age children in the communities in the study sample are poor conditions in schools came first by 33%, early marriage among children came second by 25%, and weak household income came third by 21%.

Figure: 72: Main reasons why children are deprived of education.



Poor conditions in schools in all communities in the study sample are among the difficulties encountered by students, including rough roads, remote schools and lack of heating fuel in addition to the absence of teaching methods that impede students from getting proper education and force a lot of the populations not to send their children to school in the rainy or snowy days in order not to get sick.

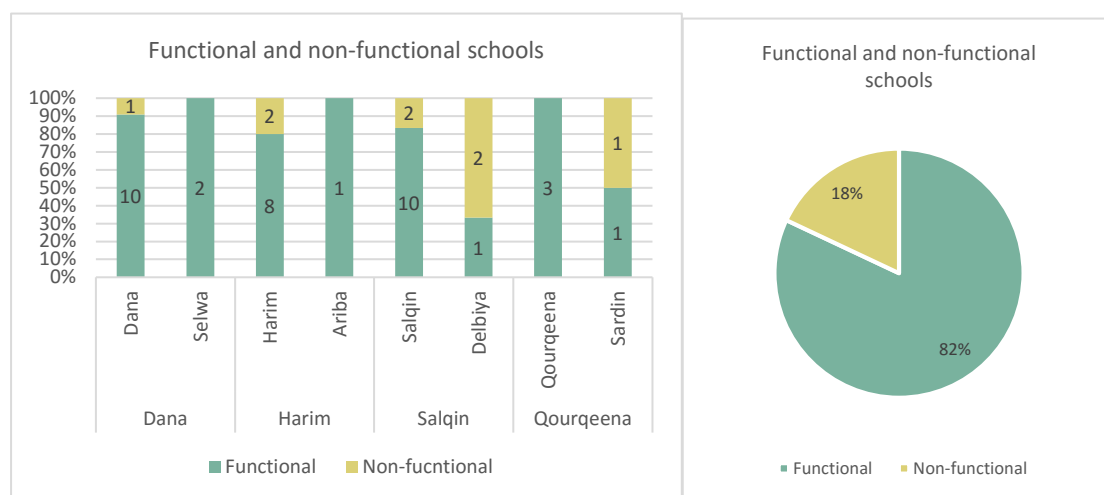
Meanwhile, early marriage among children is a barrier in front of girls at the age of upper secondary level school. More males are attending upper secondary schools than females as people see no point in sending females to upper secondary level schools because they won't be able to send them to attend university later, forcing parents to get underage girls married.

Moreover, lack of income and child labor are 34% of the difficulties encountered by children to get education where children, especially boys, have to work to support their families because the war in Syria has increased the number of households headed by a child or a woman, imposing on children to work instead of attending schools. Furthermore, the lack of public facilities for children with special needs is an essential factor in not sending a large number of them to attend schools.

**9. Functional and non-functional schools:**

18% of the schools (8 schools) in the communities in the study sample are non- functional, while 82% of schools (36 schools) are functional.

Figure: 73: Functional and non-functional schools.



