

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 December 2016 referring to the situation in November 2016.

Covering 10 governorates in Syria, with the exception of As Sweida, Deir ez Zor, Lattakia and Tartous, these factsheets present selected indicators for the WASH, health, displacement, shelter, NFIs, livelihoods, food security and education sectors. The factsheets do not cover the entire range of indicators gathered in the HSOS 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/>

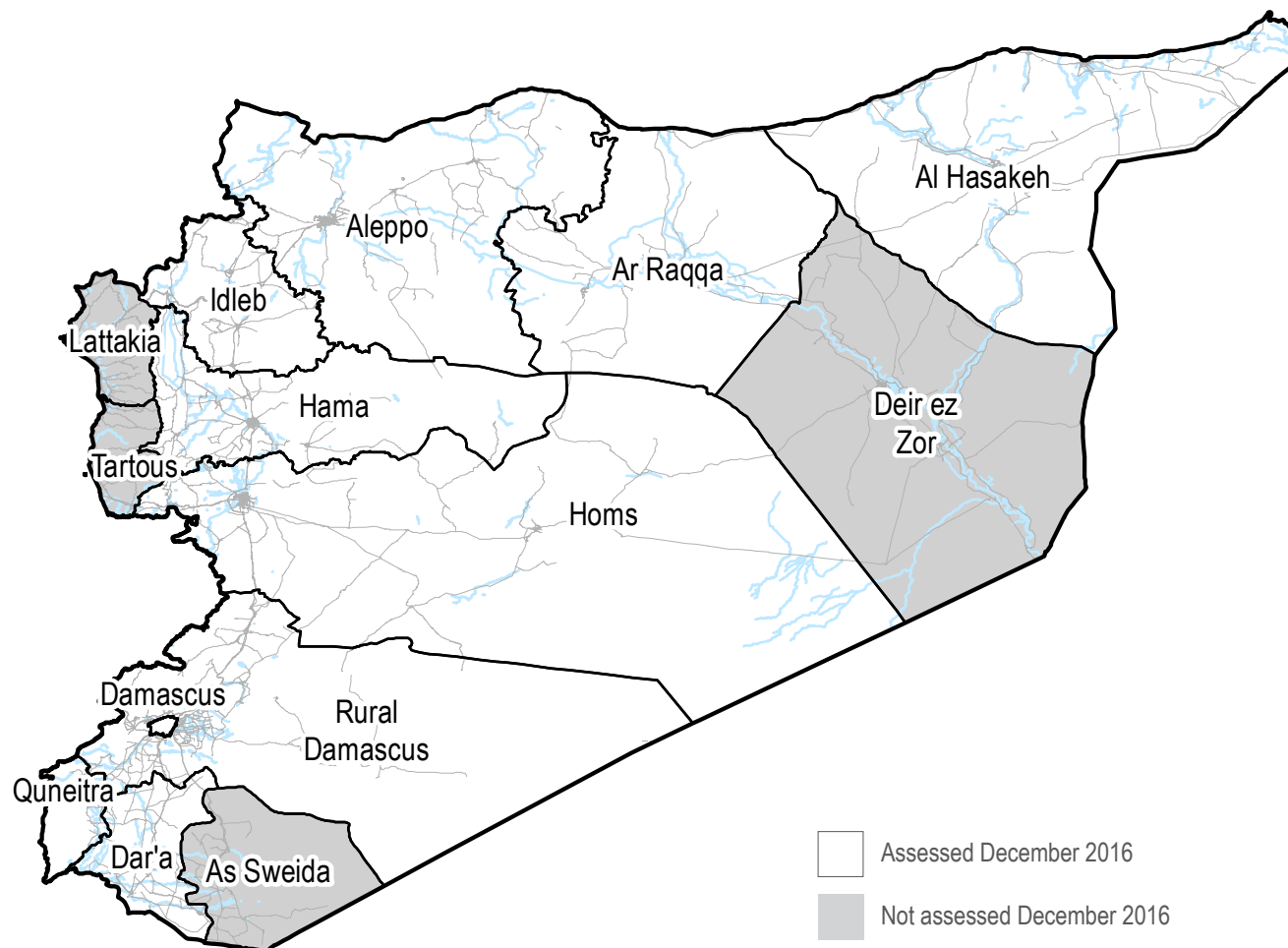
Methodology and limitations

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

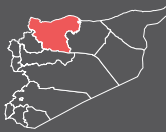
In December, information was collected from Key Informants in 472 communities across Syria. For each question asked, confidence levels are assigned based on the Key Informant's area of expertise and knowledge of the sector-specific situation.

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

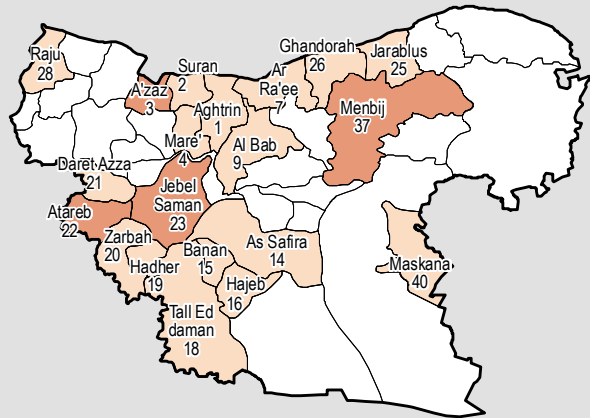
Coverage



PDF: [click on governorate name to jump to factsheet](#)



Coverage map

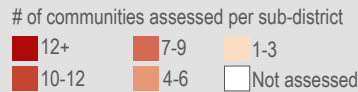


Context

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

Coverage

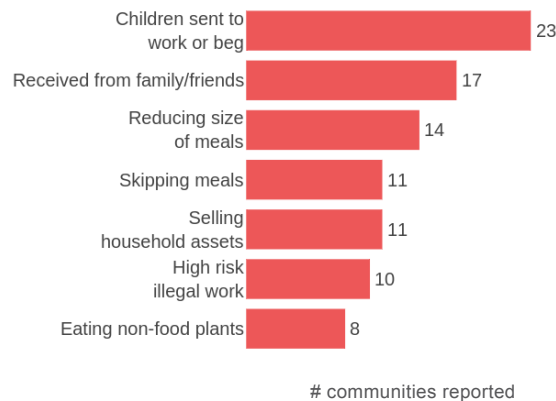
Communities assessed: 40/1255
Sub-districts assessed: 20/40



Livelihoods

In November, sending children to work or beg was reportedly the most common strategy to cope with a lack of resources. Extreme food-based strategies such as eating non-food plants and eating food waste were reported in several communities, including Al Waha, Esan, Burj Azawi, Mgheirat Shibli, Jdideh, Qubbet Elturkman, Tall Ed-daman, Bluzeh and Maryuda.

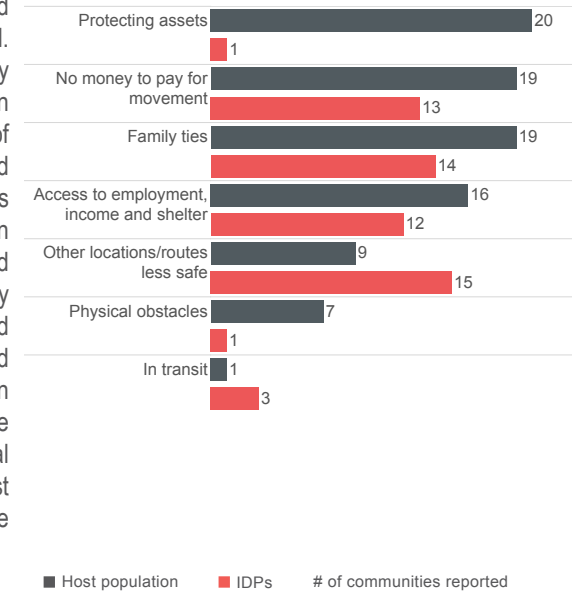
Most common coping strategies [²CL: 2.8/3]



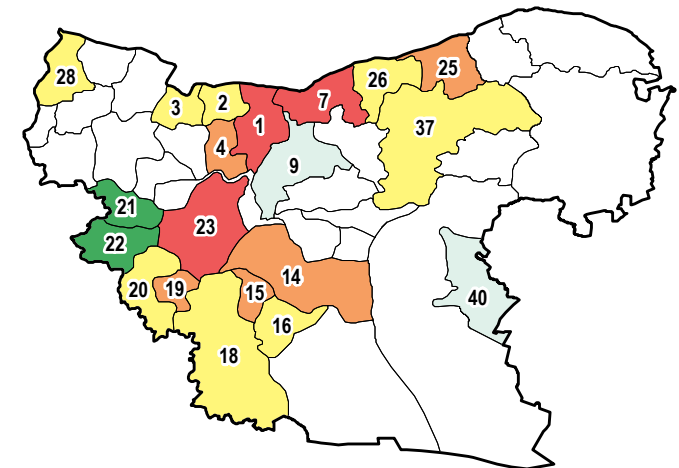
Displacement

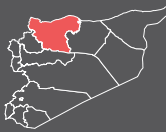
No pre-conflict populations were left in five assessed communities³. More than half of the pre-conflict population was reported in a majority of communities assessed. Pre-conflict populations predominantly remained in their communities of origin in order to protect assets, due to a lack of financial resources to pay for travel and because of family ties. Physical constraints to movement were reported in seven communities, most of which are located in As Safira district. IDPs were reportedly present in twenty-one communities, and new arrivals during November were reported in thirteen communities. The perception that other locations or routes would be less safe, family ties and a lack of financial resources to pay for travel were the most common reasons for IDPs to remain in the communities assessed.

Most common reasons for staying: IDPs vs host population [²CL: 2.6/3]



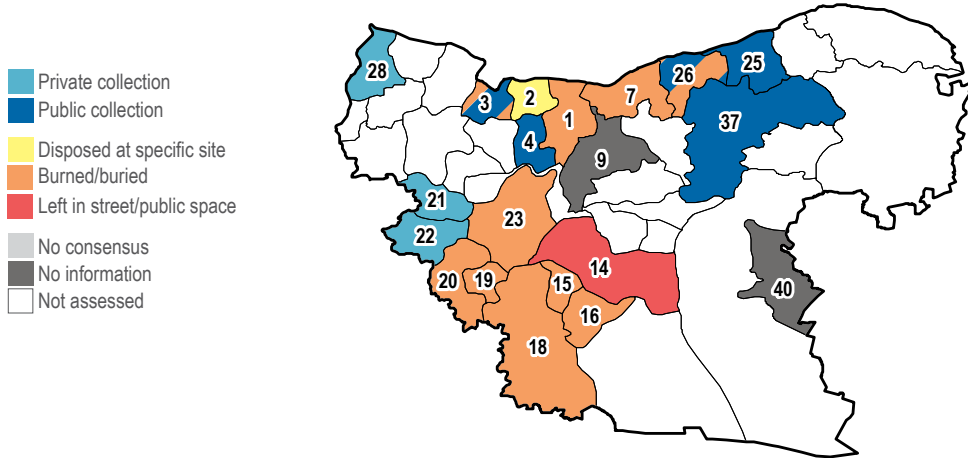
Most commonly reported % of original population remaining per sub-district (excluding IDPs) [²CL: 2.4/3]





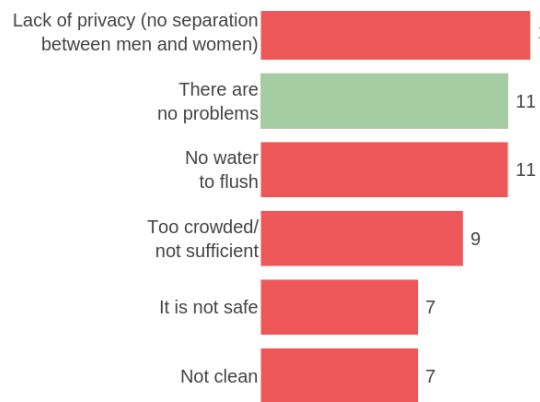
WASH

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



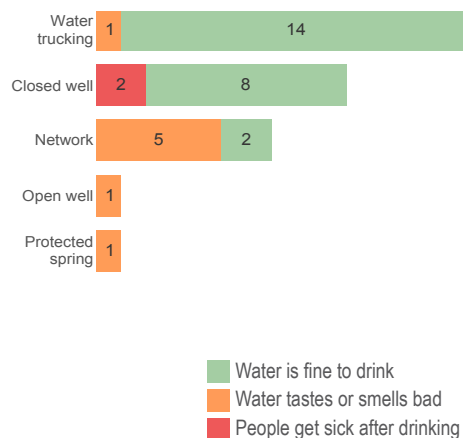
In November, water trucking was reportedly the main source of drinking water in the communities assessed, followed by closed wells. People mostly reported that they perceived water as fine to drink, while water reportedly made people sick in two communities (Tal Bajer and Qubbet Elturkman) and tasted or smelled bad in eight others. Where issues with latrines were reported, lack of privacy and a lack of water for flushing were the most commonly reported problems.

