

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 April 2017 referring to the situation in March 2017.

Covering 10 governorates in Syria, with the exception of Ar Raqqa, As Sweida, Lattakia and Tartous, these factsheets present selected indicators for the WASH, health, displacement, shelter, NFIs, livelihoods, food security and education sectors. Although information was collected in Ar Raqqa governorate this month, data was insufficient to allow sub-district level aggregation. The factsheets do not cover the entire range of indicators gathered in the HSOS questionnaire, but aim to give an overview of the situation in the governorates.

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

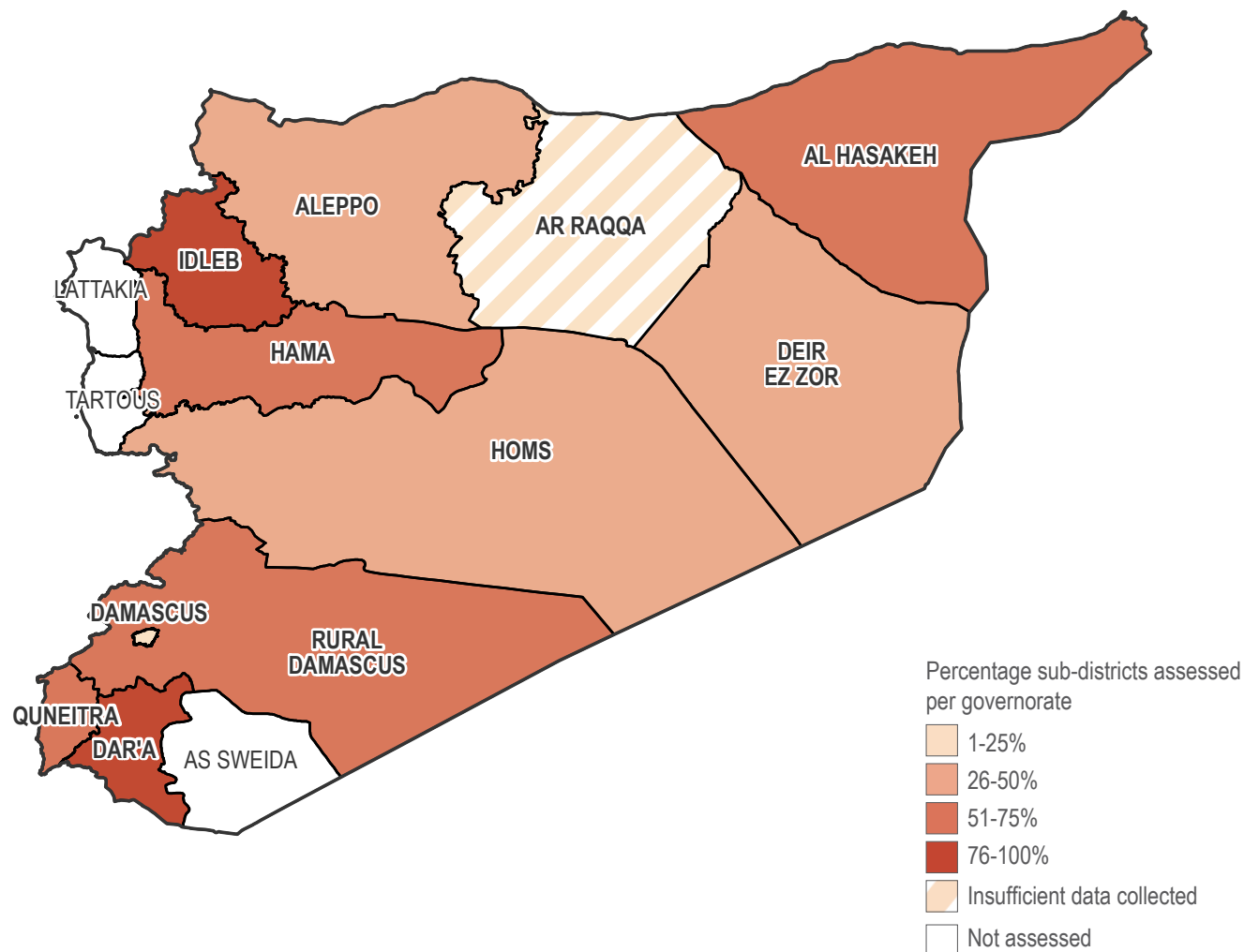
Methodology and limitations

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

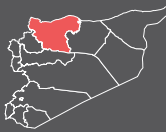
In April, information was collected from Key Informants in 592 communities across Syria. For each question asked, confidence levels are assigned based on the Key Informant's area of expertise and knowledge of the sector-specific situation.

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

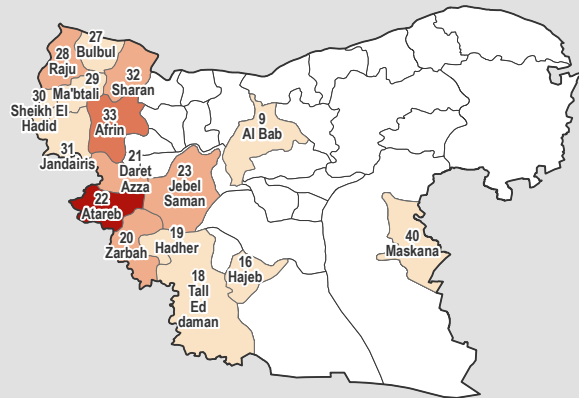
Coverage



PDF: click on governorate name to jump to factsheet



Coverage map

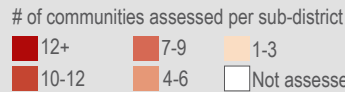


Context

Aleppo governorate currently hosts the second largest number of internally displaced persons within Syria (1,002,023) and the second largest number of people in need of assistance (2,193,101). The northern and eastern areas of the governorate remain hard to reach for humanitarian actors.¹

Coverage

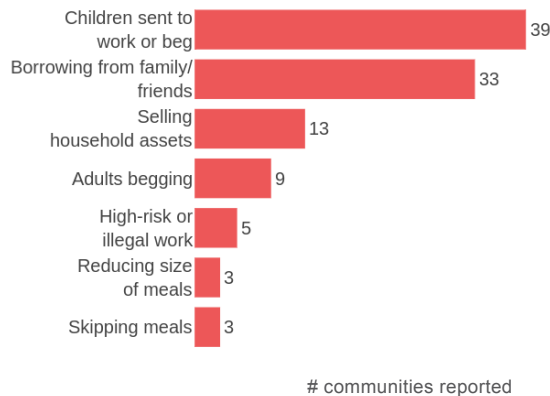
Communities assessed: 54/1255
Sub-districts assessed: 16/40



Livelihoods

In March, sending children to work or beg, followed by borrowing money from family and friends and selling household assets, were reportedly the most common strategies to cope with a lack of resources. Extreme food-based strategies such as spending days without eating, eating non-food plants and eating waste were reported in Kabashin, Afrin sub-district and Bawabiyeh, Zarbah sub-district.

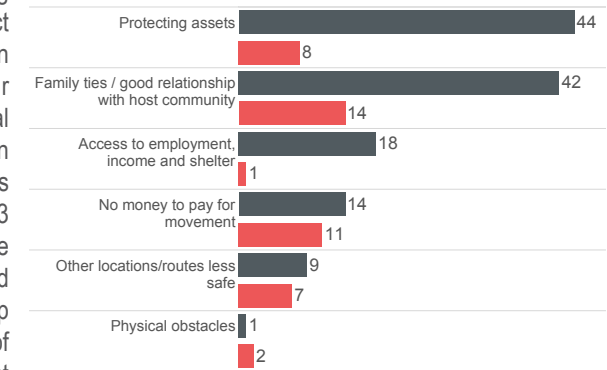
Most common coping strategies [CL²: 3/3]



Displacement

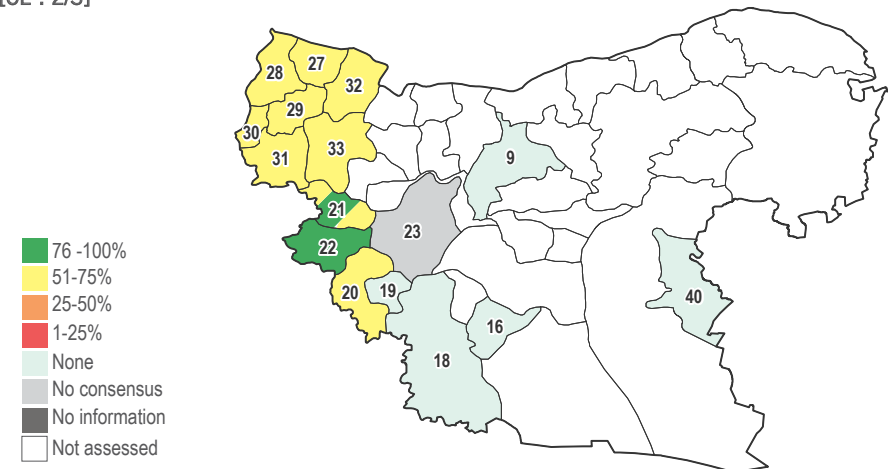
No pre-conflict populations were left in seven of the communities assessed,³ while it was reported that more than half of the pre-conflict population were still residing in most of the remaining ones. Pre-conflict populations predominantly remained in their communities of origin to protect their assets and because of family ties. Physical obstacles to movement were reported in one community. Where information was available, IDPs were reportedly present in 13 communities, and new arrivals in March were reported in Tqad, Daret Azza, Tuwama and Big Orm. Family ties and a good relationship with host communities, followed by a lack of money to pay for movement, were the most commonly reported reasons for IDPs to remain in the assessed communities.

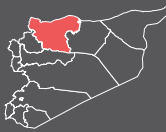
Most common reasons for staying: IDPs vs host population [CL²: 3/3]



■ Host population ■ IDPs # of communities reported

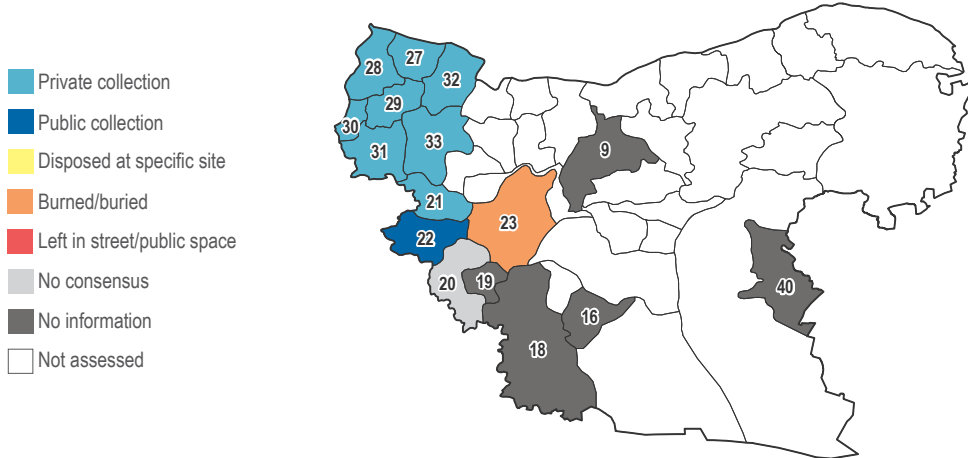
Most commonly reported % of original population remaining per sub-district (excluding IDPs) [CL²: 2/3]





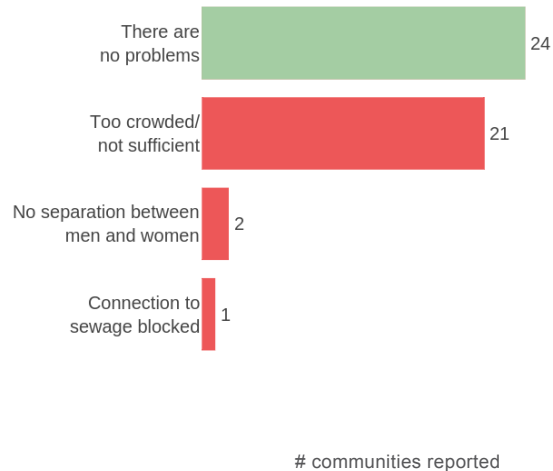
WASH

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

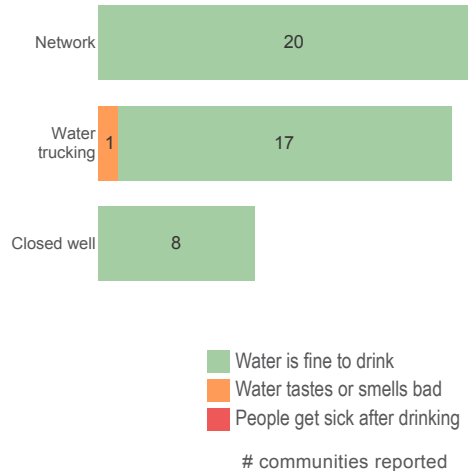


In March, the main network and water trucking were reportedly the main sources of drinking water in the communities assessed, followed by closed wells. People mostly reported that they perceived water as fine to drink, while water reportedly tasted or smelled bad in Kabashin, Afrin sub-district. The most commonly reported issue with latrines was that these were too crowded or insufficient to meet population needs.

Problems with latrines [CL¹: 3/3]

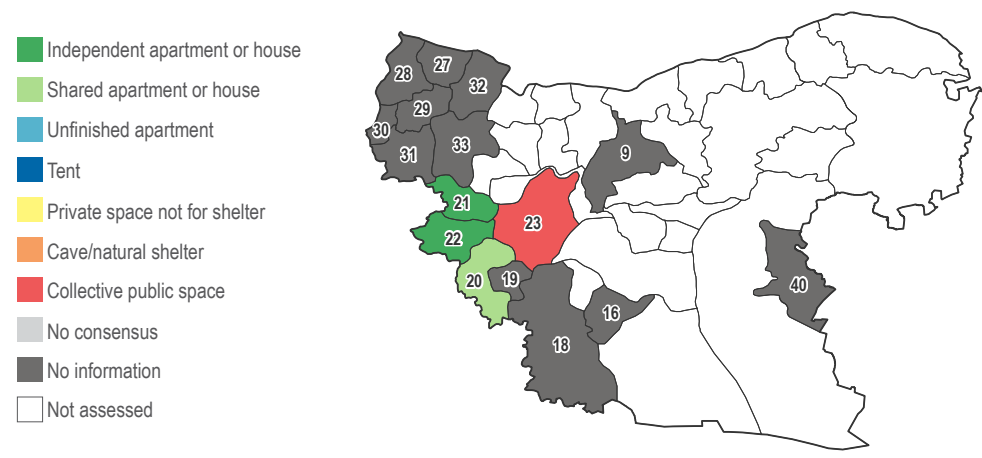


Most common drinking water source and status [CL¹: 3/3]



Shelter

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

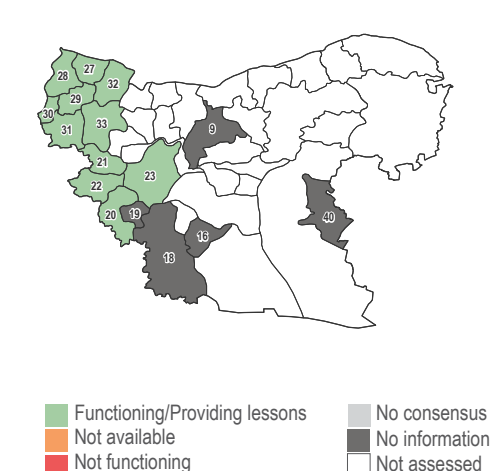


The average reported rent price² in the governorate (6,305 SYP) was the same as than the average rent paid across the country (6,317 SYP). The lowest rent prices per room were reported in Mazineh - Aranda (1,750 SYP), the highest in Bawabiyeh (16,000 SYP).

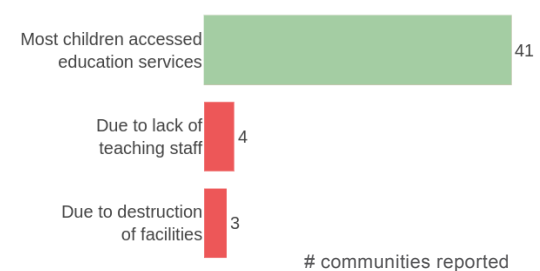
Education

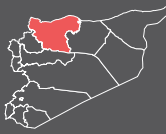
A lack of teaching staff and the destruction of some facilities were reportedly the most common barriers to accessing education. Services were reportedly not functioning in Sheikh Maqsood, Esan and Oqayba, mostly due to the destruction of some facilities.

Availability of primary schools [CL¹: 3/3]



Most common reasons why children did not attend school [CL¹: 3/3]



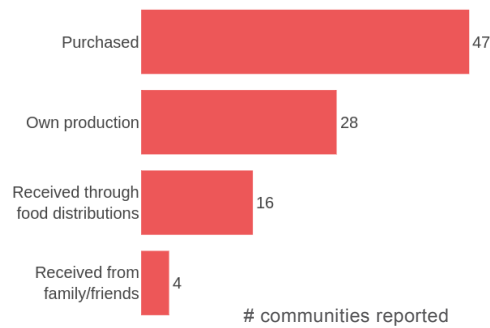


Humanitarian Situation Overview in Syria (HSOS) Aleppo Governorate

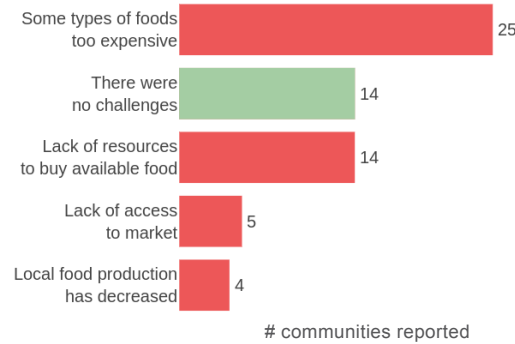
April 2017

Food Security

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

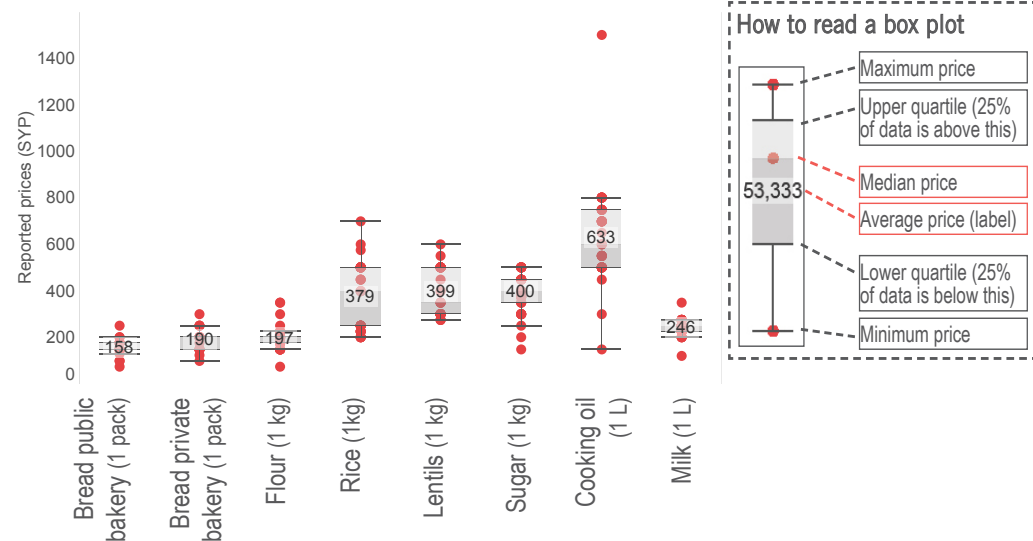


Challenges to accessing food [CL¹: 3/3]



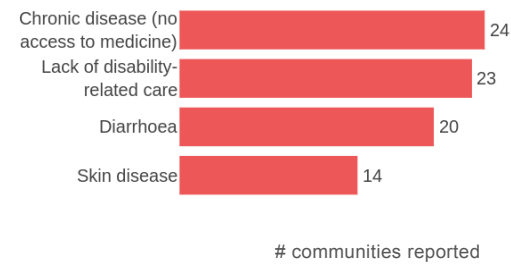
As was the case in previous months, in March purchasing was the main means of procuring food, followed by home production. The high price on markets of some food items was the most commonly reported barrier to accessing food, and was reported in 25 of the communities assessed. The second next most common challenge was a lack of resources to buy available food.

Prices of food items² [CL¹: 3/3]

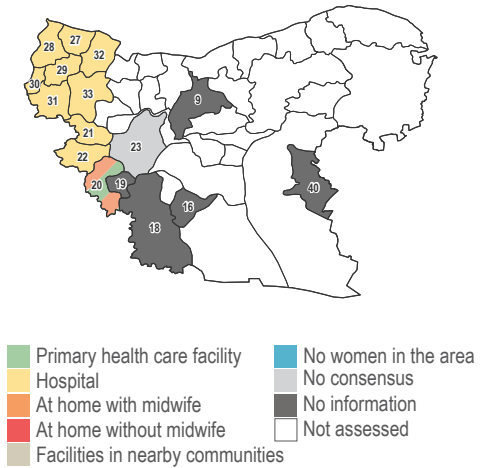


Health

Reported health problems [CL¹: 2/3]



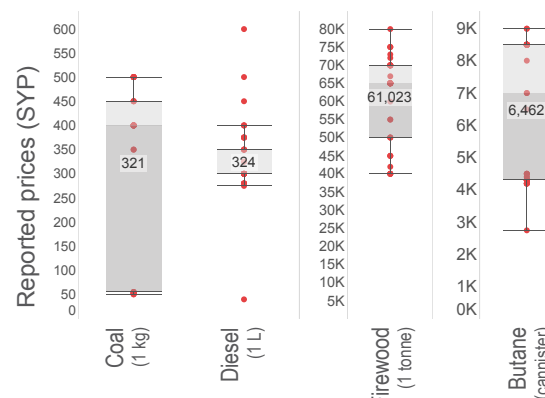
Most common place for women to give birth [CL¹: 2/3]



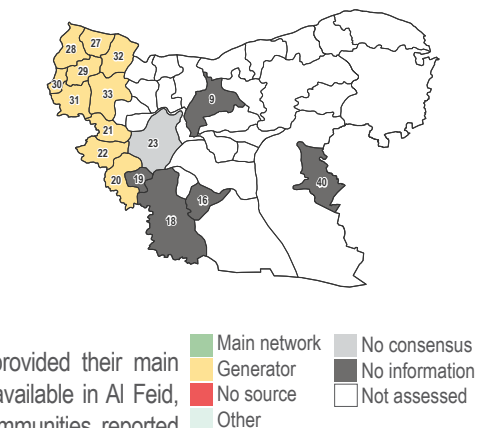
Chronic disease was the most commonly reported health concern in March, closely followed by a lack of disability-related care and diarrhoea. Where information was available, most communities reported difficulties in accessing health care, especially due to the high cost of health care facilities, the unavailability of facilities and security concerns over travel.

