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Data & Need Assessment Unit (DNA)



Last Resort

Humanitarian Situation pre-SC Resolution

HNA-NW Syria 2021

Humanitarian Need Assessment Report
NW Syria 2021



Al-Ameen for Humanitarian Support:

Is a non -governmental organization established in 2012 by a group of volunteers in northern of Syria within the crises and Starting as a group of activists with a mission of helping all conflict-affected people of Syria, registered in USA, Turkey, Yemen, Lebanon and Sweden.

Vision:

A world where every human has access to basic human rights and resources without discrimination.

Mission:

Ensure the accountable and transparent provision and access of cross-sectoral humanitarian support for all communities within crises to have the access to basic needs and human rights while empowering them to take active civic role.

Value:

Obligation for all Humanitarian principles of main 4 principles Al-Ameen commitment are: Humanity, Neutrality, Impartiality, Independence & Do No Harm.

Data and Needs Assessment Unit (DNA)

The Data and Needs Assessment Unit (DNA) is committed to providing accurate information and research backed support. The organization has been able to develop a multitude of comprehensive needs assessments and scenario reports on different areas in Syria and other countries (Yemen, Lebanon, Turkey), providing background information to aid in better coordination with valuable research. in addition to develop Programs and to enhance the effects of projects implementation.

Comprehensive Reports

•With a strong team of researchers and analysts, DNA is able to provide the humanitarian community with analytical reports containing possible future scenarios on specific areas in Syria and other crisis areas. The team works with experienced individuals who know humanitarian situation very well, as well as cross check information, provide background, to develop accurate reports with strong analysis.

Consultancy

•The DNA Unit provides consultancies to local and international organizations, who are seeking new opportunities, need an accurate Needs Assessment report in a certain area or are seeking a comprehensive background on possible areas and partners.

Evaluation

•The DNA unit provides evaluations on Al Ameen projects and is also able to provide third party evaluation reports on project impact implemented by Al Ameen or other organizations.

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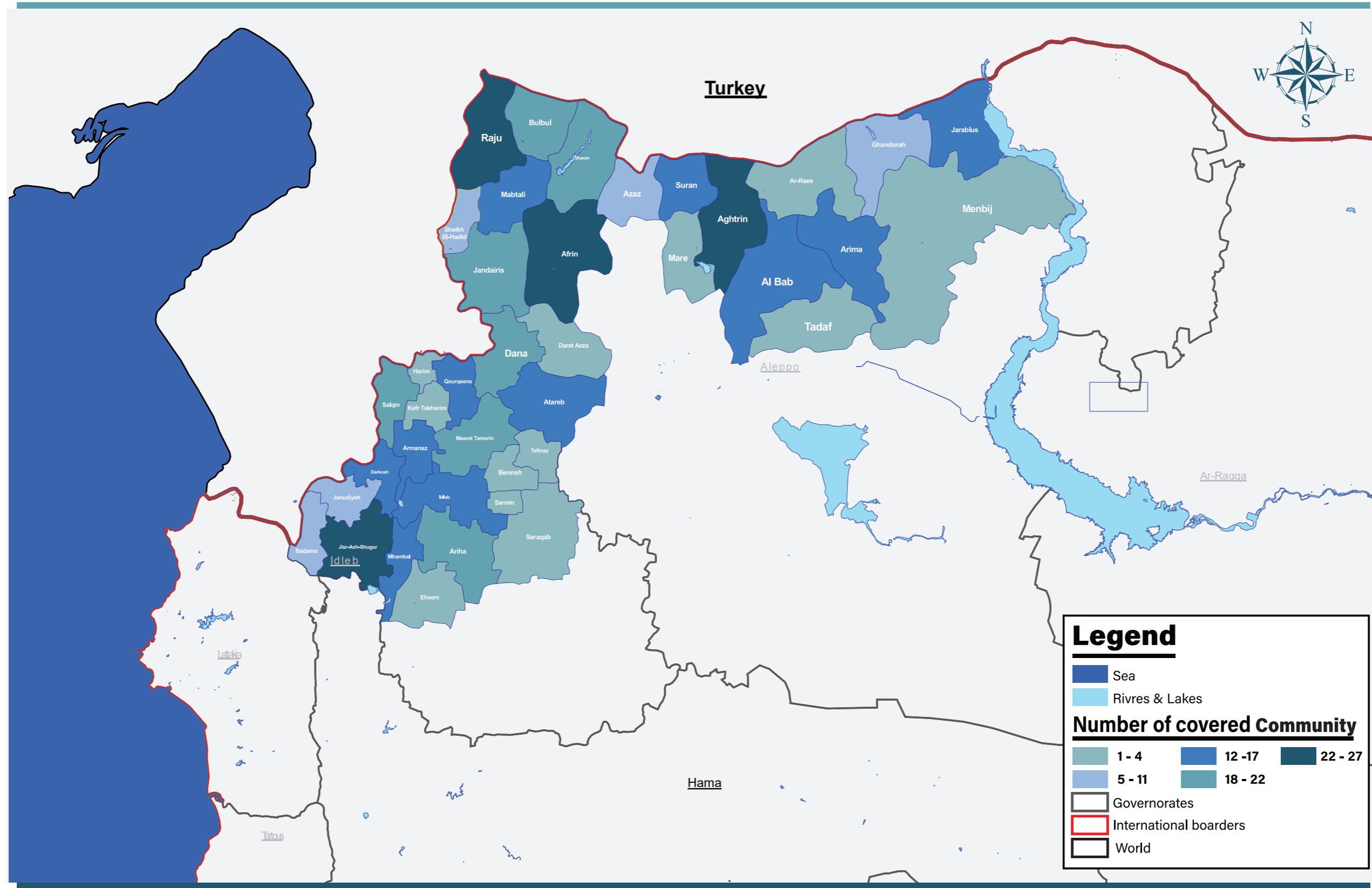
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Covered Sub-districts by Number of targeted communities



Key Findings:

DEMOGRAPHICS

- The total number of IDPs, host communities, and returnees living in NWS (North West of Syria) in the communities that had been covered in this report and under the control of the Turkish government the Opposition area are around 2,747,043 individuals.
- 1,388,313 out of the total number are IDPs individuals, furthermore, most of these IDPs are living in Idleb governorate by around 836,884 individuals.
- For the host community, around 800,728 individuals are living in Idleb governorate, while in Aleppo there are around 556,522 individuals.
- There was a significant difference in the number of host communities between the sub-districts the highest number was in Dana sub-district that by around 189,373 individuals.
- Ariha, Maaret Tamsrin, and Salgin sub-districts there were for each sub-district more than 70,000 individuals.
- Men above 18 years are the biggest percentage in Aleppo governorate by around 24% of the total population, this was mainly in Mare', Afrin, Raju, Jandairis, and Bulbul sub-district.

IDPs FLOW

- A'zaz sub-district had the biggest number of IDPs in Aleppo governorate by around 104,435 individuals, while in Idleb governorate Dana sub-district had around 313,849 individuals IDPs.
- The largest number of displaced persons were from Damascus governorate only around 15,000 individuals in the last three months even though the numbers are not clear due to the huge demographic change in this area, furthermore, these IDPs had been settling in Dana, Maaret Tamsrin sub-districts in Idleb governorate, also in Afrin and Jandairis sub-districts in Aleppo governorate.

EMERGENCY SECTOR

- In Aleppo governorate it was found that almost half of the IDP population can't get cooking fuel, this was mainly in Ghandorah, Daret Azza, Mare', Menbij, A'zaz, Aghtrin, and Al Bab by more than 70% of the IDPs population in this governorate.
- The inability of the displaced to obtain cooking fuel is due to several reasons, the most important reason is the lack of purchasing power to secure fuel, due to the sharp rise in cooking fuel prices within this region and lack of income, this reason is also the general lack of availability of cooking fuel in these sub-districts that were covered in the report.
- 26% don't depend on any coping strategy for lack of cooking fuel, this was mainly in Ma'btali, Mare', Raju, Sharan, and Bulbul sub-districts by more than half of IDPs in these areas.
- Diesel was the main material used for heating by 34% of total villages in Aleppo governorate, and its use was concentrated in Jandairis, Afrin, Atareb, A'zaz, Sharan, A'rима, and Aghtrin sub-districts by more than 40% of IDPs.
- Idleb governorate had shown that IDPs relying on buy blankets and other items to overcome the cold, this strategy was used by 35% of IDPs, while it was used mainly in Badama, Janudiyeh, Jisr-Ash-Shugur, Mhambal, and Teftnaz sub-districts.
- 65% of the covered communities hadn't received any humanitarian assistance, while around 35% of the communities had received assistance, while this type of assistance was related to shelter, NFI, Food baskets, grants or support for livelihoods, WASH, Education, furthermore, out of these communities that received assistance 38% of the communities had received food assistance.
- Regarding the difficulties that had been faced by IDPs in collective centers and IDPs sites in Aleppo governorate, the report found that around 33% of the communities that had IDPs sites and collective centers are facing difficulties with main services like electricity, water, heating, ...etc.

EDUCATION SECTOR

- Aleppo had shown that there are around 289 schools in this area, for the functionality of these schools it had been shown that around 43% of educational facilities are working with a very good facility by 75-100% of the capacity in this area, in Idleb governorate the situation was not that different, around 61% of the schools were functioning by more than 75% of its capacity.
- In Aleppo governorate around 38% of schools had shown students drop out in the primary schools by 50-75% of students, this was mainly in Afrin, Raju, Jandairis, Sharan, Mabtali, and Daret Azza by more than half of the schools.
- In Idleb governorate the situation became worse than in Aleppo, the report showed that around half of the schools had witnessed drop out among primary schools students by 25-50% of students, this issue affected clearly schools in Saraqab, Sarmin, and Darkosh sub-districts by more than 47% of schools.
- As the drop out of students in the secondary and primary schools is one of the main issues that facing the learning process, so the report had focused on the reasons behind this issue, the main reason in Aleppo governorate was due to lack of COVID 19 precaution measure, this was in around 26% of schools, also around 24% of schools mentioned that the reason due to weak financial condition for the families so they sent students to work.
- Priorities in Aleppo governorate, it was found that most of the urgent needs were appropriate water, sanitation, and hygiene facilities in schools which is one of the precaution measures against COVID 19 to take into consideration and this reflects the main reason behind the dropping out of schools, this need was in around 29% of schools in this area, this need was mainly in Jarablus, Ghandorah, and Menbij by more than half of the schools.
- Speaking about the training teachers received in the last three months, statistics in North West of Syria had shown that in Aleppo governorate around 48% of teachers in schools hadn't received any type of training that would help them develop their educational methods during this period, which reflected negatively on the educational process in general and on the teachers and students in particular.

FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOOD SECTOR

- North West of Syria in governorates relies mainly on Agriculture production, the report had shown that in Aleppo governorate agriculture production was the main source of income for men in 44% of the villages covered in the report, while mention this source is mainly concentrated in Menbij, Tadaf, and Ma'btali sub-district by more than 75% of the communities.
- The main sources of income for women in North West of Syria, it was found that in Aleppo governorate around 43% of women in this governorate depend on animal production, furthermore, this type of income source mainly in Menbij, Ma'btali, Ar-Ra'ee, Daret Azza, A'zaz, Suran, A'rima, Jarablus, Al Bab, Atareb, and Aghtrin sub-districts by more than half of the women in these communities.
- The main source of irrigation in Aleppo governorate was wells which almost in more than half of the communities in this area, also to mention that around 63% of communities in Aleppo governorate depend on well to irrigate crops in this area, this source of irrigation was mainly in Suran, Menbij, Mare', Daret Azza, A'zaz, AR-Ra'ee, and Jarablus sub-districts.
- 66% of the communities are using surface irrigation, this type of method in irrigation was found mainly in Afrin, Raju, Jandairis, Bulbul, Sharan, Sheikh El-Hadid, and Menbij sub-districts.
- Crops used in the regions of North West of Syria due to its effects on inhabitants of this region mainly besides the effect on agricultural wealth. The results in this report show that the majority of the population in this region depends mainly on olive as the main crop, in the meanwhile, the percentage reached about 41% of the villages that were targeted in this report.
- Livestock was relied on as a main source of income, the report explained that it is one of the most generating sources of income in this region and therefore the report focused on the most important animals that are raised in this region, and the results show that 66% of the livestock raised in this region are sheep, as it turned out to be the first ranked livestock.
- In Aleppo governorate, the results showed that alfalfa is the most widespread fodder in 43% of all villages covered in this area, while it was more widespread Al Bab, Atareb, Jarablus, A'rima, Ma'btali, A'zaz, Daret Azza, Ar-Ra'ee, Menbij, and Tadaf sub-districts by more than half of the communities.

- 24% of the villages covered in Aleppo governorate suffer from the lack of vaccines and veterinary medicines, as they are not available continuously, and this need is concentrated in the Aghtrin, Al Bab, Arima, Ghandorah, and Ar-Ra'ee sub-districts by more than 25% of the communities.
- In Aleppo and Idleb governorates, the percentages of communities were producing dairy as the main product was the same almost by around 20% of the communities, this type of product was mainly in Tadaf, Daret Azza, A'rima, Harim, Bennsh, and Saraqab by more than 25% of the communities in this area.

PROTECTION SECTOR

- North West of Syria in the regain had shown a miscellaneous type of violence like Deprivation of learning, Early marriage, Psychological and physical type of violence, the report had shown that the most type of violence that spread in this regain is deprivation of learning by 42% of the covered villages in this area.
- Aleppo governorate it was noticed that the most affected group for the spread of early marriage was girls between 12-17 years, this group was mainly in all covered sub-districts in this governorate and by more than half of the communities.
- The most vulnerable group for deprivation of learning in Idleb governorate was that it had been spread mainly between girls from 12-17 years by more than 75% of the communities and this was due to the large number of IDPs in this area, besides that, according to the demographic section most of IDPs are children and women, this was mainly in Saraqab, Harim, Ehsem and Darkosh sub-district
- The most spread type of violence against children in North West of Syria in the covered communities it was found that around 97% of villages that had violence against children, and these types of violence were miscellaneous, in more details, it was found that 60% of communities in North West of Syria children are suffering from verbal violence, also to mention that this was mainly in all sub-districts.
- In Aleppo governorate it was found that in around 10% of the communities there are some separate children from their parents, also to mention that this was mainly in Aghtrin, Bulbul, A'zaz, Ghandorah, and Mare' sub-districts by more than 19% of the communities.
- For the frequency of separated children in Aleppo governorate, it was happening from time to time in around 65% of the communities that suffer from this problem had mentioned, while it was some times in 35% of the communities.

SHELTER SECTOR

- In studying the basic needs in shelter sector, the report found that in the communities of North West of Syria governorates and the report for this sector had shown the miscellaneous type of issues and it was spread in all sub-districts, also to mention that the lack of heating and lighting are the biggest problems that the shelter sector is exposed to.
- The same other issues like leaking in the roofs, lack of insulation against cold, lack of sufficient space inside the shelter, ventilation limited which is minimum 1 square meter for ventilation on one side of the house, half-square meter on the other side, lack of privacy for women and girls inside the shelter, latrines were not accessible, inability to reach culinary facilities, and inability to reach bathing facilities but in very small percentages.
- Problems and difficulties relating to shelter rehabilitation in the covered locations in North West of Syria was varied and affected many population groups, in the meanwhile the report had shown that most faced shelter problems and difficulties are relating to lack of tools or equipment for shelter repair, where it was found in %37 of the total houses in North West of Syria.
- In the North West of Syria in the covered communities, that around 23% of the communities had faced a lack of services for people with disabilities or elderly persons and this mainly was in Tadaf, Ar-Ra'ee, Suran, Jarablus, Atareb, and Afrin sub-districts by around 46% of the communities in this area.
- In North West of Syria, the report had shown that residents who haven't moved away since the beginning of the war are the most vulnerable group in this area by around 40% of the covered communities, in the meanwhile, the report had shown that these groups were mainly in Bulbul, Ma'btali, Daret Azza, Ar-Ra'ee, Tadaf, Jarablus, Mare', and Menbij sub-districts in Aleppo governorate and also in Idleb governorate for Saraqab, Harim, Bennsh, Ehsem, and Ariha sub-districts by around 50% of the communities in these sub-districts.

WATER SANITATION AND HYGIENE SECTOR

- In the North West of Syria governments that around 42% of communities of this area depending on water tracking (Paid) and with almost with the same percentage for wells as the main source of drinking water.
- As a result of repeated bombardment on North West of Syria region besides continuous clashes during the last period, besides the lack of maintenance of drinking water sources, all these factors show that the damage has extended to drinking water infrastructures, in the meanwhile this damage was in different percentages it was noticed that around 50% of the communities in this area the drinking water networks are not functioning and had light damage and this damage like infusion and piping which require light repairs, furthermore, this type of networks was mainly in Tadaf, Ar-Ra'ee, Suran, Jarablus, Atareb, and Afrin sub-district by around 66% of the villages in Aleppo governorate, also to mention that this type of damage in drinking water infrastructure in Saraqab, Kafer Takharim, Badama, janudiyeh, Armanz, Idleb, Qourqeena, and Dana sub-districts by more than half of the communities in Idelb governorate.
- Not only the limited sources for drinking water in North West of Syria but also residents in this area are facing many problems for getting the daily drinking water, the report had found that these problems are many as the needs in this area, in more details, also to mention that not miscellaneous but also the needs and gap have differed between governorates in North West of Syria.
- The report had shown that the most affected population group for this lack was local or original residents who hadn't displaced since the crisis emerged in 2011, also to mention that this vulnerable group was mainly in Daret Azza, Mare', Membij, Aghtrin, A'rima, Jarablus, Atareb, Ar-Ra'ee, and Sheikh El-Hadid sub-districts by around 90% of the communities in Aleppo governorate.
- That most used disposal practices were in open areas or digs in North West of Syria by around 71% of the communities in this area, also to mention that this type of was disposal was mainly in Daret Azza, Mare', Membij, Aghtrin, A'rima, Jarablus, Atareb, Ar-Ra'ee, and Sheikh El-Hadid sub-districts by around 90% of the communities in Aleppo governorate, also to mention that shows waste disposal networks is destroyed or need maintenance by around 80% of the communities in North West of Syria.

NON-FOOD ITEMS SECTOR

- Access to reach non-food items, the report had found that the majority stated that 55% of villages can get their NFI directly through the markets, and this was mainly in Teftnaz, Sarmin, Badama, sub-districts.
- With partial access to markets in of the areas of the North West of Syria governorates, or the inability to fully access the main markets in this area, which is due to obstacles such as road failures and physical constraints to markets access like a damage in the roads or shelling during the last period.
- The most used strategy in the North West of Syria was sales of households for assets or goods like jewelry, telephone, furniture, lands,etc, to cope with the lack of NFI, this was by around 32% of the communities.
- With the severe shortage of electricity in North West of Syria, most of the population in this area resorted to mechanisms to cope with this shortage, so the statistics had shown that in about %25 of the villages in North West of Syria were have rationed electricity so that electricity is used in so limited proportion and to meet the basic needs.

Health Sector:

- Around 2% reported that hospitals and health facilities were completely damaged, and around 18% of the communities reported that health facilities were partially damaged, and this was mainly in Qourqeen, Harim, and Idleb sub-districts.
- Access to health facilities, in more than half of the communities that had been assessed, were only able to access healthcare facilities outside of their community, but that most people had access to healthcare facilities within 5 kilometers or 1-hour walking distance.
- 45% of the communities around half of the households in these communities have a member with a disability, this was mainly in Menbij, Idleb, Harim, Saraqab, Ehsm, Mhambl, Mare', Atareb, Afrin, Sharan, Darkosh, Dana, and Maaret Tamasrin sub-districts by around 60% of the communities.

- The main need was in all covered communities in North West of Syria was the need for prosthetics in more than 60% of the covered communities, also around 12% of the communities showed that the most need for people with disabilities was the need for trained physical staff that can help this vulnerable group to cope with the missing limbs.
- In North West of Syria around 9% of CFPs had reported an increase, while 4% said it had significantly increased, furthermore around 66% of all CFPs reported that they view that, in their view, the majority of members in their community are currently worried about contracting COVID-19.
- 37% who reported community members may not be willing to get the vaccine, furthermore, around 2% reported "do not know" and didn't show and acceptance of rejection for COVID 19 vaccines, CFPs identified the following top three reasons for why community members may not want to get vaccinated.

METHODOLOGY

Al-Ameen for Humanitarian Support, in an attempt to capture a view of the humanitarian situation in North West of Syria in the communities, were under the Turkish government or the Opposition armed groups, performed Multi-Sectoral Needs Assessment, due to rapid change in the security situation, displacement, and the demographic change on the ground, besides the need to updated information for these locations, also in some locations no information was submitted, also to shed the light On the importance of aid entered into this region through the Turkish borders crossings with Syria, in coinciding with the Security Council meeting to vote on the continuation of work through these crossings and the extent to which such a decision will affect the afflicted people who suffer from the lack of the most life basics over the past ten years.

In the tenth year of the Syrian crisis, all country's population faces huge humanitarian obstacles with continued conflict affecting civilians, lack of shelter, food and non-food items (NFI), basic services, education services, drinking water, and other essential necessities.

The humanitarian situation changes rapidly and significantly across the country, depending on the intensity of conflict, besides the displacement patterns and access to basic services and assistance.

This report provides a community-level analysis of the humanitarian situation in the North West of Syria in the communities that were under the Turkish government or the Opposition armed groups. It analyzed changes in major humanitarian sectors of displacement, shelter, NFI, food security and livelihood, protection, WASH, education, health, and emergency for 40 sub-districts that had been distributed in the North of Syria over three months from April 2021 to early Jun 2021.

Despite an escalation in conflict and a reported decline in humanitarian conditions in the North West of Syria in the communities, the area has received less international media attention than other countries experiencing mass displacement in the region.

So, to help humanitarian actors with information about the developments and the last change in the humanitarian needs, this report offers a multi-sectoral analysis in the North west of Syria in the communities were under the Turkish government.

This report is covering two governorates in Aleppo and Idleb governorates with all sectors except the nutrition sector as had been mentioned, the selection of the period and area covered was informed by conflict dynamics and the humanitarian situation on the ground which changed after MSNA 2021.

Sampling was to take all sub-districts and communities under the Turkish government control and Opposition army in North West of Syria governorates to take an extensive and comprehensive overview of the situation in this area.

Al-Ameen for Humanitarian Support access in North West of Syria in the communities was under the Turkish government and Opposition army was to 40 sub-districts and 425 communities, in the meanwhile Data Collection Coverage targeted all sub-districts and communities in these covered sub-districts.

Data collection was completed through Key Informants KI interviews with at least five KI in each community (2129 KIs) (%60 Males, %40 Female). Types of KI included a range of representatives of civilian bodies, such as local council members, teachers, NGO workers, and directors.

Al-Ameen teams conducted face-to-face and remotely KI interviews(30% face to face, 70% remotely) due to COVID 19 precaution procedures. The selection of KI was based on the criteria of knowledge regarding population, local context and situation, professional background, leadership responsibilities or personal experience, gender balance.... etc.

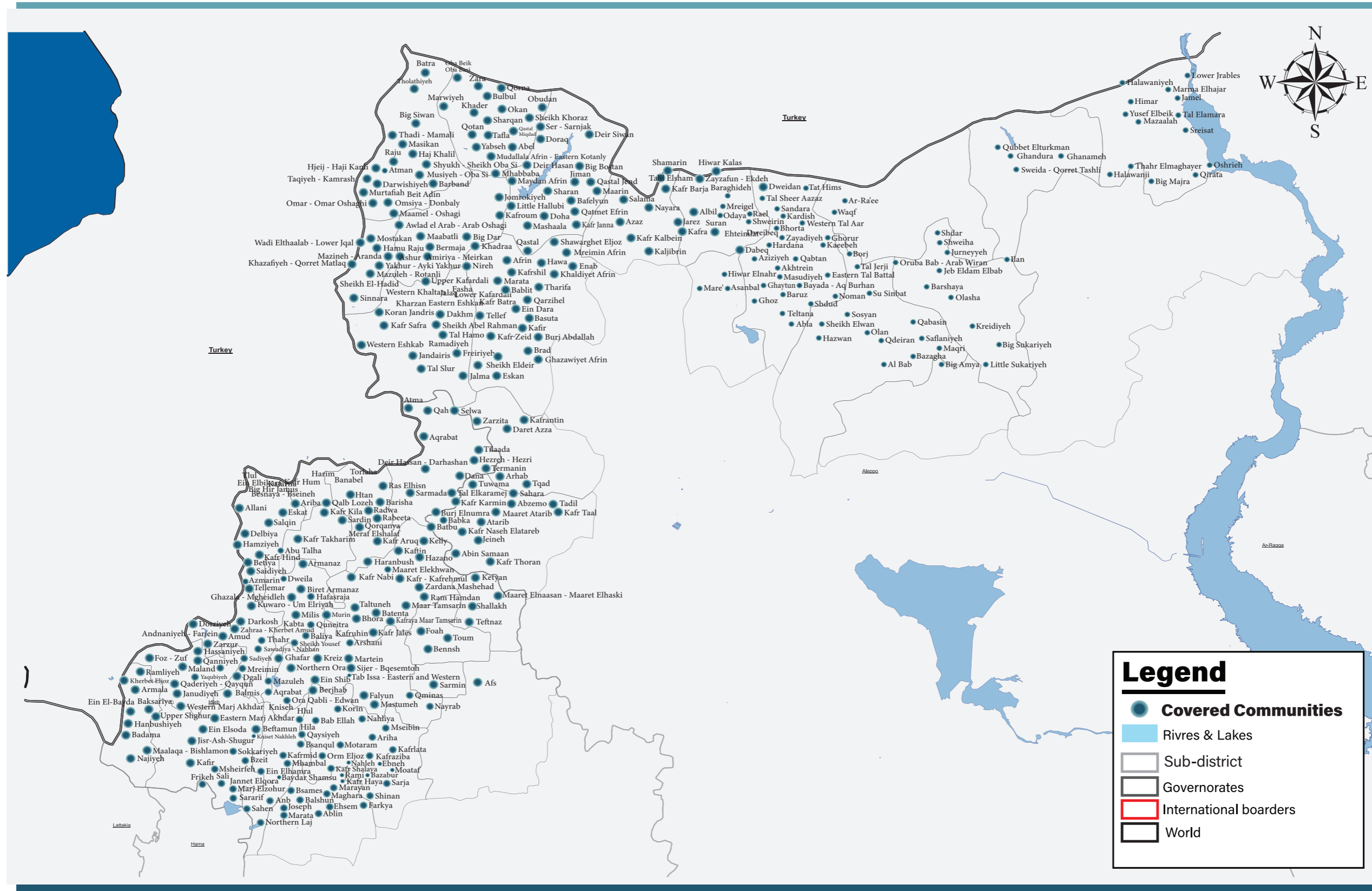
The data analysis plan was based on a sub-district level but in some special questions, it depends on community-level data analysis.

LIMITATIONS

As it had been mentioned that most of the communities in Aleppo and Idleb Governorates and under the control of the Turkish government and Opposition army had been covered, but the wide range of restrictions on movements, the low-security situation, and the rapid change in these locations on demographics, the precaution measures for COVID 19, the local and economic situation all these factors were challenges during the data collection and verification phases of reporting for this area, even though of all these difficulties and obstacles but it hadn't affected the quality, time or scope of data collection or data analysis plan.

one of the limitations that faced Al-Ameen for Humanitarian Support in data collection was the absence of accurate information about population numbers besides finding accurate female KIs in some sectors besides the difficulty of finding KIs with wide knowledge about the relevant sector and the community at the same time, so the team had overcome this by interviewing more than one KI for each sector so that they can get accurate information.

Coverage Map by Community





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INTRODU- CTION

Syria remains one of the world's most complex humanitarian emergencies.

INTRODUCTION

Syria remains one of the world's most complex humanitarian emergencies characterized by ongoing hostilities which have killed hundreds of thousands of people, triggered one of the worst displacement crises of our time, and led to the widespread destruction of civilian and agricultural infrastructure, including homes, schools, health facilities, water supply, and irrigation systems. Today, 13.4 million people in Syria need humanitarian assistance - a 21 percent increase compared to 2020 - with needs increasingly being exacerbated by economic decline.

The decade-long crisis has inflicted immense suffering on the civilian population who have experienced massive and systematic violations of international humanitarian and human rights law, including more than 1,350 attacks on education and medical facilities and related personnel, bombardment which has caused over 12 million people to flee their homes, and arbitrary detention, abduction, torture as well as other serious abuses. Almost 12,000 children have been killed or injured since 2011,² and 47 percent of young people have had a member of their immediate family or close friend die. With around half of Syria's children have known nothing but a lifetime of crisis - 2.45 million of whom were estimated to be out of school in 2020 alone - an entire generation is at risk of being lost.

The economy has experienced irreparable harm since the crisis began, with the gross domestic product having declined by 60 percent and the government increasingly unable to raise sufficient revenue to subsidize essential commodities such as fuel and bread on which the most vulnerable families rely. The Syrian pound is in virtual freefall having lost 78 percent of its value since October 2019, while price increases for staple goods are at an all-time high. More than 90 percent of the population is now estimated to live below the poverty line. The COVID-19 pandemic has accelerated this economic downturn by further reducing already sparse income-generating opportunities in a context where 50 percent of the work-age population is now estimated unemployed, and curtailing women and children's access to critical services such as reproductive health and malnutrition screening. Remittances, on which millions of Syrians and particularly IDPs rely are understood to have halved, from US\$1.6 billion in 2019 to US\$800 million in 2020, due to global and regional economic contraction. COVID-19 has also impacted an already debilitated health system in which half of health facilities are partially or non-functional.

Continued civilian casualties and forced displacement due to ongoing hostilities, in addition to reduced access to already degraded basic services, limited and inadequate housing and shelter options, and a wide array of specific protection risks and concerns continue to cause and perpetuate humanitarian needs among the population. While hostility-induced displacement in early 2020 generated additional needs amongst the population in Syria for internally displaced persons (IDPs), returnees and host communities, particularly in North-west Syria (NWS), the ripple effects of the economic downturn - including the loss of income and livelihoods, sharply reduced purchasing power and resulting financial unaffordability of food and other basic goods - have exacerbated living conditions for people who were already in humanitarian need, and have tipped previously less affected segments of the population into humanitarian need, including food insecurity, across the country.

Worsening living standards and an increase in harmful coping strategies have led additional segments of the population to develop life-threatening physical and mental health needs. These include a 57 percent increase in the number of food insecure people to 12.4 million (up from 7.9 million in early 2020). Of these, 1.27 million people are considered severely food insecure – twice as many as in early 2020.

In line with this trend, malnutrition rates continue to peak, with more than 500,000 children under the age of five chronically malnourished and 90,000 acutely malnourished. Mental trauma is widespread and under-assessed but certain to have long-term implications across all population groups. Twentyseven percent of households report signs of psychological distress in boys and girls, almost double the 2020 figure (14 percent).

Critical protection needs persist and have been aggravated by the COVID-19 pandemic, including gender-based violence (GBV), with women and girls across the country reporting that it has become a feature of everyday life. One in two people in Syria is estimated to be at risk of explosive ordnance; needs for humanitarian mine action interventions, particularly survey and clearance activities, are therefore significant but currently not met at scale.

At the same time, the COVID-19 pandemic continues to affect the country with nearly 47,000 cases confirmed in Syria, including at least 1,972 deaths as of mid-March 2021, further straining the health system and reducing people's access to both emergency and non-emergency care. In 2021, the increased scope and inter-linked nature of humanitarians needs among the population in Syria requires a comprehensive response across all sectors to save lives, protect people and prevent further deprivation¹.

¹HNO 2021

General context

Since 2011, the economy has shrunk by more than 60 percent due to a series of massive and successive shocks brought about by the widespread destruction of infrastructure and housing, disruption of trade, transport, and production, and loss of lives and human capital.

Recent estimates indicate that 90 percent of the population now live below the poverty line – up from 80 percent a year ago – with two million people living in extreme poverty. The sharp economic decline has manifested itself in significant spikes in the price of basic items including a 236 percent increase to the cost of the average food basket which reached SYP 111,676 in December 2020 – the highest cost since prices started being routinely monitored in 2013³² – and 29 times above pre-crisis levels.

At the same time, the Syrian Pound has lost at least 78 percent of its value since October 2019 trading at around SYP 3,900/US\$1 on the informal market at the time of writing dramatically impacting consumer affordability. Even households with regular income have been adversely affected as the cost of living has spiraled.

The national average food basket now exceeds the highest-paid official government monthly salary of SYP 80,240 by 40 percent and amounts to 70 percent of the average monthly family income (SYP 147,000). Women have been especially hard-hit financially, with almost 30 percent reporting no income at all to support their family.

The deepening economic crisis has been accelerated by the COVID-19 pandemic and Lebanon's banking crisis which has seen capital control measures applied on foreign currency deposits and transactions since late 2019 which have essentially cut Syria off from what was its last remaining financial gateway to the rest of the world, and deprived access to an estimated US\$40 billion in reserves, as well as vital remittances from the Syrian diaspora, which are estimated to have decreased by up to 50 percent.

Unemployment, which was estimated at 42.6 percent of the working-age population at the end of 2019, is understood to have since returned to the 2016 level of 50 percent as COVID-19 preventive measures have curtailed people's movement and restricted access to formal and informal labor markets. In total it is estimated that 200,000 – 300,000 jobs have been lost since March 2020 with small and medium-sized enterprises particularly affected; a United Nations (UN) inter-agency socio-economic impact assessment of COVID-19 completed in August 2020 found that 15 percent of businesses had permanently closed; 40 percent had paused trading, and 30 percent reduced their activity.

security situation

Syria is the second least peaceful country globally according to the Global Peace Index (GPI), although a reduction in active hostilities can be observed following the Russian Federation – Government of Turkey Idleb ceasefire agreement of March 2020 with active fighting having largely subsided compared to the peak of the crisis, and as a result of large-scale displacement also slowing.

For the first time since the crisis began, areas of control have not shifted in twelve months, while according to monitoring groups casualties are now at their lowest levels since 2011. Despite these trends, the legacy effects of more than a decade of violence, as well as ongoing hostilities in some parts of Syria, continue to harm civilians and compound and generate humanitarian needs. Explosive ordnance contamination is estimated to affect one-third of populated communities with those areas which experienced intense hostilities, including Aleppo and Idleb Governorates, particularly affected.

In 2020, an average of 76 explosive incidents per day was recorded, equivalent to one explosive incident every 20 minutes, while in some parts of eastern and western Ghouta in Rural Damascus Governorate nearly 60 percent of surveyed land has been confirmed as hazardous. Explosive ordnance incidents also continue to occur with alarming regularity in North-west Syria with devastating impacts on civilians.

Explosive ordnance incidents continuing to occur at an alarming pace, with devastating impacts on civilians particularly in North-west Syria. The security situation remains highly dynamic and prone to escalation, particularly in areas of mixed or contested control and in the vicinity of the frontlines despite an overall lessening in large-scale hostilities. In July and August, an average of 13 shelling incidents per day was reported in the areas of southern Idleb, northern Latakia, northern Hama, and western Aleppo Governorates, while in December skirmishes between different parties close to Ein Issa town in Ar-Raqqa Governorate displaced hundreds of families to nearby villages.