Problems with latrines [¹CL: 3/3]



communities reported

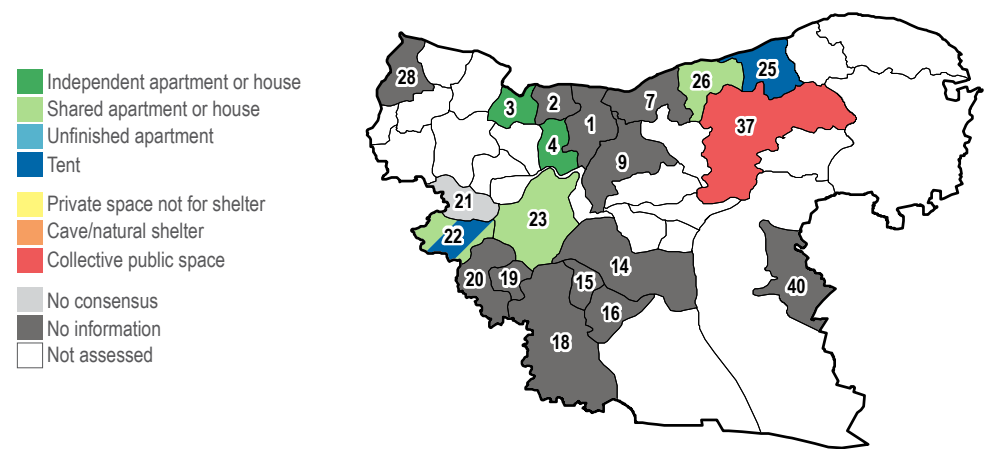
Most common drinking water source and status [¹CL: 3/3]



communities reported

Shelter

Most common shelter lived in by IDPs [¹CL: 2.6/3]



The average reported rent price² in the governorate (11794 SYP) was higher than the average rent paid across the country (9036 SYP). The lowest rent prices per room were reported in Hor Bshinkit (3000 SYP), the highest in Azaz (25000 SYP).

Education

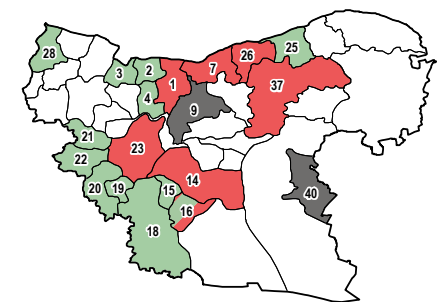
Availability of primary schools [¹CL: 3/3]

Most children accessed education in eight of the communities assessed. A majority of communities reported barriers to accessing education; the most commonly reported ones were a lack of teaching staff, a lack of school supplies, and destruction of some facilities.

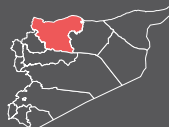
Most common reasons why children did not attend school [¹CL: 2.4/3]



communities reported

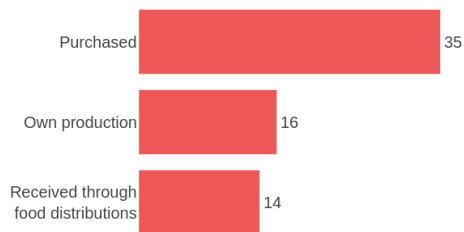


communities reported



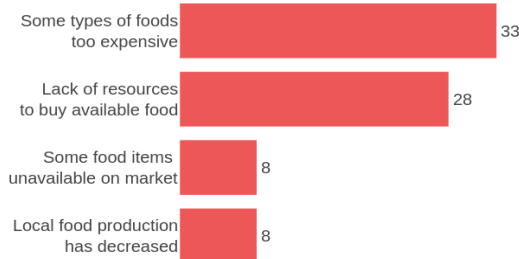
Food Security

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



communities reported

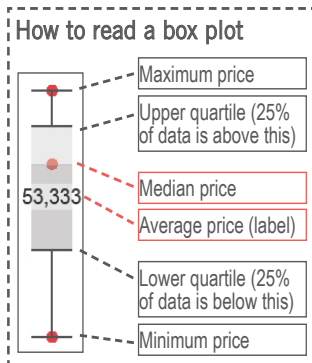
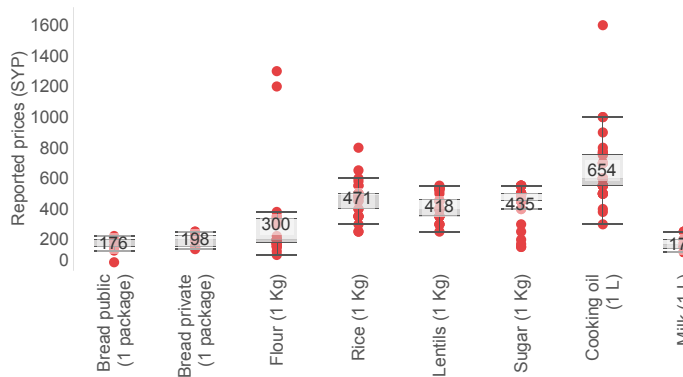
Challenges to accessing food [¹CL: 3/3]



communities reported

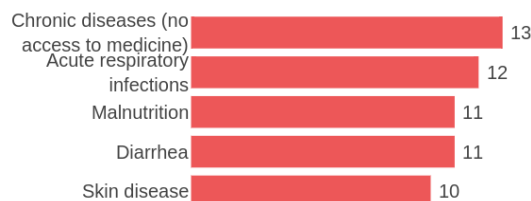
As was the case in previous months, in November, most communities reported being able to purchase food. Producing food or obtaining it through food distributions were also commonly reported across the communities assessed. All communities reported barriers to accessing food, with the most commonly reported challenges being the high prices of some items on markets and a lack of sufficient resources to buy food.

Prices of food items² [¹CL: 2.6/3]



Health

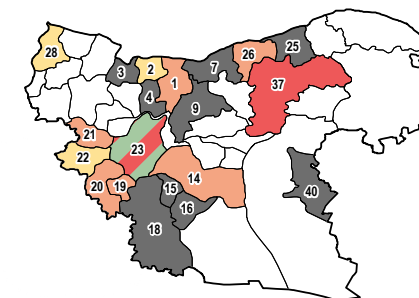
Reported health problems [¹CL: 2.1/3]



communities reported

Chronic disease was the most common health concern reported among the communities assessed, followed closely by respiratory infections, malnutrition and diarrhea. Where information was available, all communities reported difficulties in accessing health care, especially due to unavailability of facilities and high cost of transportation to the nearest services.

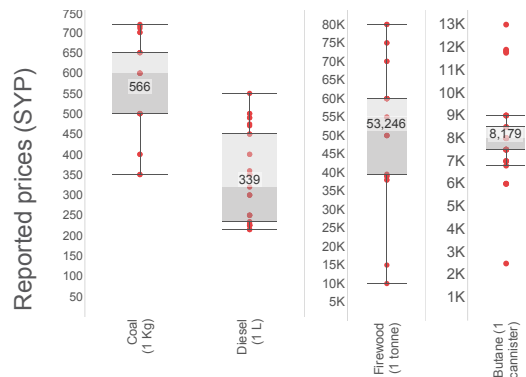
Most common place for women to give birth [¹CL: 1.4/3]



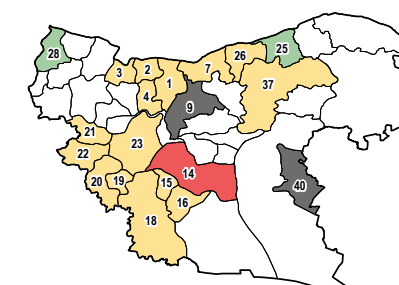
- Primary health care facility
- Hospital
- At home with midwife
- At home without midwife
- No women left in the area
- No consensus
- No information
- Not assessed

NFIs

Prices of fuel sources² [¹CL: 2.1/3]

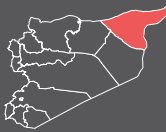


Most common source of electricity [¹CL: 3/3]

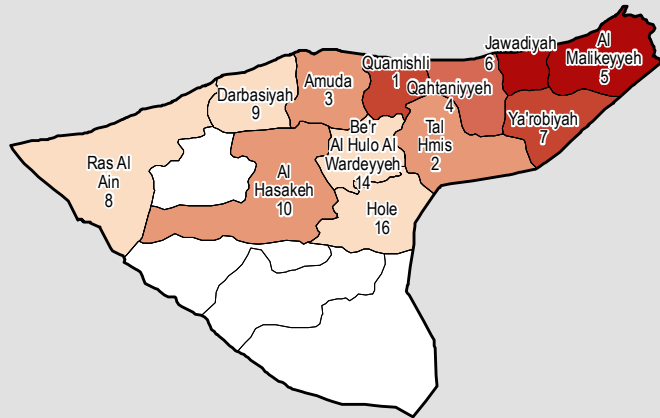


- Main network
- Generator
- No electricity source
- No consensus
- No information
- Not assessed

A majority of communities reported that generators provided their main source of electricity, as was the case in previous months. No electricity source was reportedly available in Al Waha, As Safira sub-district. All except six communities reported experiencing fuel shortages.



Coverage map

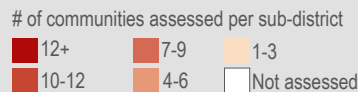


Context

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

Coverage

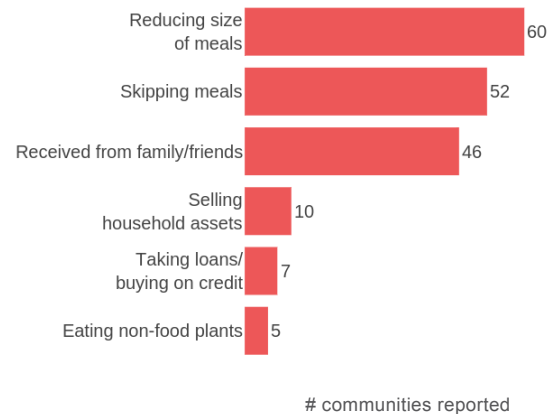
Communities assessed: 83/745
Sub-districts assessed: 12/16



Livelihoods

In November, as was the case in previous months, coping strategies for lack of resources commonly included reducing the size of and skipping meals, as well as borrowing money from family and friends. Extreme food-based strategies were reported in a wider number of communities, compared to October, with populations resorting to eating non-food plants and eating food waste in Ein Elkhadra, Hamra, Khweitleh Yarubiyeh, Hilweh, Msheirfeh Qahtaniyyeh and Lower New Siha.

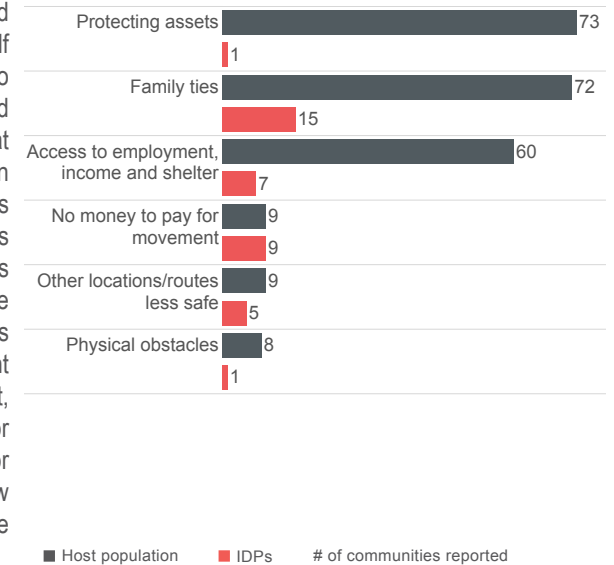
Most common coping strategies [²CL: 2.6/3]



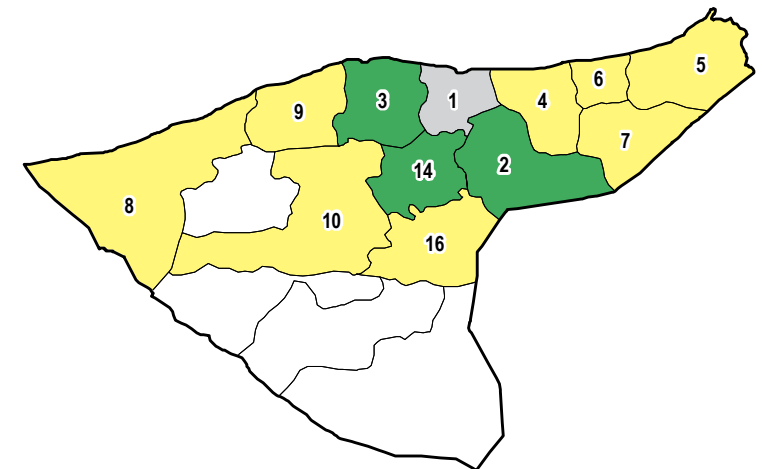
Displacement

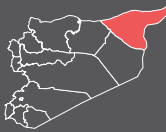
Less than 25% of the pre-conflict populations remained in the communities of Abu Rasin, Akula and Tartab, Qamishli sub-district, while about one fourth of the assessed communities reported that less than half of the original population remained. Two communities, Mathluthet Hamzeh and Tal Tawel (Marsho), also reported that 76% to 100% of the remaining population were women. Pre-conflict populations overwhelmingly stayed in their communities of origin in order to protect their assets and due to family ties, as was the case in previous months. Physical obstacles to movement were reported in eight communities. Where IDPs were present, family ties and a lack of money to pay for travel were common reported reasons for remaining in their host communities. New IDP arrivals were reported in two of the communities assessed.

