

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 July 2016 referring to the situation in June 2016.

Covering governorates in Syria, with the exception of As-Sweida, Damascus, Dar'a, Lattakia, Quneitra, Rural Damascus, and Tartous, 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/>

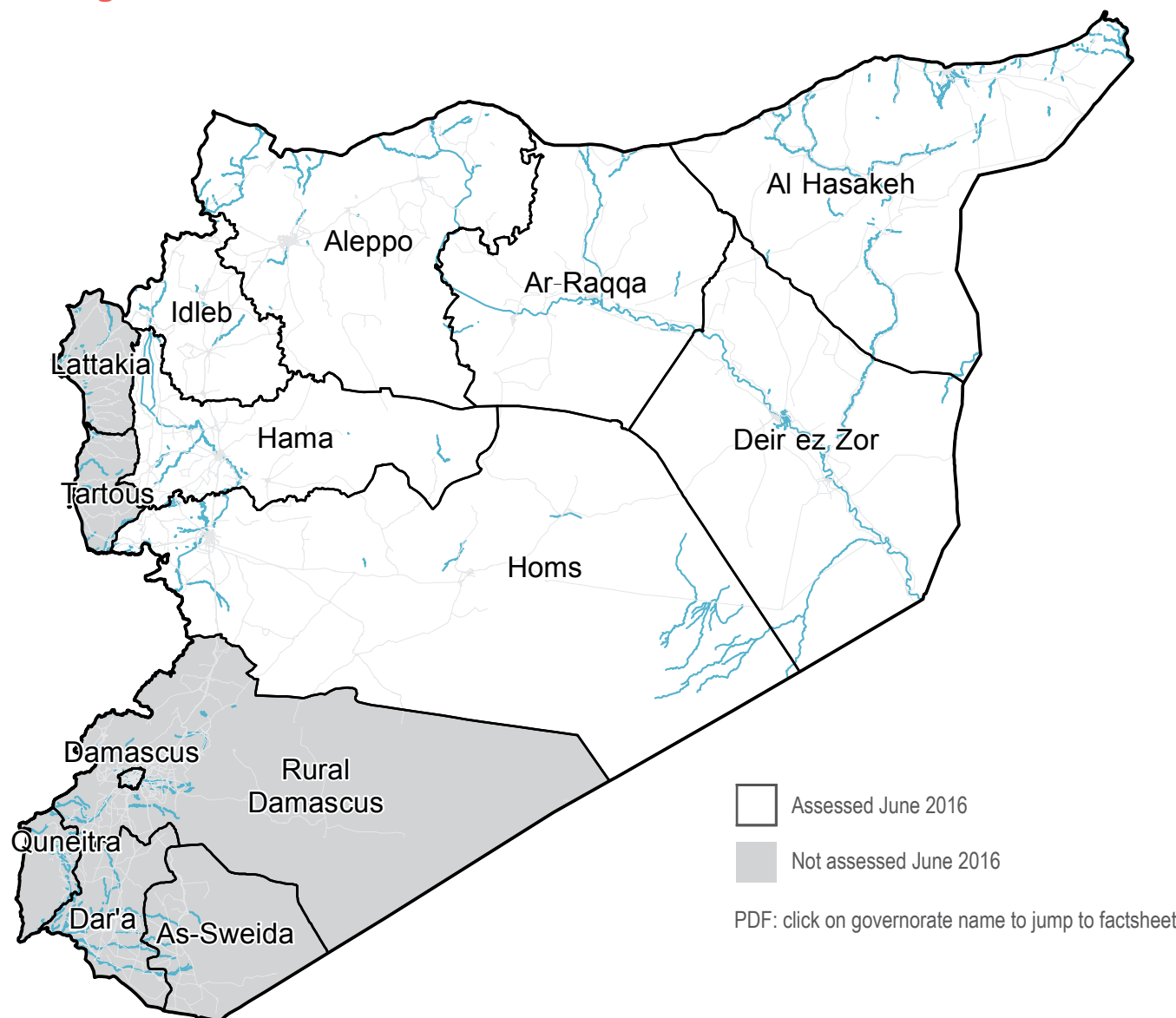
Methodology and limitations

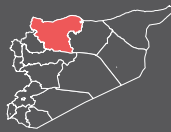
These findings are based on data collected remotely (in Jordan, Iraq, Turkey and Lebanon) from Key Informants (KIs) residing in Syria, gathered at the community level – and can thus only be considered as indicative of the overall situation in the sub-district.

In July, information was collected from Key Informants in 234 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

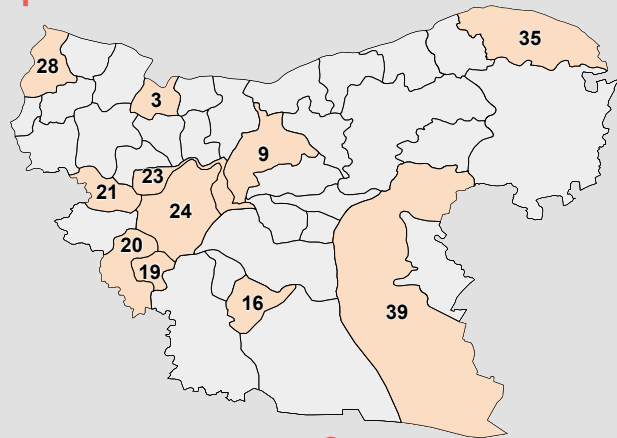
For a full description of the methodology, please see the AoO terms of reference, available on the REACH Resource Centre here ([link](#)).

Coverage





Coverage map

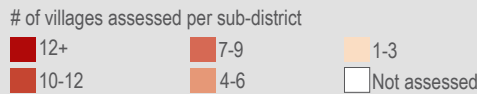


Context

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). In May, most of the governorate was limited for humanitarian access with all of the north and east and parts of the south and west considered hard to reach (OCHA).

Coverage

Communities assessed: 17/1255
Sub-districts assessed: 11/40

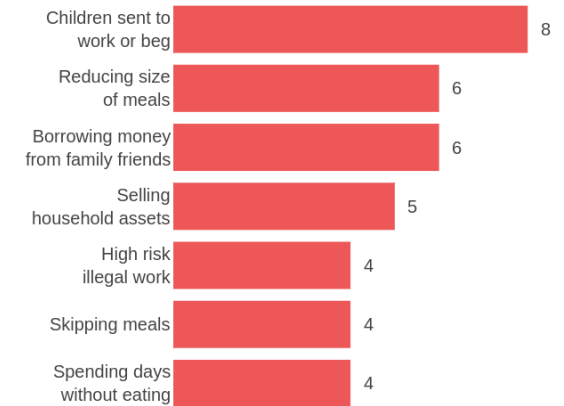


Livelihoods

In June, the most common coping strategies used to cope with a lack of food reported in the communities assessed were begging, reduction of meals size, as well as borrowing money.

More extreme coping strategies such as looking for food in garbage and spending days without eating were reported in the neighbourhood of Sheikh Maqsoud and Msharqah (Aleppo city), and the communities of Big Habbuba, Shamarin, Salama and Ain Al Arab.

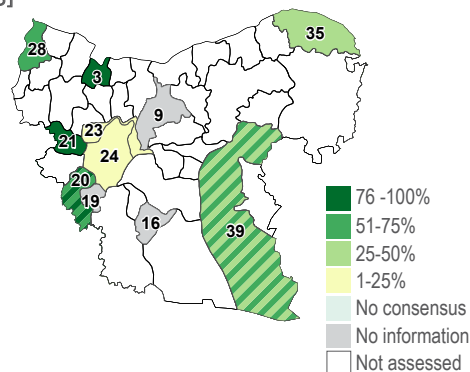
Most common coping strategies [¹CL: 3/3]



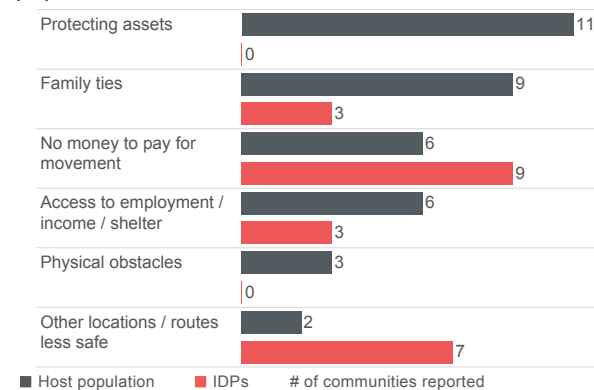
Displacement

Most commonly reported % of original population remaining per sub-district (excluding IDPs)

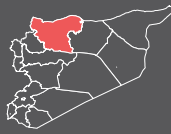
[¹CL: 3/3]



Most common reasons for staying: IDPs vs host population [¹CL: 3/3]



None of the pre-conflict population were reported remaining in the communities of Bazagha, Dalama, Tal Anbar and Karm Myasar², escalation of conflict and protection concerns being the most commonly reported reasons for leaving. Women were reportedly a majority in almost 80% of the communities assessed, where pre-conflict populations remained (10 out of 13 communities); these almost entirely correspond to communities hosting IDPs, with the exception of Haritan (Haritan sub-district) and Little Habbuba (Al-Khafsa sub-district). Arrivals of IDPs during June was reported in 7 out of 18 communities, with numbers estimated as exceeding a thousand individuals in the communities of Salama, Shamarin and A'zaz (sub-district). The most reported reasons for IDPs to remain in the communities assessed were the lack of money to pay for movement as well as the perception that other locations or routes were less safe; pre-conflict populations on the other hand overwhelmingly reported protection of assets and family ties as the main reasons to stay.

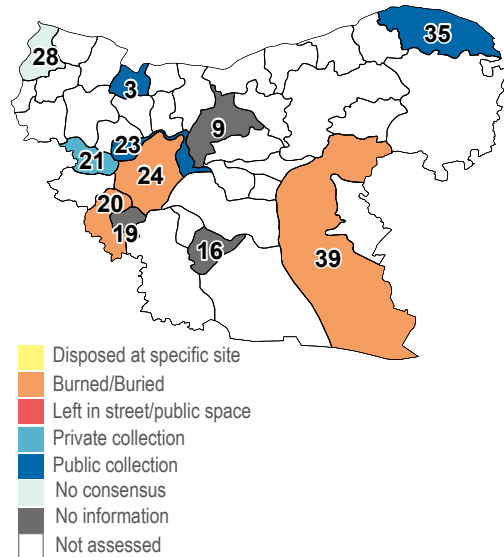


WASH

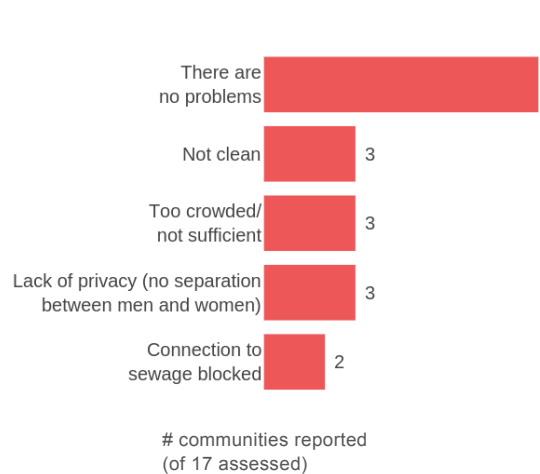
In June, water trucking was reportedly the main source of drinking water in the communities assessed, while people reported being sick after drinking water in the communities of Daret Azza and Aleppo (Msharqah). In Daret Azza a reduction in the availability of safe drinking water was also reported, compared to the previous month; a worsening in safe water availability was reportedly experienced also in the community of Shamarin. Most commonly however, in the communities assessed it was reported that the volume of available safe drinking water remained the same compared to the month before. There were no issues with latrines in most communities, although at least three communities reported that latrines were not clean or too crowded.

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

[¹CL: 3/3]

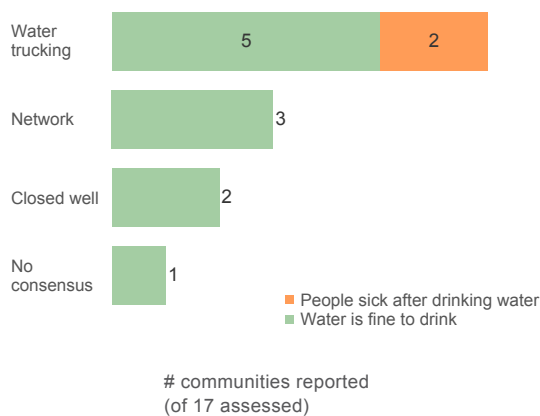


Problems with latrines [¹CL: 3/3]



Most common drinking water source and status [¹CL: 3/3]

[¹CL: 3/3]

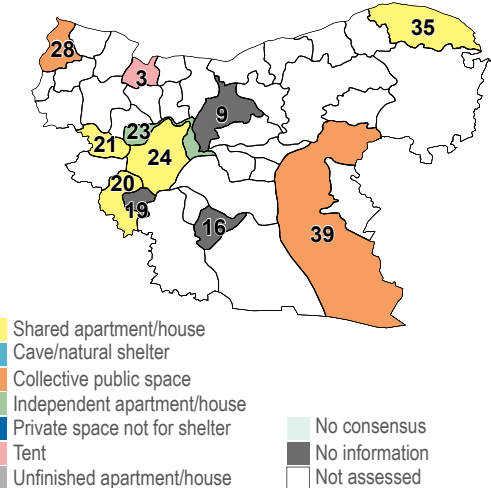


Shelter

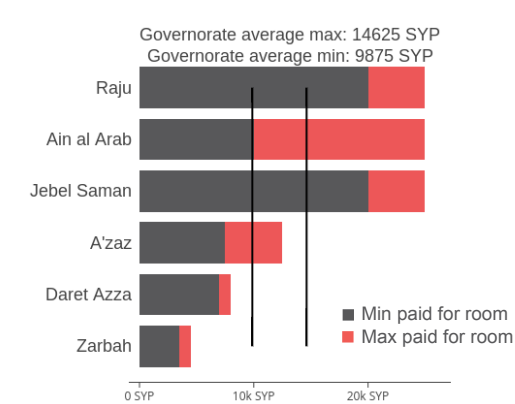
Average reported rent paid per room in Aleppo governorate (13800 SYP) was higher than the average rent paid across the country (12366 SYP).

Most common shelter lived in by IDPs [¹CL: 2.64/3]

[¹CL: 2.64/3]



Rent prices per sub-district² [¹CL: 2.88/3]



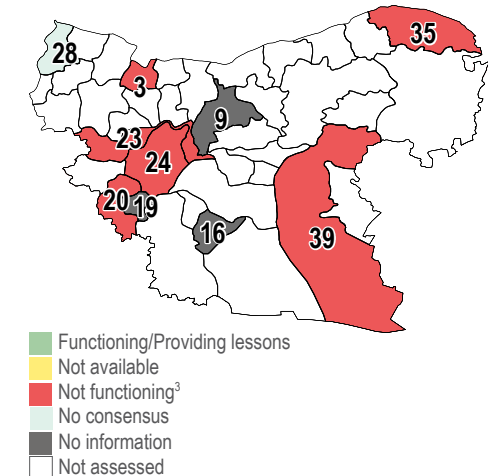
Note: Data shown for sub-districts where information was available

Education

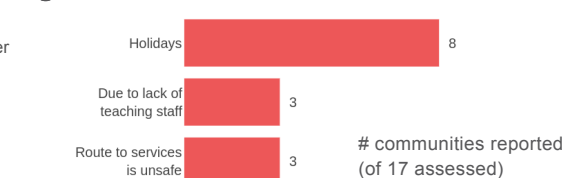
Children most commonly did not attend school due to summer holidays; reported as not functioning in 10 out of 17 communities assessed; in these communities it was reported that children did not attend school mostly due to summer holidays. However, in the communities of Aleppo (Msharqah), Little Habbuba, and Aleppo (Sheikh Maqsoud), it was reported that children had no access to education due to lack of teaching staff and unsafe routes.