The resurgent Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) has also been at the source of more frequent and lethal attacks in southwestern Ar-Raqqa and north-eastern Hama Governorates, with attacks also continuing in western Deir-Ez-Zor and Eastern Homs Governorates. These attacks, which are being launched increasingly close to population centers and key humanitarian routes, such as Ethrya, in rural Hama, have the potential to disrupt humanitarian deliveries, particularly to the North East. Syria's basic infrastructure has sustained massive damage as a result of the crisis with much of it lying unrestored or in a state of disrepair.

Around a quarter of the country's housing stock is estimated to have been destroyed or damaged, 26 percent of all health facilities are non-functional, and around US\$16 billion has been lost in terms of agricultural production with the country transitioning from a net-exporter to a net-importer of wheat in that time, and removing a vital safety net from the many millions dependent on the sector for their living.

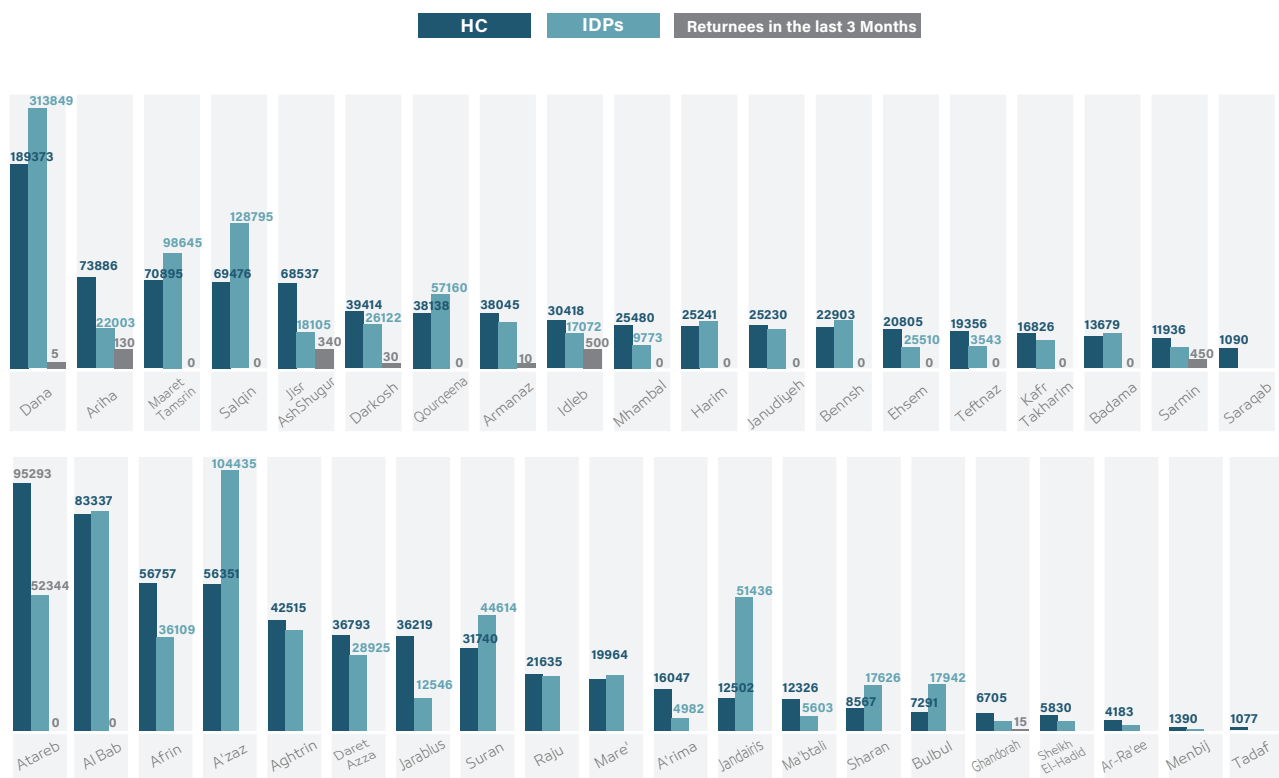
Major power plants, including in Aleppo and Idleb Governorates have been disrupted, vandalized, and looted, and critical water systems, electricity grids, and telecommunications networks remain out of service or semi-functional due to lack of regular maintenance, the continuous drain of technical staff, and an inability to import spare parts.

Schools have also suffered immensely as a result of both targeted attacks and collateral damage. It is estimated that in Aleppo Governorate alone there are 42 - 55 million tons of rubble. As in previous years, Syria remains one of the most dangerous countries for aid workers to operate in, with 35 verified attacks on humanitarian workers, facilities, and transportation in 2020, resulting in the killing (nine), injuring (14), and detention/ abduction (eight) of at least 30 humanitarian personnel; the majority of attacks occurred in Idleb (22) and Aleppo Governorates (ten).

DEMOGRAPHICS

The report showed that the total number of IDPs, host communities, and returnees living in NWS (North West of Syria) in the communities that had been covered in this report and under the control of the Turkish government the Opposition area are around 2,747,043 individuals, and these people who live in this pocket are from the covered communities only, furthermore, around 1,388,313 out of total number are IDPs individuals, furthermore, the most of these IDPs are living in Idleb governorate by around 836,884 individuals, while in Aleppo governorate there were around 551,429 individuals, also to mention that in North West of Syria in the communities that under the Turkish government or the Opposition area there are 1480 returnees in the last three months.

Demographic categorization by sub-district



For the host community around 800,728 individuals are living in Idleb governorate, while in Aleppo there are around 556,522 individuals, which make the total of HC individuals in the NWS around 1,357,250 individuals, also mention that this large number of individuals who are depending on assistance that is coming from Turkey through on cross-boarder by INGO/NGO beside some NGOs working inside Syria.

HOST COMMUNITY

The total host community in all covered areas is about 1,357,250 individuals, there was a significant difference in the number of host communities between the sub-districts the highest number was in Dana sub-district that by around 189,373 individuals, with almost half of IDPs in this area, furthermore, in Ariha, Maaret Tamsrin and Salqin sub-districts there was for each sub-district more than 70,000 individuals, while in Aleppo governorate the biggest number of HC was in Atareb sub-district by around 95,293 individuals, which is double almost the IDPs in this sub-district, other sub-district in this governorate had shown a large number of HC like Al Bab, Afrin, and A'zaz by more than 55,000 individuals.

As total aggregation it was obvious that the percentage of men above 18 years are the biggest in Aleppo governorate by around 24% of the total population, this was mainly in Mare', Afrin, Raju, Jandairis, and Bulbul sub-district by around 26% of the total HC in this governorate.

For the women above 18 years had the biggest percentage by around 23% of the total population in this area, while mainly this was in Sharan, Afrin, Jandairis, Bulbul, Sheikh El-Hadid by more than 20% of the population, also to mention that in Ma'btali sub-district it had reached more than 24% of the population.

The rest of the categorization was ranging from 6-10% of the total HC in Aleppo governorate.

In Idleb governorate women above 18 years are the highest percentage by around 23% of the total population of HC in this governorate, this was mainly in Mhambal, Kafr Tahkarim, Dana Qourqee-na, and Salqin sub-district by around 25% of the total host community.

Girls from 12-18 years are considered the second biggest categorization in this governorate, and it reached more than 16% of the host community in Maaret Tamsrin, Dana, Jisr-Ash-Shugur, and Salqin sub-districts.

For the rest of all age and gender categorization, it was almost the same the only difference is with boys from 13-17 years were more in Idleb governorate.

IDPs

The demographic situation for IDPs had been changed slightly regarding the gender and age categorization, the total number of IDPs in all covered areas in North West of Syria 1,388,313 furthermore, statistics showed that most of the displaced individuals had come from almost all over the country due to the reasons that these locations are near to the borders with the Turkish Republic, besides it's the last resort for most of the people who had come from all parts of Syria, even though the general context is still showing that people live under the poverty line by more than 80% of the IDPs, but it hadn't been found that they had returned to their original place, because as it had been mentioned it's the last resort for these people.

It had been noticed that in A'zaz sub-district had the biggest number of IDPs in Aleppo governorate by around 104,435 individuals, which is around double the host community in this area, while this shown the overcrowding of shelters in this area.

Also, Al-Bab sub-district had around 84,553 individuals which almost the same number of IDPs in this sub-district, while Atareb, Suran, and Jandairis sub-districts had shown that for each of them there are more than 50,000 individual IDPs, but in Suran and Jandairis sub-districts IDPs were double the host community and even more.

The IDPs classification according to age and gender had shown that the biggest percentage was for women above 18 years by 22% of IDPs in this governorate, and mainly this was in Sheikh El-Hadid, Mabtali, Sharan, Jandairis, and Afrin by more than 24% of the IDPs in these sub-districts For men individual IDPs it had reached 20% of the total IDPs in this governorate, and this was mainly in Raju, Bulbul, Sharan, and Mare' sub-districts by more than 22% of the IDPs. The rest of the IDPs classification it was ranging from 7-10% of the total IDPs in this area.

In Idleb governorate the situation was slightly different with a huge number of IDPs and IDPs sites that overcrowding in this area, the report had shown that Dana sub-district had around 313,849 individual IDPs, and it's double the host community in this governorate, also to mention this situation is similar in Salqin sub-district were the numbers of IDPs had reached 128,795 individuals, also in Maaret Tamsrin the IDPs reached around 100,000 individuals, while in Qourqeena sub-district the numbers reached more than 57,000 individuals.

The IDPs classification according to gender and age in this governorate had shown that there is an increase in the percentage of girls, boys, and women. The biggest percentage was for women above 18 years by around 25% of the total IDPs, this was focused mainly in Dana, Salqin, Maaret Tamsrin, and Qourqeena sub-districts by more than 27% of the total IDPs in these sub-districts.

Girls from 13-17 years had reached around 19% of the IDPs in this governorate, also mention this was focused in Mhambal, Badama, Janudiyeh, Ehsem, Bennsh, and Teftnaz sub-districts by more than 21% of the IDPs in this area.

Also, there was an increase in the number of boys from 1-5 years by around 15% of IDPs in this area, Dana, Armanaz, kafr Taharim, and Sarmin sub-districts by more than 20% of the IDPs in this area. For the rest of the IDPs classification, the percentages were ranging from 7-11% of the IDPs in this governorate

RETURNEES

The report had focused on the returnees who are coming in the last three months, also to mention that for returnees' definition in the report, they are the people who had left their original place since the beginning of the crisis and had returned in the last three months to their original home with dignity.

The report examined the number of returnees during the months from April to Jun 2021. The total returnees of the HC during this period was 1480 returnees during the last three months, furthermore, the report showed that the reason for IDPs to return for their origin place was due to reduce the intensity of conflict, also they had mentioned that in most areas, the IDPs sites were already full and overcrowded, in this regard, one of the KIs had mentioned that “ IDPs sites is like an ocean, you can see where it begins, but in the horizon, it never ends”.

IDPs FLOW

As had been mentioned that North West of Syria in the communities that are under the control of the Turkish government and Opposition army had witnessed a large flow of IDPs in the last three months and even before and that's due to it considered as the last resort for all the people in this area, so even though the needs are coming more also the gaps are becoming bigger, but people what they want from this area is to live in peace, but it's not enough anymore, furthermore, according to Al-Ameen enumerators observation and interviewees with IDPs, "All we had asked for is freedom and democratic change if we had killed it still fine, but please let our children live in dignity and peace".

furthermore, these large movements had come from all of Syria's governorates which could be room for enhancements even the situation is getting worse, also to mention that the gap in these governorates is becoming bigger.

In more detail, the largest number of displaced persons were from Damascus governorate only around 15,000 individuals in the last three months even though the numbers are not clear due to the huge demographic change in this area, furthermore, these IDPs had been settling in Dana, Maaret Tamsrin sub-districts in Idleb governorate, also in Afrin and Jandairis sub-districts in Aleppo governorate.

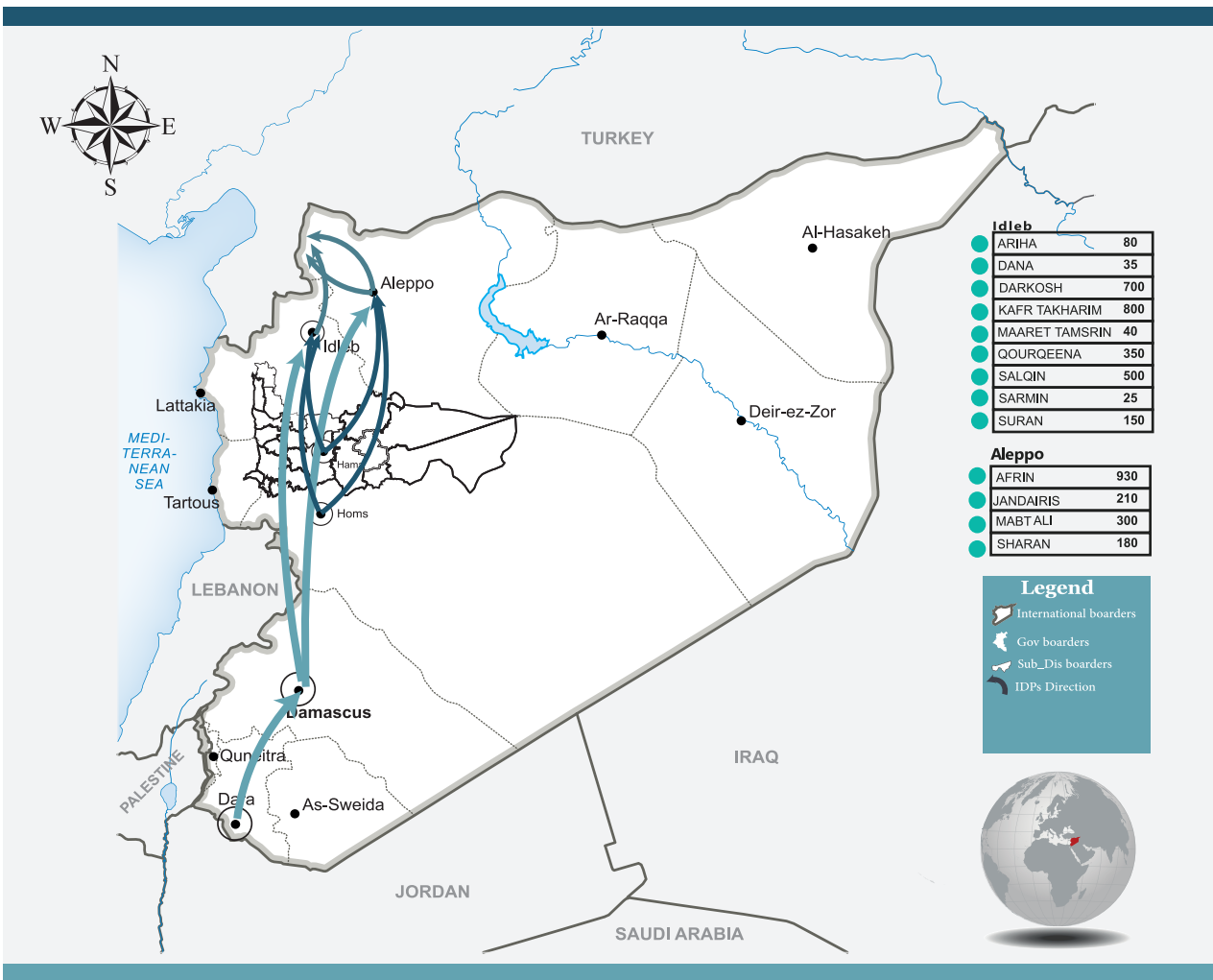
The results show that the most displaced people in the last resort are from almost all over Syria the especially from the Damascus Countryside governorate, where the number of IDPs was one of the highest governorates, and only from this governorate around 20,000 individuals had come to this area.

The report had noticed that from Daraa governorate around 1000 individuals had reached this area, furthermore, half this number of IDPs had settled in Afrin sub-district, while the other half had settled in Maaret Tamsrin sub-district.

For reasons that driven IDPs to choose these locations are almost the same but in different percentages, for Aleppo governorate most of IDPs had chosen this area due to search for physical safety and this was by 86% of IDPs, mainly this reason was for Raju, Afrin, Jandairis, Bulbul, Sheikh El-Haded, Mabtali, and Mare' sub-districts.

Also, around 29% of the IDPs had displaced to Aleppo government due to proximity to international borders this was mainly for IDPs who had settled in A'zaz, Jarablus, and Al Bab sub-districts, while this reason still the same in Idleb governorate by 36% of IDPs in this governorate.

IDPs Flow Map for North West of Syria sub-districts





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EMERGENCY SECTOR

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IDPS SHELTER TYPE

Photo Source:
AFB

EMERGENCY SECTOR

IDPs Shelter Type

As a result of the increasing numbers of displaced people in the region, it was necessary to focus in this report on the type of shelter that the displaced inhabit, due to its importance in humanitarian interventions, which usually include shelter programs that support access to emergency or transitional shelter in addition to its relationship in the various sectors and projects that should be targeted in these governorates.

The statistics in this report indicated that the residents in the targeted governorates are from the host community, and they are forming almost 45% of the population in the villages and towns in which the questionnaire was conducted, while the percentage of internally displaced persons is 55% of the total population in North West of Syria in the communities that under the control of Turkish government or the Opposition army, and as for the returnees during the last three months, the report showed that they are almost less than 1% of the total number, but it is expected that the majority of these returnees have become displaced now as a result of the security events and the increase in the gaps and needs.

In talking about the types of shelter the displaced live in the targeted governorates in this report, the report showed that most of the IDPs in the targeted governorates are residents of IDP sites, like camps, individual tents, collective centers....etc.

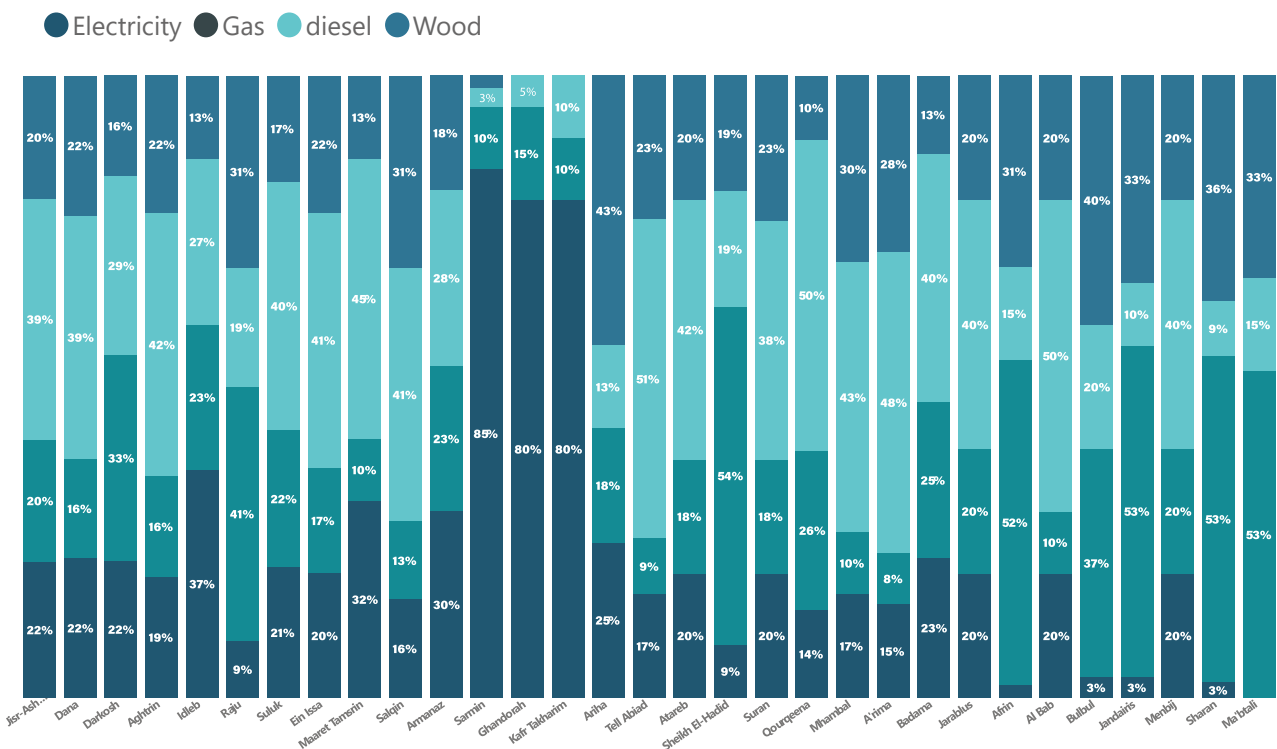
Furthermore, it had been noticed that at least and according to KIs statistics there are around 1800 IDPs sites that had been located in both governorates, also to mention that most of these sites are not officially registered by CCCM cluster, even the size and land of sites were not define by managements of these camps “ Tents and shelters are so close no one can define, even the numbers had increased, imagine that you count the tents today and in the morning you see other IDPs building tents around the camp”.

Most of these IDPs were in Dana sub-district by around 725 IDPs sites that had been noticed by KIs in this area, while in Maaret Tamsrin sub-district there were around 302 IDPs sites, also to mention that in Afrin and Atareb sub-districts there were 66 IDPs sites, these sites were located everywhere beside it's sometimes shown inside and outside the communities in these sub-districts.

Also, the IDPs had been renting or hosted with other families from the host community where the results show that 8% of the IDPs that renting houses live in apartment buildings, and sometimes in an unfinished building, this situation had been noticed in Afrin and Dana sub-districts, and the reason for this due to overcrowded IDPs sites, also the price inflation for renting.

Main Sources of Cooking Fuel for

The main source of cooking fuel by sub-district



Regarding cooking fuel, and its importance on the daily life of the displaced people, the statistics showed that most of the displaced people living in North West of Syria governorates face difficulties, and sometimes they cannot obtain cooking fuel, at a rate of 57% of the population in this area.

In Aleppo governorate it was found that almost half of the IDP population can't get cooking fuel, this was mainly in Ghandorah, Daret Azza, Mare', Menbij, A'zaz, Aghtrin, and Al Bab by more than 70% of the IDPs population in this governorate.

Also in the same governorate, around 49% of the IDP population in these communities can't have cooking utensils, so most of the IDPs had mentioned that they depend on food that doesn't need cooking, or eating less preferred food as will be mentioned later, this was mainly in Suran, Atareb, A'rima, Al Bab, and Jandairis by more than 60% of the IDPs population in this governorate.

In Idleb governorate, the situation regarding cooking fuel was more worst, the statistics had shown that 65% of the IDP population in this area lacking access or affordability cooking fuel, this was focused more in Dana, Qourqeena, Idleb, Ehsem, Janudiyeh, Bennsh, and Harim sub-districts by more than 80% of the IDPs population in this governorate.

While the same percentage of IDPs had mentioned that they can't have access or affordability for cooking utensils, this was mainly in Idleb, Ehsem, Janudiyeh, Qourqeena, and Dana sub-district by more than 70% of the IDPs population.

In Idleb governorate the coping strategies had been changed except of the percentage of IDPs that depending on these strategies due to lack of cooking utensils, the results had shown that relying on food that doesn't need cooking by 45% of IDPs population, this strategy was mainly in Dana and Qourqeena sub-districts.

For eating less preferred food by 36% of the IDPs population, this was mainly in Janudiyeh, Armanaz, Bennsh, and Harim sub-districts.

The inability of the displaced to obtain cooking fuel is due to several reasons, the most important reason is the lack of purchasing power to secure fuel, due to the sharp rise in cooking fuel prices within this region and lack of income, this reason is also the general lack of availability of cooking fuel in these sub-districts that were covered in the report.

The results have shown that the reliance of the displaced in these governorates mainly slightly different and this was due to the availability of the source and how much it costs.

In Aleppo governorate, it was found that most of the IDPs are depending mainly on gas by around 40% of the communities in this governorate, while this source was depending on mainly in Afrin, Sheikh El-Hadid, Afrin, Jandairis, Sharan, and Mabtali sub-districts by more than half of IDPs.

The second used source for cooking fuel that had been used by IDPs in Aleppo governorate was wood by around 29% of the communities this governorate, this source of cooking fuel was depending on mainly in Raju, Suran, A’rima, Afrin, Bulbul, Sharan, and Mabtali sub-districts by more than 30% of the IDPs in these sub-districts.

In Idleb governorate the situation for the source of Cooking fuel was different, the report had found that around 35% of IDPs in this governorate were depending on diesel as a main source of fuel, this source was depending on more in Qourqeena, Badama, Mhambal, Salqin, and Maaret Tamsrin sub-districts by more than 40% of the IDPs in this area.

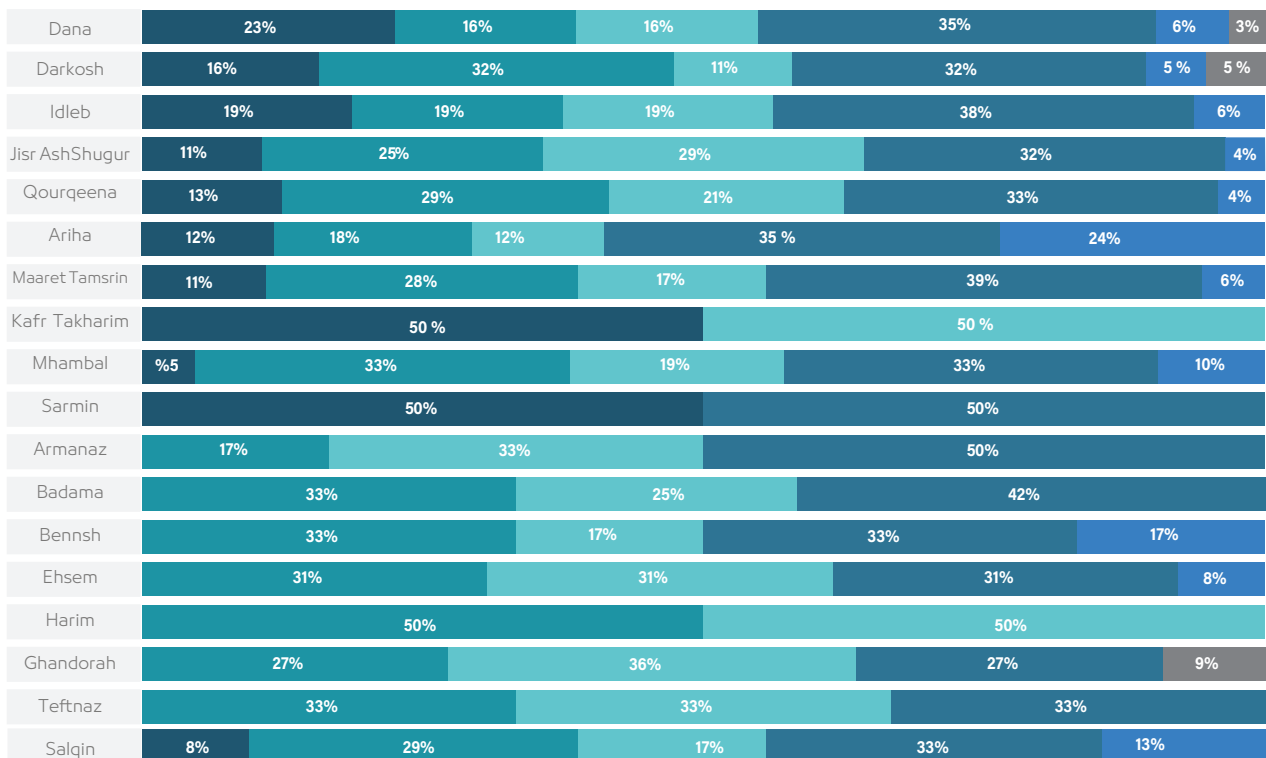
The second used source for cooking fuel was wood by around 25% of the IDPs, the report found that this source was mainly in Salqin, Ariha, and Mhambal by around 30% of IDPs in this area.

Coping Strategies for Cooking Fuel Shortages

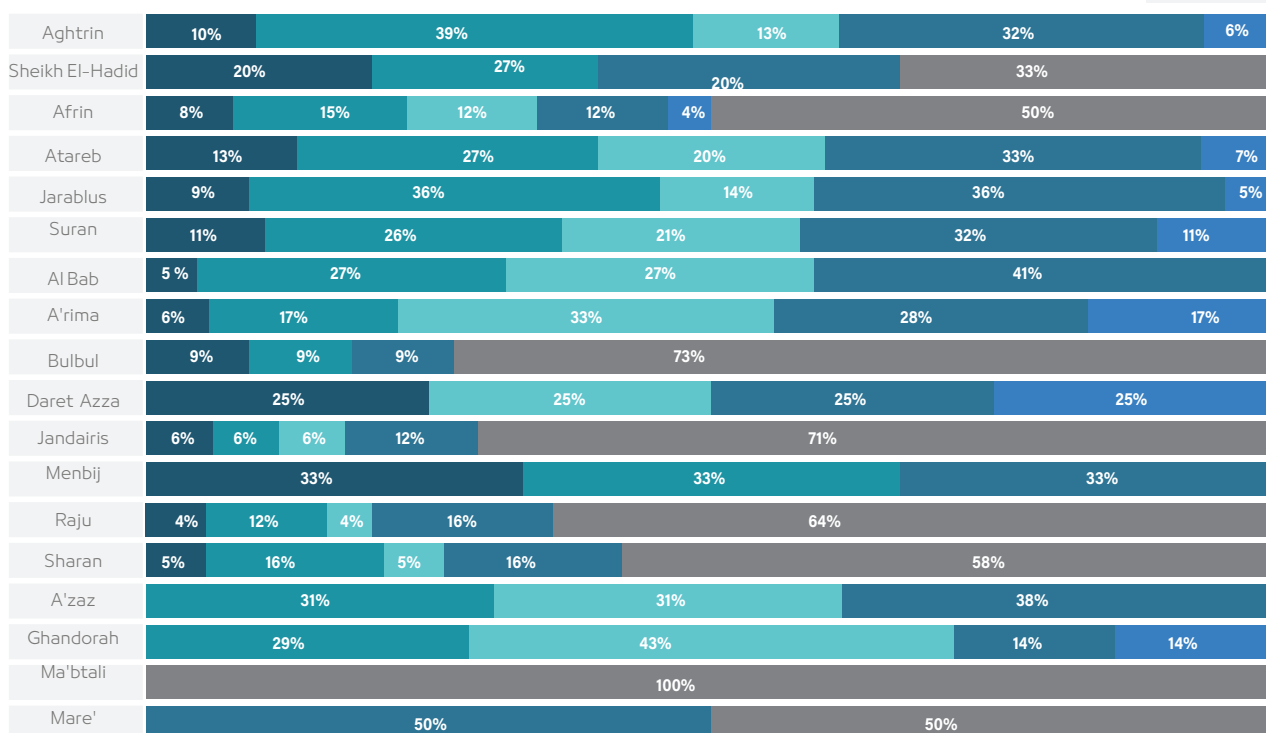
coping strategies for lack of cooking fuel by sub-district

- Reduce the amount of fuel used for other purposes
- Change in diet to prefer food that does not require cooking
- Borrow fuel from friends / relatives
- Reduce spending on other materials to buy fuel
- Reduce the amount of food
- Buy food from restaurants
- No need for strategies

Idleb



Aleppo



Strategies to cope with the shortage of cooking fuel varied in North West of Syria which reflects the need for these sources in daily life, also the gap that had been shown regarding cooking fuel shortage.

In Aleppo governorate it was found that 26% don't depend on any coping strategy for lack of cooking fuel, this was mainly in Ma'btali, Mare', Raju, Sharan, and Bulbul sub-districts by more than half of IDPs in these areas.

While around 25% of the IDPs were depending on reducing spending on other materials to buy cooking fuel, this coping strategy was relying on mainly in Mare', A'zaz, Al Bab, and Jarablus sub-districts by more than one to third of IDPs.

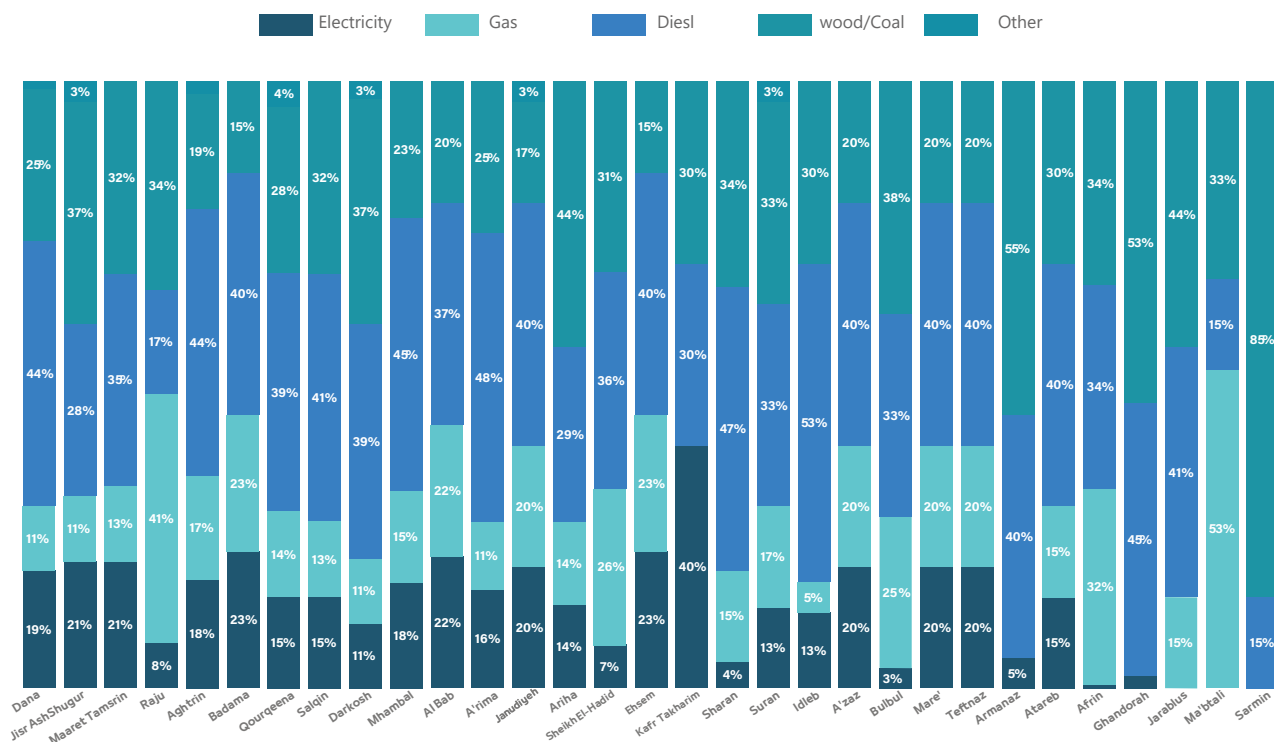
require cooking due to a shortage of cooking fuel, this strategy was focused mainly on Menbij, Sheki El-Hadid, and Daret Azza sub-districts by more than 25% of IDPs.

In Idleb the situation wasn't that different even though the huge need besides a large number of IDPs in this area, the main coping strategy for the shortage of cooking fuel was to reduce spending on other materials to buy fuel by 34% of IDPs, this strategy was mainly in Sarmin, Armanaz, Badama, Maaret Tamsrin, and Idleb sub-districts by more than 38% of IDPs.

Also, it was found that IDPs are depending on many other coping strategies but in low percentages like reduce the amount of food, borrow fuel from relatives or friends, and reduce the amount of fuel used for other purposes.