Most common reasons for staying: IDPs vs host population [²CL: 2.1/3]



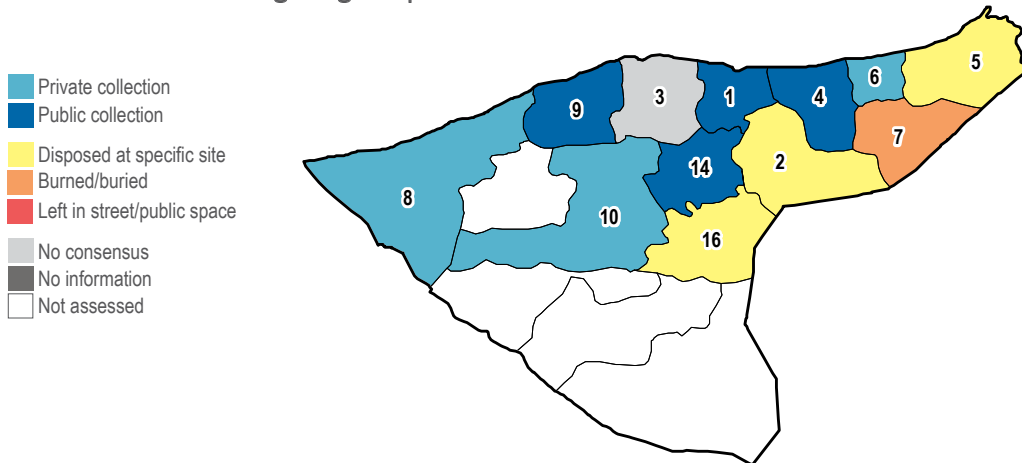
Most commonly reported % of original population remaining per sub-district (excluding IDPs) [²CL: 2/3]





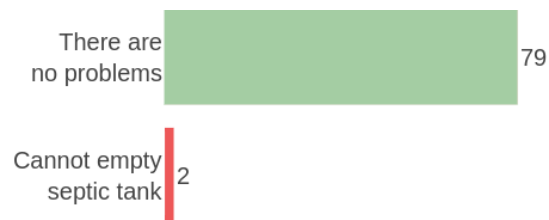
WASH

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

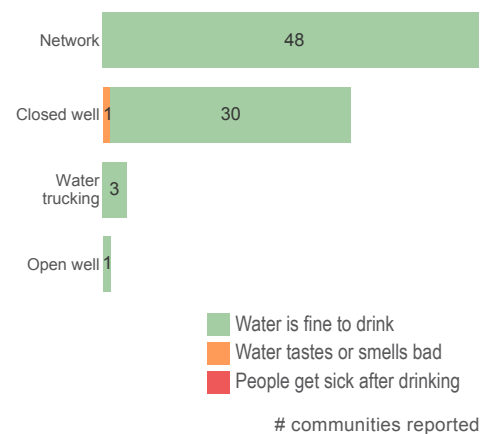


In November, the most common source of drinking water across the governorate was the water network, reported in 48 of the communities assessed, with closed wells as second most common source. Water was fine to drink in the majority of communities assessed, with the exception of Sharm El Sheikh, where water reportedly tasted or smelled bad. An overwhelming majority of communities reported there were no problems with latrines.

Problems with latrines [¹CL: 3/3]



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

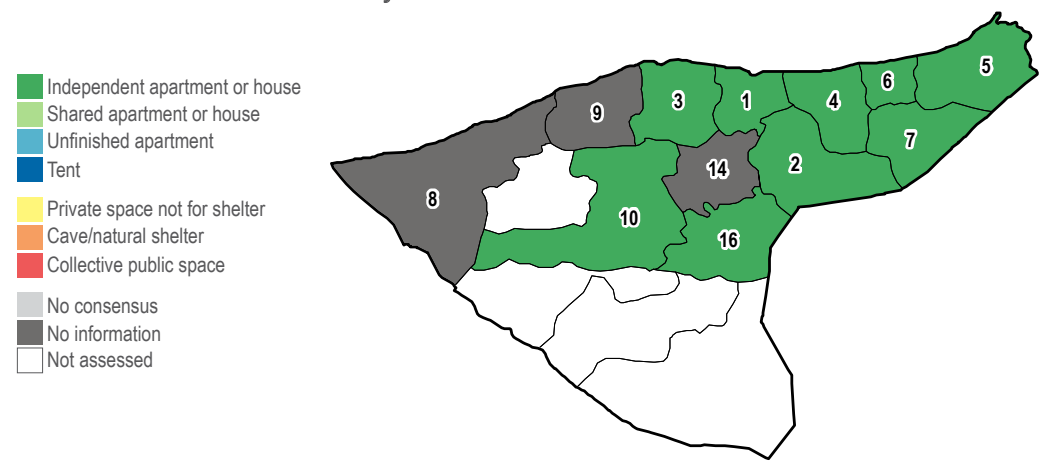


communities reported

communities reported

Shelter

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

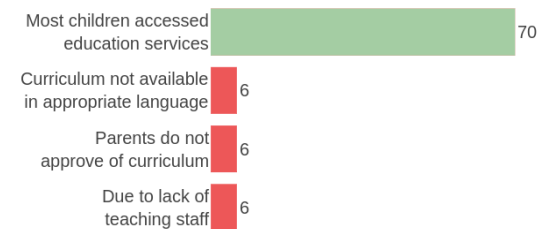


The average reported rent price² in the governorate (6000 SYP) was lower than the average rent paid across the country (9036 SYP). The lowest rent prices per room were reported in Quamishli (Hay Jomayeh) (2000 SYP), the highest in Abu Rasin (15000 SYP).

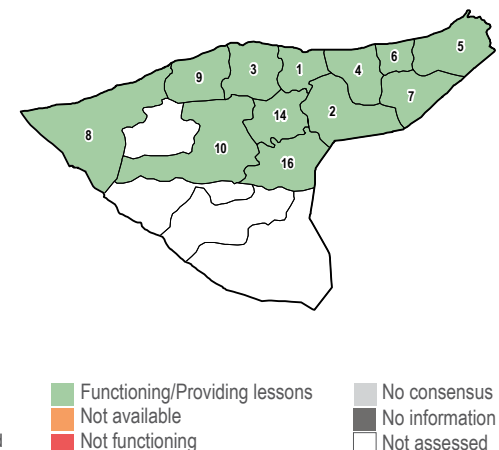
Education

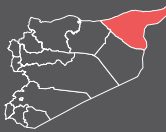
Primary schools were mostly reported as functioning, Availability of primary schools [¹CL: 3/3] and most children reportedly accessed education in 70 out of 83 communities assessed. Common barriers to accessing education in other communities included a lack of teaching staff and supplies.

Most common reasons why children did not attend school [¹CL: 2.7/3]



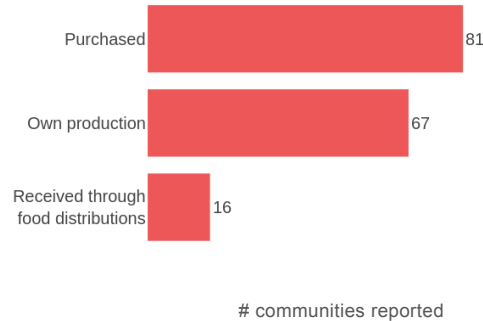
communities reported



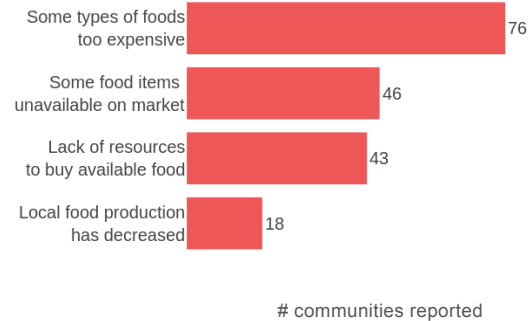


Food Security

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

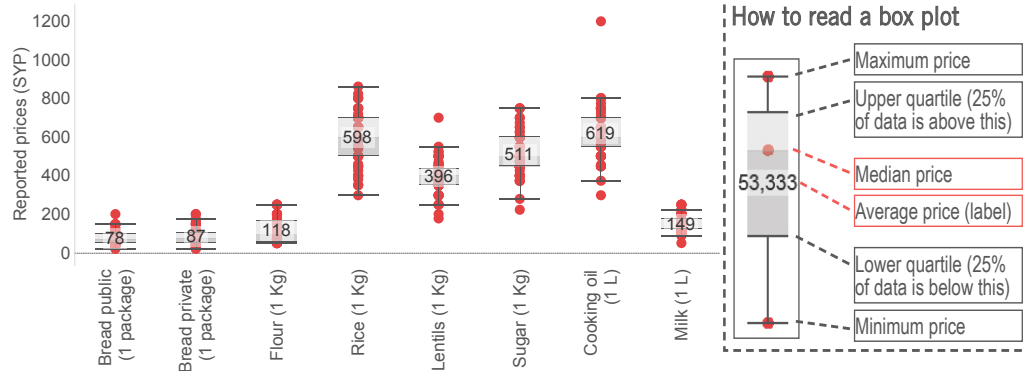


Challenges to accessing food [¹CL: 3/3]



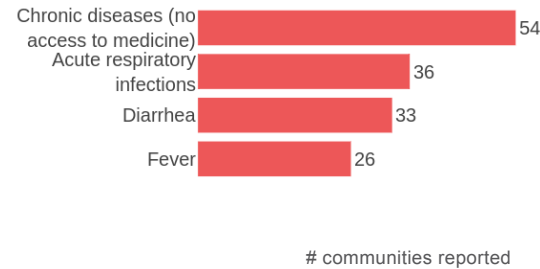
As was the case in October, more than half of the assessed communities reported purchasing and production as the most common means to procure food. The most common barriers to accessing food on markets were the high prices and the lack of availability of some food items, as well as a lack of financial resources to buy available food.

Prices of food items² [¹CL: 2.1/3]

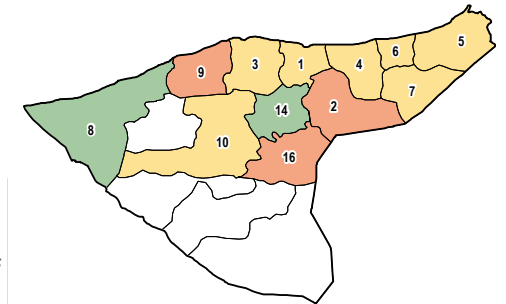


Health

Reported health problems [¹CL: 2/3]



Most common place for women to give birth [¹CL: 1.6/3]

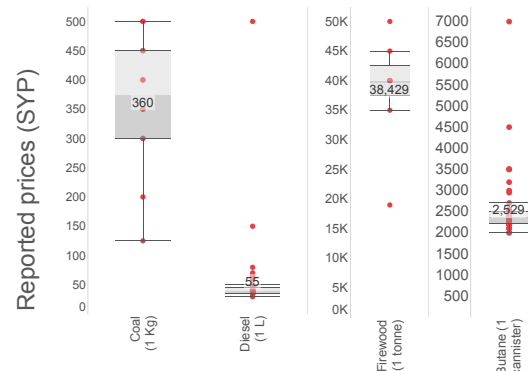


Chronic diseases and lack of access to medicine were reportedly common concerns across the majority of communities assessed this month, as was the case in October, followed by acute respiratory infections and diarrhea. No health facilities were reportedly available in a majority of communities and high cost of transportation was another predominant barrier to accessing available services.

