



رابطہ مراہم جوران
بناؤ... الإنسان

AFRIN

Multi-Sectoral overview

2019
MARCH

MEAL Department
Needs Assessment Unit



بنیة الإنسان



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Ahl Horan Association

The Association's work conditions:

According to the UN report of World Peace , Syria has been classified as the most dangerous country in the world, surpassing countries that have experienced a bloody disorders, such as Iraq, Afghanistan, Somalia and southern Sudan. In spite of the hard and difficult situation, in which the Association works inside Syria, the team did not hesitate to sacrifice and progress the humanitarian and developmental works under the miserable and difficult circumstances.

Date of Establishment:

Ahl Horan Association was established in May 2012 in response to the humanitarian needs resulting from the current situation and the humanitarian crisis in Syria to alleviate the suffering of Syrian people.

Vision:

Towards a leading developmental institution in human construction.

Mission:

A leading developmental institution in the service of civil society, committed to the Charter of Humanitarian Action. It works to build a cohesive society by high quality efficient projects.

Goals:

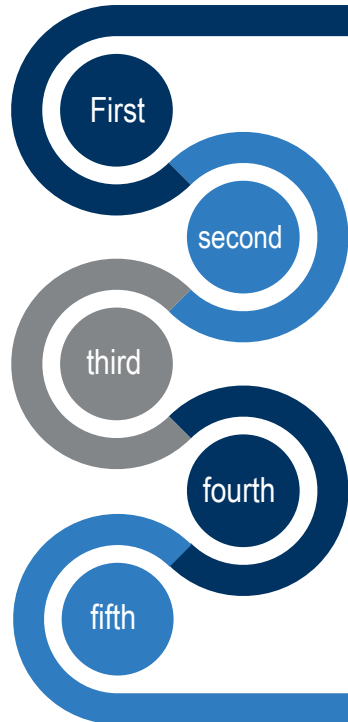
- ◆ instil a sense of solidarity and mutual human understanding among individuals in a society.
- ◆ Achieving acquaintance and coexistence among different components of society.
- ◆ Contributing to the development of society and progress in all field.
- ◆ Deployment of morality and working on entrench them in the community.

Our values :

transparency.

Coordination and cooperation
with other operating institutions.

Accuracy and update
information.



Integration and integration of
implementation points and
business sectors.

speed of Response.



What sets us part:

The organization has the ability to quickly reach those affected by hotspots and difficult access, as a team is trained to respond to disasters and humanitarian situations through rapid assessment teams, supply chain teams and logistics support.

Our approach:

We aim to develop the whole society in the light of the current crisis, this approach comes from our belief that contributing to the development of society and its progress as a whole is the basis of human building.

Ahl Horan Association Charter:

- ◆ Ahl Horan Association not a party nor a political organization.
- ◆ Acquaintanceship, dialogue and rejection of intolerance are the basis of the relationship between people.
- ◆ Adhering to principles, adapting to reality and flexibility in the means.
- ◆ Avoiding mistrust and rumors, and emphasizing the work as a cooperative and integrated team.
- ◆ The righteousness and justice are the basis of the relationship between all nationals whatsoever their variant spectrum.
- ◆ Everyone is a partner in this country, and has the same rights and duties.
- ◆ Cooperating with all variant spectrum of homeland, with the need to provide public interest over special one.



Humanitarian Access in Afrin:

Parts of north-western Syria are currently under the control of Turkish forces and the Free Syrian Army (FSA). Afrin by the Free Syrian Army FSA with the support of the Turkish Armed Forces gave the means of the national and international humanitarian organizations to enter Afrin. So far, only limited humanitarian organizations have access to deliver the required assistance. According to AFAD's report published in Nov, 2018, various stakeholders have an access to assist people in acute need living in

337 different locations of Afrin such as The Emergency Management Authority (AFAD), Turkish Red Crescent and along with other Turkish NGOs. The humanitarian situation of Afrin's residents is still unclear and unstable that's why, more assistance is very much desirable. As for the most needed projects, different types of projects and programs are so essential to be implemented such as; education, medical, shelter and rehabilitation, distribution food and non-food items, protection...etc.



Demographics :

This part will illustrate the main figures discussed in this report and correlate it with the suitable sector later on.

The total host community in all covered areas is about 71,675 individuals in Afrin district.

Afrin sub-district have the higher number of HC by 30,700 individuals.

The total number of IDPs in all covered communities in Afrin sub-district is about 61,483 individuals.

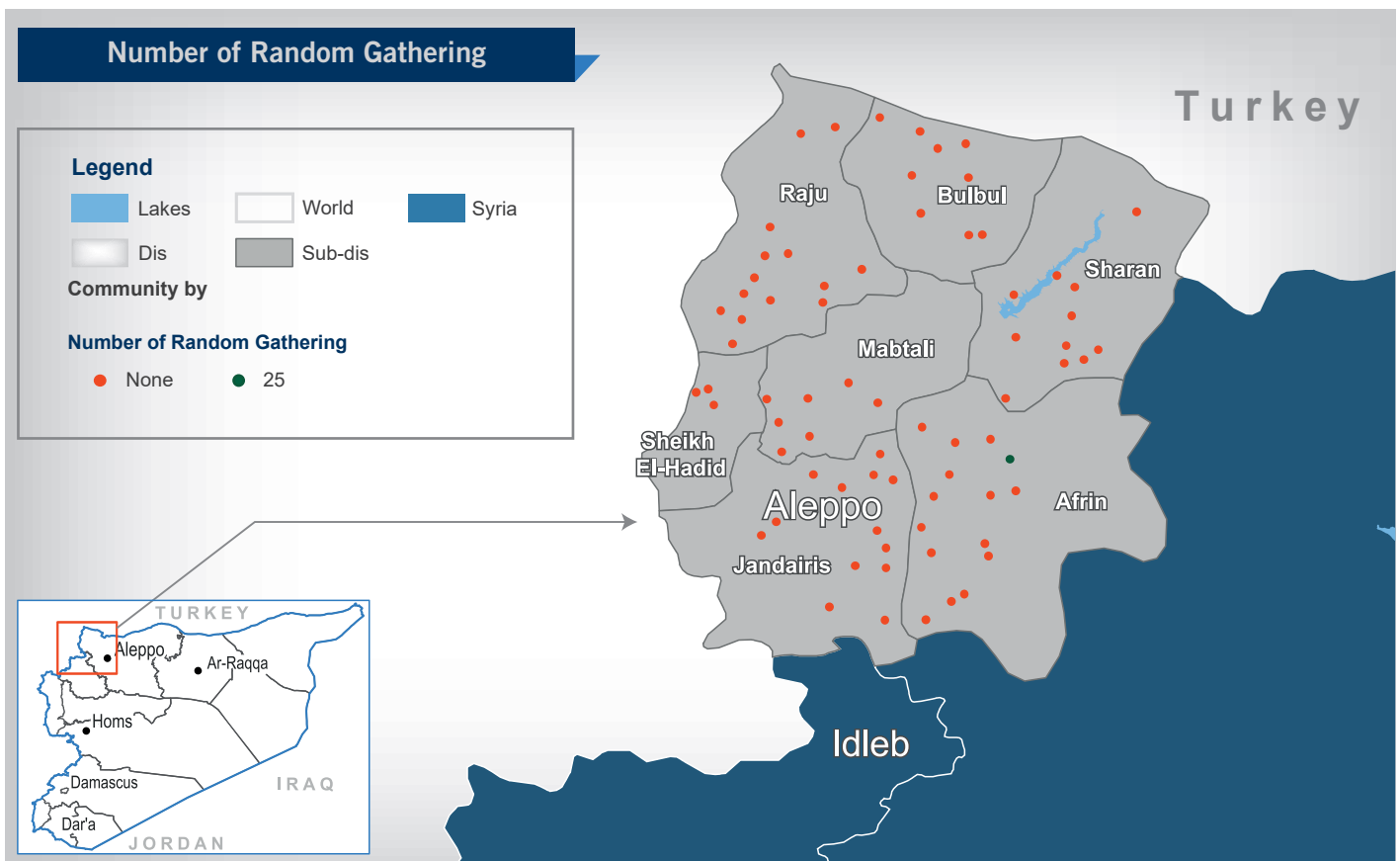
Afrin district has received IDPs from almost all locations due to the last evacuations from the south of Syria and also due to the last

escalations in NW of Syria especially from Hama and Idlib governorates during August 2018.

In all covered locations, the number of IDPs in Afrin sub-district is about 61,483 individuals. These waves of IDPs have come from Dara, Al-Quneitra, Damascus, Homs, Hama, and Aleppo governorates.

As for the IDPs' accommodation in all sub-districts IDPs is mainly in residential buildings, random gatherings, and rented houses.

More than half of the covered communities in Afrin district are suffering from lack of rented houses.



The main source of cooking fuel in Afrin district is gas, used by IDPs in more than half of the villages in Afrin district.

93% Of the covered communities has shown that there is no need for coping strategies regarding the lack of fuel to be followed by IDPs.

In Afrin district, the dependence on wood as a heating fuel is existed in 37% of covered communities.

Some communities in Afrin sub-district have received assistance in the last three months of 2018. The assistance included NFI, FSL, and Education.



Education :

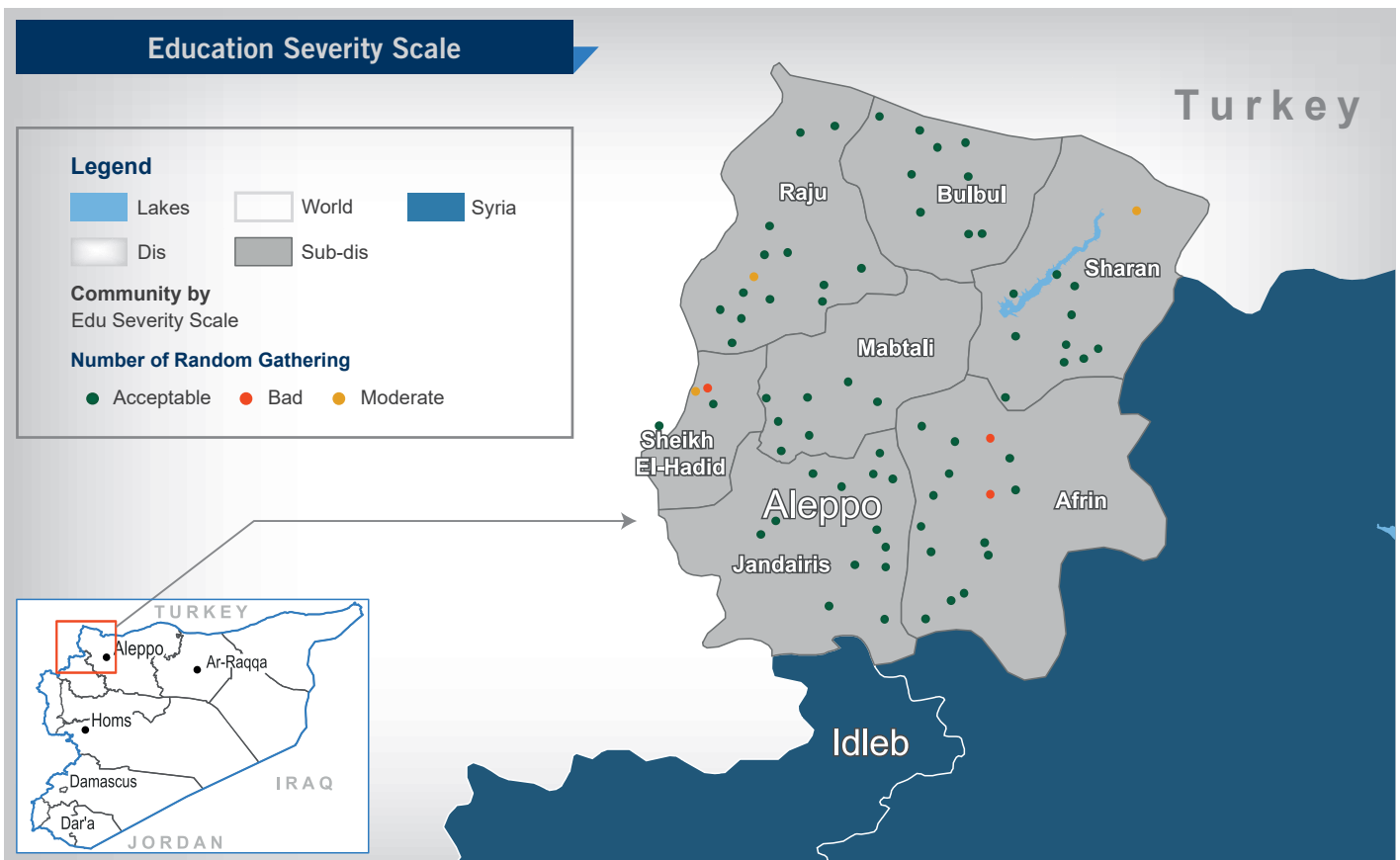
The report has found out that almost 69% of the effective educational facilities, equaling 61 schools, are sufficiently working within the covered communities. The previous-mentioned percentage stands for less than 25% of the actual required need.

Additionally, Afrin district has showed a high percentage of students dropping out from schools, especially among IDPs. This issue was found in almost 95% of the covered communities, which means that

IDPs are not sending their children to schools.

Teachers in 98% of the covered areas didn't have any kind of training for the last three months.

The needs concentrated mainly on classrooms availability. This problem seemed to exist in 83% of the covered communities and in Sheikh El-Hadid sub-district in particular.



Food Security:

Wells are considered to be the primary source of irrigation in the area, spreading in 50% of the covered communities within Afrin district. Wells are prevalent in half of the villages in Afrin sub-districts like

Afrin, Bulbul, Jandairis, Ma'bтали, Sharan

Inability to purchase agricultural inputs such as seeds, fertilizers, pesticidesetc. is the most widespread challenging facing farmers in Afrin district.

The residents' main income is agriculture] particularly in Afrin, Jandairis and Maabatli, where men depend on it to secure their income.

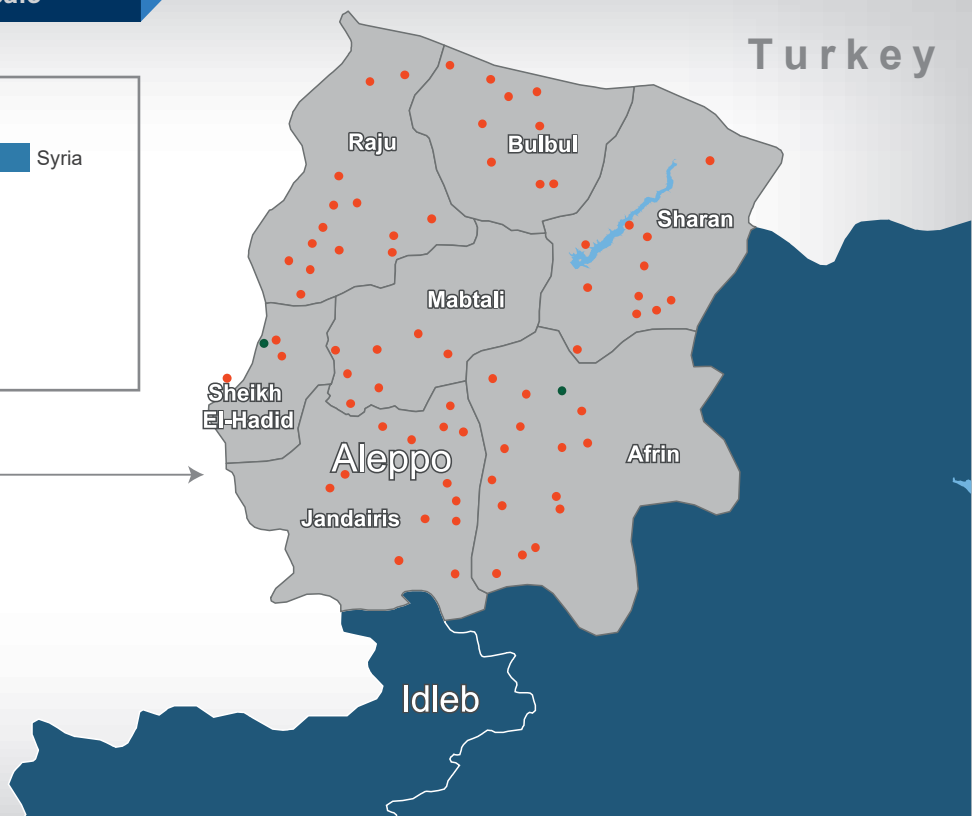
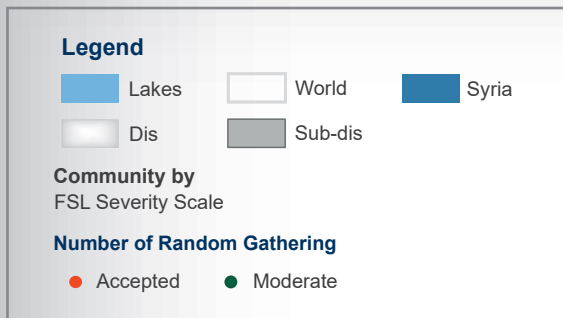
.When it comes to women, their main source of income is producing agriculture inputs, spreading in Jandairis and Sharan sub-districts.

In Afrin district, sheep occupied the first place as the most bred animal in this region, where 71% Of the covered communities breed this kind of animals.

The most difficult obstacle facing residents in Afrin district is the lack of veterinary and this obstacle is widespread spread in 35% of covered communities.



Food Security Severity Scale

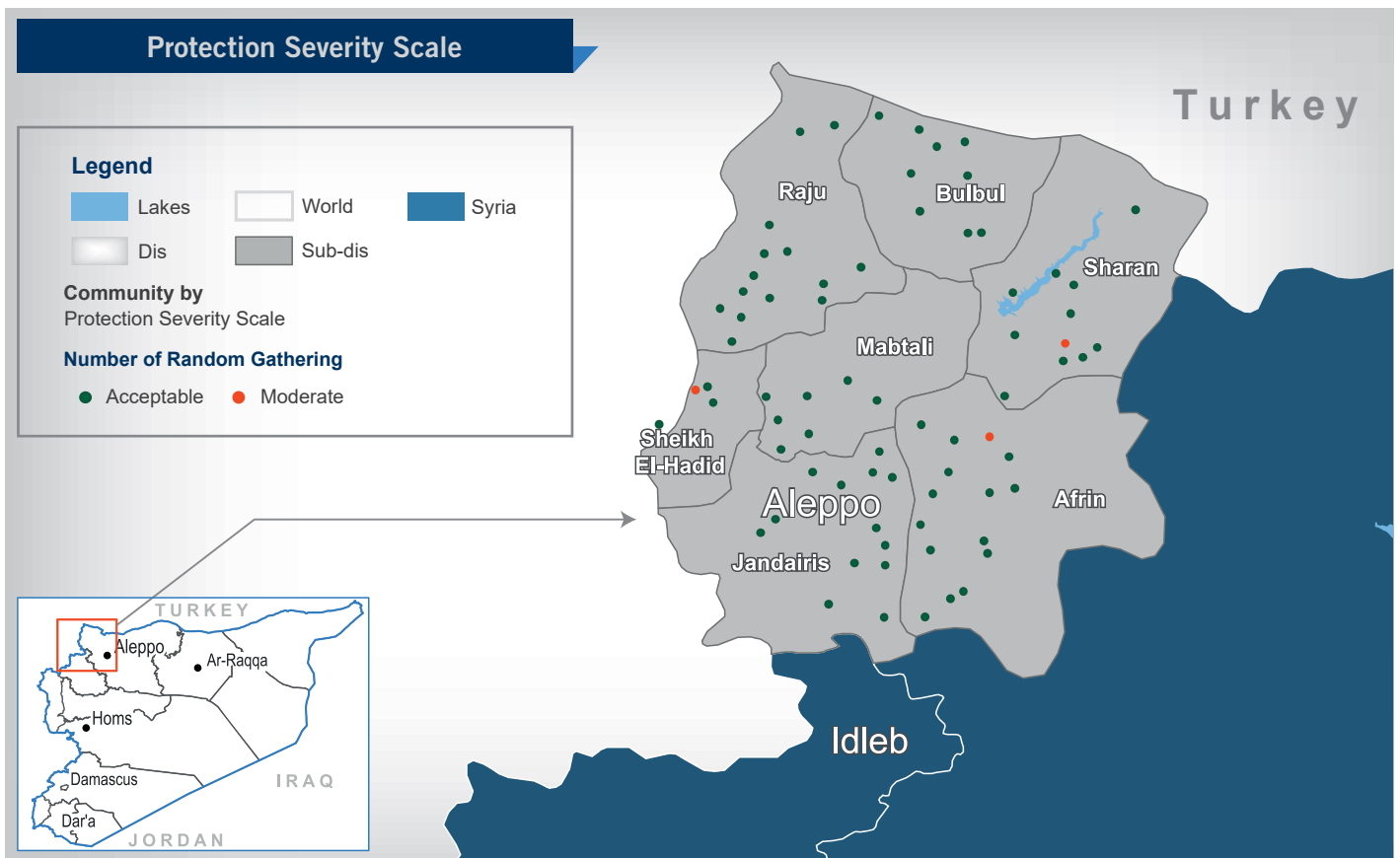


Protection:

The most common type of violence spread in Afrin district is the deprivation of learning. This report highlights that depriving children from learning can be noticed in 89% of the covered communities in Afrin district.