Main Sources of Heating Fuel

The main source of Heating fuel by sub-district



The results showed no difference in the sources of fuel used in heating among the displaced in North West of Syria in governorates under the control of the Turkish government or the Opposition army, as the results indicated that diesel was the main material used for heating by 34% of total villages in Aleppo governorate, and its use was concentrated in Jandairis, Afrin, Atareb, A'zaz, Sharan, A'rma, and Aghtrin sub-districts by more than 40% of IDPs.

The second source for heating fuel in Aleppo governorate was wood or coal, this source was mainly used in Raju, Sheikh El-Hadid, Sharan, Suran, Bulbul, Afrin, and Jandairis sub-districts by more than 30% of the IDPs.

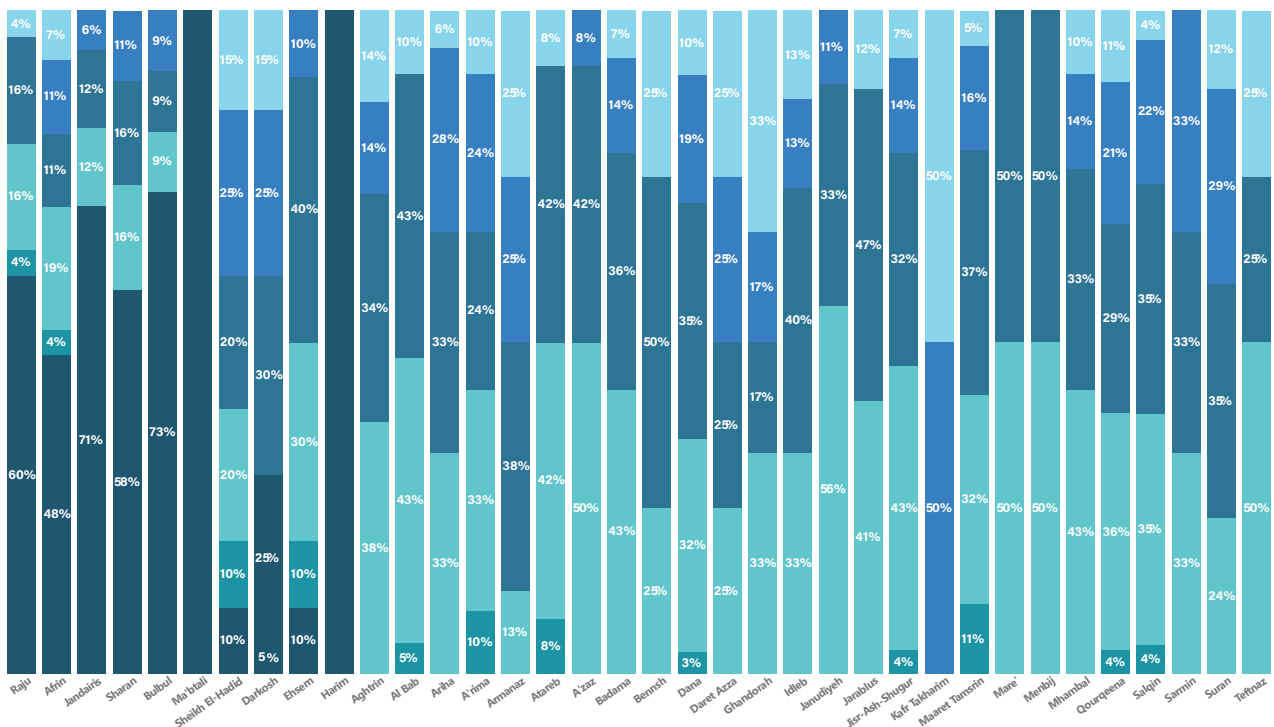
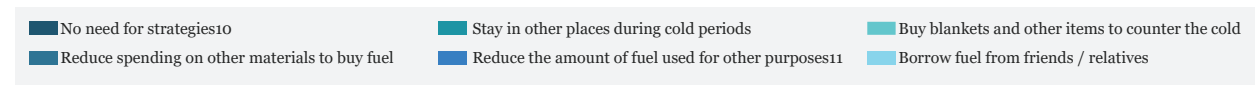
Also in Idleb governorate, the Diesel was mainly used by 38% of IDPs in this governorate, this source of heating fuel was mainly in Dana, Badama, Salqin, Mhambal, Ehsem, Idleb, Teftnaz, and Armanaz sub-districts by more than 40% of the IDPs.

The other source that IDPs relying on for heating fuel was wood or coal by 31% of IDPs, this source was used more in Sarmin sub-district by more than 85% of the IDPs, also mention that in Armanaz, Ariha, Darkosh, and Jis-Ash-Shugur sub-districts this source of heating fuel was used by more than 37% of IDPs.

Other sources were used for heating like gas and electricity, also to mention that in Kafr Takharim sub-district around 40% of IDPs were depending on electricity as a heating source.

Coping Strategies for Lack of Heating Fuel

coping strategies for lack of Heating fuel by sub-district



Strategies for coping with a shortage of heating fuel varied in North West of Syria, where there was great similarity between strategies for lack of heating and cooking fuel with another strategy, which is buying blankets to overcome the shortage of heating fuel.

The results showed that the majority of the displaced in Aleppo governorates that they buying blankets to overcome the shortage of heating fuel as a coping strategy, this strategy was used by 27% of IDPs, also to mention that it was mainly in Jarablus, Mare', Menbij, Jarablus, and Al Bab sub-districts by more than 40% of IDPs.

The second coping strategy was reducing spending on other materials to buy fuel by around 26% of total IDPs in this governorate, this strategy was used in Al Bab, Atareb, A'zaz, Jarablus, Mare', and Menbij sub-districts by more than 40% of IDPs.

With almost the same percentage around 25% of IDPs are not using any coping strategy in this governorate which is very different from Idleb governorate, and this strategy was mainly in Mabtali, Bulbul, and Jandairis sub-district by more than half of the IDPs population.

Idleb governorate had shown that IDPs relying on buy blankets and other items to overcome the cold, this strategy was used by 35% of IDPs, while it was used mainly in Badama, Janudiyeh, Jisr-Ash-Shugur, Mhambal, and Teftnaz sub-districts by more than 40% for this type of strategy.

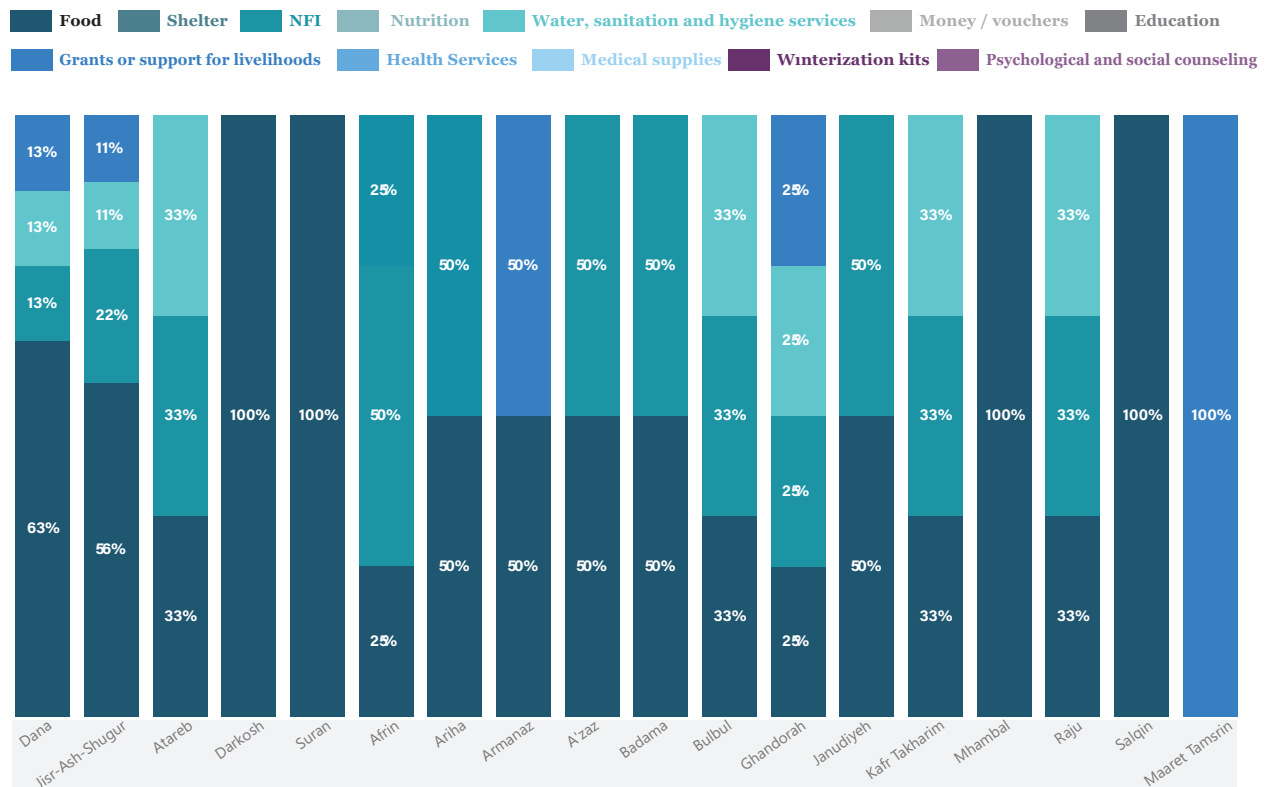
Reduce spending on other materials to buy fuel was a coping strategy for lack of heating fuel by around 34% of IDPs in Idleb governorate, this strategy was used more in Bennsh, Idleb, Ehsem, Armanaz, and Maaret Tamsrin sub-districts by more than 37% of the IDPs in these areas.

Also in was found that Kafr Taharim is using only two coping strategies which are borrow fuel from friends or relatives and reduce the amount of fuel used for other purposes by half of the IDPs for each strategy.

Other coping strategies were used like borrow fuel from friends or relatives, reduce the amount of fuel used for other purposes stay in other places during the cold or winter period but in low percentages.

Received Humanitarian Assistance in the Last Three Months

Humanitarian assistance type in the last 3 Months



During the data collection period, it was clear that the vast majority of the residents did not receive humanitarian aid during the past three months in North West of Syria governorates that under the control of the Turkish government and Opposition army, due to the increasing of gaps and needs besides the huge movements that happening on monthly basis, also the needs are basically based on certain communities.

In Aleppo governorate around 65% of the covered communities hadn't received any humanitarian assistance, while around 35% of the communities had received assistance, while this type of assistance was related to shelter, NFI, Food baskets, grants or support for livelihoods, WASH, Education, furthermore, out of these communities that received assistance 38% of the communities had received food assistance, while 33% of communities had received NFI assistance, also to mention that 21% of communities had received WASH assistance, and a very small percentage of communities had received grants or livelihood and education assistance.

These assistances were mainly focused in Atareb, Suran, Afrin, A'zaz, Bulbul, Ghandorah, and Raju sub-districts, while also it was noticed that Suran sub-district in all covered communities the only assistance was received were food only.

In Idleb the situation more enhanced regarding the communities that had received assistance, and this could be due to focus on IDPs sites in this area, and the huge number of IDPs in this governorate, the report had found that 45% of communities had received assistance in the last three months, while 55% of the communities hadn't received any assistance.

Idleb had shown that out of the communities that received assistance, 58% of the communities had received food assistance which reflects the bad situation in this area as general, also it was noticed that 18% of the communities had received NFI assistance, while the assistance related to grants or livelihood assistance, some communities had received WASH and Education assistance but in a very low percentage.

In the context of accountability towards the affected community, the IDPs were not satisfied with the quality and quantity of assistance provided, the report had shown that around 55% of the communities that had received assistance in Aleppo governorate were not satisfied at all with the assistance, while around 45% of the communities were satisfied partially the main reasons for were diverse, but generally, around 65% of communities mentioned that assistance was not enough for the BNFs which reflect the bad situation and huge gap in this area, while 25% of communities had mentioned it doesn't meet the priority needs, while around 15% of the communities mentioned that the assistance provided was not good enough in terms of quality to cover the needs, while some communities had mentioned that the assistance wasn't timely.

In Idleb governorate the 44% of the communities that had received assistance mentioned the reasons for dissatisfaction was due to that the assistance that had been provided was insufficient to cover the needs, also around 33% of these communities had mentioned that assistance doesn't meet the priority needs which could be for two reasons, first that there is no needs assessment had been done or consulting with the BNFs in the targeted communities before the intervention or because the response plan is taking much time and not updated according to urgent needs which had been changed with time.

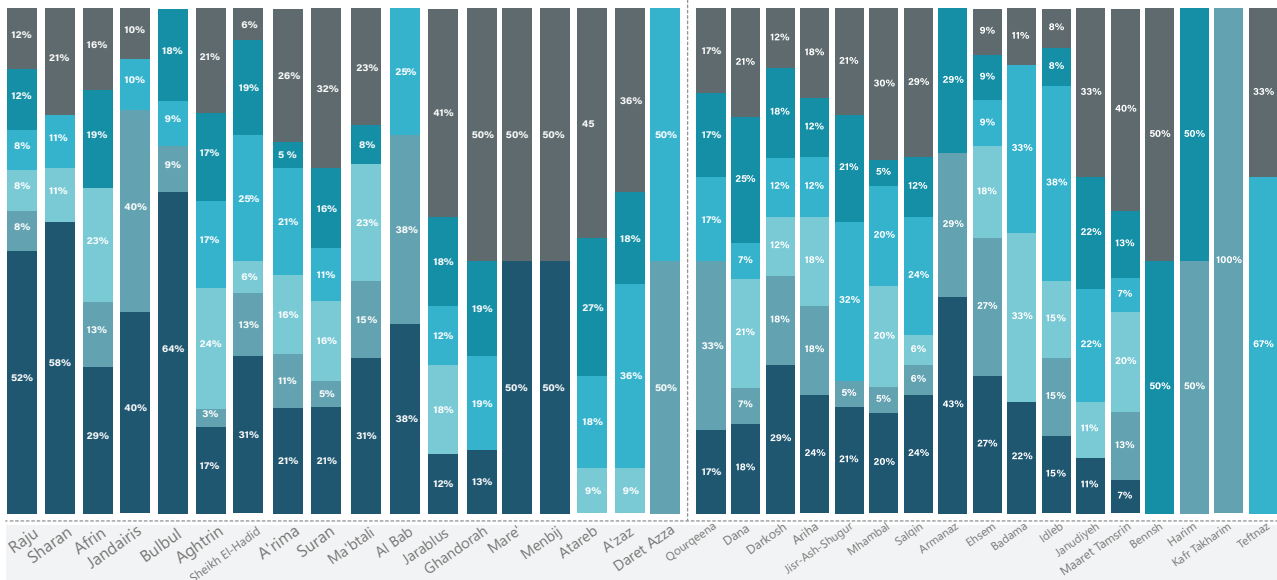
Collective centers and IDPs sites:

Difficulties IDPs face in access to shelter



Aleppo

Idleb



With a large number of collective centers and IDP sites that had been mentioned earlier in the last resort, the report had focused on the access difficulties also the main challenges that had been faced by IDPs in this area.

Regarding the difficulties that had been faced by IDPs in collective centers and IDPs sites in Aleppo governorate, the report found that around 33% of the communities that had IDPs sites and collective centers are facing difficulties with main services like electricity, water, heating, ...etc, that were not enough, this type of difficulties was mainly in Afrin, Sheikh El-Hadid, and Ghandorah sub-districts.

Also in the same context around 33% of IDPs are facing difficulties in sanitation and hygiene, according to the Al-Ameen enumerators by their field observation” the sanitation is all around in the streets, besides tents, and the smell is killing beside the mosquitoes, rodents, the situation is very stifling”, this was mainly in Bulbul, Ghandorah, and Afrin by more than 34% of the covered communities in this area.

Displaced people in collective shelters face many difficulties in Idleb governorate, difficulties with main services like electricity, water, heating, ...etc, at a rate of 35% of the total IDPs sites, followed by the lack of adequate spaces and overcrowding at a rate of 18% as well, this type of difficulty was mainly in Maaret Tamsrin sub-district by more than half of the communities.

Finally, services related to difficulties in sanitation and hygiene almost non-existent due to the lack of cleaning materials, sterilizers, etc, also mention that this difficulty was similarly by around 29% of the total communities in this area, this difficulty was mainly in Idleb, Dana, Ariha, and Maaret Tamsrin sub-districts by more than 33% of the communities in these areas.

The reasons that IDPs increased in collective centers and IDPs sites, was mainly for houses that had been destroyed, while the second reason was more IDPs are arriving to this area, these reasons were mainly in Idleb governorate, while in Aleppo governorate the main reason was due to lack of financial ability to afford rent.

The difficulties that IDPs are facing to get access to the shelter was due to many reasons, in Aleppo governorate, the main reason was due to lack of rental space and this was for 29% of the communities in this governorate, while around 22% of the communities had mentioned that it was due to lack of access to shelter, while around 14% of communities had mentioned it was because homeowners don't prefer to rent their property to the IDPs in this area.

In the same context, Idleb governorate had shown the same reasons but in lower percentages beside other reasons like lack of tools and materials for shelter repair by around 16% of the covered communities in this area, while around 14% of the communities had mentioned that the main reason for the increase of IDPs in collective centers and IDPs sites was due to high cost for renting.

It had been noticed through the report that many IDPs are living in open areas in many communities mainly this was in Idleb governorate, the reasons behind the IDPs living in open areas in Aleppo governorate was due mainly to that the IDPs are moving for a short period of time and this was for more than of half the communities in this governorate, while around 29% of the communities mentioned that there are no other options for IDPs to go while all IDPs sites are already overcrowded, while around 14% of the communities mentioned that these IDPs are moving all over the area searching for any space available to be part of IDPs sites.

Idleb governorate had shown that the main reason for IDPs to live in open areas was due to IDPs are moving for a short period of time and this was in half of the communities in this governorate, while the other reasons were related to IDPs just had reached the location or due to that IDPs had no other options left to go for.



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EDUCATION SECTOR

Photo Source:
AFB

EDUCATION SECTOR



An estimated 6.9 million people (97 percent children) need humanitarian education assistance. The sector is not able to provide a 2021 estimate of out-of-school children,²⁹⁵ however, in 2020, an estimated 2.45 million children were out of school and 1.6 million children were at risk of dropping out.

Due to the cumulative effect of the conflict, the closure of learning facilities, and/or reduced learning hours due to COVID-19, worsening economic conditions, increased population numbers and displacement, the numbers of children out of school, and children who are at risk of dropping out is almost certain to increase. Hostilities, the use of schools for non-educational purposes, and other safety concerns continue to impact the safe use and availability of education services—particularly in the north. In 2020, at least 42 children were killed, and 38 children and adults were injured by 61 verified attacks on education (attacks on schools, two attacks on education personnel) and 31 verified instances of military use of schools.

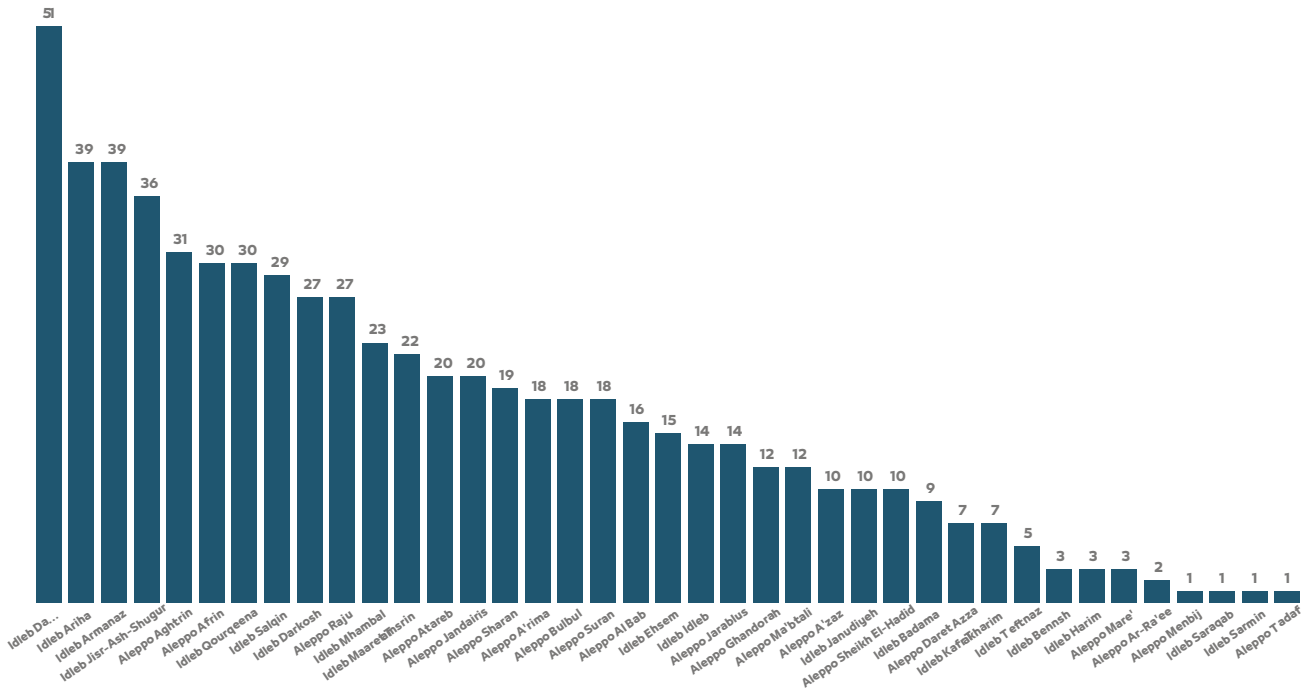
In addition to the terrible fear, this instills in students and school personnel, attacks on education also reduce the availability of education infrastructure, contributing to overcrowding and result in unsafe school buildings being used by students. With schools and learning facilities in 2020 being intermittently closed between March and December many electronic and paper-based distance education interventions were launched.

The reach of this was limited due to multiple challenges, including lack of electronic devices and connectivity, movement and other restrictions, and difficulty supporting and monitoring home learning. The situation was compounded by worsening economic conditions that increased the pressure on children to support their families. There are indications that the rate of student return is lower in the North than in other parts of the country.

Despite multiple threats and barriers, families who send their children to school continue to prioritize education because they believe that education is important, that education will help their children's economic opportunities and because children want to go to school. Families who do not send their children to school cited economic and availability barriers. Families with school-aged children want support that reduces the costs associated with sending children to school.

Functioning Schools

Number of Education facilities by sub-district



The educational year was stopped in 2020 before four months at least of the final exams, also to mention that most of the parents had shown fears of sending students to schools due to COVID 19, all these reasons had made a gap in the learning process beside the lack of online tools that could help in continuing the learning process.

For the number of educational facilities, Aleppo had shown that there are around 289 schools in this area, for the functionality of these schools it had been shown that around 43% of educational facilities are working with a very good facility by 75-100% of the capacity in this area, this type of functionality was mainly in Ar-Ra'ee, Menbij, Tadaf, and Ma'batli sub-districts by more than 75% of schools in this area.

For the IDPs in these schools, the report had shown that in Aleppo governorate the primary schools are almost overcrowded with IDPs, the report had shown that around 38% of the primary schools in this area had IDPs with the percentage of 75% of the students in this area, this was mainly in Ma'batli, Mare', Ar-Ra'ee, and Tadaf sub-districts by more than half of the schools in this area.

Also, around 31% of the primary schools had IDP students by around half of the students in these schools, furthermore, this was mainly in Afrin, Raju, Jandairis, Bulbul, and A'zaz sub-districts by more than half of the schools in this area.

Other schools had IDP students from 25-50% of the students in these schools, which reflects the bad situation of the education process, also which affecting the health situation for parents and students with the time needed for social distance.

In Idleb governorate the situation was not that different, around 61% of the schools were functioning by more than 75% of its capacity, this type of schools was mainly in Armanaz, Janudiyeh, Badama, Teftnaz, and Sarmin sub-districts by more than 75% of the schools in this area.

Around 15% of the schools in Idleb governorate were functioning by less than half of the capacity, this type of school was mainly in Ehsem, Salqin, Kafr Takharim, and Saraqab sub-districts by more than 27% of the schools.

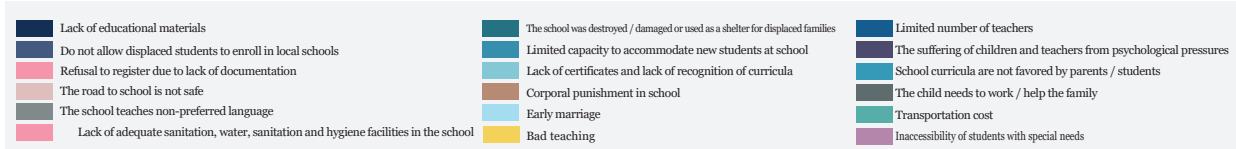
Other schools were functioning around 6% of schools in Idleb governorate were working and functioning by less than 25% of its capacity, these schools were mainly in Salqin, Dana, and Qourqeena by more than 10% of schools.

For the IDPs presence in schools, it was found that in Idleb governorate around 52% of schools had IDPs by more than half of the students, and this due to the huge number of IDPs in these areas, also to mention that these schools were mainly in Dana, Salqin, Idleb, Armanaz, Kafr Takharim, Saraqab, and Ariha by more than half of the schools.

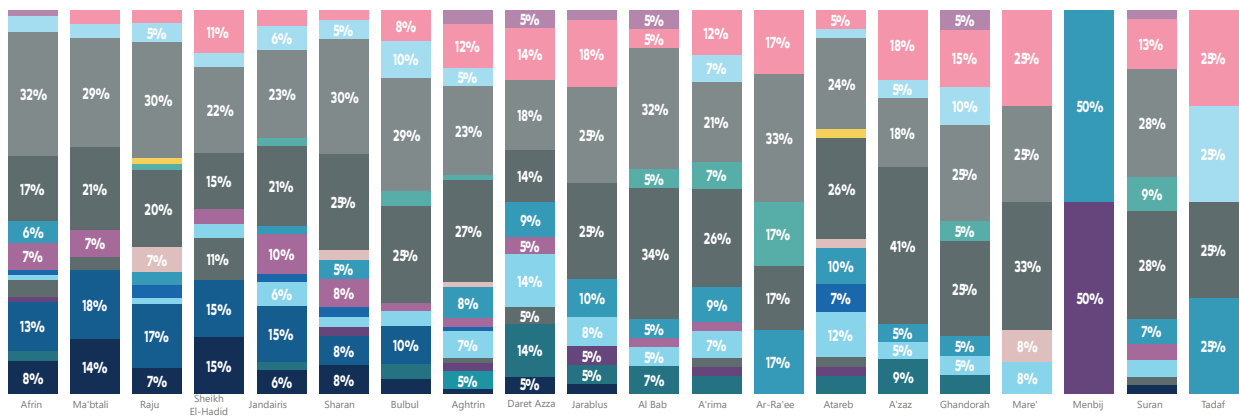
While around 30% of schools had shown that had IDPs students by less than 25% of the total students, these schools were mainly in Mareet Tamsrin, Qourqeena, Darkosh, Mhambal, and Bennsh sub-districts by more than 35% of the schools.

SCHOOL DROPOUT

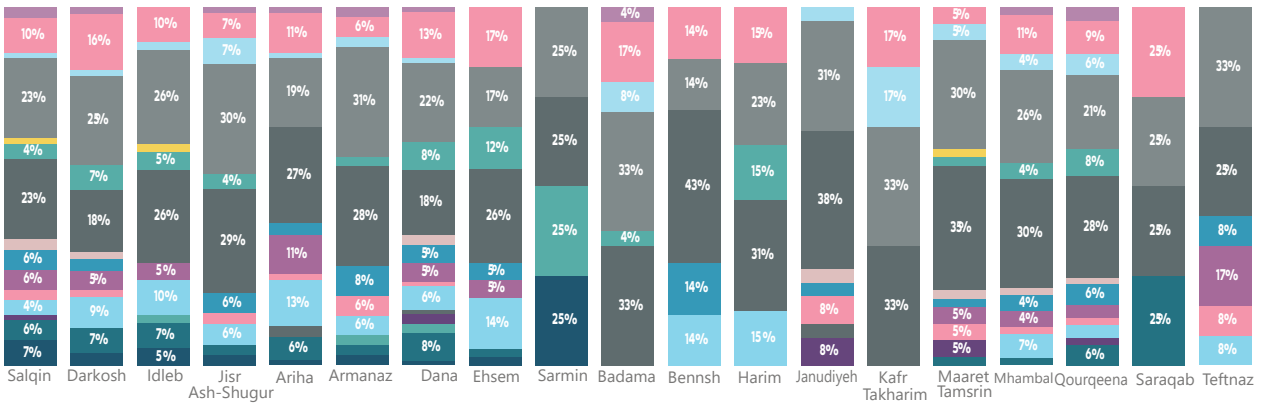
Drop out reasons by sub-district



Aleppo



Idleb



School dropout is one of the factors that have a great impact on the educational process, and this problem affects both the displaced and the original population alike, but it takes place at the level of the displaced in a greater and wider way in terms of harm, and the report showed in the North West of Syria in governorates that under the control of the Turkish government and Opposition army that in Aleppo governorate around 38% of schools had shown students drop out in the primary schools by 50-75% of students, this was mainly in Afrin, Raju, Jandairis, Sharan, Mabtali, and Daret Azza by more than half of the schools.

Also to mention that in primary schools around 30% of schools shown students drop out by less than half of the students, this was mainly in Atareb, Jarablus, Suran, A'rima, and A'zaz sub-districts.

A very low percentage of less than 12% of schools had shown no dropout, but they had witnessed some absence of students on many days of the week, and the reasons mainly due to COVID 19 precaution measures.

In Aleppo governorate there was a dropout for the secondary school students, according to the statistics around 35% of schools had shown that more than half of students in the secondary schools had been dropped out in the last year, this was mainly in Daret Azza, and Ar-Ra'ee sub-districts.

In the same context, around 31% of schools had shown that around half of the students had been dropped out in the last year, this type had affected clearly Atareb, A'zaz, Ma'batli, Menbij, and Tadaf sub-districts by more than half of the schools.

In Idleb governorate the situation became worse than in Aleppo, the report showed that around half of the schools had witnessed drop out among primary schools students by 25-50% of students, this issue affected clearly schools in Saraqab, Sarmin, and Darkosh sub-districts by more than 47% of schools.

Also, around 30% of the schools in Idleb governorate had shown the drop out among primary school students reached 50-75% of students in the last year, this issue was mainly in Bennsh, Maaret Tamsrin, and Dana by more than 30% of schools.

For the secondary schools in Idleb governorate, the situation was worse, the statistics show that around 46% of secondary schools had witnessed drop out by more than half of the students in these schools, this issue affected clearly schools in Saraqab, Sarmin sub-districts by more than half of the schools.

Furthermore, around 17% of schools in the same governorate had shown that the drop out reached 25-50% of the students in the secondary school, this issue had affected Salqin, Dana, Ehsem, Harim, and Bennsh by more than 40% of schools.

As the drop out of students in the secondary and primary schools is one of the main issues that facing the learning process, so the report had focused on the reasons behind this issue, the main reason in Aleppo governorate was due to lack of COVID 19 precaution measure, this was in around 26% of schools, also around 24% of schools mentioned that the reason due to weak financial condition for the families so they sent students to work.

Also in Idleb governorate, the main reason for drop out was due to weak financial condition for the families so they sent students to work while this reason was in 27% of schools, also around 25% of schools had mentioned that the main reason was due to COVID 19 precaution measures.

EDUCATIONAL NEEDS

The priorities of education change from time to time due to the change in the humanitarian situation but with time the gap become worse and the needs increasing, for the education priorities in Aleppo governorate, it was found that most of the urgent needs were appropriate water, sanitation and hygiene facilities in schools which is one of the precaution measures against COVID 19 to take in consideration and this reflect the main reason behind the dropping out of schools, this need was in around 29% of schools in this area, this need was mainly in Jarablus, Ghandorah, and Menbij by more than half of the schools.

The second priority need was for, which reflect the COVID 19 precaution measures, is the availability of classrooms, this priority was needed in 14% of the schools, and mostly in Afrin, Ma'btali, and Sheik El-Hadid sub-districts by more than half of the schools.

The third priority for education in Aleppo governorate was related to the need for financial resources to cover teacher's wages, this need was 11% of the schools and mostly in Tadaf and Ar-Ra'ee sub-districts, and in these sub-districts this need to be considered the main one and for all schools.

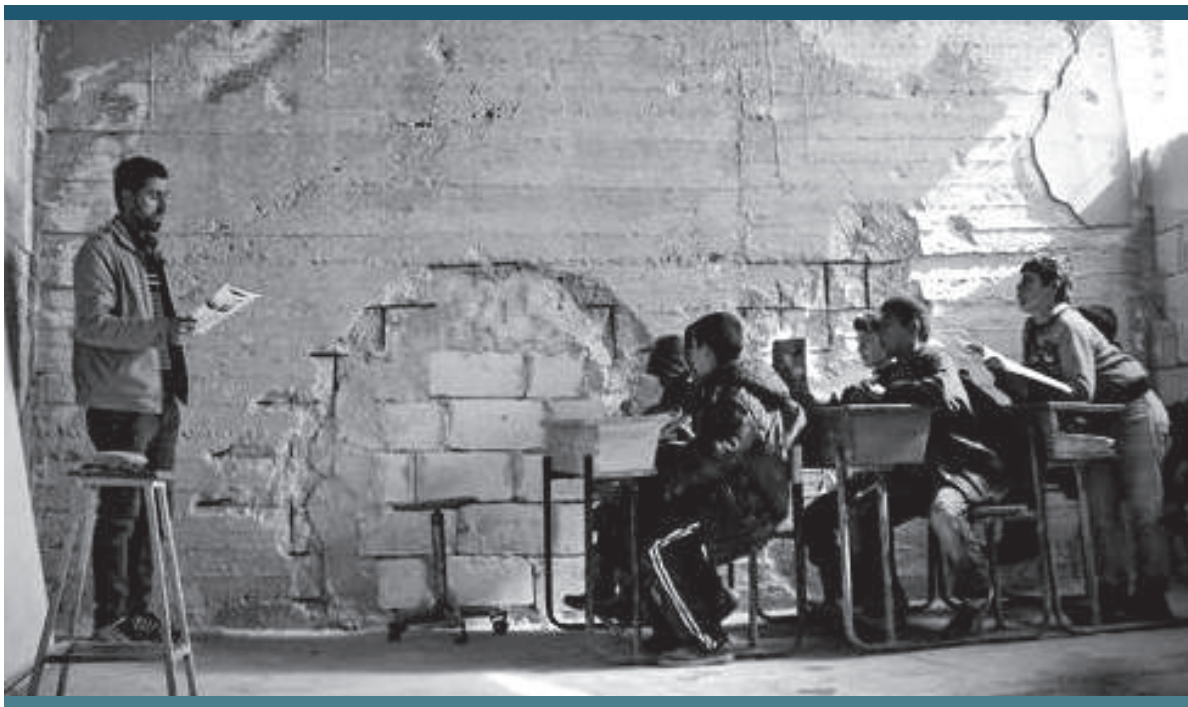
With the same percentage, the need was for, which reflect the COVID 19 precaution measures, is the ensure of safety and security of the students and teachers, this priority was needed in Mare', Ma'btali, Daret Azza, and Bulbul sub-districts by more than 20% of the schools.