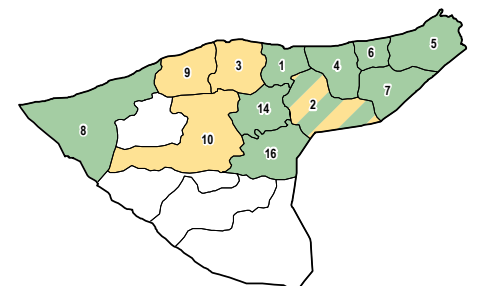
- Primary health care facility
- Hospital
- At home with midwife
- At home without midwife
- No women left in the area
- No consensus
- No information
- Not assessed

NFIs

Prices of fuel sources² [¹CL: 2.1/3]

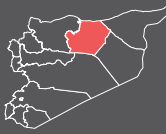


Most common source of electricity [¹CL: 3/3]

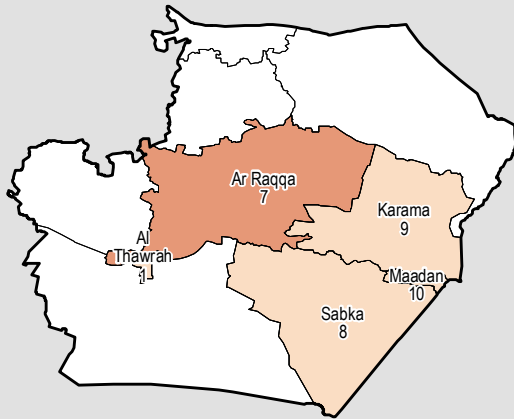


In November, more than half of the communities assessed reported relying on the main network as their primary source of electricity. Fuel shortages were reported in sixteen communities, an increase compared to October, with cutting trees as the most commonly reported coping strategy.

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



Coverage map

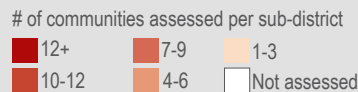


Context

Ar Raqqa governorate hosts an estimated 193,846 internally displaced persons and 489,797 people in need of assistance. Most areas in the governorate remain hard to reach for humanitarian actors.¹

Coverage

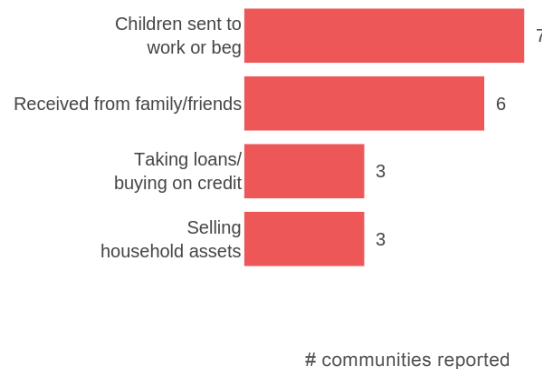
Communities assessed: 9/306
Sub-districts assessed: 5/10



Livelihoods

During November, sending children to beg and borrowing money from family and friends were predominant coping strategies in Ar Raqqa. Spending days without eating was reportedly common in Sukariyet Tal Elsamen and Kdeiran, while high risk illegal work was reported in Karama.

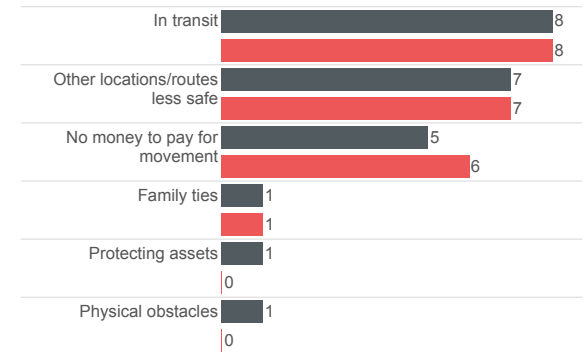
Most common coping strategies [²CL: 3/3]



Displacement

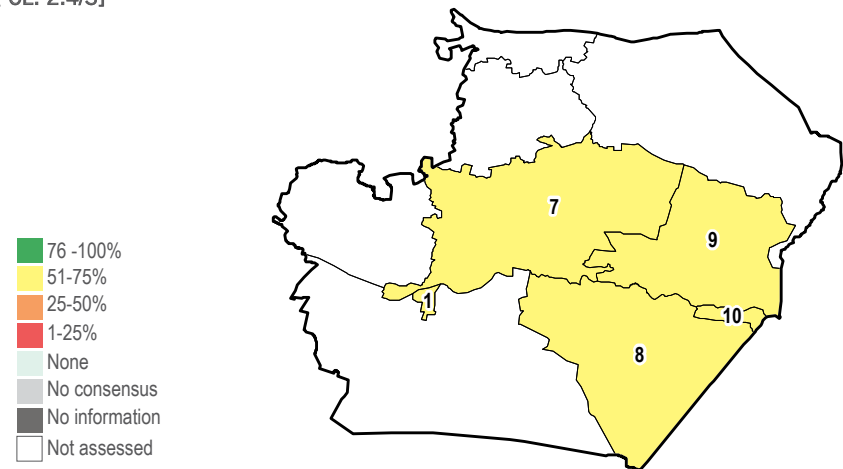
Most communities reported that 51-75% of the pre-conflict populations remained. Where information was available, IDPs were reportedly present in all communities, and new arrivals in November were also reported in all communities. Unlike October, populations were reportedly in transit in a majority of communities, while the most common reason for pre-conflict populations and IDPs to remain in the communities assessed was the perception that other locations or routes would be less safe. This was followed by a lack of money to pay for transportation.

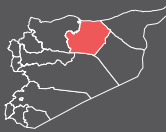
Most common reasons for staying: IDPs vs host population [²CL: 2.8/3]



■ Host population ■ IDPs # of communities reported

Most commonly reported % of original population remaining per sub-district (excluding IDPs) [²CL: 2.4/3]

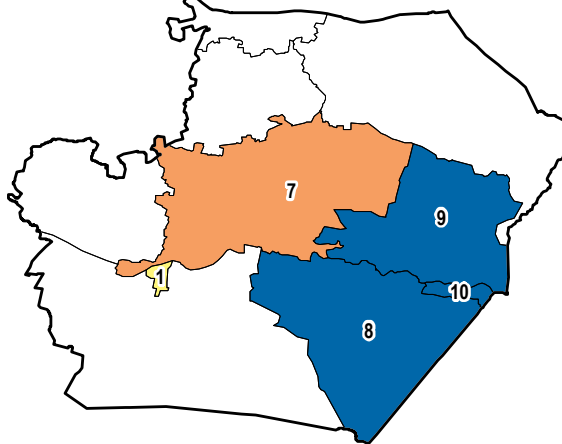




WASH

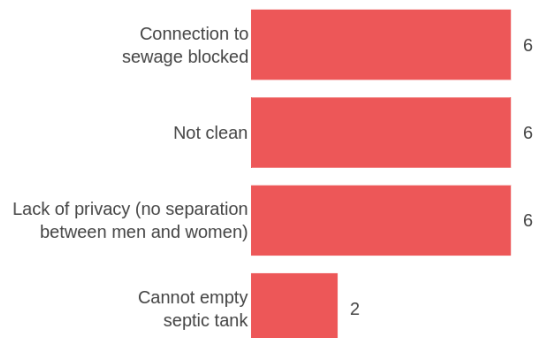
Most common form of garbage disposal [¹CL: 3/3]

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

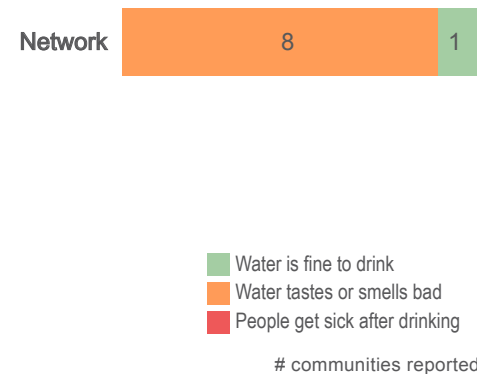


In November, water was reportedly fine to drink only in Al-Thawrah. In all other assessed communities water reportedly tasted or smelled bad. The main reported water source was the water network, reported in all communities assessed. Problems with latrines were reported in all communities assessed, with blockage of sewages, unclean services and a lack of privacy being the most commonly reported issues.

Problems with latrines [¹CL: 3/3]



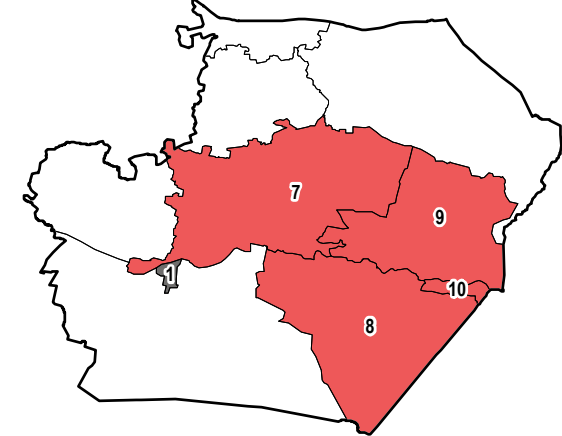
Most common drinking water source and status [¹CL: 3/3]



Shelter

Most common shelter lived in by IDPs [¹CL: 2.5/3]

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



The average reported rent price² in the governorate (9083 SYP) was about the same as the average rent paid across the country (9036 SYP). The lowest rent prices per room were reported in Rafqa, Ar Raqqa City (4000 SYP), the highest in Al-Thawrah (20000 SYP).

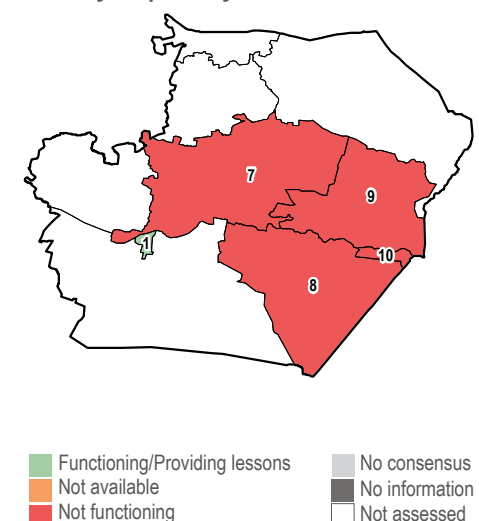
Education

Primary school facilities were reportedly not functioning in any of the assessed communities except Al-Thawrah in November. This was mainly due to a lack of teaching staff and school supplies, and to the destruction of facilities.

Most common reasons why children did not attend school [¹CL: 2.1/3]



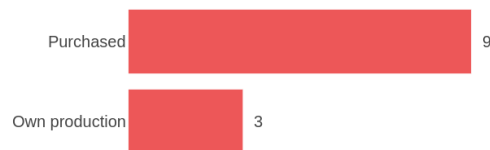
Availability of primary schools [¹CL: 3/3]





Food Security

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



communities reported

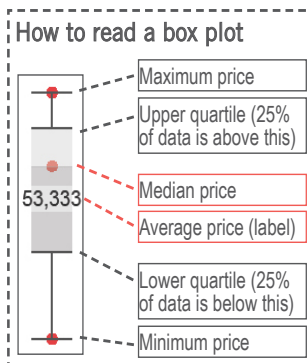
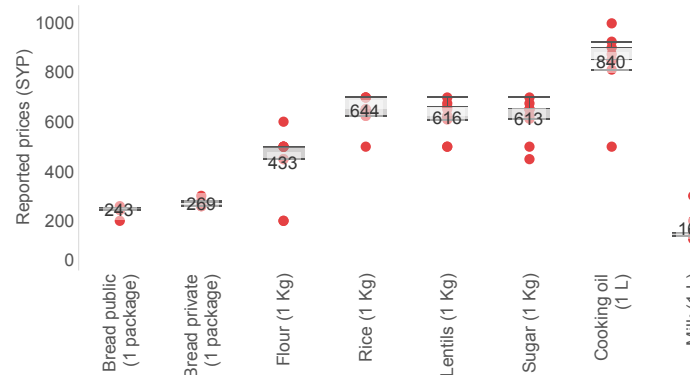
Challenges to accessing food [¹CL: 3/3]



communities reported

Where information was available, all communities assessed reported being able to purchase or produce food. A majority of communities also reported that local food production decreased during November, while the high prices of food items and a lack of financial resources remained common barriers similarly to previous months.

