

Aleppo Governorate, Syria February 2022



Background

Since the start of the Syrian civil war in 2011, widespread conflict across northeast Syria (NES) has resulted in significant displacement of civilians. Economic conditions have deteriorated across the entire country, and the prices of basic goods have increased. This is partly due to the instability and decline of the Syrian Pound (SYP) against the US Dollar (USD), as well as the escalation of conflict in northwest Syria in early 2020.1 The international community anticipates further economic deterioration as a result of the ongoing Ukraine crisis. The significant reduction of the level of the Euphrates river causes severe impact on water and electricity access, livelihoods and food security in northeast Syria.² The drought, combined with continued conflict in the areas around Ras Al Ein, as well as the ongoing pandemic has caused further displacement in this part of Syria.3 This assessment therefore provides data of basic needs across different sectors of Internal Displaced Persons (IDPs) living in informal sites and settlements across northeast Syria.

Methodology

REACH's informal settlement profiling in NES consists of key informant (KI) interviews with community members who have knowledge of the settlements. A minimum of two KIs were sought for each of the sites, focusing on each KI's sector-specific knowledge. All selected informal settlements and collective centres were verified by the NES Sites and Settlements Working Group (SSWG).4 For an updated list of active sites, see the SSWG sites list.5 Data collection took place between 21 and 27 February 2022. In total, 36 settlements were assessed in Aleppo governorate. The assessment was carried out at settlement level. Due to the KI methodology used, findings are not statistically representative and should therefore only be considered indicative of the situation in assessed settlements. The presented percentages, based on KI estimates, refer to the assessed settlements in which KIs reported a given characteristic, behaviour or issue, unless otherwise specified. Answers separated by semicolon (;) indicate that KIs of the same site provided different answers.

Corresponding assessments were carried out in the other three NES governorates in February 2022. These profiles can be found on the REACH Resource Centre together with the previous assessments.

Assessment Overview⁴

Total assessed settlements: 36 Population in assessed settlements: 7,367 Households in assessed settlements: 1,179

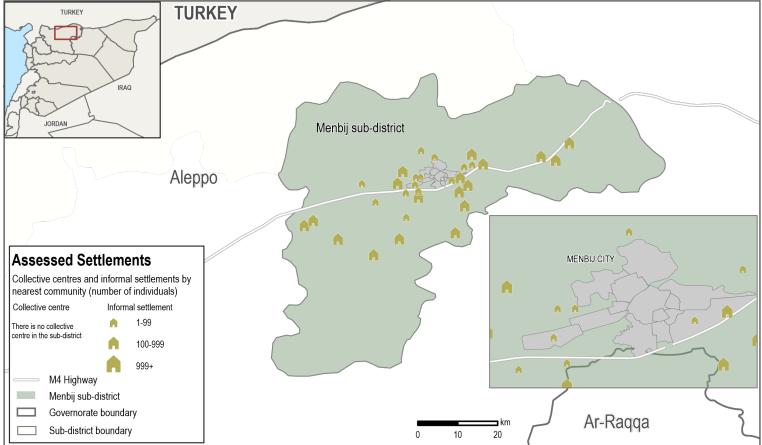
Informal settlements: 36 Collective centres: 0

Collective centres in school buildings:

Most commonly reported first, second, third, and overall priority needs for residents⁶

	FIRST	SECOND	THIRD	OVERALL
1	Shelter Support	Food, Medical Care	MedicalCare	Employment, Medical Care (19%)
2	Employment	Water	Water	Shelter Support (18%)
3	Food	Shelter Support	Employment	Water(17%)

Locations of Assessed Settlements



- . REACH (November 2020). Northeast Syria Market Monitoring Exercise November 2020. Retrieved from https://www.reachresourcecentre.info.
 2. REACH (April 2022). Briefing Note: Humanitarian Impact of Water Shortages in Northeast Syria. Retrieved from https://www.reachresourcecentre.info
 3. Kurdish Red Crescent (November 2021). Northeast Syrian COVID-19 Dashboard. https://www.reachresourcecentre.info
 3. Kurdish Red Crescent (November 2021). Northeast Syrian COVID-19 Dashboard. https://www.reachresourcecentre.info
 4. Informal settlements are defined as "a spontaneous grouping of tents or other housing units (5+ HHs). Settlements are usually without the presence of a dedicated Camp Administration and do not have static Camp Management, though mobile camp management activities may cover the settlement" Collective centres (CCs) are defined as "a settlement (5+ HHs) hosted in existing public infrastructure not originally designed as a shelter. CCs do not have a static Camp Management or Camp Administration, though mobile Camp Management or local civil councils may be present Collective centres (CCs) are defined as "a settlement (5+ HHs) hosted in existing public infrastructure not originally designed as a shelter. CCs do not have a static Camp Management or Camp Administration, though mobile Camp Management or local civil councils may be present Collective centres can be, for example, school buildings, so school buildings, SSWG, April 2022 Update.

 SSWG (March 2022). Sites & Settlements Working Group Monthly Update - Northeast Syris March 2020.
- ments. They were all asked to rank the top 3 priority needs of the settlements. The figure shown ranks how many times a given need was reported by a K1 as first, second or third need. The overall indicates how many times a need was mentioned not conside



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Overall Key Findings per Sector

Demographics:*	† 4	42%	Males	Females	58% 🛊	Settlement Size	e:*
, ,	(3,020 individuals)	44% 42% 43%	60+ 18-59 0-17		56% 58% 57%	Average: Largest Settlement: Smallest Settlement:	205 individuals1,200 individuals32 individuals

*based on KI estimates

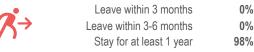
7→ MOVEMENT

Top three areas of origin by percentage of households across assessed settlements:

	Country	Governorate	Sub-district	
	Syria	Aleppo	Maskana	28%
	Syria	Aleppo	Dayr Hafir	22%
·	Syria	Aleppo	Khanaser	11%

No new arrivals or departures were reported in the 2 weeks prior to the assessment.

Movement intentions by percentage of households across assessed settlements:



KIs reported that the main factors influencing the intention to leave were **bad shelter conditions** (3% of assessed settlements) and **reduced access to income and employment opportunities** (3%).

WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH)

Latrines Available latrines, by % of settlements:^{7,8}

	Household	Communal	Makeshift
•	8%	8%	67%

In 22% of assessed settlements, KIs reported that **no latrines** were available in the settlement. Top three latrine alternatives were open defecation outside the site (75%), digging private pits (28%) and designated space outside the shelter (8%).

Communal latrine characteristics, by % of assessed settlements:9

Segregated by gender				100%	0%	0%
Lockable from inside				100%	0%	0%
Functioning lighting				100%	0%	0%
	None	Some	ΔII			

The main issues reported with latrines were that latrines were not gender segregated, reported by KIs in 72% of assessed settlements, and the lack of lighting, reported in 67% of settlements.⁷

Showers

13	Bathing facilities: ^{7,8}	Available:	Mostly used:
	Bathing inside shelter:	94%	97%
	Communal:	0%	0%
	Household:	3%	0%

The main issues reported with showers were **cold water**, reported by KIs in **69%** of assessed settlements, and **the lack of showers**, reported in **56%** of settlements.

Reported proportion of residents with access to soap within the assessed settlements:



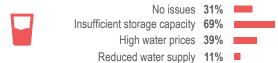
The main issues reported with soap was that soap was too expensive, reported by KIs in 94% of assessed settlements.⁷

Water



Tanker truck and water from closed wells were the primary water sources in the assessed settlements at the time of data collection.

Drinking water issues, by % of assessed settlements:7



Proportion of residents reported to have enough water to cover their needs:



Proportion of residents reported to have used negative strategies to cope with a lack of water in the two weeks prior to data collection:



Most commonly reported strategies:7

- Modified hygiene practices (83%)
- Collected water outside the camp (56%)
- Spent money usually spent on other things (56%)

In 50% of assessed settlements, KIs reported that at least one resident in the settlement suffered from diarrhoea in the two weeks prior to data collection.

Waste disposal



Primary waste disposal system: Burning garbage (72% of assessed settlements) and disposing at another location (61%).⁷

Primary waste disposal issue: Dumping site(s) within or close to the site (44% of assessed settlements).

- 7. Questions where Kls had multiple answer options (total may be >100%).
- 8. Communal latrines and showers are shared by more than one household. Household latrines and showers are used only by one household. This may be an informal designation that is not officially enforced.
- 9. The question applied to a subset of settlements where a given issue was reported.



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HEALTH

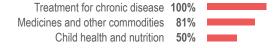


In 97% of assessed settlements, KIs reported that residents in their settlement could access at least one health facility. In 3% of the remaining settlements, residents had access to a pharmacy/dispensary.

In 100% of settlements, KIs reported health issues among residents. The most commonly reported issues were **chronic diseases** (100%), **cough and cold fever** (83%), **severe disease affecting children under 5** (50%).^{7,9}

Most commonly reported health priority needs by % of assessed settlements:7

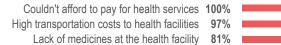




The most common place for women in the settlement to **give birth** was reportedly in **a health facility** (100% of settlements). In 42% of settlements, KIs reported maternal health services as a priority health need.

The most commonly reported medicine needs were **treatments for hypertension/ heart disease**, **antibiotics** and **diabetes medicines**.

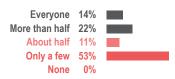
Most commonly reported barriers to health services by % of assessed settlements:7



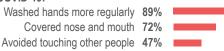
COVID-19

Reported proportion of residents who consider COVID-19 an important issue:





Measures reportedly implemented by residents to protect themselves from COVID-19:7



Measures reportedly implemented by local authorities to protect from COVID-19:7

Distribution of hygiene materials 6%

In 3% of settlements, all residents had access to soap, but in 0% of settlements residents had access to a hand-washing facility according to KIs. The main issues reported with handwashing facilities were the lack of handwashing facilities and that soap was too expensive.⁷

NF

SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS (NFIs)

Shelter adequacy

KIs estimated that a lack of insulation from cold (94% of assessed settlements), lack of heating (78%) and lack of privacy inside shelter (72%) were the main shelter adequacy issues in their settlement.⁷

Top three most commonly reported shelter item needs by % of assessed settlements:7





Degree to which KIs assessed that people in their settlement had enough living space:





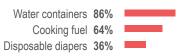
Electricity

Batteries were reported among the primary electricity sources in 64% of settlements, and public electricity network in 61% of settlements. Settlements. RIs reported that residents in the settlement had an average of 8 hours of electricity access per day.

NFI needs

Top three reported anticipated NFI needs by % of assessed settlements, for the three months following data collection:⁷





In **75%** of settlements, KIs reported that **aid distributions** had taken place in the month prior to data collection, with **74%** of assessed settlements having received NFI items.

The main topics residents needed information about, according to Kls, were job opportunities (100%), the return to their area of origin (56%) and sponsorship programmes (53%).⁹

FOOD SECURITY

Most commonly reported sources of food by % of assessed settlements:7



Local markets outside the settlement Food distributions 7
From family and friends in the area 1

97% **-----**75% **----**14% **---**

Food distributions took place in 4% of the assessed settlements and water distributions in 4% of assessed settlements in the 30 days prior to data collection.

KIs reported that **fresh vegetables** (6% of assessed settlements), ghee or vegetable oil (6%) and sugar (6%) were the main food items needed by residents that were not sufficiently available through assistance or markets.⁹

Top three reported food-related coping strategies used by residents in the 2 weeks prior to data collection, by % of assessed settlements:9



Bought cheaper, lower quality food 100%
Purchased food on credit 92%
Used money usually spent for other things 64%

od 100% dit 92% gs 64%





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Household income and expenses

KIs estimated that all households in 92% of settlements had access to income sources. However in 0% of assessed settlements, KIs reported that most households in the settlement had a stable income.

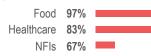
Top three reported primary income sources for households with income access in the 30 days prior to data collection, by % of assessed settlements::7,9





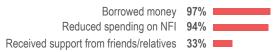
Cash/voucher distributions were reported by KIs in 96% of assessed settlements over the 30 days prior to data collection.

Top three reported expense types by % of assessed settlements:7



Coping strategies

Top three reported livelihoods-related coping strategies over the 30 days prior to data collection, by % of assessed settlements:7



PROTECTION

Freedom of movement



In 100% of assessed settlements, KIs reported that all residents were able to leave the assessed settlement for a medical emergency without disclosing the medical reason at the time of data collection. In 100% of assessed settlements, KIs reported that all residents could leave for nonemergency reasons.

Proportion of assessed settlements with KIs reporting on whether residents experienced barriers when leaving the assessed settlement in the two weeks prior to data collection:

At the time of data collection, in 0% of assessed settlements, KIs reported

interventions addressing older persons' needs and in 0% Kls reported interventions

in the settlement during the 30 days prior to data collection.

· Serious threat from scorpions, snakes or similar (28%)

In 50% of assessed settlements, KIs reported safety and security issues

Most commonly reported security issues in assessed settlements:7



Yes No

Safety and security issues

• Theft (36%)

94%

Older persons and persons with disabilities

addressing needs of persons with disabilities in their settlements.

Most commonly reported barriers to movement in assessed settlements:7

- Available transportation too expensive (97%)
- Insufficient transportation (67%)

Child protection

Proportion of assessed settlements with KIs reporting the presence of child protection issues over the 30 days prior to data collection:



Most commonly reported child protection concerns in assessed settlements:7

- Child labour (97%)
- Early marriage (below 18 years old) (50%)

In 100% of assessed settlements, KIs reported that they were aware of child labour occuring among children under the age of 11, most commonly reporting domestic labour (77% of these assessed settlements) and collecting trash to sell (26%).7,9

most common child labour types included domestic labour (63%), selling goods (60%), and **factory work** (54%).^{7,9}

In 100% of settlements where child labor was reported, KIs reported it for boys. The

In 100% of settlements where child labor was reported, KIs reported it for girls. The most common child labor types included domestic labour (100%), agriculture (43%) and collecting trash to sell (20%).7,9

In 0% of assessed settlements, KIs reported that their settlement had an accessible child-friendly space.

Gender-based violence

In 0% of assessed settlements, KIs reported that their settlement had an accessible designated space for women and girls.

Proportion of settlements with KIs reporting the presence of gender-based concerns within the settlement in the two weeks prior to data collection:



Most commonly reported gender-based 39% concerns were:7

61% • Early marriage (girls below 18 years old) (56%)

• Denial of resources, opportunities, or services (3%)

Social cohesion

In 92% of assessed settlements, KIs reported that the social relationship between different community groups in their area was neutral, in 3% of cases it was positive.

Documentation



In 0% of assessed settlements, KIs reported that no one in their settlement had their national identification, passport, family booklet and/ or individual/family civil record.

In 86% of assessed settlements, KIs reported that births were not registered in their settlement.

KIs reported that boys (in 89% of assessed settlements) and girls (72%) faced particular challenges in accessing documentation.7

EDUCATION

Education Facilities



In 94% of assessed settlements. KIs reported that children in their settlement had access to education. In 94% of settlements primary schools and in 42% secondary schools were reportedly available.

In these settlements, education was available for the following age groups:^{7,9}

3-5 year olds in of these settlements. 6-11 year olds in 100% of these settlements. 44% of these settlements. 12-14 year olds in 15-17 year olds in 0% of these settlements.

Access and barriers to education

In 37% of the settlements children were reportedly attending school at least 3 days a week.

In 100% of settlements, KIs reported barriers to education.

