

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 2016 referring to the situation in March 2016.

Covering all governorates in Syria, with the exception of Tartous and Lattakia, 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/>

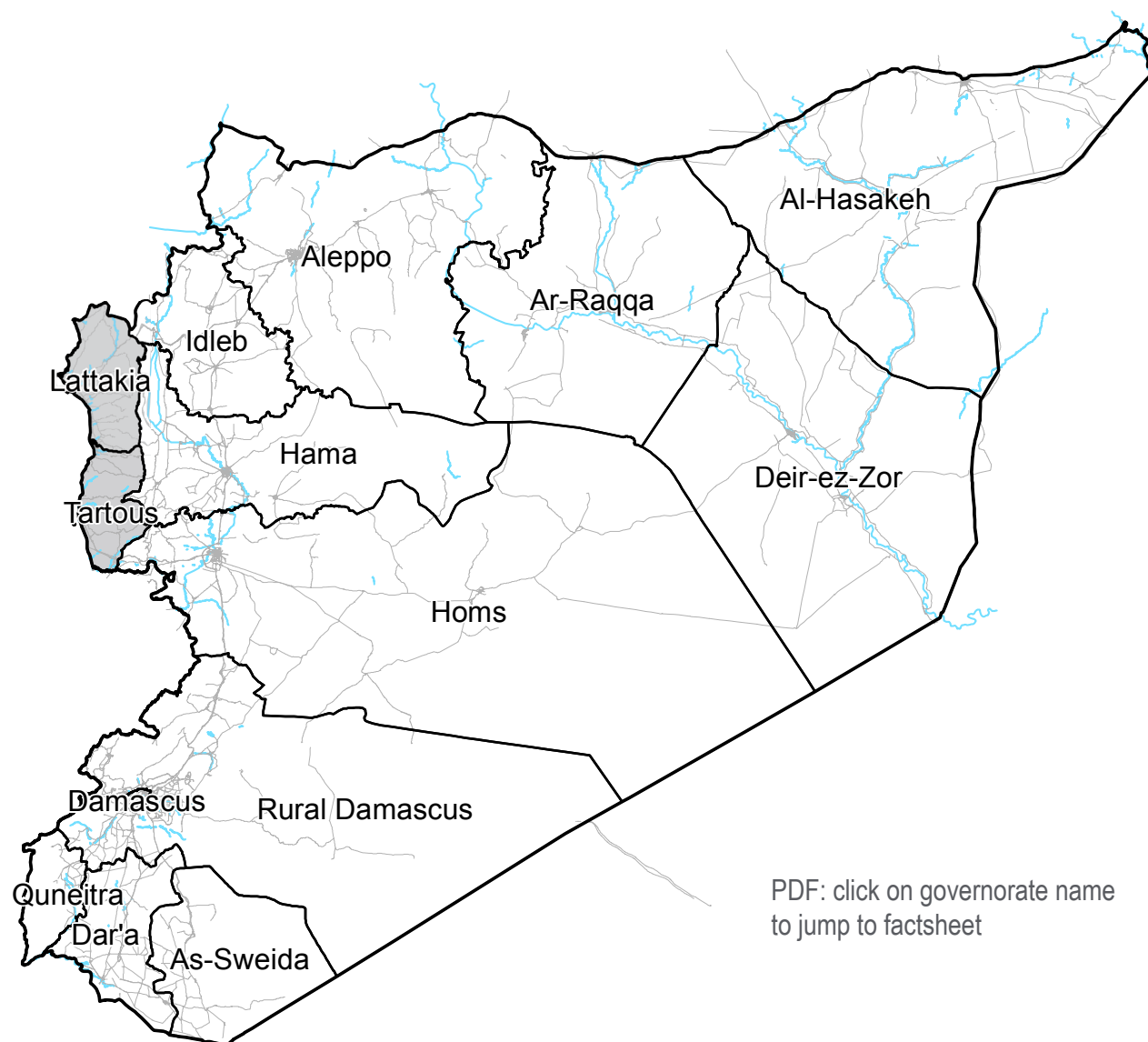
Methodology and limitations

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.

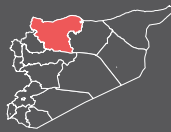
In February, information was collected from Key Informants in 339 communities across Syria. For each question asked, confidence levels are assigned based on the Key Informant's area of expertise and knowledge of the sector-specific situation

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

Coverage



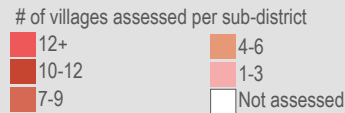
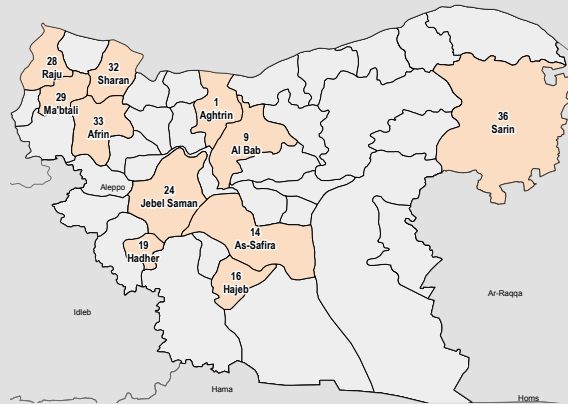
PDF: click on governorate name to jump to factsheet



Context

Aleppo governorate contains more people in need of assistance (2,804,853) than any other governorate, and hosts the second largest number of IDPs (1,246,968) in Syria (OCHA). Humanitarian access remains limited, with the majority of the north, south and eastern regions considered hard to reach (OCHA). In March, the escalation conflict continues to displace civilians and IDPs across the governorate. Inter-agency convoys reportedly reached the community of Big Orem in late March 2016, delivering health, nutrition, WASH, education, NFIs and protection supplies for 30, 000 people (OCHA, UNICEF). Shortages in the water and electricity supplies continued to affect populations this month and approximately 2 million people in east and west Aleppo faced reduced access to drinking water due to the decreased functionality of the city water pumping station (UNICEF).

Coverage map



Coverage

Communities assessed: 14/1255
Sub-districts assessed: 11/40

Livelihoods

In March communities in Aleppo coped with lack of income and resources by seeking alternative income streams. In Koran Afrin, Abras, Big Dar, Afrin and Sharan communities, residents reported borrowing money from family and friends with three of these communities also reporting selling household assets. A total of four communities reported sending children to work or beg. Reduction in meal size was the most commonly reported food coping strategy in four communities, assessed across four sub-districts - one of these communities, Jaadet Elsamawat also reported skipping meals.

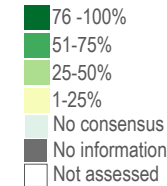
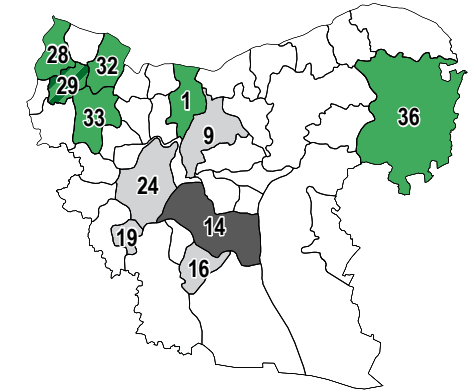
Most common coping strategies [*CL: 2.78/3]



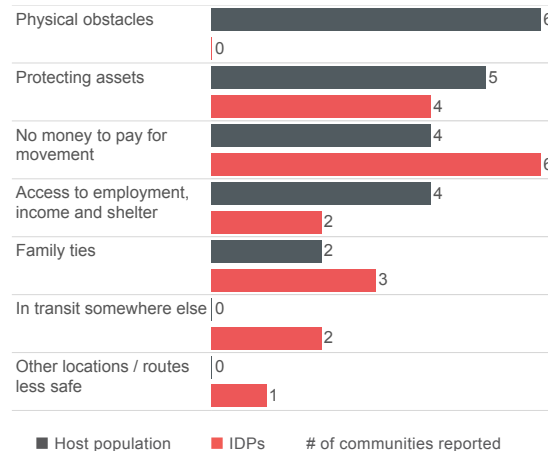
Displacement

None of the pre-conflict population were reported remaining in the communities of Tal Anbar, Dalama, Iss, Bazagha and Karm Myasar. The escalation of conflict, opening of borders, protection concerns, loss of income and access to money to pay for movement were the most commonly reported reasons for these populations leaving. Pre-conflict populations across the governorate commonly remained to protect their assets, due to family ties, access to income and shelter and because they had no money to pay for movement. IDPs lived in at least seven of the communities assessed, and settled in these locations most commonly because they didn't have enough money to move and due to good relations with host communities. IDPs reportedly arrived in the communities of Al Taran and Arfin in March.

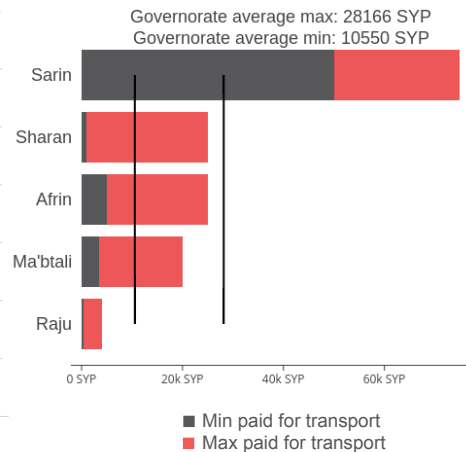
Estimated % of original population remaining (excluding IDPs) [*CL: 2.00/3]

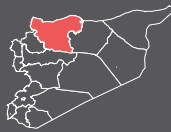


Most common reasons for staying: IDPs vs host population [*CL: 2.33/3]



Amounts paid for transportation to the border per sub-district [*CL: 2.00/3]



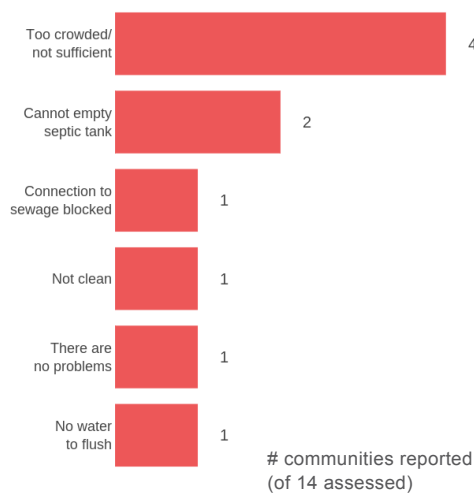


WASH

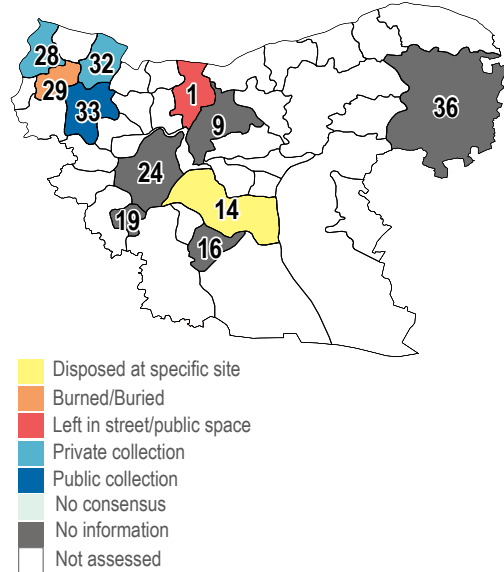
In March, the most common source of drinking water across the governorate was the main water network, followed closely by water trucking and closed wells. These water sources were generally fine to drink. In Dabeq community in Aghtrin sub-district people got sick after drinking collected rainwater. This community also reported a reduction in the volume of safe water available since the previous month.

Six communities assessed in Ma'bтали, Aghtrin, Afrin and Sharan sub-districts reported problems with latrines. The number of available toilets/latrines were insufficient in four communities assessed - in one of these communities, Big Dar in Ma'bтали sub-district, inhabitants reportedly had no water to flush and toilets/latrines had cleanliness issues.

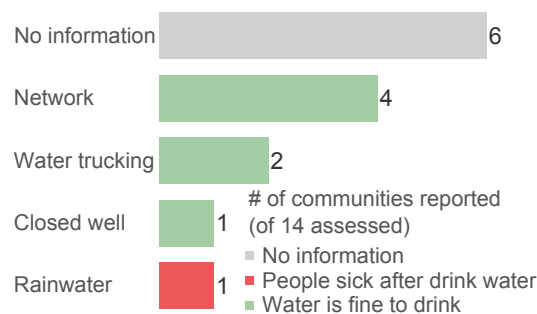
Problems with latrines [*CL: 3.00/3]



Most common form of garbage disposal [*CL: 3.00/3]



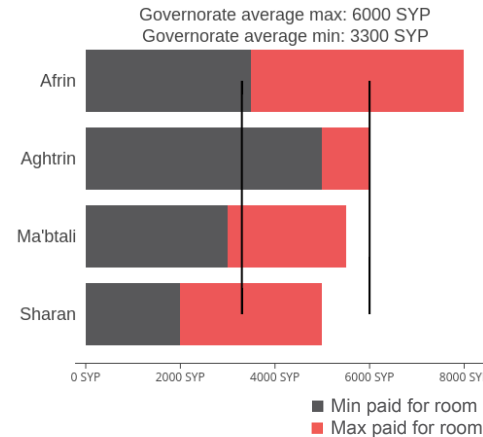
Most common water source and status [*CL: 3.00/3]



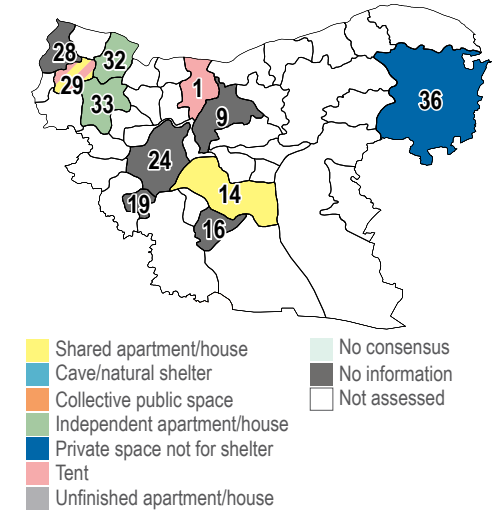
Shelter

Average reported rent paid per room in Aleppo governorate (4650 SYP) was lower than the average rent paid across the country (6721 SYP).

Rent prices per sub-district [*CL: 3.00/3]



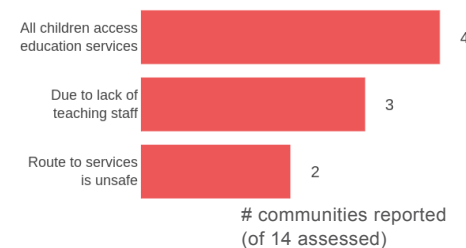
Most common shelter lived in by IDPs [*CL: 2.29/3]



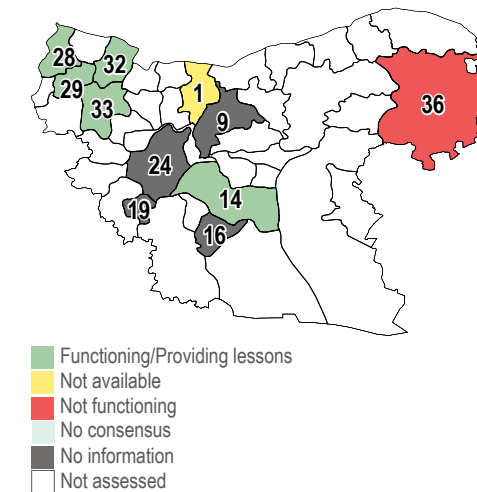
Education

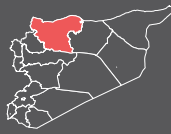
There were challenges to accessing educational facilities in at least four communities assessed, with the majority of these communities reporting a lack of teaching staff. Unsafe routes to services were a barrier to education in two communities assessed in Aghtrin and As-Safira sub-districts. In at least two communities primary schools were reportedly not functioning or available.

Most common reasons for children not attending school [*CL: 2.89/3]



Availability of primary schools [*CL: 3.00/3]

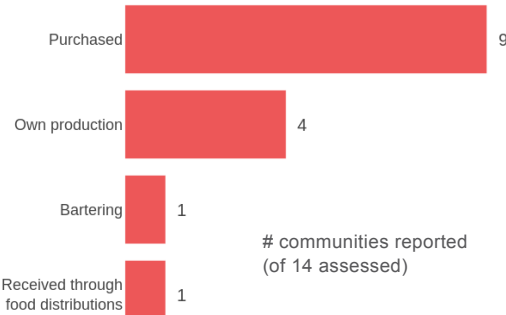




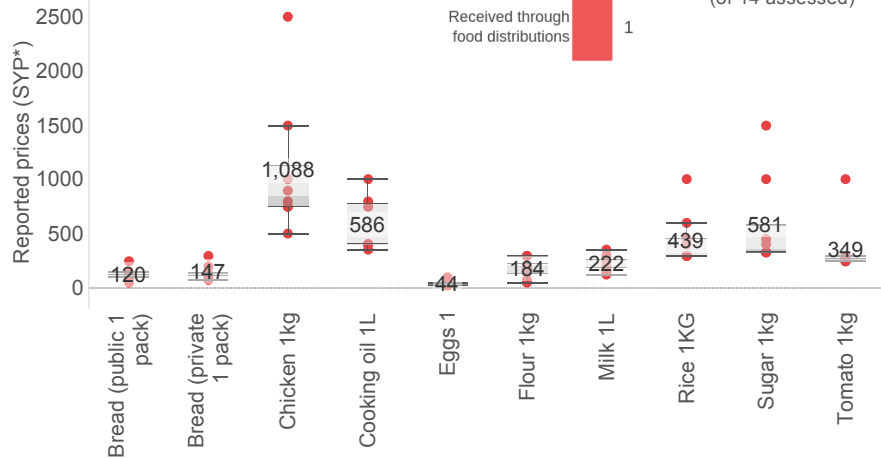
Food Security

One out of 14 communities assessed reported receiving food distributions, with the majority of communities reporting to have purchased food. Inhabitants of Tal Aran, Koran Afrin, Sharan and Ma'bтали communities were reportedly able to produce their own food in March.

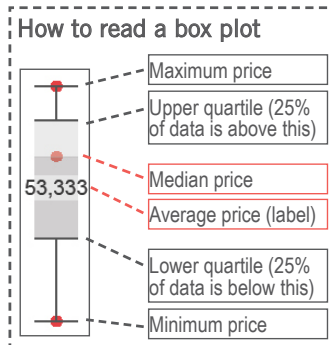
Most common sources of obtaining food [*CL: 3.00/3]



Prices of food items [*CL: 2.38/3]



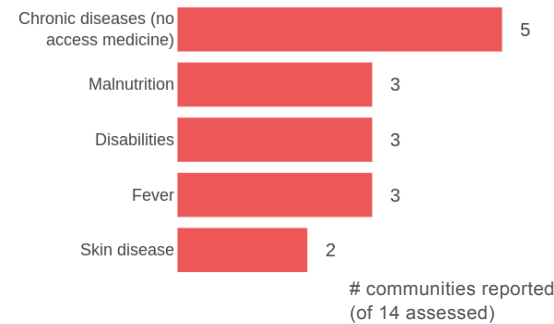
Challenges to accessing food [*CL: 3.00/3]



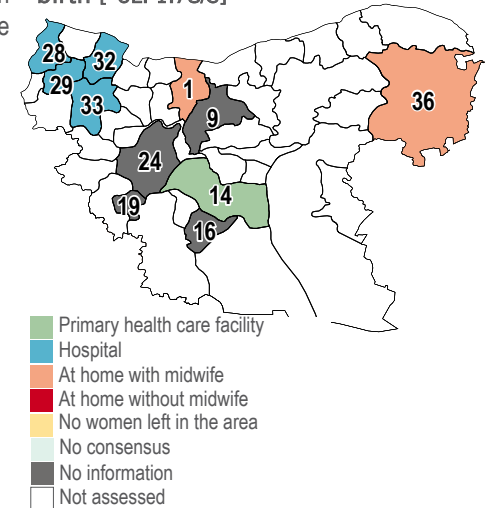
Health

In March, malnutrition was reportedly a common health concern in the communities of Big Dar, Tal Aran, Koran and Afrin. Women most commonly gave birth to babies at home with midwife care in the communities of Dabeq, Jaadet Elsamawat and Big Dar.

Reported health problems [*CL: 2.00/3]



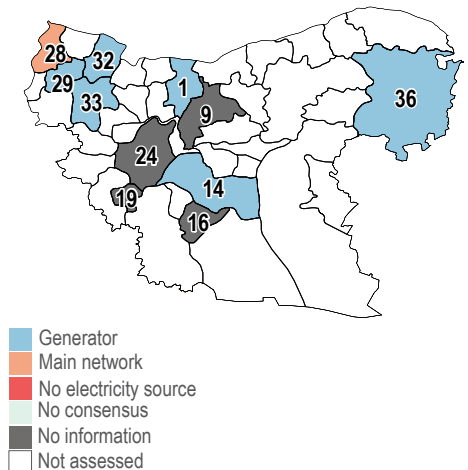
Most common place for women to give birth [*CL: 1.78/3]



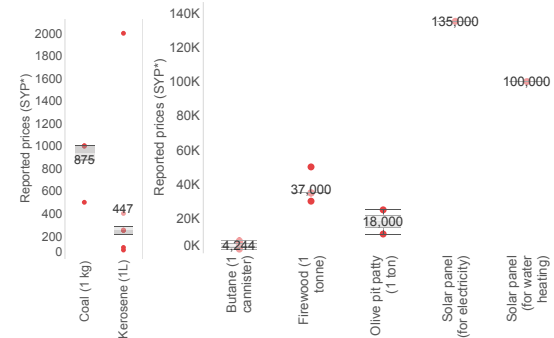
NFIs

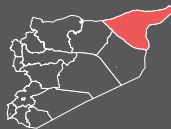
Butane and kerosene were reported available in all assessed communities with the exception of Abraz; diesel was also reportedly available in all communities with the exception of Abraz and Koran Arfin. Fuel shortages were reported in Dabeq, Jaadet Elsamawat, Big Dar and Abraz.

Most common source of electricity [*CL: 3.00/3]



Prices of fuel sources [*CL: 2.25 /3]



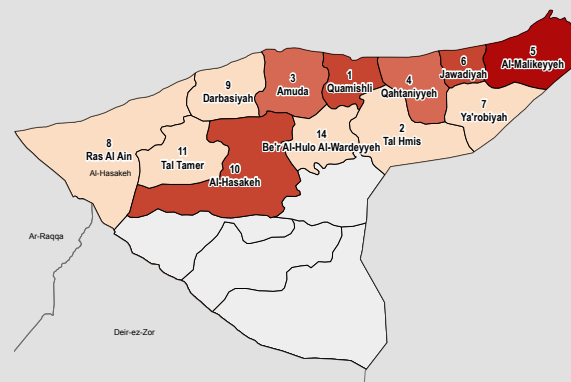


Context

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).

Food security in Al Hasakeh has reportedly been severely affected by the continued closure of borders and the inability of humanitarian and commercial vehicles to access most of the governorate (WFP). Further, according to the nutrition Cluster, Al-Hasakeh is considered one of three governorates in urgent need of food and nutrition assistance (Nutrition Cluster).

Coverage map



of villages assessed per sub-district

- 12+ (dark red)
- 10-12 (red)
- 7-9 (orange-red)
- 4-6 (orange)
- 1-3 (light orange)
- Not assessed (white)

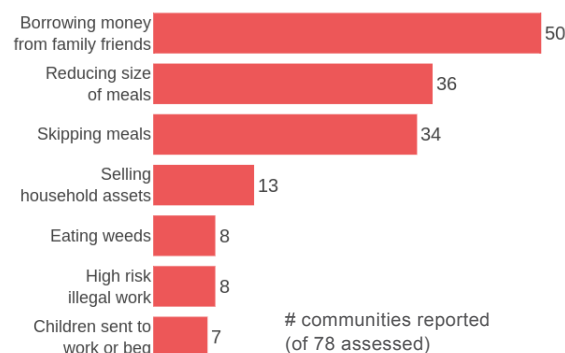
Coverage

Communities assessed: 78/745
Sub-districts assessed: 12/16

Livelihoods

In March, food based coping strategies were common with inhabitants of 36 communities assessed across 11 sub-districts reportedly reducing the size of meals due to lack of income and resources. Thirty-four communities reported skipping meals while eight communities in Al Hasakeh, Al Malika, Be'r Al-Hulo Al-Wardeyyeh, Jawadiyah and Quamishli sub-districts reported resorted to eating weeds. Alternative income sources were sought with children sent to work or beg in 7 communities and people partaking in high-risk illegal work in 8 communities.

Most common coping strategies [*CL: 2.69/3]

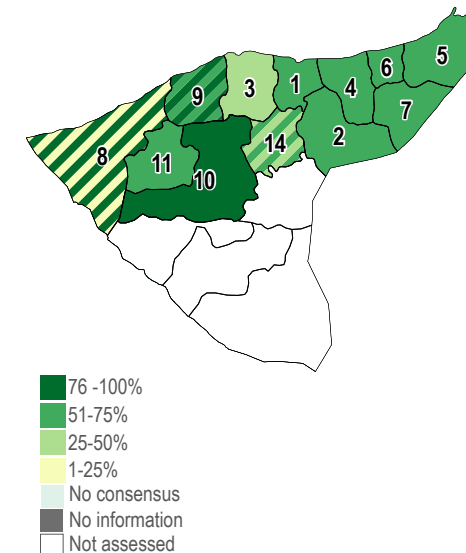


Displacement

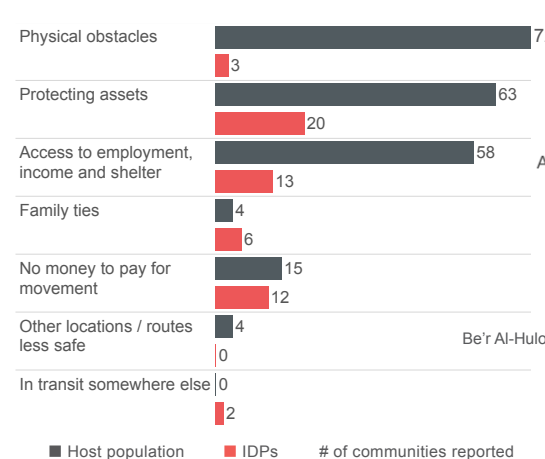
Less than 25% of pre-conflict population reportedly remained in the communities of Western Sabe Skur, Balij, Mazraet Eljamus, and Abu Rasin. Pre-conflict populations across the governorate commonly remained to protect their assets as well as due to their access to income, employment and shelter.

IDPs lived in 22 of the 78 communities assessed in March, and settled in these locations due to the existence of good relationships with the host community, access to income, employment and shelter and a lack of money to pay for further movement. IDPs continued moving Al Hasakeh sub-district during March, and among the assessed communities, the highest numbers of IDPs were reported arriving in communities within Quamishli, Al Hasakeh and Al Malikeyyeh cities.

