

Introduction

The Humanitarian Situation Overview in Syria (HSOS) project is a monthly data collection exercise which aims to gather multi-sector information about needs and the humanitarian situation inside Syria. The factsheets present information gathered in May 2016 referring to the situation in April 2016.

Covering governorates in Syria*, these factsheets present selected indicators for the WASH, health, displacement, shelter, NFIs, livelihoods, food security and education sectors. The factsheets do not cover the entire range of indicators gathered in the AoO questionnaire, but aim to give an overview of the situation in the governorate.

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/>

*April 2016: As Sweida, Dar'a, Damascus, Lattakia, Rural Damascus, Tartous and Quneitra governorates not covered

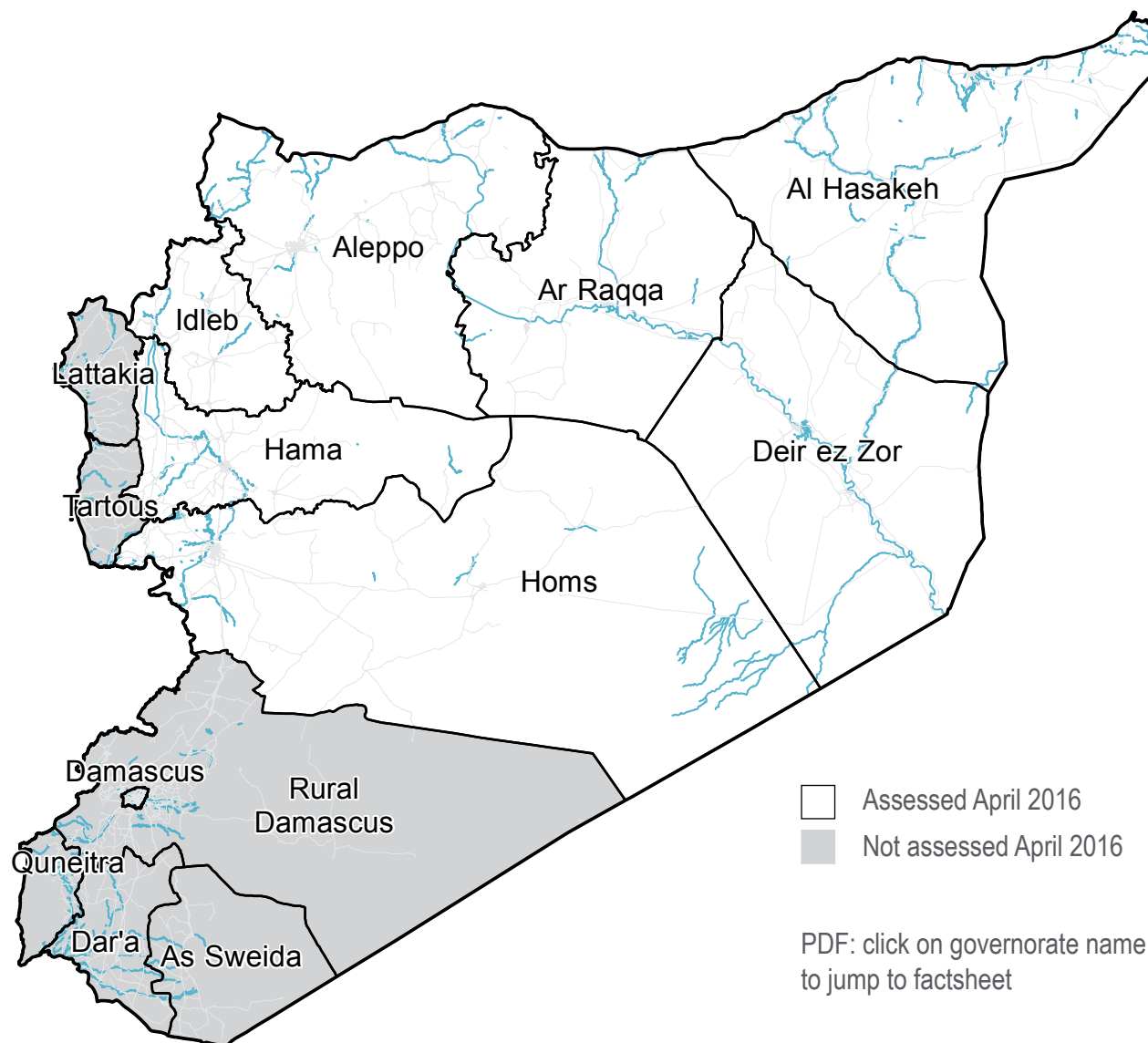
Methodology and limitations

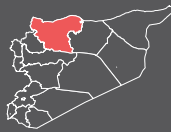
These findings are based on data collected remotely (in Iraq, Turkey and Lebanon) from Key Informants (KIs) residing in Syria, gathered at the community level – and can thus only be considered as indicative of the overall situation in the sub-district.

In April, information was collected from Key Informants in 222 communities across Syria. For each question asked, confidence levels are assigned based on the Key Informant's area of expertise and knowledge of the sector-specific situation

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

Coverage

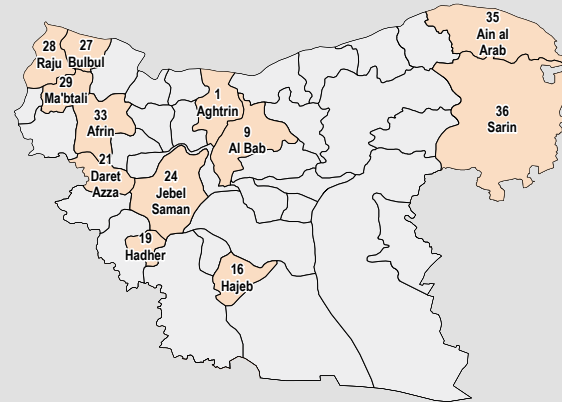




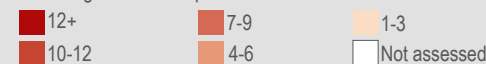
Context

Aleppo governorate contains more people in need of assistance (2,804,853) than any other governorate, and hosts the second largest number of IDPs (1,246,968) in Syria (OCHA). Humanitarian access remains limited, with the north, south and eastern regions of Aleppo governorate considered hard to reach (OCHA). An estimated 40,000 civilians were displaced after escalation of conflict east of the town of Azaz in northern Aleppo in mid-April 2016. Conflict also intensified in Aleppo city since April 22, through which critical civilian infrastructure was attacked, including health facilities, schools and water treatment plants (WHO, OCHA). As a result of the attacks on hospitals in eastern Aleppo access to medical assistance was disrupted for at least 10,600 people. In Western Aleppo city, where health facilities had also been attacked in April, residents could seek treatment in other facilities due to the higher density of medical infrastructure (OCHA).

Coverage map



of villages assessed per sub-district



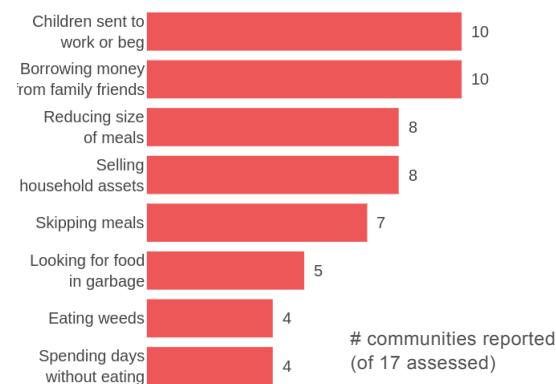
Coverage

Communities assessed: 17/1255

Sub-districts assessed: 12/40

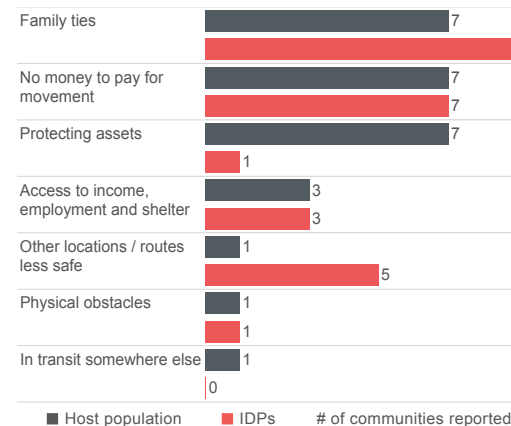
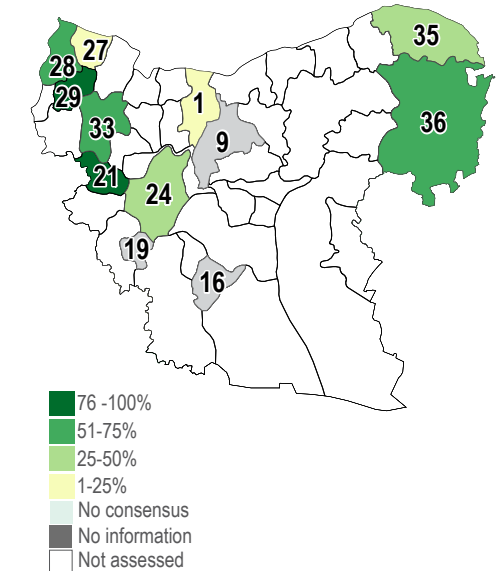
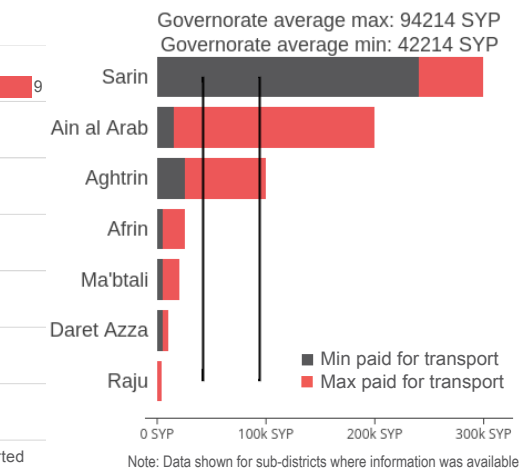
Livelihoods

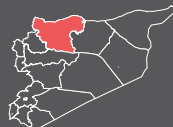
In April, 10 out of 17 communities assessed reported children were sent to work or beg to deal with a lack of income and resources. Reduction in meal size was the most commonly reported food coping strategy in 8 communities, assessed across seven sub-district. Six of these communities also reported skipping meals, with the three communities of Dabeq, Sheikh Maqsoud and Koran Afrin additionally spending days without eating. Residents of Sheikh Maqsoud neighbourhood of Aleppo city and Koran Afrin community also resorted to eating weeds and looking for food in garbage, indicating high levels of food insecurity.

Most common coping strategies [CL¹: 2.92/3]

Displacement

None of the pre-conflict population were reported remaining in the communities of Dalama, Iss, Bazagha, Tal Anbar and Karm Myasar³. The escalation of conflict and protection concerns were the most commonly reported reasons for these populations leaving. Pre-conflict populations across the governorate commonly remained to protect their assets, due to family ties and because they had no money to pay for movement. IDPs lived in at least 11 communities assessed, and settled in these locations most commonly due to good relations with host communities and because they didn't have enough money to move. IDPs reportedly arrived in at least six communities assessed in Daret Azza, Afrin, Bulbul, Ain al Arab and Ma'tali sub-districts, with the highest number of IDPs arriving in Afrin community in April.

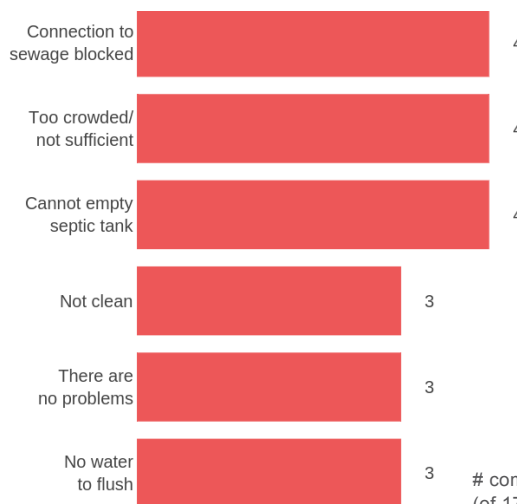
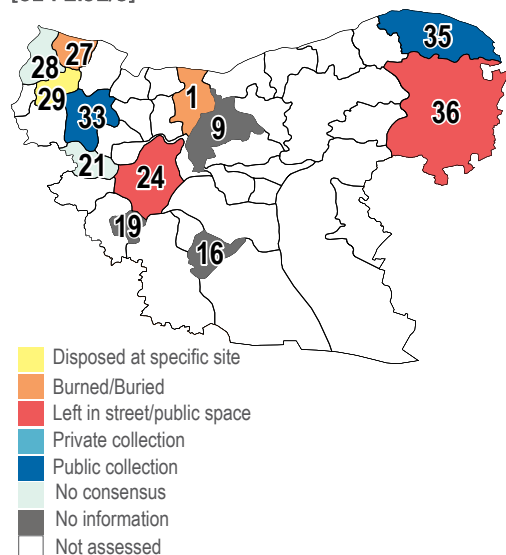
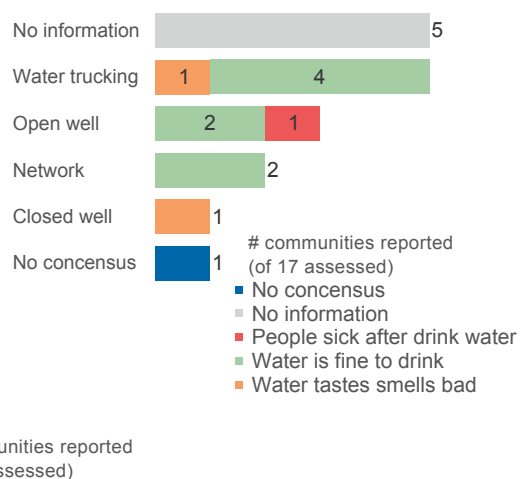
Most common reasons for staying: IDPs vs host population [CL¹: 2.42/3]Estimated % of original population remaining (excluding IDPs) [CL¹: 2.19/3]Amounts paid for transportation to the border per sub-district² [CL¹: 2.29/3]



WASH

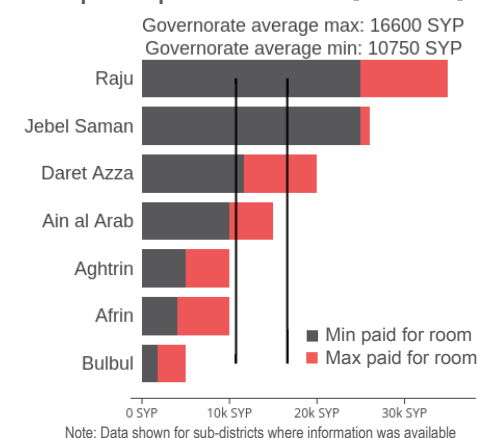
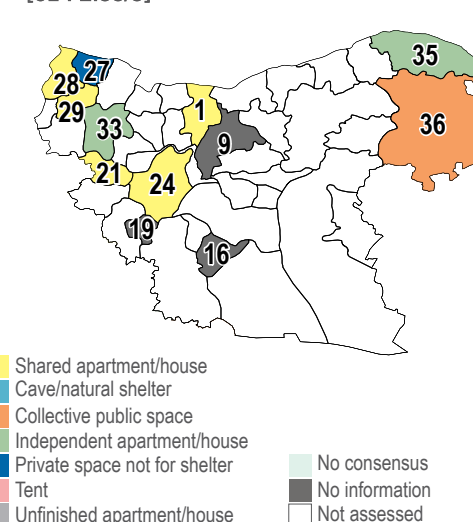
In April, the most common source of drinking water across the governorate was from water trucks and open wells. In the community of Jaadet Elsamawat in Sarin sub-district, people were reportedly ill after drinking water from open wells. Trucked water and water from closed wells tasted or smelled bad in Abras community and Sheikh Maqsoud neighbourhood of Aleppo city. One community, Daret Azza, reported a reduction in the volume of safe water available since the previous month.

Eight communities assessed across seven sub-districts reported problems with latrines. Connections to sewage systems were blocked in four communities assessed - in three of these communities inhabitants were reportedly unable to empty septic tanks.