Prices of food items² [¹CL: 2.9/3]



Health

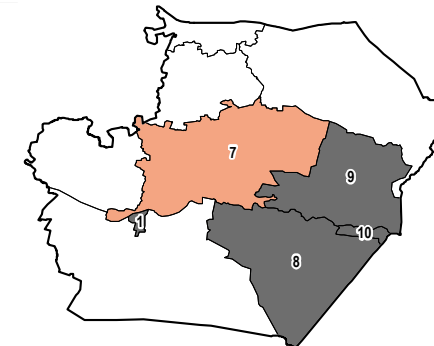
Reported health problems [¹CL: 2.1/3]



communities reported

Malnutrition was the most commonly reported health concern across assessed communities in November, along with skin disease. All communities except Al-Thawrah, in Al-Thawrah sub-district, reported that medical facilities were unavailable. This, along with security concerns over travel to the nearest services, was reportedly the most common barrier to accessing care.

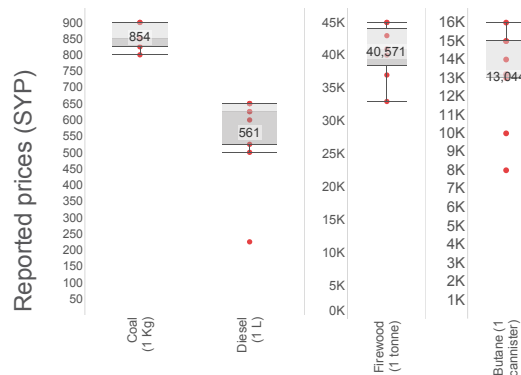
Most common place for women to give birth [¹CL: 1.1/3]



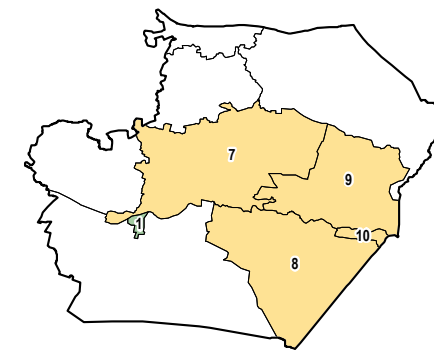
- Primary health care facility
- Hospital
- At home with midwife
- At home without midwife
- No women left in the area
- No consensus
- No information
- Not assessed

NFIs

Prices of fuel sources² [¹CL: 2.1/3]



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

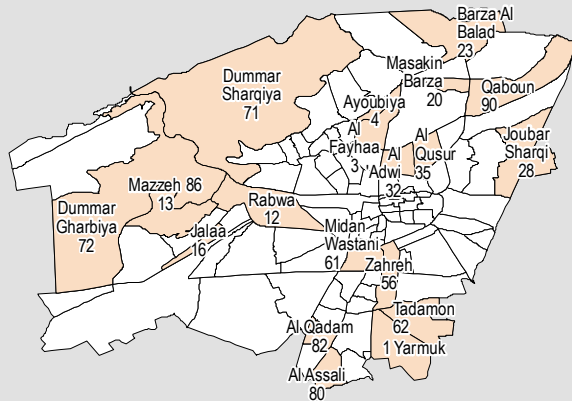


- Main network
- Generator
- No electricity source
- No consensus
- No information
- Not assessed

Generators were the main source of electricity in most communities assessed, with the exception of Al-Thawrah and Kdeiran, where the main network was reported as the primary electricity source. Fuel shortages were reported in Sukariyet Tal Elsamen, Hilo Abed, and Kdeiran.



Coverage map

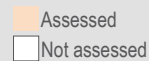


Context

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

Coverage

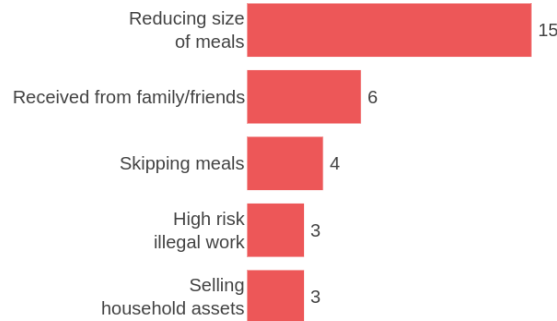
Neighbourhoods assessed: 19/97



Livelihoods

As was the case in October, in November, the most common reported strategy to cope with a lack of income was reducing the size of meals followed by borrowing money from family and friends. Extreme food-based strategies were not reported in any of the neighbourhoods assessed, while high risk or illegal work was reported in Jobber, Tadamon and Yarmuk neighbourhoods.

Most common coping strategies [²CL: 2.7/3]

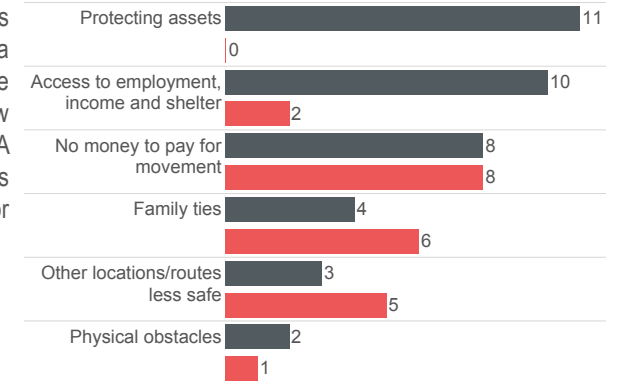


neighbourhoods reported

Displacement

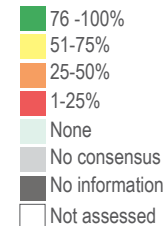
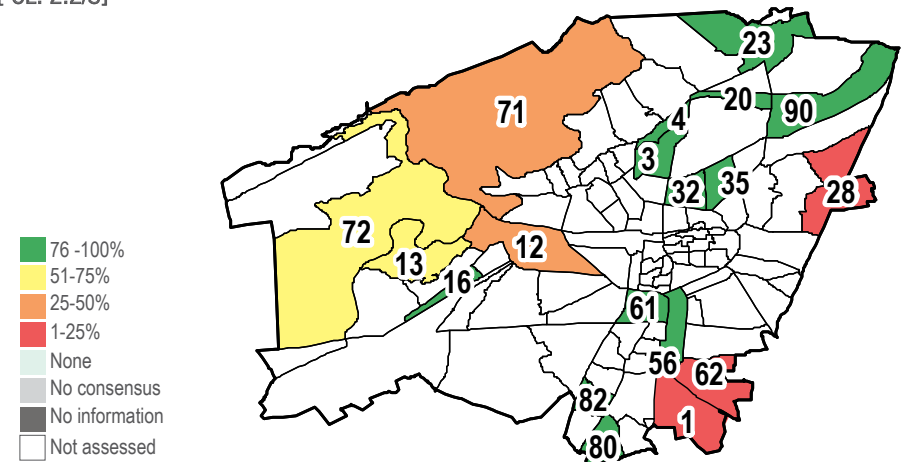
In most neighbourhoods it was reported that more than half of the pre-conflict population remained. The most common reasons to stay were reportedly protection of assets, access to employment, income and shelter, and a lack of money to pay for travel. IDPs were present in all neighbourhoods, while no new arrivals were reported during November. A lack of money to pay for transportation was the most commonly reported reason for IDPs to remain in their host communities.

Most common reasons for staying: IDPs vs host population [²CL: 2.4/3]



■ Host population ■ IDPs # of neighbourhoods reported

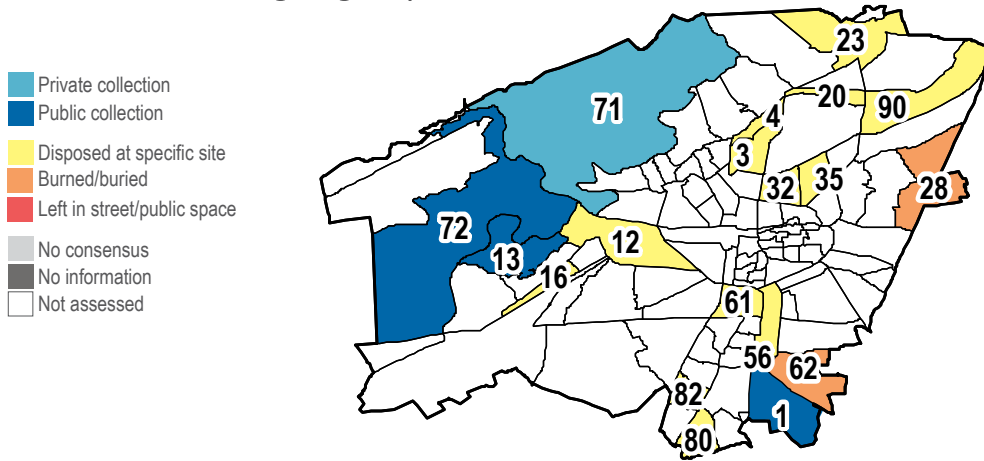
Most commonly reported % of original population remaining per sub-district (excluding IDPs) [²CL: 2.2/3]





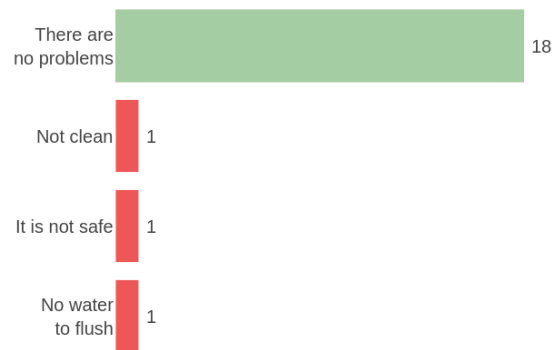
WASH

Most common form of garbage disposal [¹CL: 2.9/3]

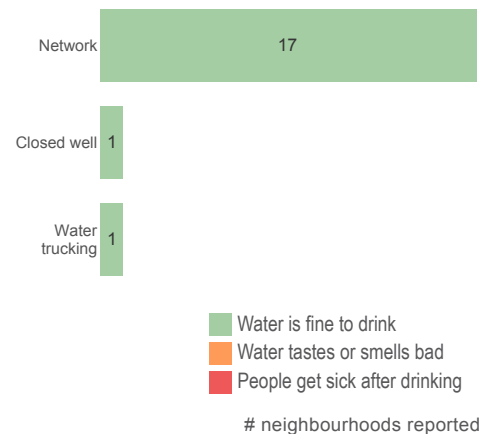


Most neighbourhoods reportedly relied on the network in November as their main source of drinking water and in all, water was perceived as fine to drink. Problems with latrines were only reported in Rabwa.

Problems with latrines [¹CL: 3/3]

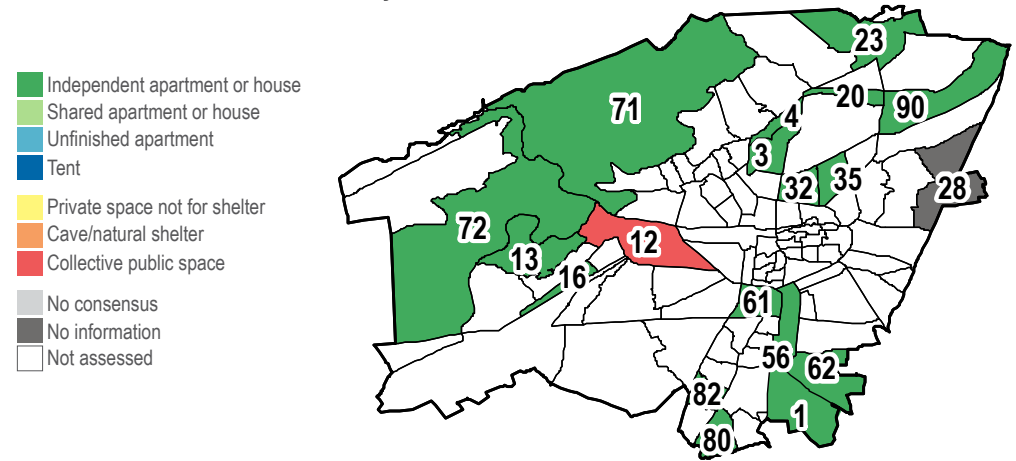


Most common drinking water source and status [¹CL: 3/3]



Shelter

Most common shelter lived in by IDPs [¹CL: 2.2/3]

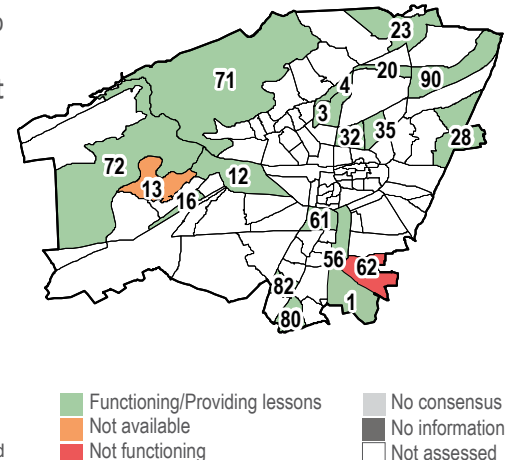
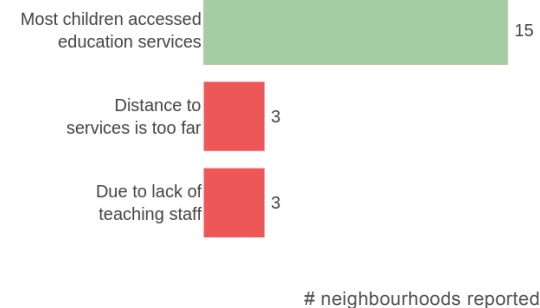


The average reported rent price² in the governorate (16550 SYP) was higher than the average rent paid across the country (9036 SYP). The lowest rent prices per room were reported in Damascus (Qaboun) (2000 SYP), the highest in Damascus (Rabwa) (50000 SYP).