Another issue is dispersing in 10% of the covered communities within this district is early marriage.

Child labor was spread in all covered communities in Afrin district, and the most spread type of work was agriculture, which was spread in 60% of communities in Afrin district. Child labor is another common problem that should be addressed because of its wide spread in 60% of the covered communities in Afrin district.



Shelter:

The most spread problem regarding shelter is lack of heating for residents and this problem can be found in 42% of the covered communities in Afrin district.

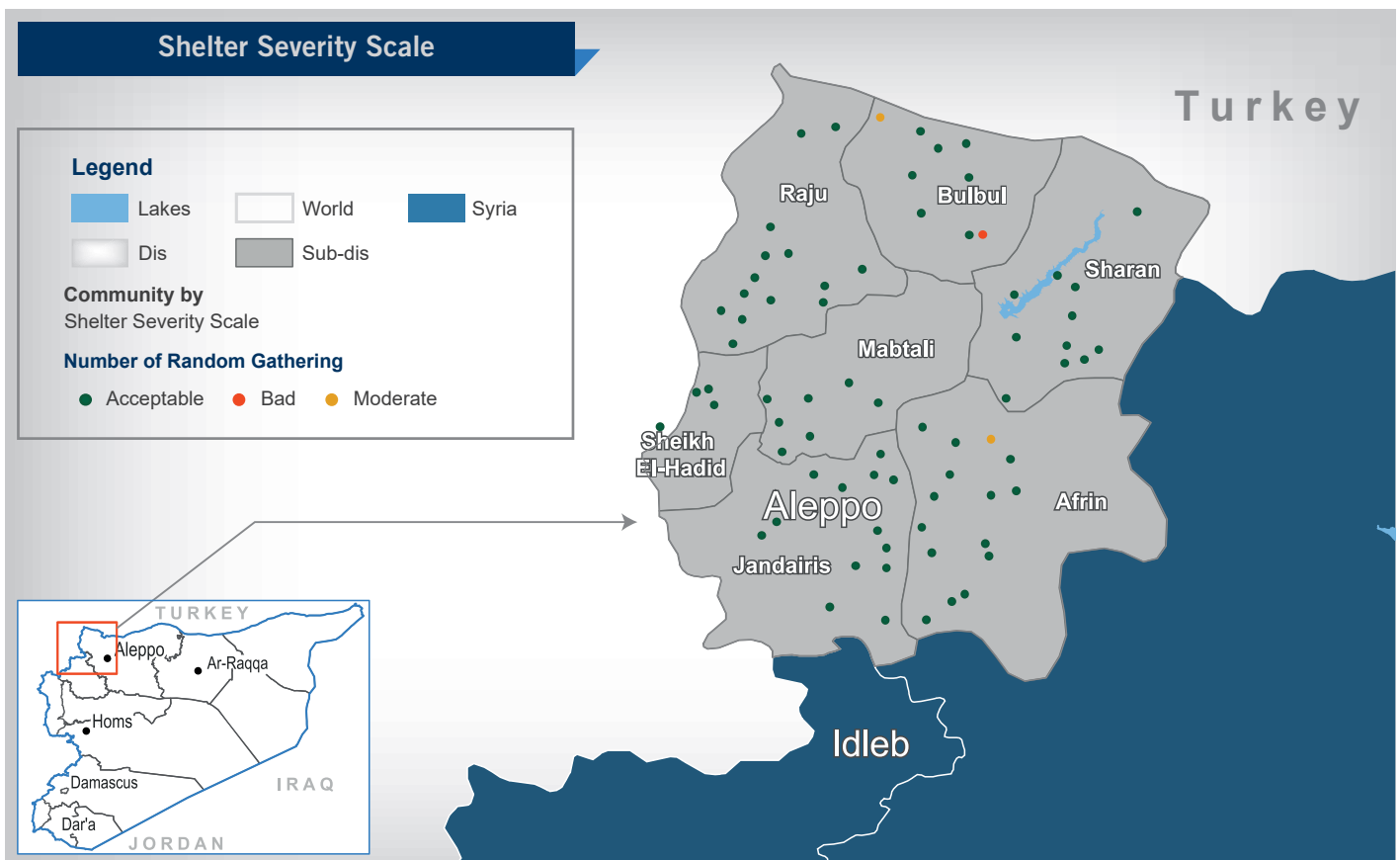
The majority of the problems the population encounter regarding shelter and housing, existed in 49% of covered communities in Afrin district require professional employment which is not available in Afrin district for the time being.

lack of shelter availability is mainly due to the lack of rented houses and

temporary shelter. This reason spreads in 48% of the covered communities in Afrin district.

The miscellaneous reasons behind the lack of shelter in almost half of Afrin district's villages have affected vast of people especially the local resident who didn't leave their places.

The destruction of the effected buildings in 80% of the villages in Afrin district is medium, less than 30% of the buildings structure.



WASH:

The most important sources of drinking water are wells and water tracking (Paid). The results have showed that reliance on this source as the main source of water is in about 47% of covered villages in Afrin district.

Many problems occur concerning the availability and access to water besides the water quality, but the highest percentage is for the lack of daily share for each person. This problem ranged between 50-66.6%, which is considered to be a very high percentage in all the covered sub-districts.

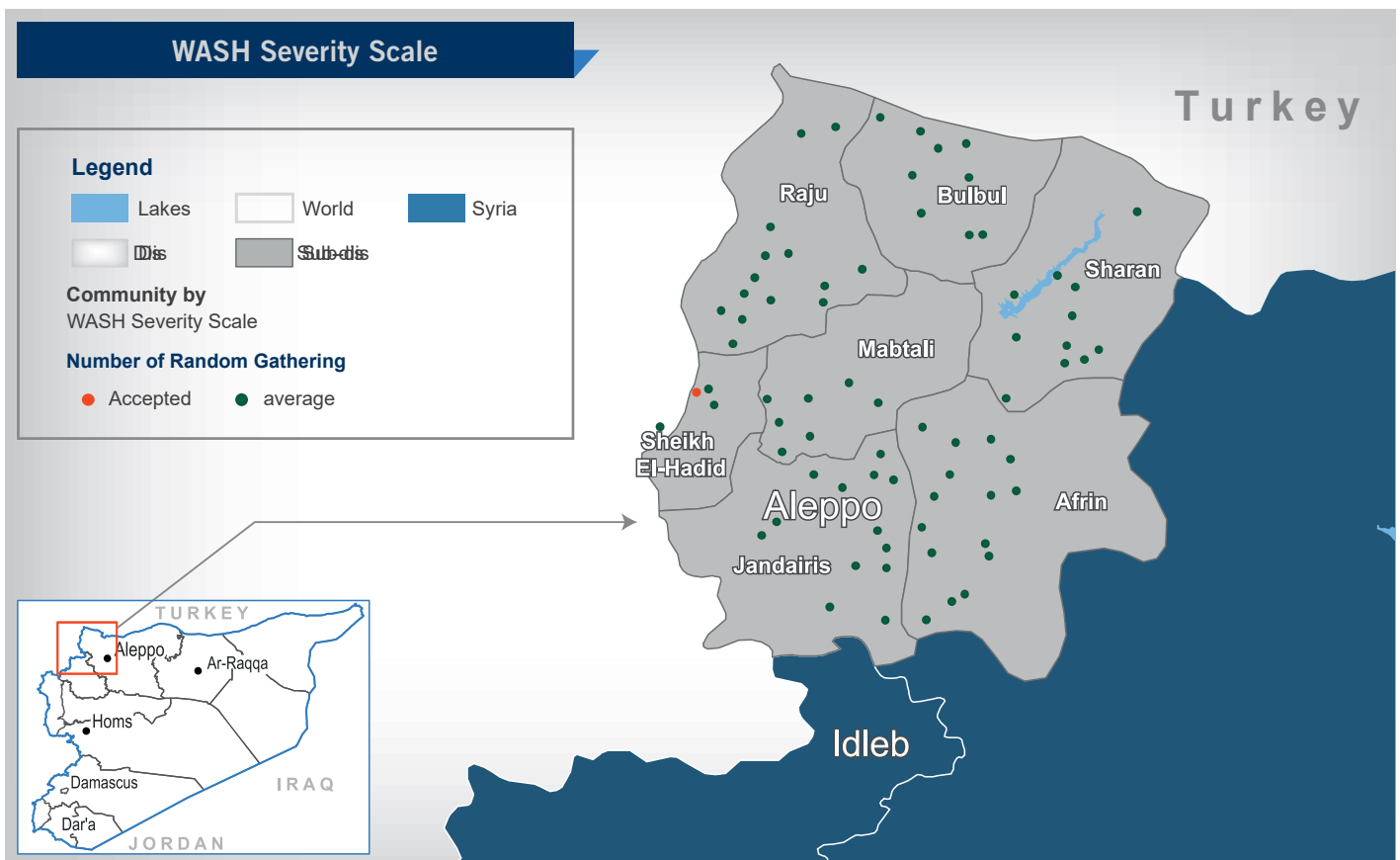
Another problem the HCs suffer from is the lack of drinking water since

they didn't left their community

For the time being the water infrastructure is destroyed between 10-30% destroyed in almost 76% of the covered villages in Afrin district.

The most common practices followed to dispose waste is through public networks (partly functioning) in almost 76% of the villages in Afrin district.

People living in Afrin District are facing various problems, but the increased number of mice is considered to be one of the serious problems especially in Sheikh El-Hadid sub-district in 23% of villages areas.



Non-Food Items:

The basic needs for none food Items (NFI) mainly focused on Mattresses, which was found in 10% of Afrin district villages.

The inability to have full access to the main markets in this area because of the different obstacles such as road failures in 68% of covered communities.

In 24% of the covered villages, residents rely on credit in order to purchase or borrow the NFI items they lack.

The population depends in 49% of the covered villages on gas as a source of cooking fuel, while the most coping strategies used in this

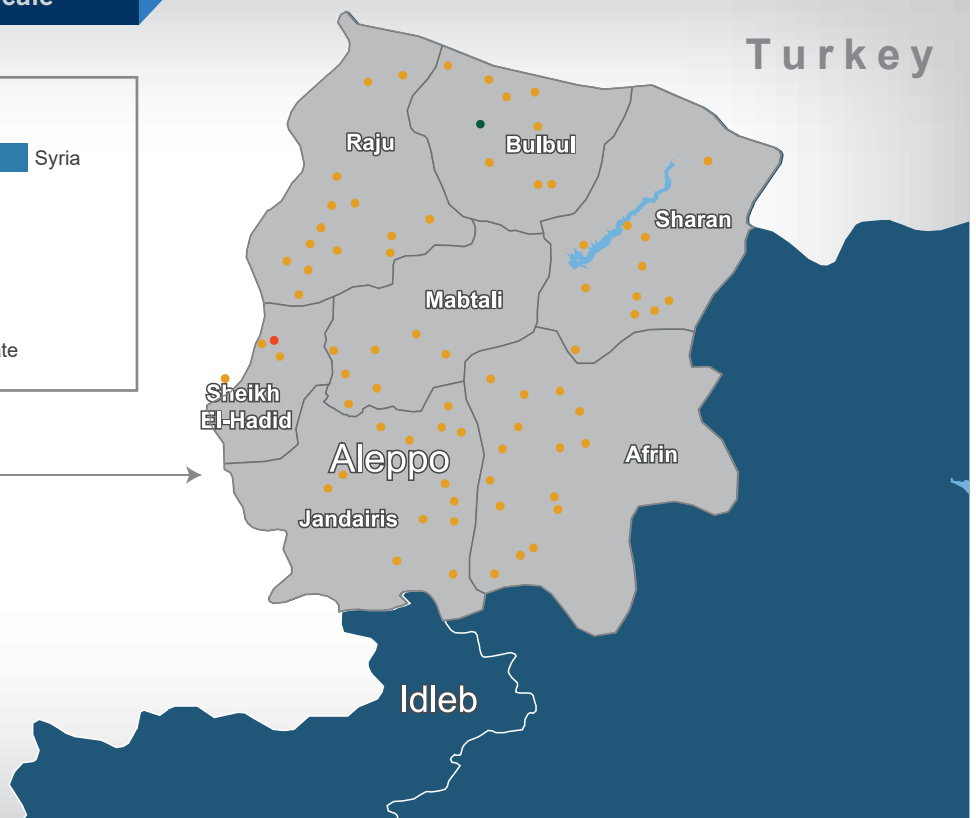
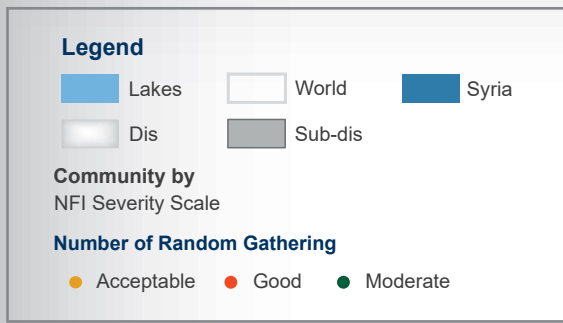
area to face the lack of cooking fuel was reducing spending on other materials so these people can secure cooking fuel.

In 49% of the covered villages, the prominent source of the cooking fuel is gas, while the most coping strategies used in this area to face the lack of cooking fuel is done via reducing their spending on other materials as a result secure more fuel for cooking.

31% Of all the covered villages rely on diesel as a heating fuel sources. Moreover, 29% of the villages depended on purchasing winter blankets to overcome cold and the lack of heating fuel.



Non-Food Items Severity Scale



Current situation:

Situation Overview one year after the start of operation “Olive Branch”, the Turkish Armed Forces and allied Free Syrian Army factions gained full control over Afrin (including Afrin city); thereby bringing the military offensive to an end. The military operation resulted in the displacement of tens of thousands of people both within Afrin district in the past time and to areas outside of Afrin. Besides the flood of IDPs from other governorates during the last evacuations to these areas and NW of Syria in general.

The humanitarian situation for those who remained in Afrin district was uncertain, as unfettered and predictable humanitarian access to the population Afrin district remains challenging. Only a few NGOs so far have access to deliver assistance. Reasons for the multi-sectoral needs assessment in an attempt to capture a view of the

humanitarian situation in Idlib governorate performed Multi-Sectoral Needs Assessment in cooperation and consultation with specialists in information management department and program department.

Afrin District is one district of Aleppo Governorate lies in northern Syria. The administrative center of the district is the city of Afrin along with seven sub-districts; Sheran, Shiekh Al-Hadid, Jandairis, Raju, Bulbul, Afrin city and Maabatli. The official census done in 2004 has shown that the overall population reached almost 172,095 in Afrin District. The population registered till the revolution beginning was approximately 500,000 whereas, the latest census declared that population existed in Afrin District has somehow doubled to range between 800,000 – 900,000 as host and displaced population.



The eight-years long conflict in Syria has damaged the lands and people who were deprived from the minimum humanitarian rights and aids that save their dignity and even their basic needs required daily. As a result, Afrin District was affected with the war's consequences as well. Since the beginning of the on-going war, Afrin District has witnessed a continuous change of the dominant forces, which controlled the area. By now, Afrin can be marked as safe and secure as a result of the military operation ‘Olive Branch’ led by the Turkish forces. It's worth mentioning that Afrin has always undergone waves of displacement coming from Damascus Rural and Daraa, who departed their homes because of the intensive military attack they were facing.

The gradual situation is getting better slowly and more improvements will take place by the passing of time.

A multi-sectoral needs assessment was rolled in Afrin district in cooperation with the concerned clusters and operational humanitarian partners. The assessment was carried out by Ahl Horan Association's MEAL department. The questionnaire was developed with the support of the technical experts in needs assessment unit and programs department, furthermore, the in question multi-sectoral needs assessment comprised all sectors except for health and nutrition sectors.

The needs assessment coordinators provided training for the data collection team related to their respective questionnaire to ensure clear understanding of the most appropriate methodology to be followed. Collecting date took place between the 25th of Dec 2018 till the 15th of Jan 2019.

Methodology & Process:

In an attempt to capture a view of the humanitarian situation in Afrin district, AHA performed a Multi-Sectoral Needs Assessment that was implemented through a close cooperation and consultation with specialists in needs assessment unit department and program department.

Sampling screened 40% of the targeted communities in the covered sub-districts within Afrin district. Additionally, the covered communities were chosen from different directions of each sub-district to take an extensive and comprehensive overview of the situation in these sub-districts.

This questionnaire included questions on sex, age, and disability data. Using the standard methodology for a multi-sectoral needs assessment, enabled the provision of a quick overview of the current humanitarian situation but at the same time has its own limitations. As key informants interviews were used, the responses fundamentally based on the interviewee's expertise and his/her perception of the facts on the ground. Further, this was a representative sampling methodology; therefore, the results can be

extrapolated or generalized to the entire population.

Data collection was achieved through interviews with either generalist key informants (KIs) and/ or specialized key informants (based on NA Unit recommendations of preferred KIs/generalist KIs). Types of KI included a range of representatives of civilian bodies such as local council members, teachers, NGO workers, and directors. AHA teams conducted face to face KI interviews. The criteria utilized to select the

KI based on knowledge of population, local context and situation, professional background, leadership responsibilities or personal experience, gender balance... etc.

The in-hand multi-sectoral needs assessment covered 84 communities from different seven sub-districts of Afrin district. One questionnaire was filled for each community based on the information provided by an average of eight key informants for each community. A total of 680 interviews were conducted in 84 communities out of which 246 (36%) were female and 434 were males.

Challenges and Limitations:

The main challenges encountered during the collecting the data included:

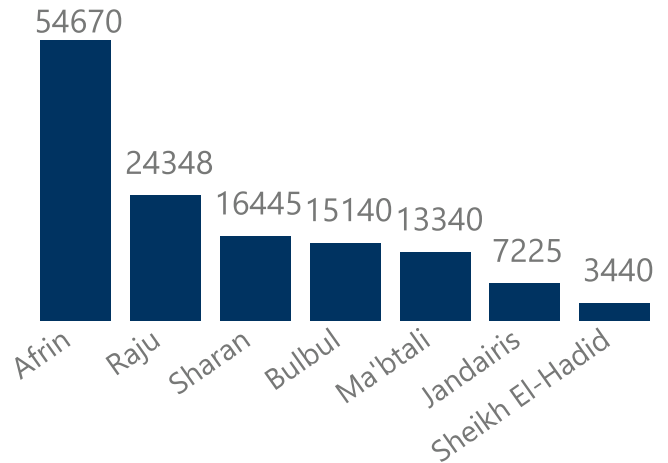
- ◆ The under-representation of women in community leadership positions, which is a key informant criterion.
- ◆ The lack of information during the data collection, which led to asking many KIs additional questions related to one sector.

All the above mentioned factors didn't affect the quality, time or scope of both the data collection or data analysis plan.



