

Periodic Needs Assessment Report

The Dynamo – Aleppo Province

This Edition Covers
The assessment of:

Needs of Residents and IDPs
Health Status
Food Status
Housing and Shelter
Services and Priorities

Prepared by

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The Information Management Unit (IMU) seeks to build stronger capacities of active parties for decision making in the Syrian crisis. This is done through collecting, analyzing and sharing information on the humanitarian status in Syria. To this end, the Information Management Unit has established a huge network of researchers selected on the basis of specific criteria such as education level, association with information sources and ability to work and communicate under various conditions. IMU collects information that is difficult to be reached by the active international parties, produces different types of outputs such as maps, daily reports, case-specific distress calls, reports on camp monitoring, a monthly food item price index and thematic reports.

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Summary

The ongoing conflict taking-place in Syria has instigated one of the most exacting humanitarian crisis in world history since World War II. According to the evaluation of overall humanitarian needs issued by United Nations Office for Humanitarian Affairs in 2015, humanitarian needs have risen ten folds since the onset of the Syrian crisis. The number of Syrian people in need of humanitarian assistance has reached twelve million and two hundred thousand people, five million of them are children. The Syrian crisis was responsible for the displacement of about ten million and eight hundred thousand people, seven million and six hundred thousand of them are IDPs; making the Syrian crisis one of the biggest displacement crises in the world.

The Information Management Unit (IMU) of the Assistance Coordination Unit (ACU) has conducted a comprehensive assessment study in order to assess public needs at the village level adopting a methodology similar, largely, to that of data collection and analysis methodology used in periodic monitoring procedures. This report was issued based on a three-month process of data collection that included Aleppo and its 13 sub-districts.

The main objective of this special assessment is to narrow down the circle of information into a smaller, more focused one, to understand the situation at hand more clearly. In addition to identifying areas of problem more specifically; which, in turn, can provide better guidance on how to direct needs more effectively compared to the regular, wide scale and more general assessments on the level of region or sub-district.

This report offers detailed information on each of the targeted sectors and includes the following points:

- The number of villages included in the study is 222 villages, distributed over 13 sub-districts. The largest number of villages is located in Tall Ed-daman which encompasses 57 villages, leaving Zarbah with only 26. We were able to cover 86% of the targeted villages.
- The current number of population in the targeted villages has reached **1,573,740** people, with Jebel Saman having the highest population density of 429,969 people. In comparison with the **2,687,883** people registered in 2011, a clear decrease in population can be noticed. There has been a decrease by 1,114,143 people as a direct result of displacement, evacuation and killing due to military actions and bombardment these villages have witnessed.
- The villages were generally accessible in terms of humanitarian assistance. Only five villages were not accessible in the sub-districts of Suran, Mare', Haritan and Tall Ed-daman.
- There are basically four villages in Aleppo Province. The strongest power dominating these villages is ISIL, which controls 52% of the Province, while the Opposition Forces controls 21%, while the control in the rest of the Province is shared between the regime and the Kurdish forces.
- The health sector is suffering a continuous state of deterioration, which affects the entire country. According to the Syrian Network for Human Rights, the number of wounded people has exceeded one million, not to mention the damages that have affected 64% of the hospitals, 40% of them are out of order, as stated in one of the

UN statistical studies. Some 46% of the villages in the study were found to suffer from minor lack of health care while 52% of the villages suffered significant shortages in that domain. The villages that suffered severe lack of health care causing mortalities have reached 2%, mostly in Atareb Sub-district, despite their access to humanitarian aid. In terms of diseases and medical disorders, skin diseases and leishmaniasis were found to be the most prevalent among the villages covered, 36%, whereas respiratory complaints came second at 23%, giving chronic diseases the third place at 22%.

- Since the beginning of the Syrian uprising, the water and sanitation systems suffered immensely. 35% of these networks were damaged, leaving 43% of villages without any access to treated drinking water. The number of people in need of potable water is 709,199 people, while 164 villages did not receive any form of support in terms of water and sanitation. In terms of drinking water availability, 88% of the villages under study believe that the water they have been using is actually potable water. We can also notice the problem of garbage accumulation in public areas which forms 83% of all present problems.
- The status of education can be considered generally bad in most areas, especially in the villages of Tall Ed-daman, located to the south of Aleppo city, followed by the villages of both Suran and Mare' sub-districts where many students have dropped out of schools for over a year. However, most villages in each of Tal Rifat, Daret Azza and Atareb have a low rate of dropouts for over a year. This report also depicts the students with access to educational facilities who are still prevented by their families from attending school; for security precautions, or the need to quit school to make a living and support their families, because of dying resources consumed by the crisis. The crisis that left the providers of families jobless, or left the families without their providers for detention, death, or disappearance.
- The problem of electricity rationing was present prior to the uprising, but it deteriorated after the uprising when the regime increased electricity rationing hours to a hefty period of 19-24 hours per day, especially in areas out of the regime's grip. The civil defense status indicates that the mighty efforts exerted by civil defense groups actually play a huge role in saving civilians' lives especially in areas where the regime has no control. It is apparent how civilians in non-regime areas are suffering from daily air strikes and arbitrary barrel bombs. Civil defense groups, however, are suffering sharp shortages in facilities, funding and equipment, making it difficult for these teams to handle the enormous damage hitting these areas. There are 56 villages in the area with no civil defense groups available, neither in them, or in the nearby villages around them, in case of emergency.
- The food sector has also suffered severe deterioration calling for immediate support for the Syrian people. During this study, it was determined that 56% of the villages under study are suffering extreme food shortages. It is also found that the number of people in severe need of humanitarian food support has reached 122,465. In terms of the presence of different active food aid organizations, the study concluded that Tal Rifat does not have any active organizations and that 55 villages failed to receive any support in terms of food and nutrition. After checking with the locals, bread came first as a priority, 51%, taking into consideration that in the southern areas, bread provision is almost absent (in Hajeb and Tall Ed-daman). The main reason behind the closed bakeries was shortages in wheat commodity.

- The study demonstrates that 72% of the villages included in the study do not suffer from significant problems in terms of housing and shelter, whereas 4% of the locals in the villages do not have any problems to be reported, at all.
- The highest priority of the people living in the studied villages was water, which came at 37% of all other sectors in need of support. This is followed by food at 24% and education, at 20 %. The categories who needed the most support were the IDPs living in mass shelters who scored 31% of the overall needs, whereas the percentage of the rest of the IDPs occupying vacant buildings has reached second level at 25%. In the third level, 20%, came the IDPs who are living with host families.
- The actors working in the sectors included in this study were categorized into five different categories:
 - a. UN Organizations
 - b. International NGOs
 - c. The Syrian Red Crescent
 - d. Local organizations and initiatives and charitable organizations
 - e. Local Relief Committees.

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Introduction

In addition to the significance of accurate information in making practical and strategic decisions, and in setting priorities; information on the needs of those afflicted by the crisis and on the areas of presence of humanitarian actors and their capacities, plays an enormous role in effective coordination. This is where the pivotal role that the IMU of the ACU plays, appears among the efforts that aim to provide studies and enhance humanitarian response plans to the suffering of the people afflicted by the crisis. The IMU mainly strives to enhance the capacities of humanitarian relief actors in making sound response decisions. This could be achieved by collecting, analyzing and sharing data with these actors in the hope of improving and strengthening their responsiveness to those afflicted by the Syrian Crisis. The IMU is committed to achieving its objectives by providing the needed services, producing credible and neutral information reports, and sharing this information on regular basis with all humanitarian relief actors taking part in responding to the conflict. One of the main sources of information reports issued by the IMU is the Dynamo which periodically provides a comprehensive evaluation of the different sectors needed to serve those affected by the crisis over the entire country, on the level of the sub-district.

As an exception, the IMU has conducted a special assessment on the village level, using, to a great extent, a methodology similar to that used for data collection and analysis needed for the periodic needs' assessments conducted on the level of the sub-district. This report was issued based on a three-month long data collection process which encompassed part of Aleppo city that has 13 different sub-districts.

The objective behind conducting this special assessment is to narrow down the scope of collected data into a smaller, more in-depth circle of focus for clearer comprehension of the current status. This will help determine potential problems more accurately and steer assistance more effectively than simply depending on general assessments based on the level of the region or sub-district.

The IMU strives to produce intuitive reports that are easy to use. They present all derived information and conclusions, either as written texts, or as visual forms through numbers, tables and maps. All the Dynamo sections related to the sector of humanitarian relief are edited and prepared using the Dynamo's special survey which aims at providing the stakeholders with the needed information and reflecting the status on the ground. Following are the different departments included in this report:

- Demographic composition: This section presents rough statistics on the current population, including the number of IDPs and the areas of their presence, in addition to information on their original residence.
- Delivery of humanitarian aid: This section demonstrates the prospects of delivering assistance to the beneficiaries.
- Health: This section depicts how critical the health status is, based on the number of casualties and those suffering from certain health complaints, ailments, and health issues, coupled with the status of health facilities and services.
- Food security: This section mainly focuses on the main food indexes, including the prices of bread and the readiness of the bakeries, in addition to reasons why these some of these bakeries have stopped operating.

- Shelter and NFIs: This section analyses the extent of private buildings that are damaged as a result of the conflict. It also provides rough estimations of the number of vulnerable people in need of shelter and NFIs.
- Water, sanitation and hygiene: This section lists water sources, their quality and availability to those affected by the conflict, including the reasons of water shortages and the main important infra-structure challenges related to the sewerage system, not forgetting a glimpse on solid waste management.
- Education: This section warns about the degrees of educational problems, indicating the status of schools, their capacity and readiness and the reasons why some of them have stopped working, as well as the number of students enrolled in the various levels of education, classified according to their gender.
- Priorities: This section clarifies priority needs that call for humanitarian response according to the different relief sectors.

Scope

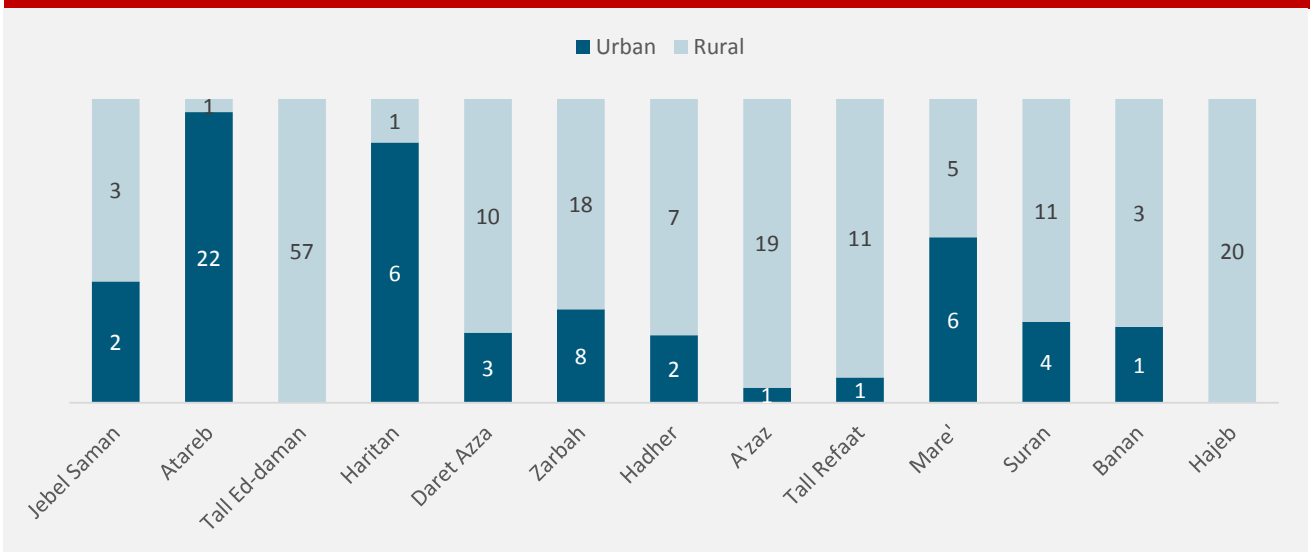
As mentioned above, this report has been prepared on the level of the village, not the sub-district. It is a special edition of the regular needs' assessment reports. It addresses the villages of Aleppo Province only.

This report covers 222 villages out of the 1255 villages on which data has been collected from all over the different provinces in Syria. The report covers around 20% of the overall number of the villages administratively affiliated to Aleppo Province. The results presented in this report provide a comprehensive description of the humanitarian situation in the villages under study, only. During the data collection process we managed to cover all the accessible villages. But due to security threats facing some of Aleppo's sub-districts and a large number of its villages, we were unable to communicate with a large number of our enumerators during the debriefing stage. This prevented us from including all the data in the study and focusing on the data of the indicated 222 villages, only. This report covers a span of three months, December 2014, and January and February 2015.

Methodology

The data collection process for this study began on 1 December, 2014 and ended around the end of February 2015. After obtaining the preliminary data, the coordinators of the enumerator network began the debriefing process at the beginning of April, 2015. This phase took over four months to accomplish due to the difficulties in communication with the enumerators, both technically and security wise. The data analyses phase started at the end of May and the report writing took around one month, making the final version ready for publishing in July 2015. Figure (1) demonstrates the number of rural and urban village evaluated under this study.

Fig. 1- Number of rural and urban villages assessed in each district



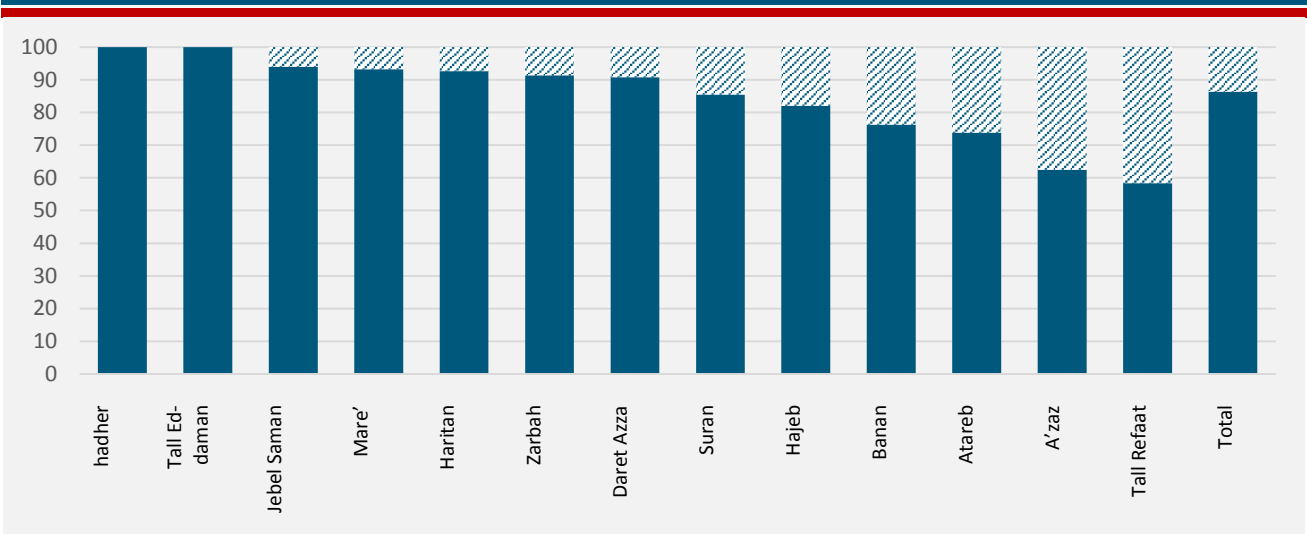
In an ideal situation, it would have been better to include all the villages in Aleppo Province. However, this was not possible for the following reasons:

- The assessed geographic areas are limited to those accessible by the IMU’s enumerators. The enumerators were unable to expand the radius of their research due to their limited resource, this is why the following areas were excluded from the study:
 - Areas where the enumerator cannot validate information due to the difficulty in accessing credible information from trusted sources (these are mainly controlled by the regime or other armed groups).
 - Areas from which the enumerators cannot obtain any data for security reasons.

This report uses measuring units for individuals (Number of IDPs), institutions (number of schools), villages (number of villages that need health care).

Figure (2) demonstrates the percentage of villages covered in the sub-districts of Aleppo Province only. The overall rate of coverage will reach 86%, due to the above-mentioned reasons.

Fig. 2- Coverage ratio of targeted villages in each sub-district



Secondary Sources of Information Review

The Dynamo utilizes available secondary data hoping to provide a comprehensive overview on the humanitarian status in the assessed villages. The various secondary sources of information, like those related to the pre-revolution situation, reports, general assessments, and other information gathered from local and international actors, have all helped in supporting the main data and information gathered earlier and during the stages of debriefing and final report writing.

Assessment Sample

The assessment samples were taken on the village level with the aim to assess all the villages within the reach of the enumerators. This sample is very small in comparison to those taken from needs' assessment studies in general. This report is characterized by shifting from a general scope of assessment on the level of the province based on studying the sub-districts, to focusing on the main component in the province, namely, the village. The reason behind this process was to focus on the villages that have more serious problems compared to other neighboring villages.

Assessment Tools

The assessment tool followed in this report was a survey form especially designed for the periodic needs' assessment (Dynamo), with some minor modifications. The Dynamo assessments mainly depended in its design on each of the following areas: 1) the joint speedy assessment of humanitarian needs in the north of Syria, 2), comprehensive assessment of humanitarian needs in Syria, and 3) Assessment of multi-sectoral humanitarian needs in Syria. The questionnaire used for the survey is based on a KoBo form designed by the data analyses team at the IMU where data can be entered using a smartphone application, or directly through laptops.

Data Collection

The methods used to collect the data needed for this report involved conducting interviews with the informants and depending on direct observations and recorded evidence.

The questionnaire was distributed to all enumerator, simultaneously, either via Skype or by email, accompanied with a list of potential information sources. Collected data was filled into the questionnaires. The entire data collection process lasted for about three months.

Each enumerator was assigned to cover one sub-district.

The enumerators identified the available sources of information and used the questionnaire as a basic form of recording information. Since using the questionnaire was not a safe practice, notebooks were used to jot down all gathered data and information. During their data hunting journey, the enumerators prepared a set of notes to verify the data collected from either the informants or from the statements they derived from the records. This was used to conduct further investigations and to enhance the credibility of the information. The enumerators sent the final versions of the collected surveys to the IMU using a KoBo link. Cross-checking information using the triangle method

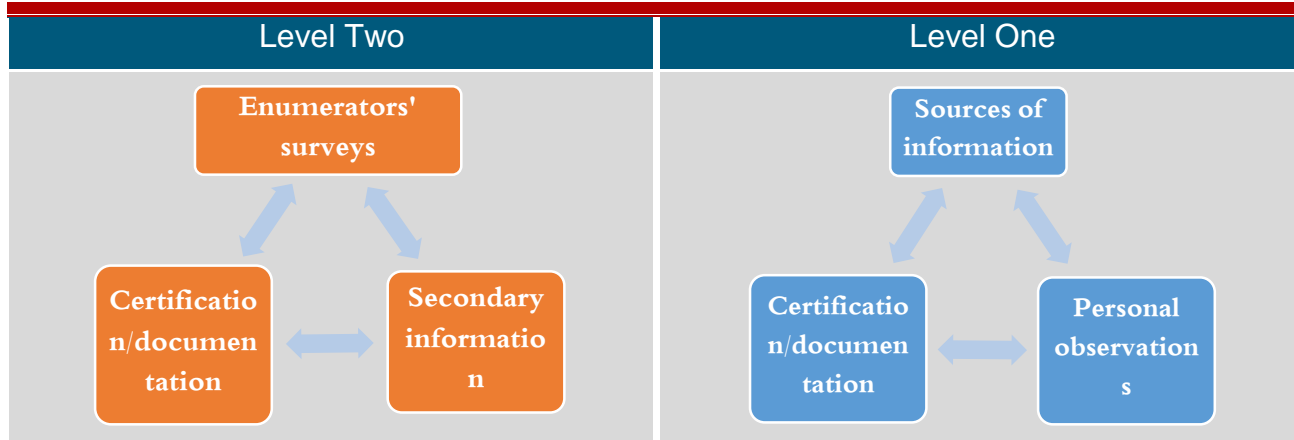
A) **Level One:** conducted by the enumerators

1. Data collection
2. Data verification.

B) **Level Two:** conducted during data derivation process with the enumerators

1. Data collection
2. Data validation

Fig. 3- Cross-checking information using the triangle method



Validation and review (Debriefing)

After the enumerators sent their questionnaires to the IMU, the following procedures followed:

- Data was compared with secondary sources of information, including those already on the IMU's database.
- Data sources were verified (additional information on the data sources was collected for verification)
- Data was verified using the method of inconsistent data (for example, it is not likely that a 0 is used to indicate the number of population.)
- The enumerators were contacted via Skype to verify all points derived during debriefing sessions.
- The situation was re-assessed with the enumerators when additional clarifications are required.

Levels of Credibility

Table 1- Level of information credibility

Code	Level	Description
1	Very high level of credibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Three or more sources of information gave the same information • Information sources and records are available for sharing. They can always be checked and updated. • Information derived from direct observation tallies fully with this taken from 3 locals. • There is evidence available with clarifications on certain events (Ex. Available photos on health centers that are totally destroyed).
2	High level of credibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Three different sources of information gave very similar information • Information records are available for sharing with at least one of the sources available for verification. Records are updated regularly. • Shared information agrees with direct observations and in harmony with the general opinion of at least three locals. • Evidence is available and provides clarifications related to the status quo (Ex. Photos of different kinds of shelter occupied by IDPs).
3	Low level of credibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Only one source of information available for study • No information records available • Available information considerably differs from direct observation results, even if the provided information given by three locals doesn't differ significantly from available data and even if these people are trustworthy sources of information. • No data available due to security, or other, consideration that the enumerator will get to explain during debriefing sessions.

Data Management and Analysis

The collected data is delivered in Excel sheets to the IMU officer who will then edit and verify data. In order to document this data and information, the data analysis team at the IMU start to interpret the received information into illustrations, tables and graphs. The GIS specialist maps the relevant information using ARCGIS. The IMU is willing to share more details with its partners, when needed.