Education

Functioning primary education facilities were reportedly available in fifteen out of eighteen neighbourhoods assessed. The main reported barriers to children accessing education were long travel distances to facilities and a lack of teaching staff.

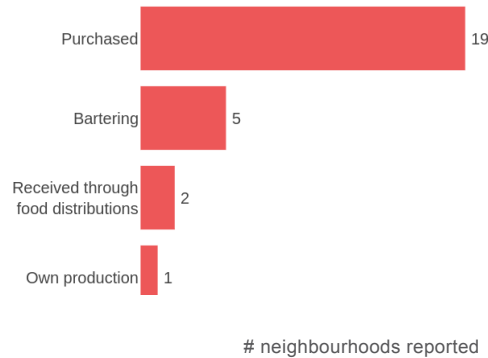
Most common reasons why children did not attend school [¹CL: 2.2/3]





Food Security

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



Challenges to accessing food [¹CL: 2.9/3]



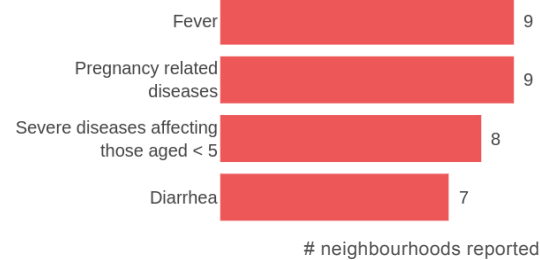
In a majority of neighbourhoods it was reported that populations obtained food by purchasing it on markets. Food distributions were reported in two neighbourhoods. No challenges to accessing food were reported in most neighbourhoods. Where challenges were present, the high prices or unavailability of some food items on markets, as well as a lack of resources to buy available food, were reportedly the most common barriers to accessing food.

Prices of food items² [¹CL: 2.7/3]

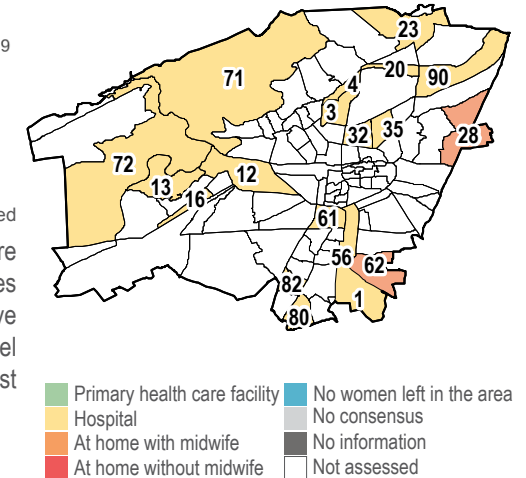


Health

Reported health problems [¹CL: 2/3]



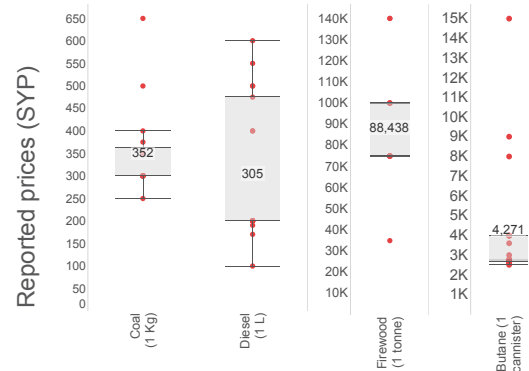
Most common place for women to give birth [¹CL: 2.1/3]



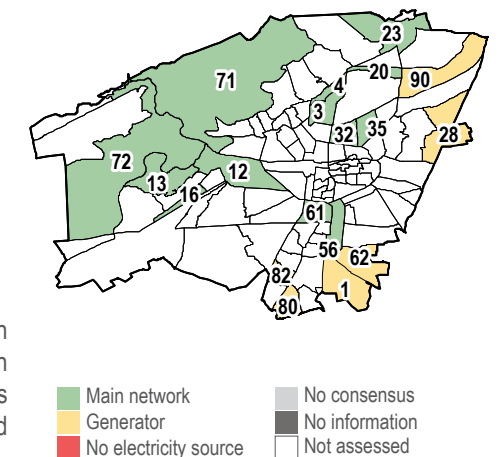
The most commonly reported health concerns were fever and pregnancy related diseases. Difficulties in accessing health services were reported in five neighbourhoods, with lack of facilities and long travel distances to the nearest services being the most commonly reported barriers.

NFIs

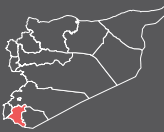
Prices of fuel sources² [¹CL: 2.4/3]



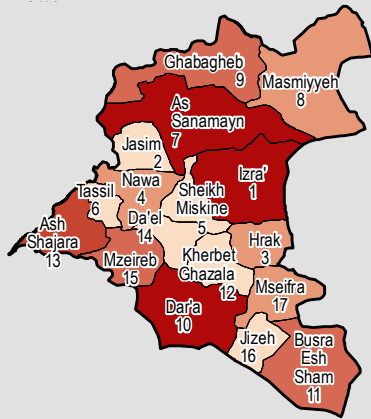
Most common source of electricity [¹CL: 3/3]



Most neighbourhoods relied on the network as their main electricity source and no fuel shortages were reported in a majority of them. Neighbourhoods relying on generators generally experienced fuel shortages, with cutting trees and burning furniture as the main coping strategies reported.



Coverage map

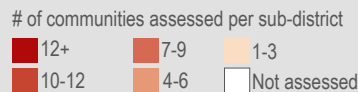


Context

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

Coverage

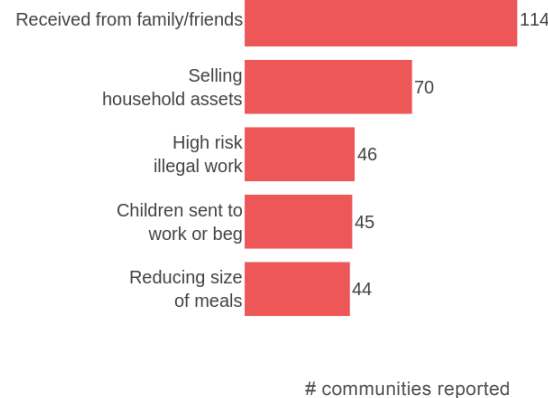
Communities assessed: 126/141
 Sub-districts assessed: 17/17



Livelihoods

In November, borrowing from family and friends was the most commonly reported coping strategy for a lack of income. Extreme food based coping strategies such as spending days without eating were reported in the communities of Um Elmayathen and Hit.

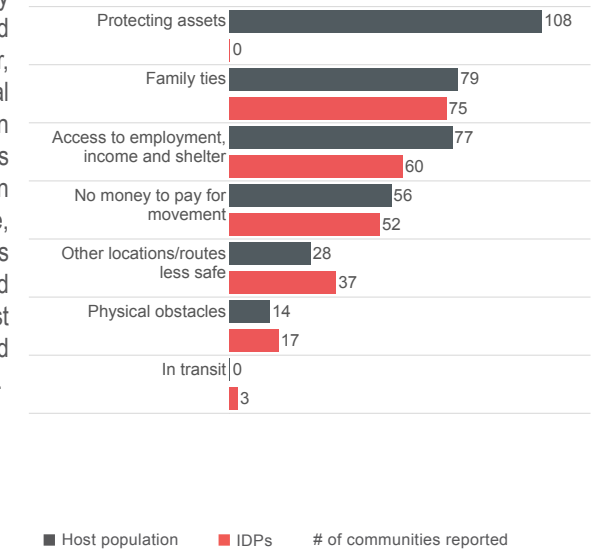
Most common coping strategies [²CL: 2.6/3]



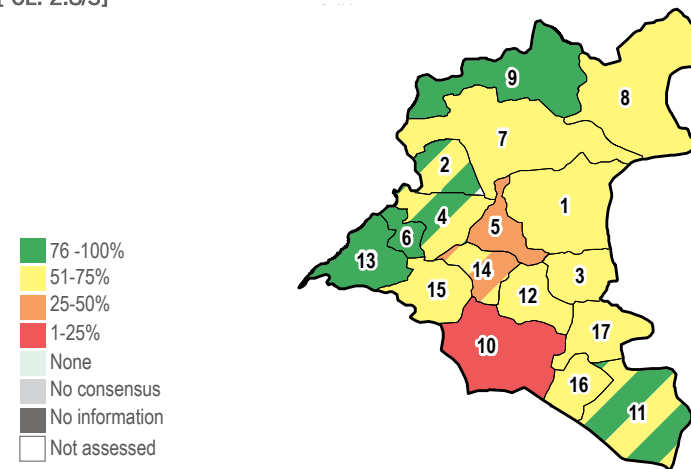
Displacement

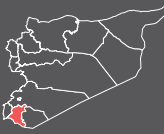
In a majority of communities assessed, more than half of the pre-conflict population reportedly remained. The most common reasons for remaining were reportedly the protection of assets, family ties, and access to employment, income and shelter, as was the case in October. Physical obstacles to movement were reported in 14 communities. Where information was available, IDPs were reportedly present in eighty-nine communities. Among these, forty communities reported new IDP arrivals during November. The main reported reasons for IDPs to stay with their host communities were reportedly family ties and access to income, employment and shelter.

Most common reasons for staying: IDPs vs host population [²CL: 2.8/3]



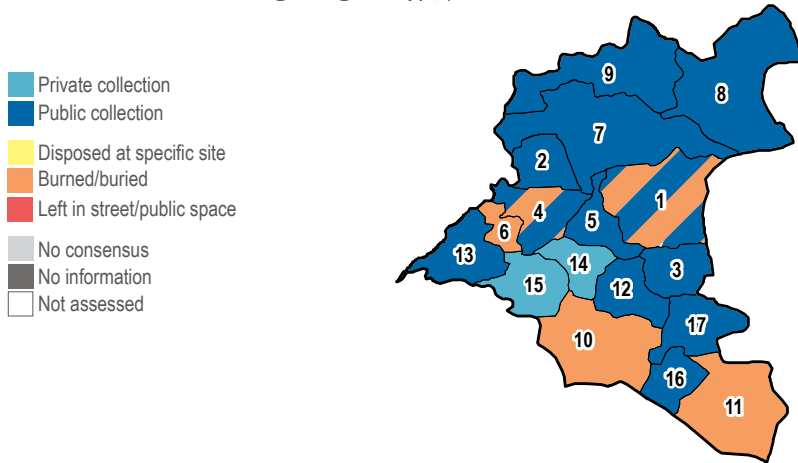
Most commonly reported % of original population remaining per sub-district (excluding IDPs) [²CL: 2.8/3]





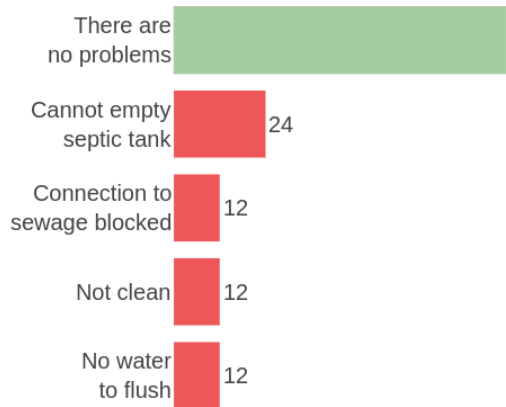
WASH

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



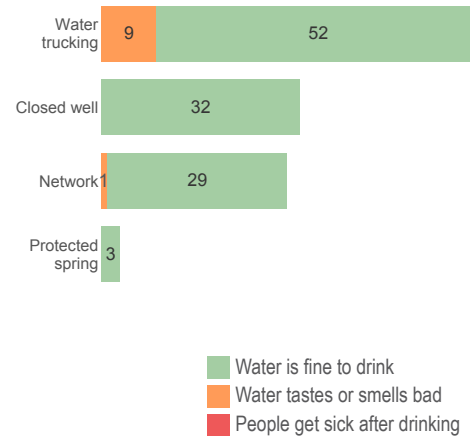
In November, assessed communities mainly relied on water trucking as their main source of drinking water. A vast majority of communities also reported water to be fine to drink, while ten communities reported that water tasted or smelled bad; the latter were predominantly communities within Dar'a City. A majority of communities reported no issues with latrines, while most commonly reported problems in other communities were the inability to empty septic tanks and blockages of sewage connections.

