

The goal of this project is to develop an assessment of five key sectors in the southern Syrian governorates: Dara'a and Quneitra.

## Background

This report is a culmination of a three-month study that spanned from June - August 2018, conducted and compiled by iMMAP, to support our partners in expanding their knowledge of five pre-determined sectors in southern Syria. The sectors that were assessed in the Quneitra and Daraa Governorates are agriculture, water and sanitation, irrigation, health and waste management. The assessment that this report looked to detail was specifically intended to gather and explore information on available markets and value chains as well as flow and access of goods and services at the district level for each of the five identified sectors. This report also looked to assess the availability of sectoral goods and services in local markets at the sub-district level to identify dysfunctional value chains to help inform how local markets could be stimulated, so that needs can be met and to improve vital service delivery along the pre-identified value chains.

## Objectives

- Inform future stabilization and livelihood interventions in opposition-held areas. The results of this assessment contained in this report will provide a detailed overview of the gaps, needs and requirements of the five sectors and what the development requirements will be moving forward
- With the Government of Syria seeking to retake and reconcile the South, the report will hopefully highlight the needs and requirements of the five sectors, provide a detailed overview of the gaps, and what the development requirements will be moving forward
- Gather and explore information on available information on available markets and value chains, as well as the flow and access of goods and services at the district level for each of the five identified sectors

## Methodology

The assessment commenced with the recruitment of six Syrian enumerators, alongside a comprehensive desk review. The desk review included sector specific and multi-sectoral assessments and other situation reports - to identify information gaps as well as inform the approach to be taken, including appropriate respondents, preferred data collection methods and questionnaire design.

This was followed by meetings with a total of seven relevant stakeholders in Amman to further underline information gaps and define the approach for the field phase. Key Informants (KIs) were then identified who could serve as relevant respondents for each sector, through using a grounded and existing extensive network of personnel within Syria. iMMAP worked to identify, approach and interview the most informed and senior individuals within the sectors, who would be best placed to provide detailed and current information for this assessment.

Prior to the data collection phase, enumerators undertook a detailed and comprehensive enumerator training package run by iMMAP personnel on how to effectively and safely collect data in the field. Once this was completed, the enumerators worked with iMMAP field operations staff to assist in the identification of KIs.

Due to the security constraints in southern Syria during this assessment, the first and second phases of field data collection were combined, with enumerators making contact with the KIs and coordinating interviews with iMMAP personnel in Amman.

In total, 20 KI interviews were conducted with respondents inside southern Syria for this assessment. The final phase of data collection involved the cleaning and analysis of questionnaire responses.

## Sectoral Findings



### Agricultural

- 200% increase on the prices of importing goods and supplies.
- Agriculture and local councils are dependent on external funding to stay operational.
- Agricultural support from NGOs, aid agencies and local institutions have ceased.



### Water and Sanitation

- Water trucking is the main supplying mechanism to communities, heavily reliant on fuel and maintenance.
- Machinery theft, supply access and security issues hinder well rehabilitation efforts.
- Many households burn sludge waste on site, increasing the risk of pollution and illness.

## Irrigation

- Quneitra: abundant sources of irrigation water from dams; Dara'a: reliant on well water for irrigation.
- Large areas of cropland went without irrigation this summer due to conflict displacement.

## Health

- Significant lack of technically qualified health workers.
- Lack of gender balance.

## Waste management

- LC waste management services toiled with a lack of funding and access to vehicle parts.
- Separating metal and plastic is not a widespread activity.
- Local NGOs played a crucial role in maintaining waste management services throughout the conflict

## Recommendations

- More training and sector-specific education for workers.
- The need for the Russian-backed Government of Syria (GoS) to step up and deliver vital services to the communities of Quneitra and Dara'a.
- Establishing a robust and sustainable security environment in southern Syria.



### Better DATA

Improve data quality, collection and timeliness to stimulate sharing and coordination



### Better DECISIONS

Analyze and visualize data to support better decision making



### Better OUTCOMES

Maximize program outcomes and make a difference

iMMAP's services have facilitated informed and effective disaster risk management, emergency response, and development activities by enabling evidence-based decision-making for cluster/sector leads, critical NGO, and government operations. iMMAP's goal is to alleviate the suffering of victims of natural disasters and armed conflicts by providing the humanitarian community with a decision-making service through the provision of recent, reliable and appropriate geographical and strategic information.