The priorities and needs in Idleb governorate didn't differ from Aleppo governorate, the needs for was appropriate water, sanitation and hygiene facilities in schools was in 29% of schools, these schools were in covered sub-districts and by more than 20% of schools except in Badama it reached just 10% of schools.

ensure of safety and security of the students and teachers as a second priority was in 16% of schools, this priority was needed in Bennsh, Teftnaz, Harim, Ehsem, Idleb, and Ariha sub-districts by more than a quarter of the schools.

Furthermore, around 15% of schools had shown the need for financial resources to cover teachers' wages which will guarantee continuing of the learning process, this type of need was mostly in Teftnaz, Bennsh, Kafr Takharim, and Sermin sub-district by more than 30% of the schools.

Other education needs had been but in low percentages like the need for fuel for heating, recognition, and accreditation of certificates, schools equipment like desks, chairs....etc, furthermore, there was a need for teaching and learning materials, lack of qualified teachers, this need will be covered in the teachers capacity building issues.



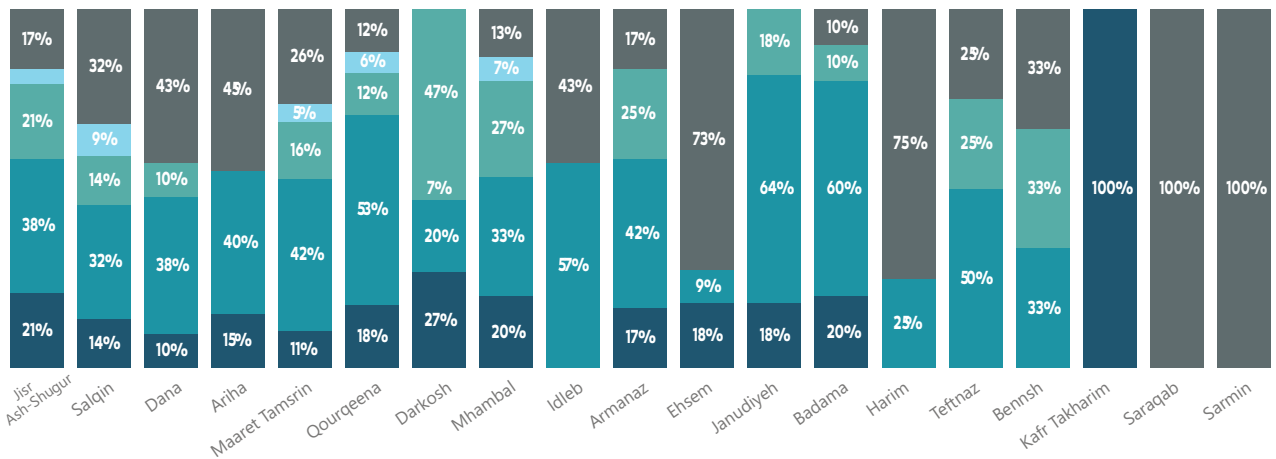
Percentage of Teachers who had Training in the last 3 Months

Speaking about the training teachers received in the last three months, statistics in North West of Syria had shown that in Aleppo governorate around 48% of teachers in schools hadn't received any type of training that would help them develop their educational methods during this period, which reflected negatively on the educational process in general and on the teachers and students in particular.

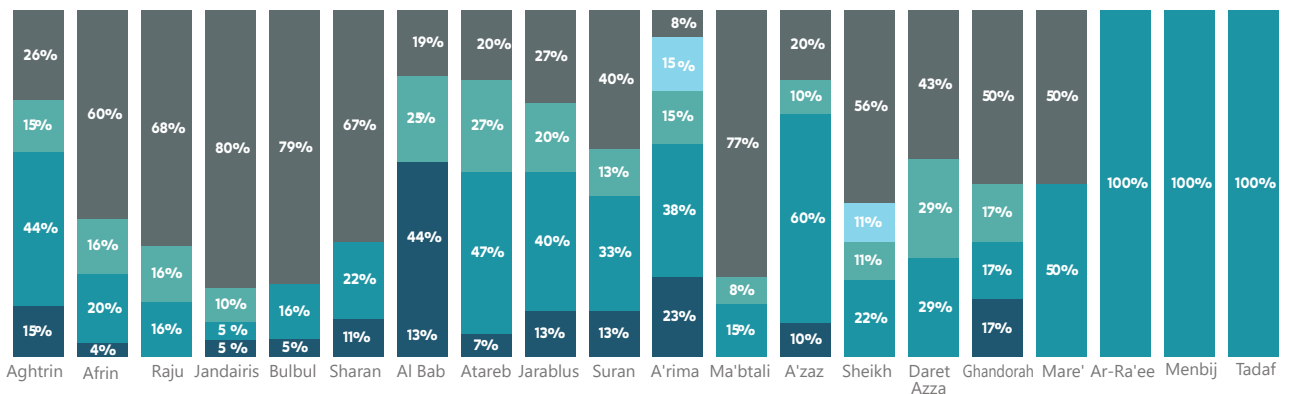
Teachers Capacity building and training by sub-district



Idleb



Aleppo



This severe lack of educational training for teachers and administrators in this region is due to the absence of humanitarian organizations and support in general, in addition to the lack of staff capable of managing and providing such training, and in the same context, the results showed in this report that the schools located in

Furthermore, around 30% of teaches in Aleppo governorate schools had received training in the last three months by less than half of the teachers in these schools, this was mainly in Idleb governorate the situation in terms of the training provided to teachers was better, but not enough, in addition to the fact that the recipients of these training reported that they were not of high quality and lack of follow up with the trainers after the educational training ended.

In the same context, around 39% of schools had shown that teachers had received pieces of training in the last three months by less than half of their staff, this was mainly in Qourqeena, Idleb, Janudiya, Badama, and Bennsh by more than half of the schools.

Around 31% of schools in Idleb governorate had shown that teachers didn't receive any type of training, these schools were mainly in Ehsem, Harim, Saraqab, and Sarmin by more than 75% of the schools.

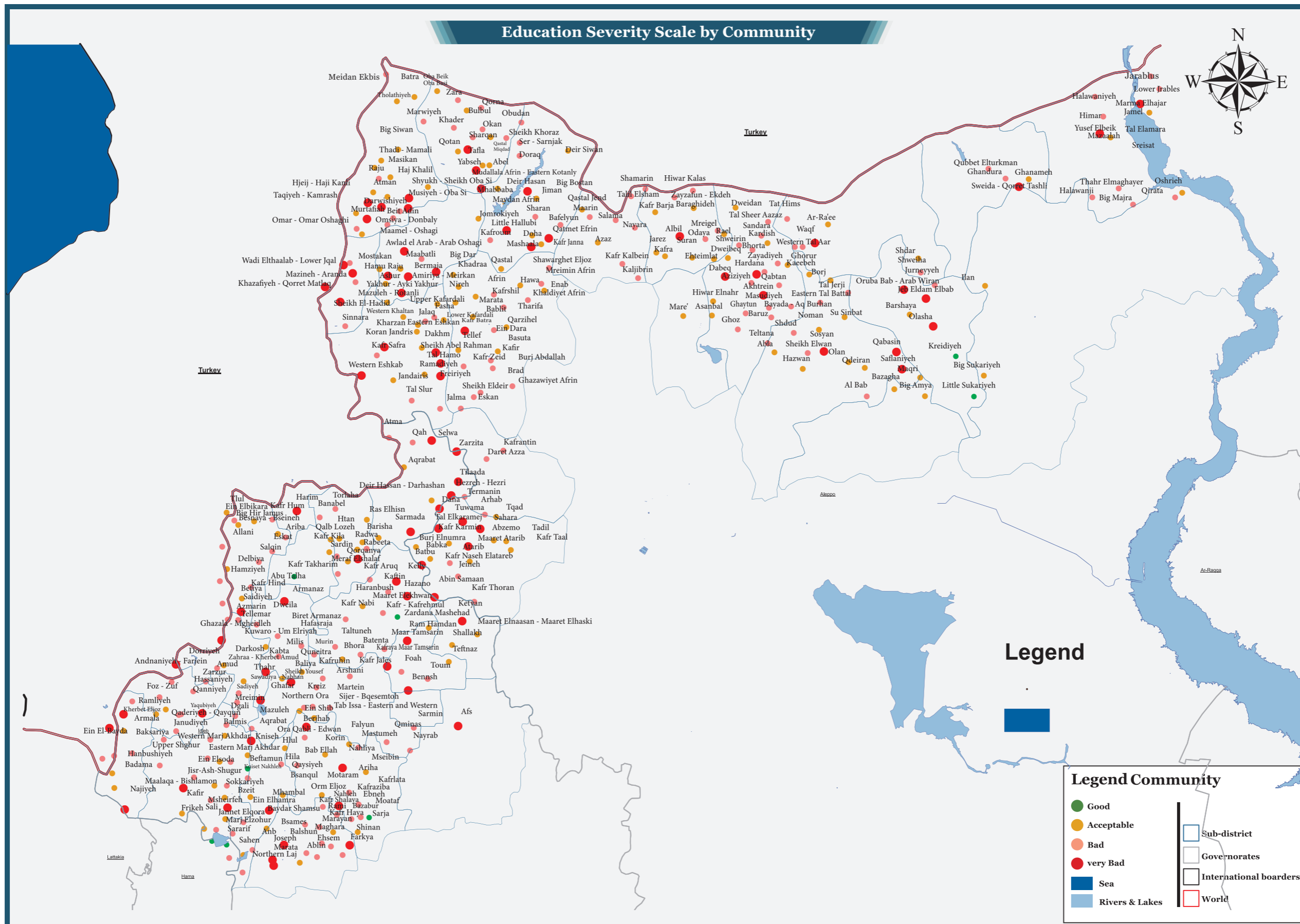
This severe lack of educational training for teachers and administrators in this region is due to the absence of humanitarian organizations and support in general, in addition to the lack of staff capable of managing and providing such training, and in the same context, the results showed in this report that the schools located in Ras Al Ain district need training courses like Education in Emergency, Educational Management, Safety and Security Measures and Teaching Methods.

CURRICULUM

The used and preferred curricula had great importance in providing education because they are related to the training that teachers need, in addition to its impact on the provision of educational materials. Therefore, this report focused on the importance of reaching the best practices for providing educational means.

The curriculum used in the Aleppo governorate by all schools was the Syrian Interim Government curriculum, as is the case in all sub-districts in the Idleb governorate where all schools study the Syrian Interim Government curriculum.


As for the preferred curriculum, it was clear that the majority prefer the curriculum of the Syrian Interim Government in all governorates in North West of Syria by all schools and villages.



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FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS SECTOR



PURCHASE ORDER	
ITEM	QTY
WHITE SUGAR	6 kg
CHICKPEAS	6 kg
IODISED SALT	1 kg
NET WEIGHT: 13 kg	
Name and Address of the Supplier: BASHAN TABAKA UNIVLERI, MESHIK بازارچه پاشان، مرسین، ترکیه	
 WFP World Food Programme برنامج الأغذية العالمي	
NOT FOR SALE	

P. D. : 03.10.2019
 E. D. : 02.10.2021
 L. N. : 270019927-18-022

FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS SECTOR

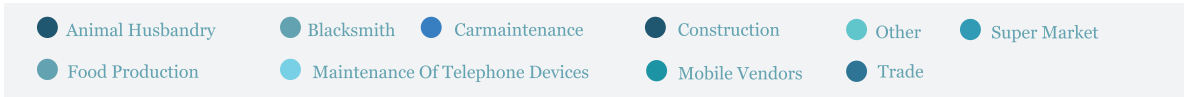
An estimated 6.5 million Syrians are food insecure and an additional 2.5 million people are at risk of food insecurity.

- From the assessed households, an estimated 40 percent of Syrians spend over 65 percent of their expenditures on food, 57.2 percent of food-insecure households reported to have outstanding debt, and 65 percent of food-insecure people are adopting crisis or emergency harmful coping strategies.
- The proportion of people who are food insecure at the national level is 5 percent less compared to the 2017 HNO. This can be attributed to the significant scale of food and livelihoods/agriculture assistance provided by food and agriculture sector partners that accounted for 5.1 million people being reached on average on a monthly basis with food, and 2.4 million people reached with livelihoods and agriculture assistance from January to October 2018.
- Almost eight years on, the main drivers to food insecurity are prolonged displacements, loss and lack of livelihoods, and reduced production capacity which in turn resulted in limited physical and financial access to food, high prices, and inflation contributing to reduced purchasing power and continuous livelihood depletion of the most vulnerable populations.
- Almost 40 per cent of the surveyed households report to be IDPs or returnees, 74.5 per cent of which reported to be displaced for more than 12 months. Among them 478,282 displaced persons living in last resort camps are of particular concern as they have limited access to a diversified diet or income opportunities.
- With an 83 - 89 per cent of the population living below poverty lines, and with a cumulative GDP loss of \$226 billion between 2011 and 2016 out of which \$16 billion in losses and damages attributable to the agriculture sector alone, the relationship between poverty and food security is becoming inseparable.^{125 126} A monthly food ration with staple items costs at least 80 per cent of an unskilled laborer's monthly salary and 50-80 per cent of a public service employee's monthly salary, thus demonstrating the existence of "working poor" in Syria.

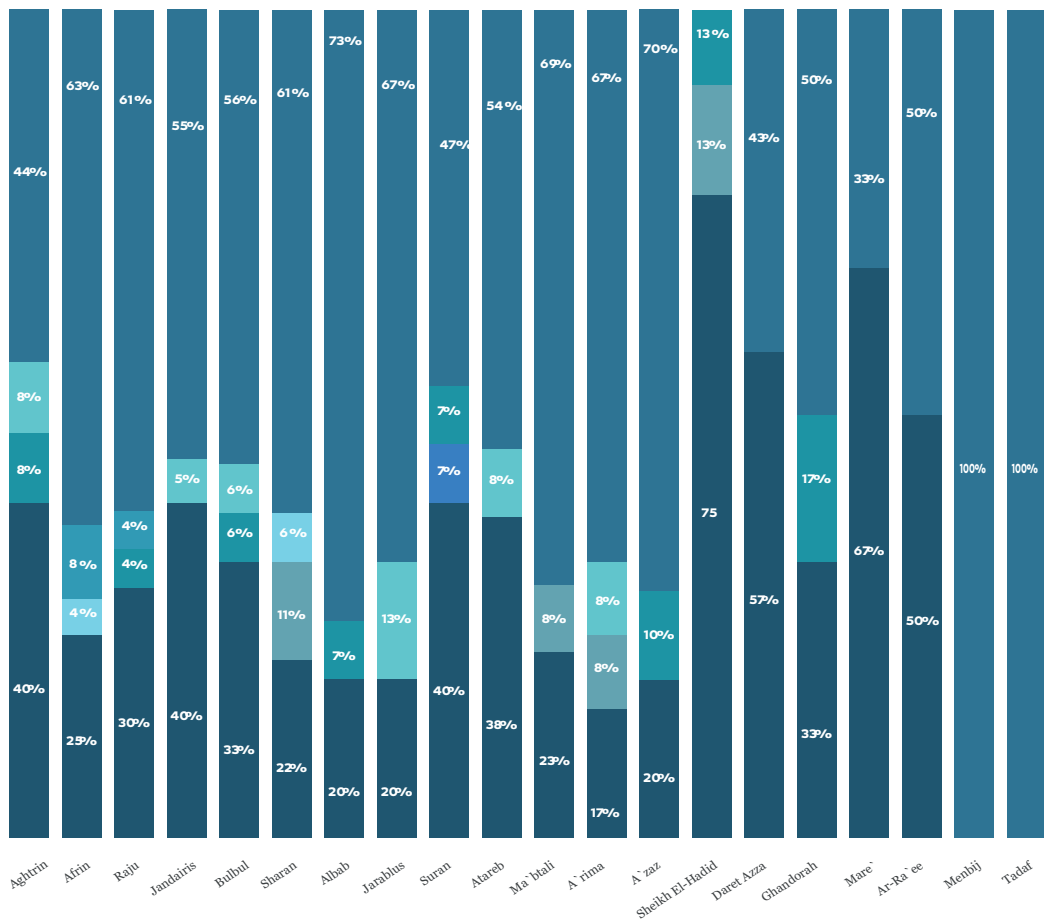
- The worst drought in 30 years affected cereal production during the 2017/2018 winter season in Syria. This has come as an additional burden on the prolonged crisis with a shortfall of 1.2 million metric tons of wheat to meet domestic food use requirements of 3.4 million metric tons.
- Unprecedented livestock asset losses estimated to about half of the pre-crisis situation affecting livelihoods has led to irreversible coping strategies.
- There is an urgent need for multiple actions to provide food and livelihood assistance through the most feasible modality to people in need and at risk, as established by the sector.

INCOME SOURCES and Markets:

The Main source of income for men by sub-district

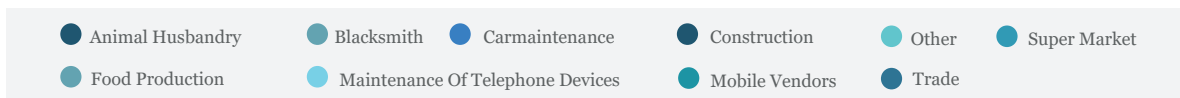


Aleppo

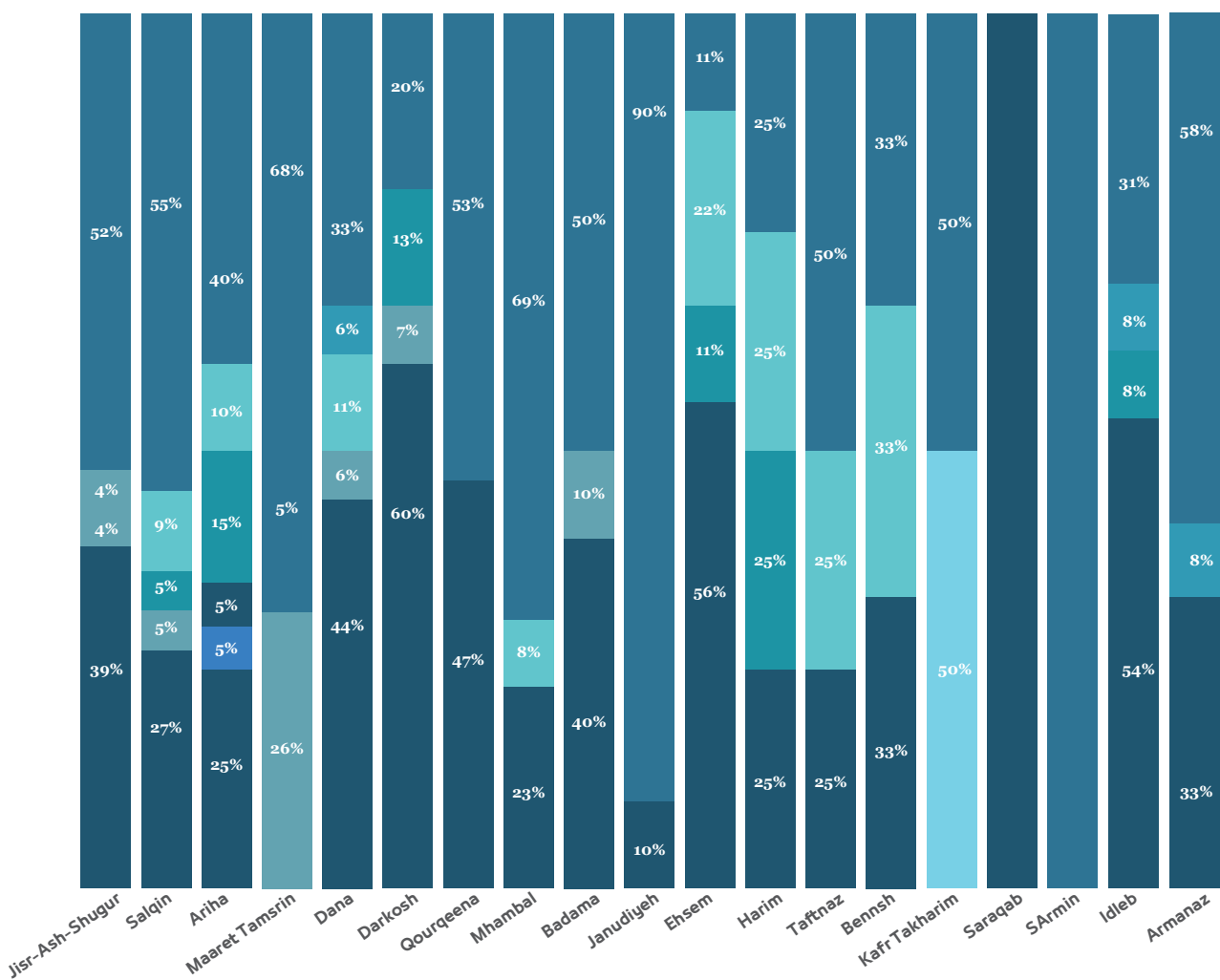


The report focused on the sources of income in the North West of Syria in governorates that under the control of the Turkish government and opposition army due to its impact on purchasing power and productivity, which is directly reflected in the market movement, as the sources of income were classified according to gender and the type that society needs.

The results showed that North West of Syria governorates relies mainly on Agriculture production, the report had shown that in Aleppo governorate agriculture production was the main source of income for men in 44% of the villages covered in the report, while mention this source is mainly concentrated in Menbjj, Tadaf, and Ma'btali sub-district by more than 75% of the communities.



Idleb



Where it was found that about 28% of villages in this governorate depend on trade mainly as the main source of income for men, this was mainly in Aghtrin, Al Bab, A'zaz, Daret Azza, and Ar-Ra'ee sub-districts by more than half of the communities in these sub-districts.

The results also showed that 25% of the villages in Aleppo governorate in North West of Syria depend on animal production as a main source of income, also to mention, this source is concentrated in Afrin, Raju, Jandairis, Bulbul, Sharan, Sheikh El-hadid, and Ghandorah sub-districts by more than 60% of communities.

Aleppo governorate showed that in some communities men depending on free labor or careers as the main source of living for men.

The results in Idleb governorate hadn't differed from that in Aleppo, the report found that the main source of income for men was agriculture production in 36% of communities, this source was relied on by around Ariha, Qourqeena, Darkosh, Armanaz, Teftnaz, Kafr Tahir, and Sarmin sub-districts by more than half of the communities.

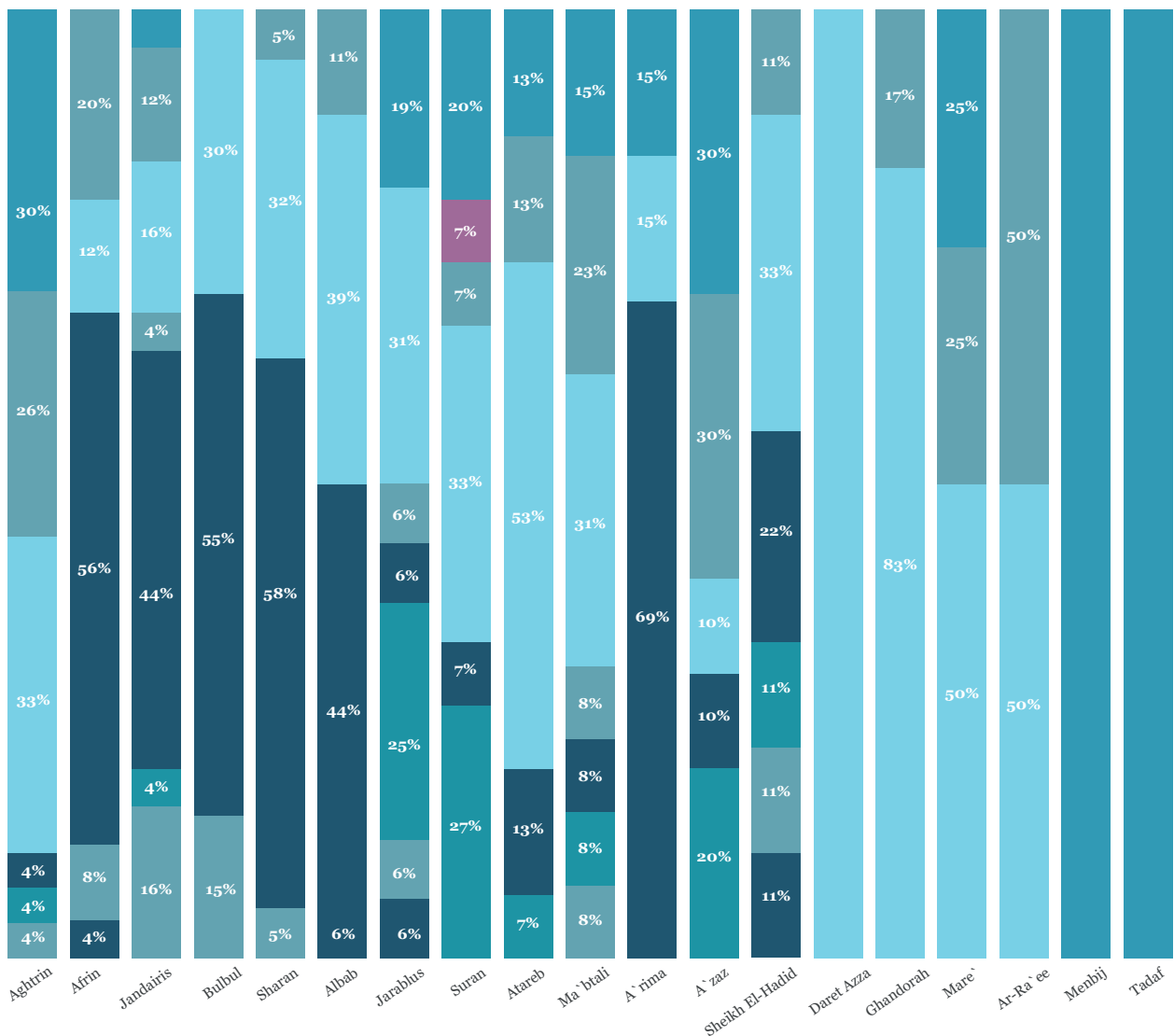
In the same governorate around 29% of communities were depending on animal production and trade as the main source for men for their living this was mainly in Maaret Tamsrin, Badama, Bennsh, Ehsem, and Harim sub-districts by more than 40% of the populations.

In talking about the main sources of income for women in North West of Syria, it was found that in Aleppo governorate around 43% of women in this governorate depend on animal production, furthermore, this type of income source mainly in Menbij, Ma'btali, Ar-Ra'ee, Daret Azza, A'zaz, Suran, A'rima, Jarablus, Al Bab, Atareb, and Aghtrin sub-districts by more than half of the women in these communities.

The main source of income for women by sub-district

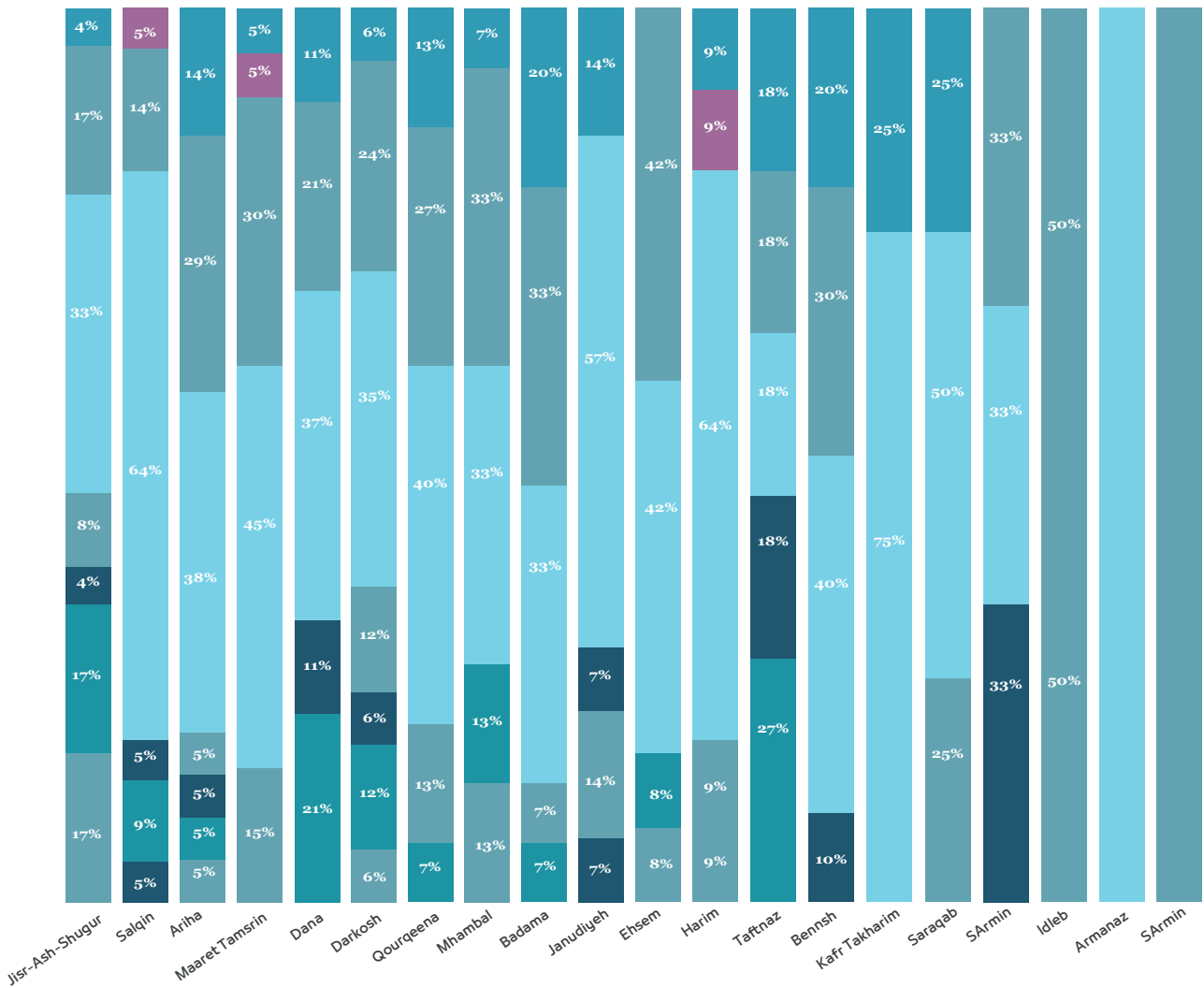


Aleppo





Idleb



Also with a very similar percentage it had been noticed in this governorate around 35% of women are depending on agriculture production as the main source of income, this source of income was mainly in Afrin, Raju, Jandairis, Sharan, by more than half of the women in these communities.

Other sources had been notices like careers, free labor, other professions, trade, remittances but in some very low percentages.

The situation in Idlib was not that different but there are many sources that women depend on for income mainly in more than half of the community's women depend on animal products like dairy, cheese, milk, ghee...etc. This source of income for women was mainly in Salqin, Dana, Jisr-Ash-Shugur, Idlib, Mhambal, Aramanz, Janudiyeh, Teftnas, Kafr Takharim, and Saraqab sub-districts by more than half of the women in these communities.

The second main source for income in Idlib governorate for women was agriculture products and this was by 17% of communities in this governorate, while this type of income was mainly in Sarmin, Harim, Ehsem, Badama, Armanaz, and Ariha sub-districts by more than one to fourth of women in these communities.

Other sources for women's income like trade, remittances, professions, free labor, and careers were shown in this governorate but in a low percentage.

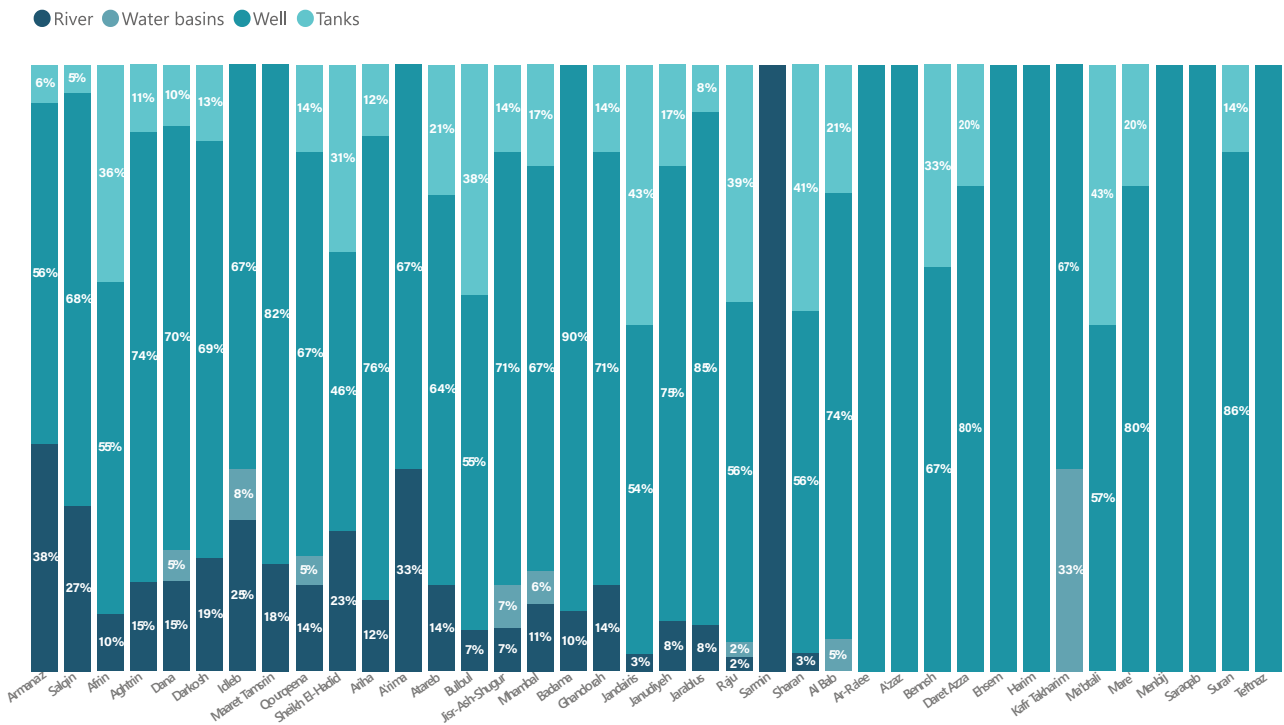
IRRIGATION SOURCE

With the great dependence on animal and agricultural production as sources of income in the North West of Syria in governorates under the control of the Turkish government and Opposition army, it was necessary to focus on irrigation sources because of their importance in meeting the needs for sources of income and their reflection on agriculture and forage agriculture, because of the possibility of continuing sources of income for men and women living in North West of Syria in governorates that under the control of the Turkish government and Opposition army.

The main source of irrigation in Aleppo governorate was wells which almost in more than half of the communities in this area, also to mention that around 63% of communities in Aleppo governorate depend on well to irrigate crops in this area, this source of irrigation was mainly in Suran, Menbij, Mare', Daret Azza, A'zaz, AR-Ra'ee, and Jarablus sub-districts by more than 80% of the communities in these sub-districts.

Also in the same context, around 29% of communities had depended on water tanks to irrigate crops, this type of irrigation had been spread mainly in Afrin, Bulbul, Jandairis, Raju, Sharan, and Ma'btali sub-districts and by more than 35% of the communities in this area.

Irrigation Sources by Sub-district



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Other sources but in a very low percentage like irrigation channels and water basins.

In Idleb governorate the sources were more diverse, the report had found that around 72% of the communities in this area are depending on wells to irrigate the crops, while this type of irrigation was mainly in all sub-districts and by more than half of the communities except in Sermin where they depend only on irrigation channels.

