

## Introduction

The Humanitarian Situation Overview in Syria (HSOS) project is a monthly data collection exercise which aims to gather multi-sectoral information about the humanitarian situation inside Syria. The factsheets present information gathered in November 2017 referring to the situation in October 2017.

Covering nine governorates in Syria, with the exception of Ar Raqqa, Deir ez Zor, As Sweida, Lattakia and Tartous, these factsheets present selected indicators for the water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), health, displacement, shelter, non-food items (NFIs), livelihoods, food security and education sectors. The factsheets do not cover the entire range of indicators gathered in the HSOS questionnaire, but aim to give an overview of the situation in the governorates.

For full visualisation of all indicators collected, please see the SIMAWG Needs Identification Dynamic Reporting Tool, available here: <http://www.reach-info.org/syr/simawg/>.

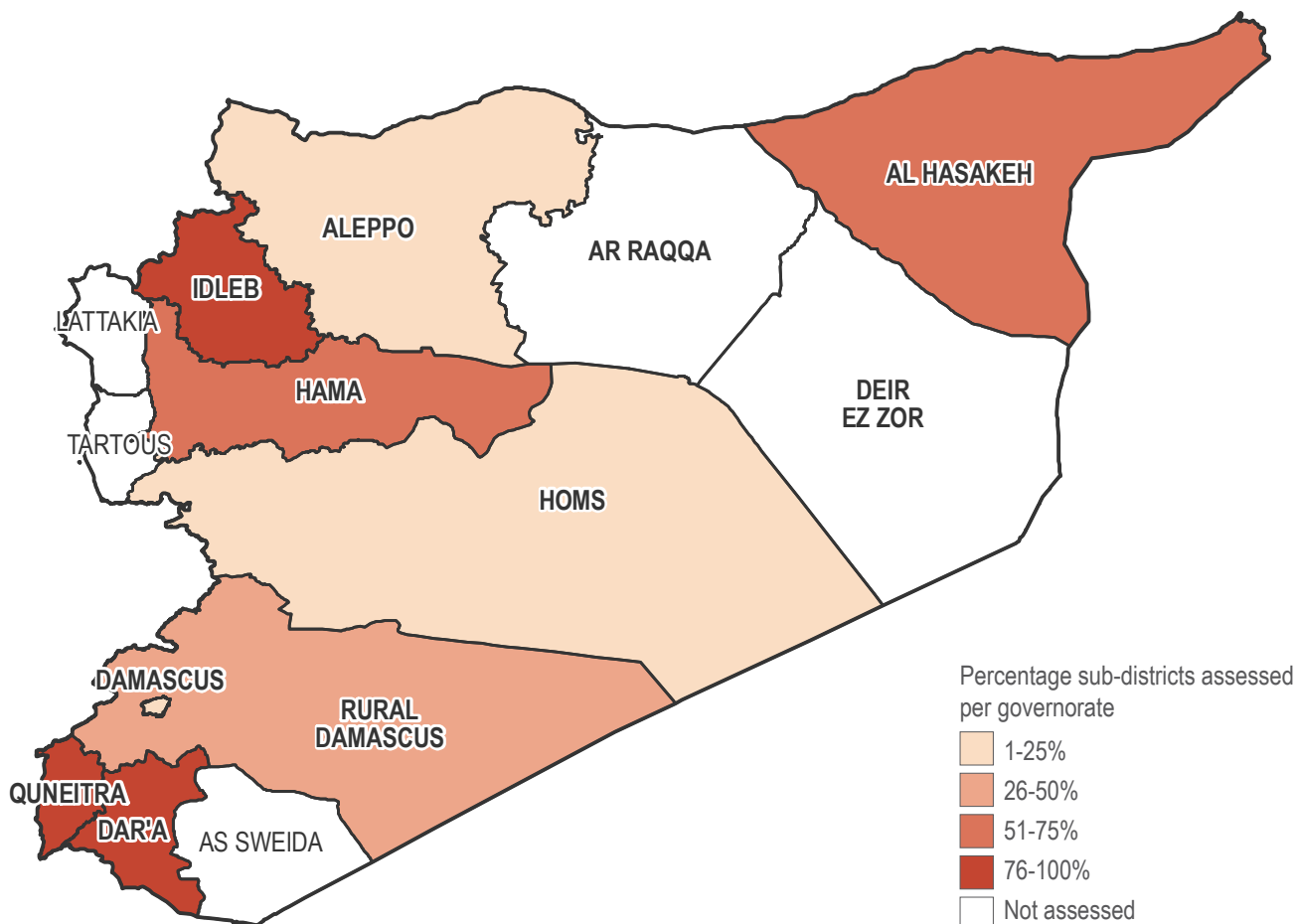
## Methodology and limitations

These findings are based on data collected both directly (in Jordan and Turkey) and remotely (in Jordan, Iraq, Turkey and Lebanon) from Key Informants (KIs) residing in Syria, gathered at the community level, and can thus only be considered as indicative of the overall situation in the governorates.

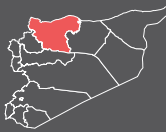
In November, information was collected from KIs in 532 communities across Syria. For each question asked, confidence levels were assigned based on the KIs area of expertise and knowledge of the sector-specific situation.

For a full description of the methodology, please see the HSOS terms of reference, available on the [REACH Resource Centre](#).

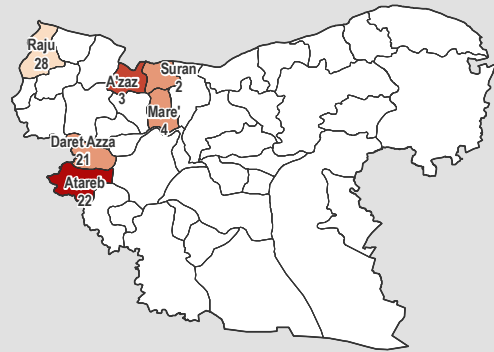
## Coverage



PDF: click on a governorate name to directly access the relevant factsheet



## Coverage map<sup>1</sup>

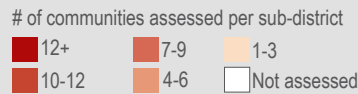


## Context

Aleppo governorate currently hosts the third largest number of internally displaced persons within Syria (961,845) and the largest number of people in need of assistance (3,570,540). The northern and eastern areas of the governorate remain hard to reach for humanitarian actors.<sup>2</sup>

## Coverage

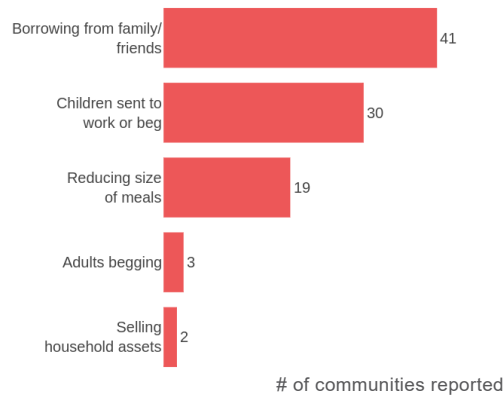
Communities assessed: 41/1255  
Sub-districts assessed: 6/40



## Livelihoods

As was the case in previous months, the most common source of income for residents of Aleppo governorate were unstable employment, farm ownership as well as business and trade. Nonetheless, the use of coping strategies to deal with a lack of income was reported, including borrowing from family and friends (in all of the assessed communities) and sending children to work or beg. More extreme coping strategies, such as eating food waste or spending days without eating, were not reported in any of the assessed communities in October.

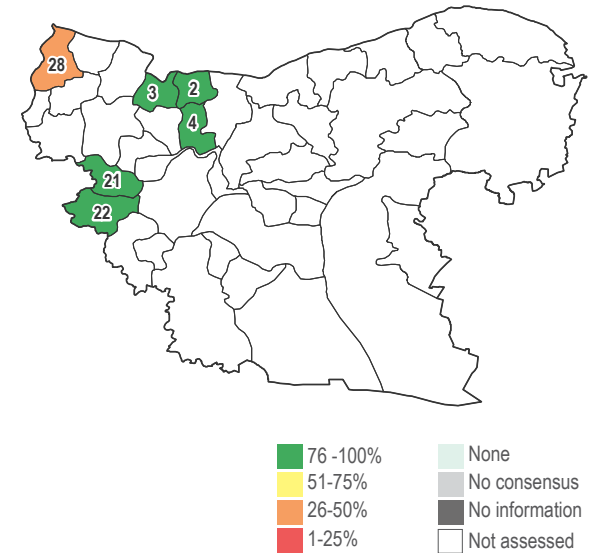
### Most common coping strategies, select all that apply [CL<sup>3</sup>: 3/3]



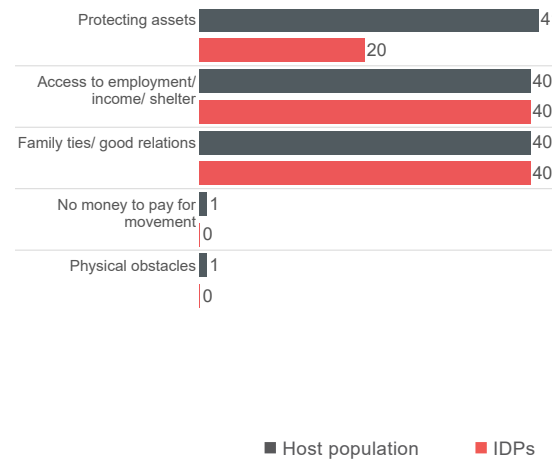
## Displacement

In October, more than 50% of the pre-conflict population remained in all assessed communities except Koran Afrin (Raju sub-district), where only 26-50% remained. Members of the pre-conflict population left none of the assessed communities in October. Conversely, IDPs left five assessed communities. This includes Baraghideh (Suran sub-district), due to an escalation of conflict and reduced access to basic services, as well as Jeineh, Maaret Atarib (both in Atareb sub-district), Daret Azza and Tqad (both in Daret Azza sub-district), as their area of origin had become safer. New IDP arrivals were reported in 21 communities.

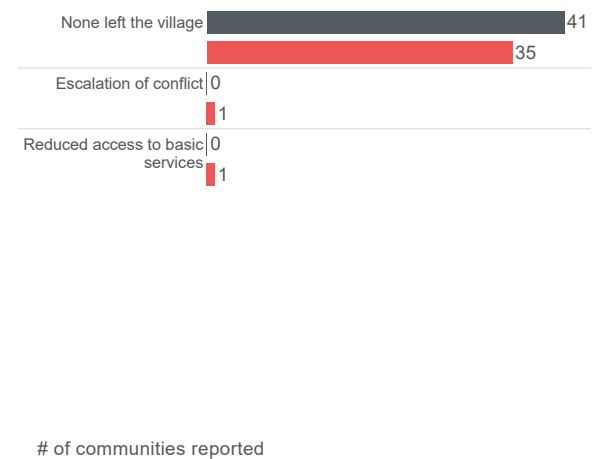
### Most commonly reported % of pre-conflict population remaining per sub-district (excluding IDPs) [CL<sup>3</sup>: 3/3]

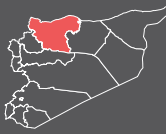


### Most common reasons for staying: IDPs vs host population, select up to three [CL<sup>3</sup>: 3/3]



### Most common reasons for leaving: IDPs vs host population, select up to three [CL<sup>3</sup>: 3/3]

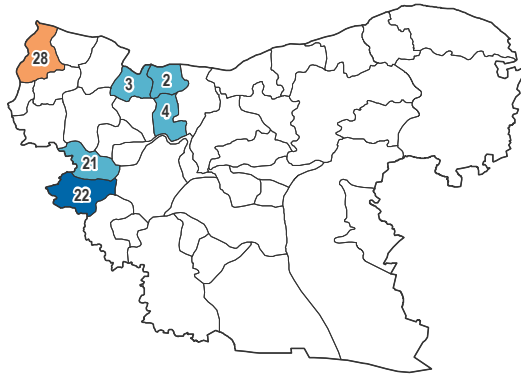




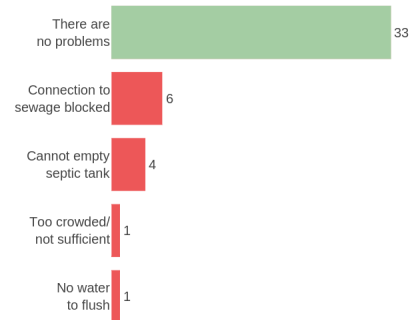
## WASH

Most common form of garbage disposal [CL<sup>1</sup>: 3/3]

- Private collection
- Public collection
- Disposed at specific site
- Burned/buried
- Left in street/public space
- No consensus
- No information
- Not assessed

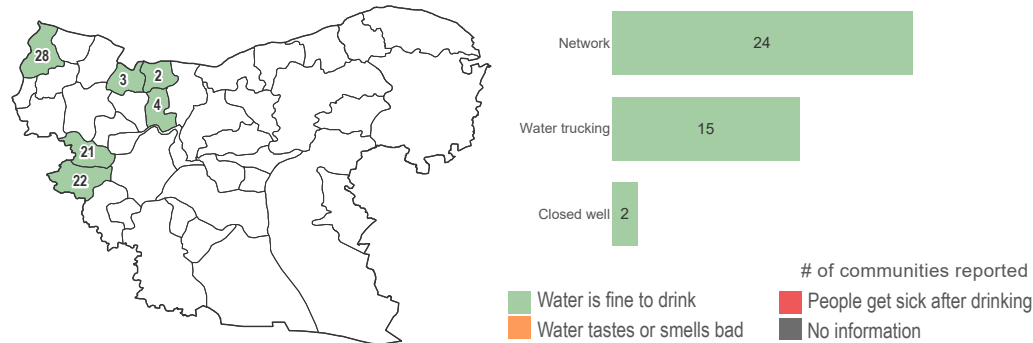


Problems with latrines, select up to three [CL<sup>1</sup>: 3/3]



Of the 41 communities assessed in Aleppo, 24 had access to the water network, while 15 relied on water trucking and two sourced their water from closed wells. Although water was fine to drink in all of the assessed communities, 18 had insufficient access to water in October, the majority of which are located in A'zaz and Mare' sub-districts. Problems with latrines were reported in eight communities, most of which are located in A'zaz sub-district.

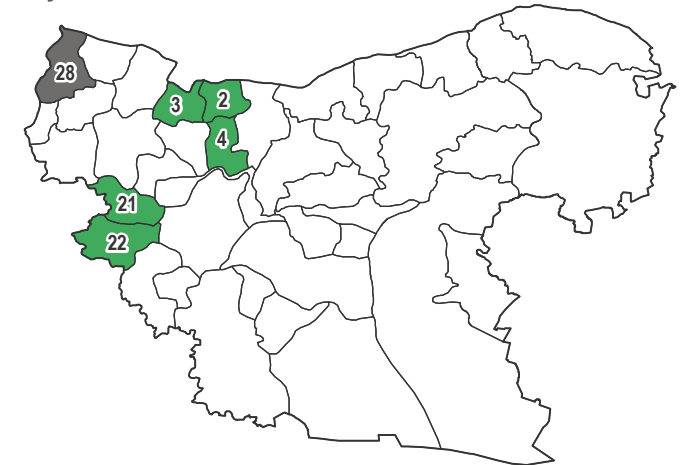
Most common drinking water source and state [CL<sup>1</sup>: 3/3]



## Shelter

Most common shelter lived in by IDPs [CL<sup>1</sup>: 3/3]

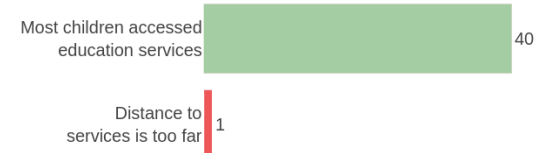
- Independent apartment or house
- Shared apartment or house
- Unfinished apartment
- Tent
- Private space not for shelter
- Cave/natural shelter
- Collective public space
- No consensus
- No information
- Not assessed



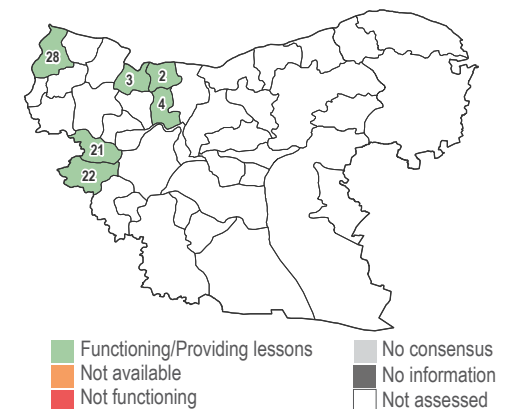
The average reported rent price<sup>2</sup> in the governorate (10,650 SYP) was higher than the average rent paid across the country (6,540 SYP). The lowest rent prices per room were reported in Ferziyeh (2,750 SYP) and the highest in Bab Alsalameh (42,500 SYP).

## Education

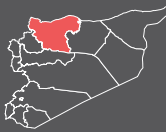
Most common reasons why children did not attend school, select up to three [CL<sup>1</sup>: 2/3]



Availability of primary schools [CL<sup>1</sup>: 3/3]

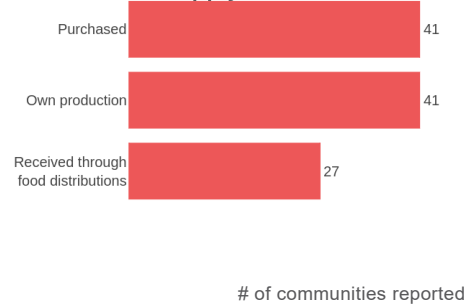


Children in all but one of the assessed communities were reportedly able to attend school in October. In Baraghideh (Suran sub-district), long distances to available services represented a barrier to accessing education for some children. This challenge reportedly affected girls and boys equally.



## Food Security

Most common means of obtaining food, select all that apply [CL<sup>1</sup>: 3/3]

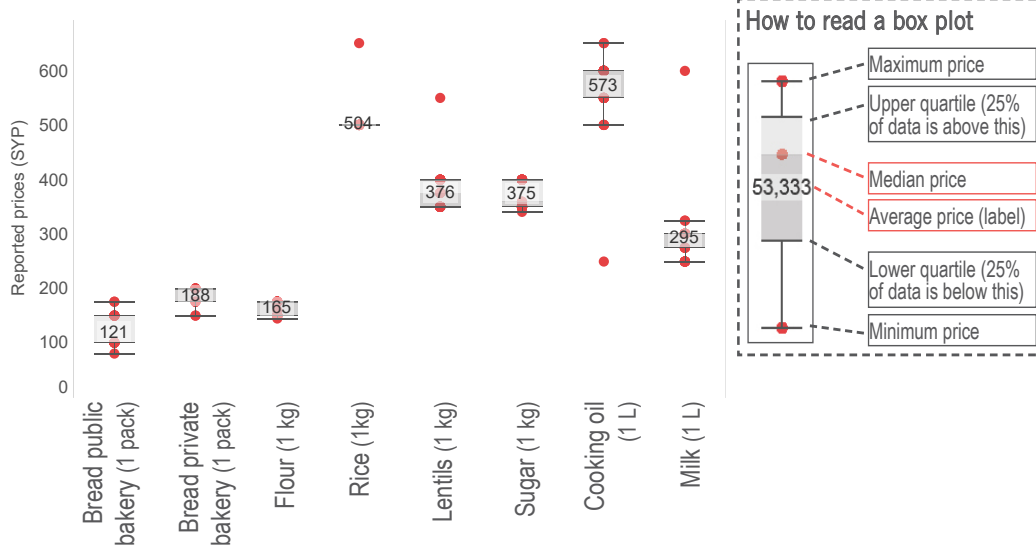


Challenges to accessing food, select up to three [CL<sup>1</sup>: 3/3]



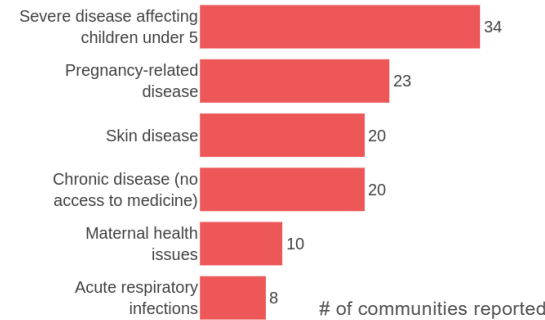
Food distributions were received in 27 of the assessed communities in October. Nayara (A'zaz sub-district) continued to be the only assessed community that had not received at least one food distribution in the 12 months prior to this assessment. Residents of all communities were able to purchase food at shops or markets and to produce their own food. Approximately half of the communities assessed reported no barriers to accessing food, while prohibitive prices of some food items in addition to a lack of resources to buy available foods were named as barriers in 21 communities.