NFIs

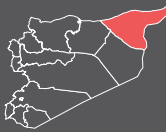
Prices of fuel sources² [CL¹: 3/3]



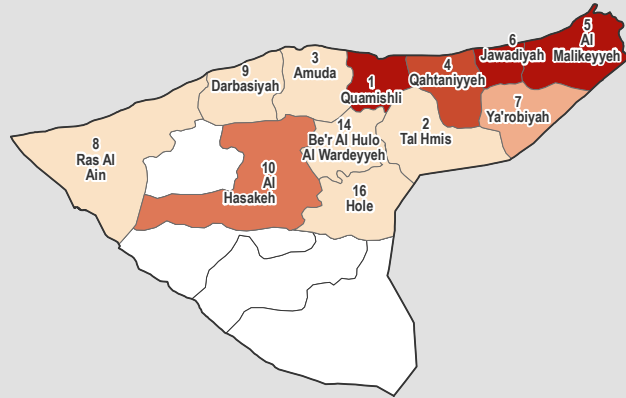
Most common source of electricity [CL¹: 3/3]



All except three communities reported that generators provided their main source of electricity. No electricity source was reportedly available in Al Feid, Jebel Saman sub-district. About half of the assessed communities reported experiencing fuel shortages.



Coverage map



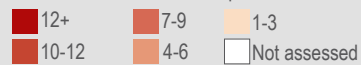
Context

Al Hasakeh governorate currently hosts 231,951 internally displaced persons and 689,899 people in need of assistance. Most areas within the governorate remain restricted for humanitarian access.¹

Coverage

Communities assessed: 88/745
Sub-districts assessed: 12/16

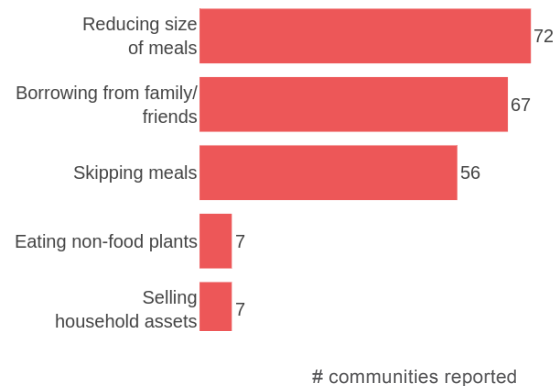
of communities assessed per sub-district



Livelihoods

In March, as was the case in previous months, strategies to cope with a lack of resources commonly included reducing meal size, followed by borrowing from family and friends. Extreme food-based strategies, such as spending days without eating, were reported in Tal Hajar, Deir Elghosn, Zheiriyeh, Quamishli and Tanuriyeh.

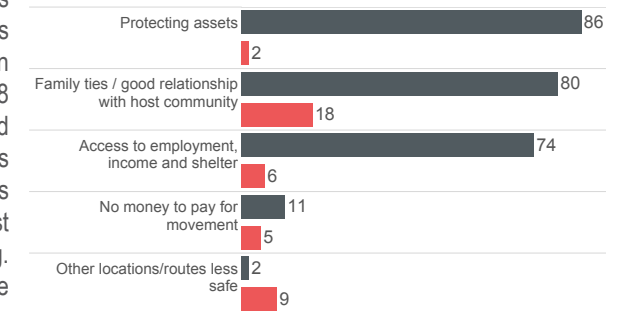
Most common coping strategies [CL²: 3/3]



Displacement

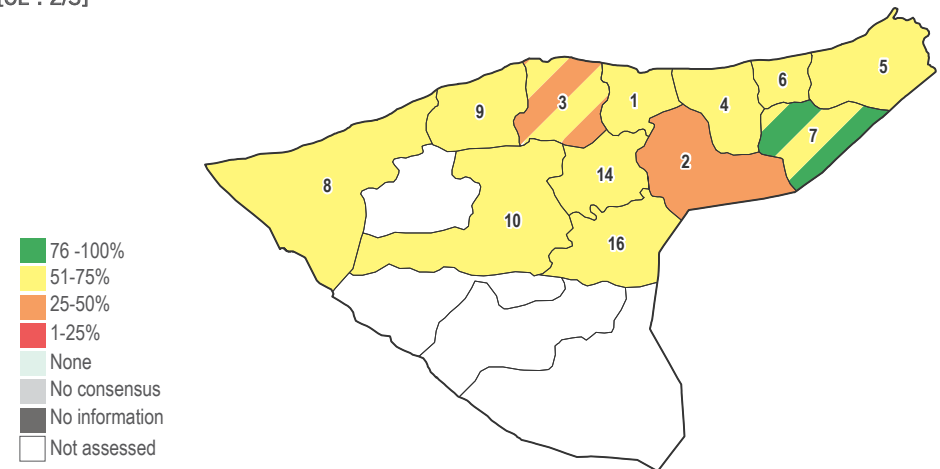
More than half of the pre-conflict population remained in most of the communities assessed. Pre-conflict populations overwhelmingly stayed in their communities of origin in order to protect their assets and due to family ties, as was the case in previous months. IDPs were present in 18 of the community assessed, and a good relationship with the host community, as well as the perception that other locations or routes would be less safe, were the most commonly reported reasons for remaining. New IDP arrivals during March were reported in Quamishli and in Jawadiyah for the third consecutive month.

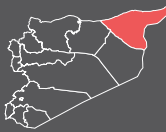
Most common reasons for staying: IDPs vs host population [CL²: 2/3]



■ Host population ■ IDPs # of communities reported

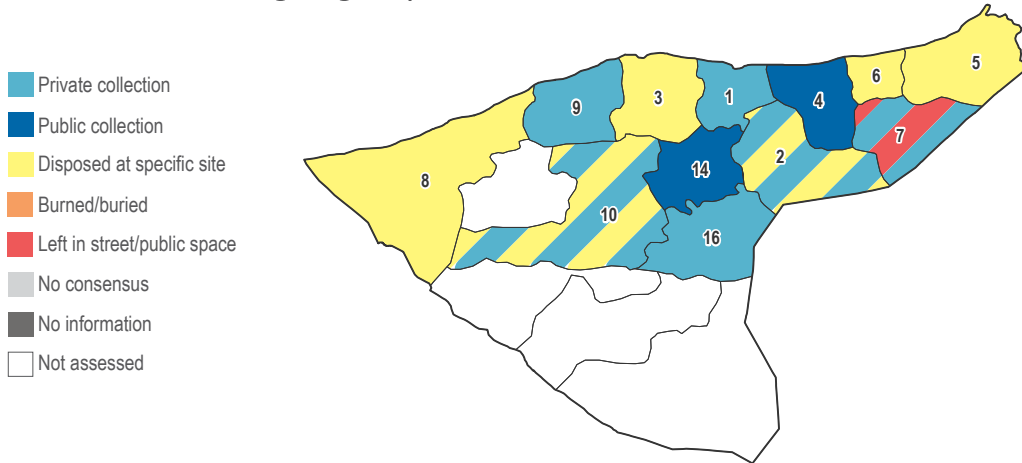
Most commonly reported % of original population remaining per sub-district (excluding IDPs) [CL²: 2/3]





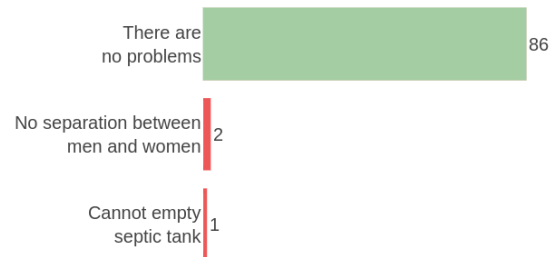
WASH

Most common form of garbage disposal [CL¹: 2/3]

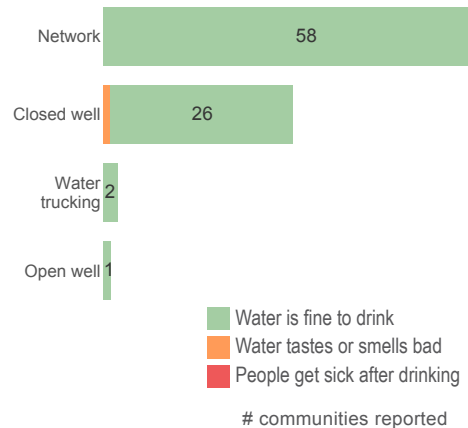


In March, the most common source of drinking water was the water network, as reported in 58 of the communities assessed, with closed wells as the second most common source. Water was reportedly fine to drink in nearly all communities assessed, while it tasted or smelled bad in Sharm El Sheikh, Al-Malikeyyeh sub-district. Issues with latrines were reported in Msheirfeh Qahtaniyeh and Mathluthet Hamzeh, where a lack of separation between men and women and the inability to empty septic tanks were common problems.

Problems with latrines [CL¹: 2/3]



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

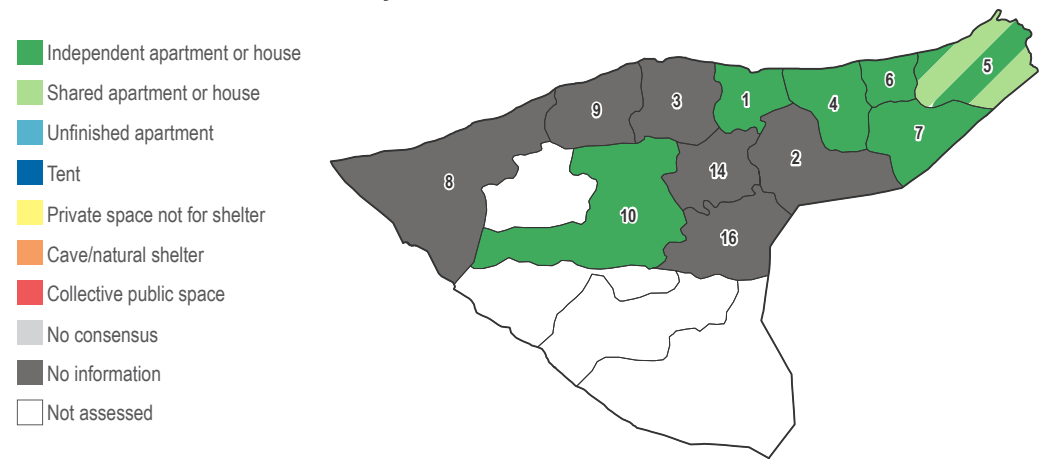


communities reported

communities reported

Shelter

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



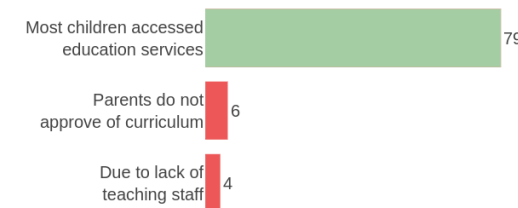
The average reported rent price² in the governorate (5,875 SYP) was lower than the average rent paid across the country (6,317 SYP). The lowest rent prices per room were reported in Hilaliyah neighbourhood (1,250 SYP), the highest in Qanat As Sways neighbourhood, Qamishili city (12,500 SYP).

Education

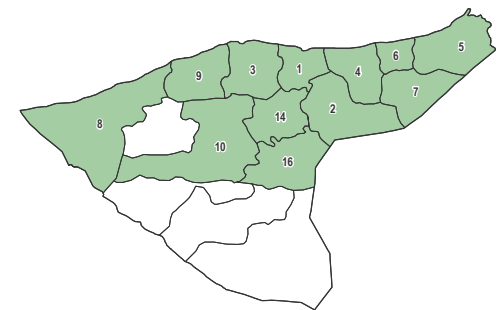
In March, the most common barriers to children accessing education included parents not approving of available curricula, followed by a lack of teaching staff. Most children reportedly accessed education in a majority of communities assessed.

Availability of primary schools [CL¹: 3/3]

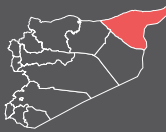
Most common reasons why children did not attend school [CL¹: 3/3]



communities reported

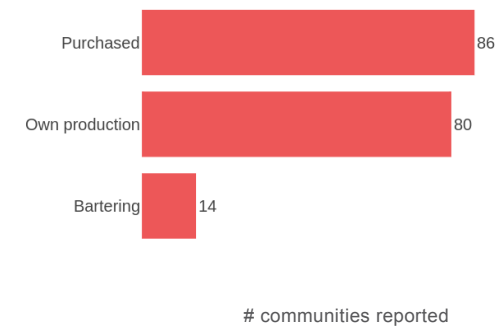


communities reported

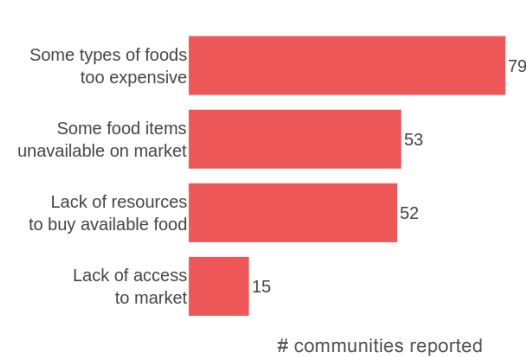


Food Security

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

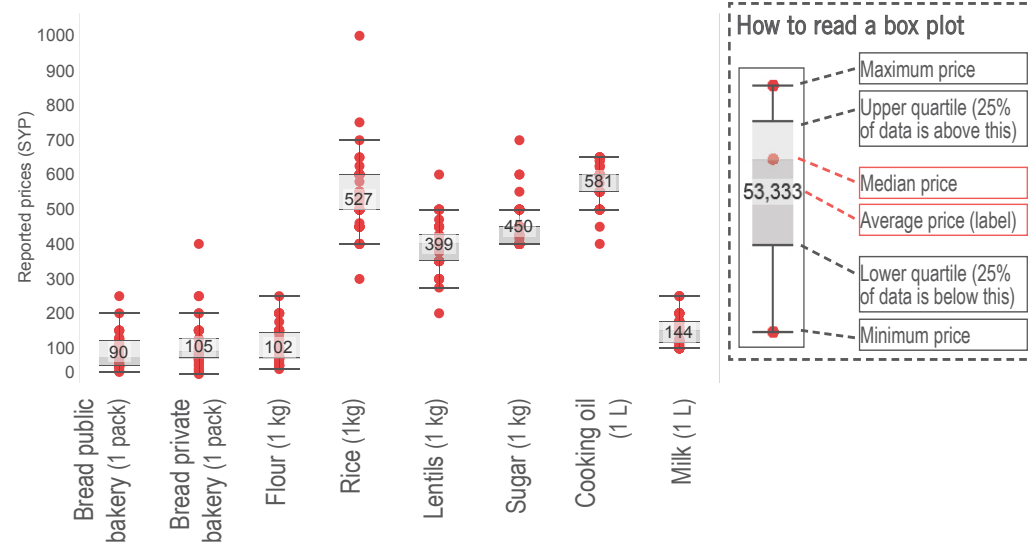


Challenges to accessing food [CL¹: 3/3]



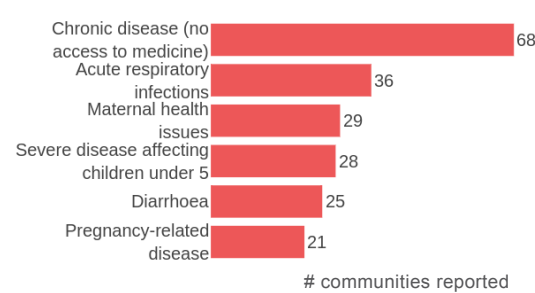
As was the case in previous months, nearly all assessed communities reported purchasing and production as the most common means of procuring food. Conversely, the most common barriers to accessing food were high market prices, as well the unavailability of some food items and a lack of adequate financial resources.

Prices of food items² [CL¹: 2/3]

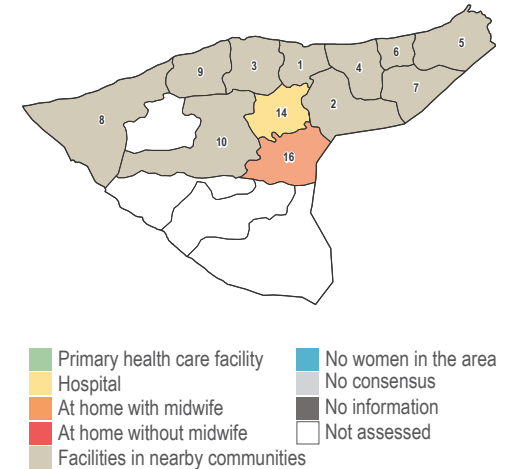


Health

Reported health problems [CL¹: 2/3]



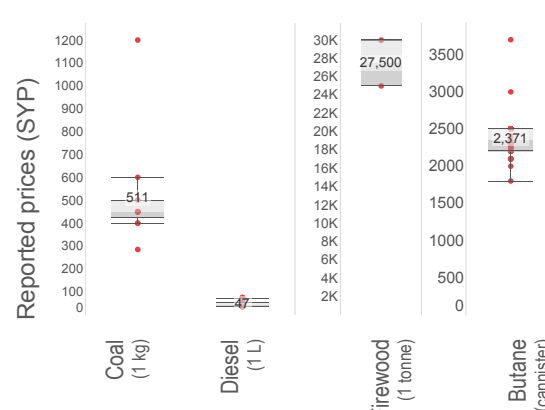
Most common place for women to give birth [CL¹: 2/3]



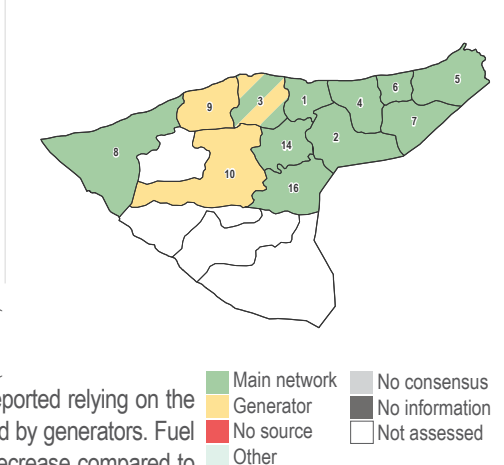
Chronic disease was reportedly the most common concern across the communities assessed in March, as had been the case in February, followed by acute respiratory infections. No health facilities were reportedly available in a majority of communities and the high cost of transportation was another common barrier to accessing available services.

NFIs

Prices of fuel sources² [CL¹: 2/3]



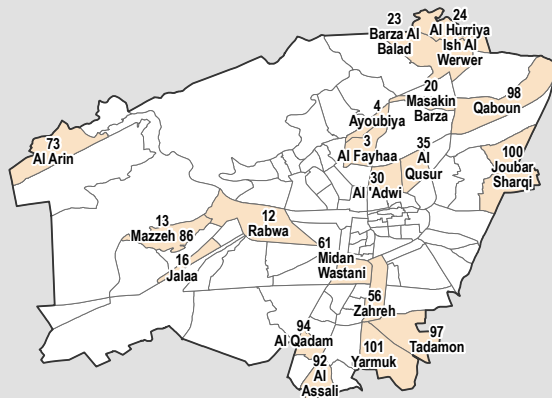
Most common source of electricity [CL¹: 3/3]



In March, more than half of the communities assessed reported relying on the main network as their primary source of electricity, followed by generators. Fuel shortages were reported in 12 communities, marking a decrease compared to February.



Coverage map

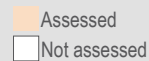


Context

Damascus governorate currently hosts an estimated 651,000 internally displaced persons and 1,218,837 people in need of assistance. Many IDPs originate from within the governorate.¹

Coverage

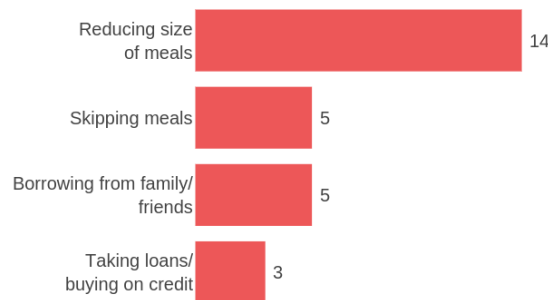
Neighbourhoods assessed: 19/97



Livelihoods

As was the case in February, the most commonly reported strategy to cope with a lack of income was reducing the size of meals, followed by skipping meals and borrowing money from family and friends. Spending days without eating was reported in Tadamon. High risk, illegal work was also reported in Tadamon, as well as in Joubar Sharqi and Yarmuk.

