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Data & Need Assessment Unit (DNA)

North East of Syria

Ras Al Ein and Tell Abaid area

Needs and Gaps Overview

Overview 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 AI-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 AI Ameen projects and is also able to provide third party evaluation reports on project impact implemented by AI Ameen or other organizations.

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Demographic SECTOR

Key Findings:

Around 154,300 individuals; furthermore, about 13% of the total number are IDPs by 21,400 individuals. Also to mention, the report showed that The largest population group is in the Ras Al Ain sub-district, with about 60,500 individuals.

There was a significant difference in the number of host communities between the sub-districts and governorates the highest number was in Ras Al Ain 72,028, in meanwhile, Ein Issa 44,000 individuals, while Tell Abiad 36,000 individuals, in Suluk around 34,000, and finally to mention that in Tal Tamer is still available of individuals.

Girls between the ages 0 to 5 years in Ras Al Ain & Ein Issa sub-districts was the same 14% each, while this age category was 12 % in Tell Abiad & Suluk sub-districts. For the boy's sort of the same age, the percentage Range between 17 -12 as follows, in Ras Al Ain sub-district 14% of the population are boys under 18 years, also to mention that Tell Abiad sub-district this age group reached around 15% of the total population in this area, while in Suluk sub-district it reached 16% of the population.

The total number of IDPs in all covered areas was about 21,400 individuals. 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 the availability of enhancing the circumstances in the area since these locations had been the control of the Turkish government.

The most significant number of IDPs reached 15,300 persons in the Ras Al Ain sub-district. The report showed that percentages by age and gender are similar to those of the local population in this area except for males and females over 15 ,18% women's and 18%for men's.

The report examined the number of returnees from January to August 2021. The HC's total returnees during this period were 1,500 returnees during the last six months. Furthermore, the report showed that there had been around 1000 returnees during the past six months in the Ras Al-Ain sub-district, while the second-largest number was In the Tell Abiad sub-district, with about 150 returnees also to mention that in Ein Issa sub-district witnessed the return of 325 persons.

The most significant number of displaced persons were From the Deir-Ez-Zor governorate. Furthermore, the total number of displaced persons who had come to this area in the last six months is about 4000 individuals distributed in the area of Tell Abiad sub-district by about 1200 individual, while nearly 1000 individuals in Ein Issa sub-district, also mention that around 1800 IDPs had settled in Ras Al Ain sub-district.

EMERGENCY SECTOR

For the shelter accommodation in Tell Abaid and Ras Al Ain pocket, it was found that around 70% of IDPs are living in residential buildings. About 85% of these buildings are unfinished buildings. The most spread of these types of shelter was mainly in Ras Al Ain sub-district by around 44 unfinished buildings, while in Suluk, it had been noticed that IDP inhabits about 36 unfinished buildings

95% of the targeted communities are the displaced population in Ras Al Ain governorate north of al-Al-Hasakeh governorate. The internally displaced formed around 5%. The results showed that most displaced villages are located in the Tell Abiad sub-district.

The sub-districts in the north of Ar-Raqqa governorate "Suluk - Ein Issa," the results show that all the displaced people who came to these two governorates during the past three months lived 100% in residential buildings, while only in Tell Abiad sub-district there was a change in the shelter the displaced people living in, according to the targeted governorates.

The displaced people living in North East of Syria face difficulties. They sometimes cannot obtain cooking fuel, at a rate of 78%, mainly in each Ras Al Ain sub-district village-like Abu Jaloud Al-Adwania, Mabrouka, Rajaana, and Ras Al Ain villages.

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 energy, 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.

The results show that the reliance of the displaced in these governorates mainly on diesel for cooking, by around half of the displaced population in each of Tell Abiad and Suluk sub-districts it had been around 42% of the IDP. Wood consumption came in second place at 19% of the total population in the covered communities, and the percentage exceeded 22% of the displaced people in Tell Abaid and Suluk sub-districts.

Strategies to cope with the shortage of cooking fuel varied in governorates in the northeast of Syria, where it was found that most of the displaced depend on reducing spending on other materials to buy power by 34% of this governorate, and this strategy was mainly in Ein Issa and Suluk sub-districts, with more than 38% of the displaced in the governorate in North East of Syria in Tell Abaid and Ras Al Ain pocket (RAATA area)

Diesel was the primary material used for heating by 42% of total villages in this area. Its use was concentrated in Tell Abiad and Suluk sub-districts, where it was found that more than half The displaced people depend on diesel as the primary material for heating. In comparison, the wood came in second place by 21% of the displaced people in this governorate.

The majority of the displaced in the governorates North East of Syria in governorates that in North East of Syria in Tell abaid and Ras Al Ain pocket (RAATA area), mainly relied on purchasing blankets and winter clothes as a coping strategy due to the shortage of heating fuel, and this was at a rate of 37% of the displaced in this region, mainly was in Tell Abiad and Ein Issa sub-districts.

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, as North East of Syria in governorates that in North East of Syria in Tell abaid and Ras Al Ain pocket (RAATA area), due to the absence of organizations working in these governorates or Region, while the remaining 7% received humanitarian aid to varying degrees or at least one type of assistance.

80% of the covered governorates in the countryside of Al-Hasaka and Ar-Raqqa did not have collective shelters, and only 20% of the entire communities contained communal shelters, as there is one shelter located in the Tell Abiad sub-district, north of Ar-Raqqa governorate.

Education SECTOR

The educational structure in the sub-district of Ras Al Ain, north of Al-Hasakeh, does not differ from that in Syria in general, as the report showed that the number of educational buildings in it is only 439 academic buildings, 40% of them are operating at a rate of 100-76%, and these buildings are in good condition besides that these schools can receive teachers and students, while the report showed that about 35% of the schools are operating at 75-51%.

School dropout is one factor that significantly impacts the educational process. This problem affects both the displaced and the original population at the same level. Still, it takes place at the replacement level more excellently and comprehensively in terms of harm. The report showed in the North East of Syria in governorates that in North East of Syria in Tell abaid and Ras Al Ain pocket (RAATA area) that around 58% of schools in this area had dropped out in the primary schools by less than 25%, also at this stage it was found 18% of all covered schools had dropped out for students by around half of students.

The curriculum used in the Northern of Al-Hasakeh governorate by all schools was the Syrian Interim Government curriculum. All schools study the Syrian Interim Government curriculum in all sub-districts north of the Ar-Raqqa governorate.

40% of teachers did not receive any training to help them develop their educational methods during this period, negatively reflecting the educational process in general and the teachers and students in particular. Furthermore, around 35% of schools in this area had shown that teachers had received training during the last three months by less than half of the teachers in these schools while mentioning around 14% of schools teachers received training by about 75-50% of the teachers in these schools.

The most priority needs, as the report indicated in the North East of Syria that the need for appropriate water, sanitation and hygiene facilities in schools, this was in around 35% of the schools in this area, also the lack of school equipment, "chairs – desks," in 61% of the villages and schools that covered in this area, this need has been concentrated in the majority of villages in this sub-district because of this need significant impact on the completion of the educational process. However, there is no significant impact on the lack of school equipment in the school dropout, but the report showed them within the basic needs. The report showed that in 14% of the villages covered in this aspect, there is a great need to secure safety and security equipment for teachers and students and secure hygiene equipment and measures to protect against Covid 19 in schools.

FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS SECTOR

60% of the livestock raised in this region are sheep, which turned out to be the first ranked livestock. In the area, the breeding of this livestock was concentrated in the Ein Issa and Ras Al Ain sub-districts, reaching more than 65% of the villages in these two sub-districts.

The most used forage for livestock was corn, 41% of the villages located in these sub-districts. At the same time, the results showed that alfalfa is the most widespread fodder in 36% of all villages covered in this area. In comparison, it was more widespread in Ein Issa and Suluk sub-districts at rates exceeding 71% of the villages in these two sub-districts. There was a spread for other fodders such as barley and vetch but in low percentages compared to the rest of the fodder used in this region.

There are many obstacles that livestock in this region animal preaders are suffered 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 this region suffer From the lack of vaccines and veterinary medicines, as they are not available

continuously. This need is concentrated in the Tell Abiad and Suluk sub-districts in more than 25% of the villages in these sub-districts. In comparison, 22% of the villages showed that the lack of veterinary cadres specialized in treating livestock contributes to their suffering.

81% of the villages located in North East of Syria in Tell abaid and Ras Al Ain pocket (RAATA area) mainly depend on wells as the primary source for irrigation. The main focus for this irrigation source was Ras Al Ain and Suluk sub-districts, with more than 88% of the villages covered in these two governorates.

The majority of the population in this region depends mainly on wheat as the main crop, in the meanwhile, the percentage reached about 92% of the villages that were targeted in this report, planting of this crop was concentrated in the Ras al-Ain, Ein Issa, and Tell Abiad sub-districts, with more than 80% of the villages in these sub-districts.

Difficulties are facing agricultural wealth besides burdening farmers in this region. Among these challenges is the high fuel prices in the area, where this difficulty reached mainly in 73 % Of the entire villages targeted in this region. This difficulty was concentrated in Suluk and Tell Abiad sub-district, with more than 75% of the villages in these two sub-districts.

Relies mainly on animal production as a primary source of income for men in 45% of the villages covered in the report, while mention this source is primarily concentrated in Ras Al Ain district in the Al-Hasakeh governorate, where it was found that about 66% of villages in this governorate depends on animal production mainly as the primary source of income for men.

Looking at the productive assets in the villages, it was found that the majority of the assets are bakeries in the North East of Syria in governorates in North East of Syria in Tell abaid and Ras Al Ain pocket (RAATA area), where the presence of bakeries reached 57% of the villages in this region.

Most of the bakeries in the North East of Syria in governorates that in North East of Syria in Tell abaid and Ras Al Ain pocket (RAATA area) are partially operating with about 80% of the villages covered in this report, or lack of Bread production materials such as flour, yeast, fuel ... etc., while it was found that about 17% of these bakeries in North East of Syria do not work at all, and these bakeries are mainly concentrated, as mentioned earlier, in the governorate of Ras Al Ain, due to the same previously mentioned reasons.

Protection SECTOR

North East of Syria in Ras Al Ein and Tell Abaid Area (RAATA pocket) had shown various types of violence like Deprivation of learning, Early marriage, Psychological and physical type of violence; the report had shown that the most kind of violence that spread in this region is deprivation of learning by 41% of the covered villages in this area and this type of violence was mainly in Ras Al Ain sub-district by around 44% of its villages. Also, about 35% of the covered villages had shown that they suffer from the early marriage between children.

It was clear that the most vulnerable to early marriage are girls by around 73% of the villages in this area, in the meanwhile, it was found that Suluk sub-district with 74% and in Tell Abiad by 58% of the villages as it has been mentioned before, but for the most affected category was girls and this was mainly in all covered sub-districts by more than 64% of the villages, while to notice that in Ras Al Ain it had reached 100% of the villages in this area.

For the age categorization that suffers from this type of violence in the area of North East of Syria that is North East of Syria in Tell abaid and Ras Al Ain pocket (RAATA area), it was found that danger lies in early marriage for those between the ages of 12 and 15 years, while in small percentages it was found that for the girls from 17-15 years and this was mainly in Tell Abiad sub-district.

The deprivation of learning was mainly spread among girls, and this was by around 60% of the covered communities North East of Syria in Tell abaid and Ras Al Ain pocket (RAATA area) in North East of Syria, while this was mainly in Ras Al Ain and Tell Abiad sub-districts by more than 64% of the communities in these sub-districts. Also, this was less than 50% of communities in Ein Issa and Suluk sub-districts.

The most spread type of violence against children in North East of Syria in the communities was North East of Syria in Tell abaid. Ras Al Ain pocket (RAATA area) it was found that around 99% of villages that had violence against children, and these types of violence were miscellaneous, in more details, it was found that 67% of communities in North East of Syria children are suffering from verbal violence, also to mention that this was mainly in all sub-districts, but Ein Issa sub-district it was in all of the communities in these areas.

For the separated children in North East of Syria in the communities North East of Syria in Tell abaid and Ras Al Ain pocket (RAATA area) control, the report had shown that in Ar-Raqqa governorate communities, the kids hadn't noticed any separate children, and that could be for many reasons, first that KIs lack of

information about separated children, or that separated children are at least with one of their family members, so they didn't consider them as separated children.

Shelter SECTOR

Shelter access in the North East of Syria in the covered communities in Ras Al Ein and Tell Abaid Pocket (RAATA Area), that around 26% of the communities had faced lack of services for persons with disabilities or elderly persons and this mainly was in Ein Issa sub-district by about 48% of the communities in this area. Lack of heating is the biggest problem that the shelter sector is exposed to in the areas of the North East of Syria, this could be due to the near winter season, and people still remember the suffering they had in the last winter, the percentage was 28% of communities in this governorate. In comparison, in the Tell Abaid community, 35% of this sub-district community.

Lack of tools or equipment for shelter repair and this was found in around 45% of communities in North East of Syria in the communities that in North East of Syria in Tell abaid and Ras Al Ain pocket (RAATA area), while this problem was mainly in 52% of the communities in Ras Al Ain sub-district.

Most vulnerable group for access to shelter in North East of Syria in the communities that in North East of Syria in Tell abaid and Ras Al Ain pocket (RAATA area), 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 47% of the covered communities.

36% of the houses in this area had minor damage that required light repair like doors, windows, electricity...etc, etc. Also to mention, these houses were mainly in Suluk sub-district by around 59% of the homes in this area.

WASH SECTOR

As the importance of drinking water sources, especially of the limited depending on water networks in North East of Syria in the communities in Tell abaid and Ras Al Ain pocket (RAATA area), the report had focused and highlighted the condition of these infrastructures. It was noticed that in around 56% of the communities in this area, the drinking water networks are not functioning and had light damage, and this damage like infusion and piping require light repairs.

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 East of Syria in the communities that had been covered and North East of Syria in Tell abaid and Ras Al Ain pocket (RAATA area) that around of 45% of communities of this area depending on water tracking (Paid) as a primary source of drinking water, in the meanwhile, this source was mainly in Ein Issa and Ras Al Ain sub-districts by more than 49% of the villages in these sub-districts.

Not only the limited sources for drinking water in North East 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, the main problem for getting the drinking water was lack of fuel to operate engines 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 25% of the villages in of the sub-districts in North East of Syria.

Other water availability, accessibility, and affordability in this area led to vulnerable groups' 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 been displaced since the crisis emerged in 2011, also mention that this vulnerable group was mainly in Ras Al Ain sub-district by around 87% of the communities in this sub-district.

The report had focused on the waste management in North East 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 waste disposal practices were in open areas or digs in North East of Syria by around 71% of the communities in this area, also to mention that this type of was disposal was mainly in Tell Abaid and Ein Issa sub-districts by more than 75% of the communities in these sub-districts.

The problems related to waste and sewage in the areas of North East of Syria in the governorates and countrysides have been miscellaneous, due to the poor conditions of the population in terms of the used methods for the disposal of waste and sewage, as well as the poor functioning of the wastewater network, in addition to unavailability of these networks in most covered villages, also disposing of waste in a way that doesn't harm the population besides not mentioning the irregularity in the disposal of these wastes.

NFI SECTOR

Access to reach non-food items, the report found that the majority stated that 60% of villages could get their NFI directly through the markets, mainly in Tell Abaid and Ein Issa sub-district by around 66% of the villages.

Difficulties in accessing markets due to restrictions on the movement for women especially and people with special needs was in high percentages, which reached %22 of all covered villages in this area. Also, the report had shown that about %11 of the villages in North East of Syria hadn't faced any difficulties in having access to markets.

The most used strategy in North East of Syria for lack of NFI was selling household assets like goods, jewelry, furniture...etc. By around 32% of the communities in this area; in the meanwhile, this coping strategy was primarily used in the Tell Abiad sub-district by 33% of the communities.

With the approach of the winter season, besides the large spread of population in this area, besides the lack of general shelter also the basic needs of winter, heating fuel is one of the essential sources of need for the population where the results had shown that the primary reliance on heating fuel was on firewood and coal. This source of heating fuel was used in about half of the villages. Furthermore, this source was mainly in the Ras Al Ain sub-district by 52% of the communities.

%42 of whole villages in North East of Syria were relying on the purchase of winter blankets to overcome cold and lack of heating fuel mainly in Suluk sub-district by around 43% of the communities. While the same proportion of the population was depending on reducing spending on other materials to secure heating fuel, in the meanwhile, this strategy had been used in half of the villages in the Ras Al Ain sub-district.

Due to the heavy use and reliance on electricity as cooking fuel and heating fuel in some villages in North East of Syria also the need for electricity to meet the basic requirements to live, 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 Ras Al Ain and Tell Abaid sub-district villages.

%40 of the villages in North East of Syria were using batteries as alternatives to the lack of electricity. Meanwhile, the use of batteries was primarily spread in Ras Al Ain sub-district villages by %47 of its villages. Also, this coping strategy was used in %31 of the villages in the Tell Abaid sub-district.

Health SECTOR

In 2020, households and health workers experienced increased stress, demanding mental health services. Non-COVID outbreak risk remained present, with continued spikes of leishmaniasis cases across northern Syria and increases in proportionate morbidity for acute diarrhea in the first 34 weeks of 2021 compared to 2020.

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 primary self-reported barriers to health access with persons with disabilities disproportionately affected.

2% reported that hospitals and health facilities were damaged entirely. Around 35% of the communities reported that health facilities were partially damaged, mainly in Ras Al Ain and Tell Abaid sub-districts. Regarding access to health facilities, 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 15-10 kilometers or 1-hour walking distance, the report had shown that in 60% of assessed communities., this was mainly in Tell Abaid and Ras Al Ain sub-districts.

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 not only the whole area, but all of Syria has been directly or indirectly impacted by the crisis. Furthermore, Ar-Raqqa governorate has the highest rate of disabilities, partly explained by its protracted exposure to high-intensity conflict.

18% of the communities, around half of the households, have a disability; this was mainly in Ein Issa and Ras Al Ain sub-districts by about 23% of the communities.

The level of concern related to COVID-19 has somewhat or significantly increased in the previous three months. According to the statistics, around 70% of the health facilities lack female focal points compared to their male counterparts.

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.

40% of the communities cited cost much higher than other governorates due to the lack of assistance for this area. Also, around 10% of the communities had mentioned less cost by more than half of the population in the communities that showed this type of problems regarding COVID 19.

METHODOLOGY

Al-Ameen Organization, in an attempt to capture a view of the humanitarian situation in North East of Syria in the communities, were North East of Syria in Tell abaid and Ras Al Ain pocket (RAATA area), performed Multi-Sectoral Needs Assessment due to rapid change in the security situation and the demographic change on the ground.

In the eleventh year of the Syrian crisis, the population faces huge humanitarian obstacles with continued conflict affecting civilians, lack of shelter, food and non-food items (NFIs), basic services, education services, drinking water, and other necessities.

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

This report provides a community-level analysis of the humanitarian situation in the North East of Syria. The communities were North East of Syria in Tell abaid and Ras Al Ain pocket (RAATA area). It analyzed changes in major humanitarian sectors of displacement, shelter, NFI, food security and livelihood, protection, WASH,



education, health, and emergency for four sub-districts (Ein Issa, Tell Abiad, Suluk, Ras Al Ain) over three months from August to early Oct 2021.

Despite an escalation in conflict and a reported decline in humanitarian conditions in the North East of Syria in the communities were North East of Syria in Tell abaid and Ras Al Ain pocket (RAATA area) in 2021, the area has received less international media attention than other governorates experiencing mass displacement in Syria.

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 North East of Syria in the communities were North East of Syria in Tell abaid and Ras Al Ain pocket (RAATA area).

This report is covering four sub-districts in Al-Hasaka and Ar-Raqqa governorates (Ein Issa, Tell Abiad, Suluk, Ras Al Ain, and Tel Tamer) with all sectors except health and nutrition sectors as it 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 North East of Syria in Tell abaid and Ras Al Ain pocket (RAATA area) control in Al-Hasaka and Ar-Raqqa governorates to take an extensive and comprehensive overview of the situation in these sub-districts.

Al-Ameen Organization access in North East of Syria in the communities were North East of Syria in Tell abaid, and Ras Al Ain pocket (RAATA area) was to four sub-districts and 334 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 (2,004 KIs) (%70 Males, %30 Female). Types of KI included a range of representatives of civilian bodies, such as local council members, teachers, NGO workers, and directors.

Al-Ameen Organization teams conducted face-to-face KI interviews. 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 it depends on community-level data analysis in some particular questions.

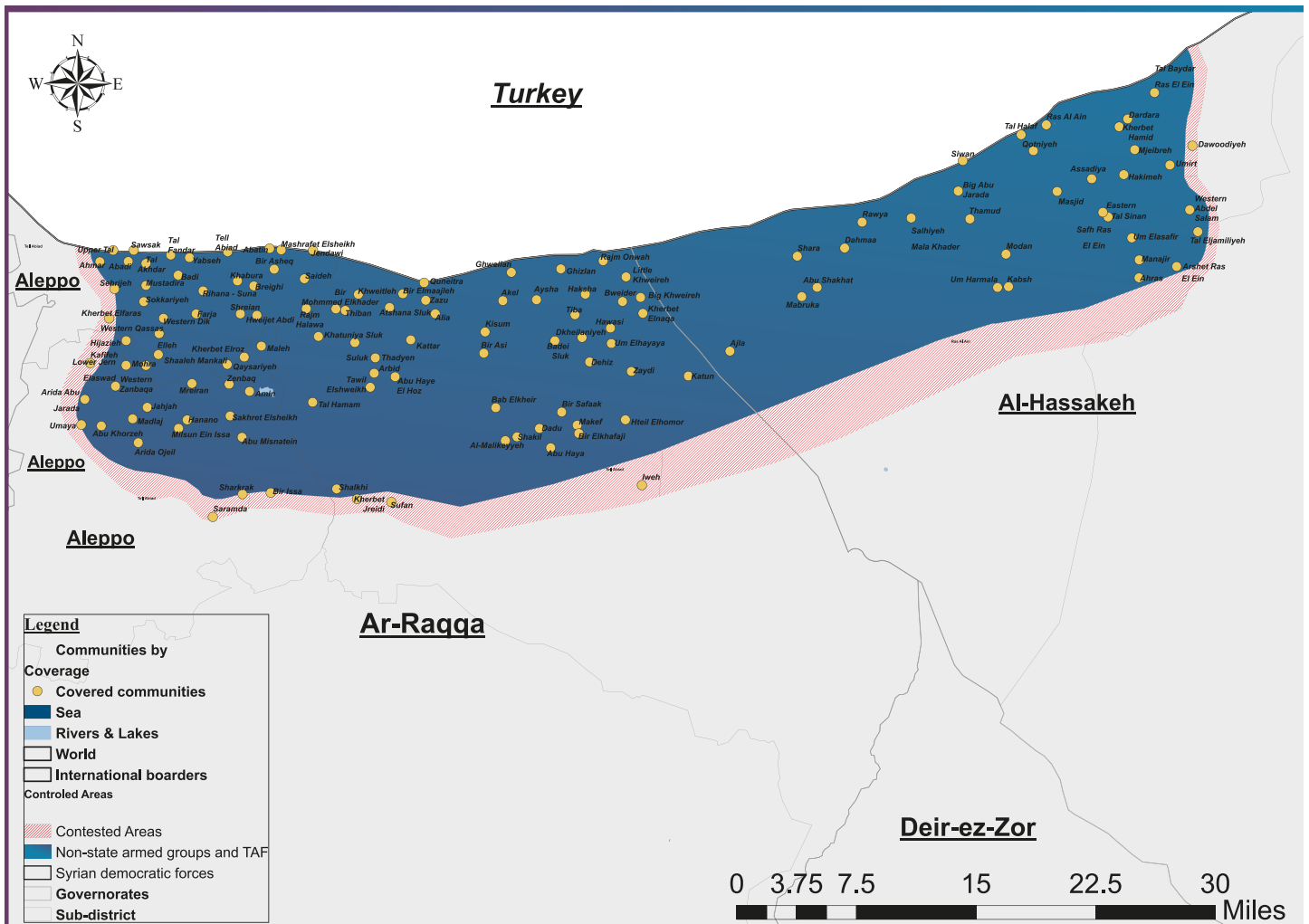
LIMITATIONS

As it had been mentioned that most of the communities in Al-Hasaka and Ar-Raqqa Governorates and North East of Syria in Tell abaid and Ras Al Ain pocket (RAATA area) 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 local and economic crisis 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 Organization 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



INTRODUCTION:

On 2019/10/09, the Turkish army, with the participation of the Syrian National Army, launched Operation Peace Spring in the area east of the Euphrates River to purify it from the YPG / PKK and ISIS organizations create a safe place for the return of Syrian refugees to their country. , As the Turkish airstrikes targeted the sites of these two organizations in each of the cities of Tell Abiad, Qamishli, Ein Issa, and Ras Al Ain border, which led to the outbreak of a war that year and resulted in many needs and an increase in the number of displaced persons in each of these areas.

According to officials in the Turkish government, the operation aims to expel the Syrian Democratic Forces - which Turkey considers a terrorist organization due to its ties with the PKK, but the US-led coalition considers it an ally against ISIS - from the border area to create a "safe zone" at a depth of 30 Km (20 miles) in Northern Syria, where about 3.6 million Syrian refugees living in Turkey will be resettled. Then, on 2019/17/10, the Turkish army suspended the operation after Ankara and Washington reached an agreement to withdraw the organizations above from the region, followed by an agreement with Russia on 22 of the same month.

One year after the operation, needs to be continued and increased, despite that the number of people returning to the liberated area in Northern Syria reached 200,000 people, thanks to the work and the excellent support provided by Turkey, as it gave priority to the areas cleared of the mentioned organizations the free health services provided to civilians. As soon as Turkey entered the liberated areas, repairing the damaged schools began so that the people obtained their right to education.

From the first day, attention was paid to serving the region's people and managing it by the local councils established with Turkey's support. Still, these needs were continuing in addition to the lack of support directed to these areas, but that did not prevent the Turkish government from forming local councils that provide services to the people of the region to erase the effects of terrorism, restore life to normal, and return civilians to their homes.

The Turkish government also opened mobile branches for the Turkish Postal Corporation PTT in "Tell Abiad" and "Ras Al Ain" after the Peace Spring operation to achieve recovery in This region. Still, as mentioned previously, The continuous and increasing need, besides the lack of support directed to these areas by the humanitarian institutions, contributed to the failure to achieve the required recovery.