Problems with latrines [CL¹: 3/3]Most common form of garbage disposal [CL¹: 2.92/3]Most common water source and status [CL¹: 3/3]

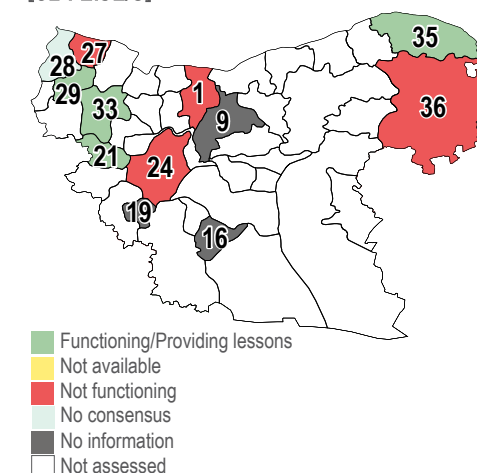
Shelter

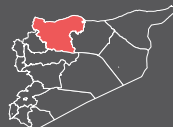
Average reported rent paid per room in Aleppo governorate (13675 SYP²) was higher than the average rent paid across the country (12366 SYP²).

Rent prices per sub-district² [CL¹: 2.8/3]Most common shelter lived in by IDPs [CL¹: 2.33/3]

Education

There were challenges to accessing educational facilities in at least nine communities assessed, with the majority of these communities reporting a lack of teaching staff. Unsafe routes to services were a concern in the communities of Jaadet Elsamawat and Ain Al Arab. In at least five communities primary schools were reportedly not functioning or available.

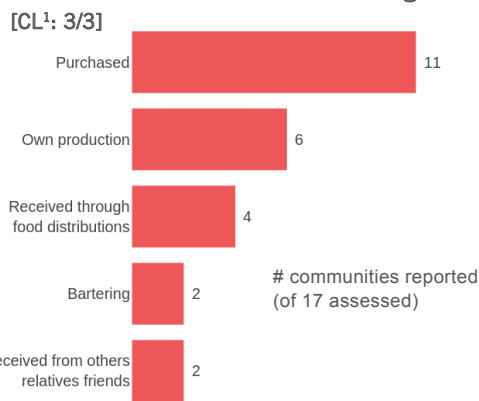
Most common reasons for children not attending school [CL¹: 2.5/3]Availability of primary schools [CL¹: 2.92/3]



Food Security

Four out of 17 communities assessed reported receiving food distributions, with the majority of communities reporting to have purchased food. Inhabitants of Koran Afrin, Abraz, Ain Al Arab, Dabeq, Khalil – Khleilak and Daret Azza communities were reportedly able to produce their own food in April.

Most common sources of obtaining food [CL¹: 3/3]



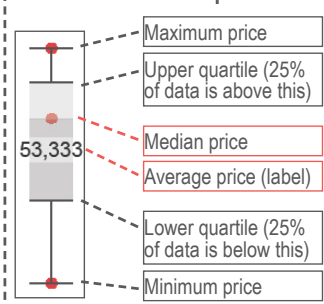
Prices of food items [CL¹: 2.56/3]



Challenges to accessing food [CL¹: 2.92/3]



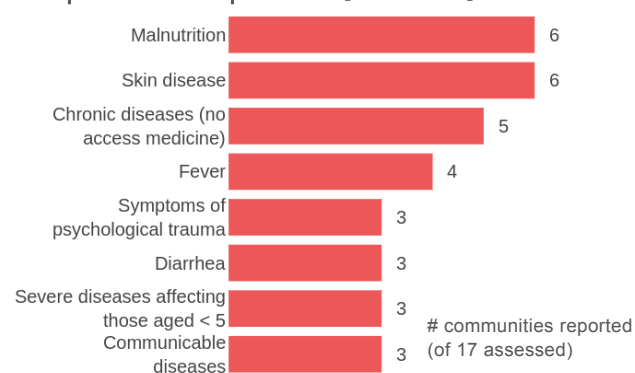
How to read a box plot



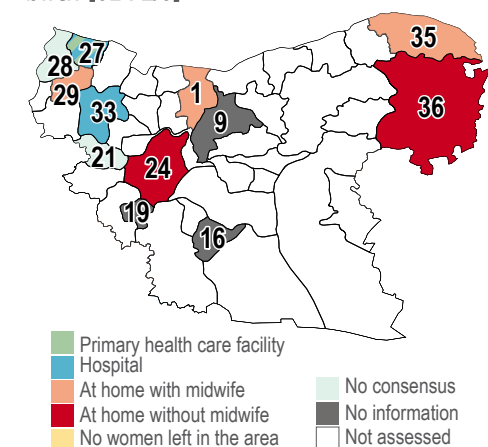
Health

In April, malnutrition was reportedly common in the communities of Khalil-Khleilak, Qotan, Dabeq, Abraz, Sheikh Maqoud and Koran Afrin. Women most commonly gave birth to babies at home without midwife care in the communities of Jaadet Elsamawat and Sheikh Maqoud.

Reported health problems [CL¹: 2.08/3]



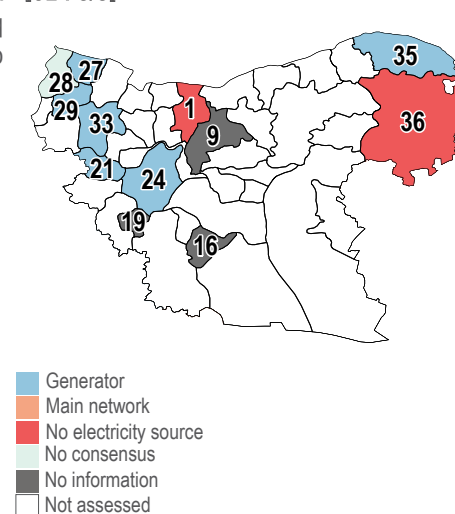
Most common place for women to give birth [CL¹: 2/3]



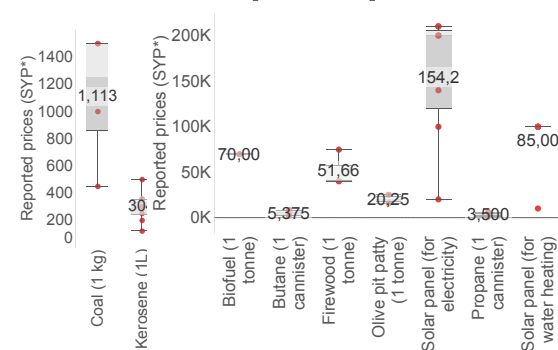
NFIs

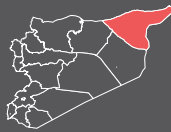
Diesel and butane were both available in all communities assessed in April, with the exception of Qotan, Jaadet Elsamawat and Abraz. In the communities of Zarzita, Dabeq and Jaadet Elsamawat, participants reported that they was no source of electricity at all during April.

Most common source of electricity [CL¹: 3/3]



Prices of fuel sources [CL¹: 2.25 /3]





Humanitarian Situation Overview in Syria (HSOS) Al Hasakeh Governorate

May 2016

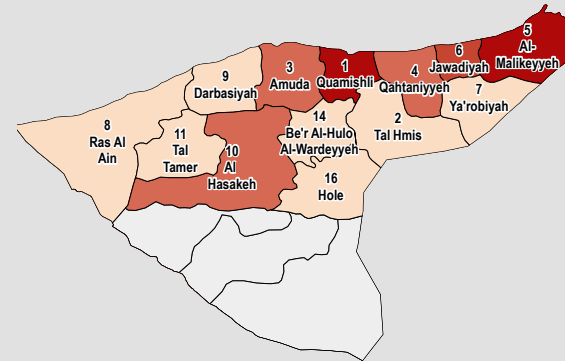
Context

Al Hasakeh governorate currently hosts 301,618 IDPs and 755,254 people in need of assistance (OCHA). The southern half of the governorate remains restricted for humanitarian access (OCHA).

An escalation of conflict resulted in temporary displacement of an estimated 2,000 families from Quamishli between April 20-22, with most families being able to return home after two days (UNHCR).

Continued closure and interrupted access through borders affected the delivery of humanitarian and commercial supplies, which led to food shortages and price rises in Al Hasakeh governorate during April. This has severely affected overall food security in the governorate.

Coverage map



of villages assessed per sub-district

12+	7-9	1-3
10-12	4-6	Not assessed

Coverage

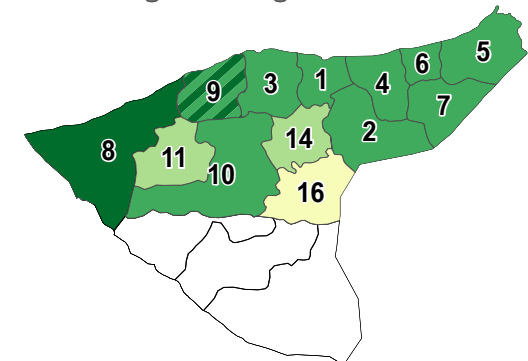
Communities assessed: 79/745
Sub-districts assessed: 13/16

Displacement

Less than 25% of pre-conflict population reportedly remained in the communities of Balij, Hole, Mazraet Eljamus and Salhiyeh. Pre-conflict populations across the governorate commonly remained to protect their assets as well as due to family ties and their access to income, employment and shelter.

IDPs lived in 31 of the 79 communities assessed in April, and settled in these locations due to the existence of good relationships with the host community, access to income, employment and shelter and a lack of money to pay for further movement. IDPs continued moving Al Hasakeh sub-district during April, and among the assessed communities, the highest number of IDPs was reported arriving in Salhiyeh community in Quamishli sub-district.

Estimated % of original population remaining (excluding IDPs) [CL¹: 2/3]



76-100%
51-75%
25-50%
1-25%
No consensus
No information
Not assessed

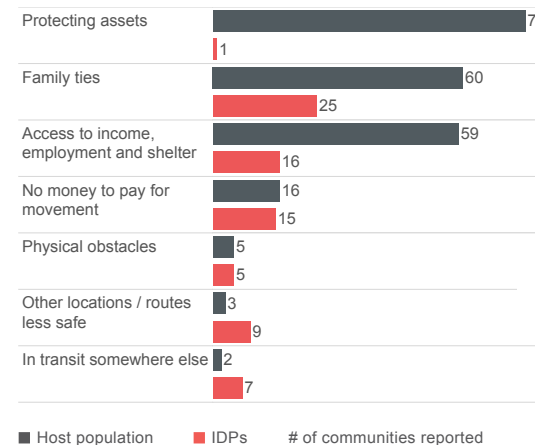
Livelihoods

In April, food based coping strategies were common with inhabitants of 47 communities assessed across 13 sub-districts reportedly reducing the size of meals due to lack of income and resources. Forty-four communities reported skipping meals while 15 communities in Al Hasakeh, Al Malika, Amuda, Be'r Al-Hulo Al-Wardeyyeh, Jawadiyah, Qahtaniyyeh and Quamishli reported resorted to eating weeds. Alternative income sources were sought with children sent to work or beg in 8 communities and people partaking in high-risk illegal work in 5 communities.

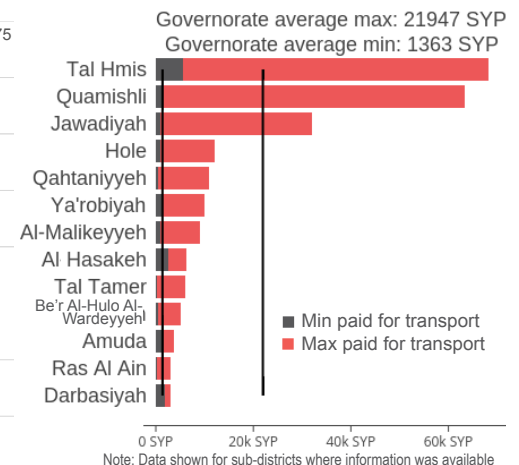
Most common coping strategies [CL¹: 2.73/3]

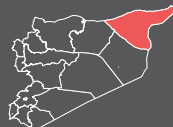


Most common reasons for staying: IDPs vs host population [CL¹: 2.09/3]



Amounts paid for transportation to the border per sub-district² [CL¹: 2.04/3]





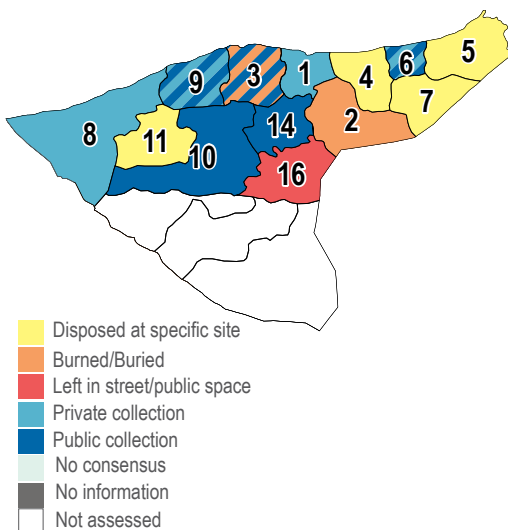
Humanitarian Situation Overview in Syria (HSOS) Al Hasakeh Governorate

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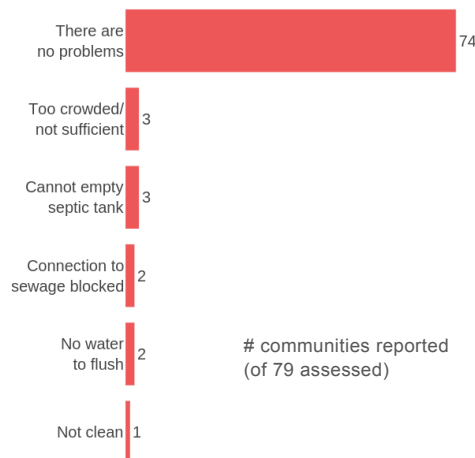
WASH

In April, the most common source of drinking water across the governorate was through the water network (reported in 52 communities assessed), with closed wells a common source in 21 communities. Water was fine to drink in the majority of communities assessed, with the exception of Al Hasakeh, Hole, Salhiyeh, Sharm El Sheikh, Tartab and Western Sabe communities where water reportedly tasted or smelled bad. There was a reduction in the volume of safe water available since the previous month in six communities assessed across six sub-districts. Five communities assessed reported problems with latrines. The number of available toilets/latrines was reportedly insufficient in three communities - in two of these communities, Tal Aswad Amudeh and Zohour, connections to sewage networks were blocked.

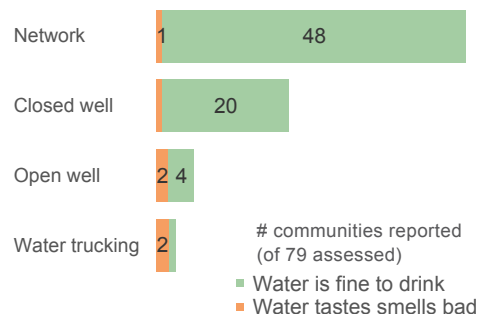
Most common form of garbage disposal [CL¹: 2.95/3]



Problems with latrines [CL¹: 3/3]



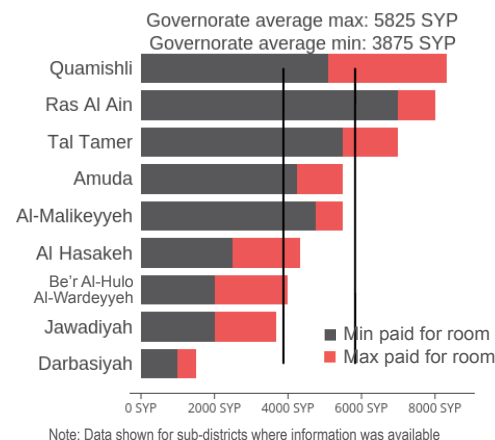
Most common water source and status [CL¹: 3/3]



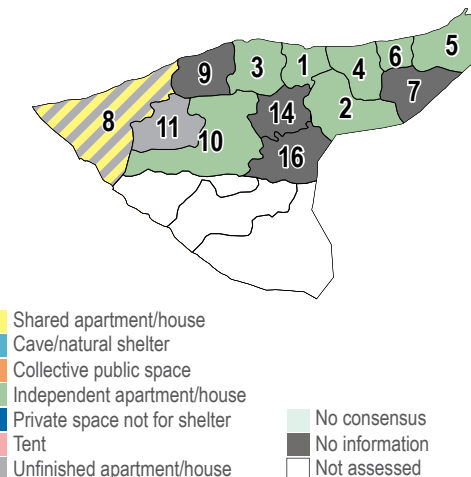
Shelter

Average reported rent paid per room in Al Hasakeh governorate (4850 SYP²) was lower than the average rent paid across the country (12366 SYP²).