Most common coping strategies [CL²: 3/3]

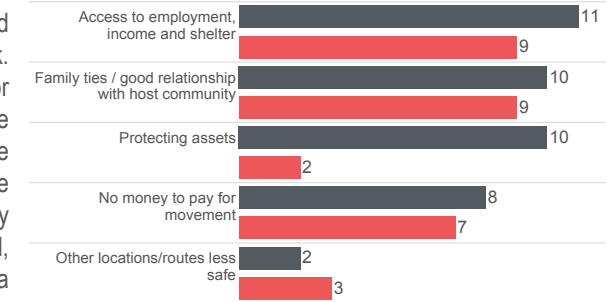


of neighbourhoods reported

Displacement

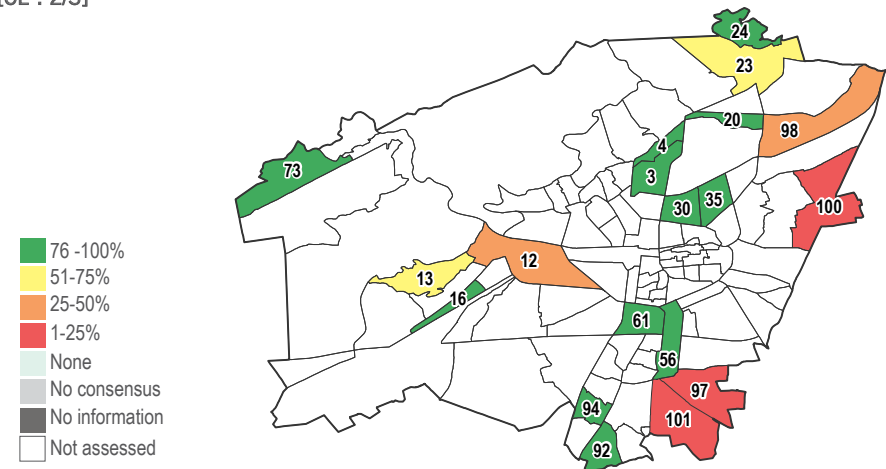
In a majority of neighbourhoods, it was reported that between 76% and 100% of the pre-conflict population remained. Neighbourhoods where less than 25% of the pre-conflict population was left included Joubar Sharqi, Tadamon and Yarmuk. The most commonly reported reasons for pre-conflict populations to remain were reportedly access to employment, income and shelter, as well as family ties and the protection of assets. IDPs were reportedly present in all neighbourhoods assessed, except Joubar Sharqi, Al Arin and Al Hurriya Ish Al Werwer. IDPs reportedly left Qaboun due to protection concerns. Access to employment, income and shelter, as well as a good relationship with host communities were the most commonly reported reasons for IDPs to remain in their current location.

Most common reasons for staying: IDPs vs host population [CL²: 3/3]



■ Host population ■ IDPs # of neighbourhoods reported

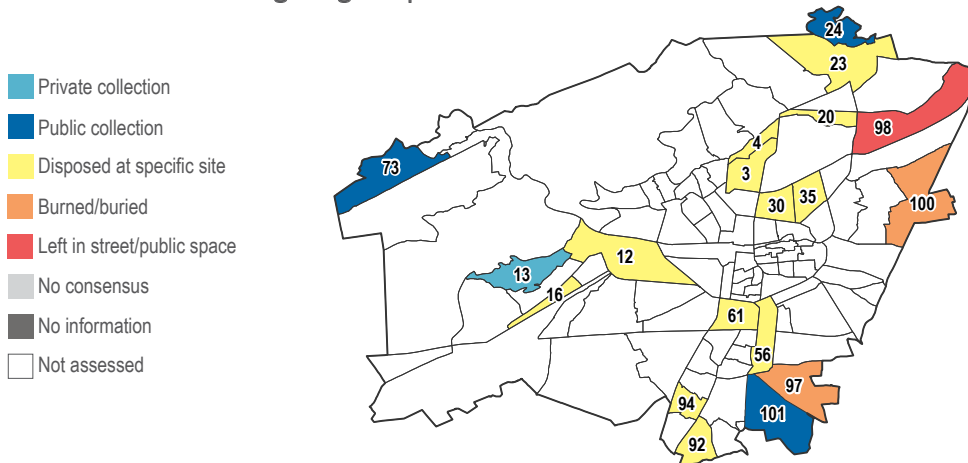
Most commonly reported % of original population remaining per sub-district (excluding IDPs) [CL²: 2/3]





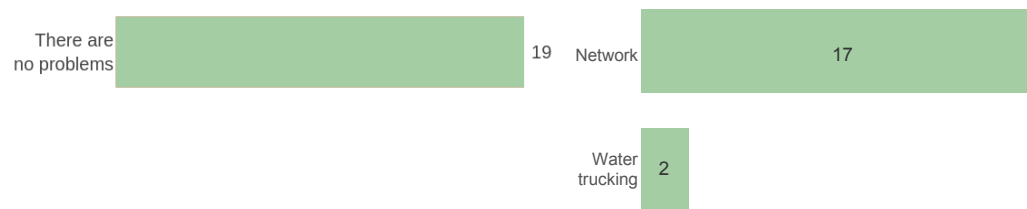
WASH

Most common form of garbage disposal [CL¹: 2/3]

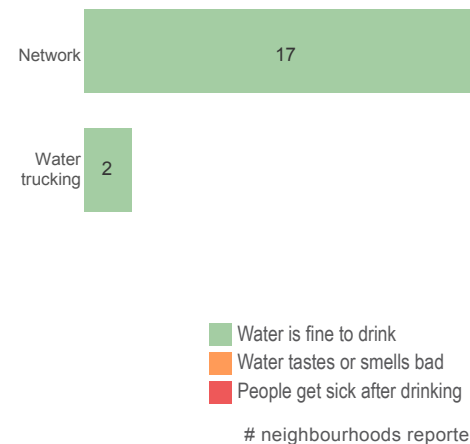


A majority of neighbourhoods reportedly relied on the network as the main drinking water source and in all communities water was reportedly fine to drink. No problems with latrines were reported this month, as had been the case in February.

Problems with latrines [CL¹: 2/3]

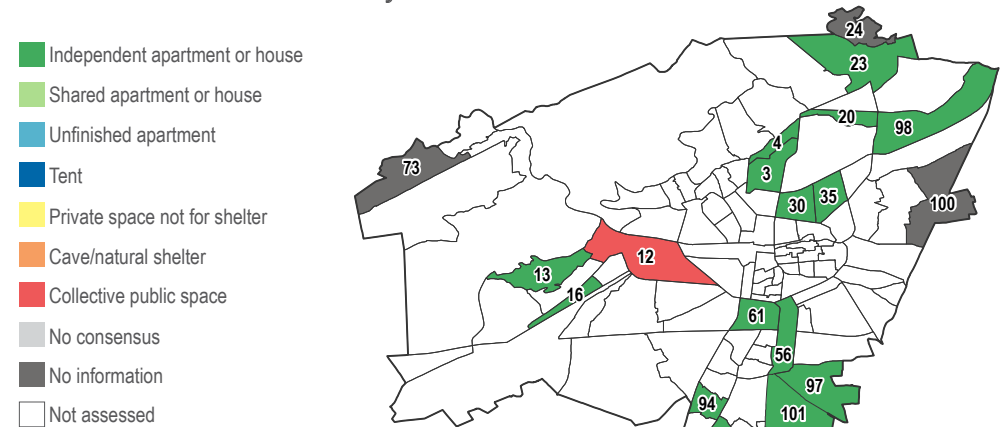


Most common drinking water source and status [CL¹: 3/3]



Shelter

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

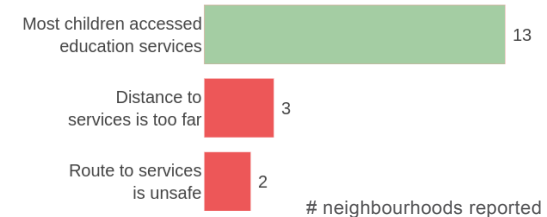


The average reported rent price² in the governorate (19,483 SYP) was higher than the average rent paid across the country (6,317 SYP). The lowest rent prices per room were reported in Al Arin (3,500 SYP), the highest in Al Qusur (37,500 SYP).

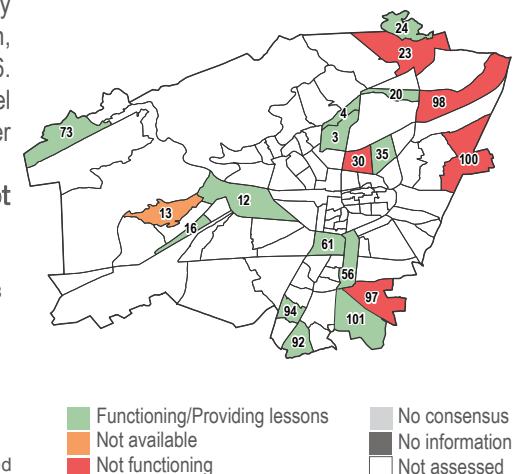
Education

In contrast to February, when functioning primary education facilities were reportedly present in all but one neighbourhood, in March, no primary or secondary education facilities were available in Burza, Qaboun, Al'Adwi, Tadamon, Joubar Sharqi and Mazzeh 86. Barriers to accessing education included long travel distances to services and security concerns over travel.

Most common reasons why children did not attend school [CL¹: 2/3]



Availability of primary schools [CL¹: 3/3]



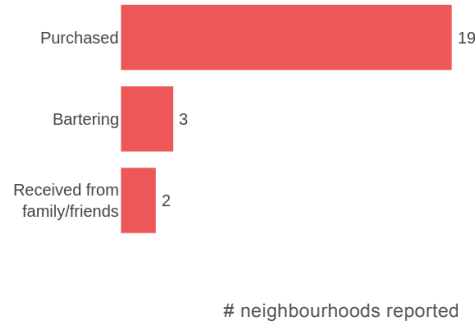


Humanitarian Situation Overview in Syria (HSOS) Damascus Governorate

April 2017

Food Security

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

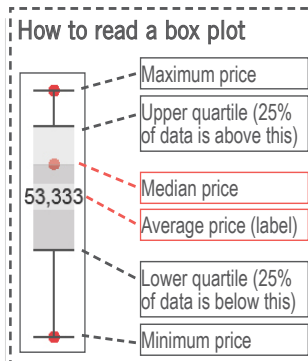
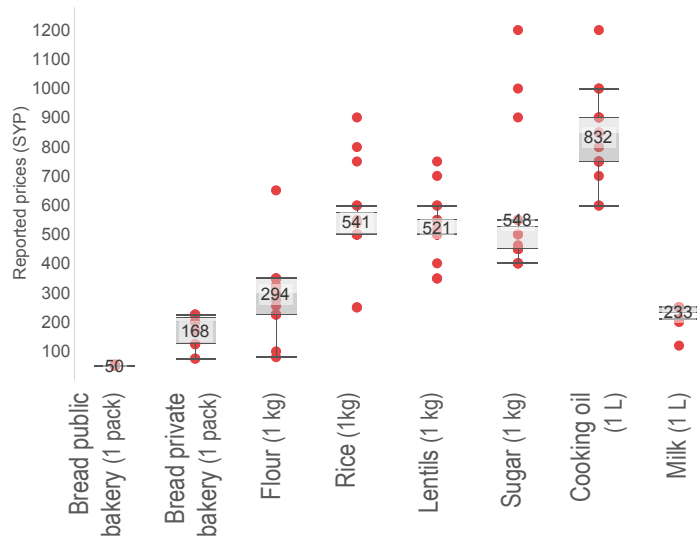


Challenges to accessing food [CL¹: 3/3]



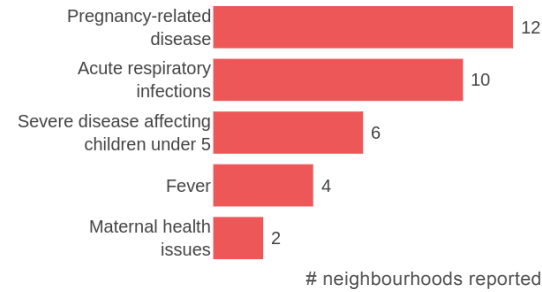
In a majority of neighbourhoods, it was reported that populations purchased their food. High food prices and a lack of sufficient financial resources were the most commonly reported barriers to accessing food in March.

Prices of food items² [CL¹: 3/3]

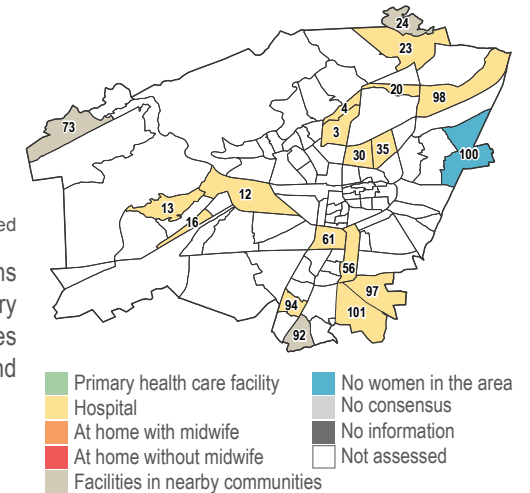


Health

Reported health problems [CL¹: 2/3]



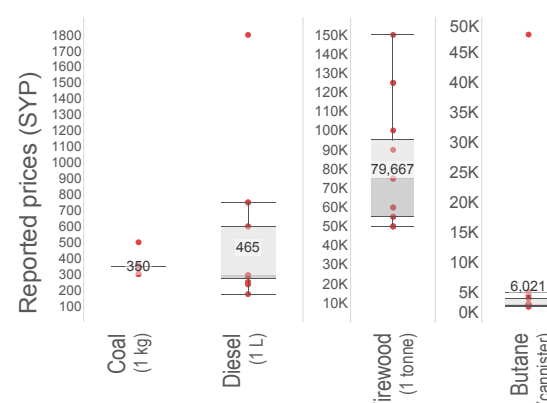
Most common place for women to give birth [CL¹: 2/3]



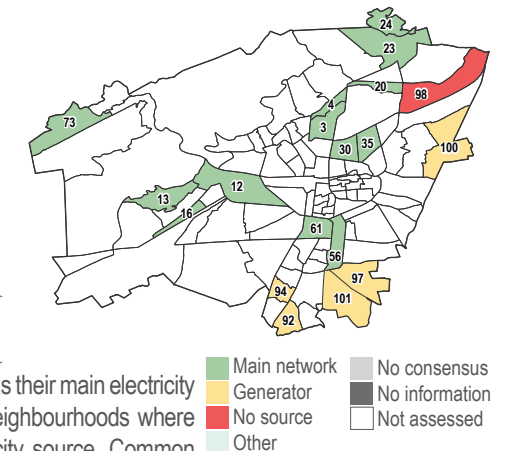
In March, the most commonly reported health concerns were pregnancy-related disease and acute respiratory infections. Where barriers to accessing health services were reported, security concerns over travelling to and entering facilities were commonly reported.

NFIs

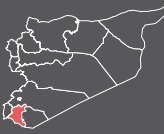
Prices of fuel sources² [CL¹: 2/3]



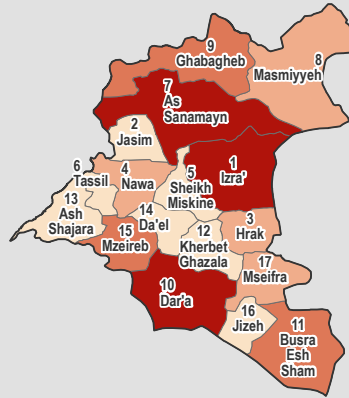
Most common source of electricity [CL¹: 3/3]



Most neighbourhoods relied on the network or generators as their main electricity source. Fuel shortages were mostly reported in those neighbourhoods where populations relied on generators as their primary electricity source. Common coping strategies included cutting trees for wood and burning furniture.



Coverage map

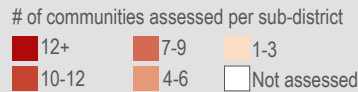


Context

Dar'a governorate currently hosts 329,928 internally displaced persons and 660,426 people in need of assistance. Many IDPs originate from within the governorate.¹

Coverage

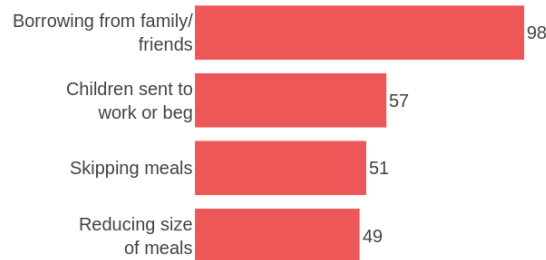
Communities assessed: 116/141
Sub-districts assessed: 17/17



Livelihoods

In March, borrowing from family and friends was the most commonly reported strategy to cope with a lack of income, as had been the case in February. Extreme food-based coping strategies such as spending days without eating were reported in Beit Ara, Ash-Shajara sub-district.

Most common coping strategies [CL²: 3/3]

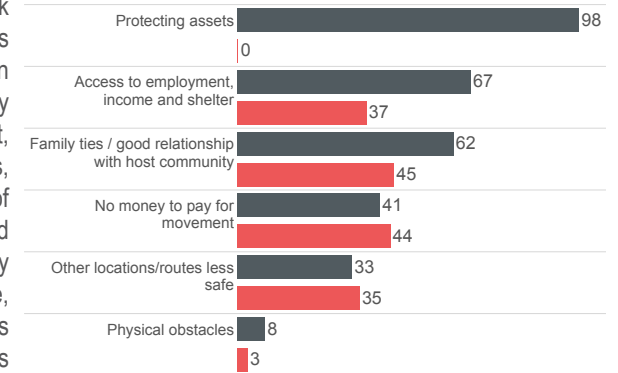


communities reported

Displacement

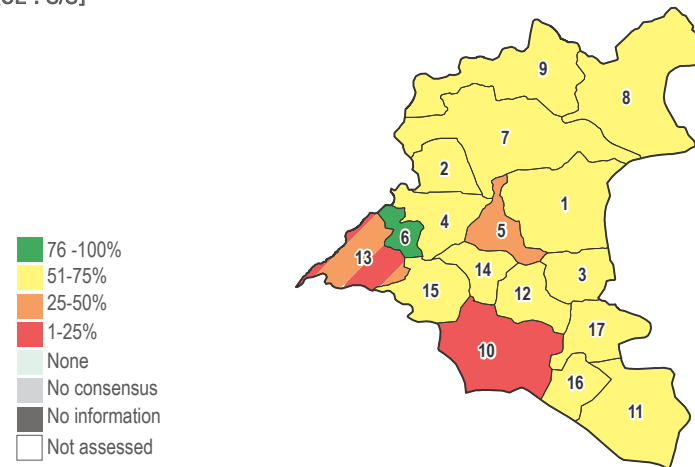
In a majority of communities assessed, more than half of the pre-conflict population were reportedly left in Al Yarmouk, Arbaine, Karak and Baath.³ The most common reasons for pre-conflict populations to remain in their communities of origin were reportedly protection of assets, access to employment, income and shelter as well as family ties, as was the case in February. A lack of money to pay for movement was reported in 41 communities. IDPs were reportedly present in 73 communities. Among these, 32 communities reported new IDP arrivals during March, with the largest numbers of IDPs arriving in Jasim, Tal Shihab and Al Sad. The main reported reasons for IDPs to remain in their host communities were family ties or a good relationship with residents, as well as a lack of money to pay for transportation.

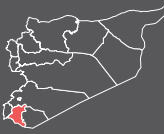
Most common reasons for staying: IDPs vs host population [CL²: 3/3]



■ Host population ■ IDPs # of communities reported

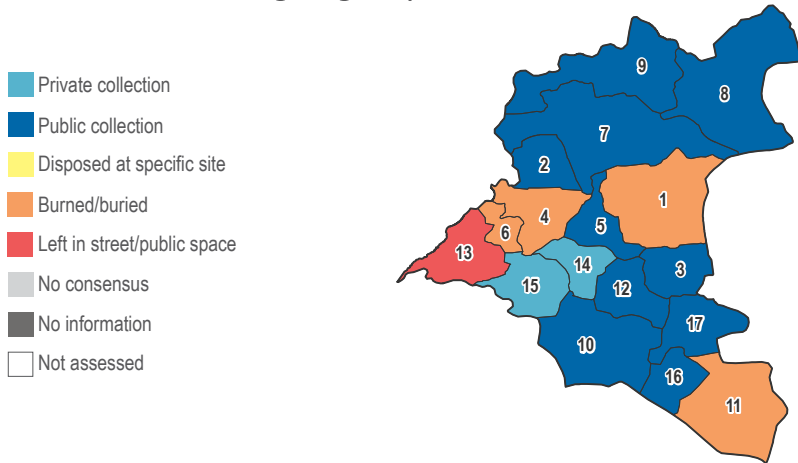
Most commonly reported % of original population remaining per sub-district (excluding IDPs) [CL²: 3/3]





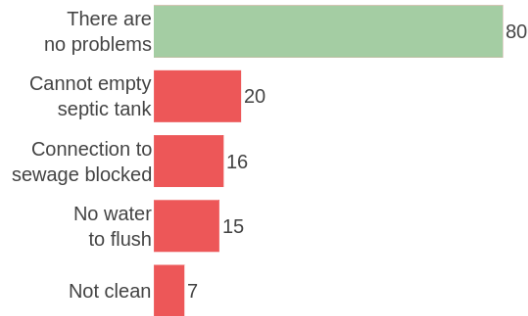
WASH

Most common form of garbage disposal [CL¹: 2/3]

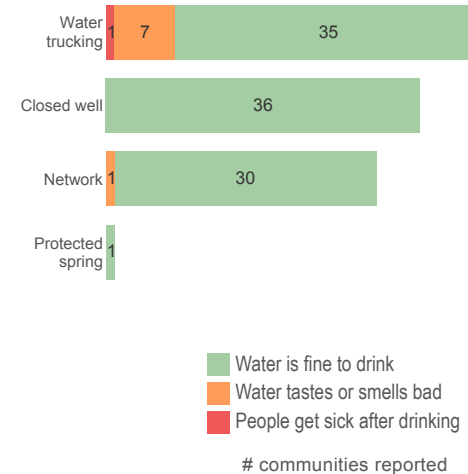


In March, assessed communities most commonly relied on water trucking, closed wells and the network as their main sources of drinking water. A vast majority of communities reported water to be fine to drink. In Beit Ara, it was reported that people were sick after drinking water, and in Mataeiye, water from the network reportedly tasted or smelled bad. The most commonly reported problems with latrines were the inability to empty septic tanks and the blockage of connections to the sewage.