General context:

*Al-Hasaka



The city of Ras Al Ain is located in the Northwest of the Syrian Jazeera, within the province of Al-Hasaka, which is located in the North East of Syria. The city of Ras Al Ain is 85 km away from Al-Hasakah, adjacent to the Turkish border, and has an area of 23 thousand square km. The population of Ras Al Ain is about 80 thousand people, where it is inhabited by a mixture of Arabs, Syrians, Kurds, Armenians, Chechens, Turkmen, and Maradillians (Bani Bakr immigrants from Mardin and most of its people work in agriculture as their focus on educational attainment is somewhat modest, and what distinguishes this city is its strategic location and the abundance of water springs in it also to mention that it has many of springs. It is one of the ancient historical monuments due to the civilizations that passed through it.

On 2019/10/01, schools began receiving 15,200 students for their seats in 160 schools in Tell Abiad under the supervision of 790 teachers. In contrast, in the city of Ras Al Ain, 4,720 students returned to their seats in 20 schools under the supervision of 172 teachers. The Turkish Urfa university had organized exams for students of the "Peace Spring area." The number of students applying for the exam in Tell Abiad reached 180 students, and in Ras Al Ain, the number of students reached 60, and there are 422 schools in the area that includes the cities of Tell Abiad and Ras Al Ain and their surroundings Towns and villages.

*Ar-Raqqa:

A Syrian city located in the Jazira region in the north of the country, the center of the Tell Abiad region in the Ar-Raqqa governorate. It is 100 km from the city of Ar-Raqqa to the north. Its population reached 14,825 in 2004, followed by administratively by the Suluk and Ein Issa sub-districts. It is strategically located on the Syrian-Turkish border, including the Tell Abiad crossing to Turkey.

Many people in Tell Abiad work in agriculture and herding, and a few years ago, its shops and commercial projects were scattered, and its economic activity was modest. According to multiple sources, Arabs make up most of the population in the city and the Tell Abiad region, with a Turkmen and Armenian Kurdish minority. The ethnic composition of the city. It consists of 15 people; ten of them are Arabs, three Kurds, one Armenian, and one Turkoman.

The German-based internet portal indicates that Tell Abiad is inhabited mainly by Arabs. It estimates that in the suburbs of Tell Abiad, 15% of the population is Turkmen, and 10% are Kurds, while the rest are Arabs. Most of the population works in irrigated agriculture - another group works in the internal trade in the market and some industries, factories, and industrial professions, and works in mechanical and electrical workshops to serve agricultural work. In addition to the deplorable living situation, the lack of diesel fuel occupies the farm sector and the lack of humanitarian aid by organizations except on a tiny scale.



security situation

*Al-Hasaka

After stopping the fighting from allowing the terrorists to withdraw, Turkey began to impose its control over the region in addition to sending food and health aid and the like, with the continuation of the attacks by the PKK / YBG / ISIS organizations, as during the year 2020 the following occurred:

In March and April, there was a car bomb attack by "YBG / PKK" on a checkpoint in the city of "Ras Al Ain" within the area of "Operation Peace Spring," which resulted in the death of a Turkish soldier and 3 killed members of the "YPG" "And the regime clashed with the National Army, the clashes erupted after the organization's elements attempted to infiltrate into the areas controlled by the National Army southwest of the city of Ras Al Ain in the countryside of Al-Hasaka

In June 2019, many security incidents took place, including killing a civilian by a motorcycle bombing in the Syrian "Ras Al Ain." Security sources believe that the "YBG / PKK" organization was behind the bombing and the killing of two civilians in a car bomb explosion.

In Ras Al-Ain, the security forces are suspected of masterminding the "YBG / PKK" organization, the Turkish Defense Defense Organization, 8 civilians in an initial outcome as a result of a bombing carried out by "YBG / PKK" in the market in the Syrian city of Ras Al Ain, located within The area of the "Spring of Peace" area, in the same month, within 10 days between the cities of "Ras Al Ain" and the district of "Gilan" Turkey, there were 3 civilians killed in the bombing of the Syrian "Ras Al Ain." According to local sources, the bombing, which the "YBG / PKK" organization suspected, also injured 10 civilians.

In July 2014, the security incidents showed that an involving of killing 6 civilians in a car bomb explosion, and in the same attack, two civilians were killed in a car bomb explosion in "Ras Al Ain" in addition to the killing of 5 civilians in the bombing of Ras Al Ain Also, in July, a civilian was killed in the Ras Al Ain bombing of Syria - one was killed in a motorcycle accident, 5 civilians were killed in a bombing in Ras Al Ain. Local security favored the Arab region's merit with such explosions.

In August and September, security incidents touched the Syrian army in Ras Al Ain continued in a terrorist attack with mortar shells carried out by the "YBG / PK / PK" in "Huwaish Al-Naim" villages, south of Ras Al Ain, as well as 6 civilians, when a bomb exploded in Ras Al Ain - An accident that caused material damage in the area, and in the same context, a civilian was killed by the explosion of "Ras Al Ain" - the site in which another explosion did not result in any casualties. It was reported that 6 civilians were killed in the Al Ain bombing.

In October, two members of the National Army were killed in an explosion in Al Ain - as a result of a car bomb exploding at a checkpoint at the entrance to the city. In the same month, two soldiers were killed, and 6 were wounded in the North East due to a car bomb attack carried out by the "YBG / PKK" against a checkpoint in the area of Operation Peace Spring.

The outline of the sequence of events shows the existence of many security situations, most of them affecting civilians and children within one year and resulting in a lot of psychological and material damage to the population in this area.

*Ar-Raqqqa:

Two civilians were killed in January and February 2019, and 4 others were wounded in a car bomb explosion in Tell Abiad in Northern Syria, located within Operation Peace Spring. The explosion occurred in the customs area of Tell Abiad, which is controlled by the Turkish army And the Syrian National Army. The car bombing killed civilians and injured 4 others as a preliminary outcome. The security authorities in the area pointed the finger at the organization "YBG / PKK," indicating that the organization evaded the claim of the bombing Because of the civilian casualties it led to, and 4 civilians were killed in an explosion that occurred on Sunday in the Tell Abiad region in Northern Syria, according to preliminary information. An Anadolu Agency correspondent said that a bomb placed in a car exploded in a busy street in the center of Tell Abiad, indicating that 4 civilians were killed. According to preliminary information, security sources believe these explosions are carried out by the "YBG / PKK" organization in the liberated areas. Still, it refuses to adopt them due to the harm to civilians.

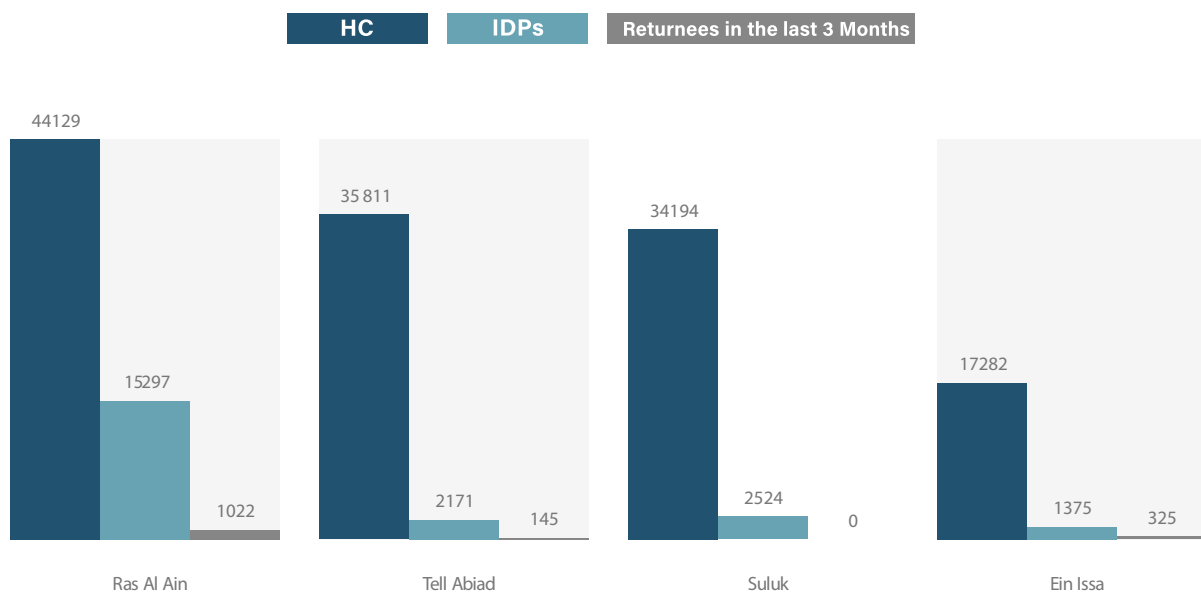
In July and August 6 ,2019 civilians, including children, were killed in a terrorist bombing in Tell Abiad, Syria. Security teams suggest that the "YBG / PKK" organization would be behind the attack. Also, the Syrian National Army "thwarted an attack with a booby-trapped" To "YBG" in Tell Abiad in the town of Suluk. In the same month, 3 civilians were wounded in the explosion of a booby-trapped in Tell Abiad. The "YBG / PKK" organization was standing, in addition to the wounding of 3 civilians in the bombing of Tell Abiad in Northern Syria. The Syrian patriot believes that the "YBG" organization will be behind the bombing.

Tell Abiad and Suluk have witnessed during the last six months stability, except for the villages near the vicinity of Ein Issa town, where they witnessed attacks and shells fired from time to time between the SDF and the National Army forces until a battle broke out during the past twenty days between the two forces in earnest. There are still ongoing operations By the National Army and Turkish forces to control the town of Ein Issa.

Accordingly, the general situation is currently stable in Tell Abiad and Suluk. Still, there is tension in Ein Issa, which contributed to a significant increase in needs and the increase in the number of displaced from these areas to the neighboring area.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Demographic categorization by sub-district



The report showed that the total number of IDPs, host communities, and returnees living in NES (North East of Syria) in the communities that had been covered in this report and North East of Syria in Tell abaid and Ras Al Ain pocket (RAATA area) is around 154,300 individuals. Furthermore, about 13% of the total number are IDPs by 21,400 individuals.

Also to mention, the report showed that The largest population group is in the Ras Al Ain sub-district by about 60,500 individuals, while in Ein Issa, Tell Abaid, and Suluk sub-district, there were about 94,000 individuals in total.

HOST COMMUNITY

The entire host community in all covered areas is about 131,500 individuals, there was a significant difference in the number of host communities between the sub-districts and governorates the highest number was in Ras Al Ain 72,028, in meanwhile, Ein Issa 44,000 individuals, while Tell Abiad 36,000 individuals, in Suluk around 34,000, and finally to mention that in Tal Tamer is still empty of individuals.

During the analysis, the percentage of the girls between the ages 0 to 5 years in Ras Al Ain & Ein Issa sub-districts was the same 14% each, while this age category was 12 % in Tell Abiad & Suluk sub-districts. For the boy's category of the same age, the percentage Range between 17 -12 as follows, in Ras Al Ain sub-district, 14% of the population are boys under 18 years, also to mention that Tell Abiad sub-district this age group reached around 15% of the total population in this area, while in Suluk sub-district it reached 16% of the people, also to mention that this age group were decreased in Ein Issa sub-district and reached 13% of the population in this area.

For girls category who are from 6 to 12 years, the percentage in North East of Syria in the communities North East of Syria in Tell abaid and Ras Al Ain pocket (RAATA area) ranged between 14-10% of the total population in this area, furthermore, in Ras Al Ain sub-district 14 % of the population are girls from 6 to 12 years, and this percentage considered the highest among all covered sub-districts in North East of Syria, also to mention that in Ein Issa sub-Suluk & Tell Abiad sub-districts are almost the same by 10 % of the population in these sub-districts.

The percentage of boys of the same age didn't differ, but it was noticed in Ras Al Ain sub-district that this percentage reached 13% of the population, while in Suluk and Tell Abiad sub-districts it lowered to 10% of the total population.

It was noticed during the analysis that the percentage of the girls & boys between the ages 13 to 17 was almost the same in all sub-districts, furthermore, it was 12% of the population in Ras Al Ain sub-district, while in Tell Abiad and Suluk sub-districts it reached 10% of the total population, also to mention that Ein Issa sub-district had noticed slight descent for this age group by 9% of the population in this area.

The category of women who are above 18 years in North East of Syria in the communities that in North East of Syria in Tell abaid and Ras Al Ain pocket (RAATA area), the report had found that the percentage for this group ranged between 17-14% of the population in this area, furthermore, this highest percentage for this group was in Tell Abiad sub-district by around 17% of the population, also to mention that in Suluk and

Ein Issa was about 15% of the total population. Finally, it was noticed that this percentage was at a lower rate in Ras Al Ain by around 14% of the total population in this area.

For men who are above 18 years, the report had shown that this category had ranged between 19-10% of the total population in North East of Syria in the covered communities in Tell abaid and Ras Al Ain pocket (RAATA area), in more details, the highest percentage was in Ein Issa sub-district by around 19% of the total population, furthermore, in Suluk and Tell Abiad sub-districts the percentage was the same by about 18% of the population, final to mention that a decrease in the percentage for this category in Ras Al Ain by 10%

of the total population in this area and this could be that most of the men were soldiers in YPK, so when the Turkish army entered the area they were obliged to move to SDF control communities.

IDPs

At the level of displaced persons, the total number of IDPs in all covered areas was about 21,400 individuals. 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 the availability of enhancing the circumstances in the area since these locations had been the control of the Turkish government.

The most significant number of IDPs reached 15,300 persons in the Ras Al Ain sub-district. The report showed that percentages by age and gender are similar to those of the local population in this area except for males and females over 15 ,18% women's and 18%for men's.

In the Tell Abaid sub-district, the number of displaced persons reached 2,200 persons most significant percentage was men over 18 years of age, which reached about %19 of the total number of displaced persons, and the women percentage was 16% of the total IDPs in this area.

In the Suluk sub-district, the number of displaced persons reached less than 2,500 individuals where the largest percentage was women over 18 years of age, which reached about %16 of the total number of displaced persons. It had been noticed that there was a rise in the proportion of males and females between the ages of 5-0 years by about %13 of the total displaced in this region.

In the Ein Issa sub-district, fewer displaced persons were in all covered areas, reaching about 1,400 persons.

RETURNEES



The report had focused on the returnees who are coming in the last six 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 from January to August 2021. The HC's total returnees during this period were 1,500 returnees during the last six months. Furthermore, the report showed that there had been around 1000 returnees during the past six months in the Ras Al-Ain sub-district, while the second-largest number was in the Tell Abiad sub-district, by about 150 returnees, also to mention that in Ein Issa sub-district witnessed the return of 325 persons.

Finally, to mention that the report had noticed in Suluk sub-district that there were no returnees in the last three months, and this could be because the location is so close to the clashes areas with SDF and YPK.

IDPs FLOW

As mentioned that North East of Syria in the communities that are North East of Syria in Tell Abiad and Ras Al Ain pocket (RAATA area) had witnessed a large flow of IDPs in the last six months; furthermore, these large movements had come from all Syria's governorates which could be to the room for enhancements after the control of the Turkish government had entered the area, also mention that these sub-districts are so close to the Turkish borders so IDPs could easily move to the Turkish Republic.

In more detail, the most significant number of displaced persons were From the Deir-Ez-Zor governorate. Furthermore, the total number of displaced persons who had come to this area in the last six months is about 4000 individuals distributed in the area of Tell Abiad sub-district by about 1200 individual, while nearly 1000 individuals in Ein Issa sub-district, also mention that around 1800 IDPs had settled in Ras Al Ain sub-district.

The results show that the most displaced people in NES are from almost all over Syria, especially from the Idlib governorate, where the number of IDPs was one of the highest governorates, and only from this governorate around 3100 individuals had come to this area, besides that the report that from Idlib governorate around 850 individuals settled in Ras Al Ain sub-district, 1600 individuals are in Tell Abiad sub-district, while 1050 individuals in Suluk sub-district and 450 individuals in Ein Issa sub-district.

The report noticed that around 2100 individuals had reached this area from the Aleppo governorate. Furthermore, half this number of IDPs had settled in the Tell Abiad sub-district, while 850 individuals had settled in Ras Al Ain and 200 individuals in Suluk sub-district.

Damascus governorate and its countryside, the number of displaced is about 1355 individual distributed in Tell Abiad sub-district by about 1250 individuals, while about 55 individuals had settled in Ein Issa sub-district and 50 individuals in Suluk sub-district.

From the Hama governorate, only 260 persons became IDPs. They all went to the Ein Issa sub-district, and from the AL-Hassaka governorate, only 50 persons became IDPs. All of them went to the Suluk sub-district.

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 the governorate.

For the shelter accommodation in Tell abaid and Ras Al Ain pocket, it was found that around 70% of IDPs are living in residential buildings. About 85% of these buildings are unfinished buildings, the most spread of these types of shelter was mainly in Ras Al Ain sub-district by around 44 unfinished buildings, while in Suluk had been noticed that IDP inhabits about 36 unfinished buildings, for Tel Abaid and Ein Issa sub-districts it was found that around 25 unfinished buildings that IDPs had occupied, in the meantime a very low number found that in IDP are settled in schools, collective centers, and public buildings.

The statistics in this report indicated that most of the residents in the targeted governorates are indigenous people. They are forming almost 85% of the population in the villages and towns in which the questionnaire was conducted, while the percentage of internally displaced persons is 8% of the total population in Tell Abaid and Ras Al Ain Pocket. As for the returnees during the last three months, the report showed almost 2% of the total number.

The results show that 95% of the targeted communities are displaced in the Ras Al Ain governorate north of al-Al-Hasakeh governorate. The internally displaced formed around 5%. The results showed that most displaced villages are located in the Tell Abiad sub-district.



In the Northern regions of Ar-Raqqa, the results appeared as follows:

Tell Abiad sub-district, the percentage of indigenous people reached 80% of the total number of residents in this sub-district, in the villages in which the questionnaire was conducted. As for the internally displaced, their percentage was 25%. This percentage increased by nearly doubling based on the reports and the security situation at the end of December 2020; the returnees during the last three months did not exceed 4% of the total population in this sub-district. It is expected that half of these returnees have become displaced in the previous period.

Suluk sub-district, the percentage of the host community reached 93%, while the internally displaced accounted for 7.5% of the total number, also mention that no returnees were noticed in this governorate during the last three months, due to the instability of the security situation in the region that took place in Jan 2021, and the majority of IDPs are moving outside Syria in this sub-district.

Ein Issa sub-district, the percentage of indigenous people reached 81%, while the percentage of internally displaced persons reached 14%, and for the returnees during the last three months reached 5%.

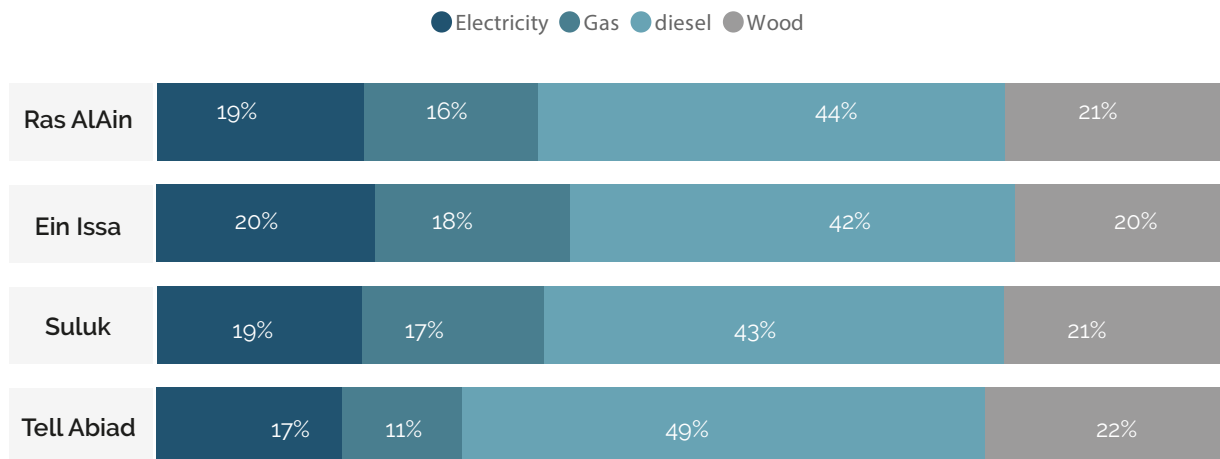
In talking about the types of shelter the displaced live in the targeted governorates in this report, the report showed that most of the residents in the targeted governorates are residents of houses or apartments, whether they are hosted with the local population or in rented houses, where the results show that 97% of the residents live in apartment buildings.

In the Ras Al-Ain sub-district located in Northern Al-Hasakeh governorate, the results show that all the displaced people are coming to this sub-district living by all IDPs in stone buildings. There are no IDPs in camps within the Ras Al Ain sub-district in the communities targeted in this report, North East of Syria in Tell Abiad and Ras Al Ain pocket (RAATA area).

As for the sub-districts in the north of Ar-Raqqa governorate "Suluk - Ein Issa," the results show that all the displaced people who came to these two governorates during the past three months lived 100% in residential buildings, while only in Tell Abiad sub-district there was a change in the shelter the displaced people living in, according to the targeted governorates. The results show that 97% of the residents live in residential buildings, while the remaining 3% live in mosques, schools, and government buildings, and this was mainly based in Ain Al-Arous and Al-Roz villages.

It turned out that displaced people were living under trees. This type of shelter was individuals tents, also mention that this type of shelter was mainly in Ein Issa and Tell Abiad sub-districts, and that was primarily in the villages of Sidon and Tash Bash, as it was found that the reason for the presence of people living in the open areas is that they were displaced for a very short and temporary period or that they have no other choice.

Main Sources of Cooking Fuel



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 East of Syria face difficulties and sometimes they cannot obtain cooking fuel, at a rate of 78%, mainly in each of the Ras Al Ain sub-district villages like Abu Jaloud, Al-Adwania, Mabrouka, Rajaan and Ras AlAin villages, where the percentage of IDPs who do not have access to cooking fuel is 100% in these villages. In contrast, the statistics in this report show that the displaced population in Tell Abiad sub-district do not have 100% access to cooking fuel, also mention that is in all the villages covered in this report and North East of Syria in Tell abaid and Ras AlAin pocket (RAATA area).

As for the IDPs in the Suluk sub-district, IDPs get cooking fuel by only 65% of the total population in this sub-district, and this percentage is considered to be about one-third of the displaced people living in this sub-district.

The difficulties in obtaining cooking fuel were concentrated mainly in each of the villages. Bir Asheq, Al Deek Al Sharqi, Ain Al Arous, Hawajj Abda, and Jadala villages, the percentage had reached the entire displaced population in each of these villages.

While around 35% of the total IDPs had shown access to cooking fuel, and this percentage was concentrated for each of the villages of Abu Harmala, Hanano, Karamazah Khalaf, and Medlej villages, besides that statistics indicate that there are problems in this Ar-Raqqa governorate related to the availability of cooking fuel. This suffering takes place daily for the displaced living in the villages covered in this report.

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 show that the reliance of the displaced in these governorates mainly on diesel for cooking, by around half of the displaced population in each of Tell Abiad and Suluk sub-districts it had been around 42% of the IDP. Wood consumption came in second place at 19% of the total population in the covered communities. The percentage exceeded 22% of the Tell Abiad and Suluk sub-districts displaced people. Gas and electricity are ranked third in close proportions, reaching about 15% of the displaced population and exceeding 20% of the displaced people in the Ein Issa sub-district.

The displaced people in the Tell Abiad sub-district depend on diesel for cooking at 49% of the villages, mainly concentrated in the Ain Al-Arous and Al Sharyan villages.

The percentage of using diesel as fuel for cooking exceeded 51% of the displaced population. In comparison, wood comes in second place by 23% of the villages, concentrated mainly in Khirbet Al Raz and Al Sharyan villages by 30% of the displaced in these villages, followed by electric usage as cooking fuel at 17% of the villages.

The results in the Ein Issa sub-district did not differ much from its predecessor in Tell Abiad; the population's reliance on diesel for cooking comes to 42% of the displaced in this sub-district. The use is concentrated in both the villages of Sakhr al-sheik and Jahjah, by about half of the displaced from these villages. In the second place, 22% of the total displaced persons in this sub-district, and the use is mainly concentrated in each of the central villages of Kromaza, at a rate of more than 30% of the displaced people in this village. The use of wood as a cooking fuel was 20% in most of the villages covered in this report, and the gas used by around 17% of the displaced in this sub-district.

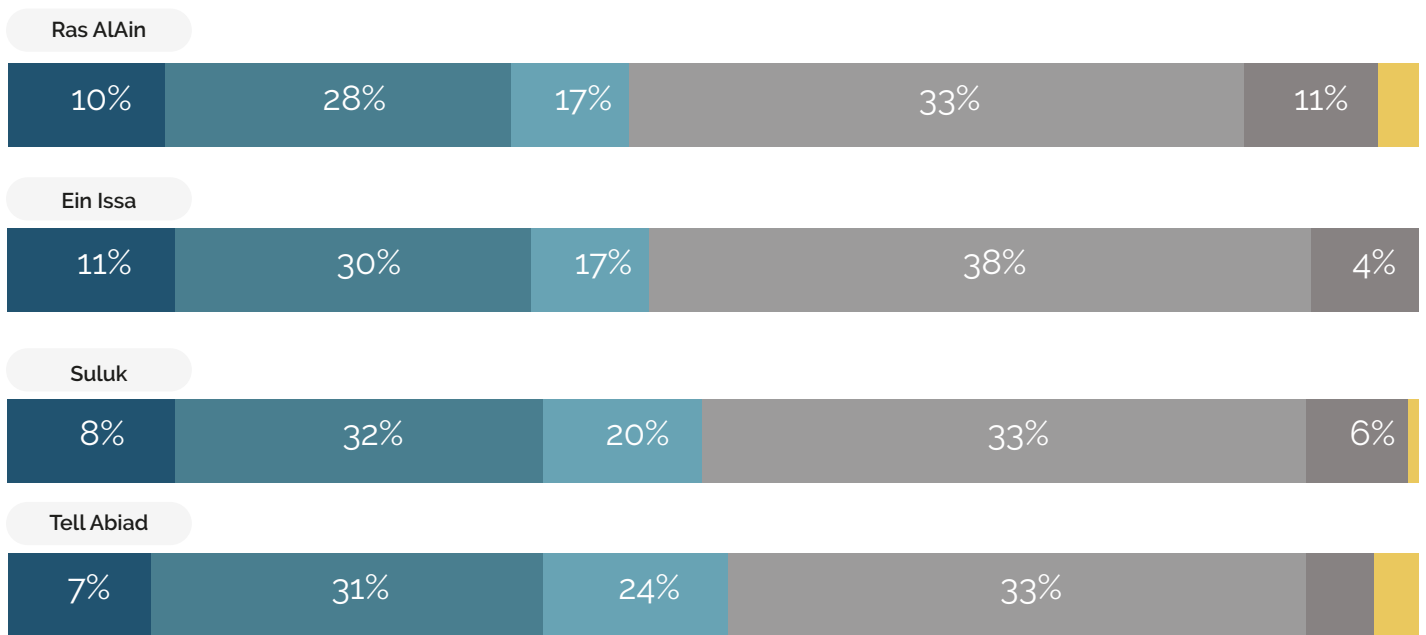
In the same context in Suluk sub-district, the results showed that the IDPs' dependence of the most significant percentage on diesel for cooking operations, with 43% of the displaced, and the concentration of diesel fuel for cooking by the displaced in the villages of Khatounia, Hammam alTurk, al Taher and al-Muhaisin, at a rate of more than 45% of the displaced in these villages.