Demographics :

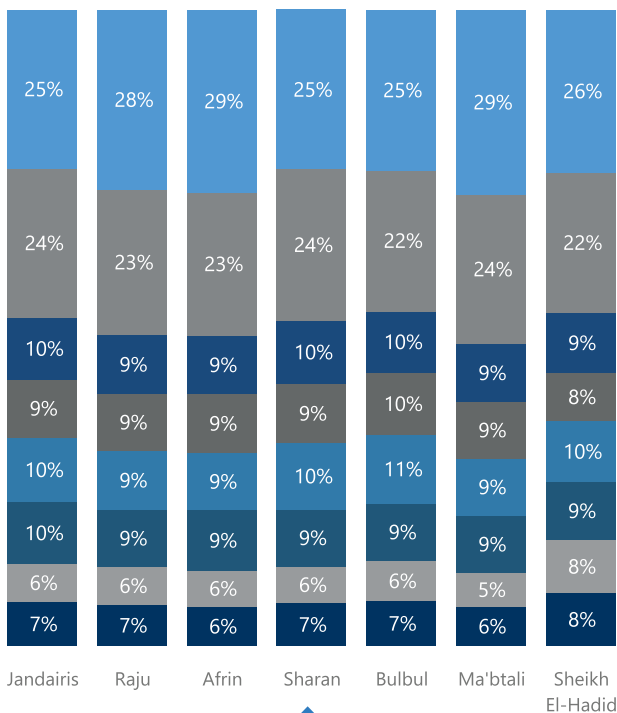
The report showed that the total number of IDPs and the host community living in the Afrin district (in 84 villages/cities) is 134,608 individuals. The largest population group was in Afrin sub-district by about 54,670 individuals, while In Raju district there were about 24,348 individuals in total, also in Sharan sub-district, the covered communities had shown that there were about 16,445 individuals.



Sum of Total by Sub

Host Community:

● G 0-5 ● B 0-5 ● G 6-12 ● B 6-12 ● G 13-17 ● B 13-17 ● W >18 ● M >18



HC Demographic by Age and Gender

The total host community in all covered areas reached 71,675 individuals, in Afrin district covered communities. The report has shown that Afrin sub-district had the biggest number of HC with 30,700 individuals on one hand. On the other hand, Raju sub-district showed that within its covered communities there were almost 13,090 HC individuals, while Maabatli sub-district, the number of the HC stretched to 8870 individuals. All the previous-mentioned numbers are corresponding to the covered communities

in each sub-district.

The age and gender diversity displayed that the largest percentage of the targeted population is men over the age of 18 with a percentage of 27%, while the women percentage over 18 years is about 23% of the overall population of the host community in Afrin district.

Generally, the percentage of men over 18 in all Afrin sub-districts ranged between 25-29% of the total host community. Maabatli and Afrin sub-districts exhibited the highest percentage among all sub-districts by 29% of the total host community.

For women above 18 years, the percentages ranged between 22-24% of the total host community numbers. In this regard, Maabatli, Jandairis, and Sharan got the highest percentage with 24% of HC. The reason behind this increase in men and women percentages is related to the improved safety and stability in these areas especially in Maabatli and Afrin sub-districts.

The report has noticed that percentage of girls between 13-17 years is almost the same in all sub-districts ranging between 8-10% of the total overall HC. Similarly, boys between 13-17 years old showed the same percentage as girls.

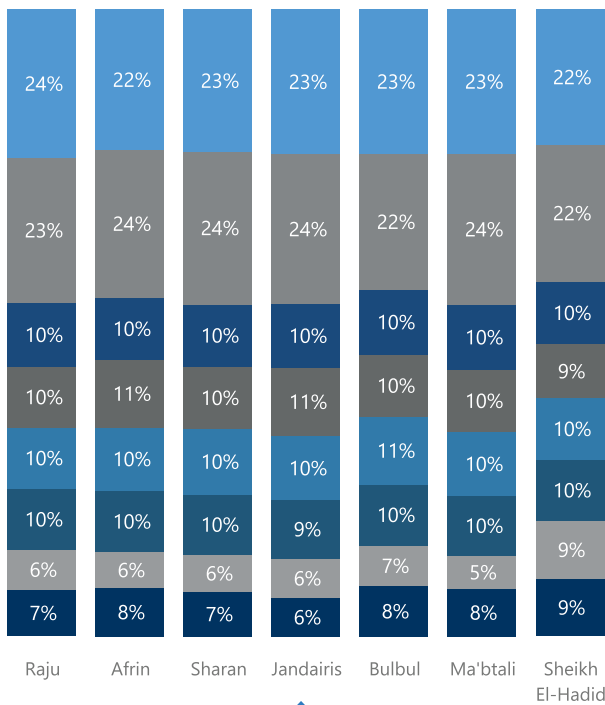
For boys and girls whose ages ranged between 6-12 in all the covered sub-districts, the percentage ranged between 9-10% except in Bulbul sub-district, where the girl's percentage was about 11% of the total HC population.

As for boys between 0-5 years old in all sub-districts, the percentage ranged between 5-6%, except in Sheikh El-Hadid where the percentage reached 8% of the overall HC population. Girls within the same age group, displayed no changes except for the girls aged between 6-8%.

IDPs:

Age IDPs Categorization:

● G 0-5 ● B 0-5 ● G 6-12 ● B 6-12 ● G 13-17 ● B 13-17 ● W >18 ● M >18



IDPs Demographic by Age and Gender

the total number of IDPs in all the covered communities in Afrin sub-district was about 61,483 individuals. The highest number of IDPs was found in Afrin and Raju sub-districts by 23,970 and 11,285 individuals respectively. Adding to this, the report observed that the IDPs percentage in Sharan sub-district villages exceeded the HC percentage with 7995 individuals. Besides that Bulbul sub-district witnessed a large increase in IDPs percentage with 9540 individuals, which is almost the double of the HC registered number. In the same context, Sheikh El-Hadid sub-district showed to have a higher IDPs percentage than HC with 1890 individuals.

The age categorization was not that much different from HC, for men less than HC percentages for the age group, and this category was ranged between 22-23% of IDPs total number, In short, the highest percentage was in Sharan, Jandairis, Bulbul, and Maabattli sub-districts.

The percentage of omen above 18 years old ranged between 22-24%. The report observed that there was an increase within this age group when compared to the same category of HC. Afrin, Sharan, Jandairis, and Maabtali sub-districts got the highest percentage.

As for the remaining age groups, the percentages were almost the same for both HC and IDPs with a slight difference.



IDPs Flow:

Afrin district received IDPs from almost all locations due to the last evacuations from the south of Syria and also due to the last escalations in NW of Syria especially in Hama and Idlib governorates in August 2018.

As it has been mentioned, in all covered locations, the number of IDPs in the covered locations within Afrin sub-district was about 61,483 individuals. Those IDPs have come from Dara, Al-Quneitra, Damascus, Homs, Hama, and Aleppo governorates.

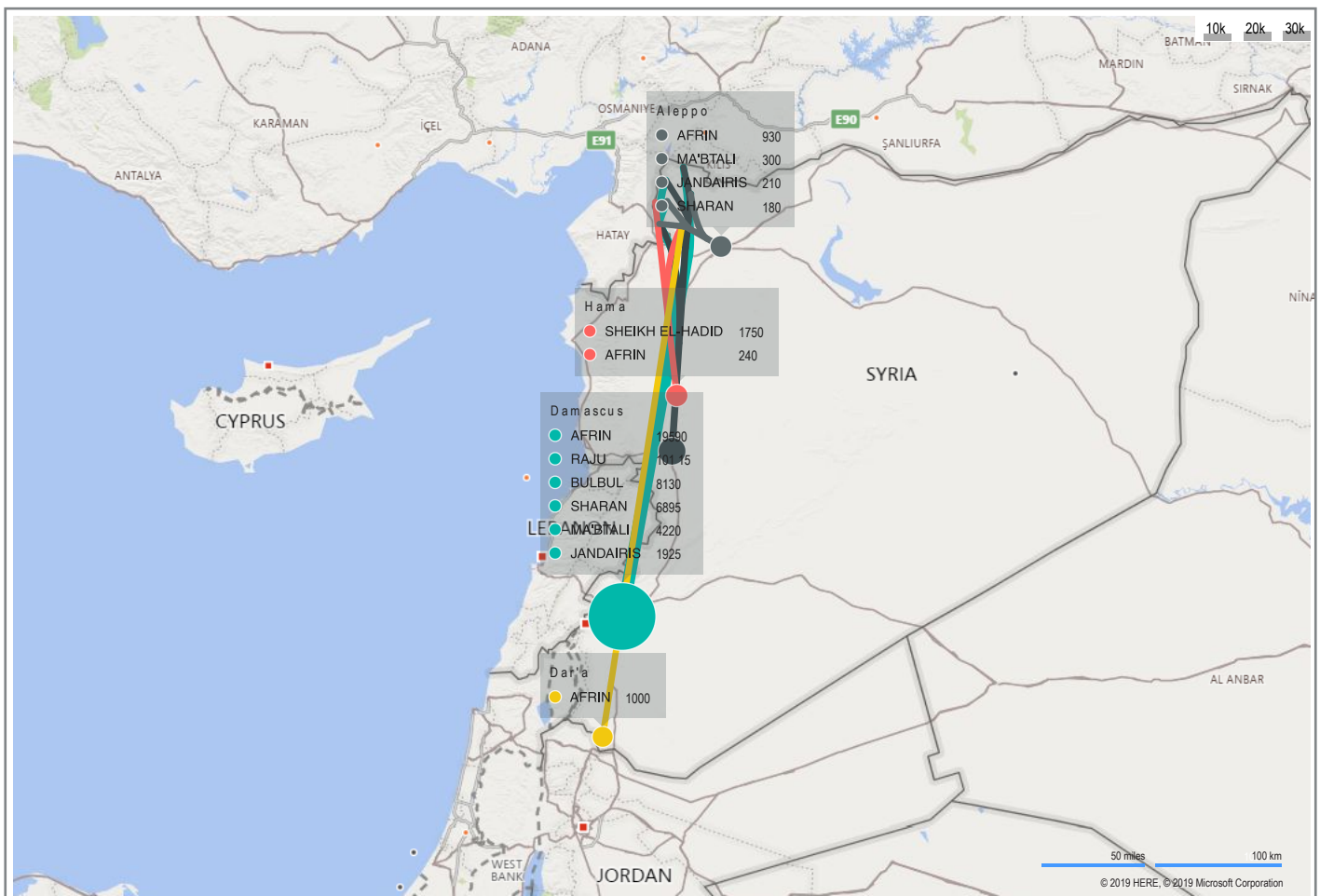
Unlike other sub-districts, Afrin sub-district received near 1000 IDPs who came from Dara and Al-Quneitra. While other sub-districts didn't receive any IDPs from these two governorates. AHA in its former report has traced back the IDPs movement coming from these two locations.

IDPs from Damascus governorate were about 51,075 individuals forming the highest number of IDPs in Afrin district. Those IDPs settled down in all covered sub-districts except Sheikh El-Hadid sub-district.

IDPs from Homs governorate were less in number by 6350 individuals, settled down in Afrin, Bulbul, Raju, Sharan, and Jandairis sub-districts.

IDPs from Hama governorate were about 1190 individuals distributed in villages in Sheikh El-Hadid sub-district by 1750 individual and in Afrin sub-district by 240 individual.

IDPs from Aleppo governorate were 1620 individuals distributed in four sub-districts, Afrin, Maabatli, Jandairis, and Sharan.



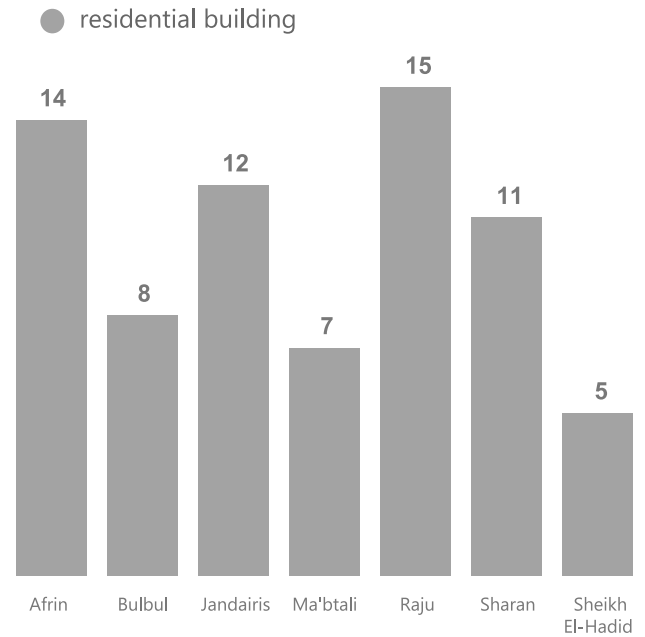
IDPs Flow

IDPs Accommodation:

Despite this large number of IDPs existed in Afrin district, the report has discovered that they need to rent houses, stay at residential buildings or even random gatherings as their accommodation. This explains the high prices for houses in the area regardless of its status whether good or bad.

In the same context, it was found that there were about 25 random gatherings in Tharifa community within Afrin sub-district. The data collection team has examined the situation there and found that IDPs are facing problems concerning sanitation and hygiene, shelters are not safe, and lack of other services.

IDPs Accommodation



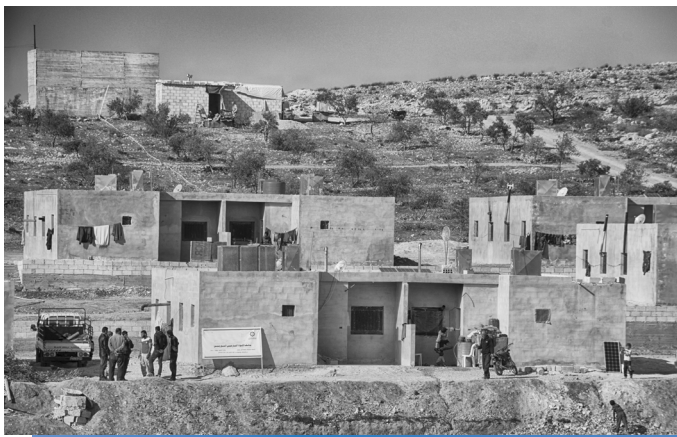
IDPs Difficulties in Access Shelter:

IDPs in Afrin district are facing many difficulties accessing shelter. This report has observed that more than half of the covered communities in Afrin district are suffering from lack of rented houses in this area. In the same context, more than 20% of the targeted communities, IDPs are suffering from overcrowding in their shelter.

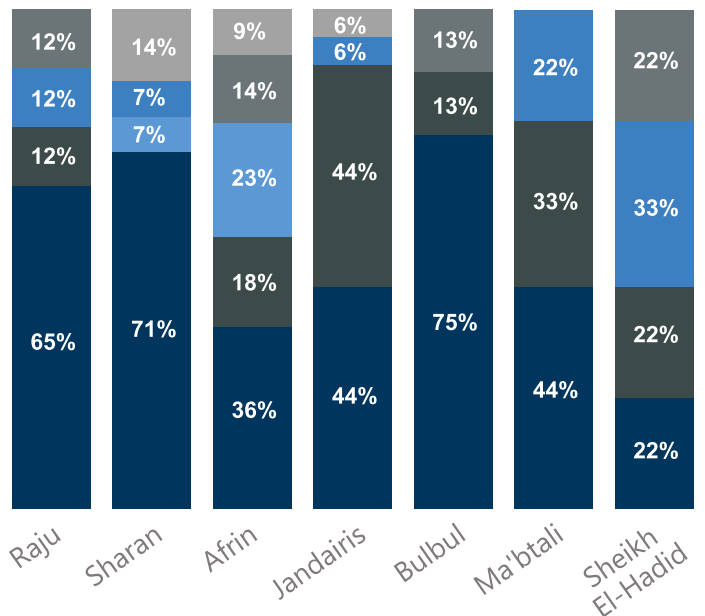
Moreover, about 9% of the targeted communities encounter the HC's decline to rent houses

due to their past experience in this so, they can keep their properties or they fear that IDPs won't pay the rent.

Other problems were detected but with low percentages like high rent prices, lack of materials to rehabilitate the old shelter, and lack of access to shelter.



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



Difficulties IDPs face in Access to Shelter

IDPs Sources of Cooking Fuel:

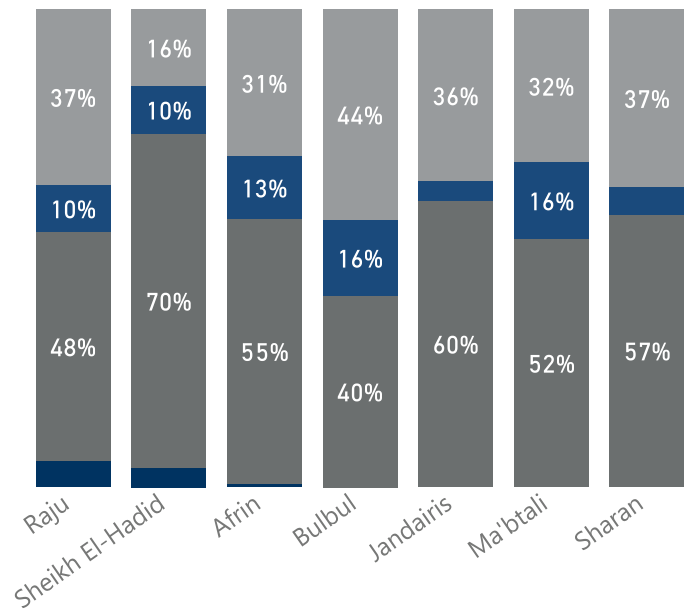
The main source of cooking fuel in Afrin district is gas, which is used by IDPs in more than half of the villages. Other sources can be found such as wood. Which is used as cooking fuel in about 33% of the covered communities and electricity with the lowest percentage.

The percentage of using gas as a cooking fuel in all the covered sub-districts ranged between 40-70%. The vast majority of population depend on this source exists in Sheikh El-Hadid sub-district (70%) of the covered communities. Raju sub-district showed that 70% of its covered communities depend on gas as a source of cooking fuel, while Bulbul's covered communities are the least in depending on gas with about 40%.

Using wood ranked second in use in Afrin district as previously mentioned ranging between 16-44%. Meanwhile, Bulbul got the highest percentage depending on wood as the main source of cooking fuel. This report has noticed that in Sheikh El-Hadid sub-district depending on this source was at least by 16% of its covered communities.

Use diesel as cooking fuel isn't widespread due to the availability of other sources. This report has illustrated how the use of diesel ranged between 4-16% in the covered communities. Bulbul sub-district ranked first for using this source by 16% among other communities.

● Electricity ● Gas ● diesel ● Wood



IDPs Accommodation

Depending on Electricity in Raju, Afrin and Sheikh El-Hadid sub-districts is very low.



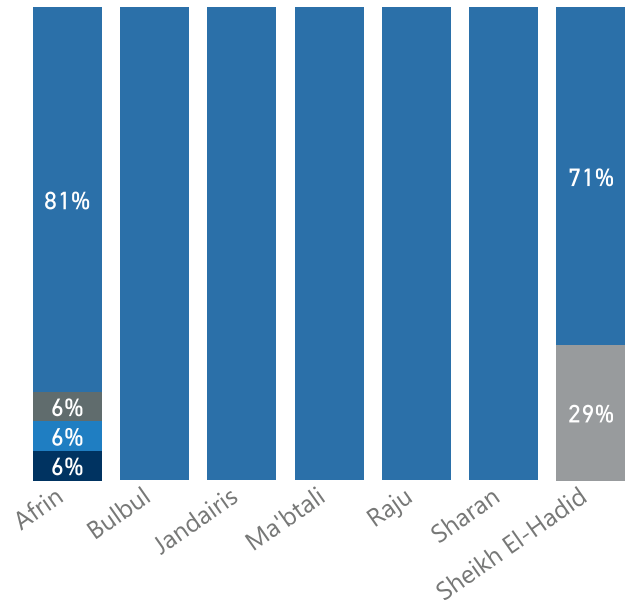
Coping Strategies for Lack of Fuel:

The availability of most cooking sources led to less use of coping strategies regarding the lack of cooking fuel. In general, about 93% of the covered communities showed that there is no need for coping strategies.

Afrin sub-district is the only sub-district that uses more than one coping strategy. The report explains that in 6% of the covered communities the most followed coping strategies are; reducing the amount of fuel, which is used for other purposes, change the food that needs cooking, in addition to reduce the amount of food in general.