Rent prices per sub-district² [CL¹: 2.75/3]



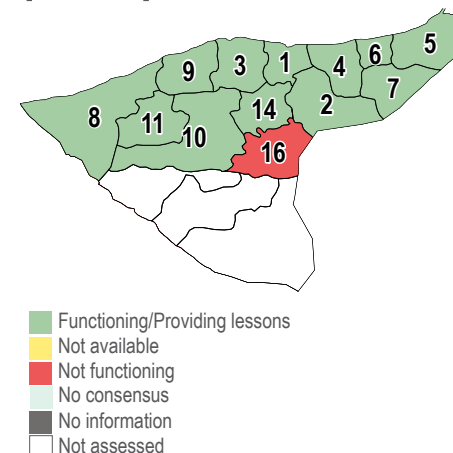
Most common shelter lived in by IDPs [CL¹: 2.1/3]



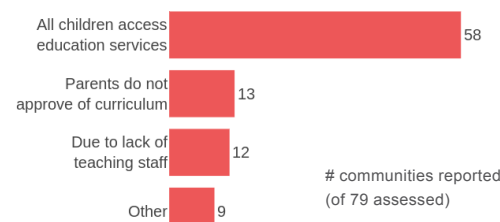
Education

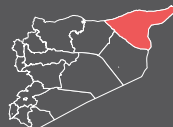
There were challenges to accessing educational facilities in 21 of 79 communities assessed. Primary schools were reportedly functioning and available in nearly all communities assessed, with the exception of 5 communities assessed in Hole, Quamishli, Amuda and Qahtaniyyeh sub-districts.

Availability of primary schools [CL¹: 2.95/3]



Most common reasons for children not attending school [CL¹: 2.67/3]





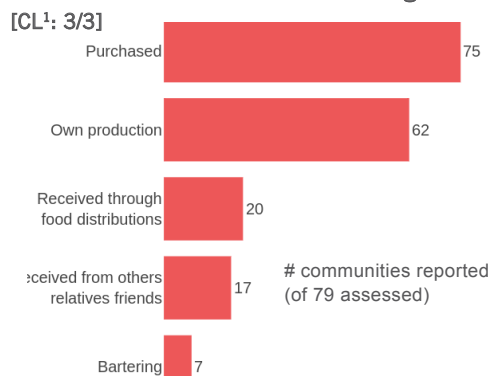
Humanitarian Situation Overview in Syria (HSOS) Al Hasakeh Governorate

May 2016

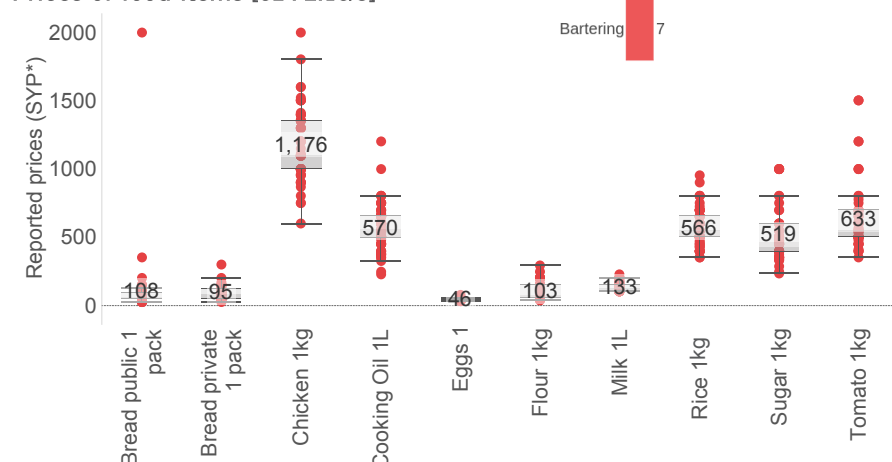
Food Security

Nearly all communities assessed reported the ability of inhabitants to purchase their own food and own production of food was also widely reported across the governorate. This is perhaps reflective of the most common challenges to accessing food; high costs of some types of food, lack of resources to buy available food as well as availability of food items.

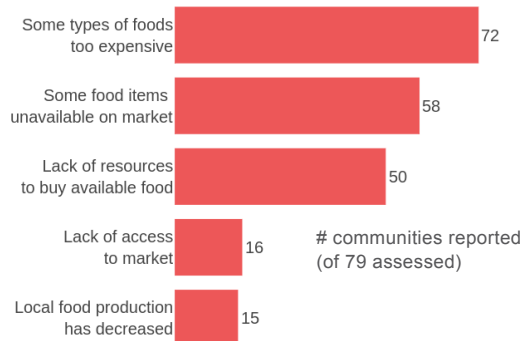
Most common sources of obtaining food [CL¹: 3/3]



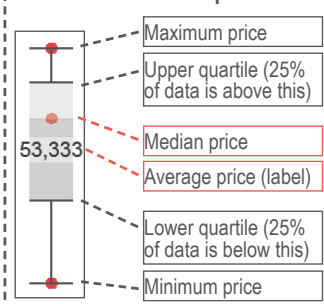
Prices of food items [CL¹: 2.16/3]



Challenges to accessing food [CL¹: 2.95/3]



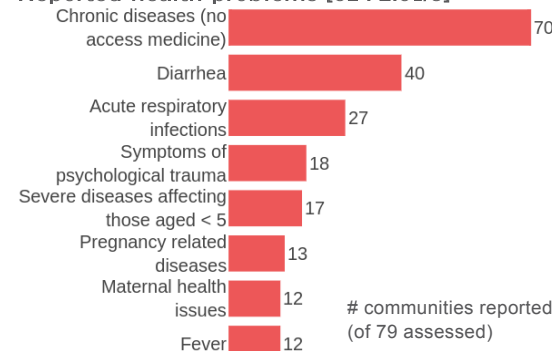
How to read a box plot



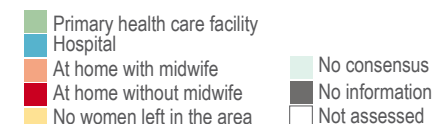
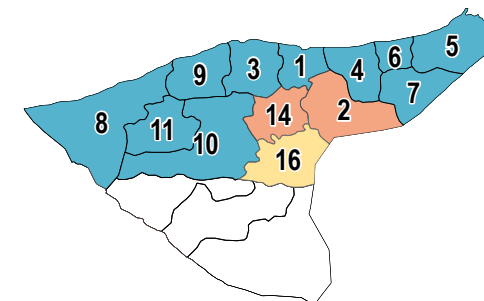
Health

Chronic diseases and access to adequate treatment was a concern across the majority of communities assessed this month. Diarrhea, acute respiratory infections, and symptoms of psychological trauma were also widely reported. In 27 out of 79 communities it was reported that women most commonly gave birth at home with midwife care.

Reported health problems [CL¹: 2.01/3]



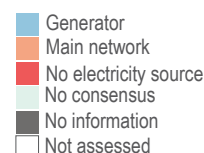
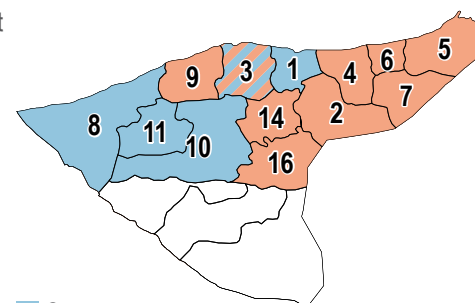
Most common place for women to give birth [CL¹: 1.68/3]



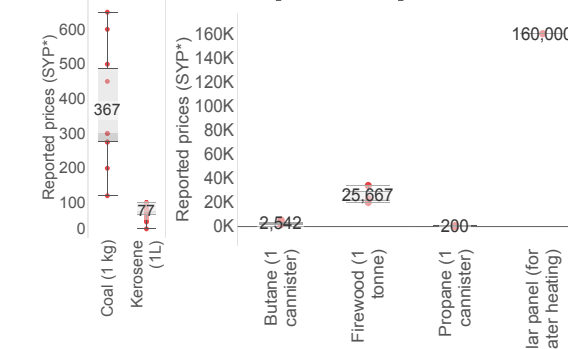
NFIs

In April, butane was reported available in 66% of assessed communities, and both kerosene and diesel in approximately 40%. 37% of communities reported they were facing shortages of fuel, with participants most commonly reporting that they cut and burnt trees and waste in order to cope.

Most common source of electricity [CL¹: 3/3]



Prices of fuel sources [CL¹: 2.08 /3]





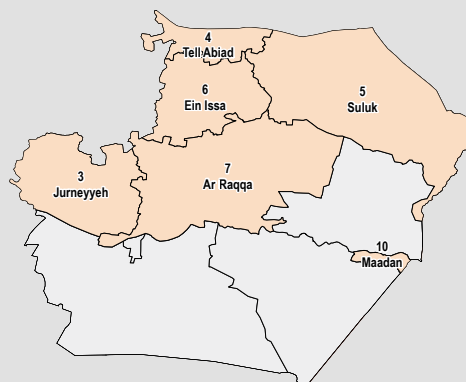
Context

Ar Raqqa governorate hosts 201,350 IDPs and 541,272 people in need of assistance (OCHA). Nearly all of the governorate remains hard to reach for humanitarian access (OCHA).

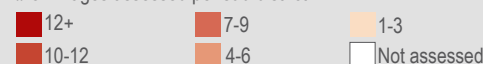
As a result of the restricted access, no beneficiaries were reached in WASH, education, NFIs or child protection by UNICEF between January and April 2016 (UNICEF).

During April, electricity supply inside Tel Abiad area was restored after twelve months of sustained cuts April (OCHA). Finally, according to the Nutrition Cluster, Ar Raqqa is considered one of three governorates in urgent need of food and nutrition assistance (Nutrition Cluster).

Coverage map



of villages assessed per sub-district



Coverage

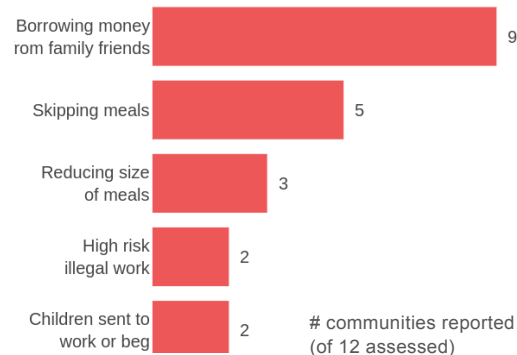
Communities assessed: 12/306

Sub-districts assessed: 6/10

Livelihoods

Borrowing money from family or friends was the most commonly reported coping strategy in Ar Raqqa governorate in April. Five communities in Ar Raqqa, Jurneyyeh and Tell Abiad sub-districts reported skipping meals to cope with a lack of income and resources. Inhabitants of Maadan community and Mansour neighbourhood of Ar Raqqa city reported sending children to work or beg, with residents of both communities also borrowing money from friends and family to cope with a lack of income and resources.

Most common coping strategies [CL¹: 3/3]

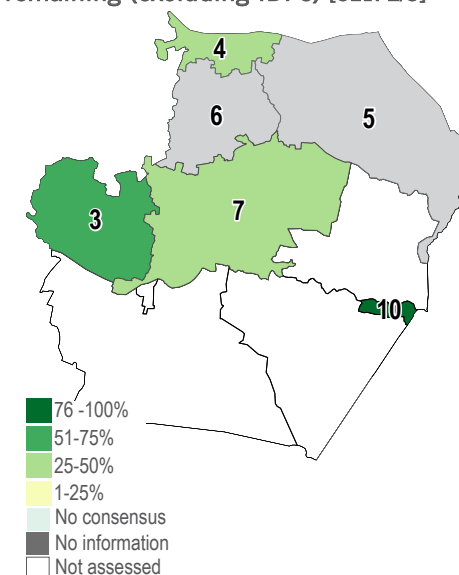


Displacement

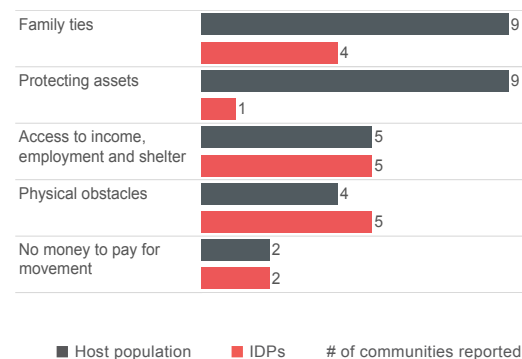
None of the pre-conflict population were reported remaining in the communities of Suluk and Ein Issa³, with both communities citing the escalation of conflict and protection concerns as reasons for populations leaving. Pre-conflict population across the governorate commonly remained due family ties, to protect assets and because of access to income, shelter and employment.

IDPs lived in at least seven communities assessed, with IDPs in the communities of Eastern Khayala, Kdeiran, Tell Abiad, Kherbet Elroz, Hweijet Abdi reported remaining because they could not physically leave. In Eastern Khayala community IDPs reportedly arrived during April.

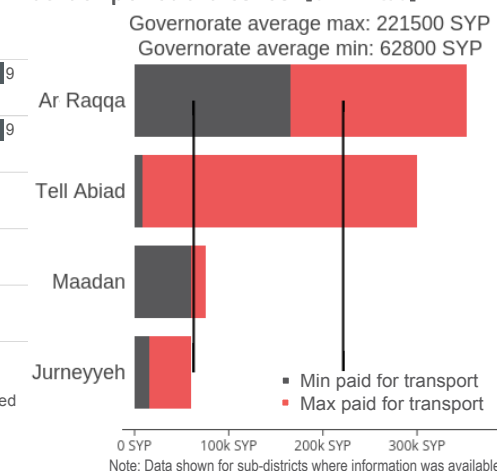
Estimated % of original population remaining (excluding IDPs) [CL¹: 2/3]



Most common reasons for staying: IDPs vs host population [CL¹: 2.8/3]



Amounts paid for transportation to the border per sub-district² [CL¹: 1.8/3]





Humanitarian Situation Overview in Syria (HSOS) Ar Raqqa Governorate

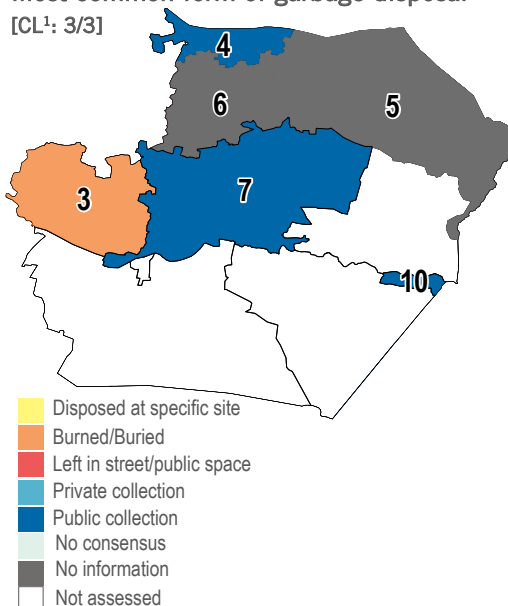
May 2016

WASH

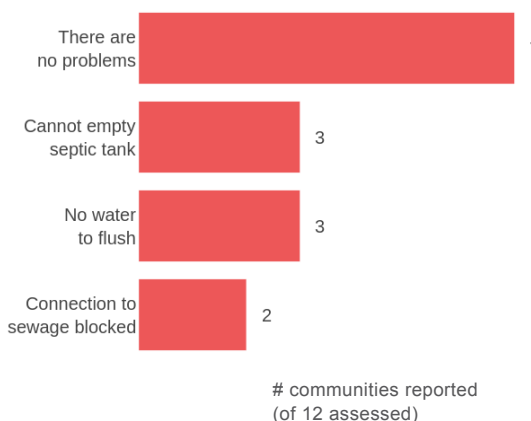
The most common source of drinking water reported in April was from the water network. There were reportedly problems with water in at least six communities assessed; water from the network tasted or smelled bad three communities assessed in Maadan, Jurneyyeh and Ar Raqqa sub-districts, which was also the case for water from protected springs in Kdeiran community. In the same community, there was also a reduction in safe water since the previous.

Problems with latrines were reported in Eastern Khayala, Kdeiran and Jurneyyeh communities, which included an inability to empty septic tanks, blocked sewage networks and no water to flush toilets. Garbage was commonly burned or buried in four communities assessed in Jurneyyeh and Ar Raqqa sub-districts.