As for Wood, it comes in second place by 22% of the displaced, as this use of cooking fuel was concentrated in the villages of Khatounia and Zazu, with a rate of about 25% of the displaced in each of these villages. Furthermore, electricity usage comes in third place with 19% of the displaced, and finally, gas is the least used for cooking by 15% of the displaced in Suluk district.

In Ras al-Ain sub-district, in the north of AL-Hasakeh government, the results indicated that 88% of the displaced do not have access to cooking fuel due to the lack of purchasing power and the lack of permanent availability of materials, while the primary dependence on cooking fuel was on diesel, at a rate of more than 44% of the displaced who can obtain cooking fuel in this sub-district.

Coping Strategies for Cooking Fuel Shortages

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



Strategies to cope with the shortage of cooking fuel varied in governorates that in the north east of Syria where it was found that most of the displaced depend on reducing spending on other materials in order to buy fuel by 34% of this governorate, and this strategy was mainly in Ein Issa and Suluk sub-districts, with more than 38% of the displaced in the governorate in North East of Syria that is North East of Syria in Tell abaid and Ras Al Ain pocket (RAATA area), furthermore, in the second place, the displaced depend on changing the diet and preferring foods that do not require cooking, with around 30% of the displaced and this strategy was concentrated mainly in Ein Issa district, where it exceeded 38% of the displaced in this governorate, and in the third-place Residents borrow fuel from friends/relatives at a rate of 19% of the villages, this strategy was relied on due to the lack of cooking fuel in both Suluk and Tell Abiad sub-districts, where it exceeded 32% of the percentage of displaced persons, and in the fourth place the displaced follow a method of reducing the use of fuel for other purposes and providing it for cooking By 9% of the displaced, and this strategy was concentrated in Ein Issa sub-district, at a rate of more than 11%

of the displaced in this governorate, while the report had shown that some of those in need of cooking fuel or the displaced did not follow any coping strategies due to the lack of cooking fuel by small percentages.

In the Tell Abiad sub-district, the reliance of the displaced was mainly on changing the diet and preferring foods that do not require cooking by 33% of the displaced as an adaptation strategy due to the shortage of cooking fuel. The same percentage of the displaced reduced spending on other materials to buy fuel. This strategy focused mainly on more than 45% of the displaced in the Ain Al Arous and Al Sharee'i villages. In the same context, it was found that 31% of the displaced depend on borrowing fuel from friends/relatives, and 7% of them reduce the use of fuel for other purposes and provide it for cooking. At the same time, this strategy has focused on Al Riz and the village of Yabsa by more than half of the displaced persons from these villages.

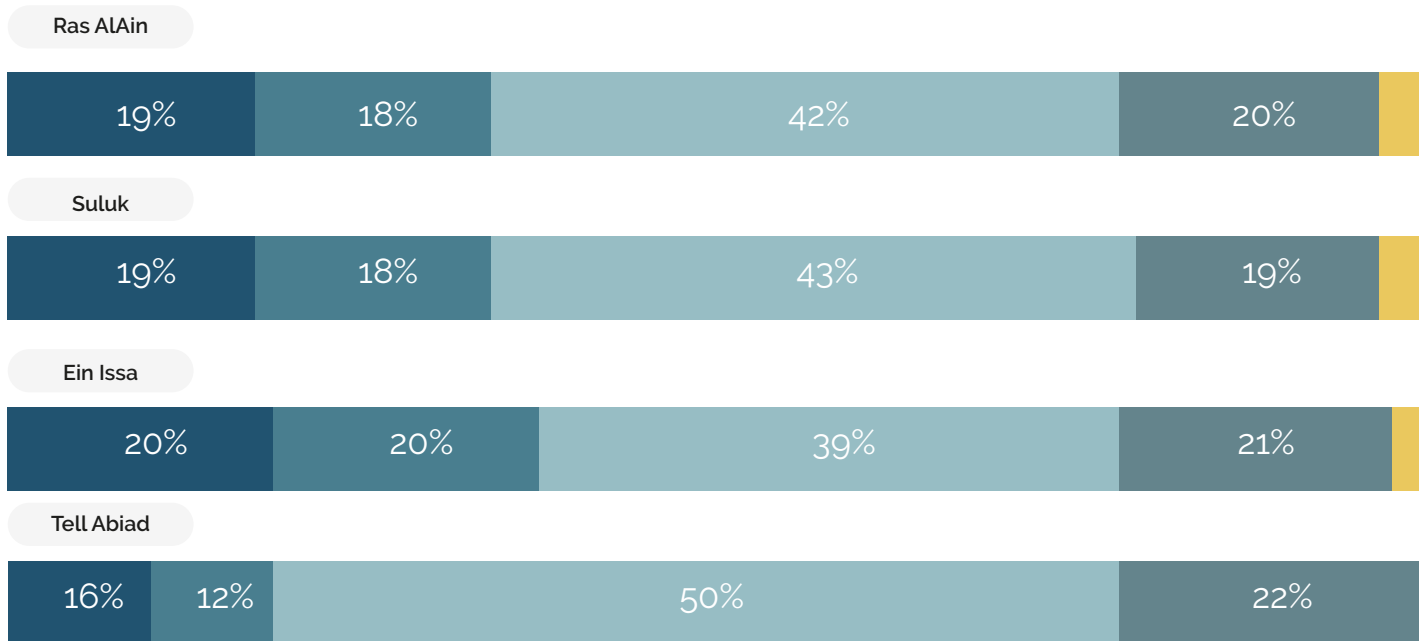
In the Ein Issa sub-district, the reliance was mainly on changing the diet and preferring foods that do not require cooking at a rate of 38%, also mention that this strategy focused on the villages of Amin, Hanano, Karmouza al-Wasta, and Sakhra al-sheik, by more than half of the displaced in these villages. The same percentage of the displaced was reducing spending on other materials to buy fuel, in the meanwhile, it was concentrated in the village of Harmala, at a rate of more than 50% of the displaced people in this place, and in a related context, it was found that 14% of the displaced reduce the amount of fuel used for other purposes and the provision of it for cooking. It was concentrated in Saida and Abu Harmala by about 45% of the displaced; at the same rate, IDPs were borrowing fuel from friends/relatives as a coping strategy for the shortage of cooking fuel in this governorate.

In the Suluk sub-district, there was a similar diversity to the governorates above with strategies for coping with fuel shortages. The most significant proportion of the displaced, about 33%, reduced spending on other materials to purchase cooking fuel. This strategy was mainly concentrated in the village of Al Jiran and Bir Al-Majali by all IDPs in these villages. The second strategy used by the displaced was based on changing the diet and preferring foods that do not require cooking by 32% of the total displaced population in this sub-district. The strategy to borrow fuel from friends/relatives came in third place with 20% of the displaced. This strategy was concentrated in the villages of Arbid, Bir Asi, and Quneitra Suluk, at a rate that exceeded half of the displaced people in these villages. Finally, the strategy was to reduce the use of fuel for other purposes and provide for cooking by 6%, and it was mainly concentrated in the village of Al-Taher, with about 40% of the displaced in this village.

Moving to Ras Al Ain governorate in the north of Al-Hasaka, a new strategy emerged that we did not find in the Northern regions of Syria where the reliance of the displaced people was mainly on reducing the amount of food to be cooked faster, and this was about 33% of the displaced in this governorate. This strategy was focused primarily on Mabrouka village, by more than 42% of the displaced people in this village, the second strategy was changing the diet and preferring foods that do not require cooking / reducing spending on other materials to buy fuel were used by an equal rate of 28% of the villages in this sub-district. Furthermore, the use of this strategy was due to the lack of cooking fuel by the displaced in as for the strategy of borrowing fuel from friends/relatives, it accounted for 17% of the total displaced population, as it was used in high proportions in the village of Al Shara, as it reached a third of the displaced from this village.

Main Sources of Heating Fuel

● Electricity ● Gas ● Diesel ● wood/Coal ● Other



The results showed a difference in the sources of fuel used in heating among the displaced in North East of Syria in governorates that in North East of Syria in Tell abaid and Ras Al Ain pocket (RAATA area), as the results indicated that diesel was the primary material used for heating by 42% of total villages in this area, and its use was concentrated in Tell Abiad and Suluk sub-districts, where it was found that more than half The displaced people depend on diesel as the primary material for heating, while wood came in second place by 21% of the displaced people in this governorate, and they were mainly concentrated in the Ein Issa and Tell Abiad sub-regions, with more than 23% of the displaced, and the results in this report showed that electricity depended on it as fuel for heating by 19% of the displaced, it was estimated that it was mainly concentrated in the Suluk sub-district , which reached up to 22% of the displaced in this sub-district, while the use of gas as fuel for heating was the least used by the displaced by 17% of the displaced in this sub-district.

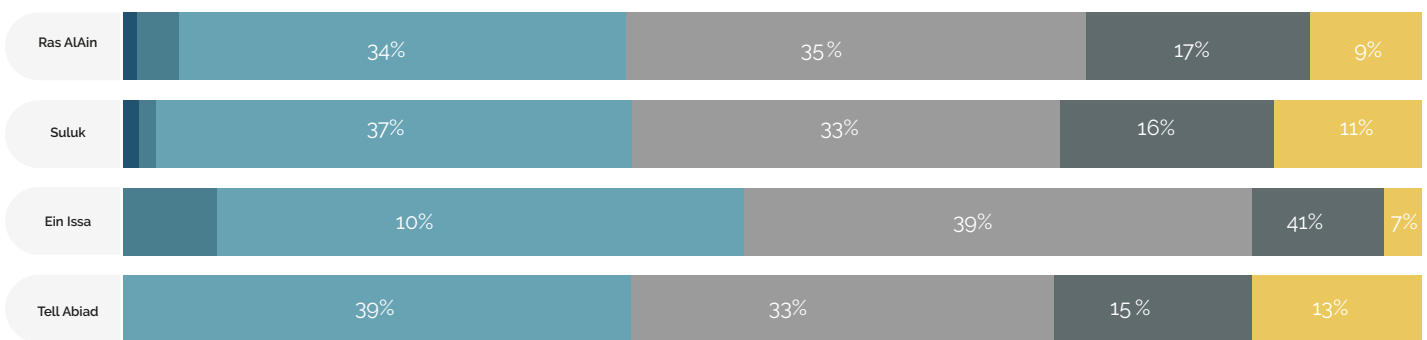
In the Tell Abiad sub-district, the matter did not differ much from the general context of the entire region of North East of Syria in governorates in North East of Syria in Tell abaid and Ras Al Ain pocket (RAATA area), as the results showed that half of the displaced people use diesel for heating, IDPs in these villages use diesel as fuel for heating. In contrast, for relying on wood for heating, it ranked second with a rate of 22% of total IDPs in this sub-district, and it was mainly concentrated in the village of Al Sheryan, which reached 40% of the displaced from this village. Furthermore, the usage of electricity as the main source for heating was by 16% of the displaced, where the concentration of this type of heating as fuel for heating in Hawijat Abdi village, at a rate of up to one-fifth of the displaced in this village, and gas comes in the last place, by 12% of the displaced in this sub-district.

In the Ein Issa sub-district, the results showed that 39% of the displaced mainly depend on diesel for heating, like all other locations in the North East of Syria in governorates in North East of Syria in Tell abaid and Ras Al Ain pocket (RAATA area), as it is concentrated in the villages of Kromaza Khalaf, Amin, and Jahjah, with a rate of 40% of the displaced in these villages, Wood comes in second place, with a rate of 21%, as it was found to be more used in this sub-district compared to other governorates in the region. As for the use of electricity, it ranked third with 20% of the displaced in this sub-district, and it was mainly concentrated in Abu Harmala and Kromaza Khalaf with a rate of up to 22% of the displaced. Finally, the use of gas for heating was less by 20% of the displaced in this sub-district.

In the Suluk sub-district, the results did not differ much from what was mentioned in the previous locations, where diesel fuel was essential for heating by 40% of the displaced, followed by wood in a similar proportion of 21% of the displaced. It was noticed that electricity was used more than wood in this sub-district. Compared with the rest of the sub-districts of the same governorate, gas and electricity came last, as it is considered the least used in this governorate by 20% of the displaced.

coping strategies for lack of Heating fuel

- No need for strategies
- Stay in other places during cold periods
- Buy blankets and other items to counter the cold
- Reduce spending on other materials to buy fuel
- Reduce the amount of fuel used for other purposes
- Borrow fuel from friends / relatives



Strategies for dealing with a shortage of heating fuel varied in North East of Syria. There was a remarkable similarity between the lack of heating and cooking fuel and buying blankets to overcome heating fuel shortage.

The results showed that the majority of the displaced in the governorates North East of Syria in governorates in North East of Syria in Tell abaid and Ras Al Ain pocket (RAATA area), mainly relied on purchasing blankets and winter clothes as a coping strategy due to the shortage of heating fuel, and this was at a rate of 37% of the displaced in this region, mainly was in Tell Abiad and Ein Issa sub-districts, by more than 40% of the displaced in these two sub-districts. In contrast, the strategy was relied on to reduce spending on other materials to purchase fuel, to alleviate the severity of the cold as a result of the shortage of heating fuel, at a rate of 35% of the displaced, this strategy focused on Ein Issa sub-district, where the percentage reached 39% of the displaced in this sub-district. In contrast, the remaining groups have reduced the amount of fuel for other purposes for heating and borrowed fuel from friends/relatives when needed. This strategy was used by less than 15% of the displaced in the North East of Syria in governorates in North East of Syria in Tell abaid and Ras Al Ain pocket (RAATA area).

In Tell Abiad sub-district, the purchase of blankets and winter clothes had the highest percentage in strategies to cope with the fuel shortage, with 39% of the displaced in this sub-district, and it was mainly concentrated in the villages of Al Sukari and Al Jisah, with more than 50% of the displaced in these villages. The second strategy was to reduce spending on other materials to purchase fuel by 33% of the displaced. In contrast, the strategy to reduce fuel use for different purposes and provide for heating came in third place, with 21% displaced. It was mainly concentrated in the villages of Al Riz and Bir Asheq, which amounted to 50% of the displaced.

Finally, borrowing from friends/relatives was the least popular in that region, with 15% displaced. In the Ein Issa sub-district, the strategy of buying blankets and winter clothes topped the strategy used to cope with the lack of heating fuel by 41% of the displaced; the use of this strategy was concentrated due to the shortage of heating fuel in the villages of Hanano and Karmaza al-Wusta by more than half of the displaced in these villages.

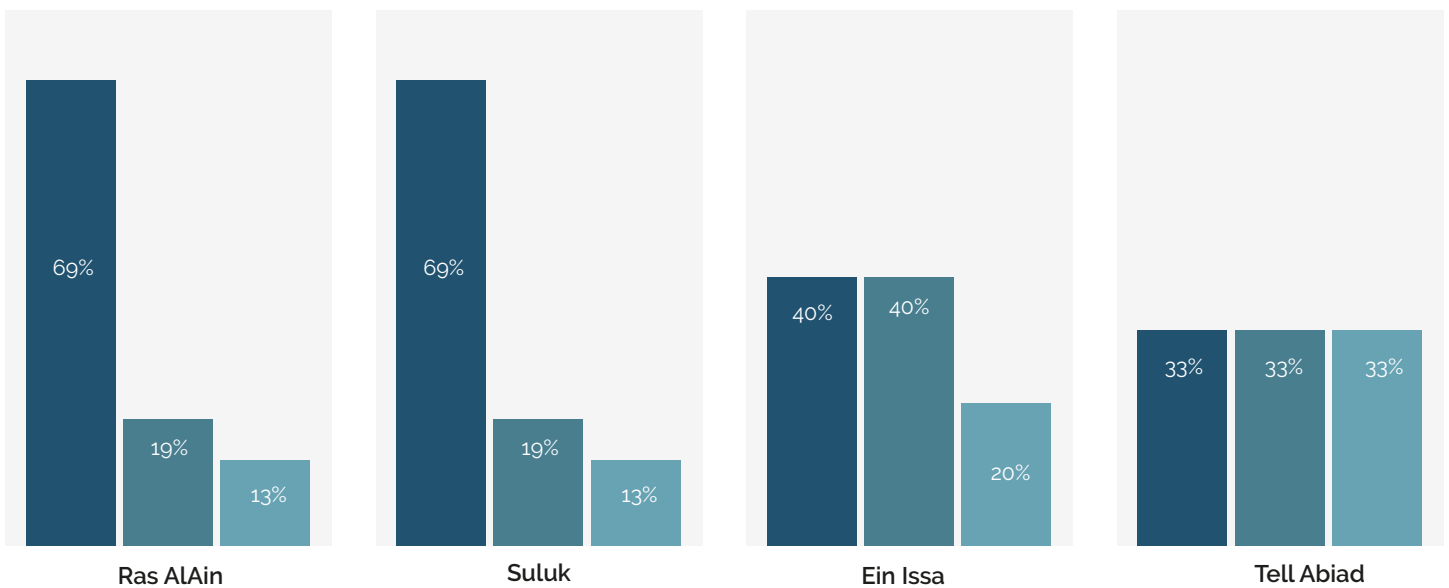
While reducing spending on other materials to buy Fuel is 39% of the displaced. This strategy has been used more in the villages of Saida and Sakhra Al Sheikh by 42% of the displaced in these villages, followed by reducing the use of fuel for other purposes by 10% of the displaced exposed to a shortage of heating fuel in this sub-district. The final used strategy used for lack of heating fuel was by 7% of the displaced who preferred to change their places during the cold periods to deal with the shortage of heating fuel.

In the Suluk sub-district, the results were not much different from what was mentioned in the previous locations. The purchase of blankets and winter clothes had the largest share of the strategies followed, with 45% displaced. To reduce spending on other materials to buy fuel, 39% displaced. In comparison, the strategy of borrowing from friends/relatives was limited to a small percentage of 8% of the displaced as a coping strategy for the shortage of heating fuel.

Speaking about Ras Al Ain sub-district, north of Al-Hasakeh, there was more difference and diversity in the strategies used, while To reduce spending on other things and provide them for the purchase of fuel, the main dependence was on 34% of the displaced, and this strategy differed from the general context of the sub-districts in North East of Syria in governorates that in North East of Syria in Tell abaid and Ras Al Ain pocket (RAATA area), this strategy was concentrated in Jalloud, Al-Aziziyah, and Ras Al Ain with more than half of the displaced people in these villages, while the two strategy of borrowing from relatives/friends and reducing the amount of fuel used for other purposes were equal to about 21% of the IDPs for each, and were mainly concentrated in the villages of Mabrouka and Rajan, about 42% of the displaced in these villages.

Humanitarian Assistance in the Last Three Months

● Food
 ● Shelter
 ● NFI
 ● nutrition
 ● Water, sanitation and hygiene services
 ● Money / vouchers
 ● Education
 ● Grants or support for livelihoods
 ● Health Services
 ● Medical supplies
 ● Winterization kits
 ● Psychological and social counseling



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, as North East of Syria in governorates that in North East of Syria in Tell abaid and Ras Al Ain pocket (RAATA area), due to the absence of organizations working in these governorates or Region, while the remaining 7% received humanitarian aid to varying degrees or at least one type of assistance.

The residents of Ras Al Ain sub-district, north of Al-Hasaka, stated that 91% of the aid was food only, and this aid was mainly concentrated in the villages of Al-Muqrin, Tal Baram, Tal Arqam, Ras Al Ain, and Al-Douira.

While the aid varied in the sub-districts of Ein Issa, Tell Abiad, and Suluk, north of Ar-Raqqa as it included food assistance, non-Food Items, water, and sanitation assistance. The humanitarian aid provided in this

governorate focused on the village of Hammam al-Turkman, where all the aforementioned humanitarian aid was distributed in this village. In the village of Train, the humanitarian aid focused on non-food items and food aid in this village.

In the rest of the sub-districts, no humanitarian assistance was provided during the past three months despite the strenuous efforts by the Turkish government to meet the basic needs of the population in these governorates. Still, the increase in these needs, in addition to the lack of support provided by humanitarian organizations, has led to a severe shortage in meeting the basic needs in North East of Syria in governorates in North East of Syria in Tell Abiad and Ras Al Ain pocket (RAATA area).

In the context of accountability towards the affected community, the IDPs were not satisfied with the quality and quantity of assistance provided in the Tell Abiad sub-district by all people who had received assistance in the last three months, while in the Suluk sub-district, the satisfaction rates were partially about half of the population in this sub-district. This satisfaction focused on food and non-food aid and water and sanitation assistance.

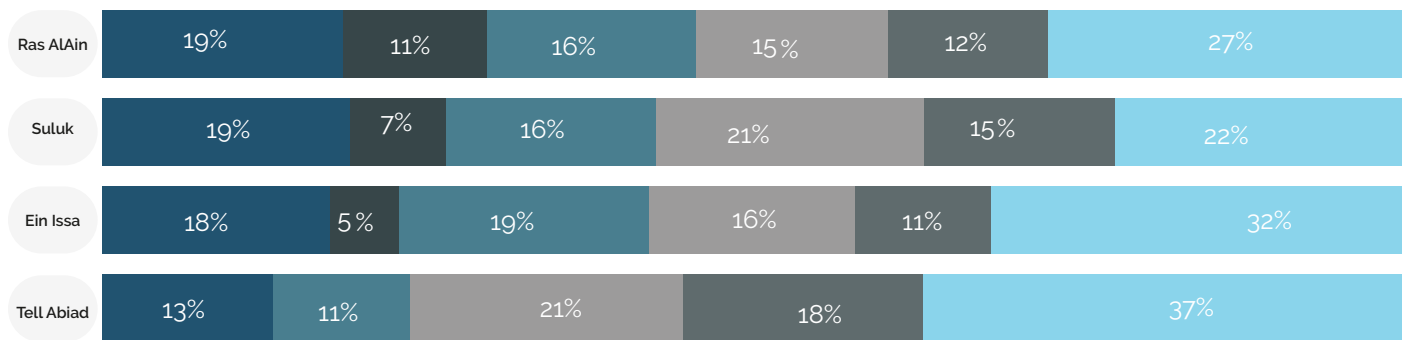
As for the complete dissatisfaction, it was only 35% of the population and focused mainly on aid related to food and non-food items, but in Ras Al Ain governorate, satisfaction rates were higher, as 40% of the residents reported that they were satisfied with the aid and that was about food aid exclusively.

The majority of the targeted governorates about dissatisfaction with the humanitarian aid provided in this governorate indicated that the aid provided was not sufficient due to the lack of working organizations, also to mention that this was by 40% of the people who had received assistance in this area and expressed dissatisfaction with the humanitarian aid, while about 33% of the covered communities showed that the assistance provided does not meet the priority needs, while 29% of the villages reported that the quality of the materials provided was not good enough to cover the requirements, and while some governorates showed that the humanitarian aid did not come on time and doesn't meet the need, also to mention this was mainly related to non-food items assistance, especially the fuel that was being distributed, which was distributed at the end or middle of the winter season, so it was not within the appropriate timing for this type of humanitarian aid.

Collective centers

Difficulties IDPs face in access to shelter

- Lack of rental space
- Overcrowding in the shelter
- High cost rental place
- Homeowners do not prefer to rent their property to the displaced
- Lack of tools and materials for shelter repair
- Lack of access to shelters



The report showed that 80% of the covered governorates in the countryside of Al-Hasaka and Ar-Raqqa did not have collective shelters, and only 20% of the total communities contained collective shelters, as there is one shelter located in the Tell Abiad sub-district, north of Ar-Raqqa governorate.

Displaced people in collective shelters face many difficulties, the most severe of which is the lack of water, electricity, and sanitation services, at a rate of 40%, followed by the lack of adequate spaces and overcrowding at a rate of 35% as well, and finally, services related to hygiene are almost non-existent due to the lack of cleaning materials, sterilizers, etc., also to mention that this difficulty was similarly by around 25% of the total communities in this area.

Turning to the difficulties that the displaced face in accessing safe shelter, the reasons varied, as the report found that in Ras Al Ain, north of Al-Hasakeh, the main reason for lack of access to safe shelter is severe overcrowding, with 27% of the villages covered in this governorate, and this problem mainly focused in both the villages of Al-Shara and Al-Adawiya, where the report showed that more than half of the displaced suffer from this difficulty in accessing safe shelter.

Also, the report showed that the lack of rental space was 19% of each of the total covered communities. It is mainly concentrated in Abu Jaloud village by about 47 % Of the displaced in this village. In a related context, the high rental price, if available, has an important reason for the lack of access to safe shelter, which is 16% for each of them. This difficulty is mainly concentrated in the villages of Rajan and Tal Khalaf, about a third of the displaced in these two villages. Finally, the statistics showed that there is a group of host communities that do not want to rent their properties to the displaced. Their percentage did not exceed 15% of the total village, this difficulty concentrated in the village of Rajaan by about 45% of the displaced in this village who suffer from this difficulty.