Prices of food items<sup>2</sup> [CL<sup>1</sup>: 3/3]

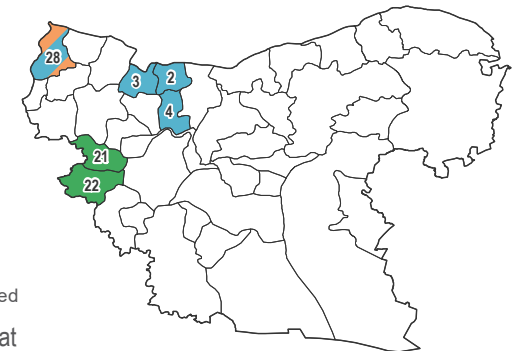


## Health

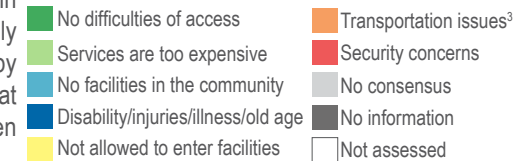
Reported health problems, select up to three [CL<sup>1</sup>: 2/3]



Reported barriers to accessing healthcare [CL<sup>1</sup>: 3/3]

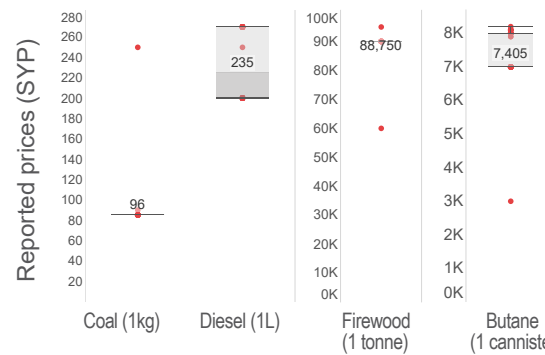


KIs in 19 of the assessed communities reported that there were no health facilities available in their area in October. However, pregnant women were reportedly able to give birth in hospitals or facilities in nearby areas in all assessed communities, indicating that people were able to travel to medical facilities when needed.

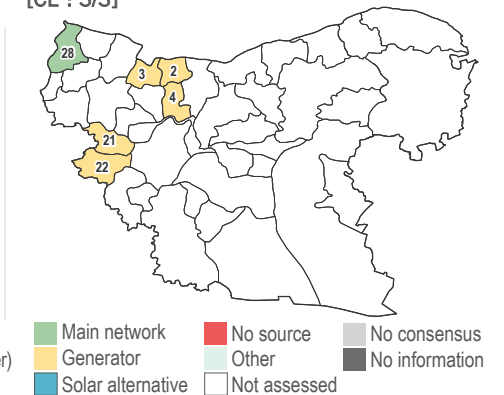


## NFIs

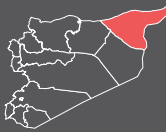
Prices of fuel sources<sup>2</sup> [CL<sup>1</sup>: 2/3]



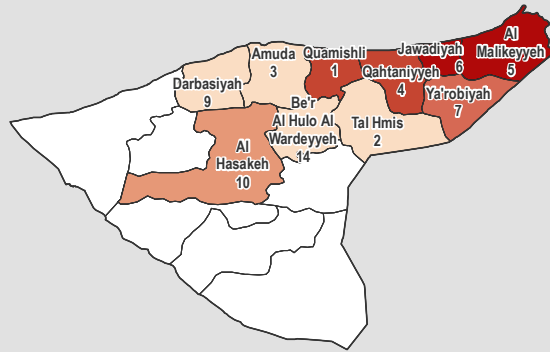
Most common source of electricity [CL<sup>1</sup>: 3/3]



As was the case in previous months, only residents of Koran Afrin (Raju sub-district) had access to the electricity network in October. All other communities relied on generators instead. Koran Afrin was also the only assessed community in which access to fuel was reportedly insufficient in October. Residents in Koran Afrin reportedly dealt with the lack of fuel by burning furniture and productive assets.



## Coverage map<sup>1</sup>

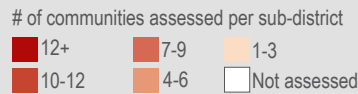


## Context

Al Hasakeh governorate currently hosts 229,023 internally displaced persons and 1,107,159 people in need of assistance. Most areas within the governorate remain restricted for humanitarian access.<sup>2</sup>

## Coverage

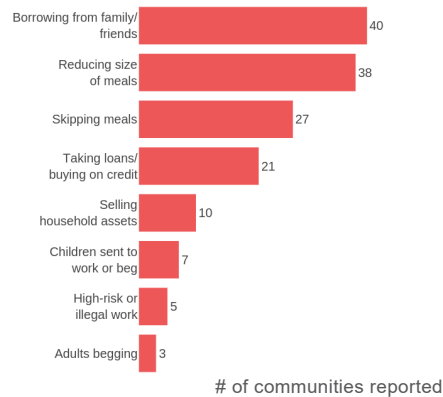
Communities assessed: 81/745  
Sub-districts assessed: 10/16



## Livelihoods

As was the case in previous months, stable employment, remittances and farm ownership were the most common sources of income across assessed communities in Al Hasakeh in October. Nonetheless, the use of coping strategies to deal with a lack of income was reported, including borrowing from family and friends, reducing the size of meals and skipping meals. More extreme strategies such as eating food waste were not reported in any of the assessed communities in October.

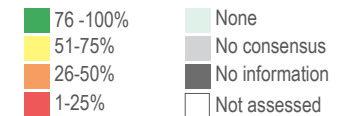
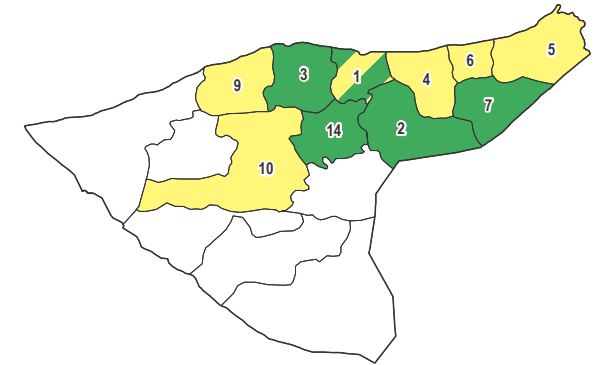
## Most common coping strategies, select all that apply [CL<sup>3</sup>: 3/3]



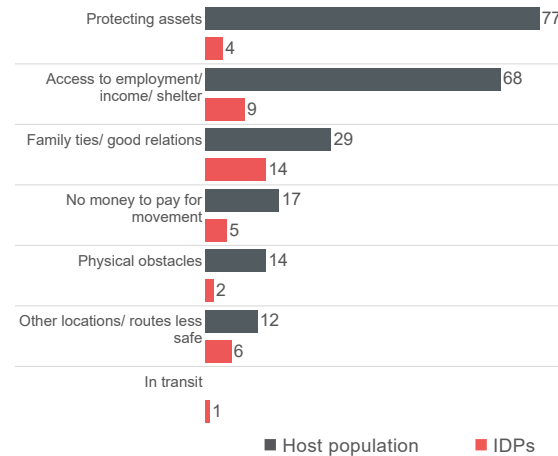
## Displacement

In the majority of assessed communities in Al Hasakeh, more than half of the pre-conflict population reportedly remained in their communities in October. Less than 50% of the pre-conflict population remained in eight communities, half of which are located in Al-Malikeyyeh sub-district. In all but one community no members of the pre-conflict population left in October. In Maabada (Al-Malikeyyeh sub-district), some residents left because of reduced access to basic services. IDPs were present in 17 of the assessed communities, with new arrivals reported in Jawadiyah (Jawadiyah sub-district). Some IDPs left Al Kallasa (Al-Hasakeh sub-district) due to reduced access to basic services, while some left Qdurbik (Qamishli sub-district) due to a loss of assets and a loss of income.

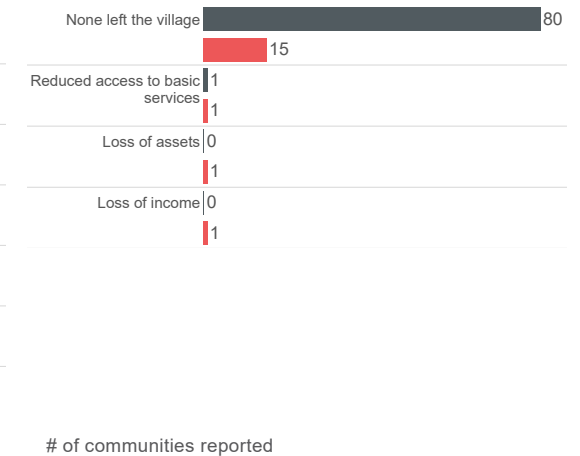
## Most commonly reported % of pre-conflict population remaining per sub-district (excluding IDPs) [CL<sup>3</sup>: 2/3]

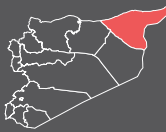


## Most common reasons for staying: IDPs vs host population, select up to three [CL<sup>3</sup>: 2/3]



## Most common reasons for leaving: IDPs vs host population, select up to three [CL<sup>3</sup>: 3/3]

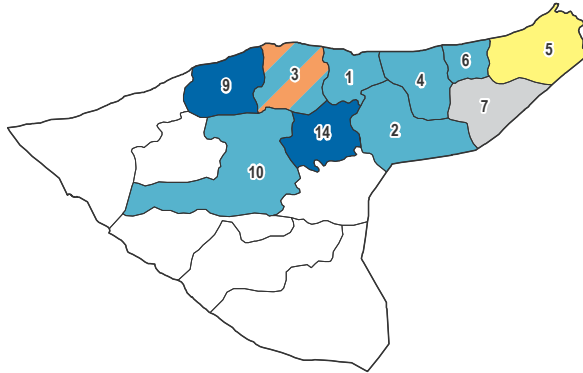




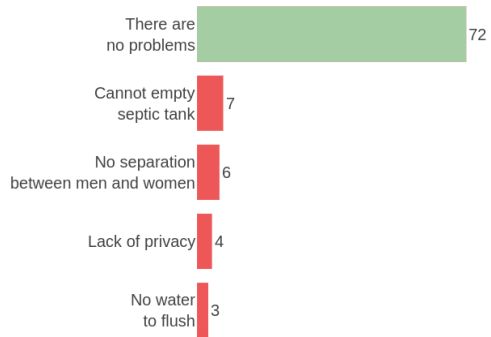
## WASH

Most common form of garbage disposal [CL<sup>1</sup>: 3/3]

- Private collection
- Public collection
- Disposed at specific site
- Burned/buried
- Left in street/public space
- No consensus
- No information
- Not assessed

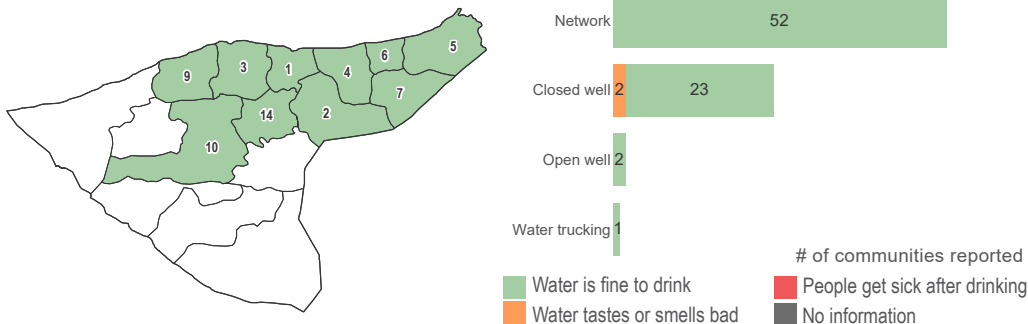


Problems with latrines, select up to three [CL<sup>1</sup>: 3/3]



Only three of the assessed communities had insufficient access to water in October. The available water was reportedly fine to drink in all communities except Sharm El Sheikh (Al-Malikeyyeh sub-district) and Amuda (Quamishli sub-district), where it reportedly tasted and/or smelled bad. Residents of 10 of the assessed communities experienced problems with their latrines, 7 of which are located in Al Malikeyyeh sub-district.

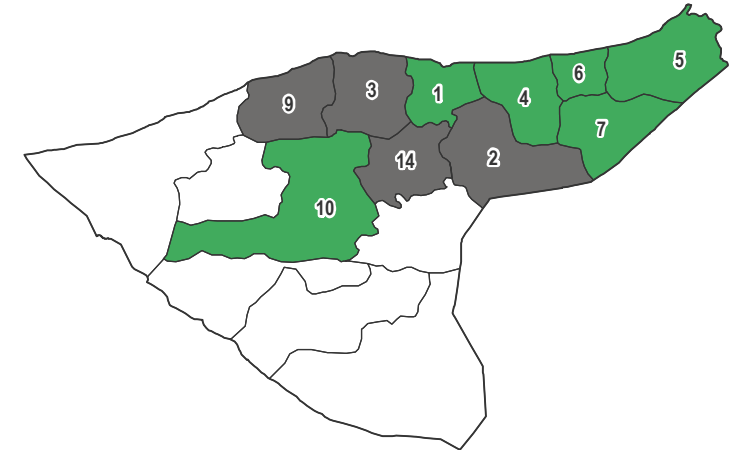
Most common drinking water source and state [CL<sup>1</sup>: 3/3]



## Shelter

Most common shelter lived in by IDPs [CL<sup>1</sup>: 2/3]

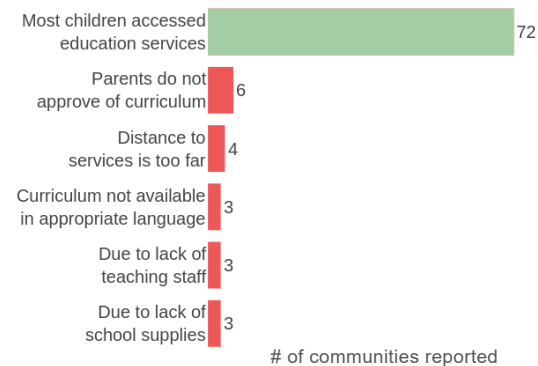
- Independent apartment or house
- Shared apartment or house
- Unfinished apartment
- Tent
- Private space not for shelter
- Cave/natural shelter
- Collective public space
- No consensus
- No information
- Not assessed



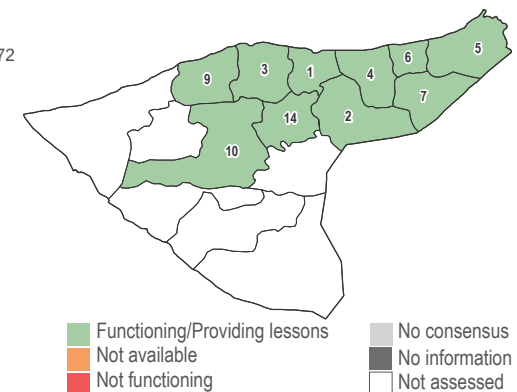
The average reported rent price<sup>2</sup> in the governorate (6,250 SYP) was lower than the average rent paid across the country (6,540 SYP). The lowest rent prices per room were reported in Ya'robiyah (1,750 SYP) and the highest in Qanat As Sways (12,500 SYP).

## Education

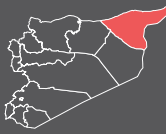
Most common reasons why children did not attend school, select up to three [CL<sup>1</sup>: 3/3]



Availability of primary schools [CL<sup>1</sup>: 3/3]

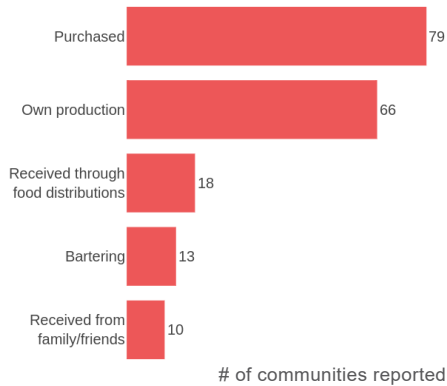


Children in the majority of communities were reportedly able to attend school in October, although barriers to education persisted in nine communities. As was the case in previous months, the most commonly reported barriers were related to the curriculum on offer. These challenges affected girls more than boys in three of the communities reporting barriers to education.

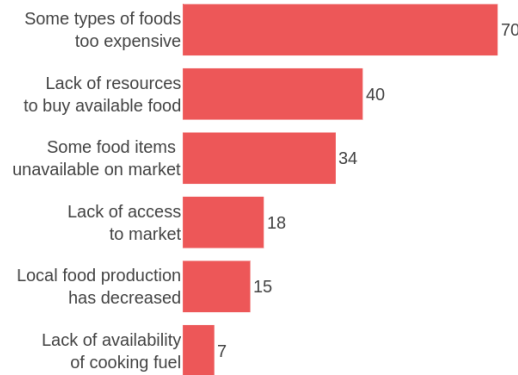


## Food Security

Most common means of obtaining food, select all that apply [CL<sup>1</sup>: 3/3]

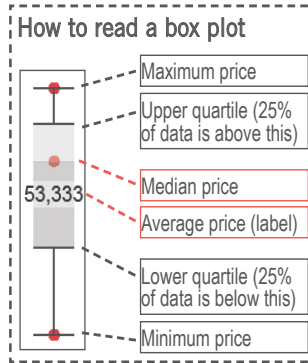
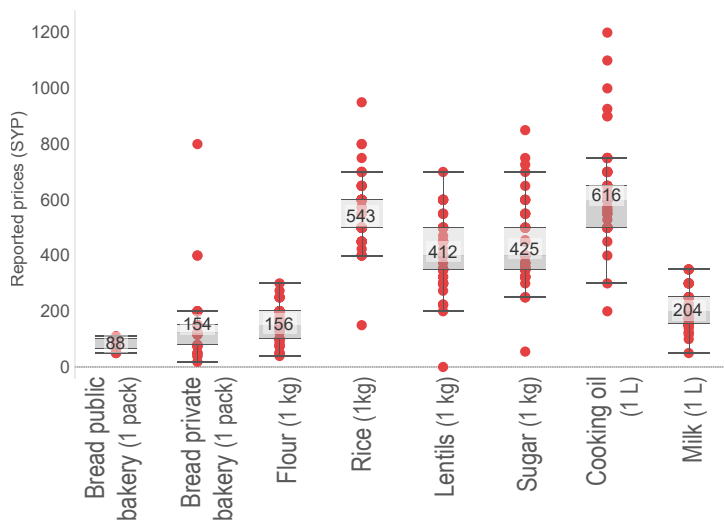


Challenges to accessing food, select up to three [CL<sup>1</sup>: 3/3]



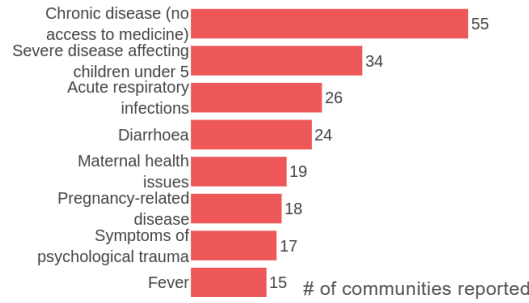
Purchasing food was possible in all assessed communities except Marja and Raheiba (both in Al-Malikeyeh sub-district). Personal production was another important source of food in most communities in October. Food distributions took place in 18 communities. Of the assessed communities, 38 had either received their last distribution more than 12 months ago or had never received one at all. Only seven communities reportedly did not experience any challenges to accessing sufficient food. Across the other communities, the cost of food and a lack of financial resources were the most commonly reported barriers.

Prices of food items<sup>2</sup> [CL<sup>1</sup>: 2/3]

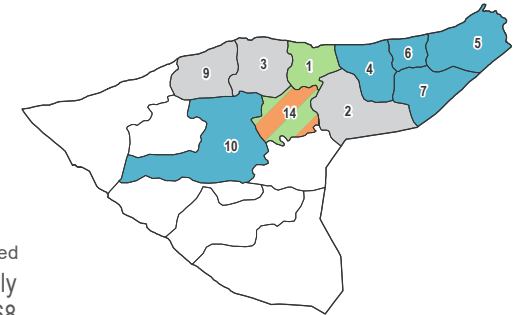


## Health

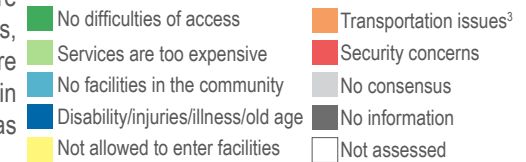
Reported health problems, select up to three [CL<sup>1</sup>: 2/3]



Reported barriers to accessing healthcare [CL<sup>1</sup>: 3/3]

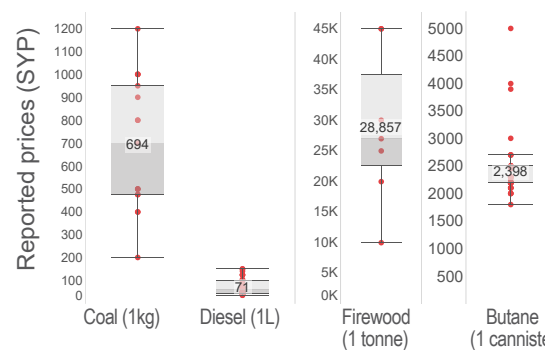


In October, residents in all but one community reportedly experienced difficulties accessing healthcare. KIs in 68 of the assessed communities reported that there were no health facilities in their community. Nonetheless, pregnant women in all but 12 communities were reportedly able to access formal health facilities in nearby communities to give birth. Malnutrition was reported in four communities in October.