The most commonly reported barriers were:7

- The child had to work (69%)
- Child didn't want to attend (64%)
- Children didn't have the proper clothes/shoes to attend (61%)



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귪 Menbij sub-district: Khara Sagir / Qarra Sageer

SSWG code: SS15 4567

SETTLEMENT OVERVIEW

Settlement Typology: Informal Settlement

Estimated IDP population: 508 individuals (85 households)

IDP population breakdown:

42% male and 58% female 53% children (under 18)

38% adult (18-59)

10% older persons (60+)

Top 3 priority needs reported by the KIs:

Shelter Support 1st

Medical Care; Water

Medical Care; Water

ਤੇ 🐞 Health & COVID-19

No. of health facilities accessible to IDPs: 3 (Pharmacy/dispensary; Public hospital/clinic; Private hospital/clinic)

Main health issues reported: Chronic diseases; Severe disease affecting children under 5; Cough and cold fever

Priority health needs: Immunisation services for children; Medicines and other commodities; Treatment for chronic disease; Child health and nutrition Priority medicine/commodity need: Antibiotics; Diabetes medicines;

Treatments for hypertension/heart disease

Most common place for women in the settlement to give birth: In a

% of population that think COVID-19 is an important issue: Most (around 75%)

Community protection measures: Avoid touching other people (handshake, etc.); Wash hands more regularly; Cover nose and mouth when coughing or sneezing

Local authority protection measures: No measures

% of population with access to handwashing facilities: Nobody

% of population with enough soap: Most (around 75%)

3,→	Movement
/) '	

- Primary area of origin: Maskana, Aleppo
- Population intending to move in 6 months: NA
- Top intended destination: NA
- CCCM
- Distributions in the month before data collection: Yes (Hygiene items; Vouchers)
- Information needs: Information about returning to AoO; How to find job opportunities
- Main electricity source: Public electricity network; Battery
- Reported number of hours of electricity per day: 5
- WASH
- Primary drinking water source for IDPs: Other
- Water access: Less than half of the population has enough water for their needs
- Water issues: Insufficient storage capacity
- Water coping strategy used: Modify hygiene practices (bathe less, etc); Collect water outside of camp in nearby urban area
- Latrines: Makeshift latrine
- Main issues with latrines: There are not enough latrines; There is no separation between men/women; There are no lights; Latrines are not clean
- Alternatives to latrines in use: Open defecation outside the site
- Bathing facilities: Bathing inside shelter
- Main issues with bathing: Not enough showers; Not enough privacy; Water is cold; There is no separation between men/women; There are no lights; There are no locks
- Garbage disposal method: Burning garbage; Disposing at another location Garbage disposal issues: Dumping site(s) within site or close to site



- Adequacy issues with shelter(s): Many are heavily damaged/ unusable; Lack of insulation from cold; Leaking during rain; Lack of privacy inside shelter (no partitions, no doors); Lack of electricity; Lack of lighting; Lack of heating
- Shelter needs: New tents; Additional tents; Tarpaulins
- NFI needs: Cooking fuel; Water containers; Clothing



Food / Livelihoods

- Main food source: Food distributions; From local markets outside the camp/site
- Access to food market(s) within 1 km or 15 min walk: Yes
- Access to income and main income source: Yes (Unskilled agricultural labour; Casual unskilled labour (construction))
- Top expenses for residents: Food; Healthcare; NFIs
- Reported livelihood coping strategies: Borrowing money; Reducing spending on non-food expenditures

SSWG code: SS15_4696



Education / Protection

- Access to education: Primary school; Secondary school (age groups: 6-11 year olds; 12-14 year olds) Child labour reported: Yes
- Early marriage reported: No
- % of population without personal documentation: A few (around 25%)

i Menbij sub-district: Alyounos

SETTLEMENT OVERVIEW Settlement Typology: Informal Settlement

Estimated IDP population: 42 individuals (7 households) IDP population breakdown:

0% male and 60% female

60% children (under 18) 40% adult (18-59)

0% older persons (60+)

Top 3 priority needs reported by the KIs:

Employment; Food; Water

Employment; Sanitation; Water

Employment; Food

🕏 🐞 Health & COVID-19

No. of health facilities accessible to IDPs: 2 (Public hospital/clinic; Pharmacy/dispensary)

Main health issues reported: Chronic diseases; Other skin diseases/ infections; Cough and cold fever

Priority health needs: Medicines and other commodities; Treatment for chronic disease; Treatment for parasitic infections

Priority medicine/commodity need: Diabetes medicines; Treatments for hypertension/heart disease; Ointments and other medicines to treat skin

Most common place for women in the settlement to give birth: In a

% of population that think COVID-19 is an important issue: A few (around 25%)

Community protection measures: Avoid touching other people (handshake, etc.); Wash hands more regularly; Avoid touching face Local authority protection measures: No measures

% of population with enough soap: A few (around 25%)

% of population with access to handwashing facilities: Nobody

- Movement
- Primary area of origin: Maskana, Aleppo
- Population intending to move in 6 months: NA
- Top intended destination: NA
- CCCM
- Distributions in the month before data collection: No Information needs: How to access assistance; Sponsorship programs; How to find job opportunities
- Main electricity source: Public electricity network
- Reported number of hours of electricity per day: 16
- WASH
- Primary drinking water source for IDPs: Tanker truck private vendor
- Water access: About half of the population has enough water for their needs
- Water issues: No issues
- Water coping strategy used: Spend money usually spent on other things to buy water; Drink water usually used for cleaning or other purposes than drinking; Modify hygiene practices (bathe less, etc)
- Latrines: No latrines
- Main issues with latrines: All latrines are broken; There are no latrines; Pits get full; Issue of desludging
- Alternatives to latrines in use: Digging private pits
- Bathing facilities: Bathing inside shelter
- Main issues with bathing: There are no showers; Not enough privacy; Water is cold; There are no private Garbage disposal method: Garbage collection (local authorities)
- Garbage disposal issues: Insufficient number of bins/dumpsters; Infrequent garbage collection and removal
 - Adequacy issues with shelter(s): Insufficient number of shelters for the population; Shelters are too small/

NFI needs: Bedding items; Disposable diapers; Disinfectants/hand sanitizer; Winter clothes

- Ĥ NFI
- Shelter / NFI
- not enough space for entire household; Lack of insulation from cold; Lack of heating Shelter needs: New tents; Additional tents
- ***
- Food / Livelihoods
- Main food source: From local markets outside the camp/site
- Access to food market(s) within 1 km or 15 min walk: Yes Access to income and main income source: Yes (Casual unskilled labour (construction); Low skilled
- service industry (no formal education required); Gifts/in-kind assistance from household/friends) Top expenses for residents: Food; NFIs; Debt
- Reported livelihood coping strategies: Support from friends / relatives; Borrowing money; Reducing spending on non-food expenditures such as health or education



- Access to education: Primary school; Secondary school (age groups: 6-11 year olds; 12-14 year olds) Child labour reported: Yes
- % of population without personal documentation: A few (around 25%)



Aleppo Governorate, Syria February 2022



南 Menbij sub-district: Tal Yasti

SETTLEMENT OVERVIEW

Settlement Typology: Informal Settlement

Estimated IDP population: 255 individuals (43 households)

IDP population breakdown:

% male and 55% female

48% children (under 18) 40% adult (18-59)

13% older persons (60+)

Top 3 priority needs reported by the KIs:

1st Employment

Medical Care 2nd

Education for children

🕏 🐞 Health & COVID-19

No. of health facilities accessible to IDPs: 2 (Pharmacy/dispensary; Private hospital/clinic)

Main health issues reported: Chronic diseases; Severe disease affecting children under 5; Maternal health issues

Priority health needs: Maternal health services; Medicines and other commodities; Treatment for chronic disease; Child health and nutrition Priority medicine/commodity need: Antibiotics; Diabetes medicines;

Treatments for hypertension/heart disease

Most common place for women in the settlement to give birth: In a

% of population that think COVID-19 is an important issue: A few (around 25%)

Community protection measures: Wash hands more regularly; Cover nose and mouth when coughing or sneezing

Local authority protection measures: No measures

% of population with access to handwashing facilities: Nobody

% of population with enough soap: Most (around 75%)

SSWG code: **SS15** 4699

Primary area of origin: Maskana, Aleppo

Population intending to move in 6 months: 0% Top intended destination: NA

Distributions in the month before data collection: Yes (Hygiene items; Cash; Vouchers) CCCM

Information needs: Sponsorship programs; Information about returning to AoO; How to contact family members; How to find job opportunities

Main electricity source: Public electricity network

Reported number of hours of electricity per day: 5

Primary drinking water source for IDPs: Direct from closed well

Water access: More than half of the population has enough water for their needs

Water issues: Insufficient storage capacity
Water coping strategy used: Modify hygiene practices (bathe less, etc)

Latrines: Makeshift latrine

Main issues with latrines: There are not enough latrines; There is no separation between men/women;

There are no lights; There are no locks; Latrines are not clean; There is no water to flush Alternatives to latrines in use: Open defecation outside the site; Digging private pits

Bathing facilities: Bathing inside shelter

Main issues with bathing: Water is cold; There are no locks

Garbage disposal method: Garbage collection (local authorities); Burning garbage

Garbage disposal issues: Infrequent garbage collection and removal; Dumping site(s) within site or close

Shelter / m NFI NFI

Education /

Protection

Movement

WASH

Adequacy issues with shelter(s): Insufficient number of shelters for the population; Shelters are too small/ not enough space for entire household; Lack of insulation from cold; Lack of privacy inside shelter (no partitions, no doors)

Shelter needs: New tents; Additional tents; Tarpaulins
NFI needs: Cooking fuel; Water containers; Disposable diapers; Heating fuel

Food / Main food source: Food distributions; From local markets outside the camp/site Access to food market(s) within 1 km or 15 min walk: Yes Livelihoods

Access to income and main income source: Yes (Unskilled agricultural labour; Casual unskilled labour

(construction): Humanitarian aid) Top expenses for residents: Food; Healthcare; Debt

Reported livelihood coping strategies: Borrowing money; Reducing spending on non-food expenditures

Access to education: Primary school; Secondary school (age groups: 6-11 year olds; 12-14 year olds)

Child labour reported: Yes Early marriage reported: Yes

% of population without personal documentation: A few (around 25%)

i Menbij sub-district: Alhaia RC

SETTLEMENT OVERVIEW

Settlement Typology: Informal Settlement

Estimated IDP population: 465 individuals (78 households)

IDP population breakdown:

45% male and 55% female

48% children (under 18) 45% adult (18-59)

8% older persons (60+)

Top 3 priority needs reported by the KIs:

1st **Employment**

Education for children; Water

children under 5; Maternal health issues

SSWG code: SS15 4703

Primary area of origin: Oqeirbat, Hama

Population intending to move in 6 months: 0%

Top intended destination: NA

CCCM

WASH

Movement

Distributions in the month before data collection: Yes (Hygiene items; Vouchers) Information needs: Sponsorship programs; Information about returning to AoO; How to contact family

members; How to find job opportunities Main electricity source: Solar panels

Reported number of hours of electricity per day: 6

Primary drinking water source for IDPs: Tanker truck - private vendor

Water access: More than half of the population has enough water for their needs Water issues: High water prices; Insufficient storage capacity Water coping strategy used: Spend money usually spent on other things to buy water, Modify hygiene

practices (bathe less, etc); Rely on drinking water stored previously Latrines: Makeshift latrine

Main issues with latrines: There are not enough latrines; There is no separation between men/women;

There are no lights; There are no locks; There is no water to flush

Alternatives to latrines in use: Open defecation outside the site

Bathing facilities: Bathing inside shelter

Main issues with bathing: Lack of water; Water is cold; There are no locks

Garbage disposal method: Burning garbage; Disposing at another location Garbage disposal issues: Dumping site(s) within site or close to site

Shelter / m NFI NFI

Adequacy issues with shelter(s): Insufficient number of shelters for the population; Lack of insulation from

cold; Lack of privacy inside shelter (no partitions, no doors); Lack of lighting Shelter needs: New tents; Additional tents; Tarpaulins; Plastic sheeting NFI needs: Cooking fuel; Water containers; Disposable diapers; Heating fuel

Food / 5333 Livelihoods

Main food source: Food distributions; From local markets outside the camp/site Access to food market(s) within 1 km or 15 min walk: Yes

Access to income and main income source: Yes (Unskilled agricultural labour: Casual unskilled labour (construction): Humanitarian aid) Top expenses for residents: Food; Healthcare; Water

Reported livelihood coping strategies: Borrowing money



Access to education: Primary school; Secondary school (age groups: 6-11 year olds; 12-14 year olds)

Child labour reported: Yes Early marriage reported: Yes

% of population without personal documentation: A few (around 25%)

🕏 🐞 Health & COVID-19

No. of health facilities accessible to IDPs: 2 (Private hospital/clinic; Pharmacy/dispensary) Main health issues reported: Chronic diseases; Severe disease affecting

Priority health needs: Maternal health services; Medicines and other commodities; Treatment for chronic disease; Child health and nutrition Priority medicine/commodity need: Antibiotics; Diabetes medicines;

Treatments for hypertension/heart disease Most common place for women in the settlement to give birth: In a health facility

% of population that think COVID-19 is an important issue: A few

Community protection measures: Wash hands more regularly; Cover nose and mouth when coughing or sneezing

Local authority protection measures: No measures % of population with access to handwashing facilities: Nobody

% of population with enough soap: Most (around 75%)



Aleppo Governorate, Syria February 2022



귪 Menbij sub-district: Big Kaber / Kaber Kabeer

SSWG code: SS15 4800

SETTLEMENT OVERVIEW

Settlement Typology: Informal Settlement

Estimated IDP population: 239 individuals (40 households)

IDP population breakdown:

40% male and 60% female

50% children (under 18)

40% adult (18-59)

10% older persons (60+)

Top 3 priority needs reported by the KIs:

1st Shelter Support; Water

Medical Care; Shelter Support; Water

Medical Care; Shelter Support; Water

ਤੇ 🐞 Health & COVID-19

No. of health facilities accessible to IDPs: 3 (Pharmacy/dispensary;

Private hospital/clinic; Public hospital/clinic)

Main health issues reported: Chronic diseases; Severe disease affecting children under 5; Cough and cold fever

Priority health needs: Immunisation services for children; Medicines and other commodities; Treatment for chronic disease

Priority medicine/commodity need: Antibiotics; Diabetes medicines;

Treatments for hypertension/heart disease

Most common place for women in the settlement to give birth: In a

% of population that think COVID-19 is an important issue: Everyone (around 100%)

Community protection measures: Avoid touching other people (handshake, etc.); Stay at home as much as possible; Wash hands more regularly; Avoid touching face; Cover nose and mouth when coughing or

Local authority protection measures: No measures

% of population with access to handwashing facilities: Nobody

% of population with enough soap: Most (around 75%)

Movement

CCCM

WASH

Primary area of origin: Dayr Hafir, Aleppo

Population intending to move in 6 months: NA

Top intended destination: NA

Distributions in the month before data collection: Yes (Hygiene items; Vouchers)

Information needs: Information about returning to AoO; How to find job opportunities

Main electricity source: Public electricity network; Shared site generator (households contribute to running costs); Private generator (used to power owner's shelter); Battery

Reported number of hours of electricity per day: 6

Primary drinking water source for IDPs: Other; Tanker truck - private vendor

Water access: Less than half of the population has enough water for their needs

Water issues: Water tastes bad; Water has a bad colour; People got sick after drinking the water; High water prices: Insufficient storage capacity

Water coping strategy used: Spend money usually spent on other things to buy water; Collect water outside of camp in nearby urban area

Latrines: Makeshift latrine

Main issues with latrines: There are not enough latrines; There is no separation between men/women; There are no lights; There are no locks; Pits get full; Latrines are not clean

Alternatives to latrines in use: Open defecation outside the site

Bathing facilities: Bathing inside shelter

Main issues with bathing: There are no showers; Not enough privacy; Water is cold; There is no separation between men/women; There are no lights; There are no locks

Garbage disposal method: Burning garbage; Disposing at another location

Garbage disposal issues: Dumping site(s) within site or close to site

Î NFI Shelter / NFI

Adequacy issues with shelter(s): Insufficient number of shelters for population; Shelters too small; Many are heavily damaged/ unusable; Lack of insulation from cold; Leaking during rain; Lack of privacy inside shelter; Issues with household sanitation facilities/latrines; Lack of electricity; Lack of lighting; Lack of heating

Shelter needs: New tents; Additional tents; Tarpaulins; Plastic sheeting

NFI needs: Cooking fuel; Water containers; Sources of light; Clothing

Food / Livelihoods Main food source: Food distributions; From markets in the camp/site; From local markets outside the camp/ site

Access to food market(s) within 1 km or 15 min walk: Yes

Access to income and main income source: Yes (Unskilled agricultural labour; Casual unskilled labour (construction); Humanitarian aid)

Top expenses for residents: Food; Healthcare; Water; NFIs

Reported livelihood coping strategies: Borrowing money; Reducing spending on non-food expenditures such as health or education

Education / Protection

Access to education: Primary school; Secondary school (age groups: 6-11 year olds; 12-14 year olds)

Child labour reported: Yes

Early marriage reported: No % of population without personal documentation: Nobody (around 0%)

귪 Menbij sub-district: Little Osajli / Osajli Sagheer / Osajli Sakeer

SSWG code: SS15_4802

SETTLEMENT OVERVIEW

Settlement Typology: Informal Settlement

Estimated IDP population: 358 individuals (60 households) IDP population breakdown:

40% male and 60% female

50% children (under 18)

40% adult (18-59) 10% older persons (60+)

Top 3 priority needs reported by the KIs:

Water 1st

Shelter Support 2nd

Medical Care

🕏 🐞 Health & COVID-19

No. of health facilities accessible to IDPs: 3 (Private hospital/clinic;

Public hospital/clinic; Pharmacy/dispensary)

Main health issues reported: Chronic diseases; Severe disease affecting children under 5; Cough and cold fever

Priority health needs: Immunisation services for children; Medicines and other commodities; Treatment for chronic disease; Child health and nutrition Priority medicine/commodity need: Antibiotics; Diabetes medicines;

Treatments for hypertension/heart disease Most common place for women in the settlement to give birth: In a

health facility % of population that think COVID-19 is an important issue: Most

Community protection measures: Avoid touching other people (handshake, etc.); Stay at home as much as possible; Wash hands more regularly; Avoid touching face; Cover nose and mouth when coughing or sneezing; Wear masks when going outside

Local authority protection measures: No measures

% of population with access to handwashing facilities: Nobody

% of population with enough soap: Most (around 75%)

Movement

Primary area of origin: Maskana, Aleppo

Population intending to move in 6 months: NA

Top intended destination: NA

CCCM

Distributions in the month before data collection: Yes (Cash; Vouchers)

Information needs: Information about returning to AoO; How to find job opportunities

Main electricity source: Battery

Reported number of hours of electricity per day: 4

WASH

Primary drinking water source for IDPs: Tanker truck - private vendor

Water access: Less than half of the population has enough water for their needs

Water issues: High water prices; Insufficient storage capacity

Water coping strategy used: Modify hygiene practices (bathe less, etc); Collect water outside of camp in nearby urban area