Availability of primary schools [¹CL: 3/3]

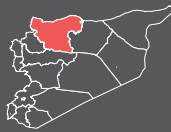
[¹CL: 3/3]



Most common reasons for children not attending school [¹CL: 2.62/3]



Note: a large number of communities assessed reported that children did not attend school during June 2016 due to holidays in Syria.

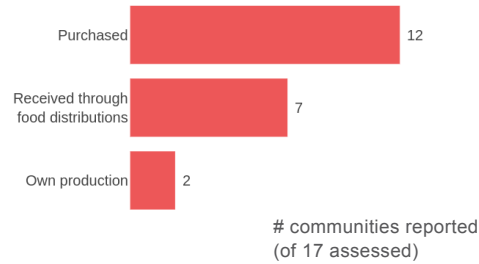


Food Security

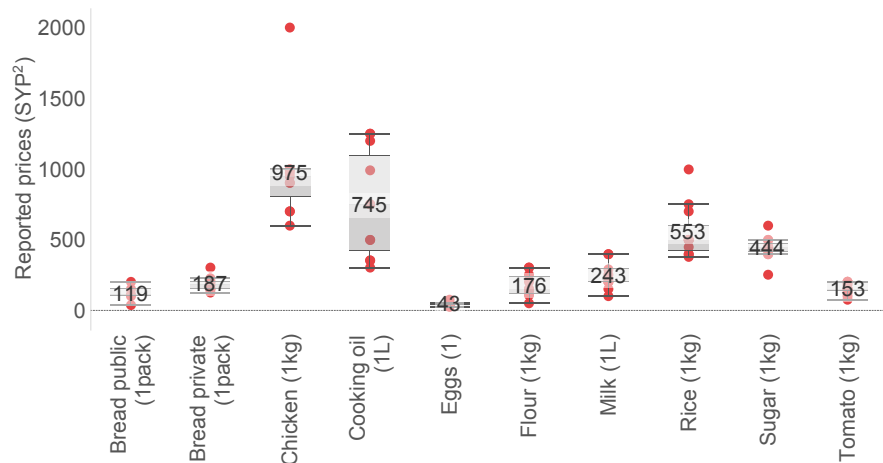
In June, most communities reported being able to obtain their food by purchasing it or by receiving it through food distributions; most commonly reported challenges to accessing food mainly related to purchasing power: some food items were too expensive or populations lacked adequate financial resources. In almost all communities, food items assessed were reported as available on markets.

Most common sources of obtaining food [¹CL: 3/3]

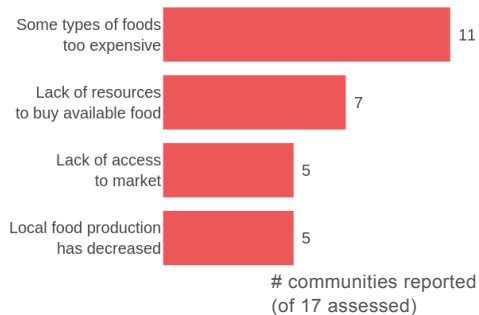
[¹CL: 3/3]



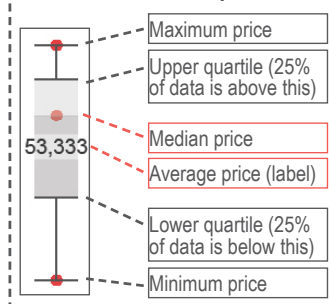
Prices of food items² [¹CL: 3/3]



Challenges to accessing food [¹CL: 3/3]



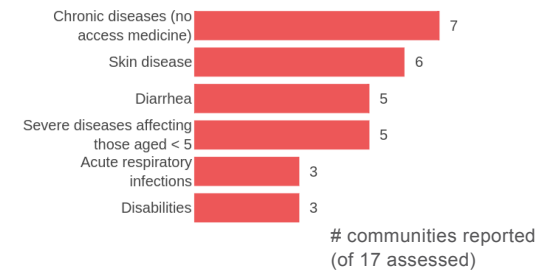
How to read a box plot



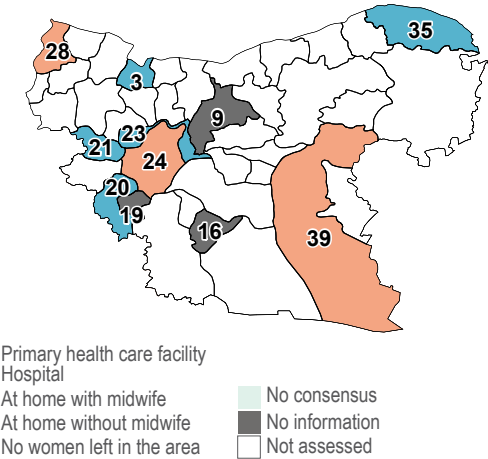
Health

The most commonly reported health issues were chronic diseases and lack of access to medicines, as well as skin diseases, diarrhea and severe illnesses affecting children aged less than 5. As was the case in May, malnutrition was reported only in one of the communities assessed: Koran Afrin.

Reported health problems [¹CL: 2.15/3]



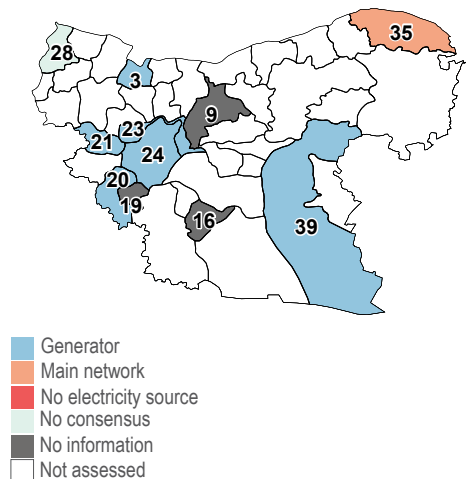
Most common place for women to give birth [¹CL: 1.96/3]



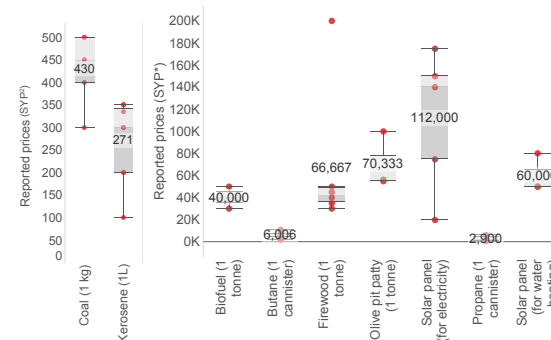
NFIs

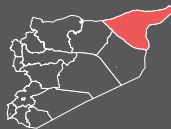
Most communities assessed in June reported that their main source of electricity was from generators while only one community (Ain Al Arab) reported accessing the main power network. Where information was available, butane was reported available in all assessed communities except Big Habbuba and Little Habbuba.

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

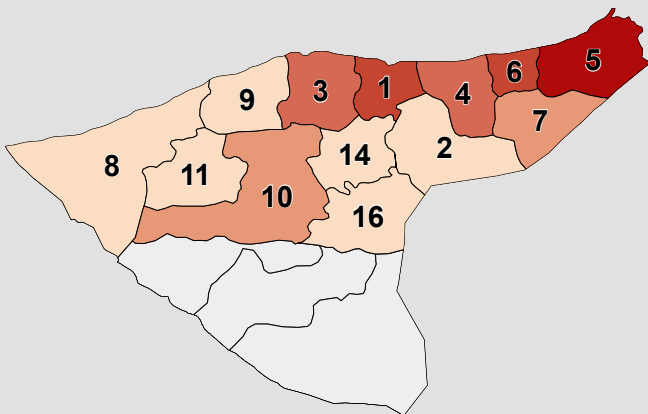


Prices of fuel sources² [¹CL: 2 /3]





Coverage map

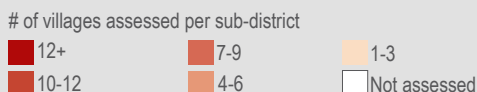


Context

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).

Coverage

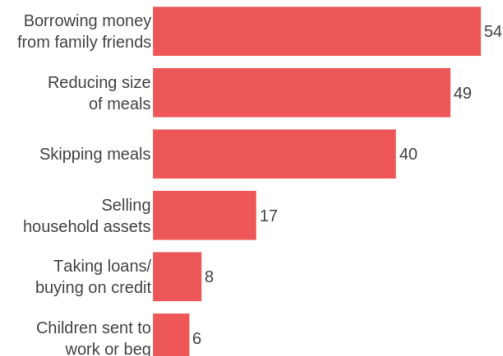
Communities assessed: 78/745
Sub-districts assessed: 13/16



Livelihoods

In June, coping strategies for lack of food commonly included borrowing money from family and friends and reducing the size of or skipping meals. Extreme coping strategies like eating weeds and spending days without eating were reported in the communities of Quamishli and Al-Malikeyyeh. While in more than half of the communities it was reported that stable, paid work was available and populations could rely on remittances from outside of the Syria, high risk illegal work to compensate for the lack of financial resources was reported in Amuda and Kaf Alaswad.

Most common coping strategies [¹CL: 2.99/3]

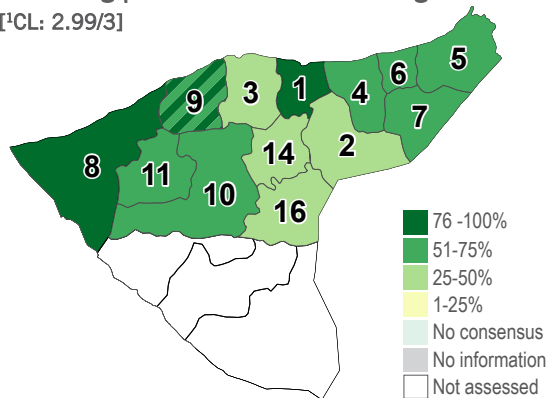


communities reported (of 78 assessed)

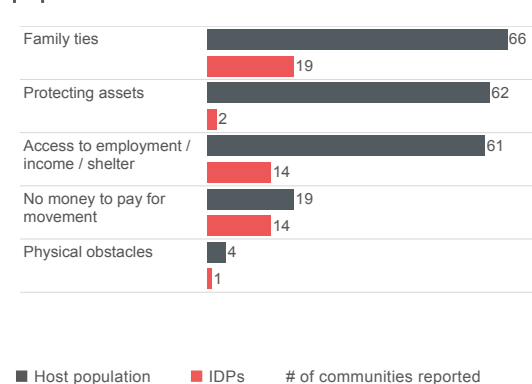
Displacement

Most commonly reported % of original population remaining per sub-district (excluding IDPs)

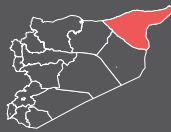
[¹CL: 2.99/3]



Most common reasons for staying: IDPs vs host population [¹CL: 2.99/3]



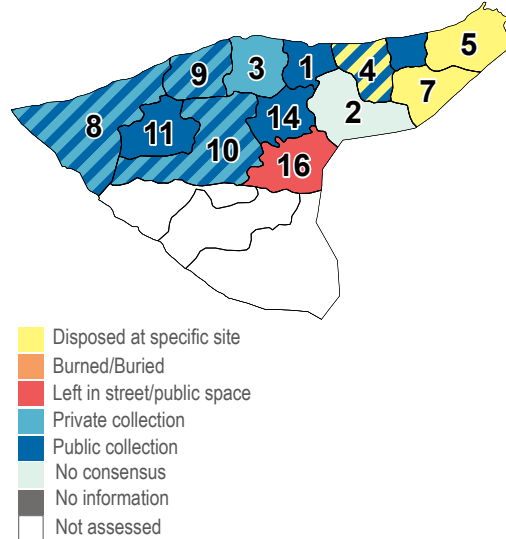
Only about one fifth of the assessed communities reported that more than 75% of their pre-conflict populations remained during June (16 out of 78 communities). Pre-conflict populations overwhelmingly stayed in their communities of origin because of family ties, in order to protect their assets and due to availability of access to income, employment and shelter. Where IDPs were present (21 out of 78 communities), lack of financial resources to pay for movement was among the most common reported reasons for remaining in the community, along with the existence of family ties and the ability to access employment, income and shelter. In the communities of Salhiyeh and Tal Elthahab Qameshli (Quamishli sub-district), Sharm El Sheikh (Al-Malikeyyeh sub-district), and Faqera (Ras al Ain sub-district), pre-conflict populations reported that they remained because of physical obstacles to movement, while in Salhiyeh specifically it was reported that only less than 25% of the population were allowed to leave if they so wished. Regarding movement into assessed communities, reportedly no IDPs arrived in any of the villages assessed, with the exception of Jawadiyah (Al-Malikeyyeh sub-district) and Quamishli (Quamishli sub-district).



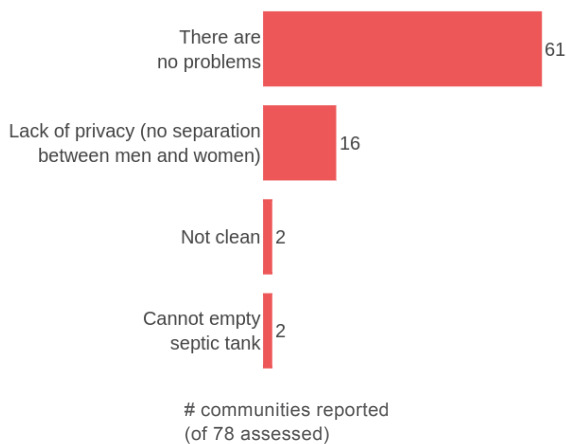
WASH

In June, the most common source of drinking water in the communities assessed was through the water network (reported in 51 of the 78 communities assessed), with closed wells a common source in 20 communities. Water was fine to drink in the majority of communities assessed, with the exception of two communities in Quamishli sub-district, one in Al-Malikeyyeh and one in Ya'robiyah where water tasted or smelled bad, or made people sick. Most communities reported the same volume of safe drinking water as in May, while at least fifteen communities reported that the volumes of safe water available were reduced compared to the previous month. Problems with latrines were reported in 17 communities, 16 of which identified the lack of privacy and separation between men and women as an issue.