Sheikh El-Hadidi sub-district showed that 29% of its covered communities depend on reducing the spending of other materials in order to be able to buy fuel.

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



coping strategies for lack fo fuel

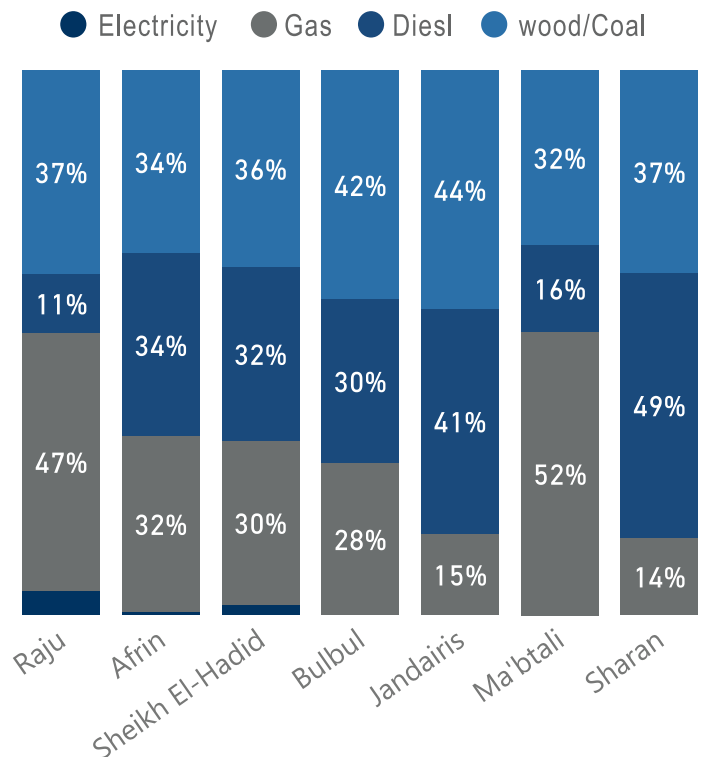
Heating Fuel:

In Afrin district the dependence on wood as a heating fuel can be found in 37% of the covered communities with slightly equal percentage for gas and diesel (31%) within the covered villages.

Regarding wood, the use of this source as heating fuel ranged between 32-44%. Likewise, the most used for this source was in Jandairis sub-district by 44% of its communities, while it was used in the least percentage in Ma'btali sub-district by 32% of its covered communities.

For diesel, it was used with wide differ between percentages which ranged between 11-41% of covered communities, in this regard, diesel was used in 41% of Jandairis communities, while it was in 11% of Raju sub-district.

Gas also showed the same differ in percentages, which ranged between 15-52% of covered villages, furthermore, this was fuel was used in more than half of the covered villages in Ma'btali sub-districts, and it was in the least percentage by 15% of Jandairis communities.



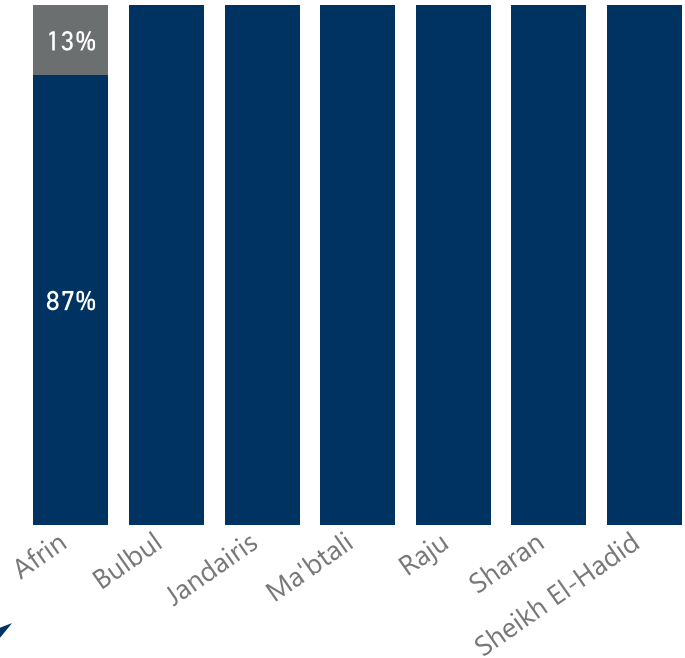
Used Heating Fuel

Humanitarian Assistance:

In all covered communities and sub-districts, some communities in Afrin sub-district had received assistance in the last three months of 2018 were for NFI, FSL, and Education, furthermore, the report had found that about 50% of delivered activities were related to FSL, also the percentage was equal for NFI and Education by 25% of delivered activities.

In the same regard the statistics showed that beneficiaries were partly satisfied with FSL and Education activities, in the meanwhile, beneficiaries were not satisfied at all for all activities which were related to NFI, furthermore, the reason for this dissatisfaction was for three main reasons, first the delivered assistance was insufficient to cover the needs, second reason was that the delivered assistance was not according to priority needs, which was clear that most of NFI activities were not based on a clear and comprehensive needs assessment.

● No ● Yes



Humanitarian Aids in the last 3 Months



Education:

The Syria crisis has had a pervasive impact on the lives of millions of children. Exposure to violence, situations of displacement and extreme poverty and deprivation have defined countless children's experiences of the crisis, contributing to specific humanitarian needs.

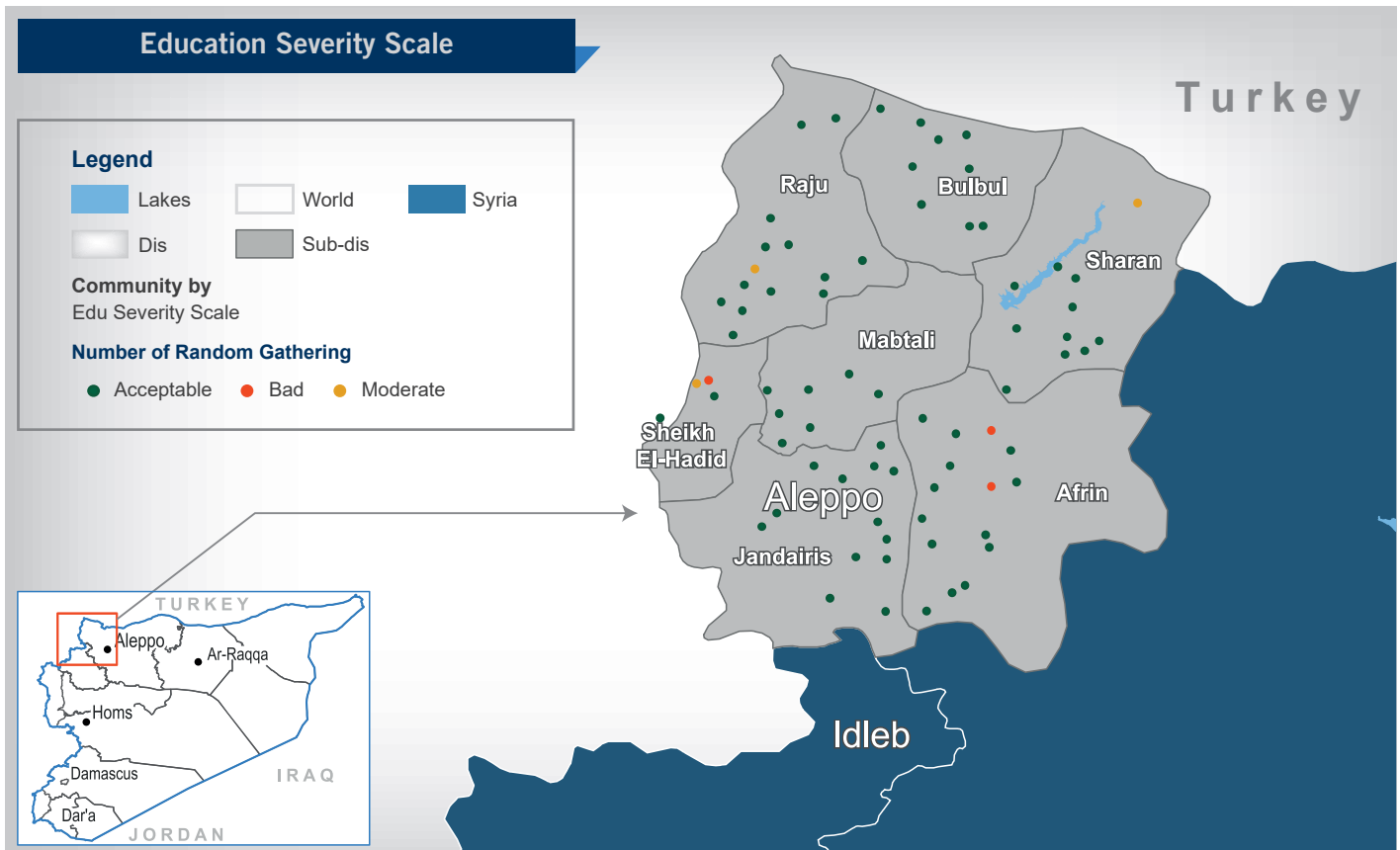
Attacks on educational facilities and personnel have also increased, continuing to cause loss of life as well as limiting access to education, with damage or destruction estimated to have affect school infrastructure. The upheaval caused by displacement and limited absorption capacity in host communities creates further barriers to IDP children accessing quality education. Children dropping out of schools to engage in child labor or for marriage is of particular concern and reflects the increase in harmful coping practices being adopted by communities affected by the crisis.

The full impact of the Syria crisis on children may only become apparent in the years to come. There has been a significant decline in institutional educational capacity, while the psychological distress



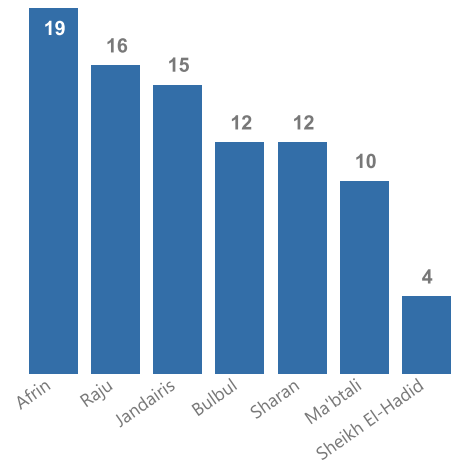
suffered by many children will likely have profound and long-lasting implications.

(Monitoring and Reporting Mechanism for Syria (MRM4Syria)).



Educational Facilities:

Educational facilities considered as the backbone of the educational process in all Syria, and in Afrin district in especial, the report had focused on the main working and none working educational facilities, and in this regard it was found that the total number of educational facilities in Afrin district (working/nonworking) was about 88 educational facility and most of them were in Afrin sub-district by 19 education facility, and in this regard the least number was in Sheikh El-Hadid sub-district, and the report mentioned that the numbers depend on the number of covered communities in each sub-district.



Number of Education facilities

Working Education Facilities:

For working education facilities, the report had found that in Afrin district about in 69% of covered communities the working educational facilities is less than 25% which make it about 61 schools, also in 28% of covered communities the schools were not working at all which make it about 21 schools in these communities, and in this

regard the report had shown that this was spread in about of the villages in Maabtali and Sheikh El-Hadid sub-districts.

A very low percentage which are about 3% of covered communities the working facilities is more than 75%.

Schools Drop out:

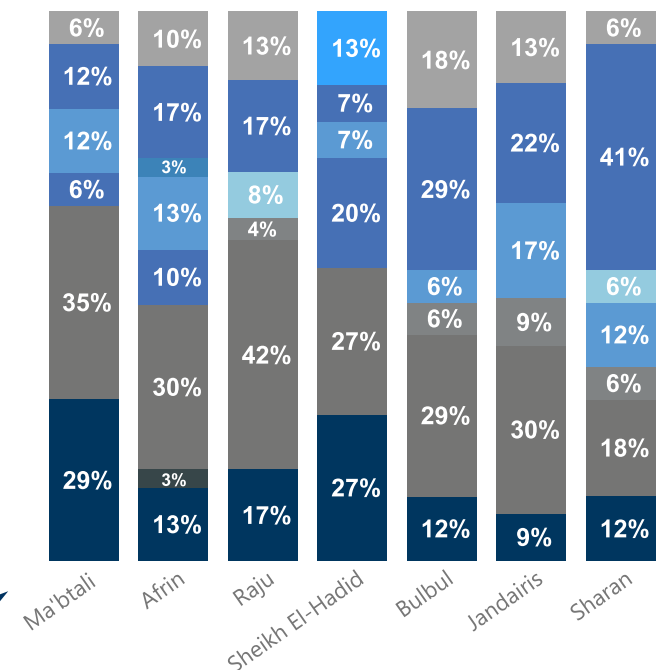
Afrin district showed a high percentage of students drop out among IDPs especially, which was found in 95% of covered communities, IDPs not sending their children for school, and that is for many reasons, the most spread reason for students dropping out was for limited number of teachers who will run the education process, and this factor was spread in about 28% of covered communities and concentrated in Maabtali and Raju sub-district.

The second dominant factor for students drop out was for school destruction or the school was occupied by IDPs which led to stopping the learning process in this district, and this factor was spread in 20% of covered communities and was concentrated in Sharan and Bulbul sub-districts.

Lack of education materials in schools was spread in 14% of covered communities and this factor was in all sub-districts and the highest percentage was in Maabtali sub-district, which reached about 29% of its covered communities.

The reasons for students dropping out varied but in low percentages like early marriage, bad condition of schools WASH facilities and Accreditation of Certification.

- Lack of adequate sanitation, water, sanitation and hygiene facilities in the school
- School curricula are not favored by parents / students
- The child needs to work / help the family
- Lack of certificates and lack of recognition of curricula
- The road to school is not safe
- Limited number of teachers
- The suffering of children and teachers from psychological pressures
- The school was destroyed / damaged or used as a shelter for displaced families
- Early marriage
- Lack of educational materials
- Limited capacity to accommodate new students at school

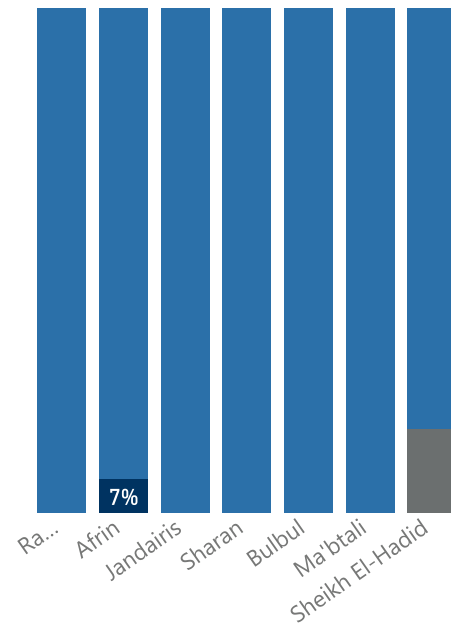


Drop out reasons

Teachers Capacity Building:

Teachers are the main pillar in any educational process. According to HNO 2018, there was a decline of the teachers numbers. The in-hand report has observed that due to the lack of teachers, many were hired without having the appropriate certification. Additionally, the report has focused on the quality of education and questioned the training teachers have attended during 2018 in Afrin district. It was found that teachers in 98% within the covered communities didn't have any training for the last three months and teachers in only 1% of the covered communities had training. The percentage of the total trained teachers in all targeted communities ranged between 26-50% allocated in Afrin sub-district., also in the same percentage of communities more than 75% of teachers had been trained, in the meanwhile this was only in Sheikh El-Hadid sub-district.

● 26 - 50% ● 76-100 ● Not Found



Teachers Capacity Building



Education Priority Needs:

priority	Afrin	Bulbul	Jandairis	Ma'btali	Raju	Sharan	Sheikh El-Hadid
Appropriate water, sanitation and hygiene facilities in schools	7%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Availability of classrooms	60%	27.27%	13.33%	50.00%	37.50%	25.00%	83.33%
Compensate the shortage of qualified teachers	13%	0.00%	26.67%	20.00%	18.75%	8.33%	0.00%
Counseling on psychological and social stress	0%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Ensure safety / security for children and teachers	0%	9.09%	6.67%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Financial resources to cover teachers' wages	0%	9.09%	0.00%	10.00%	6.25%	0.00%	0.00%
Fuel for heating	0%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Lack of early childhood development programs	0%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Other	0%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	8.33%	0.00%
Recognition and accreditation of student certificates	20%	36.36%	33.33%	20.00%	25.00%	58.33%	16.67%
School equipment (desks, chairs, etc.)	0%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Teacher Training	0%	18.18%	13.33%	0.00%	6.25%	0.00%	0.00%
Teaching and learning materials for students (including textbooks)	0%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	6.25%	0.00%	0.00%
There are no urgent educational needs in the community	0%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Working with the community to bring children back to school	0%	0.00%	6.67%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

Educational Priority

In Afrin district, no diversity was found between all required needs. The needs summed up mainly in the availability of classrooms, which was in about 83% of the covered communities most of them are in Sheikh El-Hadid sub-district, while this need in Afrin sub-district was reached 60% of the covered communities. As for Maabatli sub-district, the same need was observed in half of the covered villages.

The need for accreditation existed in more than half of the villages in Sharan sub-district with a percentage of 58%, while in Bulbul sub-

district, the percentage was 36% of the covered villages. As close percentage (33%) was monitored in the villages of Jandairis sub-district.

26% was the extracted percentage related to the need for qualified teachers in the covered communities in Jandairis, while the need in Maabtali, Raju, and Sharan sub-districts was less than 20.

Other issues were mentioned as well such as; teacher training, teachers' safety and security ,and working closely with communities to convince students to go back to their schools.



Food Security:

Drawn from a country-wide household assessment of 10,080 households along with technical consultation, a total number of 6.5 million people is to be food insecure in Syria and further 2.5 million people are at risk to suffer from food insecurity.

The assessment did not cover five districts 120, where consultative process and secondary data analysis were used instead to recognize needs. Those who are categorized to be food insecure reported large food consumption gaps, depleted coping strategies and a large food expenditure share.

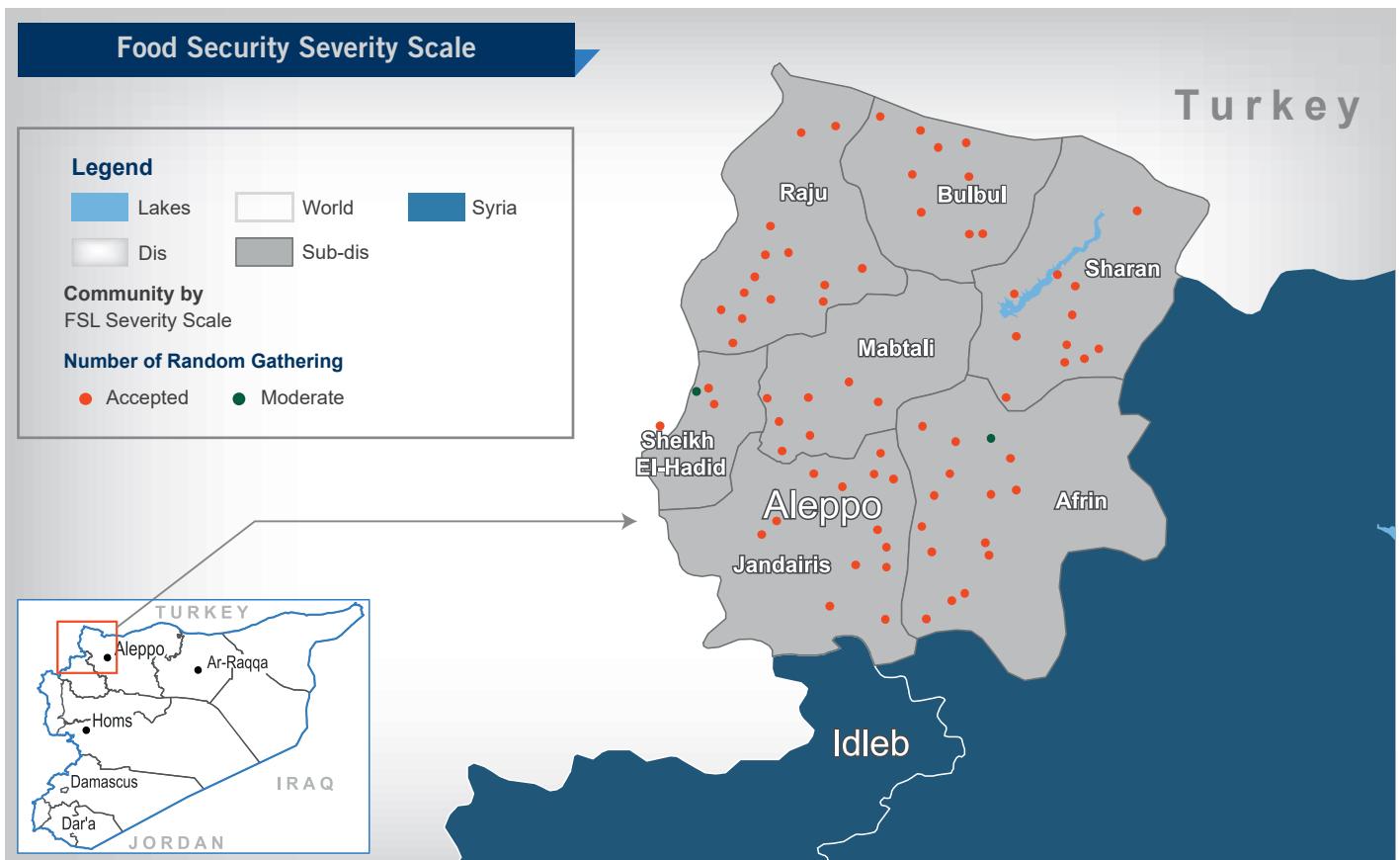
Those who were reported to face the risk of food insecurity are those “worst off” in the moderately food secure category and may be falling into food insecurity if their livelihoods are not supported.