Data on each aspect of assessment was analyzed as an integrated unit. More in-depth analysis were conducted on some of the information and values to be used for this report. The data analysis process comprised the main framework of the report and set in place the needed intervention priorities in the form of conclusion at the end of the report.

Restrictions and Limitations

The enumerators started by estimating the number of population on the ground. They later compared their numbers with those in the available records, lists of beneficiaries, local expertise and secondary sources of information. Therefore, the following restrictions should be taken into consideration when referring to the number of people cited in this report:

- The population supplanting in Syria is characterized by being volatile and highly changeable, besides the lack of any system that can trace real-time displacement movements as soon as they occur.
- The enumerators were unable to assess some areas due to security reasons although the situation there may be worse than the areas that have been evaluated.
- Due to the need for protecting the enumerators' safety, all their personal information is kept quite confidential. Codes are used instead of real information before they are entered into the databases.
- Out of the 18 enumerators covering Aleppo Province, one enumerator only, is a female. Most sources of information who have been interviewed were also male. This is due to lack of security which normally prevents women from roaming certain areas and constricts access to women as potential sources of information.

Demographic Composition

Aleppo is one of the largest Provinces in Syria and has the highest population density. Aleppo's population in 2011 was estimated at 5,754,000 people according to the Syrian Regime's statistics. As the war broke off and the airstrikes relentlessly hit the Province, a variety of changes to the demographic composition, changed. Many were killed, and a huge displacement movement towards safer abodes, became a trend.

The IMU, with the help of its enumerators distributed over the provinces, was able to collect data from more than 1,200 villages in non-regime controlled areas. Due to the large number of villages, only those under opposition control were analyzed (Non-regime controlled areas, ISIL and Kurdish forces were not analyzed).

Table (2) shows the number of studied villages aggregated according to the different sub-districts since Jabal Samaan sub-district hosts a larger population of 429,969 people.

Table 2- Current population count distributed over the sub-districts

Sub-district	Overall number of people in this sub-district	Ratio of children (0-18 years) to the overall number of population in the sub-district (%)	Ratio of women (all ages) to the overall number of population in the sub-district (%)
Atareb	216000	45.30	55.00
Hajeb	8625	53.75	56.75
Hadher	63800	33.25	35.25
Zarbah	165600	23.27	34.62
Banan	7400	46.67	55.00
Tall Ed-daman	113669	32.67	62.56
Tall Refaat	86820	36.00	51.25
Haritan	104370	59.57	53.71
Daret Azza	133300	48.62	50.23
Suran	21003	36.33	45.00
Mare'	80820	*	*
A'zaz	126864	31.50	45.00
Jebel Saman	429969	43.62	56.05
Total	1573740	37.66	51.75

* enumerators were unable to obtain the needed information

The displacement movement witnessed by Syrian Provinces, especially Aleppo, reflects to a great degree the extent of the dilemma that different provinces are going through. Displacement among villages took a myriad ways. Some locals drifted to adjacent, but safer places, while others headed towards other cities or even towards other neighboring countries.

Table (3) illustrates the population count in 2011 with the ratio of IDPs arriving to, and from the villages. We used the year 2011 as a benchmark to compare the displacement movements because that year did not witness any cases of displacement.

Table 3- The estimated number of people in each sub-district

Sub-district	Estimated population in 2011	Number of IDPs leaving the sub-district	Ratio of IDPs to the estimated population	Number of IDPs in the sub-district	Ratio of new comers from estimated population
Atareb	112700	15200	%13	88250	%78
Hajeb	9512	2484	%26	1320	%14
Hadher	56500	3700	%7	10500	%19
Zarbah	77791	2875	%4	43200	%56
Banan	16112	10725	%67	1950	%12
Tall Ed-daman	108750	5630	%5	11793	%11
Tall Refaat	80920	16000	%20	22034	%27
Haritan	86500	22300	%26	55670	%64
Daret Azza	107047	12615	%12	21650	%20
Suran	20329	3395	%17	4070	%20
Mare'	71750	12790	%18	21770	%30
A'zaz	123264	26400	%21	30296	%25
Jebel Saman	1816708	1393925	%77	5180	%0
Total	2687883	1528039	%57	317683	%12

Map 1- Current number of people in villages under study

Map (1) illustrates the number of people inhabiting the villages under study.

We notice how Jabal Samaan encompasses the largest demographic bloc, followed by Atareb, Zarbah, Daret Azza, A'zaz and Haritan. This number decreases in each of Banan, Hajeb and Suran

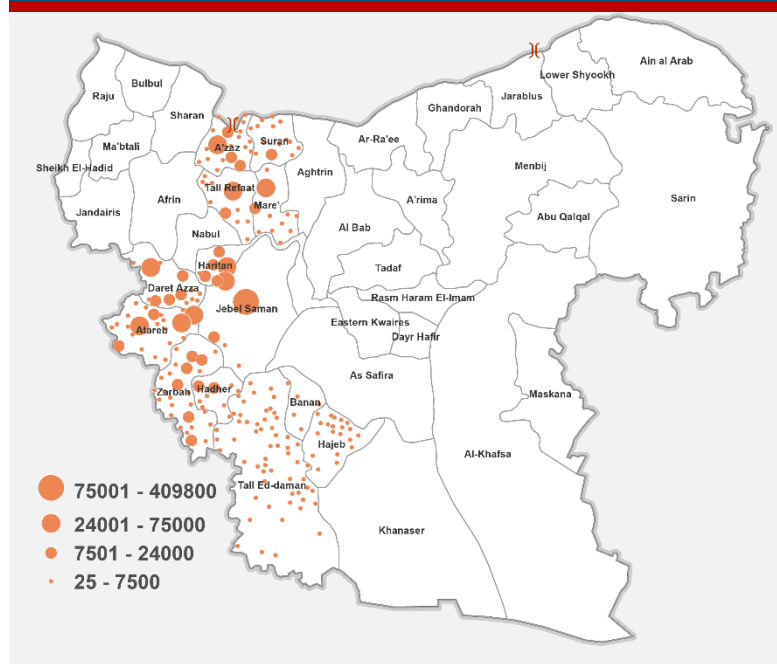


Figure (4) provides a comparison between the current population of 2015, and the pre-crisis population of 2011. It is obvious how the population decreased from 2,687,883 in 2011 to reach a meager 1,573,740 people in 2015. The population decrease has reached 1,114,143 people; which is a hefty number that reflects the volume of displacement which took place in the North of Syria in the context of security instability that the country is currently going through.

Fig. 4- Current population Vs population in 2011



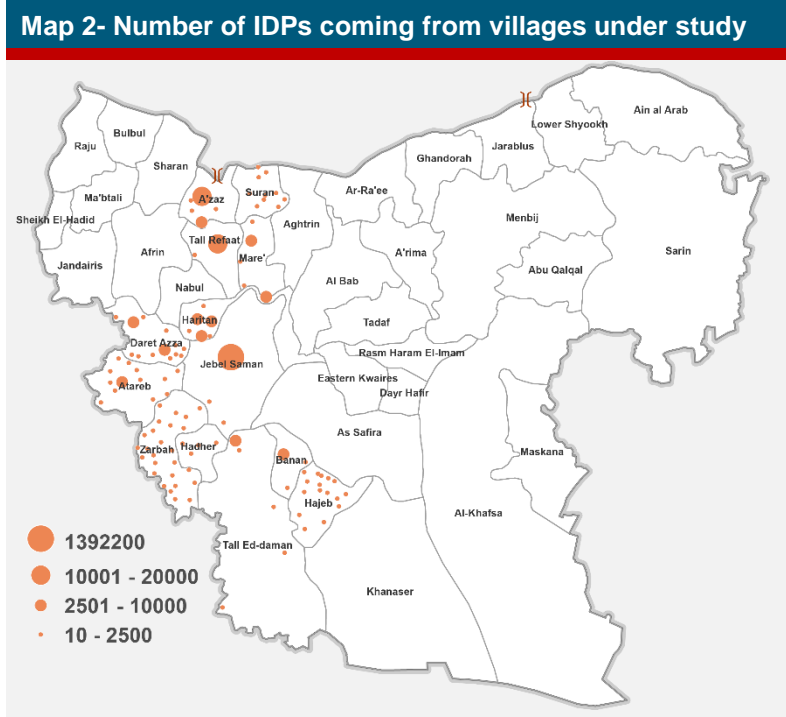
Cases of Displacement

The dire and rough living conditions that have been facing the citizens forced them into displacement and resettlement in different areas. Some chose mass shelters and others found no refuge except in arbitrary camps. The vast majority of IDPs, however, depended on renting flats for shelter. Table (4) determines the different locations of IDPs.

Table 4- Distribution of IDPs in the villages

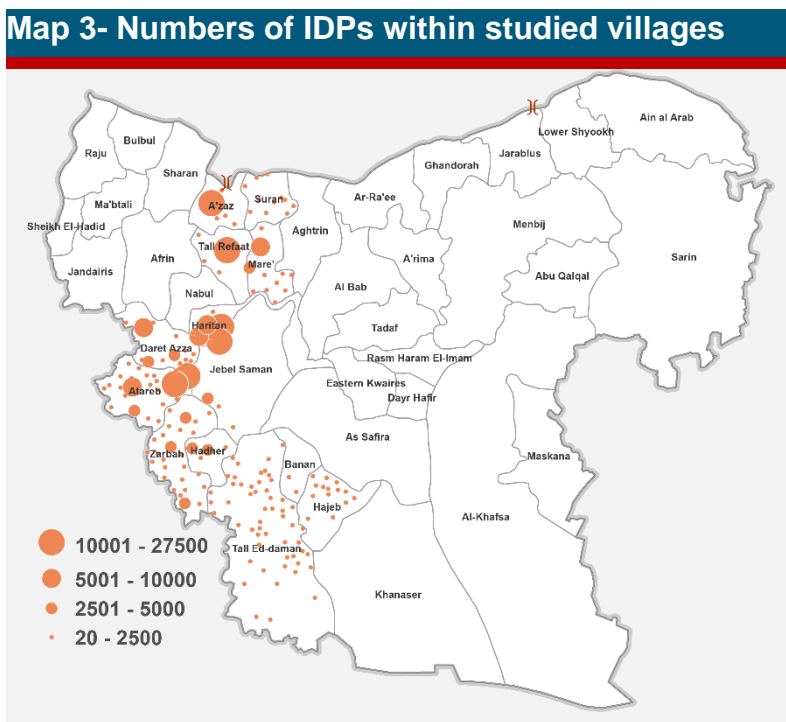
Sub-district	Total number of IDPs in Mass shelter	Total Number of IDPs living with host families	Total number of IDPs living in vacant buildings	Total number of IDPs living On the streets and in arbitrary camps	Total number of IDPs living in rented housing
Atareb	20150	8450	31400	0	24250
Hajeb	96	565	197	33	424
Hadher	2800	1700	950	1600	4150
Zarbah	5810	7000	4040	9480	14870
Banan	0	650	1020	100	180
Tall Ed-daman	1923	1041	411	1060	8438
Tall Refaat	0	4800	2000	200	14900
Haritan	900	3370	38350	0	12550
Daret Azza	4000	4780	0	0	10170
Suran	420	745	925	450	1530
Mare'	960	4040	2925	4425	9390
A'zaz	0	9000	3000	0	18000
Jebel Saman	100	2860	2550	590	1070
Total	37159	49001	87768	17938	119922

Map (2) illustrates the number of IDPs who fled out of the villages under study. Jabal Samaan hosted the largest ratio, followed by Tal Rifat and Azaz. The number of IDPs is proportional to the population in these villages.

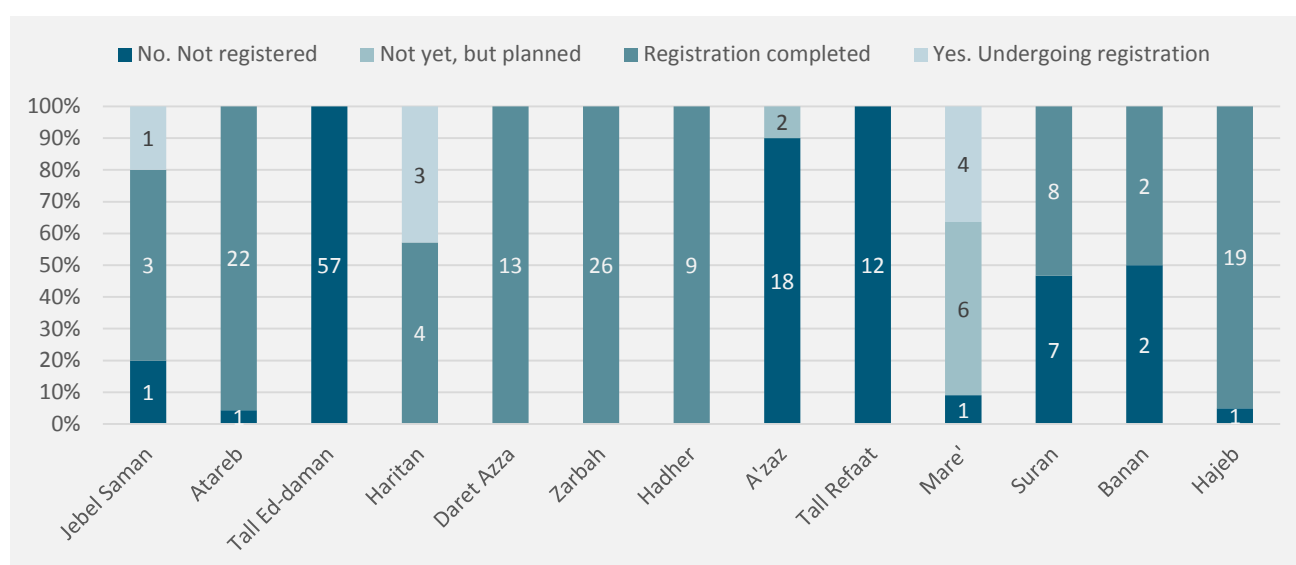


IDPs are those who do not cross international borders seeking refuge or safe haven. Rather, they stay in the country regardless of the fact that they have the exact same reason behind others who opt for leaving their country altogether (armed conflict, generalized violence, human rights violations).

Map (3) shows the number of new arrivals to the villages under this study, including Haritan, Tal Rifat, Atareb, Daret Azza, Azaz and the main centers where IDPs fleeing from nearby villages, gather.



The main goal of IDPs is to survive shelling and death. They lost their houses and were left in an immense need of assistance. As a response to this disaster, a number of organizations started to register these IDPs in the hope of providing them with regular assistance. However, as the war continues and the number of IDPs plummets, many of these IDPs remained unregistered. Figure (5) illustrates the status of IDPs and inflicted people in the villages under study.

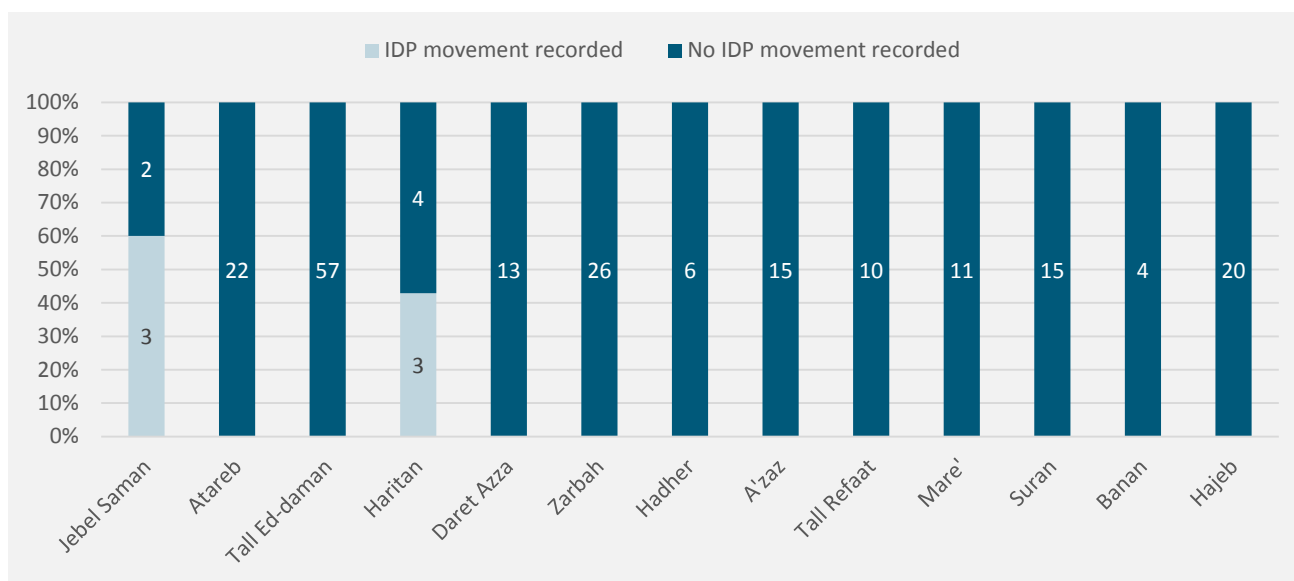
Fig. 5- Registration of IDPs or people affected by the crisis during assessment period**Table 5- Distribution of different age groups of children in the villages**

Sub-district	No. of children under 6 months	No. of children from 6-12 months	No. of children from 1-5 years	No. of children 5-12 years	No. of youths 12-18 years	Total number of children
Atareb	*	*	*	*	*	*
Hajeb	127	169	298	355	398	1347
Hadher	1914	2423	4649	7681	4468	21135
Zarbah	3921	5144	9863	14230	8080	41238
Banan	210	285	376	350	800	2021
Tall Ed-daman	3595	4817	8724	12903	9117	39156
Tall Refaat	*	*	*	*	*	*
Haritan	1420	1560	9800	13320	13870	39970
Daret Azza	3110	3820	11420	19560	24850	62760
Suran	*	*	*	*	*	*
Mare'	*	*	*	*	*	*
A'zaz	*	*	*	*	*	*
Jebel Saman	6691	6896	37392	43828	59433	154240
Total	20988	25114	82522	112227	121016	361867

* Information could not be obtained by enumerators

The destination of IDPs differed among village dwellers. Some locals tended to drift inside their own village, while others moved out of their villages into nearby ones. Figure (6) clarifies this movement showing how 3 villages in Jabal Samaan witnessed internal displacement, while the displacement of the two remaining villages was never an internal one.

Fig. 6- Internal displacement



Vulnerable Groups

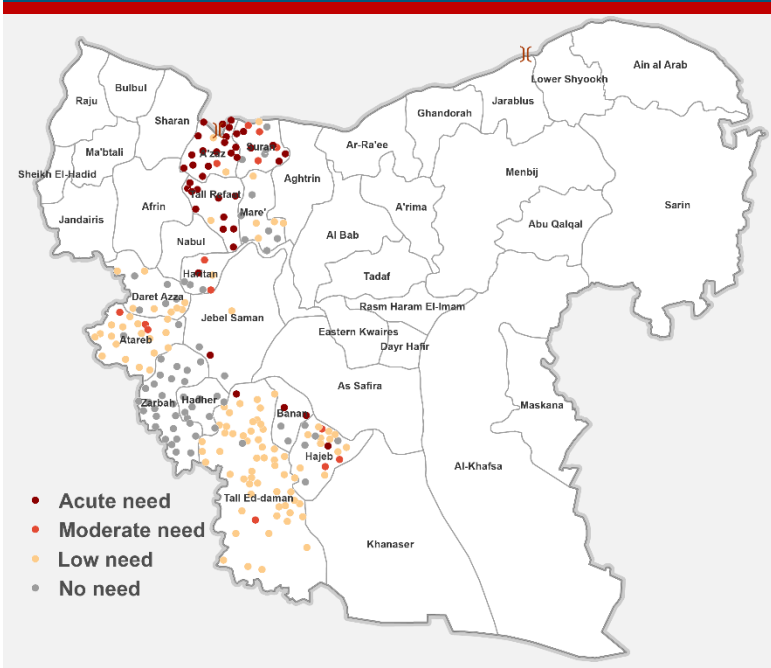
To achieve a better needs assessment, the residents in all villages under study were divided into 5 categories:

1. Local residents who remained in their villages
2. Locals hosting IDPs
3. IDPs residing in incomplete buildings
4. IDPs living in mass shelters (schools and camps)
5. IDPs living with host families.

Local residents who remained in their villages

These people are suffering from the siege enforced on some areas of Aleppo Province in addition to the difficult living conditions made worse by the war and constant shelling. Most of those who stayed put were those incapable of finding better opportunities. Map (4) represents the difference in the level of needs within the targeted villages. Each of the dots represents one village and each color expresses the level of need inside the targeted village.

Map 4. The level of needs of the locals who remained in their villages

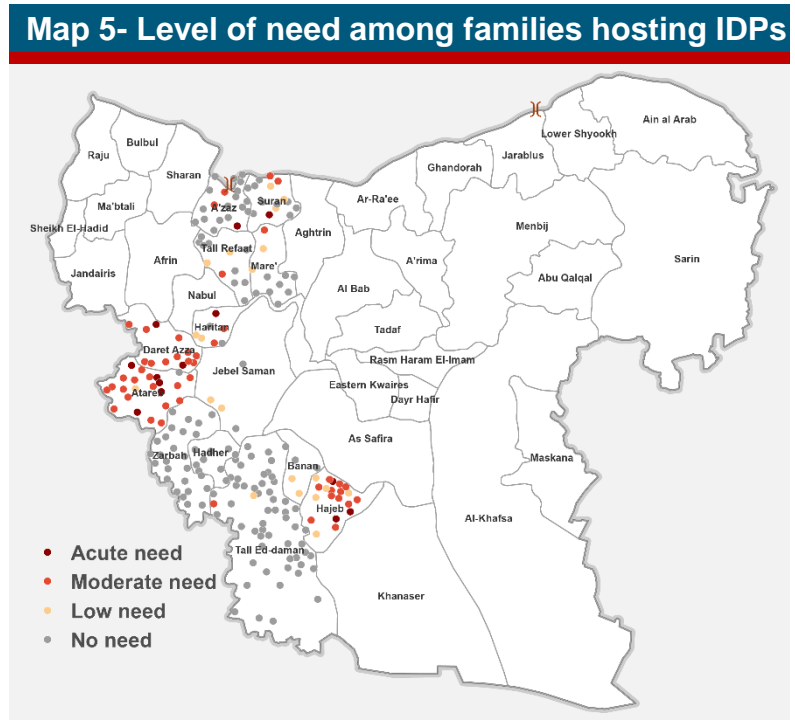


We notice how Suran, Azaz and Tal Rifat are in urgent need for assistance, whereas other areas show medium, or no need at all.