Furthermore, around 16% of communities in this governorate had mentioned that they depend on irrigation channels as a main source of irrigation, this source was mainly in Armanaz, Salqin, and Idleb sub-districts by more than 25% of the communities.

While other sources had been mentioned that around 9% of communities are depending on tanks to irrigate crops, and 3% of the communities depend on water basins.

Speaking of the methodologies used in irrigation operations in the North West of Syria, surface irrigation was the most widespread, and this was by more than half of the villages in the North West of Syria.

In Aleppo governorate, it was found that around 66% of the communities are using surface irrigation, this type of irrigation method was found mainly in Afrin, Raju, Jandairis, Bulbul, Sharan, Sheikh El-Hadid, and Menbij sub-districts by more than 88% of the communities in these sub-districts.

While around 31% of the communities in Aleppo governorate are depending on the dotting method, this method was used clearly in Al Bab, Jarablus, Suran, Atareb, A'zaz, Daret Azza, and Ar-Ra'ee sub-districts by more than half of the communities in this area.

Other irrigation methods were used like drip and superficial methods by in a very lower percentage. As the diverse of irrigation sources also Idleb governorate had shown that it is diverse in the methods that used for irrigation, the most spread method was dotting by around 43% of the communities in this area, this method was used mainly in Harim, Ehsem, Idleb, Armanaz, Darkosh, Qourqeena, Dana, Ariha, and Salqin sub-districts by more than half of the communities.

Furthermore, around 41% of the communities had shown that they use surface method for irrigation, this type of methods used in irrigation was mainly in Maaret Tamsrin, Mhambal, Badama, Janudiya, Teftnaz, Bennsh, and Kafr Takharim sub-districts by more than half of the communities in this area. Other types of irrigation methods were used in this governorate like drip and surface by more than 8% of the communities.

AGRICULTURAL CROPS

The report pays attention to the crops used in the regions of North West of Syria due to their effects on inhabitants of this region mainly beside the effect on agricultural wealth. The results in this report show that the majority of the population in this region depends mainly on olive as the main crop, in the meanwhile, the percentage reached about 41% of the villages that were targeted in this report.

In Aleppo governorate the most planted crop was wheat by around 49% of the communities in this area, also to mention that wheat was planted mainly in Aghtrin, Al Bab, Atareb, Jarablus, Suran, A'rima, Menbij, Tadaf, and Ar-Ra'ee sub-districts by more than half of the villages.

The second main crop in Aleppo governorate was olive trees by around 31% of the communities in this area, this type of crops was spread widely in Afrin Raju, Jandairis, Bulbul, and Sharan sub-districts by more than 53% of the communities in this area.

In Idleb the situation for the planted crops was mainly for olive trees by around 72% of the communities in this area, furthermore, this type of crops was mainly planted in all sub-districts and by more than 25% of the communities.

In the same governorate, the report had shown that wheat was the most second planted crop by around 12% of the communities, Badama, Teftnaz, Saraqab, and Sarmin sub-districts by more than 40% of the communities in these sub-districts.

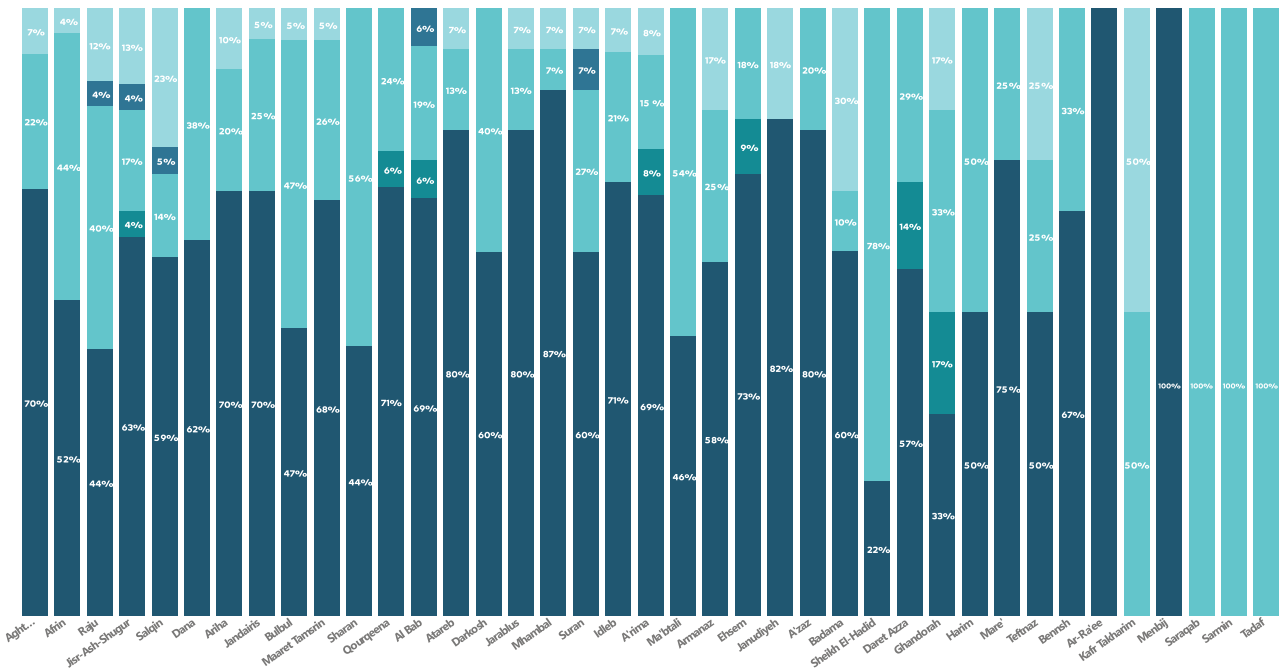
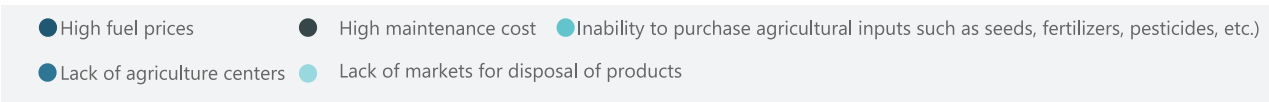
Other crops were shown but not in high percentages like summer and winter vegetables, barley, and beans

Obstacles Affecting Agriculture

Main factors affecting agricultural production by sub-district

Despite the widespread of agriculture in the North West of Syria many challenges and difficulties are facing agricultural wealth besides burdening farmers in this region, and among these challenges is the high fuel prices in the region, where this difficulty reached mainly 62 % Of the total villages that were targeted in this region.

In Aleppo governorate the main obstacle that affecting agriculture was high fuel prices, this obstacle was in around 59% of the communities, where had been noticed that this obstacle affecting mainly Atareb, Jarablus, A'zaz, Ma're, Ar-Ra'ee, and Menbij communities by more than 75% of the communities in this area..



In the same context, around 33% of the communities are facing the inability to purchase agriculture inputs such as seeds, fertilizers, pesticides....etc. This issue was focused mainly in Sharan, Ma'btali, Sheikh El-Hadid, and Tadaf sub-districts by more than half of the communities.

Other obstacles as the main problem had been noticed in this governorate like lack of availability of markets, lack of agriculture centers, lack of markets to disposal of agriculture products, and high maintenance cost for the agriculture machines.

In Idleb governorate the situation was not that different, where 65% of the communities mentioned that the main obstacle that facing agriculture was fuel high prices, this obstacle was mainly in all sub-districts and by more than half of the communities in it except in Kafr Takharim, Saraqab, and Sarmin sub-districts.

The second main obstacle was for inability to purchase agriculture inputs such as seeds fertilizers, pesticides...etc. This obstacle mainly spread in Kafr Takharim, Saraqab, Badama , and Sarmin sub-districts by more than half of the communities, while it was less than 40% of the communities in the rest of the sub-districts.

LIVESTOCK

Livestock was relied on as a main source of income, the report explained that it is one of the most generating sources of income in this region and therefore the report focused on the most important animals that are raised in this region, and the results show that 66% of the livestock raised in this region are sheep, as it turned out to be the first ranked livestock.

In Aleppo governorate around 64% of the communities had shown that sheep is the most raised animals and livestock in this governorate, also to mention that this type of livestock had been spread mainly in all sub-districts by more than half of the communities except in Menbij, and Atareb where the main raised livestock was poultry and cows.

The second main raised livestock in this area was cows by around 23% of the communities, this type of livestock was mainly in Menbij, Al Bab, Aghtrin, Daret Azza, Ghandorah, and Jarablus sub-districts by more than 37% of the communities in this area.

In Idleb governorate it had been noticed that the same type of livestock, which is sheep, but in more numbers, this was mainly in 69% of the communities in this area, this livestock had been spread in all sub-districts by more than half of the communities, except in Qourqeena and Teftnaz sub-districts by less than 25% of the communities.

Cows also had been raised as the main livestock in Idleb governorate by more than 25% of the covered communities in this area, this livestock had been spread mainly in Qourqeena, Mhamabal, Kafer Takharim, and Teftnaz sub-districts by more than 40% of the communities.

Other types of livestock had been raised in North West of Syria like poultry and goats but in low percentages.

FODDERS

Since livestock has an impact in North West of Syria in governorates, the report paid attention to the type of fodder available in the region, furthermore, the most used forage for livestock was alfalfa with 39% of the villages located in the North West of Syria sub-districts.

In Aleppo governorate, the results showed that alfalfa is the most widespread fodder in 43% of all villages covered in this area, while it was more widespread Al Bab, Atareb, Jarablus, A'rima, Ma'btali, A'zaz, Daret Azza, Ar-Ra'ee, Menbij, and Tadaf sub-districts by more than half of the communities.

The second used fodder for livestock was corn by more than 24% of the communities in Aleppo governorate, this type of fodder was depending on more in Aghtrin, Sharan, A'rima, Ghadorah, and Mare' sub-districts by more than 30% of the communities.

In Idleb governorate 36% of the communities depend on alfalfa as the main fodder for livestock, while this type of fodder was mainly used in Maaret Tamsrin, Janudiyeh, Badama, Teftnaz, and Bennsh by more than half of the communities.

The second type of fodder that is used in Idleb governorate was corn by more than 34% of the communities, this fodder was depend on more in Salqin, Riha, Qourqeena, Idleb, Armanaz, and Kafer Takharim sub-districts by more than 45% of the communities.

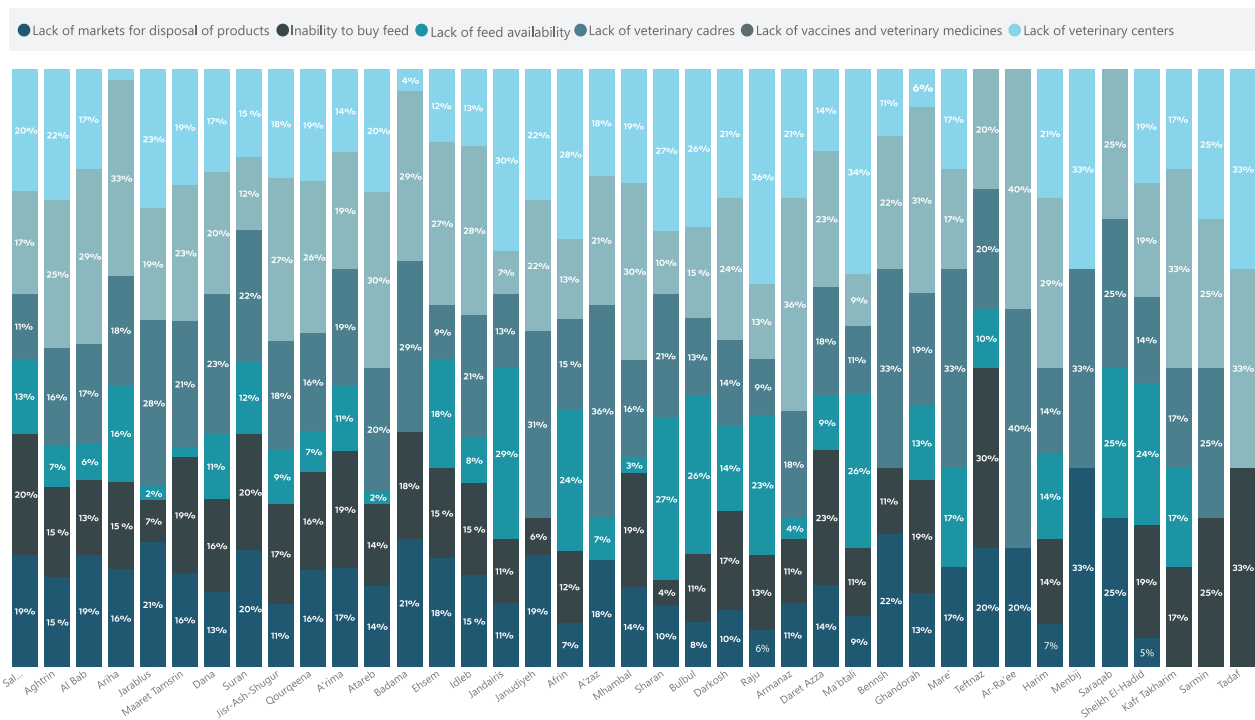
there was a spread for some other fodders such as barley, clover, hay, Vetch, and pellet but in low percentages compared to the rest of the fodder used in this region.

Livestock Obstacles

Obstacles Facing Animal Husbandry by Sub-district

Despite the heavy reliance on livestock in the North West of Syria in governorates, there are many obstacles that livestock in this region suffers from, and increasingly in the light of an acute shortage to meet the needs.

As the results showed that 24% of the villages covered in Aleppo governorate suffer from the lack of vaccines and veterinary medicines, as they are not available continuously, and this need is concentrated in the Aghtrin, Al Bab, Arima, Ghandorah, and Ar-Ra'ee sub-districts by more than 25% of the communities.



Also in the same context, it was found that the main obstacle for 19% of the communities in Aleppo governorate was for lack of veterinary cadres Mare', Menbij, Ar-Ra'ee, A'zaz, and Jarablus sub-districts by more than 28% of the communities.

The second issue was related to lack of vaccines and veterinary medicines and lack of veterinary cadres in 16% of the communities for each issue in this governorate, for the lack of vaccines and veterinary medicines was mainly in Ariha, Mhamabal, Armanaz, and Kafr Takharim sub-districts by more than 30% of the communities.

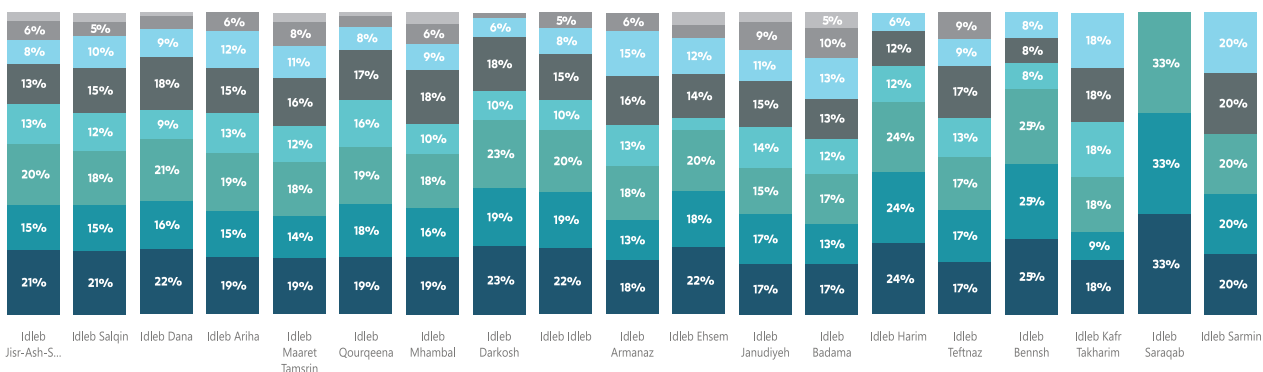
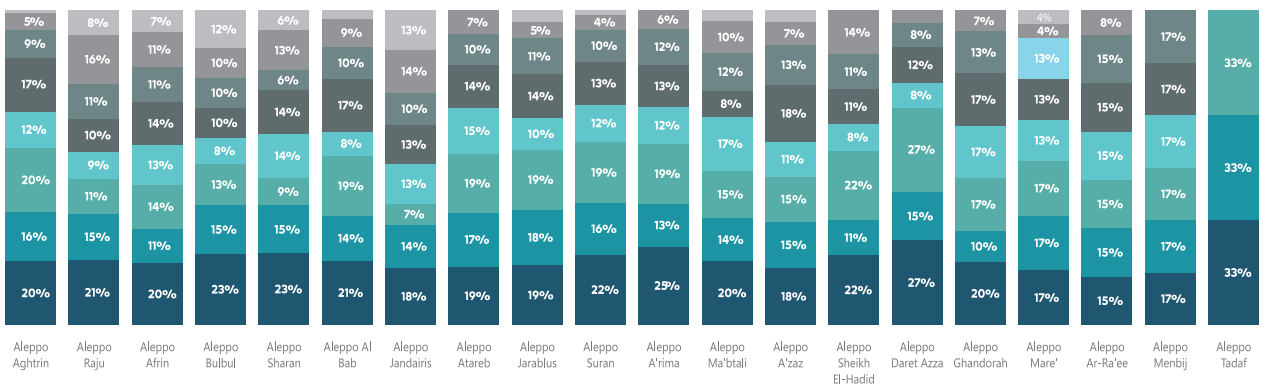
While the lack of veterinary cadres was mainly in Sarmin, Bennsh, Mhambal, and Saraqab by more than 25% of the communities in this area.

Other issues that facing the growth of livestock were shown in the North West of Syria like lack of fodder availability and lack of markets to disposal of the products.

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS

Main food products of agricultural crops or livestock

● Dairy ● Ghee ● Cheese ● Pepper paste ● Tomato paste ● pickled ● olive ● Drying fruits



Although there are many difficulties facing agriculture and livestock, while people in this area are still depending on different types of products in the covered governorates. Dairy is the most produced product in this area by 20% of villages in the North West of Syria in the communities.

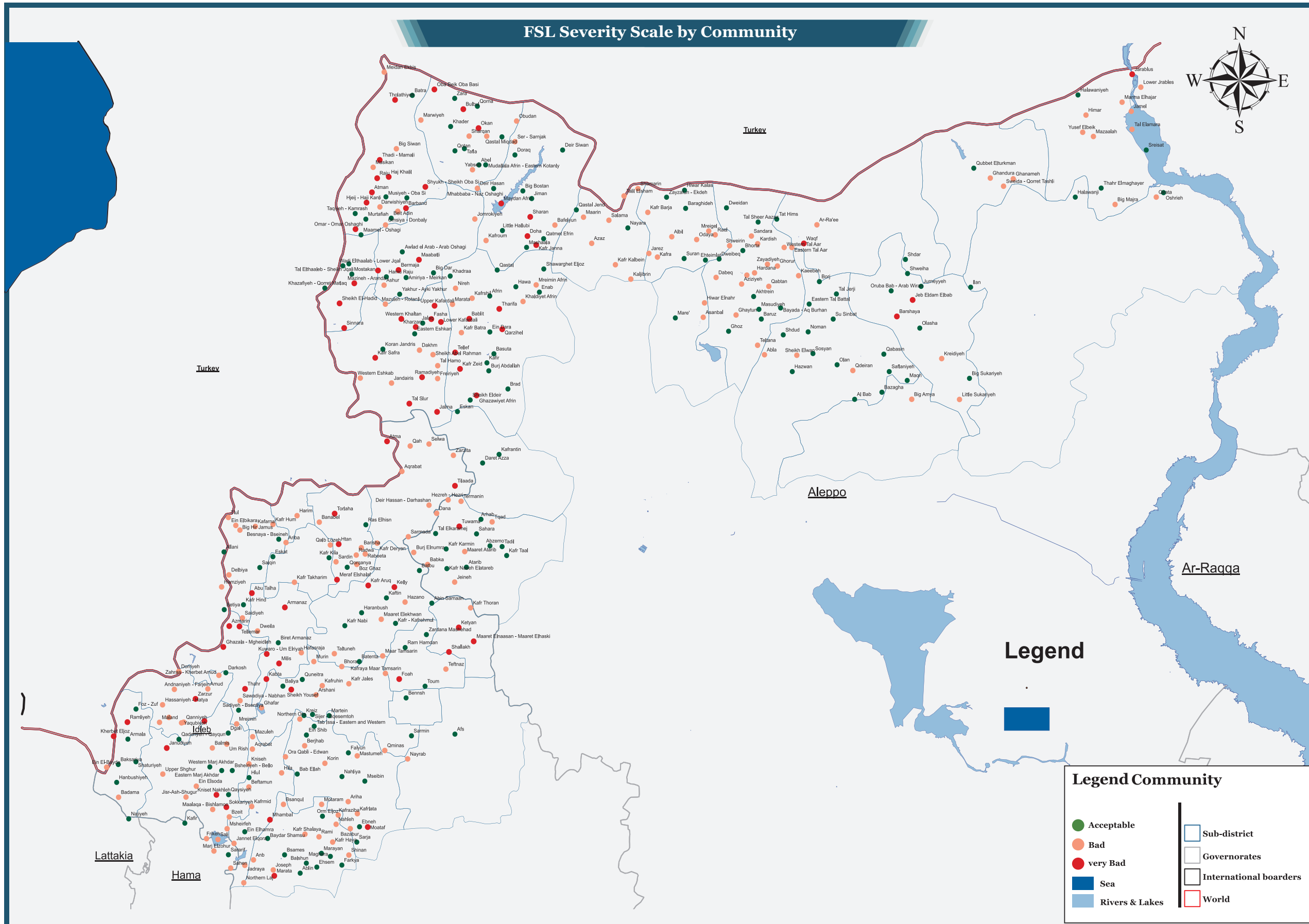
In Aleppo and Idleb governorates, the percentages of communities were producing dairy as the main product was the same almost by around 20% of the communities, this type of product was mainly in Tadaf, Daret Azza, A'rima, Harim, Bennsh, and Saraqab by more than 25% of the communities in this area.

Also, both governorates had shown that the second product was Ghee in 16% of the communities, this product was mainly in Saraqab, Bennsh, Harim, and Tadaf by more than 25% of the communities in these areas.

Also with the same percentage, Idleb governorate had shown that the Tomato Paste was the second main product that had been spread in this area, while this product was mainly in Sermin, Kafer Takhrim, and Dana by more than 18% of the communities in this area.

There is a great diversity of products as well, as milk and cheese have a good share of products, whose production is estimated at 19% of the general production, and the production of Pickled, olive, Dry fruits and pepper paste in low percentages of total agriculture and livestock products.

The most consumed agriculture and livestock products were mainly dairy in more than 75% of the communities, while other products were in low percentages like dry fruits, ghee, paper paste, cheese, olive, and dairy products.





PROTEC- TION

—
decade of conflict has trapped
civilians

Protection



Introduction:

A decade of conflict has trapped civilians in a pervasive protection crisis where people's rights to safety, security and well-being are regularly violated. The overall protection situation defined by the protracted crisis and characterized by complex and interconnected protection concerns remains dire. The civilian population, in parts of the country, is still exposed to ongoing and new hostilities, resulting in civilian casualties and forced displacements as people seek safety.

The prolonged and widespread use of weaponry has left behind a range of explosive ordnance, each posing its own risks worsened with each subsequent year of the crisis. The deteriorating economy and widespread poverty, lack and loss of livelihoods, destruction and loss of housing and property, protracted and multiple cycles of displacement, substandard living conditions (even for people in areas of relative stability), family separation and the breakdown of family or community support structures have depleted the coping abilities of individuals and communities and generated high levels of psychological distress. As a result, people resort to harmful coping mechanisms (including child labour, child recruitment different forms of exploitation and child/forced marriage) while over-reliance on humanitarian aid persists.

Within the affected population, protection issues disproportionately affect groups such as women, children, especially adolescent boys and girls, older persons, persons with disabilities and other vulnerable, marginalized or socially excluded people and groups. They also face additional barriers to access the limited available services. Against this background, the COVID-19 pandemic brought a new set of protection risks and consequences for the affected population while compounding existing vulnerabilities.

Movement restrictions resulted in disruptions to ongoing protection assistance, prevented protection actors from expanding their reach, and further confined people to situations of violence and vulnerability, increasing their distress and exposure to risks, especially of women and children to violence within the households. Disruptions in assistance, particularly specialized protection services, leads to enhanced distress and increased risks of GBV and Child Protection (CP), undo the progress made and can reset or worsen the severity of the associated needs.

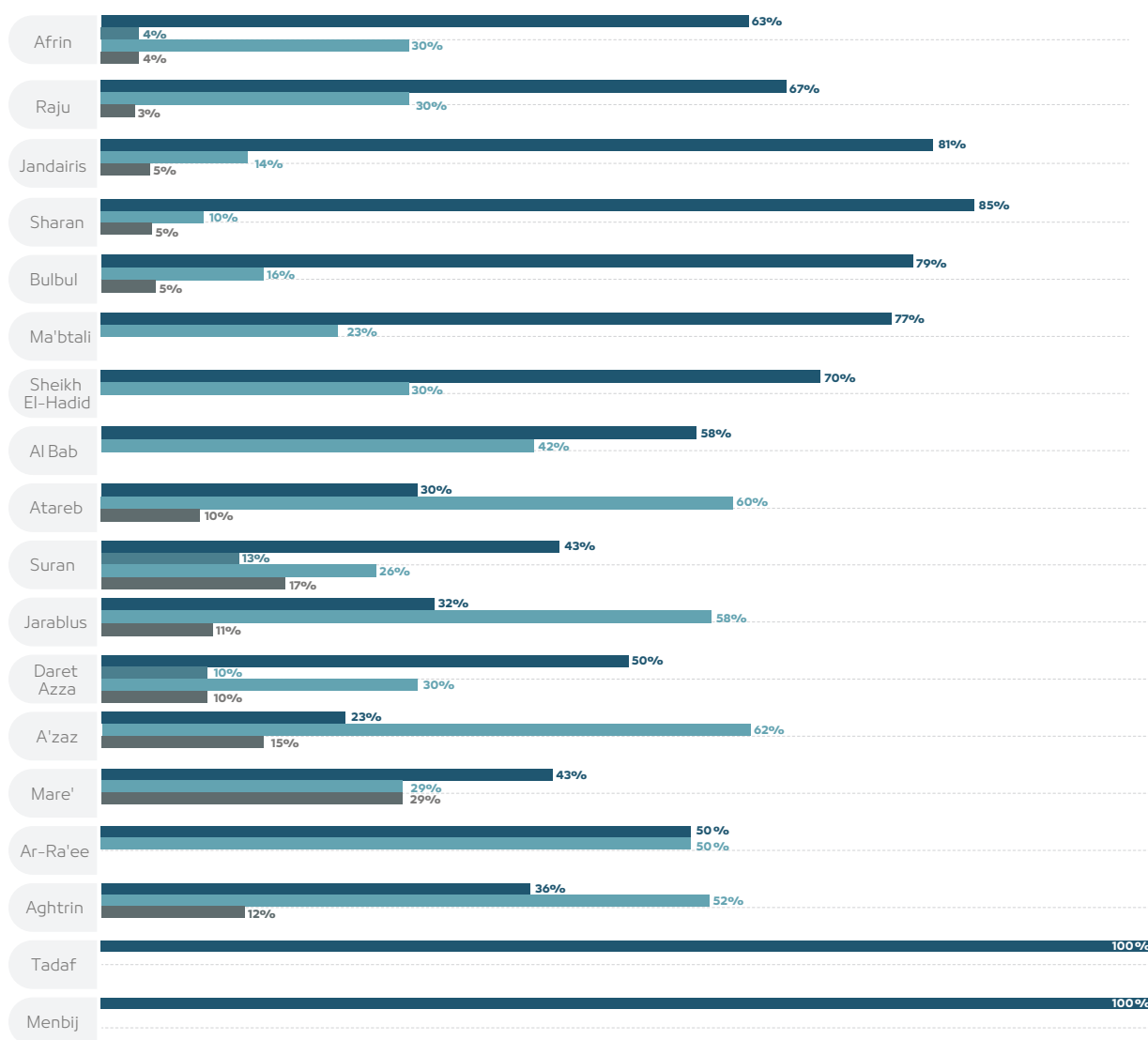
If unaddressed, these protection concerns have lifelong irreversible impacts, particularly on women, children and older people. While the number of protection interventions by sector partners continue to increase each year, so does the cumulative complexity of protection needs. In a context where funding, access and operational constraints still persist, the lack of ability to engage in sustained long-term service delivery challenges the sector’s efforts to definitively address the protection needs of Syrians.

Types of violence

prevalent types of violence by sub-district

Deprivation of learning Physical violence Early marriage64 Sexual violence Psychological violence

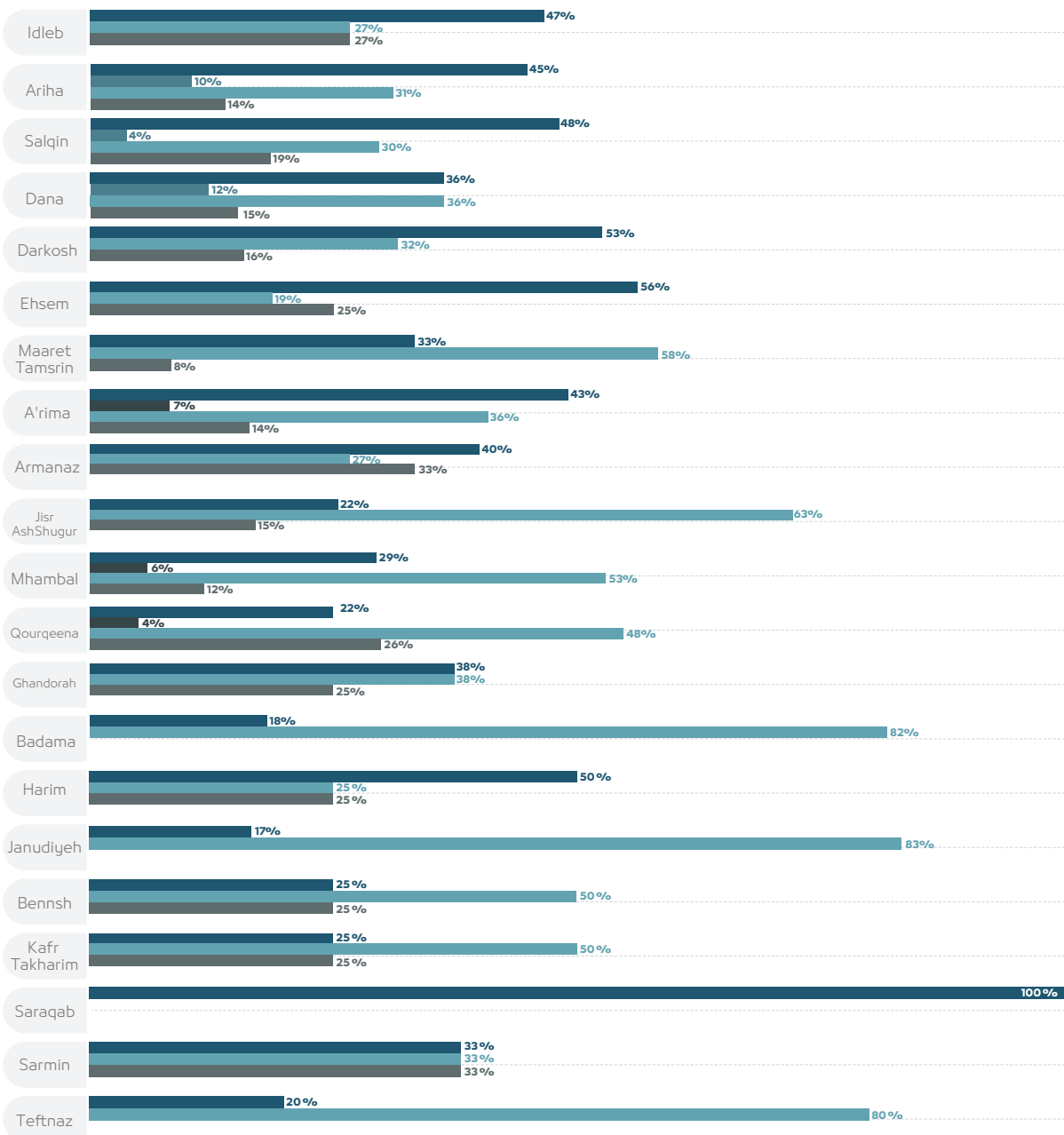
Aleppo



prevalent types of violence by sub-district

Deprivation of learning Physical violence Early marriage⁶⁴ Sexual violence Psychological violence

Idleb



North West of Syria in the regain had shown a miscellaneous type of violence like Deprivation of learning, Early marriage, Psychological and physical type of violence, the report had shown that the most type of violence that spread in this regain is deprivation of learning by 42% of the covered villages in this area and this type of violence in Aleppo governorate by around 55% of its villages, also around 44% of the covered villages in North West of Syria had shown that they suffer from the early marriage between children, also to mention that this type of violence was mainly in Idleb governorate by around 44% of this governorates' villages.

In Aleppo governorate around 55% of the villages had shown that the most prevalent type of violence was the deprivation of learning also this could be shown in the drop out the section of the education sector that plenty of children are not going to schools due to lack of COVID 19 precaution measures, this type of violence was mainly in Ar-Ra'ee, Daret Azza, Sheikh El-Hadid, Ma'btali, Al Bab, Bulbul, Sharan, Jandairis, Afrin and Raju sub-districts by more than half of the communities.

The second spread type of violence is early marriage and this could be emanating from the first factor which is deprivation of learning, furthermore, this type of violence was mainly in Menbij, Tadam, Ar-Ra'ee, A'zaz, Jarablus, Aghtrin, and Atareb by more than half of the covered communities in this area.

The situation in Idleb governorate was worse due to increase in the gap and the widespread of IDPs in this governorate, furthermore, the most spread type of violence was early marriage by 44% of the communities in this governorate, while mention that this type of violence was mainly spread in Tefnaz, kafr Takharim, Bennsh, Badama, Mhambal, Jisr-Ash-Shugur, and Maaret Tamsrin by more than half of the communities in this area.

Deprivation of learning was spread also in Idleb governorate by around 36% of the communities, this type of violence was mainly in Saraqab, Harim, Ehsem, and Darkosh sub-districts by more than half of the communities.

Other types of violence are mentioned in the North West of Syria like psychological violence and physical violence but in low percentages.

Vulnerable groups for violence:

According to the statistics that appeared in the covered communities in North of Syria in this report, that early marriage is one of the biggest problems that people suffer from and needs more attention, so the report had focused on the most vulnerable groups in this area.

In Aleppo governorate it was noticed that the most affected group for the spread of early marriage was girls between 12-17 years, this group was mainly in all covered sub-districts in this governorate and by more than half of the communities.

In the same governorate the frequency for this type of violence it was found that in around half of the communities in this area it was from time to time, this frequency was mainly in Atareb, Al Bab, Daret Azza, Sheikh El-Hadid, Mare', and Ar-Ra'ee sub-districts by more than 60% of the communities, while in 34% of communities it was sometimes this frequency was mostly spread in Sheikh El-Hadid, Ma'btali, Al Bab, Bulbul, Sharan, Jandairis, Afrin and Raju sub-districts, also to mention that in 13% of the communities it's most times, while in a very low percentage it was all the time.