Problems with latrines [CL¹: 2/3]

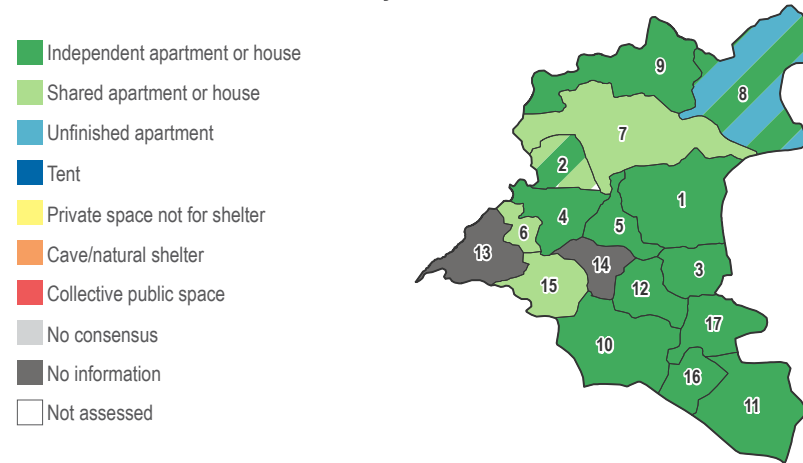


Most common drinking water source and status [CL¹: 3/3]



Shelter

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

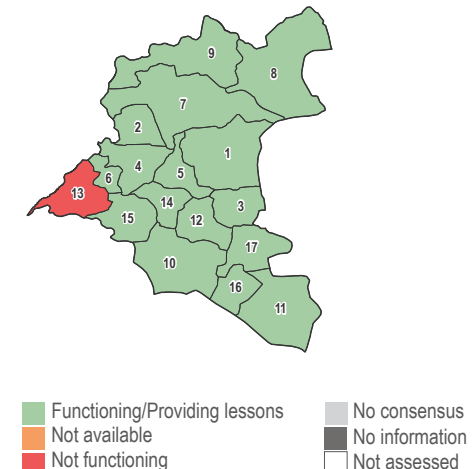


The average reported rent price² in the governorate (5,689 SYP) was lower than the average rent paid across the country (6,317 SYP). The lowest rent prices per room were reported in Qarfa (2,250 SYP), the highest in As-Sanamayn (15,000 SYP).

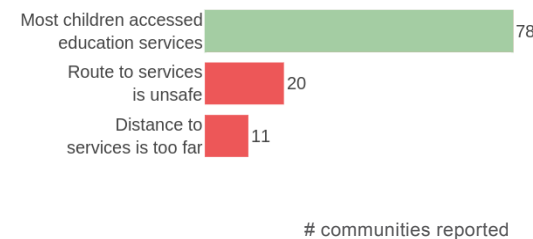
Education

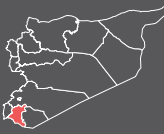
Most children reportedly attended school in a majority of communities in March. Primary school facilities were reportedly not functioning in 16 of the communities assessed, most of which located in Ash Shajara sub-district, while poor safety on routes was the most commonly reported barrier to accessing education.

Availability of primary schools [CL¹: 3/3]



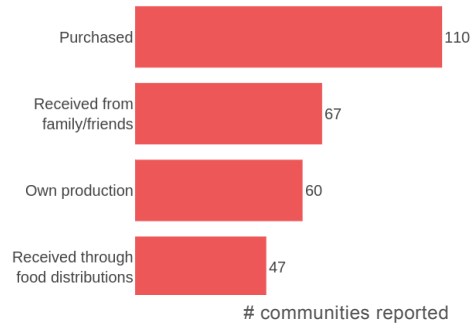
Most common reasons why children did not attend school [CL¹: 3/3]



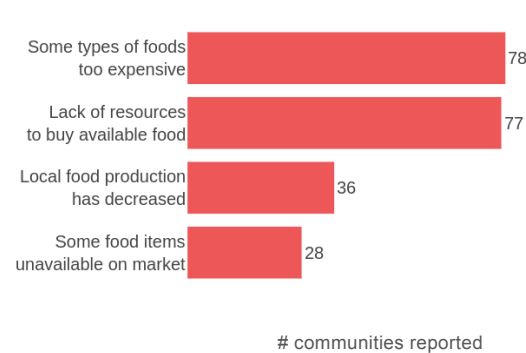


Food Security

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

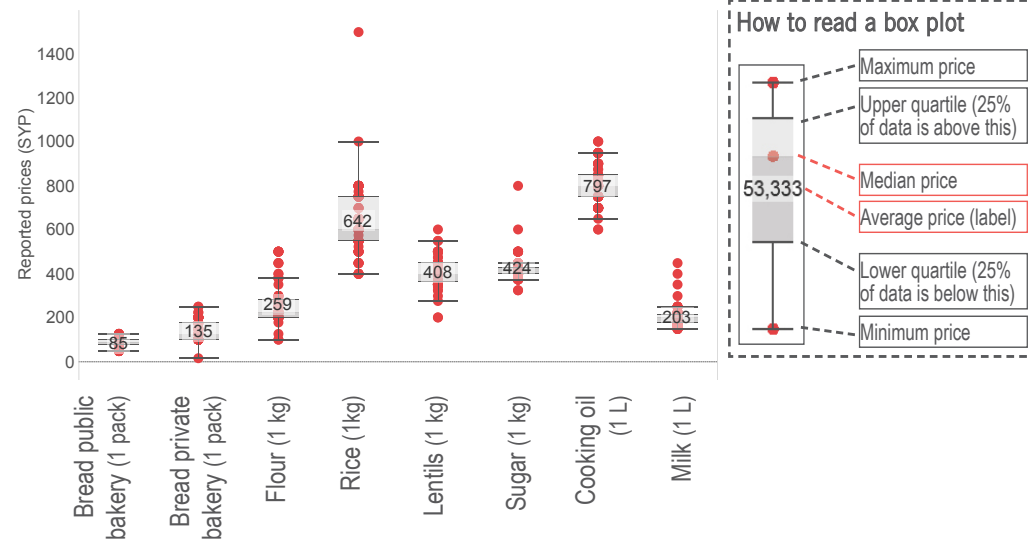


Challenges to accessing food [CL¹: 3/3]



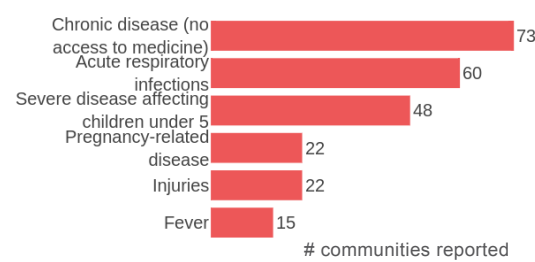
In March, a majority of communities reportedly obtained their food through purchases, followed by obtaining it from family and friends. Food distributions were reported in 47 of the communities assessed. As was the case in February, the main reported barriers to accessing food were the high prices of available items, as well as a lack of adequate financial resources.

Prices of food items² [CL¹: 3/3]

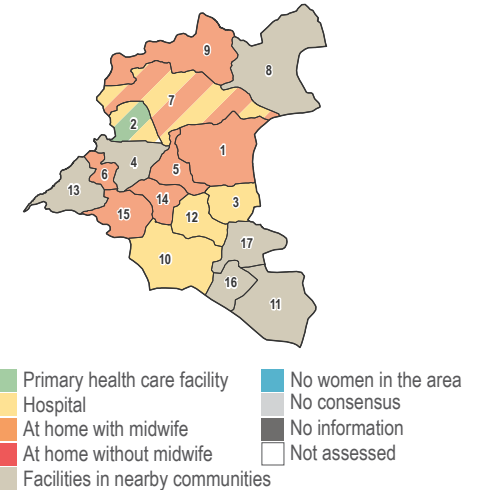


Health

Reported health problems [CL¹: 2/3]



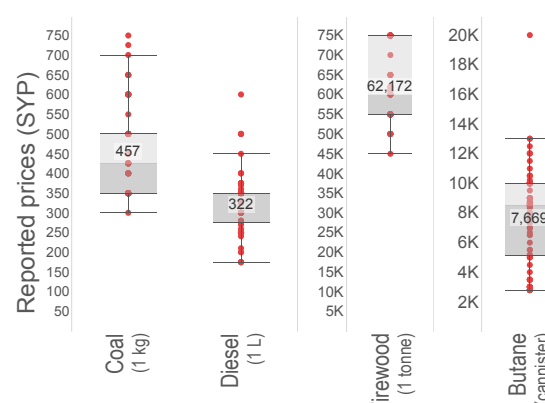
Most common place for women to give birth [CL¹: 2/3]



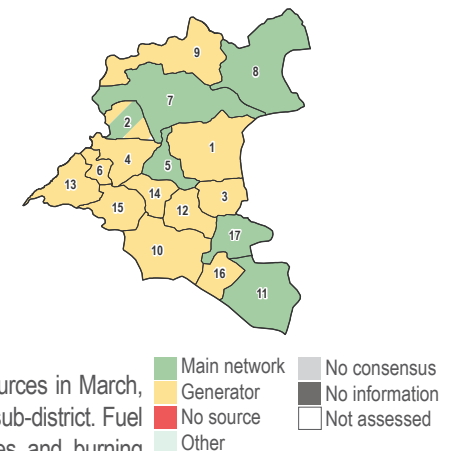
Chronic disease and acute respiratory infections were the most commonly reported health concerns in March. Malnutrition was reported in Jisri, Asem and Bisir Elharir. Polio was reported in Qirata and Eastern Maliha. No health care facilities were available in 43 of the communities assessed and the high cost of transportation to the nearest services was a common barrier to accessing care.

NFIs

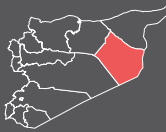
Prices of fuel sources² [CL¹: 2/3]



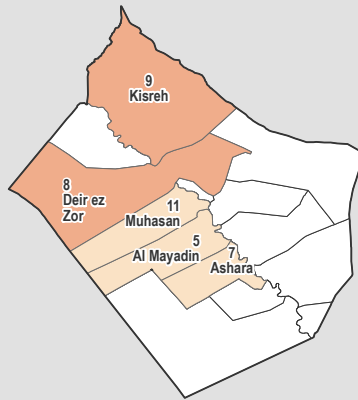
Most common source of electricity [CL¹: 3/3]



Generators and the main network were the main electricity sources in March, while no electricity source was available in Eib, As Sanamayn sub-district. Fuel shortages were experienced in 62 communities. Cutting trees and burning furniture were the most common strategies adopted to deal with the lack of fuel.



Coverage map

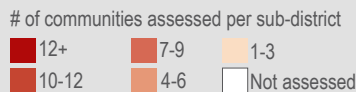


Context

Deir ez Zor governorate currently hosts an estimated 181,915 internally displaced persons (IDPs) and 828,003 people in need of assistance. Many IDPs originate from within the governorate.¹

Coverage

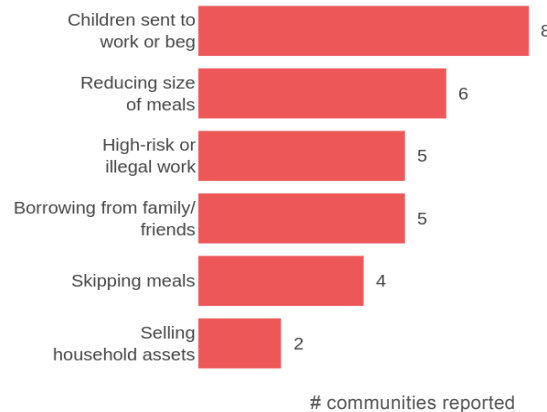
Communities assessed: 17/133
Sub-districts assessed: 5/14



Livelihoods

In March, sending children to work or beg was the most commonly reported strategy to cope with a lack of income, followed by reducing meal size. As in February, extreme food-based coping strategies such as eating non-food plants and spending days without eating were reported in Al Thawra Al Jourah, within Deir ez Zor city.

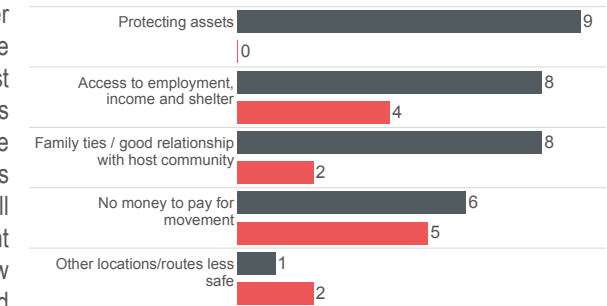
Most common coping strategies [CL²: 3/3]



Displacement

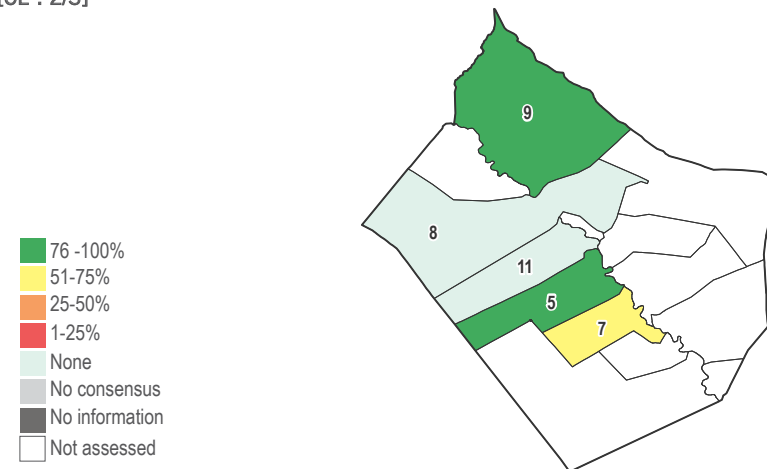
No pre-conflict populations were reportedly left in six of the communities assessed,³ most of which were located within Deir ez Zor sub-district. Most of the other communities reported that at least half of the pre-conflict populations remained. The most common reasons for pre-conflict populations to stay in their communities of origin were reportedly the protection of assets, access to employment, income and shelter, as well as family ties. IDPs were reportedly present in six of the communities assessed and new IDP arrivals were reported in Ashara and Al Mayadin. IDPs reportedly stayed in their hosting communities mainly due to a lack of financial resources to pay for travel.

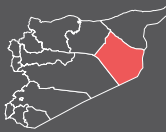
Most common reasons for staying: IDPs vs host population [CL²: 2/3]



■ Host population ■ IDPs # of communities reported

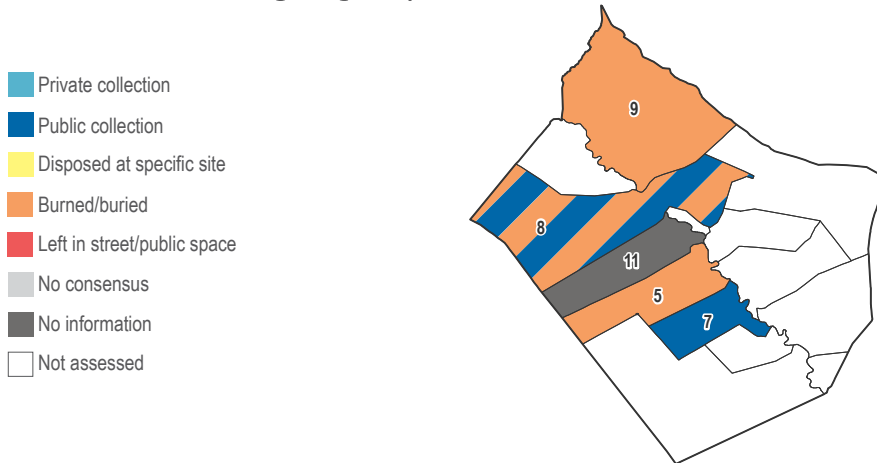
Most commonly reported % of original population remaining per sub-district (excluding IDPs) [CL²: 2/3]





WASH

Most common form of garbage disposal [CL¹: 2/3]



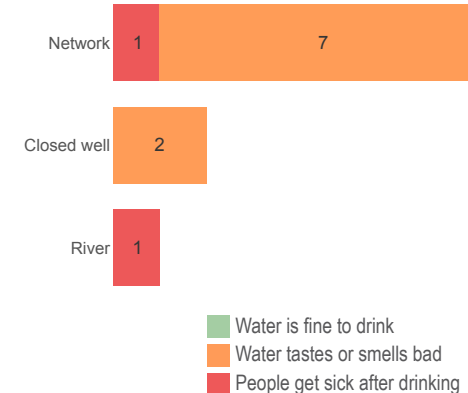
During February, the water network was reportedly the most common source of water. In Al Thawra Al Jourah, the main water source was the river. As in February, all of the communities assessed reported that drinking water either tasted or smelled bad, or made people sick. Where problems with latrines were reported, they mostly included blockages of the connection to the sewage and a lack of water for flushing.

Problems with latrines [CL¹: 2/3]



communities reported

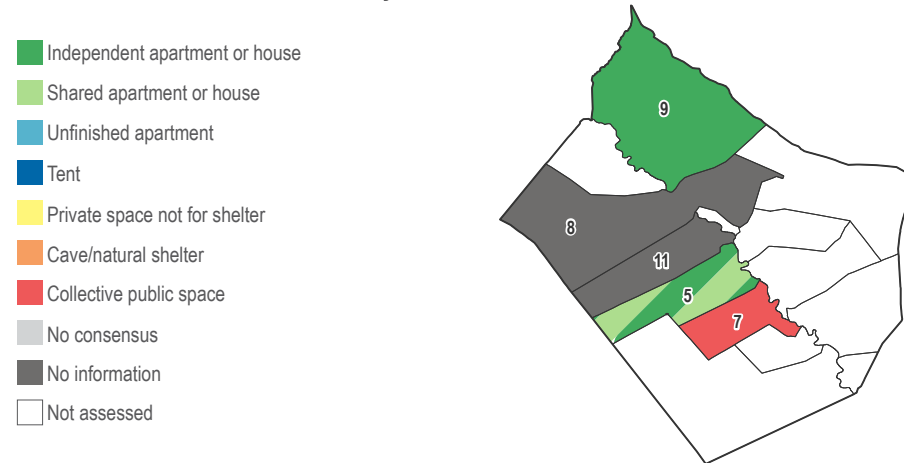
Most common drinking water source and status [CL¹: 3/3]



communities reported

Shelter

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

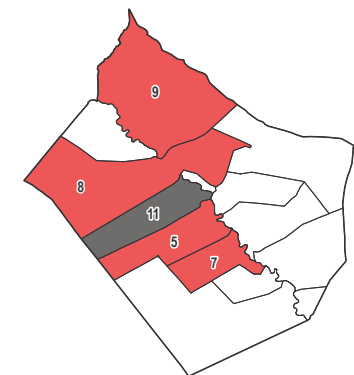


The average reported rent price² in the governorate (5,214 SYP) was lower than the average rent paid across the country (6,317 SYP). The lowest rent prices per room were reported in Kasra (2,500 SYP), the highest in Al Mayadin (8,000 SYP).

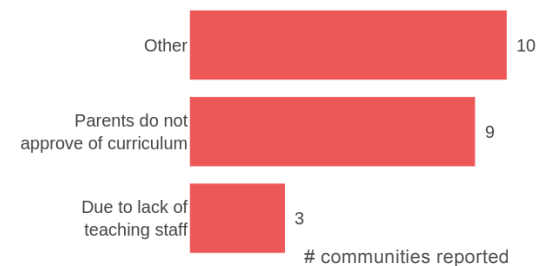
Education

As was the case in February, where information was available, no primary or secondary education facilities were functioning in any of the communities assessed. In most cases, this was due to a decision of the authorities to shut down existing services (Other).

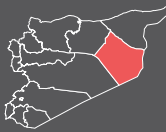
Availability of primary schools [CL¹: 3/3]



Most common reasons why children did not attend school [CL¹: 2/3]

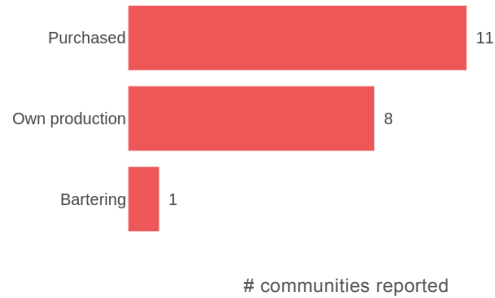


communities reported

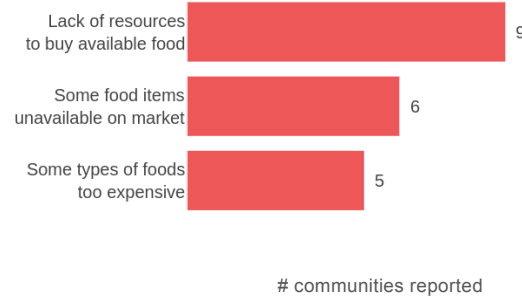


Food Security

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

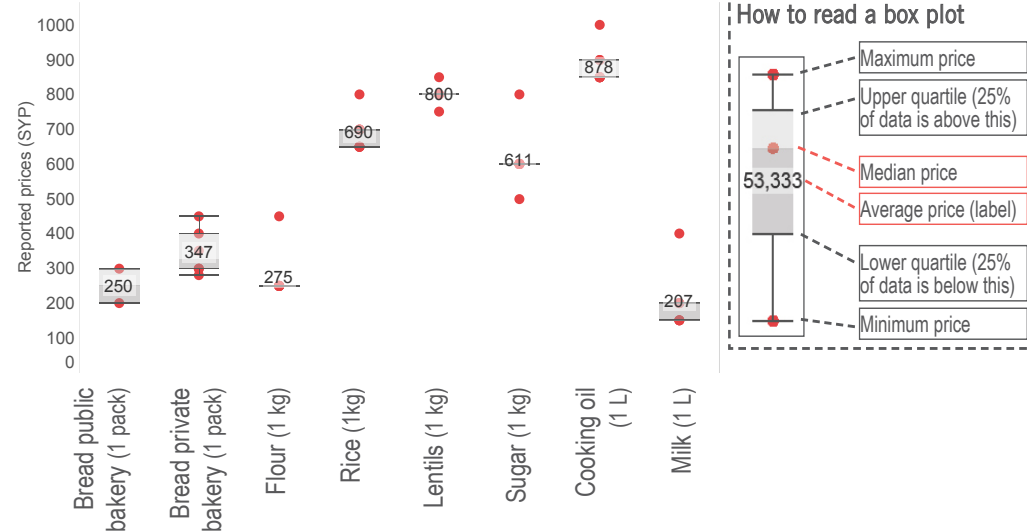


Challenges to accessing food [CL¹: 3/3]



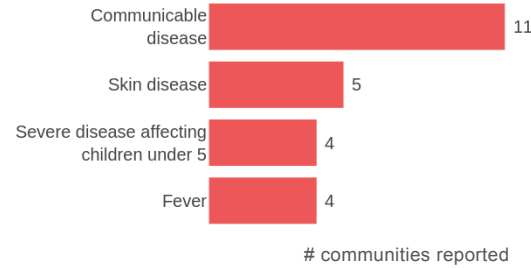
In most of the communities assessed, people were reportedly able to purchase food or produce it autonomously. A lack of adequate financial resources, followed by the unavailability of some items on markets, were the most common challenges to accessing food reported in March.