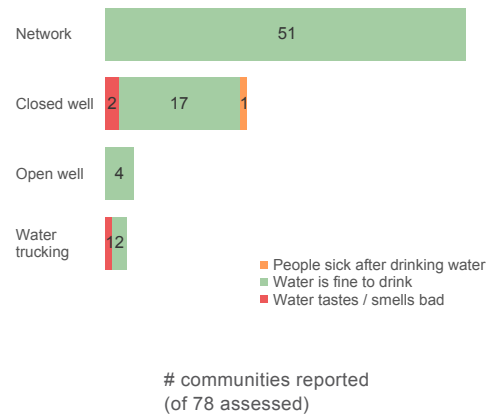
Most common form of garbage disposal [¹CL: 2.99/3]



Problems with latrines [¹CL: 3/3]



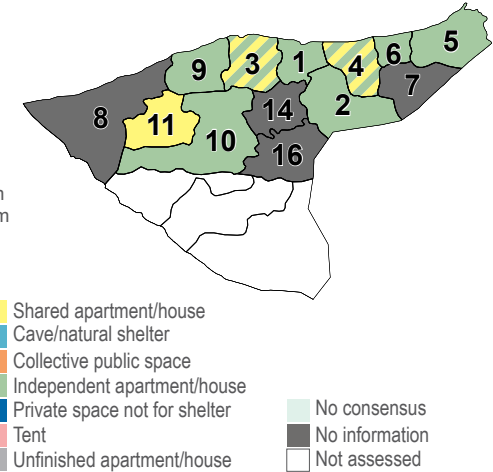
Most common drinking water source and status [¹CL: 3/3]



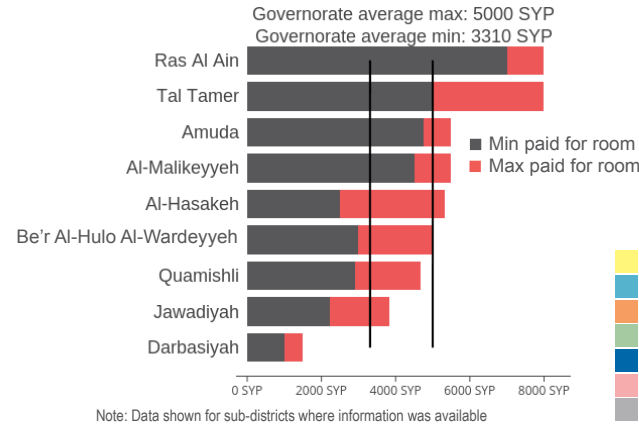
Shelter

Average reported rent paid per room in Al Hasakeh governorate (4300 SYP) was lower than the average rent paid across the country (12366 SYP).

Most common shelter lived in by IDPs [¹CL: 2.1/3]



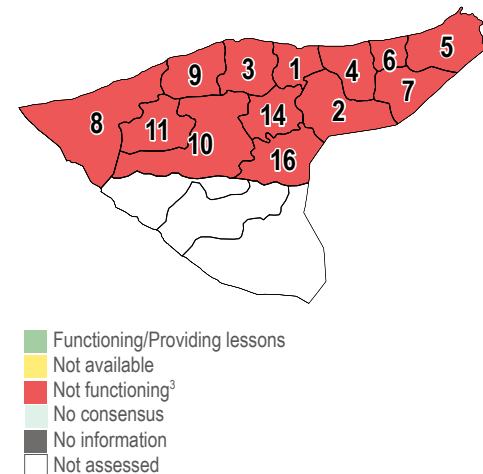
Rent prices per sub-district² [¹CL: 2.85/3]



Education

Children in the majority of communities assessed did not access education because of school holidays during the month of June. School facilities were instead reported as not functioning in Salhiye and Tal Aswad due to a lack of teaching staff.

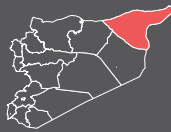
Availability of primary schools [¹CL: 2.97/3]



Most common reasons for children not attending school [¹CL: 2.64/3]



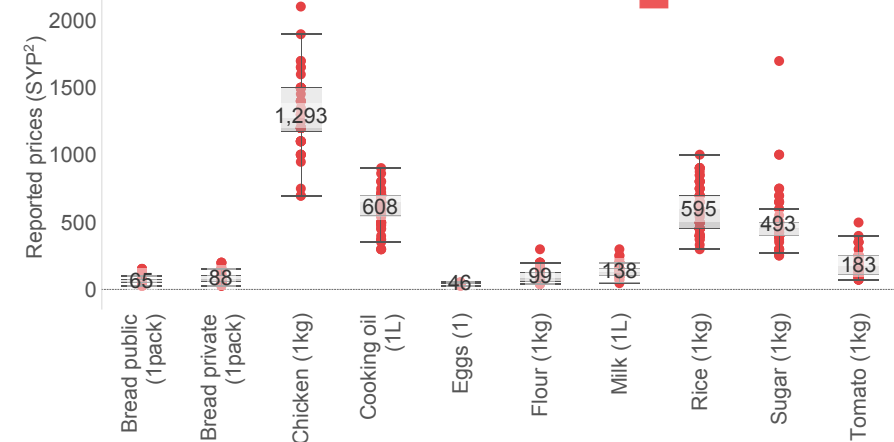
Note: a large number of communities assessed reported that children did not attend school during June 2016 due to holidays in Syria.



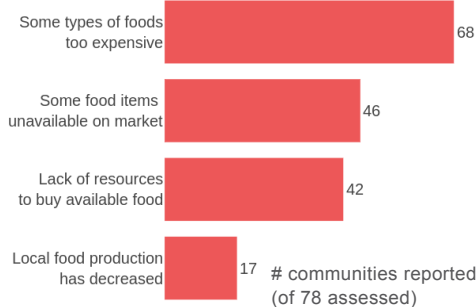
Food Security

Nearly all communities assessed reported the ability of inhabitants to purchase and produce their own food during June. Twelve communities reported commonly receiving their food through food distributions, while inhabitants in 10 communities reported bartering. The most commonly reported barriers to accessing food related to the purchasing power of populations, with nearly all assessed communities reporting that lack of resources and high prices of some food items presented a challenge.

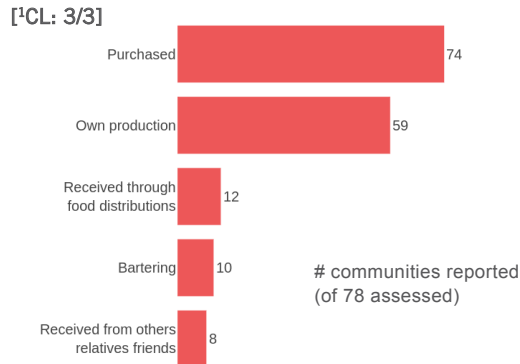
Prices of food items² [¹CL: 3/3]



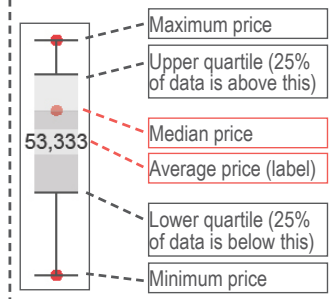
Challenges to accessing food [¹CL: 2.99/3]



Most common sources of obtaining food [¹CL: 3/3]



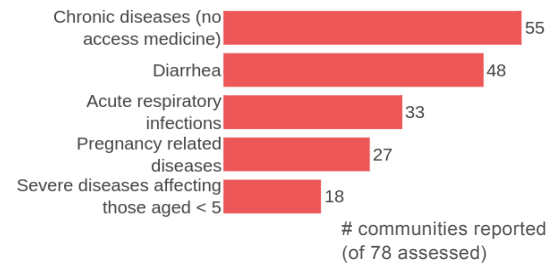
How to read a box plot



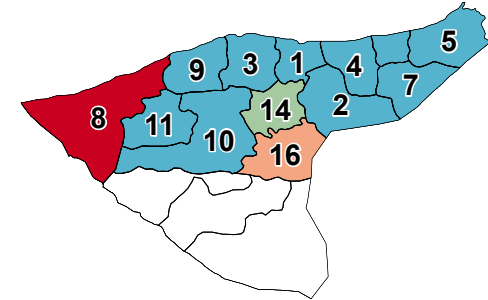
Health

Chronic diseases and lack of access to adequate treatment were reportedly common concerns across the majority of communities assessed this month, followed by diarrhea and acute respiratory infections. No health facilities were reportedly available in at least 55 out of 78 communities, while high transportation costs were a common barrier to accessing health care in those communities where facilities were available.

Reported health problems [¹CL: 2/3]



Most common place for women to give birth [¹CL: 1.59/3]

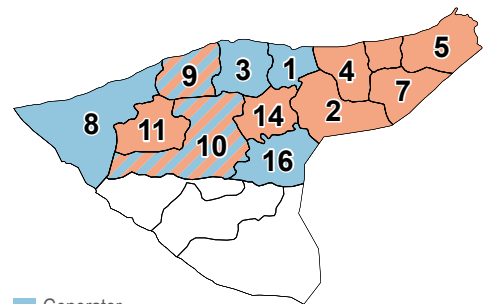


- Primary health care facility
- Hospital
- At home with midwife
- At home without midwife
- No women left in the area
- No consensus
- No information
- Not assessed

NFIs

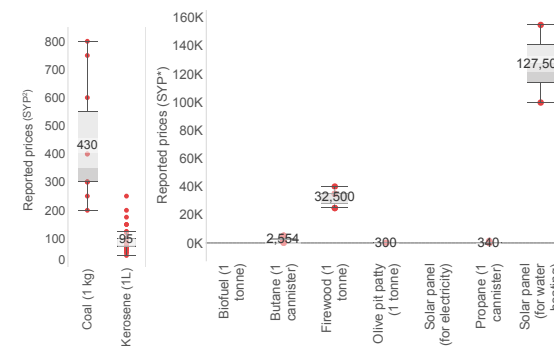
In June, nearly all communities assessed reported they were not experiencing a lack of fuel; more than half of the communities assessed (56%) reported using the electricity network as their main energy source, while the rest reported relying on generators.

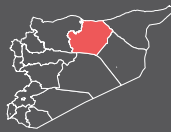
Most common source of electricity [¹CL: 3/3]



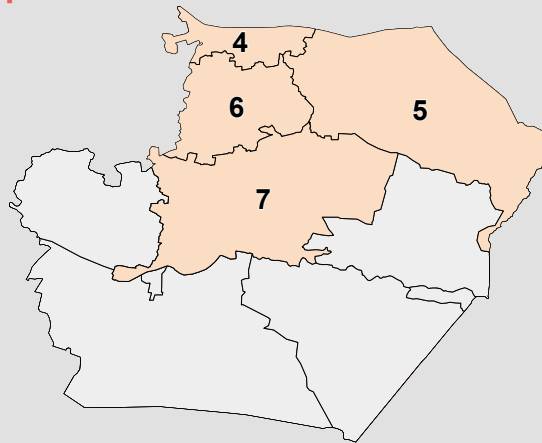
- Generator
- Main network
- No electricity source
- No consensus
- No information
- Not assessed

Prices of fuel sources² [¹CL: 2.15 /3]





Coverage map

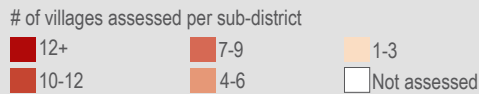


Context

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

Coverage

Communities assessed: 7/306
Sub-districts assessed: 4/10

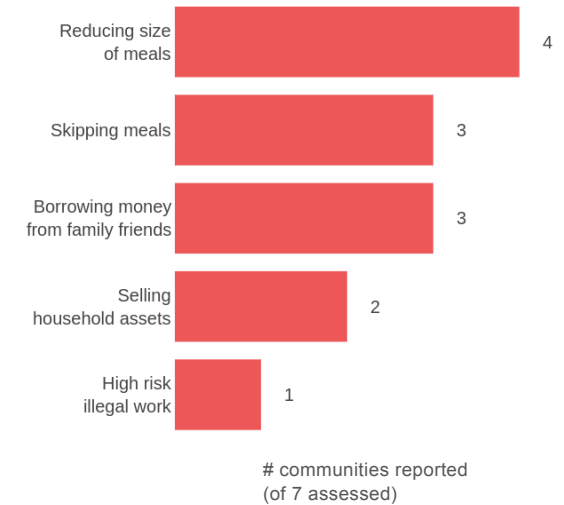


Livelihoods

During June, food based coping strategies were common in Ar Raqqa, four out of seven communities assessed reported reducing the size of their meals, while three communities reported skipping meals and borrowing money from family or friends. Inhabitants in the community of Kherbet Elroz also reported undertaking high risk illegal work, as was the case in May. Remittances from outside of Syria were also reportedly common sources of income for the assessed populations.

Most common coping strategies

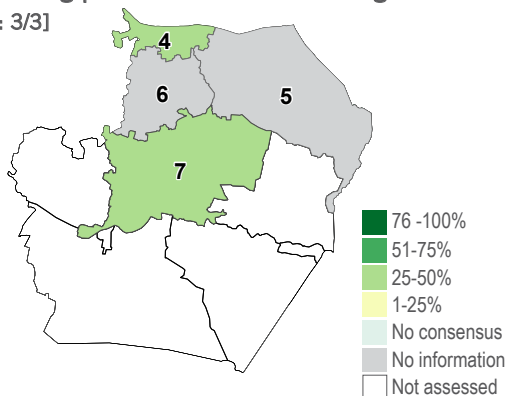
[¹CL: 3/3]



Displacement

Most commonly reported % of original population remaining per sub-district (excluding IDPs)

[¹CL: 3/3]

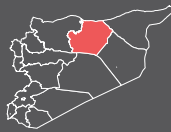


Most common reasons for staying: IDPs vs host population

[¹CL: 3/3]



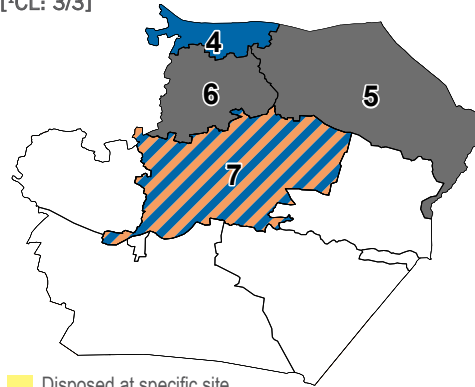
No pre-conflict population was left in Suluk and Ein Issa² in June, with escalation of conflict and protection concerns reportedly being the main reasons why people left. Only in the community of Tell Abiad it was estimated that more than 50% of the pre-conflict population remained. IDPs were reported in all inhabited communities, while significant arrivals were reported in Kdeiran (Ar-Raqqa sub-district) and Tell Abiad for the month of June. The most common reported reasons for pre-conflict populations to remain in their community of origin were physical obstacles, family ties, and access to employment, income and shelter; family ties and physical obstacles were also reportedly common reasons for IDPs to stay. Physical obstacles were reportedly preventing pre-conflict populations and IDPs from leaving Eastern Khayala, where it was also reported that no one was allowed to leave during June.



WASH

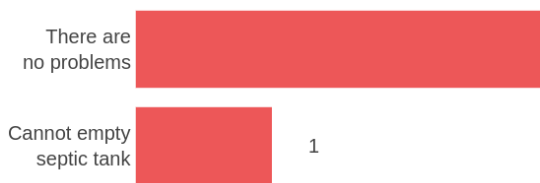
In June, water was reportedly fine to drink in most communities assessed, with the exception of Kdeiran where water from the network reportedly tasted and smelled bad, as was the case in May. All communities assessed reported sourcing their drinking water from the main water network. No problems were reported with latrines except in Eastern Khayala, where it was reported that septic tanks could not be emptied. All communities reported that volumes of available safe drinking water did not change compared to May.