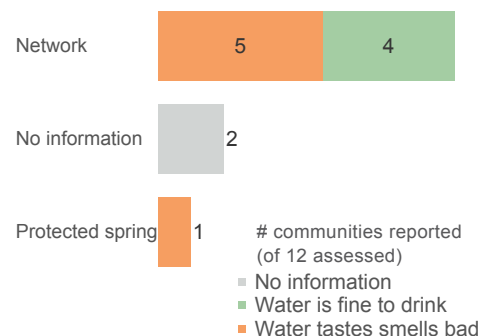
Most common form of garbage disposal [CL¹: 3/3]



Problems with latrines [CL¹: 3/3]



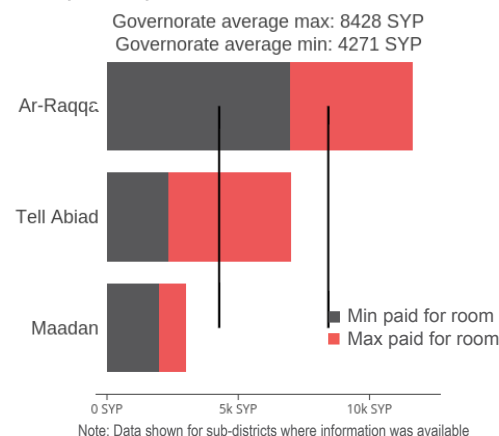
Most common water source and status [CL¹: 3/3]



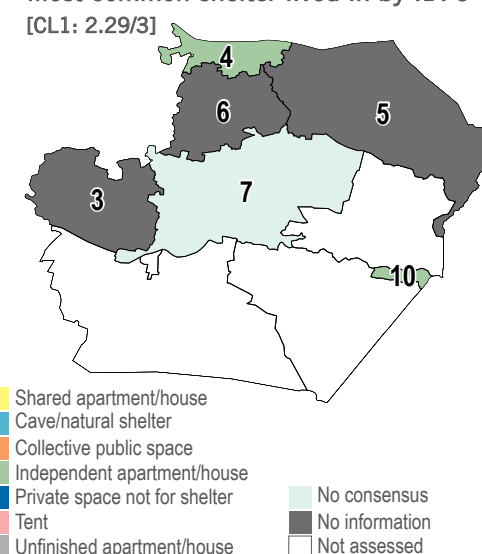
Shelter

Average reported rent paid per room in Ar Raqqa governorate (6350 SYP²) was lower than the average rent paid across the country (12366 SYP²).

Rent prices per sub-district² [CL¹: 2.86/3]



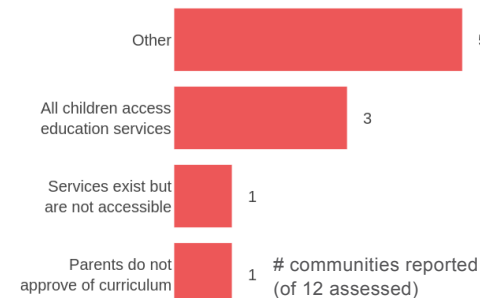
Most common shelter lived in by IDPs [CL¹: 2.29/3]



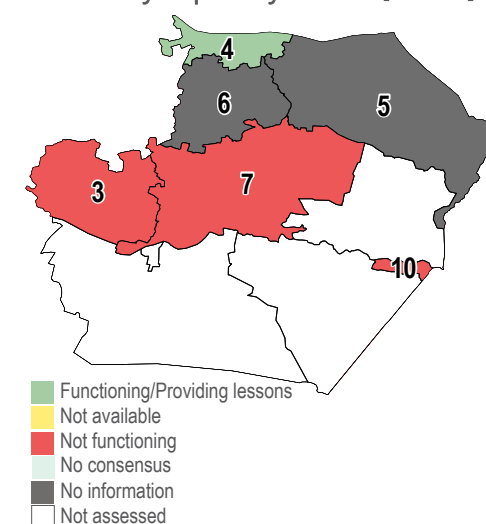
Education

There were challenges to accessing educational facilities in 7 of 12 communities assessed, with no functioning primary education facilities in seven communities assessed in Maadan, Jurneyyeh and Ar Raqqa sub-districts.

Most common reasons for children not attending school [CL¹: 2.5/3]



Availability of primary schools [CL¹: 3/3]





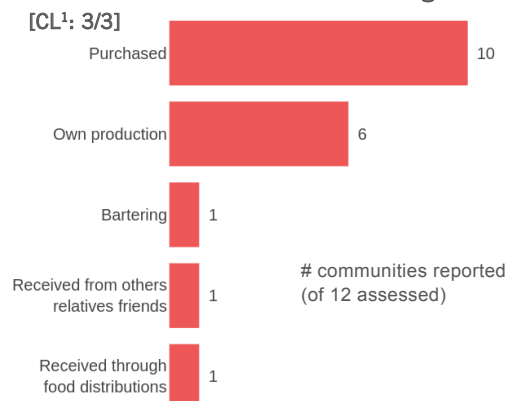
Humanitarian Situation Overview in Syria (HSOS) Ar Raqqa Governorate

May 2016

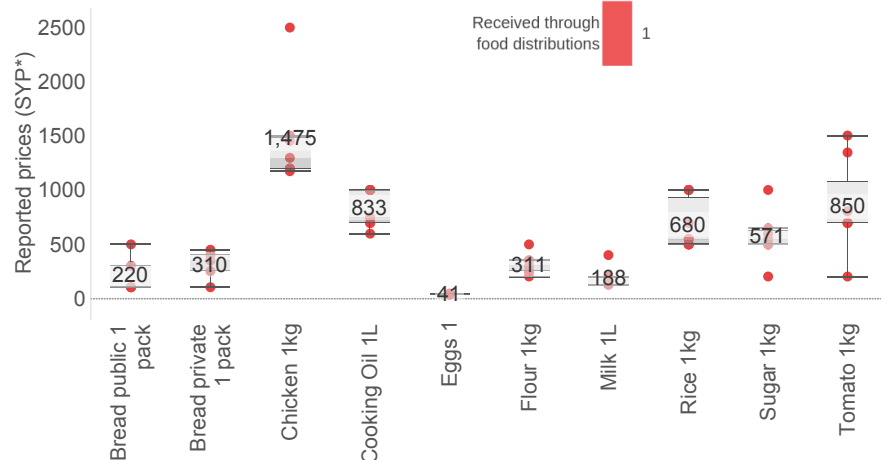
Food Security

The majority of assessed communities reported that inhabitants were able to purchase food this month, with half of them also producing their own food. However, both a lack of resources to purchase food and the high prices of food items were also identified as key challenges to accessing food.

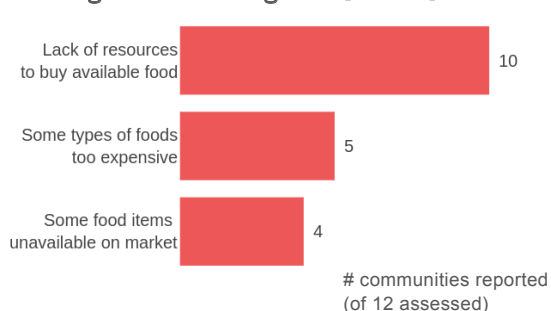
Most common sources of obtaining food [CL¹: 3/3]



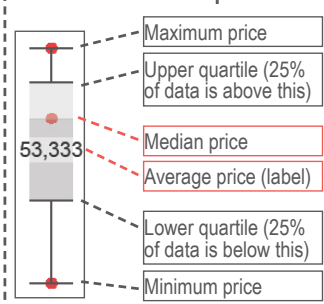
Prices of food items [CL¹: 2.4/3]



Challenges to accessing food [CL¹: 3/3]



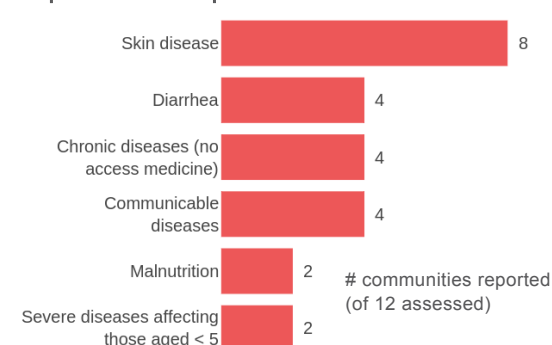
How to read a box plot



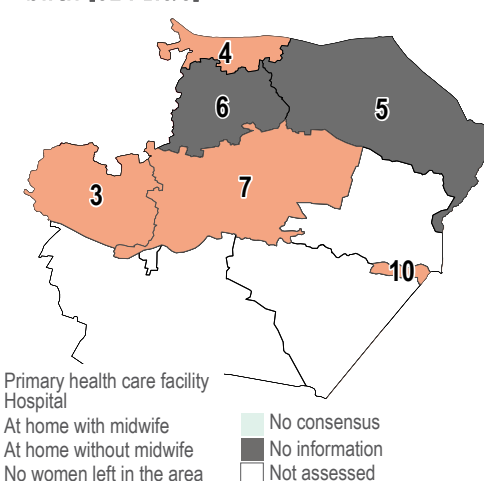
Health

Skin diseases and diarrhea were reportedly common health concerns among assessed communities in March. Malnutrition was reportedly common in the communities of Eastern Khayala and Kdeiran. In at least 10 out of 12 communities assessed, women most commonly gave birth at home with midwife care.

Reported health problems [CL¹: 2/3]



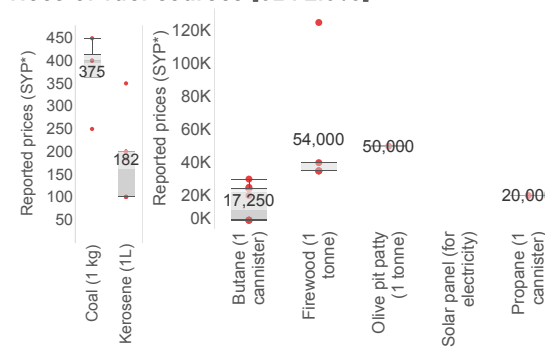
Most common place for women to give birth [CL¹: 1.5/3]



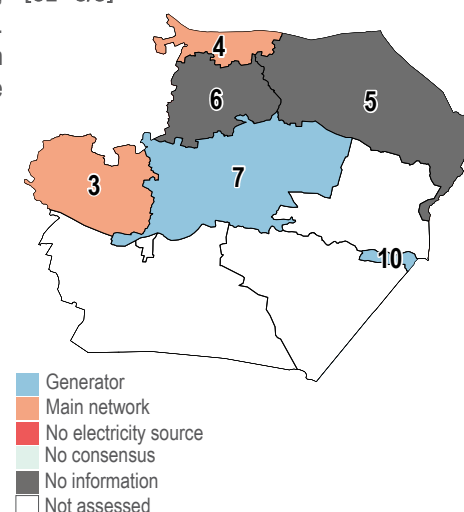
NFIs

Butane was reportedly available in all communities assessed in April, with the exception of two; Kdeiran and Dukhan. Similarly, diesel was available everywhere assessed except in Kdeiran. Shortages of fuel were only reported in Kdeiran and Eastern Khayala, where burning furniture and plastics were reported as the most common coping strategies.

Prices of fuel sources [CL¹: 2.5 /3]



Most common source of electricity [CL¹: 3/3]





Humanitarian Situation Overview in Syria (HSOS) Deir ez Zor Governorate

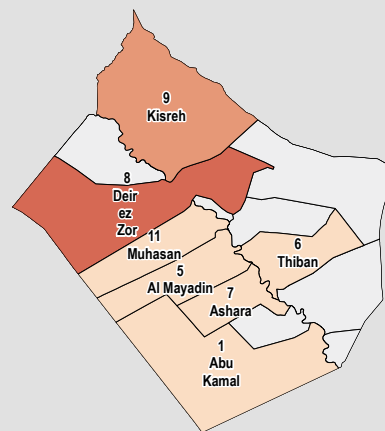
May 2016

Context

Deir ez Zor hosts 318,684 IDPs and 745,024 people in need of assistance (OCHA). In April, conflict continued across Deir ez Zor, populations and IDPs continued to be displaced and the entire governorate remained hard to reach, severely limiting humanitarian access (OCHA).

No beneficiaries were reached in education, NFIs, nutrition or child protection assistance by UNICEF between January and April 2016 (UNICEF). It has been reported that civilian infrastructure and services in areas of Deir ez Zor have completely collapsed and are sometimes beyond rehabilitation (OCHA). Further, according to the Nutrition Cluster, Deir ez Zor is considered one of three governorates in urgent need of food and nutrition assistance (Nutrition Cluster).

Coverage map



of villages assessed per sub-district

12+	7-9	1-3
10-12	4-6	Not assessed

Coverage

Communities assessed: 24/133
Sub-districts assessed: 7/14

Livelihoods

In April, a total of nine communities assessed in Kisreh, Abu Kamal, Al Mayadin, Thiban and Ashara sub-districts reported children being sent to work or beg. Residents in three of these communities, Sawa, Mhemideh and Ashara, also reported in engaging in high risk illegal work as a strategy to cope with a lack of income or resources suggesting particular vulnerabilities to populations in these places. Inhabitants of Joura neighbourhood in Deir ez Zor reported eating weeds and reducing meal sizes as food-related coping strategies. Overall, 8 communities in Ashara, Abu Kamal, Al Mayadin, Deir ez Zor and Kisreh sub-districts reported skipping meals to cope with a lack of income or resources.

Most common coping strategies [CL¹: 2.5/3]

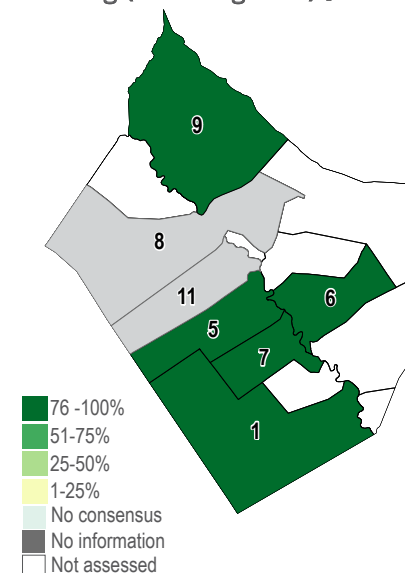


Displacement

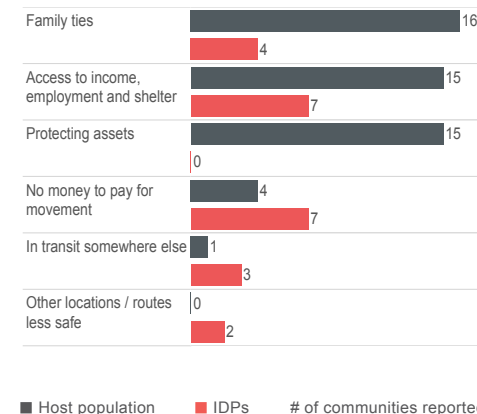
In the communities of Baglieh, Jafra, Abu Khashab, Mreiye, Rashdiye and Othmaniye it was reported that none of the pre-conflict population remained³; the escalation of conflict, protection concerns and the loss of assets were the most common reasons for leaving. However, between 76 and 100% of pre-conflict populations remained in 15 of the 24 communities assessed, most commonly citing familial ties, the access to income, employment and shelter, and the protection of assets as reasons for remaining. I

DPs lived in at least eight of the assessed communities. In seven of the communities with IDPs, it was reported that they remained due to a lack of money to pay for onward movement, suggesting a willingness but inability to leave.