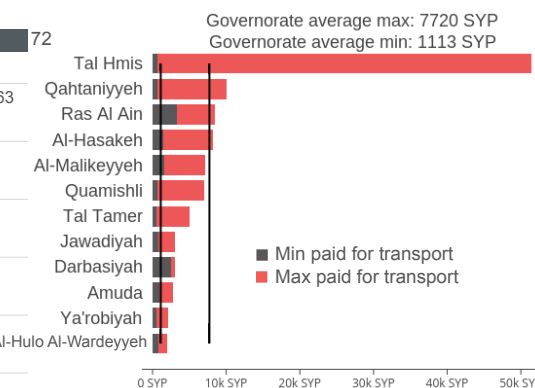
Estimated % of original population remaining (excluding IDPs) [*CL: 2.03/3]

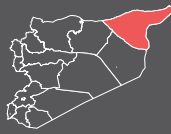


Most common reasons for staying: IDPs vs host population [*CL: 2.10/3]



Amounts paid for transportation to the border per sub-district [*CL: 2.06/3]



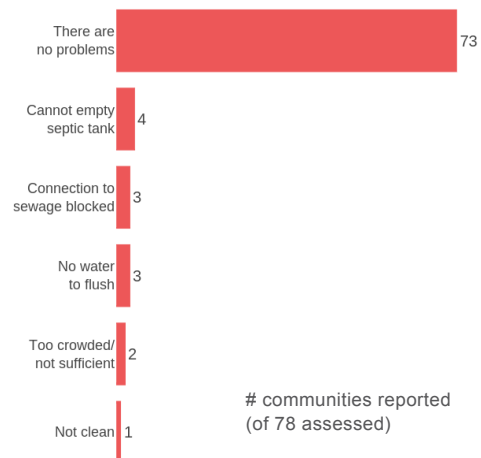


WASH

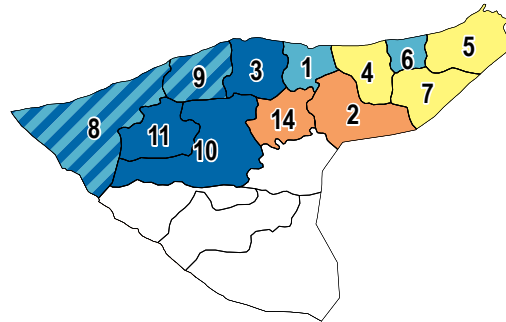
In March, the most common source of drinking water across the governorate was through the water network (reported in 52 communities assessed), with closed wells a common source in 21 communities. Water was fine to drink in the majority of communities assessed, with the exception of Um Hajra Almoqbela, Tartab, Sharm El Sheikh, Hay Ghawiran Sharqeyeh and Salhiyeh communities, where water reportedly tasted or smelled bad. There was a reduction in the volume of safe water available since the previous month in the three communities of Tal Tamer, Kaf Alaswad and Salhiyeh.

Five communities assessed reported problems with latrines. Inhabitants were reportedly unable to empty septic tanks in four communities – in two of these communities, Tal Aswad Amudeh and Salhiyeh, connections to sewage networks

Problems with latrines [*CL: 3.00/3]

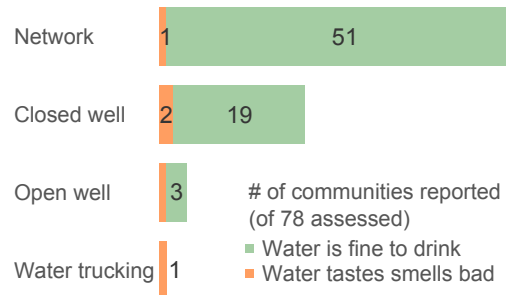


Most common form of garbage disposal [*CL: 2.96/3]



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

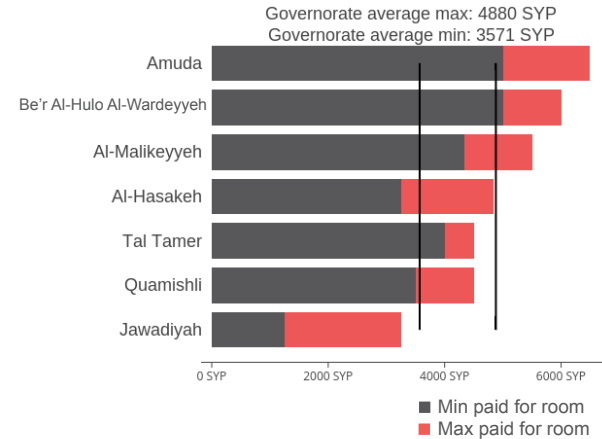
Most common water source and status [*CL: 3.00/3]



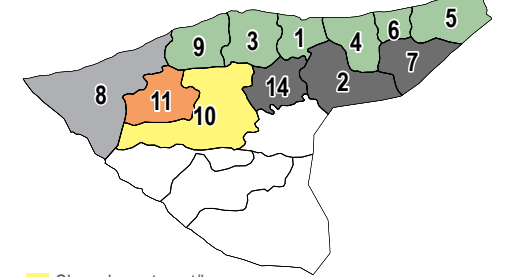
Shelter

Average reported rent paid per room in Al Hasakeh governorate (4226 SYP) was lower than the average rent paid across the country (6721 SYP).

Rent prices per sub-district [*CL: 2.43/3]



Most common shelter lived in by IDPs [*CL: 2.09/3]

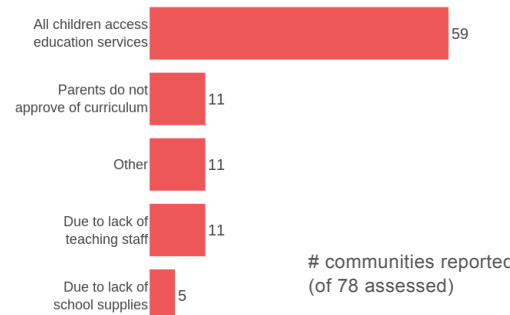


- Shared apartment/house
- Cave/natural shelter
- Collective public space
- Independent apartment/house
- Private space not for shelter
- Tent
- Unfinished apartment/house
- No consensus
- No information
- Not assessed

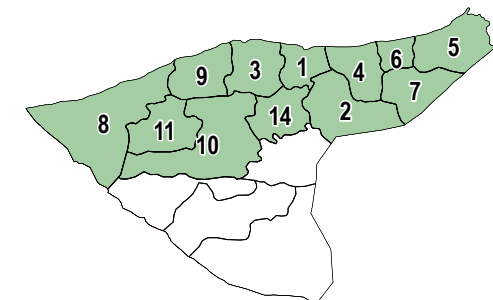
Education

There were challenges to accessing educational facilities in 19 of 78 communities assessed. Primary schools were reportedly functioning and available in nearly all communities assessed, with the exception of Salhiyeh community.

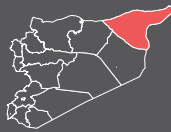
Most common reasons for children not attending school [*CL: 2.71/3]



Availability of primary schools [*CL: 2.96/3]



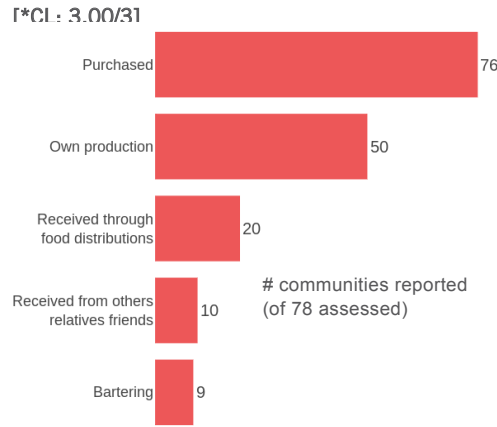
- Functioning/Providing lessons
- Not available
- Not functioning
- No consensus
- No information
- Not assessed



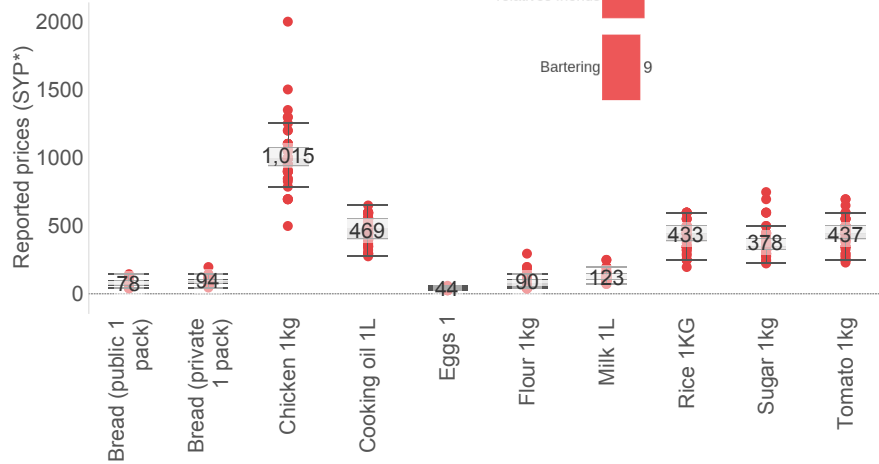
Food Security

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

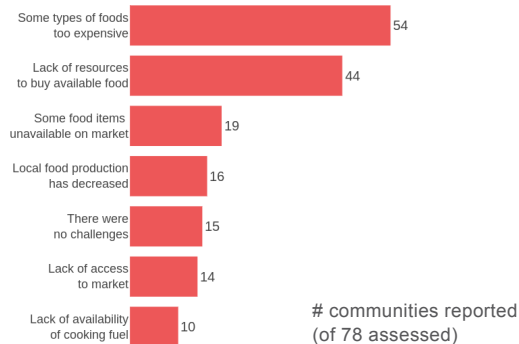
Most common sources of obtaining food [*CL: 3.00/31]



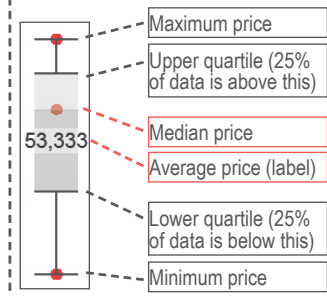
Prices of food items [*CL: 2.20/3]



Challenges to accessing food [*CL: 2.96/3]



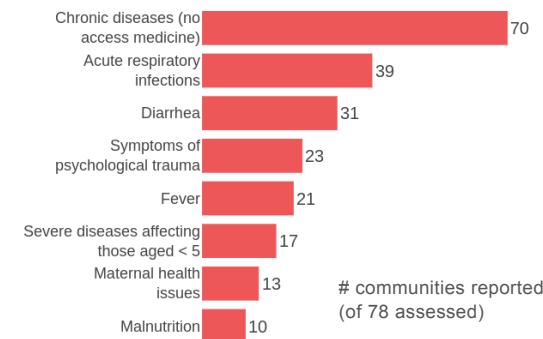
How to read a box plot



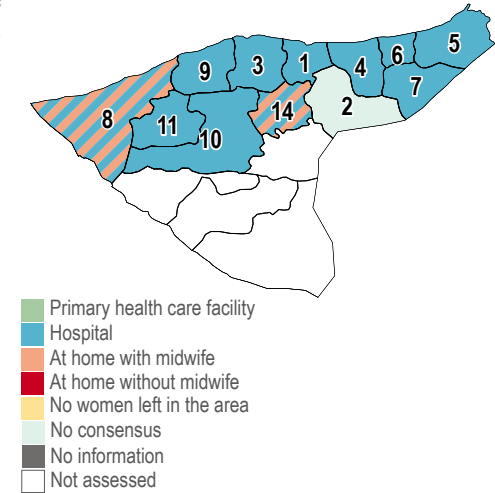
Health

Chronic diseases and access to adequate treatment was a concern across the majority of communities assessed this month. Acute respiratory infections, diarrhea and symptoms of psychological trauma were also widely reported. In the community of Tal Hmis, it was reported that women most commonly gave birth at home without midwife care.

Reported health problems [*CL: 2.04/3]



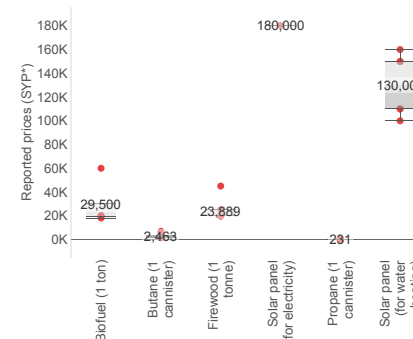
Most common place for women to give birth [*CL: 1.67/3]



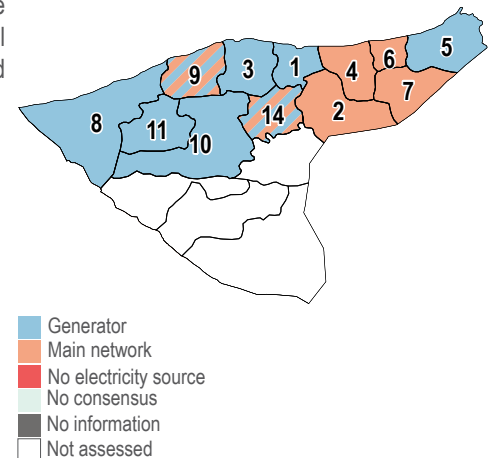
NFIs

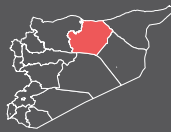
In February, butane was reported available 69% of communities assessed, diesel was available in 48%, kerosene was available in 47% and propane was available in 27%. Twenty-nine communities (37%) reported that they were experiencing fuel shortages. In the community of Salhiyeh participants reported no electricity source at all during March.

Prices of fuel sources [*CL: 2.11 /3]



Most common source of electricity [*CL: 3.00/3]





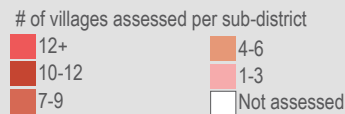
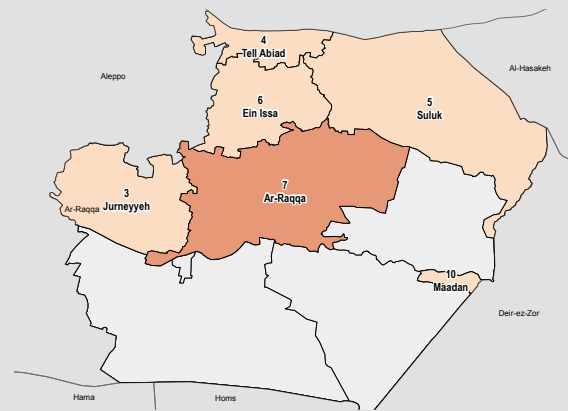
Context

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

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

Ar Raqqa was one of three governorates where the national Polio vaccination campaign was not administered this month, reportedly due to opposition (WHO). Further, according to the Nutrition Cluster, Ar Raqqa is considered one of three governorates in urgent need of food and nutrition assistance (Nutrition Cluster).

Coverage map



Coverage

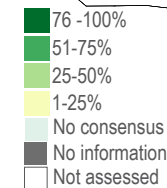
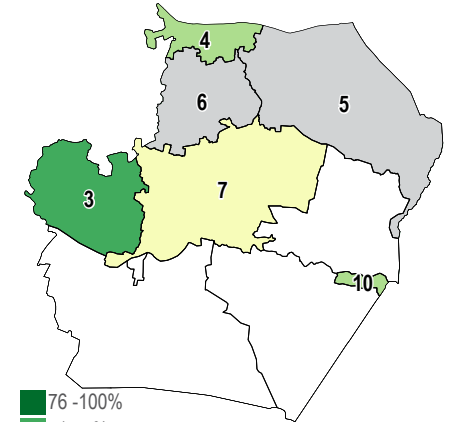
Communities assessed: 13/306
Sub-districts assessed: 6/10

Displacement

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

IDPs lived in at least eight communities assessed, with IDPs in the communities of Kherbet Elroz, Hweijet Abdi, Hammam At-Turkman, Kdeiran and Tell Abiad reported remaining because they could not physically leave.

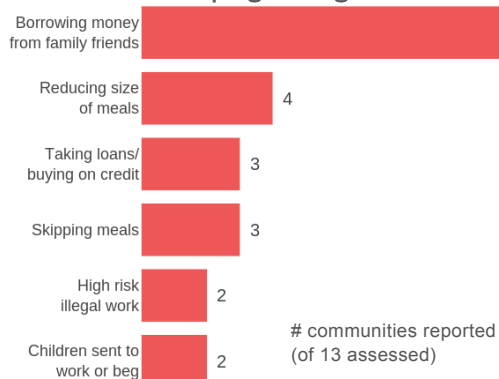
Estimated % of original population remaining (excluding IDPs) [*CL: 2.04/3]



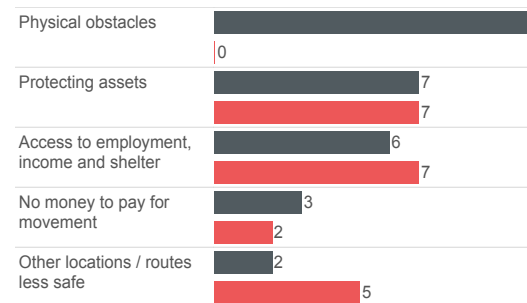
Livelihoods

Borrowing money from family or friends was the most commonly reported coping strategy in Ar Raqqa governorate in March. Four communities in Ar Raqqa, Maadan and Tell Abiad sub-districts reported reducing the size of meals to cope with a lack of income and resources. Inhabitants of Maadan and Mansour communities reported sending children to work or beg, with residents of both communities also borrowing money from friends and family in order to cope.

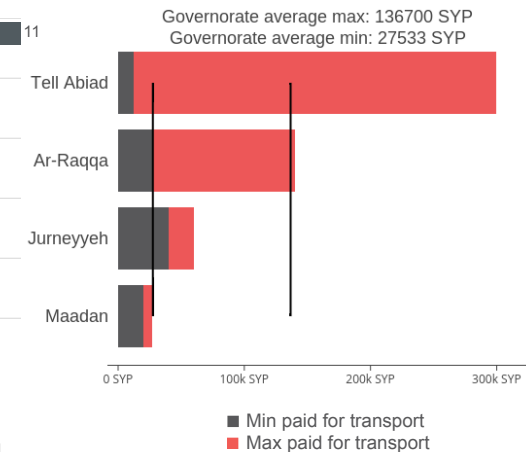
Most common coping strategies [*CL: 3.00/3]

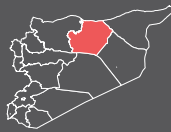


Most common reasons for staying: IDPs vs host population [*CL: 2.86/3]



Amounts paid for transportation to the border per sub-district [*CL: 2.05/3]



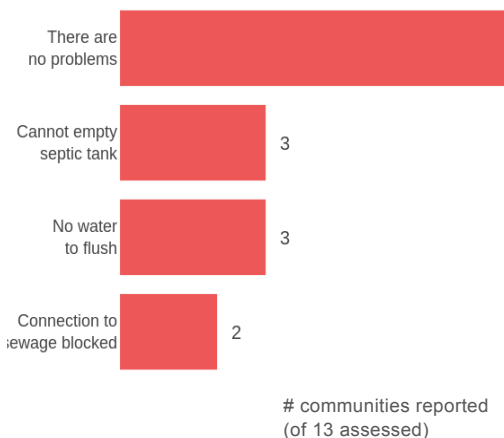


WASH

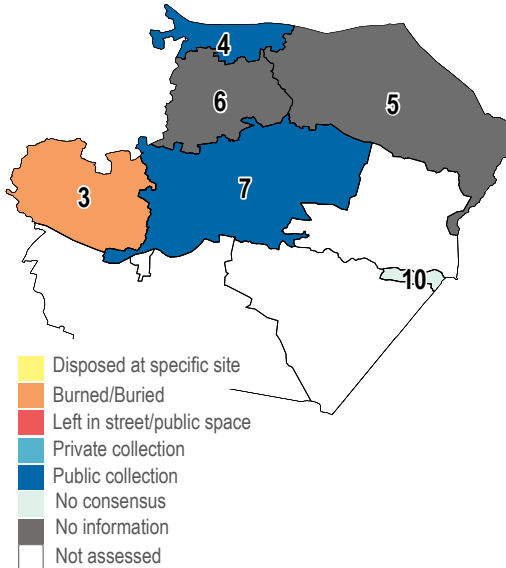
The most common source of drinking water reported in March was from the water network. There were reportedly problems with water in at least four communities assessed; water from the network tasted or smelled bad in Jurneyyeh and Hamra communities as well as in Mansour neighbourhood of Ar Raqqa city, which was the case for water from open wells. There was a reduction in safe water since the previous month in Dukhan and Hamra communities assessed in Jurneyyeh sub-district.

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

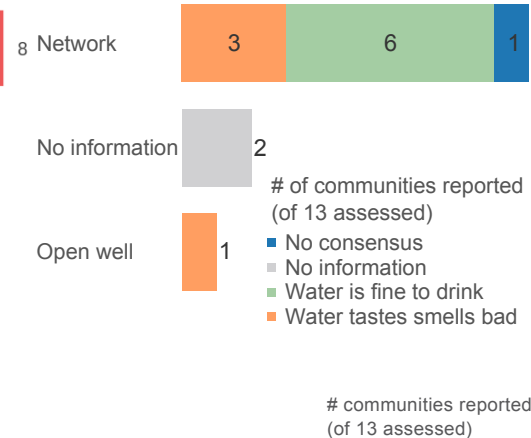
Problems with latrines [*CL: 3.00/3]



Most common form of garbage disposal [*CL: 3.00/3]



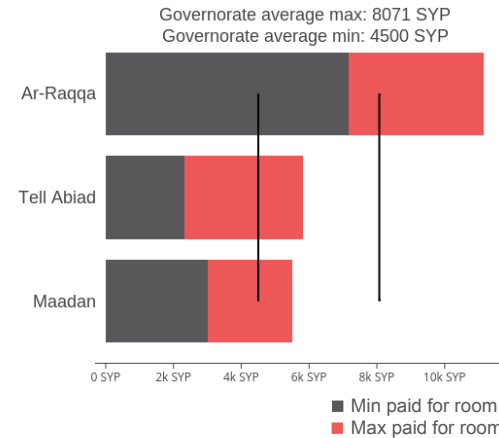
Most common water source and status [*CL: 3.00/3]



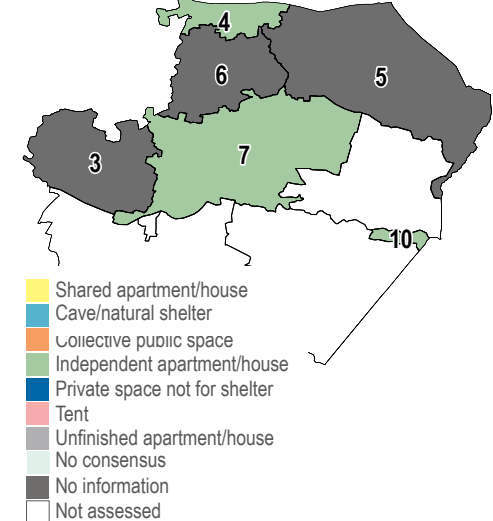
Shelter

Average reported rent paid per room in Ar Raqqa governorate (6286 SYP) was lower than the average rent paid across the country (6721 SYP).

Rent prices per sub-district [*CL: 2.86/3]



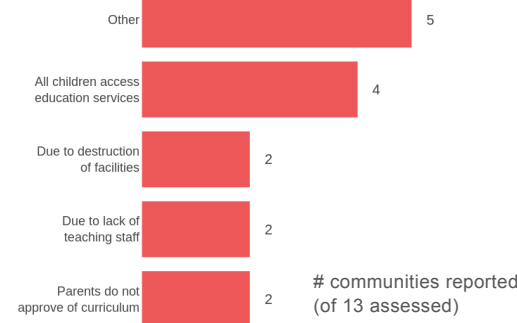
Most common shelter lived in by IDPs [*CL: 2.19/3]



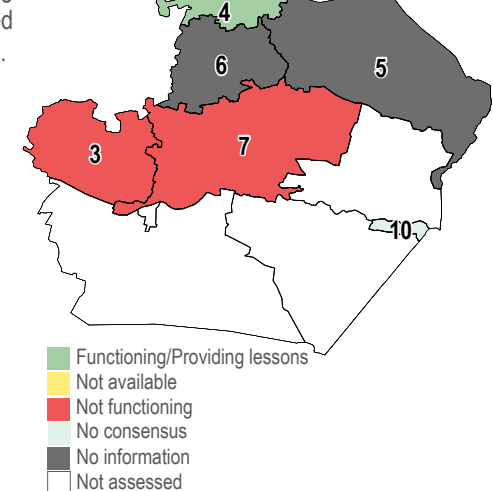
Education

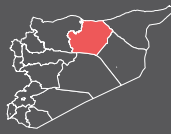
There were challenges to accessing educational facilities in 7 of 13 communities assessed, with no functioning primary education facilities in eight communities assessed in Suluk, Ein Issa, Jurneyyeh, and Ar-Raqqa sub-districts.

Most common reasons for children not attending school [*CL: 2.45/3]



Availability of primary schools [*CL: 3.00/3]

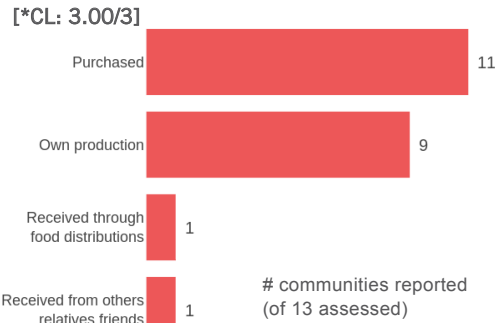




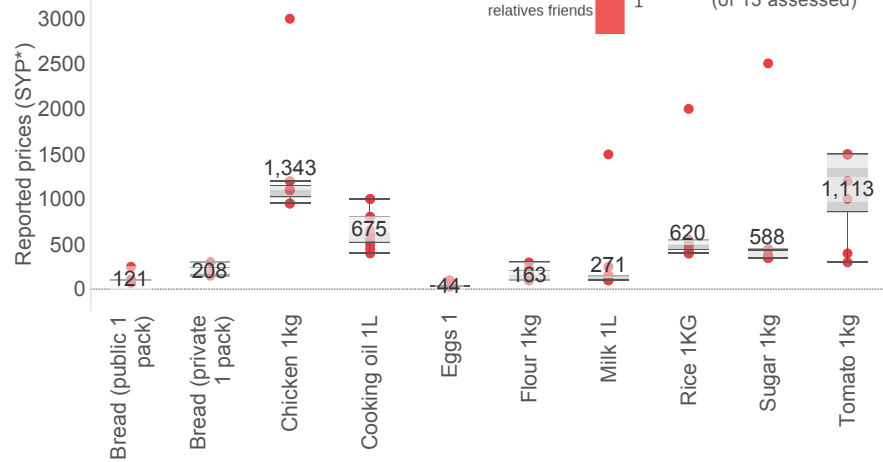
Food Security

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

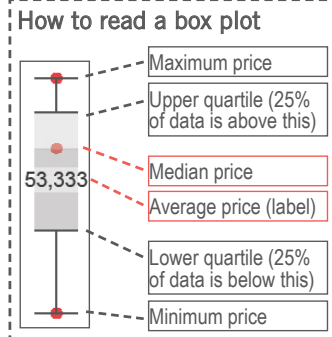
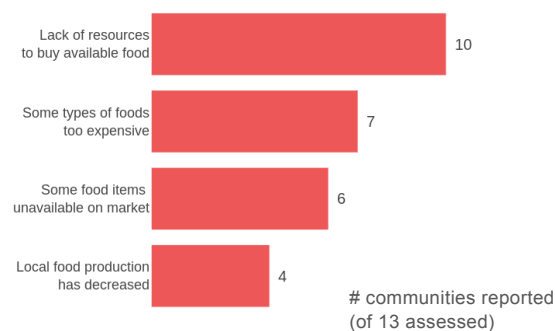
Most common sources of obtaining food [*CL: 3.00/3]



Prices of food items [*CL: 2.45/3]



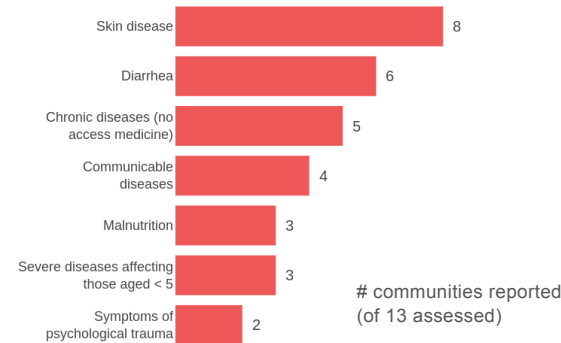
Challenges to accessing food [*CL: 3.00/3]



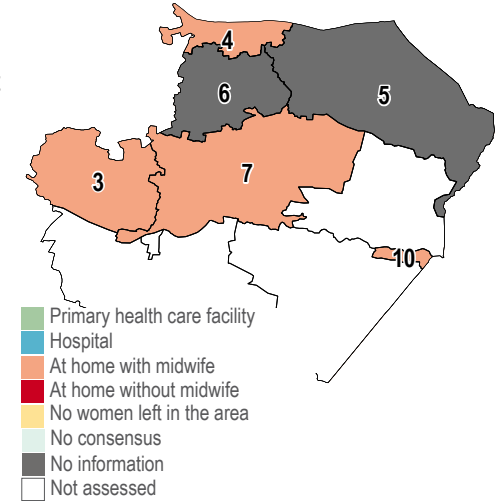
Health

Communicable diseases, skin diseases and diarrhea were reportedly common health concerns among assessed communities in March. Malnutrition was reportedly common in the communities of Eastern Khayala, Maadan and Kdeiran. In all communities assessed, women most commonly gave birth at home with midwife care.