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



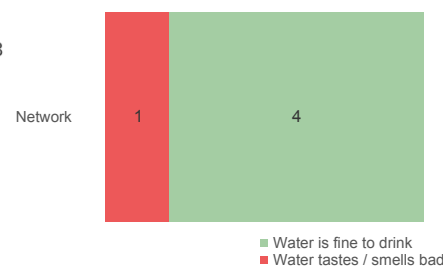
- Disposed at specific site
- Burned/Buried
- Left in street/public space
- Private collection
- Public collection
- No consensus
- No information
- Not assessed

Problems with latrines [¹CL: 3/3]



communities reported (of 7 assessed)

Most common drinking water source and status [¹CL: 3/3]

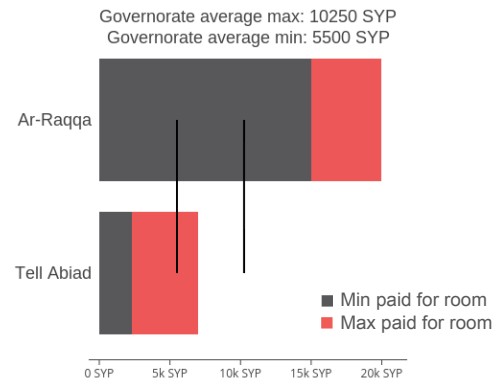


communities reported (of 7 assessed)

Shelter

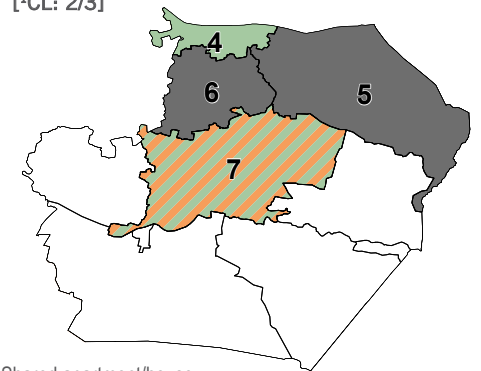
Average reported rent paid per room in Ar Raqqa governorate (8500 SYP) was lower than the average rent paid across the country (12366 SYP).

Rent prices per sub-district² [¹CL: 3/3]



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

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

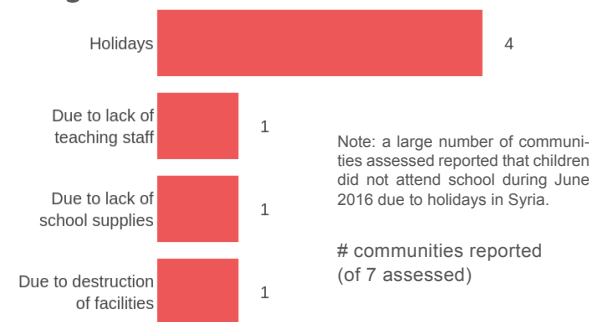


- Shared apartment/house
- Cave/natural shelter
- Collective public space
- Independent apartment/house
- Private space not for shelter
- Tent
- Unfinished apartment/house
- No consensus
- No information
- Not assessed

Education

Children mostly did not access primary education during the month of June due to school holidays. School facilities were reported as destroyed in Salhiyeh, while they could not function in Tal Aswad due to a lack of teaching staff and school supplies.

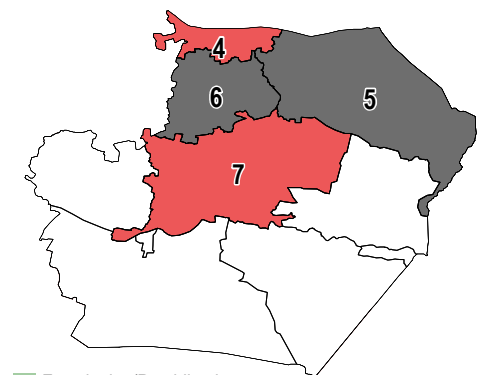
Most common reasons for children not attending school [¹CL: 3/3]



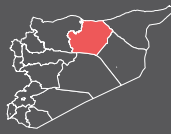
Note: a large number of communities assessed reported that children did not attend school during June 2016 due to holidays in Syria.

communities reported (of 7 assessed)

Availability of primary schools [¹CL: 3/3]



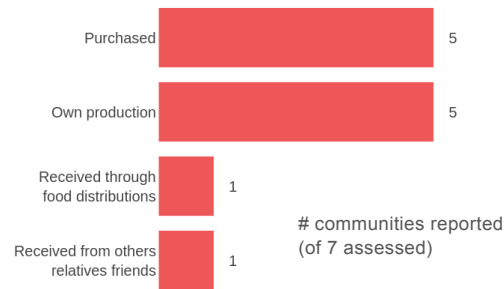
- Functioning/Providing lessons
- Not available
- Not functioning³
- No consensus
- No information
- Not assessed



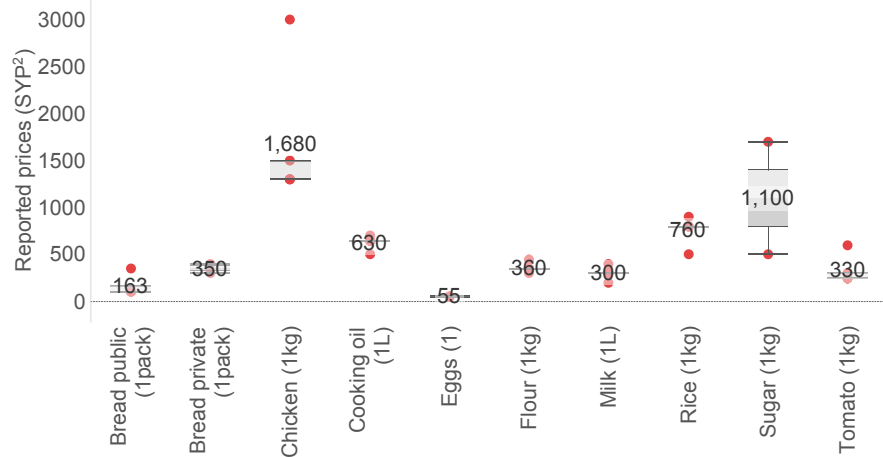
Food Security

Where information was available, all communities assessed reported being able to access food through purchases or own production, while all reported the high costs of some food items and the lack of financial resources as the main challenges to accessing food.

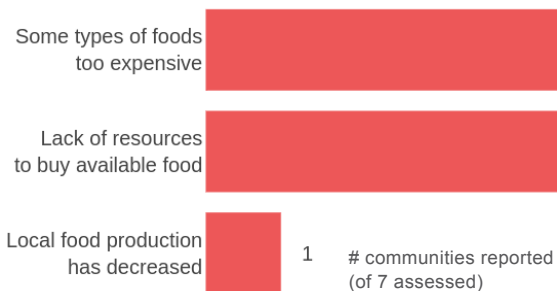
Most common sources of obtaining food [1CL: 3/3]



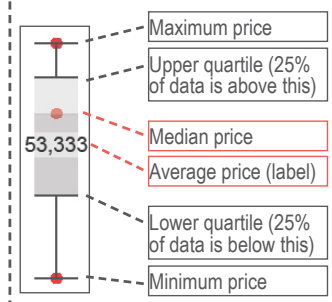
Prices of food items² [1CL: 3/3]



Challenges to accessing food [1CL: 3/3]



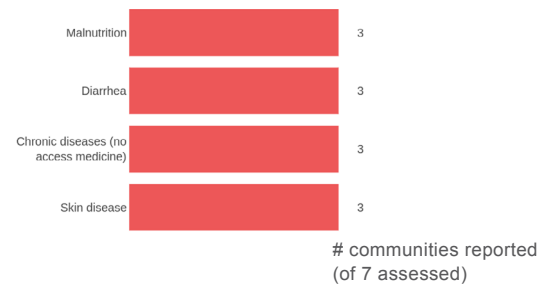
How to read a box plot



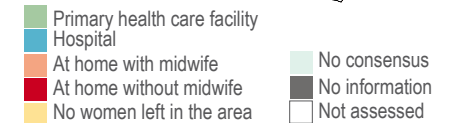
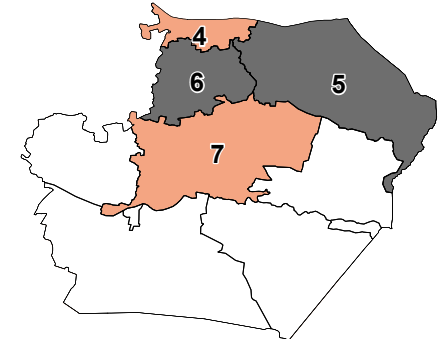
Health

Malnutrition, along with diarrhea, chronic diseases and lack of access to medicines, and skin diseases were the most commonly reported health issues affecting the communities assessed. Malnutrition in particular was reported in Eastern Khayala and Kdeiran (Ar-Raqqa sub-district) and Tell Abiad (Tell-Abiad sub-district).

Reported health problems [1CL: 2/3]



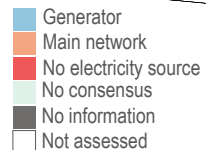
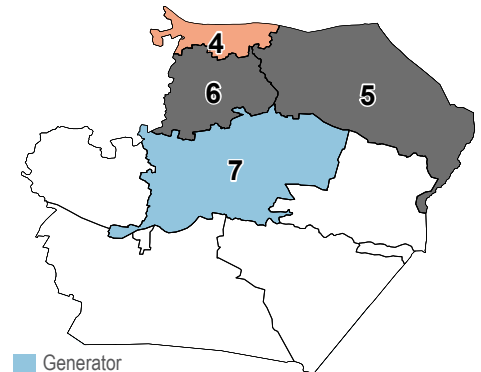
Most common place for women to give birth [1CL: 2.2/3]



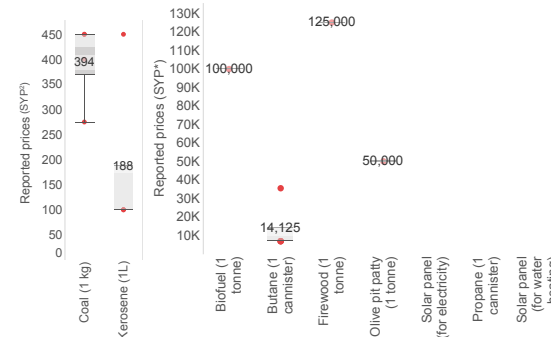
NFIs

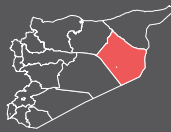
In the communities of Eastern Khayala, Kdeiran and Tell Abiad, electricity was obtained mainly through generators during June, while Kherbet Elroz and Hweijet Abdi reportedly had access to the main power network. Butane, kerosene and diesel were reportedly available in all communities assessed.

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

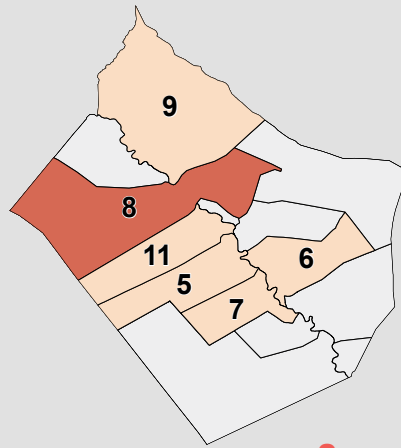


Prices of fuel sources² [1CL: 2.5 /3]





Coverage map

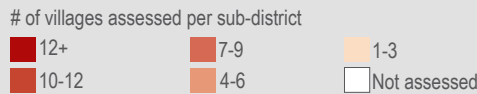


Context

Deir ez Zor hosts 318,684 IDPs and 745,024 people in need of assistance (OCHA). In May 2016, the entire governorate remained classified as hard to reach, due to the limited access for humanitarian agencies.

Coverage

Communities assessed: 16/133
Sub-districts assessed: 6/14

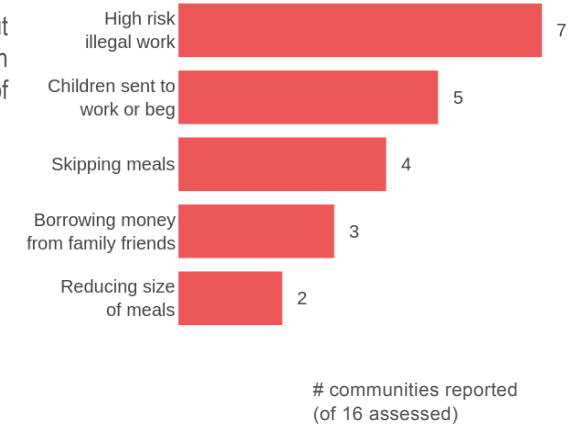


Livelihoods

In June, seven out of sixteen communities assessed reported resorting to high risk illegal work as a coping strategy for the lack of food.

Eating weeds and spending days without eating, as was the case in May, were both reported in the besieged neighbourhood of Joura, Deir ez Zor.

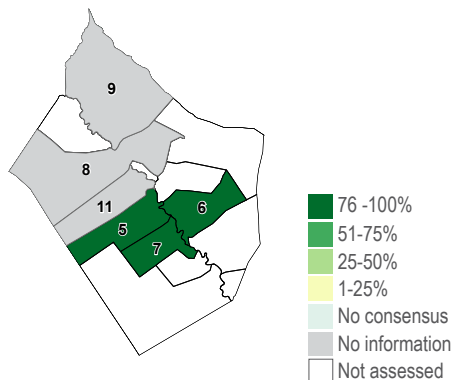
Most common coping strategies [1CL: 3/3]



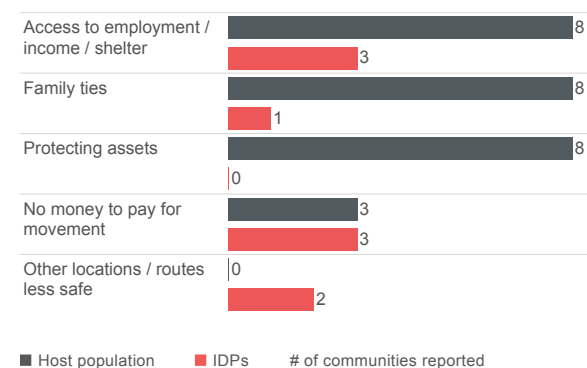
Displacement

Most commonly reported % of original population remaining per sub-district (excluding IDPs)

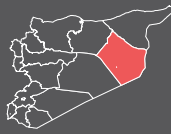
[1CL: 3/3]



Most common reasons for staying: IDPs vs host population [1CL: 3/3]



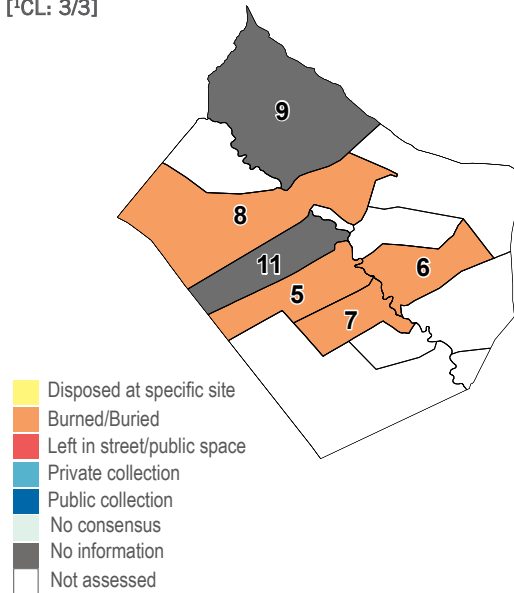
None of the pre-conflict populations reportedly remained within the communities of Baglieh, Jafra, Abu Khashab and Mreiyeah², and in the neighbourhoods of Rashdiyeh and Othmaniyyeh within Deir ez Zor city in June, as was also the case in May. The escalation of conflict and protection concerns were reported as the main reasons for populations leaving. IDPs were reportedly present in the communities of Al Mayadin, Tiba and Ashara, although no significant arrivals were reported for the month of June in any of these communities. Conversely, at each of these locations at least part of IDPs were reportedly in transit to other locations. Pre-conflict populations most commonly stayed in their communities of origin due to access to employment, income and shelter, family ties and asset protection. IDPs commonly remained because of lack of money to pay for movement and because of access to employment, income and shelter.