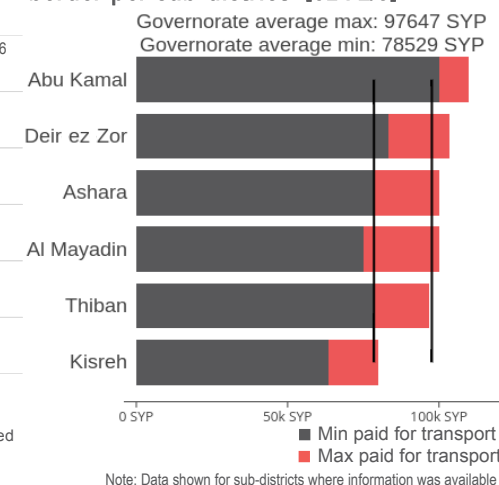
Estimated % of original population remaining (excluding IDPs) [CL¹: 2.04/3]



Most common reasons for staying: IDPs vs host population [CL¹: 2.56/3]



Amounts paid for transportation to the border per sub-district² [CL¹: 2/3]





Humanitarian Situation Overview in Syria (HSOS) Deir ez Zor Governorate

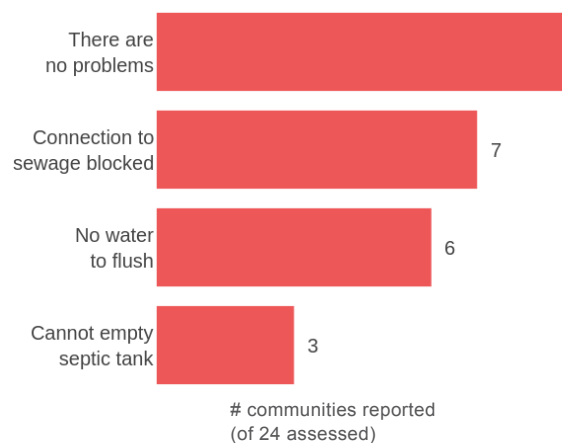
May 2016

WASH

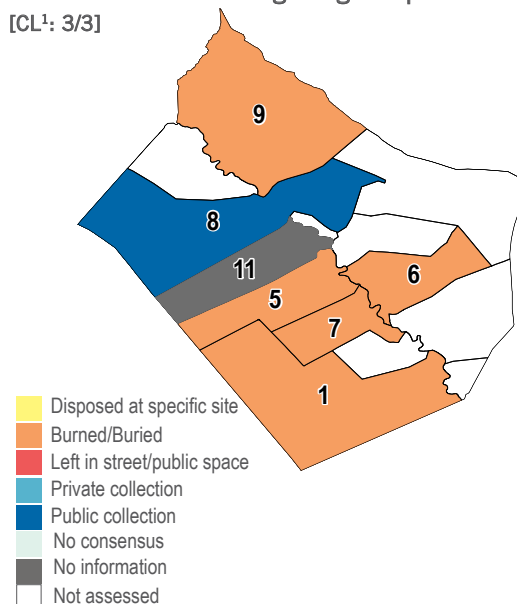
In April, the most commonly reported source of drinking water across the governorate came from the network. There were problems with water in almost all of the communities assessed; water from the network made people sick in the communities of Hasrat and Dablan, as did water from closed wells in Sawa community and trucked water in Joura neighbourhood of Deir ez Zor city. Water from various sources tasted or smelt bad in 13 communities in Ashara, Kisreh, Deir ez Zor, Abu Kamal, Al Mayadin and Thiban sub-districts. There was a reduction in safe water since the previous month in Abu Kamal and Joura communities.

Problems with latrines were reported in at least 9 communities assessed; connections to sewage networks being blocked and lack of water to flush were the most common issues reported.

Problems with latrines [CL¹: 3/3]



Most common form of garbage disposal [CL¹: 3/3]



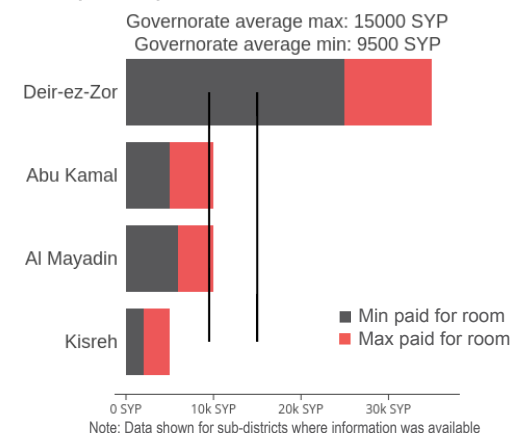
Most common water source and status [CL¹: 3/3]



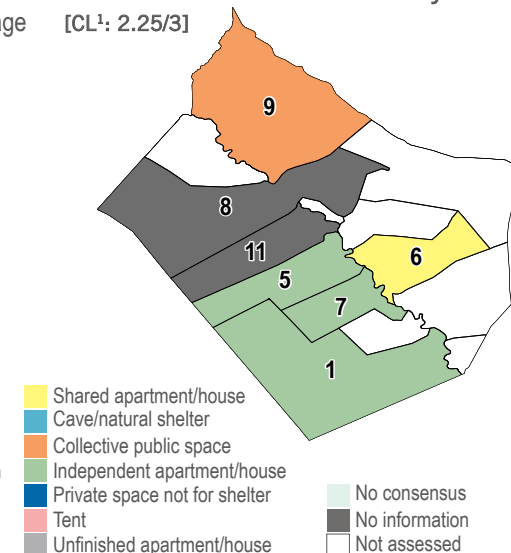
Shelter

Average reported rent paid per room in Deir ez Zor governorate (12250 SYP²) was lower than the average rent paid across the country (12366 SYP²).

Rent prices per sub-district² [CL¹: 2.25/3]



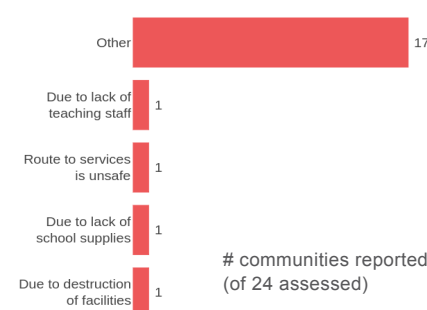
Most common shelter lived in by IDPs [CL¹: 2.25/3]



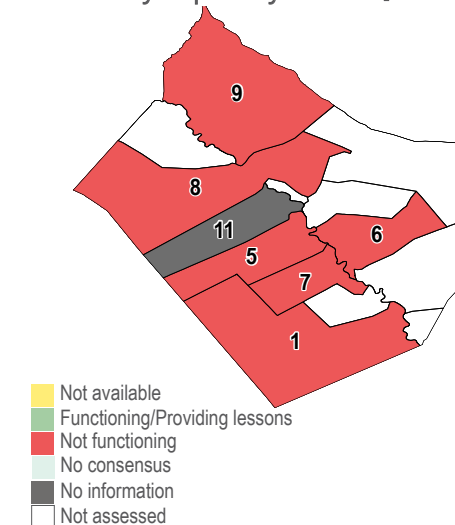
Education

There were challenges to accessing educational facilities in 18 of 24 communities assessed. In the same 18 communities there were no functioning or available formal pre-conflict facilities, with the main issue being that schools were shut down by authorities.

Most common reasons for children not attending school [CL¹: 2.17/3]



Availability of primary schools [CL¹: 3/3]





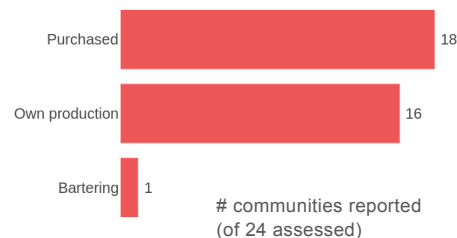
Humanitarian Situation Overview in Syria (HSOS) Deir ez Zor Governorate

May 2016

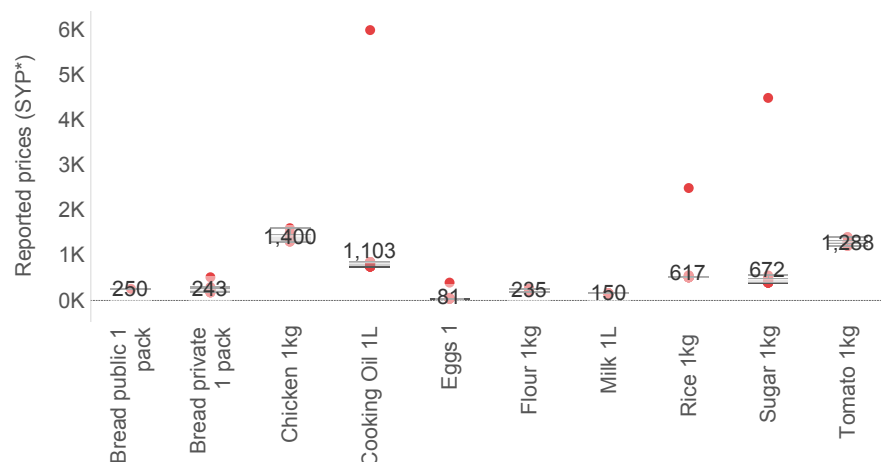
Food Security

In the majority of communities assessed, inhabitants commonly suffered from a lack of resources, preventing them from buying food on the market. Further, access to food was hindered by the unavailability of certain food items on markets and the high cost of certain food items. Local production was reported to have decreased in six communities assessed across five sub-districts.

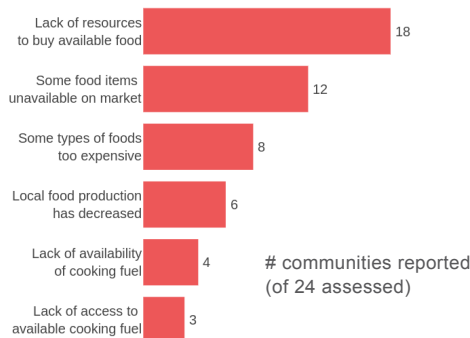
Most common sources of obtaining food [CL¹: 3/3]



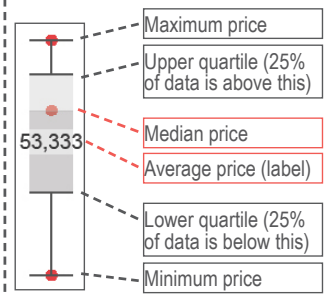
Prices of food items [CL¹: 2.06/3]



Challenges to accessing food [CL¹: 3/3]



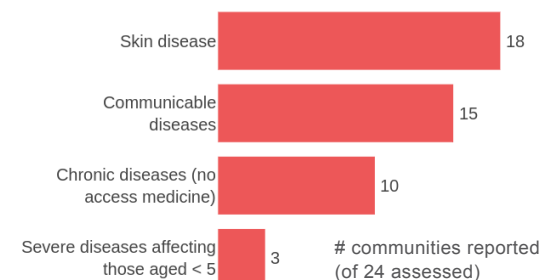
How to read a box plot



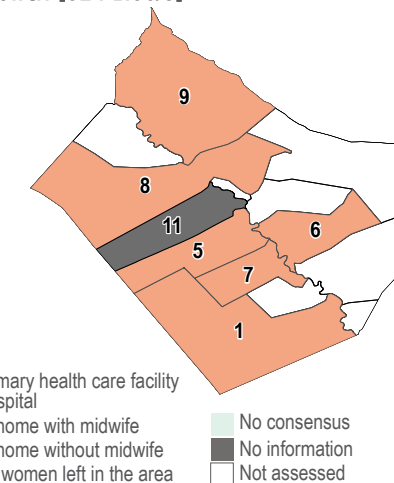
Health

Severe diseases affecting those aged less than five years were reportedly common in Siyal, Saalu and Tiba. Maternal health issues were reported in Dablan and malnutrition was reportedly common in Joura. Skin diseases such as leishmaniasis and communicable diseases were reported common health concerns in the majority of communities assessed this month. None of the assessed communities reported that women give birth in either a primary health facility or a hospital.

Reported health problems [CL¹: 2/3]



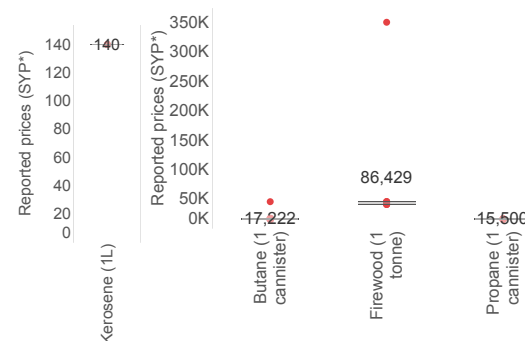
Most common place for women to give birth [CL¹: 1.06/3]



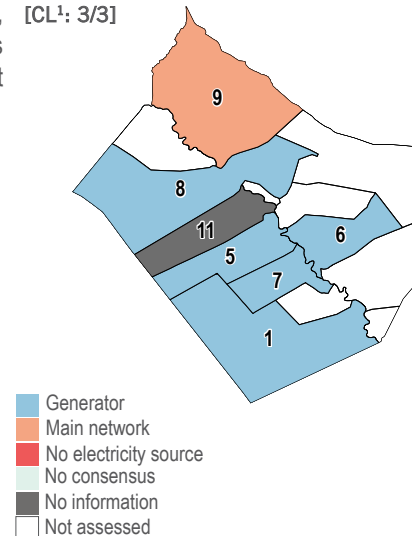
NFIs

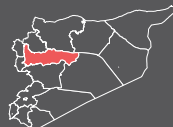
All assessed communities reported relying on generators as their main source of electricity, with the exception of four, who reported utilising the main power network. Butane was reportedly available in all communities, as was diesel, except in the community of Joura in Deir ez Zor City.

Prices of fuel sources [CL¹: 2.06 /3]



Most common source of electricity [CL¹: 3/3]

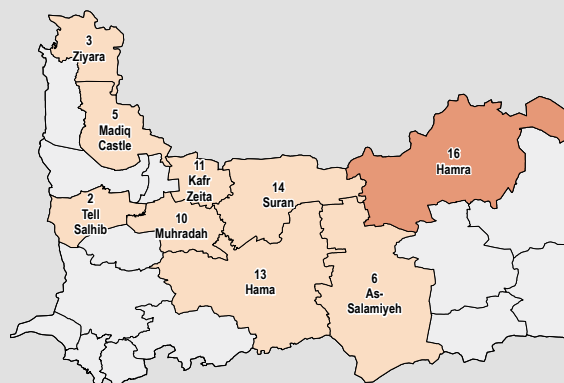




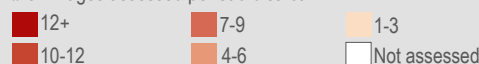
Context

Hama governorate hosts 500,801 IDPs and 1,052,578 people in need of assistance (OCHA). In April, humanitarian access remained limited in areas along the northern border with Idlib, the southern border with Homs and north eastern parts of the governorate. Civilian and IDP displacement also continued this month. In April, seasonal clothing and blankets were delivered for children in Hama, in particularly UNICEF was able to distribute these items into As-Saan in Hama governorate (UNICEF). Finally, according to the Nutrition Cluster, the nutrition of populations in Hama governorate is in a vulnerable situation due to the escalation of conflict and the concentration of IDPs (Nutrition Cluster).

Coverage map



of villages assessed per sub-district



Coverage

Communities assessed: 18/494

Sub-districts assessed: 9/22

Livelihoods

Twelve communities assessed across six sub-districts reported borrowing money from family and friends, with 5 of these communities also selling household assets as strategies to cope with a lack of income and resources. Moreover, two of these communities, Sruj and Qasr Ali, also reported people engaging in high risk illegal work. Food-related coping strategies such as skipping meals were reported by three communities.

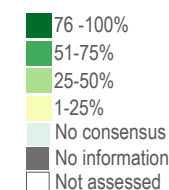
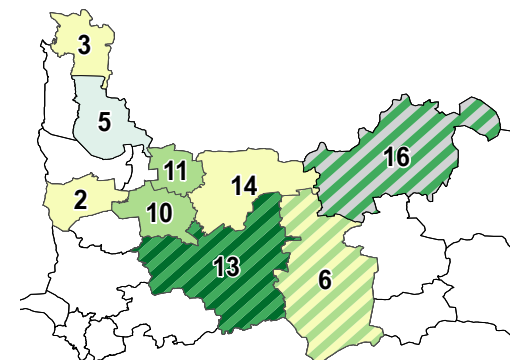
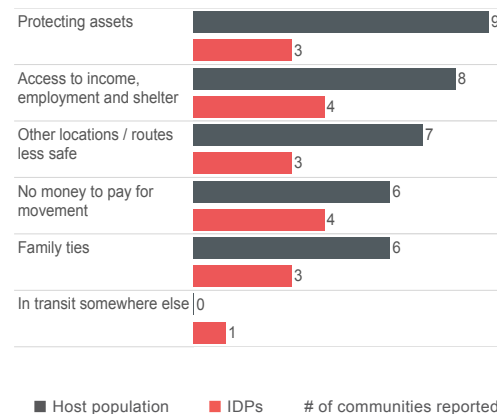
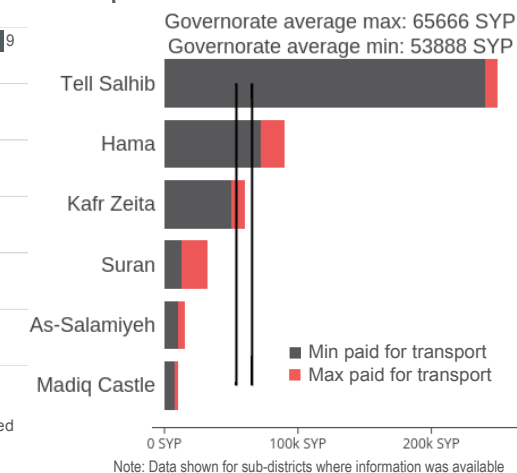
Most common coping strategies [CL¹: 2.69/3]

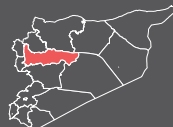
Displacement

None of the pre-conflict population reportedly remained in the communities of Khattab, Alala and Rohaya in April³. Less than 25% of the pre-conflict population reportedly remained in a third of the 18 communities assessed in April. In the communities of Atshan, Jamasa Odayat-Alshareeah, Madiq Castle, Tal Ada, Khneizir and Kafr Omeim, pre-conflict populations cited a lack of money to pay for movement, indicating a willingness but inability to leave.