Reported health problems [*CL: 2.00/3]



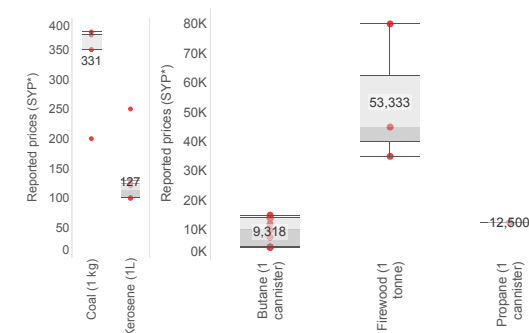
Most common place for women to give birth [*CL: 1.73/3]



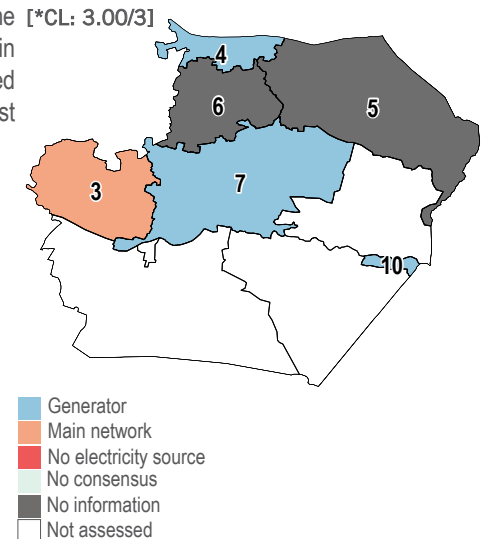
NFIs

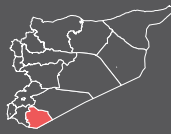
Butane was reported available all communities assessed, and diesel and kerosene were available in all communities with the exception of Kdeiran. Propane was only reported available in Maadan. Two communities (Kdeiran and Eastern Khayala) reported that they were experiencing fuel shortages, with populations most commonly burning furniture with use and plastic in order to cope.

Prices of fuel sources [*CL: 2.36 /3]



Most common source of electricity





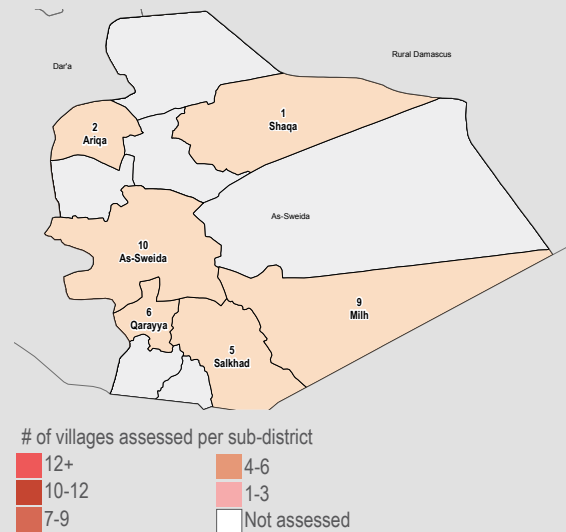
Context

Relatively few IDPs live in As Sweida governorate (61,696), there are 244, 131 people in need of assistance (OCHA). All of the governorate remains accessible for humanitarian actors (OCHA).

School-aged children remain able to access schools in all communities assessed in As Sweida governorate and all pre-conflict educational facilities were reportedly still functioning this month.

On average, 777 cases of influenza-like-illness were reported each week during March 2016 (WHO).

Coverage map



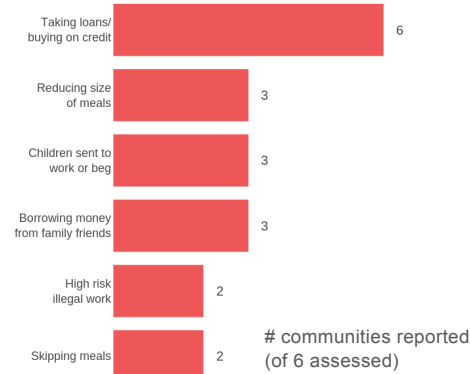
Coverage

Communities assessed: 6/131
Sub-districts assessed: 6/12

Livelihoods

In March inhabitants of As Sweida and Ariqa communities reported reducing their meal sizes and sending children to work or beg as coping strategies to lack of income and resources. Two communities in Qarayya and Shahqa sub-districts reported skipping meals, with Shaqa community in the same sub-district also reporting spending days without eating. Taking loans and buying on credit, as well as borrowing money from family and friends was reported in As Sweida, Salkhad, and Ariqa communities.

Most common coping strategies [*CL: 2.83/3]

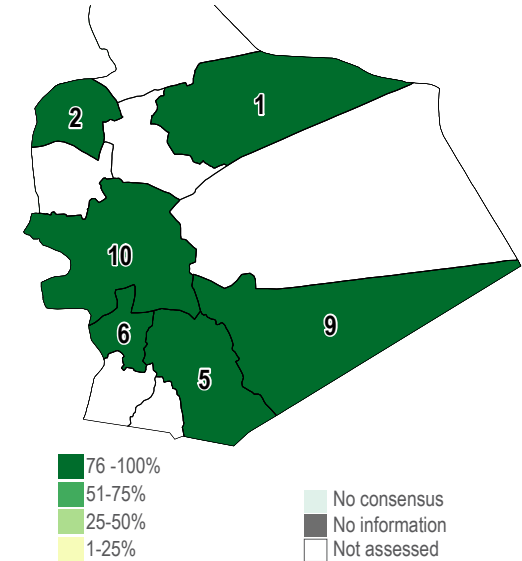


Displacement

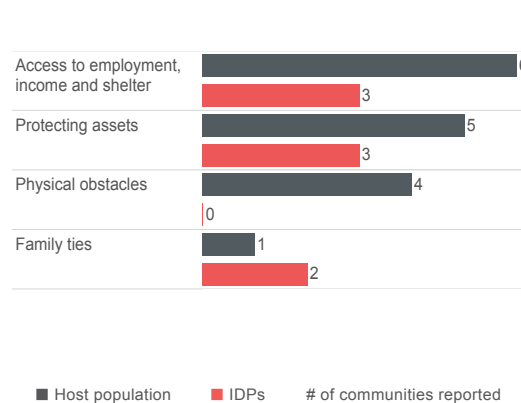
Between 76 and 100% of the pre-conflict population remained in all communities assessed in As Sweida governorate. Pre-conflict populations commonly remained due to access to income, employment and shelter, familial ties and the protection of assets.

IDPs reportedly lived in the communities of Qarayya, As-Sweida and Ariqa during March, arriving mostly from the east. IDPs reportedly arrived in As-Sweida and Ariqa this month. IDPs cited good relations with host communities, access to income, employment and shelter, and the perception that other locations were unsafe as common reasons for staying.

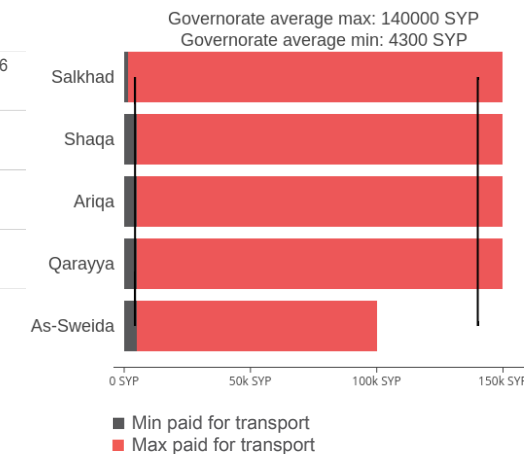
Estimated % of original population remaining (excluding IDPs) [*CL: 1.83/3]

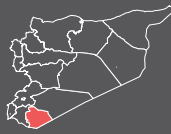


Most common reasons for staying: IDPs vs host population [*CL: 2.50/3]



Amounts paid for transportation to the border per sub-district [*CL: 2.20/3]



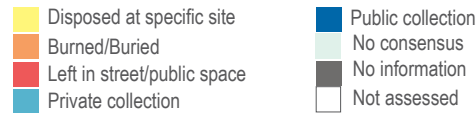
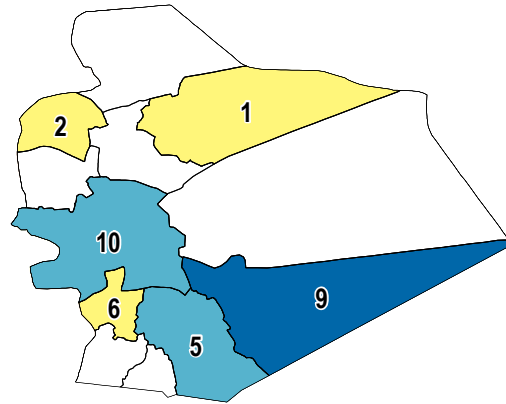


WASH

In March, all communities assessed received drinking water from the water network. Water was safe to drink everywhere assessed, and there was no change in availability of safe water.

There were generally no reported problems with latrines in all communities assessed. Free public garbage collection still operated in Milh community. Garbage was disposed of in designated sites in the three communities of Shaqa, Ariqa and Qarayya.

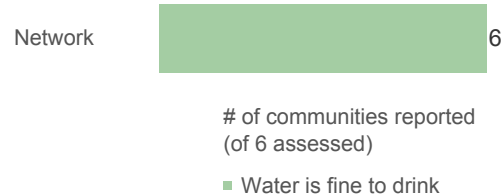
Most common form of garbage disposal [*CL: 3.00/3]



Problems with latrines [*CL: 3.00/3]



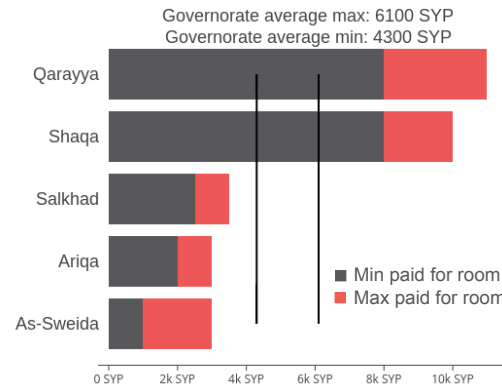
Most common water source and status [*CL: 3.00/3]



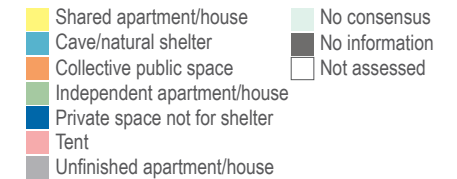
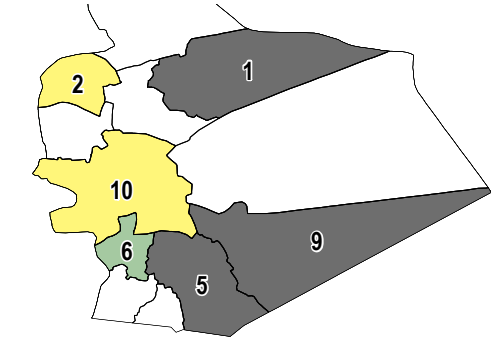
Shelter

Average reported rent paid per room in As Sweida governorate (5200 SYP) was lower than the average rent paid across the country (6721 SYP).

Rent prices per sub-district [*CL: 2.60/3]



Most common shelter lived in by IDPs [*CL: 2.67/3]



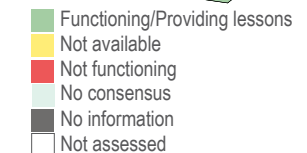
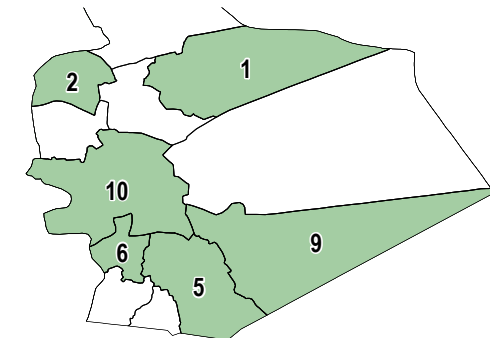
Education

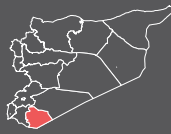
Educational facilities were functioning in all six communities assessed; further, there were no reported barriers to accessing education with all school-aged children generally able to attend school.

Most common reasons for children not attending school [*CL: 2.50/3]



Availability of primary schools [*CL: 3.00/3]

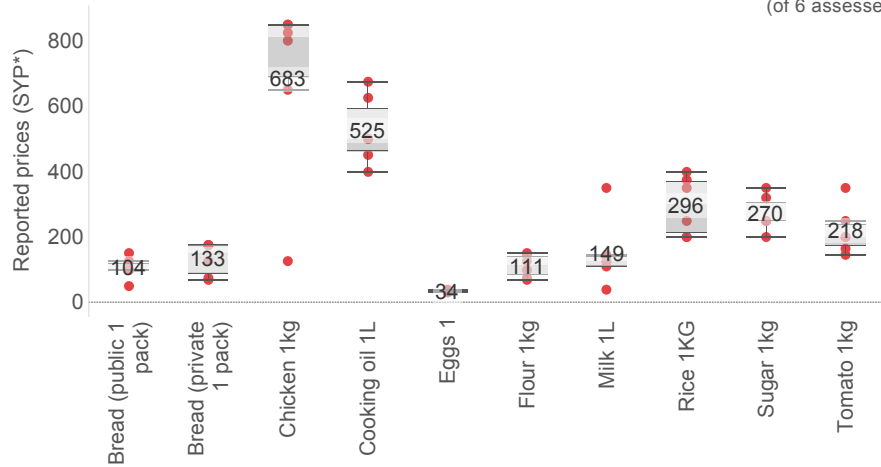




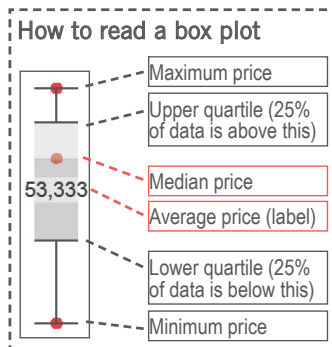
Food Security

In March, As Sweida and Ariqa communities identified challenges to accessing food. These were predominantly related to a lack of resources, the high prices of food items and a reported decrease in local food production. All communities reported the ability to both produce their food, with 5 out of six communities also reporting the ability to purchase food. Food distributions were another source of food As-Sweida and Ariqa.

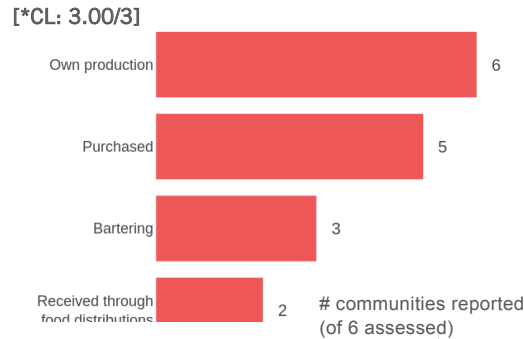
Prices of food items [*CL: 2.50/3]



Challenges to accessing food [*CL: 3.00/3]



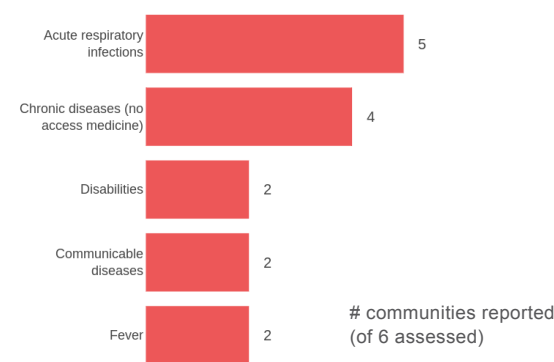
Most common sources of obtaining food [*CL: 3.00/3]



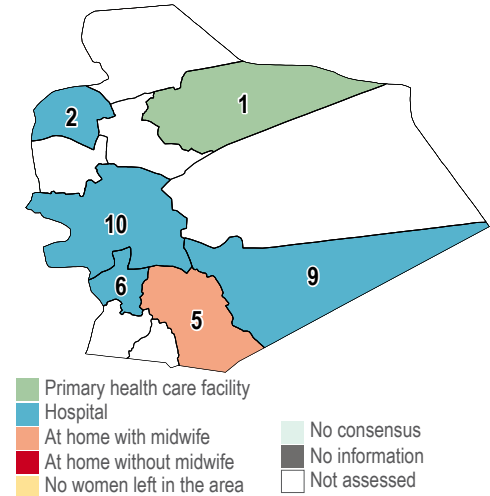
Health

Acute respiratory infections and chronic diseases were reportedly common health concerns in the majority of communities assessed in March. Severe diseases affecting those aged less than 5 were reported common in the community of Salkhad, where it was also most common for women to give birth at home with a midwife.

Reported health problems [*CL: 2.00/3]



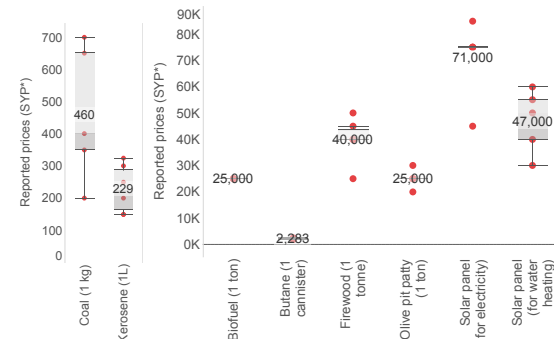
Most common place for women to give birth [*CL: 1.67/3]



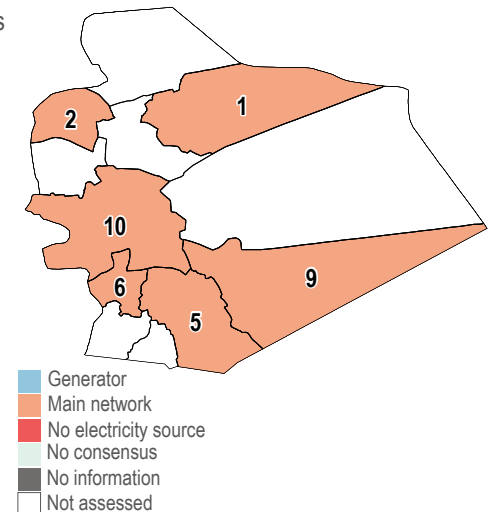
NFIs

In March butane, kerosene, diesel, coal and firewood were reported available in all communities assessed. A shortage of fuel was only reported in the community of Milh with populations most commonly cutting down trees to burn in order to cope.

Prices of fuel sources [*CL: 2.17 /3]



Most common source of electricity [*CL: 3.00/3]



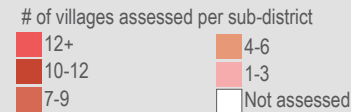
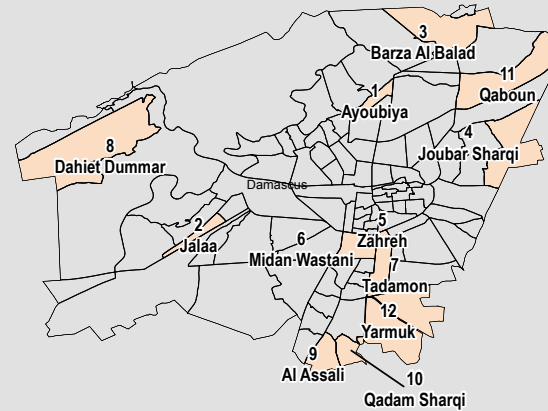


Context

Damascus governorate hosts approximately 436,170 IDPs and 1,066,261 people in need of assistance (OCHA). During March, conflict continued across in the governorate and in surrounding areas. As a result, humanitarian access to the southern and north-eastern regions of the governorate remain hard to reach (OCHA).

On average, 15% of weekly reported Leishmaniasis cases were in Damascus governorate (WHO). In March, some damaged classrooms in Damascus were reportedly rehabilitated and winter clothes and blankets were distributed for children through NFI distributions (UNICEF).

Coverage map



Coverage

Communities assessed: 12/97
Sub-districts assessed: 11/16

Livelihoods

In March, the three neighbourhoods of Qadam Sharqi, Al Assali and Qaboun reported borrowing money from family and friends, selling household assets and reducing their meal sizes to cope with a lack of income and resources. Children were being sent to work or beg in three neighbourhoods, with people in two of these neighbourhoods reporting they skipped meals as additional coping strategies. Residents of Jalaa neighbourhood were reportedly undertaking high risk illegal work to cope with a lack of income or resources.

Most common coping strategies [*CL: 2.58/3]



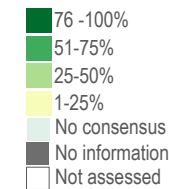
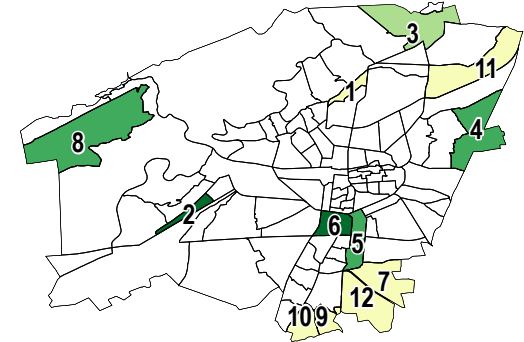
Displacement

Less than 25% of the pre-conflict population remained in five neighbourhoods within Damascus City; Ayoubiya, Qadam Sharqi, Tadamon, Al Assali and Qaboun, and in the Palestinian community of Yarmuk.

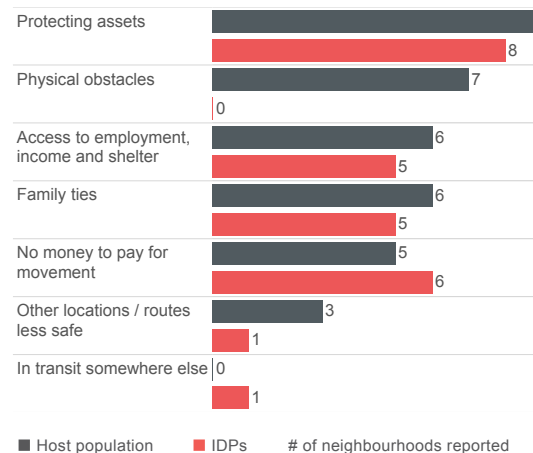
In the neighbourhoods of Joubar Sharqi, Qaboun, Barza al Balad, Tadamon and Yarmuk, it was reported that pre-conflict populations didn't have enough money to pay for movement, and in the neighbourhoods of Yarmuk, Al Assali and Tadamon, pre-conflict populations cited physical obstacles as reasons for remaining; both of which indicate a willingness but inability to leave.

IDPs lived in nine of the twelve neighbourhoods assessed in March, and in Tadamon, Qadam Sharqi, Zahreh, Qaboun, Al Assali, Joubar Sharqi and Barza al Balad cited financial barriers are reasons for remaining.

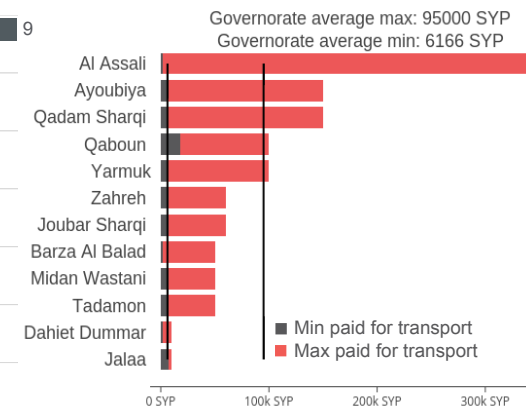
Estimated % of original population remaining (excluding IDPs) [*CL: 2.08/3]



Most common reasons for staying: IDPs vs host population [*CL: 2.42/3]



Amounts paid for transportation to the border per sub-district [*CL: 2.08/3]





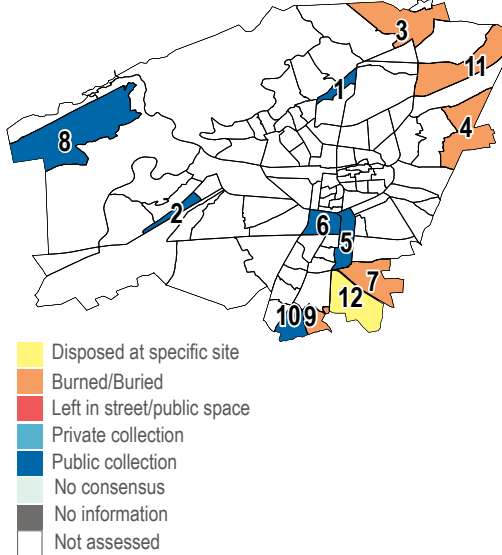
Humanitarian Situation Overview in Syria (HSOS) Damascus Governorate

April 2016

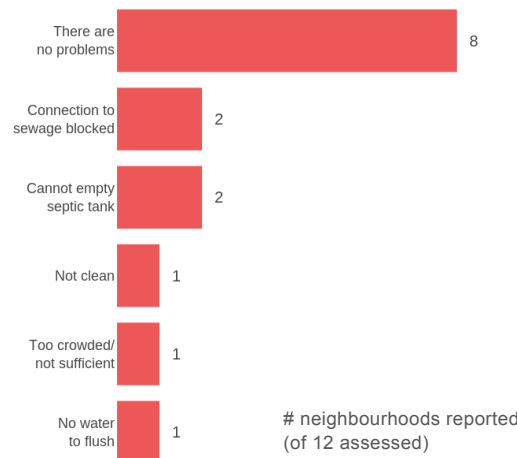
WASH

In Damascus governorate, the most common source of drinking water was from the water network. Water trucks were used in Al Assali, Yarmuk and Qaboun neighbourhoods. Water was generally safe to drink, with the exception of water from closed wells which reportedly made people sick in Tadamon neighbourhood and trucked water which tasted or smelled bad in Qaboun neighbourhood. Issues with latrines were reported in four neighbourhoods this month, with half of these communities experiencing issues with connections to the sewage network and an inability to empty septic tanks. In Ayoubiya neighbourhood the number of available toilets was reportedly insufficient, and issues with cleanliness of toilets were also reported in this neighbourhood. Four neighbourhoods reported a reduction in the volume of safe water since the previous month. Garbage was reportedly buried or burned in the five neighbourhoods of Barza Al Balad, Joubar Sharqi, Tadamon, Qadam Sharqi and Qaboun.

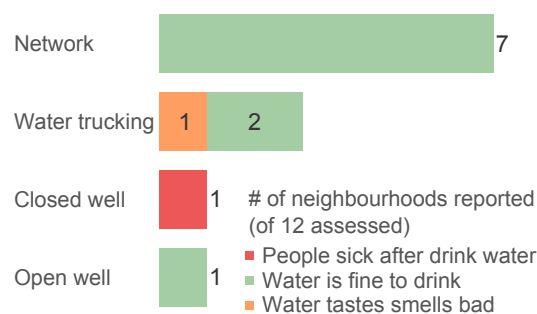
Most common form of garbage disposal [*CL: 3.00/3]



Problems with latrines [*CL: 3.00/3]



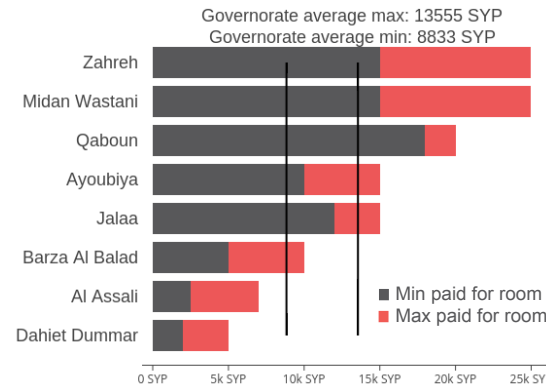
Most common water source and status [*CL: 3.00/3]



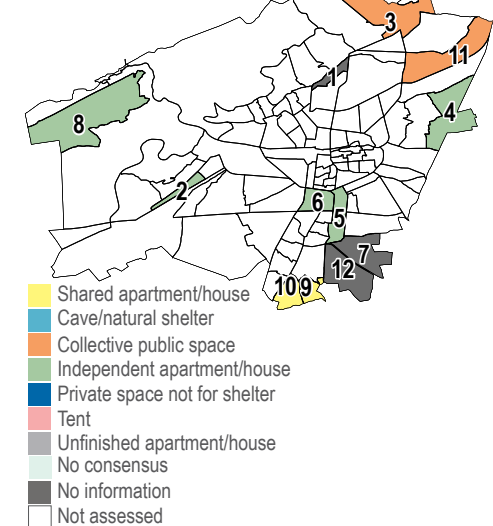
Shelter

Average reported rent paid per room in Damascus governorate (11194 SYP) was higher than the average rent paid across the country (6721 SYP).