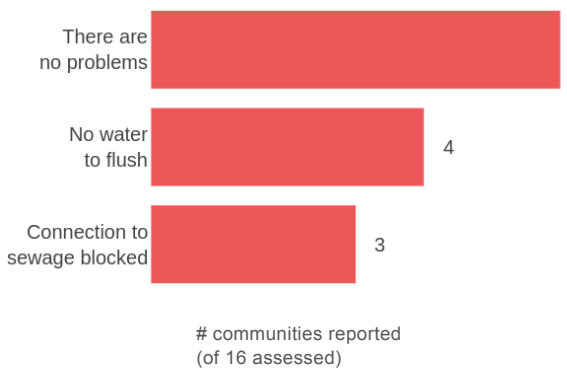
WASH

The main water network and closed wells were reported as the main drinking water sources in June, with the neighbourhood of Joura within Deir ez Zor city relying instead primarily on the river as its main source. Moreover in this community the main source of drinking water reportedly made people sick; this was the case also in Hatla. An overwhelming majority of the communities assessed reported that water tasted and smelled bad. While 6 communities reported there being no issues with latrines, other communities reported that there was insufficient water for flushing and that the connection to the sewage was blocked.

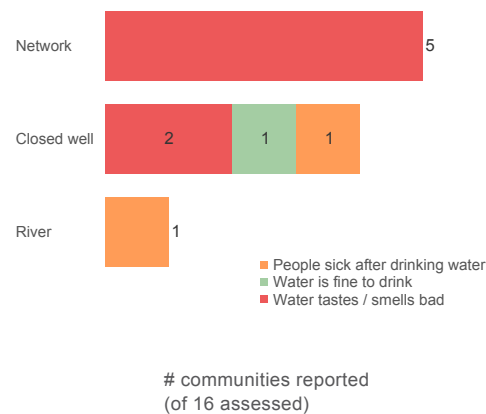
Most common form of garbage disposal [¹CL: 3/3]



Problems with latrines [¹CL: 3/3]



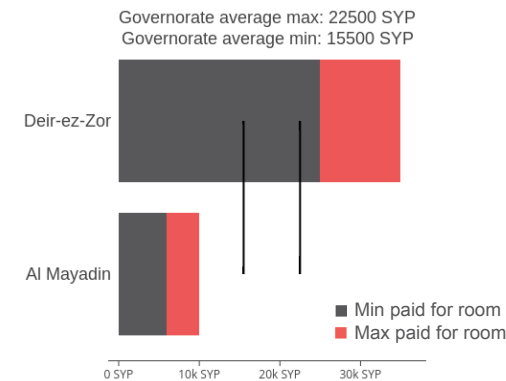
Most common drinking water source and status [¹CL: 3/3]



Shelter

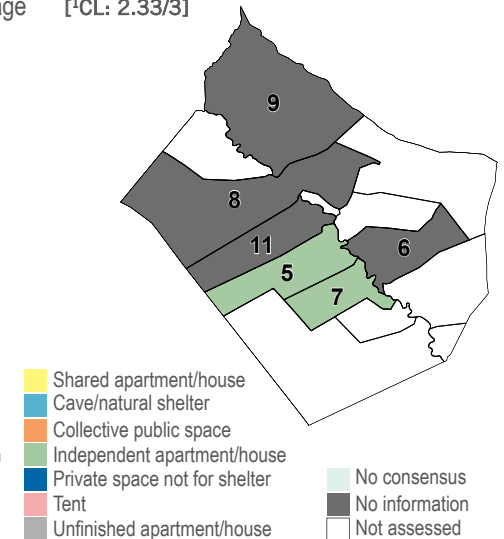
Average reported rent paid per room in Deir ez Zor governorate (15200 SYP) was higher than the average rent paid across the country (12366 SYP).

Rent prices per sub-district² [¹CL: 2.5/3]



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

Most common shelter lived in by IDPs [¹CL: 2.33/3]



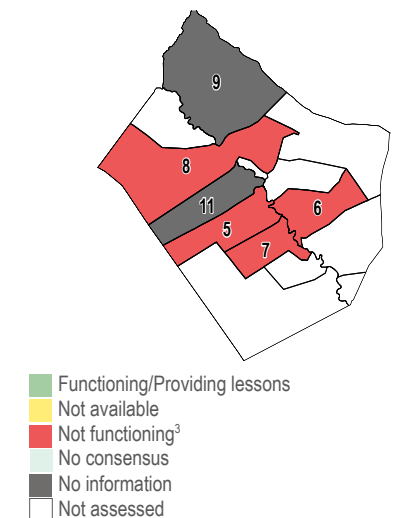
Education

Reportedly, children were expressedely prevented from accessing schools during the month of June in at least 9 out of 16 communities assessed. In the neighbourhood of Joura, Deir Ez Zor city, it was reported that children could not access education due to a lack of teaching staff and school supplies, and because of unsafe routes.

Most common reasons for children not attending school [¹CL: 2.3/3]



Availability of primary schools [¹CL: 3/3]

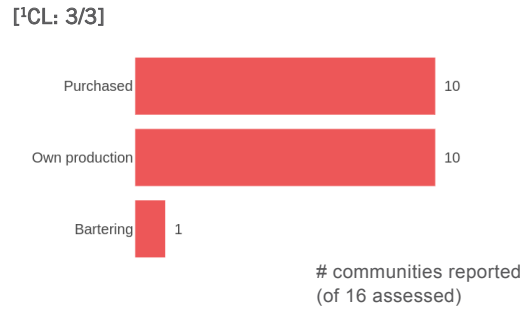




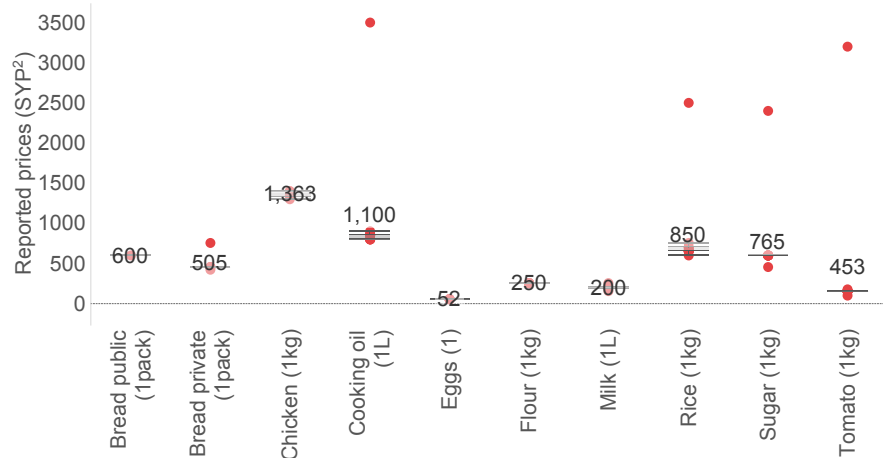
Food Security

More than half of the communities assessed reported being able to access food through purchases or own production; however, the lack of availability of some food items on markets in June, along with a lack of financial resource, were reportedly common challenges to accessing food. Lack of cooking fuel was also a common issue, and was reported in 7 out of 16 communities assessed.

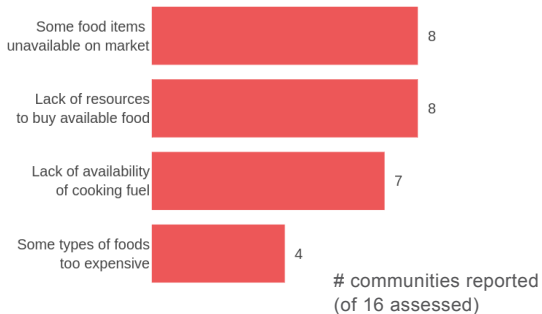
Most common sources of obtaining food [1^{CL}: 3/3]



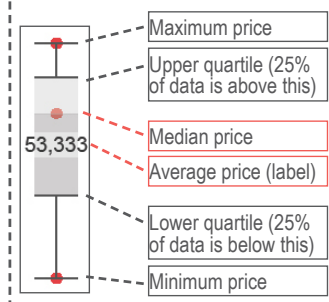
Prices of food items² [1^{CL}: 3/3]



Challenges to accessing food [1^{CL}: 3/3]



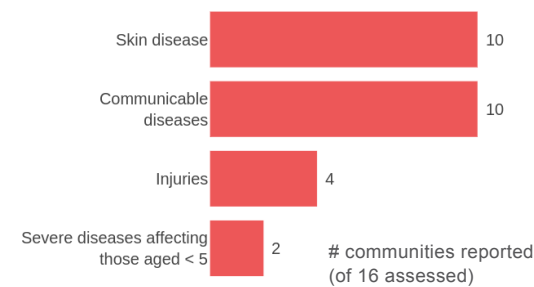
How to read a box plot



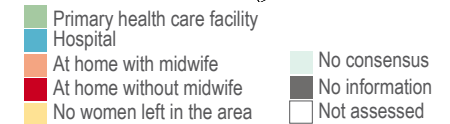
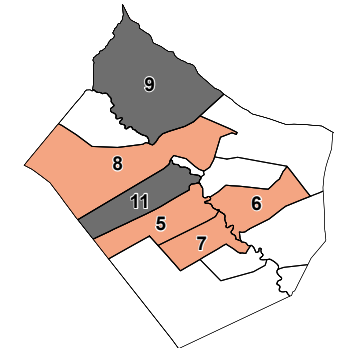
Health

Skin diseases and communicable diseases were reportedly the most common health issues affecting the assessed communities in June (10 out of 16 communities), while injuries were common in Al Mayadin, Ashara, and Deir-ez-Zor (Hameidiyyeh). These communities reported also injuries as a common health concern, while both security conditions and the high cost of health services were reported as barriers to access care.

Reported health problems [1^{CL}: 2/3]



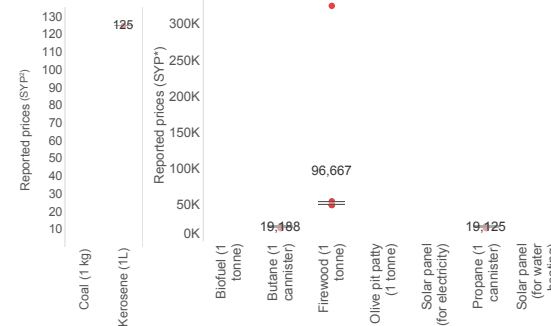
Most common place for women to give birth [1^{CL}: 1.1/3]



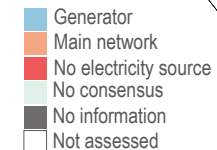
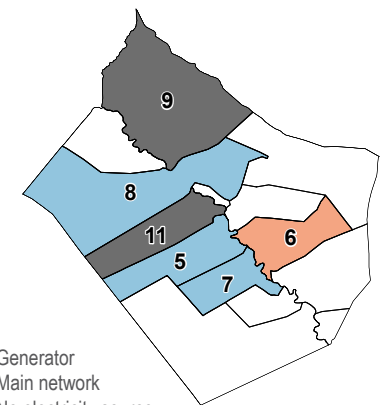
NFIs

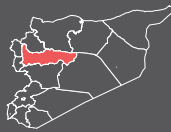
Six communities reported relying on generators as their primary electricity source, while 4 reported having access to the main power network. Butane, kerosene and diesel were mostly available in all communities, however fuel shortages were reported in Deir ez Zor (Joura), where common coping strategies included reportedly the cutting of trees and the burning of furniture.

Prices of fuel sources² [1^{CL}: 2/3]

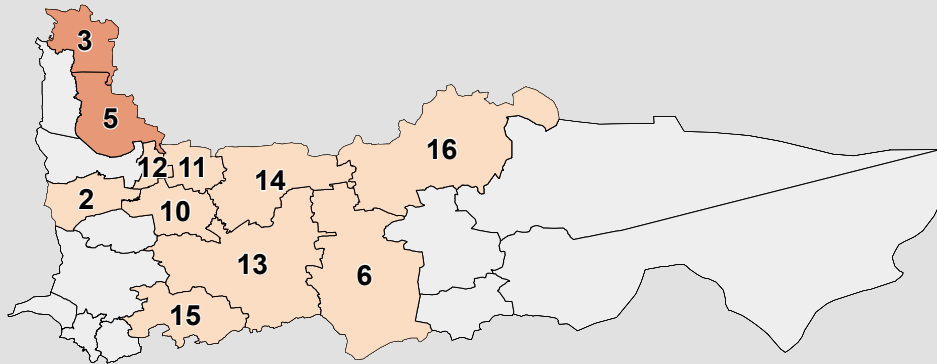


Most common source of electricity [1^{CL}: 3/3]





Coverage map

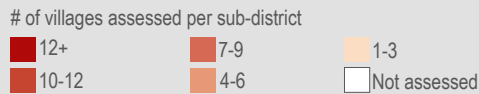


Context

Hama governorate hosts 500,801 IDPs and 1,052,578 people in need of assistance (OCHA). In May, the eastern, south-eastern and north-western regions of the governorate remained hard-to-reach for humanitarian access (OCHA).

Coverage

Communities assessed: 23/494
Sub-districts assessed: 11/22

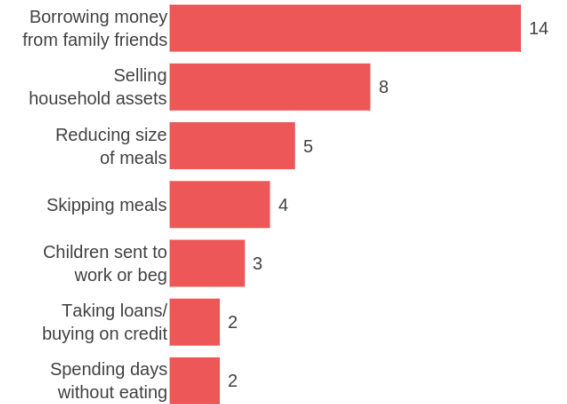


Livelihoods

During June, more than two thirds of the assessed communities reported borrowing money from family and friends as a common coping strategy to compensate for the lack of a stable income. Approximately half of the communities assessed also reported selling household assets.