Host Families

These are the families who have hosted IDP families from other villages.

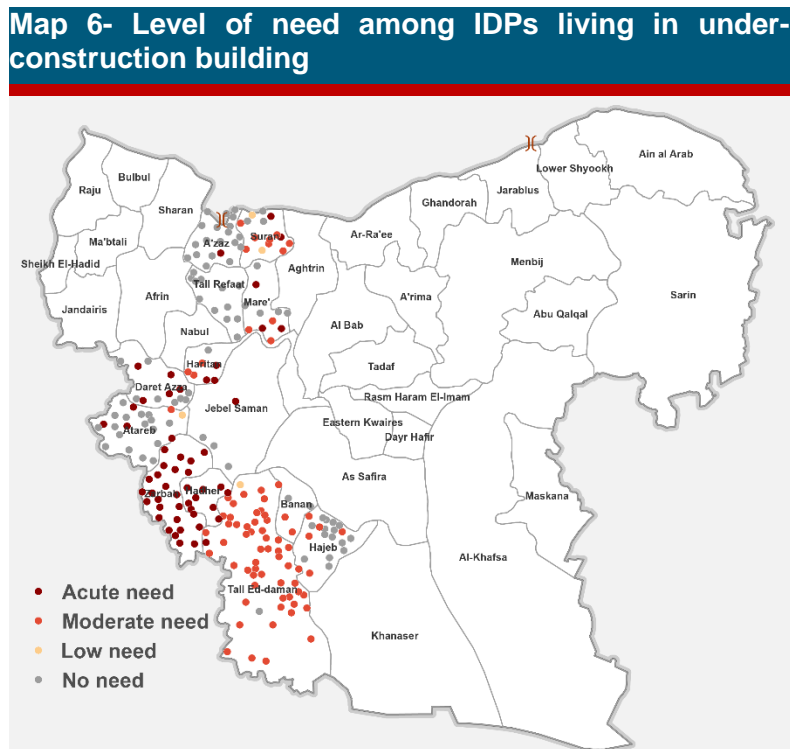
Map (5) shows the needs of the host families for humanitarian assistance. The very difficult circumstances that Aleppo is currently going through make it very essential that these families get urgent assistance, not only for their own benefit, but also to suffice for the new comers sharing the same resources.



IDPs living in under-construction buildings

These can be considered the most needy category of all IDPs. They live in shelters that are inappropriate for human living like deserted or incomplete buildings.

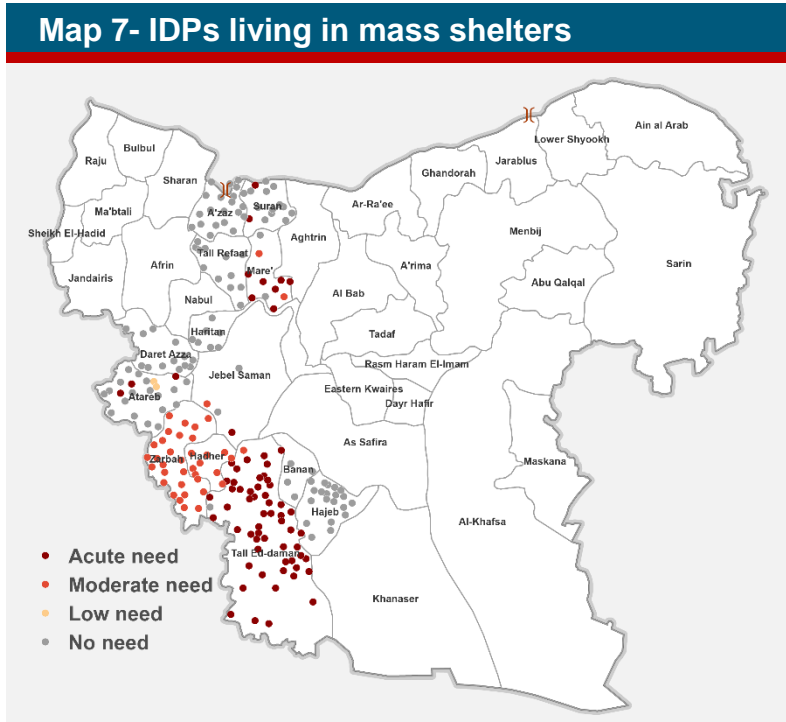
Map (6) illustrates the distribution of this category in the targeted villages. We notice how they are spread in Zirbeh, Hader, Atareb, Tal Daman and Suran, and to a lesser extent, in other villages.



IDPs Living in Mass Shelters

These are IDPs living in camps and irregular living places.

Map (7) shows the propagation of this category within the targeted areas. We see them scattered in each of Tal Daman, Hader, Zirbeh and Mare' whereas this need is less in Daret Azza, Atareb, Hajeb and areas of northern suburbs in Tal Rifat, Azaz and Suran.

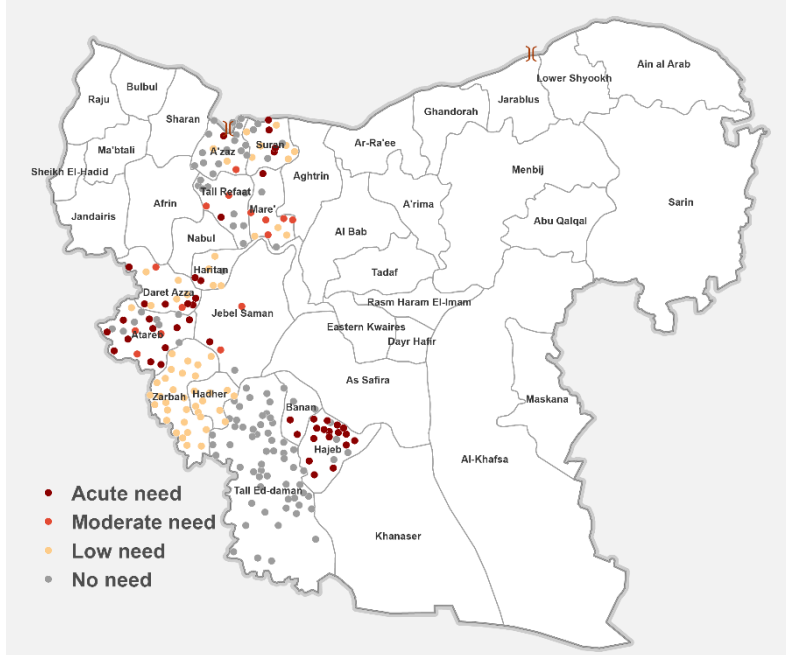


Map 8- IDPs living with host families

IDPs Living with Host Families

As the war continues and the crisis protracted, the suffering of Syrian IDPs living with host families has also increased. The burdens were heavy on both the hosts and their guests.

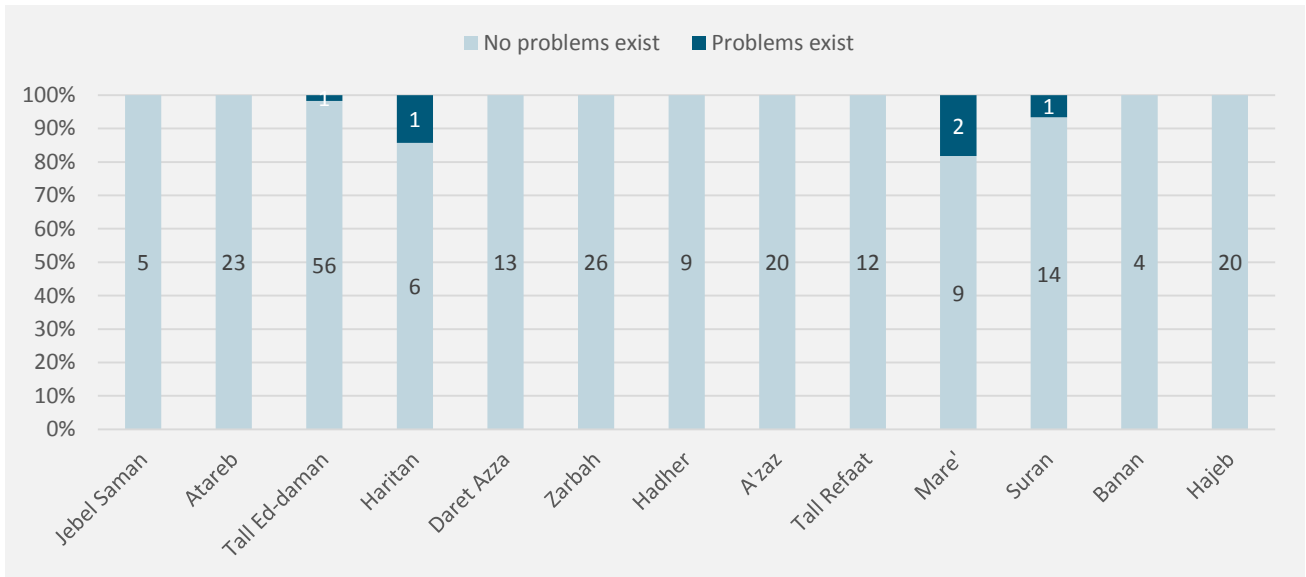
From Map (8) we can find how IDPs in Tal Hajeb, Atareb, and Daret Azza are in need of immediate assistance, and also, to a lesser extent, in Haritan , Mare' and Suran.



Humanitarian Assistance

Under the context of the ongoing war witnessed by Aleppo and its villages, it has become imperative to deliver humanitarian aid to meet the basic needs for people in affected areas. Figure (7) illustrates the possibility of delivering assistance to targeted villages. We notice how most of these village do not have any obstacles in terms of accessibility. In Mare', for example, only two villages have access difficulties causing problems in entering humanitarian aids, while Haritan only has one village that is inaccessible.

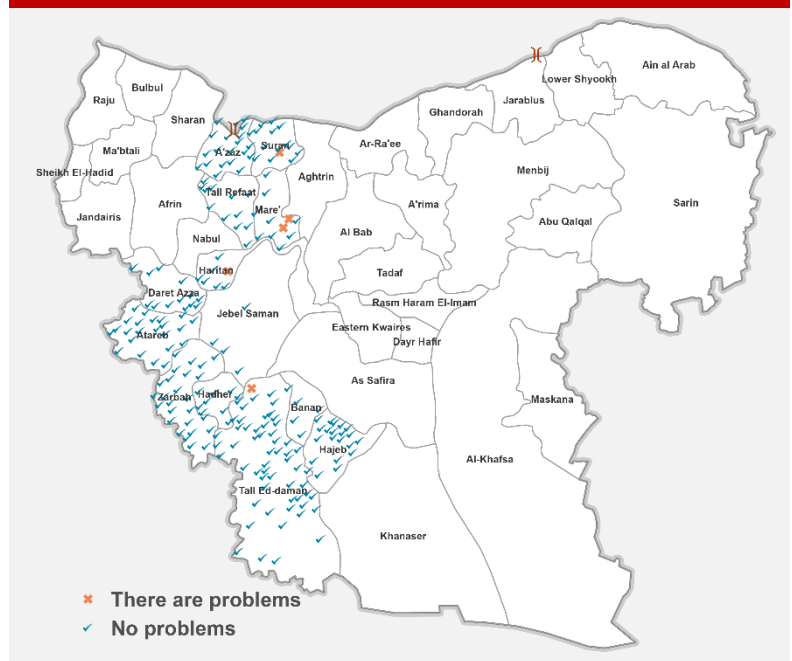
Fig. 7- Capability of delivering humanitarian relief



As Map (9) shows, most targeted villages do not have serious accessibility issues.

Out of all targeted villages, only 5 suffered from difficulties in delivering humanitarian aid as these were located in the Sub-districts of Suran, Mare', Haritan and Tal Daman.

Map 9- Access to humanitarian assistance

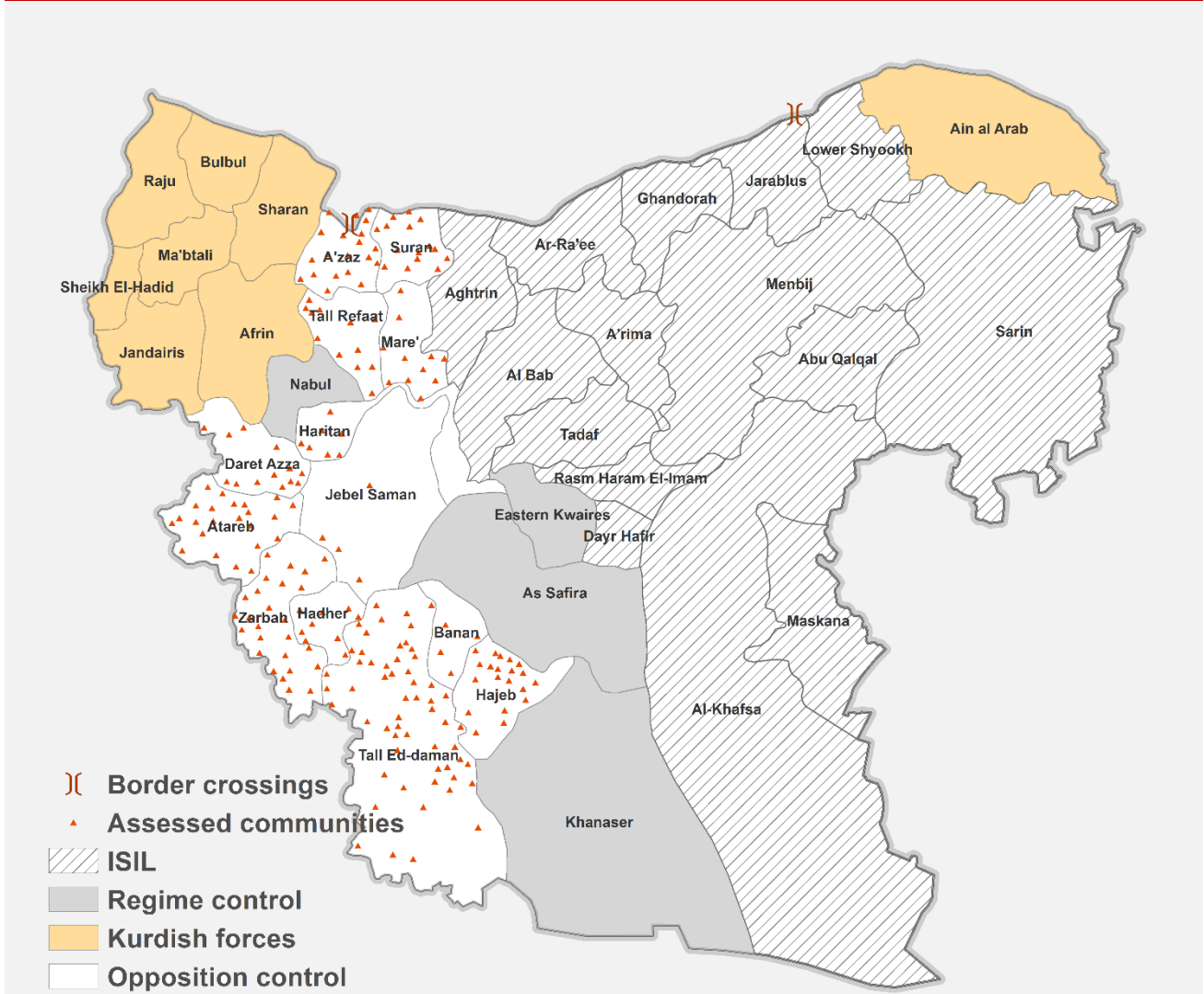


Area of influence

Map (10) shows the areas of control of different forces on Syrian land in February 2015

It can be noticed that the changes affecting Syrian areas can affect heavily activities of actors working in humanitarian aid and consequently affects delivery of assistance to the targeted

Map 10- Area of influence



area in need.

Aleppo extends to almost 19, 833 Km². We can see from the map that ISIL is in control of the majority of the Province, spreading its hegemony on an area of (10245 Km²) which equals %52 of the entire Province.

The Opposition forces control 21% of the Province with 4200 Km².

The regime is in control of 14% of Aleppo Province, governing 2840 Km².

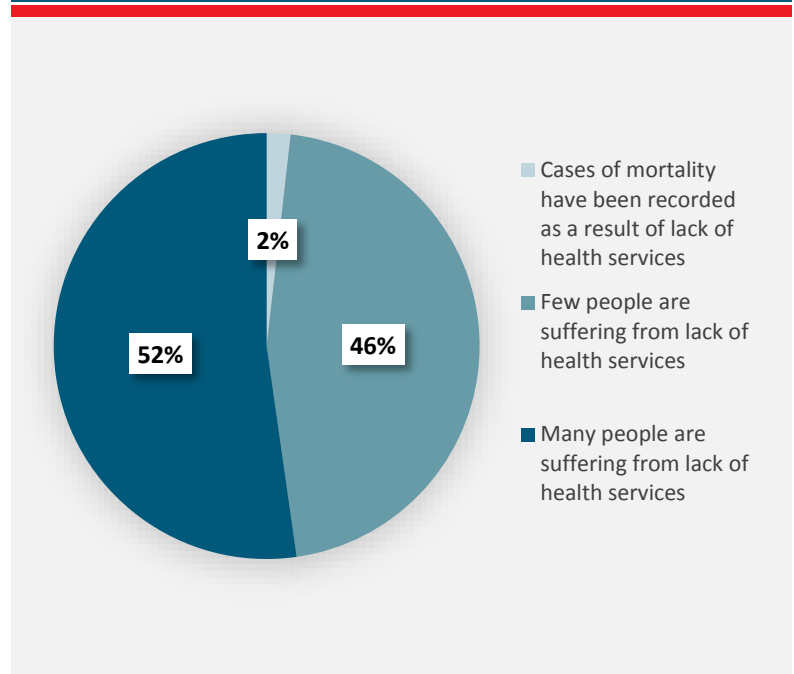
Kurdish forces dominate 13% of Aleppo Province, controlling 2586 Km².

Health

With the advent of the 5th year of the Syrian Crisis, the humanitarian status in Syria is still suffering steep declines. The health sector is thought to be suffering the worst damages with over 1 million wounded people, as stated by the Syrian Network for Human Rights. Moreover, 64% of the hospitals are destroyed and 40% of them are completely disrupted, according to the UN statistical studies.

Figure (8) demonstrates the general state of health in the targeted villages where 46% of the studied villages suffer little problems from health care shortages, while 52% of them suffer immensely from extreme lack of health care. Villages with incidents of mortalities due to lack of health care, reached 2%.

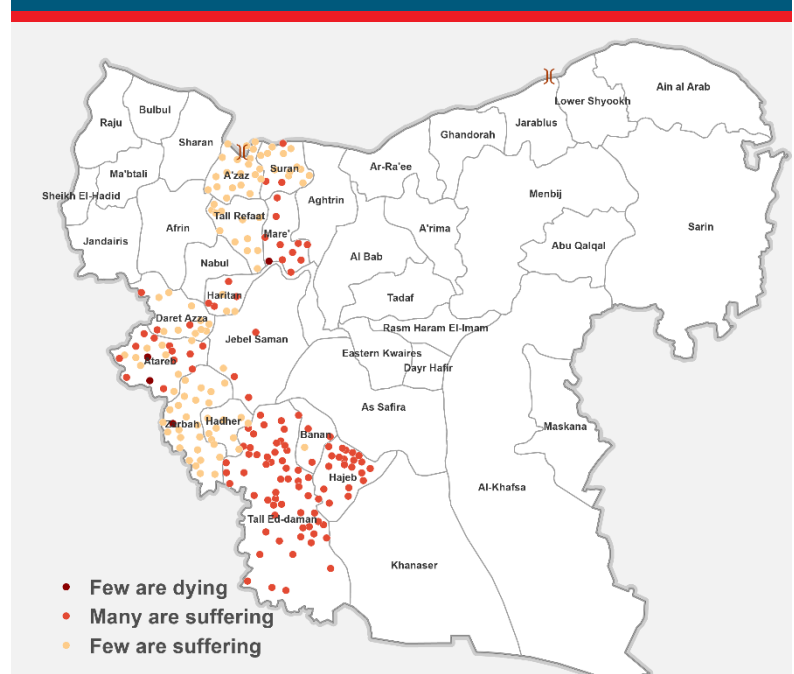
Fig. 8- Health Status



Map (11) describes the health status in the targeted villages where each of the colored dots represents a village, while the colors express the state of health.

The map clarifies how many people in the villages of Tal Daman, Hajeb and Mare' Sub-districts are suffering from lack of health care. It also shows the cases of mortality due to lack of health care despite the accessibility of these villages and the possibility of delivering assistance to the people inside them, as map (5) previously illustrated.

Map 11- Health Status



The number of people requiring medical attention is shown in table (6) where the number of people in need of medical help reach about 159, 571 people with 142, 973 who are suffering from non-life threatening conditions, in addition to 16,598 people who need immediate and urgent assistance.