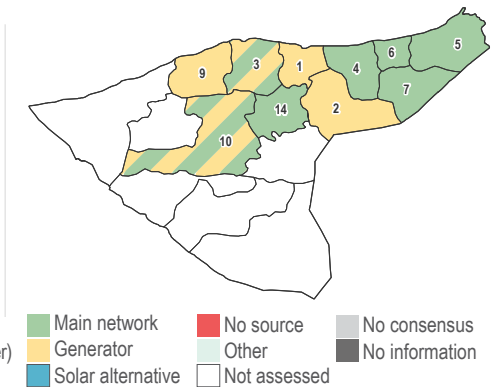


## NFIs

Prices of fuel sources<sup>2</sup> [CL<sup>1</sup>: 2/3]



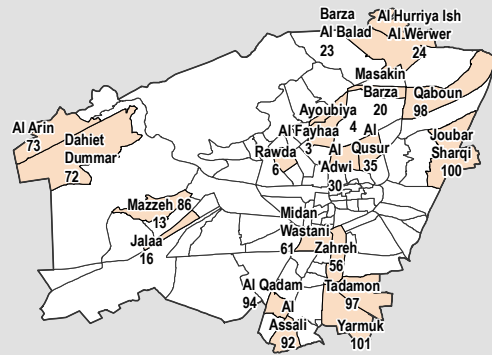
Most common source of electricity [CL<sup>1</sup>: 3/3]



All assessed communities reported having access to electricity in October. 51 were able to use the network while 29 relied on generators. Most of the assessed communities had sufficient access to fuel, although 12 reported using coping strategies such as burning furniture, productive assets and waste.



## Coverage map<sup>1</sup>

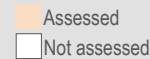


## Context

Damascus governorate currently hosts an estimated 647,602 internally displaced persons and 1,925,387 people in need of assistance. Many IDPs originate from within the governorate.<sup>2</sup>

## Coverage

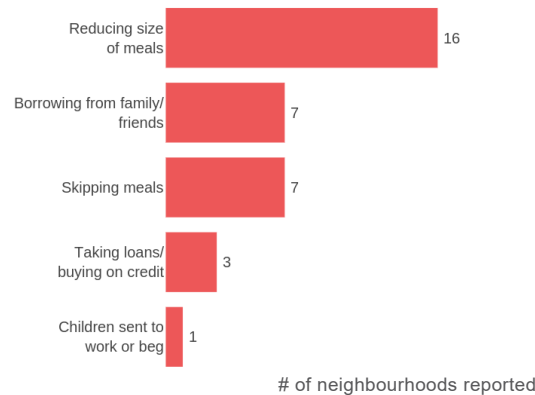
Neighbourhoods assessed: 20/97



## Livelihoods

As was the case in previous months, business and trade, unstable employment and stable employment were the most commonly reported sources of income across assessed Damascus neighbourhoods in October. However, in most of the assessed neighbourhoods, residents reportedly had to reduce the size of their meals to cope with insufficient income. No extreme food-based coping strategies such as spending days without eating or eating food waste were reported in October.

## Most common coping strategies, select all that apply [CL<sup>3</sup>: 3/3]

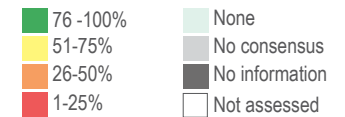
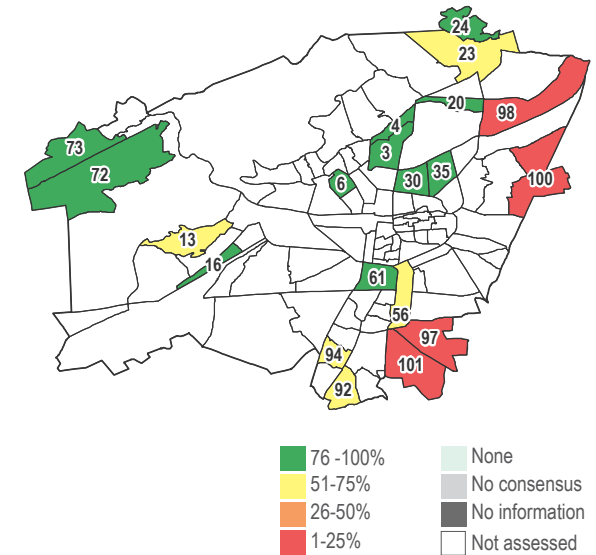


# of neighbourhoods reported

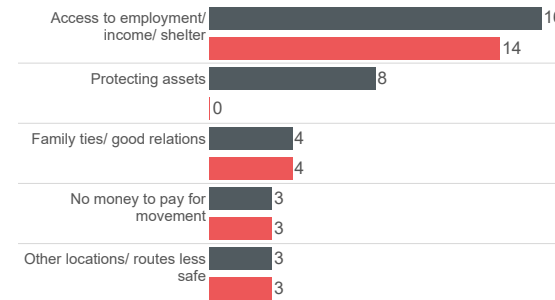
## Displacement

In four of the assessed neighbourhoods (Joubar Sharqi, Qaboun, Tadamon and Yarmuk), less than 25% of the pre-conflict population remained in the neighbourhood in October. No additional IDPs or members of the pre-conflict population left any of the assessed communities in October. New IDP arrivals were reported in Dahiet Dummar and Rawda.

## Most commonly reported % of pre-conflict population remaining per sub-district (excluding IDPs) [CL<sup>3</sup>: 2/3]



## Most common reasons for staying: IDPs vs host population, select up to three [CL<sup>3</sup>: 2/3]



■ Host population ■ IDPs

## Most common reasons for leaving: IDPs vs host population, select up to three [CL<sup>3</sup>: 3/3]



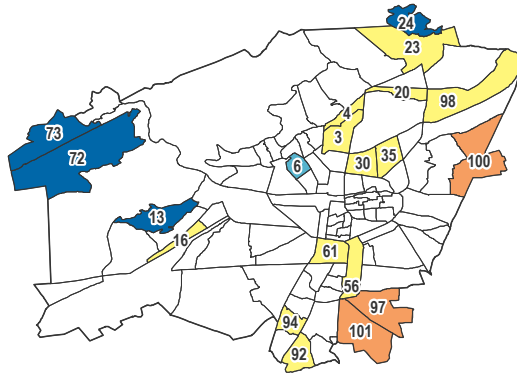
# of neighbourhoods reported



## WASH

Most common form of garbage disposal [CL<sup>1</sup>: 3/3]

- Private collection
- Public collection
- Disposed at specific site
- Burned/buried
- Left in street/public space
- No consensus
- No information
- Not assessed

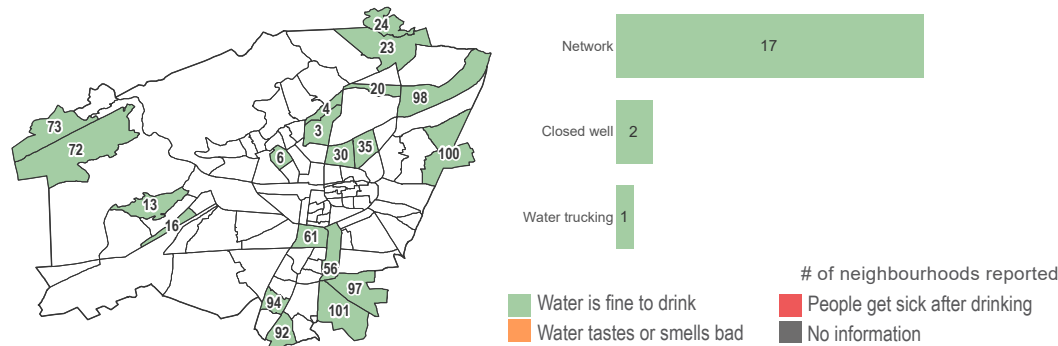


Problems with latrines, select up to three [CL<sup>1</sup>: 3/3]



All but three of the assessed neighbourhoods in Damascus were reportedly able to use the network as their main source of water in October. KIs in Joubar Sharqi and Tadamon reported the use of closed wells, and residents of Yarmuk relied on water trucking. Insufficient access to water was reported in both Joubar Sharqi and Yarmuk, but KIs in all neighbourhoods reported that water was fine to drink. All of the assessed neighbourhoods reportedly had properly functioning latrines.

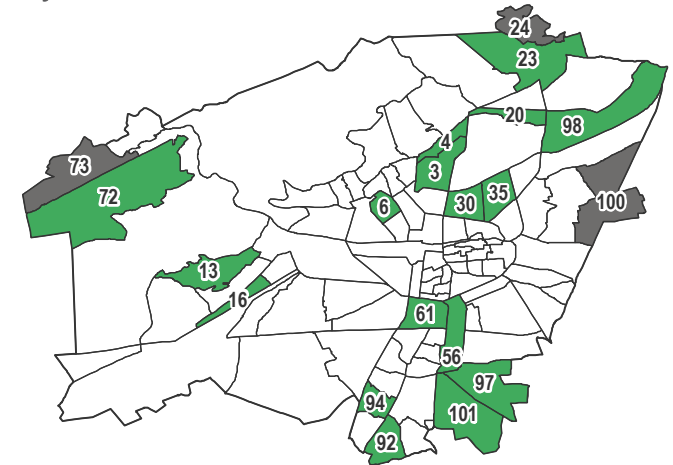
Most common drinking water source and state [CL<sup>1</sup>: 3/3]



## Shelter

Most common shelter lived in by IDPs [CL<sup>1</sup>: 2/3]

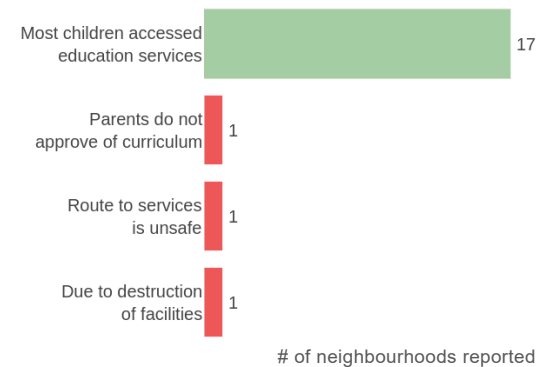
- Independent apartment or house
- Shared apartment or house
- Unfinished apartment
- Tent
- Private space not for shelter
- Cave/natural shelter
- Collective public space
- No consensus
- No information
- Not assessed



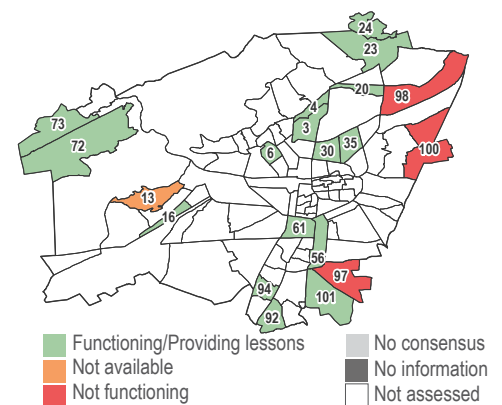
The average reported rent price<sup>2</sup> in the governorate (17,853 SYP) was higher than the average rent paid across the country (6,540 SYP). The lowest rent prices per room were reported in Yarmuk (1,750 SYP) and the highest in Al 'Adwi (37,500 SYP).

## Education

Most common reasons why children did not attend school, select up to three [CL<sup>1</sup>: 2/3]



Availability of primary schools [CL<sup>1</sup>: 3/3]



Although most children were reportedly able to attend school in a majority of neighbourhoods assessed in October, barriers to accessing education persisted in Joubar Sharqi, Tadamon and Yarmuk. These challenges reportedly affected girls and boys equally.



# Humanitarian Situation Overview in Syria (HSOS) Damascus Governorate

# November 2017

## Food Security

Most common means of obtaining food, select all that apply [CL<sup>1</sup>: 3/3]

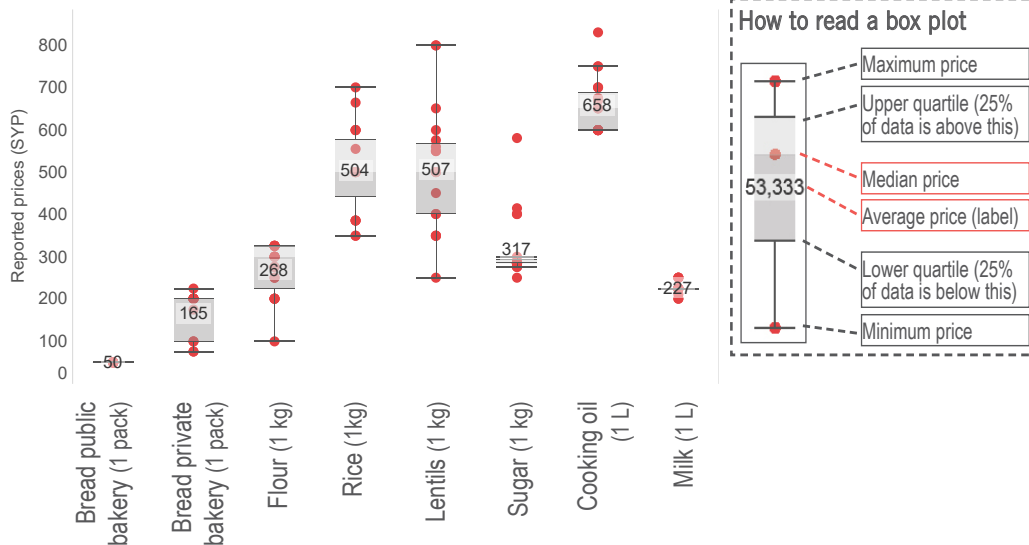


Challenges to accessing food, select up to three [CL<sup>1</sup>: 3/3]



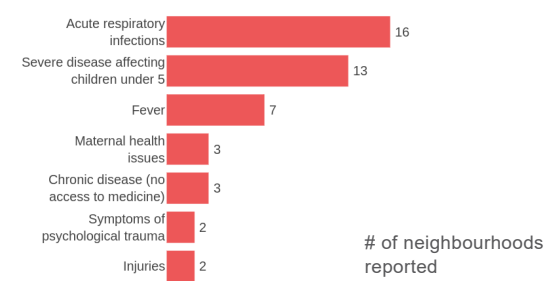
Residents of Joubar Sharqi remained unable to purchase food at shops or markets in October. Instead, they relied on relatives and friends to supply them with food. All other assessed neighbourhoods reportedly had food available for purchase. Residents of Al Arin, Al Hurriya Ish Al Werwer and Rawda received food through distributions in October. Five of the assessed neighbourhoods had either received their last distribution more than 12 months ago or never received a food distribution at all. Barriers to accessing food were reported in seven neighbourhoods, the most common being the high price of some available food items.

Prices of food items<sup>2</sup> [CL<sup>1</sup>: 3/3]

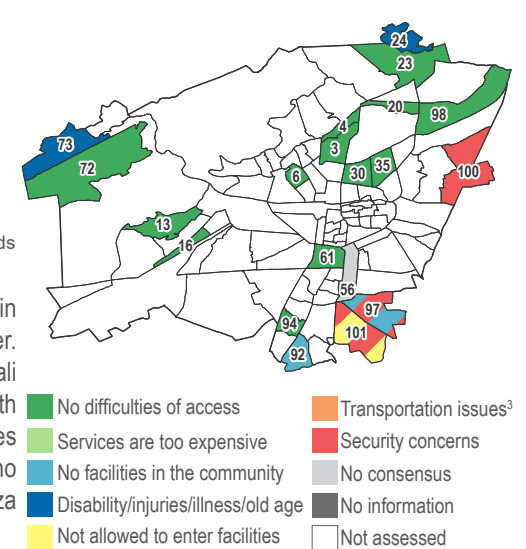


## Health

Reported health problems, select up to three [CL<sup>1</sup>: 2/3]

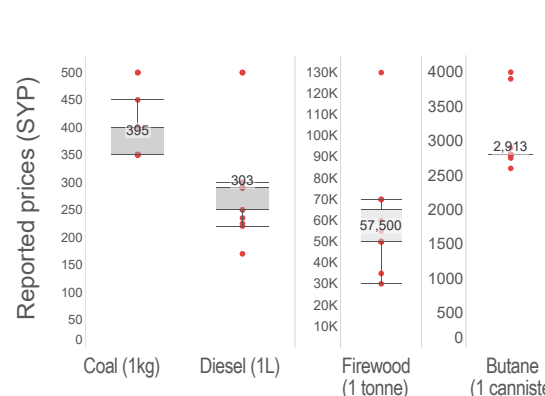


Reported barriers to accessing healthcare [CL<sup>1</sup>: 3/3]

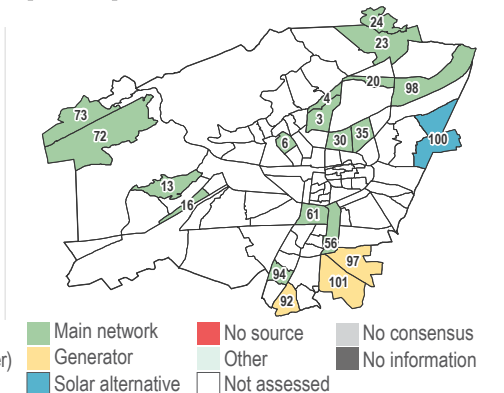


## NFIs

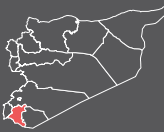
Prices of fuel sources<sup>2</sup> [CL<sup>1</sup>: 2/3]



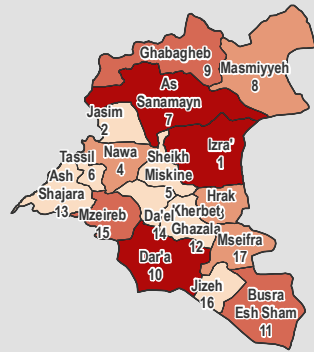
Most common source of electricity [CL<sup>1</sup>: 3/3]



Of the assessed communities, 16 reported having access to the electricity network in October. Most others used generators as their primary source of electricity, with the exception of Joubar Sharqi where residents reportedly used solar panels. A lack of fuel was reported in Joubar Sharqi, Tadamon and Yarmuk, where residents reportedly resorted to burning plastic, waste and furniture to cope with fuel shortages.



**Coverage map<sup>1</sup>**

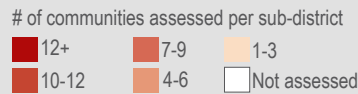


**Context**

Dar'a governorate currently hosts 330,118 internally displaced persons and 898,910 people in need of assistance. Many IDPs originate from within the governorate.<sup>2</sup>

**Coverage**

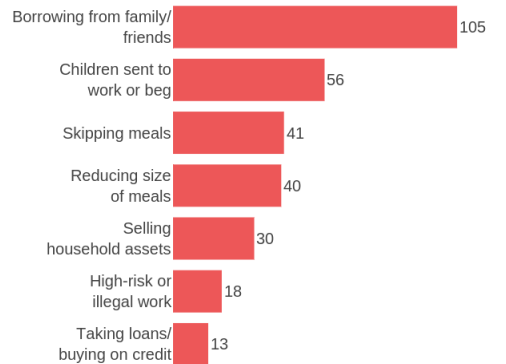
Communities assessed: 111/141  
 Sub-districts assessed: 17/17



**Livelihoods**

In October, unstable employment as well as business and trade reportedly remained the most important sources of income for people across the assessed communities in Dar'a governorate. When this income was insufficient, residents in most of the assessed communities reportedly used coping strategies such as borrowing money from family or friends. The use of more extreme coping strategies was only reported in Izra', where some residents resorted to eating food waste, as has been the case since August.

**Most common coping strategies, select all that apply [CL<sup>3</sup>: 3/3]**

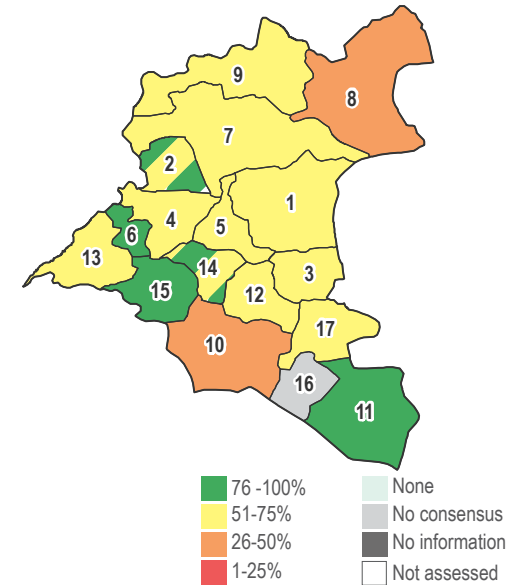


# of communities reported

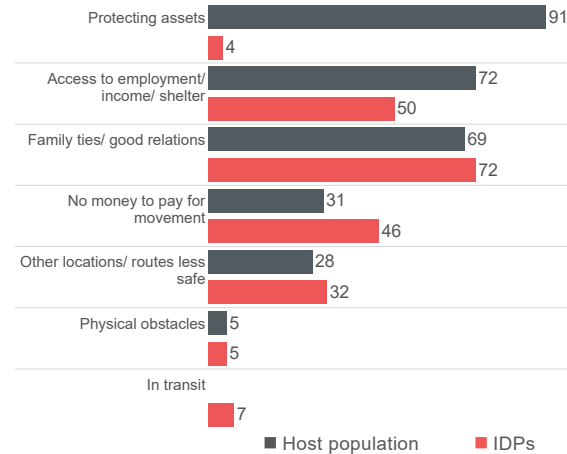
**Displacement**

In a majority of communities assessed, more than half of the pre-conflict population remained in October. Less than 25% of the pre-conflict population was left in 14 of the assessed communities. Further departures were reported in 11 communities, mainly as a result of escalated conflict, a loss of income or reduced access to basic services. Meanwhile, 27 communities saw members of their pre-conflict population return in October. Of the assessed communities, 83 reported an IDP presence, with 16 communities reporting new IDP arrivals in October.