In Tell Abiad sub-district in Ar-Raqqa countryside, statistics showed that the main reason for the difficulties that the displaced face in accessing safe shelter is the lack of shelter, which is by 37% of these villages, and this was mainly in the villages of Al-Sukkariyah, Al-Jisah, Khirbet Al-Raz, and Hawajj Abdi, with more than 60% of the displaced In these villages.

While the host community who do not want to rent their properties to the displaced was in 21% of the villages targeted by the report in its research, followed by the lack of tools necessary to repair the shelter This is by 18%, and in the last difficulty is the increase in rental prices and even the lack of rental space by 13%, as they were concentrated in the villages of Ain AlArous and Khirbet AlRaz, with a rate of 30% of the displaced in these villages.

In the Ein Issa sub-district, the reasons did not differ from what was previously mentioned in Tell Abiad, where the lack of shelter was an important reason for the lack of access to the safe shelter by 32%. In comparison, the increase in rents high prices was also a major factor by 19%, and this difficulty concentrated in the villages of Abu Harmala And Majdala Kromaza Al-Wusta by more than 50% of the displaced people in these villages, followed by the lack of rentable space at a rate of 19%, this difficulty concentrated in the villages of Amin and Sidon, where the report showed that more than a third of the displaced in these villages suffer from the lack of leasable space, and of host community who do not want to rent their properties to the displaced by 16% of the village.

In the Suluk sub-district, the report showed a difference in percentages from what was mentioned previously, as the lack of access to the shelter was the most severe reason for the inaccessibility of safe shelter in 22% of the villages that were covered in this sub-district. This difficulty concentrated in villages Al-Taher and Arbeed mainly suffer from this difficulty, also to mention that about 60% of the displaced in these villages suffer from this difficulty. In comparison, the host community who do not want to rent their properties to the displaced was the main reason for the difficulties at 21%, followed by the lack of rent space by 19% of the villages in this sub-district.

EDUCATION SECTOR



2.1 million

Children out of school



1.3 million

Children at risk of dropping



762

attacks on education



426

which are verified

2.1 million children in Syria are out of school, and a further 1.3 million are at risk of dropping out. Displaced communities remain significantly underserved, with most IDP camps having insufficient or non-existent education services.

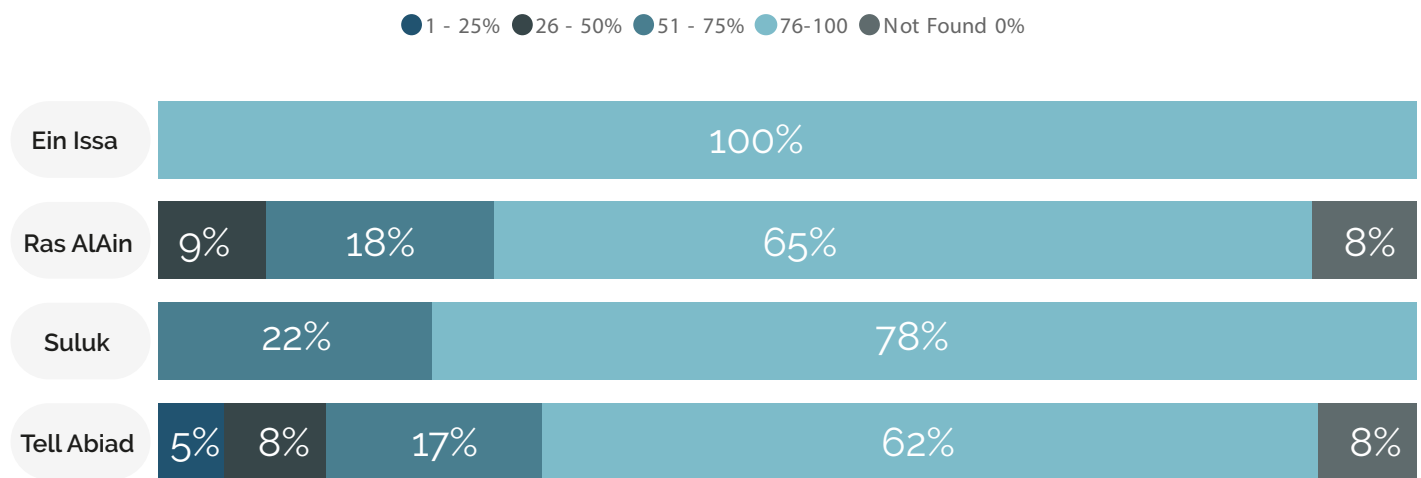
More than one in three schools are damaged or destroyed, while others are used for purposes not related to education, such as shelter for displaced persons.

Schools in IDP/returnee receiving communities have limited absorption CAPA governorate for newly arriving students, causing overcrowding.

Lack of school safety remains a critical barrier to children's access to education. 762 attacks on education have been reported, 426 of which are verified, since the crisis started in 2011. Furthermore, explosive hazard contamination increases in many parts of Syria, making it dangerous for children and education personnel to reach schools safely .

Functioning Schools

Percentage of Education working Facilities by sub-district



The educational structure in the sub-district of Ras Al Ain, north of Al-Hasakeh, does not differ from that in Syria in general, as the report showed that the number of educational buildings in it is only 439 educational buildings, 40% of them are operating at a rate of 100-76%, and these buildings are in good condition besides that these schools can receive teachers and students, while the report showed that about 35% of the schools are operating at 75-51%. It was found that these schools can partially receive students, but with some risk as a result of the demolition of parts of the school's structure, and these schools have been concentrated in Hijra, Umm Jadran, and Siwan in all the schools in these villages. In contrast, it was found that about 25% of the educational buildings are not fully functioning to receive students, in the meanwhile, these schools which out of service were concentrated in the villages of Luja and Arnan South.

Most of the schools that had been shown in the statistics are primary schools, by around 85% of all covered schools, while mention that less than 15% of schools were secondary schools, and this showed the lack and gap for the need of availability of secondary schools, besides the effect the lack of these schools on the drop out for students in this stage.

In the Suluk sub-district, which includes 139 schools, the results showed that 65% of the schools are considered ready and in good condition compared to others, while the results indicated that 22% of the other schools are considered average readiness and need some equipment. Finally, around 13% of schools in this sub-district are not ready, and these schools were mainly in Alia and the village of Kharga Truden by all the schools that exist in these villages.

In the Tell Abiad sub-district, which includes 58 educational buildings, the statistics showed that 62% of the educational buildings are functioning with a ratio of 100-76%. In a related context, 22% of the buildings are considered partially functioning, while 16% are considered out of service. Unqualified to receive students, these schools were concentrated in the villages of Al-Riz and Round by about all the schools located in these villages.

In Ein Issa, which contains 86 schools, the schools 'readiness was good compared to the rest of the regions, as it was found that 85% of the schools are ready, ranging between 100-76% which are functioning. The other class of schools, which constitutes 15%, does not have the lowest basic requirements for receiving students; these schools were mainly in the village of Qubbat Al-Salhiya.

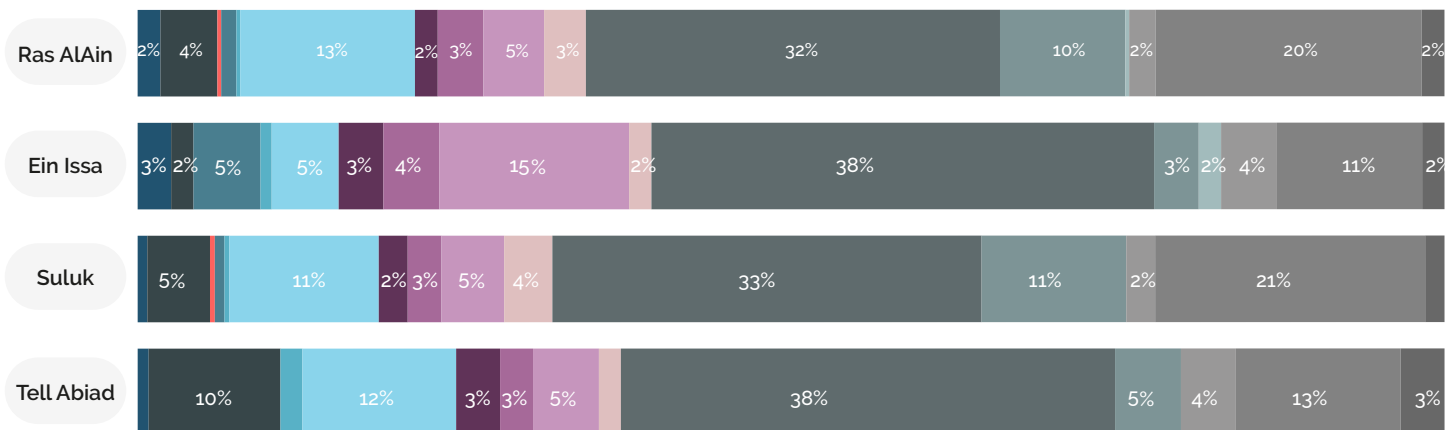
In Ras Al Ain in Al-Hasaka governorate, the statistics showed that it contains 171 schools, the schools 'readiness was not in good condition when compared to the rest of the regions, as it was found that 60% of the schools are ready, ranging between 100-76% which are functioning. The other class of schools, which constitutes 40%, does not have the lowest basic requirements for receiving students.

And speaking of educational buildings in the north of Ar-Raqqa governorate, the statistics showed that most of them are functioning and capable of students accommodating if the necessary support and educational materials are available, unlike what we found in Northern of Al-Hasaka governorate.

SCHOOL DROPOUT

Drop out reasons by sub-district

- Lack of educational materials ● The school was destroyed / damaged or used as a shelter for displaced families
- Limited number of teachers ● Do not allow displaced students to enroll in local schools
- Limited capacity to accommodate new students at school ● The suffering of children and teachers from psychological pressures
- Refusal to register due to lack of documentation ● Lack of certificates and lack of recognition of curricula
- School curricula are not favored by parents / students ● The road to school is not safe ● Corporal punishment in school
- The child needs to work / help the family ● transportation cost ● Bad teaching ● The school teaches non-preferred language
- Early marriage ● Lack of adequate sanitation, water, sanitation and hygiene facilities in the school ● Inaccessibility of students with special needs



School dropout is one of the factors that greatly impact the educational process. This problem affects both the displaced and the original population at the same level. Still, it takes place at the level of the displaced in a greater and wider way in terms of harm. The report showed in the North East of Syria in governorates that in North East of Syria in Tell abaid and Ras Al Ain pocket (RAATA area) that around 58% of schools in this area had dropped out in the primary schools by less than 25%, also at this stage it was found 18% of all covered schools had dropped out for students by around half of students, furthermore to mention that with almost the same percentage around 17% of schools in Ras Al Ain and Tell Abaid pocket that there is no drop out in the primary schools.

In the secondary schools, the drop out was more effective, in this area around more than half of the secondary schools had dropped out by more than half of the students in these schools, and this was mainly in Ras Al Ain and Tell Abaid sub-districts, which it was by more than 60% of the schools, the drop out was in more effects for 16% of the secondary schools, which it had shown that more than 75% of the students in this area, and this was mainly in Suluk sub-district.

In the north of Ar-Raqqa governorate, the results were not much better than in the countryside of Hasakeh, where the report showed that 35% of the displaced do not send their children to primary schools, and this is mainly due to the students' need to work to help the families bear the increasing costs and burdens of life as a result of displacement and lack of financial resources.

One of the reasons is that some villages see that the curriculum used is not preferred by students' parents in these governorates, in about 7% of the villages targeted in these sub-districts. Reasons such as the lack of documentation for students who are registered in the schools, also to mention that the schools do not agree to their admission without the presence of personal documents, and this amounted to about 3% of the percentage of the villages covered in the report.

In the same aspects in the governorate of Ar-Raqqa only, the report showed that 76% of the displaced do not send their children to schools at the secondary stage, and 13% of the displaced send their children to schools at a rate that does not exceed the threshold of 25% of the total general students, due to the lack of personal hygiene and sanitation facilities in schools as a result of fear of the spread of Covid 19 and the lack of protection methods in schools in most of the secondary schools that were covered in the regions of Ar-Raqqa governorate that in North East of Syria in Tell abaid and Ras Al Ain pocket (RAATA area), and among the reasons also was the loss of recognition of the certificates issued to high school students, and this reached about 15% of the total of villages that it was covered in this governorate, while the report showed that early marriage is one of the reasons for high school students leaving their studies and their eagerness to work. This was evident in most villages, but rates did not exceed 5% of the displaced in these sub-districts.

In talking about the drop out reasons, it was found that 32% of the displaced in the countryside of Al-Hasakeh, especially in Ras Al Ain region, do not send their children to primary schools, and this problem-focused in most of the villages that were targeted in the report in this regard, since parents need children to work at this stage to help them secure the basic needs of the families.

The report also showed that families do not send their children to schools due to the absence of hygiene methods in schools, in light of the spread of Covid 19. This problem concentrated in the villages of Al-Boudia, Alouk Al-Sharqiya, Tal Sinan Al-Sharqi, and Khirbet Ghazal villages, at a rate of more than 20% of the displaced in these villages, and from the reasons shown in the report is that parents do not send elementary school students to schools due to the lack of educational equipment in schools also due to a result of psychological pressures resulting from daily life problems in this governorate.

In addition to that, some villages have indicated that the roads are unsafe for schools. This concentrates on Al-Halabiyah, Modan, and Ras Al Ain; besides, this was evident when studying the security situation in these villages.

In the same context, reasons such as the high transportation prices due to insecurity on the roads leading to the school and some of the villages covered in this report indicated that schools are destroyed, so they haven't sent students to schools.

Concerning the indigenous population, the report showed that there is school dropout among secondary and primary school students, but at small percentages compared to the situation of displaced students, as the percentage of students drop out in the two stages was less than 5% of the general total of indigenous students. The report attributed this dropout is due to a lack of financial resources, mainly besides the students' need to work to help the parents, as the report showed, the presence of rates that ranged from less than 2% of the total students, their fear of outbreaks of diseases such as Covid 19, which is due to the lack of means of protection and social distancing in schools, especially in the second stage, and parents' fear of transmitting the infection to them.

CURRICULUM

The used and preferred curricula had great importance in providing education because they are related to the training that teachers need and their 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 Northern of Al-Hasakeh governorate by all schools was the Syrian Interim Government curriculum, as in all sub-districts in the north of Ar-Raqqa 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 Interim Syrian Government in all governorates of Northern Hasakeh and Ar-Raqqa by all schools and villages in North East of Syria in Tell abaid and Ras Al Ain pocket (RAATA area).

While to mention that in a very small p, the preferred curriculum was the Regim curriculum, and that's related to credibility issues that secondary schools students are facing to get to the university.

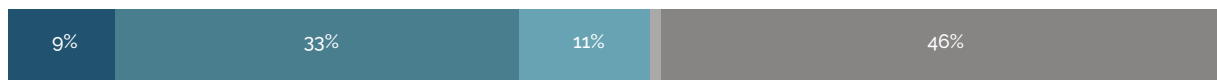
Percentage of Teachers who had Training in the last 3 Months

● 1 - 25% ● 26 - 50% ● 51 - 75% ● 76-100 ● Not Found 0%

Ras Al Ain



Suluk



Ein Issa



Tell Abiad



Speaking about the training teachers received in the last three months, statistics in North East of Syria shown that 40% of teachers did not receive any kind 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, furthermore, around 35% of schools in this area had shown that teachers had received training during the last three months by less than half of the teachers in these schools, while to mention around 14% of schools teachers received training by around 75-50% of the teachers in these schools.

In the Al-Hasakaercentage governorate around more than half of the school's teachers hadn't received any training during the last three months, also mention that around 28% of schools had shown that between 50-25% of teachers in these schools had received training, while to mention that around 9% of schools the teachers had received training by less than 25% of the teachers in these schools.

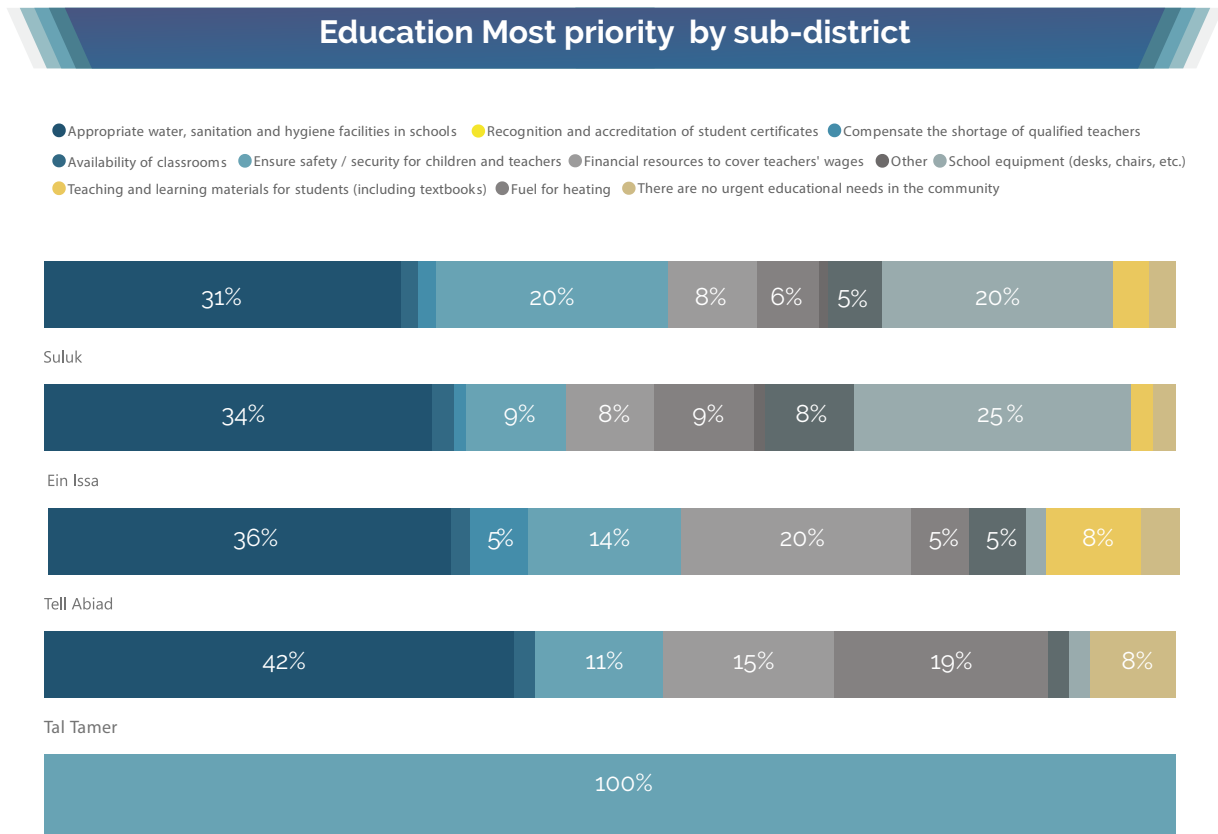
This severe lack of educational training for teachers and administrators in this region is due to the absence of humanitarian organizations and support in general and the lack of staff capable of managing and providing such training. In the same context, the results showed that the Ras Al Ain district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

In the Ar-Raqqa 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, according to the statistics that around 39% of the schools in this governorate around 50-25% of teachers in these schools had received training in the last three months, while to mention that around 31% of schools had shown that teachers hadn't received any training.

The results of the report showed that in Ar-Raqqa Governorate sub-districts, North East of Syria in governorates that in North East of Syria in Tell abaid and Ras Al Ain pocket (RAATA area), about 17% of teachers received some training to help them develop their educational methods and the ability to keep pace with developments within the educational process, with around half of the teachers present in these schools, and the training was focused in particular on methods dealing with the learners and the educational administration.

About training needs, specialists in North East of Syria in governorates that in North East of Syria in Tell abaid and Ras Al Ain pocket (RAATA area), stated that the basic need is for many training such as security and safety measures in addition to education in emergency, teaching methods, classroom management methods, and communication skills with learners, and there were recommendations that there be integrated training packages to meet the lack of training needs in these sub-districts, which are North East of Syria in Tell abaid and Ras Al Ain pocket (RAATA area).

EDUCATIONAL NEEDS



The report deals with the basic needs for education in the regions of North East of Syria in governorates that in North East of Syria in Tell abaid and Ras Al Ain pocket (RAATA area). It was found that educational needs are constantly increasing due to the increasing difficulties and problems facing teachers and students at the same level, in addition to the lack of support available in the region and the absence of humanitarian organizations.

The most priority needs, as the report indicated in the North East of Syria that the need for appropriate water, sanitation and hygiene facilities in schools, this was in around 35% of the schools in this area, also the lack of school equipment, "chairs - desks", in 61% of the villages and schools that covered in this area, this need has been concentrated in the majority of villages in this sub-district because of this need major impact on the completion of the educational process, although there is no significant impact on the lack of school equipment in the school dropout, but the report showed them within the basic needs, and the report showed that in 14% of the villages covered in this aspect there is a great need to secure safety and security equipment for teachers and students in addition to Securing hygiene equipment and measures to protect against Covid 19 in schools in this regard.

The most priority needs, as the report indicated in the north of Al-Hasakeh that for appropriate water, sanitation and hygiene facilities in schools, in 41% of the villages covered in Ras Al Ain sub-district, this need has been concentrated in the majority of villages in this sub-district, also the report showed them within the basic needs that in 20% of the villages covered in this aspect there is a great need to secure safety and security equipment for teachers , also to mention that with the sam percentage around 20% of covered schools there is a need for school equipemtns likd desks and chairs in Ras Al Ain sub-district.

In Ar-Raqqa governorate, it was found that the most urgent needs that for appropriate water, sanitation and hygiene facilities in schools, the lack of hygiene equipment and personal protection from diseases such as Covid 19, at a rate of 36% that was covered in this governorate, in addition to the poor technical condition of water and sanitation facilities, and many of these facilities need maintenance due to demolition over the past years and the absence of maintenance procedures.

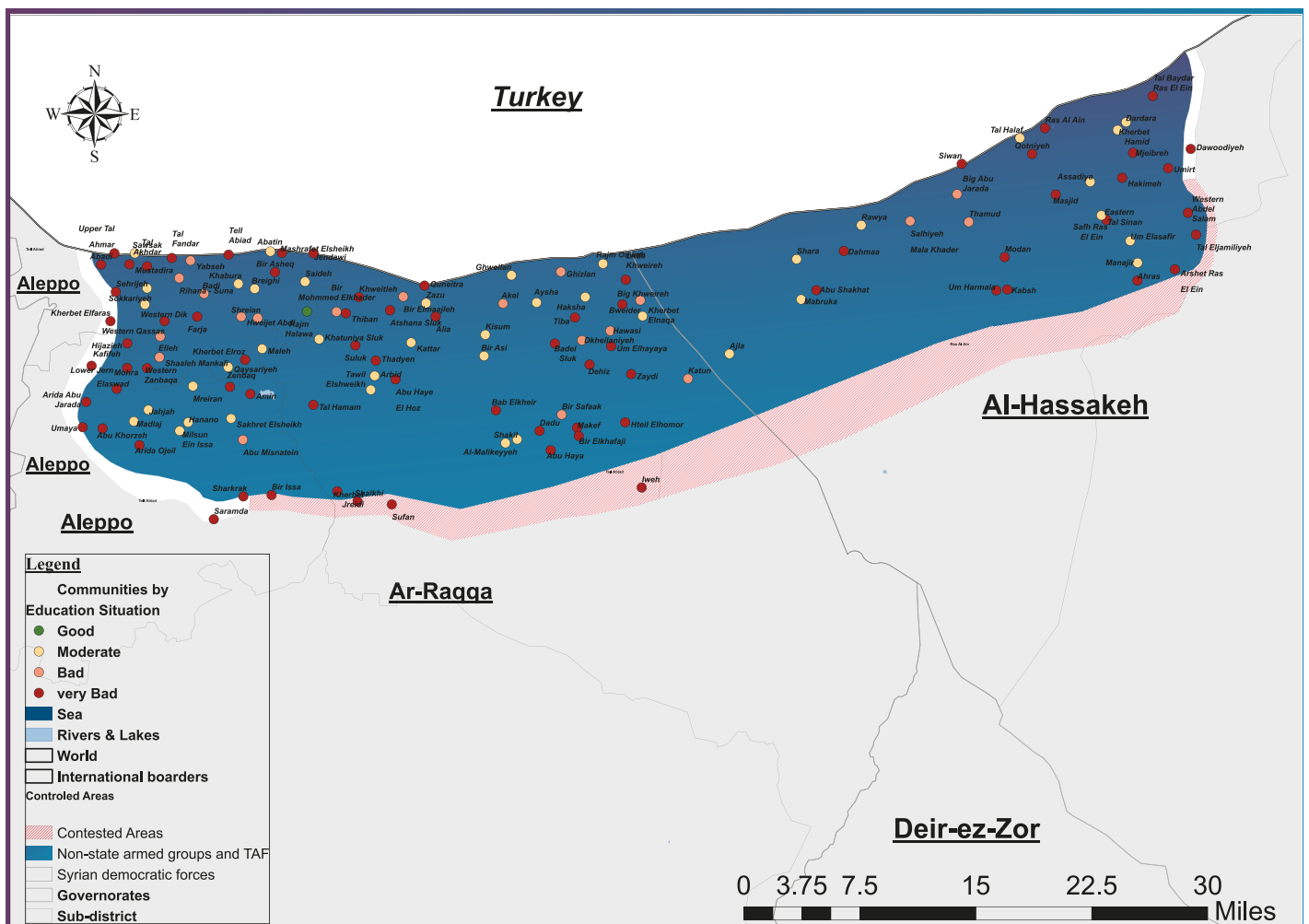
The report showed that about 13% of villages in this governorate need to meet teachers 'wages to ensure the educational process is progressing and to maintain the teaching staff.

Speaking about the support provided about teachers 'wages, the report showed that in about 46% of schools less than half of the teachers receive their salaries, and in the same framework, the results show that in 28% of schools less than a quarter of teachers receive their salaries, while in about 8% of schools teachers do not receive any salaries, while this was concentrated in the villages of Al-Boz, Al-Maqqat, Al-Badi, Al-Balouja, and Kharqet Taroudin, and as it turned out that the entities that direct support for teachers' salaries in these sub-districts are the local councils with a percentage of 96% of the villages, and the results also showed that in 4% of the schools and villages the support is provided by the Syrian Interim Government, and close to about 14% of the villages of this governorate, indicated the urgent need for heating fuel due to the winter season and the absence of support provided to schools.