Problems with latrines [¹CL: 3/3]



communities reported

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

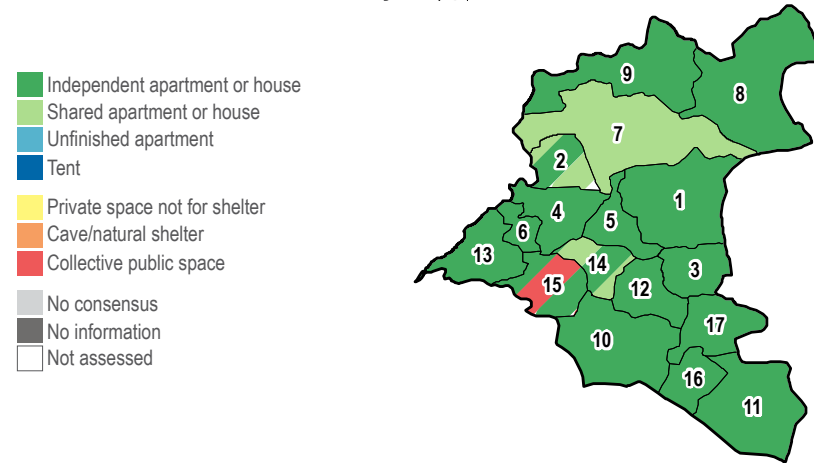


communities reported

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

Shelter

Most common shelter lived in by IDPs [¹CL: 2.7/3]

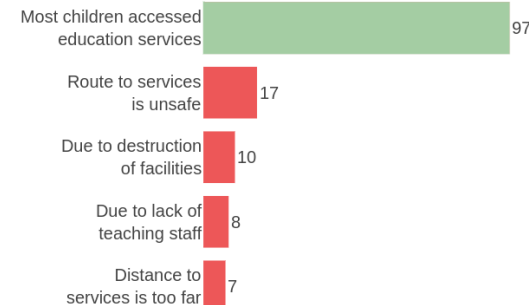


The average reported rent price² in the governorate (5447 SYP) was lower than the average rent paid across the country (9036 SYP). The lowest rent prices per room were reported in Arda (1500 SYP), the highest in Nawa (17000 SYP).

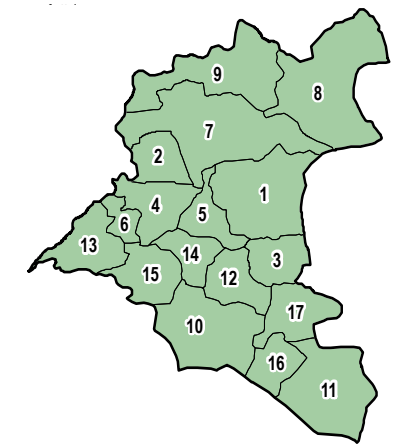
Education

A majority of communities reported that most children accessed education in November. Availability of primary schools [¹CL: 3/3] A lack of safety on routes and destruction of some facilities were the most commonly reported barriers in other communities.

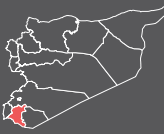
Most common reasons why children did not attend school [¹CL: 2.7/3]



communities reported

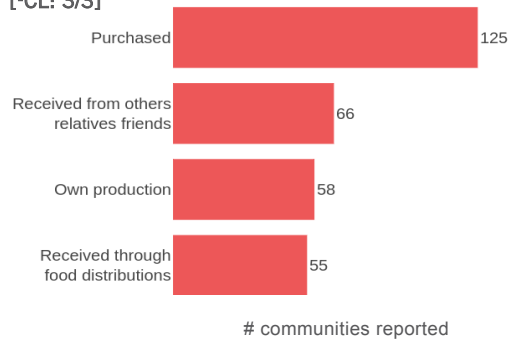


- Functioning/Providing lessons
- Not available
- Not functioning
- No consensus
- No information
- Not assessed

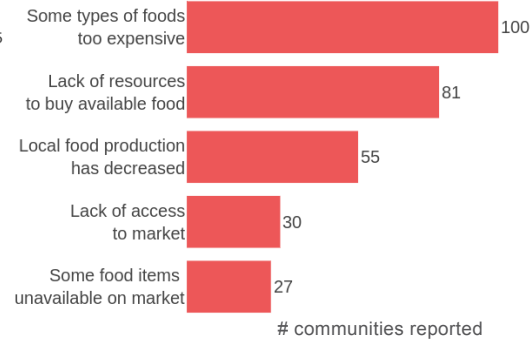


Food Security

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

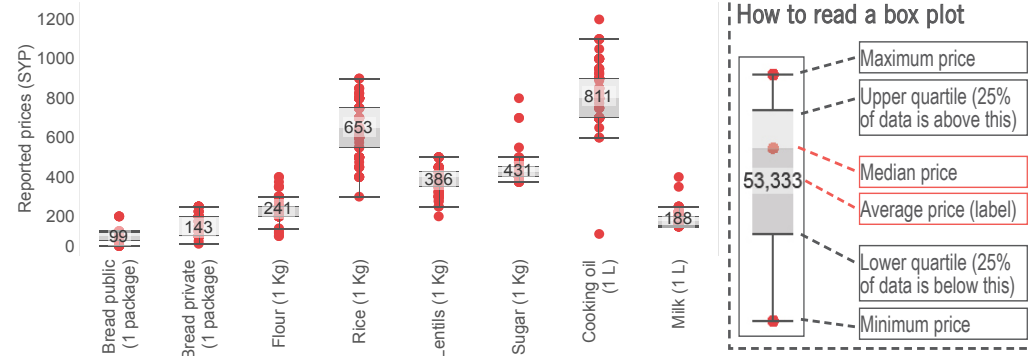


Challenges to accessing food [¹CL: 3/3]



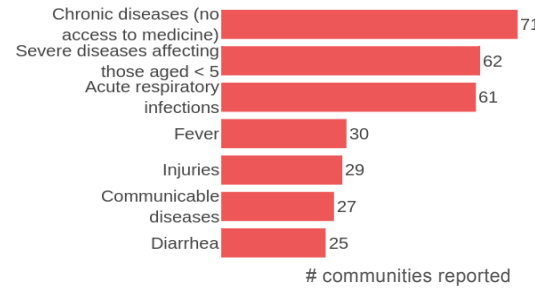
In November, a majority of communities reportedly obtained their food by purchasing it or receiving it from relatives and friends. As was the case in October, the main reported barriers to accessing food were the high prices of some items on markets and the lack of resources to buy available food.

Prices of food items² [¹CL: 2.5/3]

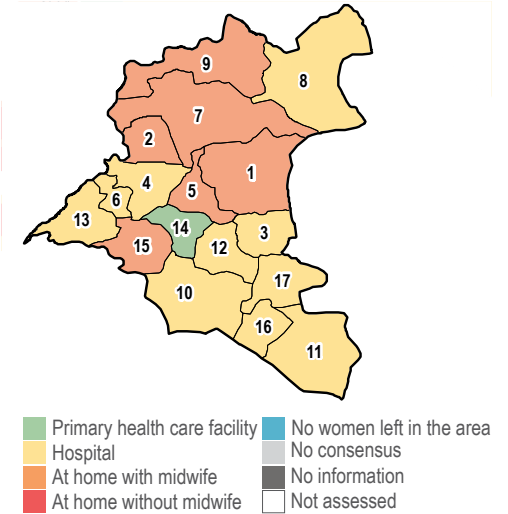


Health

Reported health problems [¹CL: 2.1/3]



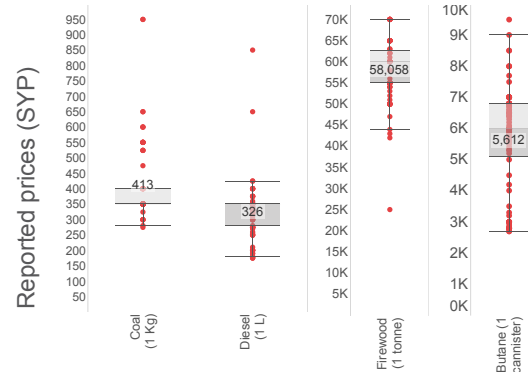
Most common place for women to give birth [¹CL: 2/3]



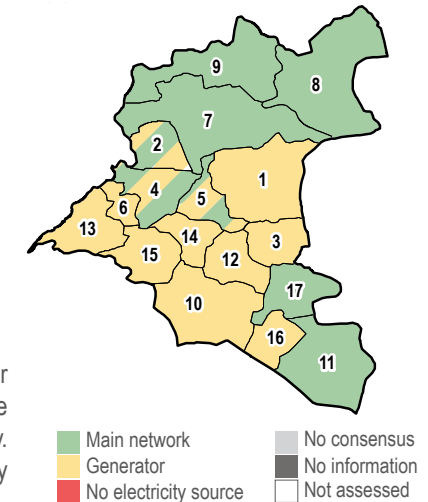
The most commonly reported health concerns were chronic diseases and lack of access to medicine, followed by severe diseases affecting children aged less than five. Malnutrition was reported in Bahra neighbourhood, Dar'a City. Major barriers to accessing health services were the absence of facilities in the area, security concerns over travelling to the nearest services, and the high costs of transportation.

NFIs

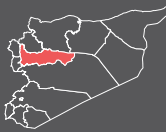
Prices of fuel sources² [¹CL: 2/3]



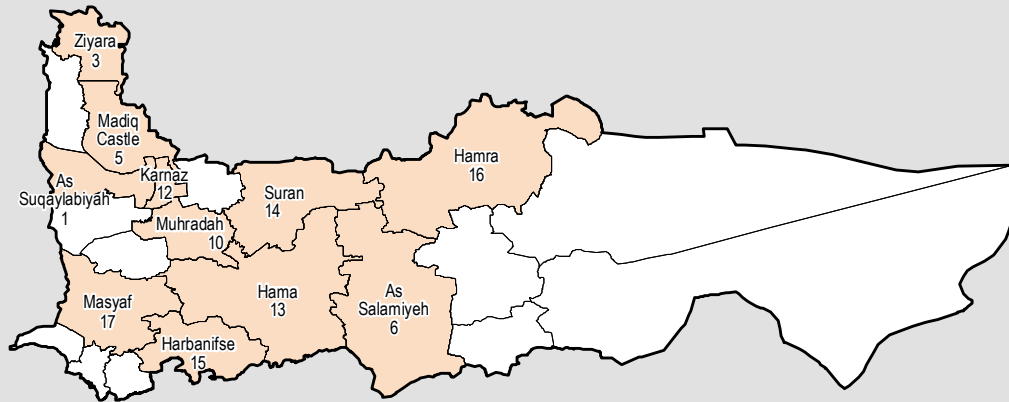
Most common source of electricity [¹CL: 3/3]



Generators were the main electricity source in November in more than 50% of the assessed communities, while five communities reportedly had no access to electricity. More than half of the communities assessed reportedly experienced fuel shortages.



Coverage map

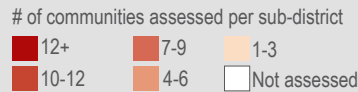


Context

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

Coverage

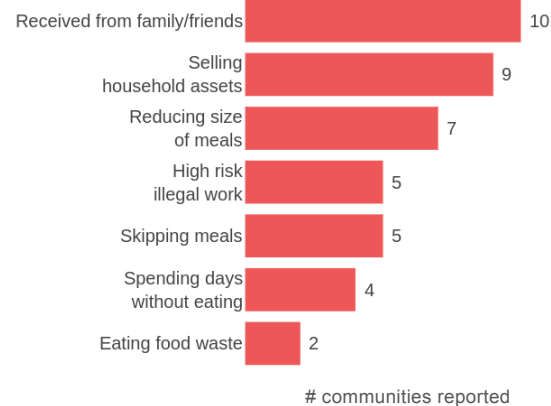
Communities assessed: 18/494
Sub-districts assessed: 11/22



Livelihoods

During November, borrowing money from family or friends and selling household assets were commonly reported coping strategies to mitigate the lack of financial resources in a majority of communities assessed. High risk, illegal work was reported in five communities, while extreme food-based strategies such as eating food waste and spending days without eating were reported respectively in Khneizir and Hama (Madina neighbourhood), and in Khneizir, Hor Bnafsor, Aqrab and Talaf.