Prices of food items² [CL¹: 3/3]

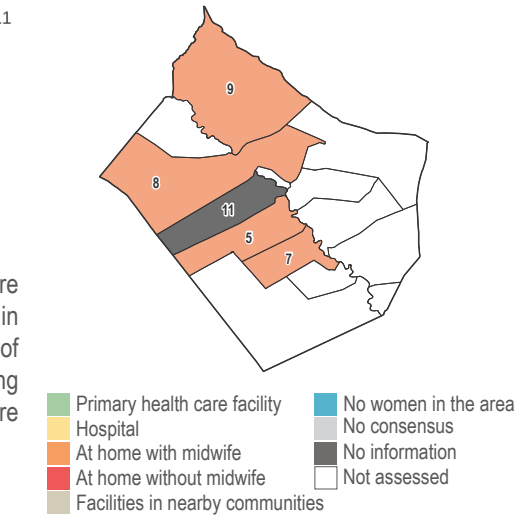


Health

Reported health problems [CL¹: 2/3]



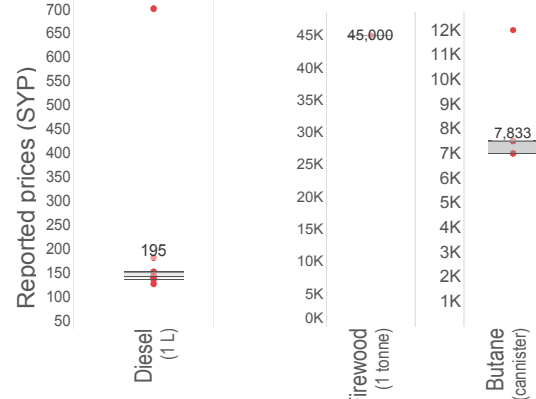
Most common place for women to give birth [CL¹: 2/3]



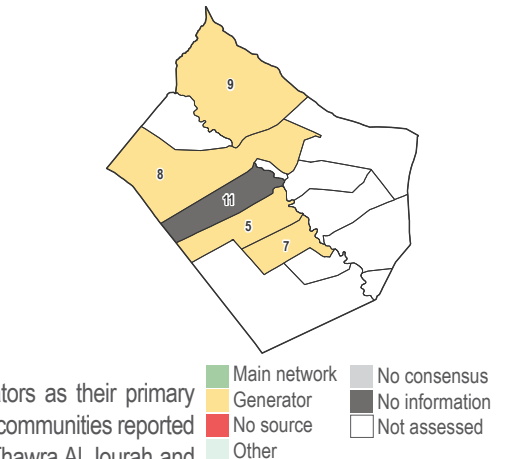
Communicable disease and skin disease were reportedly the most common health concerns in assessed communities in March. The high cost of medical services, security concerns regarding travelling to facilities as well as a lack of healthcare facilities were reportedly the main barriers to accessing care.

NFIs

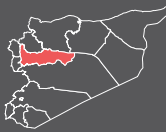
Prices of fuel sources² [CL¹: 2/3]



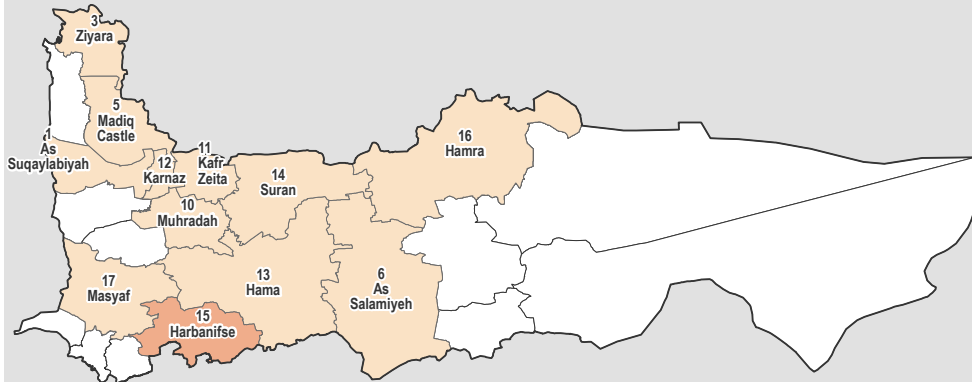
Most common source of electricity [CL¹: 3/3]



In March, most communities reported relying on generators as their primary electricity source. Where information was available, most communities reported experiencing no fuel shortages, with the exception of Al Thawra Al Jourah and Quriyeh, where burning furniture was reported as the coping strategy.



Coverage map

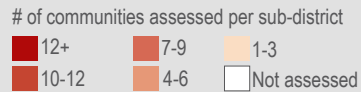


Context

Hama governorate currently hosts 261,350 internally displaced persons and 957,156 people in need of assistance. Access to the eastern parts of the governorate remains a challenge for humanitarian actors.¹

Coverage

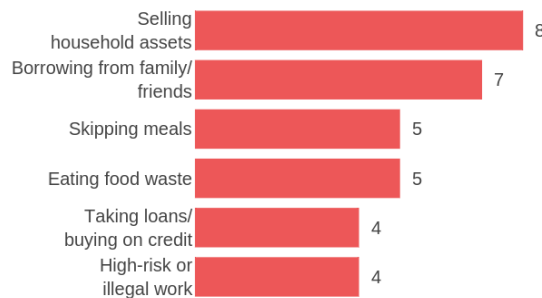
Communities assessed: 23/494
Sub-districts assessed: 12/22



Livelihoods

During March, selling household assets and borrowing money from family and friends were the most commonly reported strategies to cope with a lack of financial resources, followed by borrowing from family and friends. Extreme food-based coping strategies such as eating food waste, eating non-food plants and spending days without eating were reported in Lower Amiqa, Upper Amiqa, Hawash, Madiq Castle and Berdoneh. High risk or illegal work was reported in four communities.

Most common coping strategies [CL²: 3/3]

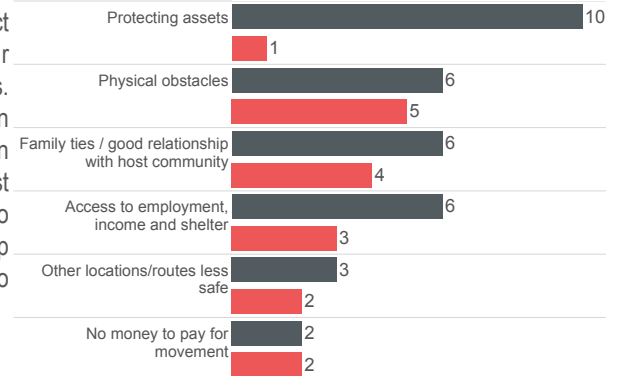


communities reported

Displacement

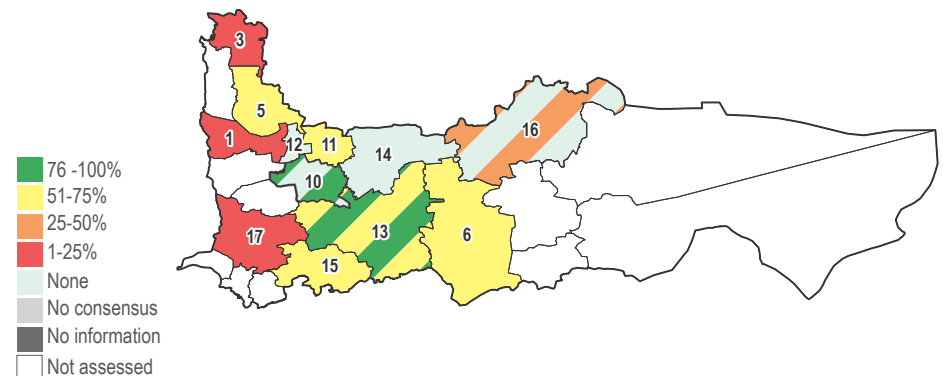
None of the pre-conflict population were left in six of the communities assessed,³ while over 50% of the pre-conflict population remained in more than half of the communities assessed. Pre-conflict populations predominantly stayed in their communities of origin to protect their assets. IDPs were reportedly present in Northern Fan and Rasm Eldaheriyeh. The main reported reason for IDPs to stay in their host communities were physical obstacles to movement, followed by a good relationship with host communities, and access to employment, income and shelter.

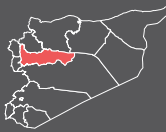
Most common reasons for staying: IDPs vs host population [CL²: 2/3]



■ Host population ■ IDPs # of communities reported

Most commonly reported % of original population remaining per sub-district (excluding IDPs) [CL²: 2/3]

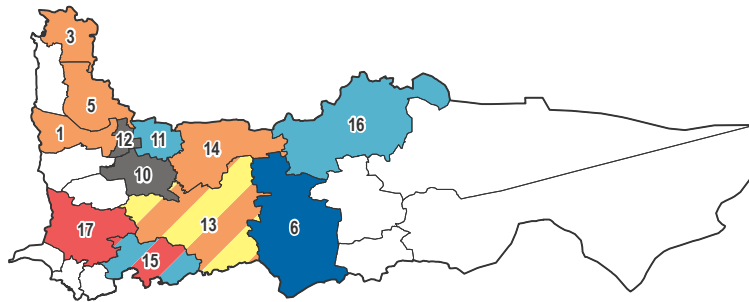




WASH

Most common form of garbage disposal [CL¹: 2/3]

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



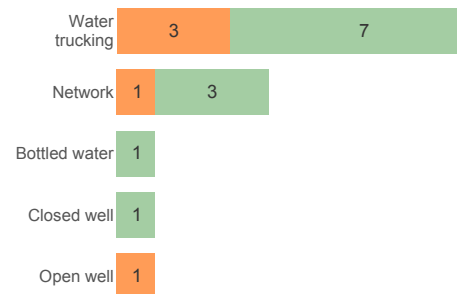
Water trucking was reportedly the main source of drinking water in the communities assessed, followed by the water network. Water availability was reportedly insufficient to meet household needs in 11 communities. As was the case in February, water reportedly tasted or smelled bad in five communities. The most commonly reported issues with latrines were a lack of water for flushing and the inability to empty septic tanks.

Problems with latrines [CL¹: 2/3]



communities reported

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



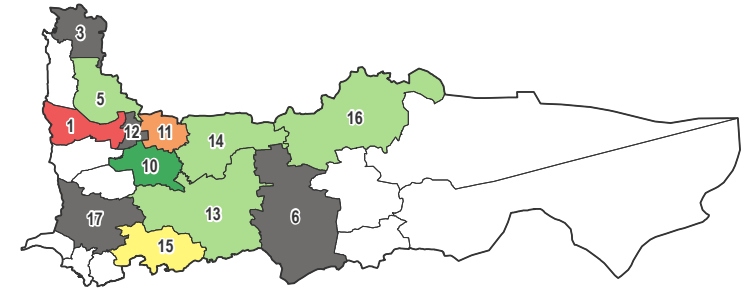
- Water is fine to drink
- Water tastes or smells bad
- People get sick after drinking

communities reported

Shelter

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

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



The average reported rent price² in the governorate (6,833 SYP) was higher than the average rent paid across the country (6,317 SYP). The lowest rent prices per room were reported in Rasm Eldaheriyeh (6,000 SYP), the highest in Northern Fan (8,000 SYP).

Education

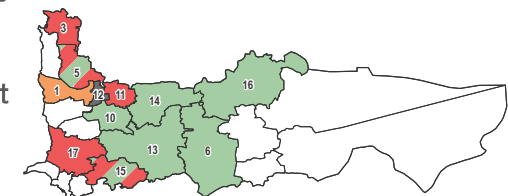
Where information was available, primary education services were reportedly not functioning in seven of the communities assessed. The most commonly reported barrier to children accessing education was the destruction of some facilities, followed by long travel distances to the nearest schools.

Availability of primary schools [CL¹: 3/3]

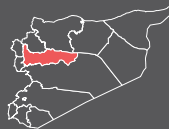
Most common reasons why children did not attend school [CL¹: 3/3]



communities reported

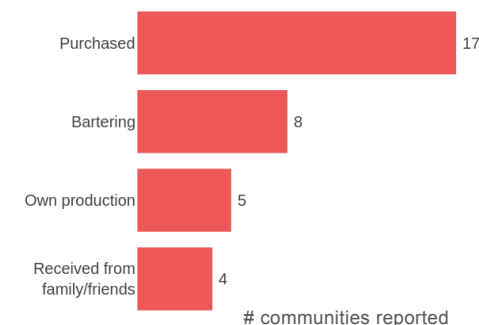


- Functioning/Providing lessons
- Not available
- Not functioning
- No consensus
- No information
- Not assessed

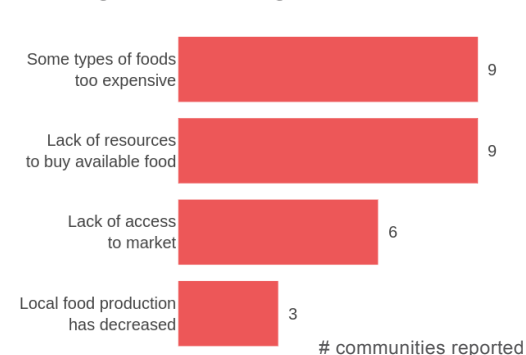


Food Security

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

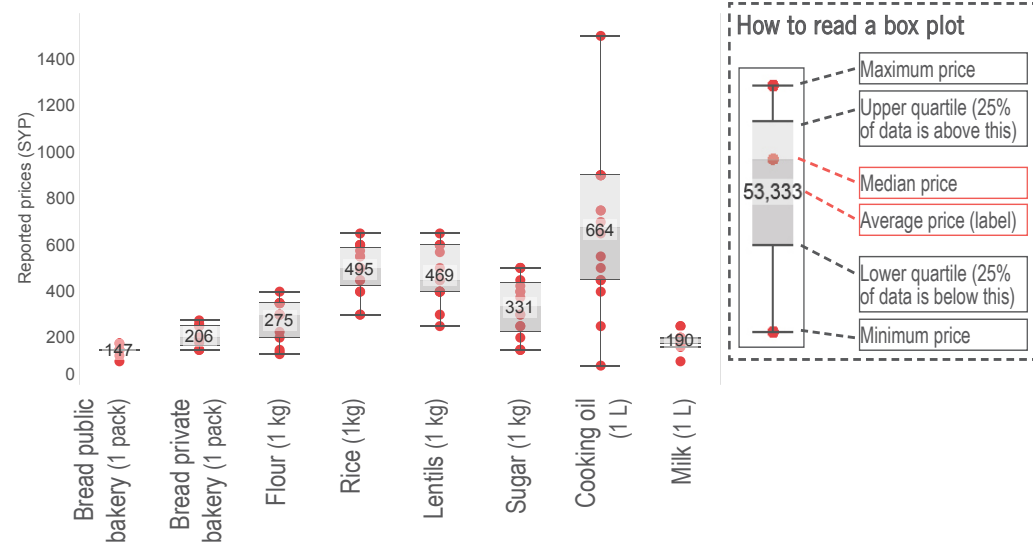


Challenges to accessing food [CL¹: 3/3]



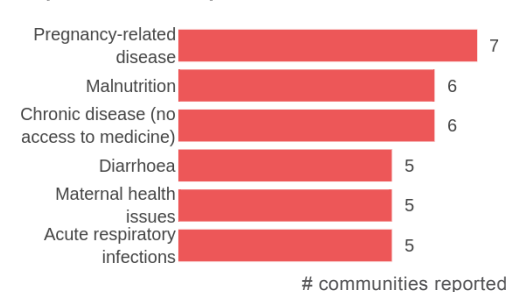
In March, most communities assessed reported purchasing as their main means of obtaining food, followed by bartering. All but two communities reported experiencing barriers to accessing food. The most commonly reported barriers were high market prices and a lack of adequate financial resources.

Prices of food items² [CL¹: 2/3]

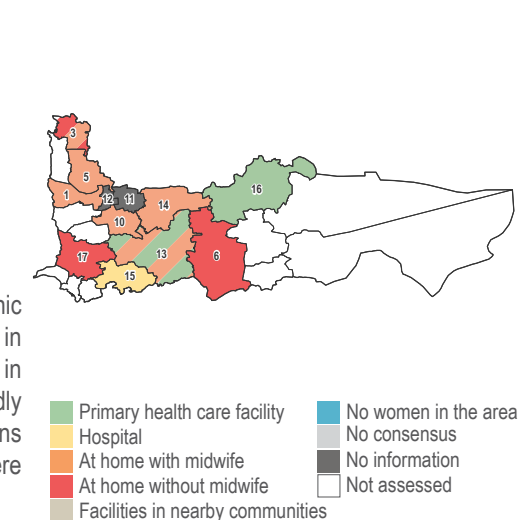


Health

Reported health problems [CL¹: 2/3]



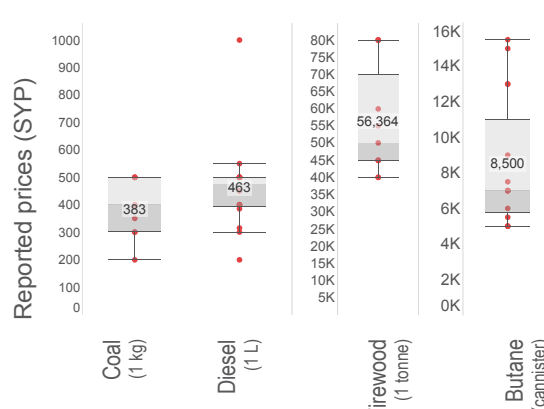
Most common place for women to give birth [CL¹: 2/3]



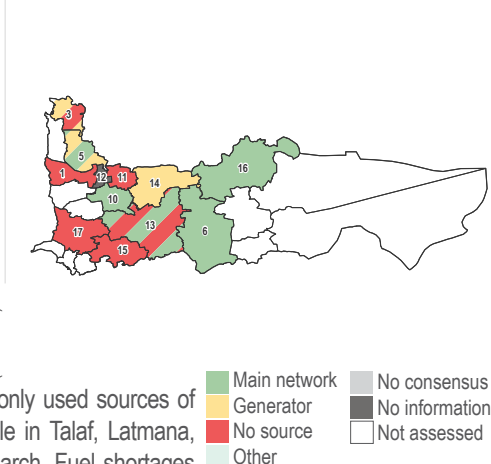
Pregnancy-related disease, malnutrition and chronic disease were reportedly common health concerns in Hama governorate in March. Polio was reported in Lower Amiqa. Health care facilities were reportedly unavailable in nine communities. Security concerns around traveling to the nearest available services were also frequently reported.

NFIs

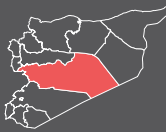
Prices of fuel sources² [CL¹: 2/3]



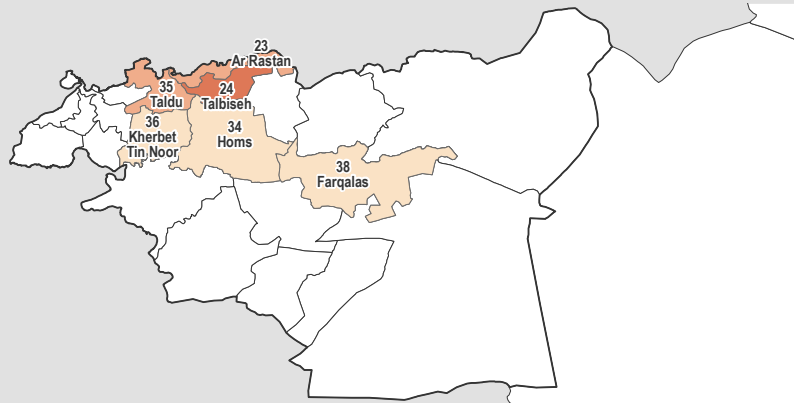
Most common source of electricity [CL¹: 3/3]



The main network and generators were the most commonly used sources of electricity. No electricity sources were reportedly available in Talaf, Latmana, Aqrab, Upper Amiqa, Braideej, Jirbeen and Anbura in March. Fuel shortages reportedly affected all but two of the communities assessed.



