



Syria

Multi-Sectoral Scoping Assessment Of Key Sectors in Dar'a and Quneitra



Services

Research and Analysis, Data Systems, and Field Operations

Objectives

- Inform future stabilization and livelihood interventions in opposition-held areas. The results of this assessment 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 highlight the needs and requirements of the five sectors, provides a detailed overview of the gaps, and what the development requirements will be moving forward.
- Gather and explore 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.

Background

This report was a culmination of a three-month study that spanned from June to August 2018, conducted and compiled by iMMAP to support partners in expanding their knowledge of five pre-determined sectors in southern Syria. The sectors that were assessed in the Quneitra and Dar'a Governorates include agriculture, water and sanitation, irrigation, health and waste management. The assessment 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.

Project Duration:
May 9, 2018 – August 15, 2018

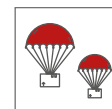
Budget:
EUR 39,999.56

Focus: **Syria**

According to the 2019 Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO):



Syria was a complex humanitarian situation with more than 6.1 million internally displaced persons (IDPs).



13.1 million people were in need of humanitarian assistance.

Findings and Recommendations

Agriculture



- 200% increase in the prices of imported goods and supplies.
 - Agriculture and local councils (LC) are dependent on external funding to stay operational.
 - Agricultural support from nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), aid agencies and local institutions have ceased.
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Health



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



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



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