Latrines: Makeshift latrine

Main issues with latrines: There are not enough latrines; There is no separation between men/women; There are no lights; Latrines are not clean

Alternatives to latrines in use: Open defecation outside the site

Bathing facilities: Bathing inside shelter

Main issues with bathing: Not enough privacy; Water is cold; There are no lights; There are no locks; Showers are too small (not enough space)

Garbage disposal method: Burning garbage; Disposing at another location

Garbage disposal issues: Dumping site(s) within site or close to site

Shelter / m NFI NFI

Adequacy issues with shelter(s): Many are heavily damaged/ unusable; Lack of insulation from cold; Leaking during rain; Lack of privacy inside shelter (no partitions, no doors); Lack of lighting; Lack of heating

Shelter needs: New tents; Additional tents; Tarpaulins NFI needs: Cooking fuel; Water containers; Sources of light

Food / 5333. Livelihoods Main food source: Food distributions; From local markets outside the camp/site

Access to food market(s) within 1 km or 15 min walk: Yes

Access to income and main income source: Yes (Unskilled agricultural labour; Casual unskilled labour (construction); Self-employed (commercial business owner); Humanitarian aid) Top expenses for residents: Healthcare; Water; NFIs

Reported livelihood coping strategies: Borrowing money; Reducing spending on non-food expenditures such as health or education



Education / Protection

Access to education: Primary school; Secondary school (age groups: 6-11 year olds; 12-14 year olds) Child labour reported: Yes

Early marriage reported: No



Aleppo Governorate, Syria February 2022



n Menbij sub-district: Qanat Shekh Tabbash / Qanat Shekh Tabash

SSWG code: SS15 4804

SETTLEMENT OVERVIEW

Settlement Typology: Informal Settlement

Estimated IDP population: 222 individuals (37 households)

IDP population breakdown:

2% male and 58% female

48% children (under 18)

48% adult (18-59)

5% older persons (60+)

Top 3 priority needs reported by the KIs:

Employment; Shelter Support 1st

Electricity; Medical Care

Medical Care; Water

ਤੇ 🐞 Health & COVID-19

No. of health facilities accessible to IDPs: 3 (Private hospital/clinic;

Public hospital/clinic; Pharmacy/dispensary)

Main health issues reported: Chronic diseases; Severe disease affecting children under 5; Cough and cold fever; Acute respiratory infections; Maternal health issues

Priority health needs: Immunisation services for children; Maternal health services; Treatment for chronic disease; Child health and nutrition

Priority medicine/commodity need: NA

Most common place for women in the settlement to give birth: In a health facility

% of population that think COVID-19 is an important issue: Most (around 75%)

Community protection measures: Wash hands more regularly; Cover nose and mouth when coughing or sneezing

Local authority protection measures: No measures

% of population with access to handwashing facilities: Nobody

% of population with enough soap: Most (around 75%)

Movement Primary area of origin: Khanaser, Aleppo

Population intending to move in 6 months: 0% Top intended destination: NA

Distributions in the month before data collection: Yes (Hygiene items; Cash; Vouchers) CCCM

Information needs: How to access assistance; Information about returning to AoO; How to find job opportunities: How to access health facilities

Main electricity source: Public electricity network; Battery

Reported number of hours of electricity per day: 5

Primary drinking water source for IDPs: Direct from closed well

Water access: More than half of the population has enough water for their needs

Water issues: Insufficient storage capacity; Rely on less preferred or unsafe water source
Water coping strategy used: Modify hygiene practices (bathe less, etc); Rely on drinking water stored

previously; Collect water outside of camp in nearby urban area

Latrines: Makeshift latrine

Main issues with latrines: There are not enough latrines; There is no separation between men/women; There are no lights; There are no locks; Latrines are not clean; There is no water to flush

Alternatives to latrines in use: Open defecation outside the site

Bathing facilities: Bathing inside shelter

Main issues with bathing: There are no showers

Garbage disposal method: Burning garbage; Disposing at another location Garbage disposal issues: Complete lack of garbage removal

Adequacy issues with shelter(s): Shelters are too small/not enough space for entire household; Safety (fall hazards, structural damage); Lack of insulation from cold; Lack of privacy inside shelter (no partitions, no doors); Lack of electricity; Lack of heating

Shelter needs: New tents; Additional tents; Tarpaulins; Plastic sheeting NFI needs: Blankets; Cooking fuel; Water containers; Sources of light

Food / Main food source: Food distributions; From local markets outside the camp/site Access to food market(s) within 1 km or 15 min walk: Yes Livelihoods

Access to income and main income source: Yes (Unskilled agricultural labour; Casual unskilled labour (construction): Humanitarian aid)

Top expenses for residents: Shelter maintenance/construction; Food; Healthcare; NFIs

Reported livelihood coping strategies: Borrowing money; Reducing spending on non-food expenditures

SSWG code: SS15_4807

such as health or education

Access to education: Primary school (age groups: 6-11 year olds) Child labour reported: Yes

Early marriage reported: Yes

% of population without personal documentation: A few (around 25%)

南 Menbij sub-district: Karsan Aljriyat

SETTLEMENT OVERVIEW

Settlement Typology: Informal Settlement

Estimated IDP population: 195 individuals (33 households)

IDP population breakdown: 42% male and 58% female

50% children (under 18)

40% adult (18-59)

10% older persons (60+)

Top 3 priority needs reported by the KIs:

1st 2nd

Medical Care

Education for children; Water 3rd

Movement

WASH

Shelter /

Education /

Protection

NFI

m

NFI

Primary area of origin: Oqeirbat, Hama

Population intending to move in 6 months: 0%

Top intended destination: NA

CCCM

Distributions in the month before data collection: Yes (Hygiene items; Vouchers)

Information needs: Sponsorship programs; Information about returning to AoO; How to find job opportunities

Main electricity source: Solar panels; Battery

Reported number of hours of electricity per day: 6

WASH

Primary drinking water source for IDPs: Tanker truck - private vendor

Water access: More than half of the population has enough water for their needs

Water issues: High water prices; Insufficient storage capacity

Water coping strategy used: Spend money usually spent on other things to buy water; Modify hygiene practices (bathe less, etc); Rely on drinking water stored previously

Latrines: Makeshift latrine

Main issues with latrines: There is no separation between men/women; There are no lights; There are no locks: There is no water to flush

Alternatives to latrines in use: Open defecation outside the site; Digging private pits

Bathing facilities: Bathing inside shelter

Main issues with bathing: Lack of water; Water is cold; There are no locks

Garbage disposal method: Garbage collection (local authorities)

Garbage disposal issues: Insufficient number of bins/dumpsters; Infrequent garbage collection and removal

m NFI

Shelter / NFI

Adequacy issues with shelter(s): Insufficient number of shelters for the population; Lack of insulation from cold; Leaking during rain; Lack of privacy inside shelter (no partitions, no doors); Lack of lighting Shelter needs: New tents; Additional tents; Tarpaulins

NFI needs: Cooking fuel; Water containers; Heating fuel Main food source: Food distributions: From local markets outside the camp/site

Food / 500 Livelihoods 333.

Access to food market(s) within 1 km or 15 min walk: Yes

Access to income and main income source: Yes (Subsistence agriculture/livestock; Unskilled agricultural labour; Casual unskilled labour (construction); Humanitarian aid)

Top expenses for residents: Food; Healthcare; Water; Debt

Reported livelihood coping strategies: Borrowing money; Reducing spending on non-food expenditures such as health or education



Access to education: Primary school; Secondary school (age groups: 6-11 year olds; 12-14 year olds) Child labour reported: Yes

Early marriage reported: Yes

% of population without personal documentation: A few (around 25%)

ਤੇ 🐞 Health & COVID-19

No. of health facilities accessible to IDPs: 2 (Pharmacy/dispensary; Private hospital/clinic; Public hospital/clinic) Main health issues reported: Chronic diseases; Severe disease affecting

children under 5; Cough and cold fever; Maternal health issues Priority health needs: Maternal health services; Medicines and other

commodities; Treatment for chronic disease Priority medicine/commodity need: Antibiotics; Diabetes medicines; Treatments for hypertension/heart disease

Most common place for women in the settlement to give birth: In a

% of population that think COVID-19 is an important issue: A few (around 25%) Community protection measures: Wash hands more regularly; Cover

nose and mouth when coughing or sneezing

Local authority protection measures: No measures % of population with access to handwashing facilities: Nobody

% of population with enough soap: Most (around 75%)



Aleppo Governorate, Syria February 2022



南 Menbij sub-district: Omriveh

SETTLEMENT OVERVIEW

Settlement Typology: Informal Settlement

Estimated IDP population: 175 individuals (29 households)

IDP population breakdown:

2% male and 58% female

48% children (under 18)

40% adult (18-59)

13% older persons (60+)

Top 3 priority needs reported by the KIs:

1st

Employment Medical Care 2nd

Water

ਤੇ 🐞 Health & COVID-19

No. of health facilities accessible to IDPs: 2 (Pharmacy/dispensary; Private hospital/clinic)

Main health issues reported: Chronic diseases; Severe disease affecting children under 5; Maternal health issues

Priority health needs: Maternal health services; Medicines and other commodities; Treatment for chronic disease; Child health and nutrition Priority medicine/commodity need: Antibiotics; Diabetes medicines;

Treatments for hypertension/heart disease Most common place for women in the settlement to give birth: In a

% of population that think COVID-19 is an important issue: A few (around 25%)

Community protection measures: Cover nose and mouth when coughing or sneezing

Local authority protection measures: No measures

% of population with access to handwashing facilities: Nobody

% of population with enough soap: Most (around 75%)

SSWG code: SS15 4808 Movement Primary area of origin: Maskana, Aleppo

Population intending to move in 6 months: 0%

Top intended destination: NA

Distributions in the month before data collection: Yes (Hygiene items; Vouchers)

Information needs: Sponsorship programs; Information about returning to AoO; How to contact family members: How to find job opportunities

Main electricity source: Solar panels; Battery

Reported number of hours of electricity per day: 6

Primary drinking water source for IDPs: Tanker truck - private vendor

Water access: More than half of the population has enough water for their needs

Water issues: High water prices; Insufficient storage capacity Water coping strategy used: Spend money usually spent on other things to buy water; Modify hygiene

practices (bathe less, etc); Rely on drinking water stored previously

Latrines: Makeshift latrine

Main issues with latrines: There is no separation between men/women; There are no lights; There are no locks; Latrines are not clean; There is no water to flush

Alternatives to latrines in use: Open defecation outside the site

Bathing facilities: Bathing inside shelter

Main issues with bathing: Lack of water; Water is cold; There are no locks; Showers are too small (not enough space)

Garbage disposal method: Burning garbage; Disposing at another location Garbage disposal issues: Dumping site(s) within site or close to site

Shelter / Adequacy issues with shelter(s): Insufficient number of shelters for the population; Lack of insulation from m cold; Lack of privacy inside shelter (no partitions, no doors); Lack of lighting; Lack of heating NFI Shelter needs: New tents; Additional tents; Tarpaulins; Plastic sheeting

NFI needs: Cooking fuel; Water containers; Disposable diapers

Main food source: Food distributions; From local markets outside the camp/site Access to food market(s) within 1 km or 15 min walk: Yes

Access to income and main income source: Yes (Unskilled agricultural labour; Casual unskilled labour (construction): Humanitarian aid)

Top expenses for residents: Food; Healthcare; Water

Reported livelihood coping strategies: Borrowing money; Reducing spending on non-food expenditures

Education / Protection

Food /

Livelihoods

CCCM

WASH

Access to education: Primary school; Secondary school (age groups: 6-11 year olds; 12-14 year olds) Child labour reported: Yes

Early marriage reported: No

% of population without personal documentation: A few (around 25%)

귪 Menbij sub-district: Menbij-Sharaya / Sharea / Haj Abdeen

SSWG code: SS15 4809

SETTLEMENT OVERVIEW

Settlement Typology: Informal Settlement

Estimated IDP population: 48 individuals (8 households)

IDP population breakdown: 40% male and 60% female

58% children (under 18)

43% adult (18-59)

0% older persons (60+)

Top 3 priority needs reported by the KIs:

Food: Shelter Support 1st

Clothing and footwear; Water

Shelter Support; Water

ទំ 🏶 Health & COVID-19

No. of health facilities accessible to IDPs: 2 (Public hospital/clinic; Pharmacy/dispensary)

Main health issues reported: Chronic diseases; Scabies; Lice; Cough and cold fever: Polio

Priority health needs: Medicines and other commodities: Treatment for chronic disease; Rehabilitation (e.g. recovery programmes for those who have recently experienced injuries, especially to muscles or limbs); Specialized care (dialysis or cancer therapy)

Priority medicine/commodity need: Antibiotics; Diabetes medicines; Treatments for hypertension/heart disease

Most common place for women in the settlement to give birth: In a

% of population that think COVID-19 is an important issue: A few (around 25%)

Community protection measures: Avoid touching other people (handshake, etc.); Wash hands more regularly; Avoid touching face Local authority protection measures: No measures

% of population with access to handwashing facilities: Nobody (around 0%)

% of population with enough soap: Everyone (around 100%)

- Movement
- Primary area of origin: Al Bab, Aleppo
- Population intending to move in 6 months: NA Top intended destination: NA
- CCCM
- Distributions in the month before data collection: Yes (Hygiene items; Vouchers)
- Information needs: How to access assistance; Sponsorship programs; How to make complaints; How to find job opportunities
- Main electricity source: Battery
- Reported number of hours of electricity per day: 7
- WASH
- Primary drinking water source for IDPs: Tanker truck private vendor Water access: About half of the population has enough water for their needs Water issues: No issues
- Water coping strategy used: Spend money usually spent on other things to buy water; Drink water usually used for cleaning or other purposes than drinking; Modify hygiene practices (bathe less, etc); Collect water outside of camp in nearby urban area
- Latrines: No latrines
- Main issues with latrines: There are no latrines; There are not enough latrines; Pits get full; Sewer overflow; Issue of desludging
- Alternatives to latrines in use: Digging private pits
- Bathing facilities: Bathing inside shelter
- Main issues with bathing: There are no showers; Water is cold; There are no private showers
- Garbage disposal method: Burning garbage; Disposing at another location
 Garbage disposal issues: Complete lack of garbage removal; Dumping site(s) within site or close to site
- Shelter / 圇 NFI NFI
- Adequacy issues with shelter(s): Insufficient number of shelters for the population; Shelters are too small/ not enough space for entire household; Many are heavily damaged/ unusable; Lack of insulation from cold; Lack of heating Shelter needs: New tents; Additional tents; Tarpaulins
- NFI needs: Water containers; Sources of light; Clothing; Batteries Main food source: Food distributions; From local markets outside the camp/site; From family and friends in Food /
- the area Livelihoods Access to food market(s) within 1 km or 15 min walk: Yes
 - Access to income and main income source: Yes (Casual unskilled labour (construction); Low skilled service industry (no formal education required); Humanitarian aid)
 - Top expenses for residents: Food; Healthcare; NFIs
 - Reported livelihood coping strategies: Support from friends / relatives; Charitable donations; Borrowing money; Reducing spending on non-food expenditures such as health or education



- Access to education: Primary school (age groups: 6-11 year olds)
- Child labour reported: Yes
- Early marriage reported: Yes
- % of population without personal documentation: A few (around 25%)





Aleppo Governorate, Syria February 2022



A Menbij sub-district: Sultahiyeh

SETTLEMENT OVERVIEW

Settlement Typology: Informal Settlement

Estimated IDP population: 60 individuals (10 households)

IDP population breakdown:

42% male and 58% female 50% children (under 18)

43% adult (18-59)

8% older persons (60+)

Top 3 priority needs reported by the KIs:

1st Employment

Medical Care 2nd

Education for children

🕏 🐞 Health & COVID-19

No. of health facilities accessible to IDPs: 2 (Pharmacy/dispensary; Private hospital/clinic)

Main health issues reported: Chronic diseases; Severe disease affecting children under 5; Cough and cold fever; Maternal health issues

Priority health needs: Maternal health services; Medicines and other commodities; Treatment for chronic disease; Child health and nutrition Priority medicine/commodity need: Antibiotics; Diabetes medicines;

Treatments for hypertension/heart disease

Most common place for women in the settlement to give birth: In a

% of population that think COVID-19 is an important issue: A few (around 25%)

Community protection measures: Cover nose and mouth when coughing or sneezing

Local authority protection measures: No measures

% of population with access to handwashing facilities: Nobody

% of population with enough soap: Most (around 75%)

SSWG code: SS15 4810

Primary area of origin: Dayr Hafir, Aleppo Population intending to move in 6 months: 0%

Top intended destination: NA

Distributions in the month before data collection: Yes (Hygiene items; Vouchers)

Information needs: Sponsorship programs; Information about returning to AoO; How to contact family members; How to find job opportunities

Main electricity source: Solar panels; Battery

Reported number of hours of electricity per day: 6

Primary drinking water source for IDPs: Direct from closed well

Water access: More than half of the population has enough water for their needs

Water issues: Insufficient storage capacity
Water coping strategy used: Modify hygiene practices (bathe less, etc); Rely on drinking water stored previously