Coverage map

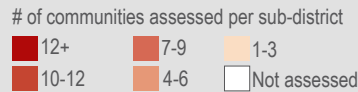


Context

Homs governorate currently hosts 476,703 internally displaced persons and 1,131,841 people in need of assistance. The north-eastern areas within the governorate remain hard to reach for humanitarian actors.¹

Coverage

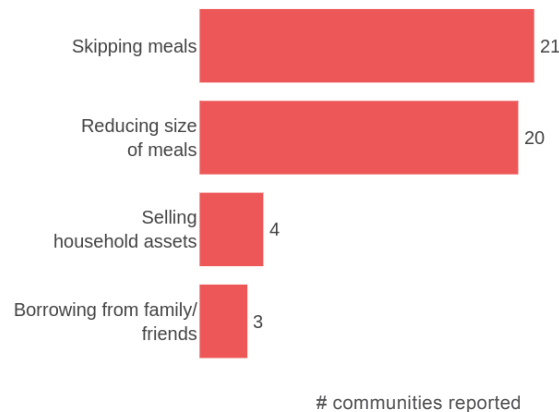
Communities assessed: 23/454
 Sub-districts assessed: 6/23



Livelihoods

As was the case in previous months, skipping meals or reducing their size were reportedly common strategies to cope with a lack of resources in a majority of the communities assessed. No other food-based strategies were reported this month. High risk or illegal work was reported in one location.

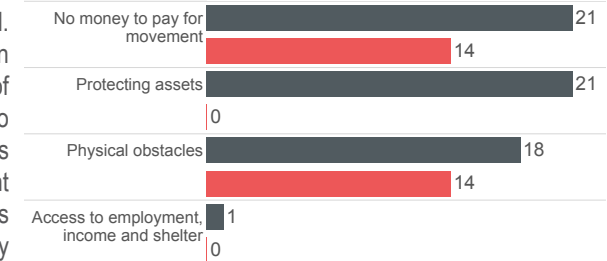
Most common coping strategies [CL²: 3/3]



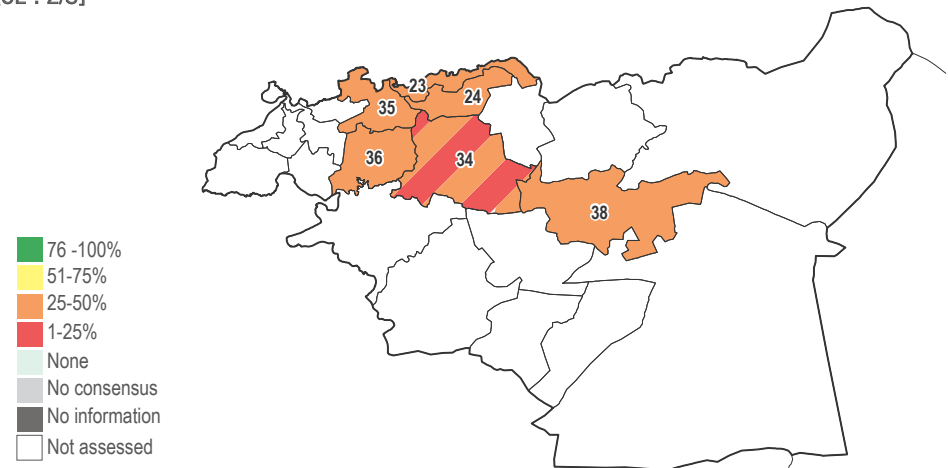
Displacement

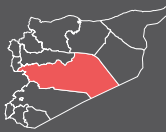
As was the case in February, Um Sharshouh was reportedly empty of all population this month,³ while in all other communities assessed, it was reported that less than 50% of the pre-conflict population remained. Pre-conflict populations reportedly stayed in their communities of origin due to a lack of resources to pay for movement, in order to protect assets and due to physical obstacles to movement. IDPs were reportedly present in 14 communities, while no new IDP arrivals were reported in March. The most commonly reported reasons for IDPs to stay in their host communities were a lack of money to pay for travel and physical obstacles.

Most common reasons for staying: IDPs vs host population [CL²: 3/3]



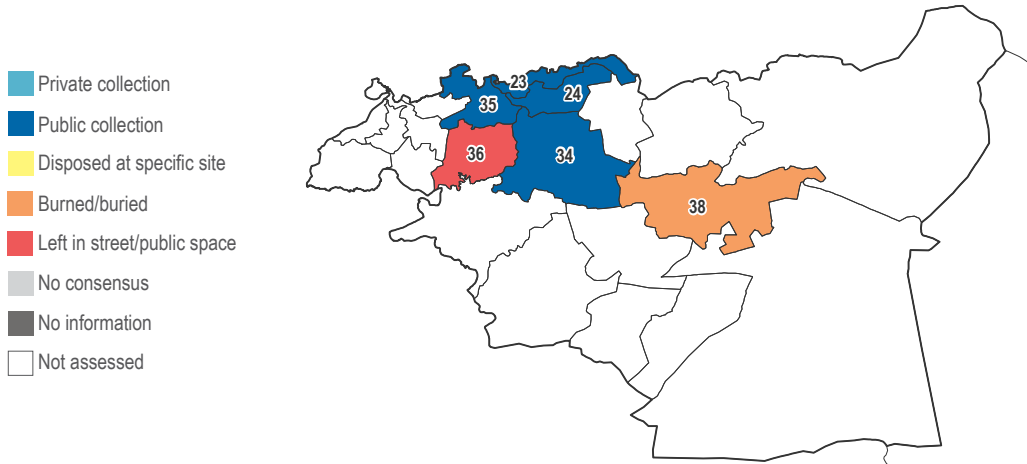
Most commonly reported % of original population remaining per sub-district (excluding IDPs) [CL²: 2/3]





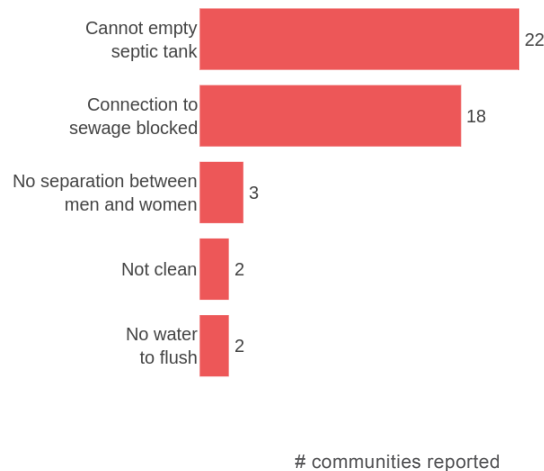
WASH

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

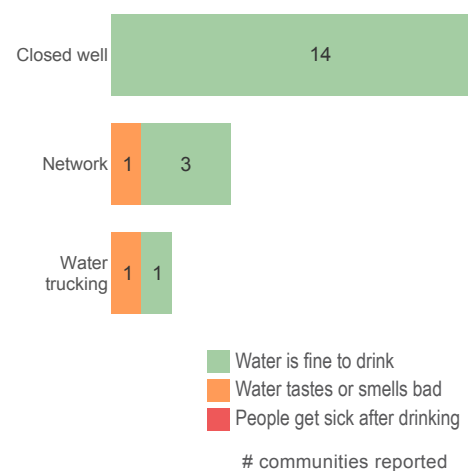


In most communities it was reported that populations relied on closed wells as their main source of drinking water. Water was mostly perceived as fine to drink, while it reportedly tasted or smelled bad in Farqalas and Samalil. Where information was available, populations reported that water availability was insufficient to meet household needs in all communities. Issues with latrines were also experienced across all communities, in particular the inability to empty septic tanks and the blockage of sewage connections.

Problems with latrines [CL¹: 3/3]

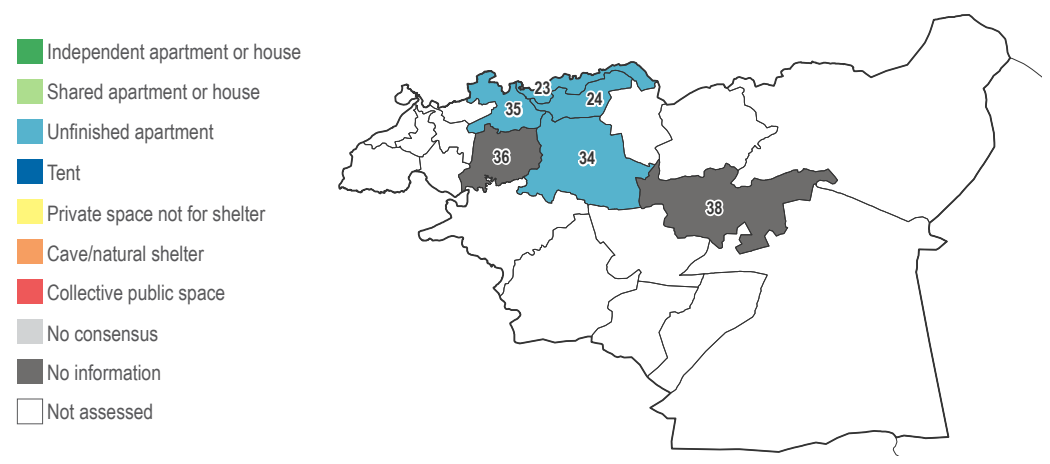


Most common drinking water source and status [CL¹: 3/3]



Shelter

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

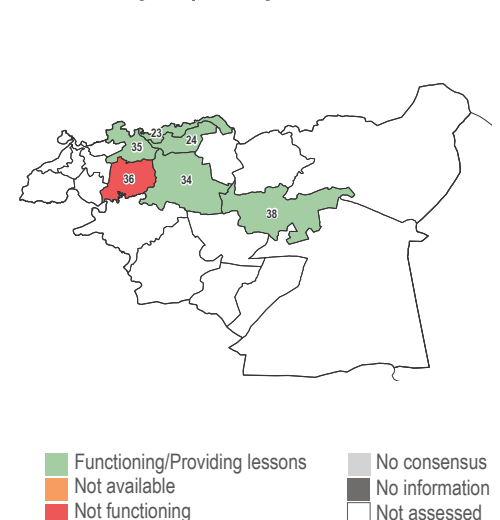


The average reported rent price in the governorate could not be calculated due to a lack of information in most of the communities assessed.

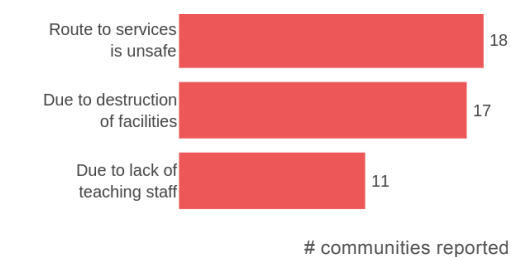
Education

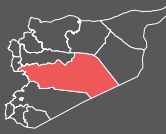
Where information was available, primary school facilities were reportedly functioning in all communities apart from in Samalil, Qazhal, and Kisein. Safety concerns over travelling to facilities, destruction of facilities and a lack of teaching staff were the most commonly reported barriers to children accessing education.

Availability of primary schools [CL¹: 3/3]



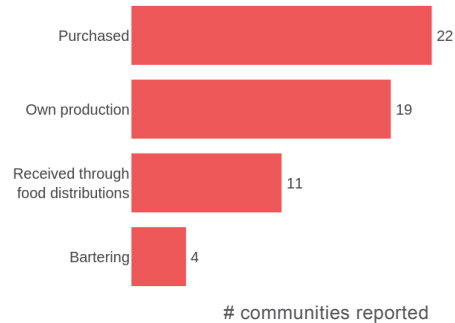
Most common reasons why children did not attend school [CL¹: 3/3]



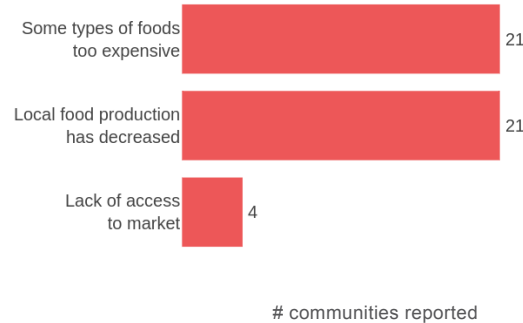


Food Security

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

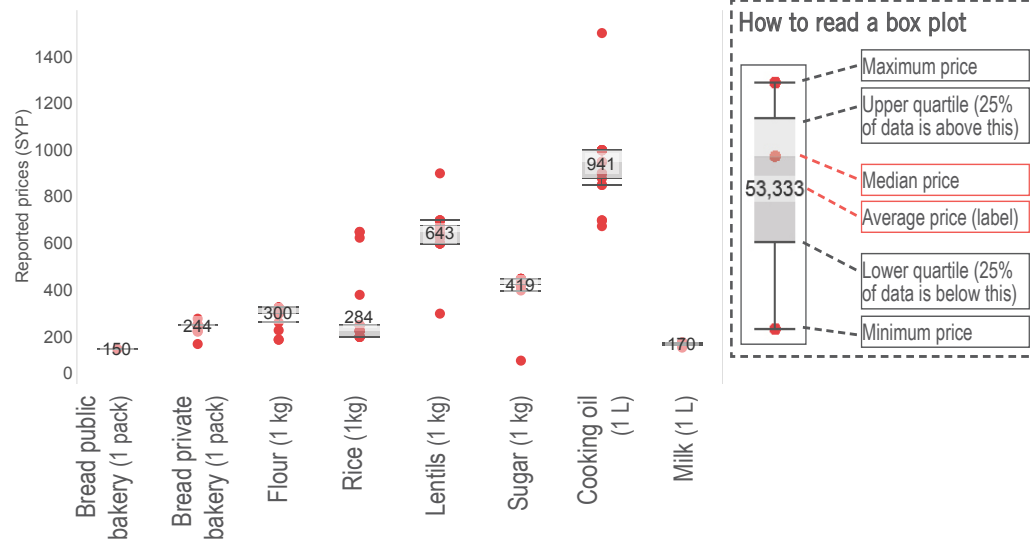


Challenges to accessing food [CL¹: 3/3]



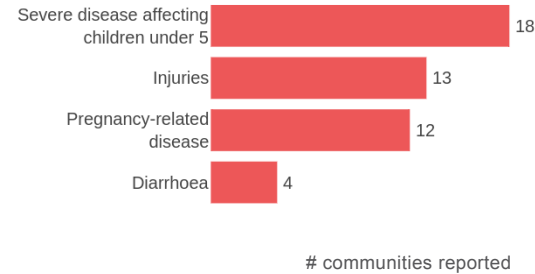
In March, food was mostly purchased or produced locally. Food distributions were also reported in 11 of the communities assessed. The most common challenges to accessing food were reportedly the high prices of some items on markets and a decrease in local food production in all but one of the communities where information was available.

Prices of food items² [CL¹: 3/3]

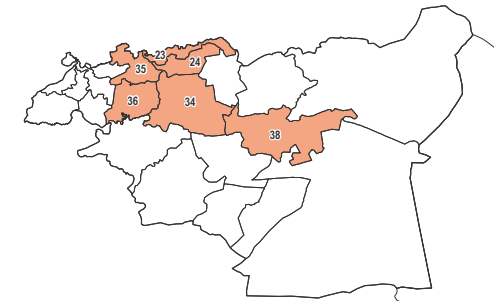


Health

Reported health problems [CL¹: 2/3]



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

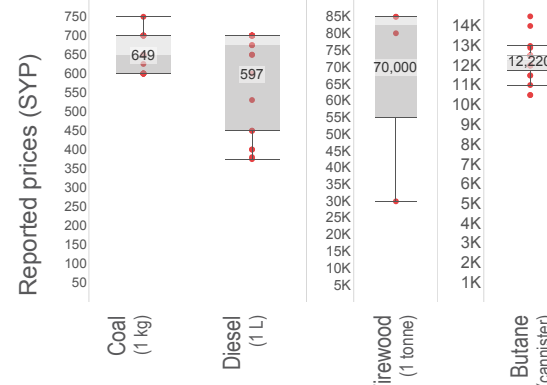


Severe disease affecting children under five, injuries and pregnancy-related disease were the most commonly reported health concerns across assessed communities in March. Malnutrition was reported in three communities. The most frequently reported barriers to accessing healthcare included disability, illness and injuries, preventing people in need from travelling to the nearest services.

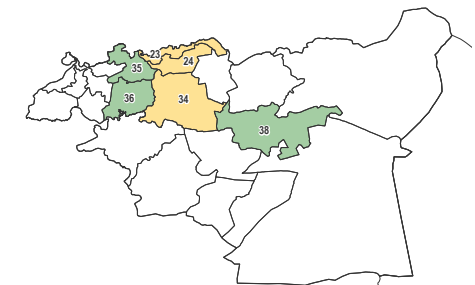


NFIs

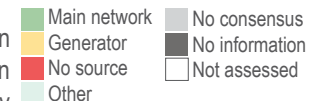
Prices of fuel sources² [CL¹: 3/3]

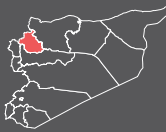


Most common source of electricity [CL¹: 3/3]

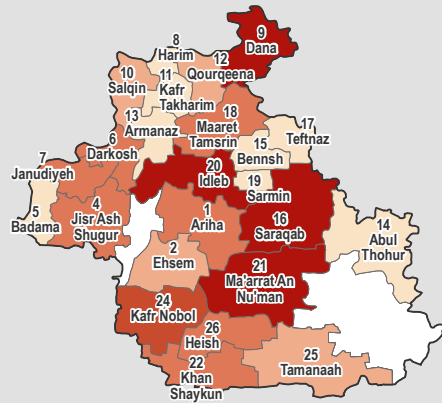


Generators, followed closely by the main network were reportedly the main sources of electricity. In March, no electricity source was reportedly available in Kisein and Samail. As was the case in February, fuel shortages were reportedly experienced across all communities assessed.





Coverage map



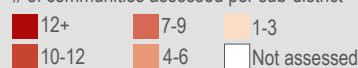
Context

Idleb governorate currently hosts an estimated 908,929 internally displaced persons and 1,304,695 people in need of assistance.¹

Coverage

Communities assessed: 166/462
Sub-districts assessed: 24/26

of communities assessed per sub-district



Livelihoods

In February, borrowing from family and friends and sending children to work or beg were the most commonly reported strategies to cope with a lack of resources across the communities assessed, followed by the sale of household assets, as had been the case in previous months. Extreme food-based strategies such as eating food waste, or eating non-food plants were reported in 13 and 2 communities respectively.

Most common coping strategies [CL²: 3/3]

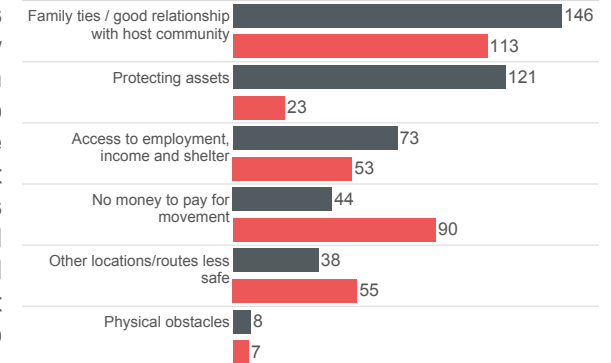


communities reported

Displacement

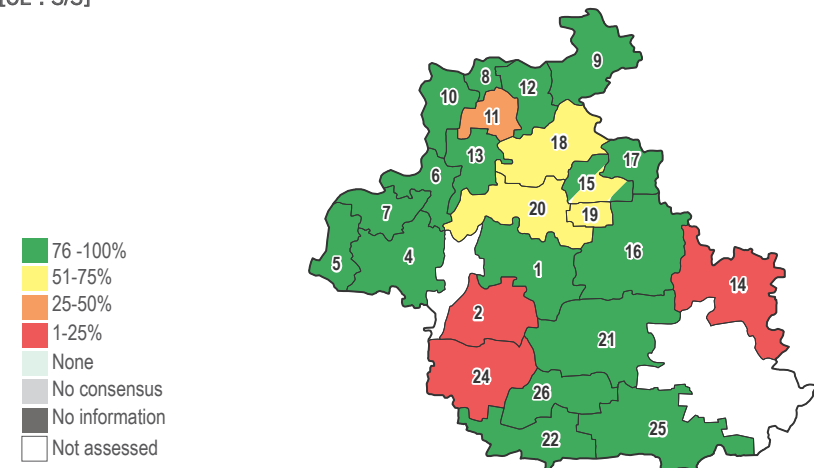
In February, no pre-conflict populations were reportedly left in Jamilya and Nasra.³ More than 50% of pre-conflict populations remained in a majority of communities assessed. Pre-conflict populations mostly stayed in their communities of origin because of family ties and in order to protect their assets, as had been the case in February. IDPs were reportedly present in 139 communities, while new arrivals during the month of February were reported in 49 communities. IDPs mostly remained due to good relationships with their host communities, and due to a lack of money to pay for travel.