Rent prices per sub-district [*CL: 2.22/3]



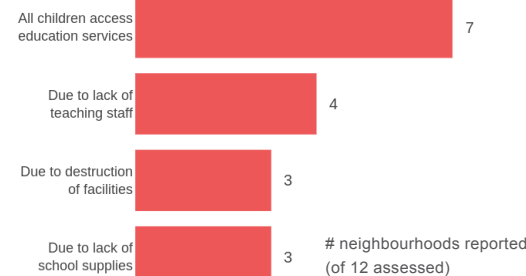
Most common shelter lived in by IDPs [*CL: 2.11/3]



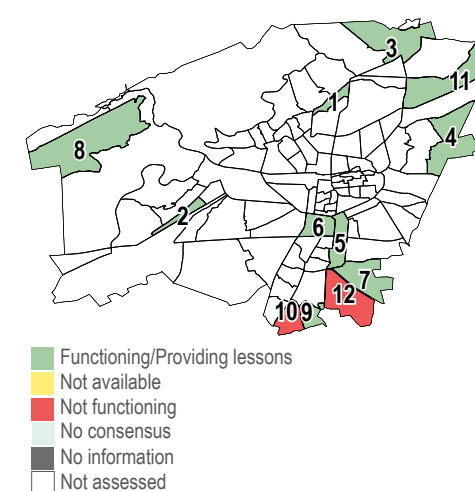
Education

There were challenges to accessing educational facilities in 5 of 12 neighbourhoods assessed. The most common barriers to accessing education included a lack of teaching staff, the destruction of facilities, as well as a lack of school supplies. There were no functioning or available educational facilities in Al Assali and Yarmuk.

Most common reasons for children not attending school [*CL: 2.42/3]



Availability of primary schools [*CL: 3.00/3]





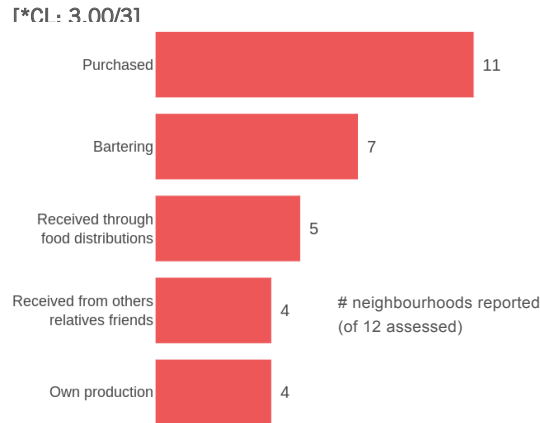
Humanitarian Situation Overview in Syria (HSOS) Damascus Governorate

April 2016

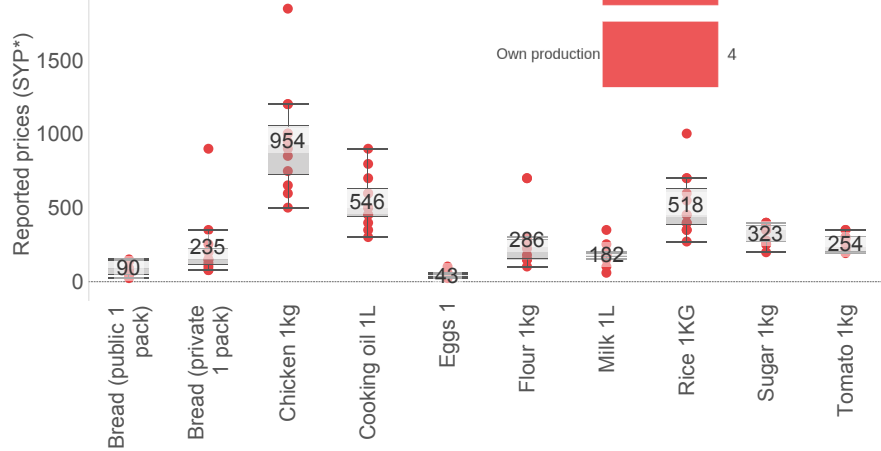
Food Security

In March, all but one neighbourhood assessed (Jalah) reportedly faced challenges in accessing food. The most common challenges faced were the lack of resources to buy any food available as well as the unavailability of cooking fuel. Purchasing food was common in 11 out of 12 neighbourhoods assessed.

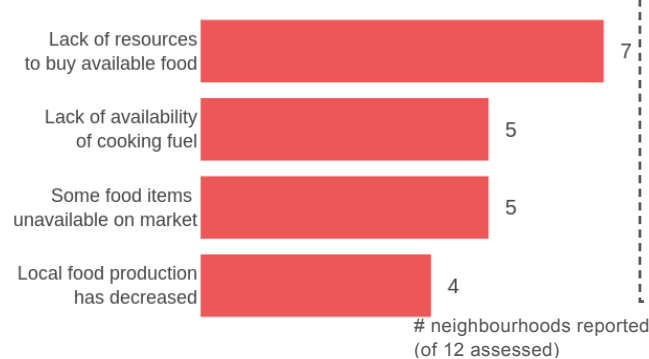
Most common sources of obtaining food [*CL: 3.00/31]



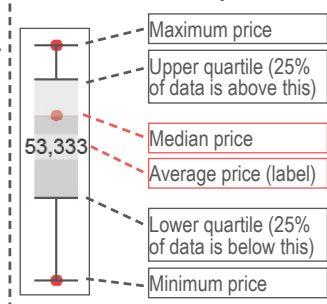
Prices of food items [*CL: 2.17/3]



Challenges to accessing food [*CL: 3.00/3]



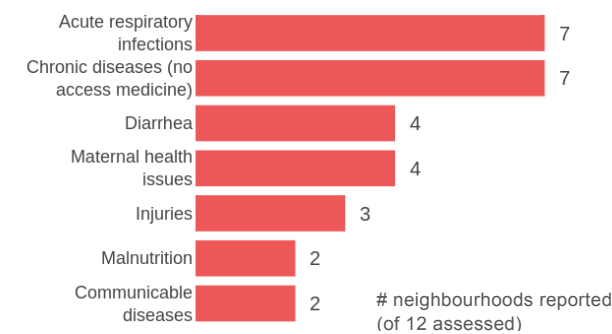
How to read a box plot



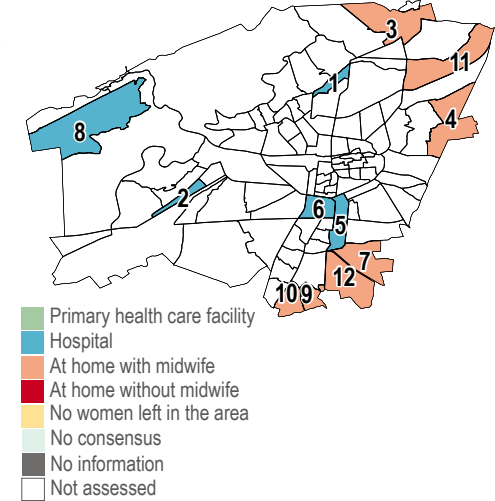
Health

Malnutrition was reported as a common health concern in the neighbourhoods of Tadamon and Al Assali in March. Maternal health issues were reportedly common in the neighbourhoods of Jala, Yarmuk, Zahreh and Joubar Sharqi. In the majority of neighbourhoods assessed, women gave birth at home with midwife care.

Reported health problems [*CL: 2.00/3]



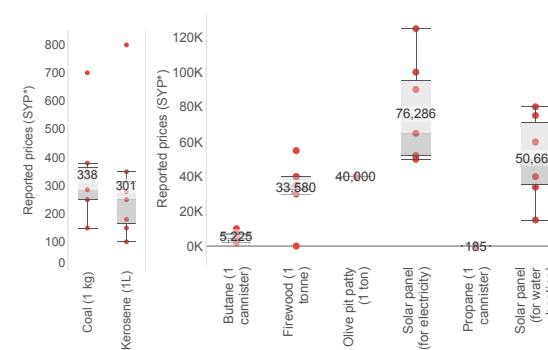
Most common place for women to give birth [*CL: 1.33/3]



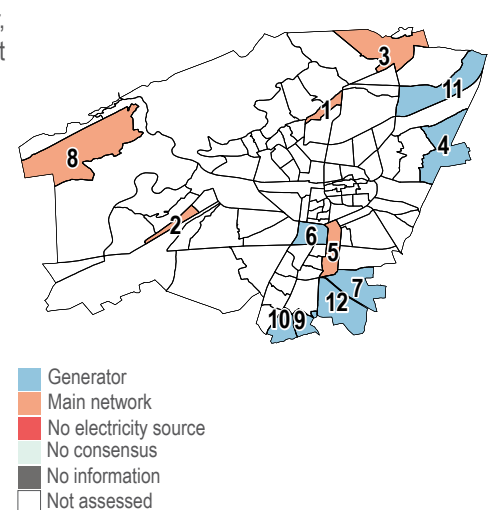
NFIs

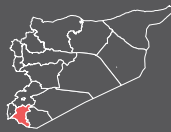
In March, butane and diesel were reported available all neighbourhoods assessed, and Kerosene was available in seven neighbourhoods. Only the neighbourhoods of Dahiet Dummar, Zahreh, Midan Wastani and Jala reported that they were not experiencing fuel shortages.

Prices of fuel sources [*CL: 2.08 /3]



Most common source of electricity [*CL: 3.00/3]

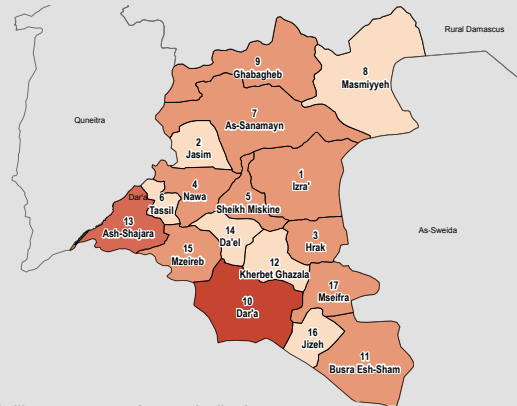




Context

Dar'a governorate hosts 320,773 IDPs and 615,603 people in need of assistance (OCHA). Most of the governorate was considered accessible to humanitarian assistance, however the south west and areas in the east remained hard to reach (OCHA). During March 2016, the escalation of conflict across the governorate continued, resulting in the continued displacement of civilians and IDPs (WFP, OCHA). IDPs were reported in at least 53 of the 76 communities assessed, with many of these IDPs originating from conflict affected communities within Dar'a governorate itself. In March, cuts to water supply affected populations in Dar'a governorate (UNICEF). Finally, according to the Nutrition Cluster, Dar'a is considered having an acceptable nutrition situation, however this is likely to be affected in the current escalation of conflict and restrictions on access (Nutrition Cluster).

Coverage map



of villages assessed per sub-district

- 12+ (dark red)
- 10-12 (red)
- 7-9 (orange)
- 4-6 (light orange)
- 1-3 (yellow)
- Not assessed (white)

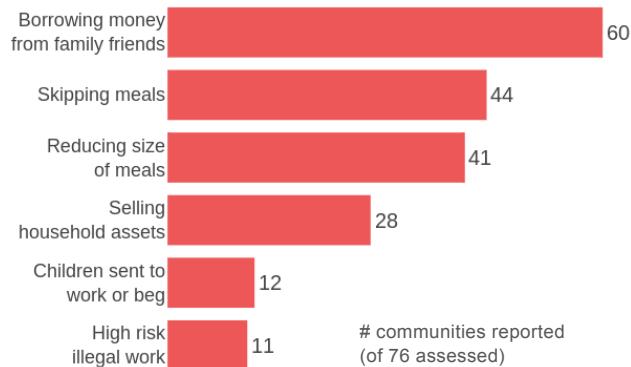
Coverage

Communities assessed: 76/141
Sub-districts assessed: 17/17

Livelihoods

In March, twelve communities within Ash-Shajara, As-Sanamayn, Ghabagheb, Hrak, Izra', Jasim, Mzeireb and Nawa sub-districts reported children being sent to work or beg as a coping strategy for lack of income and resources. High risk illegal work is used as an alternative income sources in 11 communities in Ash-Shajara, As-Sanamayn, Dar'a, Izra', Jizeh, Jasim, Mseifra and Hrak sub-districts. Food-related coping strategies were also common, with skipping meals and reducing the size of meals reported in 41 and 44 communities respectively. Spending days without eating was reported by six communities.

Most common coping strategies [*CL: 2.57/3]

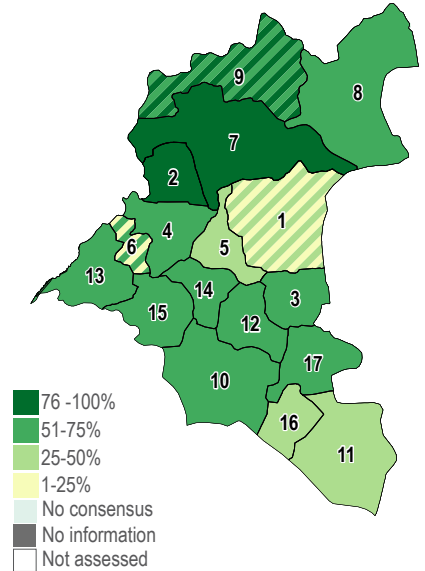


Displacement

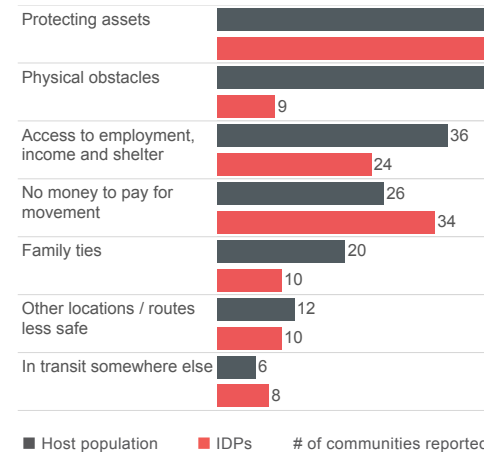
It was reported that none of the pre-conflict populations remained in the communities of Sheik Miskine, Ein Thakar, Rweisat, Zamrin and Namer during March 2016. Participants cited the escalation of conflict, the opening of borders, protection concerns, and the reduced access to basic services as reasons for leaving. Similarly, it was reported that less than 25% of the pre-conflict population remained in 10 other communities assessed this month.

IDPs lived in at least 70% of the communities assessed this month, with continued movement of varying scale across the governorate during March. Notably, large numbers of IDPs were reported arriving in the community of Nawa. In twenty-three communities (30%) it was reported that less than 25% of the population were women.

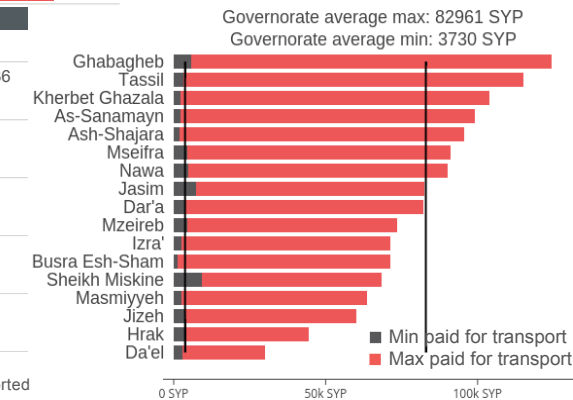
Estimated % of original population remaining (excluding IDPs) [*CL: 2.12/3]

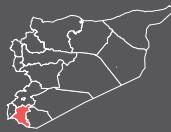


Most common reasons for staying: IDPs vs host population [*CL: 2.46/3]



Amounts paid for transportation to the border per sub-district [*CL: 2.11/3]

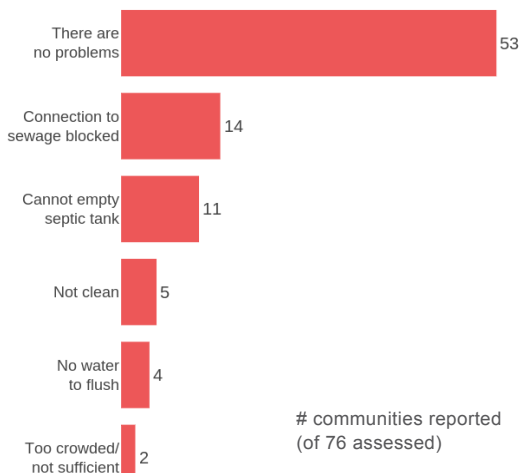




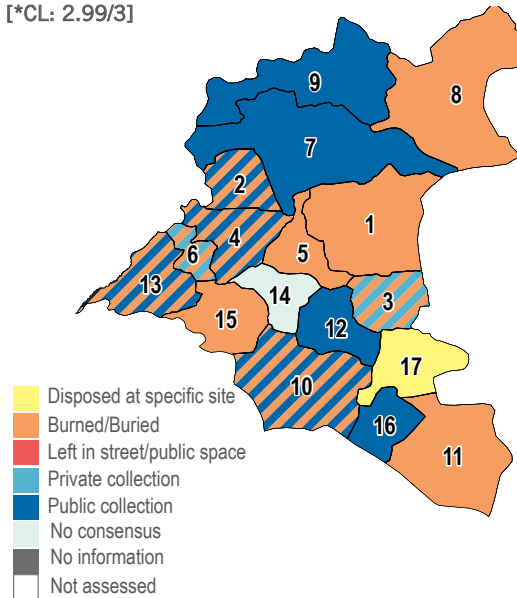
WASH

In Dar'a governorate, the most common source of drinking water was from water trucks, 11 communities reported using the water network, three communities reported using open wells and one community reported using surface water from protected springs. Water was generally safe to drink, however there were problems with water in three communities assessed; trucked water tasted or smelled bad in Jasim community and Maysalun neighbourhood of Dar'a city water, with people getting sick from drinking water from the network in Izra' community. There was a reduction in safe water since the previous month in five communities assessed across four sub-districts. Problems with latrines were reported in 20 communities assessed across the governorate. The most common issues included blocked connections to the sewage network and an inability to empty the septic tank.

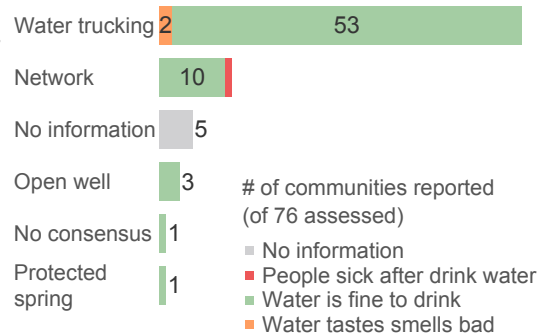
Problems with latrines [*CL: 3.00/3]



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



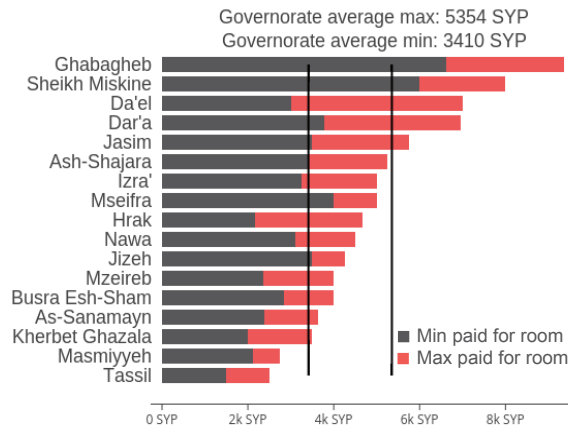
Most common water source and status [*CL: 3.00/3]



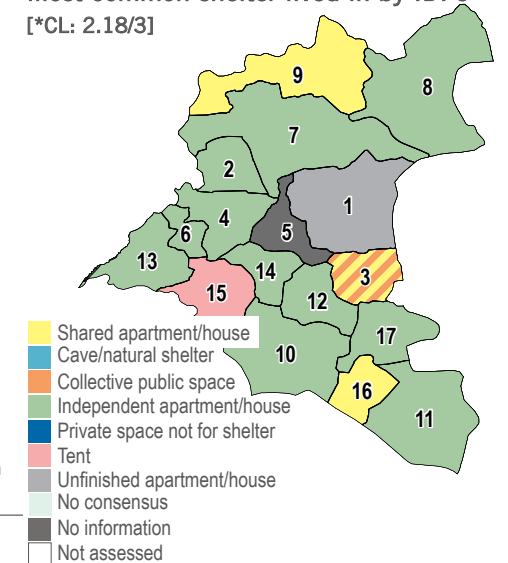
Shelter

Average reported rent paid per room in Dar'a governorate (4382 SYP) was lower than the average rent paid across the country (6721 SYP).

Rent prices per sub-district [*CL: 2.29/3]



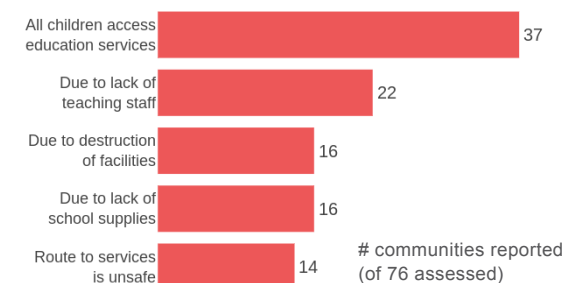
Most common shelter lived in by IDPs [*CL: 2.18/3]



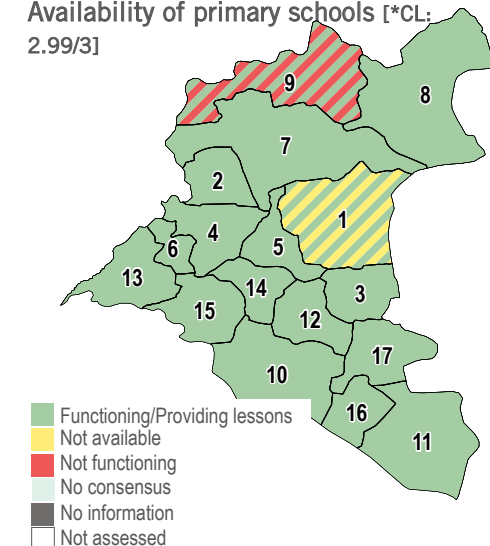
Education

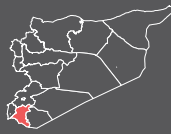
There were challenges to accessing educational facilities in 42 of 76 communities assessed. These communities most commonly reported a lack of teaching staff and school supplies, the destruction of facilities and unsafe routes to educational services as main issues to

Most common reasons for children not attending school [*CL: 2.50/3]



Availability of primary schools [*CL: 2.99/3]

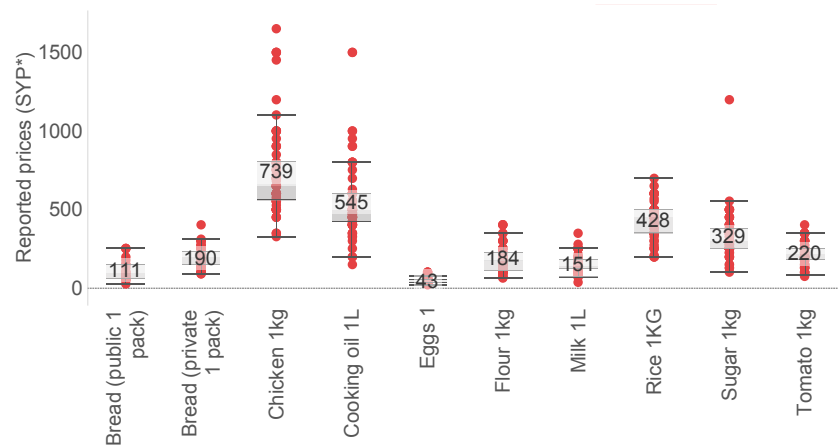




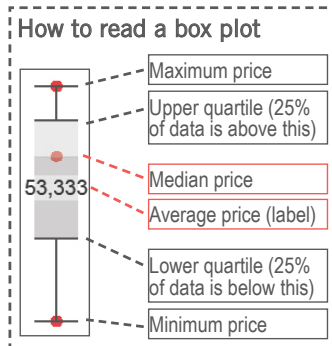
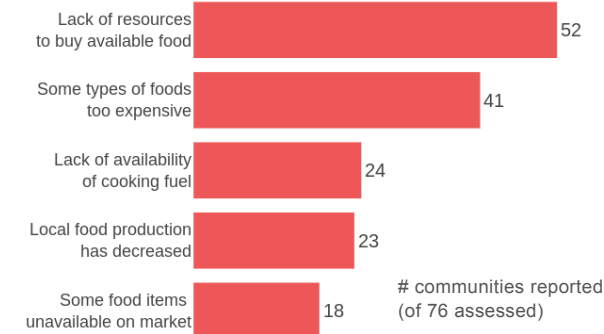
Food Security

Challenges to obtaining food appeared to be related to the purchasing power of inhabitants, as the most commonly reported challenges were a lack of resources to buy available foods and the cost of certain types of food. The majority of communities assessed in Dar'a governorate were reportedly able to both purchase and produce their own food. Inhabitants of 33 communities reported receiving food distributions.

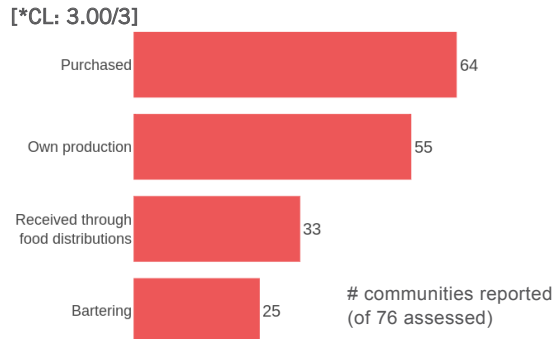
Prices of food items [*CL: 2.32/3]



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



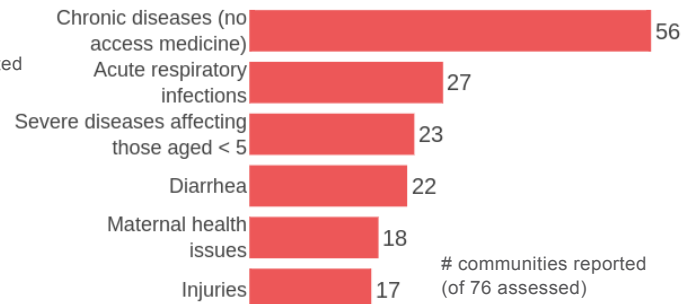
Most common sources of obtaining food [*CL: 3.00/3]



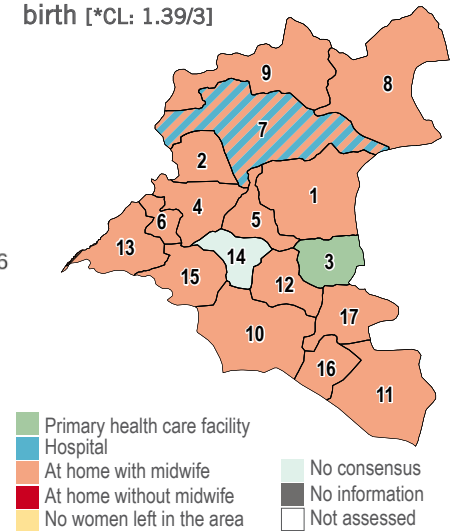
Health

Malnutrition was reportedly common in the communities of Bisr Elharir, Hit, Jemrine, Karak, Nafeaa, Masimiyeh, Deir Elbakht and Smad. Maternal health issues were reportedly common in 18 communities assessed. Of these, only four communities reported that women gave birth in hospitals or primary healthcare facilities. In the community of Abdin, it was reported that women most commonly gave birth at home without midwife care.