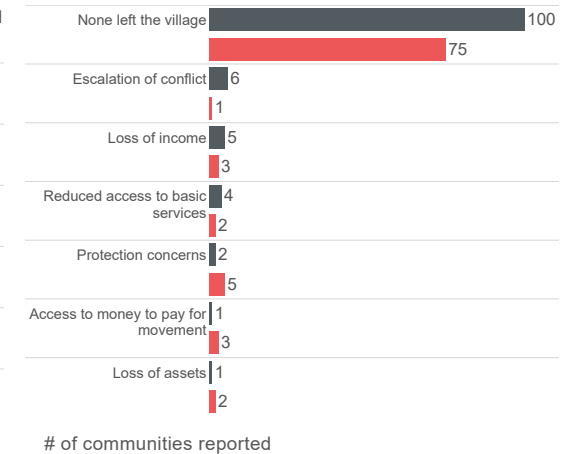
**Most commonly reported % of pre-conflict population remaining per sub-district (excluding IDPs) [CL<sup>3</sup>: 3/3]**



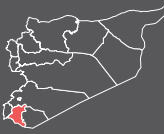
**Most common reasons for staying: IDPs vs host population, select up to three [CL<sup>3</sup>: 3/3]**



**Most common reasons for leaving: IDPs vs host population, select up to three [CL<sup>3</sup>: 3/3]**



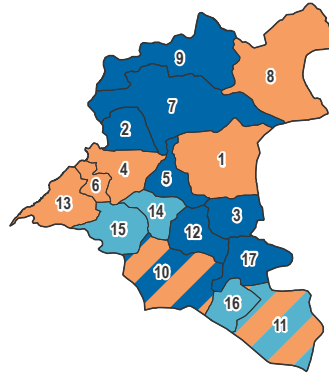
# of communities reported



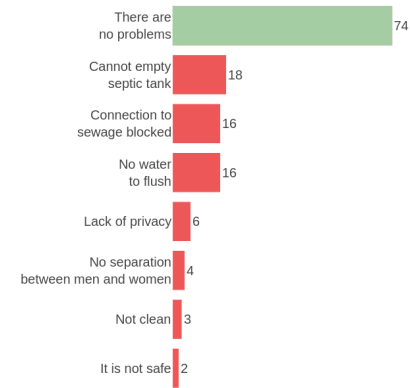
## WASH

Most common form of garbage disposal [CL<sup>1</sup>: 3/3]

- Private collection
- Public collection
- Disposed at specific site
- Burned/buried
- Left in street/public space
- No consensus
- No information
- Not assessed

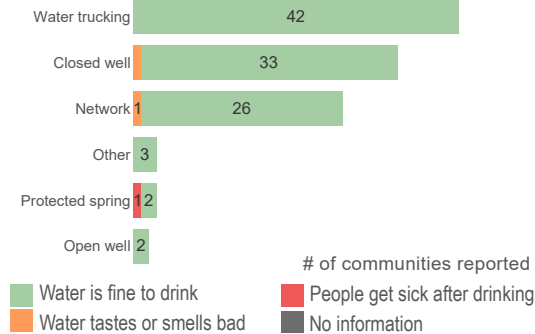
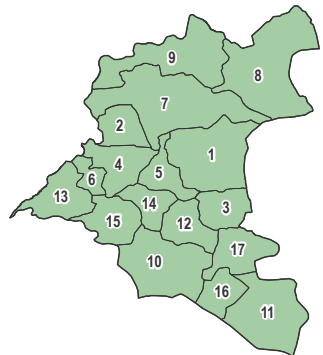


Problems with latrines, select up to three [CL<sup>1</sup>: 3/3]



Of the assessed communities, 26 were able to use the water network as their main source of water in October, while a majority of the remaining communities relied on water trucking and closed wells. Three communities (Ajami in Mzeireb sub-district, Hit in Ash Shajara sub-district and Qirata in Izra' sub-district) sourced their water from protected springs, which reportedly made residents of Hit sick. Residents of two communities (Busra Esh-Sham in Busra Esh-Sham sub-district and Karak in Mseifra sub-district) reportedly sourced their water from an open well. Residents in 40 of the 111 assessed communities had insufficient amounts of water, and 37 experienced problems with latrines.

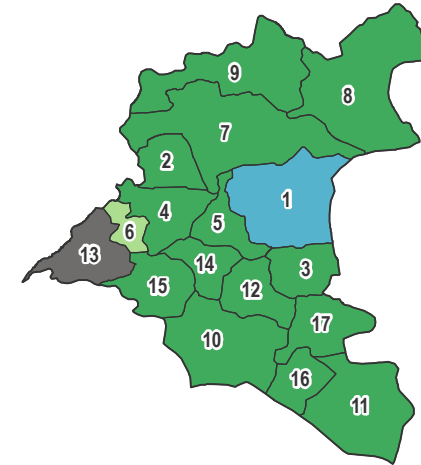
Most common drinking water source and state [CL<sup>1</sup>: 3/3]



## Shelter

Most common shelter lived in by IDPs [CL<sup>1</sup>: 3/3]

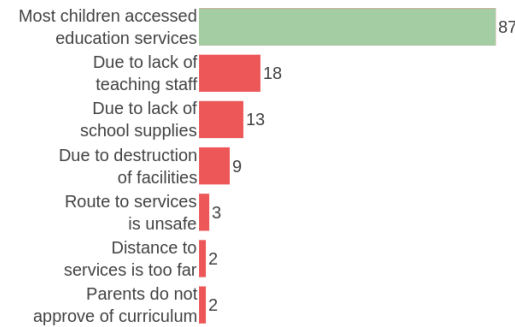
- Independent apartment or house
- Shared apartment or house
- Unfinished apartment
- Tent
- Private space not for shelter
- Cave/natural shelter
- Collective public space
- No consensus
- No information
- Not assessed



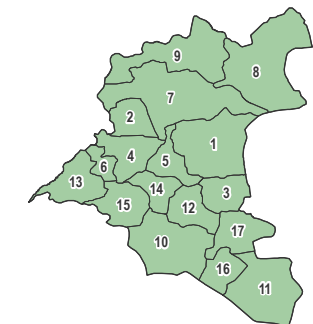
The average reported rent price<sup>2</sup> in the governorate (5,244 SYP) was lower than the average rent paid across the country (6,540 SYP). The lowest rent prices per room were reported in Busra Esh-Sham and Tafas (1,750 SYP) and the highest in Kahil and Tiba (12,500 SYP).

## Education

Most common reasons why children did not attend school, select up to three [CL<sup>1</sup>: 3/3]

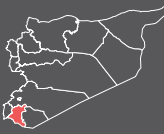


Availability of primary schools [CL<sup>1</sup>: 3/3]



- Functioning/Providing lessons
- Not available
- Not functioning
- No consensus
- No information
- Not assessed

Education was reportedly available to most children in 87 of the assessed communities. Where barriers to accessing education persisted, these were most commonly related to a lack of teaching staff and school supplies or the destruction of facilities. Challenges reportedly affected girls and boys equally.

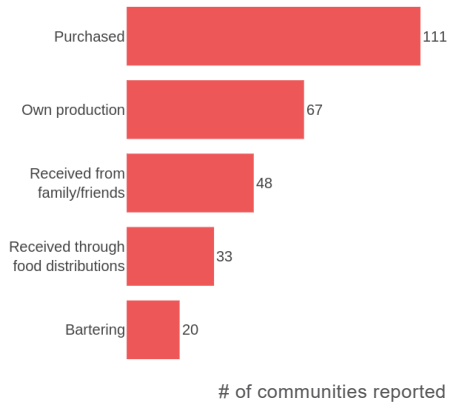


# Humanitarian Situation Overview in Syria (HSOS) Dar'a Governorate

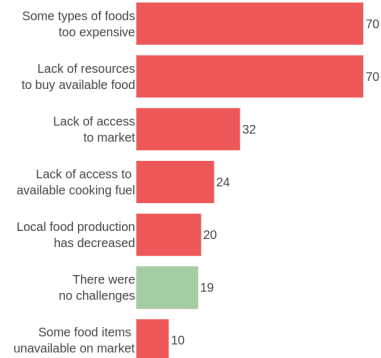
# November 2017

## Food Security

Most common means of obtaining food, select all that apply [CL<sup>1</sup>: 3/3]

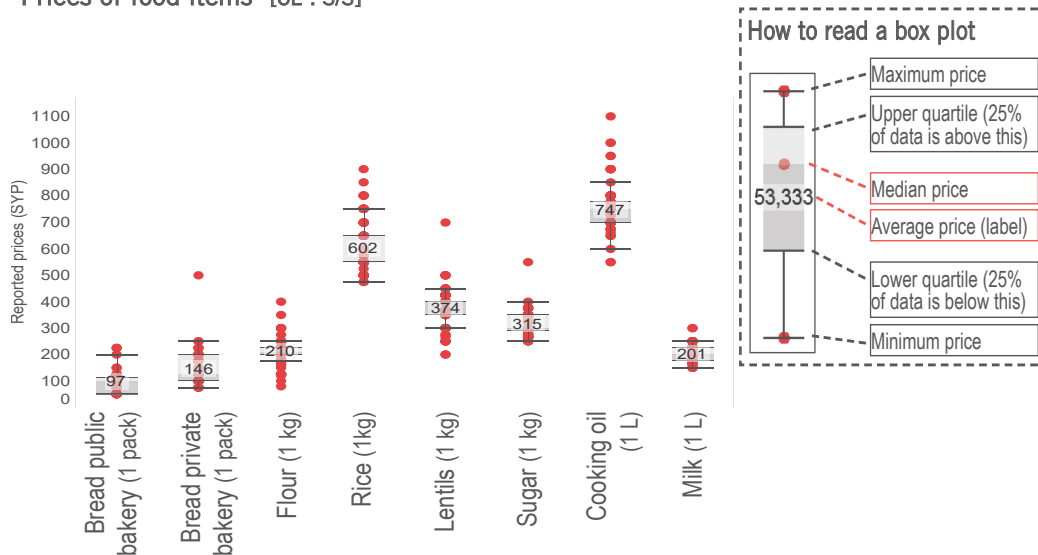


Challenges to accessing food, select up to three [CL<sup>1</sup>: 3/3]



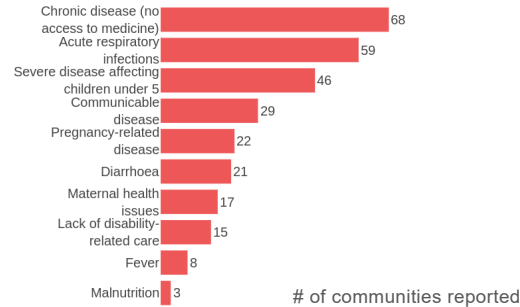
Residents in all of the assessed communities were reportedly able to purchase food at shops or markets in October. Of the 111 assessed communities, 33 received food distributions in October. Three communities had either not received a food distribution in the 12 months prior to data collection, or never received one at all. Challenges to accessing food persisted in all but 19 communities.

Prices of food items<sup>2</sup> [CL<sup>1</sup>: 3/3]

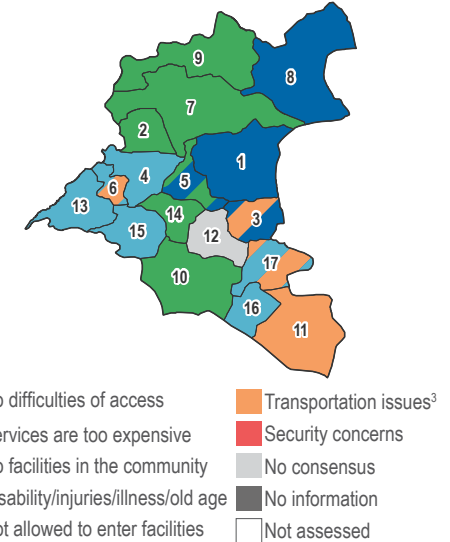


## Health

Reported health problems, select up to three [CL<sup>1</sup>: 2/3]



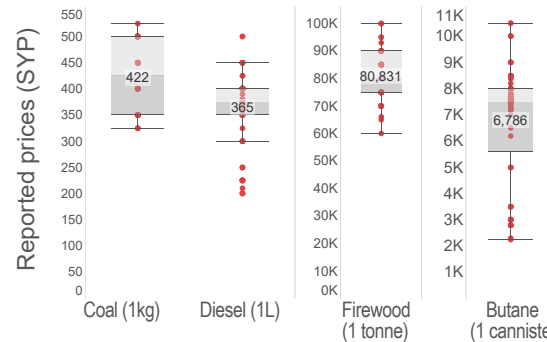
Reported barriers to accessing healthcare [CL<sup>1</sup>: 3/3]



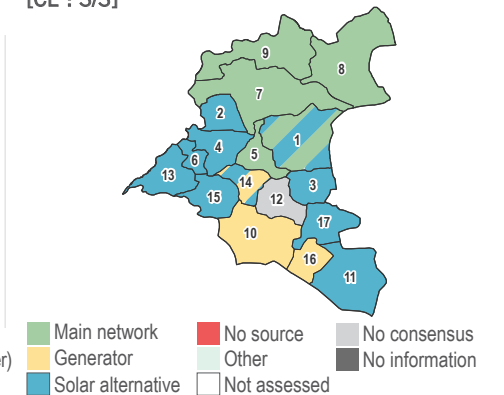
Barriers to accessing healthcare were reported in 66 of the 111 communities assessed in Dar'a in October, the most common being the absence of health facilities in the area, reported in 38 communities. Hamer, Rweisat and Zabayer reported malnutrition as a common health concern, all three communities are located in Izra' sub-district.

## NFIs

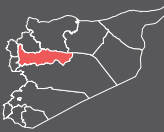
Prices of fuel sources<sup>2</sup> [CL<sup>1</sup>: 2/3]



Most common source of electricity [CL<sup>1</sup>: 3/3]



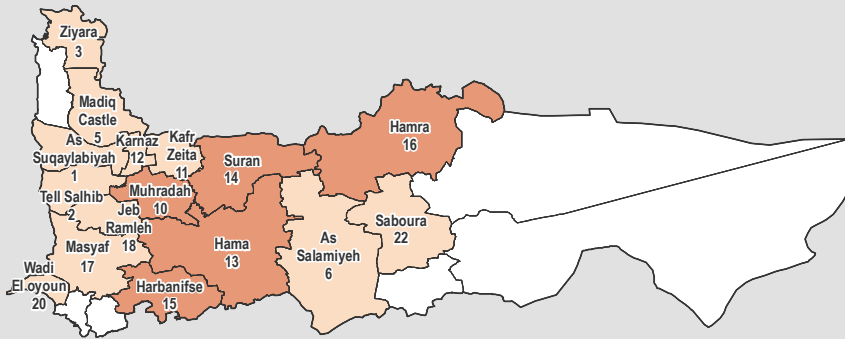
Solar power was reported as the main source of electricity in 51 of the assessed communities in October. Another 31 communities reportedly relied on the network as their main source of electricity and 21 used generators. Residents of Jlein (Mzeireb sub-district) reportedly did not have access to any source of electricity in October, as was the case in September. Fuel shortages were reported in approximately half of all assessed communities.



# Humanitarian Situation Overview in Syria (HSOS) Hama Governorate

# November 2017

## Coverage map<sup>1</sup>

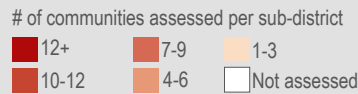


## Context

Hama governorate currently hosts 287,803 internally displaced persons and 1,466,242 people in need of assistance. Access to the eastern parts of the governorate remains a challenge for humanitarian actors.<sup>2</sup>

## Coverage

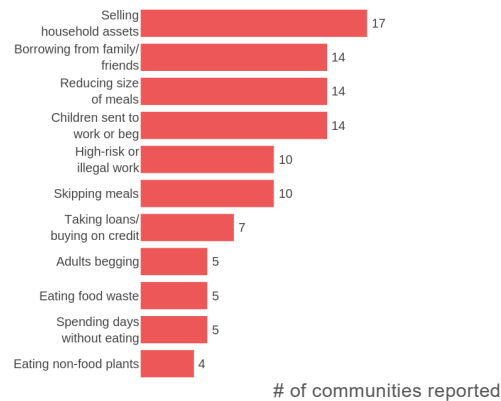
Communities assessed: 45/494  
Sub-districts assessed: 16/22



## Livelihoods

High risk illegal work and unstable employment were commonly reported sources of income in most communities in October. When this income was insufficient, residents in most communities reportedly used coping strategies such as selling household assets, borrowing money from family and friends or reducing the size of meals. Residents in 7 of the 45 communities assessed reportedly used extreme food-based coping mechanisms such as eating food waste, spending days without eating or eating non-food plants.

## Most common coping strategies, select all that apply [CL<sup>3</sup>: 3/3]

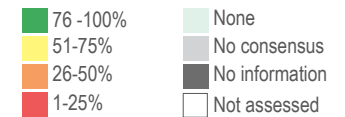
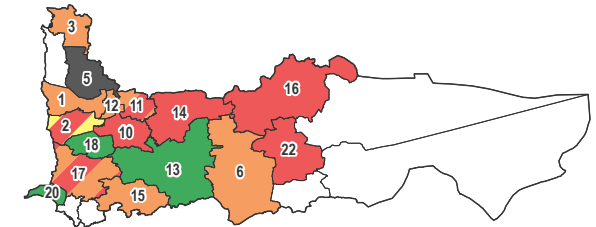


# of communities reported

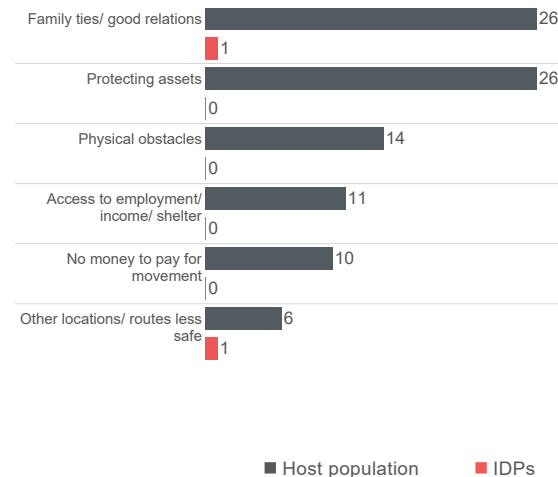
## Displacement

Less than 50% of the pre-conflict population remained in 30 of the communities assessed in October. Only 16 communities reportedly saw no additional members of their pre-conflict population leave in October. An escalation of conflict was most commonly reported as the reason for leaving. Conversely, five communities saw former residents return, most of which are located in Hama and Wadi El-oyoun sub-districts. IDPs were only present in Zaytuneh in Wadi El-oyoun sub-district, with no new arrivals reported in October.