Latrines: Makeshift latrine

Main issues with latrines: There is no separation between men/women; There are no lights; There are no locks; Latrines are not clean; There is no water to flush

Alternatives to latrines in use: Open defecation outside the site

Bathing facilities: Bathing inside shelter

Main issues with bathing: Lack of water; Water is cold; There are no locks; Showers are too small (not enough space)

Garbage disposal method: Garbage collection (local authorities); Burning garbage

Garbage disposal issues: Infrequent garbage collection and remova

Adequacy issues with shelter(s): Insufficient number of shelters for the population; Lack of insulation from Shelter / m NFI cold; Leaking during rain; Lack of privacy inside shelter (no partitions, no doors); Lack of lighting; Lack of heating

Shelter needs: New tents; Additional tents; Tarpaulins; Plastic sheeting

NFI needs: Cooking fuel; Water containers; Disposable diapers; Heating fuel

Food / Livelihoods

NFI

Movement

CCCM

WASH

Main food source: Food distributions; From local markets outside the camp/site

Access to food market(s) within 1 km or 15 min walk: Yes

Access to income and main income source: Yes (Unskilled agricultural labour; Casual unskilled labour (construction): Humanitarian aid)

Top expenses for residents: Food; Healthcare; Debt

Reported livelihood coping strategies: Borrowing money; Reducing spending on non-food expenditures such as health or education

= Education / • Protection

WASH

Access to education: Primary school (age groups: 6-11 year olds)

Child labour reported: Yes

Early marriage reported: No

% of population without personal documentation: Nobody (around 0%)

i Menbij sub-district: Menbij-Play ground

SETTLEMENT OVERVIEW

Settlement Typology: Informal Settlement Estimated IDP population: 72 individuals (12 households)

IDP population breakdown

40% male and 60% female

56% children (under 18)

44% adult (18-59) 0% older persons (60+)

Top 3 priority needs reported by the KIs:

Employment; Shelter Support Employment: Food 2nd

Food; Shelter Support

Health & COVID-19

No. of health facilities accessible to IDPs: 2 (Pharmacy/dispensary;

Main health issues reported: Chronic diseases; Other skin diseases/ infections: Cough and cold fever

Priority health needs: Medicines and other commodities; Treatment for chronic disease; Treatment for parasitic infections

Priority medicine/commodity need: Diabetes medicines; Treatments for hypertension/heart disease; Ointments and other medicines to treat skin

Most common place for women in the settlement to give birth: In a

% of population that think COVID-19 is an important issue: A few (around 25%)

Community protection measures: Avoid touching other people (handshake, etc.); Wash hands more regularly; Avoid touching face Local authority protection measures: No measures

% of population with access to handwashing facilities: A few (around

% of population with enough soap: A few (around 25%)

SSWG code: SS15_4811 Primary area of origin: Dayr Hafir, Aleppo Movement

Top intended destination: NA CCCM

Distributions in the month before data collection: No

Population intending to move in 6 months: NA

Information needs: How to access assistance; Sponsorship programs; How to find job opportunities

Main electricity source: Public electricity network

Reported number of hours of electricity per day: 16

Primary drinking water source for IDPs: Public tap/standpipe; Tanker truck - private vendor Water access: About half of the population has enough water for their needs

Water issues: No issues

Water coping strategy used: Spend money usually spent on other things to buy water; Drink water usually used for cleaning or other purposes than drinking; Modify hygiene practices (bathe less, etc); Rely on drinking water stored previously

Latrines: Household latrine

Main issues with latrines: There is no separation between men/women; There are no locks; Latrines are

Alternatives to latrines in use: None

Bathing facilities: Bathing inside shelter

Main issues with bathing: Not enough showers; Not enough privacy; Water is cold; There is no separation between men/women; There are no locks

Garbage disposal method: Garbage collection (local authorities)
Garbage disposal issues: Insufficient number of bins/dumpsters; Infrequent garbage collection and removal

m NFI

Shelter / NFI

Adequacy issues with shelter(s): Insufficient number of shelters for the population; Shelters are too small/ not enough space for entire household; Lack of insulation from cold; Lack of privacy inside shelter (no partitions, no doors); Issues with household sanitation facilities/latrines; Lack of heating

Shelter needs: Windows/doors

NFI needs: Bedding items; Blankets; Disposable diapers; Winter clothes

Food / Livelihoods

Main food source: From local markets outside the camp/site Access to food market(s) within 1 km or 15 min walk: Yes

Access to income and main income source: Yes (Casual unskilled labour (construction); Low skilled

service industry (no formal education required))

Top expenses for residents: Rent; Food; Debt

Reported livelihood coping strategies: Spending savings; Support from friends / relatives; Charitable donations; Borrowing money; Reducing spending on non-food expenditures such as health or education



Access to education: Primary school; Secondary school (age groups: 6-11 year olds; 12-14 year olds)

Child labour reported: Yes Early marriage reported: Yes



Aleppo Governorate, Syria February 2022



A Menbij sub-district: Kharija 1

SETTLEMENT OVERVIEW

Settlement Typology: Informal Settlement

Estimated IDP population: 41 individuals (7 households)

IDP population breakdown:

2% male and 58% female

48% children (under 18)

48% adult (18-59)

5% older persons (60+)

Top 3 priority needs reported by the KIs:

Food: Winterization Kits 1st

Food; Medical Care

Employment; Shelter Support

ਤੇ 🐞 Health & COVID-19

No. of health facilities accessible to IDPs: 3 (Public hospital/clinic;

Pharmacy/dispensary; Private hospital/clinic)

Main health issues reported: Chronic diseases; Cough and cold fever; Acute respiratory infections; Maternal health issues; Pregnancy-related complications

Priority health needs: Maternal health services; Medicines and other commodities; Treatment for chronic disease; Child health and nutrition

Priority medicine/commodity need: Antibiotics; Treatments for

hypertension/heart disease; Painkillers/analgesics

Most common place for women in the settlement to give birth: In a health facility

% of population that think COVID-19 is an important issue: About half

Community protection measures: Stay at home as much as possible; Wash hands more regularly; Cover nose and mouth when coughing or

Local authority protection measures: No measures

% of population with access to handwashing facilities: Nobody

% of population with enough soap; Most (around 75%)

SSWG code: SS15 4813

Primary area of origin: Jebel Saman, Aleppo Population intending to move in 6 months: 0%

Top intended destination: NA

Distributions in the month before data collection: No

Information needs: How to access assistance; How to contact family members; How to find job opportunities: How to access health facilities

Main electricity source: Public electricity network; Solar panels; Battery

Reported number of hours of electricity per day: 6

Primary drinking water source for IDPs: Direct from closed well

Water access: More than half of the population has enough water for their needs

Water issues: Insufficient storage capacity
Water coping strategy used: Modify hygiene practices (bathe less, etc); Collect water outside of camp in nearby urban area

Latrines: Makeshift latrine

Main issues with latrines: There are not enough latrines; There is no separation between men/women; There are no lights; There are no locks; There is no water to flush

Alternatives to latrines in use: Open defecation outside the site

Bathing facilities: Bathing inside shelter

Main issues with bathing: There are no showers

Garbage disposal method: Burning garbage; Disposing at another location Garbage disposal issues: Complete lack of garbage removal

Adequacy issues with shelter(s): Shelters are too small/not enough space for entire household; Lack of insulation from cold; Lack of privacy inside shelter (no partitions, no doors); Lack of heating Shelter needs: New tents; Additional tents; Tarpaulins; Timber

NFI needs: Cooking fuel; Water containers; Batteries; Disposable diapers

Main food source: From local markets outside the camp/site Access to food market(s) within 1 km or 15 min walk: Yes

Access to income and main income source: Yes (Casual unskilled labour (construction); Skilled service industry (apprenticeship required i.e trade skills, e.g. plumber, etc.))

Top expenses for residents: Shelter maintenance/construction; Food; Healthcare; Transportation

Reported livelihood coping strategies: Borrowing money; Reducing spending on non-food expenditures such as health or education

Education / Protection

Shelter /

NFI

Food /

Livelihoods

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Movement

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WASH

Access to education: Primary school (age groups: 6-11 year olds)

Child labour reported: Yes Early marriage reported: Yes

% of population without personal documentation: A few (around 25%)

A Menbij sub-district: Um Elsafa

SETTLEMENT OVERVIEW

Settlement Typology: Informal Settlement

Estimated IDP population: 171 individuals (28 households) IDP population breakdown:

42% male and 58% female

48% children (under 18)

48% adult (18-59)

5% older persons (60+)

Top 3 priority needs reported by the KIs:

Employment; Shelter Support

Food; Shelter Support 3rd

Medical Care

ਵੇ 🍇 Health & COVID-19

No. of health facilities accessible to IDPs: 3 (Public hospital/clinic; Private hospital/clinic; Pharmacy/dispensary)

Main health issues reported: Chronic diseases; Cough and cold fever; Acute respiratory infections; Maternal health issues; Pregnancy-related

Priority health needs: Immunisation services for children; Maternal health services; Treatment for chronic disease; Child health and nutrition Priority medicine/commodity need: NA

Most common place for women in the settlement to give birth: In a

% of population that think COVID-19 is an important issue: About half (around 50%)

Community protection measures: Wash hands more regularly; Cover nose and mouth when coughing or sneezing

Local authority protection measures: No measures

% of population with access to handwashing facilities: Nobody

% of population with enough soap: Most (around 75%)

Movement	•	Primary area of origin: Dayr Hafir, Aleppo Population intending to move in 6 months: 0%

Top intended destination: NA

Distributions in the month before data collection: Yes (Cash; Vouchers)

Information needs: Sponsorship programs; How to find job opportunities; How to access health facilities

SSWG code: SS15_4814

Main electricity source: Public electricity network; Battery

Reported number of hours of electricity per day: 5

WASH Primary drinking water source for IDPs: Direct from closed well Water access: More than half of the population has enough water for their needs

Water issues: High water prices; Insufficient storage capacity

Water coping strategy used: Modify hygiene practices (bathe less, etc); Rely on drinking water stored previously; Collect water outside of camp in nearby urban area

Latrines: Makeshift latrine

Main issues with latrines: There are not enough latrines; There is no separation between men/women; There are no lights; There are no locks; Issue of desludging; Latrines are not clean

Alternatives to latrines in use: Open defecation outside the site; Designated space outside the shelter Bathing facilities: Bathing inside shelter

Main issues with bathing: There are no showers

Garbage disposal method: Burning garbage; Disposing at another location Garbage disposal issues: Complete lack of garbage removal

Shelter / Adequacy issues with shelter(s): Shelters are too small/not enough space for entire household: Safety (fall NFI doors); Lack of heating

hazards, structural damage); Lack of insulation from cold; Lack of privacy inside shelter (no partitions, no Shelter needs: New tents; Additional tents; Tarpaulins; Rope

NFI needs: Mattresses/sleeping mats; Water containers; Sources of light; Disposable diapers

Food / Livelihoods Main food source: Food distributions: From local markets outside the camp/site

Access to food market(s) within 1 km or 15 min walk: No Access to income and main income source: Yes (Unskilled agricultural labour; Casual unskilled labour (construction); Humanitarian aid)

Top expenses for residents: Shelter maintenance/construction; Food; Electricity; Healthcare

Reported livelihood coping strategies: Borrowing money; Reducing spending on non-food expenditures such as health or education



Access to education: Primary school (age groups: 6-11 year olds)

Child labour reported: Yes

Early marriage reported: No



Aleppo Governorate, Syria February 2022



A Menbij sub-district: Kharija Shamali

SETTLEMENT OVERVIEW

Settlement Typology: Informal Settlement

Estimated IDP population: 320 individuals (53 households)

IDP population breakdown:

42% male and 58% female

50% children (under 18)

45% adult (18-59)

5% older persons (60+)

Top 3 priority needs reported by the KIs:

Employment; Water Food; Water 1st

2nd

Electricity; Food

ਤੇ 🐞 Health & COVID-19

No. of health facilities accessible to IDPs: 3 (Public hospital/clinic; Pharmacy/dispensary; Private hospital/clinic)

Main health issues reported: Chronic diseases; Severe disease affecting children under 5; Other skin diseases/infections; Cough and cold fever; Acute respiratory infections; Maternal health issues; Pregnancy-related complications

Priority health needs: Immunisation services for children; Maternal health services; Treatment for chronic disease; Child health and nutrition Priority medicine/commodity need: NA

Most common place for women in the settlement to give birth: In a health facility

% of population that think COVID-19 is an important issue: Most

Community protection measures: Stay at home as much as possible; Wash hands more regularly; Cover nose and mouth when coughing or

Local authority protection measures: No measures

% of population with access to handwashing facilities: Nobody

% of population with enough soap: Most (around 75%)

SSWG code: SS15 4850

Primary area of origin: Maskana, Aleppo

Population intending to move in 6 months: 0%

Top intended destination: NA

Distributions in the month before data collection: Yes (Hygiene items; Cash; Vouchers)

Information needs: How to access assistance; Information about returning to AoO; How to find job opportunities: How to access health facilities

Main electricity source: Battery

Reported number of hours of electricity per day: 4

Primary drinking water source for IDPs: Tanker truck - private vendor

Water access: More than half of the population has enough water for their needs Water issues: High water prices; Insufficient storage capacity; Reduced water supply

Water coping strategy used: Spend money usually spent on other things to buy water; Drink water usually

used for cleaning or other purposes than drinking; Modify hygiene practices (bathe less, etc)

Latrines: Makeshift latrine

Main issues with latrines: There are not enough latrines; There is no separation between men/women; There are no lights; There are no locks; Issue of desludging; Latrines are not clean

Alternatives to latrines in use: Open defecation outside the site; Designated space outside the shelter

Bathing facilities: Bathing inside shelter

Main issues with bathing: There are no showers

Garbage disposal method: Burning garbage; Disposing at another location Garbage disposal issues: Complete lack of garbage removal

Adequacy issues with shelter(s): Shelters are too small/not enough space for entire household; Safety (fall hazards, structural damage); Lack of insulation from cold; Lack of privacy inside shelter (no partitions, no doors); Lack of electricity; Lack of heating

Shelter needs: New tents; Additional tents; Tarpaulins; Plastic sheeting **NFI needs:** Cooking fuel; Water containers; Batteries; Heating fuel

Food / Livelihoods

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Shelter /

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Movement

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WASH

Main food source: Food distributions; From local markets outside the camp/site

Access to food market(s) within 1 km or 15 min walk: No

Access to income and main income source: Yes (Casual unskilled labour (construction); Humanitarian

Top expenses for residents: Shelter maintenance/construction; Food; Healthcare; Water

Reported livelihood coping strategies: Borrowing money; Reducing spending on non-food expenditures

SSWG code: SS15 4851

Education / Protection

Access to education: No education facility available

Child labour reported: Yes

Early marriage reported: No

% of population without personal documentation: A few (around 25%)

SETTLEMENT OVERVIEW

Settlement Typology: Informal Settlement

Estimated IDP population: 80 individuals (13 households) IDP population breakdown:

42% male and 58% female

55% children (under 18)

35% adult (18-59)

10% older persons (60+)

Top 3 priority needs reported by the KIs:

Shelter Support

Water

3rd Medical Care

🕏 🐞 Health & COVID-19

No. of health facilities accessible to IDPs: 3 (Pharmacy/dispensary; Private hospital/clinic; Public hospital/clinic)

Main health issues reported: Chronic diseases; Severe disease affecting children under 5; Cough and cold fever

Priority health needs: Immunisation services for children; Medicines and other commodities; Treatment for chronic disease; Child health and nutrition Priority medicine/commodity need: Antibiotics; Diabetes medicines; Treatments for hypertension/heart disease

Most common place for women in the settlement to give birth: In a

% of population that think COVID-19 is an important issue: Everyone (around 100%)

Community protection measures: Avoid touching other people (handshake, etc.); Wash hands more regularly; Cover nose and mouth when coughing or sneezing

Local authority protection measures: No measures

% of population with access to handwashing facilities: Nobody

% of population with enough soap: Most (around 75%)

Movement

Primary area of origin: Maskana, Aleppo

Population intending to move in 6 months: NA Top intended destination: NA

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Distributions in the month before data collection: Yes (Hygiene items: Vouchers) Information needs: Information about returning to AoO; How to find job opportunities

Main electricity source: Public electricity network; Battery

Reported number of hours of electricity per day: 4

WASH

Primary drinking water source for IDPs: Other

Water access: Less than half of the population has enough water for their needs

Water issues: Water has a bad colour; People got sick after drinking the water; Insufficient storage capacity Water coping strategy used: Modify hygiene practices (bathe less, etc); Collect water outside of camp in

nearby urban area

Latrines: Makeshift latrine

Main issues with latrines: There are not enough latrines; There is no separation between men/women; There are no lights; There are no locks; Latrines are not clean

Alternatives to latrines in use: Open defecation outside the site

Bathing facilities: Bathing inside shelter

Main issues with bathing: Not enough showers; Not enough privacy; Water is cold; There is no separation between men/women; There are no lights; There are no locks

Garbage disposal method: Burning garbage; Disposing at another location

Garbage disposal issues: Dumping site(s) within site or close to site

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Shelter / NFI

Adequacy issues with shelter(s): Many are heavily damaged/ unusable; Lack of insulation from cold; Leaking during rain; Lack of privacy inside shelter (no partitions, no doors); Lack of lighting; Lack of heating