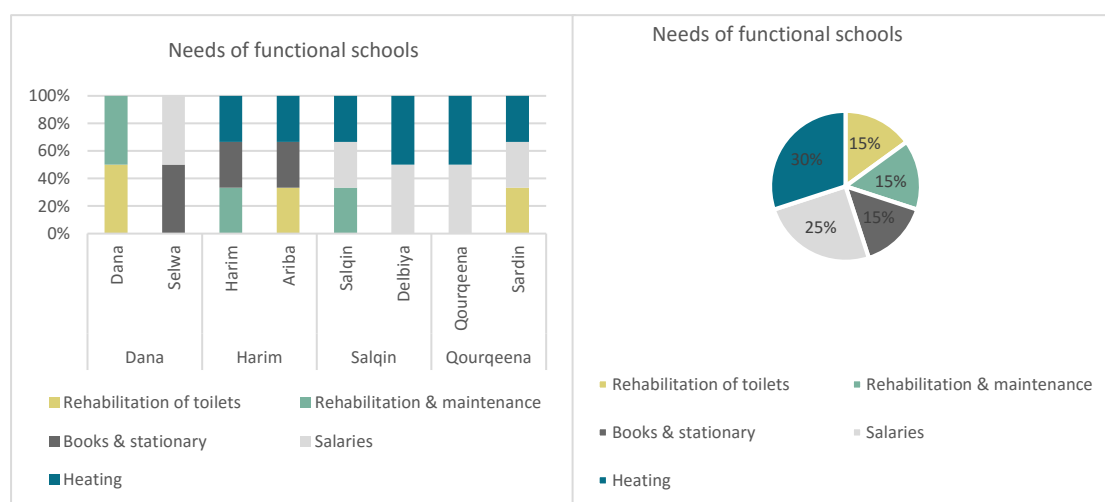
Sardin Village has two schools, only one of them is functional, used for primary and lower secondary level students of grades 1 – 9. Delbiya Village has one functional school, which used to be a government building (a party building). The local council was forced to use it as a school for primary level students because the nearest functional school is 3 km away from the village. Meanwhile, Ariba Village has only one school used for primary level students in grades 1 – 6. The number of schools in the cities is bigger than that in villages. In addition, there are no upper secondary level schools in Selwa, Ariba and Sardin Villages, burdening upper secondary level school students with high fees of public transportation. Consequently, that led to a high drop-out rate among students at upper secondary level age.

**10. Needs of functional schools:**

The needs of the functional schools vary in the light of the extreme scarcity of resources, and due to the fact that the education sector is considered one of the consuming sectors in Syria. These schools need continuous support to do maintenance and provision of basic equipment. The focus here is on the basic needs of schools, with heating equipment is at the very top of the list of needs by 30%, followed by securing salaries for teachers separated from service by 25%.



Figure: 74: Needs of functional schools.



Providing means for heating of stoves and fuel come first on the list of schools` needs. The heaters used in schools in Syria are operated by diesel provided by Education Directorate of the Syrian Regime. By the time these areas went out of the control of the Syrian Regime, provision of diesel was stopped. At present, schools in the communities in the study sample get small quantities of heating fuel through humanitarian organizations.

Sardin, Selwa and Delbiya Villages along with Qourqeena and Salqin Cities have teachers who were not paid after more than two months of the start of the school year in the period of data collection. It is worth mentioning that the salaries provided by Free Education Directorate and all humanitarian organizations are paid to teachers during the school year only, whereas their salaries are cut in the summer holidays, burdening the teachers who do not have additional sources of income.

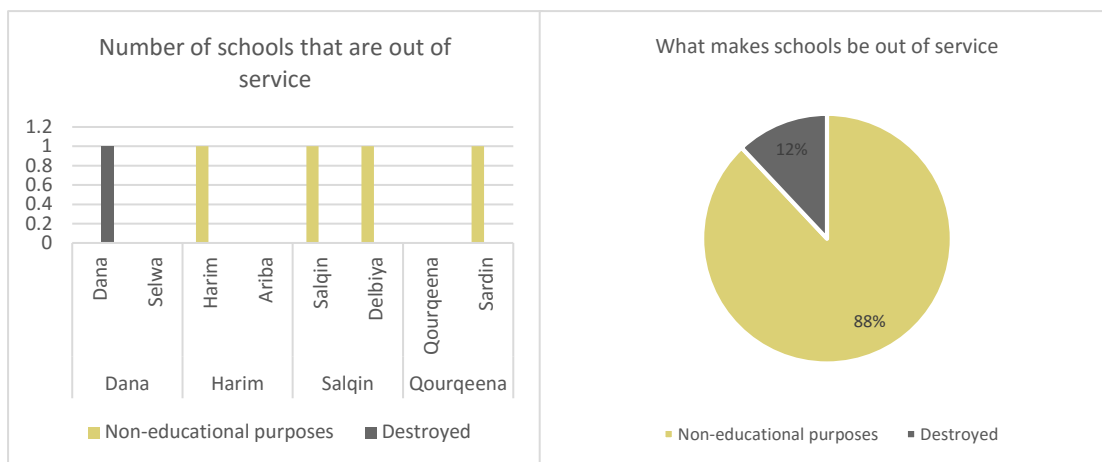
Schools in Salqin, Harim and Dana Cities need maintenance where some of these schools were subject to bombardment and others were used for non-educational purposes, resulting in the destruction of parts of them or the consumption of other parts.