The percentage of people in need who are classified as food insecure at the national level is 5% less compared to the percentage recited in HNO report published in 2017 (38 percent to 33 percent of the total population). This decline be traced to the significant scale of



food and livelihoods/agriculture assistance provided by Food Security 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.

(HNO 2019).



Agriculture:

Agriculture crops:

Agriculture Crops

Agriculture Crops	Afrin	Bulbul	Jandairis	Ma'btali	Raju
olive	66.67%	60.61%	64.44%	66.67%	66.67%
Summer Vegetables	6.67%	15.15%	15.56%	10.00%	14.58%
Wheat	8.89%	3.03%	0.00%	3.33%	4.17%
Winter vegetables	17.78%	21.21%	20.00%	20.00%	14.58%

In Afrin district, the most spread agriculture crop is Olive with 98% of the covered communities. Cultivating this crop is concentrated to a great extent in Afrin, Maabatli, and Raju sub-districts.

In the same context, winter vegetables are considered to be the most cultivated crop in Afrin district spreading in Bulbul sub-districts in particular. Cultivating some crops like summer vegetables and wheat is common in Afrin district as well.

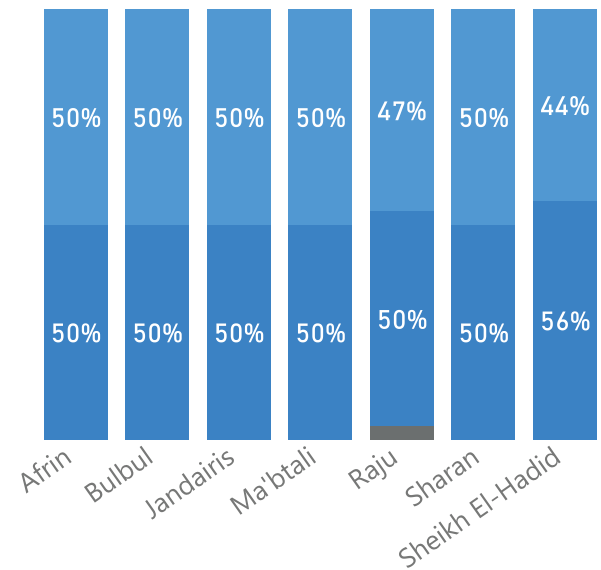
Irrigation Sources/Methods:

Although agriculture is in Afrin district, it has been noticed that no various irrigations sources are available. The most utilized source of irrigation in this area is wells, which spread in 50% of the covered communities in Afrin district. This prevalence of wells can be noticed in almost the half of the villages in Afrin, Bulbul, Jandairis, Maabatli, and Sharan sub-districts.

Also, the report has pointed out that there is a 3% dependence on water basins in Raju sub-district.

In the same regard, the used methods of irrigation in all covered communities are categorized as surface irrigation.

● River ● Water basins ● Well ● Tanks

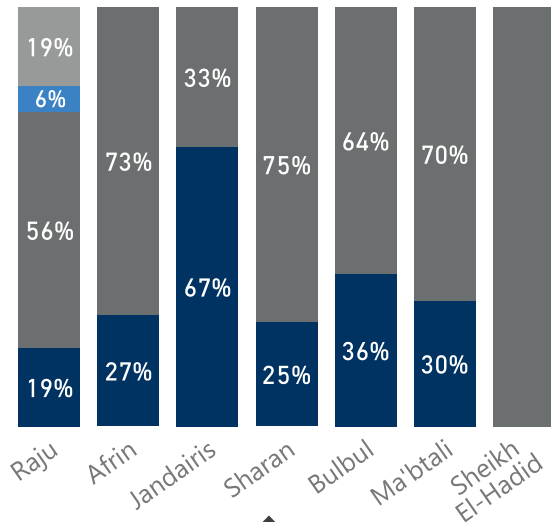


Irrigation Sources



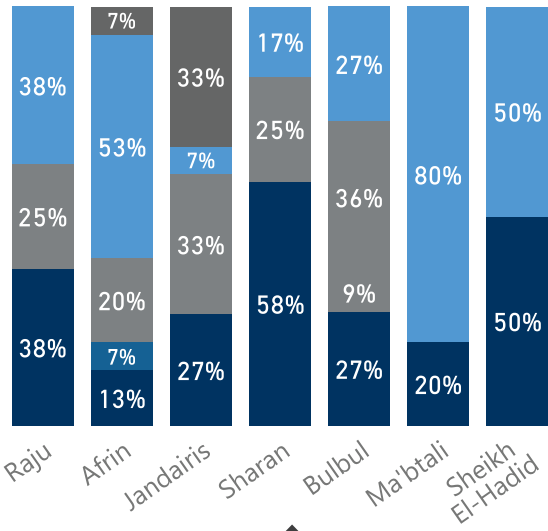
Agriculture Obstacles:

- Lack of markets for disposal of products
- Inability to purchase agricultural inputs such as seeds, fertilizers, pesticides, etc.)
- High fuel prices
- Lack of guidance centers



First factors affecting agricultural production

- Lack of markets for disposal of products
- Lack of availability in markets
- Inability to purchase agricultural inputs such as seeds, fertilizers, pesticides, etc.)
- High fuel prices
- High maintenance cost



Second factors affecting agricultural production

Most residents in Afrin district depend on agriculture as the main source of income but agriculture is still encountering many obstacles. The report attempted to shed light on the inability to purchase agricultural inputs such as seeds, fertilizers, pesticides...etc. This problem seems to be the most dominant problem residents are facing currently in Afrin district, which can be found in 64% of the covered communities. about it was also noted that 32% of the covered communities are suffering from high fuel prices.

The second-wide spread problem in Afrin district with a percentage of 36% in the covered communities and residents are suffering from is the lack of markets for products. This problem is mainly observed in Maabatli. This problem spreads in 80% of these communities .



Source of income:

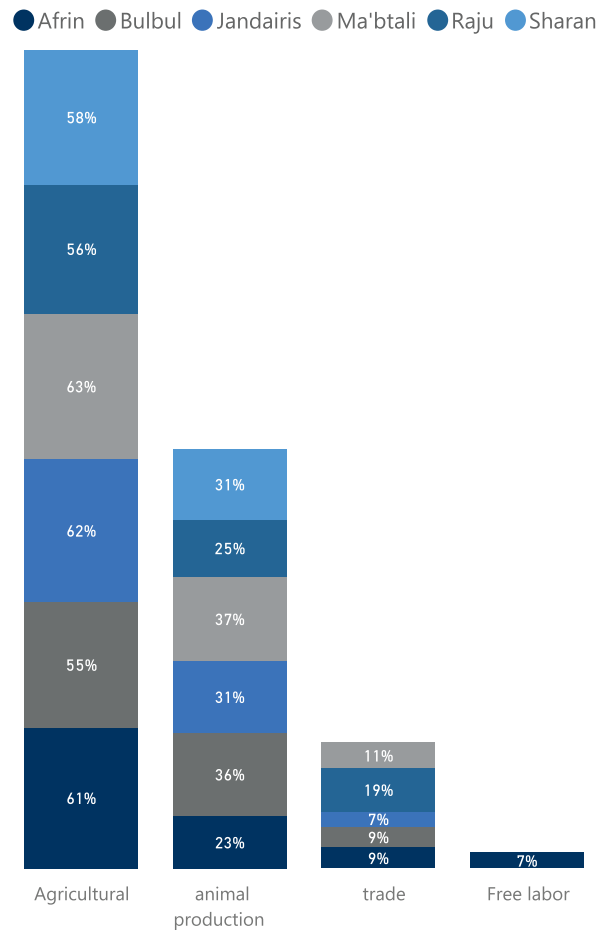
Men:

Many various income sources for men can exist in Afrin district. The collected statistics has highlighted that the most source of income derives from agriculture, which was found in all the covered communities and sub-districts ranging between 55-63% . The report has illustrated that men in more than 60% of the covered communities in Afrin, Jandairis, and Maabatli depend on their agriculture products to get the income needed. The most remarked products are olive and olive oil, which are obviously common in all covered communities.

The second source of income in Afrin district is animal production ranging between 23-37% within the covered communities spreading in almost 30% of the covered communities in Maabatli, Jandairis, Bulbul and Sharan sub-districts.

Along with these two sources of income, a very low percentage of men in Afrin district rely on trading as a main source of income. This reliance is remarkably noticed not to be found in Maabatli sub-district.

Men Source of Income

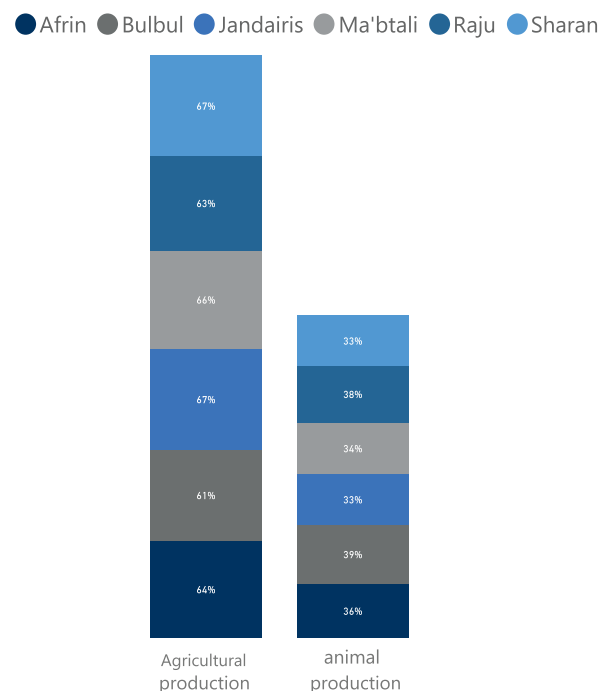


Women:

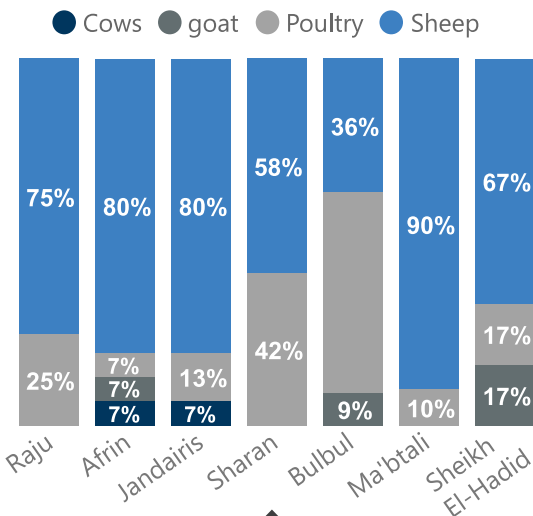
Regardless of the several source of income women, in Afrin district, have, but they depend at most on two main sources. The first one is the most agriculture production that can be found in almost all the covered sub-districts with different percentages ranging between 61-67%.. This type of income is observed to be existed in jandairis, and Sharan sub-districts.

Animal production is the second source of income for women. It's true that women depend on this source to secure their income in one way or another, but the dependence percentage is low ranging between 33-39% mainly in Bulbul sub-district.

Women Source of Income



Livestock:



Most animal husbandry

As in Afrin sub-district the second main source of income for women is animal production. Saying this the report tried to provide an overall view of the livestock resource in this area. In Afrin district the most animals bred by residents are sheep with a percentage of 71% within the covered communities. Breeding animals is mainly common in Maabatli sub-district, where 90% of its communities breed sheeps. Meanwhile, the percentage of breeding sheep in Afrin

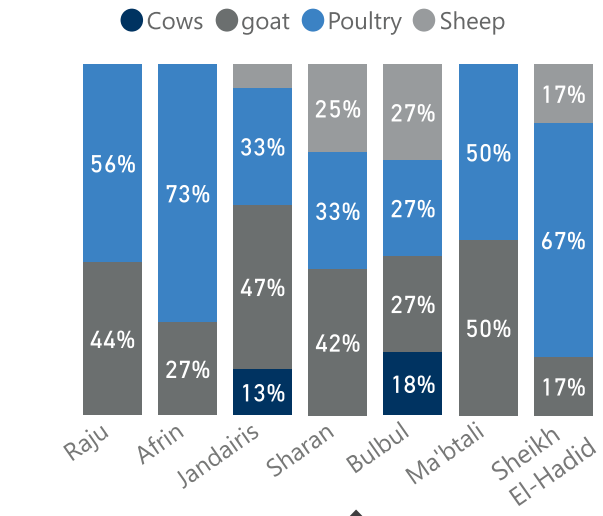
Livestock obstacles:

Even though most people in Afrin district depend on livestock products as a main source of income, but livestock breeding is facing many difficulties and problems in this area.

The most encountered obstacle facing residents in Afrin district is the lack of veterinary, which is a common obstacle in 35% of the covered communities. This obstacle spreads in 20-44% of the covered communities mainly in Raju, Bulbul, and Jandairis sub-districts. Another obstacle with the same percentage is lack of fodders. This problem can be observed in 32-39% of covered communities, in Sharan and Raju sub-districts. In order to overcome this obstacle, the residents are trying to use natural fodders.

On the other hand, 34% of the communities are depending on barley to feed their animals, while 26% of the communities are using Alfalfa to feed their animals.

It's worth mentioning that Afrin district is facing other obstacles such



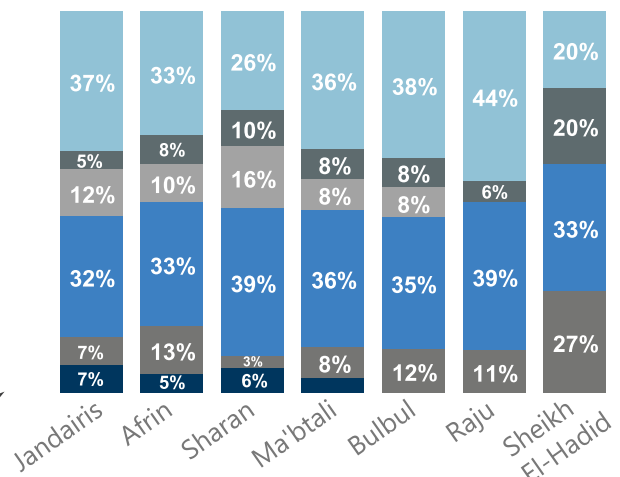
Second animal husbandry

and Jandairis sub-districts decreases to 80%.

The second kind of animals bred in Afrin district is poultry by 48% within the covered communities. Afrin sub-district is considered to have the highest percentage in breeding poultry (73%), while poultry is bred in more than half of the villages in Raju, Maabatli, and Sheikh El-Hadid sub-districts.

as; spread of inability to buy fodders, lack of vaccines and veterinary medicine, and lack of veterinary cadres. These problems are registered in low percentages.

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



Livestock Obstacles

Protection

Protection issues and needs in Syria remain prevalent and continue to affect all population. 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 northwest and northeast, the civilian population is still exposed to hostilities, leading to civilian casualties and forced displacements as people seek safety.

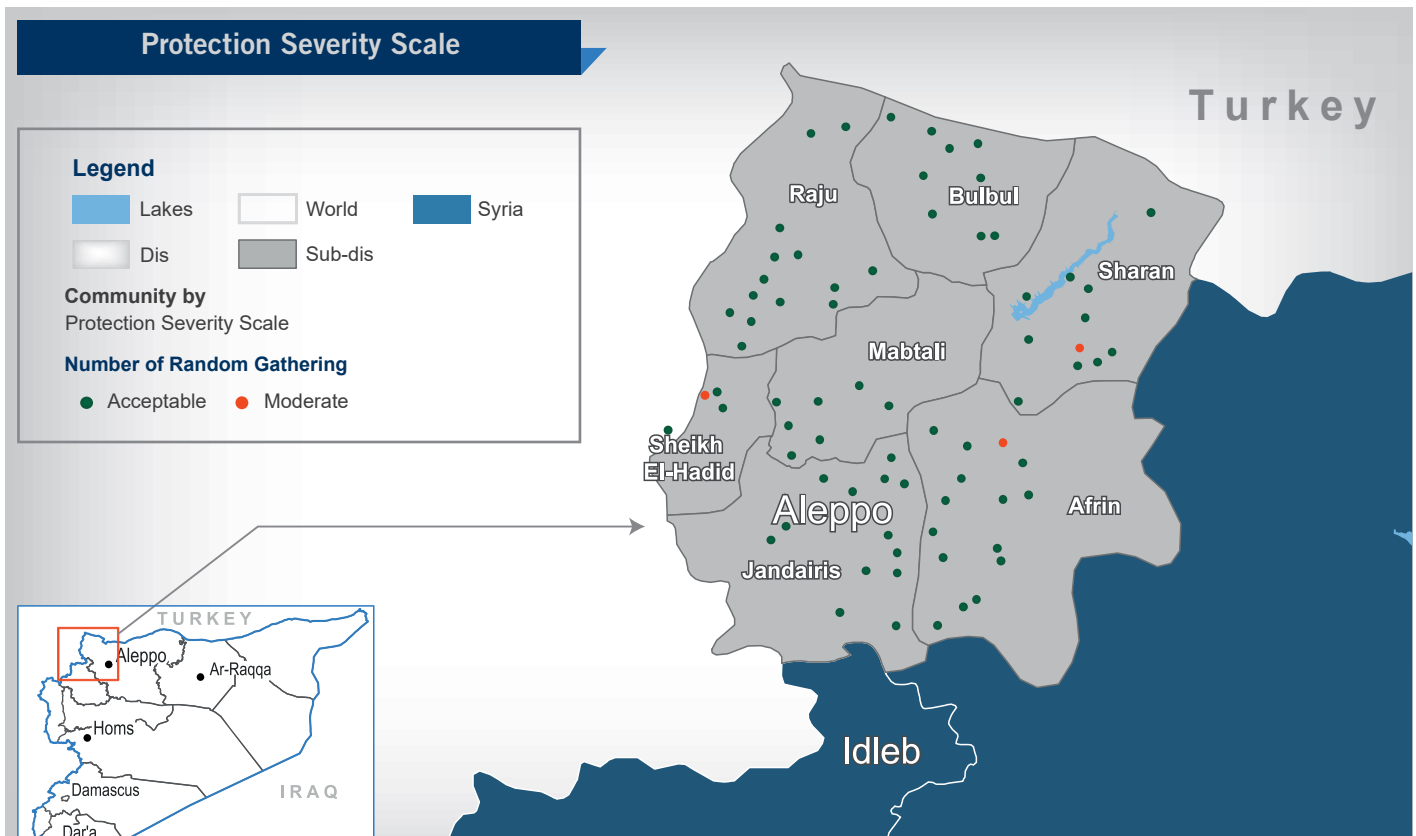
The prolonged and widespread use of a range of weaponry has left behind a range of explosive hazards, each posing their own risks

In a number of 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 an additional layer of needs that should be taken into account, not least in the fields of civil documentation and Housing, Land and Property (HLP).