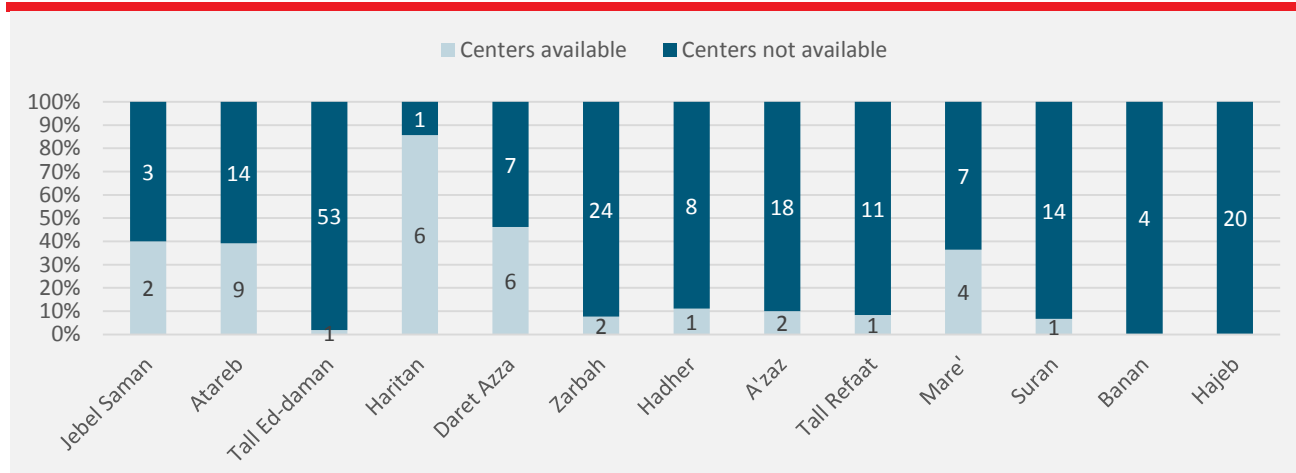
Table 6- Number of people requiring medical assistance

Sub-district	# of people requiring medical services (present threat though non-life -threatening)	# of people requiring urgent and immediate medical services (life threatening condition)	Total
Atareb	69000	3875	72875
Hajeb	4680	0	4680
Hadher	2350	0	2350
Zarbah	2182	101	2283
Banan	785	0	785
Tall Ed-daman	17299	2	17301
Tall Refaat	2367	177	2544
Haritan	16910	2000	18910
Daret Azza	9850	0	9850
Suran	385	214	599
Mare'	7750	38	7788
A'zaz	2415	161	2576
Jebel Saman	7000	10030	17030
Total	142973	16598	159571

The regime's campaign was not limited to the civilians, but also affected medical centers - as per the UN statistics, which stated that 64% of Syrian hospitals are damaged and 40% are totally inoperative.

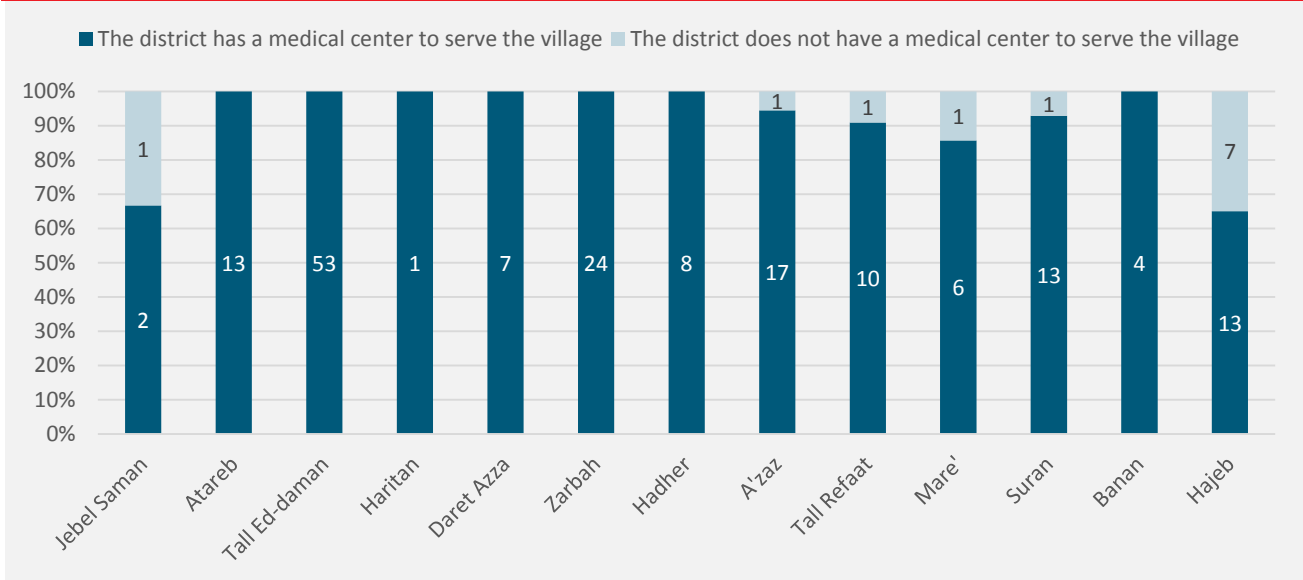
Due to the huge crisis the targeted areas are suffering from in terms of health care, having a medical center in the village has become quite essential. Figure (12) shows the number of medical centers in the targeted villages to be 34. In Haritan Sub-district, there are 6 villages, each of which has a medical center. Jebel Saman, however, has two villages that have medical centers. Hajeb and Banan, on the other hand don't have any health care centers which forces the locals to seek medical help in the sub-district of Tal Daman.

Fig. 9- Number of villages served by health centers



As the total number of health centers available in the targeted villages shows, it is clear that most villages do not have a health care center. Figure (13) shows whether the sub-district has, or doesn't have a health center that serves the village. It is apparent that three villages in Jabal Samaan don't have a health center, one of which does not benefit from the services of the health center of the sub-district, while the remaining two, do.

Fig. 10- Villages served by health centers (is there a health center in the sub-district serving the village?)



Map (12) shows the dispersion of health centers in the targeted villages most of which have no health centers.

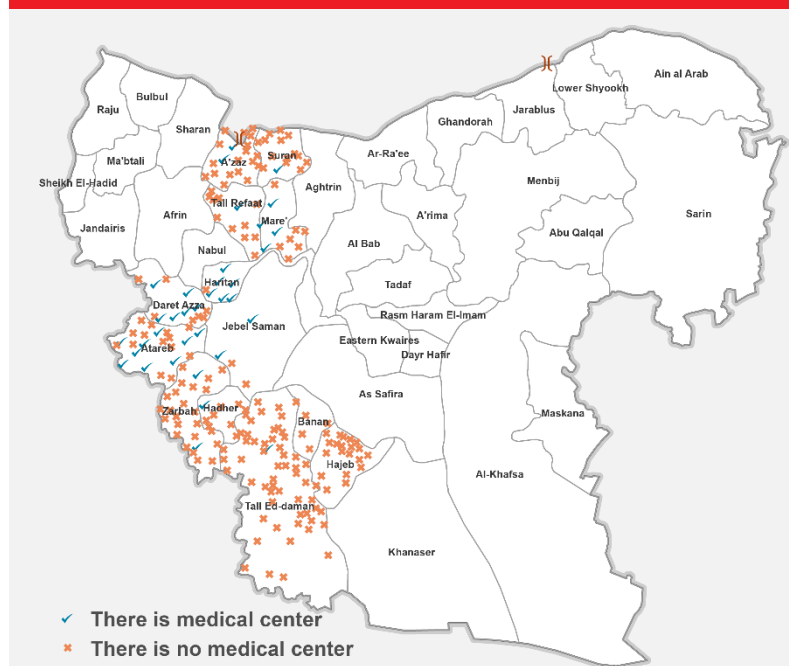
The distribution of health centers concentrated mainly in Atareb, Daret Azza, Mare' and Jabal Samaan. However, as we move southwards we become aware that there is only one available health center despite the large number of villages, nearby.

Actors in the Health Sector

Despite the huge needs required by the health sector, most villages have not received any health-related humanitarian assistance. In

Jabal Samaan there were four actors, while Atareb Sub-district had villages with 3 actors. In general, it is obvious that active Organizations are rare in most targeted villages, which indicates the bad health state in these villages.

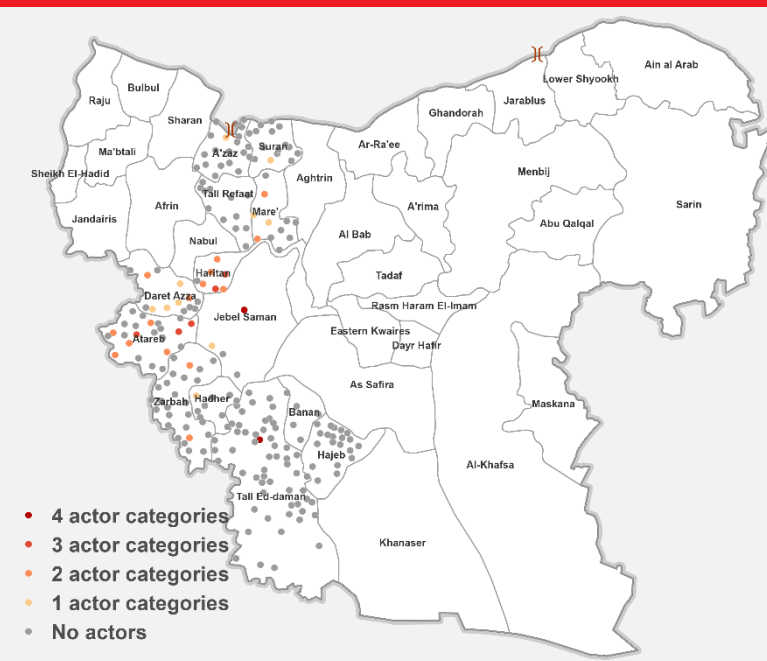
Map 12- Availability of health centers



Types of Provided Health Care Assistance

The ongoing battles in Syria resulted in accumulative needs, especially in the health sector. Despite the intervention of humanitarian actors this sector is still lacking urgent and essential requirements. Heat map (1) illustrates the types of assistance provided to the villages and it clarifies that Hajeb, Banan and Tal Rifat did not receive any medical assistance. The Heat map shows that medicine is the most assistance provided, with 23%, followed by medical consumables at 17% and vaccinations at 13%.

Map 13- Actors in the health sector



Heat Map 1- Types of Provided Health Care Assistance

Sub-district	Atareb	Hajeb	Hadher	Zarbah	Banan	Tall Ed-	Tal Rifat	Haritan	Daret Azza	Suran	Mare'	A'zaz	Jabal	Total
No assistance received														
Rehabilitation of health facilities														
Building new health facilities														
Incentives for health care workers														
Health care staff stipends														
Medical equipment														
Medical consumables														
Health care staff														
Health facilities fuel consumption														
Recruitment of female health care														
Medication														
Vaccines														
Ambulances														
Mobile clinic														
Other														

Required Humanitarian Assistance Priorities in the Health Sector

Procurement of medical equipment for the health centers took precedence at the top of the list of health care sector priorities (23%), followed by the need for medicine (17%), and finally came the need for health care worker stipends (15%).

Heat Map 2- Types of Health Care Assistance

Sub-district	Other	Rehabilitation of health facilities	Building new health facilities	Medication	Health care worker stipends	Ambulances	Newborn babies' formula	Health care staff	Vaccines	Medical equipment
Atareb										
Hadher										
Tall Ed-daman										
Haritan										
Daret Azza										
Zarbah										
Suran										
Mare'										
A'zaz										
Jabal Samaan										

Cost of Health Services

The cost of services provided by the health centers differ from one village to the other. Villages which considered that health services costs are exorbitant reached 50%, whereas 27% of them believe that the incurred costs are relatively affordable. 18% of all studied villages, however, believe that the health services provided to them, were free.

Heat Map 3- Costs of Health Care services

Sub-district	Free health services	Affordable by most locals	Very costly
Atareb			
Hajeb			
Hadher			
Zarbah			
Banan			
Tal Daman			
Tal Rifat			
Haritan			
Daret Azza			
Suran			
Mare'			
A'zaz			
Jebel Saman			

Number of Mortalities in January and February

The number of deaths in January and February was 1,070, distributed over the sub-districts as per the following table:

Table 7- number of mortalities in Jan. and Feb. 2015

Sub-district	# of men who died during the war	# of women who died during the war	# of children under 5 who died during the war	# of men who died because of bad health conditions	# of women who died because of bad health conditions	# of children under 5 who died because of bad health conditions	# of men who died because of chronic health conditions that needs	# of women who died because of chronic health conditions that needs	# of children under 5 who died because of chronic health conditions that
Atareb	51	4	1	10	8	1	13	5	0
Hajeb	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hadher	15	2	1	0	0	0	7	8	0
Zarbah	41	10	0	0	0	0	18	26	0
Banan	3	7	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tal Daman	20	2	3	0	0	1	26	22	0
Tal Rifat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Haritan	78	4	5	3	4	9	8	9	0
Daret Azza	22	0	0	1	1	0	12	1	0
Suran	16	2	4	11	12	11	8	14	11
Mare'	43	5	12	0	0	0	4	3	0
A'zazs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Jebel Saman	141	30	35	50	27	6	89	53	18
Total	430	66	63	75	52	28	185	141	30

Percentage of Medical Services Provided

All the villages share the need for health care services but they differ in the extent of those needs. If we compare the villages' needs of medical assistance and the percentage of provided health services, we find that 62% of the villages in the study were not covered by any of the assistance provided; whereas 20% of the villages believe that the provided assistance covers between 1%-25% of their needs. The villages whose needs were fully met comprised 1% only. Heat map (4) shows the distribution of the ratios of provided assistance that covered the needs of the villages in the study.

Heat Map 4- percentage of medical services provided

Sub-district	0	%25 - 1	%50 - 26	%75 - 51	%100 - 76
Atareb					
Hajeb					
Hadher					
Zarbah					
Banan					
Tal Dman					
Tal Rifat					
Haritan					
Daret Azza					
Suran					
Mare'					
A'zaz					
Jebel Saman					

Health Problems Prevalent in the Villages

Heat Map 5 illustrates the different types of prevalent diseases wherever they occurred. It was concluded that skin problems and leishmaniasis were the most prevalent among the studied villages with a percentage of 36%, while respiratory diseased got the second priority at 23%, leaving chronic diseases with the least priority of 22%.

Heat Map 5- Most recurrent health issues

Sub-district	Maternity related conditions	Respiratory conditions	skin problems and leishmaniasis	Chronic diseases (Hypertension, diabetes, TB and heart)	Psychological diseases	Cuts and wounds	Diarrhea and digestion ailments	Measles
Atareb								
Hajeb								
Hadher								
Zarbah								
Banan								
Tal Daman								
Tal Rifat								
Haritan								
Daret Azza								
Suran								
Mare'								
A'zaz								
Jebel Saman								
# of villages	4	52	79	48	30	6	2	1

WASH

The sewerage system is responsible for the drainage of liquid waste generated by buildings and factories into treatment plants or other liquid reservoirs. These are the basic pillars of urban infra-structure. The sewerage system in Syria has faced huge destruction since the break of war. Until now, over 35% of the drainage network is completely destroyed.

In Aleppo, areas that are not under the regime control are targeted by continuous air strikes and explosive barrel bombs. These alone are capable of destroying the infra structure, water networks and disrupt water and electricity supplies, which ultimately led to huge decreases in drinking and household water used for cleaning and personal hygiene.

Map (14) illustrates the locals' access to treated drinking water. The dots in the map symbolize the different villages under study, whereas the colors denote accessibility to drinking water by the village locals.

The map demonstrates how residents of Hadher, Zarbah, Tall Ed-daman and Atareb have no access to drinking water, whereas most people in Suran have access to treated drinking water. Access to drinking water in Daret Azza, Mare' Tal Rifat and Hajeb, is thought to be improving.

Figure (14) illustrates the status of water and sanitation sector. It demonstrates that a significant number of studied villages (43%) do not have any access to treated drinking water, whereas half of the people in 21% of the villages do. Only a little number of residents in 19% of the villages have little access, while most residents in 15% of the villages are able to access water. Only 2% of the villages have no trouble whatsoever, accessing drinking water.

Map 14- Access to treated drinking water

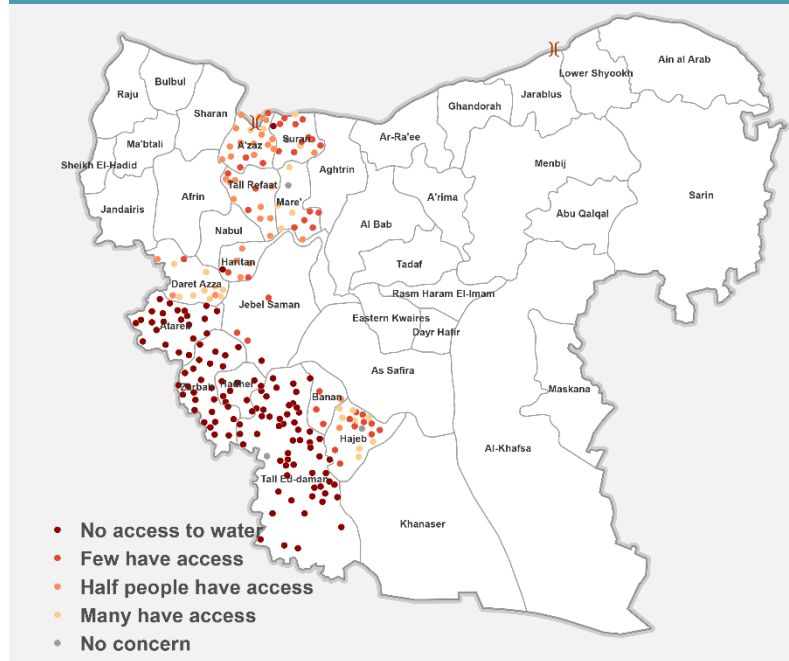


Fig. 11- Access to treated drinking water

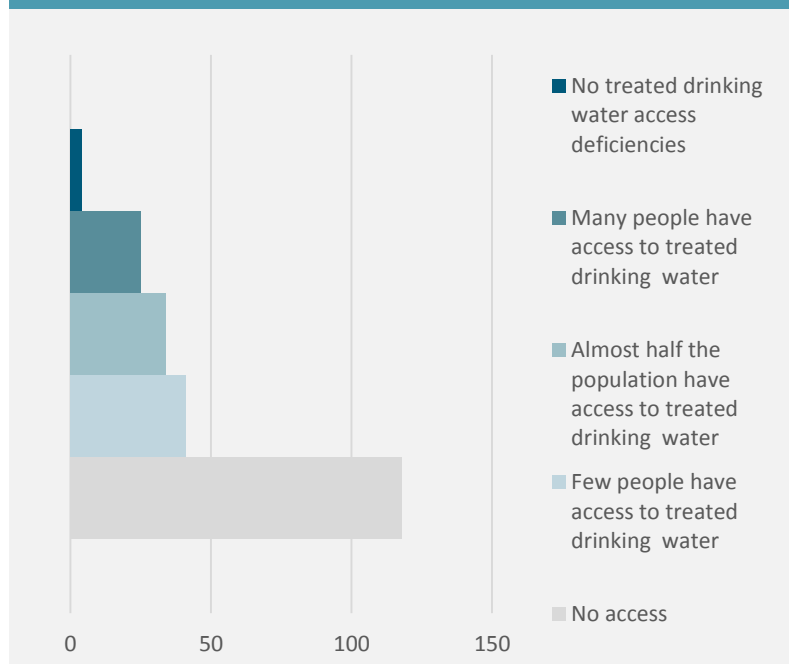


Table (8) demonstrates the number of people who need drinking water. 709,199 people do need drinking water, while 32,276 people are in urgent and immediate need of assistance since their water shortage is serious and life threatening. However, there are some 676,923 people who need water but their situation is not life threatening. We also notice from the table that Atareb and Jabal Samaan have the highest number of people in need of drinking water despite the available, but still limited, water resources that are too inadequate to meet the needs of such high population in the area.

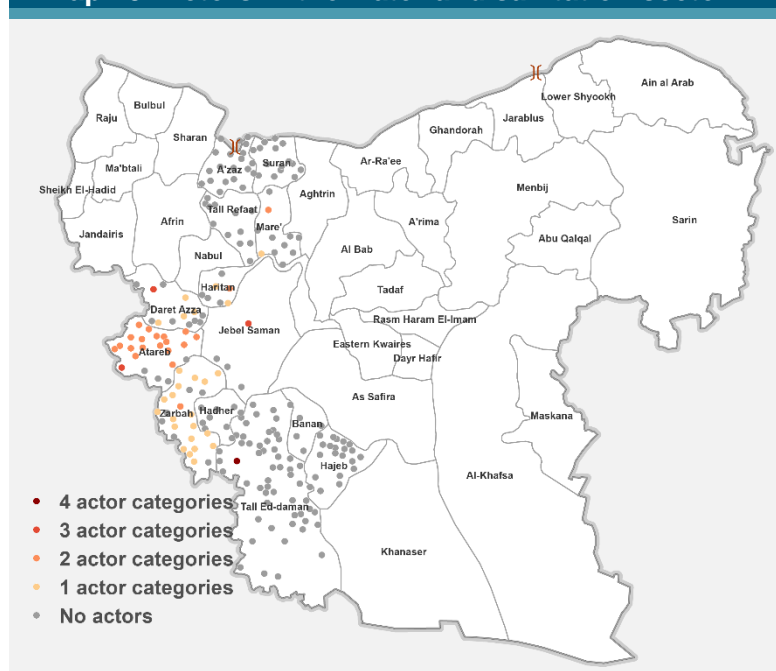
Table 8- Number of people in need of drinking water

Sub-district	People in urgent and immediate need of drinking water (life threatening shortage)	People in need of drinking water (non-life threatening shortage)
Atareb	12500	92500
Hajeb	0	5150
Hadher	0	64800
Zarbah	515	161200
Banan	0	2750
Tal Daman	2301	115135
Tal Rifat	3415	13880
Haritan	0	31500
Daret Azza	0	8000
Suran	590	1198
Mare'	0	19800
Azaz	955	43270
Jabal Samaan	12000	117740
Total	32276	676923

Actors in the Water and Sanitation Sector

Most villages in Atareb Sub-district had two actors. Daret Azza Sub-district had a village with 3 different actors but most villages in this study did not have any organizations that are active in the water and sanitation area. If we take a look at Map (15) we see that there is only one village in the Sub-district of Mare' that has two active organizations, leaving Tal Rifat, Azaz and Suran without any assistance in the field of water and sanitation. The same applies to villages in the northern side, like Banan, Hajeb and most of the other villages in Tal Daman.

Map 15- Actors in the water and sanitation sector



Heat map (6) explains that there are 164 villages which have not received any assistance in terms of water and sanitation, 43 villages received 1- 25% of their needs, 3 villages received 26-50% of the needed assistance, and 9 villages received 51-75 of the assistance they need.