Reported health problems [*CL: 2.00/3]



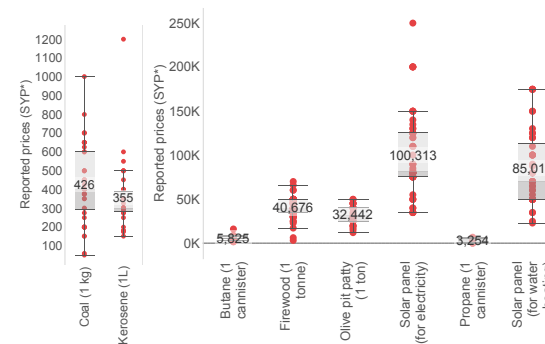
Most common place for women to give birth [*CL: 1.39/3]



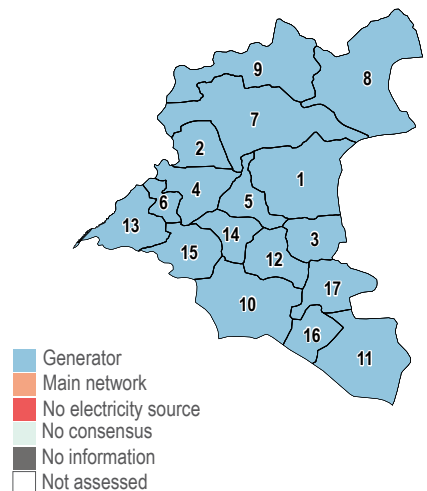
NFIs

In March, diesel was reportedly available in all assessed communities, while butane was reportedly available in 90% and Kerosene was available in 43%. Fuel shortages were reported in 80% of assessed communities with cutting trees to burn being the most common coping strategy. In Faqie and Um Elmayathen participants reported no electricity source at all during March.

Prices of fuel sources [*CL: 2.26 /3]



Most common source of electricity [*CL: 3.00/3]

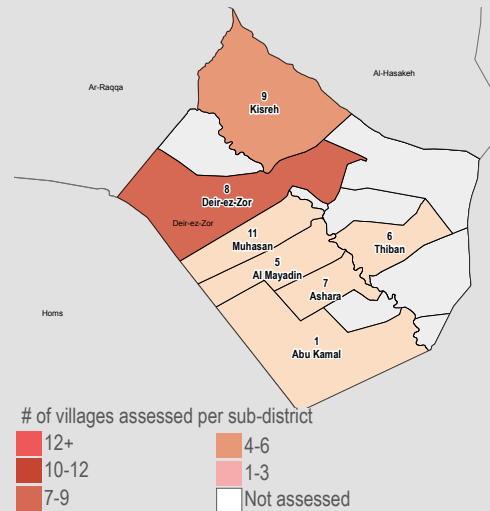




Context

Deir ez Zor hosts 318,684 IDPs and 745,024 people in need of assistance (OCHA). In March, conflict continued across Deir ez Zor, populations and IDPs continued to be displaced and the entire governorate remained hard to reach, severely limiting humanitarian access (OCHA). It has been reported that civilian infrastructure and services in areas of Deir ez Zor have completely collapsed and are sometimes beyond rehabilitation (OCHA). On average, approximately 27% of reported Typhoid cases were seen in Deir ez Zor each week during March (WHO). Deir ez Zor was one of three governorates where the national Polio vaccination campaign was not administered this month, reportedly due to opposition (WHO). Further, according to the Nutrition Cluster, Deir ez Zor is considered one of three governorates in urgent need of food and nutrition assistance (Nutrition Cluster).

Coverage map



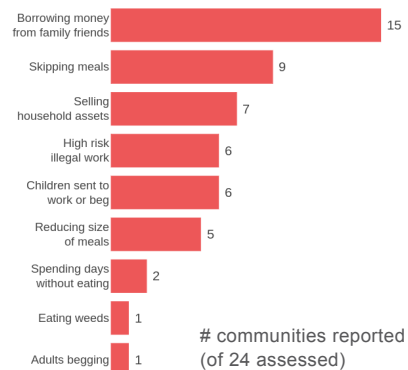
Coverage

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

Livelihoods

In March, the two communities of Sawa and Ashara reported children being sent to work or beg, and people engaging in high risk illegal work as a strategy to cope with a lack of income or resources, suggesting particular vulnerabilities to populations in these places. Inhabitants of Joura neighbourhood in Deir ez Zor reported eating weeds and spending days without eating as food-related coping strategies. Overall, 9 communities in Ashara, Abu Kamal, Al Mayadin, Deir ez Zor and Kisreh sub-districts reported skipping meals to cope with a lack of income or resources.

Most common coping strategies [*CL: 2.44/3]

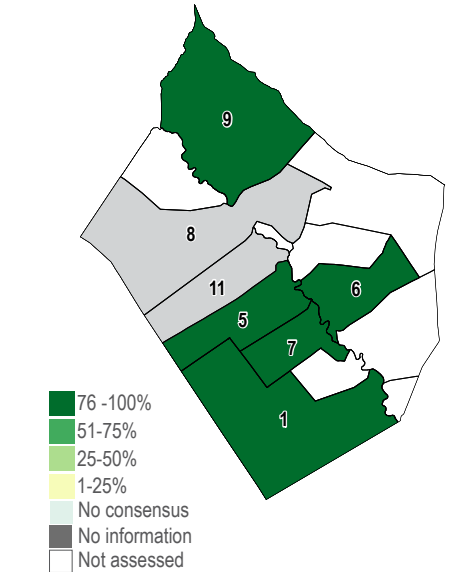


Displacement

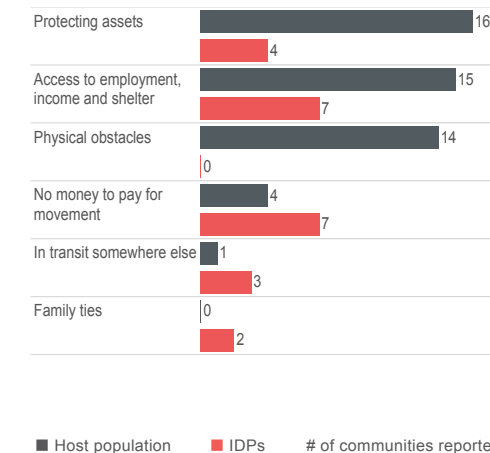
In the communities of Baglieh, Jafra, Abu Khashab, Mreiye, Rashdiyeh and Othmaniyeh it was reported that none of the pre-conflict population remained; the escalation of conflict, protection concerns and the loss of assets were the most common reasons for leaving. However, between 76 and 100% of pre-conflict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

IDPs lived in at least eight of the assessed communities, with movement of varying degrees reported in the communities of Al Mayadin and Ashara during March. In seven of the communities with IDPs, it was reported that they remained due to a lack of money to pay for onward movement, suggesting a willingness but inability to leave.

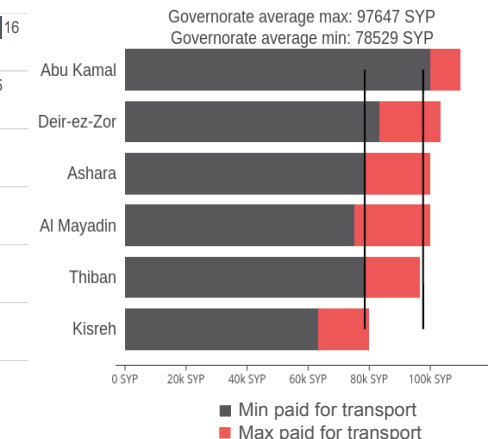
Estimated % of original population remaining (excluding IDPs) [*CL: 2.13/3]

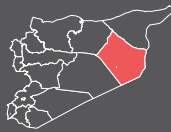


Most common reasons for staying: IDPs vs host population [*CL: 2.50/3]



Amounts paid for transportation to the border per sub-district [*CL: 2.00/3]



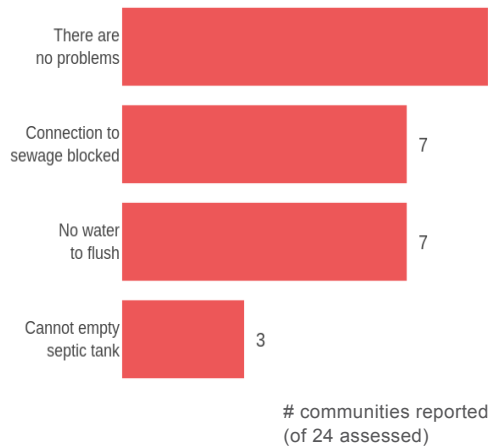


WASH

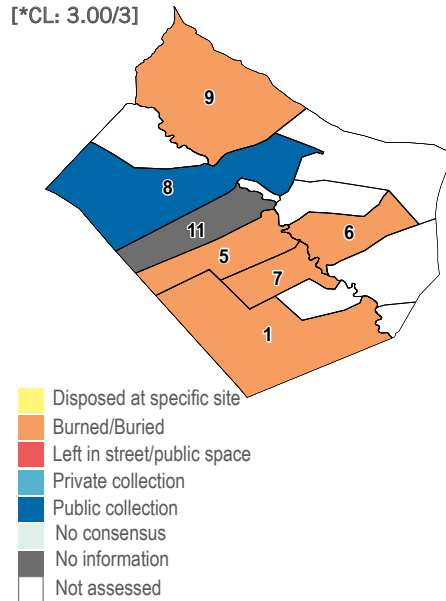
In March, the most commonly reported source of drinking water across the governorate came from the network. There were problems with water in almost all of the communities assessed; water from the network made people sick in the communities of Kasra, Hasrat, Tiba and Dablan. Water from various sources tasted or smelt bad in 12 communities in Ashara, Kisreh, Deir-ez-Zor, Abu Kamal, Al Mayadin and Thiban sub-districts. There was a reduction in safe water since the previous month in eight communities assessed across four sub-districts.

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

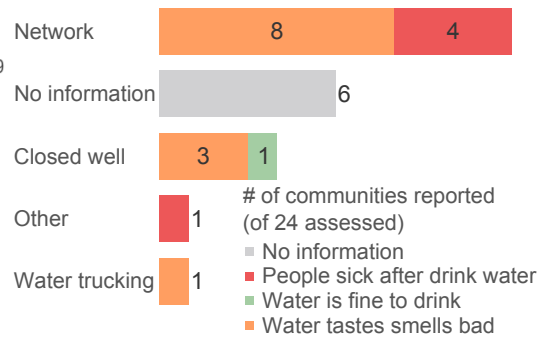
Problems with latrines [*CL: 3.00/3]



Most common form of garbage disposal [*CL: 3.00/3]



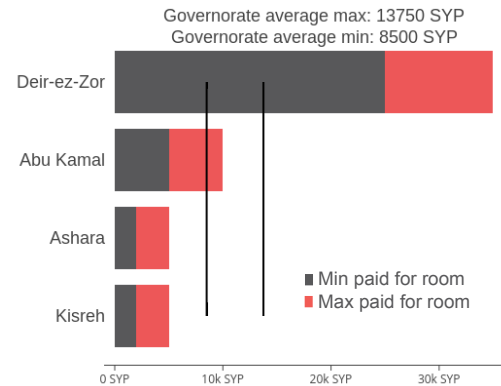
Most common water source and status [*CL: 3.00/3]



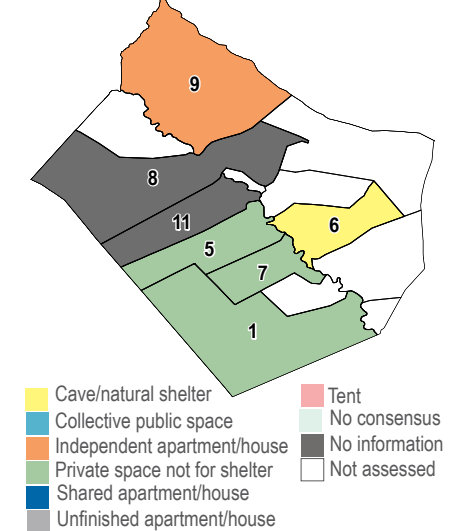
Shelter

Average reported rent paid per room in Deir ez Zor governorate (11125 SYP) was higher than the average rent paid across the country (6721 SYP).

Rent prices per sub-district [*CL: 2.00/3]



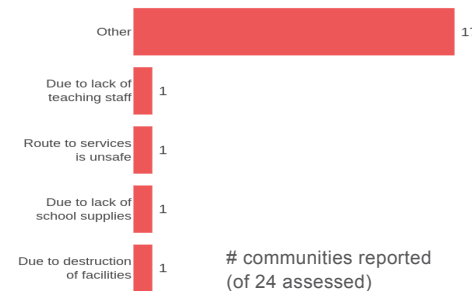
Most common shelter lived in by IDPs [*CL: 2.25/3]



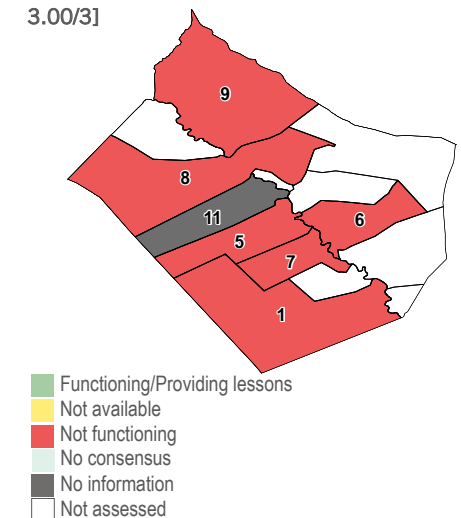
Education

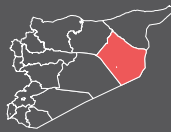
There were challenges to accessing educational facilities in 18 of 24 communities assessed. In the same 18 communities there were no functioning or available formal pre-conflict facilities, with the main issue being that schools were shut down by authorities.

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



Availability of primary schools [*CL: 3.00/3]

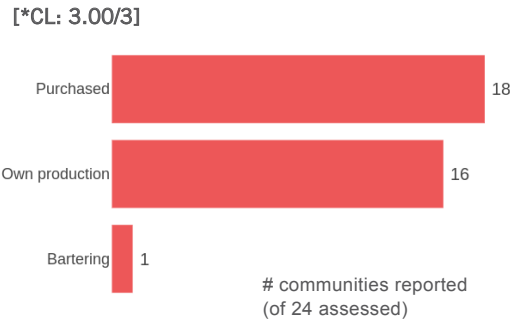




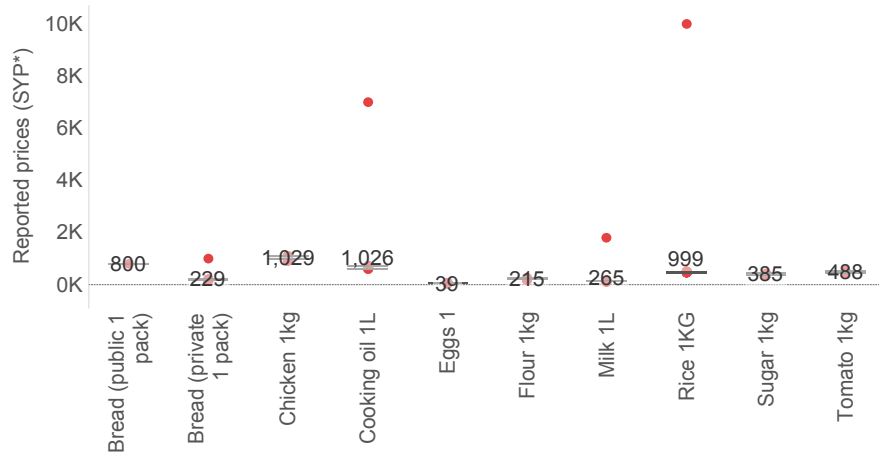
Food Security

In the majority of communities assessed, inhabitants commonly suffered from a lack of resources, preventing them from buying food on the market. Further, access to food was hindered by the unavailability of certain food items on markets and decreased local food production.

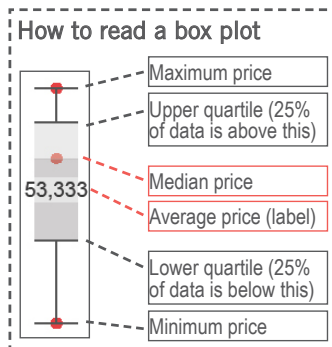
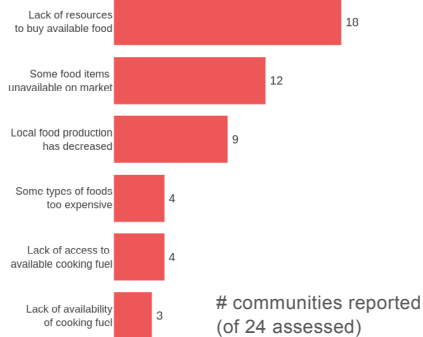
Most common sources of obtaining food [*CL: 3.00/3]



Prices of food items [*CL: 2.06/3]



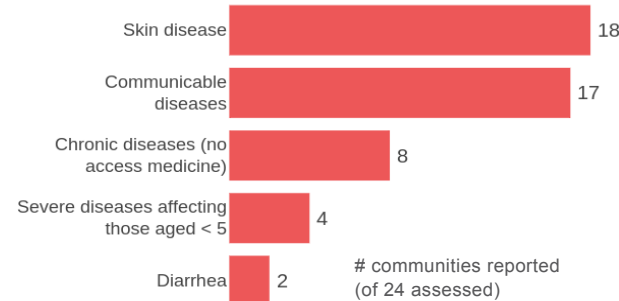
Challenges to accessing food [*CL: 3.00/3]



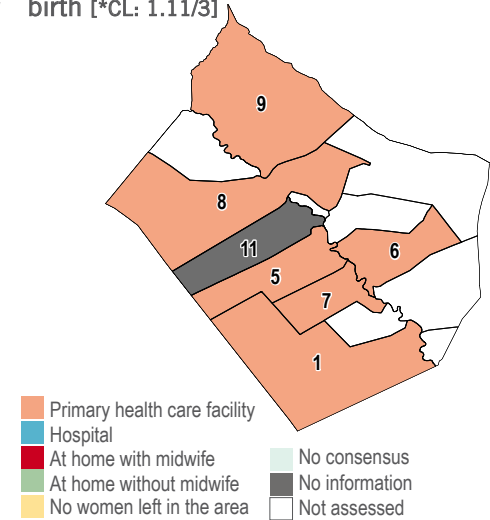
Health

Maternal health issues were reportedly common in Dablan, malnutrition was reportedly common in Joura and acute respiratory infections were reportedly common in Tayyana. Communicable diseases and skin disease such as leishmaniasis were reported common health concerns within the majority of communities assessed this month. None of the assessed communities reported that women give birth in either a primary health facility or a hospital.

Reported health problems [*CL: 2.00/3]



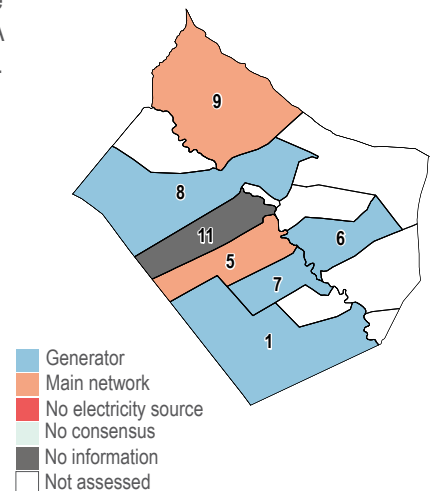
Most common place for women to give birth [*CL: 1.11/3]



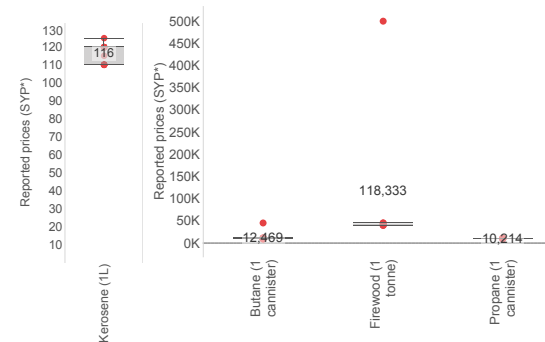
NFIs

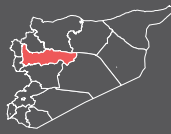
In March, butane was reportedly available in all communities assessed, with the exception of Sweidan Jazira and Hawayej. Kerosene was also available in all communities, with the exception of the neighbourhood of Joura in Deir ez Zor city. A shortage of fuel sources was only reported Joura neighbourhood.

Most common source of electricity [*CL: 3.00/3]



Prices of fuel sources [*CL: 2.00 /3]

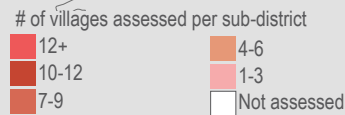
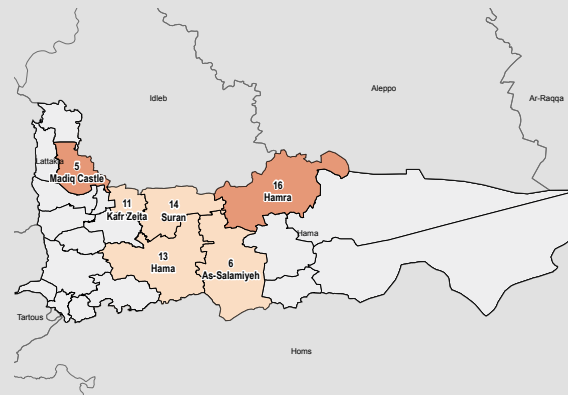




Context

Hama governorate hosts 500,801 IDPs and 1,052,578 people in need of assistance (OCHA). In March, humanitarian access remained limited in areas along the northern border with Idlib, the southern border with Homs and north eastern parts of the governorate. Civilian and IDP displacement also continued this month. On average 23% of the weekly reported Leishmaniasis cases in Syria were seen in Hama governorate (WHO). In March, some damaged classrooms in Hama were reportedly rehabilitated and pre-fabricated classrooms established (UNICEF). Finally, according to the Nutrition Cluster, the nutrition of populations in Hama governorate is in a vulnerable situation due to the escalation of conflict and the concentration of IDPs (Nutrition Cluster).

Coverage map



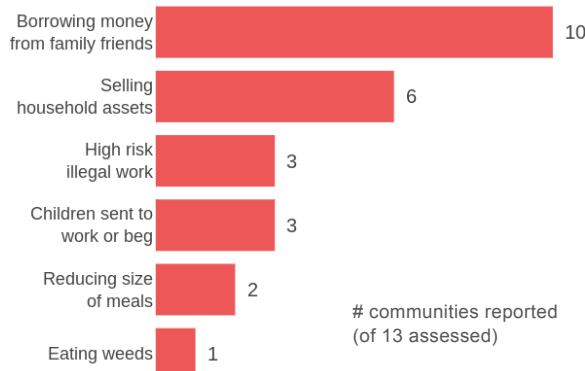
Coverage

Communities assessed: 13/494
Sub-districts assessed: 6/22

Livelihoods

Ten communities in As-Salamiyeh, Hamra and Madiq Castle Suran sub-districts reported borrowing money from family and friends, with 6 of these communities also selling household assets as strategies to cope with a lack of income and resources. Moreover, three of these communities also reported people engaging in high risk illegal work. Food-related coping strategies such as reducing meal sizes and skipping meals were reported by Qaber Fidda community.

Most common coping strategies [*CL: 2.85/3]



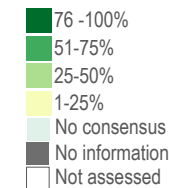
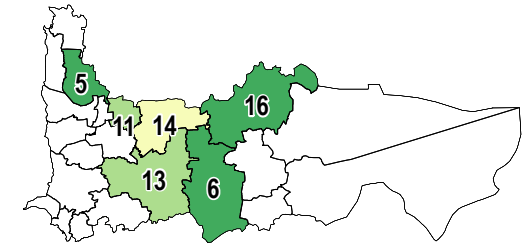
Displacement

Less than 25% of the pre-conflict population reportedly remained in the community of Murak during March. In the communities of Qaber Fidda, Murak, Mlolah and Kafr Omeim, pre-conflict populations cited a lack of money to pay for movement, indicating a willingness but inability to leave.

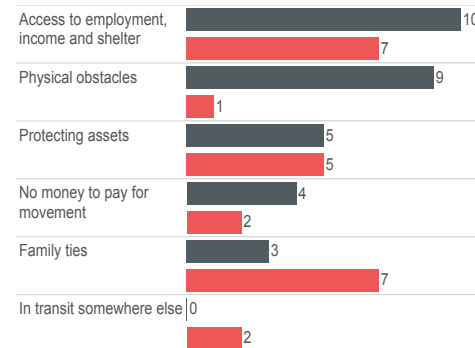
IDPs reportedly lived in 10 of the 13 communities assessed in March, with inward movement only reported into Madiq Castle this month.

In the communities of Latman and Murak, it was reported that less than 25% of the population were women.

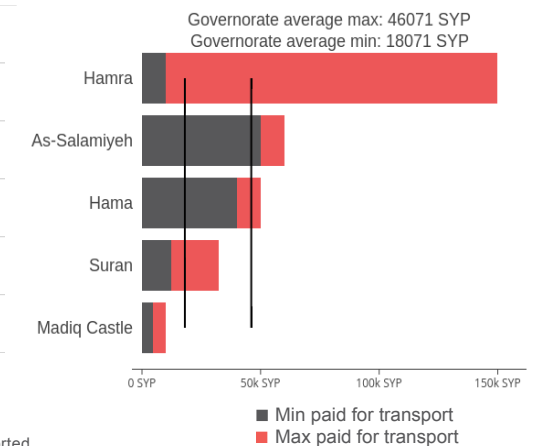
Estimated % of original population remaining (excluding IDPs) [*CL: 2.08/3]

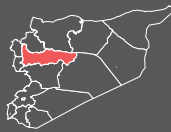


Most common reasons for staying: IDPs vs host population [*CL: 2.31/3]



Amounts paid for transportation to the border per sub-district [*CL: 2.29/3]

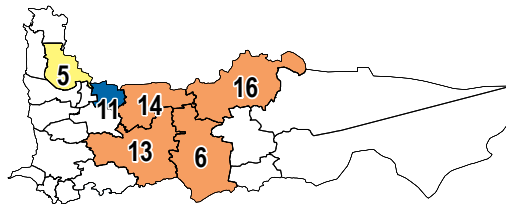




WASH

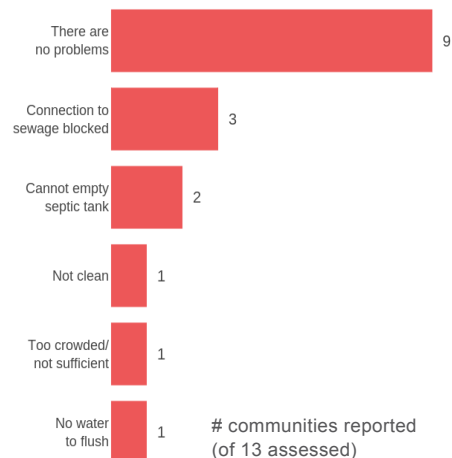
In March, the most common source of drinking water across the governorate was from water trucks. Water from various sources was generally fine to drink, with the exception of trucked water that tasted or smelled bad in Tal Ada community. There were problems with latrines in three communities assessed, with the most common issue being blocked sewage networks, followed by an inability to empty the septic tanks. There was a reduction in safe water since the previous month in Qaber Fidda, Tal Ada and Latmin communities. Garbage was commonly burned or buried in nine communities.

Most common form of garbage disposal [*CL: 3.00/3]

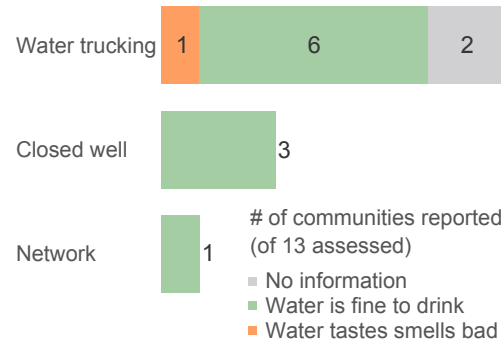


- Disposed at specific site
- Burned/Buried
- Left in street/public space
- Private collection
- Public collection
- No consensus
- No information
- Not assessed

Problems with latrines [*CL: 3.00/3]



Most common water source and status [*CL: 3.00/3]

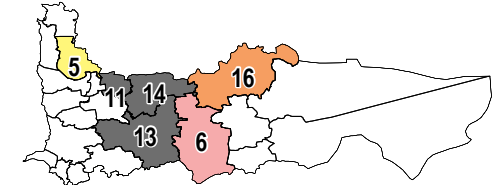


- # of communities reported (of 13 assessed)
- No information
- Water is fine to drink
- Water tastes smells bad

Shelter

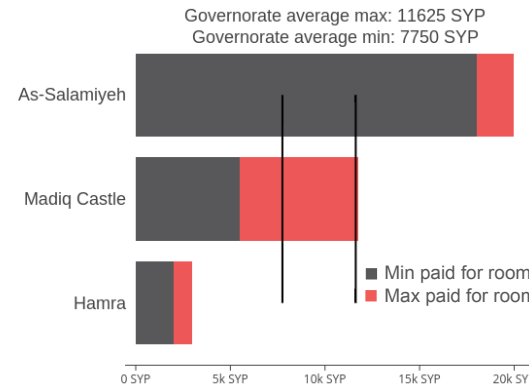
Average reported rent paid per room in Hama governorate (9688 SYP) was higher than the average rent paid across the country (6721 SYP).