In general, the basic needs varied in the regions of North East of Syria in governorates that in North East of Syria in Tell abaid and Ras Al Ain pocket (RAATA area), and about less than 2% of the villages mentioned the lack of educational classes as a result of the demolition in schools and the absence of maintenance in recent years, as well as the basic needs for the availability of recognition for secondary certificates and this is what the Turkish government has intended By accepting students to register in universities that they opened in the Euphrates Shield area.

Also as the report showed that there is a need for teachers training on various educational stages as a result of the shortage of cadres in these governorates as well as working on awareness campaigns, especially among the displaced, for the return of children to school and the prevention of school dropout in these governorates and regions.

Education Severity Scale by Community



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.

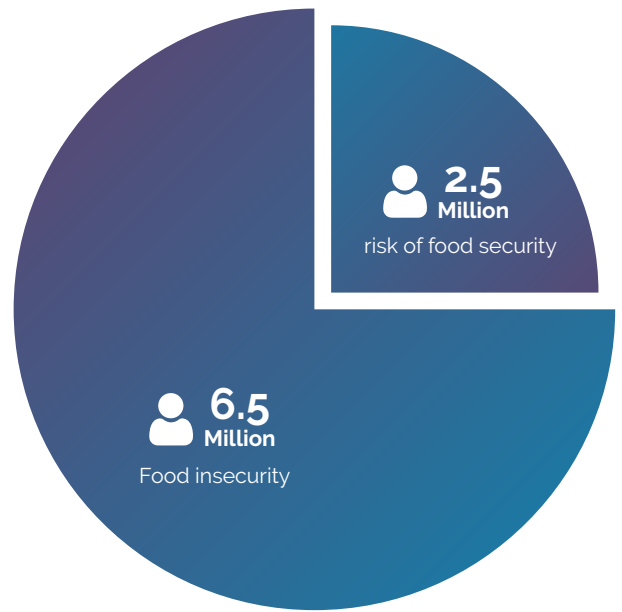
The proportion of people who are food insecure at the national level is 5 percent less compared to the 2017 HNO. This can be attributed to the significant scale of food and livelihoods/agriculture assistance provided by food and agriculture sector partners that accounted

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 89 - 83 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 labourer's monthly salary and 80-50 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 2018/2017 winter season in Syria. This has come as an additional burden on the prolonged crisis with a shortfall of 1.2 million metric tonnes of wheat to meet domestic food use requirements of 3.4 million metric tonnes.

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.

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 60% of the livestock raised in this region are sheep, as it turned out to be the first ranked livestock. In the region, the breeding of this livestock was concentrated in the Ein Issa and Ras Al Ain sub-districts, reaching more than 65% of the villages in these two sub-districts.

While the results showed that cattle breeding is carried out in about 12% of the villages, and the breeding of these cattle was mainly concentrated in the Tell Abiad sub-district, where the percentage of these cattle breeding reached 40% of the villages in this sub-district, and in the North East of Syria the report

had shown that poultry is the most widely raised animal by 2% of the villages in this region and this poultry raising was concentrated in Tell Abiad sub-district by more than 35% of the villages in this sub-district.

It was also found that the breeding of goats is concentrated in 20% of the villages, as it is the second most raised livestock in the North East of Syria in governorates that in North East of Syria in Tell abaid and Ras Al Ain pocket (RAATA area), this type of livestock raising is concentrated in Ras Al Ain sub-district in more than half of the villages in this area.

The previous results showed that the people in the countryside of Al-Hasakeh depend mainly on raising livestock and animal products for their income, as livestock in this region is one of the most important sources of income for needy families, in addition to it being a major factor in activating the commercial market, in the meanwhile, the statistics showed that most livestock raised in this area are Sheep by around 63% of the villages.

In Ar-Raqqa the report had found that the largest percentage of livestock spread is also sheep which is by 60% of the villages in this governorate, and this type of livestock was mainly in Suluk and Ein Issa sub-district, in contrast to the Tell Abiad sub-district, which witnesses a large movement for raising cows by 50% of the villages in this sub-district, also the report had mentioned that poultry farming is spread at lower rates compared to the spread of other livestock, while poultry didn't exceed 2% of the villages in Tell Abiad sub-district.



FODDERS

Since livestock has an impact in North East of Syria in governorates that in North East of Syria in Tell abaid and Ras Al Ain pocket (RAATA area), the report paid attention to the type of fodder available in the region, furthermore, the most used forage for livestock was corn by 41% of the villages located in these sub-districts, while the results showed that alfalfa is the most widespread fodder in 36% of all villages covered in this area, while it was more widespread in Ein Issa and Suluk sub-districts at rates exceeding 71% of the villages in these two sub-districts, and there was a spread for some other fodders such as barley and vetch but in low percentages compared to the rest of the fodder used in this region.

The results showed that types of fodder did not vary in Al-Hasaka countryside, while this was due to the scar of fodder in the governorate, so most of the population depends on for feeding their animals was corn by 47% of the villages in this governorate, also to mention this type of fodder was concentrated mainly in Ahras, Al-Dararah, and Bedouin villages, as was observed in Ras Al Ain sub-district in the villages that in North East of Syria in Tell abaid and Ras Al Ain pocket (RAATA area), there is no other type of fodder used, as 22% of the villages covered in this report stated that the people do not use any type of feed, but rather rely on direct grazing to feed the livestock.

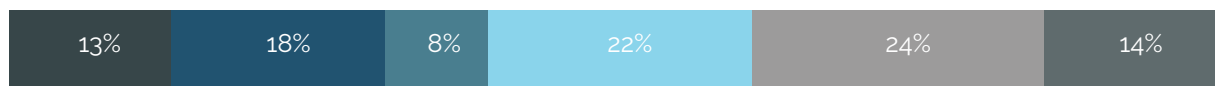
In Ar-Raqqa governorate the results showed that the main population's dependence on fodder for their animals was on Alfalfa by 43% of the villages in this area, while clover was mainly in Suluk and Ein Issa sub-districts, while in the Tell Abiad sub-district, the percentage of corn as fodder was the second largest with 37% of the villages, followed by direct grazing, and then the report had mentioned that there is a use of barley for feeding animals but at low percentages, that didn't exceed 6% of the villages in Tell Abiad and Sluk sub-districts.

Livestock Obstacles

obstacles faced in animal husbandry by sub-district

- Lack of markets for disposal of products
- Inability to buy feed
- Lack of feed availability
- Lack of veterinary cadres
- Lack of vaccines and veterinary medicines
- Lack of veterinary centers

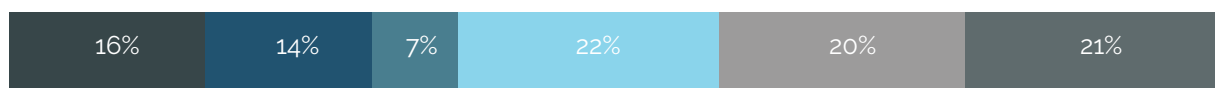
Ras Al Ain



Suluk



Ein Issa



Tell Abiad



Despite the heavy reliance on livestock in the North East of Syria in governorates that are North East of Syria in Tell abaid and Ras Al Ain pocket (RAATA area), there are many obstacles that livestock in this region animal preaders are 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 this region suffer From the lack of vaccines and veterinary medicines, as they are not available continuously, and this need is concentrated in the Tell Abiad and Suluk sub-districts in more than 25% of the villages in these sub-districts, while 22% of the villages showed that the lack of veterinary cadres specialized in treating livestock contributes to the increase of their suffering, while this type of difficulty in the Suluk sub-district of more than 23% of the villages in this sub-district.

17% of the villages in the North East of Syria in governorates that in North East of Syria in Tell abaid and Ras Al Ain pocket (RAATA area) showed difficulty in not being able to buy fodder for the livestock they own and this need was concentrated in Ras Al Ain sub-district.

For the lack of fodder some villages in this region showed some difficulties such as the lack of markets for the disposal of livestock products, but at lower rates than the rest of the difficulties, while the report also showed relatively small percentages of the lack of fodder and the lack of veterinary clinics in this region.

Livestock in the countryside of Al-Hasaka is exposed to many obstacles that directly affect its growth, as the report had found that the lack of vaccines and veterinary medicines is one of the most common difficulties and problems in this area by 26% of the villages in this area, followed by the inability to buy feed due to the high prices, by 22% of the villages, furthermore, the lack of Veterinary cadres have a great influence on this livestock wealth, due to the death of large numbers of animals as a result of lack of continuous care, in addition to the lack of markets for the disposal of products completely, and this is problem was found in 11% of the villages, in addition to the lack of permanent fodder and the lack of veterinary centers.

As for Ar-Raqqa governorates, the report found that the obstacles facing livestock are also varied, but the most influential of these problems was the lack of veterinary staff and the shortage of vaccines also lack veterinary medicines by 24% of the villages in this governorate, also the report noticed that lack of veterinary centers has a direct impact on the development of livestock due to the lack of periodic health follow up on animals in about 16% of the villages in this area, while another obstacle with almost of the same percentage was the lack of adequate markets for the disposal of products, and this obstacle comes at 16% of the total difficulties, finally, the inability to purchase foddors is one of the reasons that negatively affect the growth of livestock fortune in 16% of the villages in Ar-Raqqa governorate.

Agriculture:

IRRIGATION SOURCE

With the great dependence on animal and agricultural production as sources of income in the North East of Syria in governorates that in North East of Syria in Tell abaid and Ras Al Ain pocket (RAATA area), 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 East of Syria in governorates that in North East of Syria in Tell abaid and Ras Al Ain pocket (RAATA area).

The results of the report showed that about 81% of the villages located in North East of Syria in Tell abaid and Ras Al Ain pocket (RAATA area) mainly depend on wells as the main source for irrigation. The main focus of this source for this irrigation source was Ras Al Ain and Suluk sub-districts by more than 88% of the villages covered in these two governorates.

While the results showed that 11% of the villages targeted in the report depend mainly on irrigation was rivers, and this source is concentrated for irrigation in the Tell Abiad sub-district, where it was found that about 22% of the villages in this sub-district depend on rivers as a source for irrigation.

While the results showed that there are few percentages of less than 7% of the villages, which depend mainly on irrigation for reservoirs and water basins, and mainly concentrated in Ein Issa and Tell Abiad sub-districts in the north of Ar-Raqqa governorate.



The results showed that the irrigation sources in Northern Al-Hasakeh depend mainly on wells, at a rate of 98%, while the type used in irrigation was 100% superficial, all villages in this governorate.

As for the sources of irrigation in the North of Ar-Raqqa governorate were varied somewhat, but the main source was based on wells by 71% of villages, and the second source was from rivers at a rate of 16% of the villages. Besides, some communities showed that they were using water tanks as a source of irrigation, and that was mainly only in the Tell Abiad and Ein Issa sub-regions.

Speaking of the methodologies used in irrigation operations in the North of Ar-Raqqa governorate drip irrigation was the most widespread, with a rate of 53% of villages. This method focused on irrigation in the Suluk sub-district, reaching 84% of the villages in this governorate, while surface irrigation comes in second place, and this method of irrigation has been focused in the districts of Tell Abiad and Ein Issa in more than half of the villages in these two sub-districts, while the results showed that drip irrigation, at a rate of 42% was commonly used in the Northern regions of Ar-Raqqa governorate that in North East of Syria in Tell abaid and Ras Al Ain pocket (RAATA area), and this method of irrigation is concentrated in Suluk sub-district in more than 84% of the villages, finally, irrigation comes with drip, with a small percentage in the Tell Abiad and Suluk sub-district only.

AGRICULTURAL CROPS

The report pays attention to the crops used in the regions of North East of Syria due to its effects on inhabitants of this region mainly beside the effect on agricultural wealth. The results of the report showed that the majority of the population in this region depends mainly on wheat as a main crop, in the meanwhile, the percentage reached about 92% of the villages that were targeted in this report, planting of this crop was concentrated in the Ras al Ain, Ein Issa, and Tell Abiad sub-districts, with more than 80% of the villages in these sub-districts.

While the results showed that summer and winter vegetables are among the most important crops that are cultivated in the North East of Syria, but in small proportions that did not exceed 9% of the villages that were targeted in the report, this type of crop is concentrated in mainly in Suluk sub-district, where this type of crops are grown in 15% of the villages in this district.

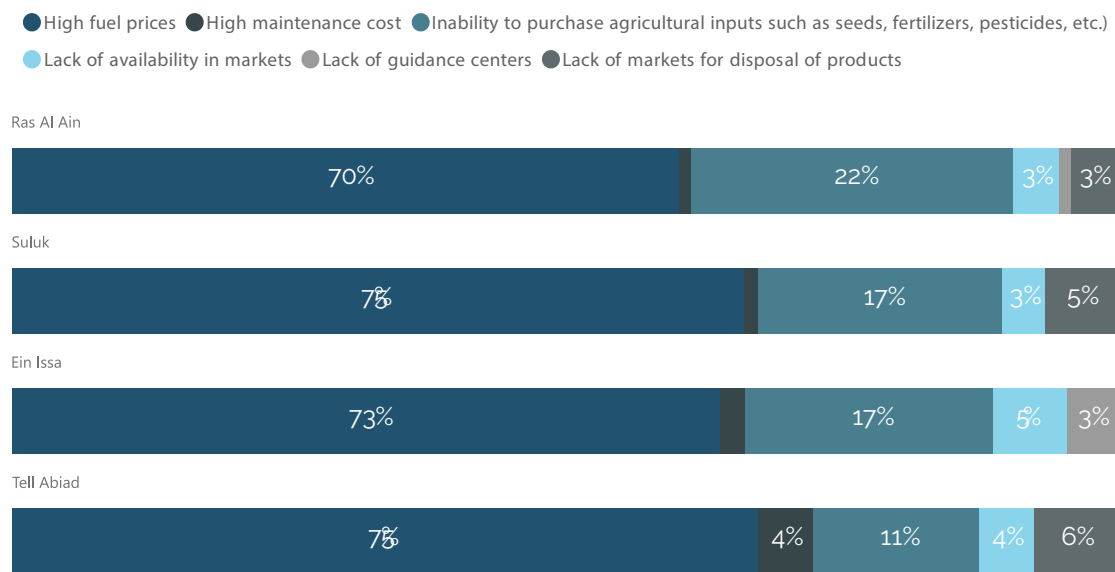
There were other types of crops in North East of Syria such as fodder agriculture and legumes, but at a low percentage which did not exceed 2% of the total villages that were targeted in the report in North East of Syria.

Many residents in the countryside of Al-Hasaka depend on agriculture and its products for their work, as we find that the most important agricultural crop used in that region is wheat, with a rate of 85%, and by talking about the secondary crops in this governorate, the report showed that beans, summer, and winter vegetables are widely widespread in this governorate.

In the countryside of Ar-Raqqa we find that the most widespread agricultural crop in those sub-districts is wheat, also at a rate of 86%, because of its great importance in filling the reserve stock and securing bread in all seasons, and among the secondary crops that are cultivated in these sub-districts, while winter and summer vegetables As a secondary crop, it has spread at a high rate in the Suluk sub-district, where it was found that more than 65% of the villages in this sub-district depend on these crops secondarily, at the same time these villages also depend on legumes and olives as the second most agricultural crop, and these crops were mainly concentrated only in sub-district of Ras Al Ain and Tell Abiad as a second most popular crop.

Obstacles Affecting Agriculture

Main factors affecting agricultural production by sub-district



Despite the widespread of agriculture in the North East of Syria, which is North East of Syria in Tell abaid and Ras Al Ain pocket (RAATA area), many challenges and difficulties are facing agricultural wealth beside burdening farmers in this region, and among these challenges is the high fuel prices in the region, where this difficulty reached mainly in 73 % Of the total villages that were targeted in this region, and this difficulty was concentrated in Suluk and Tell Abiad sub-district, with more than 75% of the villages in these two sub-districts.

While about 18% of the villages showed their inability to not purchase agricultural inputs such as fertilizer, grain, and pesticides for three main reasons, mainly the lack of these inputs, in addition to even if they were available, they are at a very high price beside of poor quality, which posed great difficulty for agricultural wealth, and this difficulty was concentrated mainly in the Ras Al Ain sub-districts in more than 22% of the villages in these two sub-districts.

The report showed that the obstacles facing farmers in the countryside of Al-Hasakeh are somewhat limited, as these difficulties were mainly concentrated in the increase in fuel prices by 70%, and this obstacle is considered to have a significant impact on agricultural productivity. In this region, it is the inability to purchase agricultural inputs such as seeds, fertilizers, and pesticides, due to the great high prices of these materials and the inability of farmers to provide these materials, in addition to that, we find that the high prices for the maintenance of agricultural machinery had a direct impact on productivity as well, but by a small percentage not exceeding 22% of the villages in this governorate.

In Ar-Raqqa governorate rural the report stated that the main obstacle facing farmers is the increase in fuel prices as well, by 74% of this area villages, and the second obstacle facing farmers is the lack of adequate markets for the disposal of agricultural products, and this leads to the depletion of many agricultural products, and in a related context, the report explained the obstacles in Ar-Raqqa countryside are somewhat varied, unlike what was mentioned in the countryside of Al-Hasaka, where we find that among the obstacles in those governorates are the high prices for the maintenance of agricultural machinery, the inability to purchase agricultural inputs such as seeds, fertilizers and pesticides, and the lack of many materials in the markets, this mainly appeared in Suluk sub-district.

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS

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. Ghee is the most produced product in this area by 19% of villages in the North East of Syria in the communities that in North East of Syria in Tell abaid and Ras Al Ain pocket (RAATA area) control, while the production of vegetables such as potatoes and tomatoes is estimated at 17% of the communities, and finally it appears that the production of pepper paste and pickles from the widespread sources is less than others, by 19% for both.

In Ar-ARaqqa countryside there is a great diversity of products as well, as milk and cheese have the largest share of products, whose production is estimated at 38% of the general production, and the production of ghee and pepper paste comes in second place at 29% of total agriculture and livestock products, followed by the production of tomato paste by 15 %, While pickle production comes at 10% in this area.

INCOME SOURCES and Markets:

The report focused on the sources of income in the North East of Syria in governorates that in North East of Syria in Tell abaid and Ras Al Ain pocket (RAATA area) 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 East of Syria in governorates, North East of Syria in Tell abaid and Ras Al Ain pocket (RAATA area) relies mainly on animal production as a main source of income for men in 45% of the villages covered in the report, while to mention this source is mainly concentrated in Ras Al Ain district in the Al-Hasakeh governorate, where it was found that about 66% of villages in this governorate depends on animal production mainly as the main source of income for men, and the results also showed that 28% of the villages in North East of Syria in governorates that in North East of Syria in Tell abaid and Ras Al Ain pocket (RAATA area) depend on trade as a main source of income, also to mention, this source is concentrated in the sub-districts of Suluk and Ein Issa, where it was found that more than 55% of Villages depend on commerce as their primary source of income for men.

The results of the report showed that agriculture and agricultural products as the main source for men were relied upon in 22% of the villages located in North East of Syria in governorates that in North East of Syria in Tell abaid and Ras Al Ain pocket (RAATA area), this source of income is mainly concentrated in Tell Abiad sub-district, as it was found that more than 52% of the villages are in this governorate men depend on this source of income.

In talking about the secondary sources of income for men, it was found that 32% of the villages in this region depend on animal production as a secondary source of income, and while it was found that self-employment is one of the secondary sources of income for men and concentrated mainly in Ras Al Ain sub-district by about 38% of the villages that have been covered in this report, also to mention that agriculture is the second source of income for men in 17% of the villages in the North East of Syria region that in North East of Syria in Tell abaid and Ras Al Ain pocket (RAATA area), and it was mainly concentrated in Ras Al Ain sub-district by more than a third of the villages in this governorate.

The report showed that there are primary and secondary sources of income for men in the North East of Syria in Ras Al Ein and Tell Abaid Pocket (RAATA area), but with small percentages such as handicrafts and crafts, in addition to industry and employment within government departments.

Most sources of income for men in rural Al-Hasakeh depend on livestock products, at a rate of 64%, as the first source of income, while the second source of income for men in the same region, depends on this source was by 38% for various self-employment, and in the countryside of Ar-Raqqa governorate, the results showed that 45% Of the residents depend mainly on trade for their income, and this appeared mainly in Ein Issa, Suluk sub-districts, while in Tell Abiad, the main source of income was dependent on agricultural products, at a rate of 52% of the villages.

As for the second source of income, livestock products depended on by 44% of the villages, and this was especially evident in Ein Issa and Suluk sub-districts, while in the Tell Abiad sub-district, the second source of income was dependent on trade at 52% of the villages in this sub-district.

One of the most preferred occupations in the countryside of Al-Hasaka governorate, it was found that animal husbandry is the most spread profession for 70% of the residents, followed by many professions, including the sale of mobile phones and trade in general.

In Ar-Raqqa countryside, trade was the most popular profession, at a rate of 65% of the villages, and the second most widespread profession in this governorate was animal husbandry by 27% of the villages.

In talking about the main sources of income for women in Al-Hasakeh governorate, the results showed that the most important source of income is livestock products, at a rate of 80% of the population. As for the second source of income, it depends on agricultural products of various types, and in Ar-Raqqa governorate the sources of income for women were diverse, furthermore, the report showed that the main source of income is the products of livestock, at a rate of 53% of the population in this governorate, and the second source of income depends was professional work by 31% of women in this area.

The most popular work for women in Al-Hasakeh governorate is raising children comes first with a rate of 80% of women in this area, followed by agriculture, knitting and selling clothes, in the meanwhile, in Ar-Raqqa governorate the most widespread work for women is raising children as well, with a rate of 31% of women in this area, followed by work in the field and agriculture or food products by 26%, followed by knitting, spinning, weaving and selling clothing.

With the fact that most sources of income in this region depend on animal and agricultural production, therefore, the report examined the markets for the disposal of products within the North East of Syria in governorates that in North East of Syria in Tell abaid and Ras Al Ain pocket (RAATA area), as the results showed that most of agricultural and animal products are sold directly among the residents of this region by about 44% Of the villages covered in this report, this method of disposing of products focused mainly

in Ein Issa sub-district, where about 68% of villages depend mainly on selling their products through direct sales among the residents of this region.

The report also showed that about a third of the population in the North East of Syria in governorates North East of Syria in Tell abaid and Ras Al Ain pocket (RAATA area) depend on local markets to sell their livestock and agricultural products, in the meanwhile, this method has been concentrated mainly in Suluk and Tell Abiad sub-districts in more than 40% of the villages in these two governorates.

The report also showed that about 23% of the villages in North East of Syria depend mainly on the distribution of products through vendors located in the same governorate, and the disposal of products in this way has focused mainly in Ras Al Ain governorate, where it was found that 36% of villages use this method to dispose of livestock products. And, as the report showed, only in Ein Issa sub-district, about 4% of the villages depend on exporting their products to other villages.

Looking at the productive assets in the villages, it was found that the majority of the assets are bakeries in the North East of Syria in governorates that in North East of Syria in Tell abaid and Ras Al Ain pocket (RAATA area), where the presence of bakeries reached 57% of the villages in this region.

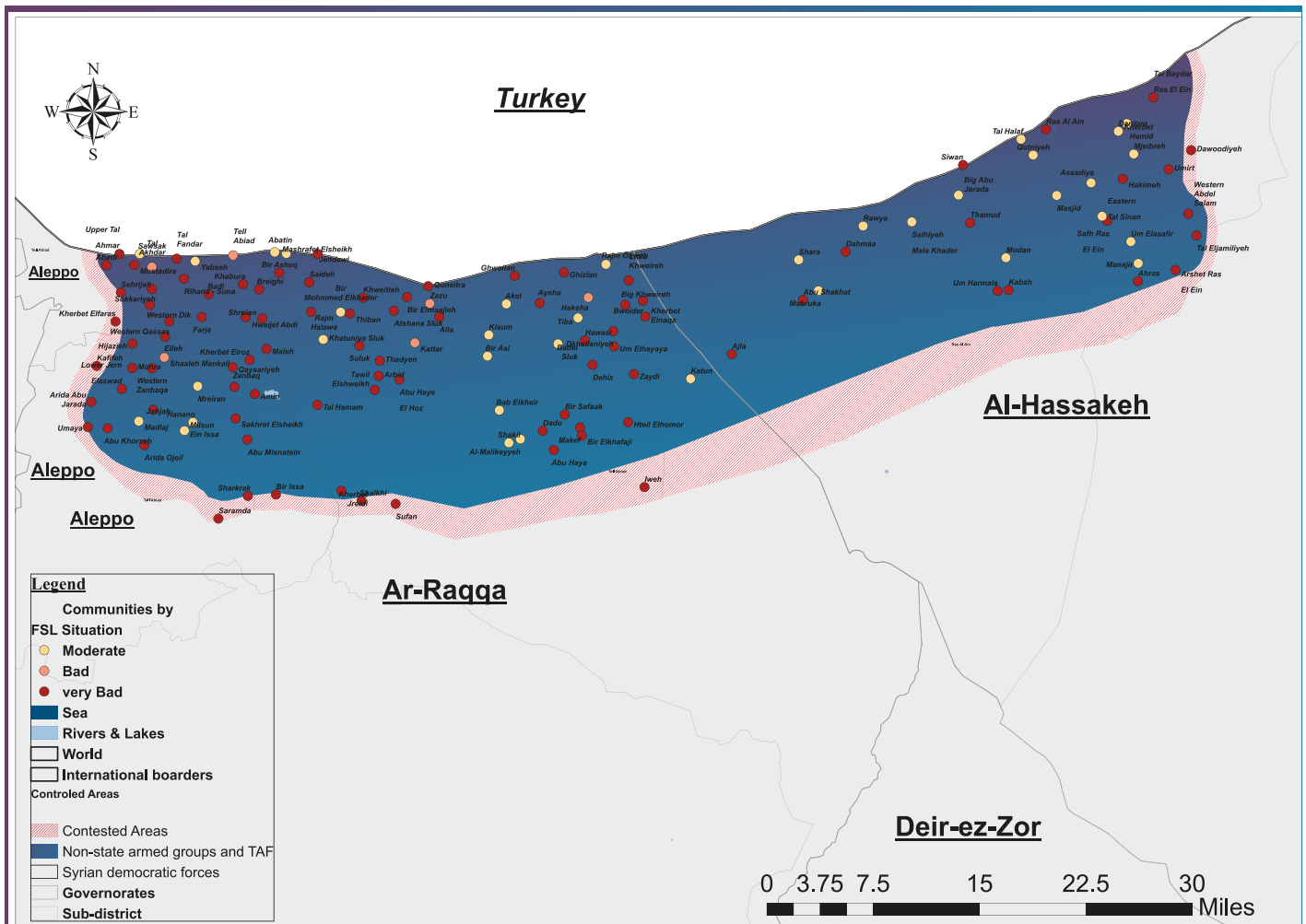
The results in this report show that there are extension units in about 23% of the villages targeted in the report are in North East of Syria North East of Syria in Tell abaid and Ras Al Ain pocket (RAATA area), these bakeries were mainly concentrated in all governorates, with very high rates, except for Ras Al Ain governorate, where only 19% of the villages showed the presence of bakeries in them, due to the traditional methods used by the people to obtain bread is through household agricultural products and home bread production, in addition to the presence of bakeries, but these bakeries do not work either due to completely or partially demolition of the bakery structure or the lack of materials that contribute to the primary production and cost of bread.