The most vulnerable group for deprivation of learning in Aleppo governorate was that it had been spread mainly were girls from 12-17 years by more than 65% of the communities, this was mainly in Ar-Ra'ee, Daret Azza, Sheikh El-Hadid, Ma'btali, Al Bab, Bulbul, Sharan, Jandairis, Afrin and Raju sub-districts by more than 75% of the communities, also to mention that in this governorate the boys from 15-18 years was the most vulnerable group for this type of violence by around 15% of the communities.

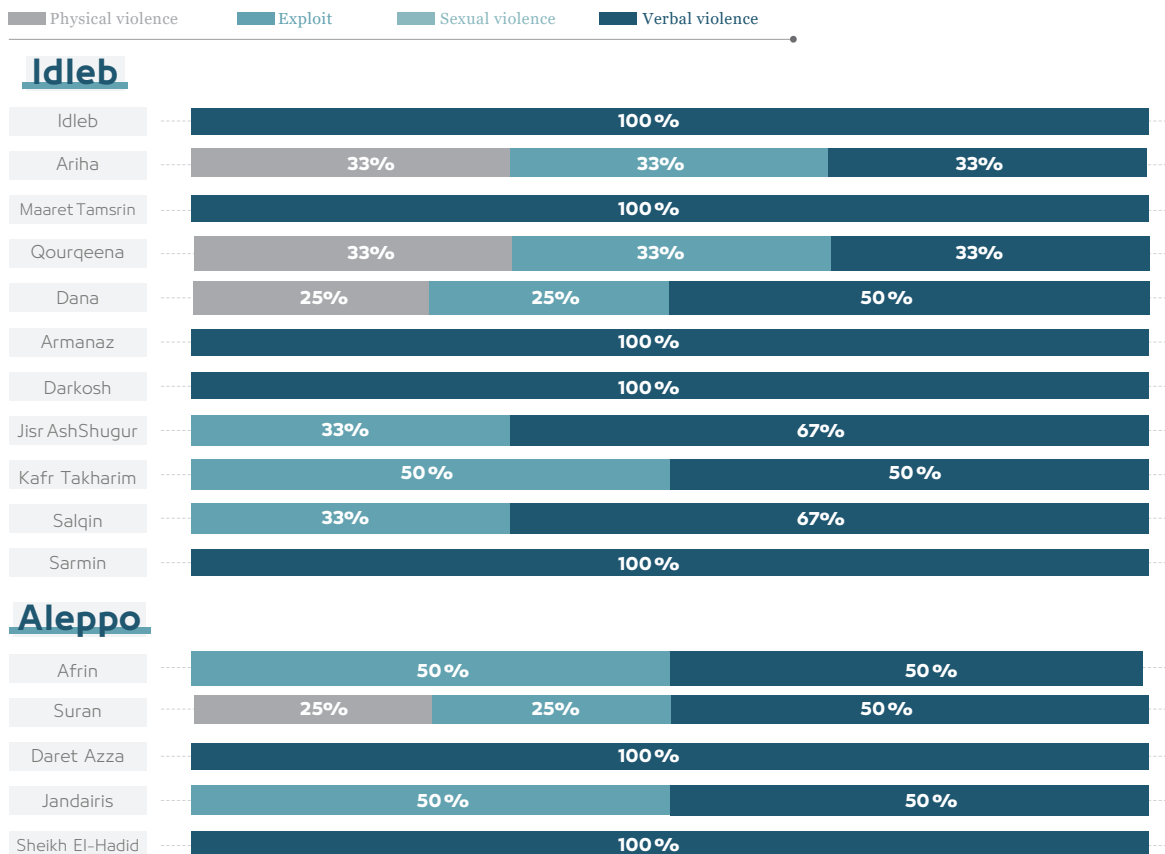
As a result of the wars and displacement besides the continuous change in security situation also as it had mentioned in the Education sector the fear of spread for Covid 19 in North West of Syria communities, it was observed that there was a great lack in the learning process through the destruction of the infrastructure of schools, but the matter was rectified moderately, but the poor economic situation of families came in the deprivation of learning through many reasons, including the tendency to craftwork besides lack of Covid 19 precaution measures.

In Idleb the results came with almost the same results that around 73% of girls between 12-17 years are suffering from early marriage, while for boys from 12-17 years, the report found that it's spread in all sub-districts by more than 60% of the communities in this governorate.

The frequency of this type of violence was from time to time in 66% of the communities in Idleb governorate, this frequency was mainly in Harim, Sarmin, Darkosh, Salqin, Mhambal, Janudiyeh, Qourqeena, and Maret Tamsrin sub-districts by more than 75% of the communities. Furthermore, in 28% of the communities, it was happening sometimes and to mention that it was mainly in Bennsh, Kafer Takharim, Ehsem, Idleb, and Ariha by more than 45% of the communities, while in 6% of the communities this type of violence was happening most times.

The most vulnerable group for deprivation of learning in Idleb governorate was that it had been spread mainly were girls from 12-17 years by more than 75% of the communities and this was due to the large number of IDPs in this area, besides that, according to the demographic section most of the IDPs are children and women, this was mainly in Saraqab, Harim, Ehsem and Darkosh sub-districts by more than 90% of the communities, furthermore in this governorate boys from 15-18 years was the most vulnerable group for this type of violence by around 10% of the communities.

Type of violence against Children



For the most spread type of violence against children in North West of Syria in the covered communities it was found that around 97% of villages that had violence against children, and these types of violence were miscellaneous, in more details, it was found that 60% of communities in North West of Syria children are suffering from verbal violence, also to mention that this was mainly in all sub-districts.

Furthermore, this type of violence was mainly in society by around 60% of the communities in Aleppo governorate, also to mention this was mainly in Suran, Afrin, Daret Azza, Jandairis, and Sheikh El-Hadid sub-district by around half of the villages in this sub-district, also it was noticed that this type of violence was mainly in the home by around 60% of the communities while in 40% this violence was mainly by society.

while in the same governorate around 30% of communities had mentioned that children are subjected to exploit in work like collecting garbage, working in factories.... ect , this exploitation was spread in all places like society and home, furthermore and this was mainly in Afrin and Jandairis sub-district by around half of the communities, also to mention that around 10% of communities in this area showed physical violence against children.

In the meanwhile, the report had shown that in Idleb governorate around 59% of communities, children are suffering from verbal violence, furthermore, this was mainly in most covered sub-districts besides it was mainly in Dana, Armanaz, Darkosh, Idleb, Jisr-Ash-Shugur, Kafr Takharim, Sarmin, and Salqin sub-districts by around more than half of the communities. This type of violence spread mainly in society and home by around 75% of the communities that children are subjected to this type of violence.

Furthermore, the second type of violence that children are subjected to was exploitation for work by around 26% of the communities and it was spread between children from 15-18 years, mainly this violence was spread at homes and society by around 36% of this area villages, also to mention that this type of violence was spread mainly in Kafr Takharim, Salqin, Jisr-Ash-Shugur, Qourqeena, and Ariha sub-districts by more than 33% of the communities.

Around 10% of villages in Idleb governorate had shown that children are suffering from physical violence, furthermore, this was mainly in Ariha, Dana, Maaret Tamsrin, and Qourqeena sub-district by more than 25% of the villages in this area.

Separated Children

For the separated children in North West of Syria, the report had shown that in Aleppo governorate communities the KIs had noticed some separate children from the caregivers, and that could be for many reasons, first that to the displacement the other reason was due to the death of both parents during the displacement and the absent of other caregivers, so this had led to separate children with one of their family members.

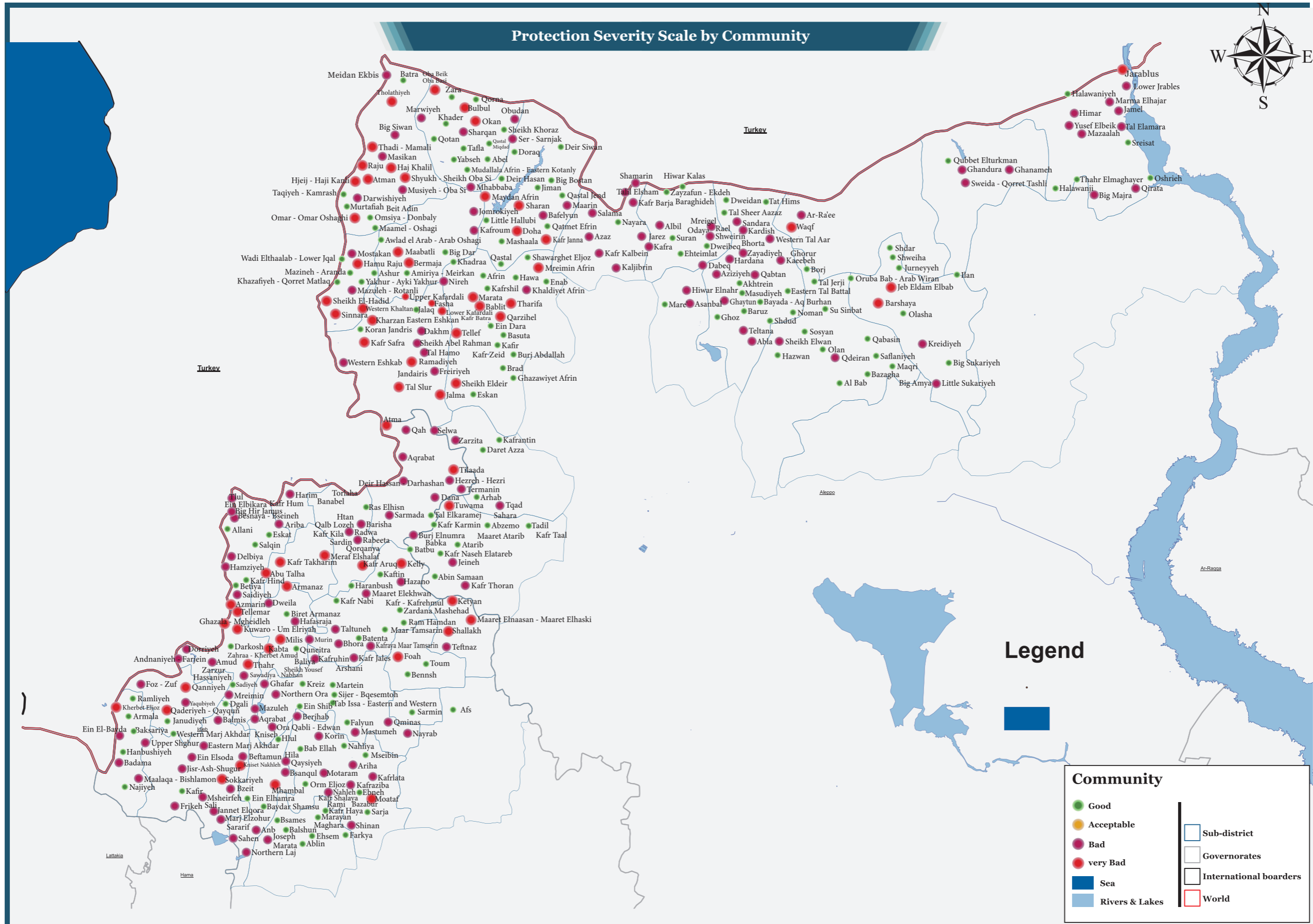
In the meanwhile, in Aleppo governorate it was found that in around 10% of the communities there are some separate children from their parents, also to mention that this was mainly in Aghtrin, Bulbul, A'zaz, Ghandorah, and Mare' sub-districts by more than 19% of the communities.

For the frequency of separated children in Aleppo governorate, it was happening from time to time in around 65% of the communities that suffer from this problem had mentioned, while it was some times in 35% of the communities.

In Idleb governorate the percentage of separate children was increased and as it had been mentioned that due to the large flow of IDPs to this last resort, also to mention that around 19% of the covered communities in this report had suffered from this problem, while this issue had been spread mainly in Salqin, Ariha, Darkosh, Idleb, Dana, Ehsem, and Harim sub-districts by more than 20% of the communities.

The frequency for the spread of this issue was from time to time in around 75% of the communities that suffer from this issue, also to mention that this was mainly in Dana and Harim sub-districts by more than 80% of the communities that shown this problem.

Furthermore, for where separated children are staying, the report that all these communities had mentioned that these children are living with their relatives or friends by around all covered communities in Idleb governorate and around 96% of the communities of Aleppo governorate, furthermore, it was found that in Aleppo governorate around 4% of the communities had shown that separate children are staying in child protection.





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SHELTER

—
Shelter needs in Syria are widespread and acute

Shelter

Shelter needs in Syria are widespread and acute. A significant portion of the population continues to experience protracted displacement. In addition, returns have begun to some areas, and new IDPs swell already overburdened communities, especially in North-east and North-west Syria, resorting to living in unsustainable settlements with poor access to basic services. Adequate shelter with appropriate hygiene facilities is critical for people's living standards, physical health, mental well-being and protection needs.

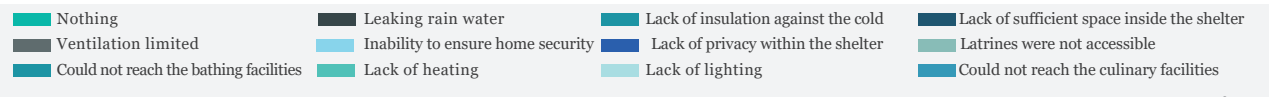
The severity of shelter needs has increased slightly across Syria, with a corresponding increase in PiN from 2020 by four per cent to 5.88 million people in 2021. Of this, 3.89 million (66 per cent) are in areas of severity three or higher. Geographically, these shelter needs are concentrated in Aleppo, Idleb, Ar-Raqqa, Rural Damascus Governorates and camps in the north-east and north-west.

At least 1.95 million IDPs reside in last-resort informal and spontaneous settlements. Improvements in NFI access was short-lived³⁷⁷ as nearly one million people were displaced in North-west Syria from December 2019 to April 2020, accompanied by the impact from COVID-19 and the deteriorating economic conditions.

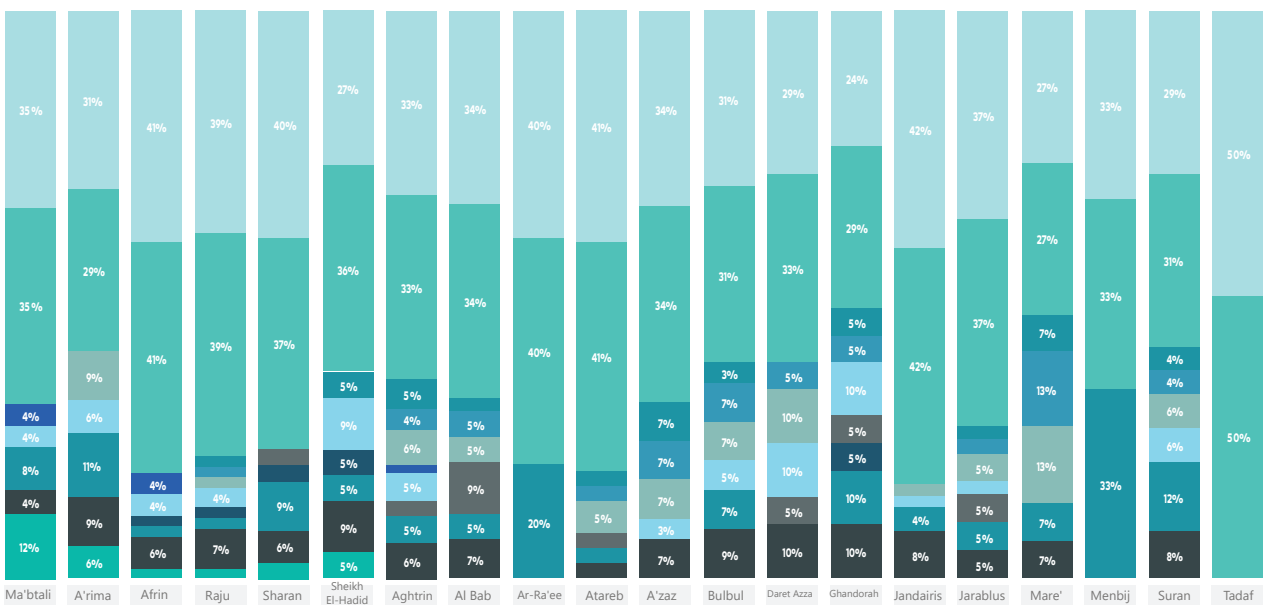
Access to NFIs is seen as lifesaving, especially during winter when vulnerable families are unable to access basic items to keep them warm, such as heating fuel, blankets and winter clothes. Despite the improved stability, the overall NFI PiN has increased by 37 per cent from 2020 to 4.69 million PiN in 2021. Of this, 2.70 million people (57 per cent) are residing in areas of severity three or higher with a concentration in 73 out of 270 sub-districts. According to the latest assessment, 90 per cent of families report diminished access to NFI's with unaffordability being the main constrain.

Shelter General Problems

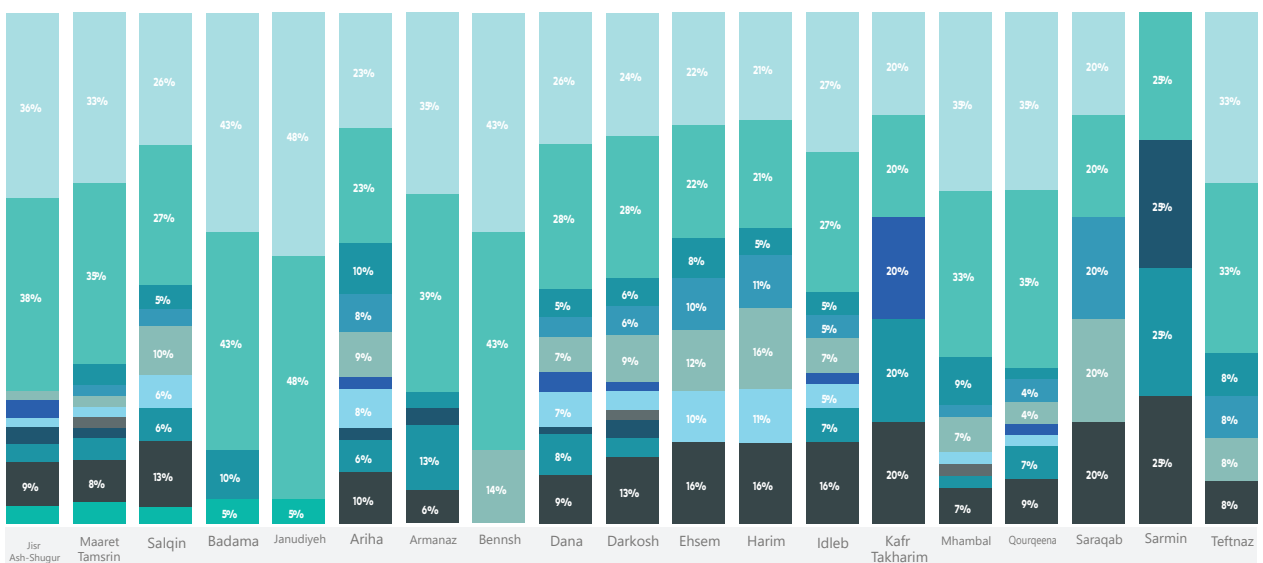
Most Common Problems Faced for Housing by sub-district



Aleppo



Idleb



In studying the basic needs in shelter sector, the report found that in the communities of North West of Syria governorates and the report for this sector had shown a miscellaneous type of issues and it was spread in all sub-districts, also to mention that the lack of heating and lighting are the biggest problems that the shelter sector is exposed to.

In Aleppo governorates, it was found that the most spread issue regarding the shelter is the lack of lighting that facing the shelter sector, also to mention that this type of problem was spread in 35% of the communities in this area, furthermore, this type of problem was mainly spread in Jandairis, Raju, Afrin, Sharan, Atareb, Ar-Ra'ee, and Tadaf sub-districts by more than 40% of the communities in these sub-districts.

In the same governorate, around 36% of the communities had shown lack of heating as the main problem that facing shelter, this type of issues had been spread mainly in Jandairais, Raju, Afrin, Atareb, Ar-Ra'ee, and Tadaf sub-districts by more than 40% of the communities.

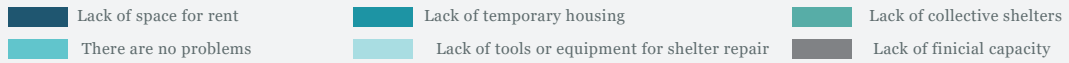
Aleppo governorate had also faced other issues regarding the shelter sector like leaking in the roofs, lack of insulation against cold, lack of sufficient space inside the shelter, ventilation limited which is minimum 1 square meter for ventilation on one side of the house, half-square meter on the other side, lack of privacy for women and girls inside the shelter, latrines were not accessible, and inability to reach culinary facilities.

In Idleb governorate the situation was not that different in talking about the whole problems that facing the shelter sector but with different percentages, furthermore, the most spread issue regarding the shelter sector was lack of heating and this issue was spread in 31% of the communities, this issue was mainly spread in

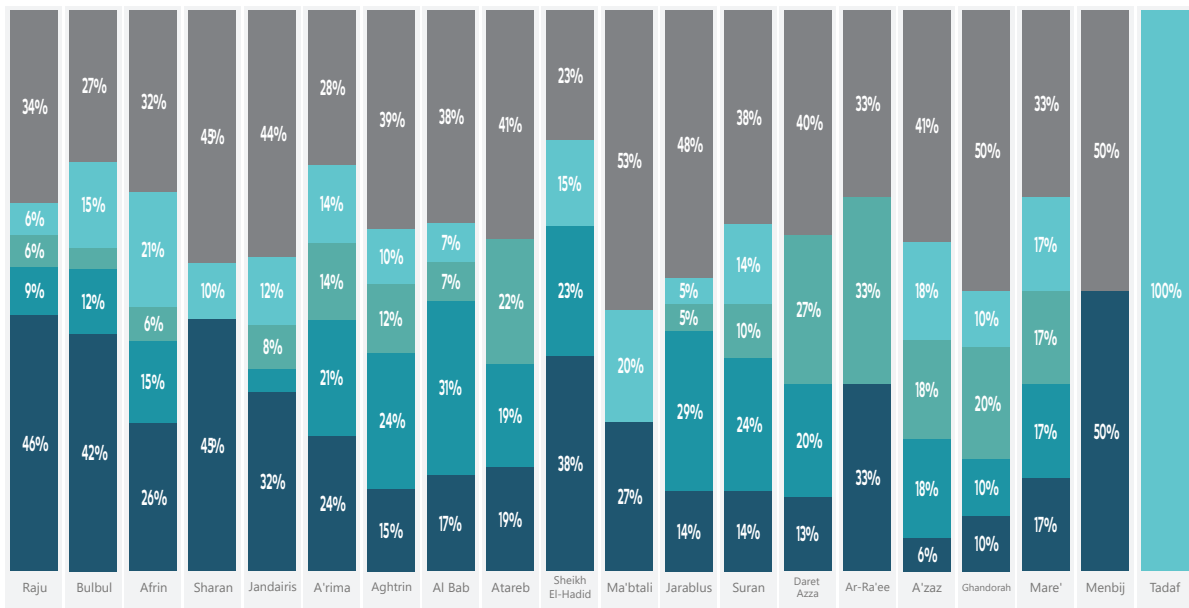
Also, Idleb governorate had shown that lack of lighting was one of the issues that face the shelter sector by around 30% of the communities in this area, while this was spread mainly in
The same other issues like leaking in the roofs, lack of insulation against cold, lack of sufficient space inside the shelter, ventilation limited which is minimum 1 square meter for ventilation on one side of the house, half-square meter on the other side, lack of privacy for women and girls inside the shelter, latrines were not accessible, inability to reach culinary facilities, and inability to reach bathing facilities but in very small percentages.

Shelter Rehabilitation problems

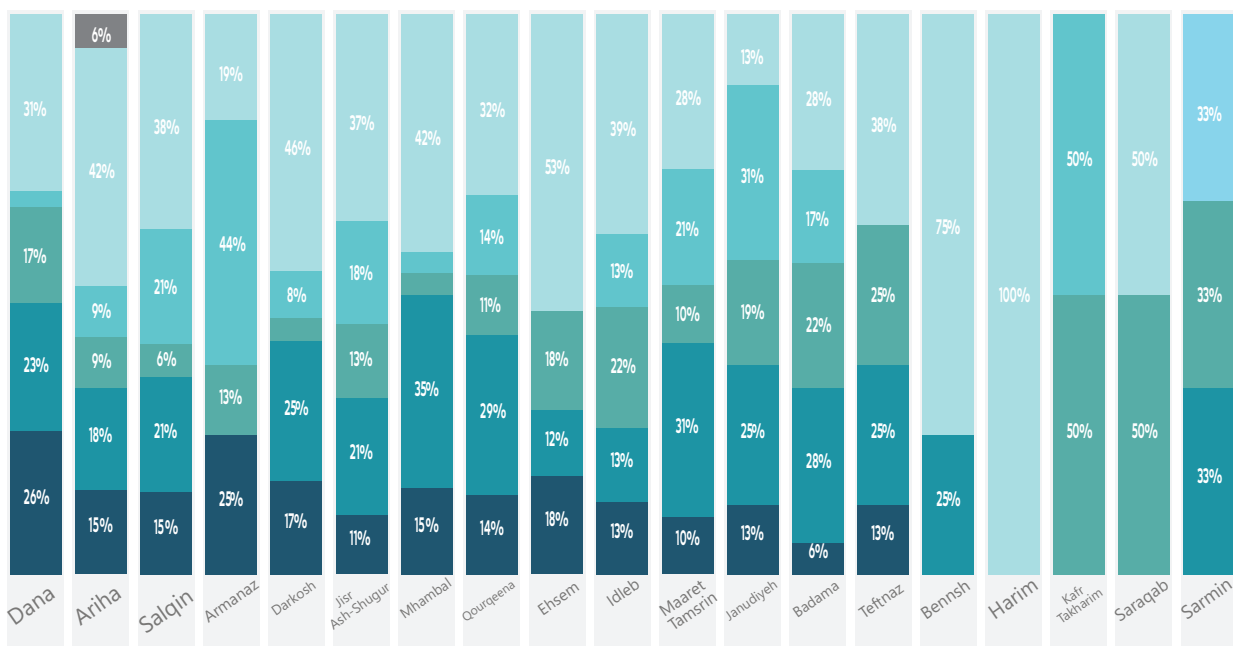
Shelter Rehabilitation problems by sub-district



Aleppo



Idleb



Problems and difficulties relating to shelter rehabilitation in the covered locations in North West of Syria was varied and affected many population groups, in the meanwhile the report had shown that most faced shelter problems and difficulties are relating to lack of tools or equipment for shelter repair, where it was found in %37 of the total houses in North West of Syria.

In Aleppo governorate, this problem was for around 38% of the communities, mainly in Sharan, Atabreb, Ma'btali, Jarablus, Daret Azza, A'zaz, Ghandourah, and Menbij sub-districts by more than 40% of the communities, community and the reason that most of the houses had chosen this problem is due to the high prices of tools and materials in this area.

The second most spread problem in Aleppo governorate was lack of rented shelter and this due to the large number of IDPs in this governorate which also had affected the prices for renting shelter, this problem was spread in 25% of the communities in this area, also to mention that this problem was mainly in Raju, Bulbul, Sharan, and Menbij sub-districts by more than 40% of the communities.

Other issues related to lack of collective shelters and lack of temporary housing besides lack of financial capacity to repair the shelter but in low percentages.

In Idleb governorate the most problem related to the shelter was lack of tools or equipment for shelter repair by more than 36% of the communities, furthermore, this problem was mainly in In the same governorate the most problem that spread regarding shelter repair, it was found that in 22% of the communities was suffering from lack of temporary housing, this was due to the large number of IDPs in this governorate, also to mention that this problem was mainly in Sarmin, Maaret Tamsrin, and Mhambal by more than 30% of the communities.

Shelter Access

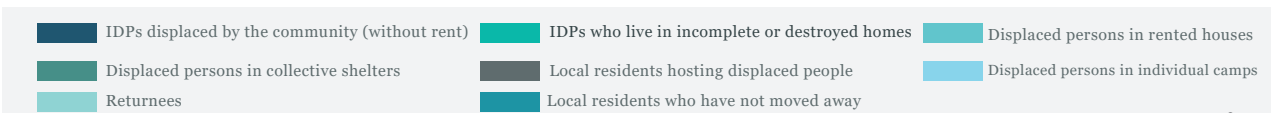
The report had shown that for the shelter access in the North West of Syria in the covered communities under the control of the Turkish government and Opposition army, that around 23% of the communities had faced a lack of services for people with disabilities or elderly persons and this mainly was in Tadaf, Ar-Ra'ee, Suran, Jarablus, Atareb, and Afrin sub-districts by around 46% of the communities in this area.

Also in the same context, around 22% of communities in this area are facing the inability to pay rent due to the high prices, furthermore, this was mainly in Dana, Armanaz, Darkosh, Idleb, Jisr-Ash-Shugur, Kafr Takharim, Sarmin, and Salqin sub-districts by around 27% of the communities.

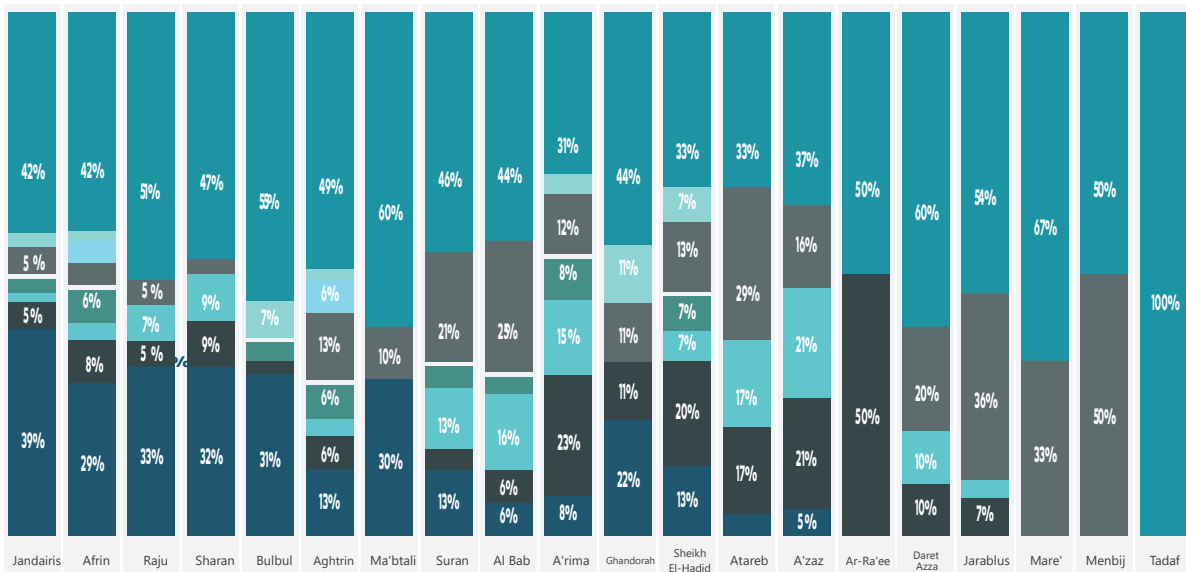
Other problems North West of Syria are facing regarding access to shelter but in low percentages like lack of material resources for rental, lack of shelter available for rent, lack of material resources to purchase equipment and tools for shelter repair, and security issues regarding access to shelter.

Vulnerable groups for lack of shelter

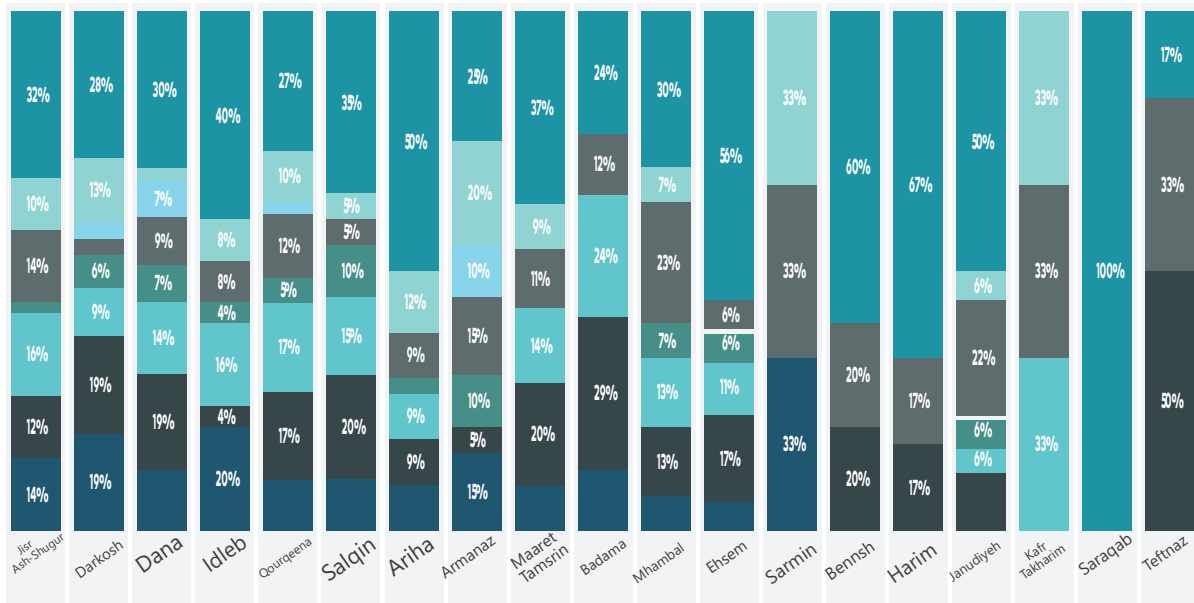
Vulnerable groups for lack of shelter by sub-district



Aleppo



Idleb



For the most vulnerable group for access to shelter in North West of Syria, the report had shown that residents who haven't moved away since the beginning of the war are the most vulnerable group in this area by around 40% of the covered communities, in the meanwhile, the report had shown that these groups were mainly in Bulbul, Ma'bтали, Daret Azza, Ar-Ra'ee, Tadaf, Jarablus, Mare', and Membij sub-districts in Aleppo governorate and also in Idleb governorate for Saraqab, Harim, Bennsh, Ehsem, and Ariha sub-districts by around 50% of the communities in these sub-districts.

Furthermore, around 12% of the communities had shown that IDPs that are hosted by the community without rent and sharing the shelter with IDPs are the most vulnerable group in North West of Syria, this group was mainly focused in Idleb and Sarmin sub-districts in Idleb governorate, also in Jandairis, Raju, Sharan, Bulbul, and Ma'bтали sub-district by around a 30% of the communities in both governorates.

Other vulnerable groups had been noticed by the report in North West of Syria but in low percentages, less than 15% of the communities, like IDPs, IDPs in individual camps, displaces persons in collective shelters, IDPs who live in incomplete or destroyed houses, and returnees.