11. What makes schools be out of service?

88% of the schools (7 out of 8 schools) went out of service because they are used for non-educational purposes, while there is one school went out of service because of its destruction.

Figure: 75: What makes schools be out of service.



A small-size school in Sardin Village is used as a bakery. There are also two schools in Delbiya Village that are not used for educational purposes – one school is used as a boarding institute for students, while the other school used as a collective housing. Meanwhile, Salqin boys school and Al-Fateh upper secondary level school are used as collective housing. Qaws and Walid Abdel Qader schools in Harim City are used as collective housing as well. In addition, Males upper secondary level school in Dana was subject to bombardment in 2015, resulting in the destruction of the school and is now out of service, and this school was not reconstructed until the date of preparing this report.

12. Education sector priorities:

Providing fuel and heating equipment came first on the list of education sector priorities by 37%. And second came supporting teachers who do not receive salaries by 12 %.

Sub-district	Village / City	Fuel and heating equipment	Salaries	Cash assistance	Rehabilitation of toilets	Books and stationery	Build a school	School furniture
	Dana	High	Medium			Medium		
	Selwa	High					High	High
	Harim	High		High		High		
	Ariba	High		High	High			
	Salqin	High		High	High			
	Delbiya	High	High	High				
	Qourqeena	High		High	High			
	Sardin	High	High	High				
<b>Total descent</b>		High	Medium	High	High	High	High	High

Providing fuel and heating equipment was the first priority of the education sector in Harim, Salqin and Qourqeena Cities in addition to Ariba Village, the second priority in Delbiya Village and Salqin City and the third priority in Dana City and Selwa Village. Support teachers with salaries came first on the list of priorities in Sardin Village, where most teachers there work without being paid. Schools also need periodic repairs and cover other costs such as providing stationery for education staff. Schools were covering such costs by raising small amounts of

cash from students each semester under the name of “cooperation and activity”. But these amounts are not raised currently due to weak household income, so there is a need to support schools with cash assistance to cover simple needs and periodic repairs. Moreover, Selwa Village is in need of building an upper secondary level school where students are forced to travel long distances to get to upper secondary level education in neighboring villages, leading most of the upper secondary level students in this village to drop out.