Shelter needs: New tents; Additional tents; Tarpaulins

NFI needs: Cooking fuel; Water containers; Clothing

Food / Livelihoods Main food source: Food distributions; From local markets outside the camp/site

Access to food market(s) within 1 km or 15 min walk: Yes

Access to income and main income source: Yes (Unskilled agricultural labour: Casual unskilled labour (construction); Humanitarian aid)

Top expenses for residents: Food; Healthcare; NFIs

Reported livelihood coping strategies: Borrowing money, Reducing spending on non-food expenditures such as health or education



Access to education: Primary school (age groups: 6-11 year olds)

Child labour reported: Yes Early marriage reported: No



Aleppo Governorate, Syria February 2022



A Menbij sub-district: Osajli Kabeer

SETTLEMENT OVERVIEW

Settlement Typology: Informal Settlement

Estimated IDP population: 118 individuals (21 households)

IDP population breakdown:

42% male and 58% female

55% children (under 18)

35% adult (18-59)

10% older persons (60+)

Top 3 priority needs reported by the KIs:

Shelter Support 1st

Medical Care; Water

Medical Care: Water

ਤੇ 🐞 Health & COVID-19

No. of health facilities accessible to IDPs: 3 (Private hospital/clinic;

Pharmacy/dispensary; Public hospital/clinic)

Main health issues reported: Chronic diseases; Severe disease affecting children under 5; Other skin diseases/infections

Priority health needs: Medicines and other commodities; Treatment for chronic disease; Child health and nutrition

Priority medicine/commodity need: Antibiotics; Diabetes medicines;

Treatments for hypertension/heart disease

Most common place for women in the settlement to give birth: In a

% of population that think COVID-19 is an important issue: Everyone (around 100%)

Community protection measures: Avoid touching other people (handshake, etc.); Stay at home as much as possible; Wash hands more

regularly; Cover nose and mouth when coughing or sneezing Local authority protection measures: No measures

% of population with access to handwashing facilities: Nobody (around 0%)

% of population with enough soap: About half (around 50%)

SSWG code: SS15 4852

Primary area of origin: Dayr Hafir, Aleppo Population intending to move in 6 months: NA

Top intended destination: NA

Distributions in the month before data collection: Yes (Vouchers)

Information needs: Information about returning to AoO; How to find job opportunities

Main electricity source: Battery

Reported number of hours of electricity per day: 4

Primary drinking water source for IDPs: Other

Water access: Less than half of the population has enough water for their needs

Water issues: Insufficient storage capacity

Water coping strategy used: Modify hygiene practices (bathe less, etc); Collect water outside of camp in nearby urban area

Latrines: Makeshift latrine

Main issues with latrines: There are not enough latrines; There is no separation between men/women; There are no lights; Latrines are not clean

Alternatives to latrines in use: Open defecation outside the site

Bathing facilities: Bathing inside shelter

Main issues with bathing: Not enough privacy; Water is cold; There is no separation between men/women; There are no lights; There are no locks; Showers are too small (not enough space)

Garbage disposal method: Burning garbage; Disposing at another location Garbage disposal issues: Dumping site(s) within site or close to site

Shelter / Adequacy issues with shelter(s): Safety (fall hazards, structural damage); Many are heavily damaged/ m unusable; Lack of insulation from cold; Leaking during rain; Lack of privacy inside shelter (no partitions, no NFI NFI doors); Lack of electricity; Lack of lighting; Lack of heating

Shelter needs: New tents: Additional tents: Tarpaulins NFI needs: Cooking fuel; Water containers; Sources of light

Main food source: Food distributions; From markets in the camp/site; From local markets outside the camp/

Access to food market(s) within 1 km or 15 min walk: Yes

Access to income and main income source: Yes (Unskilled agricultural labour; Casual unskilled labour (construction))

Top expenses for residents: Food; Healthcare; NFIs

Reported livelihood coping strategies: Borrowing money; Reducing spending on non-food expenditures such as health or education

Education / • Protection

Movement

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Food /

Livelihoods

Movement

CCCM

WASH

Access to education: Primary school; Secondary school (age groups: 6-11 year olds; 12-14 year olds)

Child labour reported: Yes Early marriage reported: No

% of population without personal documentation: A few (around 25%)

Menbij sub-district: Tahna sagheer

SETTLEMENT OVERVIEW

Settlement Typology: Informal Settlement

Estimated IDP population: 57 individuals (9 households)

IDP population breakdown: % male and 58% female

45% children (under 18)

50% adult (18-59)

5% older persons (60+)

Top 3 priority needs reported by the KIs:

Medical Care; Shelter Support; Water

Employment; Food; Water

Medical Care; Shelter Support; Water

🕏 🐞 Health & COVID-19

No. of health facilities accessible to IDPs: 3 (Pharmacy/dispensary; Public hospital/clinic: Private hospital/clinic)

Main health issues reported: Chronic diseases; Cough and cold fever; Acute respiratory infections; Maternal health issues; Pregnancy-related

Priority health needs: Immunisation services for children: Maternal health services: Treatment for chronic disease: Child health and nutrition

Priority medicine/commodity need: NA

Most common place for women in the settlement to give birth: In a health facility

% of population that think COVID-19 is an important issue: About half (around 50%)

Community protection measures: Stay at home as much as possible; Wash hands more regularly; Cover nose and mouth when coughing or sneezina

Local authority protection measures: No measures

% of population with access to handwashing facilities: Nobody (around 0%)

% of population with enough soap: Most (around 75%)

SSWG code: SS15_4853

Primary area of origin: Khanaser, Aleppo Population intending to move in 6 months: 0%

Top intended destination: NA

Distributions in the month before data collection: Yes (Cash; Vouchers)

Information needs: How to access assistance; Information about returning to AoO; How to find job opportunities: How to access health facilities

Main electricity source: Public electricity network; Battery

Reported number of hours of electricity per day: 7

Primary drinking water source for IDPs: Tanker truck - private vendor WASH

Water access: More than half of the population has enough water for their needs

Water issues: High water prices; Insufficient storage capacity

Water coping strategy used: Spend money usually spent on other things to buy water; Modify hygiene practices (bathe less, etc); Rely on drinking water stored previously; Collect water outside of camp in nearby

Latrines: Makeshift latrine

Main issues with latrines: There are not enough latrines; There is no separation between men/women; There are no lights; There are no locks; Latrines are not clean; There is no water to flush

Alternatives to latrines in use: Open defecation outside the site

Bathing facilities: Bathing inside shelter

Main issues with bathing: There are no showers; Showers are too small (not enough space)

Garbage disposal method: Burning garbage; Disposing at another location

Garbage disposal issues: Complete lack of garbage removal

Shelter / m NFI NFI

Adequacy issues with shelter(s): Shelters are too small/not enough space for entire household; Safety (fall hazards, structural damage); Lack of insulation from cold; Lack of privacy inside shelter (no partitions, no doors): Lack of heating

Shelter needs: New tents; Additional tents; Tarpaulins; Plastic sheeting

NFI needs: Blankets; Cooking fuel; Water containers; Sources of light; Washing powder (for clothes)

Food / Livelihoods Main food source: Food distributions: From local markets outside the camp/site

Access to food market(s) within 1 km or 15 min walk: Yes Access to income and main income source: Yes (Unskilled agricultural labour; Casual unskilled labour (construction); Low skilled service industry (no formal education required); Humanitarian aid)

Top expenses for residents: Food; Healthcare; Water; NFIs

Reported livelihood coping strategies: Support from friends / relatives; Borrowing money; Reducing spending on non-food expenditures such as health or education

Education / 3 Protection

Access to education: Primary school (age groups: 6-11 year olds)

Child labour reported: Yes

Early marriage reported: No



Aleppo Governorate, Syria February 2022



A Menbij sub-district: Tahna kabeer

SETTLEMENT OVERVIEW

Settlement Typology: Informal Settlement

Estimated IDP population: 49 individuals (8 households)

IDP population breakdown:

2% male and 58% female

48% children (under 18)

48% adult (18-59)

5% older persons (60+)

Top 3 priority needs reported by the KIs:

Food; Medical Care; Shelter Support 1st

Shelter Support; Water

Employment; Food; Medical Care

ਤੇ 🐞 Health & COVID-19

No. of health facilities accessible to IDPs: 3 (Public hospital/clinic;

Private hospital/clinic; Pharmacy/dispensary)

Main health issues reported: Chronic diseases; Cough and cold fever; Maternal health issues

Priority health needs: Maternal health services; Medicines and other commodities; Treatment for chronic disease; Child health and nutrition

Priority medicine/commodity need: Antibiotics; Treatments for hypertension/heart disease; Painkillers/analgesics

Most common place for women in the settlement to give birth: In a

% of population that think COVID-19 is an important issue: About half (around 50%)

Community protection measures: Wash hands more regularly; Cover nose and mouth when coughing or sneezing

Local authority protection measures: No measures

% of population with access to handwashing facilities: Nobody

% of population with enough soap: Most (around 75%)

SSWG code: SS15 4854

- Primary area of origin: As-Salamiyeh, Hama
- Population intending to move in 6 months: 0%
- Top intended destination: NA
- Distributions in the month before data collection: Yes (Vouchers)
 - Information needs: How to access assistance; How to contact family members; How to find job opportunities: How to access health facilities
 - Main electricity source: Public electricity network; Battery
 - Reported number of hours of electricity per day: 6
- WASH Primary drinking water source for IDPs: Tanker truck - private vendor
 - Water access: More than half of the population has enough water for their needs
 - Water issues: High water prices; Insufficient storage capacity
 - Water coping strategy used: Spend money usually spent on other things to buy water; Modify hygiene practices (bathe less, etc); Rely on drinking water stored previously
 - Latrines: Makeshift latrine
 - Main issues with latrines: There are not enough latrines; There is no separation between men/women; There are no lights; There are no locks; Issue of desludging; Latrines are not clean
 - Alternatives to latrines in use: Open defecation outside the site
 - Bathing facilities: Bathing inside shelter
 - Main issues with bathing: There are no showers
 - Garbage disposal method: Burning garbage; Disposing at another location Garbage disposal issues: Complete lack of garbage removal
- Shelter / Adequacy issues with shelter(s): Shelters are too small/not enough space for entire household; Lack of insulation from cold; Lack of privacy inside shelter (no partitions, no doors); Lack of heating **Shelter needs:** New tents; Additional tents; Plastic sheeting; Timber NFI
 - NFI needs: Cooking fuel; Cooking stoves; Water containers; Sources of light; Batteries
 - Main food source: Food distributions; From local markets outside the camp/site Access to food market(s) within 1 km or 15 min walk: No Livelihoods
 - Access to income and main income source: Yes (Unskilled agricultural labour; Casual unskilled labour (construction); Humanitarian aid)
 - Top expenses for residents: Food; Healthcare; Water; NFIs
 - Reported livelihood coping strategies: Borrowing money, Reducing spending on non-food expenditures such as health or education

SSWG code: SS15_4855

Education / Protection

Food /

Movement

CCCM

- Access to education: Primary school (age groups: 6-11 year olds)
- Child labour reported: Yes Early marriage reported: No

Top intended destination: NA

% of population without personal documentation: A few (around 25%)

귪 Menbij sub-district: Kharija Gharbi

SETTLEMENT OVERVIEW

Settlement Typology: Informal Settlement

Estimated IDP population: 260 individuals (43 households) IDP population breakdown:

42% male and 58% female

48% children (under 18)

48% adult (18-59) 5% older persons (60+)

Top 3 priority needs reported by the KIs:

Employment; Shelter Support

Employment; Water

Medical Care; Winterization Kits

इ 🐞 Health & COVID-19

Private hospital/clinic; Pharmacy/dispensary)

Priority medicine/commodity need: NA

health facility

No. of health facilities accessible to IDPs: 3 (Public hospital/clinic;

Main health issues reported: Chronic diseases; Other skin diseases/

services; Treatment for chronic disease; Child health and nutrition

infections; Cough and cold fever; Maternal health issues; Pregnancy-related

Priority health needs: Immunisation services for children; Maternal health

Most common place for women in the settlement to give birth: In a

% of population that think COVID-19 is an important issue: Most

Community protection measures: Stay at home as much as possible;

Wash hands more regularly; Cover nose and mouth when coughing or

% of population with access to handwashing facilities: Nobody

Local authority protection measures: No measures

% of population with enough soap: Most (around 75%)

Primary area of origin: Mansura, Ar-Raqqa Movement Population intending to move in 6 months: 0%

CCCM

- Distributions in the month before data collection: Yes (Hygiene items; Cash; Vouchers)
- Information needs: Sponsorship programs; Information about returning to AoO; How to find job opportunities; How to access health facilities
- Main electricity source: Public electricity network; Battery
- Reported number of hours of electricity per day: 5

- Primary drinking water source for IDPs: Tanker truck private vendor
- Water access: More than half of the population has enough water for their needs
- Water issues: High water prices; Insufficient storage capacity; Rely on less preferred or unsafe water source
- Water coping strategy used: Spend money usually spent on other things to buy water; Drink water usually used for cleaning or other purposes than drinking; Modify hygiene practices (bathe less, etc); Rely on drinking water stored previously
- Latrines: Makeshift latrine
- Main issues with latrines: There are not enough latrines; There is no separation between men/women; There are no lights; There are no locks; Latrines are not clean; There is no water to flush
- Alternatives to latrines in use: Open defecation outside the site
- Bathing facilities: Bathing inside shelter
- Main issues with bathing: There are no showers
- Garbage disposal method: Burning garbage; Disposing at another location Garbage disposal issues: Infrequent garbage collection and removal

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Shelter / NFI

Adequacy issues with shelter(s): Insufficient number of shelters for the population; Shelters are too small/ not enough space for entire household; Lack of insulation from cold; Lack of privacy inside shelter (no partitions, no doors); Lack of electricity; Lack of heating **Shelter needs:** New tents; Additional tents; Tarpaulins; Plastic sheeting

NFI needs: Cooking fuel; Water containers; Batteries; Heating fuel

Food / Livelihoods

- Main food source: Food distributions; From local markets outside the camp/site
- Access to food market(s) within 1 km or 15 min walk: No
- Access to income and main income source: Yes (Casual unskilled labour (construction); Low skilled service industry (no formal education required): Humanitarian aid)
- Top expenses for residents: Food; Healthcare; Transportation; NFIs
- Reported livelihood coping strategies: Support from friends / relatives; Borrowing money; Reducing spending on non-food expenditures such as health or education



- Access to education: Primary school (age groups: 6-11 year olds)
- Child labour reported: Yes
 - Early marriage reported: Yes
 - % of population without personal documentation: A few (around 25%)



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NFI

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Aleppo Governorate, Syria February 2022



南 Menbij sub-district: Jeb Makhzum

SETTLEMENT OVERVIEW

Settlement Typology: Informal Settlement

Estimated IDP population: 185 individuals (31 households)

IDP population breakdown:

42% male and 58% female

53% children (under 18)

38% adult (18-59)

10% older persons (60+)

Top 3 priority needs reported by the KIs:

1st

Shelter Support 2nd

Medical Care

ਤੇ 🐞 Health & COVID-19

No. of health facilities accessible to IDPs: 3 (Pharmacy/dispensary; Public hospital/clinic; Private hospital/clinic)

Main health issues reported: Diarrhoea; Chronic diseases; Other skin diseases/infections

Priority health needs: Immunisation services for children; Medicines and other commodities; Treatment for chronic disease; Child health and nutrition Priority medicine/commodity need: Antibiotics; Treatments for

hypertension/heart disease; Ointments and other medicines to treat skin disease

Most common place for women in the settlement to give birth: In a health facility

% of population that think COVID-19 is an important issue: Everyone

Community protection measures: Avoid touching other people (handshake, etc.); Stay at home as much as possible; Wash hands more regularly; Use disinfectant/steriliser more (e.g. alcohol, bleach, chlorine); Avoid touching face; Cover nose and mouth when coughing or sneezing Local authority protection measures: No measures

% of population with access to handwashing facilities: Nobody

% of population with enough soap: About half (around 50%)

SSWG code: SS15 4862

Primary area of origin: Eastern Bari, Hama

Population intending to move in 6 months: NA

Top intended destination: NA

Distributions in the month before data collection: Yes (Vouchers; Winter blankets)

Information needs: Information about returning to AoO; How to find job opportunities

Main electricity source: Battery

Reported number of hours of electricity per day: 4

Primary drinking water source for IDPs: Direct from closed well

Water access: Less than half of the population has enough water for their needs

Water issues: Insufficient storage capacity

Water coping strategy used: Modify hygiene practices (bathe less, etc); Collect water outside of camp in nearby urban area

Latrines: Makeshift latrine

Main issues with latrines: There are not enough latrines; There is no separation between men/women; There are no lights

Alternatives to latrines in use: Open defecation outside the site

Bathing facilities: Bathing inside shelter

Main issues with bathing: There are no showers; Not enough privacy; Water is cold; There are no lights; There are no locks; Showers are too small (not enough space)

Garbage disposal method: Burning garbage; Disposing at another location Garbage disposal issues: Dumping site(s) within site or close to site