IDPs reportedly lived in 9 of the 18 communities assessed in April, with inward movement only reported into Berdoneh community this month.

In the communities of Latman, Asharneh, Lower Amiqa and Jamasa Odayat, it was reported that less than 25% of the population

Estimated % of original population remaining (excluding IDPs) [CL¹: 2/3]Most common reasons for staying: IDPs vs host population [CL¹: 2.06/3]Amounts paid for transportation to the border per sub-district² [CL¹: 2.11/3]



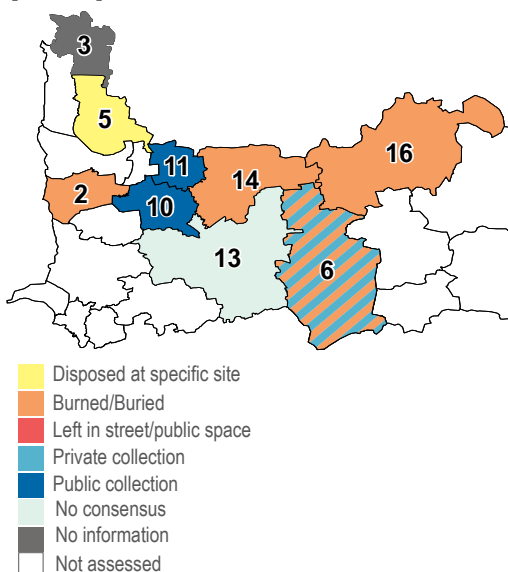
WASH

In April, the most common source of drinking water across the governorate was from water trucks. Water from various sources was generally fine to drink in the majority of communities assessed, with the exception of three communities where trucked water, water from the network and open wells tasted or smelled bad.

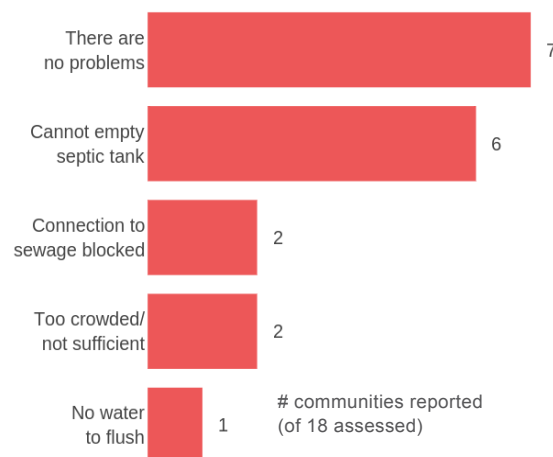
There were problems with latrines in seven communities assessed, with the most common issue being blocked sewage networks, followed by an inability to empty the septic tanks. There was a reduction in safe water since the previous month in five communities.

Garbage was commonly burned or buried in seven communities.

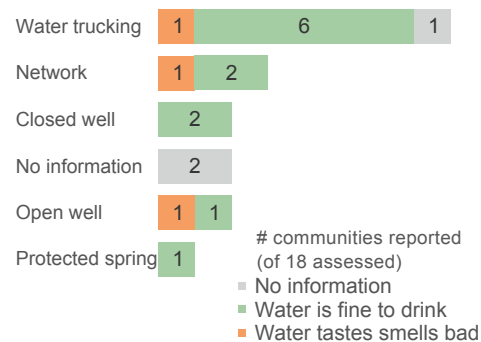
Most common form of garbage disposal [CL¹: 3/3]



Problems with latrines [CL¹: 3/3]



Most common water source and status [CL¹: 3/3]

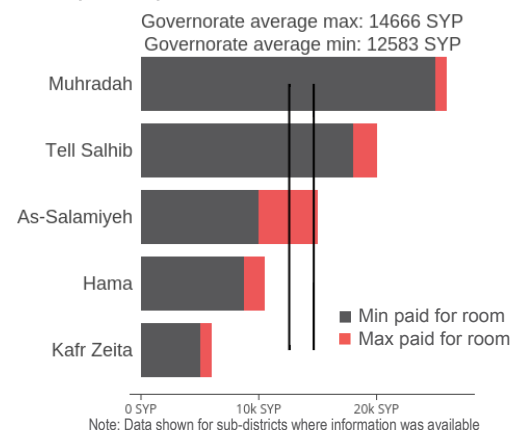


communities reported (of 18 assessed)
 ■ No information
 ■ Water is fine to drink
 ■ Water tastes/smells bad

Shelter

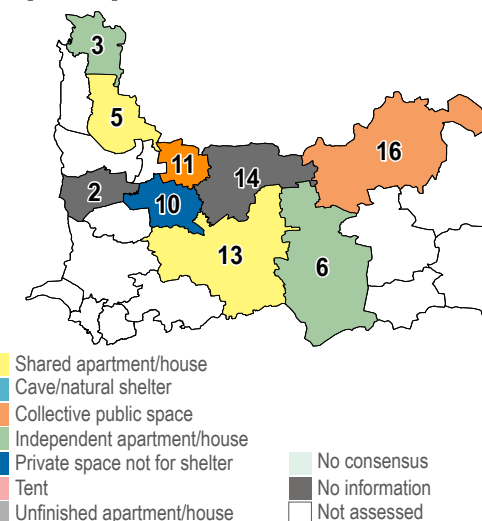
Average reported rent paid per room in Hama governorate (13625 SYP²) was higher than the average rent paid across the country (12366 SYP²).

Rent prices per sub-district² [CL¹: 2.83/3]



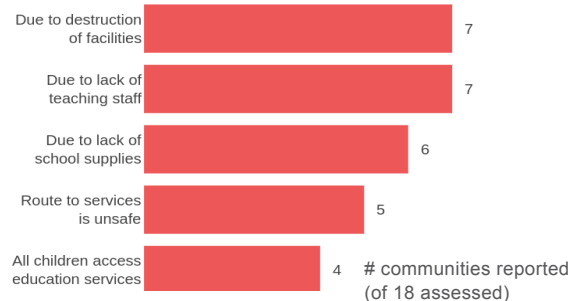
Note: Data shown for sub-districts where information was available

Most common shelter lived in by IDPs [CL¹: 2/3]



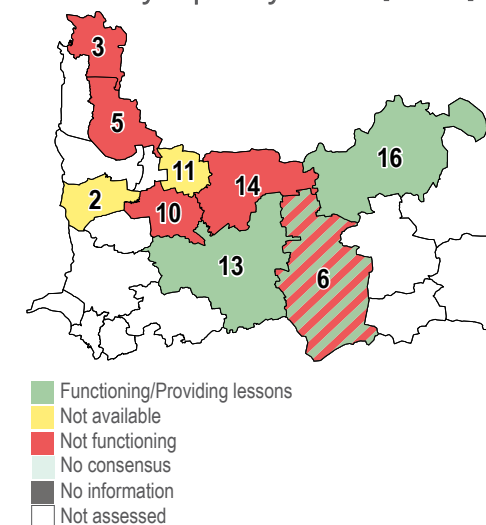
Education

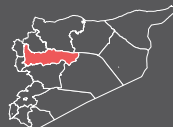
There were challenges to accessing educational facilities in at least 12 of 18 communities assessed, with the main issues being the destruction of facilities and a lack of teaching staff and school supplies. Primary schools were reportedly functioning in a third of communities assessed. **Most common reasons for children not attending school [CL¹: 2.69/3]**



communities reported (of 18 assessed)

Availability of primary schools [CL¹: 3/3]



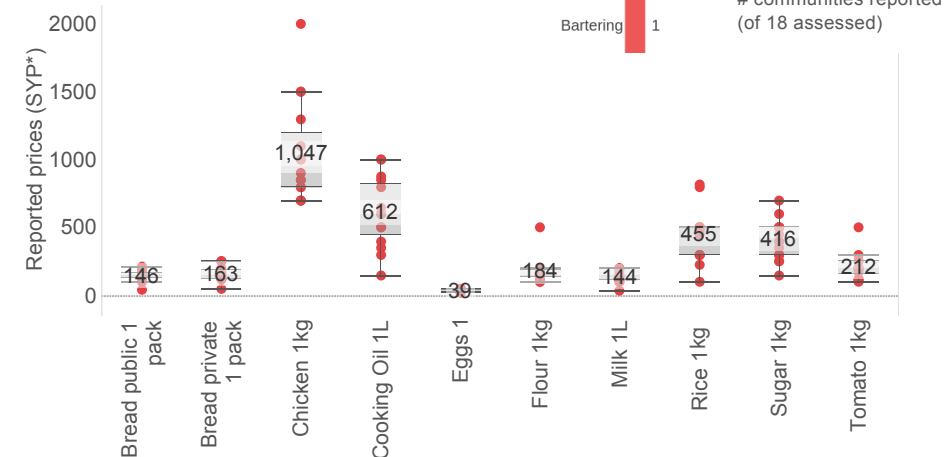


Food Security

The most commonly reported challenges to accessing food were the cost of certain types of food and a lack of resources to buy available foods.

A total of 14 out of 18 communities assessed reported the ability to purchase their own food, with 4 of these communities also having received food distributions.

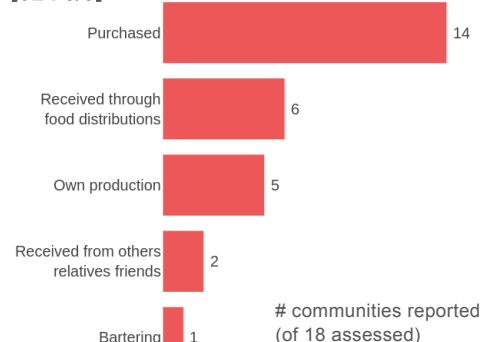
Prices of food items [CL¹: 2/3]



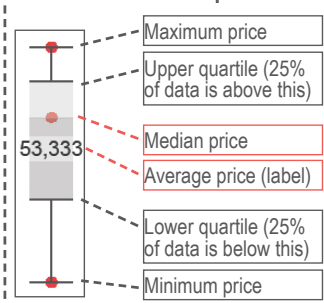
Challenges to accessing food [CL¹: 3/3]



Most common sources of obtaining food [CL¹: 3/3]



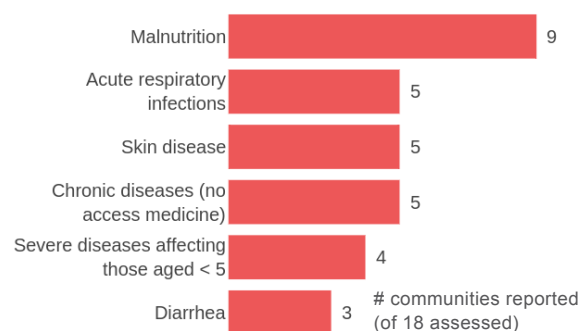
How to read a box plot



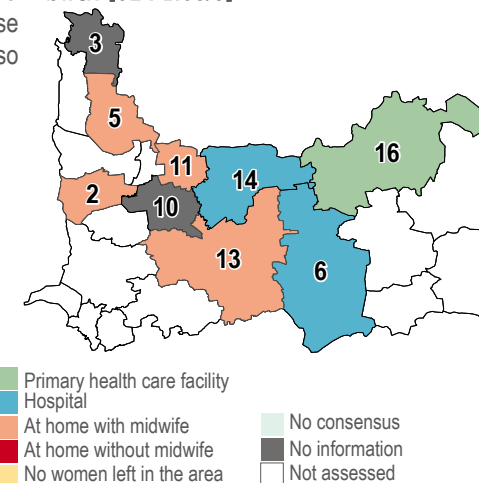
Health

Malnutrition was reported a common health concern in half of the communities assessed. Acute respiratory infections were a common health concern in five communities, with two of these communities, Murak and Jamasa Odayat - Alshareeah also reporting communicable diseases as common health concern.

Reported health problems [CL¹: 2/3]



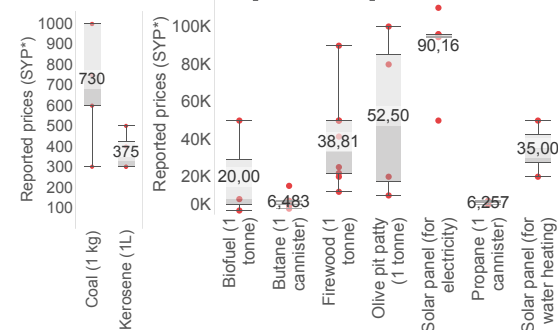
Most common place for women to give birth [CL¹: 1.63/3]



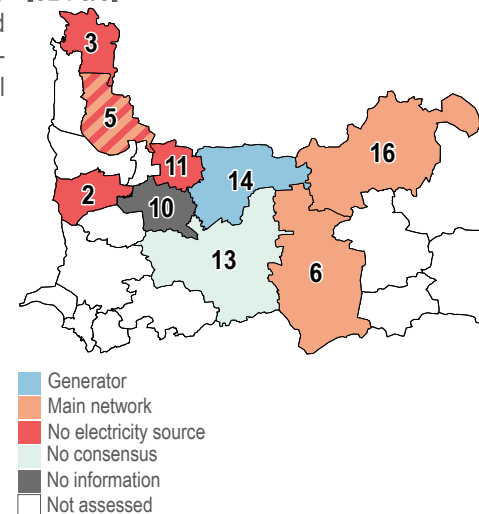
NFIs

Five communities in Hama (Kafr Omeim, Ashameh, Lower Amiqa, Madiq Castle and Latmana) reported not having any electricity source at all during April. Diesel was available in all assessed communities except Kafr Bihem, Madiq Castle, Jamasa Odayat-Alshareeah and Lower Amiqa and butane was available in all communities except Khattab, Kafr Omeim and Ashameh.

Prices of fuel sources [CL¹: 2.08 /3]



Most common source of electricity [CL¹: 3/3]

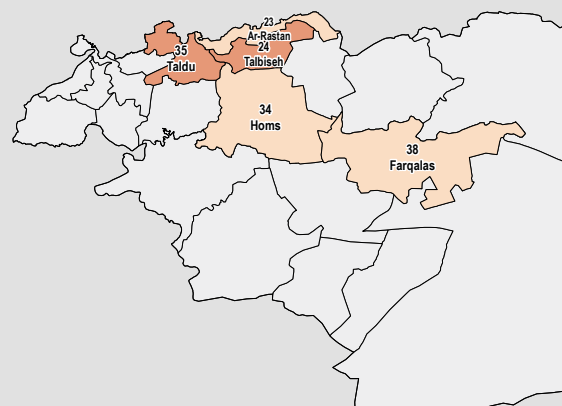




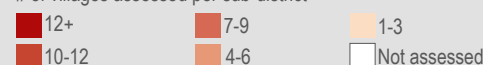
Context

Homs governorate hosts 526,510 IDPs and 1,023,033 people in need of assistance (OCHA). In April, areas along the northern borders with Hama, Ar Raqqa and Deir ez Zor, and central parts of Homs governorate remained hard-to-reach for humanitarian assistance (OCHA). Since the beginning of 2015, civilians have been displaced by increased conflict across Homs governorate as well as within Homs city. The displacement of IDPs continued this month. In late April, interagency convoys delivered multi-sectoral assistance for 122,500 people in need in Rastan and 60,000 people in need in Talbiseh. These convoys were the first aid deliveries to reach these locations since 2013 and 2015, respectively.