Heat Map 6- Percentage of water and sanitation assistance provided

Sub-district	0	%25 - 1	%50 - 26	%75 - 51	%100 - 76
Atareb					
Hajeb					
Hadher					
Zarbah					
Banan					
Tall Ed-daman					
Tal Rifat					
Haritan					
Daret Azza					
Suran					
Mare'					
A'zaz					
Jebel Saman					
# of villages	164	43	3	9	1

Water Sources

Untreated subterranean water comprises 44% of all drinking water sources in the studied villages and the most important sources of drinking water for all of them. The locals mainly depend on trucks and water tankers to receive 40% of their drinking water, followed by water pumping points and stations which constitute 11%. Heat map (7) identifies the distribution of water sources in the sub-districts, with untreated subterranean water and water tankers, being the main sources of water for Tal Daman.

Heat Map 7- Drinking water sources

Sub-district	Public water network	Water pumping stations and points	Untreated surface water (lake, river, spring)	Water tankers	Untreated subterranean water
Atareb					
Hajeb					
Hadher					
Zarbah					
Banan					
Tall Ed-daman					
Tal Rifat					
Haritan					
Daret Azza					
Suran					
Mare'					
A'zaz					
Jebel Saman					
# of villages	18	44	3	163	182

The main sources of drinking water include subterranean water and water tankers. Using subterranean water indicates the usage of non-treated water which makes it a questionable source that needs to be validated.

While checking the public opinion on the suitability of using water for drinking, 88% of the locals believe that their water is potable. 7% of the locals are certain that their water is safe to drink according to some water analyses test results. 3% of the villages believe that their water is not fit for drinking, while 2% are adamant that their lab results prove that their water is certainly unfit for human drinking.

Heat map (8) shows the suitability of drinking water on the sub-district level. We notice that water in all the villages is thought to be potable.

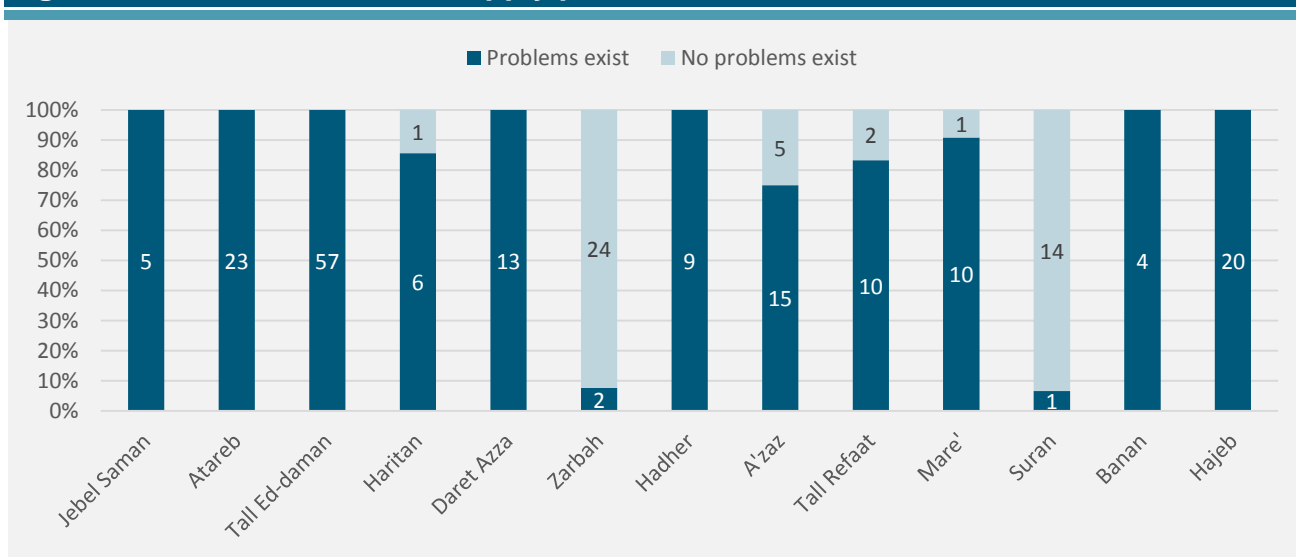
Heat Map 8- Suitability of drinking water in the village

Sub-district	Believed to be undrinkable	Proved to be undrinkable by lab results	Believed to be drinkable	Proved to be drinkable by lab results
Atareb				
Hajeb				
Hadher				
Zarbah				
Banan				
Tall Ed-daman				
Tal Rifat				
Haritan				
Daret Azza				
Suran				
Mare'				
A'zaz				
Jebel Saman				
# of villages	7	3	196	16

Water Treatment and Supply Problems

As the majority of village water is untreated, and since some villages are already facing water shortage issues, treatment of water has become an crucial demand. Figure (12) portrays the overall water status where it is quite noticeable that Jabal Samaan, Daret Azza, Tall Ed-daman, Banan, Hadher, Hajeb and Atareb are suffering from serious water issues in terms of the quantity and quality of available resource; while in Haritan, only one village suffers no water issues at all.

Fig. 12- Water treatment and supply problems



As the previous figure pointed out, we conclude that water supply is a general issue from which most villages under study seem to suffer. It is a serious enough problem to call for close scrutiny in order to be able to find the root causes which must be addressed, hoping to alleviate the suffering of the people in these villages. Heat map (9) indicates the potential reasons behind this problem. After analyzing these reasons it became clear that lack of energy sources (Fuel and electricity) was a direct cause of water scarcity. Fuel is an essential element since it is the directly needed for operating water pumps to water tanks. Solving fuel shortages can directly solve 32% of water problems. The second main reason behind water shortages comes the lack of water bladders. This problem constitutes about 20% of the reasons behind water problems, while technical problems affecting the water network account for the third main cause of water shortage, by 13%.

Heat Map 9- Causes of water supply problems

Sub-district	Atareb	Hajeb	Hadher	Zarbah	Banan	Tal Daman	Tal Rifat	Haritan	Daret Azza	Suran	Mare'	A'zaz	Jebel	Total
Technical problems	Orange	Orange	White	White	Orange	White	White	Orange	Orange	White	White	White	Orange	Orange
Complete lack of water	White	Orange	White	White	Orange	White	White	White	White	White	White	Orange	White	Orange
Lack of water bladders	Orange	Orange	White	White	Orange	Red	White	Orange	Orange	White	Orange	White	Orange	Orange
Lack of energy (fuel, electricity)	Orange	Orange	White	Orange	Orange	Red	Orange	Orange	Orange	White	Orange	Orange	Orange	Red
Drought	Orange	White	White	White	White	White	Orange	Orange	White	White	White	Orange	White	Orange
Lack of chemicals needed for treatment	Orange	White	Orange	Orange	White	Red	White	White	Orange	White	Orange	White	Orange	Orange

Water drainage plays an essential role in controlling spreading of diseases. But due to the war, and as bombing and shelling continue to hit certain areas in Aleppo Province, coupled with the inability to repair sewerage system damages, this system is no longer the only method of sanitation management utilized. The local residents resorted to inventing other methods of disposing of grey water, including septic tanks, surface drainage channels and other water bodies. It is clear that these methods can spread diseases and lead to rapid deterioration in the already faltering health conditions. Heat map (10) shows the different methods of water drainage, followed in the villages. It indicates that septic tanks and on surface drainage are the two most adopted water drainage methods in the area. The ratio of using septic tanks comprises 38% of all other methods, while on surface, outdoor methods comprised 28%. All drainage activities that depended on the public sewerage system, comprised only 22%.

Heat Map 10- Water drainage methods

Sub-district	Atareb	Hajeb	Hadher	Zarbah	Banan	Tal Daman	Tal Rifat	Haritan	Daret Azza	Suran	Mare'	A'zaz	Jebel	Total
Public sewerage system (working fully)	Orange	White	Orange	Orange	White	White	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange
Public sewerage system (working partially)	Orange	White	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	White	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	White	White	Orange
Septic tanks	White	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Red	White	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	White	Orange	Red
Open air drainage	White	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Red	White	White	White	White	Orange	White	Orange	Red
Water bodies, rivers, lakes, etc.	White	White	White	Orange	White	White	White	White	White	White	White	White	White	Light Orange

With the increasing difficulties in procurement of water and of treating it, coupled with the inappropriate methods used in draining it, it is inevitable to have so many problems related to water and sanitation sector. Heat map (11) focus on the most recurring problems that the water and sanitation sector is facing. It also depicts very clearly the problem of garbage accumulation in public places, which accounts for 83% of all other challenges in around 184 villages.

Heat Map 11 – Most recurring problems in water and sanitation sector

Sub-district	Defecating in the open air	Offensive smells	Drains are causing air pollution	Accumulation of garbage in public areas.	Fly and mosquito infestation	Increase in number of rodents (like mice)
Atareb						
Hajeb						
Hadher						
Zarbah						
Banan						
Tall Ed-daman						
Tal Rifat						
Haritan						
Daret Azza						
Suran						
Mare'						
A'zaz						
Jebel Saman						
# of villages	1	12	4	184	14	7

Priority Assistance Needed in the Field of Water Resources

In view of the substantial significance of water sources and their immediate reflection on the quality of life, supporting these water sources should be on the top of the list of priority needs. The locals in the studied villages are suffering significantly from lack of drinking water. Heat map (12) shows the most urgent needs to be met in the field of water resources. Above all the requests required by the locals, digging water wells and treating available water supplies came first by a good 52% given to digging water wells and 24% to water treatment.

Heat Map 12- Priority assistance needed in the field of water resources

Sub-district	Atareb	Hajeb	Hadher	Zarbah	Banan	Tal Daman	Tal Rifat	Haritan	Daret Azza	Suran	Mare'	A'zaz	Jebel Saman	Total
Water network repair														
Generators														
Water storage														
Digging wells														
Supporting water system with technical assistance and spare parts														
Water pumps														
Water treatment														
Generator fuel														

Priority Assistance Needed in the Field of Sanitation

Heat map (13) shows that garbage collection is a priority in the studied villages, which is in harmony with what we have previously concluded in that garbage is a major issue in terms of sanitation, with whopping 74% of all available assistance is asked to supported sanitation in comparison with all other needs.

Heat Map 13- Priority assistance needed in the field of sanitation

Sub-district	Atareb	Hajeb	Hadher	Zarbah	Banan	Tal Daman	Tal Rifat	Haritan	Daret Azza	Suran	Mare'	A'zaz	Jebel	Total
Other														
Sewerage system repair.														
Garbage collection														
Insecticides														
Drainage water treatment plants														
Separate WCs (men and women)														
Cash assistance														
Garbage landfills														
Generator fuel														

Priority Assistance Needed in the Field of Personal Hygiene

Personal hygiene plays a pivotal role in protecting against diseases and illnesses. Supporting this sector significantly reduces potential health hazards. Heat map (14) shows the most essential assistance needed to support personal hygiene. Locals considered that the need for family care sanitary baskets occupy 73% of other needed support, while baskets needed for the care of new born babies occupied 16%.

Heat Map 14- Priority assistance needed in the filed of personal hygiene

Sub-district	Raising awareness on the importance of good health	Health basket for the newly born	Health basket for women	Health basket for family care
Atareb				
Hajeb				
Hadher				
Zarbah				
Banan				
Tall Ed-daman				
Tal Rifat				
Haritan				
Daret Azza				
Suran				
Mare'				
A'zaz				
Jebel Saman				
# of villages	23	35	1	163

Education

The most badly affected sector during the Syrian Conflict is the sector of education. A vast number of students from all academic stages lost their right to education due to a variety of reasons, including the different injuries that affected many of them as a result of the war that lasted around 5 years so far.

In addition, a large number of Syrian schools have stopped operating for a number of considerations including severe demolition of schools because of relentless shelling or as a result of the parents’ fear for the lives of their kids. Curtailed donor assistance and teacher stipends, coupled with the engagement of students from this age group in the job market in hope of finding a decent source of living for the sustenance of the entire family after the bread-winner was lost, were among the reasons beyond the deterioration of the education sector.

This study focused on a number of aspects of the education sector, which will be presented consecutively in this section. Map (16) helps to give a general overview of the status of education in Aleppo Province as it describes the educational status in the villages under evaluation. It is no secret that the situation is not at all promising in most areas of Tal Daman in the south of the Province, followed by some villages in the sub-districts of Suran and Mare’ since many students in the abovementioned areas have not been to school for over a year. Again, in Tal Rifat, Daret Azza and Atareb, there is a big number of students who have flunked schools for a year, in addition to the new trend of parents’ refusal to send their children to schools over security precautions. Some students are forced to drop out of school to support their families after most families

Map 16- Education status

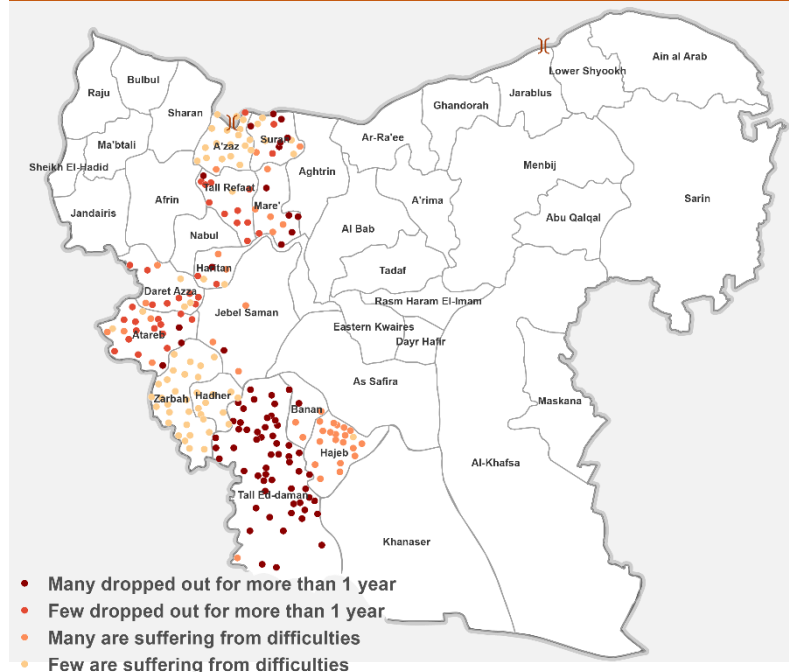
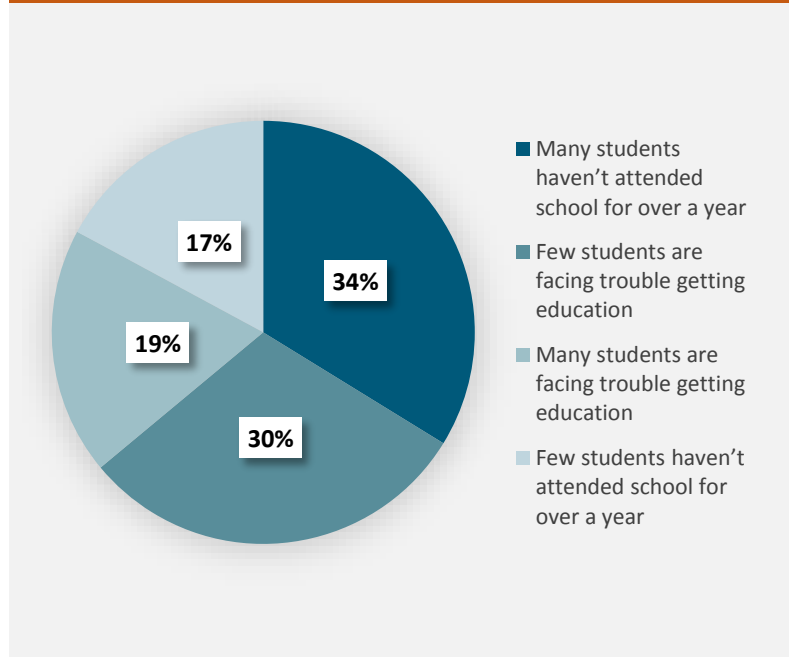


Fig. 13- Education status



have consumed their reserves or lost the main breadwinner to military action, detention or disappearance.

In figures and numbers, the study tells us that the students in 34% of the 222 villages under evaluation, have not been to school for over a year. This seems the case for most cases, followed by the 30% of villages where there are small numbers of school dropouts who haven't been to school for over a year.

This, in fact, is a dangerous indicator because extended periods of no education will result in losing interest altogether in learning and education. The result, in this case, is an inevitable generation who is illiterate and unable to build for itself a decent life with a sound future; which, in turn, is bound to affect the entire society in a very negative way. In addition to the above, this phenomenon will create severe psychological and physical impacts caused by child labor, which subjects school children to all sorts of stresses and strains. On top of these strains comes the responsibility of having to ensure regular livelihoods for them and their families at a time when they, themselves, are in utmost need for others to take care of them, not to mention the state of bullying which children in such situations are subjected to have.

The assessment study elucidated that over 32000 students in most villages under study are in urgent and critical need of education since they rarely go to school anymore; and that there are 53000 who need medium assistance in this domain. Table (9) clearly shows the numbers of students in all sub-districts who need urgent or medium level of assistance in terms of education.

Table 9- Number of students who need support for education

Sub-district	Estimated number of students in urgent need for educational support (# of students who skip school at least 4 days a week)	Estimated number of students who have a medium need for educational support (occasional absenteeism)
Atareb	5600	8950
Hajeb	1490	825
Hadher	1950	3800
Zarbah	1745	4150
Banan	375	550
Tall Ed-daman	447	2011
Tal Rifat	1580	3525
Haritan	2650	2970
Daret Azza	1300	1890
Suran	790	380
Mare'	3200	4100
A'zaz	4315	9805
Jebel Saman	7352	10320
Total	32794	53276

During the first three months of assessment, most villages found that the provided support for education was inadequate and they were still short of many needed demands. None of the villages in the sub-districts of Hajeb, Banan, Tal Daman, Tal Rifat, and A'zaz has received any assistance during that period. Most assistance provided to the villages found its way into

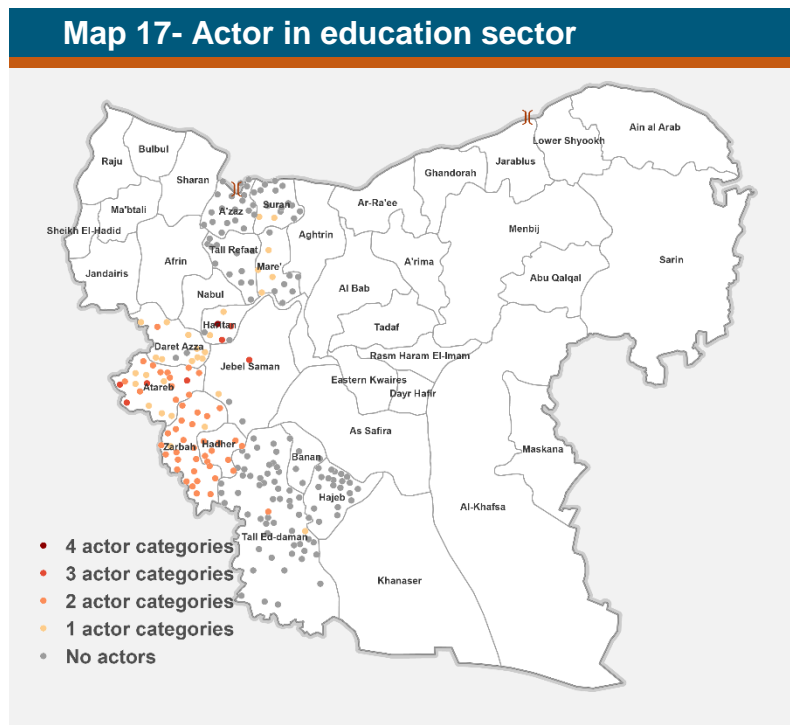
heating educational institutions, followed by buying school requirements. Heat map (15) details the assistance used on the level of the sub-district.

Heat Map 15- Type of educational support provided in assessment period

Sub-district	Atareb	Hajeb	Hadher	Zarbah	Banan	Tal Daman	Tal Rifat	Haritan	Daret Azza	Suran	Mare'	A'zaz	Jabal	Total
No assistance offered														
Cash for students														
Feeding the students project														
Heating fuel														
Heaters														
Teacher stipends														
Constructing schools														
School repair														
Psychological Support														
Other														

Actors in the Education Sector

Map (17) illustrates the different actors providing assistance for the sector of education. These actors are divided according to their number in each of the villages. We notice that the largest number of actors in the academic field is concentrated in the western side of Aleppo Province, in Hadher, Zarbah, Atareb and Daret Azza, while the northern and southern sides, they have almost no existence at all. In Hajeb and Banan, the two adjacent sub-districts, no organizations can be traced in terms of educational support, and this also applies to Tal Rifat and Azaz.



Despite the attention of a good number of donor organizations pouring into the sector of education, their support, in most cases, does not cover the real needs except in very rare cases. Heat map (16) shows the percentage of needs covered by the provided assistance, in comparison to the actual needs in the area.

Heat Map 16- Percentage of assistance supporting the education sector

Sub-district	0	%25 - 1	%50 - 26	%75 - 51
Atareb				
Hajeb				
Hadher				
Zarbah				
Banan				
Tall Ed-daman				
Tal Rifat				
Haritan				
Daret Azza				
Suran				
Mare'				
A'zaz				
Jebel Saman				
# of villages	136	46	35	4

Table (10) illustrates the number of schools in each of the villages under assessment in all academic stages (elementary, preparatory and secondary) categorized into operational and non-operational schools, in addition to the capacity of each of the schools.

Table 10- Number of schools in the villages and their absorptive capacities

Sub-district	Number of elementary schools in the	Number of Operational elementary	School capacity of all operational elementary	Number of preparatory schools in the	Number of operational preparatory	School capacity of all operational preparatory	Number of secondary schools in the	Number of operational secondary	School capacity of all operational secondary
Atareb	53	49	40700	29	29	13650	16	15	5600
Hajeb	21	13	1920	0	*	*	0	*	*
Hadher	17	17	11600	4	4	2200	6	4	1800
Zarbah	39	39	20250	9	5	2200	8	8	2700
Banan	7	2	500	3	0	*	1	0	*
Tall Ed-daman	56	54	17085	6	2	400	1	0	*
Tal Rifat	24	23	17100	17	16	4800	8	6	2650
Haritan	27	23	17250	17	11	2950	10	5	1000
Daret Azza	42	39	17100	11	9	2350	6	6	1300
Suran	16	11	1880	8	7	820	3	2	200
Mare'	20	14	7800	8	6	2900	3	2	950
A'zaz	34	30	14850	7	6	3800	8	4	1700
Jebel Saman	155	111	21200	62	35	2000	35	21	1200
Total	511	425	189235	181	130	38070	105	73	19100

* enumerators were unable to obtain the needed information

While assessing the number of students, enrolled and non-enrolled in all academic stages, it was concluded that the number of non-enrolled students in the secondary stage (normally aged between 15-18) in Daret Azza, exceeded the number of those enrolled there. In general, the percentage of school dropouts from all stages has exceeded 25%, (over 57,000 students) in most assessed villages. These numbers are detailed in table (11).