Most common shelter lived in by IDPs [*CL: 2.00/3]



- 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

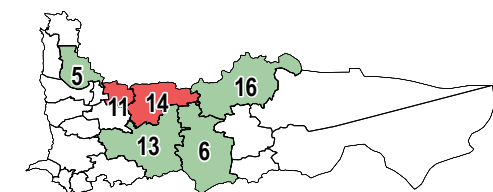
Rent prices per sub-district [*CL: 2.25/3]



Education

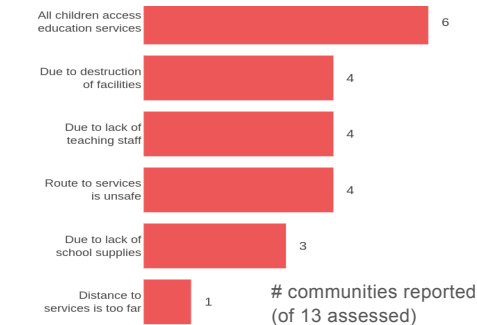
There were challenges to accessing educational facilities in at least 6 of 13 communities assessed, with the main issue being a lack of teaching staff, the destruction of facilities and unsafe routes to services. Primary schools were reportedly functioning in the majority of communities

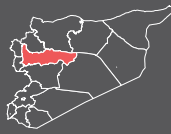
Availability of primary schools [*CL: 3.00/3]



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

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



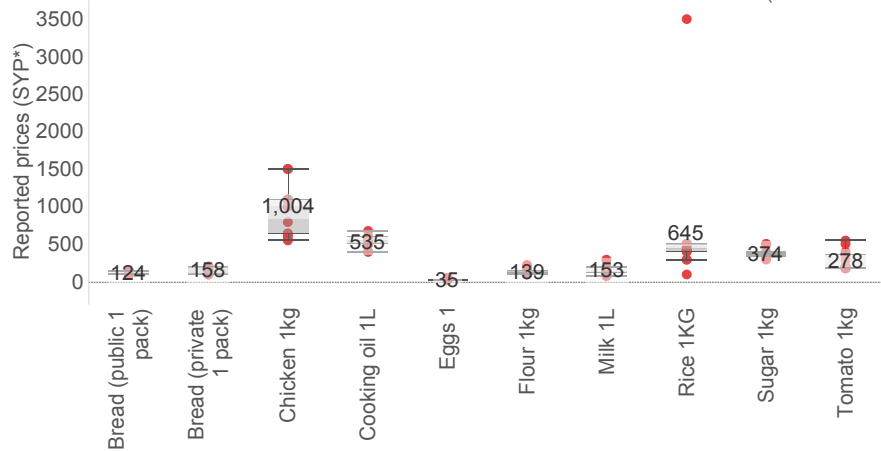


Food Security

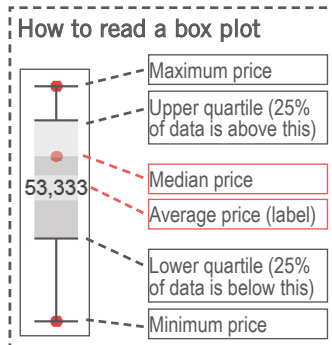
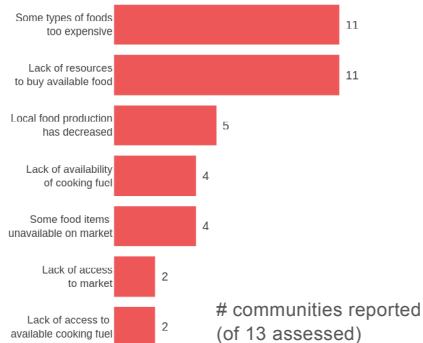
The most commonly reported challenges to accessing food were the cost of certain types of food and a lack of resources to buy available foods.

With the exception of Kafr Omeim community, all communities reported the ability to purchase their own food, with the majority of communities assessed also having received food distributions.

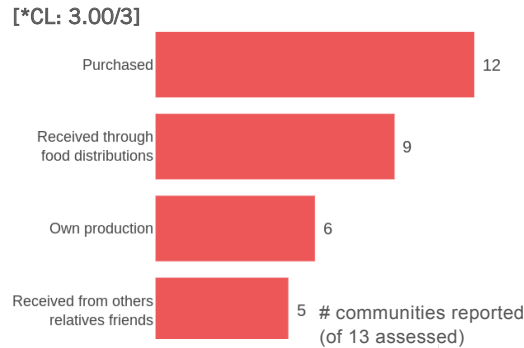
Prices of food items [*CL: 2.15/3]



Challenges to accessing food [*CL: 3.00/3]



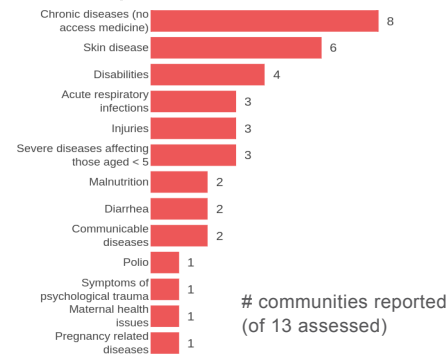
Most common sources of obtaining food [*CL: 3.00/3]



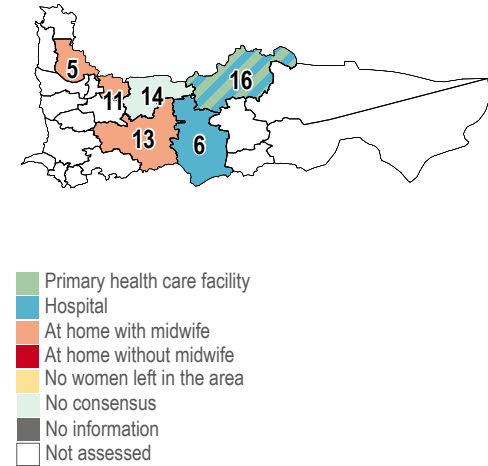
Health

Malnutrition was reported a common health concern in the communities of Khattab and Qaber Fidda. Pregnancy related diseases were reportedly common in Jamasa Odayat - Alshareeah and maternal health issues were reportedly common in Qaber Fidda. Polio was reportedly a common health concern in the community of Mlolah.

Reported health problems [*CL: 2.00/3]



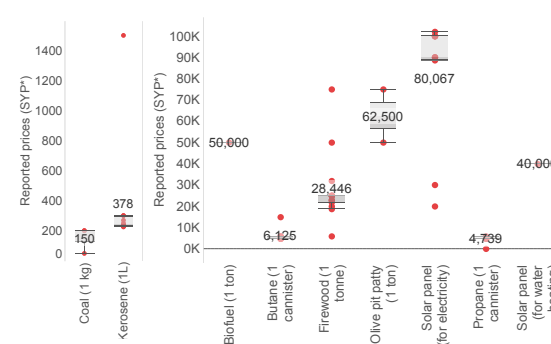
Most common place for women to give birth [*CL: 1.54/3]



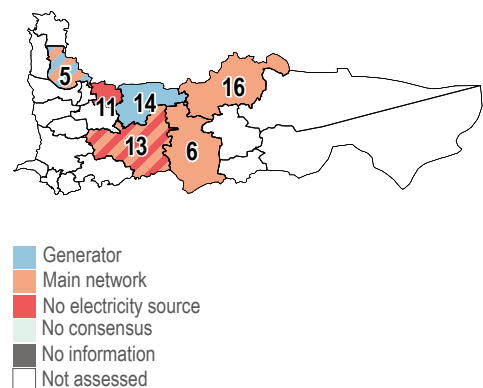
NFIs

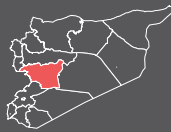
In March, firewood was reportedly available in all communities assessed, as was butane with the exception of Kafr Omeim. Diesel was also available in all communities assessed, except in Qaber Fidda. A lack of fuel was reported in all communities, except Murak. In Kafr Omeim and Latmin participants reported no electricity source at all during March.

Prices of fuel sources [*CL: 2.13 /3]



Most common source of electricity [*CL: 3.00/3]

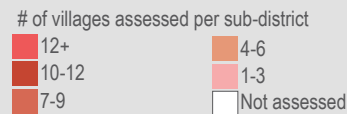
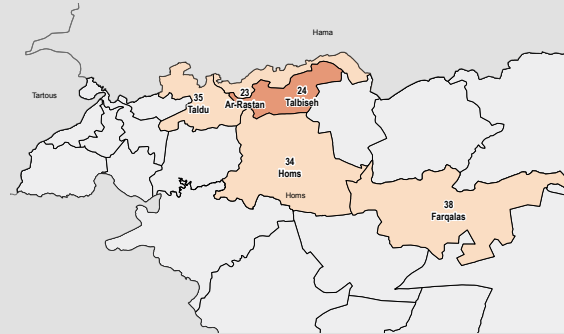




Context

Homs governorate hosts 526,510 IDPs and 1,023,033 people in need of assistance (OCHA). In March, areas along the northern borders with Hama, Ar Raqqa and Deir ez Zor, and central parts of Homs governorate remained hard-to-reach for humanitarian assistance (OCHA). Since the beginning of 2015, civilians have been displaced by increased conflict across Homs governorate as well as within Homs city. The displacement of IDPs continued this month. At the end of February and beginning March, interagency convoys were able to deliver WASH and educational supplies to the besieged community of al Wa'er (OCHA, UNICEF). At the end of the month, unaccompanied convoys delivered health, nutrition, WASH and education assistance to the community of Houle (UNICEF).

Coverage map



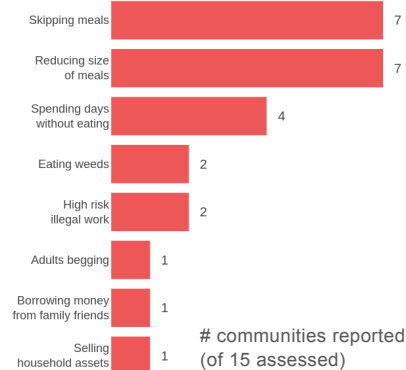
Coverage

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

Livelihoods

Food related coping strategies were common in Homs governorate; seven communities in Ar-Rastan, Homs, Taldu and Talbiseh sub-districts reported skipping meals and reducing meal sizes - two of these communities also reported spending days without eating. Talbiseh and Homs Al Waer communities reported eating weeds. High risk illegal work was undertaken in two communities, with both communities also reporting reducing meal sizes to cope with a lack of income and food.

Most common coping strategies [*CL: 2.83/3]

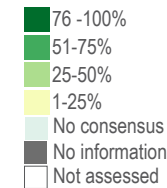
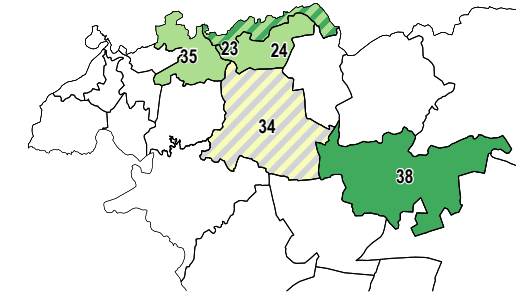


Displacement

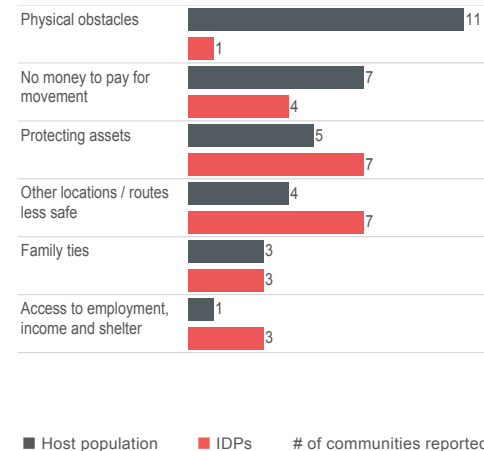
None of the pre-conflict population reportedly remained in the communities of Tir Maallah, Kisein or Um Sharshouh in March 2016, and less than 50% remained in Taldu and Al Wa'ar. Pre-conflict populations across the assessed communities commonly left due to the escalation of conflict and protection concerns.

IDPs lived in 10 of the 12 communities assessed with populations still remaining; and in 70% of these (Taldu, Talbiseh, Tal Dahab, Ar-Rastan, Makrumiyeh, Ghanto, Zafaraniya) IDPs reported that they could not physically leave.

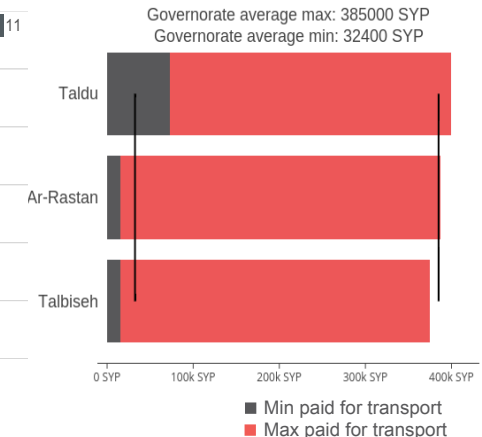
Estimated % of original population remaining (excluding IDPs) [*CL: 2.60/3]

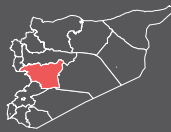


Most common reasons for staying: IDPs vs host population [*CL: 2.67/3]



Amounts paid for transportation to the border per sub-district [*CL: 2.75/3]





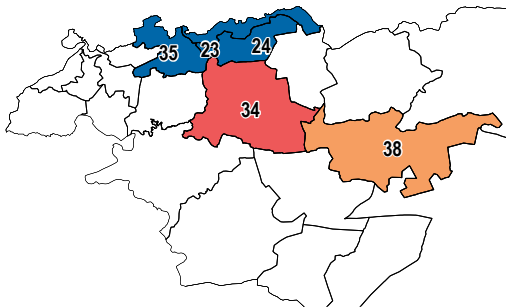
WASH

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

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

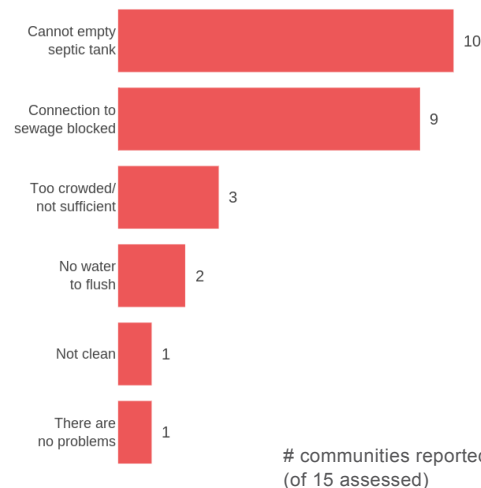
Garbage was commonly left in the street or public areas in Al-Wa'ar community in Homs sub-district.

Most common form of garbage disposal [*CL: 3.00/3]

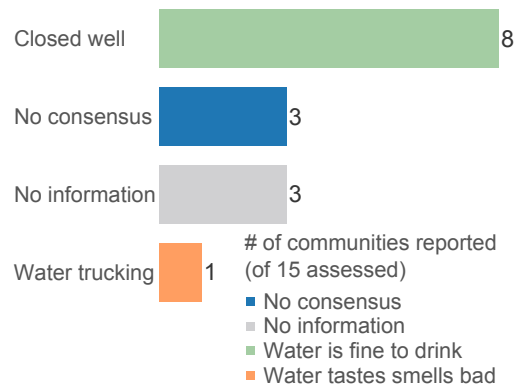


- Disposed at specific site
- Burned/Buried
- Left in street/public space
- Private collection
- Public collection
- No consensus
- No information
- Not assessed

Problems with latrines [*CL: 3.00/3]



Most common water source and status [*CL: 3.00/3]



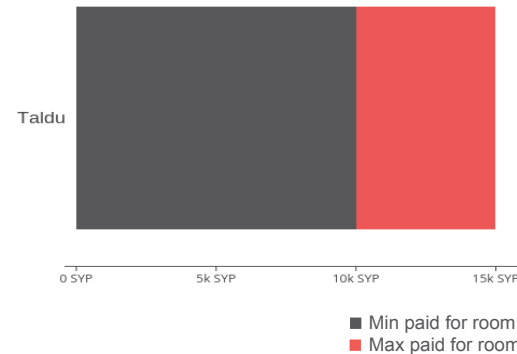
- # of communities reported (of 15 assessed)
- No consensus
- No information
- Water is fine to drink
- Water tastes smells bad

Shelter

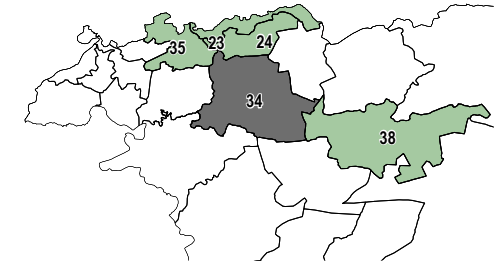
Average reported rent paid per room in Homs governorate (6250 SYP) was lower than the average rent paid across the country (6721 SYP).

Rent prices per sub-district [*CL: 2.50/3]

Governorate average max: 7500 SYP
Governorate average min: 5000 SYP



Most common shelter lived in by IDPs [*CL: 2.55/3]

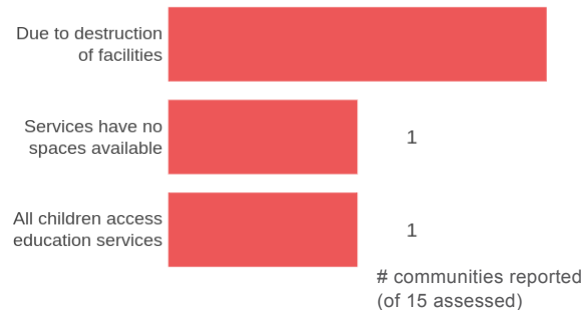


- Shared apartment/house
- Cave/natural shelter
- Collective public space
- Independent apartment/house
- Private space not for shelter
- Tent
- Unfinished apartment/house
- No consensus
- No information
- Not assessed

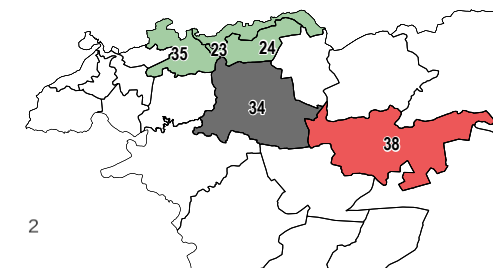
Education

There were challenges to accessing educational facilities in at least four communities assessed, with the most common reason being the destruction of facilities. There were no functioning facilities in Farqalas community in the same sub-district.

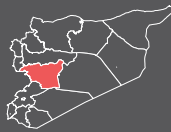
Most common reasons for children not attending school [*CL: 2.75/3]



Availability of primary schools [*CL: 3.00/3]



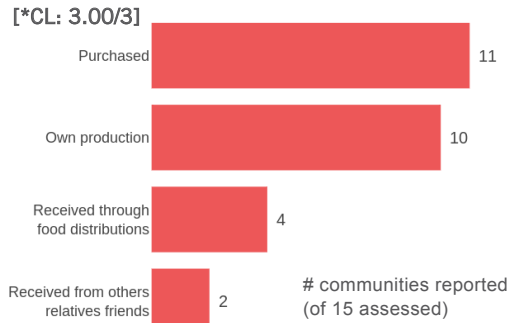
- Functioning/Providing lessons
- Not available
- Not functioning
- No consensus
- No information
- Not assessed



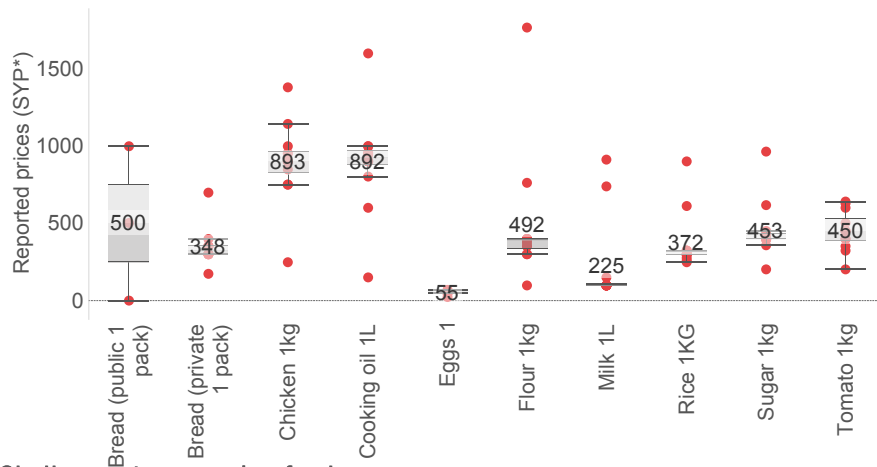
Food Security

Purchasing and producing food were common sources of obtaining food in the majority of communities assessed in Homs governorate. Four communities assessed, Homs Al Waer, Tal Dahab, Kafr Laha and Taldu, reported receiving food distributions. In the majority of communities assessed, challenges to accessing food were related to the cost of certain types of food and a decrease in local production.

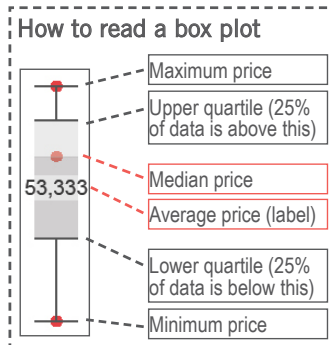
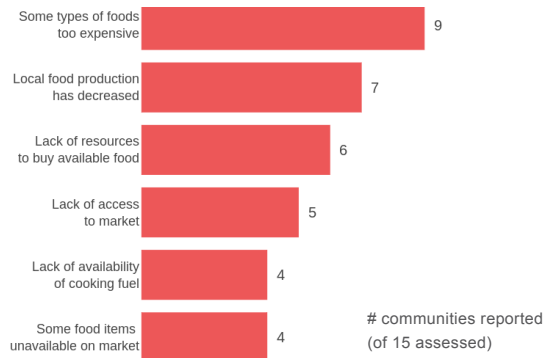
Most common sources of obtaining food [*CL: 3.00/3]



Prices of food items [*CL: 2.79/3]



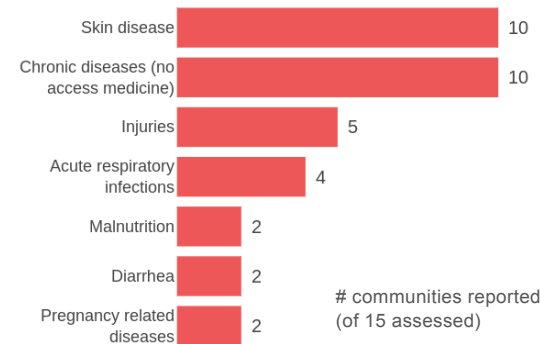
Challenges to accessing food [*CL: 3.00/3]



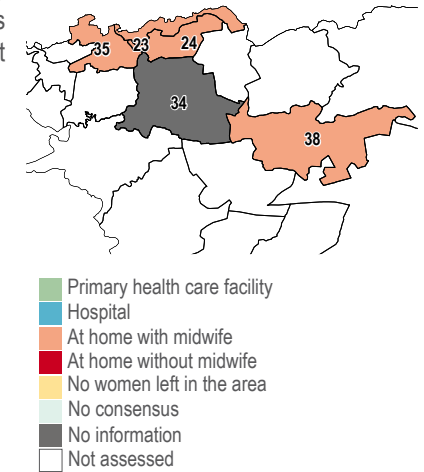
Health

Chronic and skin diseases were the most commonly reported health concerns across assessed communities. Malnutrition was reported in Al Wa'ar and Talbiseh. Pregnancy related diseases were reportedly common concerns in Taldu and Kafr Laha and maternal health issues were reported in Tal Dahab. No communities assessed reported that women gave birth in either hospitals or a primary health facilities.

Reported health problems [*CL: 2.00/3]



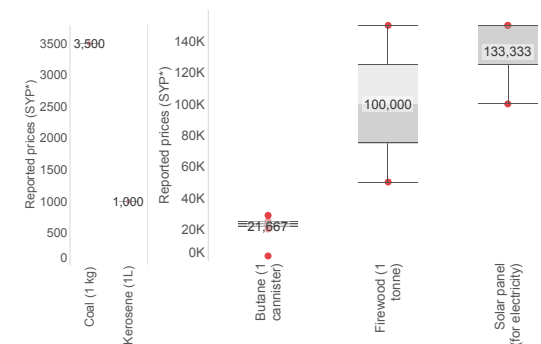
Most common place for women to give birth [*CL: 2.50/3]



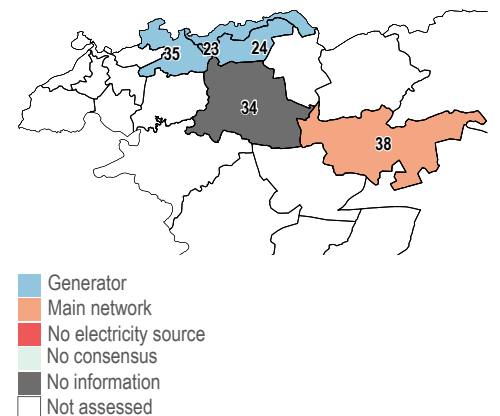
NFIs

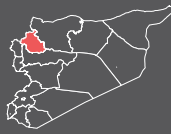
Butane and diesel were reportedly available in all communities assessed in March; fire wood was only available in the communities of Al Wa'ar and Farqalas and kerosene and propane were not available at all. All assessed communities reported a lack of fuel sources and participants reported burning plastics, furniture, clothes and waste in order to cope.

Prices of fuel sources [*CL: 2.83 /3]



Most common source of electricity [*CL: 3.00/3]





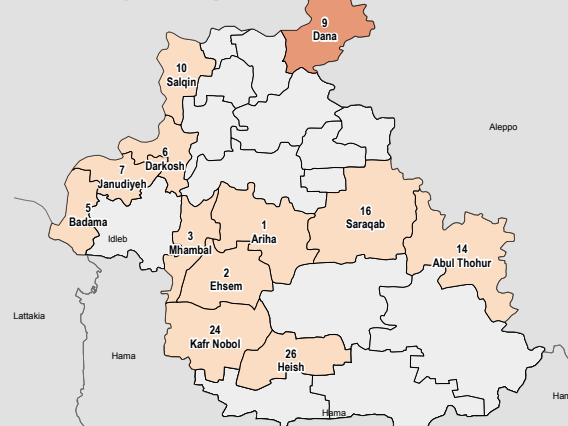
Context

Idleb governorate hosts an estimated 704,511 IDPs and 1,224,773 people in need of assistance (OCHA). Many of the IDPs originate from elsewhere within the governorate. In March, humanitarian access remained a challenge in the southern and south western parts of the governorate (OCHA).

Inter-agency convoys were permitted to deliver vital humanitarian assistance (food, hygiene, medical and nutrition items) to 20,000 people inside the besieged communities of Foah and Kefraya this month (OCHA, UNICEF).

Idleb governorate had the highest number of all weekly reported cases of Typhoid (49%) and Leishmaniasis (42%) (WHO). Idleb was one of three governorates where the national Polio vaccination campaign was not administered this month, reportedly due to opposition (WHO).