Shelter / Adequacy issues with shelter(s): Insufficient number of shelters for the population; Shelters are too small/ m not enough space for entire household; Many are heavily damaged/ unusable; Lack of insulation from NFI NFI cold; Leaking during rain; Lack of privacy inside shelter (no partitions, no doors); Lack of electricity; Lack of lighting; Lack of heating

Shelter needs: New tents; Additional tents; Tarpaulins

NFI needs: Cooking fuel; Water containers; Sources of light; Clothing

Food / Livelihoods

Movement

CCCM

WASH

Main food source: Food distributions; From local markets outside the camp/site

Access to food market(s) within 1 km or 15 min walk: Yes

Access to income and main income source: Yes (Unskilled agricultural labour; Casual unskilled labour (construction))

Top expenses for residents: Food; Healthcare; NFIs

Reported livelihood coping strategies: Borrowing money; Reducing spending on non-food expenditures such as health or education

SSWG code: SS15_4865

Education / Protection

Access to education: Primary school (age groups: 6-11 year olds)

Child labour reported: Yes

Early marriage reported: No

% of population without personal documentation: Nobody (around 0%)

<u>廂</u> Menbij sub-district: Big Mohtaraq

SETTLEMENT OVERVIEW

Settlement Typology: Informal Settlement

Estimated IDP population: 175 individuals (30 households) IDP population breakdown

45% male and 55% female

50% children (under 18) 40% adult (18-59)

10% older persons (60+)

Top 3 priority needs reported by the KIs:

Water 1st

Shelter Support 2nd

Medical Care

🕏 🐞 Health & COVID-19

No. of health facilities accessible to IDPs: 3 (Public hospital/clinic;

Private hospital/clinic; Pharmacy/dispensary)

Main health issues reported: Chronic diseases; Severe disease affecting children under 5; Cough and cold fever

Priority health needs: Immunisation services for children; Medicines and other commodities; Treatment for chronic disease; Outpatient consultation/ consultation with general practitioner

Priority medicine/commodity need: Antibiotics; Diabetes medicines; Treatments for hypertension/heart disease

Most common place for women in the settlement to give birth: In a

% of population that think COVID-19 is an important issue: Everyone (around 100%)

Community protection measures: Avoid touching other people (handshake, etc.); Stay at home as much as possible; Wash hands more regularly; Cover nose and mouth when coughing or sneezing

Local authority protection measures: No measures % of population with access to handwashing facilities: Nobody

% of population with enough soap: Most (around 75%)

Movement

WASH

Primary area of origin: As-Safira, Aleppo

Population intending to move in 6 months: NA

Top intended destination: NA

CCCM

Information needs: Information about returning to AoO; How to find job opportunities

Main electricity source: Public electricity network; Battery

Reported number of hours of electricity per day: 5

Primary drinking water source for IDPs: Direct from closed well; Other

Water access: Less than half of the population has enough water for their needs

Water issues: Water has a bad colour; People got sick after drinking the water; Insufficient storage capacity Water coping strategy used: Modify hygiene practices (bathe less, etc); Collect water outside of camp in

Distributions in the month before data collection: Yes (Hygiene items; Cash; Vouchers; Winter blankets)

nearby urban area

Latrines: Makeshift latrine

Main issues with latrines: There are not enough latrines; There is no separation between men/women; There are no lights; There are no locks; Pits get full; Latrines are not clean

Alternatives to latrines in use: Open defecation outside the site

Bathing facilities: Bathing inside shelter

Main issues with bathing: There are no showers; Not enough privacy; Water is cold; There is no separation between men/women; There are no lights; There are no locks; Showers are too small (not enough space)

Garbage disposal method: Burning garbage; Disposing at another location

Garbage disposal issues: Dumping site(s) within site or close to site

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Shelter / NFI

Adequacy issues with shelter(s): Shelters are too small/not enough space for entire household; Many are heavily damaged/ unusable; Lack of insulation from cold; Leaking during rain; Lack of privacy inside shelter (no partitions, no doors); Issues with household sanitation facilities/latrines; Lack of electricity; Lack of lighting; Lack of heating

Shelter needs: New tents: Additional tents: Tarpaulins: Plastic sheeting

NFI needs: Cooking fuel; Water containers; Clothing

Food / 5333 Livelihoods

Main food source: Food distributions; From markets in the camp/site

Access to food market(s) within 1 km or 15 min walk: Yes

Access to income and main income source: Yes (Unskilled agricultural labour: Casual unskilled labour (construction))

Top expenses for residents: Food; Healthcare; NFIs

Reported livelihood coping strategies: Borrowing money; Reducing spending on non-food expenditures such as health or education



Access to education: Primary school (age groups: 6-11 year olds)

Child labour reported: Yes

Early marriage reported: No % of population without personal documentation: Nobody (around 0%)

REACH Informing more effective humanitarian action



Aleppo Governorate, Syria February 2022



SSWG code: SS15 4869

SETTLEMENT OVERVIEW

Settlement Typology: Informal Settlement

Estimated IDP population: 80 individuals (13 households)

IDP population breakdown:

40% male and 60% female

58% children (under 18)

42% adult (18-59)

1% older persons (60+)

Top 3 priority needs reported by the KIs:

1st

Employment Food; Shelter Support

Food; Shelter Support

ਤੇ 🐞 Health & COVID-19

No. of health facilities accessible to IDPs: 2 (Pharmacy/dispensary; Public hospital/clinic)

Main health issues reported: Chronic diseases; Other skin diseases/ infections; Cough and cold fever

Priority health needs: Immunisation services for children; Medicines and other commodities; Treatment for chronic disease; Treatment for parasitic infections

Priority medicine/commodity need: Antibiotics; Diabetes medicines; Treatments for hypertension/heart disease; Ointments and other medicines to treat skin disease

Most common place for women in the settlement to give birth: In a health facility

% of population that think COVID-19 is an important issue: A few (around 25%)

Community protection measures: Avoid touching other people (handshake, etc.); Wash hands more regularly; Avoid touching face Local authority protection measures: No measures

% of population with access to handwashing facilities: Nobody

% of population with enough soap: About half (around 50%)

•	Movement	•	Primary area of origin: Jebel Saman, Aleppo Population intending to move in 6 months: NA Top intended destination: NA

CCCM

Distributions in the month before data collection: Yes (Drinking water; Hygiene items; Cash; Vouchers) Information needs: Sponsorship programs; How to find job opportunities; How to get new documents for newborns, marriage certificates etc

Main electricity source: Public electricity network

Reported number of hours of electricity per day: 16

Primary drinking water source for IDPs: Tanker truck (NGO)

Water access: More than half of the population has enough water for their needs

Water issues: No issues

Water coping strategy used: Modify hygiene practices (bathe less, etc); Collect water outside of camp in nearby urban area

Latrines: No latrines

Main issues with latrines: There are no latrines; There are no private latrines; Pits get full; Issue of

Alternatives to latrines in use: Open defecation outside the site; Digging private pits

Bathing facilities: Bathing inside shelter

Main issues with bathing: There are no showers; Water is cold

Garbage disposal method: Garbage collection (local authorities)

Garbage disposal issues: Insufficient number of bins/dumpsters; Infrequent garbage collection and removal

NFI

Shelter /

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NFI

Adequacy issues with shelter(s): Insufficient number of shelters for the population; Shelters are too small/ not enough space for entire household; Many are heavily damaged/ unusable; Lack of insulation from cold; Lack of heating

Shelter needs: New tents; Additional tents NFI needs: Bedding items; Blankets; Disposable diapers

Food / Main food source: Food distributions; From local markets outside the camp/site Access to food market(s) within 1 km or 15 min walk: Yes Livelihoods

Access to income and main income source: Yes (Casual unskilled labour (construction); Low skilled service industry (no formal education required); Humanitarian aid)

Top expenses for residents: Food; Healthcare; NFIs; Debt

Reported livelihood coping strategies: Support from friends / relatives; Charitable donations; Borrowing

money; Reducing spending on non-food expenditures such as health or education

Education / Protection

WASH

Access to education: Primary school (age groups: 6-11 year olds) Child labour reported: Yes

Early marriage reported: Yes

% of population without personal documentation: A few (around 25%)

凾 Menbij sub-district: Altatbigat

SETTLEMENT OVERVIEW Settlement Typology: Informal Settlement

Estimated IDP population: 35 individuals (5 households)

IDP population breakdown:

45% male and 55% female 35% children (under 18)

55% adult (18-59)

10% older persons (60+)

Top 3 priority needs reported by the KIs:

Employment

Food; Medical Care Food; Medical Care

🕏 🐞 Health & COVID-19

No. of health facilities accessible to IDPs: 3 (Pharmacy/dispensary; Public hospital/clinic; Private hospital/clinic)

Main health issues reported: Diarrhoea; Chronic diseases; Cough and cold fever; Severe acute malnutrition

Priority health needs: First aid / emergency care (accident and injuries); Immunisation services for children; Medicines and other commodities; Treatment for chronic disease

Priority medicine/commodity need: Antibiotics; Diabetes medicines; Treatments for hypertension/heart disease

Most common place for women in the settlement to give birth: In a health facility

% of population that think COVID-19 is an important issue: Most (around 75%)

Community protection measures: Stay at home as much as possible; Wash hands more regularly

Local authority protection measures: No measures

% of population with access to handwashing facilities: Nobody

% of population with enough soap: Most (around 75%)

SSWG code: SS15 4902

Primary area of origin: Dayr Hafir, Aleppo Movement

Population intending to move in 6 months: 0% Top intended destination: NA

CCCM Distributions in the month before data collection: No

Water issues: No issues

Information needs: How to access assistance; Sponsorship programs; How to find job opportunities; How to

Main electricity source: Shared site generator (households contribute to running costs)

Reported number of hours of electricity per day: 8

WASH Primary drinking water source for IDPs: Tanker truck - private vendor Water access: More than half of the population has enough water for their needs

Water coping strategy used: Spend money usually spent on other things to buy water

Latrines: Household latrine; Communal latrine

Main issues with latrines: There are not enough latrines

Alternatives to latrines in use: None

Bathing facilities: No showers or bathing places

Main issues with bathing: There are no showers

Garbage disposal method: Garbage collection (local authorities)

Garbage disposal issues: No challenges

Adequacy issues with shelter(s): Shelters are too small/not enough space for entire household; Many are Shelter / 圇 heavily damaged/ unusable; Lack of insulation from cold; Leaking during rain; Lack of heating Shelter needs: New tents; Additional tents; Plastic sheeting NFI NFI

NFI needs: Bedding items; Mattresses/sleeping mats; Blankets; Water containers

Main food source: From local markets outside the camp/site Access to food market(s) within 1 km or 15 min walk: Yes

Access to income and main income source: No Top expenses for residents: Food: Healthcare: Debt

Reported livelihood coping strategies: Borrowing money Access to education: Primary school (age groups: 6-11 year olds)

Education / Child labour reported: No Protection Early marriage reported: No

Food /

Livelihoods





Aleppo Governorate, Syria February 2022



<u>楠</u> Menbij sub-district: Estern Asdia / Eastern Asadya / Asdiya / Alasdyeea **SSWG code: SS15 4903**

CCCM

WASH

Shelter /

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NFI

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SETTLEMENT OVERVIEW

Settlement Typology: Informal Settlement

Estimated IDP population: 365 individuals (60 households)

IDP population breakdown:

40% male and 60% female

58% children (under 18)

42% adult (18-59)

1% older persons (60+)

Top 3 priority needs reported by the KIs:

Employment 1st

2nd Food

3rd **Shelter Support**

ਤੇ 🐞 Health & COVID-19

No. of health facilities accessible to IDPs: 2 (Public hospital/clinic; Pharmacy/dispensary)

Main health issues reported: Diarrhoea; Chronic diseases; Scabies; Other skin diseases/infections; Cough and cold fever

Priority health needs: Medicines and other commodities; Treatment for chronic disease; Specialized care (dialysis or cancer therapy); Treatment for parasitic infections

Priority medicine/commodity need: Antibiotics; Gastrointestinal medicines such as antacids; Treatments for hypertension/heart disease; Ointments and other medicines to treat skin disease

Most common place for women in the settlement to give birth: In a health facility

% of population that think COVID-19 is an important issue: A few (around 25%)

Community protection measures: Avoid touching other people (handshake, etc.); Wash hands more regularly

Local authority protection measures: No measures

% of population with access to handwashing facilities: Nobody

% of population with enough soap: A few (around 25%)

Movement Primary area of origin: Khanaser, Aleppo

Population intending to move in 6 months: NA

Top intended destination: NA

Distributions in the month before data collection: Yes (Vouchers)

Information needs: Sponsorship programs; How to find job opportunities; How to get new documents for newborns, marriage certificates etc

Main electricity source: Public electricity network; Battery

Reported number of hours of electricity per day: 16

vendor

Water access: About half of the population has enough water for their needs Water issues: Water tastes bad; Insufficient storage capacity; Reduced water supply

Water coping strategy used: Spend money usually spent on other things to buy water; Drink water usually used for cleaning or other purposes than drinking; Modify hygiene practices (bathe less, etc); Collect water outside of camp in nearby urban area

Primary drinking water source for IDPs: Piped connection to house (or neighbour's); Tanker truck - private

Latrines: No latrines

Main issues with latrines: There are no latrines; Pits get full; Issue of desludging

Alternatives to latrines in use: Open defecation outside the site; Digging private pits

Bathing facilities: Bathing inside shelter

Main issues with bathing: There are no showers; Lack of water; Water is cold Garbage disposal method: Garbage collection (local authorities)

Garbage disposal issues: Insufficient number of bins/dumpsters; Infrequent garbage collection and removal

Adequacy issues with shelter(s): Insufficient number of shelters for the population; Shelters are too small/

NFI Lack of heating Shelter needs: New tents; Additional tents; Tarpaulins; Plastic sheeting

not enough space for entire household; Many are heavily damaged/ unusable; Lack of insulation from cold;

NFI needs: Bedding items; Mattresses/sleeping mats; Blankets; Cooking utensils; Water containers

Main food source: Food distributions; From local markets outside the camp/site Food / Access to food market(s) within 1 km or 15 min walk: Yes Livelihoods

Access to income and main income source: Yes (Casual unskilled labour (construction); Low skilled service industry (no formal education required); Humanitarian aid)

Top expenses for residents: Food; Healthcare; NFIs; Debt

Reported livelihood coping strategies: Support from friends / relatives; Charitable donations; Borrowing money; Reducing spending on non-food expenditures such as health or education

Access to education: Primary school; Secondary school (age groups: 6-11 year olds; 12-14 year olds) Education / Child labour reported: Yes Protection

Early marriage reported: Yes % of population without personal documentation: A few (around 25%)

귪 Menbij sub-district: AlKarama

SETTLEMENT OVERVIEW

Settlement Typology: Informal Settlement

Estimated IDP population: 42 individuals (7 households)

IDP population breakdown:

10% male and 60% female

58% children (under 18) 42% adult (18-59)

0% older persons (60+)

Top 3 priority needs reported by the KIs:

Employment; Food 1st

Food; Shelter Support

Clothing and footwear; Shelter Support

SSWG code: SS15_4905

Movement

Primary area of origin: Dayr Hafir, Aleppo

Population intending to move in 6 months: NA

Top intended destination: NA

CCCM

Distributions in the month before data collection: No

Information needs: How to access assistance; How to find job opportunities; How to get new documents for newborns, marriage certificates etc

Main electricity source: Public electricity network

Reported number of hours of electricity per day: 16

WASH

Primary drinking water source for IDPs: Piped connection to house (or neighbour's)

Water access: About half of the population has enough water for their needs

Water issues: No issues

Water coping strategy used: Spend money usually spent on other things to buy water; Drink water usually used for cleaning or other purposes than drinking; Modify hygiene practices (bathe less, etc); Collect water outside of camp in nearby urban area

Latrines: No latrines

Main issues with latrines: There are no latrines; Pits get full; Issue of desludging

Alternatives to latrines in use: Digging private pits

Bathing facilities: Bathing inside shelter

Main issues with bathing: There are no showers; Water is cold

Garbage disposal method: Garbage collection (local authorities)

Garbage disposal issues: Insufficient number of bins/dumpsters; Infrequent garbage collection and removal

m NFI

Shelter / NFI

Adequacy issues with shelter(s): Insufficient number of shelters for the population; Shelters are too small/ not enough space for entire household; Many are heavily damaged/ unusable; Lack of insulation from cold; Lack of heating

Shelter needs: New tents: Additional tents: Tarpaulins

NFI needs: Mattresses/sleeping mats; Water containers; Clothing; Disposable diapers

Food / Livelihoods Main food source: From local markets outside the camp/site

Access to food market(s) within 1 km or 15 min walk: Yes

Access to income and main income source: No Top expenses for residents: Food: Healthcare: NEIs: Debt

Reported livelihood coping strategies: Support from friends / relatives; Charitable donations; Borrowing money; Reducing spending on non-food expenditures such as health or education

Education / Protection

Access to education: Primary school (age groups: 6-11 year olds)

Child labour reported: Yes Early marriage reported: Yes

% of population without personal documentation: A few (around 25%)

ਤੇ 🐞 Health & COVID-19

chronic disease: Treatment for parasitic infections

No. of health facilities accessible to IDPs: 2 (Public hospital/clinic; Pharmacy/dispensary)