Table 11- Number of students

Sub-district	No. of elementary students enrolled	No. of elementary students non-enrolled	No. of preparatory students enrolled	No. of preparatory students non-enrolled	No. of secondary students enrolled	No. of secondary students non-enrolled	No. of college students enrolled	No. of college students non-enrolled
Atareb	21900	3950	6850	4000	2870	4155	975	880
Hajeb	779	1805	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hadher	7150	4000	1090	900	920	700	0	0
Zarbah	13885	2960	873	370	1815	685	0	0
Banan	300	450	50	255	5	35	0	0
Tall Ed-daman	8486	1077	40	351	0	15	0	0
Tal Rifat	8403	3125	2388	1310	1147	595	0	0
Haritan	11635	2515	1915	725	580	485	30	0
Daret Azza	14933	660	2174	400	815	145	250	30
Suran	1650	760	640	370	140	140	5	10
Mare'	6725	2265	1050	2050	375	875	112	0
A'zaz	8550	2475	2150	1950	760	1410	0	0
Jabal Samaan	27326	4808	2200	2425	917	1390	0	60
Total	131722	30850	21420	15106	10344	10630	1372	980

Lack of funding was one of the most prominent reasons why schools have stopped operating. This is followed by security considerations and also by lack of teaching staff. Heat map (17) provides more details.

Heat Map 17- Why schools stopped working

Sub-district	Security reasons	Building unequipped (destroyed by previous shelling)	Shortage in teaching staff	Lack of funding	Building destroyed or damaged by shelling	Desks	Electricity	Water	Remoteness from residential gatherings	Used for shelter
Atareb										
Hajeb										
Hadher										
Zarbah										
Banan										
Tall Ed-daman										
Tal Rifat										
Haritan										
Daret Azza										
Suran										
Mare'										
A'zaz										
Jabal Samaan										
Total	25	15	25	32	16	4	4	5	1	11

Heat Map 18- Why schools were not equipped

Sub-district	Lack of school supplies (books, stationery,	Building not suitable (damaged)	Shortage in teaching staff	Lack of funding	Water shortage	Heating equipment unavailable	Shortage in desks
Atareb							
Hajeb							
Hadher							
Zarbah							
Banan							
Tall Ed-daman							
Tal Rifat							
Haritan							
Daret Azza							
Suran							
Mare'							
A'zaz							
Jabal Samaan							
No. of schools	124	22	91	204	61	33	32

Heat map (19) below, shows the status of the schools within the assessed villages, whether damaged or used for other purposes.

Heat Map 19- Number of damaged or occupied schools

Sub-district	No damages. School is fit for teaching	Minor damages that can be fixed (doors, windows)	Medium damages less than 30% (ceiling) burns that can be fixed	Grave damages to the ceiling over 31% Severe burn that can be fixed	Total destruction. School is levelled to the ground and cannot be fixed	School is occupied and in no condition to be used
Atareb						
Hajeb						
Hadher						
Zarbah						
Banan						
Tall Ed-daman						
Tal Rifat						
Haritan						
Daret Azza						
Suran						
Mare'						
A'zaz						
Jabal Samaan						

We notice that one of the main obstacles facing school operations is that the teachers are not getting their salaries from the academic institutions. This is followed by school dropouts who opted for quitting their education in order to fend for their families. Finally, we find that the teaching process is also hindered by extreme shortages in school supplies including books, stationery and whiteboards. All is detailed in Heat map (20) on the sub-district level.

Heat Map 20- Why children and youths are prevented from access to education

Sub-district	Atareb	Hajeb	Hadher	Zarbah	Banan	Tal Damman	Tal Rifat	Haritan	Daret Azza	Suran	Mare'	A'zaz	Jabal Sammaan	Total
Shortage in school supplies (books, stationery, etc.)														
Lack of suitable teaching space (occupied by IDPs, or other groups, damaged by shelling, etc.)														
Bad conditions at schools or teaching facilities (no toilets, electricity, water, etc.)														
Lack of teachers														
No salaries paid to teachers														
No certificates given to successful students after exams, or inability to testify these certificates														
Difficulty reaching school due to security threats, remote distances or high costs incurred														
Seeing school as potential threat														
Lack of financial resources														
Child's duty to support the family (child labor)														
Illness preventing children from going to school														
Child recruitment (by armed groups)														
Early marriage														
Lack of infra-structure or facilities for students with special needs														
Other														

Heat map (21), below, illustrates the most important funds that need to be raised to support the education sector in the assessed villages. We notice how the need for teacher salaries was on top since 152 out of 222 villages in Aleppo Province believe that the issue of salaries posed the biggest challenge in the face of a sound educational process.

Heat Map 21- Highest priority assistance required to improve the educational status in the village

Sub-district	School repairs	Safe teaching facilities	Construction of schools	Psychological support	Teacher salaries	Cash assistance for children	School supplies	Educational activities	Heating fuel	Other
Atareb										
Hajeb										
Hadher										
Zarbah										
Banan										
Tall Ed-daman										
Tal Rifat										
Haritan										
Daret Azza										
Suran										
Mare'										
A'zaz										
Jabal Samaan										
Number of villages	32	7	13	2	152	8	1	1	5	1

Food

The food sector has witnessed serious deterioration, which makes supporting this sector a basic need for the Syrian population. UN statistical reports indicate that the overall number of people who need support for food and nutrition as a direct result of the ongoing conflict, is 8.3 million people. This comprises a significant 38% of the entire population.

The current study aims to illustrate the food status in the studied villages by presenting some figures showing the different cases in the form of percentages, then by mapping the studied villages to determine the location of food status.

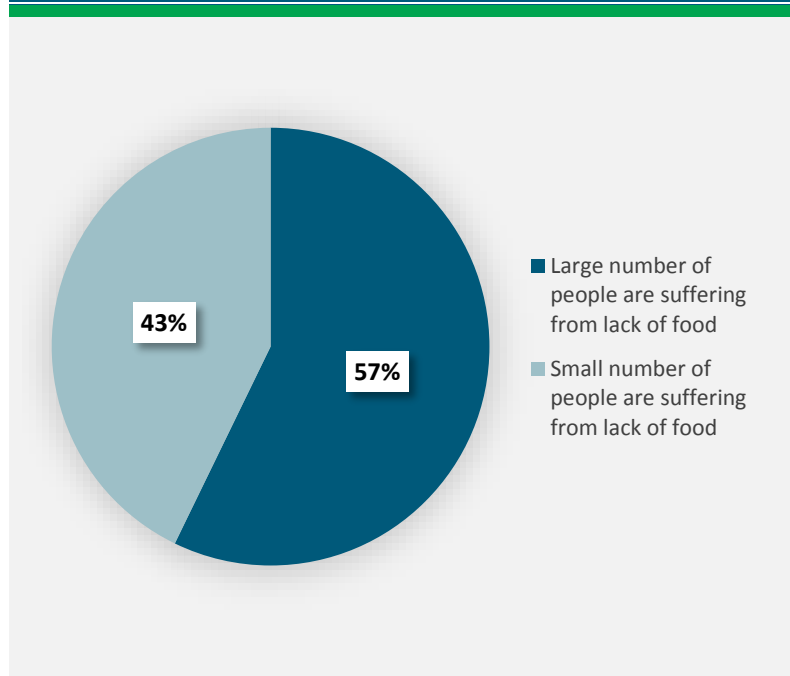
Figure (14) shows the general food status in the targeted villages where 43% of the villages were found not to suffer from any serious struggle to obtain food, whereas 57% of these villages actually suffer from very serious food shortage.

Map (18) shows the food status in the studied villages.

The current map shows that number of villages in which large numbers of people are suffering from food shortages, is high. It also shows the villages where there is only little food shortage.

Hajeb, Hader, Tal Daman and Mare' have various villages in which many locals suffer from food shortages.

Fig. 14- Food status



Map 18- Food status

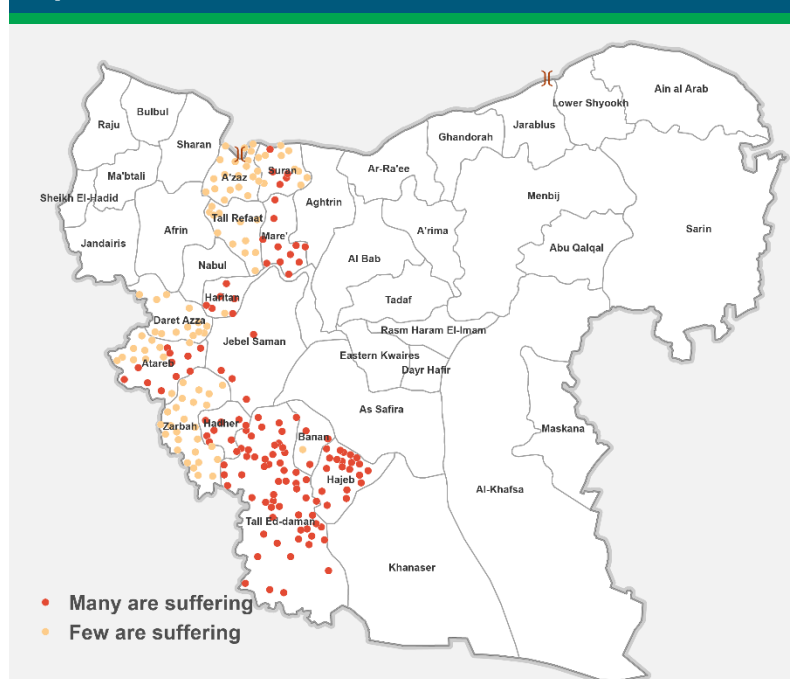


Table (12) shows the number of people who need food relief items. Those in need of food items -but whose life is not threatened by hunger - is 526,964, whereas those who are in urgent and immediate need for food because their starvation is life-threatening is 122,456 impoverished people.

Table 12- Number of people in need of humanitarian assistance for food

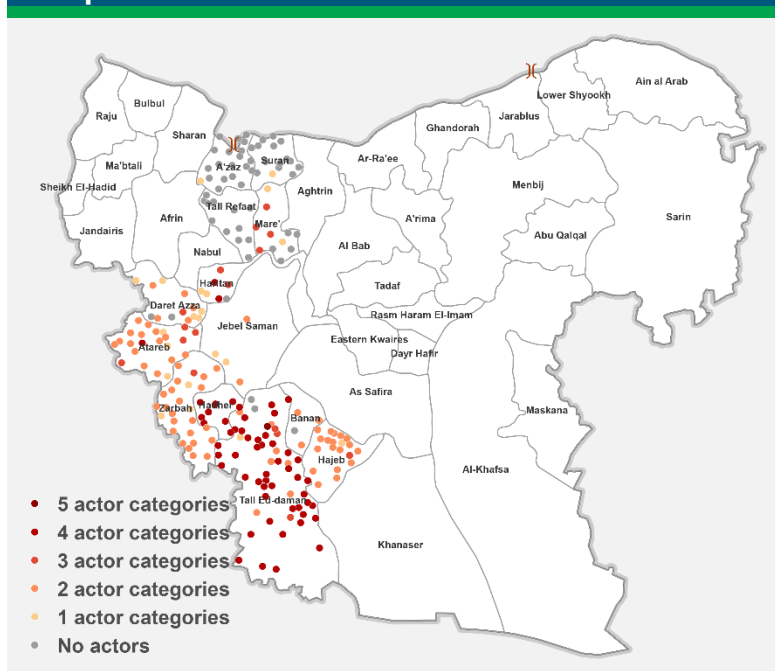
Sub-district	number of people who need food items (Non- life threatening)	number of people who need urgent and immediate food items (life threatening)
Atareb	82500	5900
Hajeb	3925	0
Hadher	4550	0
Zarbah	10750	1400
Banan	2300	0
Tall Ed-daman	10070	0
Tal Rifat	16960	2480
Haritan	54700	500
Daret Azza	17900	0
Suran	1220	550
Mare'	40864	6090
A'zaz	19025	3345
Jabal Samaan	262200	102200
Number of villages	526964	122465

Actors in the Food Sector

Humanitarian relief organizations had a clear and obvious role from which most villages have benefitted.

In Tal Daman, Hader and Haritan, there were 5 organization active in the food sector, whereas Hajeb, Banan, Atareb, Zirbeh and Mare' have 2-3 ones. The northern area, especially Tal Rifat, does not have any organizations at all.

Map 19- Actors in the food sector



Heat map (22) describes the type of food assistance provided to villages and aggregated according to sub-districts. The map shows that food baskets are the most provided type of food assistance, followed by bread and flour. The villages can receive many types of assistance, but cash payments were the least supported.

Heat Map 22- Type of food assistance provided

Sub-district	N/A	Food baskets	Cash assistance	Bread	Flour	Fuel (Gas for cooking)	Fuel for bakeries	Agricultural support	Other
Atareb									
Hajeb									
Hadher									
Zarbah									
Banan									
Tall Ed-daman									
Tal Rifat									
Haritan									
Daret Azza									
Suran									
Mare'									
A'zaz									
Jabal Samaan									
# of villages	56	163	3	67	61	11	4	7	4

The percentage of assistance provided to the food sector fluctuated from one village to the other. Heat map (23) shows that 55 villages did not receive any support, while 107 villages received a percentage of 1-25% of the entire food assistance provided.

Heat Map 23- Percentage of assistance provided for food

Sub-district	0	1 - 25%	26 - 50%	51 - 75%	76 - 100%
Atareb					
Hajeb					
Hadher					
Zarbah					
Banan					
Tall Ed-daman					
Tal Rifat					
Haritan					
Daret Azza					
Suran					
Mare'					
A'zaz					
Jabal Samaan					
#of villages	55	107	49	9	1

While probing for the most essential food assistance required for the villages, bread proved to be the top priority with 51% of the entire needs. This was followed by 27% for flour and 17% for food baskets.

Heat Map 24- Food assistance required in the villages

Sub-district	Bread	Food baskets	Wheat- flour	Cash payments	Fuel- gas for cooking
Atareb					
Hajeb					
Hadher					
Zarbah					
Banan					
Tall Ed-daman					
Tal Rifat					
Haritan					
Daret Azza					
Suran					
Mare'					
A'zaz					
Jabal Samaan					
#of villages	112	38	60	11	1

Main Sources of Income

The protracted war taking place in Syria has taken its toll on the Syrian people's source of income. Procurement of food largely depends on the financial status of the family; therefore, to fully understand the food status, the different sources of people's incomes need to be also studied. Heat map (25) presents the different ways of income generation that seems to prevail in the area. Agricultural production is widely dependable on, as a main source of income, at 49%, followed by operating cargo trucks and conducting oil refinement processes, at 26%.

Heat Map 25- Sources of income in the villages

Sources of income	Atareb	Hajeb	Hadher	Zarbah	Banan	Tall Ed-daman	Tal Rifat	Haritan	Daret Azza	Suran	Mare'	A'zaz	Jebel Saman
Cargo Trucks/Oil refinement													
Simple commerce													
Humanitarian Aid													
Agricultural crops													
Handicrafts/apprenticeship													
Selling commodities													
Selling cattle													
Selling animal products													
Money transfers from abroad													
Any irregular tasks/footman													
Fixed employment/salary													
# of villages	23	20	9	26	4	57	12	7	13	15	11	20	5

Bread and Bakeries

Bread is considered the main staple in Syria. Heat map (26) shows that it is the food most sought after by the locals. Bread is normally sold in 8-loaf bags.

Before the crisis started in Syria, the Government subsidized the prices of bread for both, public and private bakeries, who, in their turn sold bread at lower prices. However, this situation no longer applies, and the prices after the siege and battles have become contingent to the availability of fuel, flour and other essentials.

Heat Map 26- Current price of bread packets

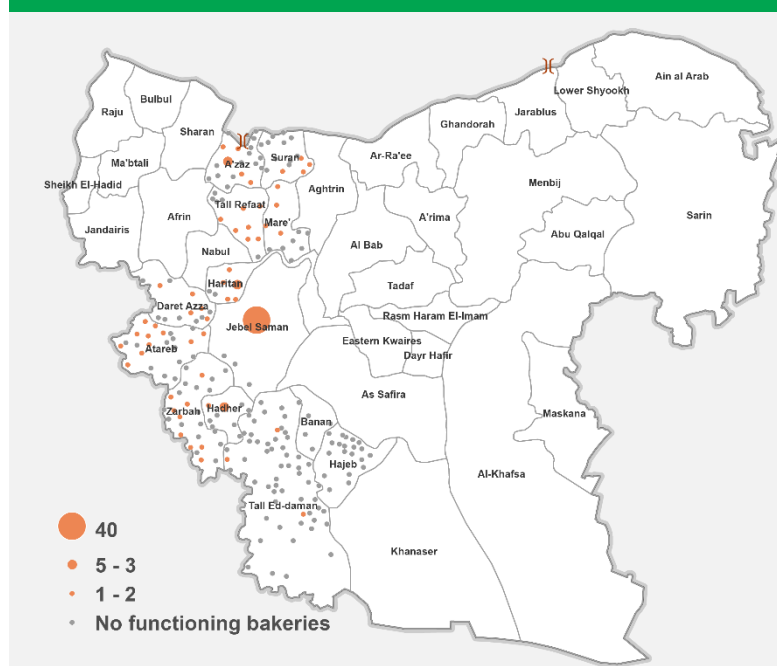
Sub-district	Convergent prices in the village	Bread unavailable	Big difference in prices in the village
Atareb			
Hajeb			
Hadher			
Zarbah			
Banan			
Tall Ed-daman			
Tal Rifat			
Haritan			
Daret Azza			
Suran			
Mare'			
A'zaz			
Jabal Samaan			
#of villages	200	1	21

Status of Bakeries

The villages under assessment have two types of bakeries; public bakeries previously owned by the Government, which are characterized by their high productivity (these are no longer under the regime control), and private bakeries owned by individuals with lower levels of production capacity than the public ones.

Map (20) shows the number of these bakeries and their distribution over the studied villages. The map shows that Jebel Saman has 40 operational bakeries whereas Atareb has only 15. Bakery distribution is

Map 20- Number and distribution of bakeries in the villages under study



considered to be moderate in the northern and western sides, while operational bakeries in both Hajeb and Tal Daman, are non-existent.

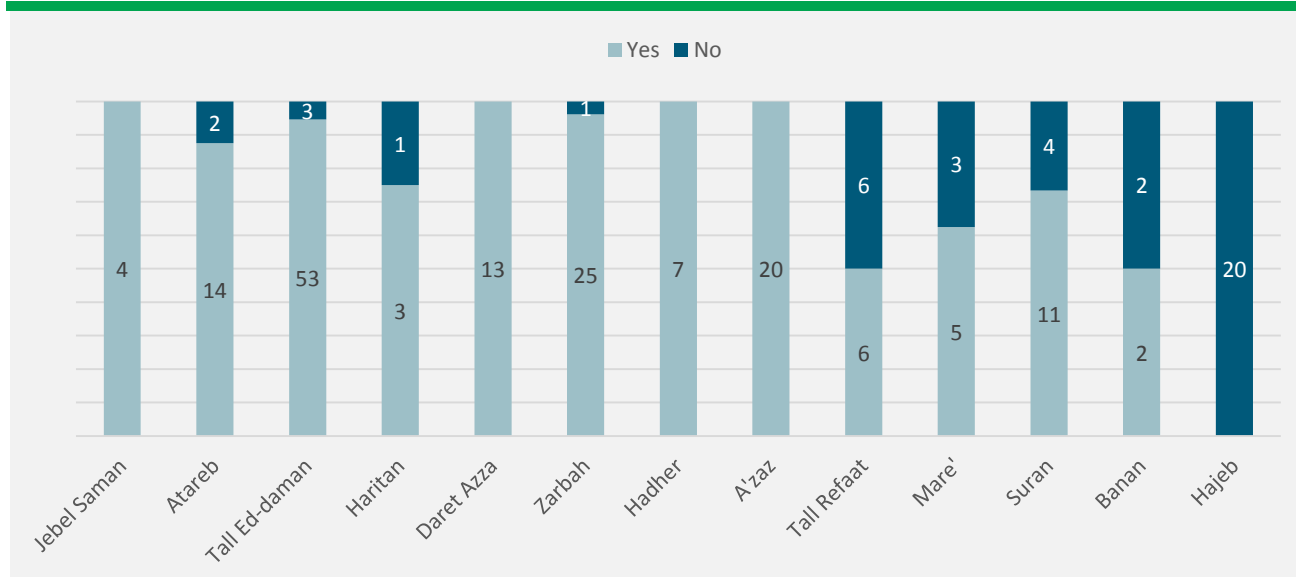
Bakeries play a big role in the assessment of the food sector. The total number of bakeries in the villages is 262. The number of public bakeries is 40 (32 of which are operational), whereas private bakeries have a number of 222, with only 47 bakeries, operational. We notice that a big percentage of bakeries are out of order at an astonishing percentage of approximately 70%. This is what table (13) is here to clarify.

Table 13- Number of bakeries in the villages

Sub-district	Number of public bakeries	Operational ones	Number of private bakeries	Operational ones
Atareb	1	1	23	12
Hajeb	0		20	
Hadher	1	1	9	2
Zarbah	4	4	26	10
Banan	0		4	
Tall Ed-daman	2	2	57	2
Tal Rifat	7	7	12	1
Haritan	8	5	7	4
Daret Azza	4	4	13	4
Suran	2	1	15	3
Mare'	1	1	11	6
A'zaz	4	4	20	2
Jabal Samaan	6	2	5	1
#of villages	40	32	222	47

Wherever a village does not have its own bakery, new solutions need to be found to cover the gaps in that aspect. Figure (15) identifies the number of villages that have no bakeries regardless of whether there is a bakery to serve their needs in the sub-district, or not.