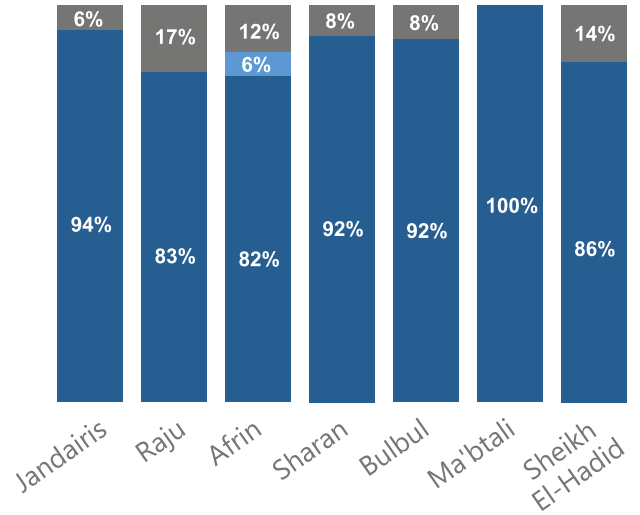


Type of Spread violence

Deprivation of learning:

The most obvious prevalent type of violence in Afrin district is the deprivation of learning, which is a common phenomenon seen in 89% of the covered communities. To elaborate more, this type of violence ranged between 82-94% in the covered communities, especially in Jandairis, Sharan, and Bulbul sub-districts with more than 90% of the covered communities. Additionally, Maabatli sub-district displays the same spread type.

● Deprivation of learning ● physical violence ● Early marriage



Types of violence

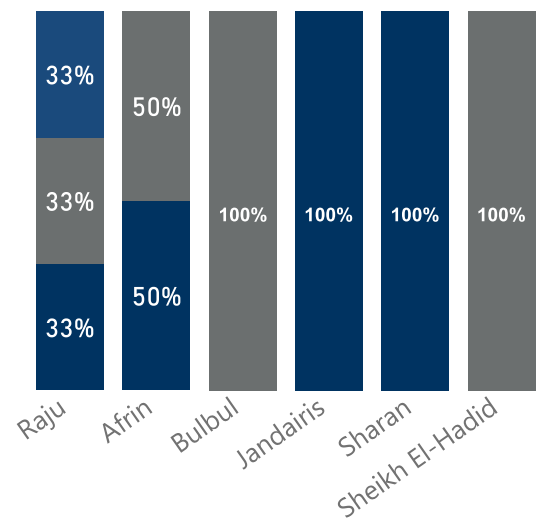
Early Marriage:

Afrin district is witnessing an expansion of early marriage in all its communities reaching 10%.

Furthermore, there was a spread of early marriage in this district by 10% of covered communities. This increased phenomenon can be detected in all covered sub-districts ranging between 6-17%. This issue is prominently observed in Raju sub-district with a percentage of 17% among its covered communities. In the same context, the report has noticed that girls are the most effected group suffering from this type of violence by 75% among the covered communities. Whereas, boys are suffering from early marriage in 25% of the covered communities. The frequency of this type of violence was presented in 44% of covered communities to take place to a great extent and 11% as sometimes happening. Undoubtedly, 56% within the targeted community showed its refusal to this incident.

Adding to the above, the collected statistics displayed a widespread of physical violence with 1% in the covered communities. This phenomenon can be found in Afrin district.

● All the time ● Most times ● sometimes



early marriage frequency during the past three months

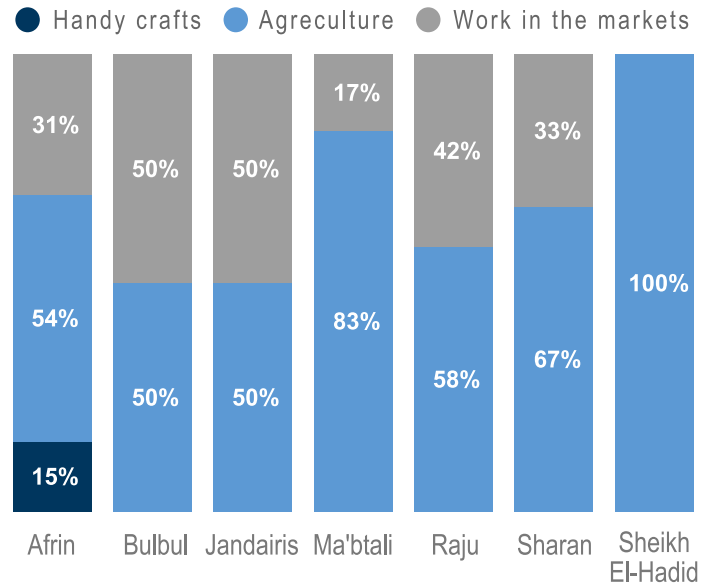


Child Labor:

Child labor is one of the common observed issues in Afrin District and its communities. Children undergo working related mainly to agriculture consisting 60% of the main work in Afrin district communities in almost 50-67% in all sub-districts. In Maabatli sub-district, the percentage reached 83%, while it was the full 100% in Sheikh El-Hadid sub-district.

Children working at markets was another variable for child labor to be found and registered 37% in Afrin district. This variable ranged between 17-50% within the covered communities in Bulbul and Jandairis sub-districts

Another variable of child working labor is handy crafts but observed to register low percentage 3% spreading only in Afrin sub-district. Afrin-district communities registered to have 15% of handy crafts prevalence.



Child Labor



Shelter

As a result of the evolution of the crisis in 2018, a slight improvement in the overall NFI situation has been noted, but a worsening of the shelter situation.

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

Over the course of 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.

Against the backdrop of 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.

It is likely that these needs will further increase in 2019 at the same time, of the 6.2 million long-term IDPs in Syria, many continue to face a range of barriers preventing return.

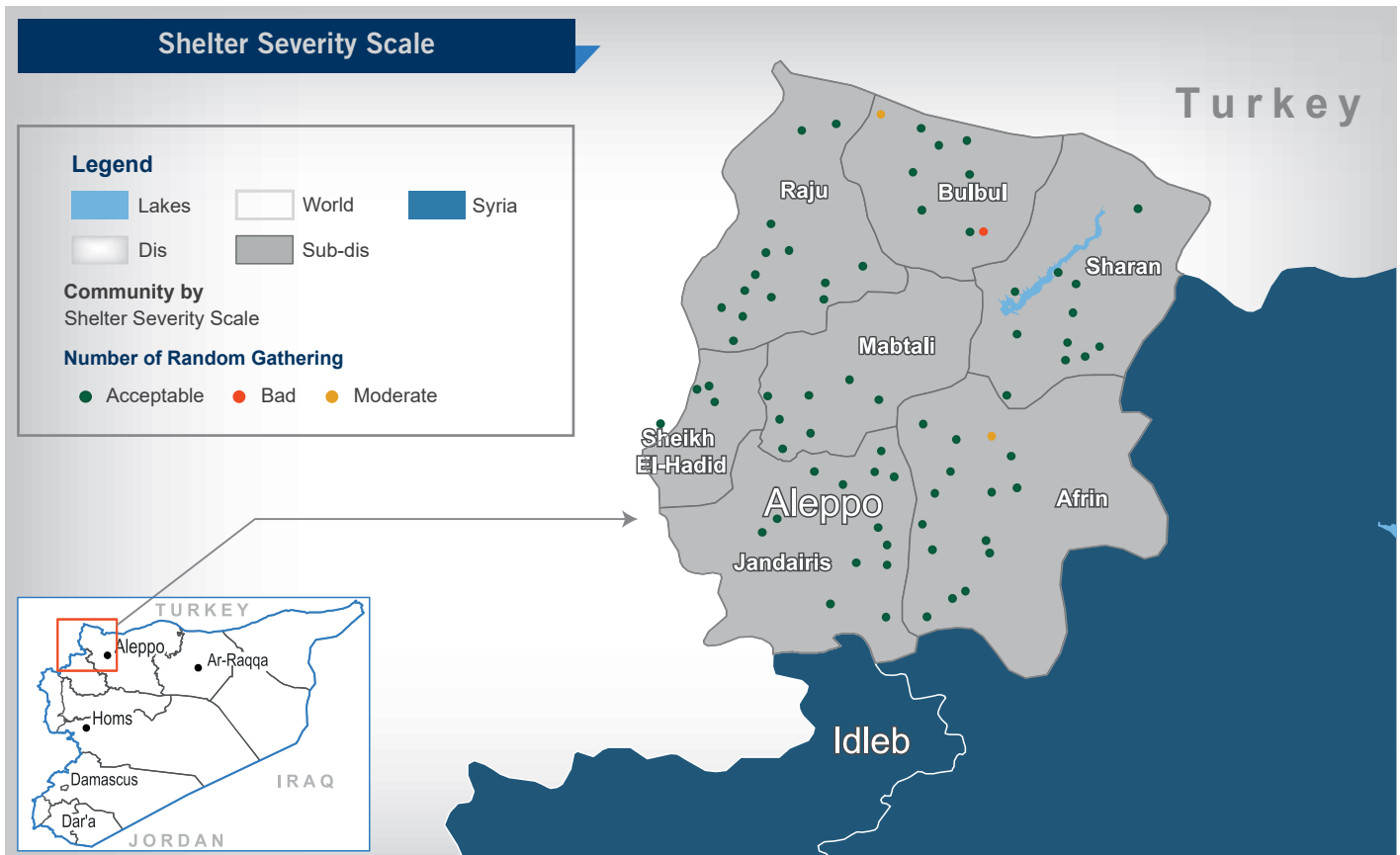
A significant proportion of the population is living with at least one shelter adequacy issue. Similarly, a significant proportion of the



population living in rented accommodation has been unable to afford rent in the last 3 months.

This issue disproportionately affects IDPs, of whom 64 percent are renting. In addition, host communities face significant pressures in terms of shelter capacity and adequacy.

(HNO Report 2019)



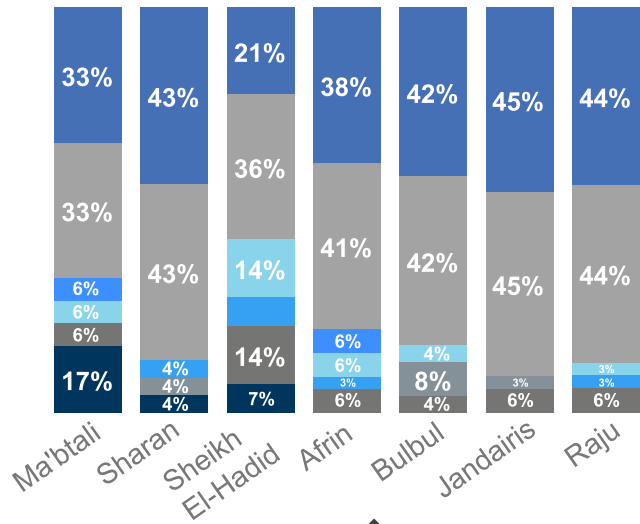
Most Shelter Common problems:

With the increase of IDPs in Afrin district beside the bad condition that IDPs and HC are suffering from all these factors had affected shelter in this area. The bad conditions along with the increased number of IDPs moves are considered to be the most faced problems by HC. Lack of heating is the critical issue residents are forced to encounter in 42% of Afrin district communities. Spreading of this problem ranged between 33-45% mainly existed in Sharan, Afrin, Bulbul, Jandairis and Raju sub-districts.

Lack of lighting is a growing problem in Afrin district, where the percentage of this lack ranges between 21-45% of the covered communities mainly in Sharan, Bulbul, Jandairis and Raju sub-districts.

The report sheds light on other related problems with low percentages though like lack of privacy and sufficient space inside shelter, inability to ensure safety at houses, insufficient protection for cold weather, and leaking water.

- Inability to ensure home security
- Lack of heating
- Lack of lighting
- Lack of privacy within the shelter (no internal division, no doors)
- Lack of sufficient space inside the shelter (minimum is 21 square meters per family)
- nothing
- Leaking rain water
- Lack of insulation against the cold



Most Shelter Common problems

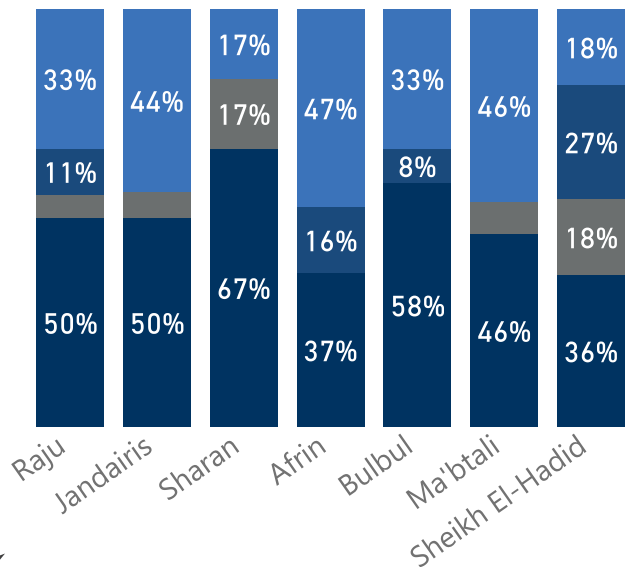
Lack of shelter problems:

As for shelter, the main reason behind problems taking place in Afrin district obliging the majority of the population to undergo difficulties is the lack the professional rehabilitation required to repair the damaged properties. The collected information showed that this lack was noticed in 36-67% of covered communities, which means in average 49% of the covered communities in this district.

The unavailability of materials at markets was another observed problem. This lack was found in 17-47% of the covered villages allocated mainly in Jandairis, Afrin, and Maabatli sub-districts, where this lack exists in 40% of its communities.

It's worth mentioning that in 9% of the covered communities there is a shortage of money to be used for rehabilitating shelter and 7% related to the high prices.

- repairs require professional employment
- Provide the ability to make repairs but shelter and repair materials are too expensive
- high prices
- lack of materia



Lack of shelter problems

Lack of Shelter Availability Reasons:

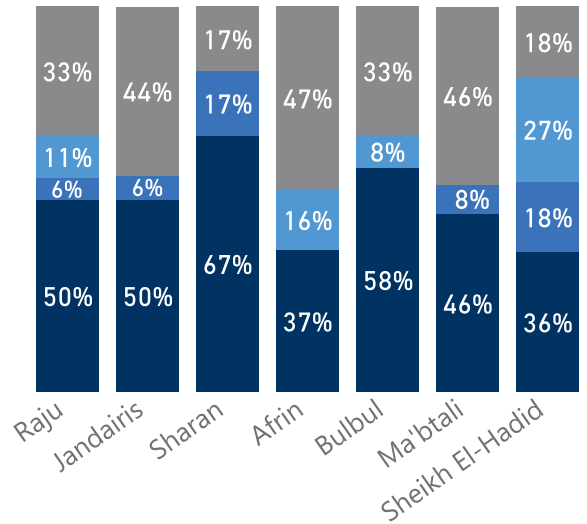
Due to the variety of the problems related to shelter in Afrin district, the report tried to investigate further reasons causing these problems. The report figured out that the major reason behind the lack of shelter is because of the dearth of rented houses

temporary shelter. This reason is ranging between 31-65% of the covered villages mainly in Raju, Bulbul, and Sharan sub-districts.

The considerable shortage of necessary tools and materials used to rehabilitate shelters resulted in the unavailability of shelter in Afrin district. This lack was recognized in 21-54% mostly in Jandairis and Maabtali sub-districts.

Other minor reasons attributed in the unavailability of shelter in Afrin like lack of collective centers and the poor financial condition of IDPs.

- high prices ● lack of materials
- Provide the ability to make repairs but shelter and repair materials are too expensive
- repairs require professional employment



Lack of Shelter Availability

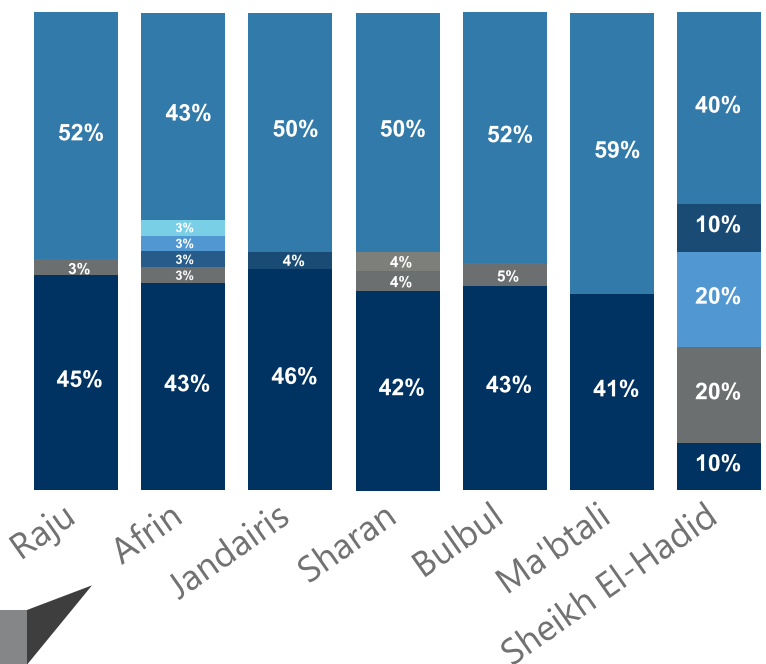
Affected People for Lack of Shelter:

In the view of the fact that Afrin district witnesses lack of shelter, diverse groups of the population were affected

With the miscellaneous of reasons for lack shelter and causes this led to diverse in affected people for lack of shelter, in Afrin district the most affected people for lack of shelter was local residents who never had left their origin place and this was in about half of the villages in Afrin district, in the meanwhile this group was mainly in more than half of the villages in Raju, Jandairis, Sharan, Bulbul, and Maabtali sub-districts.

In almost 42% of the covered villages, IDPs are the most affected group, who live in unfinished buildings and collective centers.

- IDPs displaced by the community (without rent)
- IDPs who live in incomplete or destroyed homes
- Displaced persons in rented houses
- Displaced persons in collective shelters
- Local residents hosting displaced people
- Displaced persons in individual camps
- Returnees
- Local residents who have not moved away



Affected People for Lack of Shelter

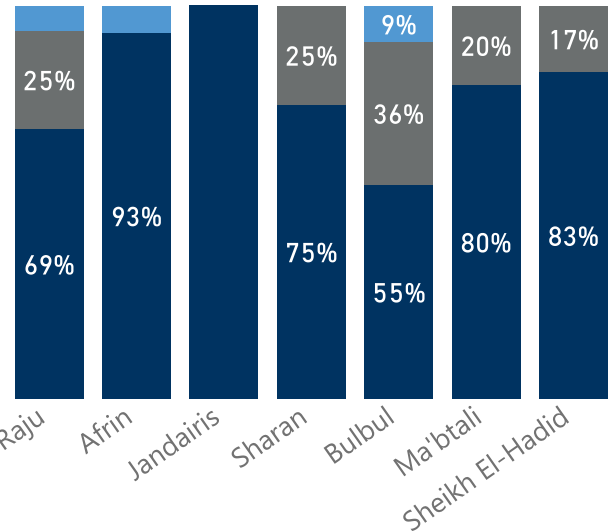
Shelter Destruction:

Destroyed shelter proportions are numerous in Afrin district due to lack of shelter repair and maintenance., the results extracted from the report showed that the extent of the damaged building is medium standing for less than 30% of the total buildings structures in 80% of the whole district in average and precisely ranged between 55-100% of the covered villages.

The destruction in Afrin district formed less than 10% in 16% of the covered villages mainly in all sub-districts except in Afrin and Jandairis sub-districts.

The destruction of some buildings reached 30% in Raju, Afrin, and Bulbul sub-districts.

● 10-30% ● Less than 10% ● more than 30%



Percentage of Shelter Destruction by Sub-district



WASH

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 people in camps, informal settlements, and host communities).