Main health issues reported: Chronic diseases; Other skin diseases/ infections; Lice; Cough and cold fever Priority health needs: Medicines and other commodities; Treatment for

Priority medicine/commodity need: Diabetes medicines; Treatments for hypertension/heart disease; Ointments and other medicines to treat skin disease

Most common place for women in the settlement to give birth: In a health facility

% of population that think COVID-19 is an important issue: A few Community protection measures: Avoid touching other people

(handshake, etc.); Wash hands more regularly; Avoid touching face Local authority protection measures: No measures % of population with access to handwashing facilities: Nobody

% of population with enough soap: A few (around 25%)



Aleppo Governorate, Syria February 2022



i Menbij sub-district: Bizar road Bazar Road

SETTLEMENT OVERVIEW

Settlement Typology: Informal Settlement Estimated IDP population: 465 individuals (78 households)

IDP population breakdown:

2% male and 58% female 48% children (under 18)

40% adult (18-59)

13% older persons (60+)

Top 3 priority needs reported by the KIs:

1st

Employment 2nd

Medical Care 3rd

ਤੇ 🐞 Health & COVID-19

No. of health facilities accessible to IDPs: 2 (Pharmacy/dispensary; Private hospital/clinic)

Main health issues reported: Chronic diseases; Severe disease affecting children under 5; Maternal health issues

Priority health needs: Maternal health services; Medicines and other commodities; Treatment for chronic disease

Priority medicine/commodity need: Antibiotics; Diabetes medicines;

Treatments for hypertension/heart disease

Most common place for women in the settlement to give birth: In a

% of population that think COVID-19 is an important issue: A few (around 25%)

Community protection measures: Cover nose and mouth when coughing or sneezing

Local authority protection measures: No measures

% of population with access to handwashing facilities: Nobody

% of population with enough soap: About half (around 50%)

- Movement Primary area of origin: Khanaser, Aleppo
 - Population intending to move in 6 months: 0%
 - Top intended destination: NA
- Distributions in the month before data collection: No CCCM
 - Information needs: Sponsorship programs; Information about returning to AoO; How to contact family members: How to find job opportunities

SSWG code: SS15 4906

- Main electricity source: Public electricity network
- Reported number of hours of electricity per day: 5
- Primary drinking water source for IDPs: Tanker truck private vendor
 - Water access: More than half of the population has enough water for their needs
 - Water issues: High water prices; Insufficient storage capacity
 - Water coping strategy used: Spend money usually spent on other things to buy water; Modify hygiene practices (bathe less, etc); Rely on drinking water stored previously
 - Latrines: Makeshift latrine
 - Main issues with latrines: There is no separation between men/women; There are no lights; There are no locks; Latrines are not clean; There is no water to flush
 - Alternatives to latrines in use: Open defecation outside the site
 - Bathing facilities: Bathing inside shelter
 - Main issues with bathing: Lack of water; Water is cold; There are no locks
 - Garbage disposal method: Burning garbage; Disposing at another location Garbage disposal issues: Dumping site(s) within site or close to site
- Adequacy issues with shelter(s): Insufficient number of shelters for the population; Lack of insulation from Shelter / m cold; Leaking during rain; Lack of privacy inside shelter (no partitions, no doors); Lack of lighting NFI Shelter needs: New tents; Additional tents; Tarpaulins
 - NFI needs: Cooking fuel, Water containers; Disposable diapers; Heating fuel
 - Food / Main food source: From local markets outside the camp/site Access to food market(s) within 1 km or 15 min walk: Yes Livelihoods
 - Access to income and main income source: Yes (Unskilled agricultural labour; Casual unskilled labour (construction))
 - Top expenses for residents: Food; Healthcare; Water
 - Reported livelihood coping strategies: Borrowing money; Reducing spending on non-food expenditures such as health or education
 - Education / Protection

WASH

NFI

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- Access to education: Primary school (age groups: 6-11 year olds)
- Child labour reported: Yes Early marriage reported: No
- % of population without personal documentation: A few (around 25%)

前 Menbij sub-district: Karm Alhthifawi / Karem Alhethifawi

SSWG code: SS15 4907

SETTLEMENT OVERVIEW

Settlement Typology: Informal Settlement

Estimated IDP population: 103 individuals (17 households)

IDP population breakdown:

40% male and 60% female 58% children (under 18)

41% adult (18-59)

1% older persons (60+)

Top 3 priority needs reported by the KIs:

1st

Shelter Support 2nd

Employment; Water

Food

ទំ 🏶 Health & COVID-19 No. of health facilities accessible to IDPs: 2 (Public hospital/clinic; Pharmacy/dispensary)

Main health issues reported: Chronic diseases; Scabies; Other skin diseases/infections; Lice; Cough and cold fever

Priority health needs: Immunisation services for children; Treatment for chronic disease; Treatment for parasitic infections

Priority medicine/commodity need: NA

Most common place for women in the settlement to give birth: In a

% of population that think COVID-19 is an important issue: A few (around 25%)

Community protection measures: Avoid touching other people (handshake, etc.); Wash hands more regularly; Avoid touching face Local authority protection measures: No measures

% of population with access to handwashing facilities: Nobody

% of population with enough soap: A few (around 25%)

- Primary area of origin: Maskana, Aleppo Movement
 - Population intending to move in 6 months: NA Top intended destination: NA
- Distributions in the month before data collection: No **CCCM** Information needs: How to access assistance; Sponsorship programs; How to find job opportunities
 - Main electricity source: Public electricity network; Shared site generator (households contribute to running costs) Reported number of hours of electricity per day: 16
- Primary drinking water source for IDPs: Piped connection to house (or neighbour's) WASH Water access: About half of the population has enough water for their needs
 - Water issues: No issues Water coping strategy used: Spend money usually spent on other things to buy water; Modify hygiene
 - practices (bathe less, etc); Collect water outside of camp in nearby urban area Latrines: No latrines
 - Main issues with latrines: There are no private latrines; Pits get full; Issue of desludging
 - Alternatives to latrines in use: Digging private pits
 - Bathing facilities: Bathing inside shelter

 - Main issues with bathing: Water is cold; There are no private showers
 - Garbage disposal method: Garbage collection (local authorities)
 - Garbage disposal issues: Insufficient number of bins/dumpsters
- Shelter / Adequacy issues with shelter(s): Insufficient number of shelters for the population; Shelters are too small/ m not enough space for entire household; Many are heavily damaged/ unusable; Lack of insulation from cold; NFI NFI Lack of lighting Shelter needs: New tents; Additional tents; Tarpaulins NFI needs: Bedding items; Mattresses/sleeping mats; Water containers
 - Food / Main food source: From local markets outside the camp/site; From family and friends in the area Access to food market(s) within 1 km or 15 min walk: Yes Livelihoods
 - Access to income and main income source: No Top expenses for residents: Food; NFIs; Debt
 - Reported livelihood coping strategies: Support from friends / relatives; Borrowing money; Reducing spending on non-food expenditures such as health or education
 - Education / Access to education: Primary school; Secondary school (age groups: 6-11 year olds; 12-14 year olds) Child labour reported: Yes Protection
 - Early marriage reported: Yes % of population without personal documentation: A few (around 25%)





Aleppo Governorate, Syria February 2022



南 Menbij sub-district: Almagdad

SETTLEMENT OVERVIEW

Settlement Typology: Informal Settlement

Estimated IDP population: 47 individuals (8 households)

IDP population breakdown:

40% male and 60% female

58% children (under 18)

42% adult (18-59)

1% older persons (60+)

Top 3 priority needs reported by the KIs:

1st

Employment; Food Food; Shelter Support

Employment; Vocational training

🕏 🐞 Health & COVID-19

No. of health facilities accessible to IDPs: 2 (Public hospital/clinic; Pharmacy/dispensary)

Main health issues reported: Chronic diseases; Lice; Cough and cold fever; Pregnancy-related complications; Symptoms of psychological trauma (e.g. PTSD, depression)

Priority health needs: Medicines and other commodities; Treatment for chronic disease; Treatment for parasitic infections

Priority medicine/commodity need: Antibiotics; Diabetes medicines; Treatments for hypertension/heart disease; Painkillers/analgesics

Most common place for women in the settlement to give birth: In a health facility

% of population that think COVID-19 is an important issue: A few

Community protection measures: Avoid touching other people (handshake, etc.); Wash hands more regularly; Avoid touching face Local authority protection measures: No measures

% of population with access to handwashing facilities: Nobody (around 0%)

% of population with enough soap: A few (around 25%)

SSWG code: SS15 4946

Primary area of origin: Al Bab, Aleppo

Population intending to move in 6 months: NA Top intended destination: NA

CCCM Distributions in the month before data collection: No

Information needs: How to access assistance; Sponsorship programs; How to make complaints; How to find job opportunities

Main electricity source: Public electricity network; Shared site generator (households contribute to running costs)

Reported number of hours of electricity per day: 16

Primary drinking water source for IDPs: Tanker truck - private vendor

Water access: About half of the population has enough water for their needs

Water issues: No issues

Water coping strategy used: Spend money usually spent on other things to buy water; Receive water on credit/Borrow water; Drink water usually used for cleaning or other purposes than drinking; Modify hygiene practices (bathe less, etc); Collect water outside of camp in nearby urban area

Latrines: Household latrine

Main issues with latrines: There is no separation between men/women; There are no locks

Alternatives to latrines in use: Designated spaces inside the shelter; Designated space outside the shelter

Bathing facilities: Private shower outside shelter; Bathing inside shelter

Main issues with bathing: Not enough privacy; Water is cold; There is no separation between men/women; There are no locks

Garbage disposal method: Garbage collection (local authorities)

Garbage disposal issues: Insufficient number of bins/dumpsters

Adequacy issues with shelter(s): Insufficient number of shelters for the population; Shelters are too small/ Î NFI Shelter / not enough space for entire household; Lack of insulation from cold; Lack of privacy inside shelter (no NFI partitions, no doors); Lack of heating

Shelter needs: Tools; Windows/doors

NFI needs: Mattresses/sleeping mats; Clothing; Disposable diapers; Heaters

Main food source: From local markets outside the camp/site; From family and friends in the area Access to food market(s) within 1 km or 15 min walk: Yes

Access to income and main income source: Yes (Casual unskilled labour (construction); Low skilled service industry (no formal education required))

Top expenses for residents: Rent; Food; Water; NFIs

Reported livelihood coping strategies: Support from friends / relatives; Charitable donations; Borrowing money; Reducing spending on non-food expenditures such as health or education

Education / Protection 4

CCCM

WASH

Food /

Livelihoods

Movement

WASH

Access to education: Primary school (age groups: 6-11 year olds)

Child labour reported: Yes Early marriage reported: Yes

% of population without personal documentation: A few (around 25%)

n Menbij sub-district: Alazer 1

SETTLEMENT OVERVIEW

Settlement Typology: Informal Settlement

Estimated IDP population: 85 individuals (14 households)

IDP population breakdown: 40% male and 60% female

50% children (under 18)

45% adult (18-59)

5% older persons (60+)

Top 3 priority needs reported by the Kls:

1st Food

2nd **Employment**

Medical Care 3rd

🕏 🐞 Health & COVID-19

No. of health facilities accessible to IDPs: 2 (Public hospital/clinic; Pharmacy/dispensary)

Main health issues reported: Chronic diseases; Cough and cold fever Priority health needs: First aid / emergency care (accident and injuries);

Medicines and other commodities; Treatment for chronic disease Priority medicine/commodity need: Asthma treatment; Treatments for hypertension/heart disease; Painkillers/analgesics

Most common place for women in the settlement to give birth: In a health facility

% of population that think COVID-19 is an important issue: A few

Community protection measures: Wash hands more regularly; Cover nose and mouth when coughing or sneezing; Wear masks when going

Local authority protection measures: Distribution of hygiene materials (soap, disinfectant, masks, etc.)

% of population with access to handwashing facilities: Nobody

% of population with enough soap: About half (around 50%)

SSWG code: SS15_4973

Movement Primary area of origin: Homs, Homs

Population intending to move in 6 months: 0%

Top intended destination: NA

Distributions in the month before data collection: Yes (Vouchers)

Information needs: How to make complaints; How to find job opportunities

Main electricity source: Shared site generator (households contribute to running costs)

Reported number of hours of electricity per day: 5

Primary drinking water source for IDPs: Direct from closed well

Water access: Everyone/nearly everyone has enough water for their needs

Water issues: No issues

Water coping strategy used: Spend money usually spent on other things to buy water; Rely on drinking water stored previously Latrines: No latrines

Main issues with latrines: There are no latrines

Alternatives to latrines in use: Open defecation outside the site

Bathing facilities: Bathing inside shelter

Main issues with bathing: There are no showers

Garbage disposal method: Burning garbage

Garbage disposal issues: Complete lack of garbage removal

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Shelter /

Adequacy issues with shelter(s): Insufficient number of shelters for the population; Shelters are too small/

not enough space for entire household; Issues with household sanitation facilities/latrines; Lack of electricity Shelter needs: Additional tents; Plastic sheeting NFI needs: Water containers; Sources of light; Washing powder (for clothes)

Food / *** Livelihoods Main food source: Food distributions; From local markets outside the camp/site

Access to food market(s) within 1 km or 15 min walk: Yes

Access to income and main income source: Yes (Smallholder agriculture/livestock; Unskilled agricultural labour; Casual unskilled labour (construction); Humanitarian aid)

Top expenses for residents: Food; Healthcare; NFIs

Reported livelihood coping strategies: Borrowing money; Reducing spending on non-food expenditures such as health or education



Access to education: Primary school; Secondary school (age groups: 6-11 year olds; 12-14 year olds) Child labour reported: Yes

Early marriage reported: No

% of population without personal documentation: Nobody (around 0%)



Aleppo Governorate, Syria February 2022



A Menbij sub-district: Alkataaf

SETTLEMENT OVERVIEW

Settlement Typology: Informal Settlement

Estimated IDP population: 32 individuals (6 households)

IDP population breakdown:

% male and 66% female 60% children (under 18)

39% adult (18-59) 2% older persons (60+)

Top 3 priority needs reported by the KIs:

1st

Employment; Sanitation 2nd

Employment; Sanitation

🕏 🐞 Health & COVID-19

No. of health facilities accessible to IDPs: 2 (Public hospital/clinic; Pharmacy/dispensary)

Main health issues reported: Chronic diseases; Cough and cold fever Priority health needs: Medicines and other commodities; Treatment for

Priority medicine/commodity need: Diabetes medicines; Treatments for hypertension/heart disease; Painkillers/analgesics

Most common place for women in the settlement to give birth: In a

% of population that think COVID-19 is an important issue: A few (around 25%)

Community protection measures: Wash hands more regularly; Avoid touching face; Cover nose and mouth when coughing or sneezing Local authority protection measures: Distribution of hygiene materials (soap, disinfectant, masks, etc.)