Fig. 15- Availability of bakeries in the sub-district to serve the village



We notice that a big number of villages have bakeries that are out of order. The reasons why these bakeries are totally or partially not working, are listed in the Heat map (27) below.

Heat Map 27- Reasons why bakeries stopped operating or operating intermittently

Sub-district	Security reasons	Electricity	Fuel	Flour	Workers	Yeast	Water	Destruction of bakery	Other
Atareb									
Hajeb									
Hadher									
Zarbah									
Banan									
Tall Ed-daman									
Tal Rifat									
Haritan									
Daret Azza									
Suran									
Mare'									
A'zaz									
Jabal Samaan									
# of villages	2	8	9	11	0	7	0	3	2

Daily Capacity of Bakeries Estimated by Metric Tons

The production capacity of bread bakeries is highly dependent on their size, number of equipment and the time required to finish the bread-making cycle. Some public bakeries publically list such kind of information which facilitates access to the needed information.

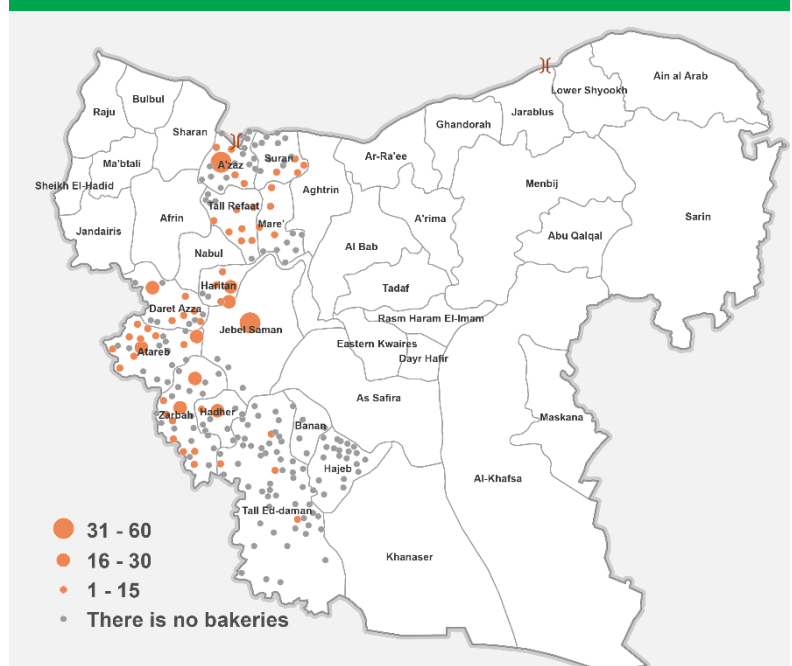
Table 14- Daily Capacity of Bakeries Estimated by Metric Tons

Sub-district	Amount of flour used by all operational public bakeries, per day (productivity)	Amount of flour used by all operational private bakeries, per day (productivity)
Atareb	25	89
Hajeb	0	0
Hadher	12	18
Zarbah	40	42
Banan	0	0
Tall Ed-daman	45	9.5
Tal Rifat	44.5	4
Haritan	11	21
Daret Azza	22	19
Suran	5	6
Mare'	15	8.5
A'zaz	30	21
Jebel Saman	0	60
Total	4714.5	298

Map (21) describes the daily production capacity (by metric tons), of the entire operational bakeries in the assessed villages.

the daily production capacity of the operational bakeries in Jabal Samaan and Azaz alike, has registered 60 metric tons, whereas Hajeb area does not have any production whatsoever, due to the absence of operational bakeries in the sub-district.

Map 21- Daily Capacity of Bakeries Estimated by Metric Tons



Shelter and NFIs

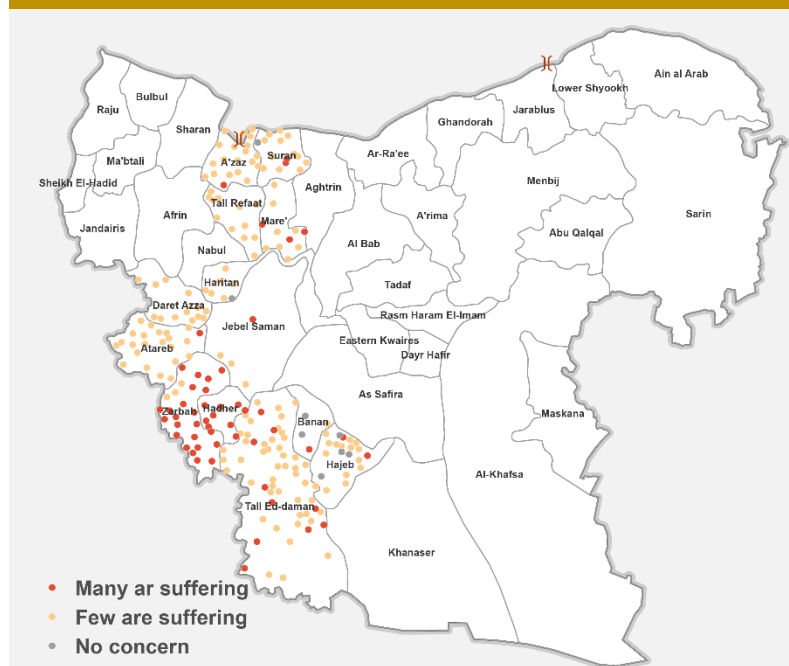
The “Overview of Humanitarian Needs in 2015” report, published by UN-OCHA revealed that almost half of the Syrian people were forced to evacuate their houses and to drift from one place to the other, a number of times; which made Syria the mother of the largest displacement movements in the world.

State of Housing and Shelter

Map (22) describes the state of housing and shelter in the assessed villages. The dots represent the assessed villages, while the colors resemble their state of housing and shelter.

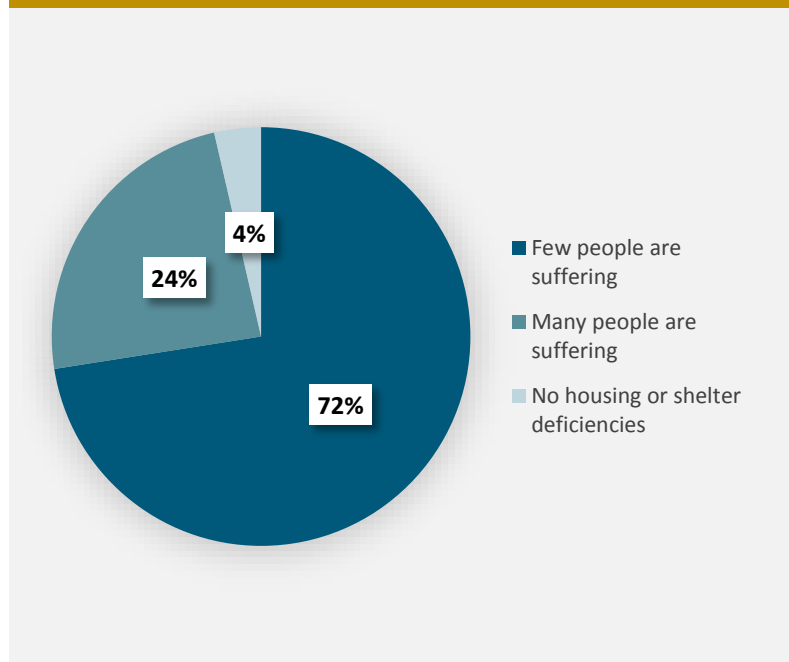
Most locals in the Sub-districts of Hadher and Zarbah suffer from lack of shelter. Locals in Tall Ed-daman, Hajeb, Atareb, Daret Azza, Mare', Tal Rifat, Suran and Azaz suffer from relative shortages in housing and shelter.

Map 22- State of housing and shelter



A good number of Syrians were driven out of their homes as a result of the ongoing Syrian war. The number of IDPs who left their houses in the assessed areas in Aleppo Province, has crossed the one million mark. Figure (16) describes the state of housing and shelter in the assessed villages, showing that 73% of the locals are not facing huge shelter issues, while 23% of the villages have many of their inhabitants without a roof over their heads. Only 4% of the villages don't seem to have any issues related to shelter, whatsoever.

Fig. 16- State of Housing and Shelter



Map (23) clarifies the state of Non-Food Items (NFIs) in the targeted villages. The number of dots denotes the studied villages, and their color resembles their state in term of NFI availability.

In Tall Ed-daman Sub-district in particular, a big number of people were found to suffer from lack of NFIs.

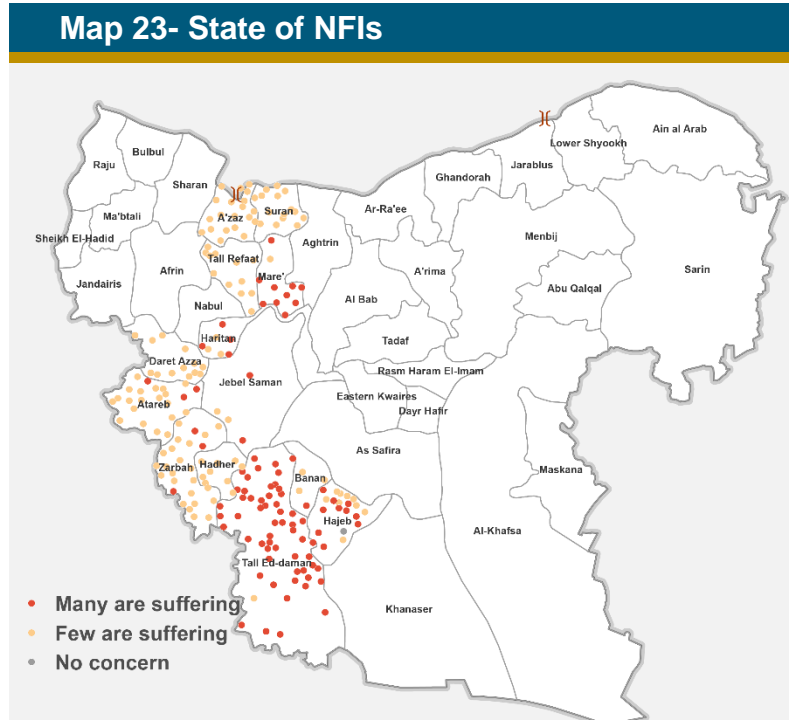
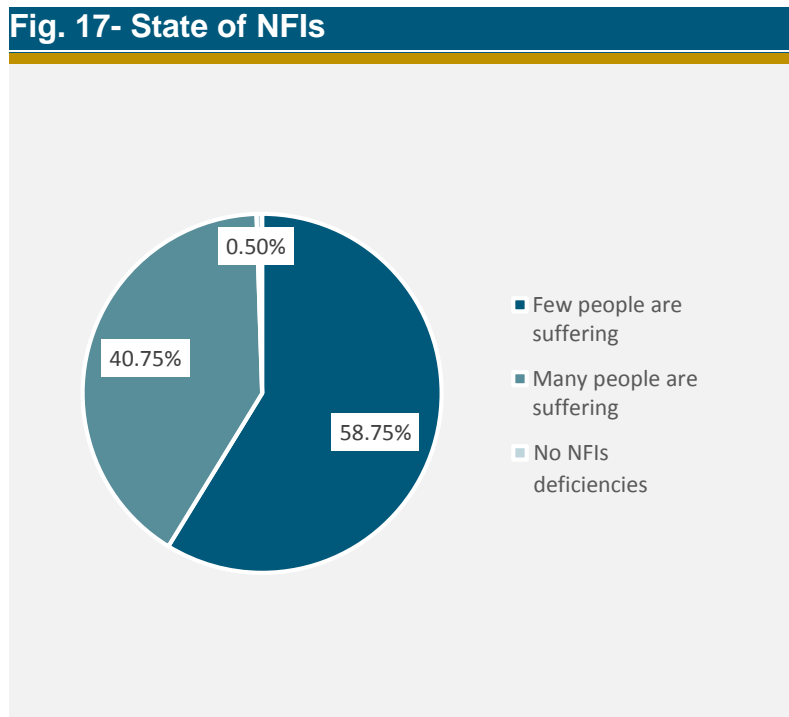


Figure (17) illustrates the state of NFIs in the assessed areas.

Almost 59% of all villages in the study do not generally suffer from lack of NFIs. However, locals in 41% of these villages do, leaving only one village to enjoy living without any NFI shortages.



Actors in Shelter and NFIs

Map (24) tells us that the activities of humanitarian organizations providing shelter and NFI in the area is good in Hajeb, Atareb and Zirbeh. Whereas the situation in Tall Ed-daman is extremely deteriorated as this area shows no relief actors whatsoever. In the north, these actors are also scarce, which makes it difficult for the people to get enough assistance.

People in Need of Shelter and NFIs

The number of people in need of humanitarian assistance in terms of shelter has reached 153,334, out of whom 40, 853 people need immediate assistance. Whereas the number of those who need assistance in NFI items has reached 244,489, out of whom 43, 965 people need immediate and urgent help. Table (15) shows the number of people who need assistance in the area.

Map 24- Actors in shelter and NFIs

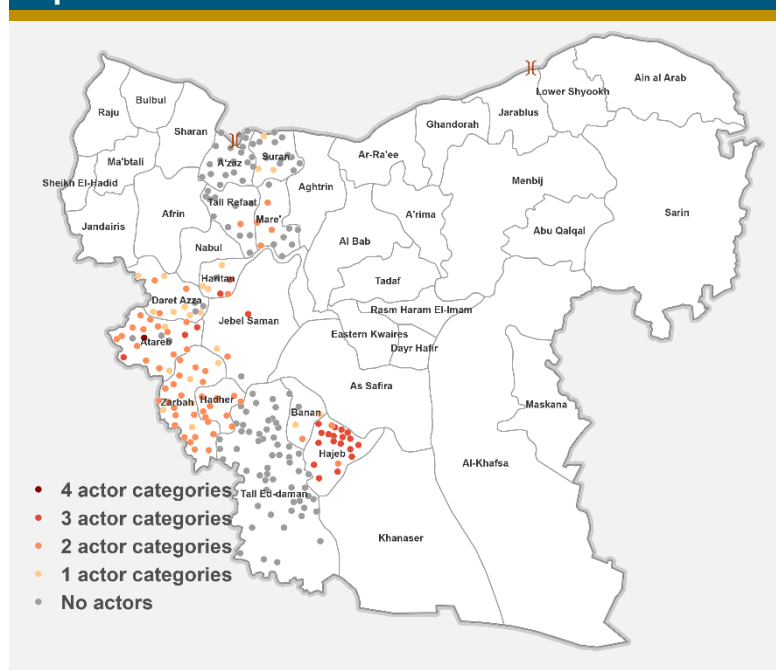


Table 15- Number of people in need of shelter and NFIs

Sub-district	# of people who need urgent assistance for shelter (life threatening)	# of people who need assistance for shelter (non-life threatening)	# of people who need urgent assistance for NFIs (life threatening)	# of people who need assistance for NFIs (non-life threatening)
Atareb	2175	28150	5675	43775
Hajeb	12	250	0	4350
Hadher	0	3950	0	2050
Zarbah	1645	9150	740	9275
Banan	0	1750	0	2050
Tall Ed-daman	0	2610	0	10950
Tal Rifat	616	4763	715	4663
Haritan	0	9250	0	30500
Daret Azza	0	2450	0	9300
Suran	410	545	215	400
Mare'	0	6570	0	36074
A'zaz	805	5855	1305	8455
Jebel Saman	35190	37188	35315	38682
Total	40853	112481	43965	200524

Assistance Provided to the Shelter and NFI Sector

Heat map (28) illustrates the assistance provided to support housing and shelter. 152 out of 222 villages did not receive any support. The needs that received the highest support were temporary shelter and camps.

Heat Map 28- Assistance provided to the shelter and NFI sector

Sub-district	Fuel and heating	Cash assistance	Temporary shelter	Reconstruction/rehabilitation of houses	Electricity and lighting	Don't know	No assistance provided
Atareb							
Hajeb							
Hadher							
Zarbah							
Banan							
Tall Ed-daman							
Tal Rifat							
Haritan							
Daret Azza							
Suran							
Mare'							
A'zaz							
Jebel Saman							
# of villages	40	2	58	9	18	3	152

Percentage of Housing and Shelter Assistance

Heat map (29) shows the percentage of shelter needs covered by the provided assistance.

Heat Map 29- Percentage of assistance provided for Shelter

Sub-district	0	%25 - 1	%50 - 26	%100 - 76	Total
Atareb					
Hajeb					
Hadher					
Zarbah					
Banan					
Tall Ed-daman					
Tal Rifat					
Haritan					
Daret Azza					
Suran					
Mare'					
A'zaz					
Jebel Saman					
# of Villages	152	19	50	1	222

Percentage of Housing and Shelter Assistance

Map (30) shows the percentage of assistance provided to cover the villages' needs of NFIs.

Heat Map 30- Percentage of Housing and Shelter Assistance

Sub-district	0	%25 - 1	%50 - 26	%75 - 51	%100 - 76
Atareb					
Hajeb					
Hadher					
Zarbah					
Banan					
Tall Ed-daman					
Tal Rifat					
Haritan					
Daret Azza					
Suran					
Mare'					
A'zaz					
Jebel Saman					
# of villages	112	64	42	2	1

Percentage of Destroyed Buildings

The largest percentage of all villages did not suffer much damage to their buildings, as clarified by Heat map (31)

Heat Map 31- Percentage of damaged buildings and houses

Sub-district	Percentage of buildings and private residence that did not suffer too much damage	Percentage of buildings and private residence that suffered medium damage	Percentage of buildings and private residence that suffered partial damage	Percentage of buildings and private residence that are severely damaged	Percentage of buildings and private residence that are completely destroyed
Atareb					
Hajeb					
Hadher					
Zarbah					
Banan					
Tall Ed-daman					
Tal Rifat					
Haritan					
Daret Azza					
Suran					
Mare'					
A'zaz					
Jebel Saman					
Total	%88.85	%4.83	%2.57	%1.61	%1.25

Quantity of Available NFIs

The assistance provided for around 59% of all villages in term of NFIs was found to be inadequate. The percentage of villages which received medium quantities of support was 38%, whereas those villages that received abundant amounts of NFIs comprised 3%. Heat map (32) shows the overall quantities of provided assistance, aggregated according to the different sub-districts.

Heat Map 32- Quantity of Available NFIs

Sub-district	Small quantity	Medium quantity	Large quantity
Atareb			
Hajeb			
Hadher			
Zarbah			
Banan			
Tall Ed-daman			
Tal Rifat			
Haritan			
Daret Azza			
Suran			
Mare'			
A'zaz			
Jebel Saman			
Total	132	84	6

Quality of Available NFIs

60% of the villages claim to have received low quality NFIs, 39% received medium quality NFIs, while only 1% of all villages was lucky to received good quality support. Heat map (33) shows the quality of assistance given to the villages, grouped according to the sub-districts.

Heat Map 33- Quality of NFIs

Sub-district	Good quality	Medium quality	Bad quality
Atareb			
Hajeb			
Hadher			
Zarbah			
Banan			
Tall Ed-daman			
Tal Rifat			
Haritan			
Daret Azza			
Suran			
Mare'			
A'zaz			
Jebel Saman			
#of villages	1	87	134

The Most Important Assistance to be Provided in The Area of Housing

Heat map (34) shows the most important funds that need to be raised in the area of shelter. The most requested financial support reached 34% of the overall amount provided, followed by requests of construction and rehabilitation of inadequate buildings, at 33%.

Heat Map 34- Most Important Assistance to be Provided in The Area of Housing

Sub-district	Reconstruction/rehabilitation of houses	Replacement of house	Electricity and lighting	Don't know	Cash assistance	Temporary housing/shelter	Total
Atareb							
Hajeb							
Hadher							
Zarbah							
Banan							
Tall Ed-daman							
Tal Rifat							
Haritan							
Daret Azza							
Suran							
Mare'							
A'zaz							
Jebel Saman							
# of villages	73	11	23	1	76	38	222

The Most Important Assistance to be Provided in the Area of NFIs

Heat map (35) shows the most important assistance needed to cover the NFI sector. Most requested items involved Jerry cans (29%), heating fuel (28%), cash support (18%) and clothing (12%).

Heat Map 35- The Most Important Assistance to be Provided in the Area of NFIs

Sub-district	Clothing	Mattresses	Jerry cans	Solar energy charger	Cash	Winterization items	Cooking utensils	Heating fuel	Total
Atareb									
Hajeb									
Hadher									
Zarbah									
Banan									
Tall Ed-daman									
Tal Rifat									
Haritan									
Daret Azza									
Suran									
Mare'									
A'zaz									
Jebel Saman									
# of villages	27	2	65	2	39	13	11	63	222

Services

The humanitarian living conditions in any given area are reflected by the status of services provided to the public. It's no secret that the state of services has deteriorated immensely after the break of the revolution and the resulting Syrian war. Repetitive shelling coupled with the worsened humanitarian and security conditions have added to the deteriorated service provision capacities in most Syrian areas.

Electricity is one of the most essential services hugely demanded by all areas. Despite the occasional electricity blackout in pre-war Syria, the hours of electricity rationing have increased to reach 19-24 hours per day, especially in areas where the regime has lost control.

Mobile phones witnessed huge popularity before the crisis. Despite the high charges per call, compared to those by landlines, mobiles still managed to be more popular than landlines. At the onset of the crisis, mobile phone services stopped in most areas of Syria, making the process of communication a very tricky task in a time when the people are in utmost need to be connected to others. This is when landlines regained their popularity over the mobile phones. However, people living near borderlines on Turkish, Iraqi and Jordanian sides, can depend on the foreign networks of those countries.

The efforts exerted by the civil defense teams, especially in areas out of regime control, have played a significant role in saving the lives of many. The locals suffer daily shelling, airstrikes, barrel bombs and arbitrary bombardment, which completely depleted the civil defense teams' capacities especially in a context of lack of equipment and resources.

Table (16) shows the daily rate of availability of electricity supply in the assessed villages. Huge variances in the number of hours of electricity supply were noticed. In Suran, for example, the daily rate of electricity supply available was about half an hour, only. In Hadher, however, the number of hours has risen to 8 per day. In general, we can safely presume that electricity supply services in the studied villages are very weak.