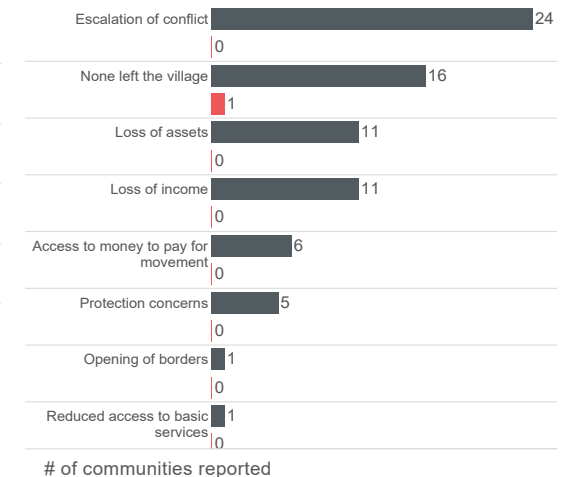
Most commonly reported % of pre-conflict population remaining per sub-district (excluding IDPs) [CL<sup>3</sup>: 2/3]



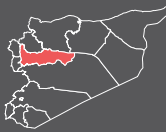
## Most common reasons for staying: IDPs vs host population, select up to three [CL<sup>3</sup>: 3/3]



## Most common reasons for leaving: IDPs vs host population, select up to three [CL<sup>3</sup>: 3/3]



# of communities reported



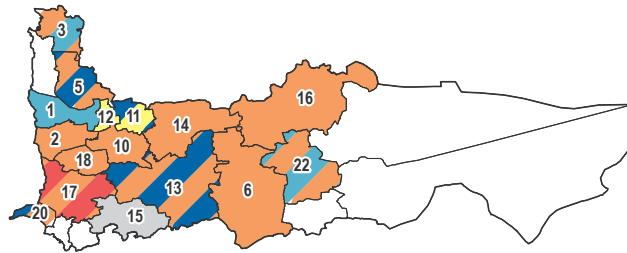
# Humanitarian Situation Overview in Syria (HSOS) Hama Governorate

# November 2017

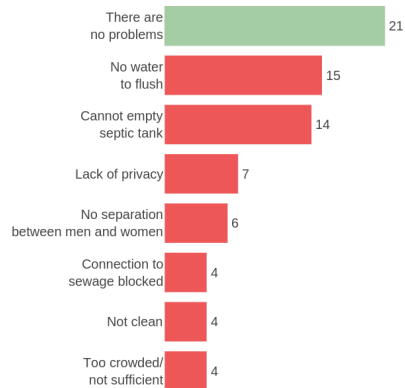
## WASH

Most common form of garbage disposal [CL<sup>1</sup>: 3/3]

- Private collection
- Public collection
- Disposed at specific site
- Burned/buried
- Left in street/public space
- No consensus
- No information
- Not assessed

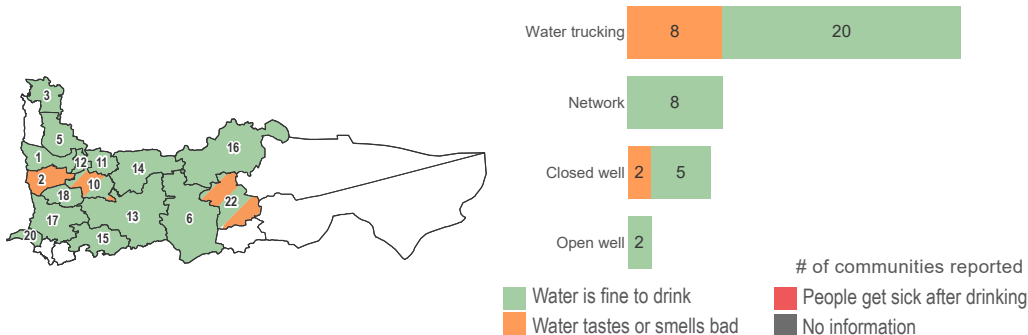


Problems with latrines, select up to three [CL<sup>1</sup>: 3/3]



A majority of assessed communities reportedly received their water through water trucking, while only eight sourced their water from the water network. Residents in Hawash (Madiq Castle sub-district) and Latmana (Kafr Zeita sub-district) relied on an open well as their main source of water. Of the 45 communities assessed, 28 had insufficient access to water in October. The available water was fine to drink in a majority of assessed communities, although it reportedly tasted and/or smelled bad in 10. Of the assessed communities, 24 reportedly experienced problems with their latrines in October.

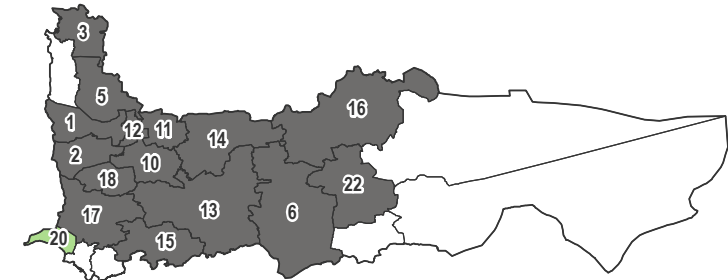
Most common drinking water source and state [CL<sup>1</sup>: 3/3]



## Shelter

Most common shelter lived in by IDPs [CL<sup>1</sup>: 2/3]

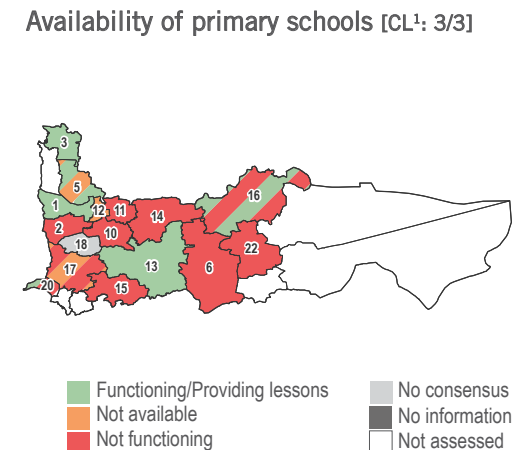
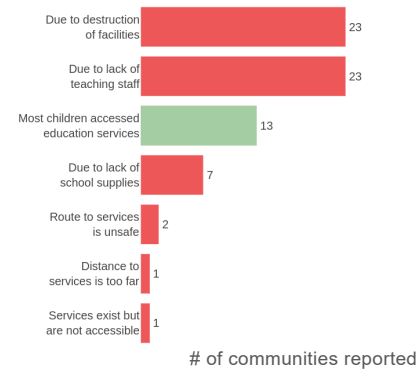
- Independent apartment or house
- Shared apartment or house
- Unfinished apartment
- Tent
- Private space not for shelter
- Cave/natural shelter
- Collective public space
- No consensus
- No information
- Not assessed



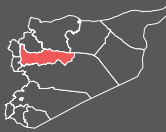
The average reported rent price<sup>2</sup> in the governorate (11,857 SYP) was higher than the average rent paid across the country (6,540 SYP). The lowest rent prices per room were reported in Dalleh (6,500 SYP) and the highest in Madiq Castle (17500 SYP).

## Education

Most common reasons why children did not attend school, select up to three [CL<sup>1</sup>: 3/3]



Most children were reportedly able to access education services in less than half of all assessed communities in October. The main reported barriers to accessing education were the destruction of facilities and a lack of teaching staff. Challenges reportedly affected boys and girls equally.

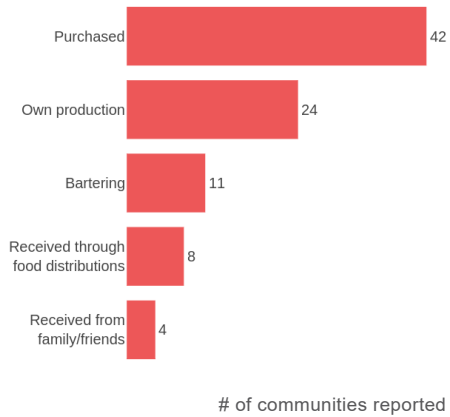


# Humanitarian Situation Overview in Syria (HSOS) Hama Governorate

# November 2017

## Food Security

Most common means of obtaining food, select all that apply [CL<sup>1</sup>: 3/3]

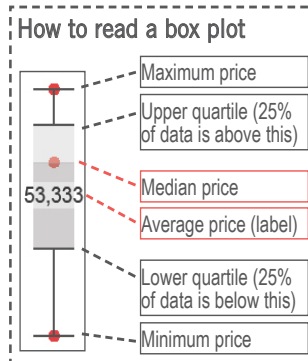
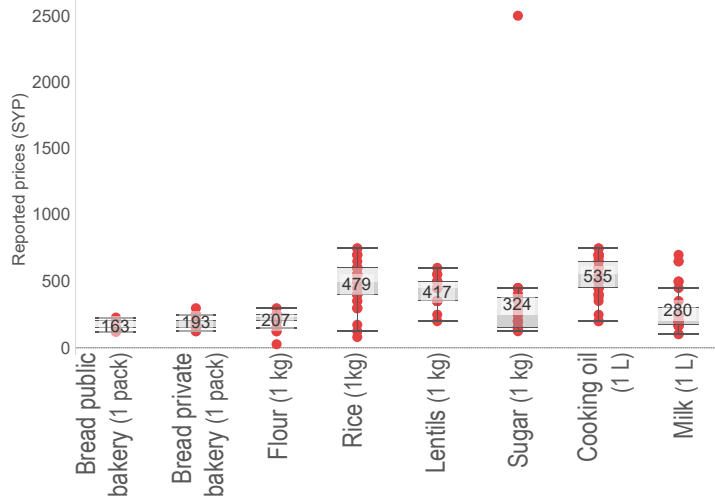


Challenges to accessing food, select up to three [CL<sup>1</sup>: 3/3]



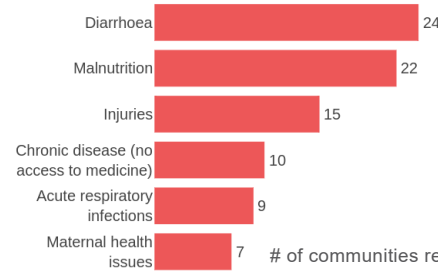
Residents in all communities assessed in Hama were able to purchase food at shops and markets in October. Food distributions took place in eight of the assessed communities. Only 2 communities had received their last food distribution more than 12 months prior to this assessment: Sifsafiyeh (in Muhradah sub-district) and Tal Abdel Aziz (in Saboura sub-district). Nonetheless, challenges to accessing food persisted in all but five of the assessed communities, with the high cost of some food items and a lack of resources to buy available food reported as the most common challenges.

Prices of food items<sup>2</sup> [CL<sup>1</sup>: 2/3]

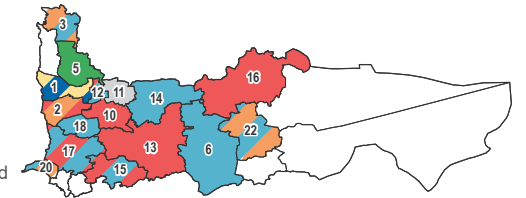


## Health

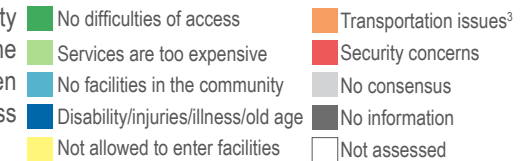
Reported health problems, select up to three [CL<sup>1</sup>: 2/3]



Reported barriers to accessing healthcare [CL<sup>1</sup>: 3/3]

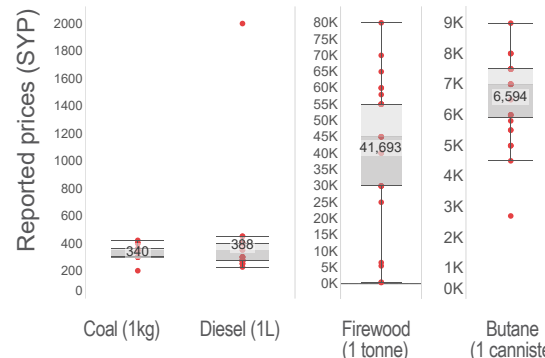


Diarrhoea and malnutrition were the most commonly reported health problems in October. All but five of the assessed communities reported barriers to accessing healthcare. The absence of facilities and security concerns when accessing available facilities were the most commonly reported challenges. Pregnant women in only 13 communities were reportedly able to access formal health facilities in other areas to give birth.

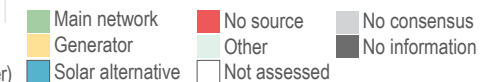
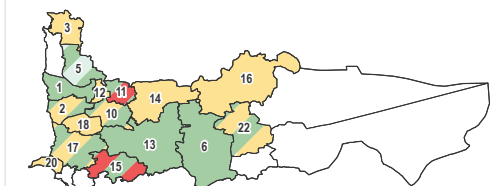


## NFIs

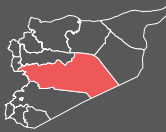
Prices of fuel sources<sup>2</sup> [CL<sup>1</sup>: 2/3]



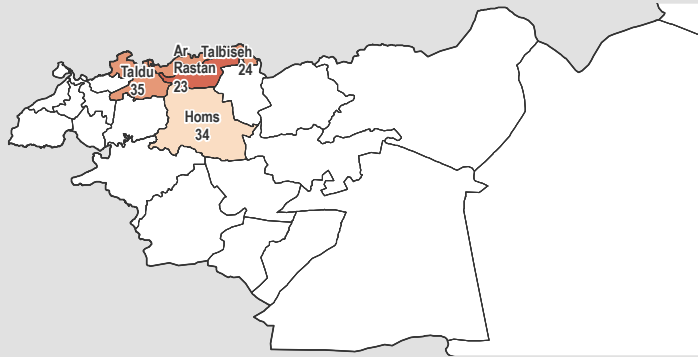
Most common source of electricity [CL<sup>1</sup>: 3/3]



Of the 45 communities assessed, 18 had access to the electricity network in October, while 19 relied on generators and 7 had no electricity source at all. Only six communities reportedly did not suffer from a lack of fuel in October. Residents in the remaining 39 communities resorted to burning furniture and productive assets in order to cope with the lack of fuel.



**Coverage map<sup>1</sup>**

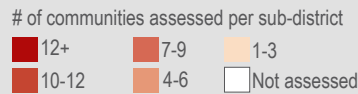


**Context**

Homs governorate currently hosts 355,291 internally displaced persons and 1,415,805 people in need of assistance. The north-eastern areas within the governorate remain hard to reach for humanitarian actors.<sup>2</sup>

**Coverage**

Communities assessed: 20/454  
 Sub-districts assessed: 4/23



**Livelihoods**

Farm ownership as well as business and trade were the most commonly reported sources of income across assessed communities in October. Where this income was insufficient, residents reportedly used coping strategies such as skipping meals or reducing meal sizes, as was the case in previous months.

**Most common coping strategies, select all that apply [CL<sup>3</sup>: 3/3]**

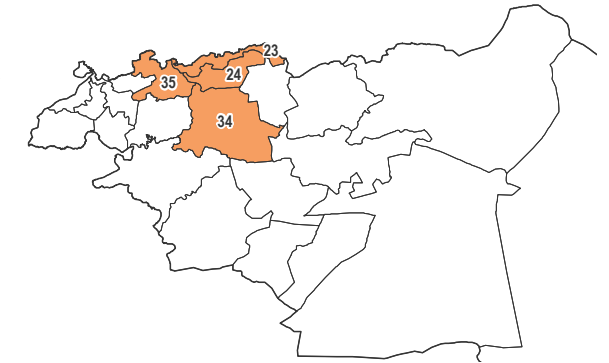


# of communities reported

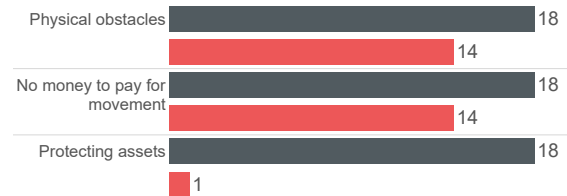
**Displacement**

Less than 50% of the pre-conflict was still present in most of the assessed communities in October. No pre-conflict population reportedly remained in two of the assessed communities: Kisein (in Ar-Rastan sub-district) and Um Sharshouh (in Talbiseh sub-district)<sup>4</sup>. No further members of the pre-conflict population left their communities in October, and none reportedly returned. IDPs were present in 14 of the assessed communities, with no new IDP arrivals reported in October.

**Most commonly reported % of pre-conflict population remaining per sub-district (excluding IDPs) [CL<sup>3</sup>: 2/3]**



**Most common reasons for staying: IDPs vs host population, select up to three [CL<sup>3</sup>: 3/3]**



**Most common reasons for leaving: IDPs vs host population, select up to three [CL<sup>3</sup>: 3/3]**



■ Host population

■ IDPs

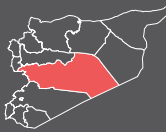
# of communities reported

<sup>1</sup>The numbers indicated on the map are sub-district reference numbers.

<sup>2</sup>Figures based on HNO 2018 population data (September 2017).

<sup>3</sup>CL = average Key Informant confidence level.

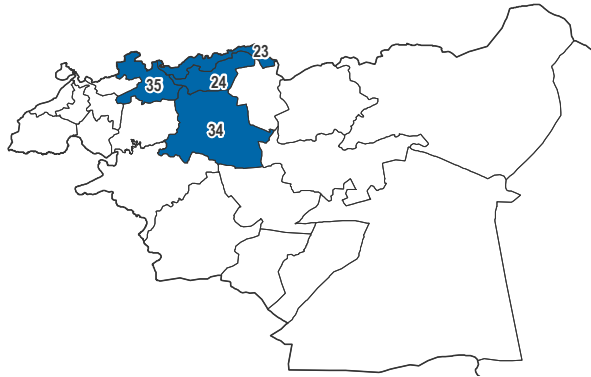
<sup>4</sup>These communities have not been assessed for the majority of indicators displayed in these factsheets.



## WASH

Most common form of garbage disposal [CL<sup>1</sup>: 3/3]

- Private collection
- Public collection
- Disposed at specific site
- Burned/buried
- Left in street/public space
- No consensus
- No information
- Not assessed

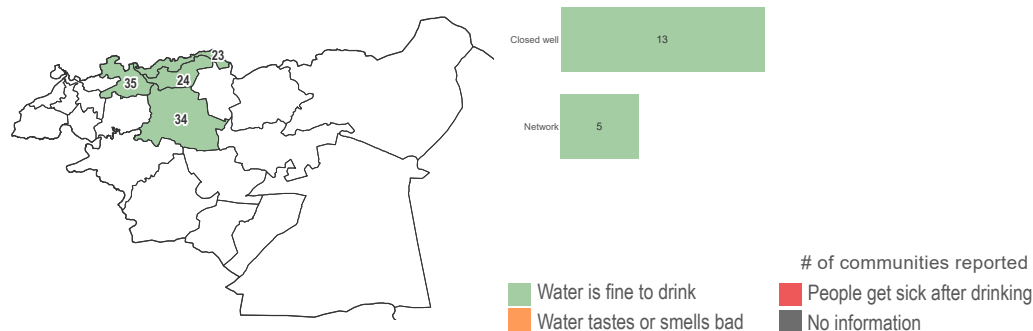


Problems with latrines, select up to three [CL<sup>1</sup>: 3/3]



Closed wells were the main source of water in most communities assessed in October, followed by the water network. The available water was fine to drink, but insufficient in 17 communities. Residents in most of the assessed communities encountered two main issues related to their latrines: blocked connections to the sewage systems and an inability to empty septic tanks.

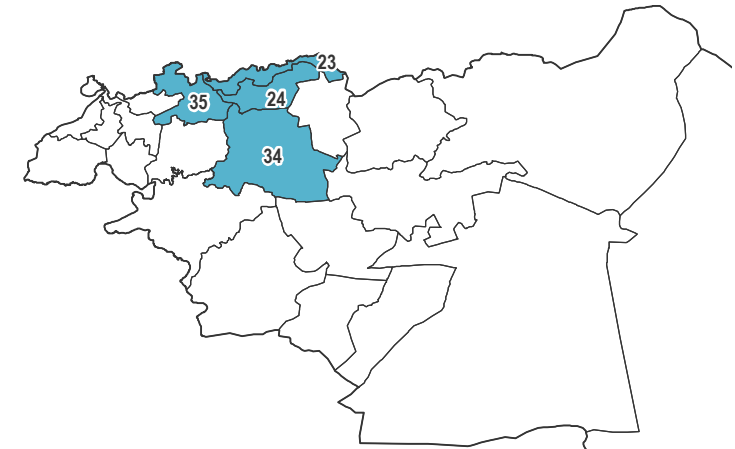
Most common drinking water source and state [CL<sup>1</sup>: 3/3]



## Shelter

Most common shelter lived in by IDPs [CL<sup>1</sup>: 3/3]

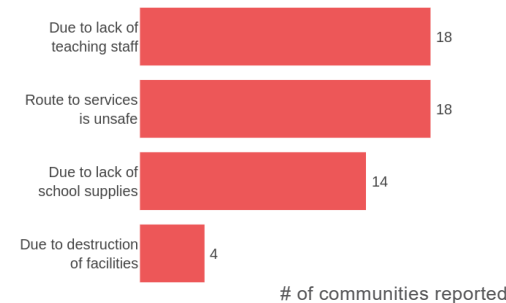
- Independent apartment or house
- Shared apartment or house
- Unfinished apartment
- Tent
- Private space not for shelter
- Cave/natural shelter
- Collective public space
- No consensus
- No information
- Not assessed



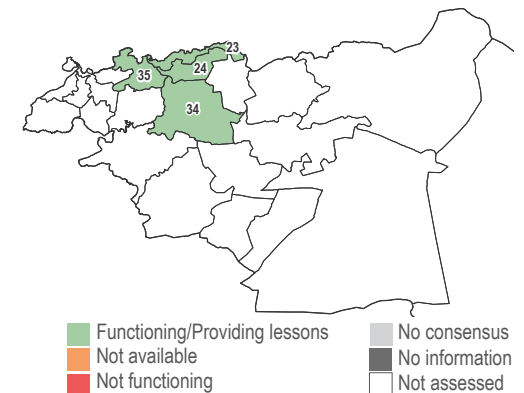
The average reported rent price in the governorate could not be calculated due to a lack of information in most of the communities assessed.