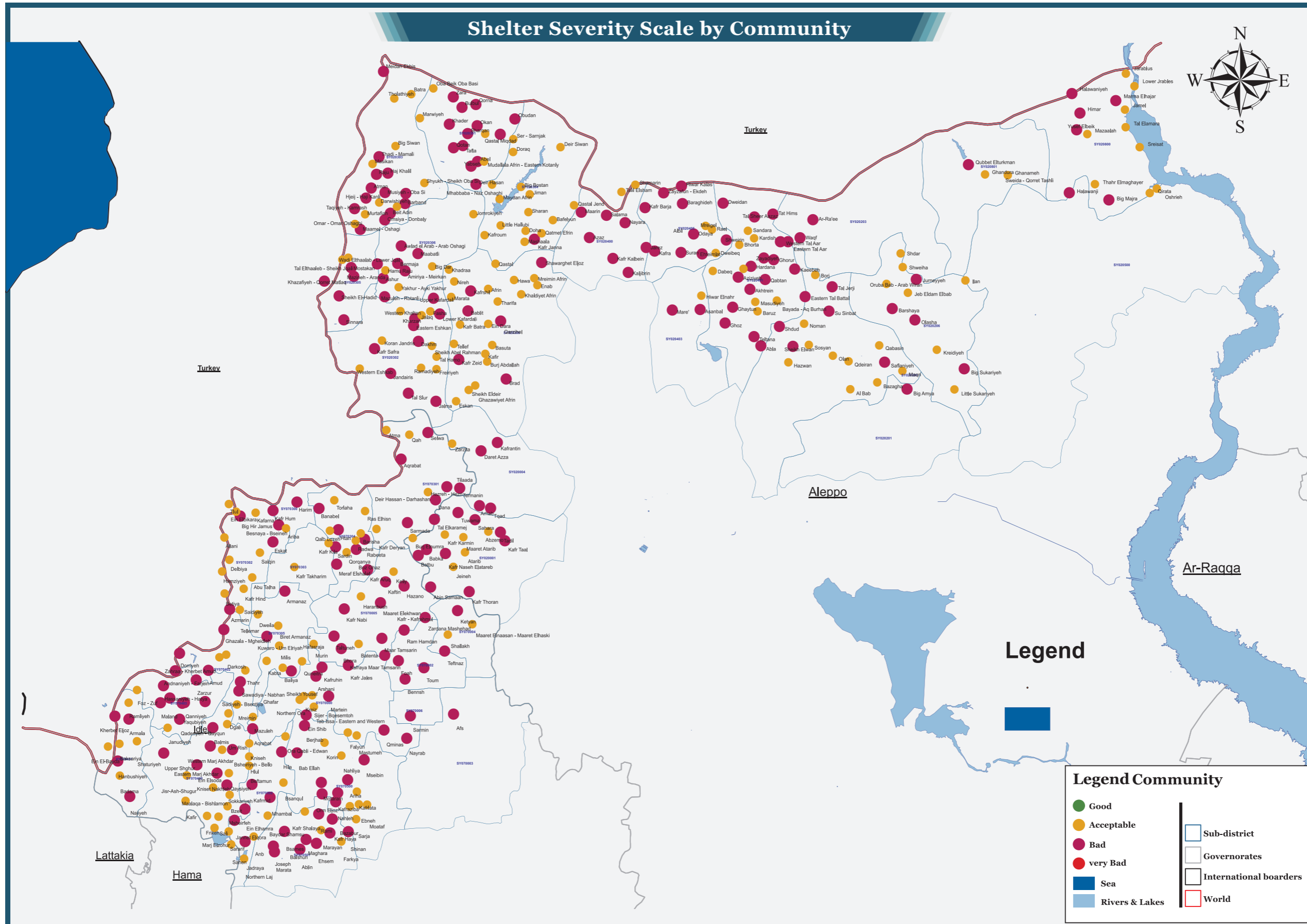
Shelter Damage Assessment:

According to the assessment for damage of shelter in North West of Syria it was found that around 40% of the houses in this area had average damage for the houses which require some repairs for the structure of the building and require rehabilitation for the house, also to mention, that these houses were mainly in Afrin, Jandairis, Raju, Shara, Ma'btali, Sheikh El-Hadid, Daret Azza, Menbij, and Ghandorah sub-districts in Aleppo governorate, also in Salqin, Harim, and Kafr Takharim sub-districts in Idleb governorate by around 50% of the houses in these governorates.

In the meanwhile, around 30% of the house in North West of Syria had moderate damage in the houses, which require light repair like doors, windows, electricity...etc also to mention, that these houses were mainly in A'zaz, A'rima, Jarablus, Ar-Ra'ee, and Al Bab sub-districts in Aleppo governorate, also to mention that this type of damage was in Badama, Teftenaz, Harim, Kafr Takhrim, and Dana sub-districts in Idleb governorate by around 50% of the houses in both governorates.

22% of the houses in this area had shown that there is no damage, while around 5% of the houses had shown large damage, the damage in the house is 30% of the structure of the house, and finally, a very low percentage had shown that houses great destruction in the structure of the building.







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WASH

The below analysis is primarily based on two country-wide

WASH

The below analysis is primarily based on two country-wide household-level WASH assessments completed during 2020 to inform the 2021 HNO. The analysis concluded that 59 percent of the Syria population requires WASH assistance: 388. Nevertheless, to adequately understand the scale and diversity of WASH needs, the overall number of people in need of WASH assistance – 12.2 million, needs to be complemented with figures presenting specific WASH needs related to water quality – 3.3 million and quantity – 1.4 million people, sanitation – 3.2 million people, solid waste management – 4.1 million people, and heavy financial burden linked with purchasing water – 7.5 million or hygiene supplies – 6.4 million people. A further 5.1 million people face barriers to effective handwashing. Over seven million people are highly dependent on humanitarian WASH assistance, including 1.9 million people living in IDP last resort sites that require comprehensive and continued WASH assistance to survive. In addition, the entire population of Syria relies on drinking water treatment chemicals provided by the humanitarian community

Sources of Drinking water

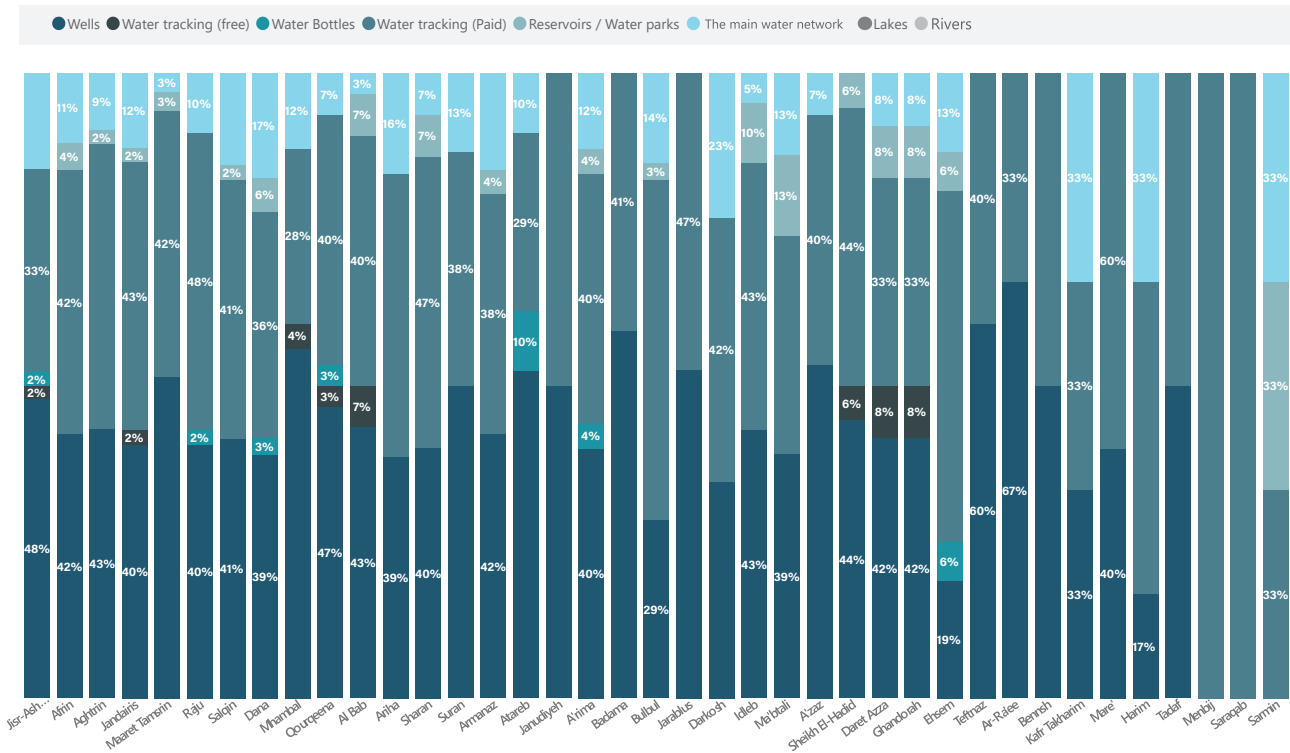
Drinking water is one of the most needs that affected the lives of people in any spot of this world, so the report focused on the sources of drinking water in North West of Syria in the communities that had been covered and this source of life is considered more important as the summer season starts, in North West of Syria governments that around of 42% of communities of this area depending on water tracking (Paid) and with almost with the same percentage for wells as the main source of drinking water.

In Aleppo governorate, the main source of drinking water was wells in 42% of the communities in this governorate that had been covered in this report, this source was mainly in Menbij, Tadaf, Mare', and Sharan by more than 47% of the communities.

The almost same percentage was drinking water was water tracking (paid) for around 42% of the communities in this area, while mention this source was more concentrated in Tadaf, Ar-Ra'ee, A'zaz, Atareb, and Suran sub-districts by more than 50% of the communities.

Other sources of drinking water had been found like water tracking (free), water bottles, the main network, lakes, and rivers but in a very low percentage.

Sources of Drinking Water by Sub-district



In Idleb governorate wells were the main source of drinking water for 41% of the communities in this governorate Maaret Tamsin, Mambal, Janudiyeh, Badama, Bennsh, and Teftnaz sub-district by more than half of the communities in this area.

Also drinking water was water tracking (paid) was the main source for drinking water in 41% of the communities in Idleb governorate, this source of drinking water was mainly in Ariha, Janudiyeh, Ehsem, Bennsh, Harim, and Saraqab sub-district by more than 45% of the communities in this area.

Drinking-Water Infrastructure

As a result of repeated bombardment on North West of Syria region besides continuous clashes during the last period, besides the lack of maintenance of drinking water sources, all these factors show that the damage has extended to drinking water infrastructures, in the meanwhile this damage was in different percentages.

As the importance of drinking water sources especially of the limited depending on water networks in North West of Syria, the report had focused and highlighted the condition of these infrastructures and it was noticed that around 50% of the communities in this area the drinking water networks are not functioning and had light damage and this damage like infusion and piping which require light repairs, furthermore, this type of networks was mainly in Tadaf, Ar-Ra'ee, Suran, Jarablus, Atareb, and Afrin sub-district by around 66% of the villages in Aleppo governorate, also to mention that this type of damage in drinking water infrastructure in Saraqab, Kafer Takharim, Badama, janudiyeh, Armanz, Idleb, Qourqeen, and Dana sub-districts by more than half of the communities in Idelb governorate.

Furthermore, around 36% of the communities in this area had moderate damage by less than 30% of drinking water infrastructure, so if rehabilitation for these infrastructures had been done that would help people to had access to the drinking water source in 36% of the communities in this area, mainly this damage was in Menbij, Ar-Ra'ee, A'rima, Ma'btali, and Aghrtin sub-district by around 44% of its villages.

Finally, to mention that in low percentages, around 2% of the communities had shown large damage by more than 30% of the drinking water infrastructure, while around 12% of communities had shown that there is no damage in drinking water infrastructure.

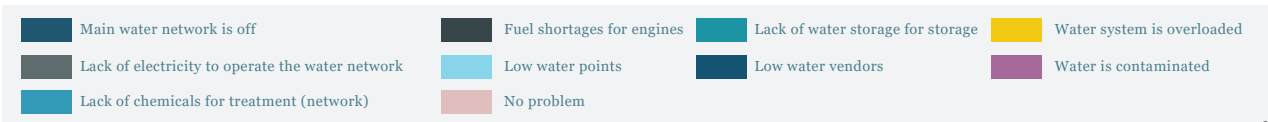
DRINKING WATER PROBLEMS

Not only the limited sources for drinking water in North West of Syria but also residents in this area are facing many problems for getting the daily drinking water, the report had found that these problems are many as the needs in this area, in more details, also to mention that not miscellaneous but also the needs and gap have differed between governorates in North West of Syria.

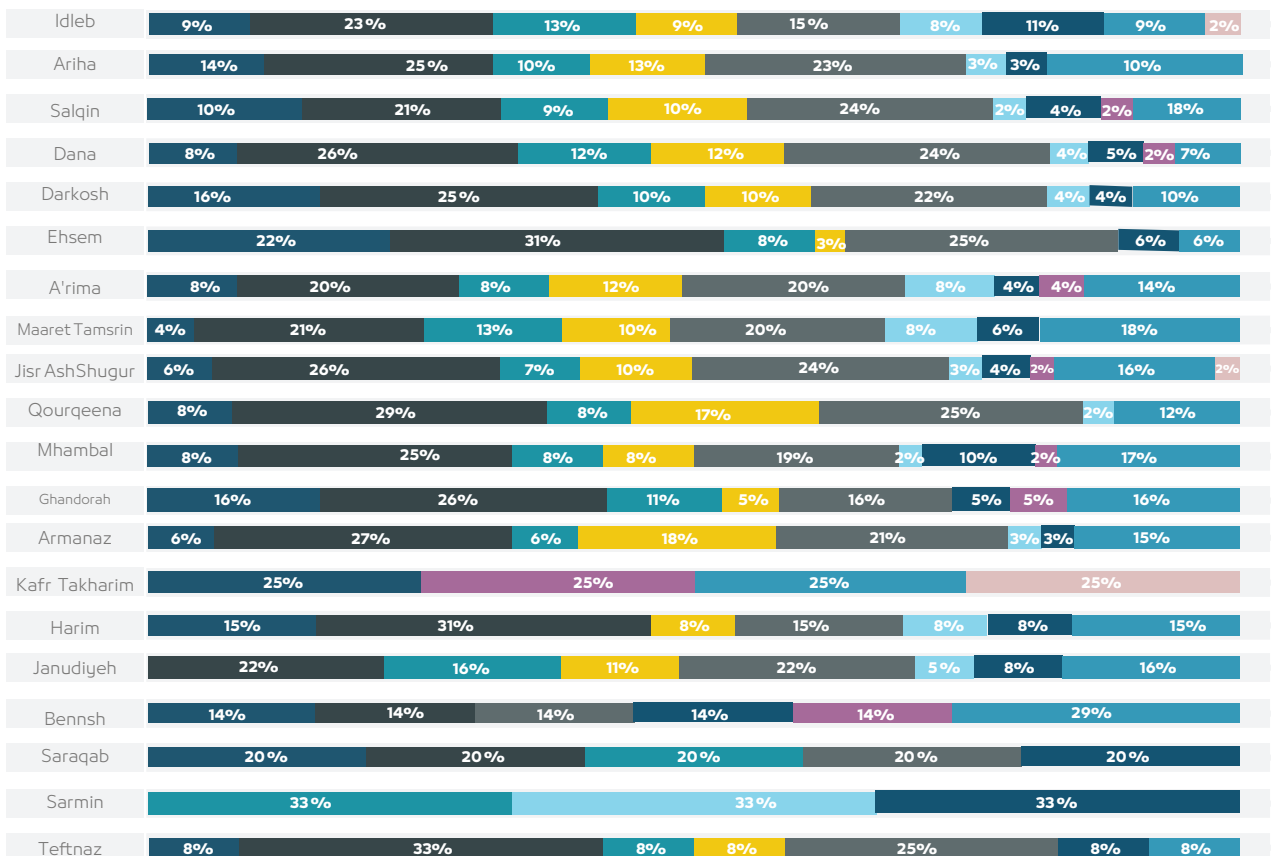
In Aleppo governorate, the main problem for getting the drinking water was lack of chemicals for treatment regarding the network to provide water in this area and this could be noticed as most of the people depending on water tracking in this area, also to mention that this problem was mainly in 18% of the villages, furthermore, this problem was mainly in Tadaf, Afrin, Jandairs, Raju, and Sharan sub-districts by more than 20% of the communities in this area.

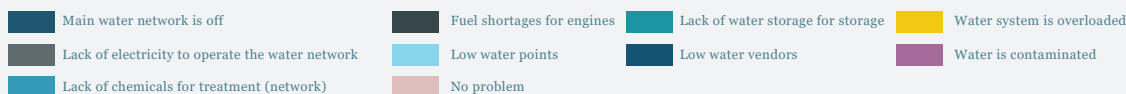
With the lack of electricity and fuel to operate the water networks in this area around 17% of the villages had mentioned that the main problem is water networks are available but it's not working or functioning, also in the recommendation from KIs that if these drinking networks are available that would solve the problem and alleviate the suffering of people in this area, these problems were mainly focused in 18% of the villages in Jarablus, Suran, Al Bab, Daret Azza, mare'e, Menbij, Aghtrin, A'rima, Jarablus, Atareb, Ar-Ra'ee, and Sheikh El-Hadid sub-districts by more than 20% of the communities in this area.

most widespread problem related to lack of drinking water by sub-district

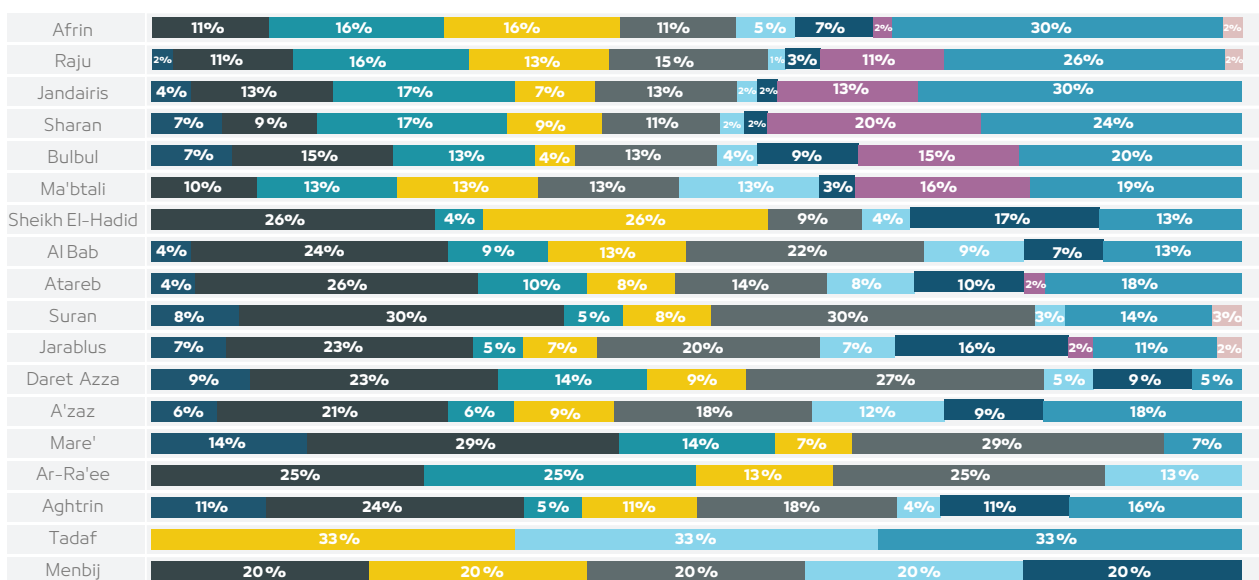


Idleb





Aleppo



After looking at the observations made about the problems facing drinking water in the areas of Idleb governorate, we find that one of the most important problems is that fuel shortages for engines by 25% of the villages in this governorate, and this problem was mainly in Ariha, Darkosh, Ehsem, Dana, Jisr-Ash-Shugu, Mhambal, Qourqeena, Armanaz, Teftnaz, and Janudyieh sub-districts by 25% of these sub-districts villages.

As for the second main problem that people face in Idleb governorate, the report had shown that lack of electricity and fuel to operate the water networks and this issue was the main problem in the Idleb governorate by 22% of the villages in this area, while this was mainly in Ehsem, Salqin, Dana, Jisr-Ash-Shugur, Qourqeena, Teftnaz, and Janudyieh sub-district the percentage by around 24% of the villages of these sub-districts.

Finally, the KIs had mentioned many problems that people in this area are facing to get the drinking water but in low percentages of the villages, like lack of water storage, water networks are overloaded, lack of water points, low water vendors, and water contaminated, drinking water networks is not functioning at all due to demolition or lack of maintenance.

Vulnerable groups for lack of drinking water

In the North West area of Syria the sources were not miscellaneous besides other problems related to availability, accessibility, and affordability of water in this area, these factors had led to emerging of vulnerable groups for the lack of drinking water, furthermore, the report had shown that the most affected population group for this lack was local or original residents who hadn't displaced since the crisis emerged in 2011, also to mention that this vulnerable group was mainly in Daret Azza, Mare', Menbij, Aghtrin, A'rima, Jarablus, Atareb, Ar-Ra'ee, and Sheikh El-Hadid sub-districts by around 90% of the communities in Aleppo governorate, while in Idleb governorate it was this vulnerable group was mainly in Ehsem, Salqin, Dana, Jisr-Ash-Shugur, Qourqeena, Teftnaz, and Janudyieh sub-districts with the same percentage of communities.

Also, in the same context, the report had found that one of the most vulnerable groups in North West of Syria was residents that are hosting IDPs in their shelter or houses and this was in around 16% of the covered communities, also to mention that this vulnerable group for drinking water was mainly in Dana, Harim, Ariha, Mhambal, Afrin, Sharan, Daret Azaz sub-districts by 29% of the villages.

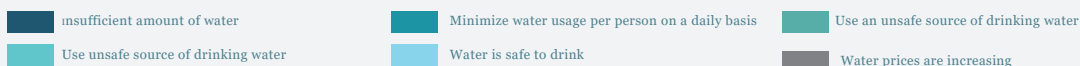
The report had shown that there is diversity in the most vulnerable groups in this area, but these groups were in a very low percentage by less than 10% of the communities in this area, like returnees, IDPs in general who are living in individual camps, organized camps, rented house, incomplete houses, or hosted by the host community.

Waste Disposal Methods

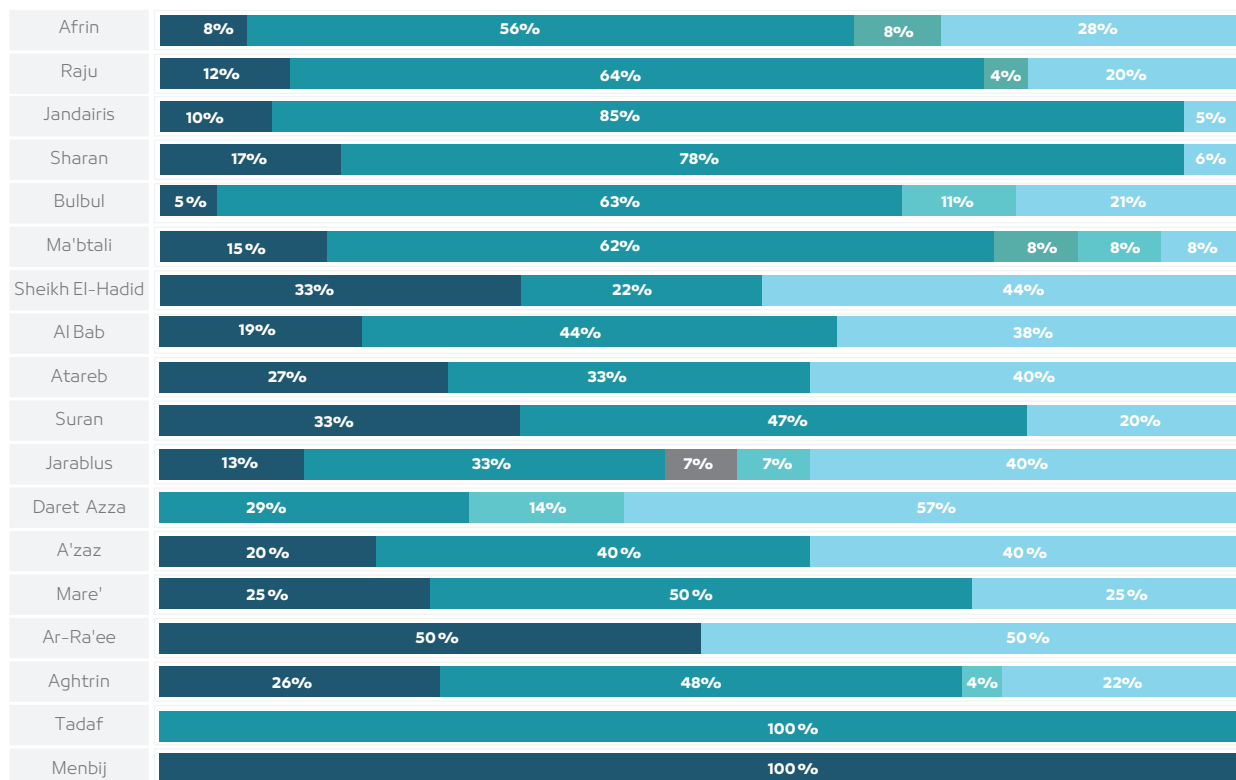
The report had focused on the waste management in North West of Syria as it's related to the WASH sector, besides its effects on health and life of the population in any area, so in this regard, the report had shown that most used disposal practices were in open areas or digs in North West of Syria by around 71% of the communities in this area, also to mention that this type of disposal was mainly in Daret Azza, Mare', Menbij, Aghtrin, A'rima, Jarablus, Atareb, Ar-Ra'ee, and Sheikh El-Hadid sub-districts by around 90% of the communities in Aleppo governorate, while in Idleb governorate it was this vulnerable group was mainly in Ehsem, Salqin, Dana, Jisr-Ash-Shugur, Qourqeena, Teftnaz, and Janudyieh sub-districts by more than 70% of the communities in these sub-districts.

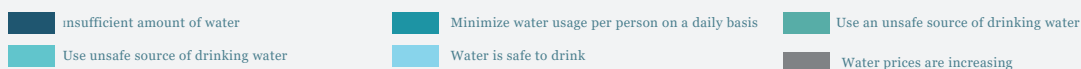
Furthermore, around 15% of the communities in this area are using public networks that function partly and need maintenance, this type of waste disposal was mainly in Tadaf, Afrin, Jandairs, Raju, and Sharan sub-districts in Aleppo governorate while in Qourqeena, Teftnaz, and Janudyieh sub-districts in Idleb governorate by around a 20% of the communities and villages in this ara.

Most problems related to Waste by sub-district

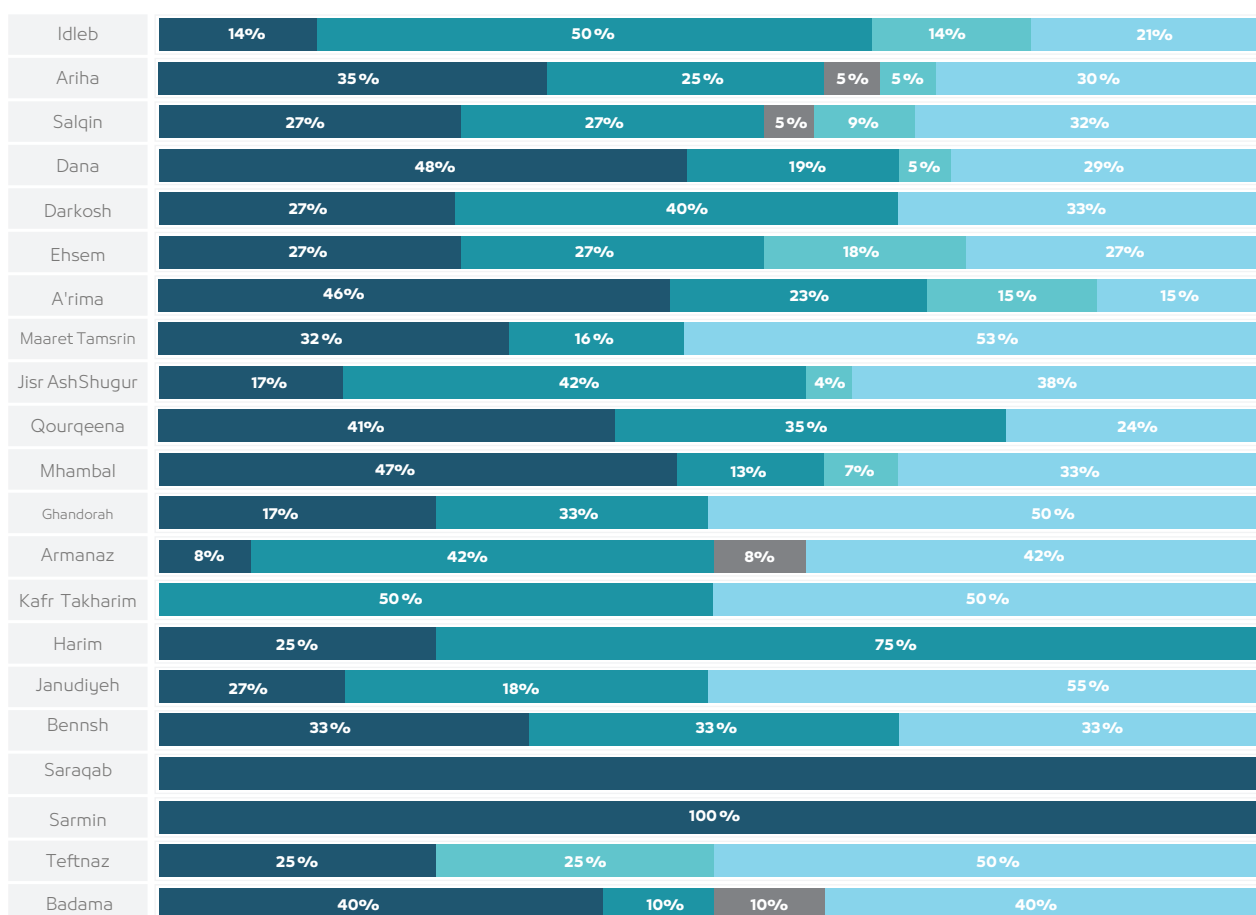


Aleppo

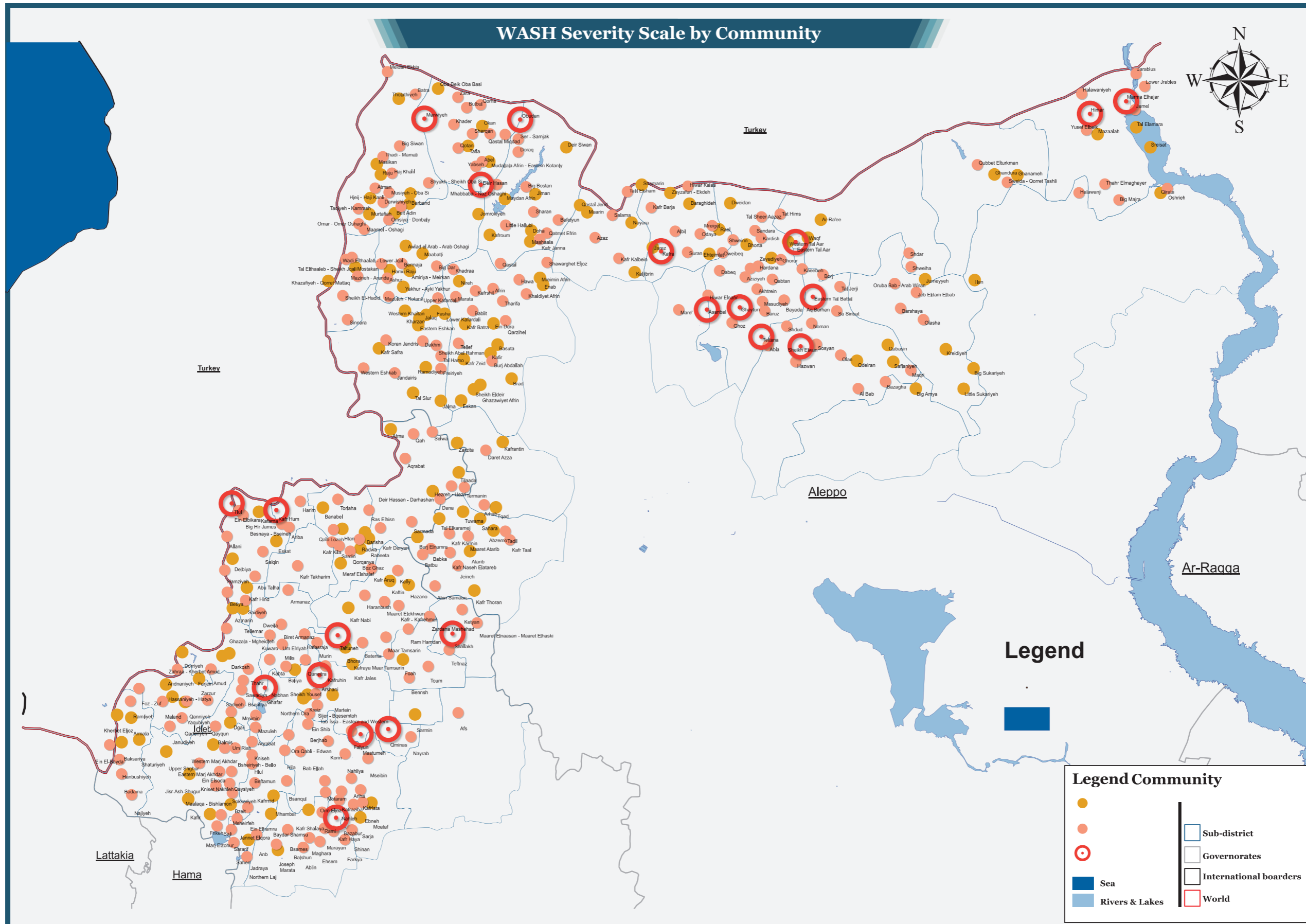




Idleb



In meanwhile, other communities in North West of Syria had shown other methods but in a very low percentage like through irrigation channels or streams, rivers, and tributaries, furthermore, this type of method is so serious and needs swift intervention due to the diseases that would spread of using this method on population health because these channels are used for planting and had mentioned that waste disposal method is through public networks that fully functioning.



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NON- FOOD ITEMS

Photo Source:
Hudson Institute

NON-FOOD ITEMS

4.4 million people require NFI assistance, a 6 percent decline from the 2018 HNO, and the second year in a row that the total number of people in need of NFI assistance has reduced.¹⁸⁵ The people in need include different population groups, such as IDPs, returnees, Palestine refugees, and host communities.

However, the situation in some areas, such as the north-west, is in fact deteriorating amidst an increase in people in need. The overall decrease in people in need reflects some incremental improvements in market functionality in some areas, specifically where hostilities are subsiding, and which are now witnessing increased stability. Access to NFIs has generally become more stable, with 14 percent of communities reporting a deteriorating situation, compared with 24 percent in 2017.

However, needs remain substantial, both in terms of humanitarian life-saving needs, particularly among newly displaced IDPs requiring core, supplementary and seasonal assistance, as well as longer-term needs, among those communities requiring resilience-oriented support to reduce dependence on external assistance and enhance the ability of families to withstand future shocks and stresses.

Likewise, findings show a decreased need for standard/core NFIs and a significant increase in requests for items specific to the situation faced by certain communities or population groups. Such items include clothing, fuel, and batteries. In 2019, these needs will continue to compromise the ability of NFI partners to tailor responses based on the intersection of individual needs and vulnerabilities with the localized capacity of markets and supply chains .