Speaking about bakeries, it was found that most of the bakeries in the North East of Syria in governorates that in North East of Syria in Tell abaid and Ras Al Ain pocket (RAATA area) are partially operating with about 80% of the villages covered in this report, or lack of Bread production materials such as flour, yeast, fuel ... etc., while it was found that about 17% of these bakeries in North East of Syria do not work at all, and these bakeries are mainly concentrated, as mentioned earlier, in the governorate of Ras Al Ain, due to the same previously mentioned reasons.

The results of the report also showed that about 18% of the villages in the North East of Syria in governorates that in North East of Syria in Tell abaid and Ras Al Ain pocket (RAATA area) contain mills, and despite the lack of mills in this region, which is considered one of the most prolific governorates in agricultural production in the whole of Syria, about 25% of the villages reported that these mills do not operate at all, due to the demolition of their infrastructure in more than 50% of the villages covered in this report, while some villages have shown reasons such as the lack of fuel and its high prices, in addition to sometimes and in very small proportions, the absence of manpower to operate these mills, as mentioned even percentages are so low but mills structure is very old and lack of equipment beside were no longer suitable for operation in these villages.

The report showed that there are very few percentages that did not exceed 2% of the total villages for the existence of agricultural research centers, animal production farms, and agricultural irrigation channels, but these assets did not appear except in Ras Al Ain sub-district, where the results of the report showed that about 95% of these centers and farms not functioning, and this is due to several reasons, including the lack of expert hands and the high prices of materials that contribute mainly to production.

Map: FSL Severity Scale By Community



PROTECTION:

Introduction:

Protection issues and needs in Syria remain prevalent and continue to affect all population groups. The protracted nature of the crisis has led to the emergence of increasingly complex and inter-connected protection issues and needs, in a continuously evolving environment. While the overall protection situation remains dire, protection needs are varied across different areas of the country as the situation on the ground has evolved. In some areas of Syria, particularly the north-west and north-east, the civilian population is still exposed to hostilities, leading to civilian casualties and forced displacements as people seek safety. The prolonged and widespread use of a range of weaponry has left behind a range of explosive hazards, each posing its risks. In several locations across the country, IDPs still live in sites or collective accommodations, sometimes subjected to security screening procedures and deprived of freedom of movement, while also facing obstacles in accessing services, livelihood opportunities, and dignified living conditions. Numerous situations of protracted displacement are reported, including in areas enjoying relative stability, with families living in sub-standard conditions and struggling to find resilience mechanisms.

As a result, recourse to harmful coping mechanisms (including child labor, child recruitment, different forms of exploitation, and child/early marriage) is a persisting trend. Finally, the current and constantly increasing scale of IDP returns, adds a layer of needs that should be taken into account, not least in the fields of civil documentation and HLP .

According to the results found in this report which are linked to the protection sector in the North East of Syria, it was found that there is a great need for this sector requirement, especially in the North East of Syria in the communities were in North East of Syria in Tell abaid and Ras Al Ain pocket (RAATA area).

Types of violence

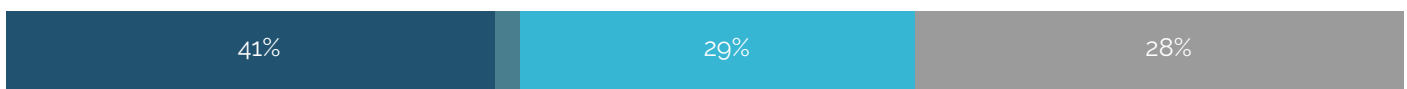
prevalent types of violence by sub-district

● Deprivation of learning ● physical violence ● Early marriage64 ● Sexual violence ● Psychological violence

Ras Al Ain



Suluk



Ein Issa



Tell Abiad



North East of Syria in the regain that in North East of Syria in Tell abaid and Ras Al Ain pocket (RAATA area) 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 41% of the covered villages in this area and this type of violence was mainly in Ras Al Ain sub-district by around 44% of its villages, also around 35% of the covered villages had shown that they suffer from the early marriage between children, also to mention that this type of violence was mainly in Ein Issa sub-district by around 56% of this sub-district villages, finally around 22% of villages had shown that psychological violence is one of the main prevalent types of violence, while this was mainly in Suluk by 28% of this sub-district villages!

In the Ras Al Ain community of Al-Hasakeh governorate, the percentage of early marriage was 4% of the villages in this sub-district, also to mention that this was mainly in Dahama and Mabruka communities.

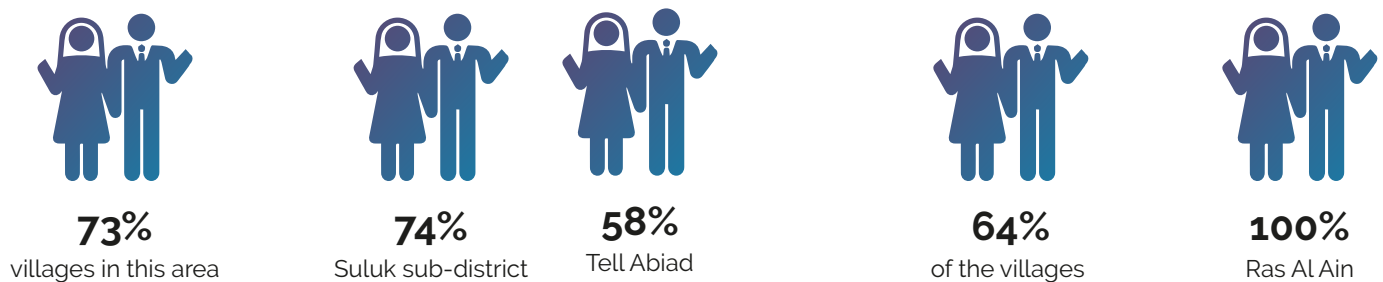
The next percentage, which is the Deprivation of Learning, mainly in the Ras Al-Ain region of Al-Hasakeh governorate, was 52%. In Ar-Raqqa governorate, the societies that mentioned Deprivation of Learning were in close proportions, were in Ein Issa with 47%, followed by the community of Tall Abiad with 29%, and finally, the Suluk community was 23%.

In the community of Suluk sub-district, an increase in the rate of psychological violence was observed, as the percentage was 28% of the villages in Ras Al Ain sub-district, which is the second-highest rate after Deprivation of Learning, While the percentages were few in the communities belonging to the governorate of Ar-Raqqa , in more details, it was found that this was mainly in Tell Abiad sub-district by around 13% of the villages of this sub-district.

In more details, the results in Ar-Raqqa governorate showed that the largest percentage in the types of violence was early marriage by around 41% of this governorate villages, also to mention that this percentage was in highest records in Ein Issa sub-district with 56%, while in Tall Abiad sub-district it was about 52% and this mainly in Badi, Qaysoum, and Rasm Al Ghazal communities, while in Suluk sub-district it was 28% of the villages of this sub-district.

While to mention that the report had noticed that according to statistics in the covered villages, that there hasn't been any recording for sexual violence in all the covered communities.

Early marriage:



According to the statistics that appeared in both Al-Hasakeh and Ar-Raqqa in the covered communities North East of Syria in Tell abaid and Ras Al Ain pocket (RAATA area) and had covered in this report, it was clear that the most vulnerable to early marriage are girls by around 73% of the villages in this area, in the meanwhile, it was found that Suluk sub-district with 74% and in Tell Abiad by 58% of the villages as it has been mentioned before, but for the most effected category was girls and this was mainly in all covered sub-districts by more than 64% of the villages, while to notice that in Ras Al Ain it had reached 100% of the villages in this area, also to mention that around 27% of villages had shown this type of violence was spread among boys and this was mainly in Ein Issa sub-district by more than 36% of its villages.

For the age categorization that suffers from this type of violence in the area of North East of Syria that is North East of Syria in Tell abaid and Ras Al Ain pocket (RAATA area), it was found that danger lies in early marriage for those between the ages of 12 and 15 years, while in small percentages it was found that for the girls from 17-15 years and this was mainly in Tell Abiad, In communities of Ar-Raqqa governorate, the percentages were close between all regions, and in general, the percentage of females was the largest at 70%, mainly in the Suluk sub-district, while the percentage of males was 30% in all communities, especially in the Ein Issa sub-district by 36%, and also mainly was for girls between 15-12 years.

For the frequency of this type of violence, it was found that in this area around 62% of communities show this type from time to time, also to mention that this was mainly in Tell Abiad sub-district by around 83% of its communities, while this percentage was around 75% of Ras Al Ain villages'.

While the frequency of this type of violence was sometimes in 31% of the communities of this area, furthermore, this was mainly in Suluk sub-district by around 38% of its communities.

Finally, some villages in low percentages have shown that most of the time they had this type of violence, while to mention that this was in Suluk sub-district by around 12% of its communities.

Deprivation of Learning:

As a result of the wars and displacement beside the continuous change in security situation also as it had mentioned in the Education sector the fear of spread for Covid 19 in North East of Syria in the communities that in North East of Syria in Tell abaid and Ras Al Ain pocket (RAATA area), 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 and other reasons that we will mention below. The deprivation of learning was mainly spread among girls and this was by around 60% of the covered communities North East of Syria in Tell abaid and Ras Al Ain pocket (RAATA area) in North East of Syria, while this was mainly in Ras Al Ain and Tell Abiad sub-districts by more than 64% of the communities in these sub-districts, also this was less than 50% of communities in Ein Issa and Suluk sub-districts.

For Age categorization, the report had found that in this area around 48% of communities had shown that girls from 15-12 years are suffering from deprivation of learning, while the rest of communities had shown lower percentages for boys around 15-12 years, also to mention that around the same percentage had been noticed for girls from 17-15 years.

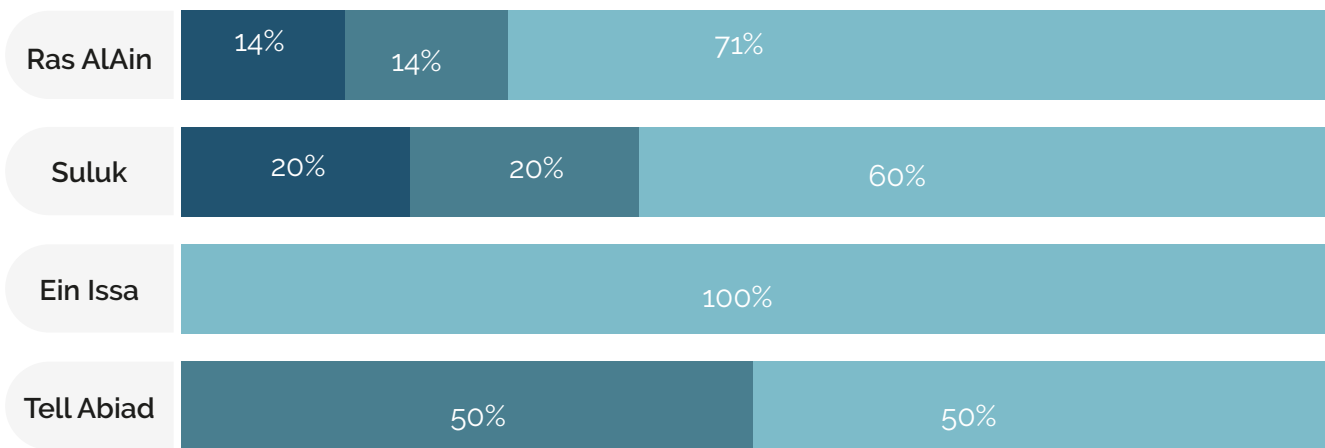
The report had shown that in the communities North East of Syria in Tell abaid and Ras Al Ain pocket (RAATA area) in North East of Syria that in the areas belonging to Ar-Raqqa governorate, the nature of the work that prevents children from education is working in agriculture, at a rate of 50% of the villages in this governorate in both Suluk and Tell Abiad sub-districts, and the next percentage is work in the markets at 42%, mainly in the Suluk community. In the community of Ras Al Ain affiliated to Al-Hasakah governorate, handicraft work was the highest percentage of work that children went to instead of learning by 39%, followed by work in the markets with 33% and agriculture by 21%.

For the frequency of this type of violence, the report had found that this type was from time to time in around 75% of the villages that has this type of violence in the communities North East of Syria in Tell abaid and Ras Al Ain pocket (RAATA area) and in North East of Syria and this was mainly in Suluk sub-district, while around 15% of communities have shown that it was all the time and this was mainly in Ras Al Ain sub-district.

Type of violence against Children:

types of violence are children subjected to by Sub-district

● Physical violence ● Exploit ● Sexual violence ● Verbal violence



For the most spread type of violence against children in North East of Syria in the communities were North East of Syria in Tell abaid and Ras Al Ain pocket (RAATA area) it was found that around 99% of villages that had violence against children, and these types of violence were miscellaneous, in more details, it was found that 67% of communities in North East of Syria children are suffering from verbal violence, also to mention that this was mainly in all sub-districts, but Ein Issa sub-district it was in all of the communities in these areas

Furthermore, this type of violence was mainly in society by around 65% of the communities in this area, also to mention this was mainly in Suluk sub-district by around half of the villages in this sub-district, also around 30% of communities in North East of Syria in the communities that in North East of Syria in Tell abaid and Ras Al Ain pocket (RAATA area), verbal violence was spread at home and this was mainly in Ras Al Ain sub-district by around 35% of the communities, also to mention that around 25% of communities in this area showed exploitation was in schools.

In the meanwhile, the report had shown that in 20% of communities in North East of Syria, children are suffering from exploit and the report hadn't given more information about the exploit types that children suffering from, so more extra information will be considered in the next update for this report, furthermore, this was mainly in all covered sub-districts North East of Syria in Tell abaid and Ras Al Ain pocket (RAATA area) in North East of Syria, and the report had shown this type of violence was mainly in Tell Abiad sub-district by more than 50% of these sub-district villages.

Furthermore, this type of violence was mainly at homes and society by around 36% of this area villages, also to mention that this was mainly in Suluk and Ras Al Ain sub-districts.

Around 20% of North East of Syria villages had shown that children are suffering from Physical violence, furthermore, this was mainly in Ras Al Ain sub-district by around 14% of the villages in this area, also to mention that this type of violence was more spread in at homes by around 69% of the villages of this area, also to mention that this spread was mainly in Tell Abiad sub-district by around of half villages in this area.

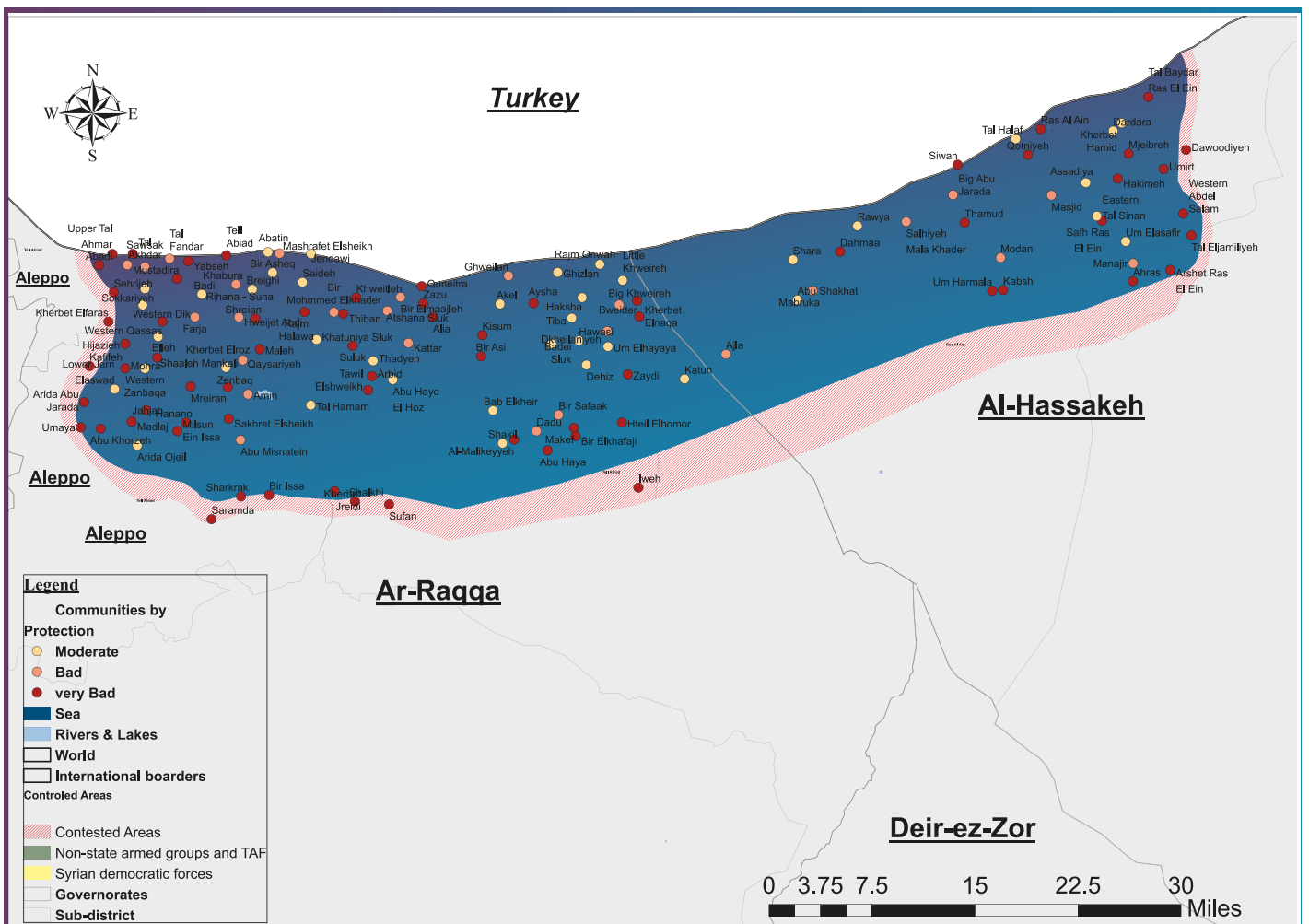
Separated Children:

For the separated children in North East of Syria in the communities North East of Syria in Tell abaid and Ras Al Ain pocket (RAATA area) control, the report had shown that in Ar-Raqqa governorate communities the KIs hadn't noticed any sperate children, and that could be for many reasons, first that KIs lack of information about separated children, or that separated children are at least with one of their family members so they didn't consider them as separated children, in the meanwhile, in Al-Hasaka governorate it was found that in Ras Al Ain sub-district around 89% of the communities had mentioned that there are separated children and this percentage is so high and express a real problem in these communities.

For the Frequency of separated children in Ras Al Ain sub-district that around 65% of the communities that suffer from this problem had mentioned it was some times, while in the same context, 35% of these communities had mentioned that the frequency of separated children is from time to time.

Furthermore, for where separated children are staying, the report that all these communities had mentioned that these children are living with their relatives, also to mention that these communities didn't show any appearance of child protection centers or orphanages in this area.

Map: Protection Severity Scale by Community



Shelter

4.7 million people require shelter support in Syria due to inadequate conditions in existing accommodation, and the overall lack of available, adequate, and affordable shelters.

183 The people in need include different population groups, such as IDPs, returnees, Palestine refugees, and host communities. Throughout the crisis, shelter and infrastructure damage has occurred on a massive scale, with the scale of rebuilding and reconstruction needed which goes beyond the capacity and remit of the Shelter & NFI sector and the humanitarian response in general. Given increased Self-organized returns in 2018, there are increased needs Related to the repair and rehabilitation of damaged shelters and infrastructure as people seek more durable solutions. Likely, these needs will further increase in 2019, along with those of the 6.2 million long-term IDPs in Syria, many of whom continue to face a range of barriers return .



4.7 Million
require shelter support



6.2 Million
long-term IDPs in Syria



183
need include different
population

Shelter Access:

The report had shown that for the shelter access in the North East of Syria in the covered communities that in North East of Syria in Tell abaid and Ras Al Ain pocket (RAATA area), that around 26% of the communities had faced lack of services for persons with disabilities or elderly persons and this mainly was in Ein Issa sub-district by around 48% of the communities in this area.

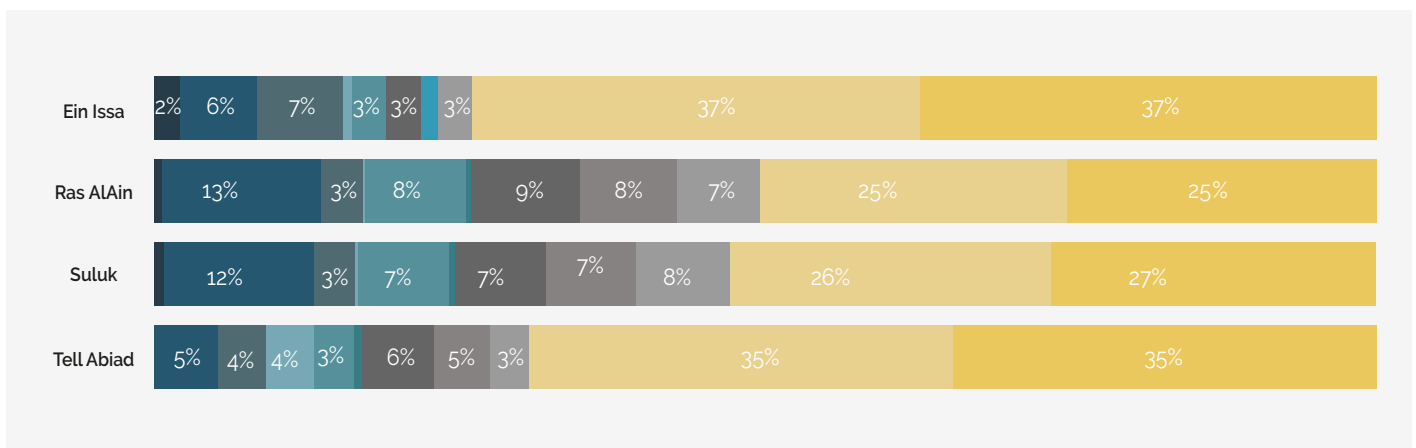
Also in the same context, around 20% of communities in this area are facing the inability to pay rent due to the high prices, furthermore, this was mainly in Ras Al Ain sub-district by around 23% of the communities. Other problems North East of Syria are facing regarding access to shelter but in low 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.



Shelter General Problems:

most common problems you face with regard to housing

- nothing
- Leaking rain water
- Lack of insulation against the cold
- Lack of sufficient space inside the shelter (minimum is 21 square meters per family)
- Ventilation limited (minimum is 1 square meter for ventilation on one side of the house, half a square ...)
- Inability to ensure home security
- Lack of privacy within the shelter (no internal division, no doors)
- Latrines were not accessible
- Could not reach the culinary facilities
- Could not reach the bathing facilities
- Lack of heating
- Lack of lighting



In talking about the basic needs in the shelter sector, the report found that in the communities of Al-Hasakeh and Ar-Raqqa governorates, they mentioned that the lack of heating is the biggest problem that the shelter sector is exposed to in the areas of the North East of Syria, this could be due to near to winter season and people still remember the suffer they had in the last winter, the percentage was 28% of communities in this governorate, while in the Tell Abaid community it was 35% of this sub-district communities.

The lack of lighting was the second problem facing the shelter sector, as the communities in Ar-Raqqa governorate recorded close rates, and the average percentages were 28% of this governorate communities, furthermore, this problem was mainly in the Ein Issa sub-district by 37% of its communities, As for the Ras al-Ain sub-district, the rate was 25% of the villages in this sub-district, there were multiple problems such as the leaking of rain water, also to mention that this was mainly by 5% of the communities.

Finally to mention, that other problems had been discovered in this report like people couldn't reach the bathing facilities, latrines were not accessible, lack of privacy withing the shelter like not internal doors, or private rooms for girls and women, inability to ensure home security, and lack of installation against cold, this shows the worst situation that people live in and the deep suffering by shelter in this area.