## Education

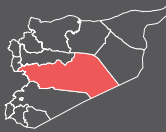
Most common reasons why children did not attend school, select up to three [CL<sup>1</sup>: 3/3]



Availability of primary schools [CL<sup>1</sup>: 3/3]

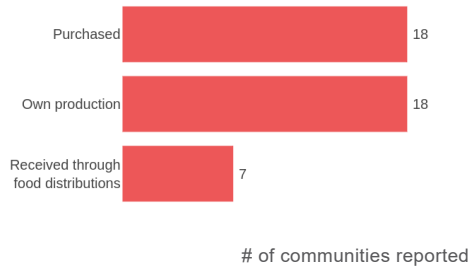


There were no assessed communities where most children were reportedly able to access education in October. Instead, a lack of teaching staff and unsafe routes to services were reported as barriers to education in 18 communities, followed by a lack of school supplies, reported in 14 communities. The challenges reportedly affected girls and boys equally.

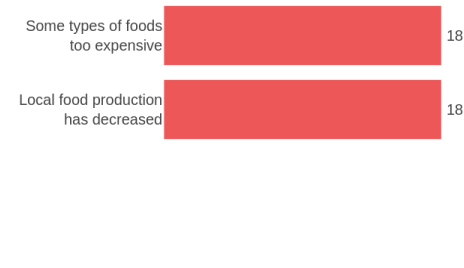


## Food Security

Most common means of obtaining food, select all that apply [CL<sup>1</sup>: 3/3]

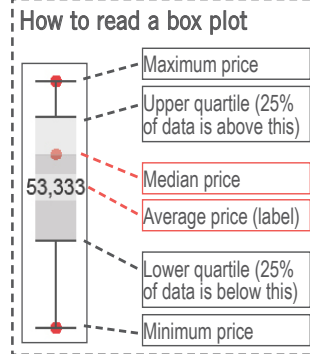
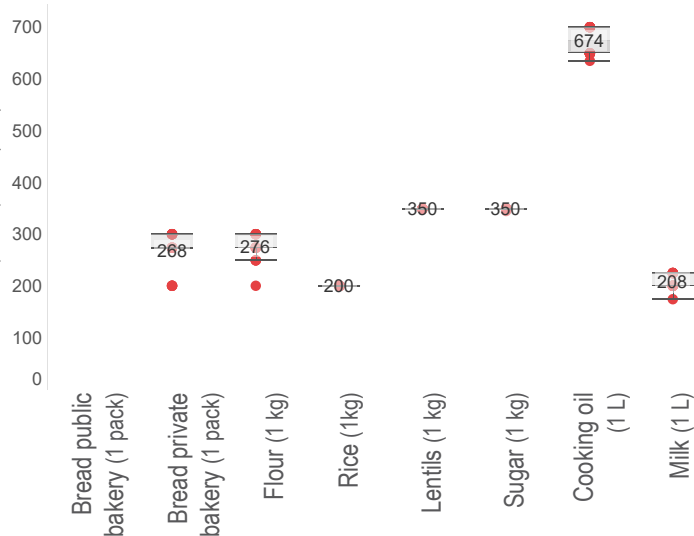


Challenges to accessing food, select up to three [CL<sup>1</sup>: 3/3]



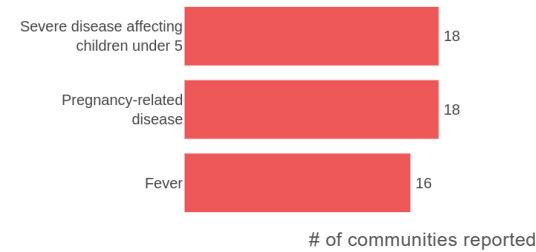
Food was reportedly available for purchase at shops or markets and through personal production in 18 of the assessed communities in October. However, a decrease in local food production continued to be reported as a barrier to accessing sufficient amounts of food in most of the assessed communities. Food distributions were reported in seven communities in October and no community reported that their last distribution was more than three months before the assessment date.

Prices of food items<sup>2</sup> [CL<sup>1</sup>: 2/3]

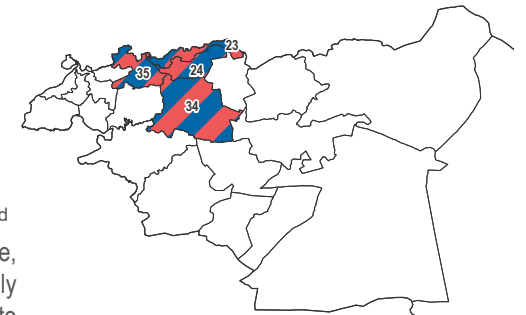


## Health

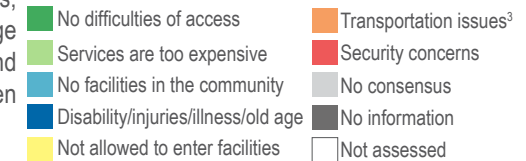
Reported health problems, select up to three [CL<sup>1</sup>: 2/3]



Reported barriers to accessing healthcare [CL<sup>1</sup>: 3/3]

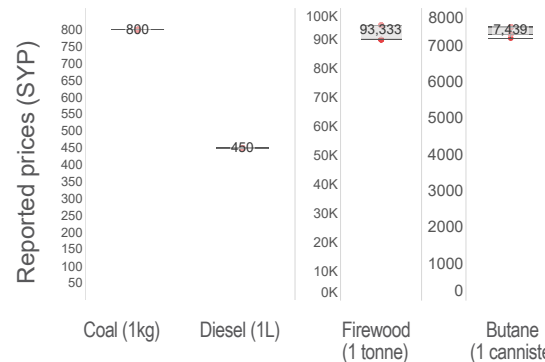


Severe disease affecting children younger than five, pregnancy-related disease and fever were the only reported health concerns in October. Barriers to accessing healthcare persisted in 18 communities, the most common being disability, injury or old age preventing travel as well as security concerns around entering and remaining in health facilities. Women reportedly gave birth at home with a midwife.

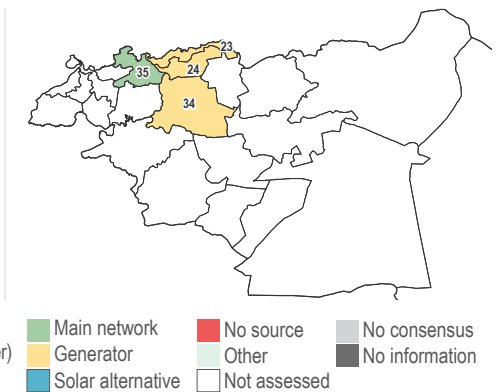


## NFIs

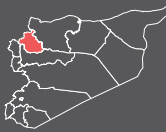
Prices of fuel sources<sup>2</sup> [CL<sup>1</sup>: 2/3]



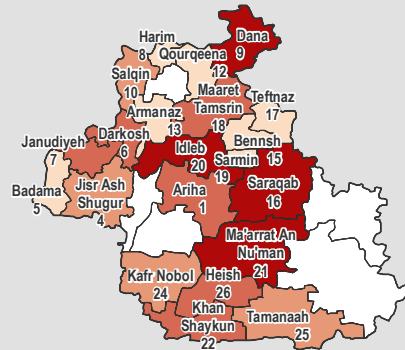
Most common source of electricity [CL<sup>1</sup>: 3/3]



As was the case in previous months, generators and the electricity network were the main sources of electricity in all of the assessed communities in October. No assessed community reportedly had sufficient fuel, and most communities resorted to burning plastic as a coping strategy to deal with a lack of fuel.



## Coverage map<sup>1</sup>

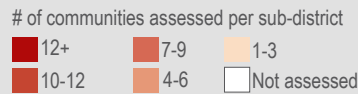


## Context

Idlib governorate currently hosts the second largest number of internally displaced persons (984,515), after Rural Damascus, in Syria, and 2,086,051 people in need of assistance.<sup>2</sup>

## Coverage

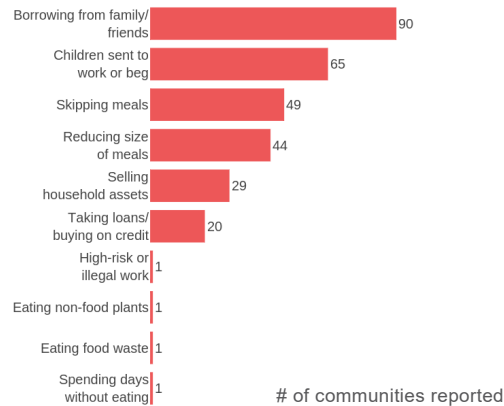
Communities assessed: 143/462  
Sub-districts assessed: 21/26



## Livelihoods

Business and trade, farm ownership and unstable employment were the most commonly reported sources of income in assessed communities in Idlib governorate in October. The most common strategy used to cope with a lack of income was borrowing money from family and friends. Residents in Big Khwein (Tamanaah sub-district) reportedly spent days without eating as well as resorted to eating non-food plants and food waste to deal with a lack of income.

## Most common coping strategies, select all that apply [CL<sup>3</sup>: 3/3]

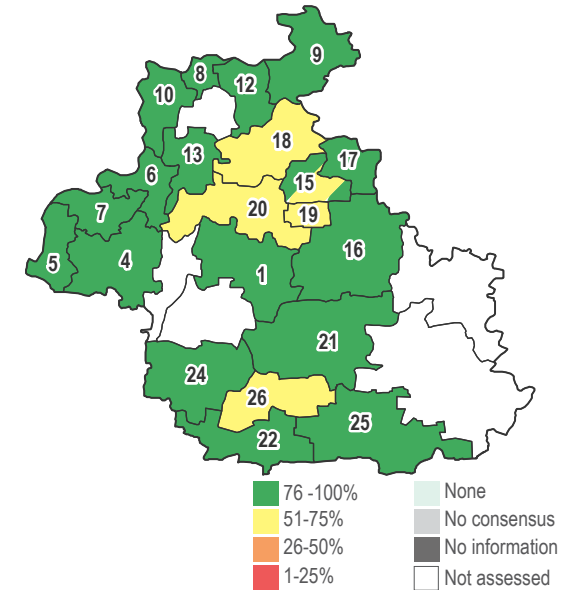


# of communities reported

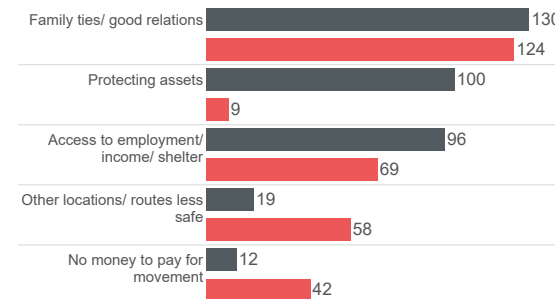
## Displacement

In all but six of the assessed communities, more than half of the pre-conflict population was still present in October. Two communities, Nasra (in Janudiyeh sub-district) and Um Elkhalayel (in Tamanaah sub-district) reportedly had no members of their pre-conflict population remaining<sup>4</sup>. Six communities saw additional members of their pre-conflict population leave in October, mainly due to conflict escalation. Conversely, some pre-conflict population returned to 13 of the assessed communities in October. IDPs were present in all assessed communities with the exception of Big Khwein (in Tamanaah sub-district) and Martein (in Idlib sub-district). New arrivals were reported in 43 communities.

## Most commonly reported % of pre-conflict population remaining per sub-district (excluding IDPs) [CL<sup>3</sup>: 3/3]

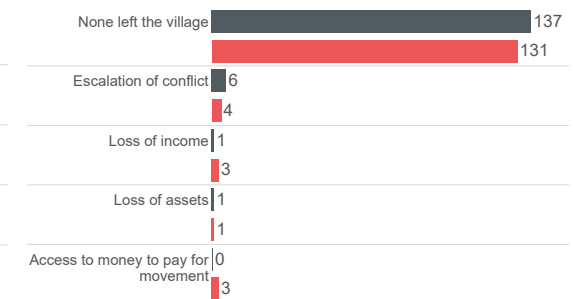


## Most common reasons for staying: IDPs vs host population, select up to three [CL<sup>3</sup>: 3/3]

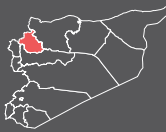


■ Host population ■ IDPs

## Most common reasons for leaving: IDPs vs host population, select up to three [CL<sup>3</sup>: 3/3]



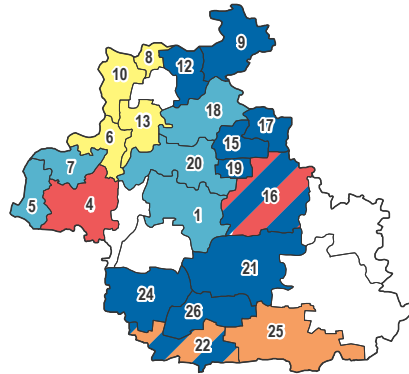
# of communities reported



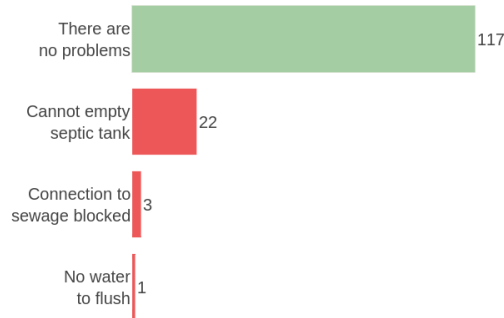
## WASH

Most common form of garbage disposal [CL<sup>1</sup>: 3/3]

- Private collection
- Public collection
- Disposed at specific site
- Burned/buried
- Left in street/public space
- No consensus
- No information
- Not assessed

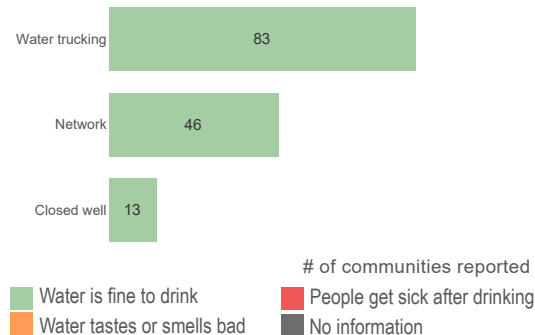
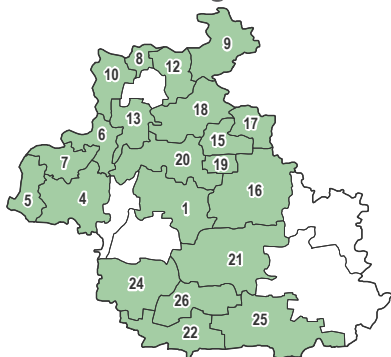


Problems with latrines, select up to three [CL<sup>1</sup>: 3/3]



Of the assessed communities, 109 had sufficient access to water in October, although only 46 communities reportedly had access to the water network as their primary source of water. A majority of communities relied on water trucking, and 13 communities used closed wells as their primary source of water. Water was reportedly fine to drink in all of the communities assessed. While most communities reported no problems with latrines, 25 communities experienced latrine issues, the most common of which was an inability to empty septic tanks.

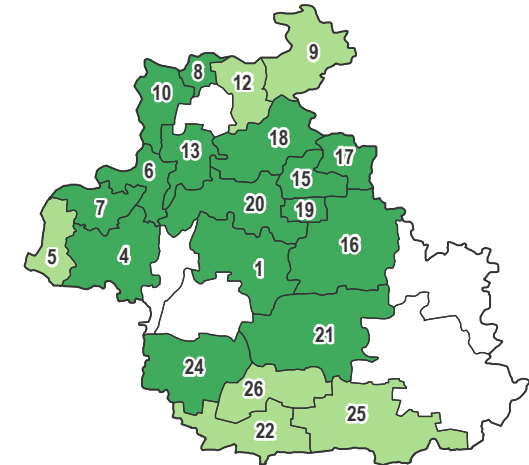
Most common drinking water source and state [CL<sup>1</sup>: 3/3]



## Shelter

Most common shelter lived in by IDPs [CL<sup>1</sup>: 3/3]

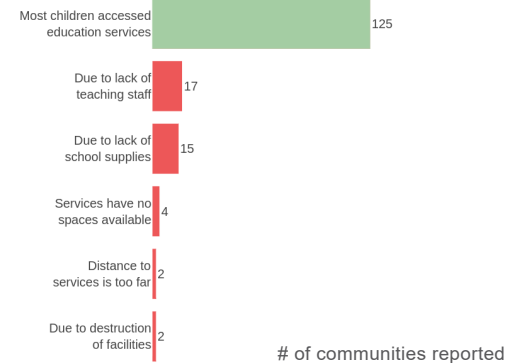
- Independent apartment or house
- Shared apartment or house
- Unfinished apartment
- Tent
- Private space not for shelter
- Cave/natural shelter
- Collective public space
- No consensus
- No information
- Not assessed



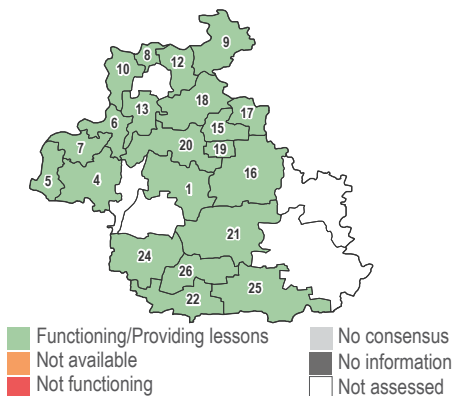
The average reported rent price<sup>2</sup> in the governorate (4,870 SYP) was lower than the average rent paid across the country (6,540 SYP). The lowest rent prices per room were reported in Abdin, Maar Shamsheh, Sheikh Dames and Western Deir (1,250 SYP) and the highest in Kherbet Eljoz (16,000 SYP).

## Education

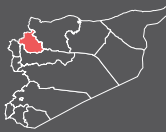
Most common reasons why children did not attend school, select up to three [CL<sup>1</sup>: 3/3]



Availability of primary schools [CL<sup>1</sup>: 3/3]



Most children were able to attend school in most of the assessed communities in October. Where challenges to accessing education did exist, a lack of teaching staff and school supplies were the most commonly reported. The challenges reported affected girls and boys equally in all but one community: Dadikh (in Saraqab sub-district) where mainly girls were affected.

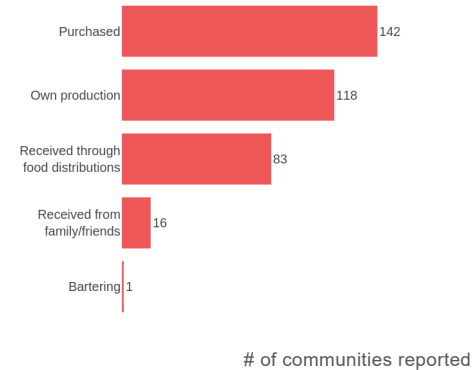


# Humanitarian Situation Overview in Syria (HSOS) Idleb Governorate

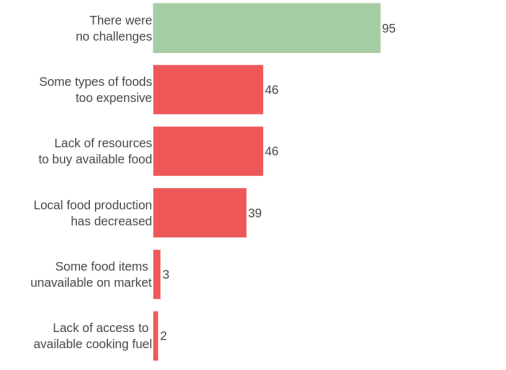
# November 2017

## Food Security

Most common means of obtaining food, select all that apply [CL<sup>1</sup>: 3/3]

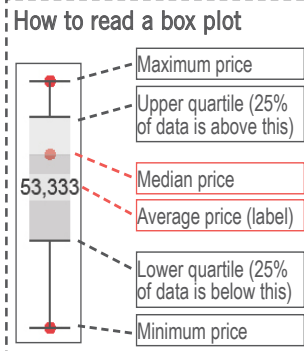
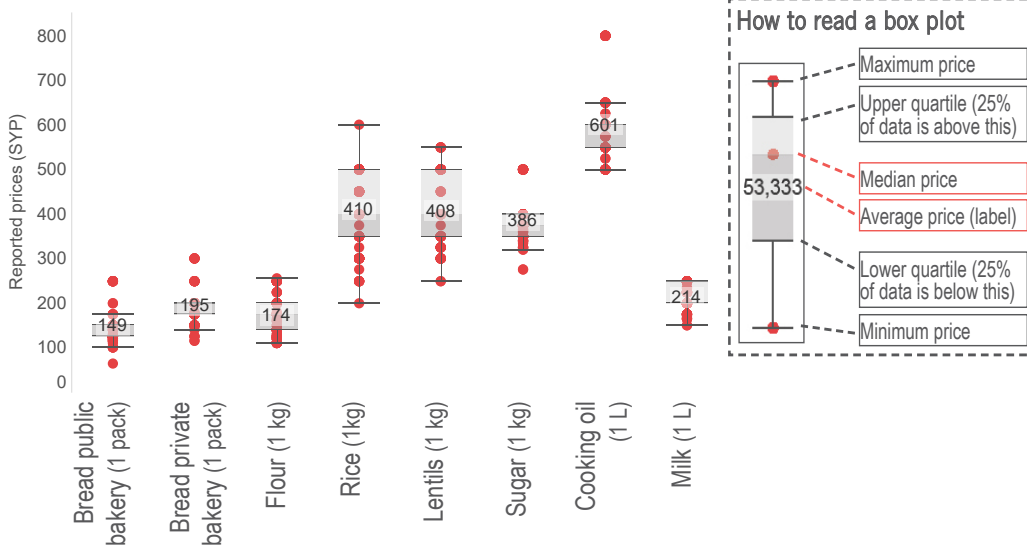


Challenges to accessing food, select up to three [CL<sup>1</sup>: 3/3]



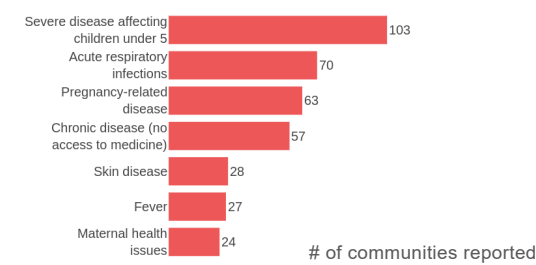
Food was reportedly available for purchase at shops or markets in all but one community: Um Elkhalayel (in Tamanaah sub-district), where no pre-conflict population remained. Residents in a majority of communities also produced some food themselves, and food distributions took place in 83 of the 143 communities assessed in October. Only 8 communities had not received at least one food distribution in the 12 months prior to this assessment. Most of these communities are located in Ariha and Khan Shaykun sub-districts. Nonetheless, barriers to accessing sufficient food were reported in 48 of the assessed communities, the most common being the high cost of some food items and a lack of resources to buy available food.