High risk illegal work, spending days without eating and eating weeds were all reported in the community of Latmana (Kafr Zeita sub-district), while spending days without eating was also reported in Hor Bnafsor, Harbanifse sub-district.

Most common coping strategies [¹CL: 3/3]

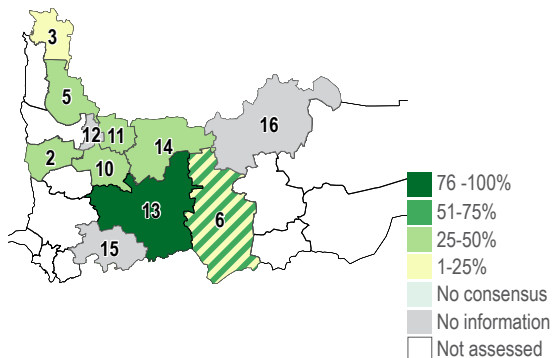


of communities reported (of 23 assessed)

Displacement

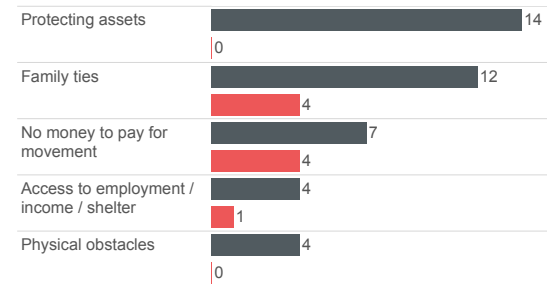
Most commonly reported % of original population remaining per sub-district (excluding IDPs)

[¹CL: 3/3]



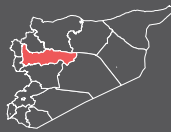
Most common reasons for staying: IDPs vs host population

[¹CL: 3/3]



■ Host population ■ IDPs # of communities reported

Nearly all assessed communities reported that less than 50% of their pre-conflict populations remained during June, while no pre-conflict populations were left in the communities of Hor Bnafsor, Qastun, Jalma and Ruhaya². Escalation of conflict and protection concerns were the most reported reasons for leaving. IDPs were reported in only 4 out of 23 communities, and no significant movement into these communities was reported for the month of June. Commonly, IDPs reportedly remained due to the perception that other locations and routes were less safe than their hosting community. Pre-conflict populations instead overwhelmingly remained in their communities of origin to protect assets and because of family ties.



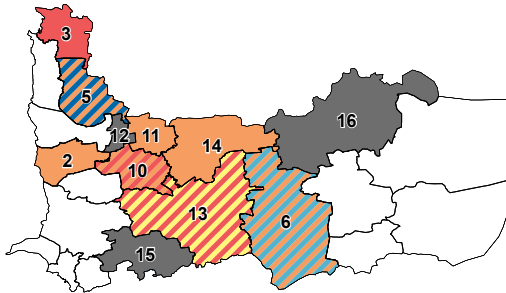
Humanitarian Situation Overview in Syria (HSOS) Hama Governorate

July 2016

WASH

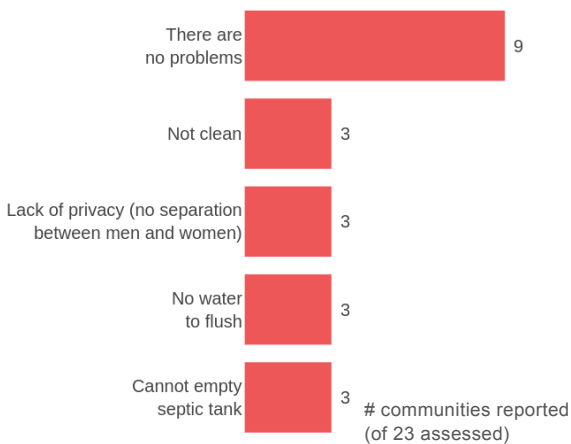
Water trucking and the main water network were reportedly the main drinking water sources in the communities assessed, with one community instead relying on unprotected surface water (Jomaqliyeh). Drinking water in Jomaqliyeh was reported to make people sick, as was the case for Halfaya and Tal Ada, while it was reported to smell and taste bad in the communities of Kawkab and Suran (Suran sub-district). There were no problems with latrines in 9 communities, while several different issues were reported in other locations.

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

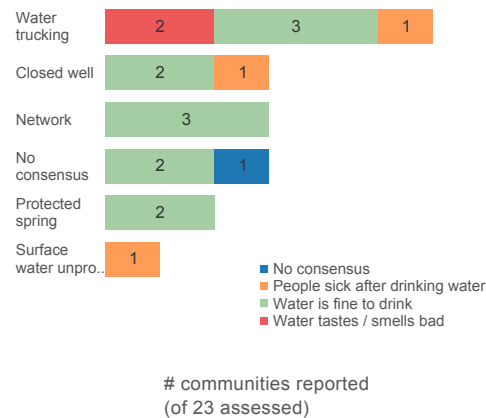


- Disposed at specific site
- Burned/Buried
- Left in street/public space
- Private collection
- Public collection
- No consensus
- No information
- Not assessed

Problems with latrines [ICL: 3/3]



Most common drinking water source and status [ICL: 3/3]

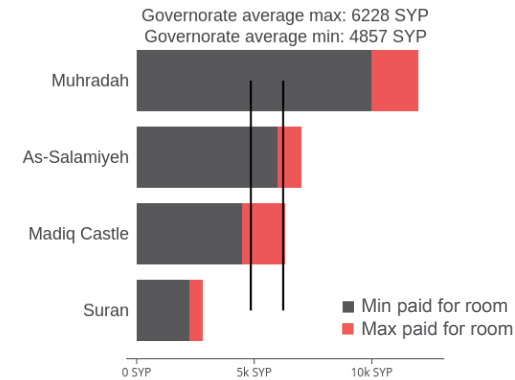


Shelter

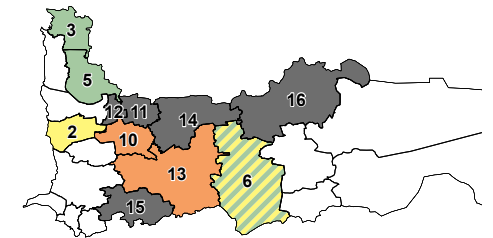
Average reported rent paid per room in Hama governorate (15300 SYP) was higher than the average rent paid across the country (12366 SYP).

Most common shelter lived in by IDPs [ICL: 2.05/3]

Rent prices per sub-district² [ICL: 3/3]



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

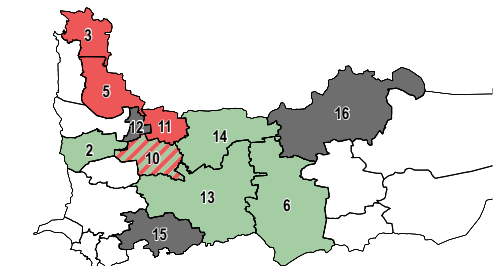


- Shared apartment/house
- Cave/natural shelter
- Collective public space
- Independent apartment/house
- Private space not for shelter
- Tent
- Unfinished apartment/house
- No consensus
- No information
- Not assessed

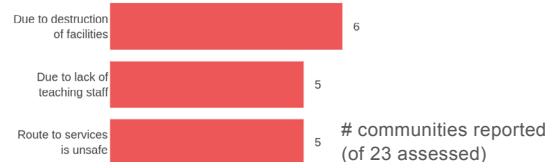
Education

There were challenges to accessing educational facilities in at least 9 out of 23 communities assessed, with the main barriers being the destruction of facilities, and the lack of teaching staff and school supplies. It was reported that children could not access school in Upper Hweijeh because the facilities had been converted into a shelter for IDPs or pre-conflict populations.

Availability of primary schools [ICL: 3/3]

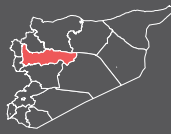


Most common reasons for children not attending school [ICL: 3/3]



Note: a large number of communities assessed reported that children did not attend school during June 2016 due to holidays in Syria.

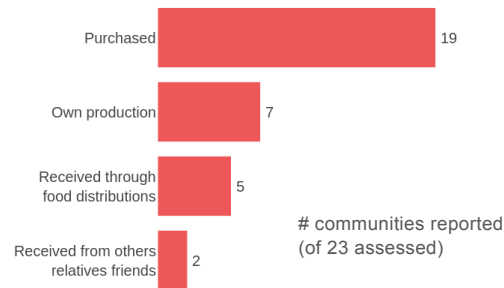
- Functioning/Providing lessons
- Not available
- Not functioning³
- No consensus
- No information
- Not assessed



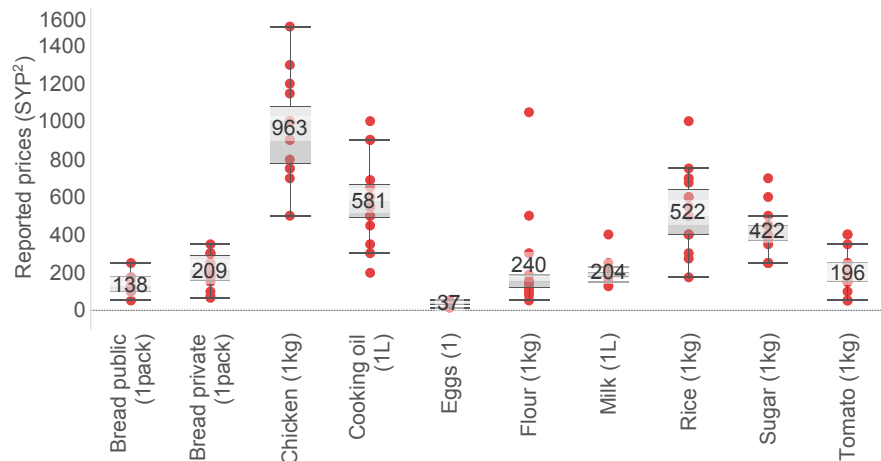
Food Security

In June, food was most commonly purchased (19 out of 23 assessed communities) or obtained through own production. Challenges to accessing food were mostly related to people's purchasing power, with high cost of some food items and lack of resources to buy food being reported as the main barriers to the acquisition of food.

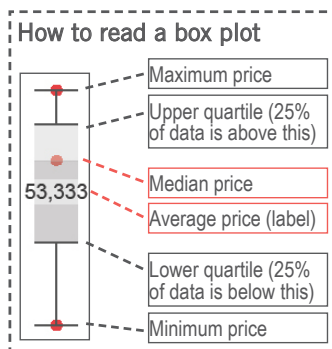
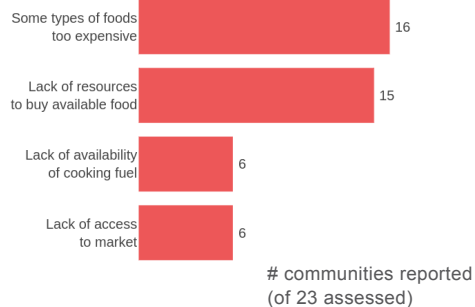
Most common sources of obtaining food [1CL: 3/3]



Prices of food items² [1CL: 3/3]



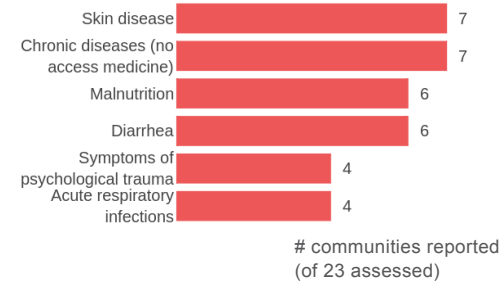
Challenges to accessing food [1CL: 3/3]



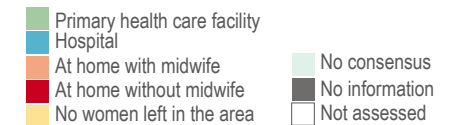
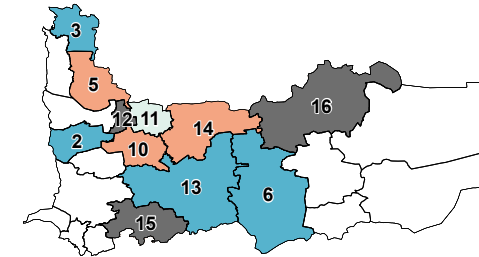
Health

Skin diseases, along with chronic diseases and lack of access to medicines were reportedly the most common health issues in Hama governorate. Malnutrition and diarrhea were also prevalent, with cases of malnutrition affecting Suran, Ziyara, As-Salamiyeh, Muhradah and Kafr Zeita sub-districts. The absence of health facilities and security concerns were predominantly reported as challenges to accessing care.

Reported health problems [1CL: 2/3]



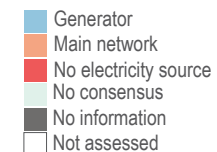
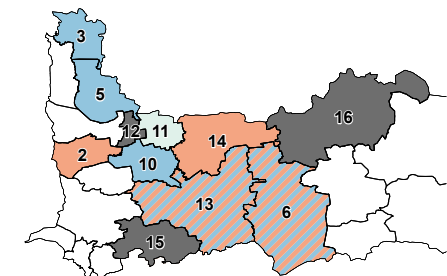
Most common place for women to give birth [1CL: 2/3]



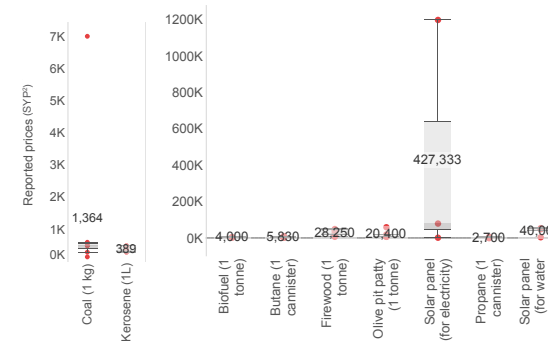
NFIs

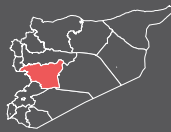
The main sources of electricity in June were generators and the main power network. Fuel shortages were reportedly experienced in 14 communities out of 23 assessed, with cutting trees and burning furniture being the most commonly reported coping strategies.

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

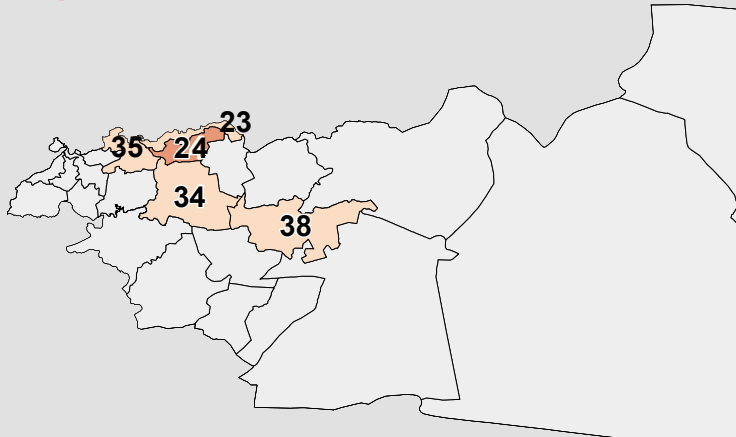


Prices of fuel sources² [1CL: 2/3]





Coverage map

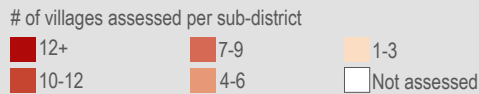


Context

Homs governorate hosts 526,510 IDPs and 1,023,033 people in need of assistance (OCHA). In May, the majority of the northern borders with Hama, Ar Raqqa and Deir ez Zor, remained hard-to-reach for humanitarian assistance, as were central and north-eastern parts of the governorate (OCHA).