Basic Needs of NFI

The basic needs for Non-Food Items(NFI) were mainly focused on heating fuel and this is normal as the report had focused on the priorities of main NFI items needed during the data collection of this report which was during April and Jun 2021, furthermore, this need reached about %19 of the communities in Aleppo and Idleb governorates, furthermore, this need was concentrated in the Al Bab, Atareb, Jarablus, Suran, Daret Azza, A'zaz, Mare', Ar-Ra'ee sub-districts in Aleppo governorate, also in Ariha, Maaret Tamsrin, Mhambal, Badama, Janudiyeh, and Teftnaz sub-districts by %25 of its covered villages.

Due to the suffering during the winter season besides the increase in IDP numbers during the last period from most parts of Syria, also they know that the winter response always is not timely and most of the time IDPs had after almost the end of the winter season.

Cooking fuel had come as the second need in about %14 of the communities in Aleppo and Idlib governorates, furthermore, this need was mainly in Ariha, Darkosh, Ehsem, Dana, Jisr-Ash-Shugu, Mhambal, Qourqeena, Armanaz, Teftnaz, and Janudyieh sub-districts, and Aleppo governorate sub-districts in Daret Azza, Mare', Menbij, Aghtrin, A'rima, Jarablus, Atareb, Ar-Ra'ee, and Sheikh El-Hadid sub-districts by around 19% of the communities in these sub-districts.

Also, winterization clothes were a need in about %7 of all covered villages in North West of Syria governorate, the need for this item was mainly in Daret Azza and Mare', Menbij, Dana, Jisr-Ash-Shugu, Mhambal, and Qourqeena sub-districts by more than 7% of the villages in these locations.

One of the main needs was water reservoirs which makes the main needs the same in other locations, and expecting this need for NFI will be increased as the hot weather is getting worse on IDPs and host community with the lack of electricity to use fans while this need was by around 8% of the communities in this area, and the need for this item is due to the approaching summer season generally.

Also in the same context, the report had shown other priorities and needs that were mentioned in lower rates, such as blankets, winter shoes, batteries, baby diapers, and sanitary pads, also mention soap, sources of light, clothes, mattresses, and sleeping mats, bedding, and cooking utensils.

Access to Non-Food Items

access non-food items by sub-district

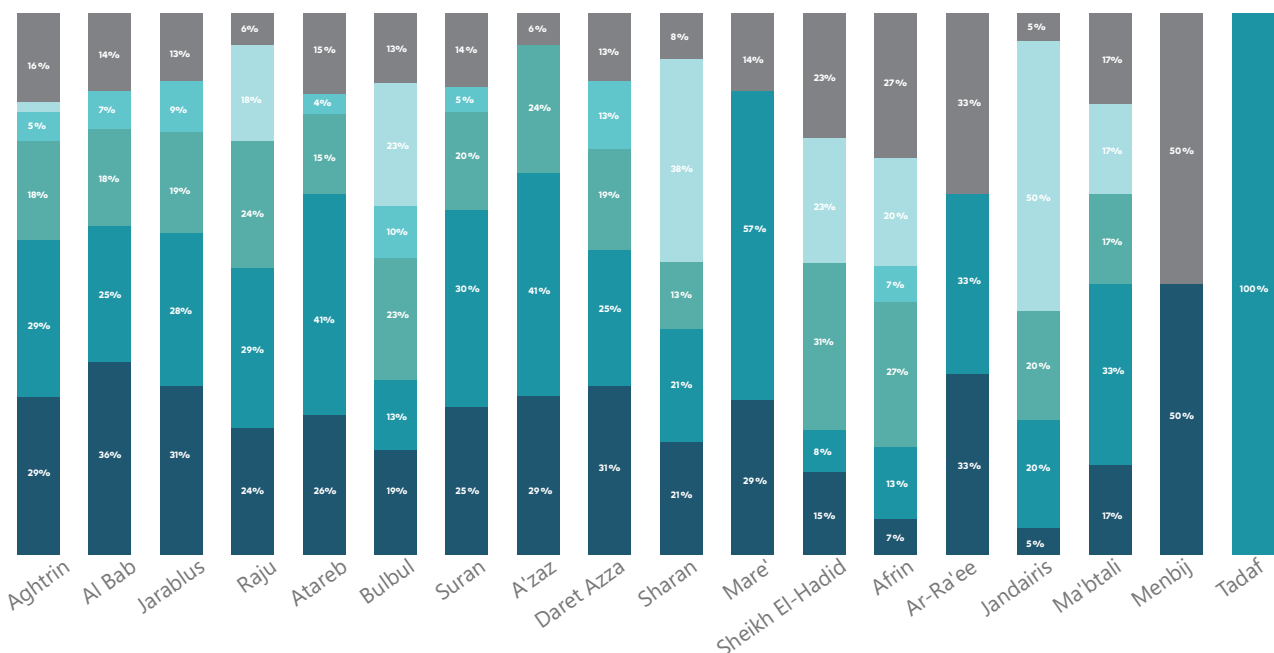
In studying the basic needs in shelter sector, the report found that in the communities of North West of Syria governorates and the report for this sector had shown a miscellaneous type of issues and it was spread in all sub-districts, also to mention that the lack of heating and lighting are the biggest problems that the shelter sector is exposed to.

In Aleppo governorates, it was found that the most spread issue regarding the shelter is the lack of lighting that facing the shelter sector, also to mention that this type of problem was spread in 35% of the communities in this area, furthermore, this type of problem was mainly spread in Jandairis, Raju, Afrin, Sharan, Atareb, Ar-Ra'ee, and Tadaf sub-districts by more than 40% of the communities in these sub-districts.

In the same governorate, around 36% of the communities had shown lack of heating as the main problem that facing shelter, this type of issues had been spread mainly in Jandairais, Raju, Afrin, Atareb, Ar-Ra'ee, and Tadaf sub-districts by more than 40% of the communities.



Aleppo

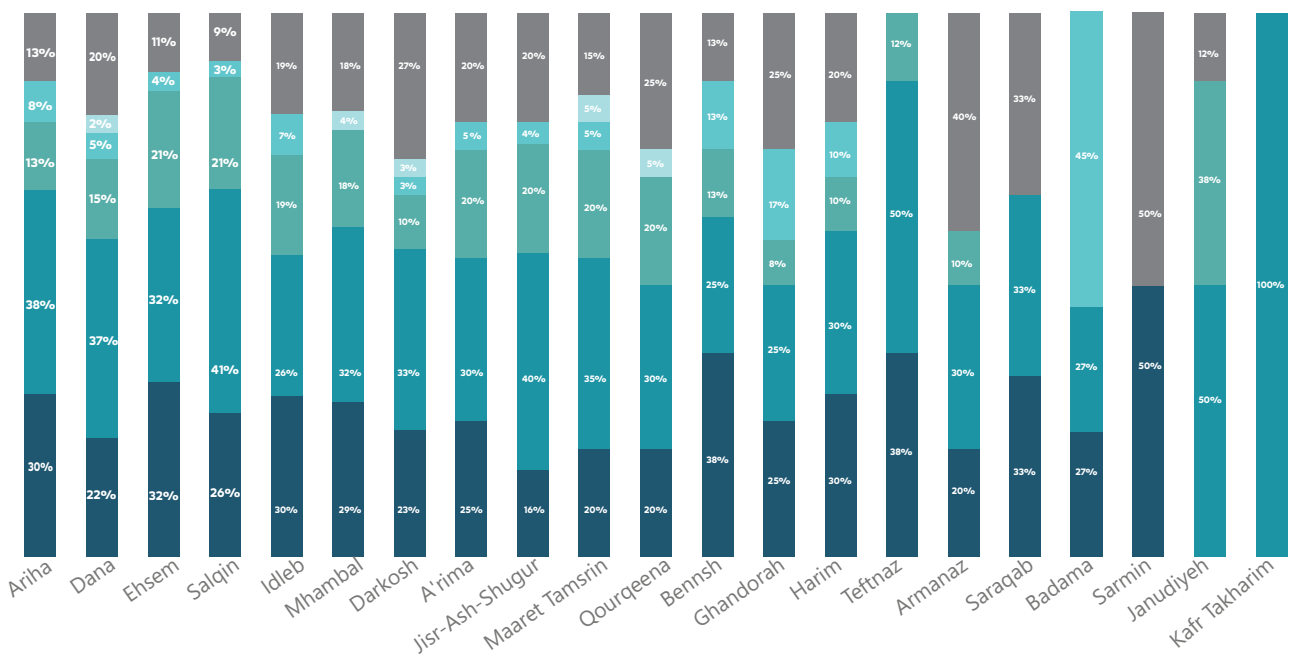


Aleppo governorate had also faced other issues regarding the shelter sector like leaking in the roofs, lack of insulation against cold, lack of sufficient space inside the shelter, ventilation limited which is minimum 1 square meter for ventilation on one side of the house, half-square meter on the other side, lack of privacy for women and girls inside the shelter, latrines were not accessible, and inability to reach culinary facilities.

In Idleb governorate the situation was not that different in talking about the whole problems that facing the shelter sector but with different percentages, furthermore, the most spread issue regarding the shelter sector was lack of heating and this issue was spread in 31% of the communities, this issue was mainly spread in

Also, Idleb governorate had shown that lack of lighting was one of the issues that face the shelter sector by around 30% of the communities in this area, while this was spread mainly in The same other issues like leaking in the roofs, lack of insulation against cold, lack of sufficient space inside the shelter, ventilation limited which is minimum 1 square meter for ventilation on one side of the house, half-square meter on the other side, lack of privacy for women and girls inside the shelter, latrines were not accessible, inability to reach culinary facilities, and inability to reach bathing facilities but in very small percentages.

Idleb

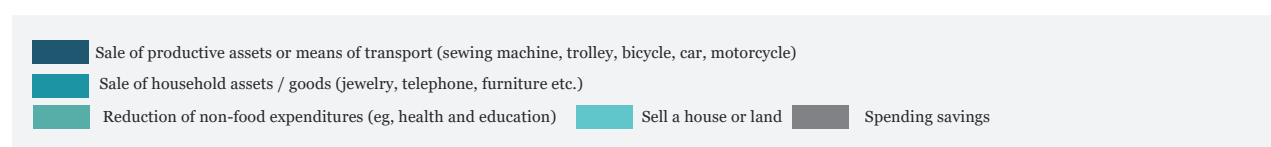


Coping Strategies for Lack of Non-Food Items

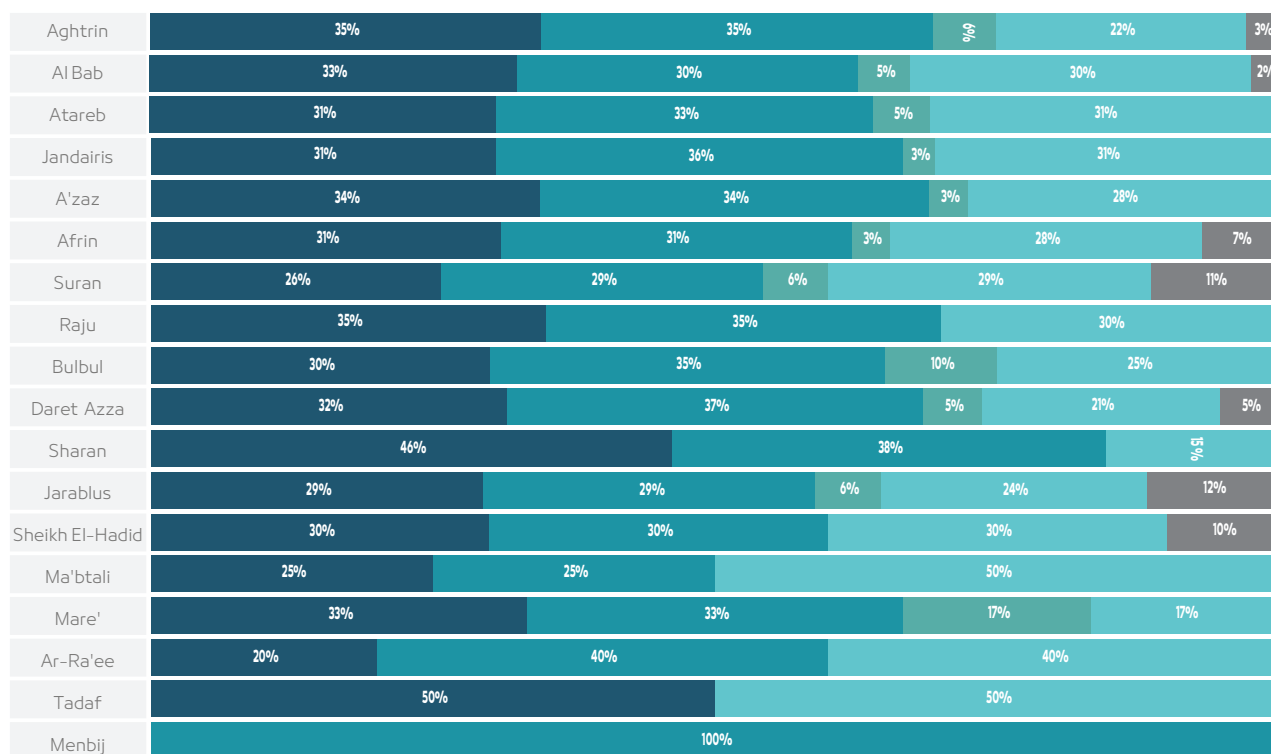
copying strategy for lack of NFI by sub-district

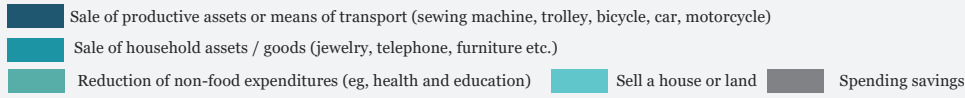
As the large need for Non-Food Items besides its lack of these items and access to markets, the report had found that in North West of Syria in the communities that had been covered in this report that people are using different types of coping strategies in this area.

The most used strategy in North West of Syria was sales of households for assets or goods like jewelry, telephone, furniture, lands,etc., to cope with the lack of NFI, this was by around 32% of the communities in Aleppo governorate, furthermore, this coping strategy was mainly in Menbij, Ar-Ra'ee, and Harim sub-districts by more than 40% of the communities.



Aleppo





Idleb



The second used coping strategy was selling productive assets or means of transportation like sewing machines, trolleys, cars, and motorcycles, also, this strategy was used in 30% of the communities in this area, furthermore, this strategy was mostly used in Tadaf, Sharan, Raju, Jandudiyeh, Idleb, and Aghtrin sub-districts by 35% of the communities.

The third used coping strategy was selling houses or lands by a quarter of the villages in the North West of Syria, this strategy was mainly used in Al Bab, Mhabal, Atareb, A'rima, Raju, Badama, Teftnaz, Mabtali, and Menbij sub-districts by 35% of the communities.

Other strategies were used but in low percentages like spending savings and reduction of Non-Food expenditures like health and education.

Electricity Availability

Due to the heavy use and reliance on electricity as cooking fuel and heating fuel in some villages in North West of Syria, the report highlighted the status of the public electricity network in this area, the results show that most dependence in this area on electricity was in Kafr Taharim and Sarmin sub-district villages, and this was due to the daily availability of electricity in these sub-districts, while it was noticed that these sub-districts is receiving electricity about ten hours a day, while the availability of electricity and use was decreased in the villages of Jandairis, Afrin, Sharan, Ma'bтали, and Raju sub-district, the report had showed that these sub-districts is have availability for electricity in average for seven hours per day, while the statistics had showed that the availability of electricity rate the rest of sub-districts was less than six hours per day This explains that the lack of displaced and local residents of this sub-district were not using electricity as a source of cooking or heating fuel in general.

Coping Strategies for Electricity Shortage

With the severe shortage of electricity in North West of Syria, most of the population in this area resorted to mechanisms to cope with this shortage, so the statistics had shown that in about %25 of the villages in North West of Syria were have rationed electricity, so that electricity is used in so limited proportion and to meet the basic needs, furthermore, this strategy was used in Furthermore, around 24% of the communities in North West of Syria were depending on using batteries as alternatives to the lack of electricity, in the meanwhile, the use of batteries was mostly spread in Afrin, Aghtrin, A'rima, Armanaz, Dana, Jandairis, Maaret Tamsrin, and Sharan sub-districts by %35 of the villages.

To address the shortage of electricity, residents in %19 of the villages in North West of Syria were reducing the general use of electricity, is that the population use electricity at certain times of the day, while the statistics had shown that this was mainly in Al Bab, Atareb, Jarablus, Suran, Daret Azza, A'zaz, Mare', Ar-Ra'ee sub-districts in Aleppo governorate, also in Ariha, Maaret Tamsrin, Mhambal, Badama, Janudiyeh, and Teftnaz sub-districts by around 25% of the communities.

Also, the used strategies in North West of Syria used electricity a specific times of day only and use of electricity for specific purposes only, besides no need to use any type of strategy even the lack of electricity.

Shelter Access

The report had shown that for the shelter access in the North West of Syria in the covered communities under the control of the Turkish government and Opposition army, that around 23% of the communities had faced a lack of services for people with disabilities or elderly persons and this mainly was in Tadaf, Ar-Ra'ee, Suran, Jarablus, Atareb, and Afrin sub-districts by around 46% of the communities in this area.

Also in the same context, around 22% of communities in this area are facing the inability to pay rent due to the high prices, furthermore, this was mainly in Dana, Armanaz, Darkosh, Idleb, Jisr-Ash-Shugur, Kafr Takharim, Sarmin, and Salqin sub-districts by around 27% of the communities.

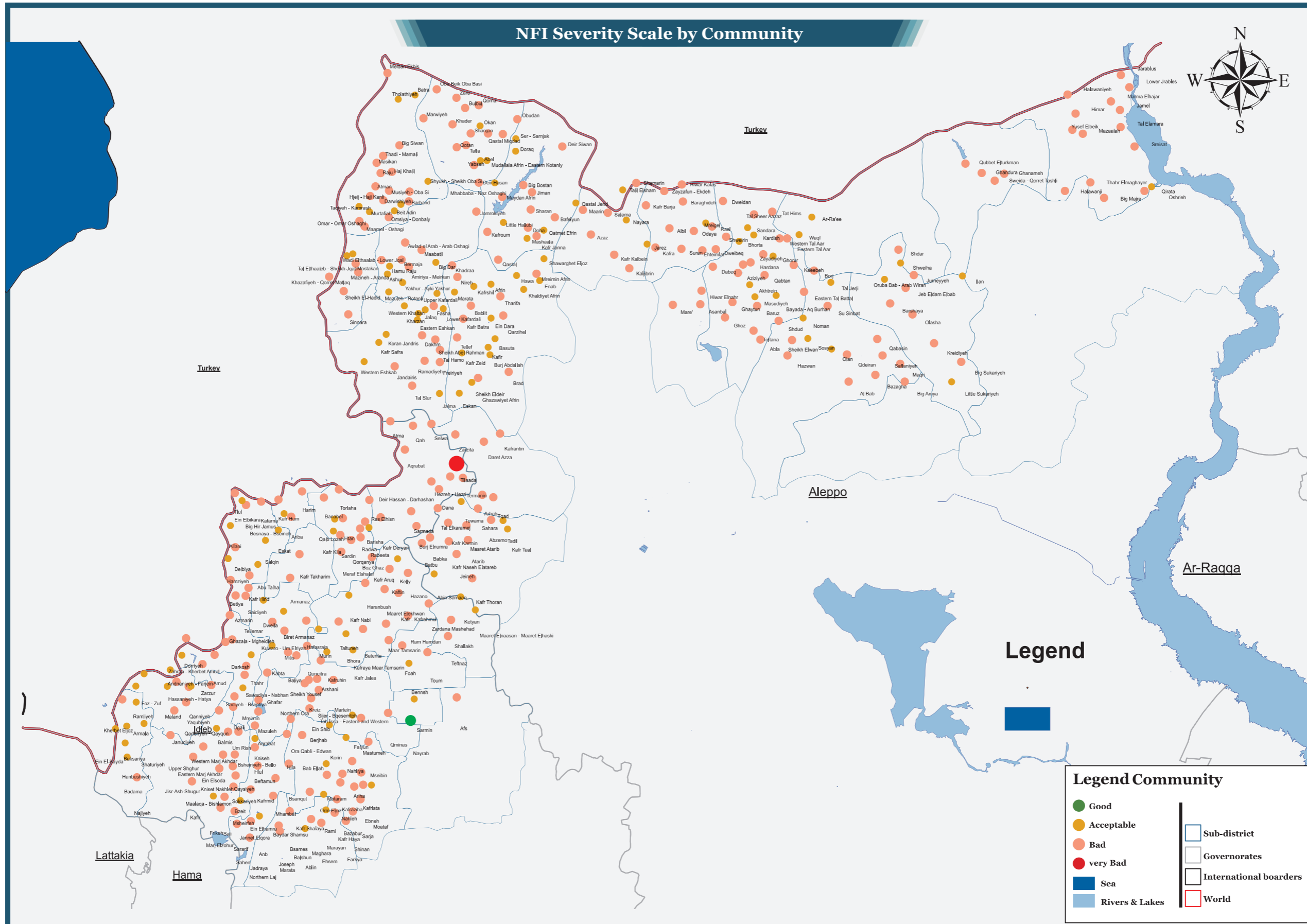
Other problems North West of Syria are facing regarding access to shelter but in low percentages like lack of material resources for rental, lack of shelter available for rent, lack of material resources to purchase equipment and tools for shelter repair, and security issues regarding access to shelter.

Vulnerable groups for lack of shelter

For the most vulnerable group for access to shelter in North West of Syria, the report had shown that residents who haven't moved away since the beginning of the war are the most vulnerable group in this area by around 40% of the covered communities, in the meanwhile, the report had shown that these groups were mainly in Bulbul, Ma'btali, Daret Azza, Ar-Ra'ee, Tadaf, Jarablus, Mare', and Menbij sub-districts in Aleppo governorate and also in Idleb governorate for Saraqab, Harim, Bennsh, Ehsem, and Ariha sub-districts by around 50% of the communities in these sub-districts.

Furthermore, around 12% of the communities had shown that IDPs that are hosted by the community without rent and sharing the shelter with IDPs are the most vulnerable group in North West of Syria, this group was mainly focused in Idleb and Sarmin sub-districts in Idleb governorate, also in Jandairis, Raju, Sharan, Bulbul, and Ma'btali sub-district by around a 30% of the communities in both governorates.

Other vulnerable groups had been noticed by the report in North West of Syria but in low percentages, less than 15% of the communities, like IDPs, IDPs in individual camps, displaces persons in collective shelters, IDPs who live in incomplete or destroyed houses, and returnees.





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HEALTH SECTOR

Photo Source:
Middle East Eye

Health Sector

As the Syria crisis approaches its tenth year, the health system remains heavily disrupted. While attacks on health care in 2020 fell by 67 per cent compared to 2019, the COVID-19 pandemic, coupled with the economic downturn in the country, has pushed the health system to the brink. By mid-2020 more than 7.78 million people in 100 sub-districts were living below three critical emergency health standards and a localized household survey in North-west Syria found crude and under-five mortality rates were below international standards. With just 58 per cent of hospitals and 53 per cent of Primary Healthcare Centers (PHC) fully functional, the COVID-19 pandemic has exacerbated weaknesses in the health system. 2020 saw 39,773 COVID-19 cases and over 1,300 deaths reported across Syria, but as the outbreak continues, self-reported compliance with preventive measures remains below 50 percent while laboratory capacity and access to testing are also below recommended levels. Further strengthening of all pillars of the COVID-19 response must continue in 2021, in addition to planning for vaccine rollout, particularly in access constrained areas and areas of disputed control.

In 2020, households and health workers alike experienced increased stress, placing additional demand on mental health services. Non-COVID outbreak risk remained present, with continued spikes of leishmaniosis cases across northern Syria and increases in proportionate morbidity for acute diarrhea in the first 34 weeks of 2020 as compared to 2019.

Essential health services were disrupted as agencies and health workers alike rushed to respond to COVID-19. For example, the Expanded Program on Immunization (EPI) experienced temporary suspension due to COVID-19 risk. While catch-up efforts regained most of the lost ground, gaps in coverage remain with DPT3 coverage below herd immunity levels in seven of 14 governorates.

Due to cumulative effects of concurrent crises, cost of health services; lack of medicines, supplies, or health staff; and fear of exposure to COVID-19 have replaced distance, over-crowding and long wait times as the main self-reported barriers to health access with persons with disabilities disproportionately affected. Disrupted medication supply chains, particularly for psychotropic drugs and No Communicable Disease (NCD) medicines, were previously identified as a key gap in the health response³⁴⁰ and a contributor to child mortality.

The situation worsened in 2020 due to breaks in international supply chains and the effects of local currency fluctuations and unilateral coercive measures on local pharmaceutical production.

86 percent of surveyed households who sought health services in the previous three months reported having to pay out-of-pocket for care – most often for medications. Fees were most frequently reported in Aleppo, Rural Damascus, Damascus and Idleb, while IDP's expenditures on health as a percent of household income ranged from zero percent to 10 percent with the highest levels reported in Al-Hasakeh, Ar-Raqqqa, Dar'a and Rural Damascus.

Health Facilities

In North West of Syria, it was noticed that most of the health facilities in Idleb and Aleppo governorates have been affected by airstrikes which have affected access to healthcare in many communities across the region, the report had found that around 15% of the health facilities in North West of Syria had been affected by attacks, the most affected health facilities were in Dana, Qourqeena, Harim, Saraqab, and Idleb sub-districts by around 35% of the health facilities in this area.

Also to mention that around 2% reported that hospitals and health facilities were completely damaged, and around 18% of the communities reported that health facilities were partially damaged, and this was mainly in Qourqeena, Harim and Idleb sub-districts.

Regarding access to health facilities, in more than half of the communities that had been assessed were only able to access healthcare facilities outside of their community, but that most people had access to healthcare facilities within 5 kilometers or 1 hour walking distance, the report had shown that in 60% of assessed communities., this was mainly in Sharan, Bulbul, Menbij, Harim, Idleb, Dana, and Kafer Takharim sub-districts.



According to the statistics in this report, access to health care has changed since recent crises in 32% of assessed communities. Among the most significant reported changes were overcrowding of facilities in 90% of the assessed communities, increased waiting time for treatment 50%, decrease in medical supplies 65% of the assessed communities, and due to the spread of COVID 19 pandemic as well as a decrease in the availability of ambulance services 52% and medical staff 40%.

People with Disabilities

In talking about the demographic of disabilities in North West of Syria, the situation had shown a similar fluctuation by population type, there is a variance in disability prevalence between Idleb and Aleppo governorates in North West of Syria.

It had been noticed that Covid 19, lack of medical staff, and lack of access and availability of health facilities and assistance, all these factors had affected the whole of Syria has been directly or indirectly impacted by the crisis, furthermore, Idleb governorate has the highest rate of disabilities, which can be explained in part by its protracted exposure to high-intensity conflict.

As it had been mentioned that the direct exposure to shelling and artillery attacks exposed populations to short and long-term side effects of active fighting while damaging local infrastructure and limiting access to health services this had shown an increase of disabilities in North West of Syria by around 10% in the last year, also to mention that the most sub-districts that had people with disabilities were in Idleb and Dana sub-district in around 35% of the covered communities.

Furthermore, in around 45% of the communities around half of the households in these communities have a member with a disability, this was mainly in Menbij, Idleb, Harim, Saraqab, Ehsem, Mhambl, Mare', Atareb, Afrin, Sharan, Darkosh, Dana, and Maaret Tamasrin sub-districts by around 60% of the communities.

Also in the same context around 30% of the covered communities most of the households have two or more members with disabilities, this was mainly in Idleb and Dana sub-districts by more than 35% of the communities in these sub-districts.

The main need was in all covered communities in North West of Syria was the need for prosthetics in more than 60% of the covered communities, also around 12% of the communities showed that the most need for people with disabilities was the need for trained physical staff that can help this vulnerable group to cope with the missing limbs, this was mainly in Kafer Takharim, Idleb, Dana, Qourqeena, Harim, Sharan, Afrin, Daret Azza, A'zaz, and Atareb sub-districts and by more than 21% of the communities.

Other needs had been mentioned like health centers, training on prosthetics to cope materials for helping in movements like chairs, and transportation that customized for the use of people with disabilities but in low percentages.





ألم في العضلات
ارتفاع درجة
حرارة الجسم
القيء والإسهال



فقدان الشهية
تورم بالقدمين
التهاب

ألم أو تورم أو احمرار
في موضع الحقن

ماذا أفعل إذا حدثت آثار جانبية بعد تلقي اللقاح

- 1- تناول دوائيات الحرارة عند الشعور بالأعراض الجانبية المتوسطة والمتقدمة
- 2- استخدام كمادات ماء باردة على موضع الحقن لتخفيف الألم
- 3- عند الشعور بأعراض شديدة مثل:
التهاب الحساسية أو الصداع الشديد أو تورم الوجه أو تورم
دموية صغيرة تحت الجلد فارجع فورا إلى مكان الحقن
أو المستشفى الذي تلقيت فيه اللقاح
- 4- تجنب ممارسة الرياضة الشاقة أو القيام بمهام
ثقيلة أو التواجد مع الآخرين



COVID 19

The report had shown that there is a decrease and declining trend in new COVID-19 cases has been seen in the North West of Syria during the reporting period while preparations for a vaccination campaign are ongoing.

COVID 19

As the COVID 19 pandemic, not just people but also the health facilities and the medical staff, especially the need for precaution measures which is not available in most of the covered communities, furthermore around 85% of the covered communities in North West of Syria had shown the unavailability of any of precaution measure against COVID 19, this was by more than 45% of the communities in all sub-districts.

CFPs reported that the level of concern related to COVID-19 has somewhat, or significantly increased in the previous three months, according to the statistics that around 45% of the health facilities lack female focal points in comparison with their male counterparts.

In North West of Syria around 9% of CFPs had reported an increase, while 4% said it had significantly increased, furthermore around 66% of all CFPs reported that they view that, in their view, the majority of members in their community are currently worried about contracting COVID-19.

The majority of CFPs 76% reported that community members are generally aware of the COVID-19 vaccine. However, more than a third did not think community members would be willing to receive a vaccine, citing a significant lack of trust in the vaccine and the presumed side effects.

86% of all CFPs reported that they think community members are aware that there is a vaccine that can protect against COVID-19 82% HCW CFPs; 90% non-HCW CFPs.

61% of all CFPs reported that they think the majority of members in their community would be willing to get the COVID-19 vaccination if it was made available to them 65% HCW CFPs; 57% non-HCW CFPs.

37% who reported community members may not be willing to get the vaccine, furthermore, around 2% reported "do not know" and didn't show and acceptance of rejection for COVID 19 vaccines, CFPs identified the following top three reasons for why community members may not want to get vaccinated, and these reasons were related more likely to cite "do not feel it is necessary" more as a reason in comparison to men, furthermore, CFPs in Aleppo governorates by more than 40% of the communities cited cost much less than other governorates and this could be due to assistance that coming for this area, also around 10% of the communities had mentioned Lack of trust was cited least by more than 75% of the population in the communities that showed this type of problems regarding COVID 19.

The report had shown that there is a decrease and declining trend in new COVID-19 cases has been seen in the North West of Syria during the reporting period while preparations for a vaccination campaign are ongoing.

RECOMMENDATION

Recommendation

Demography Section

- Securing jobs for displaced people and supporting small projects and development assistance.
- Financial support for most vulnerable people living in rented premises because the house's rent is a burden.
- Implementing rehabilitation projects to provide better shelter for the population

Food Security and Livelihood Sector

- Supporting the agricultural sector by providing inputs of fertilizers and pesticides with promotional prices.
- Promoting agricultural mechanization and maintenance of agricultural mechanisms.
- Supporting the livestock sector by securing feed at incentive prices and opening agricultural extension centers that provide vaccines and medicines for livestock keepers.
- Supporting development projects and strategic crops and creating markets for agricultural products and facilitating export procedures.
- Securing sources of water for irrigation in the shadow of the scarcity of water resources.
- Systematic support for the neediest families, including regular food baskets.
- Bakeries support contributes to lower the price of bread and restarting Non-functional bakeries.

Health Sector

- Providing prosthetics, trained staff, and physiotherapy centers.
- Financial support, including operational costs and equipment.
- Supplying hospitals with medical specialists in all disciplines.
- Providing vaccines and medicines and facilitating their entry into Syria from Turkey.

WASH Sector

- Securing water resources like water tanks and water network maintenance.
- Monetary support for the water and sanitation sector and supporting operating expenses.
- Maintenance and repair of pumping lines and water networks.
- Maintenance of the sewage network.
- Garbage collection vehicles.

Education Sector

- Restoration of partially destroyed schools and rebuilding destroyed schools.
- Financial support for school inputs and the salaries of the teaching staff.
- Periodic assessment and training of the educational process, including students, teachers, and administrative staff performance.

Shelter and NFI Sector

- Rehabilitation of shelter units and providing cash-based support for housing purposes.
- Supporting all non-food items, including clothes, cooking fuel, and cash assistance.
- Securing a source of electricity supply and repairing the public electricity network, and providing electrical transformers.
- Maintenance of the public road network due to its essential role in the revitalization of economic life.
- Maintenance of existing non-operating factories and supporting small enterprises and the establishment of new factories.

Final Recommendations

The UN Security Council should immediately reauthorize cross-border operations into northwest Syria through Bab al-Hawa and authorize such operations through Bab al-Salam to the northwest and through al-Yarubiyah and Tell Abiad to northeast Syria by granting explicit permission for cross-border aid delivery without deadline.

Russia should not oppose a UN Security Council reauthorization and authorization of border crossings to the northeast and northeast, especially as cross-line delivery of healthcare-related supplies from Damascus to northeast Syria remains insufficient, and there is no cross-line delivery of aid to northwest Syria. Russia should also use its influence to pressure the Syrian authorities to allow UN and non-UN aid agencies unimpeded humanitarian access to all areas in Syria, including areas not under the Syrian government's control.

The Syrian government in Damascus should immediately facilitate unimpeded access for UN and international aid agency staff to all areas of Syria, including areas not under Syrian government control. It should also ease restrictions that create undue bureaucratic delays around medical supplies and other aid reaching northeast Syria and allow aid groups to conduct independent needs and rights assessments and assist people based on need, without any political constraints.

the UN secretary-general, the UN under-secretary-general for humanitarian affairs and emergency relief coordinator and the resident humanitarian coordinator in Syria should continue to press the Syrian authorities to allow WHO and other UN agencies in Damascus and neighbor countries to provide aid supplies and personnel to all parts of Syria in an equitable manner and based purely on an objective need's assessment. They should also support international aid groups' ability to procure urgently needed medical supplies that may not be commercially available in the region or elsewhere by providing access to the UN's preferred vendors and supply chains. They should also explicitly and publicly advocate reauthorization and authorization of all three cross-border aid points in northern Syria

Donors should ask the UN Security Council to reauthorize UN agencies' use of all available border crossing points to help supplies and staff reach northwest and northeast Syria. And any hard-to-reach area or under siege inside Syria

The secretary-general and emergency relief coordinator should continue to press the council to do it, according to the humanitarian situation, away from political and regional struggle.



Last Resort

Humanitarian Situation pre-SC Resolution
Humanitarian Need Assessment Report-NW Syria 2021
HNA-NW Syria 2021
June-2021