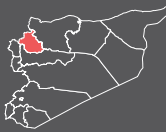
Most common reasons for staying: IDPs vs host population [CL²: 3/3]



■ Host population ■ IDPs # of communities reported

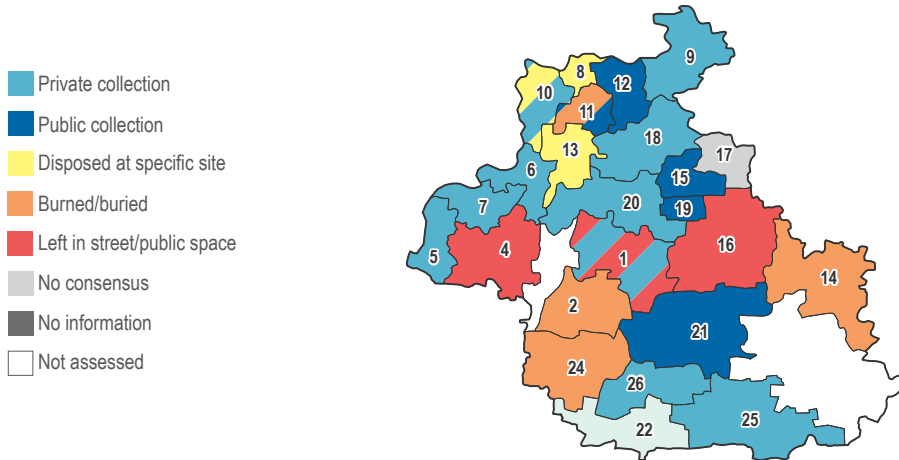
Most commonly reported % of original population remaining per sub-district (excluding IDPs) [CL²: 3/3]





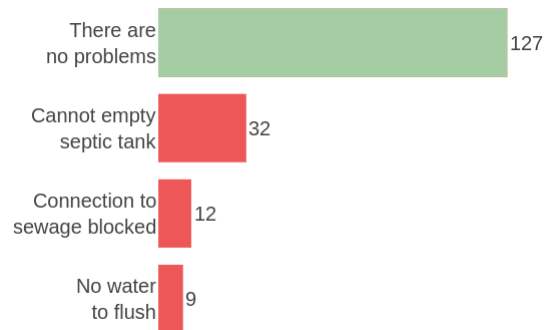
WASH

Most common form of garbage disposal [CL¹: 2/3]

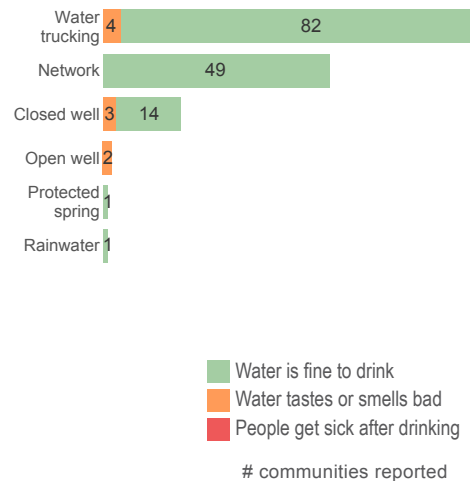


Water trucking was reportedly the main source of drinking water in the communities assessed, and mostly water was perceived as fine to drink. Water reportedly tasted or smelled bad in 9 communities, the majority of which relied on open or closed wells as main source of drinking water. The most commonly reported issue with latrines was the inability to empty septic tanks, followed by the blockage of connections to the sewer.

Problems with latrines [CL¹: 2/3]

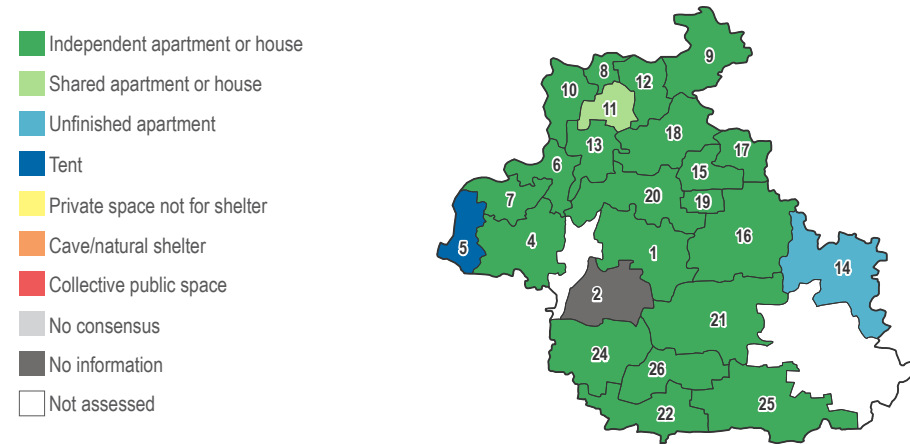


Most common drinking water source and status [CL¹: 3/3]



Shelter

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

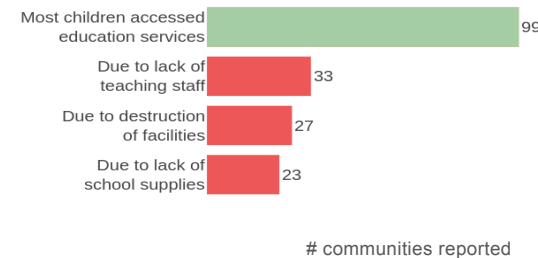


The average reported rent price² in the governorate (5,128 SYP) was lower than the average rent paid across the country (6,317 SYP). The lowest rent prices per room were reported in Abdin (1,250 SYP), the highest in Tal Sultan (25,000 SYP).

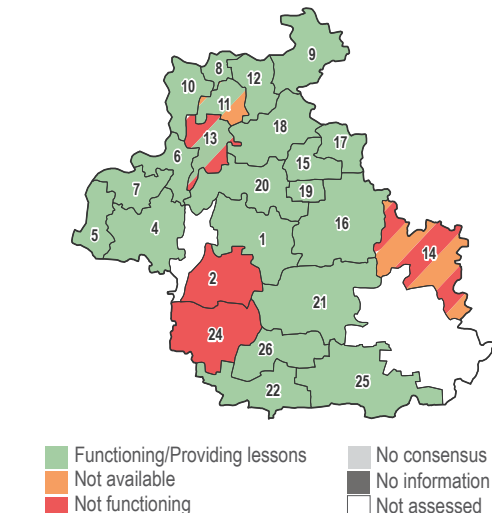
Education

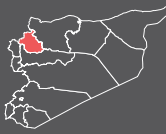
In March, a lack of teaching staff and destruction of some school facilities were the most commonly reported barriers to children accessing education, as had been the case in February. Primary schools were reportedly not functioning or not available in 26 communities.

Most common reasons why children did not attend school [CL¹: 3/3]



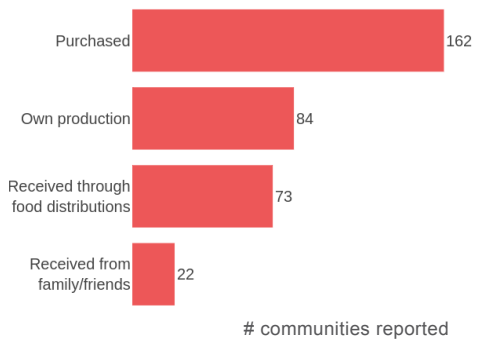
Availability of primary schools [CL¹: 3/3]



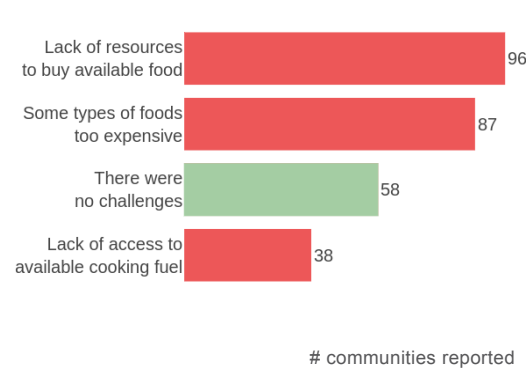


Food Security

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

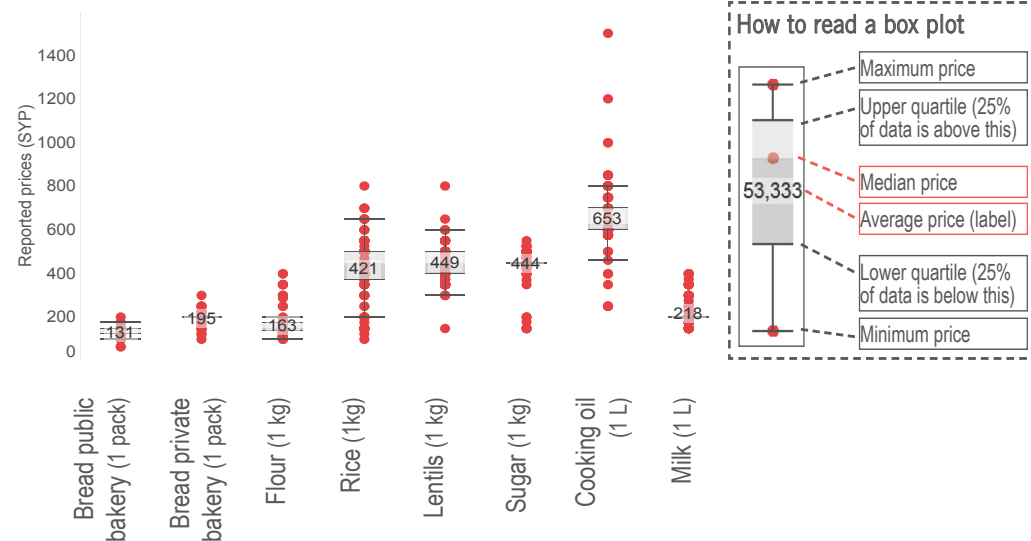


Challenges to accessing food [CL¹: 3/3]



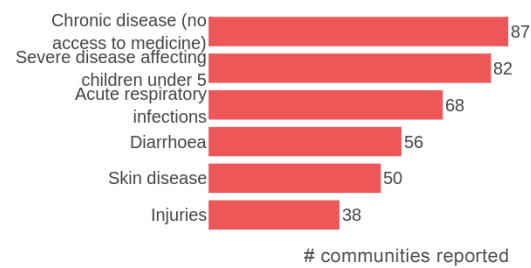
In March, food was mostly purchased or produced by households. Common challenges to obtaining food were reportedly related to a lack of adequate financial resources and to the high prices of some items on markets.

Prices of food items² [CL¹: 3/3]

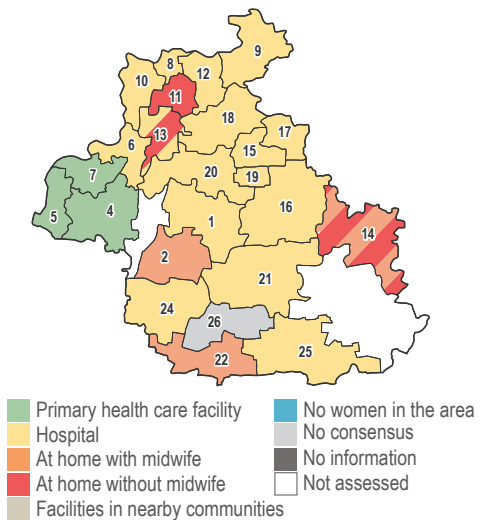


Health

Reported health problems [CL¹: 2/3]



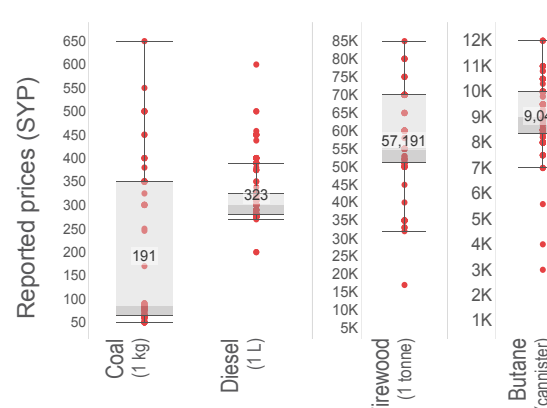
Most common place for women to give birth [CL¹: 2/3]



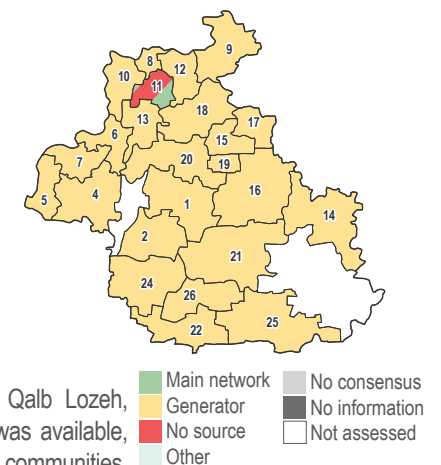
Chronic disease and severe disease affecting those aged less than 5 were the most commonly reported health concerns across the communities assessed in March. Malnutrition was reported in 20 communities. Barriers to accessing health care were reported in a majority of communities, with unavailability of facilities and security concerns over transportation to the nearest services being the most commonly reported issues, as had been the case in previous months.

NFIs

Prices of fuel sources² [CL¹: 2/3]



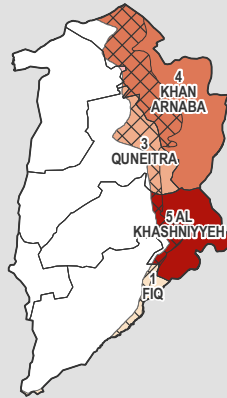
Most common source of electricity [CL¹: 3/3]



No electricity source was reportedly available in Almokblah, Qalb Lozeh, Bshendlaya, Big Dara and Northern Rasha. Where electricity was available, generators were the most commonly reported source across all communities. Fuel shortages were reported in half of the communities assessed.



Coverage map

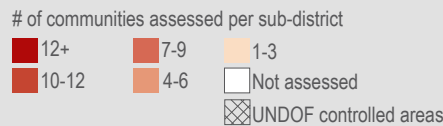


Context

Quneitra governorate currently hosts an estimated 47,486 internally displaced persons and 71,827 people in need of assistance. IDPs mostly originate from nearby governorates.¹

Coverage

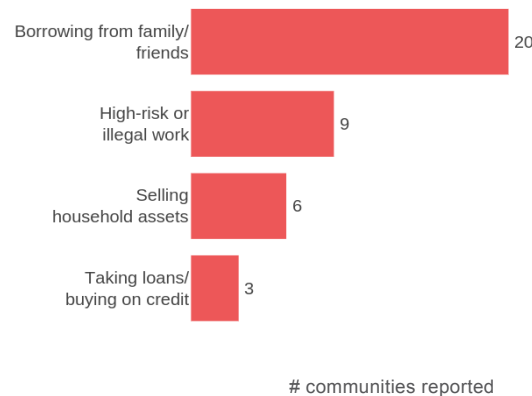
Communities assessed: 28/39
 Sub-districts assessed: 4/4



Livelihoods

In March, borrowing from family and friends was the most commonly reported strategy to cope with a lack of resources across the communities assessed, followed by high risk or illegal work. Food-based strategies, such as reducing the size of meals or skipping meals were reported in Breiqa, Quneitra sub-district, as had been the case in January and February.

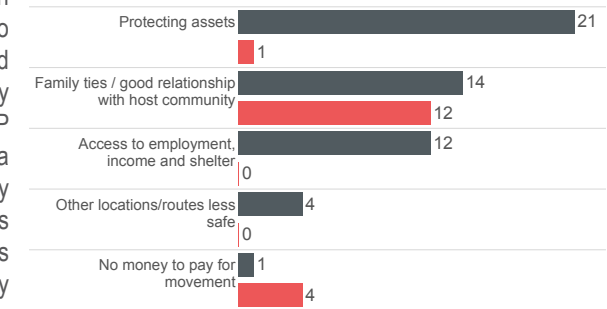
Most common coping strategies [CL²: 3/3]



Displacement

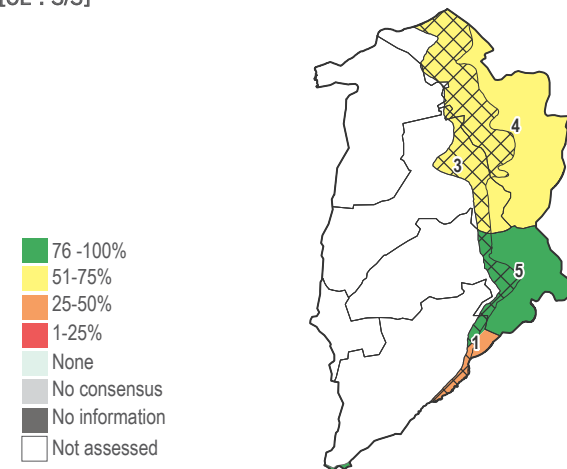
In March, more than 50% of pre-conflict populations remained in nearly all of the communities assessed. More than half of the resident population were reportedly women in 12 communities assessed, and 51% to 75% of households were reportedly headed by women in Breiqa. IDPs were reportedly living in 13 communities, and new IDP arrivals during March were reported in Sayda and Nabe Elsakher. The most commonly reported reason for pre-conflict populations to remain in their communities of origin was protection of assets, while IDPs reportedly chose to stay predominantly because of a good relationship with host communities, as had been the case in February.

Most common reasons for staying: IDPs vs host population [CL²: 3/3]



■ Host population ■ IDPs # of communities reported

Most commonly reported % of original population remaining per sub-district (excluding IDPs) [CL²: 3/3]

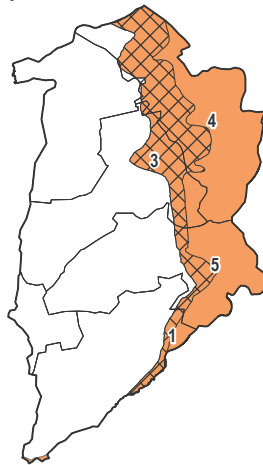




WASH

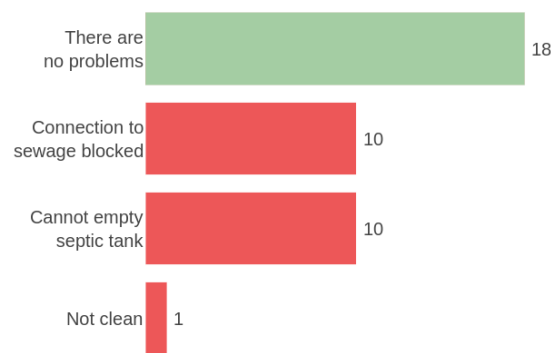
Most common form of garbage disposal [CL¹: 2/3]

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



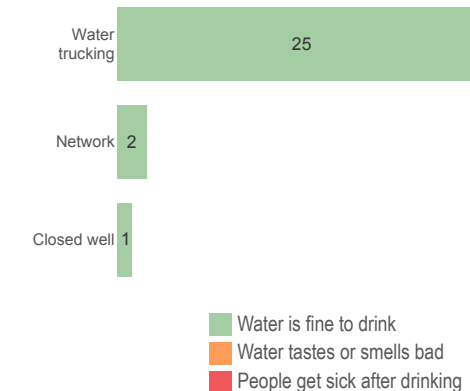
All except three communities reportedly relied on water trucking as their main source of drinking water and water was reportedly fine to drink in all of the communities assessed. The most commonly reported issues with latrines were the blockage of connections to the sewage, as well as the inability to empty septic tanks, which were reported in 10 communities.

Problems with latrines [CL¹: 2/3]



communities reported

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

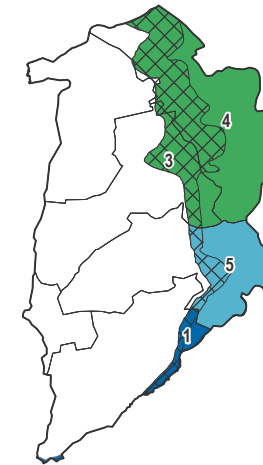


communities reported

Shelter

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

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

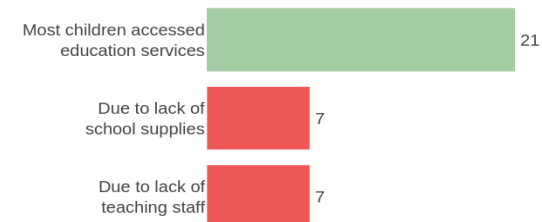


The average reported rent price² in the governorate (4,639 SYP) was lower than the average rent paid across the country (6,317 SYP). The lowest rent prices per room were reported in Sweisa (1,250 SYP), the highest in Kom Elwisseh - Marj Barghut (13,000 SYP).

Education

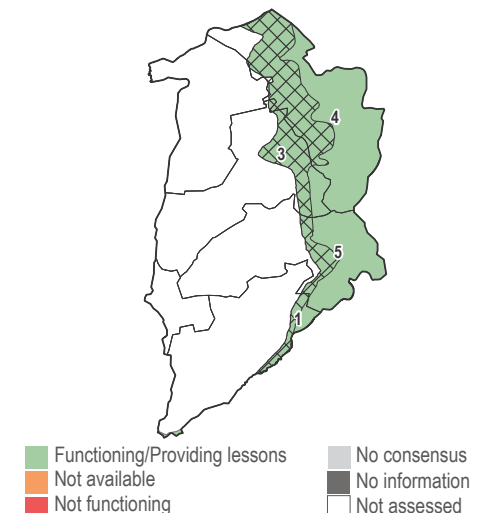
Functioning primary school facilities were reportedly present in all communities except Quneitra city, as was the case in February. The main reported barriers to children accessing education were a lack of school supplies and teaching staff, as well as the destruction of some facilities.