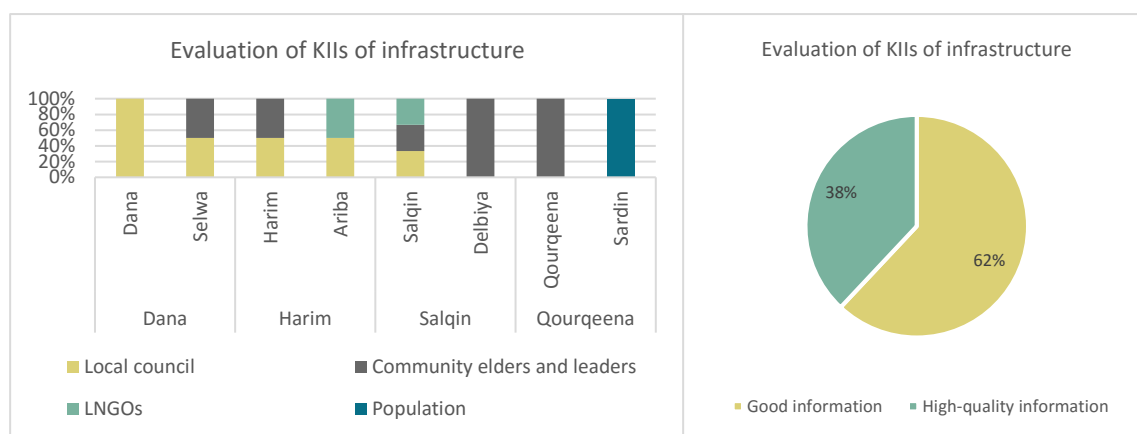
**Section VI: Infrastructure:**

This sector includes sources of infrastructure information in the study sample which included four cities in Harim District in Idleb Governorate – Harim, Salqin, Dana and Qourqeena – along with four villages in the same sub-districts respectively – Ariba, Delbiya, Selwa and Sardin – and the evaluation of the quality of this information. Meanwhile, electricity section shows the basic sources of power and how many hours power is available. In addition, telecommunications section shows the available means of communication in the communities in the study sample. Also, roads section contains renovation and rehabilitation needs of roads and bridges in the study sample.

**1. Sources of information:**

38% of KIIs, interviewed by enumerators to get information about infrastructure, have high-quality information, while 62% of KIIs have good information. The enumerators interviewed the population being the primary beneficiaries of the infrastructure services, and the local councils being aware of the roads conditions in the communities in the study sample, along with some LNGOs that had conducted some road maintenance in previous projects.

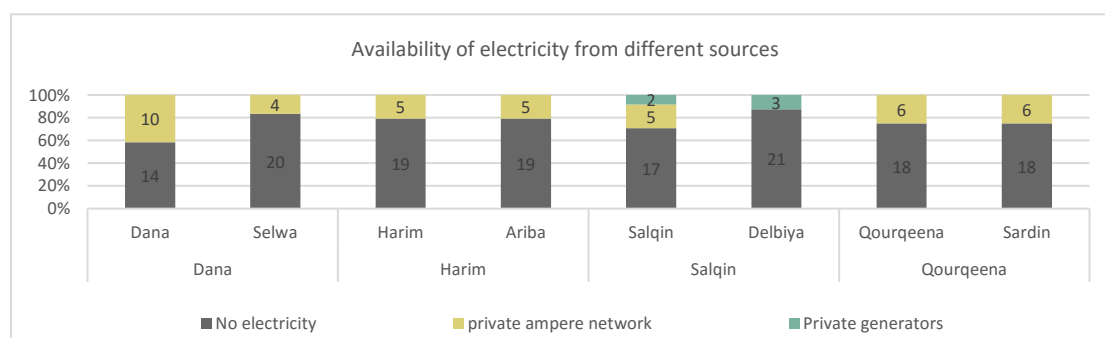
Figure: 76: Evaluation of KIIs of infrastructure



**2. Electricity:**

Electricity was not available from public network in all communities in the study sample during November and December 2017, where they were relying mainly on the private amperes generators in all the communities except for Delbiya Village which relies on private generators only.

Figure: 77: Availability of electricity from different sources.