Coverage map



of villages assessed per sub-district



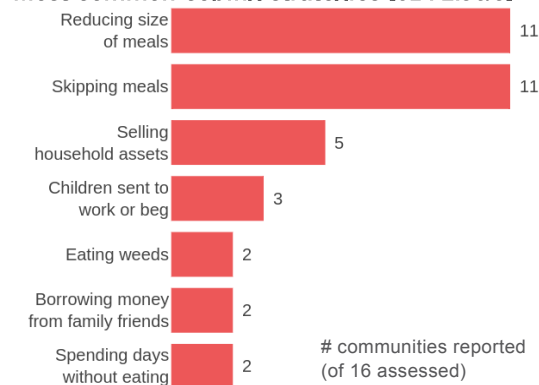
Coverage

Communities assessed: 16/454

Sub-districts assessed: 5/23

Livelihoods

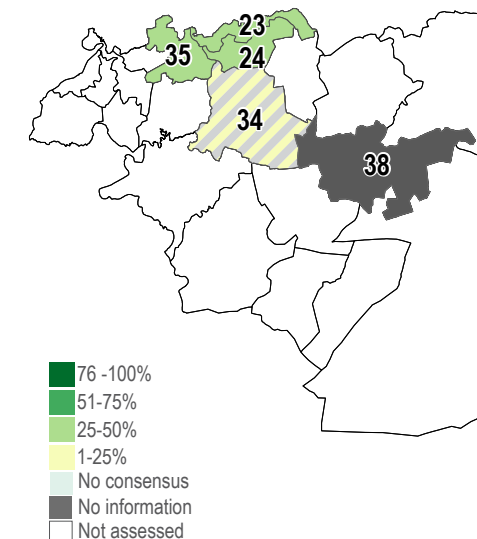
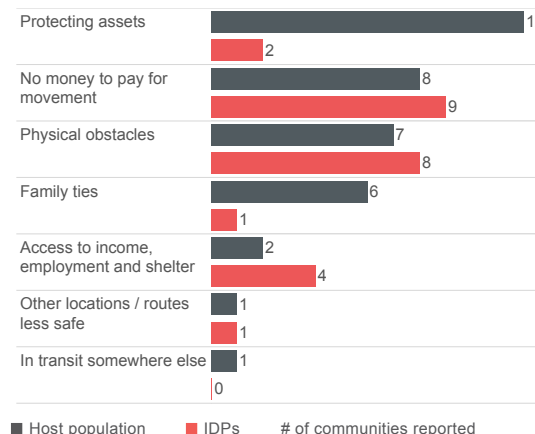
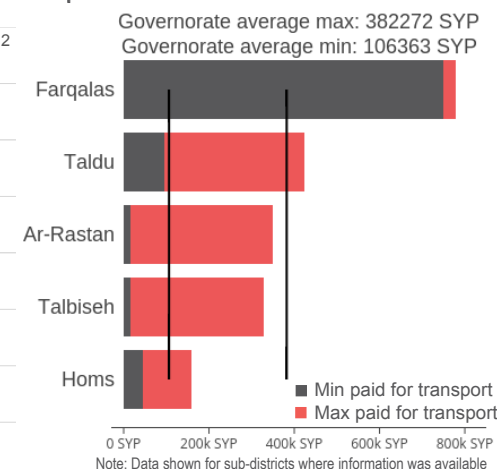
Food related coping strategies were common in Homs governorate; seven communities in Ar-Rastan, Homs, Taldu and Talbiseh sub-districts reported skipping meals and reducing meal sizes - two of these communities, Al Waer and Kafr Laha, also reported eating weeds and spending days without eating. Children were sent to work or beg in Zmeimer, Ghanto and Al Waer communities, and high risk illegal work was undertaken by residents in Farqalas community to cope with a lack of income and resources.

Most common coping strategies [CL¹: 2.96/3]

Displacement

None of the pre-conflict population reportedly remained in the communities of Tir Maallah, Kisein, Sensil or Um Sharshouh³ in April 2016, and less than 25% remained in Talbiseh, Deir Fool and Al Wa'ar. Pre-conflict populations across the assessed communities commonly left due to the escalation of conflict and protection concerns. In the eleven communities where pre-conflict populations remained during the previous month, the protection of assets, and lack of money for movement were cited as main reasons for pre-conflict populations staying in their respective communities.

IDPs lived in at least 9 communities assessed in April; in all of these communities it was reported that IDPs lacked money for further transport, and 8 of the communities also reported that IDPs could not physically leave.

Estimated % of original population remaining (excluding IDPs) [CL¹: 2.56/3]Most common reasons for staying: IDPs vs host population [CL¹: 2.75/3]Amounts paid for transportation to the border per sub-district² [CL¹: 2.77/3]



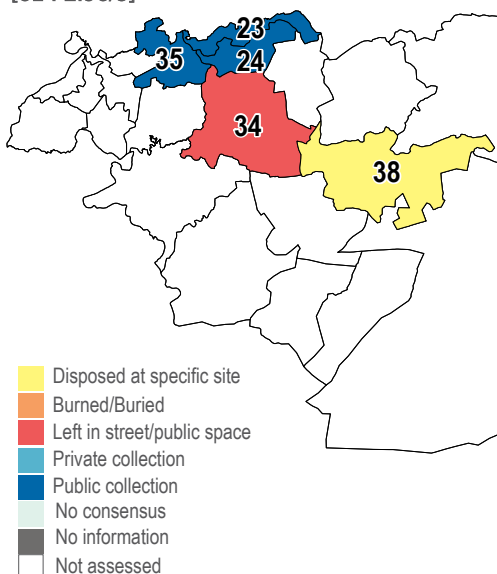
WASH

In April, the most common source of drinking water across the governorate was through closed wells. Water was usually safe to drink in more than half of communities assessed, though water from open wells reportedly tasted or smelled bad in Farqalas community.

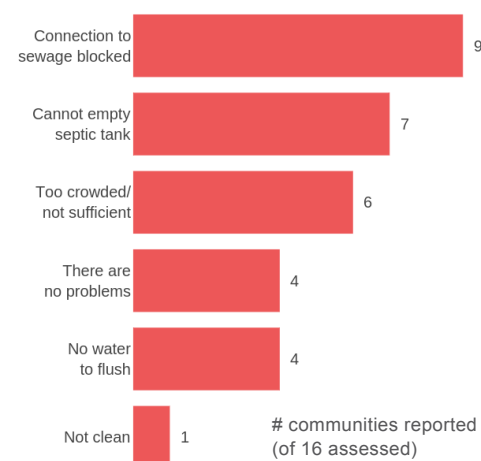
There were problems with latrines in 11 communities assessed, with the most common issue being blocked sewage connections, followed by an inability to empty septic tanks.

Garbage was commonly left in the street or public areas in Al-Wa'ar community in Homs sub-district.

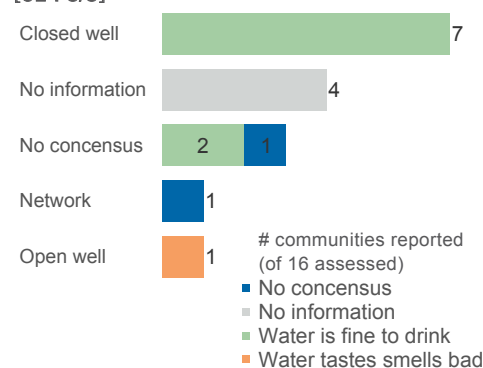
Most common form of garbage disposal [CL¹: 2.96/3]



Problems with latrines [CL¹: 3/3]



Most common water source and status [CL¹: 3/3]

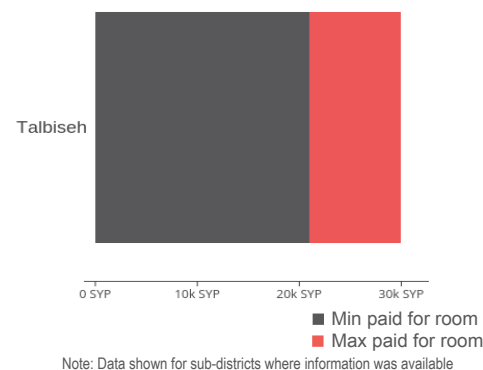


Shelter

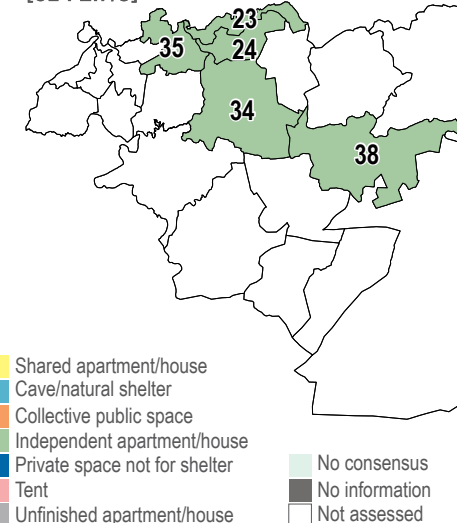
Average reported rent paid per room in Homs governorate (12750 SYP²) was slightly higher than the average rent paid across the country (12366 SYP²).

Rent prices per sub-district² [CL¹: 2.5/3]

Governorate average max: 15000 SYP
Governorate average min: 10500 SYP



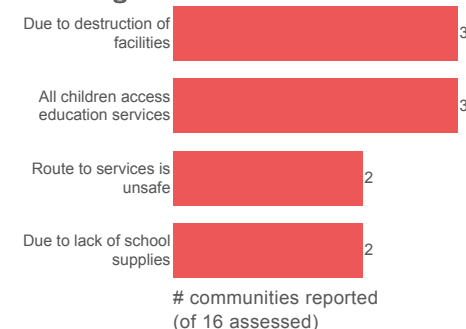
Most common shelter lived in by IDPs [CL¹: 2.7/3]



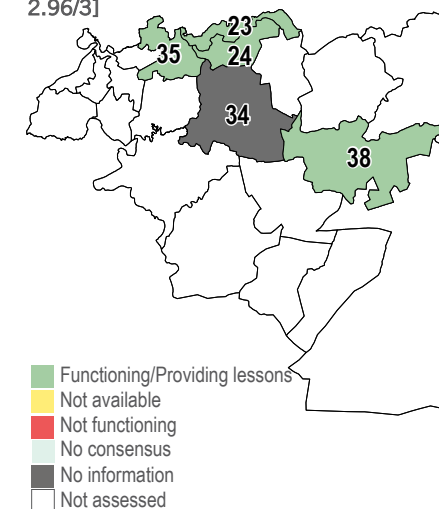
Education

There were reportedly no problems with children accessing educational facilities in Farqalas, Makrumiyeh and Al Waer communities. Primary schools were functioning in nine communities, assessed across four sub-districts.

Most common reasons for children not attending school [CL¹: 2.92/3]



Availability of primary schools [CL¹: 2.96/3]

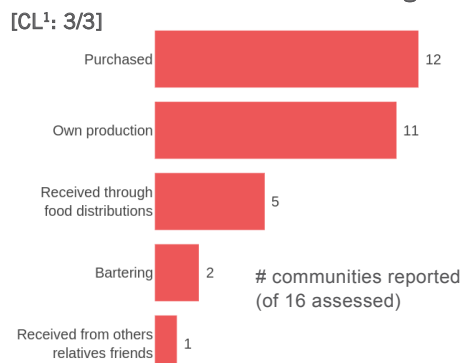




Food Security

Purchasing and own food production were common sources of obtaining food in the majority of communities assessed in Homs governorate. Five communities assessed, Homs Al Waer, Ar Rastan, Talbiseh, Tal Dahab and Farqalas reported receiving food distributions. In the majority of communities assessed, challenges to accessing food were related to the unavailability of certain food items on markets and a decrease in local production.

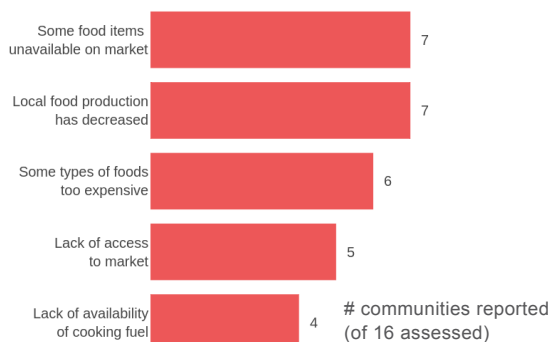
Most common sources of obtaining food [CL¹: 3/3]



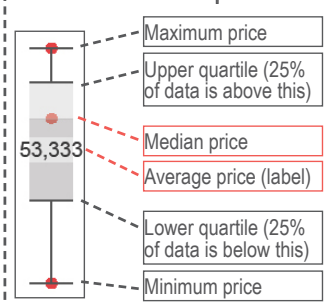
Prices of food items [CL¹: 2.9/3]



Challenges to accessing food [CL¹: 2.96/3]



How to read a box plot



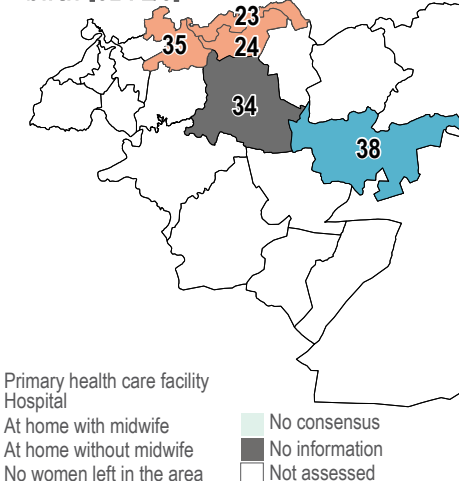
Health

Chronic diseases and injuries were the most commonly reported health concerns across assessed communities in April. Malnutrition was reported by four communities, among them was Al Wa'er community. Pregnancy related diseases were reportedly common concerns in Kafr Laha and maternal health issues were reported in Deir Fool.

Reported health problems [CL¹: 2/3]



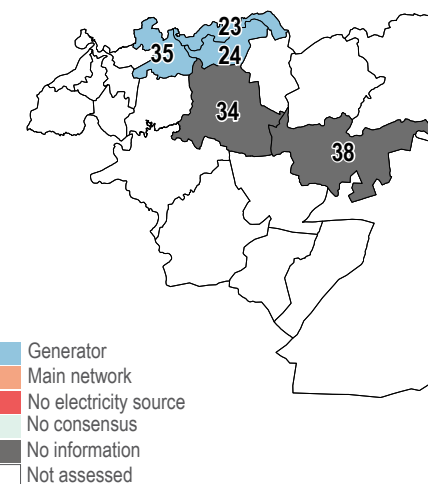
Most common place for women to give birth [CL¹: 2/3]



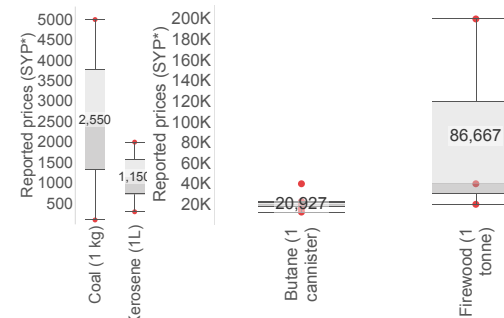
NFIs

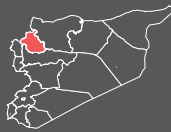
Generators were reportedly the main source of electricity in all communities assessed in April, with the exception of Kafr Laha and Al-Wa'ar, where some KIs reported no source of electricity during the month. While nearly all NFIs assessed were reportedly not available in any community this month, butane and diesel were reportedly accessible across communities.

Most common source of electricity [CL¹: 3/3]



Prices of fuel sources [CL¹: 2.77 /3]



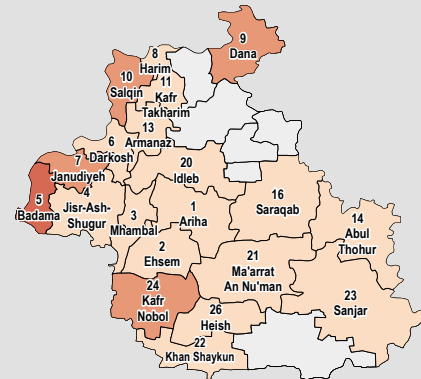


Context

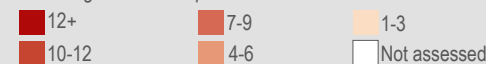
Idleb governorate hosts an estimated 704,511 IDPs and 1,224,773 people in need of assistance (OCHA). Many of the IDPs originate from elsewhere within the governorate.

In April, humanitarian access remained a challenge in the southern and south western parts of the governorate (OCHA). On April 30, inter-agency convoys were permitted to deliver vital humanitarian assistance to 20,000 people inside the besieged communities of Foah and Kefraya as part of the "Four Towns Agreement" (OCHA, UNICEF).