Prices of food items<sup>2</sup> [CL<sup>1</sup>: 3/3]

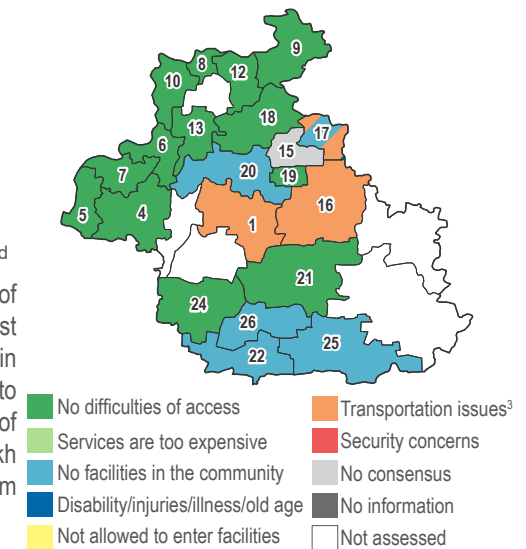


## Health

Reported health problems, select up to three [CL<sup>1</sup>: 2/3]

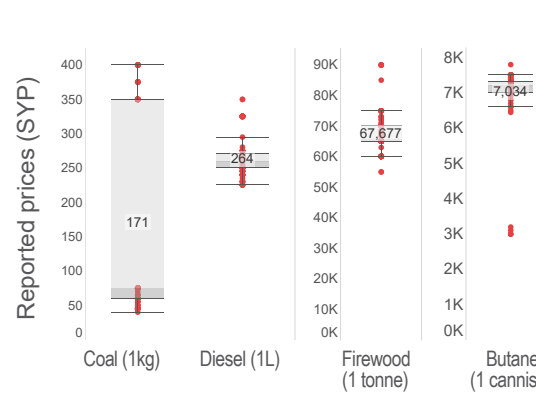


Reported barriers to accessing healthcare [CL<sup>1</sup>: 3/3]

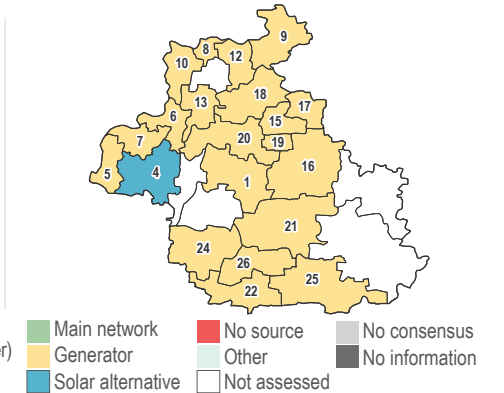


## NFIs

Prices of fuel sources<sup>2</sup> [CL<sup>1</sup>: 2/3]



Most common source of electricity [CL<sup>1</sup>: 3/3]

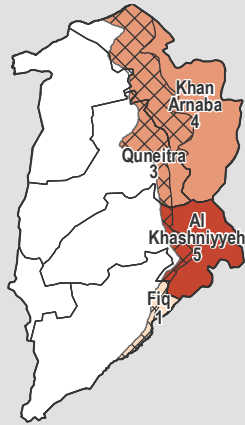


Of the 143 assessed communities, 133 used generators as their main source of electricity in October. Only Baarbu, Qasabiyeh (both in Khan Shaykun sub-district) and Big Khwein (Tamanaah sub-district) had access to the electricity network. Residents of 21 of the assessed communities reportedly experienced a lack of fuel. Residents in these communities resorted to burning furniture, clothes and plastic in order to cope.

<sup>1</sup>CL = average Key Informant confidence level.  
<sup>2</sup> 1 USD = 434 SYP (UN operational rates of exchange as of 1 December 2017).  
<sup>3</sup> Lack of transportation / high cost of transportation / long distance to nearest facility.



**Coverage map<sup>1</sup>**

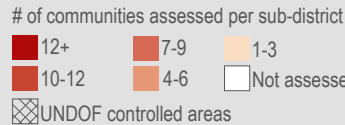


**Context**

Quneitra governorate currently hosts an estimated 48,720 internally displaced persons and 100,561 people in need of assistance. IDPs mostly originate from nearby governorates.<sup>2</sup>

**Coverage**

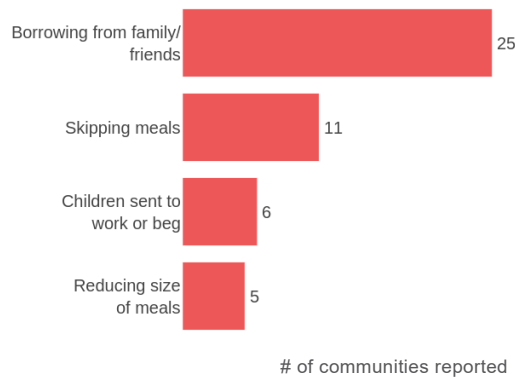
Communities assessed: 25/39  
 Sub-districts assessed: 4/4



**Livelihoods**

In October, business and trade, unstable employment and remittances from outside Syria were the most commonly reported sources of income in the communities assessed in Quneitra. Where this income was insufficient, residents of all assessed communities reportedly used coping strategies such as borrowing money from family and friends. While skipping meals was reported in 11 communities, more extreme food-based coping strategies such as eating food waste and spending days without eating were not reported in October.

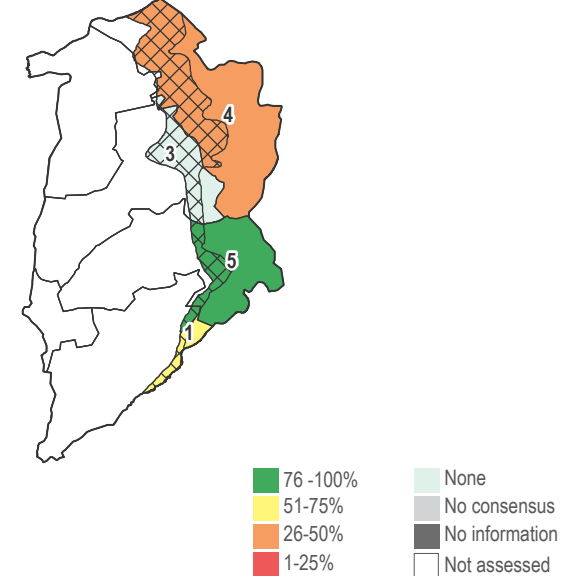
**Most common coping strategies, select all that apply [CL<sup>3</sup>: 3/3]**



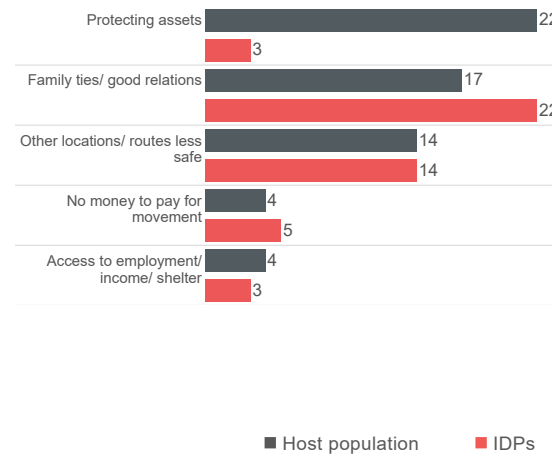
**Displacement**

Less than 50% of the pre-conflict population remained in nine of the assessed communities in October. In three communities (Bir Ajam, Breiqa and Quneitra, all in Quneitra sub-district), all members of the pre-conflict population had left<sup>4</sup>. No further members of the pre-conflict population left any of the assessed communities in October, and four communities saw people return: Ghadir Elbostan, Kodneh, Qseibeh (all in Al Khashniyyeh sub-district) and Kalidiyeh (in Khan Arnaba sub-district). IDPs were present in 24 communities, with new arrivals reported in 4 communities.

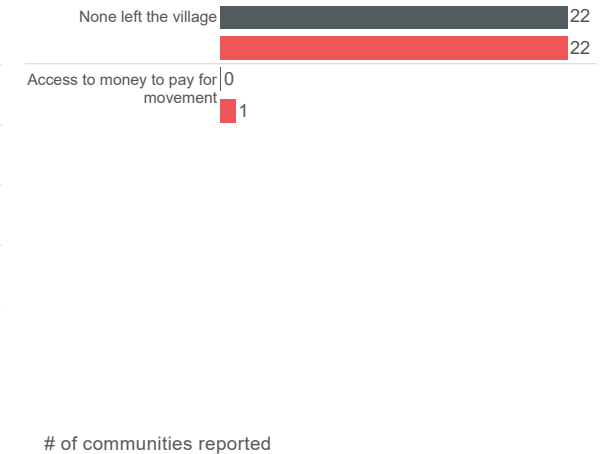
**Most commonly reported % of pre-conflict population remaining per sub-district (excluding IDPs) [CL<sup>3</sup>: 3/3]**



**Most common reasons for staying: IDPs vs host population, select up to three [CL<sup>3</sup>: 3/3]**



**Most common reasons for leaving: IDPs vs host population, select up to three [CL<sup>3</sup>: 3/3]**



<sup>1</sup>The numbers indicated on the map are sub-district reference numbers.

<sup>2</sup>Figures based on HNO 2018 population data (September 2017).

<sup>3</sup>CL = average Key Informant confidence level.

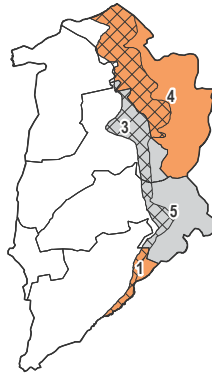
<sup>4</sup>These communities have not been assessed for the majority of indicators displayed in these factsheets.



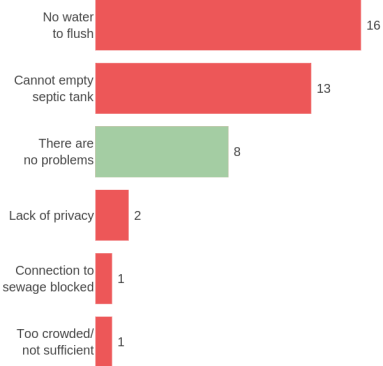
## WASH

Most common form of garbage disposal [CL<sup>1</sup>: 3/3]

- Private collection
- Public collection
- Disposed at specific site
- Burned/buried
- Left in street/public space
- No consensus
- No information
- Not assessed

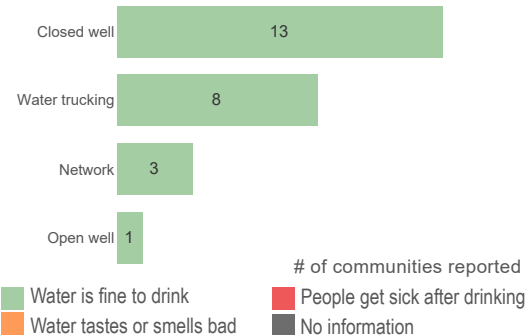
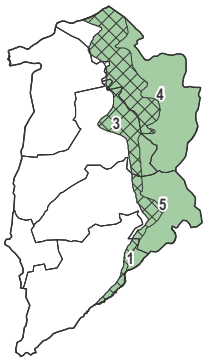


Problems with latrines, select up to three [CL<sup>1</sup>: 3/3]



Although the majority of assessed communities relied on closed wells as their main source of water, all reportedly had access to sufficient water to meet household needs in October. Moreover, the available water was reportedly fine to drink in all assessed communities, even in Jbata Elkhashab (in Khan Arnaba sub-district) which sourced its water from an open well. Despite sufficient amounts of drinking water, residents in 17 communities experienced problems with their latrines due to a lack of water to flush them.

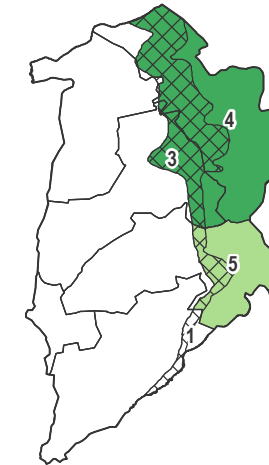
Most common drinking water source and state [CL<sup>1</sup>: 3/3]



## Shelter

Most common shelter lived in by IDPs [CL<sup>1</sup>: 3/3]

- Independent apartment or house
- Shared apartment or house
- Unfinished apartment
- Tent
- Private space not for shelter
- Cave/natural shelter
- Collective public space
- No consensus
- No information
- Not assessed



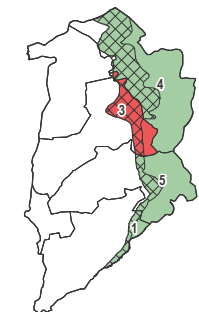
The average reported rent price<sup>2</sup> in the governorate (4,250 SYP) was lower than the average rent paid across the country (6,540 SYP). The lowest rent prices per room were reported in Asbah and Ghadir Elbostan (2,250 SYP) and the highest in Esheh (7,500 SYP).

## Education

Most common reasons why children did not attend school, select up to three [CL<sup>1</sup>: 3/3]



Availability of primary schools [CL<sup>1</sup>: 3/3]



- Functioning/Providing lessons
- Not available
- Not functioning
- No consensus
- No information
- Not assessed

Most children were reportedly able to access education in 16 of the 25 communities assessed in October. The destruction of facilities and long distances to services constituted barriers to education in the remaining nine communities. Challenges reportedly affected boys and girls equally.

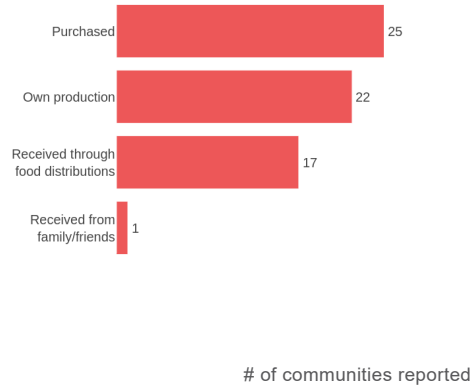


# Humanitarian Situation Overview in Syria (HSOS) Quneitra Governorate

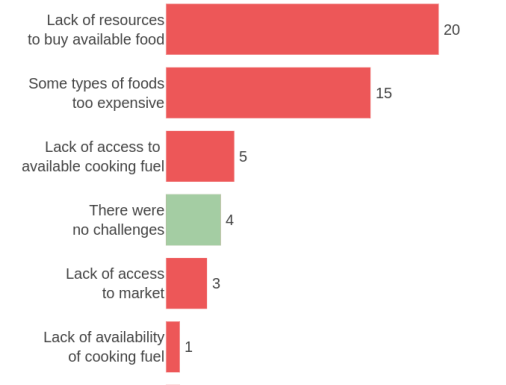
# November 2017

## Food Security

Most common means of obtaining food, select all that apply [CL<sup>1</sup>: 3/3]

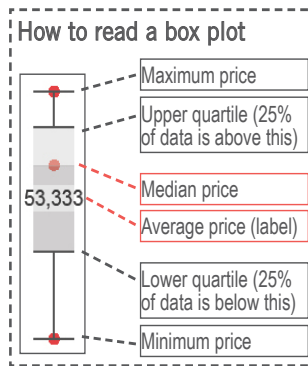
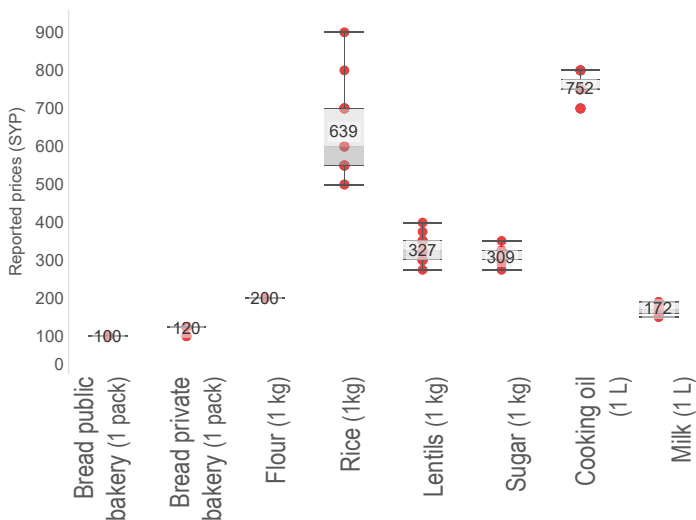


Challenges to accessing food, select up to three [CL<sup>1</sup>: 3/3]



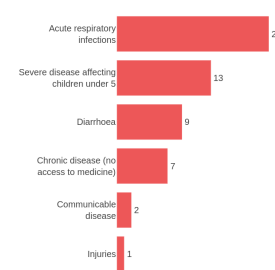
Residents in all of the assessed communities were reportedly able to purchase food at shops and markets in October. Personal production was another important method of procuring food in all but three of the communities assessed. Food distributions took place in 17 communities in October and all assessed communities had reportedly received at least one food distribution in the 6 months prior to this assessment. Nonetheless, residents in all but four communities reportedly encountered challenges in accessing food in October, the most common being a lack of resources to buy available food and the high cost of some food items.

Prices of food items<sup>2</sup> [CL<sup>1</sup>: 2/3]

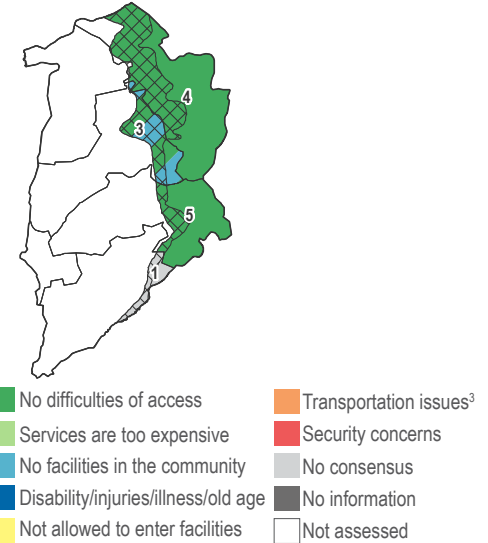


## Health

Reported health problems, select up to three [CL<sup>1</sup>: 2/3]



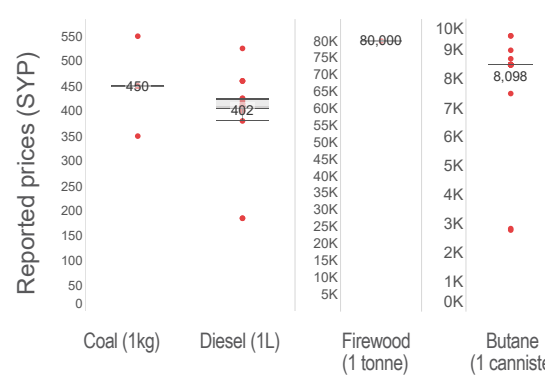
Reported barriers to accessing healthcare [CL<sup>1</sup>: 3/3]



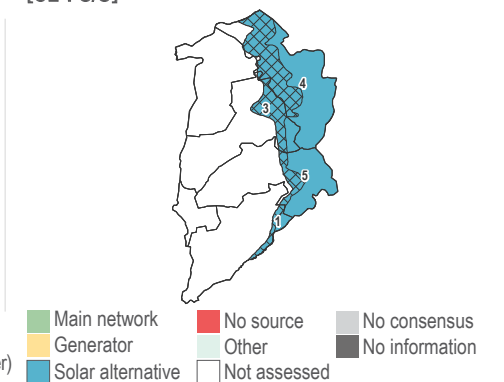
Residents of only 9 of the 25 communities assessed in Quneitra in October reportedly encountered barriers to accessing healthcare. This was reportedly due to the absence of health facilities in the nine communities. Nonetheless, pregnant women in eight of these communities were able to go to facilities in other areas to give birth, the only exception being Breiqa (Quneitra sub-district) where women gave birth at home with a midwife.