Coverage

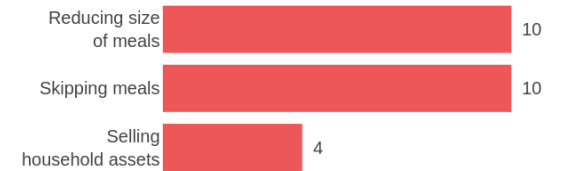
Communities assessed: 15/454
 Sub-districts assessed: 5/23



Livelihoods

Reducing size of meals or skipping meals were reportedly common in Homs, and were reported as coping strategies for lack of resources in ten out of fifteen communities assessed. Extreme coping strategies such as looking for food in garbage, eating weeds, as well as begging (both children and adults) were reported in Homs Al Jadeedah (Al-Wa'er). Regarding sources of income, while a majority of communities reported farms and businesses as being the main source, sale of humanitarian aid was reported in Ar-Rastan.

Most common coping strategies [¹CL: 3/3]

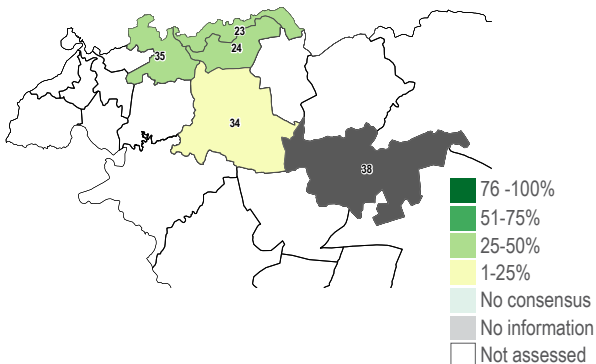


communities reported (of 15 assessed)

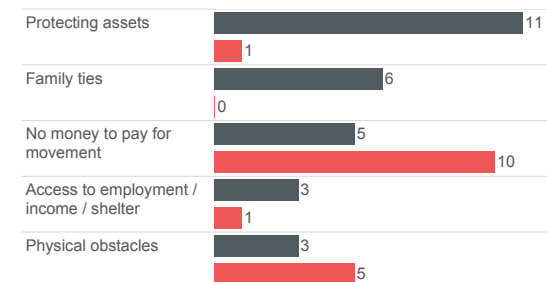
Displacement

Most commonly reported % of original population remaining per sub-district (excluding IDPs)

[¹CL: 3/3]

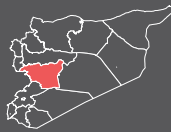


Most common reasons for staying: IDPs vs host population [¹CL: 3/3]



■ Host population ■ IDPs # of communities reported

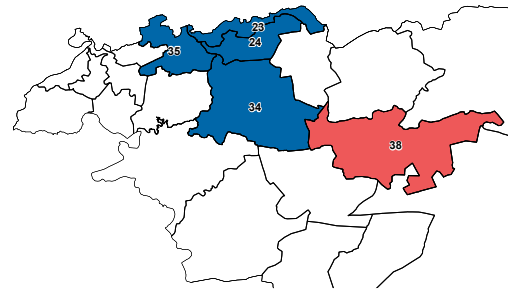
Nearly all assessed communities reported that less than 50% of their pre-conflict populations remained during June, while, as was the case in May, no pre-conflict populations were left in Kisein, Tir Maallah and Um Sharshouh². Pre-conflict populations overwhelmingly stayed in their communities of origin in order to protect their assets and because of family ties. IDPs lived in 9 out of 15 communities, with no new arrivals reported for the month of June, and remained because of a lack of money to pay for movement.



WASH

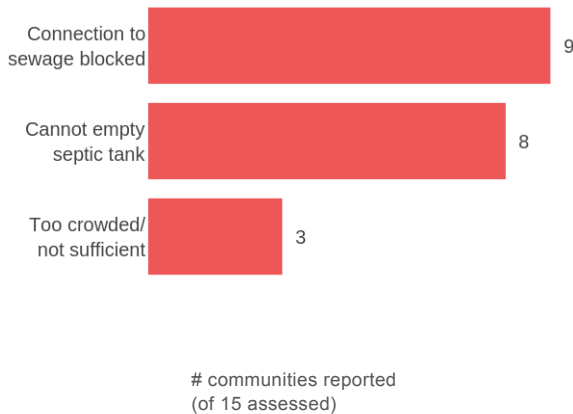
In all communities where information was available, closed wells were reported as the main drinking water source, with water being considered fine to drink. Regarding latrines, only in the community of Al Wa'er no issues were reported; other communities commonly reported a blockage of the connection to the sewage and the inability to empty septic tanks as the main issues.

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

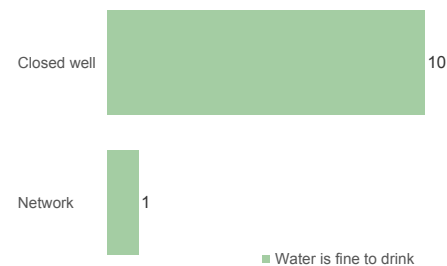


- Disposed at specific site
- Burned/Buried
- Left in street/public space
- Private collection
- Public collection
- No consensus
- No information
- Not assessed

Problems with latrines [¹CL: 3/3]

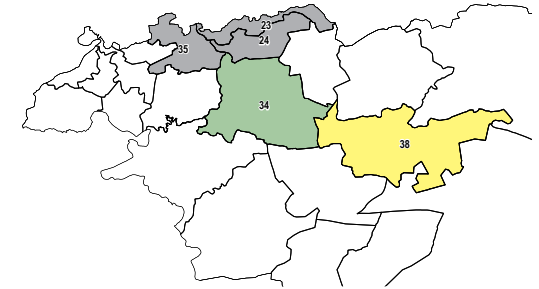


Most common drinking water source and status [¹CL: 3/3]



Shelter

Most common shelter lived in by IDPs
 [¹CL: 2.1/3]



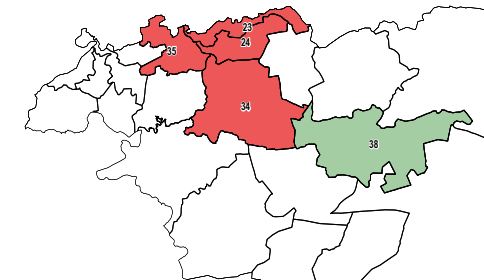
Information on rental prices paid per room was not available across communities assessed in June 2016.

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

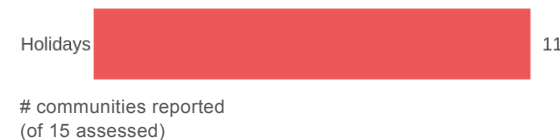
Education

Children reportedly did not access primary education in any of the communities assessed, mainly because of summer holidays. Facilities are being used, in 7 out of 15 communities assessed, as shelters for IDPs or pre-conflict populations.

Availability of primary schools [¹CL: 3/3]

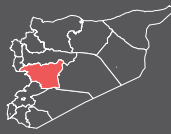


Most common reasons for children not attending school [¹CL: 3/3]



Note: a large number of communities assessed reported that children did not attend school during June 2016 due to holidays in Syria.

- Functioning/Providing lessons
- Not available
- Not functioning³
- No consensus
- No information
- Not assessed

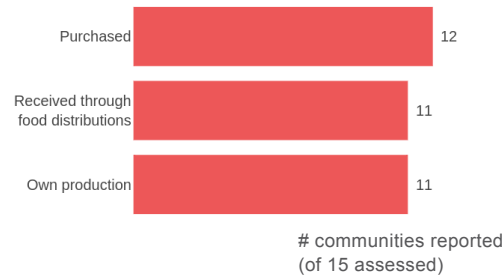


Food Security

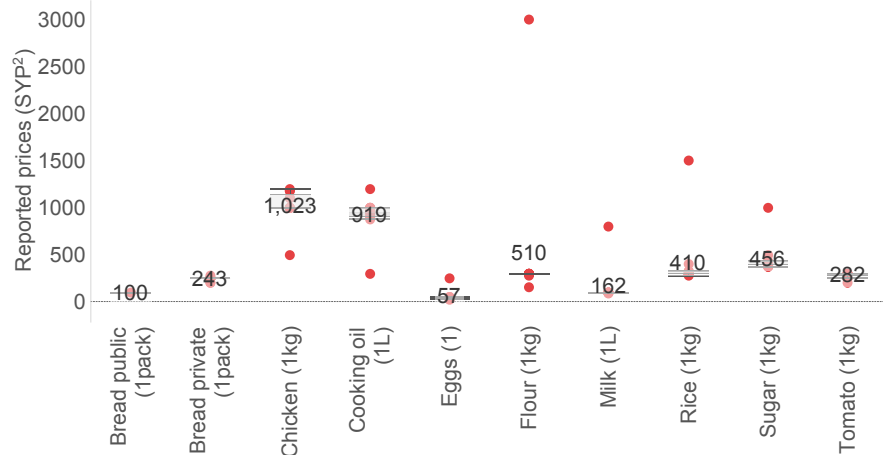
In June, food was obtained mostly through purchases, food distributions, and own production. The most common challenges to accessing food were reportedly related to poor purchasing power of the assessed populations, with high cost of some food items and lack of resources being reportedly common issues. In the communities of Deir Fool and Homs Al Jadeedah (Al-Wa'er) it was instead reported that populations had no access to markets.

Most common sources of obtaining food [¹CL: 3/3]

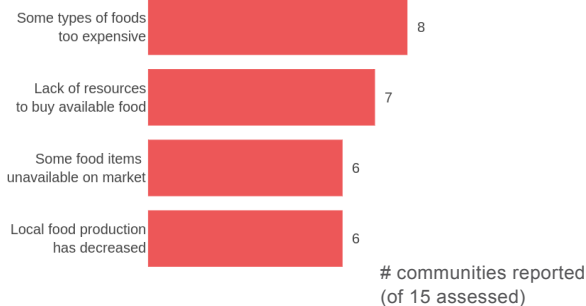
[¹CL: 3/3]



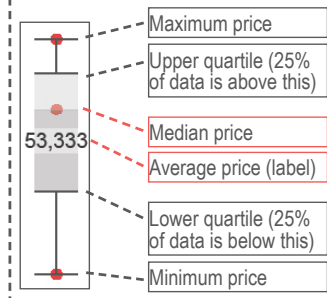
Prices of food items² [¹CL: 3/3]



Challenges to accessing food [¹CL: 3/3]



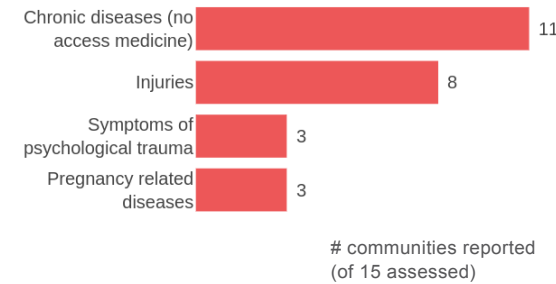
How to read a box plot



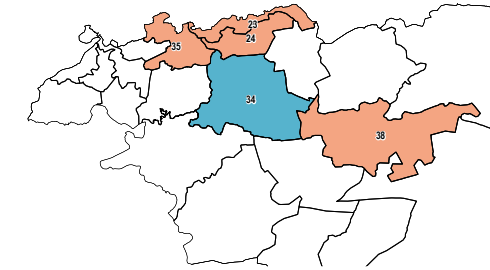
Health

Chronic diseases and injuries were the most commonly reported health concerns across assessed communities in June, while physical disabilities and security concerns were reported as predominant barriers to accessing care services. As was the case in May, malnutrition was reported in the community of Al Wa'er.

Reported health problems [¹CL: 2/3]



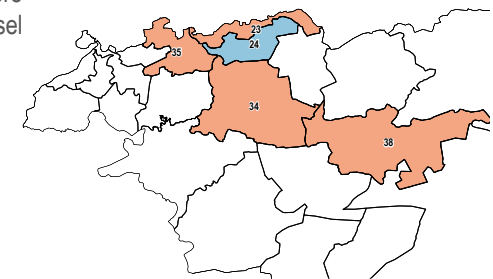
Most common place for women to give birth [¹CL: 2/3]



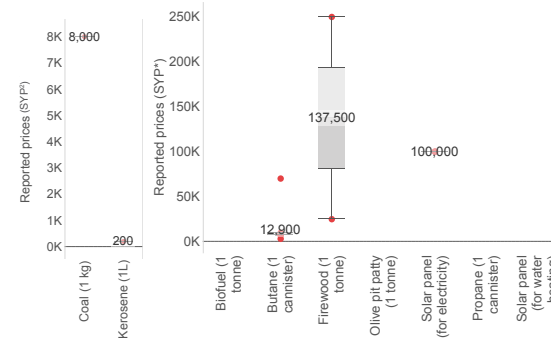
NFIs

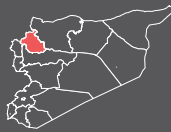
The power network was reportedly the main source of electricity in most communities assessed in June. Nearly all assessed NFIs were unavailable on markets in the month of June as they were during the month of May, with the exception of butane and diesel available across all communities assessed this month.

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

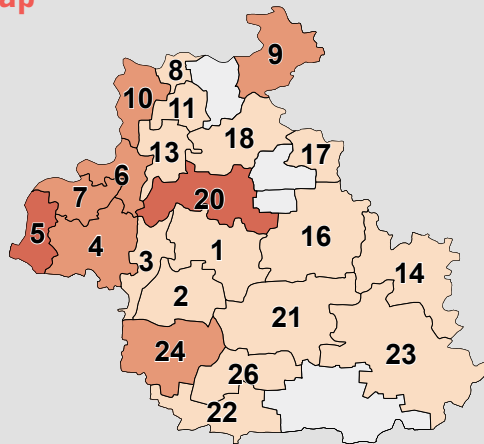


Prices of fuel sources² [¹CL: 2/3]





Coverage map

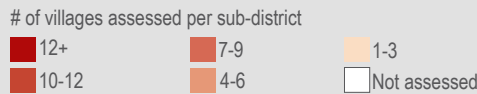


Context

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 May, humanitarian access remained a challenge in the southern and south western parts of the governorate (OCHA).

Coverage

Communities assessed: 71/462
Sub-districts assessed: 22/26



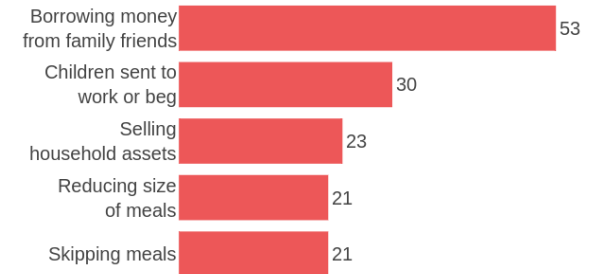
Livelihoods

In June, borrowing money from family and friends and sending children to work or beg were reportedly the most common coping strategies for the lack of resources.