% of population with access to handwashing facilities: Nobody

% of population with enough soap: Most (around 75%)

SSWG code: SS15 4974

Primary area of origin: As-Safira, Aleppo

Population intending to move in 6 months: 0%

Top intended destination: NA

Distributions in the month before data collection: Yes (Food; Hygiene items) Information needs: Sponsorship programs; How to find job opportunities

Main electricity source: Shared site generator (households contribute to running costs)

Reported number of hours of electricity per day: 10

Primary drinking water source for IDPs: Piped connection to house (or neighbour's)

Water access: Everyone/nearly everyone has enough water for their needs

Water issues: No issues

Water coping strategy used: No coping strategies used

Latrines: Communal latrine

Main issues with latrines: There are not enough latrines; There is no separation between men/women; There are no lights; There are no locks; Issue of desludging

Alternatives to latrines in use: Digging private pits

Bathing facilities: Bathing inside shelte

Main issues with bathing: Not enough privacy; Water is cold; There is no separation between men/women;

There are no lights; There are no locks

Garbage disposal method: Disposing at another location Garbage disposal issues: Dumping site(s) within site or close to site

Shelter / Adequacy issues with shelter(s): Insufficient number of shelters for the population; Shelters are too small/ not enough space for entire household; Issues with household sanitation facilities/latrines

Shelter needs: Additional tents; Plastic sheeting

NFI needs: Bedding items; Mattresses/sleeping mats; Cooking utensils

Main food source: Food distributions; From local markets outside the camp/site

Access to food market(s) within 1 km or 15 min walk: Yes

Access to income and main income source: Yes (Smallholder agriculture/livestock; Casual unskilled labour (construction); Humanitarian aid)

Top expenses for residents: Food; Healthcare; NFIs

Reported livelihood coping strategies: Reducing spending on non-food expenditures such as health or

Education /

Movement

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Food /

Livelihoods

Protection

CCCM

Access to education: Primary school; Secondary school (age groups: 6-11 year olds; 12-14 year olds) Child labour reported: Yes

Early marriage reported: No

% of population without personal documentation: Nobody (around 0%)

A Menbij sub-district: Kharija 2

SETTLEMENT OVERVIEW

Settlement Typology: Informal Settlement

Estimated IDP population: 270 individuals (45 households)

IDP population breakdown:

42% male and 58% female

48% children (under 18) 45% adult (18-59)

8% older persons (60+)

Top 3 priority needs reported by the KIs:

Shelter Support: Water 1st

Electricity; Water

Employment; Medical Care

🕏 🐞 Health & COVID-19

No. of health facilities accessible to IDPs: 3 (Public hospital/clinic:

Pharmacy/dispensary; Private hospital/clinic)

Main health issues reported: Chronic diseases; Severe disease affecting children under 5; Cough and cold fever; Maternal health issues; Pregnancyrelated complications

Priority health needs: Immunisation services for children; Maternal health services; Treatment for chronic disease; Child health and nutrition Priority medicine/commodity need: NA

Most common place for women in the settlement to give birth: In a health facility

% of population that think COVID-19 is an important issue: Most

Community protection measures: Wash hands more regularly; Cover nose and mouth when coughing or sneezing

Local authority protection measures: No measures

% of population with access to handwashing facilities: Nobody

% of population with enough soap: Most (around 75%)

SSWG code: SS15 4975

Primary area of origin: Maskana, Aleppo Movement

Population intending to move in 6 months: 0%

Top intended destination: NA

Distributions in the month before data collection: Yes (Hygiene items; Cash; Vouchers)

Information needs: How to access assistance; Information about returning to AoO; How to find job opportunities; How to access health facilities

Main electricity source: Public electricity network; Battery

Reported number of hours of electricity per day: 5

WASH Primary drinking water source for IDPs: Direct from closed well

Water access: More than half of the population has enough water for their needs Water issues: High water prices; Insufficient storage capacity

Water coping strategy used: Spend money usually spent on other things to buy water; Modify hygiene

practices (bathe less, etc); Collect water outside of camp in nearby urban area

Latrines: Makeshift latrine Main issues with latrines: There are not enough latrines; There is no separation between men/women;

There are no lights; There are no locks; Latrines are not clean; There is no water to flush

Alternatives to latrines in use: Open defecation outside the site

Bathing facilities: Bathing inside shelter

Main issues with bathing: There are no showers Garbage disposal method: Burning garbage

Garbage disposal issues: Complete lack of garbage removal

Shelter / NFI

Adequacy issues with shelter(s): Shelters are too small/not enough space for entire household; Safety (fall hazards, structural damage); Lack of insulation from cold; Lack of privacy inside shelter (no partitions, no doors); Lack of electricity; Lack of heating

Shelter needs: New tents; Additional tents; Plastic sheeting; Rope

NFI needs: Cooking fuel; Water containers; Sources of light; Batteries; Heating fuel

Food / Livelihoods

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Main food source: Food distributions; From local markets outside the camp/site

Access to food market(s) within 1 km or 15 min walk: No Access to income and main income source: Yes (Casual unskilled labour (construction): I ow skilled service industry (no formal education required): Humanitarian aid)

Top expenses for residents: Food; Healthcare; NFIs

Reported livelihood coping strategies: Borrowing money; Reducing spending on non-food expenditures such as health or education



Access to education: Primary school (age groups: 6-11 year olds)

Child labour reported: Yes Early marriage reported: Yes



Aleppo Governorate, Syria February 2022



南 Menbij sub-district: Dadat

SETTLEMENT OVERVIEW

Settlement Typology: Informal Settlement

Estimated IDP population: 1200 individuals (149 households)

IDP population breakdown:

42% male and 58% female

55% children (under 18) 35% adult (18-59)

10% older persons (60+)

Top 3 priority needs reported by the KIs:

Employment 1st

2nd Food

Medical Care; Shelter Support 3rd

ਤੇ 🐞 Health & COVID-19

No. of health facilities accessible to IDPs: 1 (Pharmacy/dispensary) Main health issues reported: Diarrhoea; Chronic diseases; Severe disease affecting children under 5; Communicable diseases; Leishmaniasis; Other skin diseases/infections; Cough and cold fever; Acute respiratory infections; Maternal health issues; Pregnancy-related complications Priority health needs: First aid / emergency care (accident and injuries);

Medicines and other commodities; Treatment for chronic disease

Priority medicine/commodity need: Antibiotics; Diabetes medicines; Treatments for hypertension/heart disease

Most common place for women in the settlement to give birth: In a

% of population that think COVID-19 is an important issue: A few

Community protection measures: Cover nose and mouth when coughing or sneezing

Local authority protection measures: No measures

% of population with access to handwashing facilities: Nobody

% of population with enough soap: A few (around 25%)

SSWG code: SS15 4987

Primary area of origin: Homs. Homs

Population intending to move in 6 months: NA Top intended destination: NA

Distributions in the month before data collection: No CCCM

Information needs: How to access assistance; How to enrol children in school; How to find job opportunities: How to access health facilities

Main electricity source: Battery

Reported number of hours of electricity per day: 5

Primary drinking water source for IDPs: Tanker truck - private vendor Water access: About half of the population has enough water for their needs

Water issues: High water prices; Insufficient storage capacity; Reduced water supply

Water coping strategy used: Rely on drinking water stored previously

Latrines: Makeshift latrine

Main issues with latrines: There are not enough latrines

Alternatives to latrines in use: Open defecation outside the site

Bathing facilities: Bathing inside shelter

Main issues with bathing: There are no showers

Garbage disposal method: Burning garbage Garbage disposal issues: Complete lack of garbage removal

Shelter / Adequacy issues with shelter(s): Lack of insulation from cold; Leaking during rain; Lack of privacy inside shelter (no partitions, no doors); Lack of electricity; Lack of lighting; Lack of heating NFI

Shelter needs: New tents; Additional tents; Tarpaulins

NFI needs: Cooking fuel; Water containers; Sources of light; Heating fuel

5000 Food / Main food source: From local markets outside the camp/site; From family and friends in the area Access to food market(s) within 1 km or 15 min walk: No Livelihoods Access to income and main income source: Yes (Unskilled agricultural labour; Casual unskilled labour

(construction); Gifts/in-kind assistance from household/friends) Top expenses for residents: Food; NFIs; Debt

Reported livelihood coping strategies: Support from friends / relatives; Charitable donations; Borrowing money; Reducing spending on non-food expenditures such as health or education

Education / Protection

WASH

Movement

WASH

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NFI

Access to education: No education facility available

Child labour reported: Yes

Early marriage reported: Yes

% of population without personal documentation: A few (around 25%)

Menbij sub-district: El Medfaa Round Camp

SSWG code: SS15_4989

SETTLEMENT OVERVIEW

Settlement Typology: Informal Settlement

Estimated IDP population: 45 individuals (8 households) IDP population breakdown:

1% male and 59% female

59% children (under 18) 41% adult (18-59)

1% older persons (60+)

Top 3 priority needs reported by the KIs:

Employment; Food

Education for children: Food

Education for children: Water

🕏 🐞 Health & COVID-19

No. of health facilities accessible to IDPs: 2 (Public hospital/clinic; Pharmacy/dispensary)

Main health issues reported: Chronic diseases; Water borne diseases; Scabies; Other skin diseases/infections; Lice; Cough and cold fever Priority health needs: Immunisation services for children; Medicines and other commodities; Treatment for chronic disease; Treatment for parasitic

Priority medicine/commodity need: Antibiotics; Treatments for hypertension/heart disease; Ointments and other medicines to treat skin

Most common place for women in the settlement to give birth: In a health facility

% of population that think COVID-19 is an important issue: A few

Community protection measures: Avoid touching other people (handshake, etc.); Wash hands more regularly; Avoid touching face Local authority protection measures: No measures

% of population with access to handwashing facilities: Nobody

% of population with enough soap: A few (around 25%)

Primary area of origin: Maskana, Aleppo Movement Population intending to move in 6 months: NA

Top intended destination: NA CCCM

Distributions in the month before data collection: Yes (Hygiene items; Cash; Vouchers)

Information needs: How to access assistance; Sponsorship programs; How to make complaints; How to

Main electricity source: Public electricity network

Reported number of hours of electricity per day: 16

Primary drinking water source for IDPs: Bottled water, water sachets

Water access: Less than half of the population has enough water for their needs

Water issues: Reduced water supply

Water coping strategy used: Drink water usually used for cleaning or other purposes than drinking; Modify hygiene practices (bathe less, etc); Collect water outside of camp in nearby urban area Latrines: No latrines

Main issues with latrines: Pits get full; Issue of desludging; Latrines are not clean Alternatives to latrines in use: Digging private pits

Bathing facilities: No showers or bathing places

Main issues with bathing: Lack of water; Water is cold

Garbage disposal method: Burning garbage; Disposing at another location

Garbage disposal issues: Dumping site(s) within site or close to site

Shelter / Adequacy issues with shelter(s): Insufficient number of shelters for the population; Shelters are too small/ Ĥ not enough space for entire household; Lack of insulation from cold; Lack of heating NFI NFI Shelter needs: Additional tents; Tarpaulins; Plastic sheeting

NFI needs: Bedding items; Mattresses/sleeping mats; Water containers Food /

Main food source: Food distributions; From local markets outside the camp/site; From family and friends in the area

Access to food market(s) within 1 km or 15 min walk: Yes

Access to income and main income source: Yes (Casual unskilled labour (construction); Low skilled service industry (no formal education required); Humanitarian aid)

Top expenses for residents: Food; NFIs; Debt

Reported livelihood coping strategies: Support from friends / relatives; Borrowing money; Reducing spending on non-food expenditures such as health or education



Livelihoods

Access to education: Primary school (age groups: 6-11 year olds)

Child labour reported: Yes

Early marriage reported: Yes



Aleppo Governorate, Syria February 2022



前 Menbij sub-district: Oum Tmakh / Um Tumakh

SSWG code: SS15 4555

SETTLEMENT OVERVIEW

Settlement Typology: Informal Settlement

Estimated IDP population: 268 individuals (45 households)

IDP population breakdown:

5% male and 55% female

50% children (under 18)

40% adult (18-59)

10% older persons (60+)

Top 3 priority needs reported by the KIs:

Food; Shelter Support; Water 1st

Medical Care; Water

Medical Care; Shelter Support

ਤੇ 🐞 Health & COVID-19

No. of health facilities accessible to IDPs: 3 (Private hospital/clinic; Private hospital/clinic; Pharmacy/dispensary; Public hospital/clinic)

Main health issues reported: Chronic diseases; Severe disease affecting children under 5; Cough and cold fever

Priority health needs: Immunisation services for children; Medicines and other commodities; Treatment for chronic disease; Outpatient consultation/ consultation with general practitioner

Priority medicine/commodity need: Antibiotics

Most common place for women in the settlement to give birth: In a

% of population that think COVID-19 is an important issue: Most (around 75%)

Community protection measures: Avoid touching other people (handshake, etc.); Stay at home as much as possible; Wash hands more regularly; Avoid touching face; Cover nose and mouth when coughing or

Local authority protection measures: No measures

% of population with access to handwashing facilities: Nobody

% of population with enough soap: Most (around 75%)

3,→	Movement	•	Prin	nary a	rea (of ori	gin: D	ayr Hafir, Alep	ро

Population intending to move in 6 months: NA

Top intended destination: NA

Distributions in the month before data collection: Yes (Vouchers; Winter blankets; Heaters; Other)

Information needs: Information about returning to AoO; How to find job opportunities Main electricity source: Public electricity network; Battery

Reported number of hours of electricity per day: 5

WASH Primary drinking water source for IDPs: Other Water access: Less than half of the population has enough water for their needs

Water issues: Insufficient storage capacity

Water coping strategy used: Collect water outside of camp in nearby urban area

Latrines: Communal latrine; Makeshift latrine

Main issues with latrines: There are not enough latrines; There is no separation between men/women;

There are no lights; There are no locks; Pits get full; Latrines are not clean

Alternatives to latrines in use: Open defecation outside the site

Bathing facilities: Bathing inside shelter

Main issues with bathing: There are no showers; Not enough privacy; Water is cold; There is no separation between men/women; There are no lights; There are no locks; Showers are too small (not enough space)

Garbage disposal method: Burning garbage; Disposing at another location

Garbage disposal issues: Dumping site(s) within site or close to site

Shelter / m NFI

CCCM

Adequacy issues with shelter(s): Shelters are too small/not enough space for entire household; Many are heavily damaged/ unusable; Lack of insulation from cold; Leaking during rain; Lack of privacy inside shelter

(no partitions, no doors); Lack of lighting; Lack of heating
Shelter needs: New tents; Additional tents; Tarpaulins; Plastic sheeting

NFI needs: Cooking fuel; Water containers; Clothing

Food / 333 Livelihoods

Main food source: Food distributions; From local markets outside the camp/site

Access to food market(s) within 1 km or 15 min walk: Yes

Access to income and main income source: Yes (Unskilled agricultural labour; Casual unskilled labour (construction); Humanitarian aid)

Top expenses for residents: Food; Healthcare; NFIs

Reported livelihood coping strategies: Borrowing money; Reducing spending on non-food expenditures such as health or education

Education / Protection

Movement

Access to education: Primary school (age groups: 6-11 year olds)

Child labour reported: Yes Early marriage reported: No

% of population without personal documentation: Nobody (around 0%)

귪 Menbij sub-district: Big Haya

SETTLEMENT OVERVIEW

Settlement Typology: Informal Settlement Estimated IDP population: 235 individuals (39 households) IDP population breakdown:

12% male and 58% female

48% children (under 18)

45% adult (18-59)

8% older persons (60+)

Top 3 priority needs reported by the KIs:

Employment 1st

Medical Care 2nd

Primary area of origin: Sokhneh, Homs

SSWG code: SS15_4556

CCCM

Top intended destination: NA

Population intending to move in 6 months: 0%

Distributions in the month before data collection: Yes (Hygiene items; Vouchers) Information needs: Sponsorship programs; Information about returning to AoO; How to find job opportunities

Main electricity source: Solar panels; Battery Reported number of hours of electricity per day: 6

WASH

Primary drinking water source for IDPs: Tanker truck - private vendor

Water access: More than half of the population has enough water for their needs

Water issues: High water prices; Insufficient storage capacity

Water coping strategy used: Spend money usually spent on other things to buy water; Modify hygiene practices (bathe less, etc); Rely on drinking water stored previously

Latrines: Makeshift latrine

Main issues with latrines: There is no separation between men/women; There are no lights; There are no locks; Latrines are not clean; There is no water to flush

Alternatives to latrines in use: Open defecation outside the site

Bathing facilities: Bathing inside shelter

Main issues with bathing: Lack of water; Water is cold; There are no lights; There are no locks Garbage disposal method: Burning garbage; Disposing at another location

Garbage disposal issues: Dumping site(s) within site or close to site

Shelter / m NFI

Adequacy issues with shelter(s): Insufficient number of shelters for the population; Lack of insulation from cold; Leaking during rain; Lack of privacy inside shelter (no partitions, no doors) Shelter needs: New tents; Additional tents; Tarpaulins; Plastic sheeting

Food / Livelihoods NFI needs: Cooking fuel; Water containers; Disposable diapers; Heating fuel Main food source: Food distributions; From local markets outside the camp/site

Access to food market(s) within 1 km or 15 min walk: Yes

Access to income and main income source: Yes (Unskilled agricultural labour; Casual unskilled labour (construction); Humanitarian aid)

Top expenses for residents: Food; Healthcare; Water

Reported livelihood coping strategies: Borrowing money; Reducing spending on non-food expenditures such as health or education



Education / Protection

Access to education: Primary school; Secondary school (age groups: 6-11 year olds; 12-14 year olds) Child labour reported: Yes

Early marriage reported: Yes

% of population without personal documentation: A few (around 25%)

🕏 🐞 Health & COVID-19

No. of health facilities accessible to IDPs: 2 (Pharmacy/dispensary;

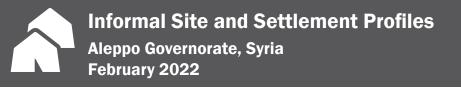
Main health issues reported: Chronic diseases; Severe disease affecting children under 5; Cough and cold fever; Maternal health issues Priority health needs: Maternal health services; Medicines and other commodities; Treatment for chronic disease; Child health and nutrition

Priority medicine/commodity need: Antibiotics; Diabetes medicines; Treatments for hypertension/heart disease Most common place for women in the settlement to give birth: In a

health facility % of population that think COVID-19 is an important issue: A few

Community protection measures: Wash hands more regularly; Cover nose and mouth when coughing or sneezing Local authority protection measures: No measures

% of population with access to handwashing facilities: Nobody (around 0%) % of population with enough soap: Most (around 75%)





About REACH's COVID-19 response

As an initiative deployed in many vulnerable and crisis-affected countries, REACH is deeply concerned by the devastating impact the COVID-19 pandemic may have on the millions of affected people we seek to serve. REACH is currently working with Cash Working Groups and partners to scale up its programming in response to this pandemic, with the goal of identifying practical ways to inform humanitarian responses in the countries where we operate. Updates regarding REACH's response to COVID-19 can be found in a devoted thread on the REACH website. Contact geneva@impact-initiatives.org for further information.

About REACH Initiative

REACH Initiative facilitates the development of information tools and products that enhance the capacity of aid actors to make evidence-based decisions in emergency, recovery and development contexts. The methodologies used by REACH include primary data collection and in-depth analysis, and all activities are conducted through inter-agency aid coordination mechanisms. REACH is a joint initiative of IMPACT Initiatives, ACTED and the United Nations Institute for Training and Research - Operational Satellite Applications Programme (UNITAR-UNOSAT).