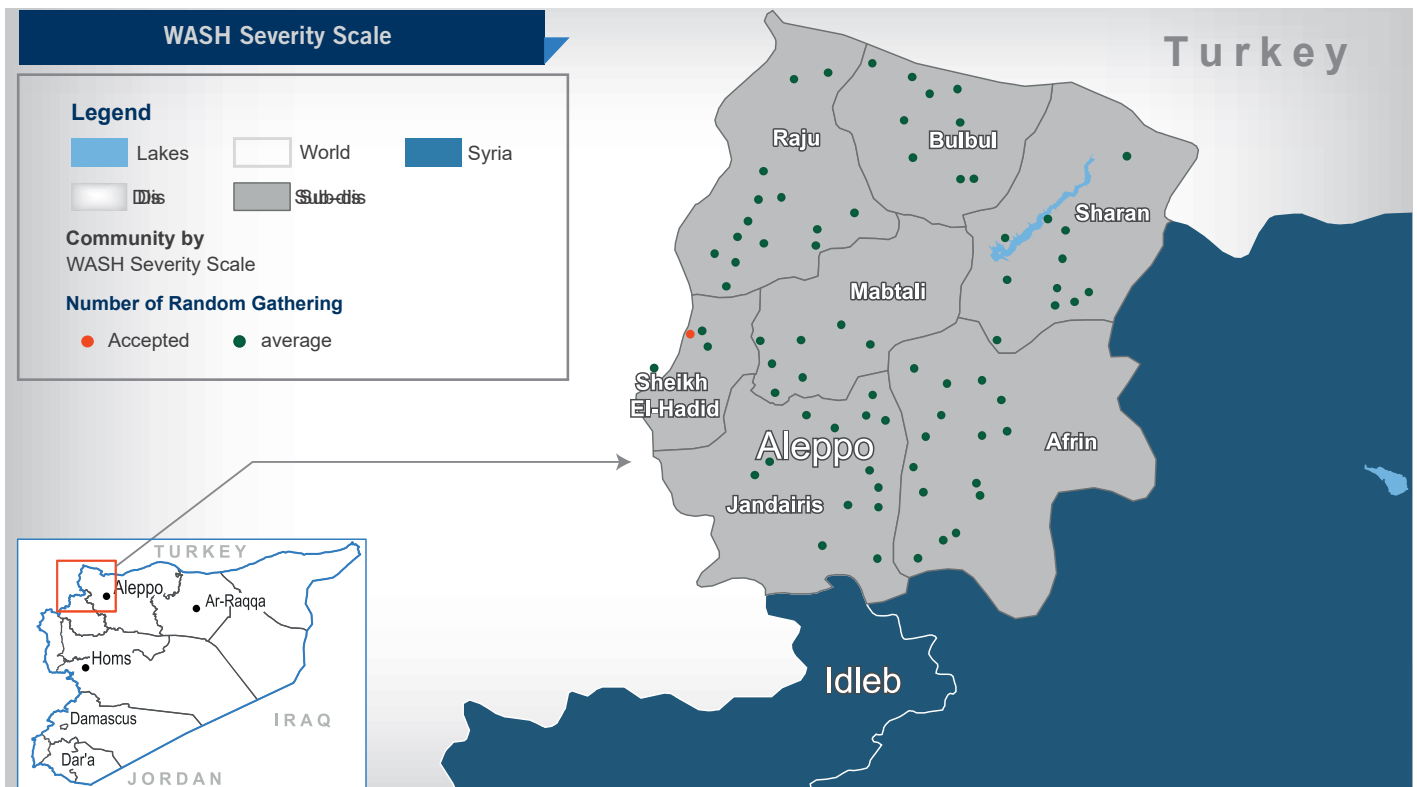
Prior to the crisis, almost 100 percent of the population in Syria was served by well-developed, state-owned, centrally-managed water systems. The findings of the 2018 household assessment indicate a slight increase in water share received from the water distribution networks. However, the findings also indicate that the water chlorination level remains insufficient in many areas and that many people are still forced to complement water received from the network or to solely rely on alternative sources.

Unregulated water operators that are still meeting part of the water demand, often with poor quality water, seriously increase the risk of contracting the waterborne disease. Many communities that are not served through water networks face serious issues in regards to water affordability which also impacts needs in other sectors. Piped water systems, though dysfunctional in some areas, continue to operate at varying levels of efficiency, with urban centers generally better served.

Limitations in regular operations, maintenance and repair have had a significant impact on the systems efficiency, leading to a higher risk of



contamination. Unilateral coercive measures have limited the import of critical water supply equipment including water treatment and disinfectant products, further complicating operations. The lack of a regular power supply still constitutes the primary bottleneck for the WASH sector and explains the sub-standard performance of water distribution systems in many areas, in particular, contested areas. In north-east Syria, the contamination of water stations with explosive hazards as well as the proximity to the frontline in Deir-ez-Zor has also presented significant challenges, which have contributed to ongoing needs related to the lack of safe and affordable water and raised concerns on the protection of WASH staff. (HNO Report 2019)

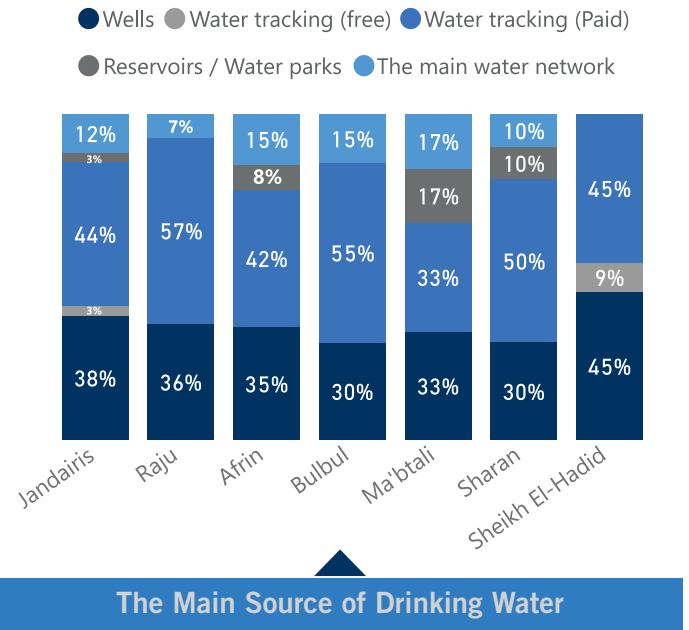


Drinking water sources

The sources of drinking water were varied in Afrin district villages, in the meanwhile, the most important sources of drinking water were wells and water tracking (Paid), also the results showed that reliance on this source as the main source of water was in about 47% of covered villages in Afrin district, also it was clear that it was ranging between 33-57% of villages, and it was mainly in Raju, Bulbul, and Sharan sub-districts by more than half of the villages for these sub-districts.

Percentage of villages depend on wells as a main source of water is 35% of the covered villages. This reliance spread in all sub-districts except in Sheikh El-Hadid sub-district.

But depending on other sources do exists in Afrin district like water tracking (free), reservoirs, and main water network.



Drinking water Problems:

In Afrin district there were many problems in regarding the availability and access to water besides the water quality, but the big percentage was for the lack of daily share for each person, and this was in a very high percentages in all covered sub-districts. This problem is ranging between 50-66.6% of the covered communities, essentially in Jandairis, Sharan, and Raju sub-districts.

A low percentage in all sub-districts have expressed that the taste of water is not good but what is remarkable is that this percentage increases in Afrin and Bulbul sub-districts.

The report has pointed out the existence of other low-percentage problems like insufficient amount of water, water quality, usage of unsafe sources of drinking water in addition to high prices of water.

Drinking Water Problems

Column1	Afrin	Bulbul	Jandairis	Ma'btali	Raju	Sharan
Insufficient amount of water	2.22%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	2.78%
Minimize water usage per person on a daily basis	57.78%	54.55%	62.22%	50.00%	62.50%	66.67%
The water does not look good	0.00%	0.00%	6.67%	10.00%	4.17%	8.33%
Use an unsafe source of drinking water	11.11%	9.09%	8.89%	10.00%	14.58%	13.89%
Water is safe to drink	6.67%	15.15%	6.67%	20.00%	0.00%	2.78%
Water prices are increasing	8.89%	6.06%	11.11%	3.33%	12.50%	0.00%
Water taste is not good	13.33%	15.15%	4.44%	6.67%	6.25%	5.56%

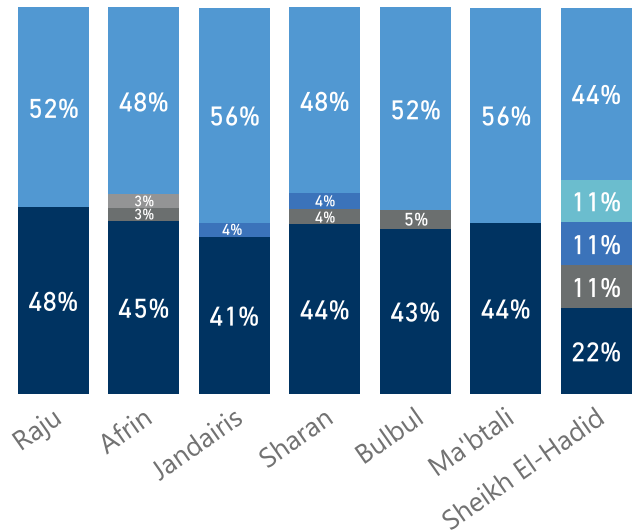
Vulnerable Groups for Lack of Drinking Water:

In Afrin district beside the diversity of drinking water problems, there was also a diversity in the vulnerable groups for lack of drinking water, the most affected group for lack of drinking water was the HC who hadn't left their community by more than half of the villages in this district, Additionally, the percentage of this group ranges between 44-56%, mainly found in Raju, Jandairis, Bulbul, and Maabatli sub-districts.

The second most affected group is IDPs hosted by HC.. This impact can found in 43% of Afrin district communities. We can say that all the covered sub-districts endure this effect except in Sheikh El-Hadid sub-district where the percentage bis 22% in all villages.

Not only the hosted IDPs were affected, but also IDPs in rented houses, in unfinished buildings or camps.

- Local residents who have not moved away 130
- Displaced persons in individual camps 128
- Local residents hosting displaced people 127
- Displaced persons in rented houses 124
- IDPs who live in incomplete or destroyed homes 123
- IDPs displaced by the community (without rent) 122



Vulnerable Groups for Lack of Drinking Water

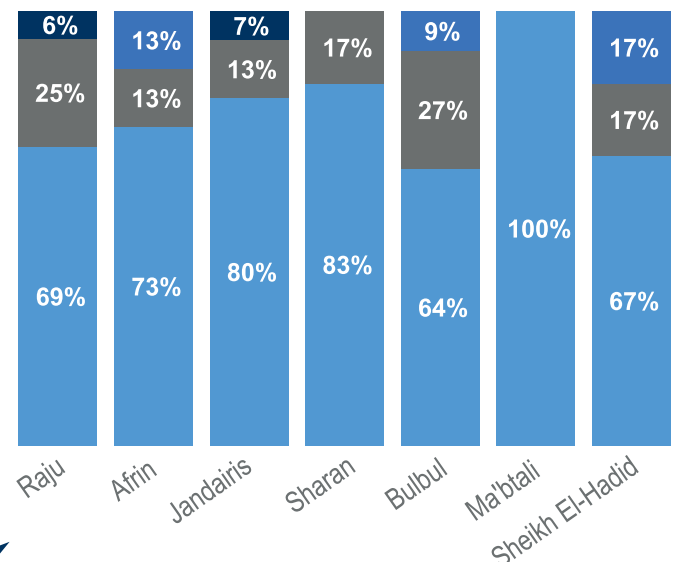
Water infrastructure:

The in hand report clarified the problems related to water on one hand and on the other hand, it addressed the destruction of water infrastructure. In Afrin district between 10-30% of water infrastructure is destroyed and in 76% of the covered villages, a percentage ranging between 64-83% of water infrastructure is destroyed except in Maabatli sub-district where all villages have a destruction of water infrastructure between 10-30%.

Less than 10% of water infrastructure in Afrin district is destroyed. The concerned destruction ranged between 13-27% of the villages essentially common in Bulbul and Raju sub-districts.

In some villages the destruction in water infrastructure is more than 30% in some villages in Raju and Jandairis sub-districts.

- more than 30%
- There is no damage
- 10-30%
- Light Damage Requires Repair



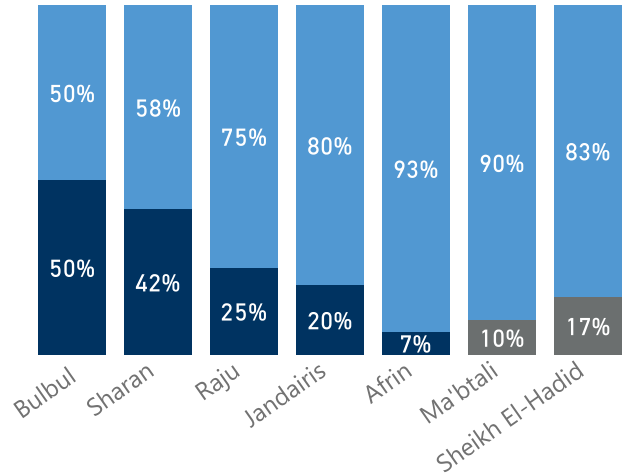
Water Infrastructure Condition by Sub-district

Waste Disposal Practices:

Most of the used practices to dispose waste are applied through public networks (partly functioning) in almost 76% of villages in Afrin district. This practice is ranging between 50-93% of the villages and mainly exists in Afrin, Maabatli, and Sheikh El-Hadid sub-districts. The network is fully functioning and this practice is used in 22% of Afrin villages ranging between 6-50%, mainly exists in Bulbul and Sharan sub-districts.

The report has highlighted that some villages (about 2 villages) use open digs as a practice to dispose the waste disposal. These villages are in Maabatli and Sheikh El-Hadid sub-districts.

- Public network (fully operational)
- In open area/digs
- Public network (operating in part)



Waste Disposal Practices

Waste and Sewage Problems:

This report has exposed the various problems encountering the waste and sewage network in Afrin district. The major problem population is forced to deal with is the increased

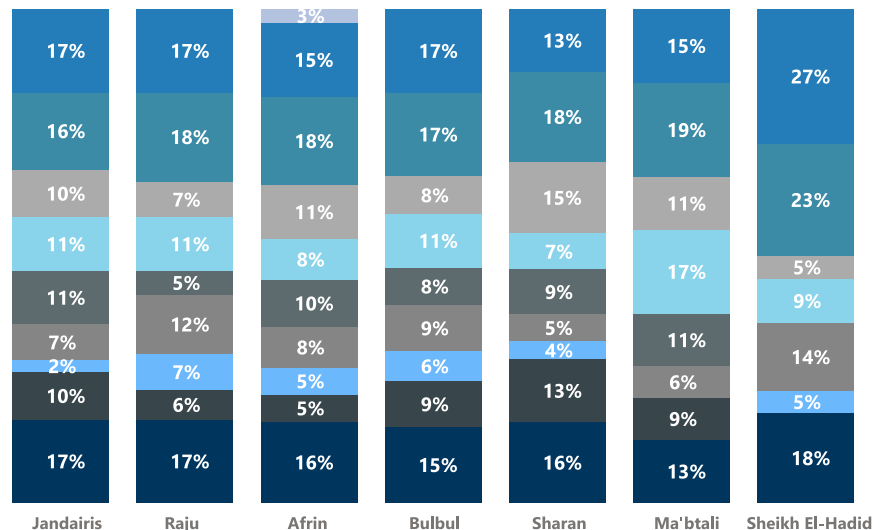
in rodents like mice mainly in Sheikh El-Hadid sub-district by about 23% of this area villages.

Also, there was an increased percentage of flies, mosquitoes and garbage with the same percentages. Sheikh El-Hadid sub-district witnesses the highest percentage of mosquitoes (72%).

As for garbage, this issue is mainly observed in Sheikh El-Hadid, Jandairis, and Raju sub-districts. Other minor issues were observed but with low percentages

like pollution, water pollution, effects of waste on the environment, accumulation in public places, and defecation in open areas.

- Garbage
- Defecation in the open
- Accumulation in public places
- bad smell
- pollution
- Increase rodents like mice
- Effect of waste on the environment
- Wastewater causes water pollution
- Increase flies and mosquitoes
- No problem



Waste and Sewage Problems

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. However, the situation in some areas, such as the north-west, is, in fact, deteriorating amidst an increase in people in need.

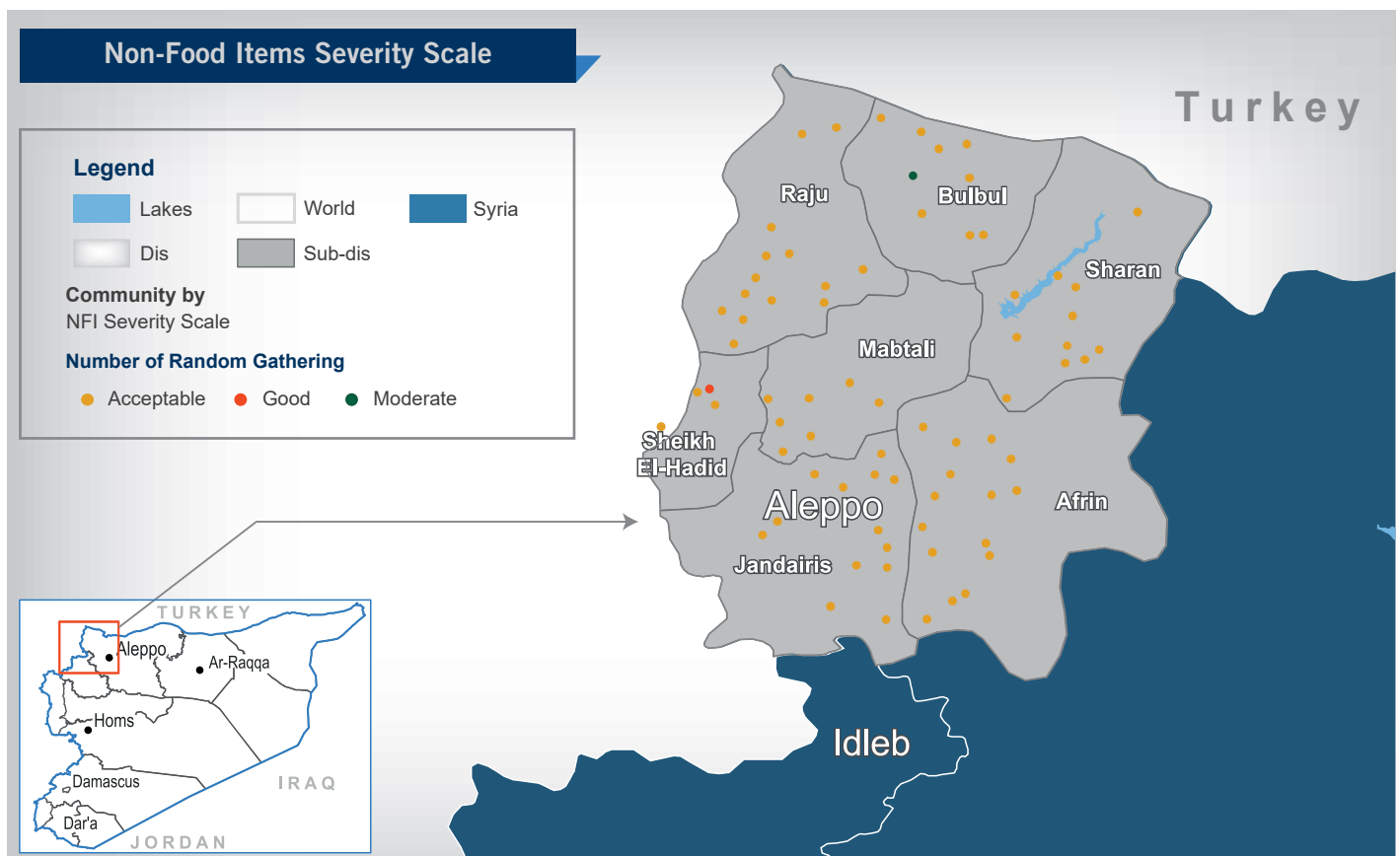
The overall decrease in people in need reflects some incremental improvements in market functionality in some areas, specifically where hostilities are subsiding, and which are now witnessing increased stability. Access to NFIs has generally become more stable over the last year, with 14 percent of communities reporting a deteriorating situation, compared with 24 percent last year.