Most common coping strategies

[¹CL: 3/3]

Looking for food in the garbage as well as eating weeds were reported in the community of Kafraajna, while spending days without eating were reported in the communities of Dana, Khan, Shaykun and Badama. High risk illegal work was reported instead in at least seven communities out of the seventy-one assessed.

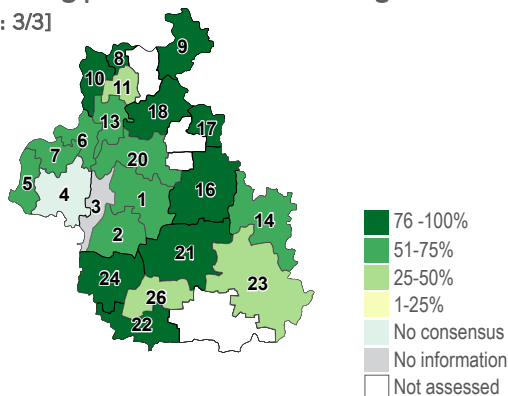


communities reported (of 71 assessed)

Displacement

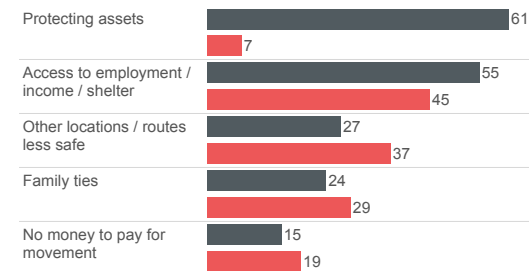
Most commonly reported % of original population remaining per sub-district (excluding IDPs)

[¹CL: 3/3]



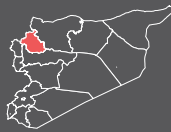
Most common reasons for staying: IDPs vs host population

[¹CL: 3/3]



■ Host population ■ IDPs # of communities reported

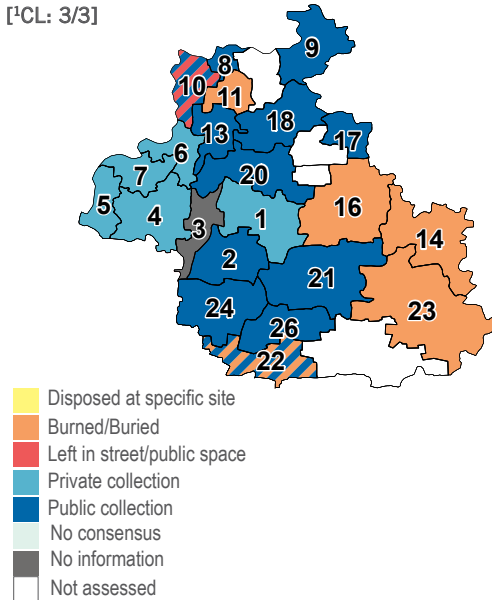
As was the case in May, Northern Laj², Mhambal sub-district, was the only community out of 71 assessed where no pre-conflict population was left in June. More than half of the assessed communities (48 out of 71) reported instead that at least 50% of their pre-conflict populations remained during June. Pre-conflict populations overwhelmingly stayed in their communities of origin in order to protect their assets, due to family ties and because of the perception of other locations or routes as less safe. IDPs were reported in 48 of the communities assessed, with a significant number of new arrivals in at least eight communities (predominantly communities located in Harim, Idleb, Jisr-Ash-Shugur and Al Ma'ra districts). The most commonly reported reasons for IDPs to remain in their host communities were access to employment, income and shelter, and the perception of other locations and routes as less safe. Physical obstacles to movement were a concern for both IDPs and pre-conflict populations in Kafr Oweid, Kafr Nobol sub-district.



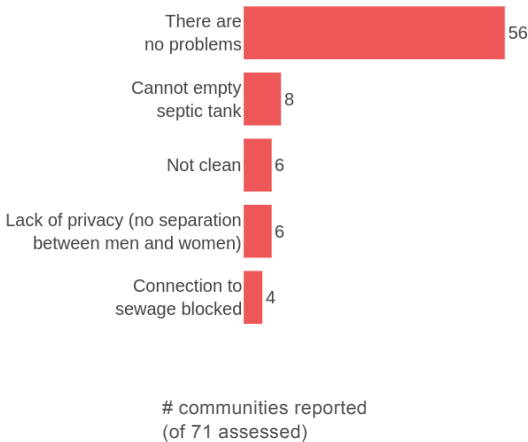
WASH

Water trucking was reportedly the main source of drinking water in the communities assessed. Also, in a majority of communities it was reported that water was fine to drink. However, in Bshendlaya - Rashadiya water from water trucking reportedly smelled or tasted bad, while in Korin people felt sick after drinking; also, 33 communities reported that less water was available in June when compared to May. No problems were reported with latrines in 56 out of 71 communities, while the main issue reported with latrines was the inability to empty septic tanks.

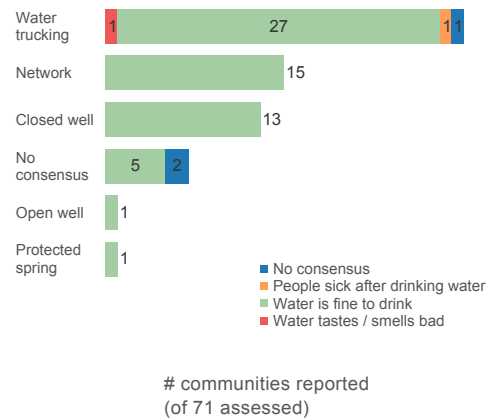
Most common form of garbage disposal [¹CL: 3/3]



Problems with latrines [¹CL: 3/3]



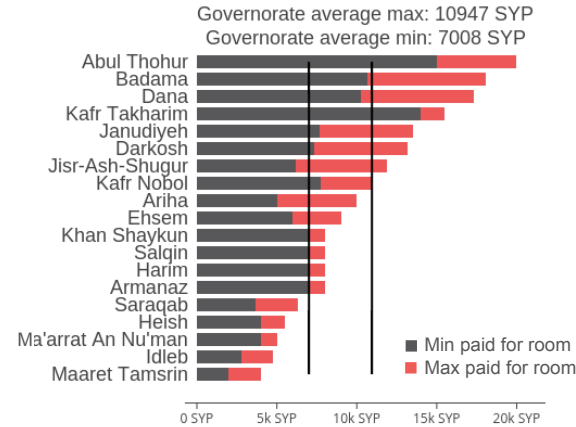
Most common drinking water source and status [¹CL: 3/3]



Shelter

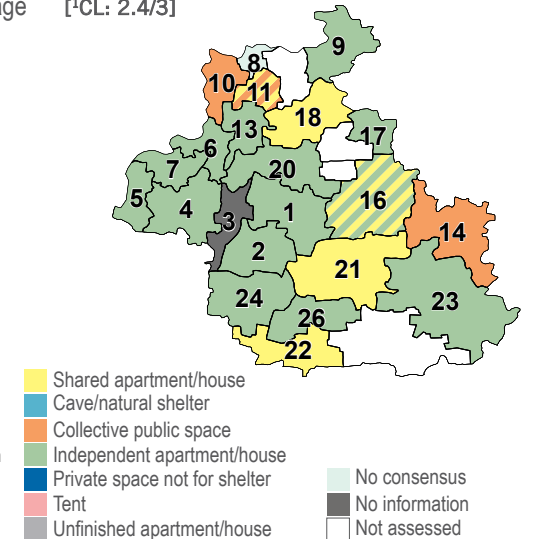
Average reported rent paid per room in Idleb governorate (9900 SYP) was lower than the average rent paid across the country (12366 SYP).

Rent prices per sub-district² [¹CL: 2.9/3]



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

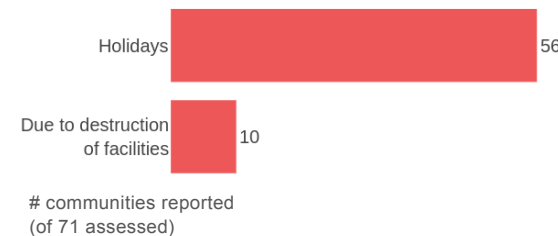
Most common shelter lived in by IDPs [¹CL: 2.4/3]



Education

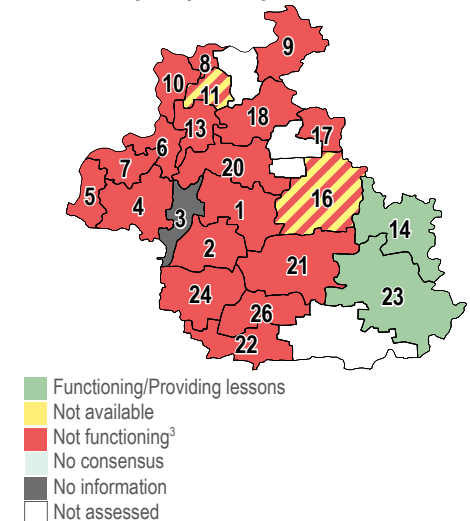
Almost all communities reported that children did not access primary education in June, mostly due to summer holidays. However, 20% of the communities assessed reported that children could not access education due to the destruction of facilities.

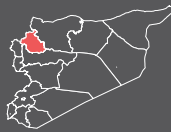
Most common reasons for children not attending school [¹CL: 2.4/3]



Note: a large number of communities assessed reported that children did not attend school during June 2016 due to holidays in Syria.

Availability of primary schools [¹CL: 3/3]

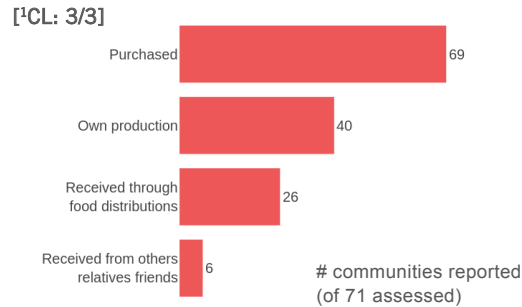




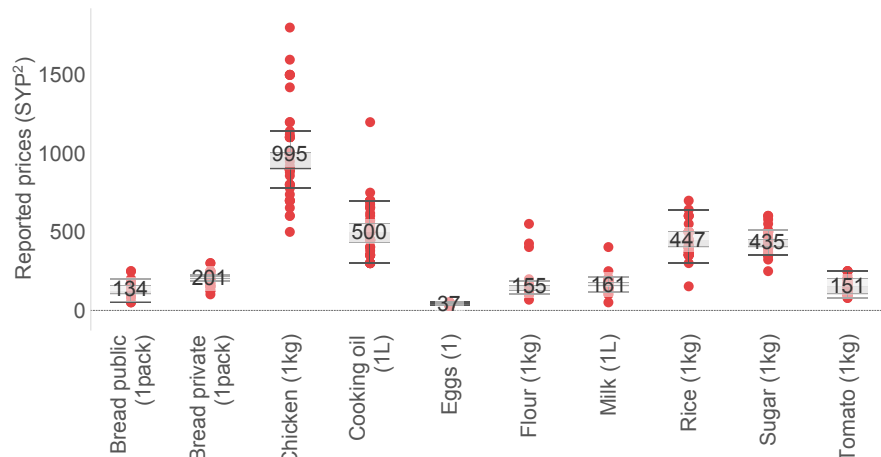
Food Security

Purchasing was a common source of obtaining food in 69 of the 71 communities assessed, while own production was also common in more than half of the communities assessed. Challenges to obtaining food reportedly related to lack of resources and high prices of some food items. Lack of access to markets was instead reported as an issue in 22 out of 71 communities.

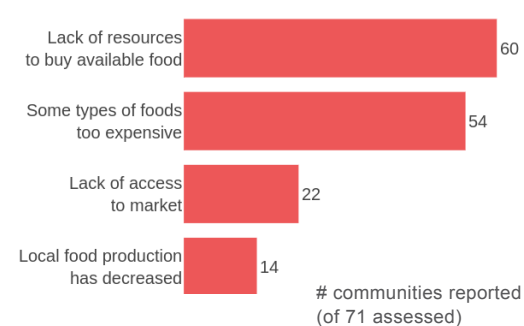
Most common sources of obtaining food [1CL: 3/3]



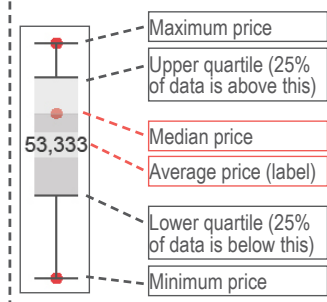
Prices of food items² [1CL: 3/3]



Challenges to accessing food [1CL: 3/3]



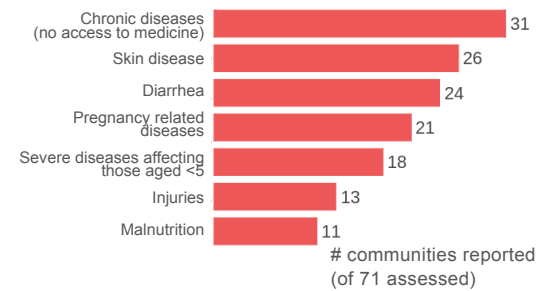
How to read a box plot



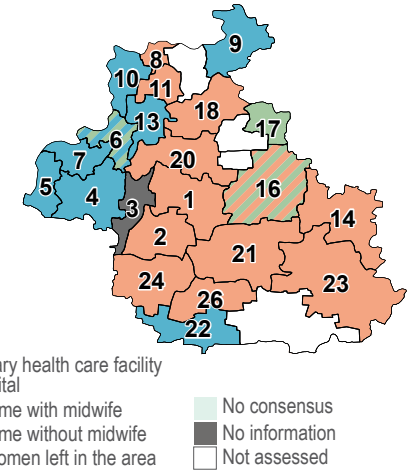
Health

Chronic diseases and lack of access to medicines, as well as skin and pregnancy-related diseases were the most common reported health issues in June. While malnutrition was reported in 11 of the communities assessed. 37% of the communities assessed reported no functioning health facilities in the area, while security concerns were reported as common challenges

Reported health problems [1CL: 2.01/3]



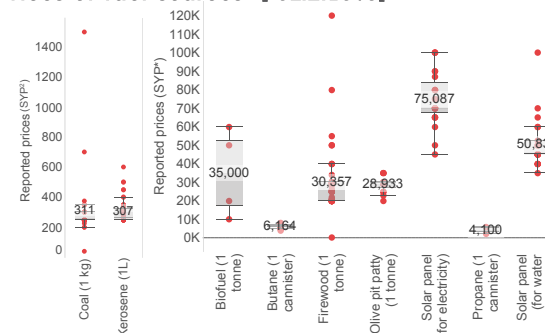
Most common place for women to give birth [1CL: 1.62/3]



NFIs

Butane, kerosene and diesel were reportedly available on markets in June in the vast majority of communities assessed, with the exception of Kate Banodi and Boayboaa where none were available. Fuel shortages were instead reported in 32 out of 71 communities assessed, with burning furniture and cutting trees being the most commonly reported coping strategies. With regards to electricity, all communities reported relying on generators as their main source, with the exception of Kate Banodi and Bshendlaya - Rashadiya, where no electricity was reportedly available.

Prices of fuel sources² [1CL: 2.15 /3]



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