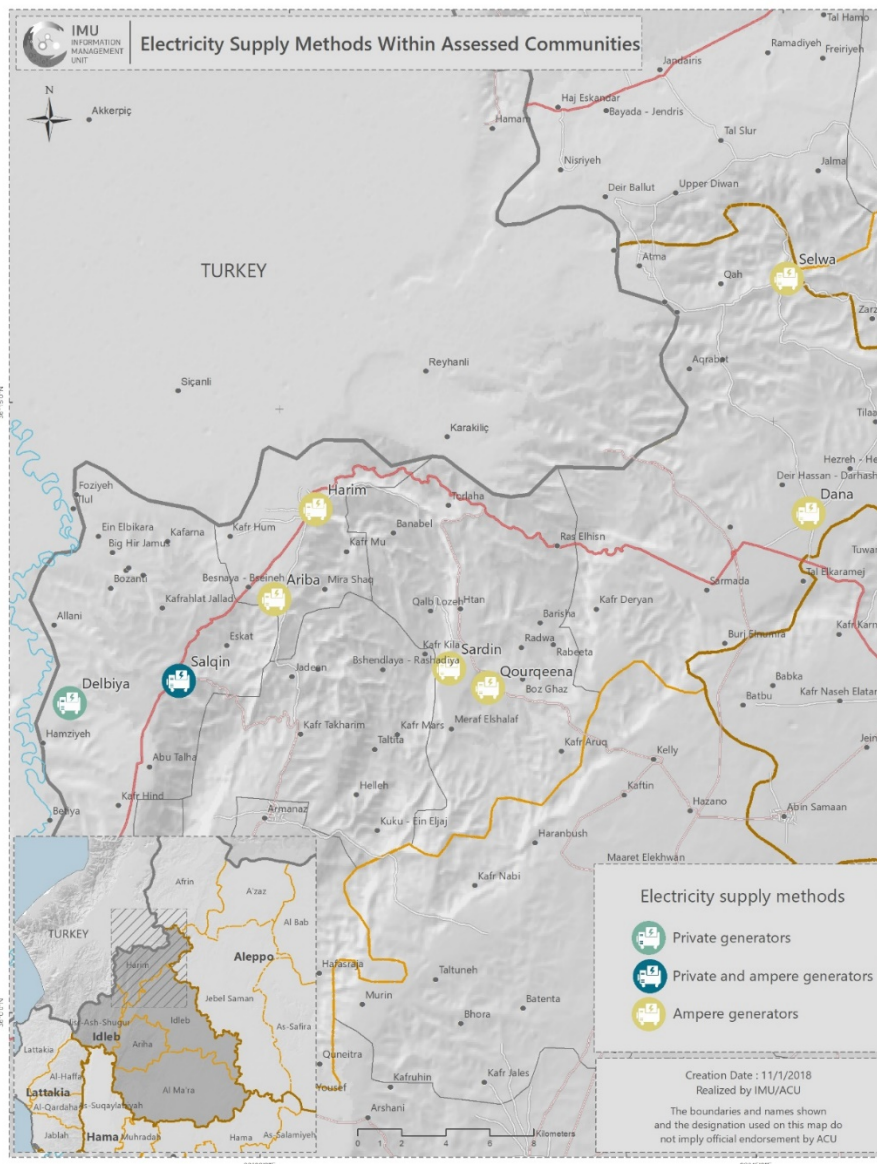


All cities and villages in the study sample rely on private ampere generators to get power except for Delbiya village. These generators are owned by the private sector to cover most neighborhoods and local councils oversee these generators and their area of distribution. The owner of the ampere generator installs a central panel in the middle of the street, and the population extend electric cables from this panel after paying a monthly subscription. Ampere generators are operated for 4 – 6 hours per day, reaching 10 hours in Dana City as it has commercial markets that need power from sunset until they close.

The price of one ampere in all communities in the study sample is 3,705 SYP (8.7\$) per month, while the price of one ampere in Dana City is 6,000 SYP (14\$) per month as the generators are operated for 10 hours a day.

The family needs to subscribe for 2 ampere for the lighting of the house and running electronic devices that do not require high electric capacity like the TV and charging mobile phones. In case they want to run the refrigerator, they need 3 ampere at least. Families that get water from the public water network need to subscribe for at least 4 ampere to run the water pumps available at their homes to pump water from the public network.