Shelter General Problems:

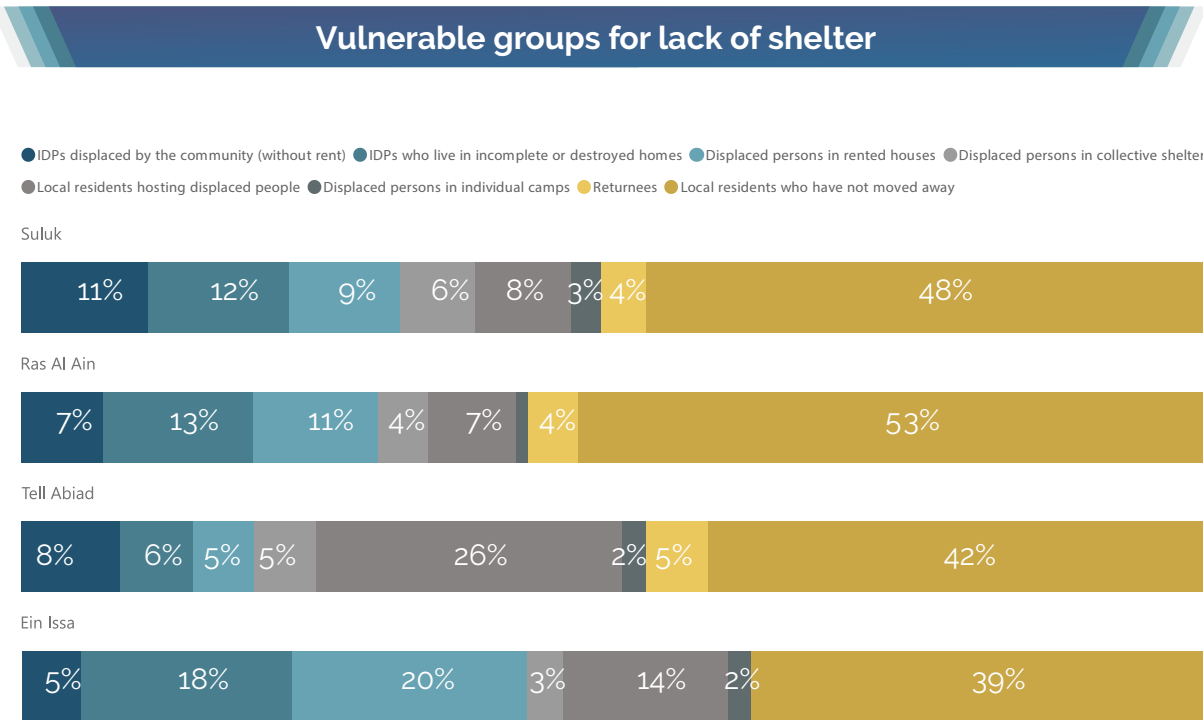
Through the report that had been conducted by Al-Ameen Organization about the reason why people were unable to reform in the village, there were three reasons, first, lack of tools or equipment for shelter repair and this was found in around 45% of communities in North East of Syria in the communities that in North East of Syria in Tell abaid and Ras Al Ain pocket (RAATA area), while this problem was mainly in 52% of the communities in Ras Al Ain sub-district, furthermore, around 15% of the communities in this area had mentioned that the main reason for shelter rehabilitation is lack of temporary housing in this area, and this problem was mainly in Ein Issa sub-district by around a quarter of the communities in this sub-district, also to mention that around 13% of the communities had mentioned lack of houses for rent in this area, and this was mainly in Suluk sub-district by around 20% of the communities in this area.

In the areas of the Ar-Raqqa governorate, the largest percentage was the inability to make repairs due to the high price of shelter materials, mainly in the community of Tell Abiad, and in the Suluk sub-district, it was 50% of the villages in these sub-districts, finally, Ein Issa sub-district around 21% of its communities are facing the same problem.

In the Ras al-Ain community, we find that those who mentioned the lack of ability to make repairs because the materials are very expensive, the percentage was 43% of the communities in this sub-district.

Through the statistics, we find that other reasons hindered the process of reforms in societies, and among these reasons, the reforms require specialists who are not available, in addition to that they require professionals to reform, but parents cannot pay the costs of the professionals and finally the lack of shelter and market repair materials, also low rates for these reasons, but some of the reasons that impede the process of reforms in societies have been mentioned.

Vulnerable groups for lack of shelter:



For the most vulnerable group for access to shelter in North East of Syria in the communities that in North East of Syria in Tell abaid and Ras Al Ain pocket (RAATA area), 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 47% of the covered communities, in the meanwhile, the report had shown that these groups were mainly in Ras Al Ain by around 53% of the communities in this sub-district.

Furthermore, around 12% of the communities had shown that IDP that are living in unfinished buildings or destroyed homes are the most vulnerable group in North-East Syria, this group was mainly focused in Tell Abiad sub-district by around a 26% of the communities in this area.

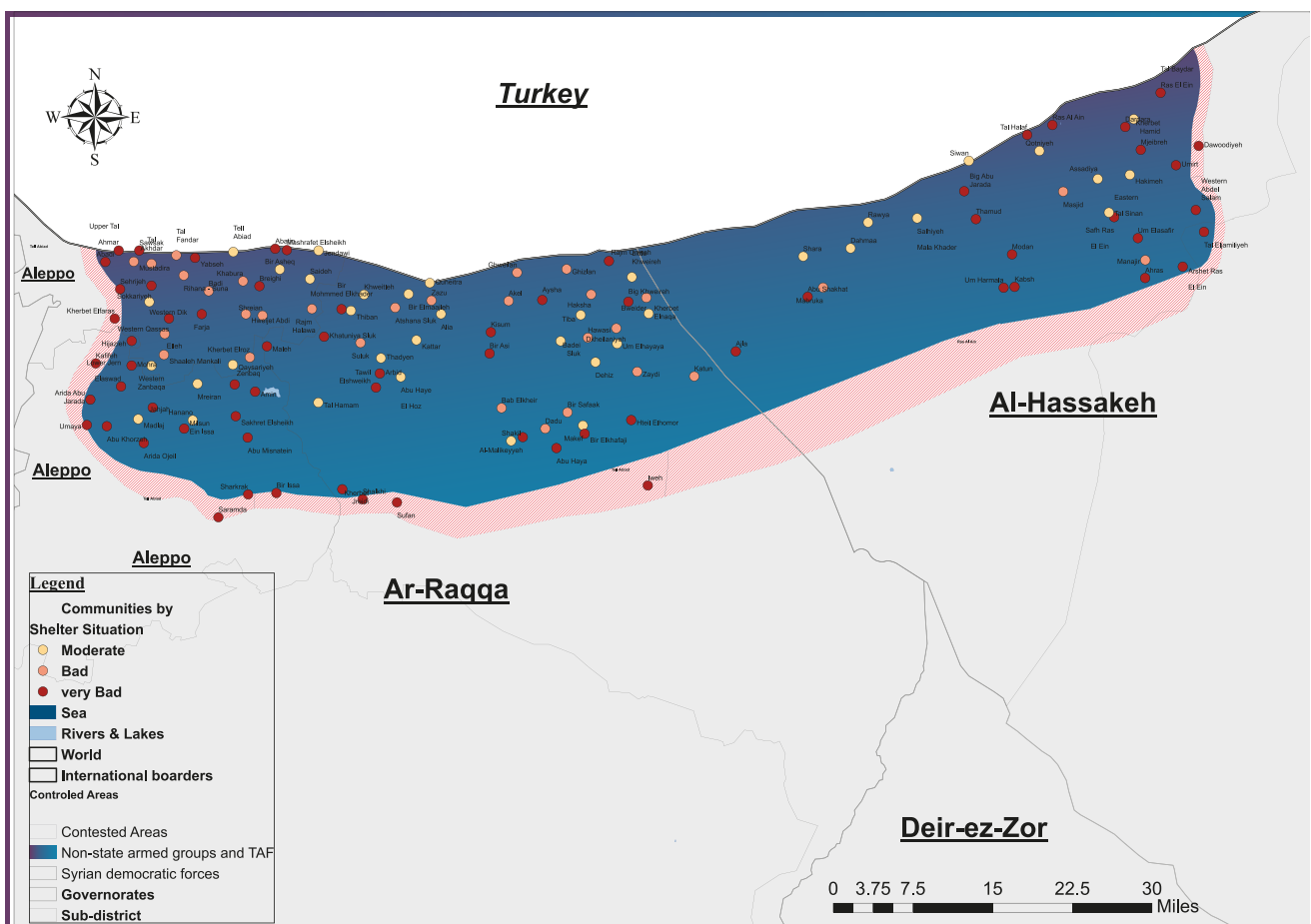
Other vulnerable groups had been noticed by the report in North East of Syria but in low percentages, less than 11% of the communities, like IDPs, IDPs in individual camps, displaces persons in collective shelters, IDPs who live in incomplete or destroyed houses and hosted IDPs by the community with free rent.

Shelter Damage Assessment:

According to the assessment for damage of shelter in North East of Syria it was found that around 36% of the houses in this area had minor damage for the houses which require light repair like doors, windows, electricity...etc, also to mention, that these houses were mainly in Suluk sub-district by around 59% of the houses in this area.

In the meanwhile, around 33% of the house in North East of Syria had moderate damage in 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 Ras Al Ain sub-district by around 39% of the houses in this area. 24% of the houses in this area had shown that there is no damage, while around 5% of the houses had shown large damage,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.

Shelter Severity Scale by Community



WASH

Comprehensive WASH assessments were conducted in mid-2018 to inform the 2019 HNO, including an individual household-level survey at sub-district level (approximately 24,600 samples from 265 sub-districts across Syria) and a household survey focused on IDP camps and informal settlements in the north-west and north-east Syria (approximately 1,950 households from 156 camps and 100 collective centers). Both assessments included water sampling and free residual chlorine (FRC) testing at the end-user side.

Based on WASH assessments, there are an estimated 15.5 million people who require WASH assistance (people who are at elevated risk of consumption of unsafe water, including people vulnerable due to displacement), 6.2 million of whom are considered in acute need (displaced persons in camps, informal settlements, and host communities).

Drinking-Water Infrastructure:

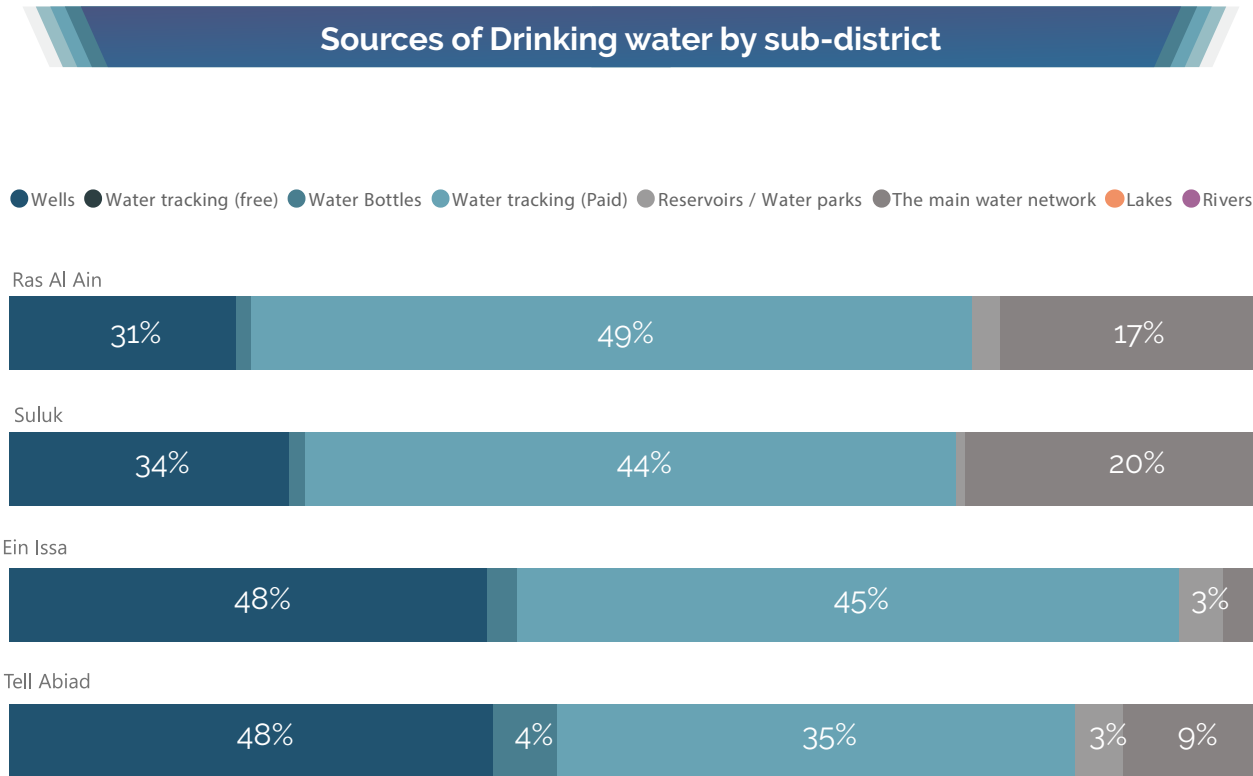
As a result of repeated bombardment on North East of Syria region besides continuous clashes during the last period, besides the lack of maintenance of drinking water sources, all these factors show that the damage has extended to drinking water infrastructures, in the meanwhile this damage was in different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

As the importance of drinking water sources especially of the limited depending on water networks in North East of Syria in the communities that in North East of Syria in Tell abaid and Ras Al Ain pocket (RAATA area), the report had focused and highlighted the condition of these infrastructures and it was noticed that around 56% 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 Suluk sub-district by around 72% of the villages in this area, also to mention that this damage was in 48% of the communities in Ras Al Ain sub-district.

Furthermore, around 28% 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 Tell Abaid sub-district by around 40% of its villages.

Finally to mention that in low percentages, around 13% of the communities had shown large damage by more than 30% of the drinking water infrastructure, while around 3% of communities had shown that there is no damage in drinking water infrastructure.

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 East of Syria in the communities that had been covered and North East of Syria in Tell abaid and Ras Al Ain pocket (RAATA area) that around of 45% of communities of this area depending on water tracking (Paid) as a main source of drinking water, in the meanwhile, this source was mainly in Ein Issa and Ras Al Ain sub-districts by more than 49% of the villages in these sub-districts.

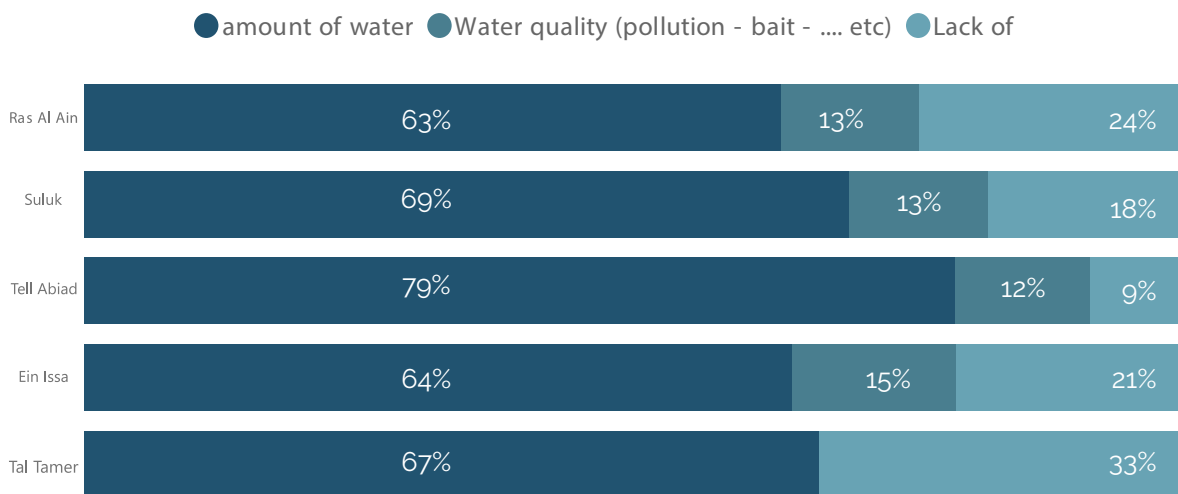
Furthermore, around 38% of the villages in this area are depending on wells as the main source of drinking water, also to mention that this source was people depending on more in Tell Abiad and Ein Issa sub-districts by around of 48% of the villages, while this percentage reached around 44% of communities in Suluk sub-district.

While around 14% of the villages mentioned that water network was the main source even that some of these networks are functioning partly but it's still the main source of drinking water, furthermore, water networks were mainly in Suluk sub-district by 17% of its communities.

Some communities but in a very small percentage had mentioned free tracking water, rivers, lakes, and water bottles as the main source of drinking water.

DRINKING WATER PROBLEMS:

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



Not only the limited sources for drinking water in North East 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, the main problem for getting the drinking water was lack of fuel to operate engines 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 25% of the villages in of the sub-districts in North East of Syria.

With the lack of water networks in this area around 24% 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 electricity or fuel are available that would solve the problem and alleviate the suffering of people in this area, this problem was mainly focused in 27% of the villages in Suluk sub-district.

After looking at the observations made about the problems facing drinking water in the North East areas, we find that one of the most important problems is that main network are not working by 12% of the villages in this governorate, this result was due to consideration of KIs that even is working partly but it's not providing drinking water to the whole people in this area, so people are considering that the main network is not working, and this problem was mainly in Ras Al Ain community by 16% of its villages, as for Suluk, which is affiliated Al-Hasakeh Governorate, the percentage was 14% of this governorate villages.

As for the second main problem that people face in North East of Syria, the report had shown that lack of chemical for treatment of drinking water in the networks was the main problem in the Ras al-Ain sub-district by 11% of the villages in this area, while in Tell Abaid sub-district the percentage was 16% of the villages, finally, the lowest percentage in the Ras Al Ain sub-district was 8% of the villages.

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, this problem was faced by people in North East of Syria.

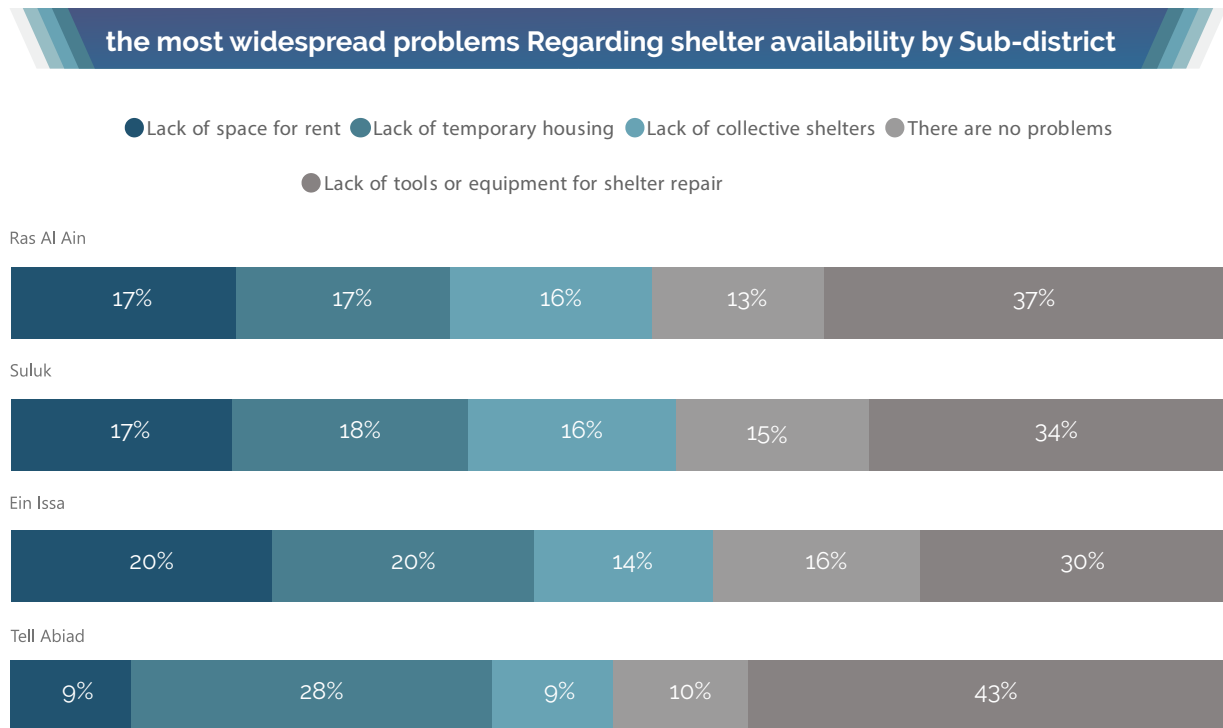
Vulnerable groups for lack of drinking water:

In the North East area of Syria and North East of Syria in Tell abaid and Ras Al Ain pocket (RAATA area) that the sources were not miscellaneous beside 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 Ras Al Ain sub-district by around 87% of the communities in this sub-district.

Also, in the same context, the report had found that one of the most vulnerable groups in North East of Syria was residents that are hosting IDPs in their shelter or houses and this was in around 25% of the covered communities, also to mention that this vulnerable group for drinking water was mainly in Suluk sub-district by 38% of the villages, also to mention that this vulnerable group had reached 29% of the villages in Tell Abiad sub-district.

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 24% 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:

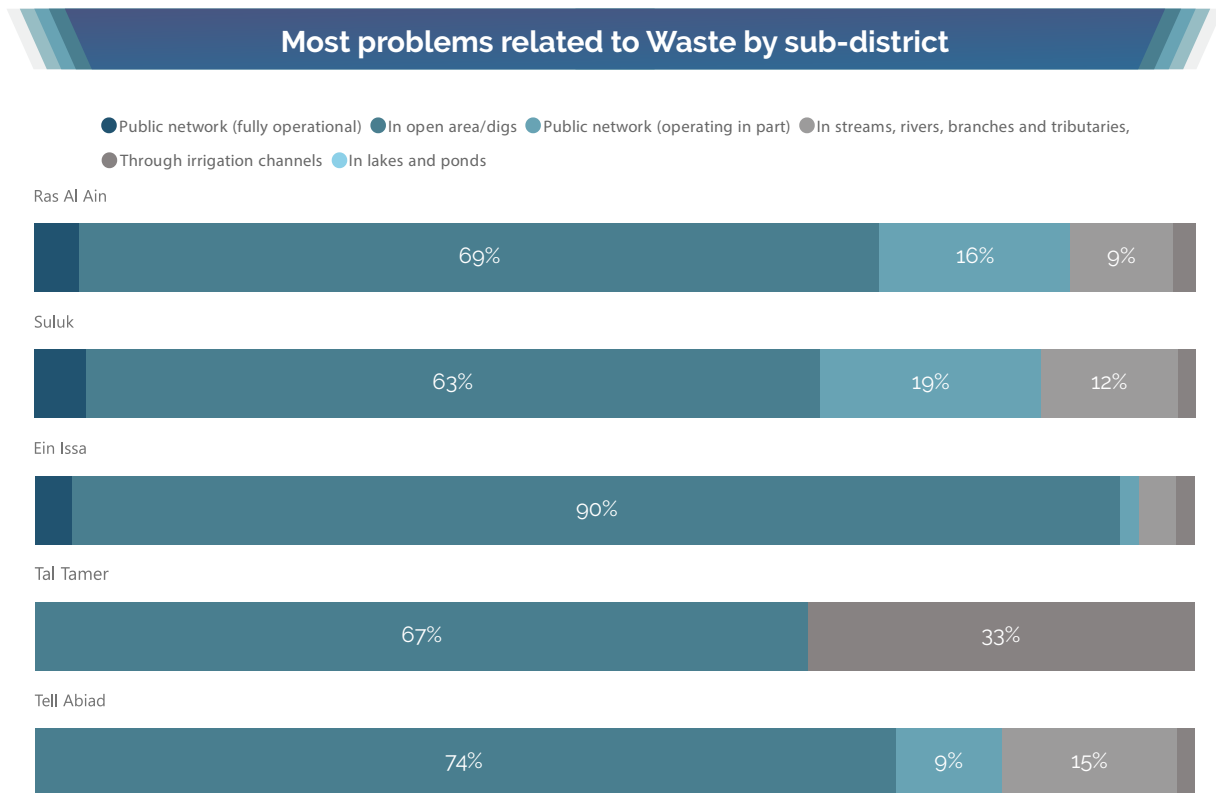


The report had focused on the waste management in North East of Syria as it's related to the WASH sector, besides its effects on health and life of the population in any area, so in this regard, the report had shown that most used waste disposal practices were in open areas or dugs in North East of Syria by around 71% of the communities in this area, also to mention that this type of was disposal was mainly in Tell Abaid and Ein Issa sub-districts by more than 75% of the communities in these sub-districts.

Furthermore, around 14% of the communities in this area are using public networks that function partly and need maintenance, this type of waste disposal was mainly in Suluk sub-district by around 19% of its villages.

In meanwhile, other communities in North-East Syria that in North East of Syria in Tell abaid and Ras Al Ain pocket (RAATA area) 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, this type of method was mainly in Tell Abiad sub-district by 15% of the communities.

WASTE AND SEWAGE PROBLEMS:



The problems related to waste and sewage in the areas of North East of Syria in the governorates and countrysides have been miscellaneous, due to the poor conditions of the population in terms of the used methods for the disposal of waste and sewage, as well as the poor functioning of the wastewater network, in addition to unavailability of these networks in most covered villages, also disposing of waste in a way that doesn't harm the population besides not mentioning the irregularity in the disposal of these wastes.