However, needs remain substantial, both in terms of humanitarian life-saving needs, particularly those among the high numbers of 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 NFI items and a significant increase in requests for items specific to the

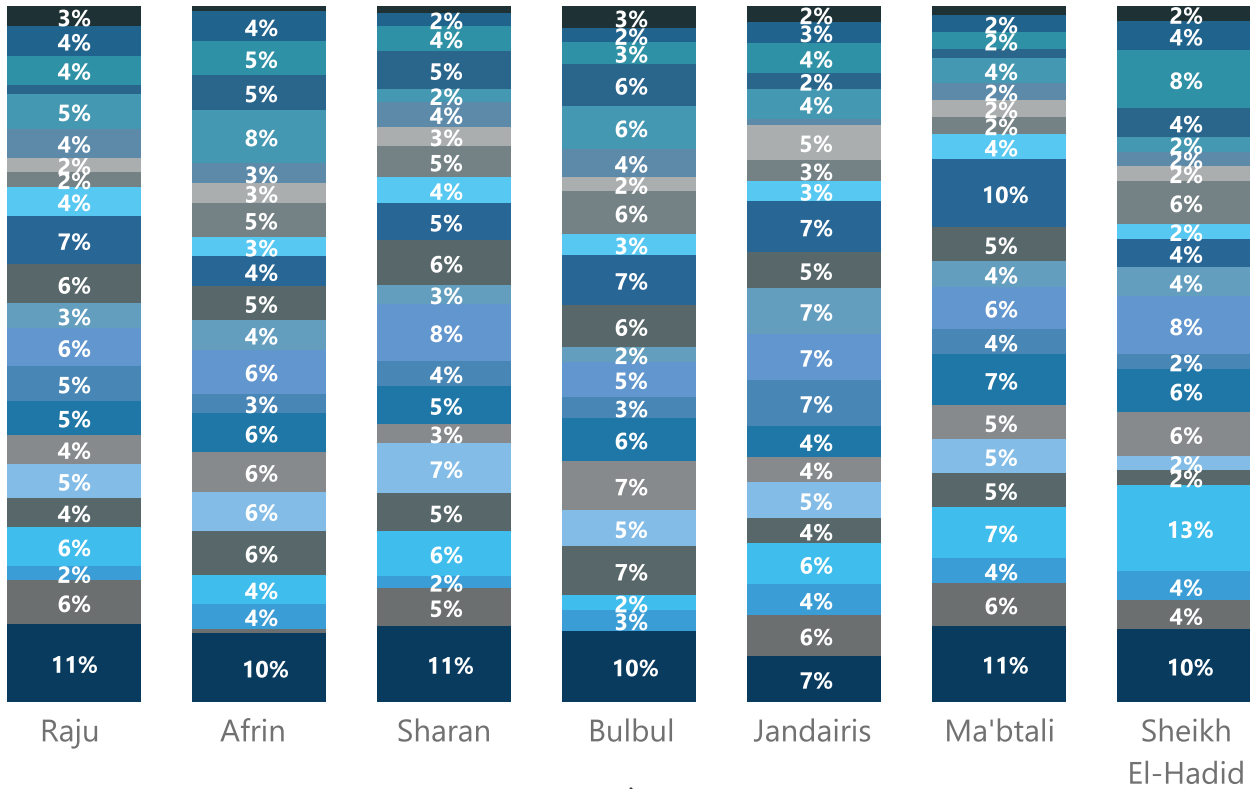


situation faced by certain communities or population groups. Such items include clothing, fuel, and batteries. In 2019, these needs will continue to compromise the ability of NFI partners to tailor responses based on the intersection of individual needs and vulnerabilities with the localized capacity of markets and supply chains. (HNO Report 2019)



Basic Needs:

- soap ● sanitary pads ● cleaning fluid (for home) ● detergent ● Baby diapers ● Detergents (for dishes) ● Adult diapers
- Batteries ● shoes ● Heating fuel ● Heaters winter ● Winter shoes ● Winter clothes ● Diapers Disposable ● Winter blankets
- Bedding ● cooking utensils ● Mattresses / sleeping mats ● water reservoirs ● Cooking fuel ● Clothes ● Sources of light



Basic Needs of NFI by Sub-district

The basic needs for none food Items (NFI) focused on Mattresses, where this need reached almost 10% of Afrin district villages. Additionally, this need has existed in Raju, Afrin Sharan, Bulbul, Maabatli, and Sheikh El-Hadid sub-districts with more than 10% of its covered villages.

Because of Winter and the increased numbers of IDPs coming all over Syria during the last three months, the heating fuel became the second need nearly 6% of Afrin district along with winterization clothes that became a need with the same percentage in all the covered villages as well.

The need for other NFI items like winter boots, batteries, blankets and cooking utensils registered almost the same percentage. While cooking fuel will be discussed in its specialized section

A general view detected from the report has concluded that NFI items were found to be a prerequisite for the area residents due to the obvious lack of these items in Afrin district.

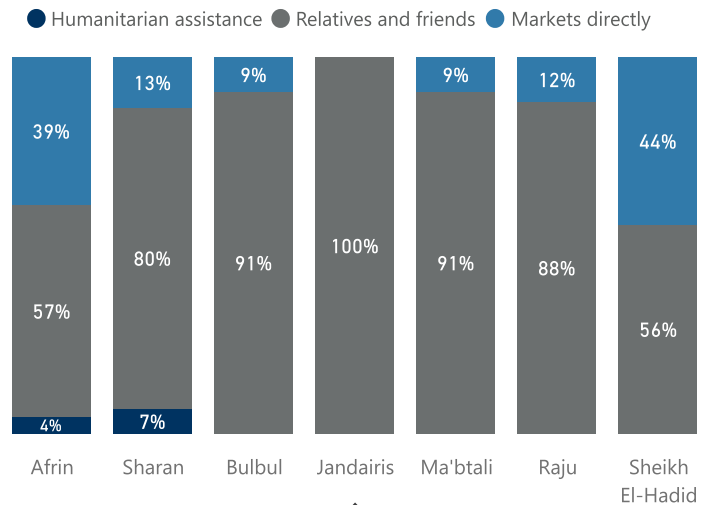


Access to Non-Food Items:

In Afrin district, there is an absence of full access to main markets and only partial access exists. This absence is related to obstacles such as road closures and clashes took place last year. This report exhibits that 68% of the villages in Afrin endure the above-mentioned difficulties. However, difficulties in accessing markets as a result of restrictions on the movement of women and people with special needs showed up in 32% of the covered villages in Afrin district.

Moreover, deficiency of transportation means is another reason that leads to the difficulty to access markets but with low percentage reaching 3% among the covered villages. Lack of means of transportation as difficulty in accessing markets was in low percentages, which reached 3% of all covered villages in this area.

As a result of the hardness regarding accessing markets, relatives and friends are considered as the main source to get the basic needs of non-food items extending to 79% of the villages in Afrin district. Roughly 19% of the residents get their basic needs of NFI directly from markets, which is a technique followed mainly in Afrin and Sheikh El-Hadid sub-districts.



Access to Non-Food Items by Sub-district

2% of the villages in this area receive non-food items through humanitarian aids provided to them especially in Afrin and Sharan sub-districts.

Coping Strategies with the Shortage of Non-Food Items:

As the acute need for non-food items and their impact on daily life in most of lifelines, besides lack of access to markets as well as the unavailability of these materials, all these factors contribute in diverse of coping strategies for non-food items.

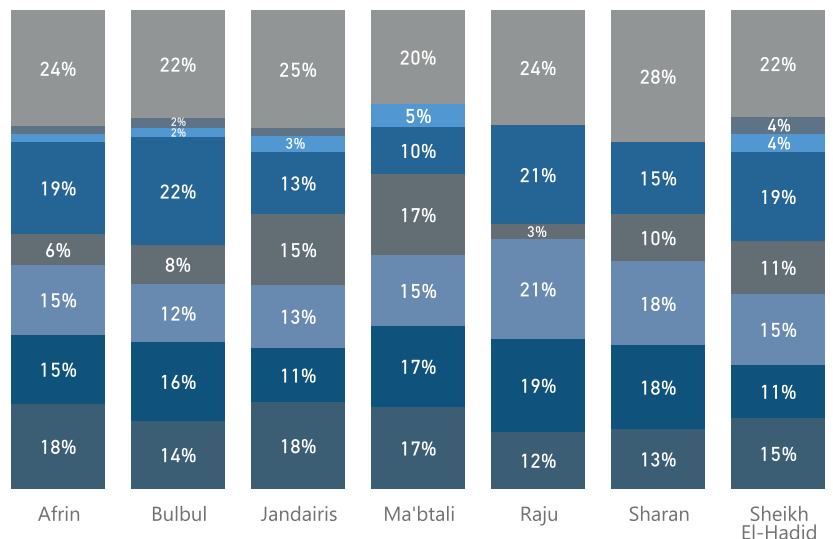
The most widely utilized strategy followed by residents in Afrin district is scrounging or purchasing NFI items with credit. This strategy observed

in 24 % of the covered villages and relied on to a great extent in Afrin and Sheikh El-Hadid, Sharan, Raju sub-districts. Additionally, it was noticed that 28% of the population in Sharan sub-district villages rely on this strategy.

Other strategy was recognized in 17% of the villages, where population use the strategy of spending savings in order to purchase non-food items they need in their daily life.

Presented in less proportion, residents also count on a strategy which is reducing expenditures of other sources like education health....etc. to secure that vital non-food items are guaranteed. The dispersal of this strategy can be easily found in Raju sub-district with a percentage of 21% .

- There is no need to use a coping strategy with no shortage of non-food items
- Begging
- Reduce intake of food / calories
- High Risk / Illegal Work
- Borrow money / purchase debt
- Reduction of non-food expenditures
- Sell a house or land
- Spending savings
- Sale of productive assets or means of transport
- Sale of household assets / goods



Coping Strategies with the Shortage of Non-Food Items

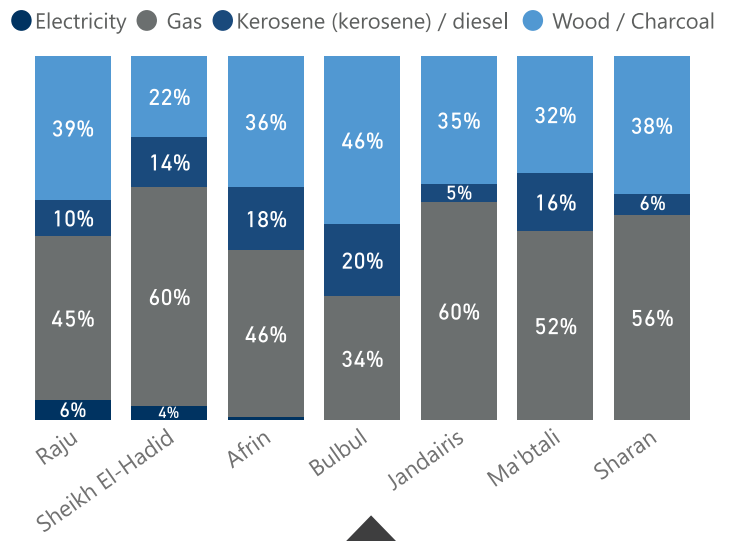
Cooking Fuel:

Since there is an accelerated need for cooking fuel in Syria generally and in Afrin district particularly, the domestic population was obliged to depend on several sources in an attempt to meet their growing needs. That's why, 49% of the population in the targeted villages depend on gas in the first place and consider it the first alternative. Whilst, in Sheikh El-Hadid and Jandairis sub-districts, it's clear-cut that denizen population rely on this source in almost 60% of its villages covered within this report.

On the other hand, the population count on firewood and coal, which is almost is used in about 36% of the villages. Using this source as an alternative of cooking fuel is essentially exercised in all sub-districts especially in Bulbul, Raju, and Sharan sub-districts.

Meanwhile, 13% of the villages depend on diesel as another source of cooking fuel. The report has demonstrated that depending on this source is most obvious in Afrin and Bulbul sub-districts and considered as one of the most important sources used for cooking. To be noted that Maabatli sub-district dependence on this source is slightly low comparing to other sub-districts

As for reliance on electricity, is used in 2% of the villages and



Sources of Cooking Fuel for HC

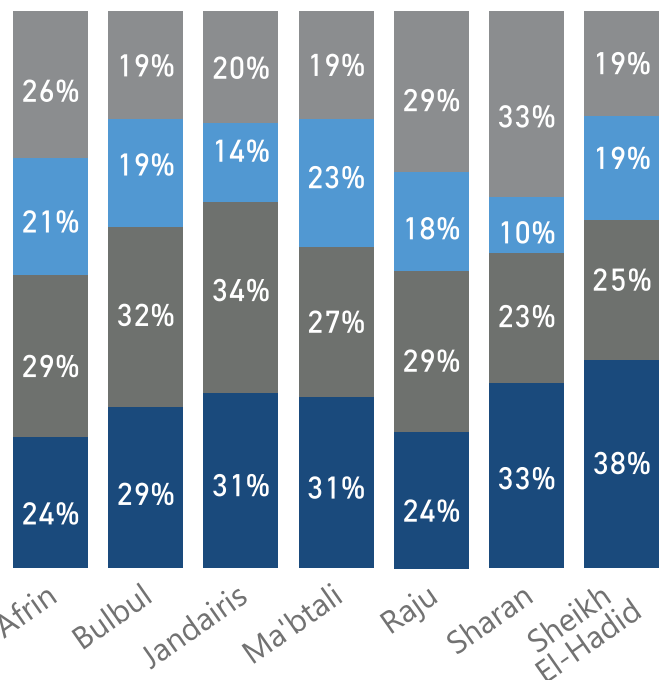
foremost in Raju, Sheikh El-Hadid sub-districts. Adding to this the report has stated that 4% of the villages in these sub-districts depend on electricity as a source to replace the absence of cooking fuel.

Coping strategies for cooking fuel shortages:

The local population in Afrin district didn't just cope with the shortage of cooking fuel using various sources, but also have created a group of coping strategies related to this shortage since this need is closely connected to their daily basic needs. The most pursued way to struggle against this lack is to reduce spending on other materials and as a result people can secure cooking fuel. In the same context, statistics have exposed that about 34% of the villages reckon on this strategy, which is used heavily in half of the villages in Bulbul sub-district, and less in Raju and Maabatli sub-districts.

Population in quarter of the villages in Afrin district borrow cooking fuel from friends and relatives, and this coping strategy was most prevalent in Sharan sub-district, where it was found that 42% of its villages use this strategy, while the reliance on reducing the amount of fuel used for other purposes, to be used as fuel for cooking was in 19% of all villages, this strategy was mainly in Sheikh El-Hadid sub-district. Population relies less on food that does not require much use of cooking fuel, which spreads in about 20% of the villages in Jandairis sub-district and count on reducing the overall food in case of cooking fuel lack was in very few percentages, and only in Afrin sub-district.

- Borrow fuel from friends / relatives 194
- Reduce the amount of fuel used for other purposes 193
- Reduce spending on other materials to buy fuel 192
- Buy blankets and other items to counter the cold 191

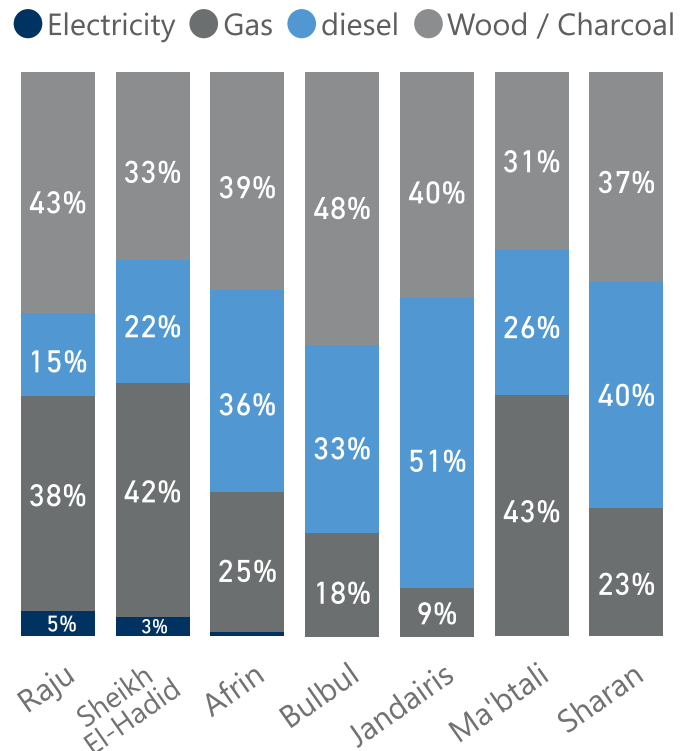


Coping strategies for cooking fuel shortages

Heating fuel:

During winter and along with the rapid spread of population in this area, reaching 23,970 individuals in all the covered villages, 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 sources of heating fuel were used in about 39% of the villages, and this source was mainly used in Bulbul sub-district by 48% of this sub-district covered communities.

Also, the report has indicated that the rely on diesel as one source of heating fuel reached almost most of the villages in this area utilized in 31% of all covered villages. This source is used mainly in more than half of the villages of Jandairis sub-district. While the dependence on gas was 28% within the covered villages in Afrin district. Last but not least, the report presented that this source was mainly in Maabatli 43% of its villages, whereas, electricity was noted in very low percentages, and mainly used in Raju sub-district.



Main Sources of Heating Fuel

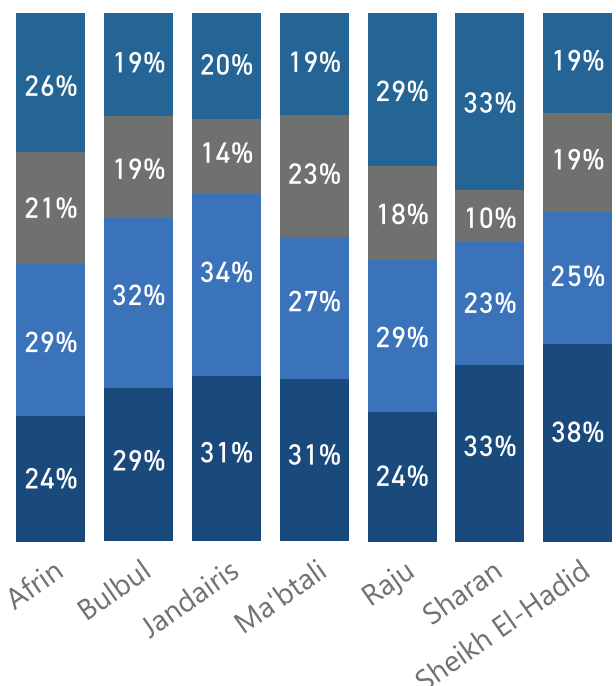
Coping Strategies for Lack of Heating Fuel:

Different reasons like the diversity of heating fuel sources due to the lack of fuel in general and the population's inability to rely on one source have pushed the population in this area to rely on several and various coping strategies to substitute the fuel shortages they suffer.

The report has concluded that the population in about 29% of total villages rely on purchasing winter blankets in order to overcome cold and lack of heating fuel. In Bulbul and Jandairis sub-districts, 30% of the covered villages count on this strategy.

Other coping strategies were applied by the targeted population such as reducing spending on other materials in order to secure heating fuel. This strategy had been used in half of the villages in Sharan and Sheikh El-Hadid sub-districts in more than 33% of these sub-district villages. Strategies adopted by the population stretched to borrowing heating fuel from friends and relatives. Quarter of Afrin sub-district villages showed depending on this strategy. At last, reducing the proportion of consumed fuel to be was registered to register. Fundamentally, low Afrin and Maabatli sub-districts got a 20% higher percentage by more than other sub-districts

- Borrow fuel from friends / relatives 194
- Reduce the amount of fuel used for other purposes 193
- Reduce spending on other materials to buy fuel 192
- Buy blankets and other items to counter the cold 191



Coping Strategies for Lack of Heating Fuel



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