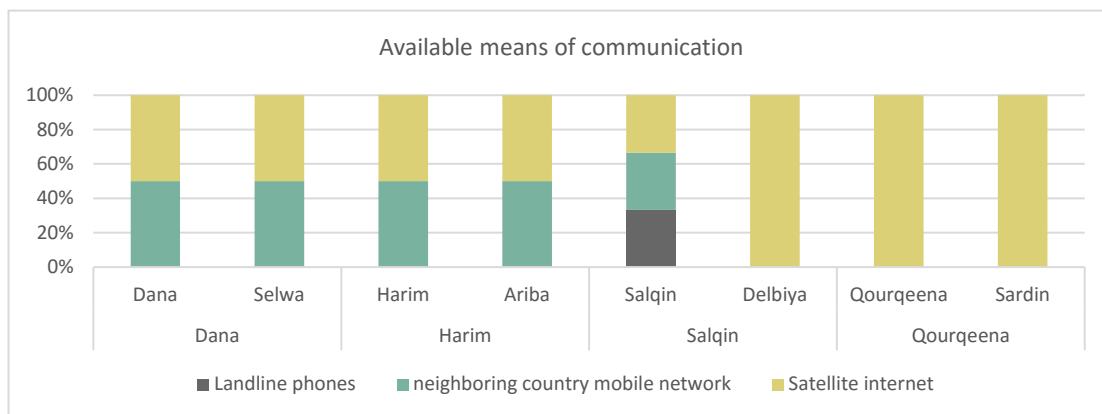
Map 11: Electricity supply methods within assessed communities in Harim District



### 3. Telecommunications:

All villages and cities in the study sample have satellite communication devices. While Salqin City has only landline phone network working only in the operator when power is available from the public network. Turkish mobile networks are operational in 5 out of 8 communities in the study sample.

Figure: 78: Available means of communication.



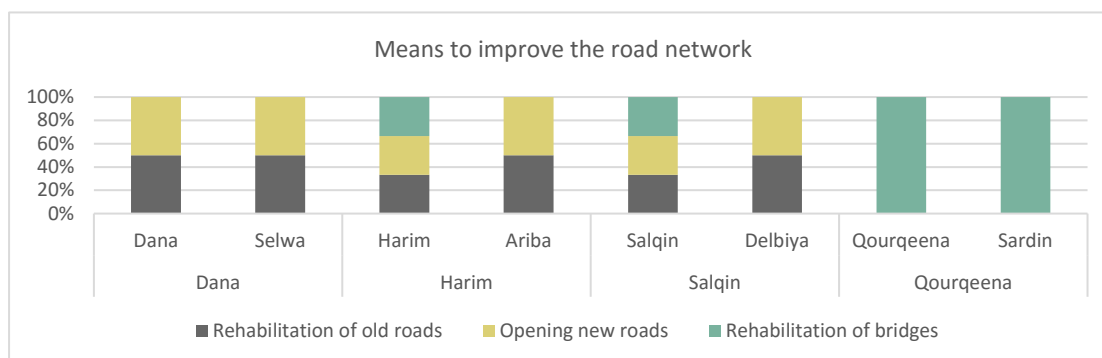
Despite the availability of satellite communication devices in all communities in the study sample, numbers of these devices vary as per the community. Cities have Internet cafés where customers can communicate, and nearby houses are connected through Wi-Fi service after paying a monthly subscription. Whereas, these services are not available in the villages in the study sample which might contain some satellite communication devices owned for personal use only.

Turkish mobile networks are also operational in Dana, Harim and Salqin Cities along with Selwa and Ariba Villages. In addition, the landline phone network is only operational within Salqin City when power is available from the public network because using generators to operate the landline phone network is expensive and using this network within the city only is not rewarding.

### 4. Road network:

All communities in the study sample have roads that need to be renovated and rehabilitated, while the communities that witnessed urban expansion need new roads to be opened, and the bridges in Salqin and Harim Cities require to be maintained.

Figure: 79: Means to improve the road network.



The roads in the cities and villages in the study sample need rehabilitation including repairing the holes and the cracks caused by natural factors which affect these roads. There is no agency specialized in repairing roads now but filling the holes, and simple repairs are done by local councils. Moreover, the communities that witnessed urban expansion require opening new roads in the newly constructed neighborhoods, where the dirt roads are very rough in winter and tanks are unable to reach houses because of the condition of these roads.

Harim District contains plenty of valleys that are flooded in winter because of rainy weather. In Harim City, there is a partially destroyed bridge situated on the grand valley on Aleppo road, and there is an urgent need to do maintenance to the bridge. Also, Salqin City has a bridge that links the city with Qastal Hamam Village that needs urgent maintenance.



# DYNAMO HARIM DISTRICT

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