Most common reasons why children did not attend school [CL¹: 2/3]



communities reported

Availability of primary schools [CL¹: 3/3]

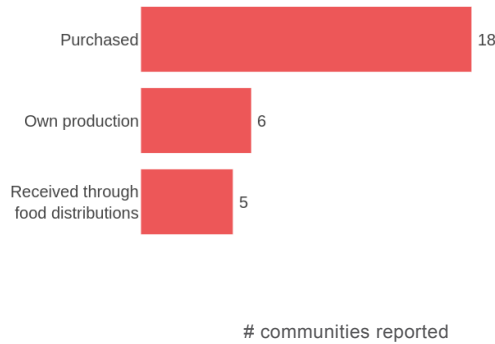


- Functioning/Providing lessons
- Not available
- Not functioning
- No consensus
- No information
- Not assessed

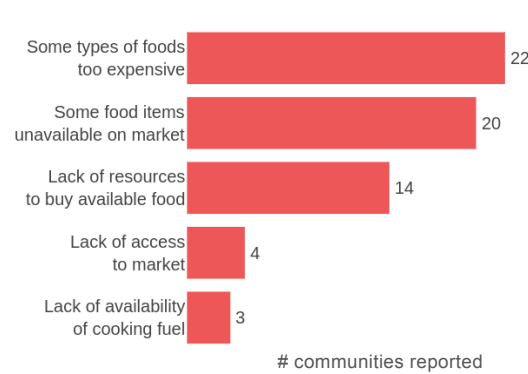


Food Security

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

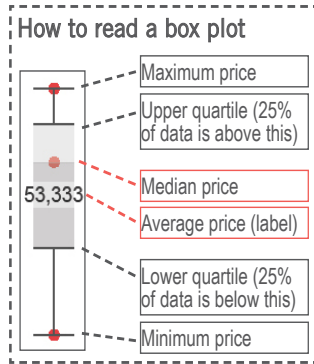
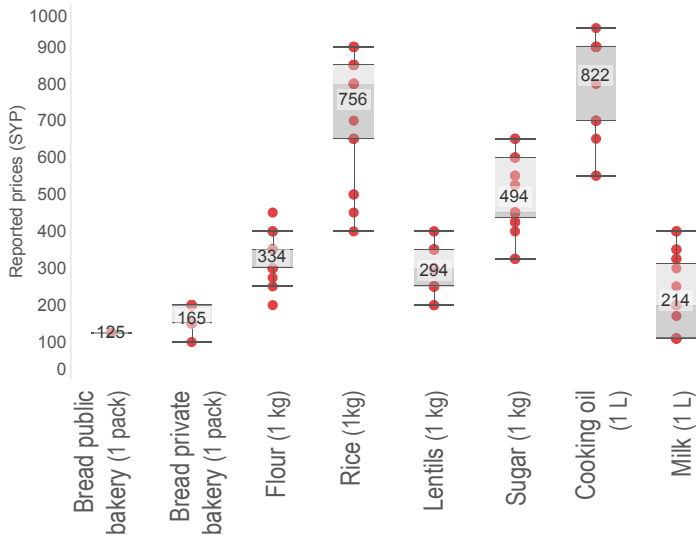


Challenges to accessing food [CL¹: 3/3]



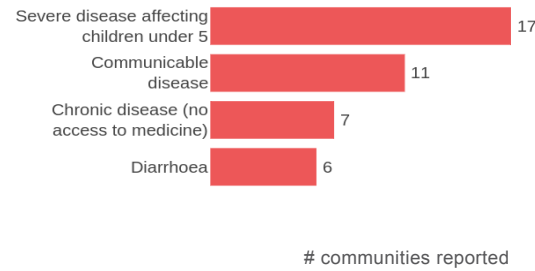
Food was commonly purchased in most communities during March, while food distributions were reported in five communities. High market prices and low availabilities of some goods were the most commonly reported barriers to accessing food this month, as had been the case in February.

Prices of food items² [CL¹: 3/3]

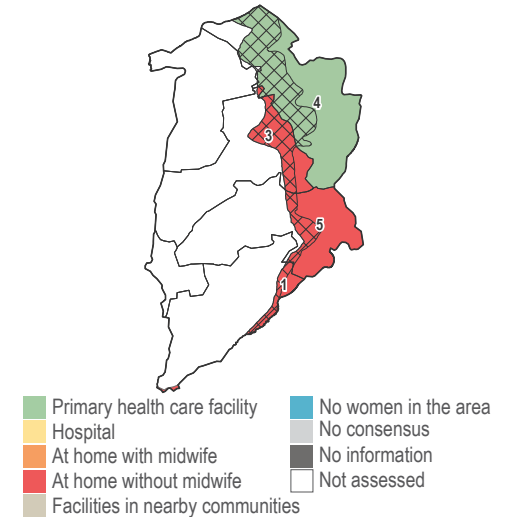


Health

Reported health problems [CL¹: 2/3]



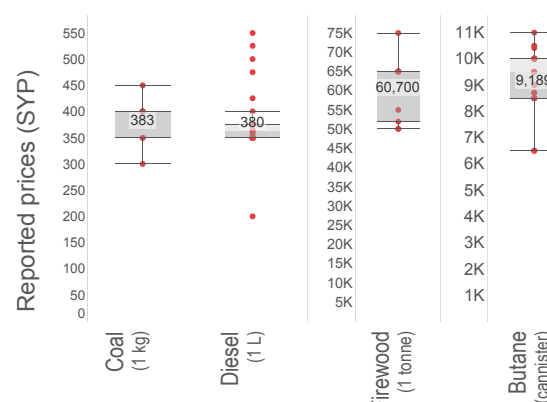
Most common place for women to give birth [CL¹: 2/3]



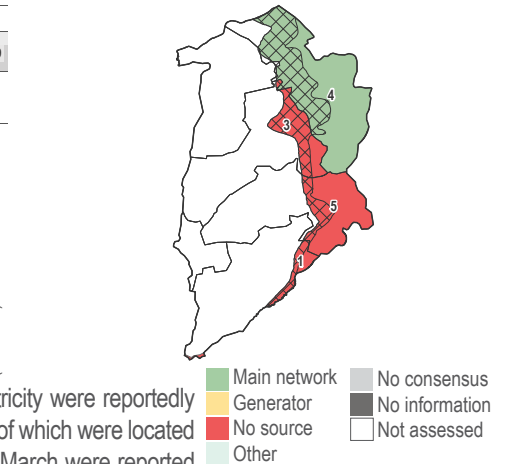
Severe disease affecting children aged less than five and communicable disease were highly prevalent health concerns among assessed communities. As was the case in February, barriers to accessing health services were reported in half of the communities assessed, mostly located in Al Khashniyyeh and Quneitra sub-districts, with a lack of health facilities as the main reported challenge.

NFIs

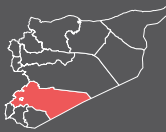
Prices of fuel sources² [CL¹: 2/3]



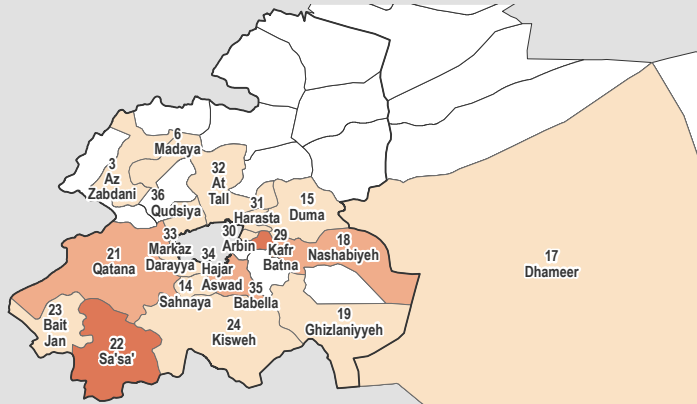
Most common source of electricity [CL¹: 3/3]



As was the case in previous months, no sources of electricity were reportedly available in a majority of the communities assessed, most of which were located within Al Khashniyyeh sub-district. Fuel shortages during March were reported in 15 communities.



Coverage map



Context

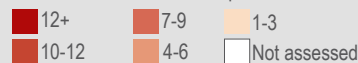
Rural Damascus governorate currently hosts the highest number of internally displaced persons within Syria (1,383,017) and the highest number of people in need of assistance (2,552,701). Western areas within the governorate remain hard to reach for humanitarian actors.¹

Coverage

Communities assessed: 54/232

Sub-districts assessed: 19/36

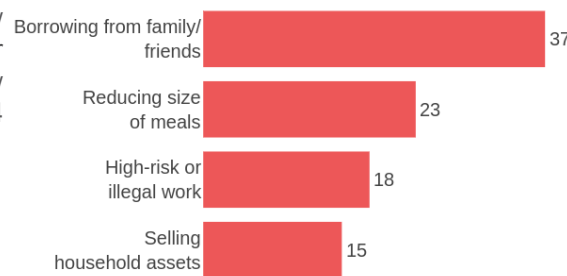
of communities assessed per sub-district



Livelihoods

In March, the most common strategy for coping with a lack of resources was reportedly borrowing money from family and friends, followed by reducing the size of meals, and high risk or illegal work, as had been the case in January and February. Skipping meals was reported in 14 communities.

Most common coping strategies [CL²: 3/3]

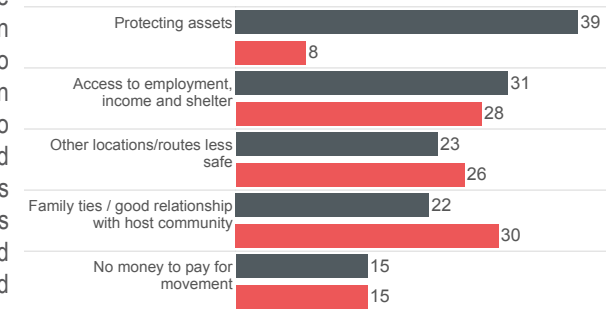


communities reported

Displacement

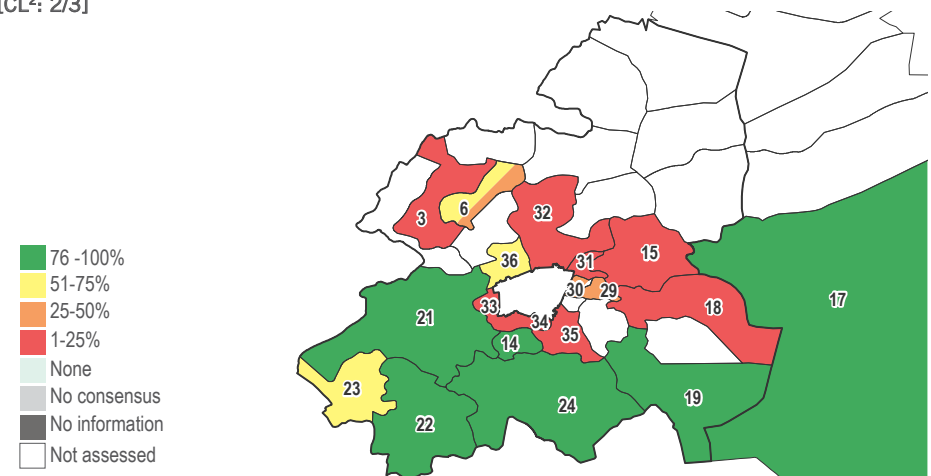
In March, none of the pre-conflict populations were left in Qasemiyeh,³ while it was reported that less than 50% of pre-conflict populations remained in half of the remaining communities. The most common reasons for pre-conflict populations to remain in their communities of origin were protection of assets and access to employment, income and shelter, as had been the case in previous months. IDPs were reportedly present in all communities except six, and new arrivals were reported in five communities, most of which located in Kafr Batna sub-district. The most common reason for IDPs to remain in their host communities was a good relationship with resident populations, followed by access to employment, income and shelter, as had been the case in February.

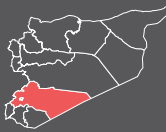
Most common reasons for staying: IDPs vs host population [CL²: 3/3]



■ Host population ■ IDPs # of communities reported

Most commonly reported % of original population remaining per sub-district (excluding IDPs) [CL²: 2/3]

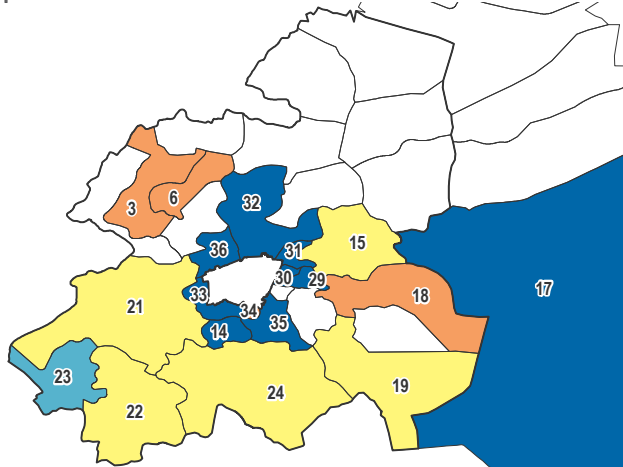




WASH

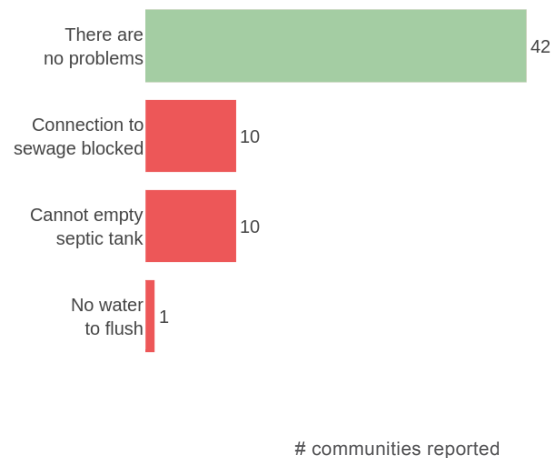
Most common form of garbage disposal [CL¹: 3/3]

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

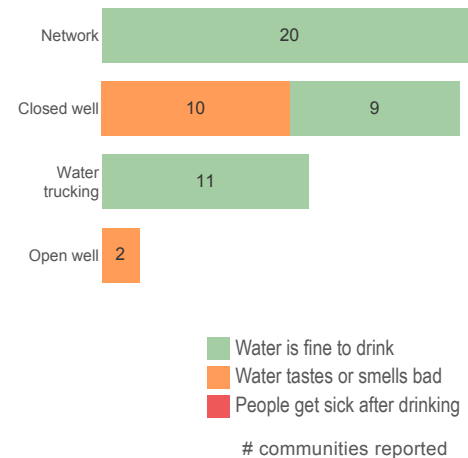


The main network and closed wells were reportedly the main sources of drinking water in a majority of communities, and water reportedly smelled or tasted bad in 12 communities, all of which relying on wells as the main water source. In a majority of communities, latrines were reportedly functioning without issues. Blockages of connections to the sewage and the inability to empty septic tanks were common concerns in the remaining communities.

Problems with latrines [CL¹: 3/3]



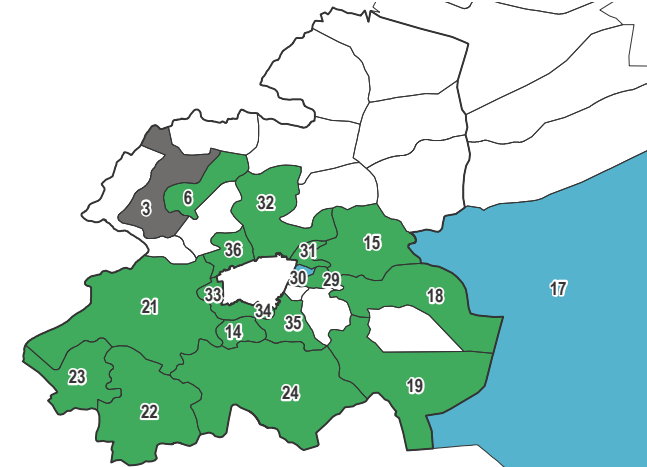
Most common drinking water source and status [CL¹: 3/3]



Shelter

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

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

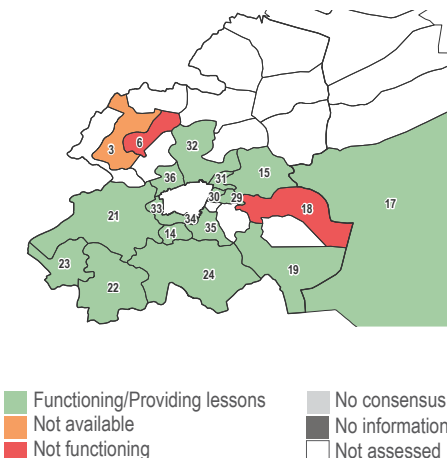


The average reported rent price² in the governorate (3,760 SYP) was lower than the average rent paid across the country (6,317 SYP). The lowest rent prices per room were reported in Jisrein (1,125 SYP), the highest in Sayyeda Zeinab (20,000 SYP).

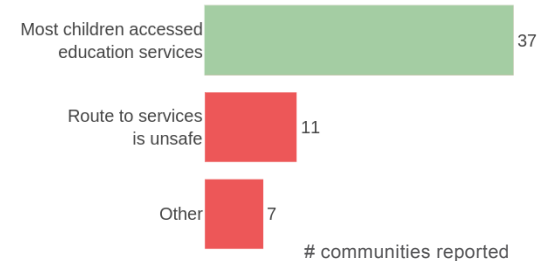
Education

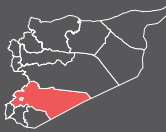
Primary schools were reportedly not functioning or not available in six communities. Security concerns over travelling to facilities, as well as the closure of some facilities due to escalation in conflict (Other), were the most commonly reported barriers to children accessing education.

Availability of primary schools [CL¹: 3/3]



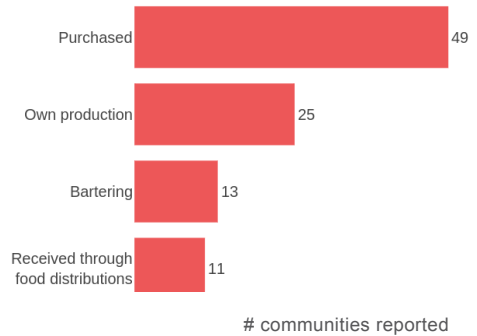
Most common reasons why children did not attend school [CL¹: 2/3]



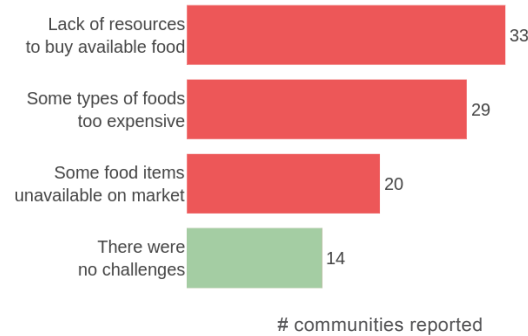


Food Security

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

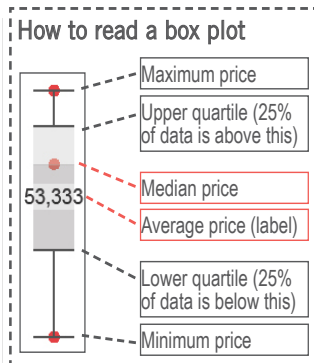
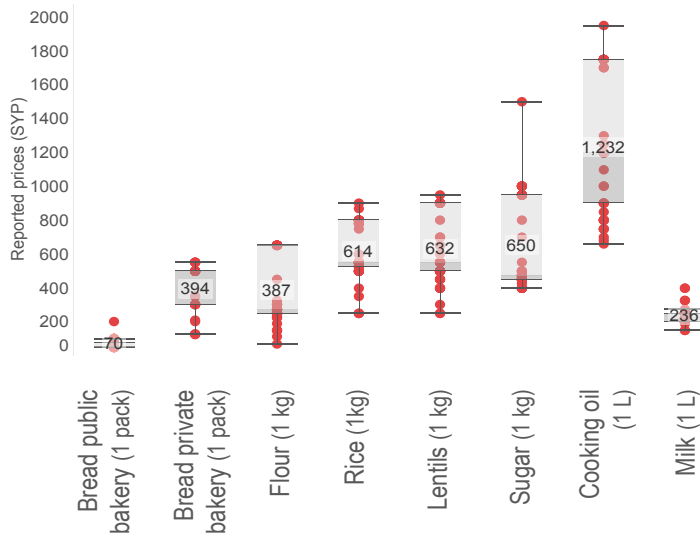


Challenges to accessing food [CL¹: 3/3]



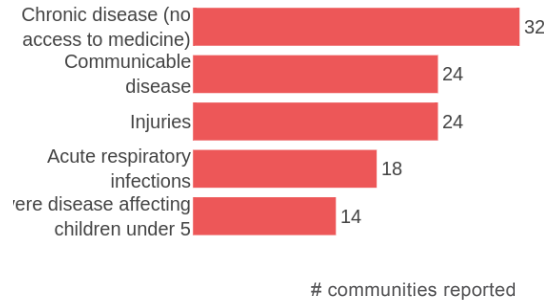
Food was most commonly purchased or produced locally while, as had been the case in previous months, a lack of adequate financial resources and the high prices of some food items were the most commonly reported barriers to accessing food.

Prices of food items² [CL¹: 3/3]

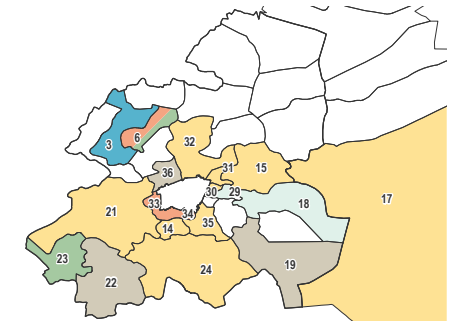


Health

Reported health problems [CL¹: 2/3]



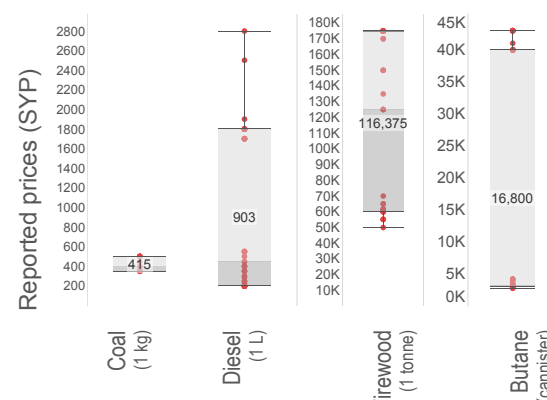
Most common place for women to give birth [CL¹: 2/3]



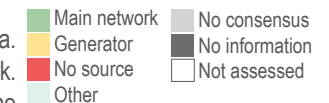
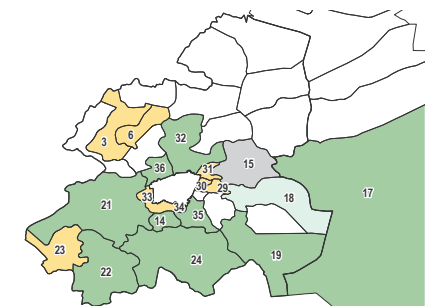
Chronic disease and communicable disease were the most prevalent health concerns in March. Most communities reportedly experienced difficulties in accessing health services and this was mostly due to security concerns over travelling to and remaining inside available facilities, as was the case in February.

NFIs

Prices of fuel sources² [CL¹: 2/3]



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



No sources of electricity were reportedly available in Shafuniyeh and Otaya. More than half of the remaining communities relied on the electricity network. Fuel shortages were reported in 30 communities, most of which located in the Eastern Ghouta area