Coverage map



of villages assessed per sub-district

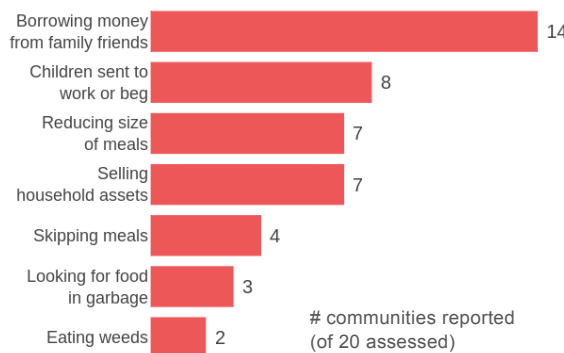
Coverage

Communities assessed: 20/462
Sub-districts assessed: 12/26

Livelihoods

In March, 14 communities assessed across nine sub-districts reported borrowing money from families or friends in order to cope with a lack of income or resources. Children were reportedly commonly sent to work or beg in eight communities in Dana, Kafr Nobol, Janudiyeh, Saraqab and Heish sub-districts, suggesting that populations are particularly vulnerable. Food based coping strategies such as reducing meal sizes were reported in seven communities assessed across five sub-districts; in three of these communities people also resorted to skipping meals.

Most common coping strategies [*CL: 2.75/3]

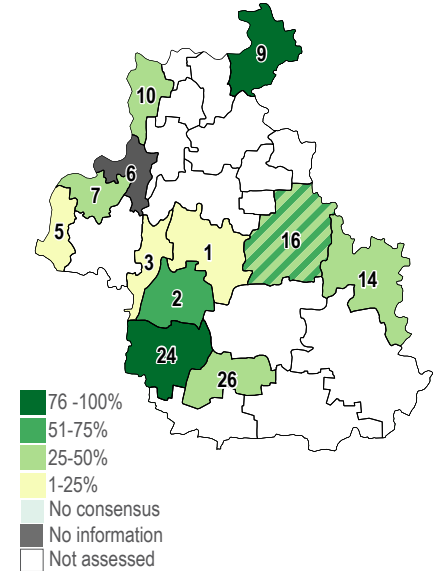


Displacement

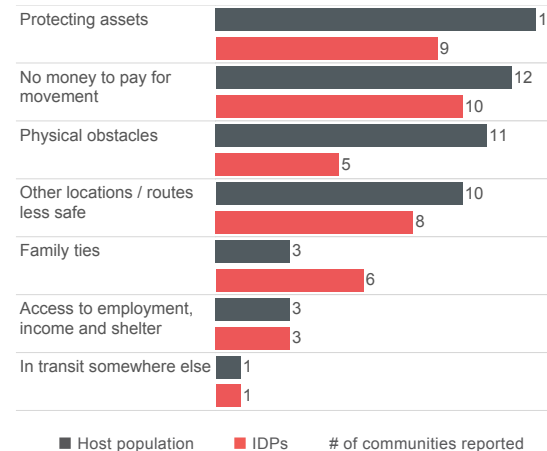
Less than 25% of the pre-conflict population remained in the communities of Hanbushiyeh, Kafrlata, Northern Laj and Bsanqul, while more than 75% reportedly remained in Kafr Nobol, Maar Tahroma, Dana, Deir Hassan – Darhashan, Atma and Qah. Familial ties, the protection of assets and a lack of money to pay for movement were the most commonly reported reasons for pre-conflict populations remaining.

IDPs were reported living in at least 12 communities assessed, with no money for onward movement and good relations with the host community being the most commonly reported reasons for staying. IDPs were reported arriving in seven communities during March, with the highest number of IDP arrivals reported in the community of Afs.

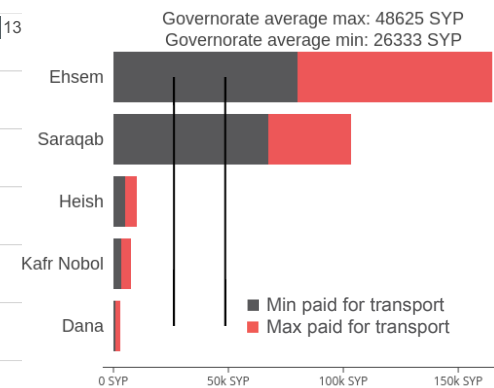
Estimated % of original population remaining (excluding IDPs) [*CL: 2.43/3]

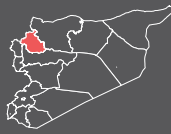


Most common reasons for staying: IDPs vs host population [*CL: 2.43/3]



Amounts paid for transportation to the border per sub-district [*CL: 2.75/3]



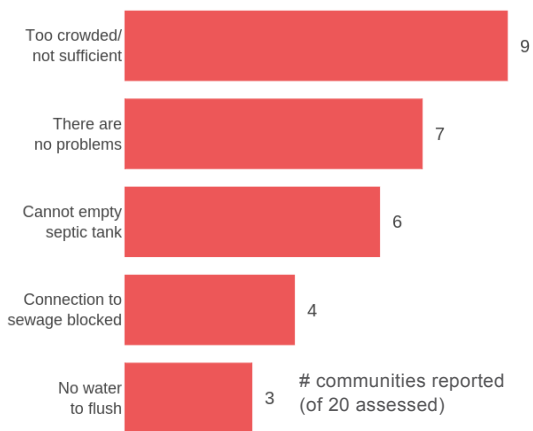


WASH

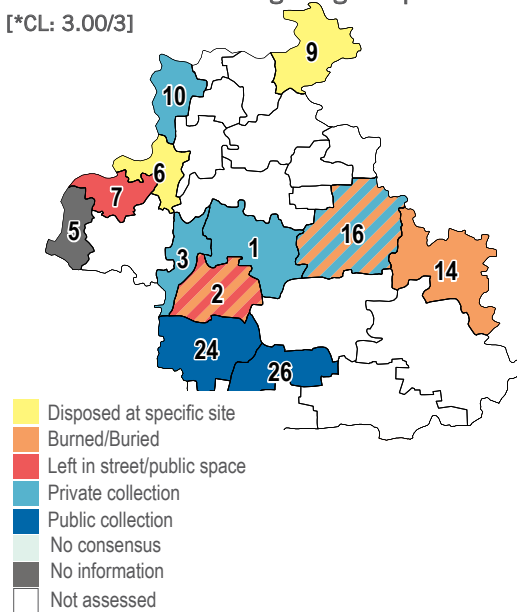
In March, the most common source of drinking water across the governorate was from water trucks, followed by closed wells and the water network. Water was reportedly fine to drink in the majority of communities assessed, though trucked water reportedly tasted or smelled bad in Darkosh and Bara communities.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

Problems with latrines were reported in 13 communities assessed, with the most commonly reported issue being insufficient numbers of available toilets, connections to sewage network being blocked, and an inability to empty septic tanks. Garbage was commonly left in the streets or public areas in the two communities of Qanniyeh and Joseph.

Problems with latrines [*CL: 3.00/3]

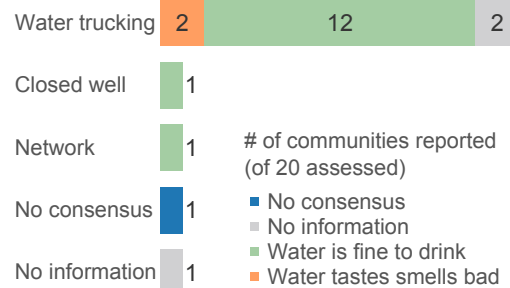


Most common form of garbage disposal [*CL: 3.00/3]



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

Most common water source and status [*CL: 3.00/3]

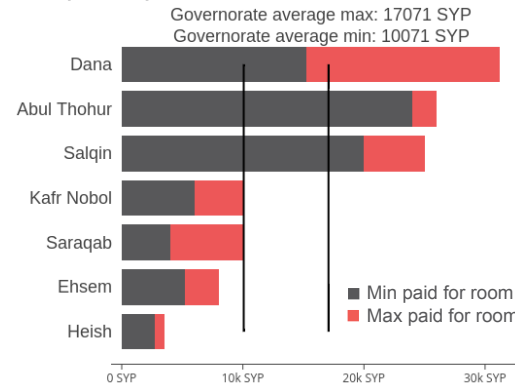


- Water is fine to drink
- Water tastes smells bad
- No consensus
- No information

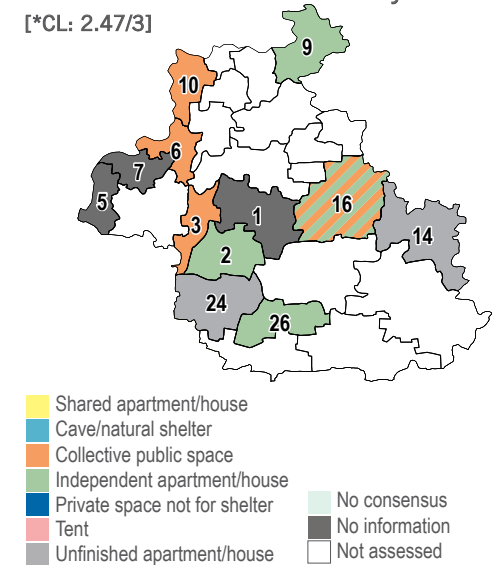
Shelter

Average reported rent paid per room in Idleb governorate (13571 SYP) was higher than the average rent paid across the country (6721 SYP).

Rent prices per sub-district [*CL: 2.86/3]



Most common shelter lived in by IDPs [*CL: 2.47/3]

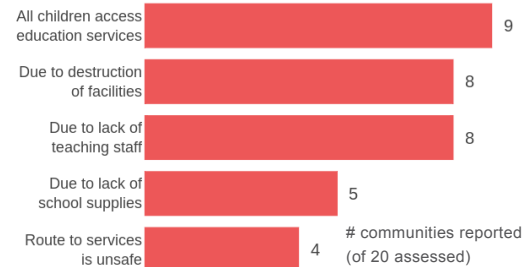


- Shared apartment/house
- Cave/natural shelter
- Collective public space
- Independent apartment/house
- Private space not for shelter
- Tent
- Unfinished apartment/house
- No consensus
- No information
- Not assessed

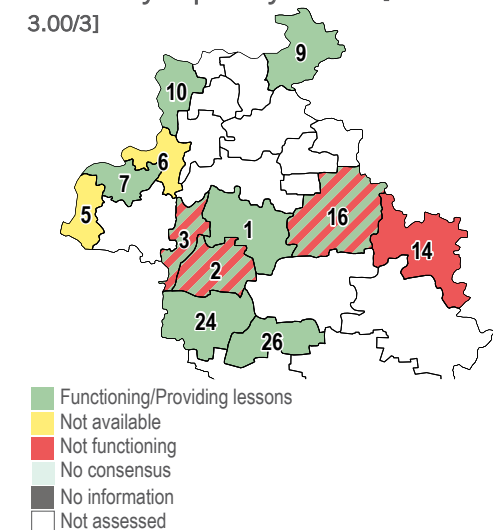
Education

There were challenges to accessing educational facilities in 11 of 23 communities assessed, with the most common reasons being a lack of teaching staff, destroyed facilities and a lack of school supplies. There were no functioning or available educational facilities in six communities.

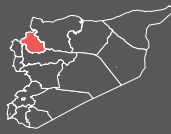
Most common reasons for children not attending school [*CL: 2.75/3]



Availability of primary schools [*CL: 3.00/3]



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



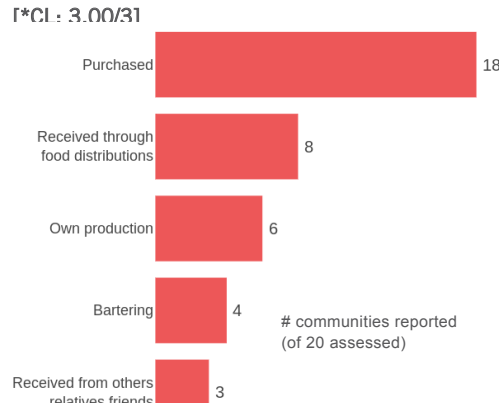
Humanitarian Situation Overview in Syria (HSOS) Idleb Governorate

April 2016

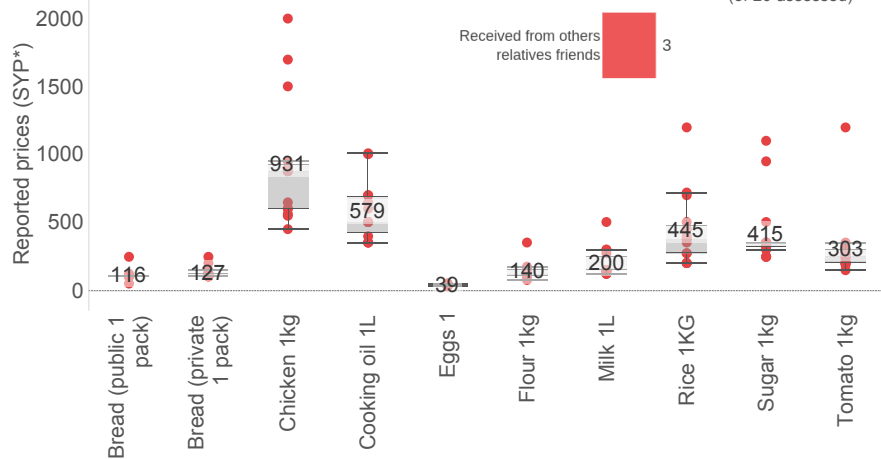
Food Security

Purchasing was a common source of obtaining food in 18 out of 20 communities assessed, with eight of these communities also obtaining food through food distributions. Challenges to obtaining food appeared to be related to the purchasing power of inhabitants, as the most commonly reported challenges were a lack of resources to buy available foods and the cost of certain types of food.

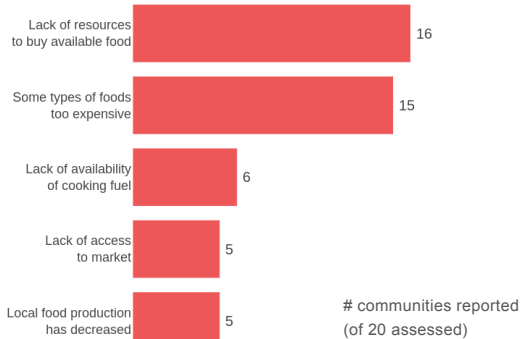
Most common sources of obtaining food [*CL: 3.00/3]



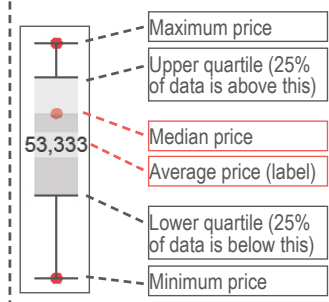
Prices of food items [*CL: 2.37/3]



Challenges to accessing food [*CL: 3.00/3]



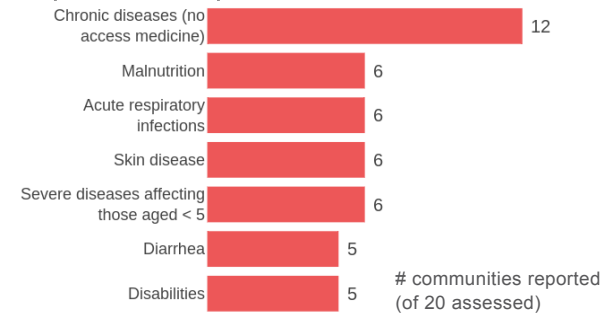
How to read a box plot



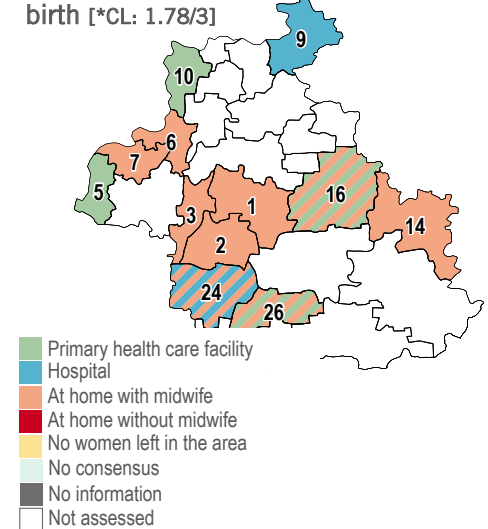
Health

In March, it was reported that malnutrition was a common health concern in the communities of Tal Sultan, Saraqab, Afs, Qanniye, Bara and Northern Laj. Severe diseases affecting those aged less than five were reportedly common in the communities of Kafraajna, Heish, Dana, Deir Hassan – Darhashan, Qah and Joseph. Across assessed communities, women most commonly gave birth at home with mid-wife care.

Reported health problems [*CL: 2.00/3]



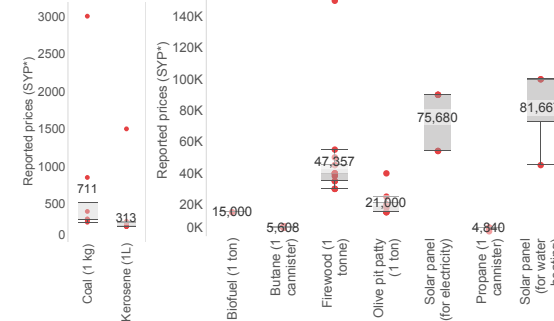
Most common place for women to give birth [*CL: 1.78/3]



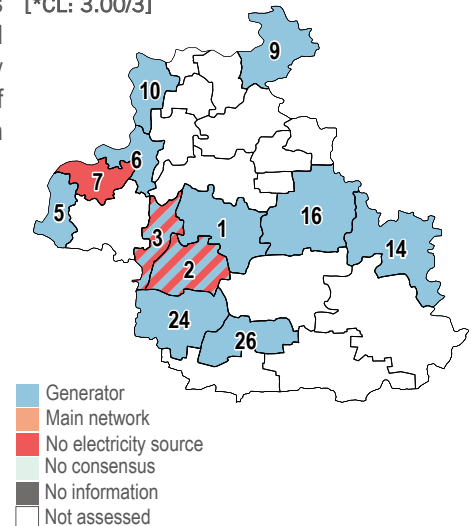
NFIs

Butane and diesel were available in all communities assessed, with the exception of Hanbushiyeh and Kafraata; kerosene was available in 16 communities (80%). Fuel shortages were reported in at least 70% of assessed communities and most commonly reported relying on generators as their most common source of electricity. In the communities of Northern Laj, Bara and Qanniye participants reported no electricity source at all during March.

Prices of fuel sources [*CL: 2.25 /3]



Most common source of electricity [*CL: 3.00/3]



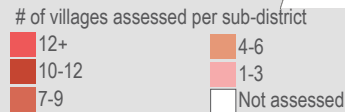
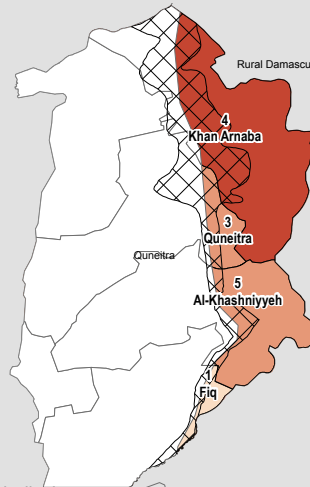


Context

Quneitra governorate hosts 38,700 IDPs and 65,266 people in need of assistance (OCHA). Central parts of the governorate remain limited for humanitarian access in March (OCHA).

Due to an escalation of conflict in neighbouring governorates, populations moved west, into Quneitra during March. According to UNHCR, there were 12,450 newly displaced people across in Quneitra and Dar'a governorates as a result of conflict during February and March 2016.

Coverage map



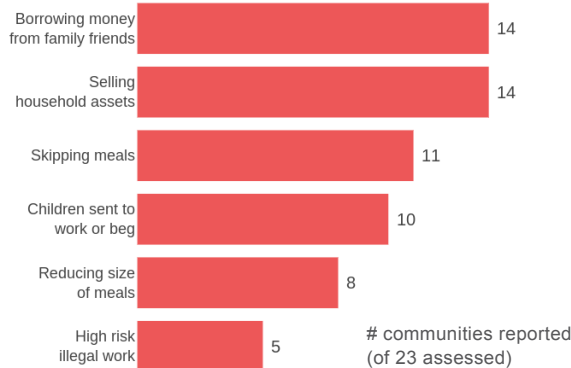
Coverage

Communities assessed: 23/39
Sub-districts assessed: 4/4

Livelihoods

In March, inhabitants of five communities undertook high risk illegal work in order to cope with a lack of income or resources. Children were also commonly sent to work or beg in ten communities in Al-Khashniyyeh, Khan Arnaba, Fiq and Quneitra sub-districts. Fourteen communities in the same sub-districts reported to have borrowed money from friends and family.

Most common coping strategies [*CL: 2.68/3]

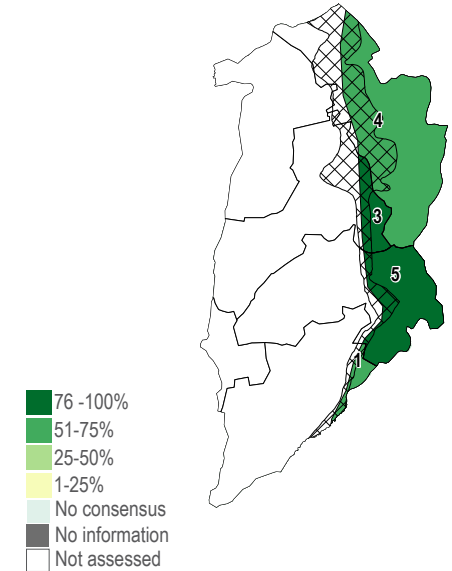


Displacement

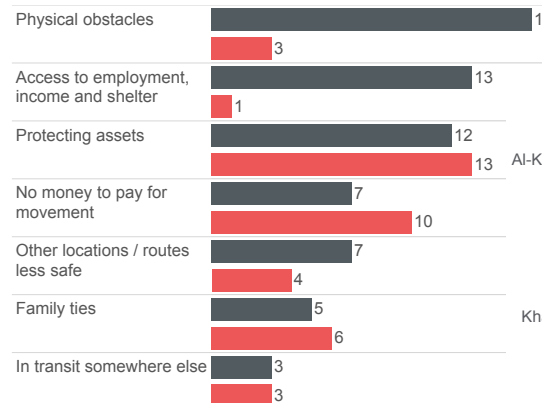
None of the pre-conflict population reportedly remained in the community of Um Batna and less than 25% reportedly remained in Western Samadaniyeh, Kalidiyeh, Baath and Jbata Elkhashab. Pre-conflict populations in Um Batna reportedly left due to the escalation of the conflict, the opening of borders, protection concerns, and losses of income and assets. In the communities of Khan Arnaba, Jaba, Western Samadaniyeh, Halas, Qseibeh, Sayda, Rafid it was reported that pre-conflict populations could not physically leave.

IDPs reportedly lived in at least fourteen communities assessed across all four sub-districts, originating most commonly from governorates surrounding Quneitra. Significant IDP movement was seen in Quneitra governorate during March, with large numbers reportedly arriving in Rafid.

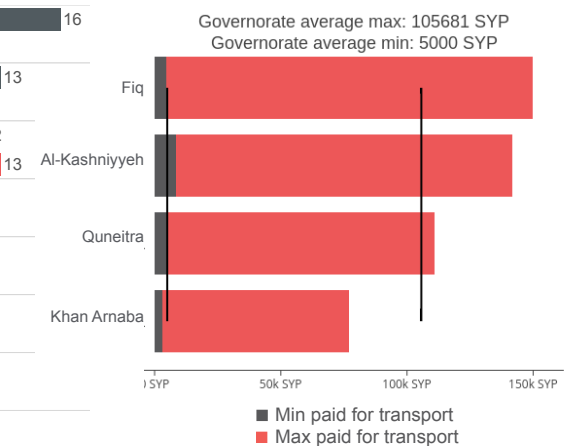
Estimated % of original population remaining (excluding IDPs) [*CL: 2.17/3]



Most common reasons for staying: IDPs vs host population [*CL: 2.68/3]



Amounts paid for transportation to the border per sub-district [*CL: 2.14/3]



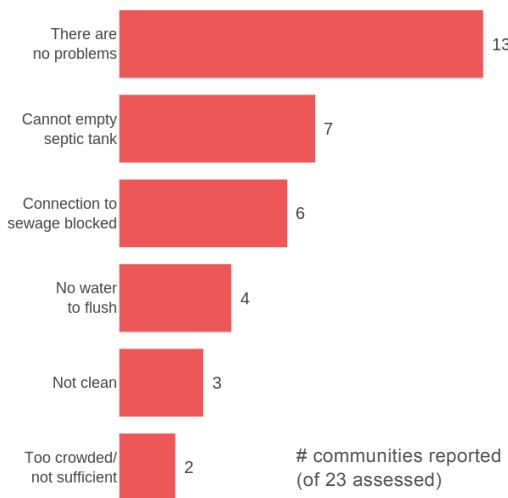


WASH

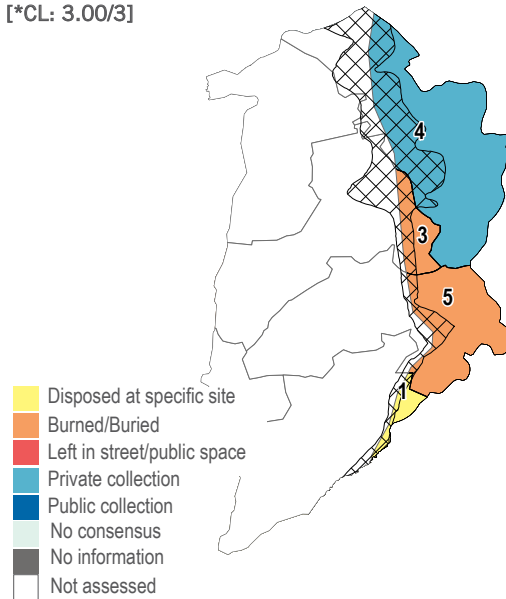
In March, the most common source of drinking water across the governorate was from water trucks, followed by the water network. Water was reportedly fine to drink in all communities assessed, though water from trucks made people sick in Rweheineh community. There was a reduction in the volume of safe water available since the previous month in Rafid community in Al-Khashniyyeh sub-district.

Problems with latrines were reported in at least nine communities assessed, with the most commonly reported issue being an inability to empty septic tanks and blocked connections to the sewage network. Garbage was commonly burned or buried in eight communities assessed in Quneitra, Khan Arnaba and Al Khashniyyeh sub-districts.

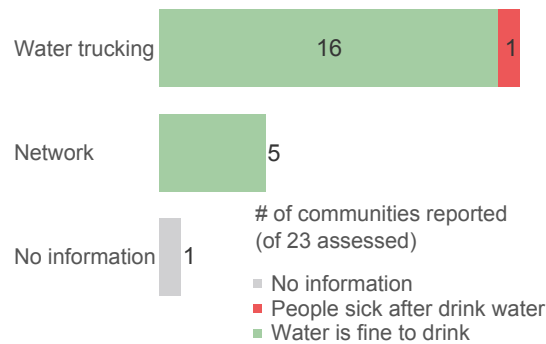
Problems with latrines [*CL: 3.00/3]



Most common form of garbage disposal [*CL: 3.00/3]



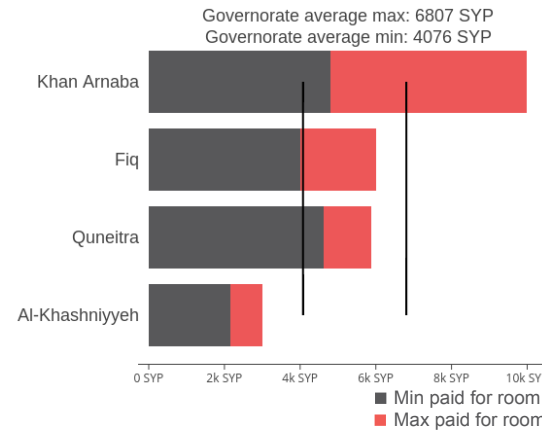
Most common water source and status [*CL: 3.00/3]



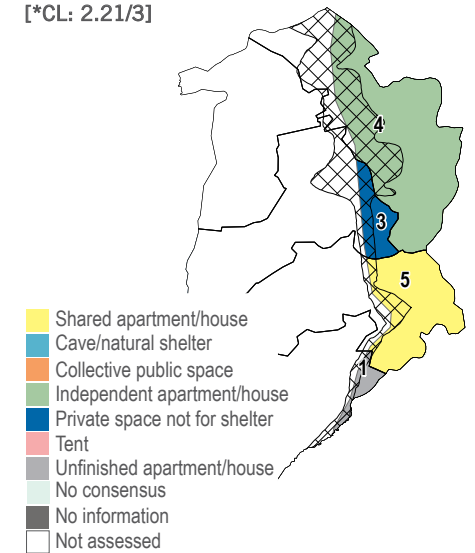
Shelter

Average reported rent paid per room in Quneitra governorate (5442 SYP) was lower than the average rent paid across the country (6721 SYP).