Coverage map



of villages assessed per sub-district



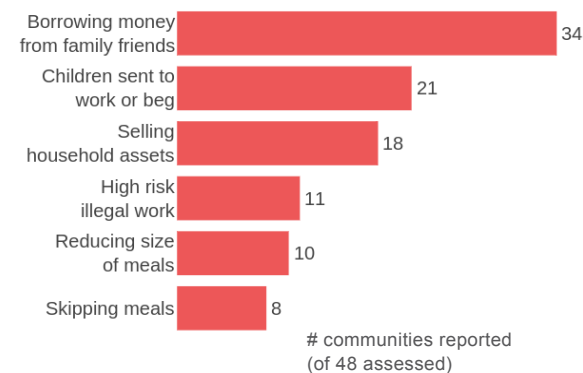
Coverage

Communities assessed: 48/462

Sub-districts assessed: 20/26

Livelihoods

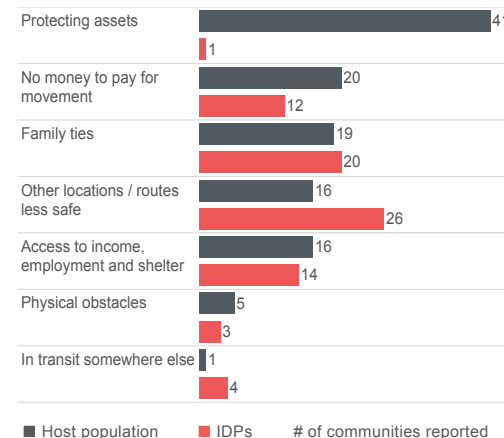
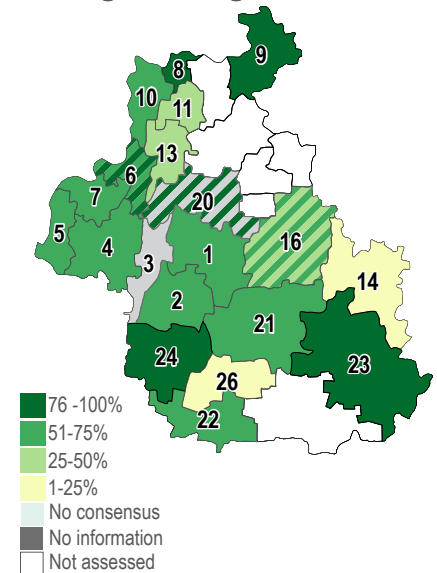
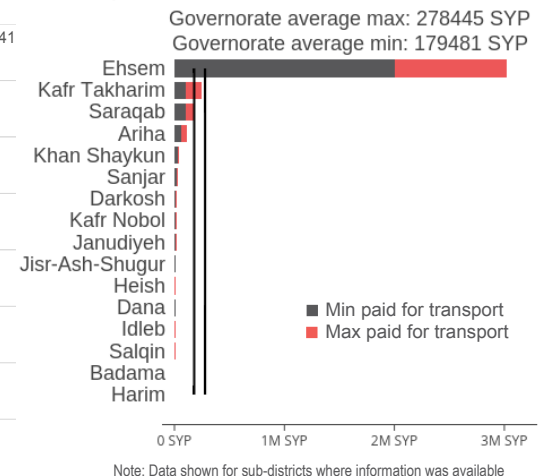
In April, 34 communities assessed across 17 sub-districts reported borrowing money from families or friends in order to cope with a lack of income or resources. Children were reportedly commonly sent to work or beg in 21 communities in 11 sub-districts assessed, with 7 of these communities also reporting residents were undertaking high-risk illegal work, suggesting that populations are particularly vulnerable. Food based coping strategies such as reducing meal sizes were reported in ten communities assessed across nine sub-districts – in half of these communities people also resorted to skipping meals.

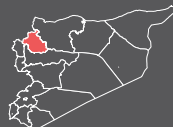
Most common coping strategies [CL¹: 2.85/3]

Displacement

None of the pre-conflict population reportedly remained in Mastumeh and Northern Laj communities³, and less than 25% remaining in the communities of Tal Sultan, Heish, Badama, Ablin and Zeineie. In contrast, more than 75% of the pre-conflict population reportedly remained in 12 communities assessed across nine sub-districts. The protection of assets, familial ties and a lack of money to pay for movement were the most commonly reported reasons for pre-conflict populations remaining.

IDPs were reported living in at least 39 of the 48 communities assessed. IDPs were reportedly staying in these communities because other locations/routes were considered less safe. Good relations with the host community and a lack of money for onward movement were other commonly reported reasons for staying.

Most common reasons for staying: IDPs vs host population [CL¹: 2.7/3]Estimated % of original population remaining (excluding IDPs) [CL¹: 2.56/3]Amounts paid for transportation to the border per sub-district² [CL¹: 2.6/3]

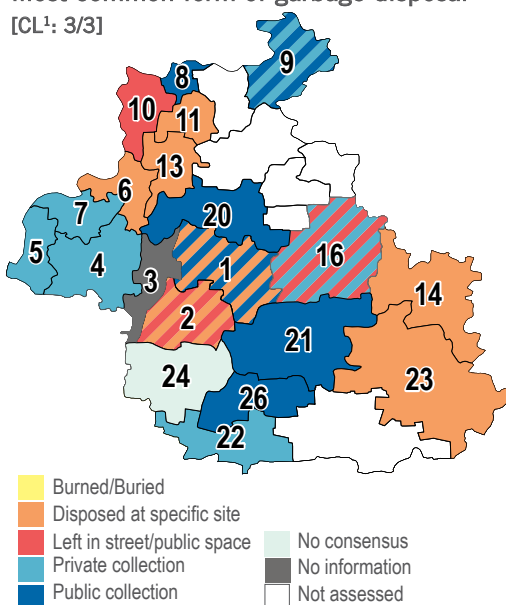


WASH

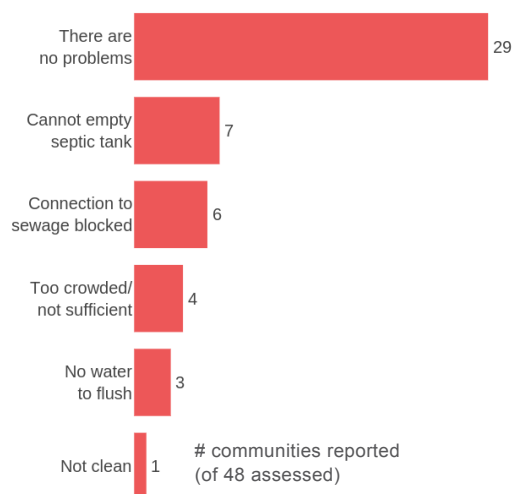
In April, the most common source of drinking water across the governorate was from water trucks, followed by closed wells and the water network. Water was reportedly fine to drink in the majority of communities assessed, though trucked water reportedly tasted or smelled bad in five communities. There was a reduction in the volume of safe water available since the previous month in 18 communities.

Problems with latrines were reported in at least 14 communities assessed, with the most commonly reported issue being an inability to empty septic tanks, followed by blocked sewage connections. Garbage was commonly left in the streets or public areas in seven communities and buried or burned in nine communities.

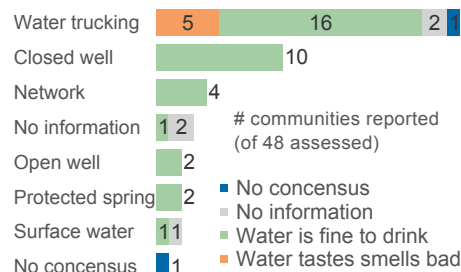
Most common form of garbage disposal [CL¹: 3/3]



Problems with latrines [CL¹: 3/3]



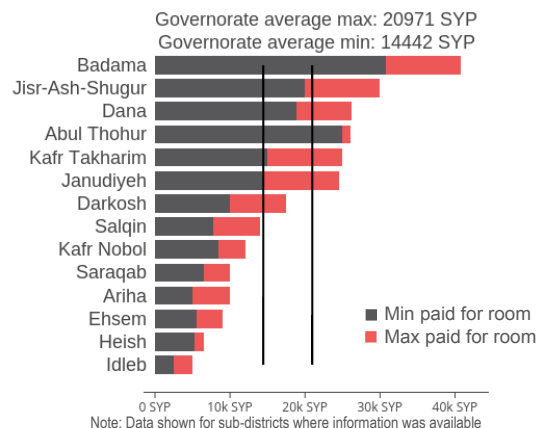
Most common water source and status [CL¹: 3/3]



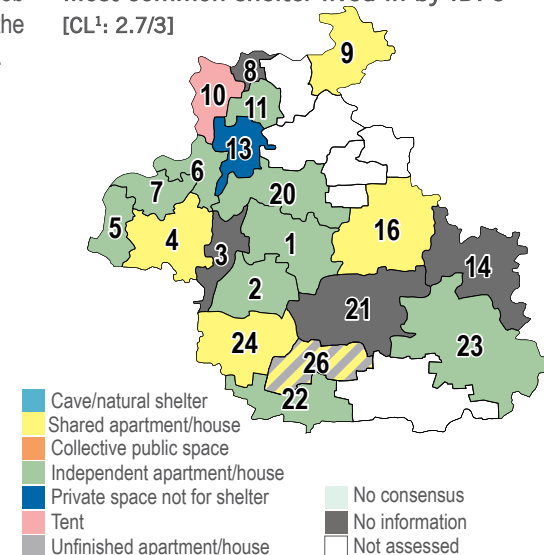
Shelter

Average reported rent paid per room in Idlib governorate (17707 SYP²) was higher than the average rent paid across the country (12366 SYP²).

Rent prices per sub-district² [CL¹: 2.84/3]



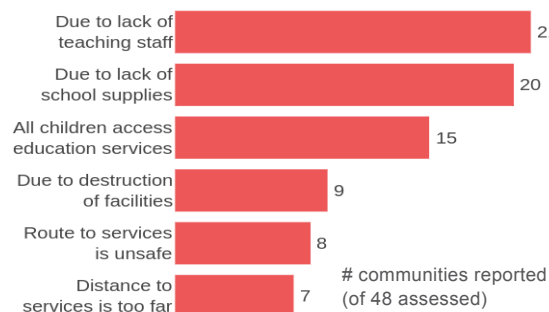
Most common shelter lived in by IDPs [CL¹: 2.7/3]



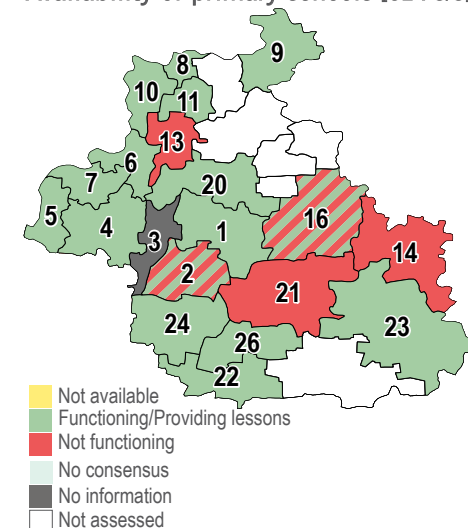
Education

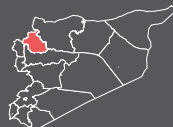
There were challenges to accessing educational facilities in 31 of 48 communities assessed, with the most common reasons being a lack of teaching staff and school supplies as well as destroyed facilities. There were no functioning or available educational facilities in at least nine communities.

Most common reasons for children not attending school [CL¹: 2.29/3]



Availability of primary schools [CL¹: 3/3]

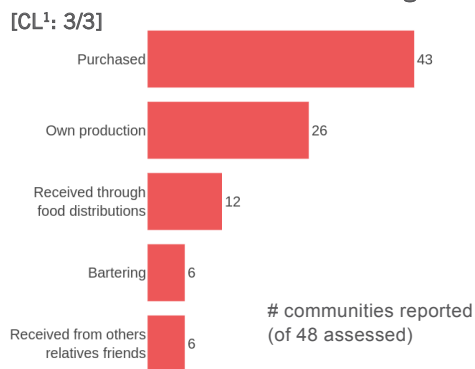




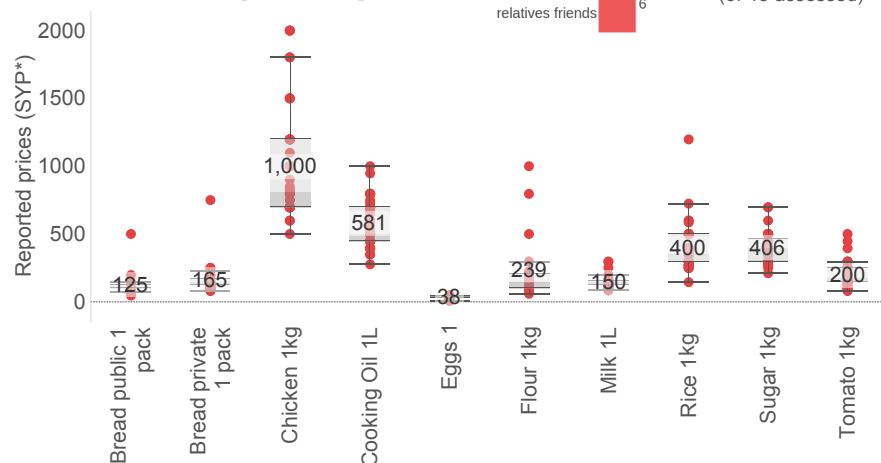
Food Security

Purchasing was a common source of obtaining food in 43 out of 48 communities assessed, with 10 of these communities also obtaining food through food distributions. Challenges to obtaining food appeared to be related to the purchasing power of inhabitants, as the most commonly reported challenges were a lack of resources to buy available foods and the cost of certain types of food.

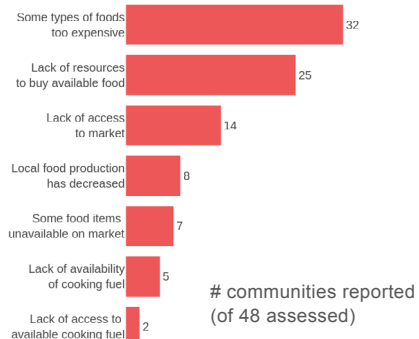
Most common sources of obtaining food [CL¹: 3/3]



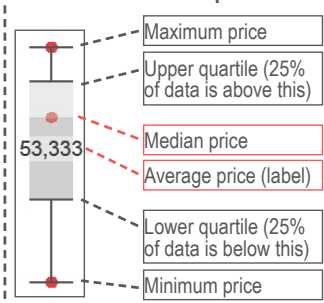
Prices of food items [CL¹: 2.64/3]



Challenges to accessing food [CL¹: 3/3]



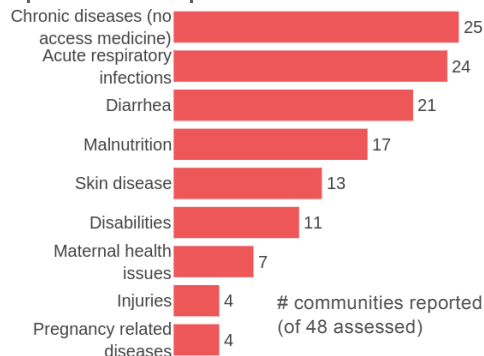
How to read a box plot



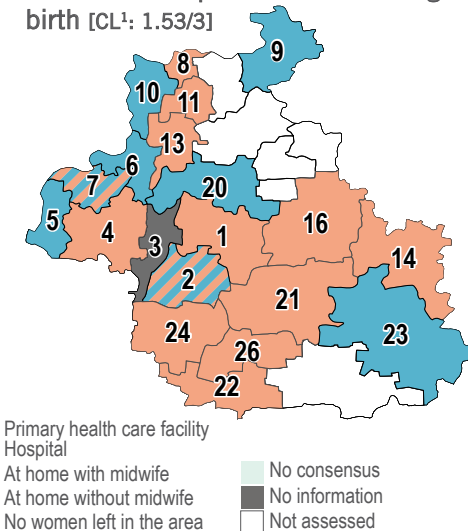
Health

Malnutrition was a common health concern in 17 out of 48 communities. Pregnancy related diseases were reportedly common in the four communities of Darkosh, Qanniyeh, Nasra and Ablin. Severe diseases affecting those aged less than five were reported in Harim and Dorriyeh. In Tlul, it was reported that women most commonly give birth at home without midwife care.

Reported health problems [CL¹: 2.13/3]



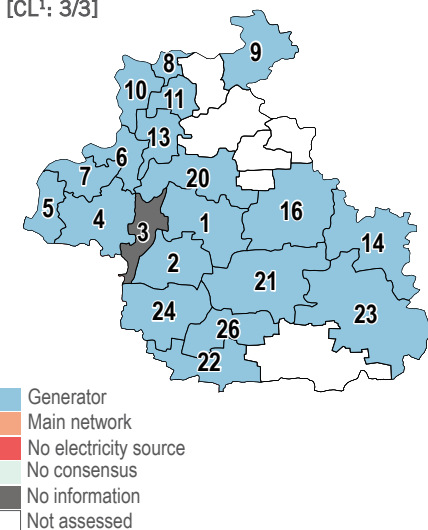
Most common place for women to give birth [CL¹: 1.53/3]



NFIs

Butane was reportedly available in all assessed communities except Ablin, while diesel was also available in all assessed communities except Afs and Kafr Oweid. Nearly all communities reported utilizing generators as the main source of electricity in April.

Most common source of electricity [CL¹: 3/3]



Prices of fuel sources [CL¹: 2.1 /3]