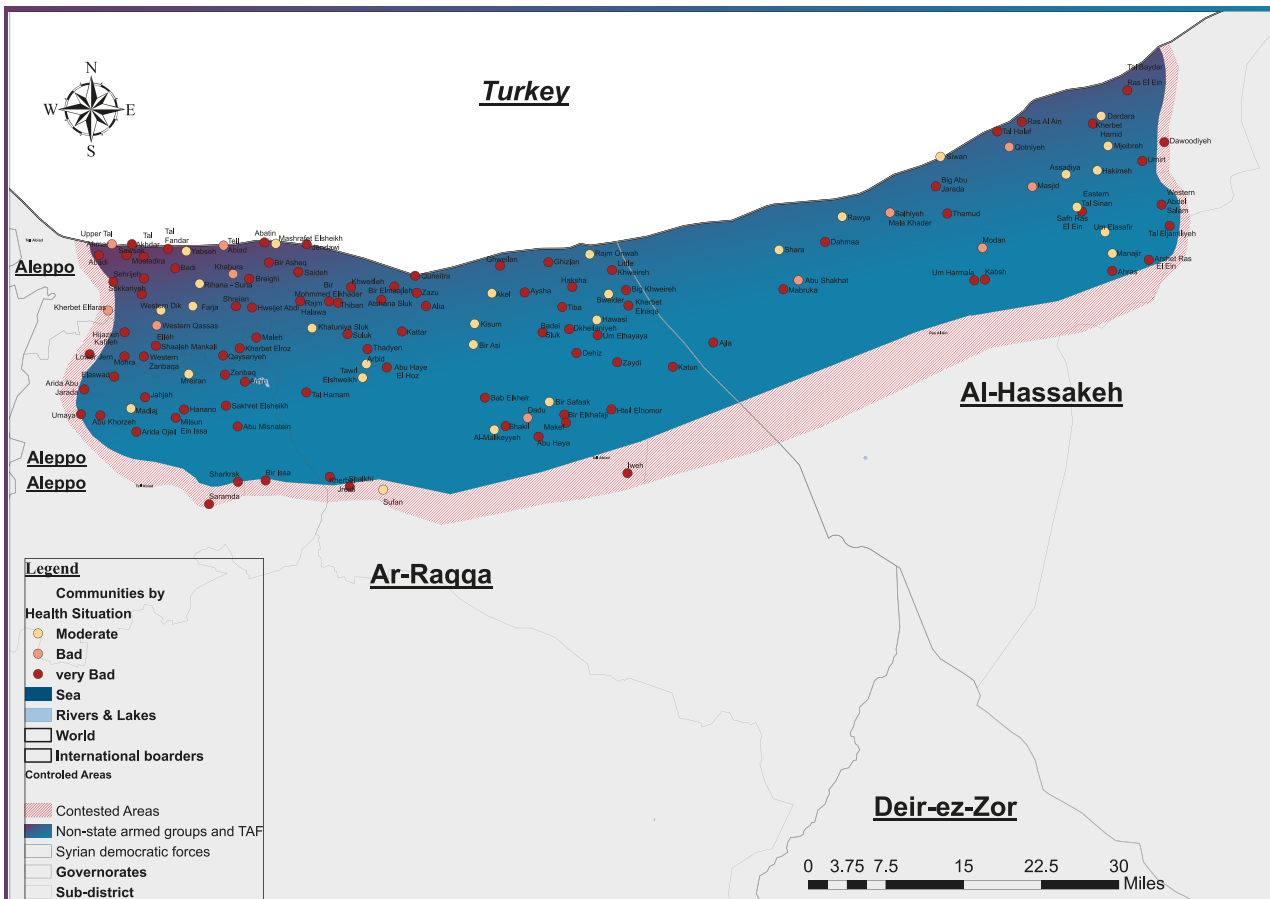
The problem of solid waste and disposal is one of the main problems in North East of Syria in the communities, the report had shown that 23% of its villages are found to have an increase of flies and mosquitoes and this also normal with the summer seasons which became as a main problem for the people in this area, in addition to the presence of these waste dumps close to the presence of the population and the irregularity of waste collection, which was reflected in the health and hygiene of the population.

This problem is affecting another problem like the increase rodents and mice due to the accumulation of these wastes, , in addition to the presence of these mice whoule affect the health and hygiene of the population, beside the spread of diseases in this area.

With this diverse of problems regarding waste and sanitation, this contributes in emerging of other problems related to the contamination of drinking water in some villages, but in small proportions, and this was due to the disposal of sewage water in irrigation canals in some villages, and some villages complained of aggravate waste dumps odors.

Finally, the region had shown other problems related to waste and sewage section but in a very lower percentage like defection in open areas, accumulation in public places, effect of waste on the environment, bad smell, and pollution.

Map: WASH Severity Scale by Community



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:

For the basic needs that North East of Syria is suffering due to the lack of NFI materials it was found that heating fuel was the most priority need in about 14% of all covered villages in North East of Syria, the need for this item was mainly in Tell Abaid and Ras Al Ain sub-districts by more than 15% of the villages in these locations.

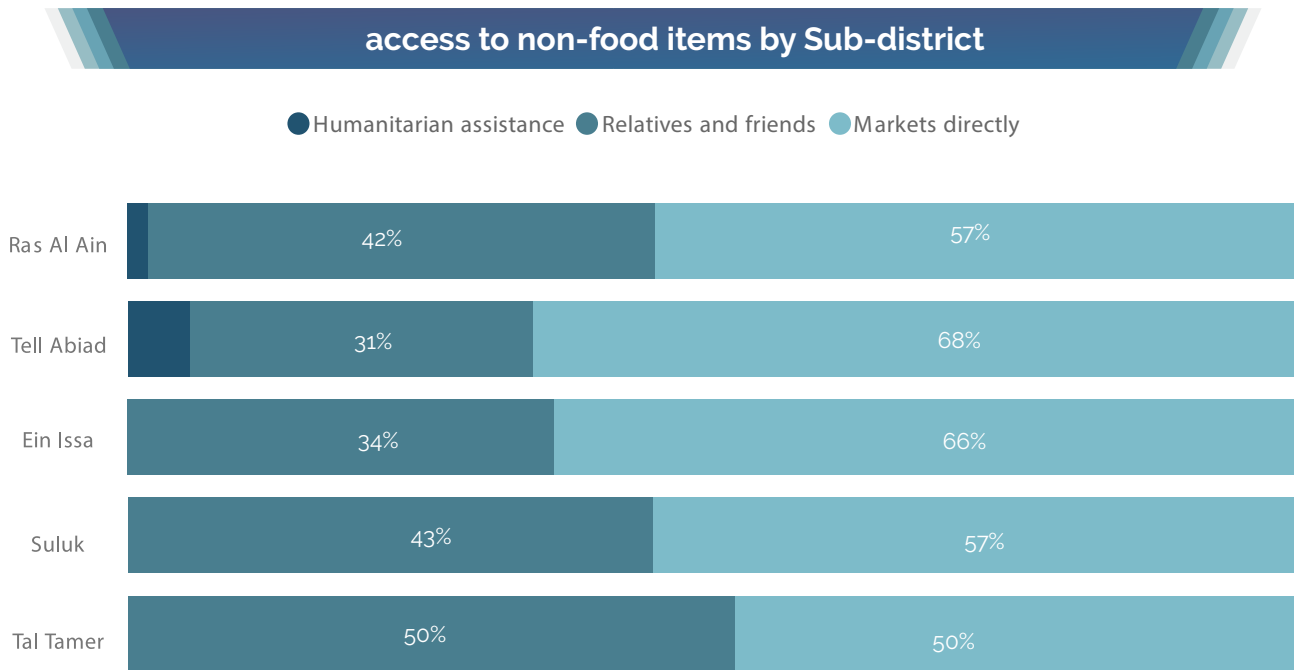
The most second priority was the need for winterization clothes and this due to the need that in the next month so they can overcome the cold during winter, furthermore this need was in around 11% of the total communities in North East of Syria, and this need was mainly in Tell Abaid, Suluk and Ras Al Ain sub-districts by around 12% of total communities in these sub-districts.

Cooking fuel had come as the third need in about 9% of the communities in North East of Syria, furthermore, this need was mainly in Tell Abaid and Ras Al Ain by around 10% of the communities in this sub-district.

In Ras Al Ain sub-district, the main need was heating fuel in addition to water reservoirs which makes the main needs the same in other locations, while this need was by around 15% of the communities in this area, and the need for this item is due to the approaching winter season generally.

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

Access to Non-Food Items:



The situation in the North East of Syria about access to reach non-food items, the report had found that the majority stated that 60% of villages can get their NFI directly through the markets, and this was mainly in Tell Abaid and Ein Issa sub-district by around 66% of the villages.

As for the second source that population in North East of Syria get their NFI was through receiving help from relatives and friends due to the poor economic conditions and the inability of families to meet the needs without assistance, this source was in around 40% of the villages in this area, mainly this source for NFI was mainly in Suluk sub-district by around 43% of the communities.

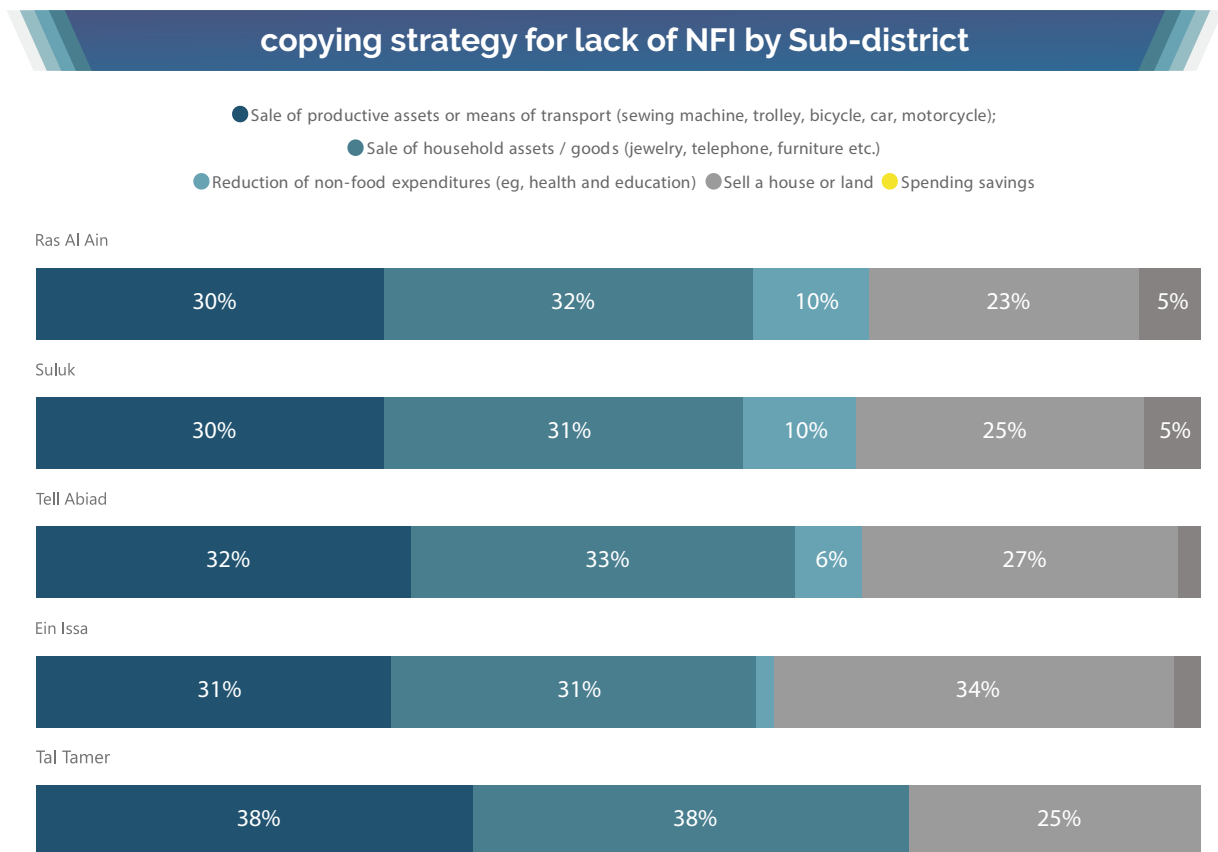
With partial access to markets in North East of Syria, or the inability to fully access to the main markets in this area, which is due to obstacles such as road failures and repeated shelling during the last period, the report showed that %32 of the villages in North East of Syria due to the mentioned difficulties, in the meanwhile, lack of means of transportation as difficulty in accessing markets where about in %27 of all covered villages in this region.

Furthermore, difficulties in accessing markets as a result of restrictions on the movement for women especially and people with special needs was in high percentages, which reached %22 of all covered villages in this area, also the report had shown that about %11 of the villages in North East of Syria hadn't faced any difficulties in having access to markets.

In Ras al-Ain sub-district there were also difficulties in accessing markets, and the biggest obstacle was such as blocking roads and repeated bombing during the last period, at 36% of the communities in this area, which reflect the bad security situation in the last months in this location, also to mention that in Ar-Raqqa governorate the situation wasn't that different except in the percentages.

Also, lack of transportation means as one of the main difficult to reach markets, in the meanwhile this difficulty to access Non-Food Items was in 33% of the villages in this sub-district.

Coping Strategies for Lack of Non-Food Items:



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 East of Syria in the communities that in North East of Syria in Tell abaid and Ras Al Ain pocket (RAATA area), people are using different types of coping strategies in this area.

The most used strategy in North East of Syria for lack of NFI was selling of household assets like goods jewelry, furniture...etc by around 32% of the communities in this area, in the meanwhile, this coping strategy was mostly used in Tell Abiad sub-district by 33% of the communities.

The second used coping strategy was selling productive assets or means of transportation like sewing machines, trolley, cars and motorcycles, also, this strategy was used in 30% of the communities in this area, furthermore, this strategy was mostly used in Ein Issa sub-district by 31% of the communities.

The third used coping strategy was selling houses or lands by a quarter of the villages in the North East of Syria and this was by around 26% of total covered communities in North East of Syria, this strategy was mainly used in Ein Issa sub-district by 34% of the communities.

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

HEATING FUEL:

With the approach of the winter season besides the large spread of population in this area, besides the lack of general shelter also the basic needs of winter, heating fuel is one of the most important sources of need for the population where the results had shown that the main reliance on heating fuel was on firewood and coal, and this source of heating fuel was used in about half of the villages, furthermore, this source was mainly in Ras Al Ain sub-district by 52% of the communities.

Also, the report had shown that the rely on diesel as a heating fuel source was almost in most of the villages in this area, and this source was used in %41 of all covered villages, while this source was mainly in Tell Abiad sub-district by 45% of the communities.

The report had shown that people in the North East of Syria are depending on electricity and gas in very small percentages as the main source of heating fuel.

COPING STRATEGIES FOR LACK OF HEATING FUEL:

With the diversity of heating fuel sources due to the lack of fuel in general and the inability of the population to rely on one source, all these factors had pushed the population in this area to rely on different and varied coping strategies for fuel shortages.

The report had noticed that the population in about %42 of total villages in North East of Syria were relying on the purchase of winter blankets to overcome cold and lack of heating fuel mainly in Suluk sub-district by around 43% of the communities.

While the same proportion of the population was depending on reducing spending on other materials to secure heating fuel, in the meanwhile, this strategy had been used in half of the villages in Ras Al Ain sub-district.

Furthermore, the strategies adopted by the population that is resorting to friends and relatives to borrow heating fuel were in about 38% of the villages In the community of Ras al-Ain sub-district who used this strategy.

While the population who reduce the proportion of fuel which is used for other purposes to be used as the heating was in moderate percentages.

Electricity:

Due to the heavy use and reliance on electricity as cooking fuel and heating fuel in some villages in North East of Syria also the need for electricity to meet the basic needs to live, the report highlighted the status of public electricity network in this area, the results show that most dependence in this area on electricity was in Ras Al Ain and Tell Abaid sub-district villages, and this was due to the daily availability of electricity in this sub-district, while it was noticed that this sub-districts are receiving electricity about 8-6 hours a day, while the availability of electricity and use was decreased in the villages of Suluk and Ein Issa sub-districts, the report had showed that these villages is have availability for electricity in average for three hours per day, this explains that the lack of displaced and local residents of these sub-districts were not using electricity as a source of cooking or heating fuel in general.

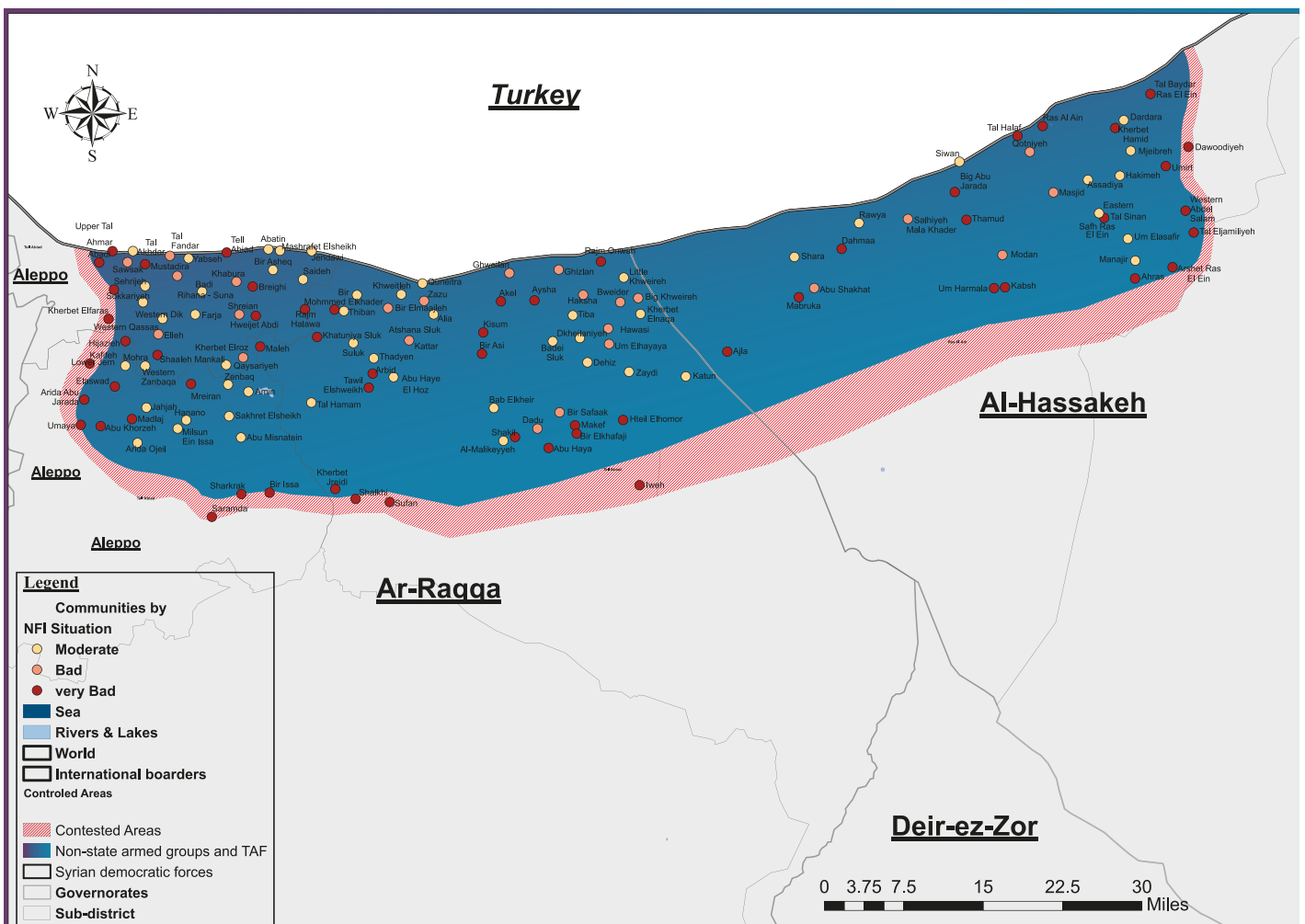
Coping Strategies for lack of Electricity:

With the severe shortage of electricity in North East of Syria, especially in Tell Abaid and Ras Al Ain sub-districts, most of the population in this area resorted to mechanisms to cope with this shortage, so the statistics had shown that in about %40 of the villages in North East of Syria were using batteries as alternatives to the lack of electricity, in the meanwhile, the use of batteries was mostly spread in the villages of Ras Al Ain sub-district by %47 of its villages, also this coping strategy was used in %31 of the villages in Tell Abaid sub-district.

To address the shortage of electricity, residents in %19 of the villages in North East of Syria have rationed electricity, so that electricity is used in so limited proportion and to meet the basic needs, furthermore, this strategy was used in Suluk sub-district.

Also, the used strategies in the North East of Syria were in addition to reduce the general use of electricity, is that the population use electricity at certain times of the day, while the statistics had shown that population remain without electricity and don't use any strategies for this shortage.

Map: NFI Severity Scale by Community



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 2021 as compared to 2020.

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 Non-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 KIs 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-Raqqa, Dar'a and Rural Damascus.



Health Facilities:

In North East of Syria, it was noticed that most of the health facilities in Ar-Raqqa and Al-Hasaka governorates have been affected by clashes and bombing operations which have affected access to healthcare in many communities across the region, the report had found that around 6% of the health facilities in North East of Syria had been affected by attacks, the most affected health facilities were in Ein Issa and Suluk sub-districts by around 22% of the health facilities in this area.

Also to mention that around 2% reported that hospitals and health facilities were completely damaged, and around 35% of the communities reported that health facilities were partially damaged, and this was mainly in Ras Al Ain and Tell Abaid 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 15-10 kilometers or 1 hour walking distance, the report had shown that in 60% of assessed communities., this was mainly in Tell Abaid and Ras Al Ain 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 East of Syria, the situation had shown a similar fluctuation by population type, there is a variance in disability prevalence between Ar-Raqqa and Al-Hasaka governorates in North East 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 not only the whole area, but all of Syria has been directly or indirectly impacted by the crisis, furthermore, Ar-Raqqa 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 bomb attack 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 East of Syria by around 3% in the last three year, also to mention that the most sub-districts that had people with disabilities were in Ras Al Ain sub-district in around 22% of the covered communities.

Furthermore, in around 18% of the communities around half of the households in these communities have a member with a disability, this was mainly in Ein Issa and Ras Al Ain sub-districts by around 23% of the communities.

Also in the same context around 11% of the covered communities most of the households have two or more members with disabilities, this was mainly in Ras Al Ain and Tell Abaid sub-districts by more than 13% of the communities in these sub-districts.

The main need was in all covered communities in North East 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 all sub-districts in North East of Syria 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.

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 95% of the covered communities in North East of Syria had shown the unavailability of any of precaution measure against COVID 19, this was by more than 70% 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 70% of the health facilities lack female focal points in comparison with their male counterparts.

In North East of Syria around 10% of CFPs had reported an increase, while 24% 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 the spread of 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, also with the absence of any official authority to distribute the vaccine, it was found that around more than 60% of communities mentioning the lack of vaccine, while also to mention that this was mainly in Ein Issa and Tell Abaid sub-districts by more than 70% of the villages.

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

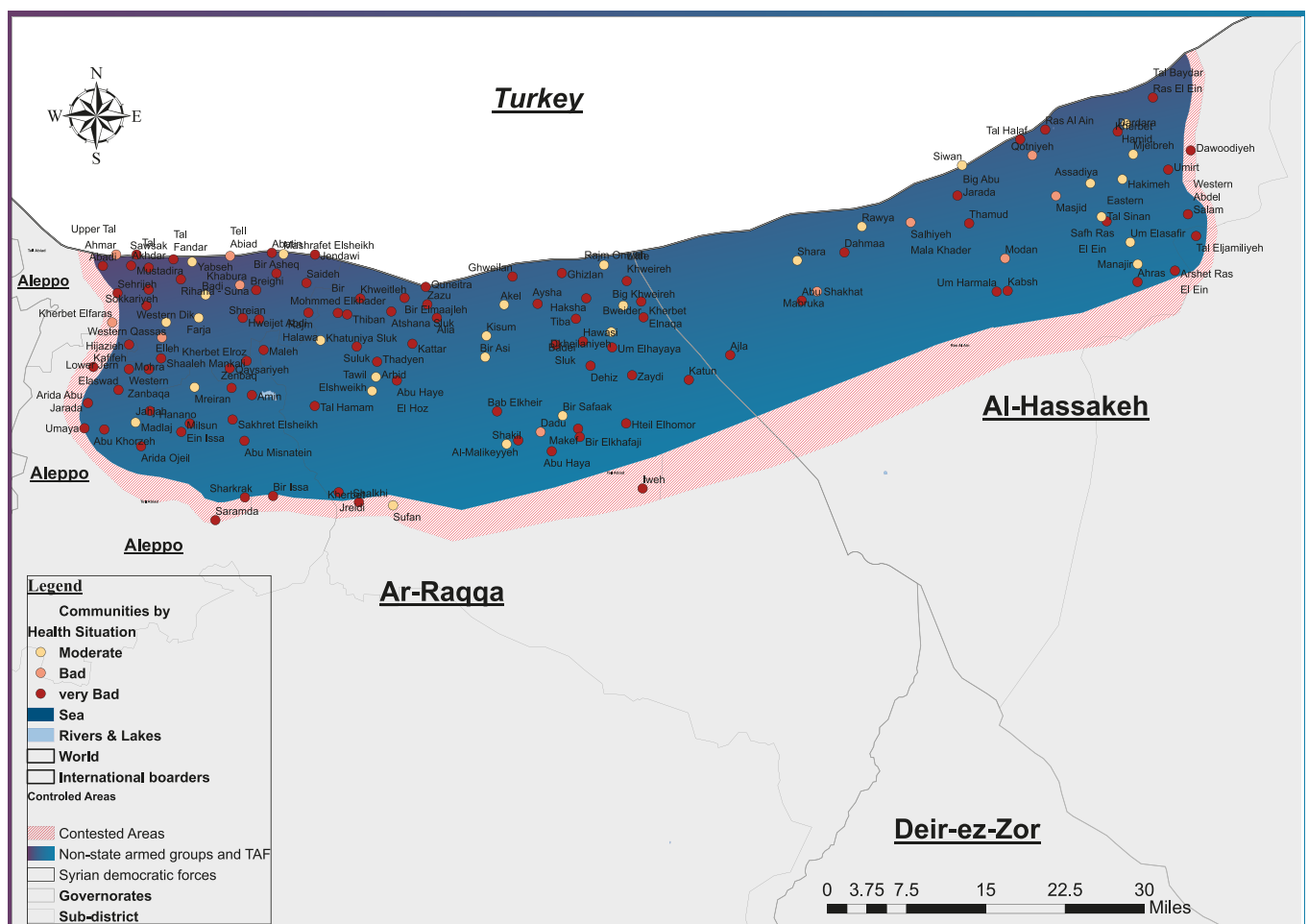
61% of all CFPs reported that they think the majority of members in their community would be willing to get the COVID-19 vaccination if it was made available to them.

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 Ar-Raqqa governorates by more than 40% of the communities cited cost much

higher than other governorates and this could be due to lack of assistance that coming for this area, also around 10% of the communities had mentioned less cost by more than half of the population in the communities that showed this type of problems regarding COVID 19.

The report had shown that there is an decrease trend in new COVID-19 cases has been seen in the North East of Syria during the reporting period while preparations for a vaccination campaign are almost not found.

Health Map by Community



Recommendation:

Demography Section

- Providing jobs for displaced people and supporting small livelihood projects and development assistance.
- Financial and cash 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.
- Enhancing access to camps as almost all camps are overcrowded.

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.
- Enhancing access to health facilities due to lack of health facilities.
- Supporting primary care centers in sub-districts points.

- . Providing reproductive health services that enhance the facilitates access.
- . Supporting the region with a referral system
- . Providing some basic services in the secondary care program
- . Establishing an isolation center and hospitals for COVID-19
- . Supporting mobile teams and providing the necessary medicines to treat the Leishmania lesion spread in the region
- . enhance vaccination coverage, especially the COVID-19.
- . Support rapid response to assess and manage malnutrition.

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



North East of Syria
Ras Al Ein and Tell Abaid area
Needs and Gaps Overview

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