## NFIs

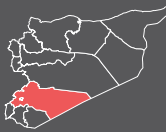
Prices of fuel sources<sup>2</sup> [CL<sup>1</sup>: 2/3]



Most common source of electricity [CL<sup>1</sup>: 3/3]



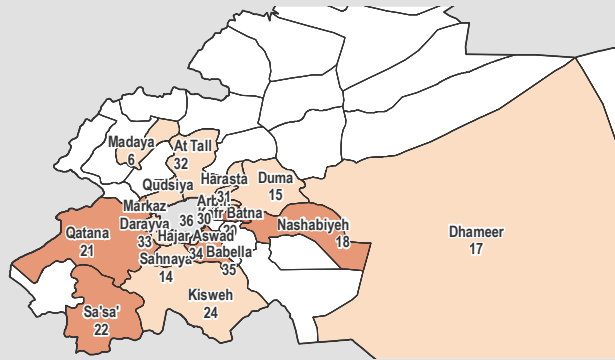
Only two of the assessed communities used the network as their main source of electricity in October: Ayoba and Khan Amaba (both in Khan Amaba sub-district). Jbata Elkhashab (Khan Amaba sub-district) used generators, whereas all others relied on solar power and batteries. Residents in all but eight communities experienced a lack of fuel in October, with burning productive assets as the most commonly reported coping strategy.



# Humanitarian Situation Overview in Syria (HSOS) Rural Damascus Governorate

# November 2017

## Coverage map<sup>1</sup>

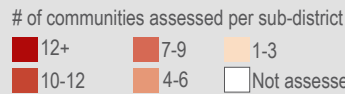


## Context

Rural Damascus governorate currently hosts the highest number of internally displaced persons within Syria (1,303,622) and the second highest number, after Aleppo, of people in need of assistance (3,261,246). Western areas within the governorate remain hard to reach for humanitarian actors.<sup>2</sup>

## Coverage

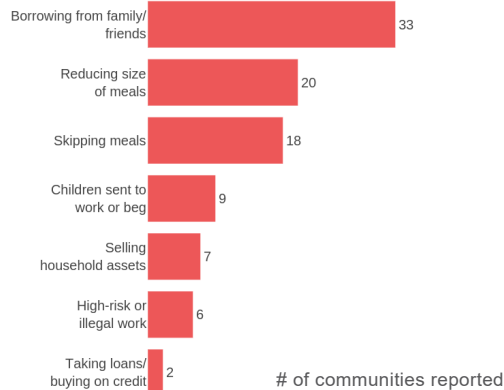
Communities assessed: 46/232  
Sub-districts assessed: 16/36



## Livelihoods

The most commonly reported sources of income across the communities assessed in Rural Damascus were stable employment, unstable employment and business and trade. Where this income was insufficient, residents in most of the assessed communities reportedly used coping strategies, including borrowing from family and friends. No extreme food-based coping strategies were reported in Rural Damascus in October.

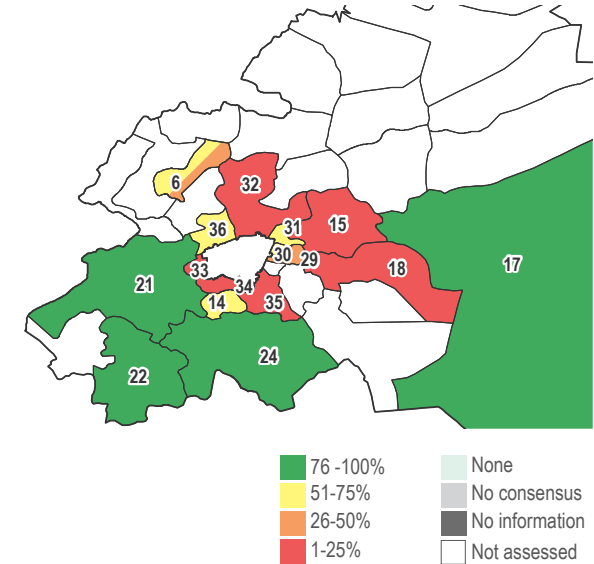
## Most common coping strategies, select all that apply [CL<sup>3</sup>: 3/3]



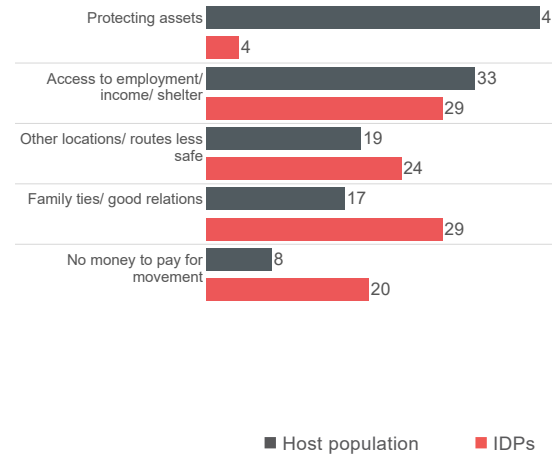
## Displacement

In more than half of the communities assessed in Rural Damascus, over 50% of the pre-conflict population reportedly remained in October. However, less than 25% of the original population remained in 16 of the assessed communities. Only one community saw additional members of the pre-conflict population leave in October: Sahnaya (in Sahnaya sub-district), where residents left in order to seek employment elsewhere and avoid conscription. None of the assessed communities witnessed returns in October. IDPs were present in all but three of the assessed communities, with no new arrivals reported in October.

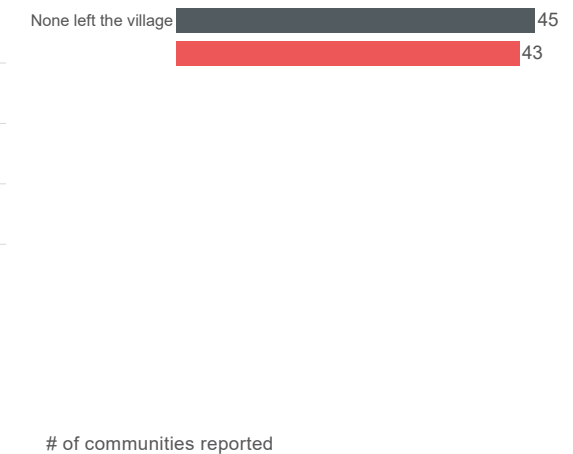
## Most commonly reported % of pre-conflict population remaining per sub-district (excluding IDPs) [CL<sup>3</sup>: 2/3]

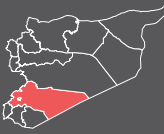


## Most common reasons for staying: IDPs vs host population, select up to three [CL<sup>3</sup>: 3/3]



## Most common reasons for leaving: IDPs vs host population, select up to three [CL<sup>3</sup>: 3/3]





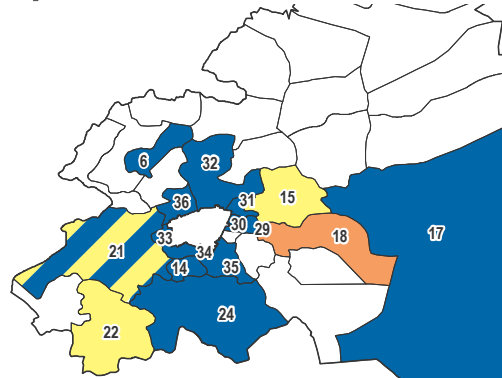
# Humanitarian Situation Overview in Syria (HSOS) Rural Damascus Governorate

# November 2017

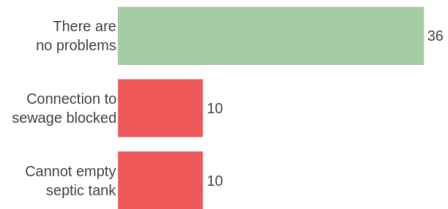
## WASH

Most common form of garbage disposal [CL<sup>1</sup>: 3/3]

- Private collection
- Public collection
- Disposed at specific site
- Burned/buried
- Left in street/public space
- No consensus
- No information
- Not assessed

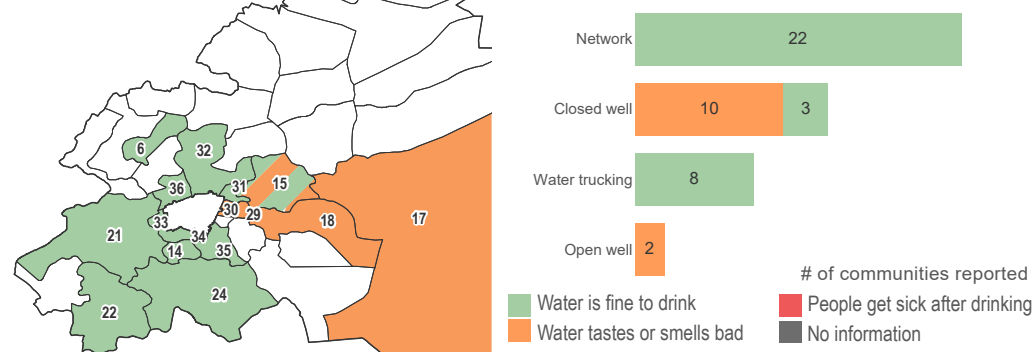


Problems with latrines, select up to three [CL<sup>1</sup>: 3/3]



Of the 46 communities assessed in Rural Damascus, 36 reportedly had sufficient amounts of water to meet household needs in October. Water was fine to drink in all but 12 communities. Water reportedly tasted and/or smelled bad in a majority of communities that relied on closed and open wells as their primary source of water. Of the 46 assessed communities, 36 did not encounter any problems with their latrines in October, while residents in the remaining 10 communities experiences blocked connections to the sewage system and were unable to empty septic tanks.

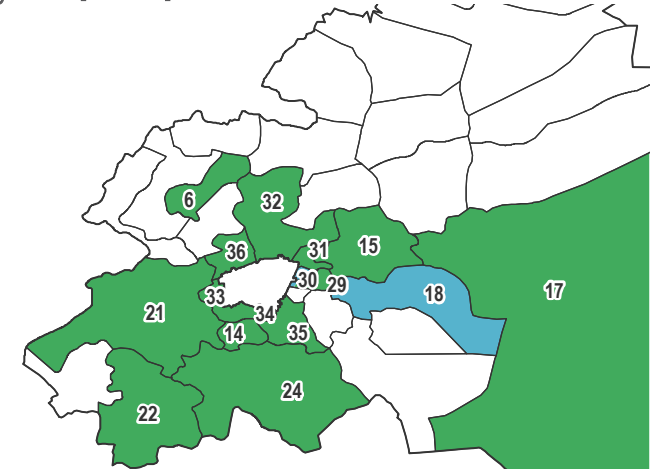
Most common drinking water source and state [CL<sup>1</sup>: 3/3]



## Shelter

Most common shelter lived in by IDPs [CL<sup>1</sup>: 2/3]

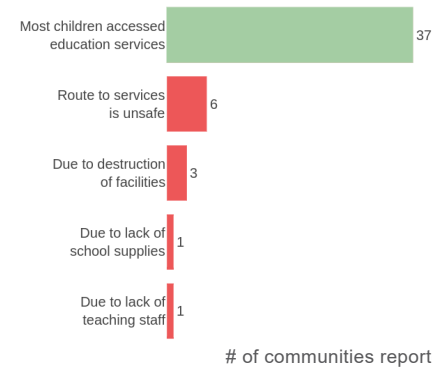
- Independent apartment or house
- Shared apartment or house
- Unfinished apartment
- Tent
- Private space not for shelter
- Cave/natural shelter
- Collective public space
- No consensus
- No information
- Not assessed



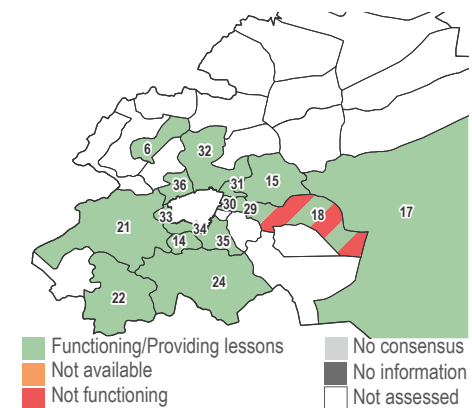
The average reported rent price<sup>2</sup> in the governorate (4,012 SYP) was lower than the average rent paid across the country (6,540 SYP). The lowest rent prices per room were reported in Jisrein (1,125 SYP) and the highest in Sabbura (32,500 SYP).

## Education

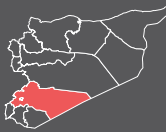
Most common reasons why children did not attend school, select up to three [CL<sup>1</sup>: 3/3]



Availability of primary schools [CL<sup>1</sup>: 3/3]



Most children were able to access education in all but nine of the assessed communities in October. Where barriers to education persisted, unsafe routes to services and the destruction of facilities were the most commonly reported. These challenges reportedly affected girls and boys equally.

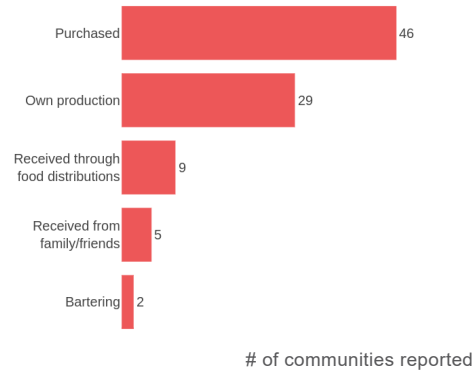


# Humanitarian Situation Overview in Syria (HSOS) Rural Damascus Governorate

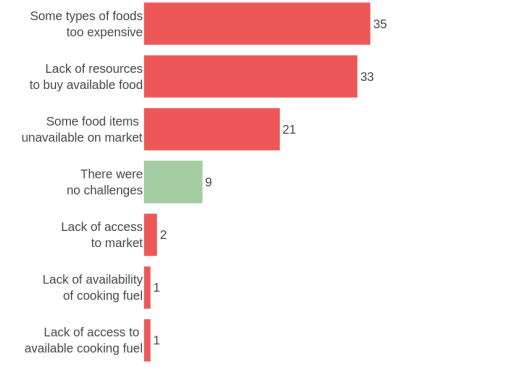
# November 2017

## Food Security

Most common means of obtaining food, select all that apply [CL<sup>1</sup>: 3/3]

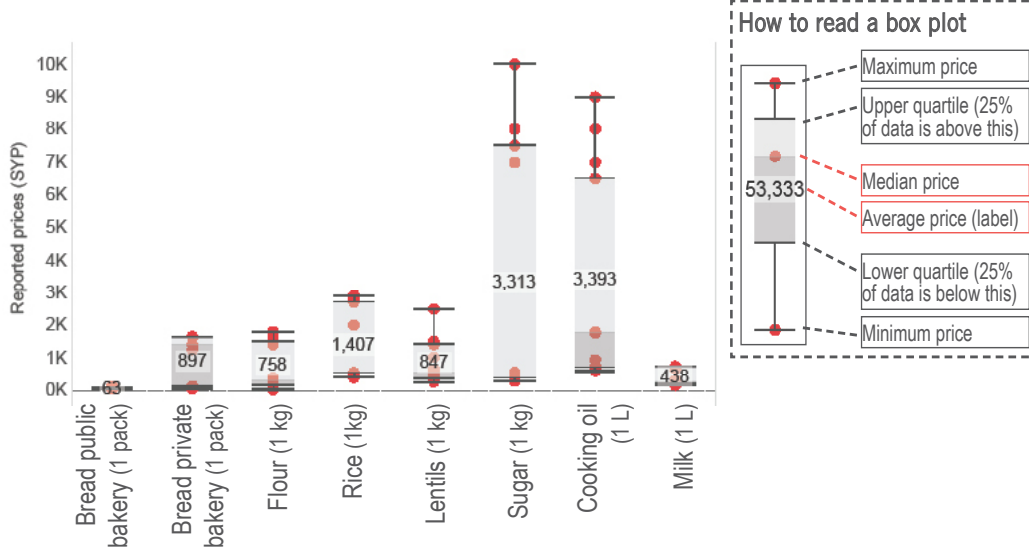


Challenges to accessing food, select up to three [CL<sup>1</sup>: 3/3]



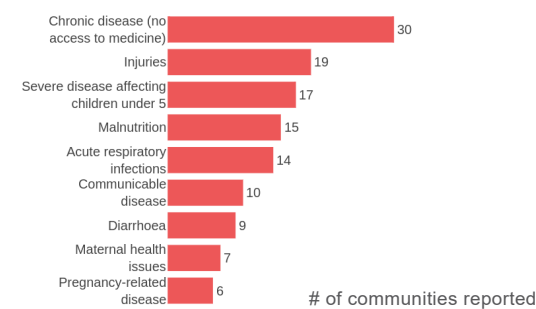
Food could reportedly be purchased at shops and markets in all of the assessed communities in October. Additionally, residents of 29 communities were able to produce their own food, and food distributions took place in 9 communities. However, only nine of the assessed communities reportedly did not encounter any barriers to obtaining a sufficient amount of food in October. In most other communities, the high cost of some food items and a lack of resources to buy available food were the most common challenges faced by residents.

Prices of food items<sup>2</sup> [CL<sup>1</sup>: 3/3]

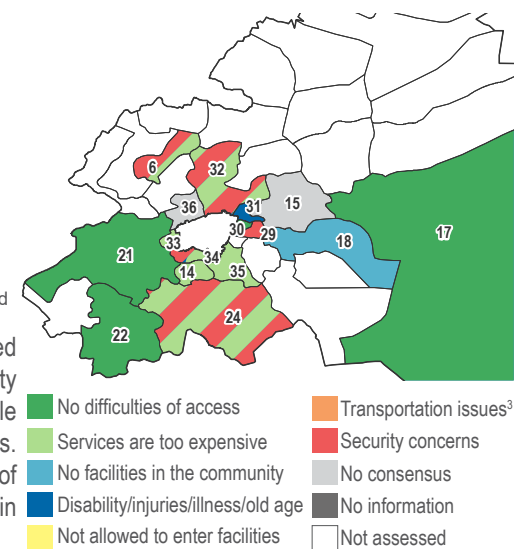


## Health

Reported health problems, select up to three [CL<sup>1</sup>: 2/3]

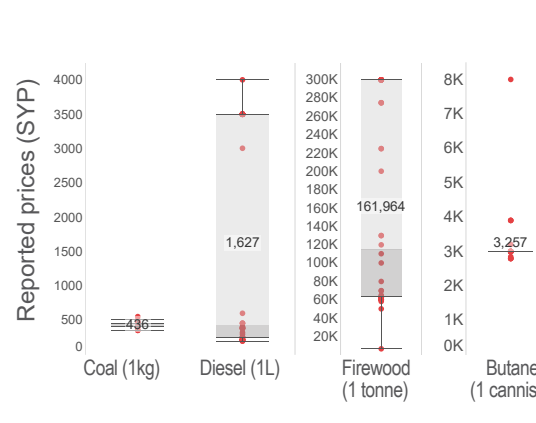


Reported barriers to accessing healthcare [CL<sup>1</sup>: 3/3]

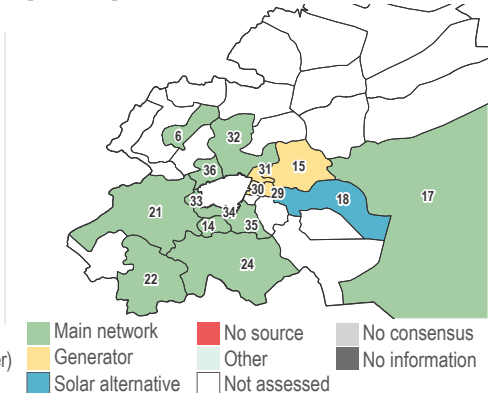


## NFIs

Prices of fuel sources<sup>2</sup> [CL<sup>1</sup>: 2/3]



Most common source of electricity [CL<sup>1</sup>: 3/3]



Of the assessed communities, 26 were able to use the network as their main source of electricity in October. Most others relied on generators, while three used solar power. Of the 46 communities assessed, 26 reportedly experienced fuel shortages, with burning productive assets, cutting trees to burn and burning plastics as the three most commonly reported coping strategies.

<sup>1</sup>CL = average Key Informant confidence level.

<sup>2</sup> 1 USD = 434 SYP (UN operational rates of exchange as of 1 December 2017).

<sup>3</sup> Lack of transportation / high cost of transportation / long distance to nearest facility.