Table 16- Daily rate of electricity available from public network during assessment period

Sub-district	Atareb	Hajeb	Hadher	Zarbah	Banan	Tall Ed-daman	Tal Rifat	Haritan	Daret Azza	Suran	Mare'	A'zaz	Jebel Saman	Total
Daily rate of electricity available from the public network during assessment period	5.54	4.10	8.00	8.00	3.00	3.00	4.00	4.00	8.00	0.40	0.82	3.25	3.40	4.32

The public electricity network has witnessed grave damages caused by battles and warfare. Repairing these damages will contribute - to a great extent - to the improvement of electricity supply services in the assessed areas. Figure (18) shows the possibility of repairing these damages in some of the studied areas. The Figure indicates that the damages and breakdowns in Jabal Samaan network are repairable, whereas those in 19 villages in Hajeb Sub-district are beyond repair due to the vast destruction that hit the entire network.

Fig. 18- The ability to repair public electricity network breakdowns



Available Means of Communication

Due to the damages in the communication network on top of the interruption of mobile phone services, a number of villages resorted to using satellite Internet. Heat map (36) shows the available means of communication in the studied villages where dependence on local mobile services accounts for 44% of all other means of communication, whereas the percentage of satellite Internet usage was 35%.

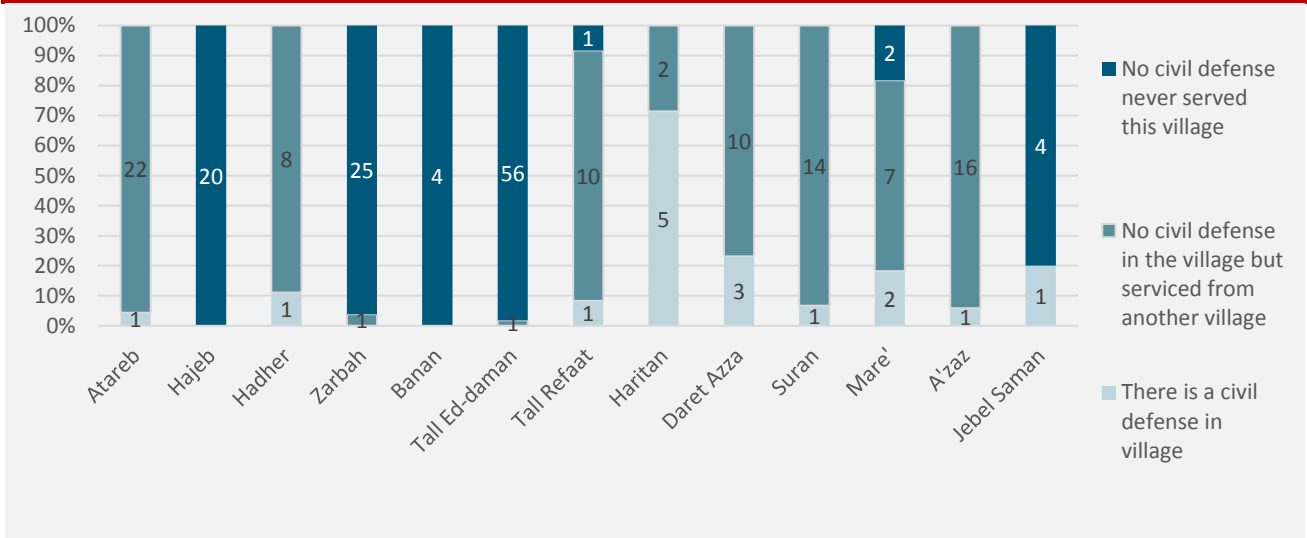
Heat Map 36- Available means of communication

Sub-district	Landline network	Local mobile system	Foreign mobile from adjacent countries	Local Internet network	Satellite Internet	N/A
Atareb	Orange	Orange	White	White	Orange	White
Hajeb	White	Orange	White	White	Orange	White
Hadher	White	Orange	White	White	Orange	White
Zarbah	Orange	Orange	White	White	Orange	White
Banan	White	Orange	White	White	Orange	White
Tall Ed-daman	White	Red	White	White	Red	White
Tal Rifat	Orange	Orange	White	White	Orange	White
Haritan	Orange	Orange	White	White	Orange	White
Daret Azza	Orange	Orange	White	White	Orange	Orange
Suran	White	Orange	Orange	White	Orange	White
Mare'	Orange	Orange	Orange	White	Orange	White
A'zaz	Orange	Orange	Orange	White	Orange	White
Jebel Saman	White	Orange	White	White	Orange	White

Status of Civil Defense Teams

The existence of trained civil defense teams in a context of continuous shelling over Aleppo is an inevitable requirement. Figure (19) shows the locations of these teams in the targeted villages. Jabal Samaan is found to have 4 villages with no active civil defense teams in them, whereas Tal Daman has 56 villages with no civil defense teams to serve them. Moreover, none of the adjacent villages have any civil defense teams to resort to in cases of emergency.

Fig. 19- Status of civil defense groups in the villages



Priorities

The harsh and dire living conditions ruling Aleppo today make the need for humanitarian assistance an essential requirement for survival. Most service provision sectors have suffered immensely due to the painful shortages in most supplies which forced humanitarian organizations to intervene. Prioritization is part and parcel of determining areas in need of urgent intervention.

First Priority Sector: Heat map (37) indicates the most important sector in need of support. We find that the water sector was a first priority with 37% of the villages requiring this kind of assistance. This is followed by 24% for food and 20% for education.

Heat Map 37- First Priority Sector

Sub-district	Education	Health and medical care	Sanitation	Food	NFIs	Shelter	Water
Atareb							
Hajeb							
Hadher							
Zarbah							
Banan							
Tall Ed-daman							
Tal Rifat							
Haritan							
Daret Azza							
Suran							
Mare'							
A'zaz							
Jebel Saman							
# of villages	45	39	0	53	0	3	82

Second Priority Sector: Second Priority Sectors in need of assistance include education being a top priority with 41% of all sectors which need support, followed by water sector at 25%, then health and medical care at 18%.

Heat Map 38- Second Priority Sector

Sub-district	Education	Health and Medical care	Sanitation	Food	NFIs	Shelter	Water
Atareb							
Hajeb							
Hadher							
Zarbah							
Banan							
Tall Ed-daman							
Tal Rifat							
Haritan							
Daret Azza							
Suran							
Mare'							
A'zaz							
Jebel Saman							
# of villages	90	40	2	23	8	3	56

Third Priority Sector: Heat map (39) shows most of the sector that have a third priority in terms of need for assistance. Health and Medical care came first (47%) of all sectors that need assistance, followed by 29% for education and 11% for water.

Heat Map 39 - Third priority sector

Sub-district	Education	Health and Medical care	Sanitation	Food	NFIs	Shelter	Water
Atareb							
Hajeb							
Hadher							
Zarbah							
Banan							
Tall Ed-daman							
Tal Rifat							
Haritan							
Daret Azza							
Suran							
Mare'							
A'zaz							
Jebel Saman							
Number of	65	105	2	22	3	2	23

Most Vulnerable Groups in Need of Assistance

Heat map (40) illustrates that the most vulnerable group with the highest need of assistance are those who occupy mass shelters, (31%- priority 1), whereas those who live in vacant and incomplete buildings comprise (25%- priority 2) and IDPs who live with host families had (20%- priority 3).

Heat Map 40- Most Vulnerable Groups in Need of Assistance

Sub-district	Residing Locals (not displaced)	Locals hosting IDPs	IDPs living in vacant buildings	IDPs living in mass shelters (schools and camps)	IDPs living with host families
Atareb					
Hajeb					
Hadher					
Zarbah					
Banan					
Tall Ed-daman					
Tal Rifat					
Haritan					
Daret Azza					
Suran					
Mare'					
A'zaz					
Jebel Saman					
Number of	40	13	55	69	45

Annex

#	Village Name	Village Code	Sub-district Name	Sub-district Code
1	Berneh	C3779	Zarbah	SY060304
2	Bawabiyeh	C3673	Zarbah	SY060300
3	Tal Bajer	C3718	Zarbah	SY060302
4	Tal Hadiya	C3715	Zarbah	SY060302
5	Tal Alloush	C3674	Zarbah	SY060300
6	Tal Mammo	C3676	Zarbah	SY060300
7	Jeb Kas	C3669	Zarbah	SY060300
8	Jezraya	C3672	Zarbah	SY060300
9	Hmeira	C3777	Zarbah	SY060304
10	Hweir el Eis	C3675	Zarbah	SY060300
11	Rasm el Eis	C3719	Zarbah	SY060302
12	Zammar	C3712	Zarbah	SY060302
13	Ziyaret Samaan	C3776	Zarbah	SY060304
14	Zetan	C3670	Zarbah	SY060300
15	Talafeh	C3668	Zarbah	SY060300
16	Othmnieh Kbeereh	C3714	Zarbah	SY060302
17	Arradeh	C3721	Zarbah	SY060302
18	Gammari	C3677	Zarbah	SY060300
19	Kseibiyeh	C3679	Zarbah	SY060300
20	Kosniya	C3678	Zarbah	SY060300
21	Hadher	C5981	Hadher	SY110302
22	Al Eis	C3771	Hadher	SY060304
23	Tal Dadeen	C3770	Hadher	SY060304
24	Tleilat	C3767	Hadher	SY060304
25	Jmeimeh	C3769	Hadher	SY060304
26	Dulama	C3768	Hadher	SY060304
27	Mremin Samaan	C3775	Hadher	SY060304
28	Marioudeh	C3772	Hadher	SY060304
29	Mkahhaleh	C3773	Hadher	SY060304
30	Al Salameh	C1561	A'zaz	SY020400
31	Al Ferziyeh	C1560	A'zaz	SY020400
32	Al Kroum	C1565	A'zaz	SY020400
33	Al Malkiyeh	C1563	A'zaz	SY020400
34	Azaz	C1564	A'zaz	SY020400
35	Telil Al Sham	C1559	A'zaz	SY020400
36	Jarez	C1562	A'zaz	SY020400
37	Sejraz	C1556	A'zaz	SY020400
38	ShMare'kh	C1557	A'zaz	SY020400
39	ShMare'en	C1566	A'zaz	SY020400
40	Tateeyeh	C1558	A'zaz	SY020400
41	Kafr Khasher	C1567	A'zaz	SY020400
42	Kafr Kalbeen	C1568	A'zaz	SY020400
43	Keljebreen	C1575	A'zaz	SY020400
44	Maranaz	C1570	A'zaz	SY020400
45	Maareen	C1574	A'zaz	SY020400

#	Village Name	Village Code	Sub-district Name	Sub-district Code
46	Menneq	C1569	A'zaz	SY020400
47	Nidde	C1572	A'zaz	SY020400
48	Naiyara	C1573	A'zaz	SY020400
49	Yahmoul	C1571	A'zaz	SY020400
50	Ehres	C1623	Tal Rifat	SY020402
51	Sheikh Eesa	C1624	Tal Rifat	SY020402
52	Tal Jibbeen	C1617	Tal Rifat	SY020402
53	Tal Rifat	C1621	Tal Rifat	SY020402
54	Talaajar	C1618	Tal Rifat	SY020402
55	Tinneb	C1619	Tal Rifat	SY020402
56	Deir Jmal	C1620	Tal Rifat	SY020402
57	Tatemrash	C1622	Tal Rifat	SY020402
58	Keshtaar	C1625	Tal Rifat	SY020402
59	Kafr Naseh Tal Rifat	C1628	Tal Rifat	SY020402
60	Kafrnaya	C1626	Tal Rifat	SY020402
61	Masqan	C1627	Tal Rifat	SY020402
62	Husniyeh – Hasa JK	C1634	Mare'	SY020403
63	Saed Qolser WJ	C1630	Mare'	SY020403
64	Marata Um Hosh	C1641	Mare'	SY020403
65	Talleqrah	C1638	Mare'	SY020403
66	Tal Madeeq	C1635	Mare'	SY020403
67	Tlaleen	C1632	Mare'	SY020403
68	Herbel	C1631	Mare'	SY020403
69	Fafeen	C1640	Mare'	SY020403
70	Qaramel	C1639	Mare'	SY020403
71	Mare'	C1643	Mare'	SY020403
72	Wahshiyeh	C1644	Mare'	SY020403
73	Al Balle	C1669	Suran	SY020405
74	Al Zaizafoun_Ekda	C1658	Suran	SY020405
75	Al Zahriyeh_Azaz	C1666	Suran	SY020405
76	L' Eddeiyeh	C1668	Suran	SY020405
77	Yarubeyeh	C1657	Suran	SY020405
78	Baragheede	C1663	Suran	SY020405
79	Hawwar Kelles	C1661	Suran	SY020405
80	Dweibeq	C1659	Suran	SY020405
81	Raell	C1665	Suran	SY020405
82	Shweireen	C1660	Suran	SY020405
83	Suran	C1664	Suran	SY020405
84	Kafr Barjeh	C1671	Suran	SY020405
85	Afrshooush	C1673	Suran	SY020405
86	Kafra	C1672	Suran	SY020405
87	Mreighel	C1670	Suran	SY020405
88	Al Smeireeyeh	C5931	Banan	SY110301
89	Bloozeh	C5936	Banan	SY110301
90	Banan	C5175	Banan	SY090201
91	Qteitraat	C5937	Banan	SY110301
92	Abu Jallous	C5952	Hajeb	SY110301
93	Abu Abdeh	C5949	Hajeb	SY110301
94	Abu Ghitteh	C5951	Hajeb	SY110301

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#	Village Name	Village Code	Sub-district Name	Sub-district Code
95	Jaramkeeyeh	C5947	Hajeb	SY110301
96	Teebeh Sfeereh	C5939	Hajeb	SY110301
97	Madrasesh	C5957	Hajeb	SY110302
98	Burj el Sama	C5942	Hajeb	SY110301
99	Burj Azzawi	C5938	Hajeb	SY110301
100	Beesheh	C5955	Hajeb	SY110302
101	Tal Anbar	C5941	Hajeb	SY110301
102	Jeb Teeneh	C5953	Hajeb	SY110301
103	Jeb ANtash Foqani	C5945	Hajeb	SY110301
104	Hweir el Hoss	C5948	Hajeb	SY110301
105	Rabeet el Hanouteh	C5954	Hajeb	SY110302
106	Rasm Ameish	C5940	Hajeb	SY110301
107	Sahhour	C5944	Hajeb	SY110301
108	Swaiyan	C5946	Hajeb	SY110301
109	Kafr Hout	C5958	Hajeb	SY110302
110	Mugheirat Shibli	C5959	Hajeb	SY110302
111	Maktabeh	C5956	Hajeb	SY110302
112	Halab (Aleppo)	C5979	Jebel Saman	SY110302
113	Khantouman	C2452	Jebel Saman	SY030704
114	Abteen	C2444	Jebel Saman	SY030702
115	Garrass	C1018	Jebel Saman	SY020000
116	Mreiqes	C3764	Jebel Saman	SY060304
117	Epzimo	C2885	Atareb	SY040401
118	Atareb	C5984	Atareb	SY110302
119	Tawwameh	C2875	Atareb	SY040400
120	Jeeneh	C2887	Atareb	SY040401
121	Sahhara	C2877	Atareb	SY040401
122	Sheikh Ali	C2886	Atareb	SY040401
123	Qanater	C2874	Atareb	SY040400
124	ABen Smaan	C2880	Atareb	SY040401
125	Urem Assughra	C2881	Atareb	SY040401
126	Urem AlKubra	C2884	Atareb	SY040401
127	Babkeh	C2876	Atareb	SY040400
128	Batabo	C2879	Atareb	SY040401
129	Taddel	C2883	Atareb	SY040401
130	Quijel	C2878	Atareb	SY040401
131	Kafr Nouran	C2866	Atareb	SY040400
132	Kafr Taal	C2862	Atareb	SY040400
133	Kafr Joum Ghrbeeiyeh	C2865	Atareb	SY040400
134	Jafr Halab	C2864	Atareb	SY040400
135	Kafr Ammeh	C2888	Atareb	SY040401
136	Kafr Karmeen	C2860	Atareb	SY040400
137	Kafr Naseh_Atareb	C2861	Atareb	SY040400
138	Kafrnaha	C2859	Atareb	SY040400
139	Maara_Atareb	C2863	Atareb	SY040400
140	Establaat	C3774	Tall Ed-daman	SY060304
141	E'ibed	C1194	Tall Ed-daman	SY020200
142	L'Hmeidi	C3727	Tall Ed-daman	SY060303
143	Hiyaniyeh	C3743	Tall Ed-daman	SY060303

#	Village Name	Village Code	Sub-district Name	Sub-district Code
144	Assiyyah	C3711	Tall Ed-daman	SY060302
145	Al Mansoura	C3748	Tall Ed-daman	SY060303
146	Al Noumaneeiyeh	C3723	Tall Ed-daman	SY060303
147	Abu Rweil	C3671	Tall Ed-daman	SY060300
148	Irjel	C3726	Tall Ed-daman	SY060303
149	Um EL Amad Qibli	C3722	Tall Ed-daman	SY060303
150	Um EL Karameel	C3733	Tall Ed-daman	SY060303
151	Um Teenet Samaan	C3737	Tall Ed-daman	SY060303
152	Um Tmaakh Samaan	C3724	Tall Ed-daman	SY060303
153	Um Ejj	C3694	Tall Ed-daman	SY060301
154	Um Ghbaar	C3690	Tall Ed-daman	SY060301
155	Um Gharraf	C3709	Tall Ed-daman	SY060301
156	Um Wadi	C3695	Tall Ed-daman	SY060301
157	Bat-ha	C3740	Tall Ed-daman	SY060303
158	Battraneh	C5988	Tall Ed-daman	SY110302
159	Blass	C3744	Tall Ed-daman	SY060303
160	Bwiedah Sgheereh	C3699	Tall Ed-daman	SY060301
161	Bwiedah Kbeereh	C3751	Tall Ed-daman	SY060303
162	Tal Ahmar	C3734	Tall Ed-daman	SY060303
163	Tal Hattabat Samaan	C3728	Tall Ed-daman	SY060303
164	Tal Hawaseed Hanoeh	C3730	Tall Ed-daman	SY060303
165	Tal Sabha	C3738	Tall Ed-daman	SY060303
166	Tal Aqareb	C3739	Tall Ed-daman	SY060303
167	Tal Maseh	C3700	Tall Ed-daman	SY060301
168	Jeb el Khafi Samaan	C5991	Tall Ed-daman	SY110302
169	Jib Eliess	C3750	Tall Ed-daman	SY060303
170	Hilweeyeh	C3691	Tall Ed-daman	SY060301
171	Rajm Umeirat	C3736	Tall Ed-daman	SY060303
172	Rasm el Safa	C3752	Tall Ed-daman	SY060303
173	Rasm Lemfakker	C3693	Tall Ed-daman	SY060301
174	Seibeeiyeh	C3747	Tall Ed-daman	SY060303
175	Terfawi	C3746	Tall Ed-daman	SY060303
176	Attshane Sharqeeiyeh	C3689	Tall Ed-daman	SY060301
177	Atshaneh Gharbeeiyeh	C3692	Tall Ed-daman	SY060301
178	Uleiss	C3741	Tall Ed-daman	SY060303
179	Oueinat Kbeereh	C3735	Tall Ed-daman	SY060303
180	Gheital_gheital	C3765	Tall Ed-daman	SY060304
181	Qalet Al Sheikh	C3766	Tall Ed-daman	SY060304
182	Kafr Eibesh	C3706	Tall Ed-daman	SY060301
183	Kafr Ubeid	C3758	Tall Ed-daman	SY060304
184	Koulet L'ebweider	C3762	Tall Ed-daman	SY060304
185	Maaseh	C3756	Tall Ed-daman	SY060304
186	Madaiyn Lekbeer	C3757	Tall Ed-daman	SY060304
187	Marhameeiyeh	C3705	Tall Ed-daman	SY060301
188	Mashrafet L'ebweidtein	C3707	Tall Ed-daman	SY060301
189	Mashrafet Lemreij	C3763	Tall Ed-daman	SY060304
190	Mashrafet Erjol	C3759	Tall Ed-daman	SY060304
191	Maktal Lezbeidi	C3760	Tall Ed-daman	SY060304
192	Nawwarah	C3701	Tall Ed-daman	SY060301

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#	Village Name	Village Code	Sub-district Name	Sub-district Code
193	Hazzani	C3704	Tall Ed-daman	SY060301
194	Hooper	C3761	Tall Ed-daman	SY060304
195	Wadi ddibis	C3703	Tall Ed-daman	SY060301
196	Wadi L'Sannou'a	C3702	Tall Ed-daman	SY060301
197	Haritan	C5985	Haritan	SY110302
198	Haiyan	C2447	Haritan	SY030702
199	Anadan	C2867	Haritan	SY040400
200	Kafr Bseen	C2434	Haritan	SY030700
201	Kafar Hamra	C2433	Haritan	SY030700
202	Maaret Al Arteeq	C2435	Haritan	SY030700
203	Yaqed Al Adas	C2431	Haritan	SY030700
204	Erhab	C3683	Daret Azza	SY060300
205	Al Hoteh	C3687	Daret Azza	SY060300
206	Bsartoun	C2870	Daret Azza	SY040400
207	Beshqateen	C3686	Daret Azza	SY060300
208	B'shantara	C3682	Daret Azza	SY060300
209	Taqad	C3684	Daret Azza	SY060300
210	Hor	C3681	Daret Azza	SY060300
211	Daret Azza	C5983	Daret Azza	SY110302
212	Zarzareeta	C3680	Daret Azza	SY060300
213	EinJara	C3685	Daret Azza	SY060300
214	Qobtan Al Jabal	C2873	Daret Azza	SY040400
215	Kafranteen	C2872	Daret Azza	SY040400
216	Mijbeeneh	C2882	Daret Azza	SY040401
217	Abaad	C3717	Zarbah	SY060302
218	Zarbah	C5982	Zarbah	SY110302
219	Sheikh Ahmad	C3780	Zarbah	SY060304
220	Um Atabeh	C3716	Zarbah	SY060302
221	Banes	C3720	Zarbah	SY060302
222	Bargoum	C3778	Zarbah	SY060304