Rent prices per sub-district [*CL: 2.31/3]



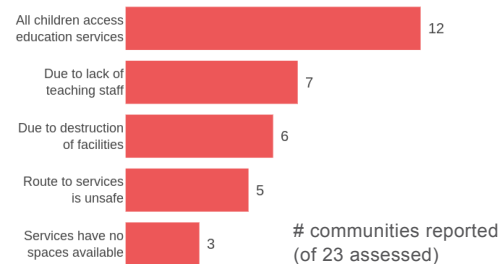
Most common shelter lived in by IDPs [*CL: 2.21/3]



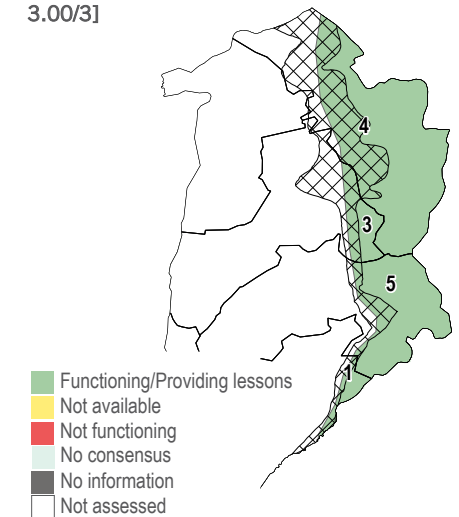
Education

There were challenges to accessing educational facilities in 10 of 23 communities assessed, with lack of teaching staff, destroyed facilities and unsafe routes to services reported as key barriers in accessing educational facilities. There were no functioning educational facilities in Rweheineh, Kalidiyeh, Jbata Elkhashab, Rafid and Sweisa.

Most common reasons for children not attending school [*CL: 2.41/3]



Availability of primary schools [*CL: 3.00/3]

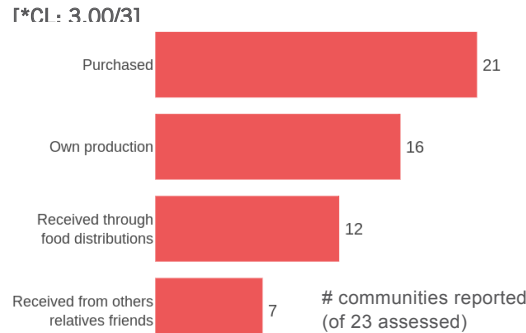




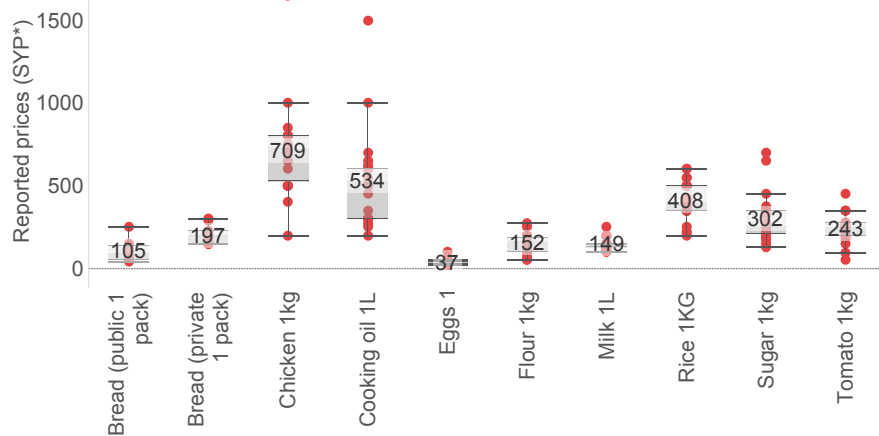
Food Security

Challenges to obtaining food appeared to be related to the purchasing power of inhabitants, as the most commonly reported challenges were a lack of resources to buy available food. A decrease in local production was reported by 11 communities. Twelve communities assessed in Quneitra, Al-Khashniyyeh, Khan Arnaba and Fiq sub-districts reported receiving food through distributions.

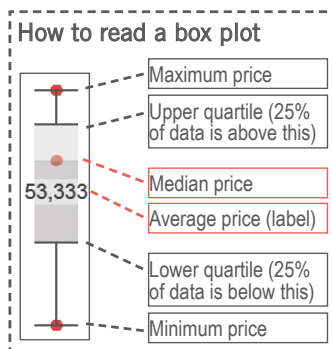
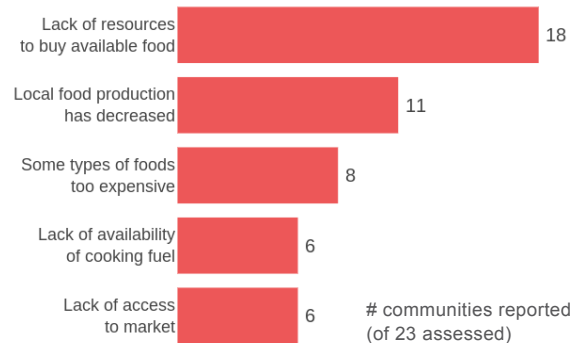
Most common sources of obtaining food



Prices of food items [*CL: 2.23/3]



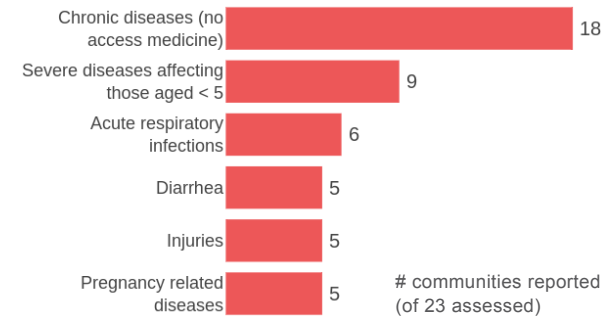
Challenges to accessing food [*CL: 3.00/3]



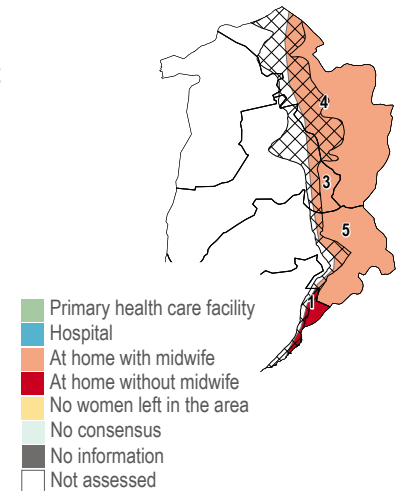
Health

Malnutrition was reportedly a common health concern in the communities of Esheh, Bir Ajam, Nabe Elsakher and Western Samadaniyeh. Maternal health issues were reportedly common in Ein Eltineh, Rafid, Quneitra and Rweheineh. In the communities of Sayda and Nabe Elsakher, it was reported that women most commonly gave birth at home without midwife care. In Kalidiyeh it was reported that there were no women left in the area.

Reported health problems [*CL: 2.00/3]



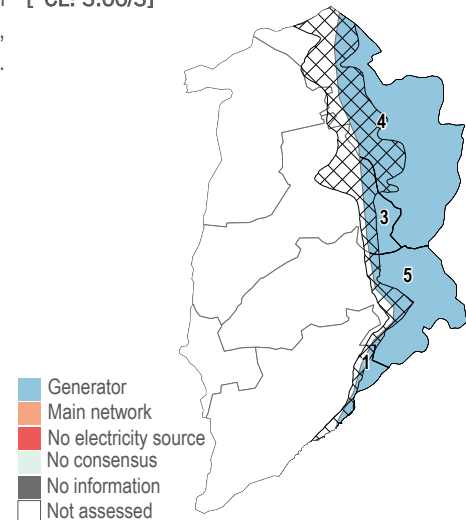
Most common place for women to give birth [*CL: 1.41/3]



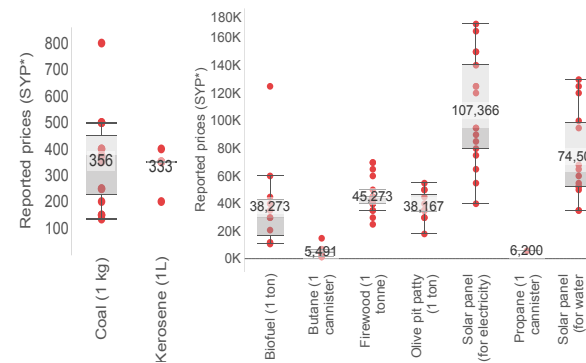
NFIs

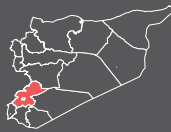
Butane and diesel were reportedly available in all communities assessed in March. Four communities reported that the main power network was the most common source of electricity in March, however all remaining communities reported relying on generators. Eighteen communities (78%) reported facing a lack of fuel.

Most common source of electricity [*CL: 3.00/3]



Prices of fuel sources [*CL: 2.05 /3]

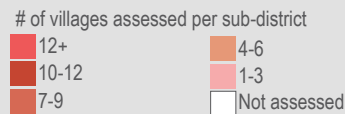
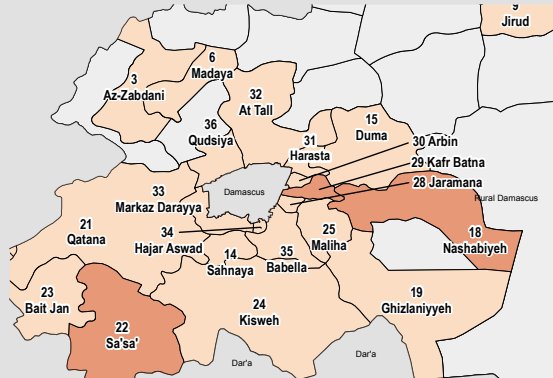




Context

Rural Damascus hosts more IDPs than any other governorate (1,269,202) and has 2,147,167 people in need of assistance (OCHA). Due to insecurity, limited humanitarian access to areas east and south of Damascus City, and to populations in the west and south-west of the governorate remain an ongoing challenge (OCHA). During March, inter-agency convoys were permitted to reach Kafr Batna sub-district and the communities of Madaya, Zabdani and Bludan, delivering food, education, medical and nutrition supplies (UNICEF, OCHA). On average, 11% of all weekly reported Leishmaniasis cases were seen in Rural Damascus this month, and further there were approximately 200 Typhoid cases seen in At-Tall sub-district. Medicines for treatment were provided but water sources were not tested reportedly due to insecurity and the restriction of access (WHO).

Coverage map



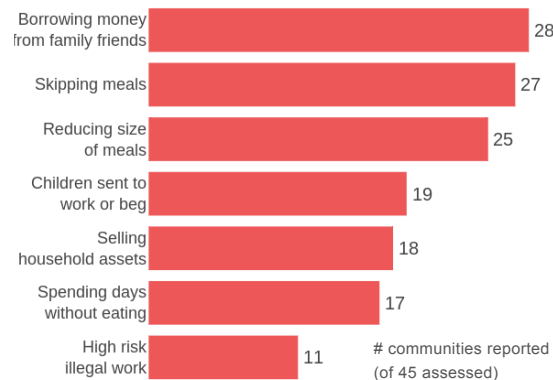
Coverage

Communities assessed: 45/232
Sub-districts assessed: 21/36

Livelihoods

In March, inhabitants of 19 communities in Kisweh, Babella, Kafr Batna, Arbin, Harasta, Nashabiyeh, Madaya, Jirud, At Tall, Qatana, Bait Jan, Sa'sa' and Sahnaya sub-districts reportedly sent children to work or beg in order to cope with a lack of income or resources. Food based coping mechanisms were particularly prevalent in ten communities, with inhabitants spending days without eating, skipping meals and reducing the size of meals.

Most common coping strategies [*CL: 2.51/3]

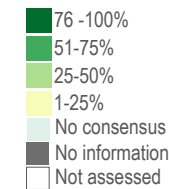
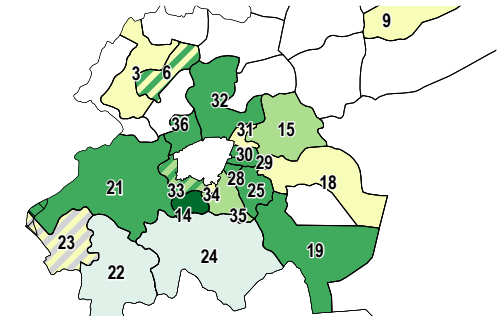


Displacement

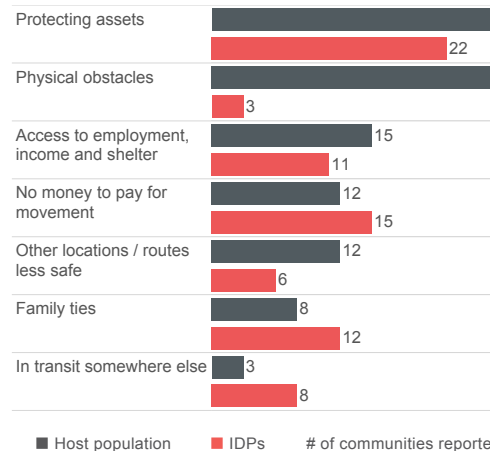
None of the pre-conflict population reportedly remained in the communities of Widyan Elrabee, Kherbet Elsauda and Deir Maker and less than 25% remained in twelve communities assessed across Rural Damascus. In the communities of Bqine, Ein Terma, Aqraba, Duma, Kisweh, Harasta, At Tall, Hammura, Khan Elshih, Arbin, Darayya and Kanaker, pre-conflict populations reportedly remained due to physical obstacles which prevented movement.

IDPs lived in 30 of the communities assessed in March (67%) and physical, security and economic concerns appeared to limit their movement. Many of the assessed communities cited that IDPs remained due to the perception that other locations and routes were less safe, that they a lack of money to pay for movement and that they could not physically leave.

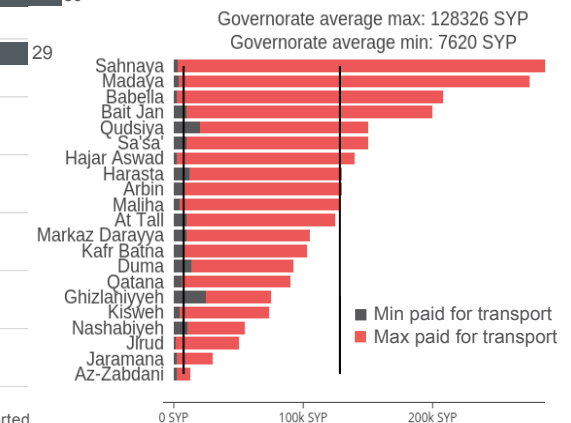
Estimated % of original population remaining (excluding IDPs) [*CL: 2.09/3]

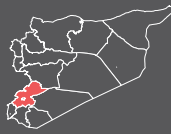


Most common reasons for staying: IDPs vs host population [*CL: 2.45/3]



Amounts paid for transportation to the border per sub-district [*CL: 2.05/3]





Humanitarian Situation Overview in Syria (HSOS) Rural Damascus Governorate

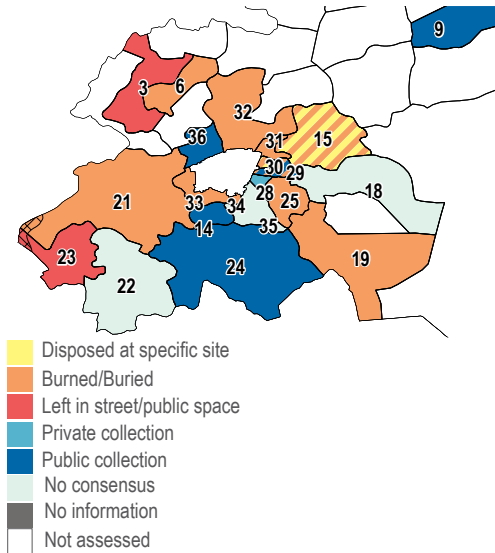
April 2016

WASH

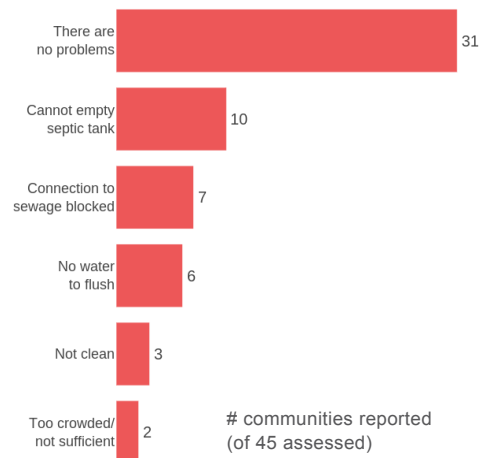
In March, the most common sources of drinking water across the governorate were water trucks, open wells and the network. Water was reportedly fine to drink in the majority of communities assessed, though it tasted or smelled bad in five communities and made people sick in Zamalka community. There was a reduction in the volume of safe water available since the previous month in six communities assessed: Bqine, Ein Terma, Ghizlaniyyeh, At Tall, Babella, Darayya and Kanaker.

Problems with latrines were reported in 11 communities assessed, with the most commonly reported issue being an inability to empty septic tanks, and problems with connections to the sewage network. Garbage was commonly burned or buried in 21 communities assessed, and left in streets or public areas in the three communities of Kafr Batna, Az-Zabdani and Bait

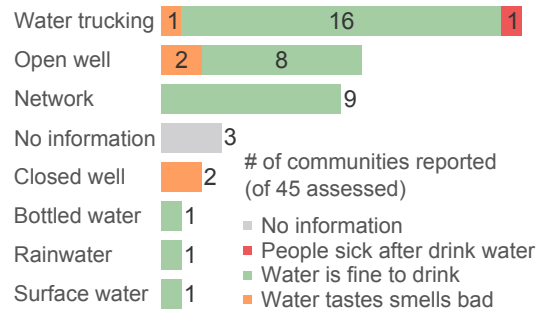
Most common form of garbage disposal [*CL: 3.00/3]



Problems with latrines [*CL: 3.00/3]



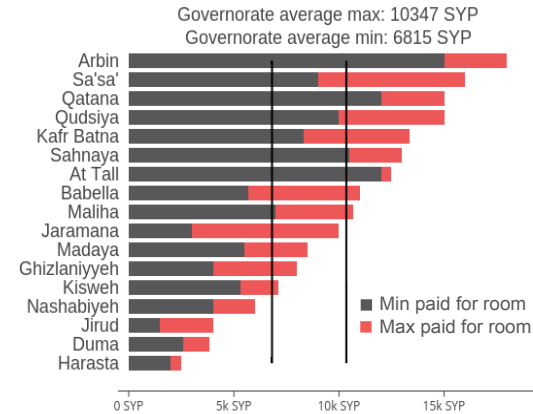
Most common water source and status [*CL: 3.00/3]



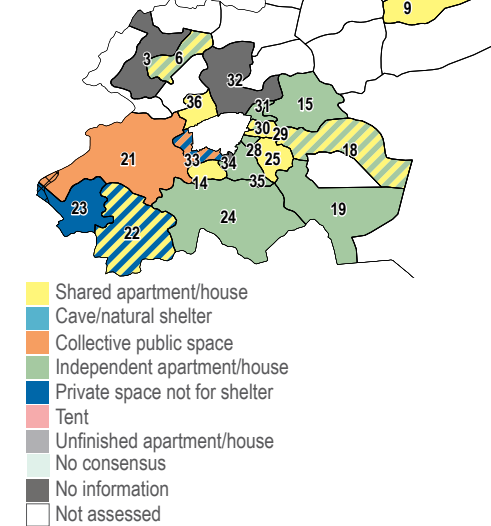
Shelter

Average reported rent paid per room in Rural Damascus governorate (8582 SYP) was higher than the average rent paid across the country (6721 SYP).

Rent prices per sub-district [*CL: 2.25/3]



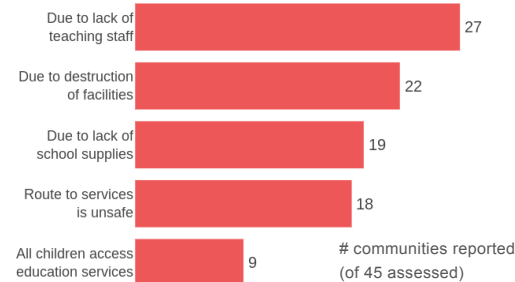
Most common shelter lived in by IDPs [*CL: 2.13/3]



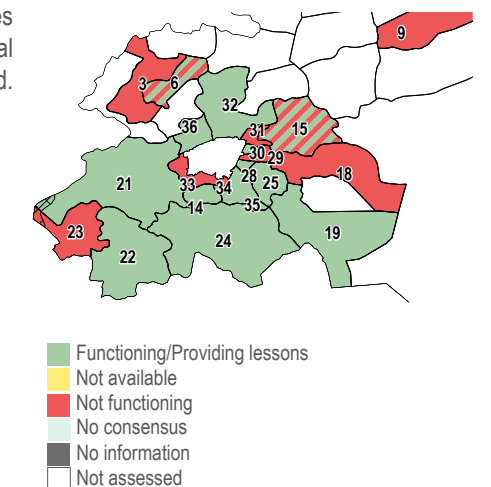
Education

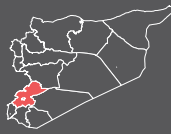
There were challenges to accessing educational facilities in 33 of 45 communities assessed, with the most common reasons being a lack of teaching staff, destroyed facilities and a lack of school supplies. There were no functional primary educational facilities in 18 communities assessed.

Most common reasons for children not attending school [*CL: 2.42/3]



Availability of primary schools [*CL: 3.00/3]





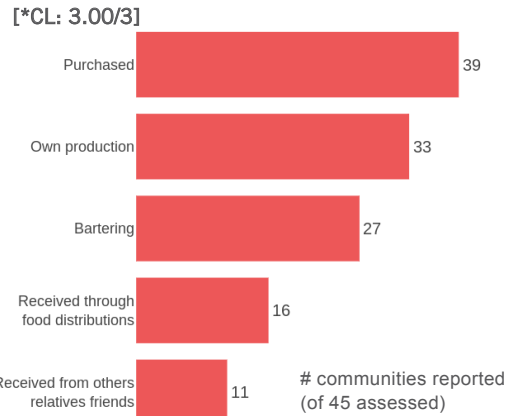
Humanitarian Situation Overview in Syria (HSOS) Rural Damascus Governorate

April 2016

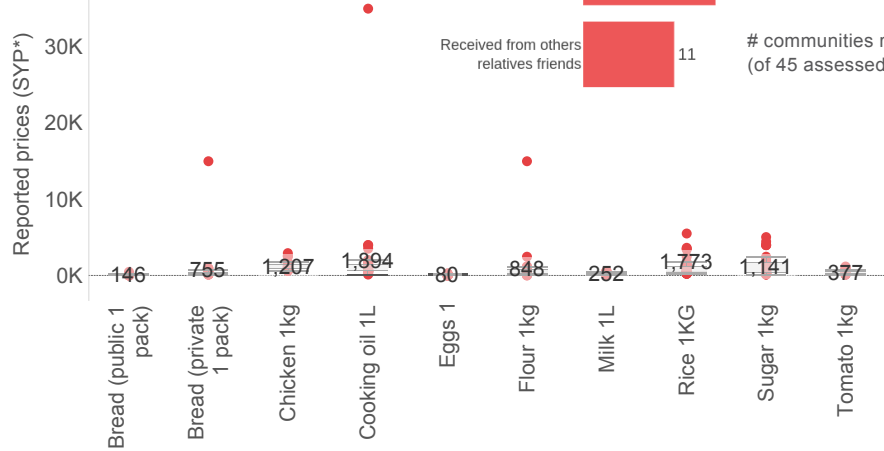
Food Security

The most commonly reported challenges to accessing food in Rural Damascus governorate were the cost of certain types of food and a lack of resources to buy available foods. The majority of communities assessed was able to both purchase and produce their own food. Sixteen communities across 13 sub-districts reported to have received food distributions.

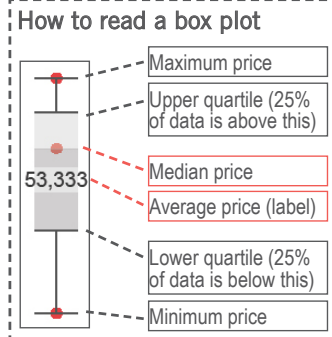
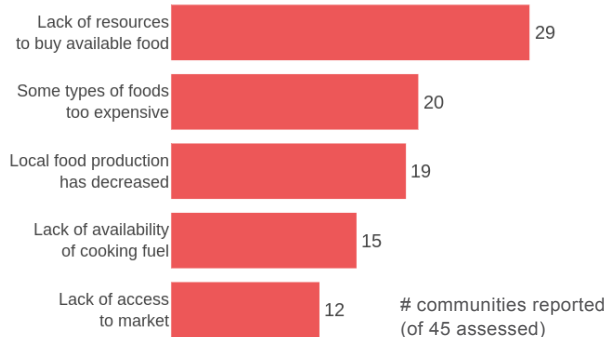
Most common sources of obtaining food [*CL: 3.00/3]



Prices of food items [*CL: 2.22/3]



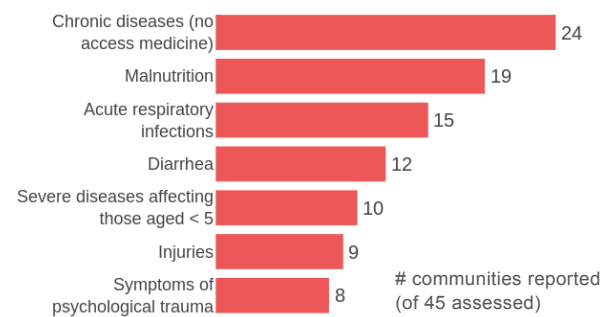
Challenges to accessing food [*CL: 3.00/3]



Health

Malnutrition was reported a common health concern in 45% of assessed communities in Rural Damascus. Injuries were common health concerns in Az-Zabdani, Deir Elasafir, Zamalka, Ein Terma, Hajar Aswad, Harasta, Kafr Batna, Aqraba and Darayya. In four communities (Deir Ali, Zabadin, Bqine and Bzeineh) communicable diseases were reported concerns in March. In Jurid it was reported women most commonly birth at home without midwife care.

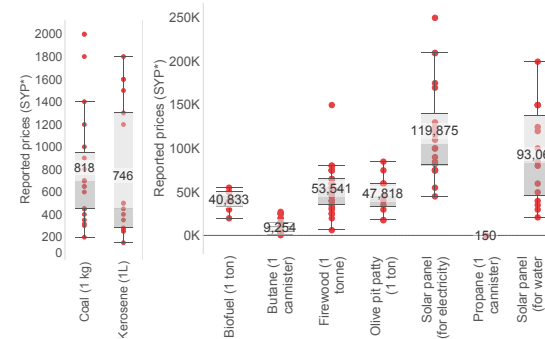
Reported health problems [*CL: 2.00/3]



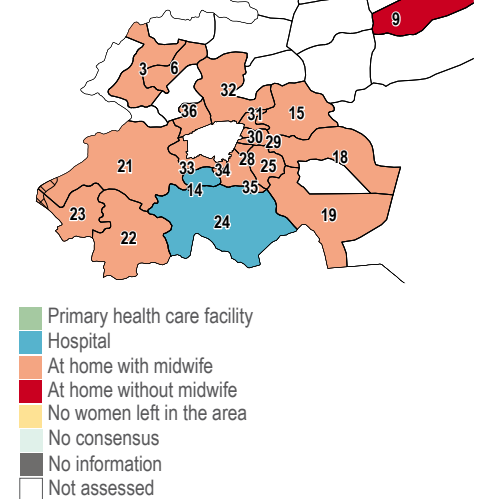
NFIs

In March, diesel was reportedly unavailable in the communities of Bqine, Madaya, Harasta and Hajar Aswad and butane was unavailable in Aqraba, Zabadin, Otania, Az-Zabdani, Darayya, Saqba, Madaya and Bqine. Fuel shortages were reported in 80% of assessed communities. In Saqba, Jisrein and Hajar Aswad it was reported that there was no electricity source at all.

Prices of fuel sources [*CL: 2.15 /3]



Most common place for women to give birth [*CL: 1.39/3]



Most common source of electricity [*CL: 3.00/3]