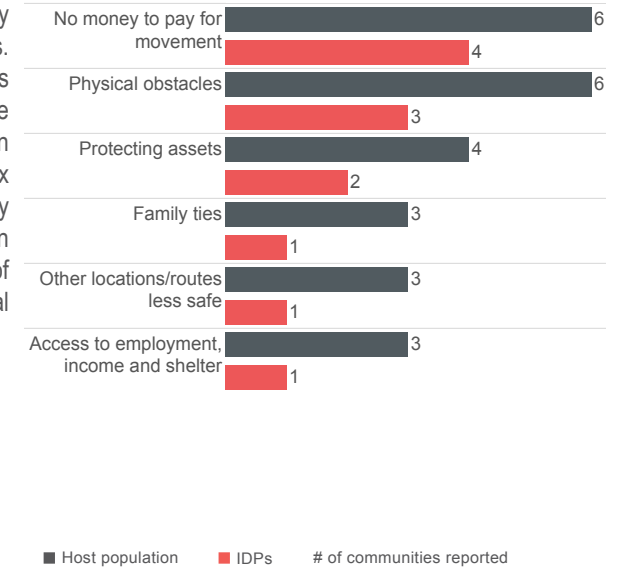
Most common coping strategies [²CL: 2.9/3]



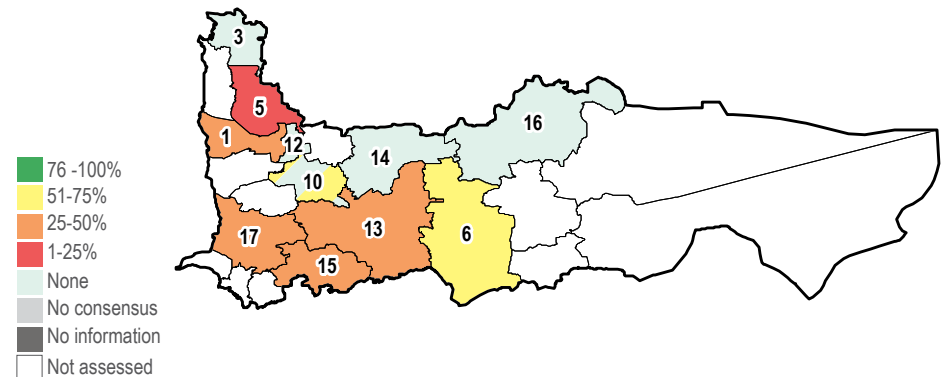
Displacement

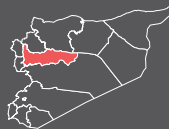
None of the pre-conflict population were left in six of the communities assessed.³ Pre-conflict populations predominantly remained due to a lack of financial resources to pay for travel and due to physical obstacles. Information on IDP presence and IDP arrivals in November was unavailable in twelve communities this month. Where information was available, IDPs were present in six communities and new arrivals occurred only in Tal Ada. Their main reasons for staying in host communities were reportedly a lack of money to pay for travel, as well as physical obstacles to movement.

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



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

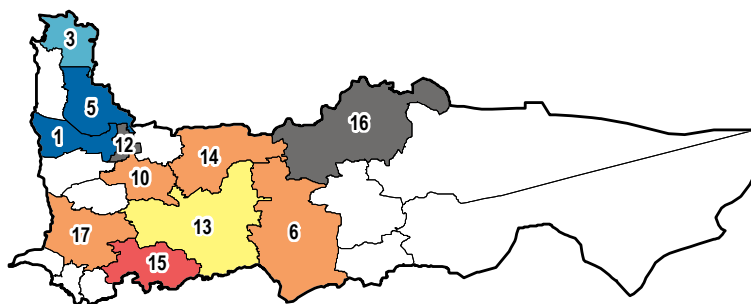




WASH

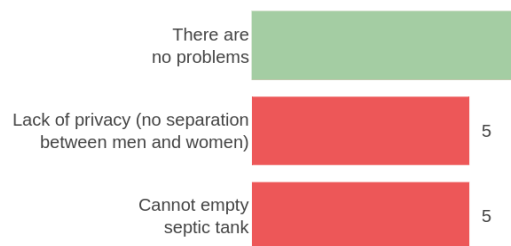
Most common form of garbage disposal [¹CL: 3/3]

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

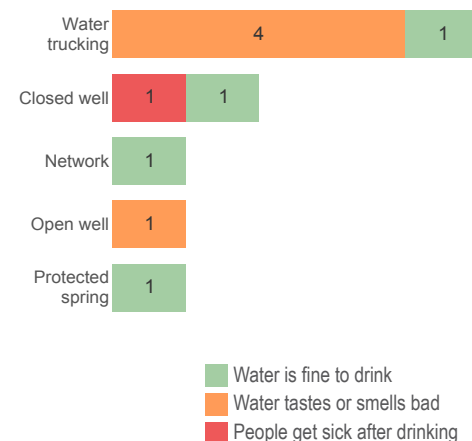


Water trucking was reportedly the main source of drinking water in the communities assessed. Drinking water reportedly made people sick in Tal Ada, and tasted or smelled bad in five other communities. There were no problems with latrines in most of the communities assessed, while other locations predominantly reported lack of privacy and inability to empty septic tanks as the main issues.

Problems with latrines [¹CL: 3/3]



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



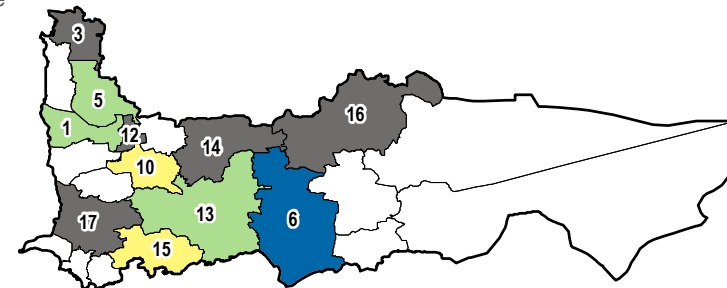
communities reported

communities reported

Shelter

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

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

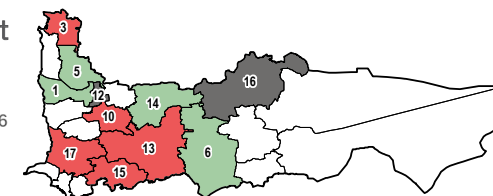
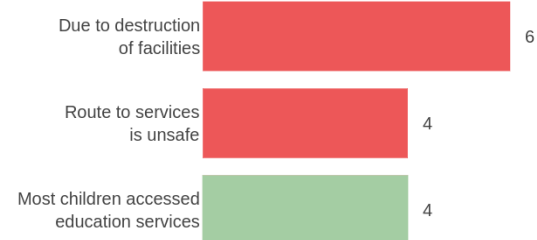


The average reported rent price² in the governorate (15875 SYP) was higher than the average rent paid across the country (9036 SYP). The lowest rent prices per room were reported in Suran (10000 SYP), the highest in Madina, Hama City (25000 SYP).

Education

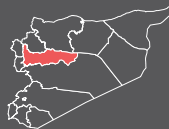
Where information was available, a majority of Availability of primary schools [¹CL: 3/3] communities reported that primary education services were not available. This was mostly due to destruction of facilities. Four communities reported that most children had access to education during November.

Most common reasons why children did not attend school [¹CL: 3/3]



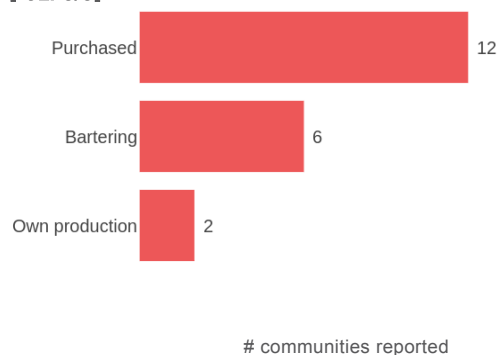
communities reported

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

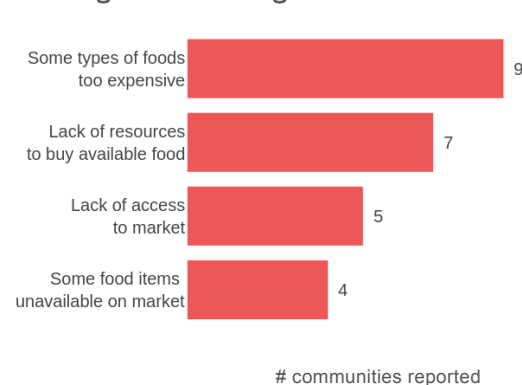


Food Security

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

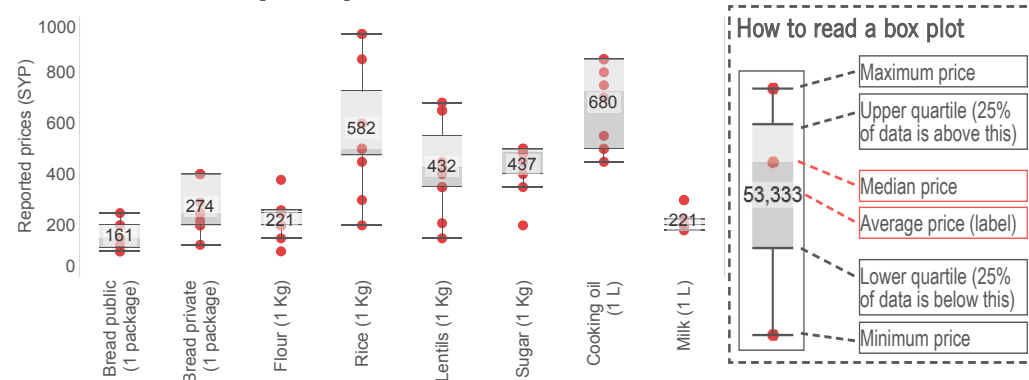


Challenges to accessing food [¹CL: 3/3]



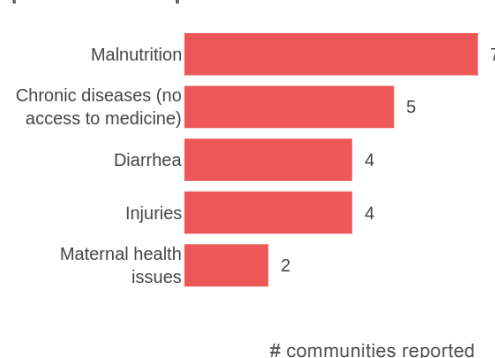
In November, most communities assessed reported purchasing as their main means of obtaining food, followed by bartering. All except two communities reported experiencing barriers to accessing food; these were mostly related to high food item prices and a lack of resources to buy available food.

Prices of food items² [¹CL: 2/3]

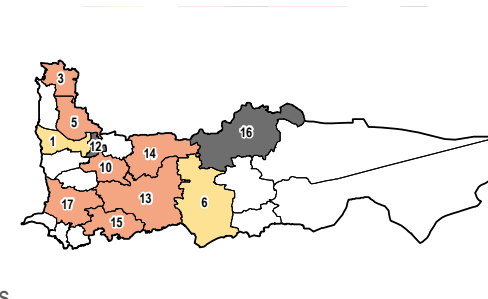


Health

Reported health problems [¹CL: 2/3]



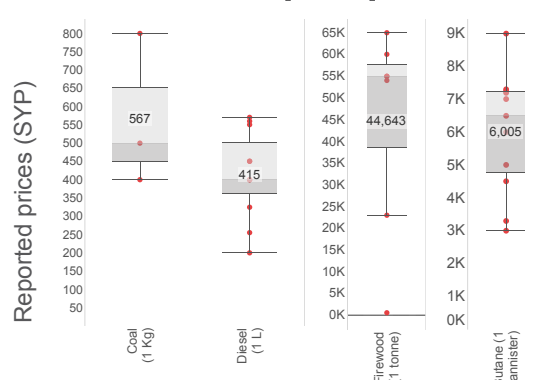
Most common place for women to give birth [¹CL: 1.9/3]



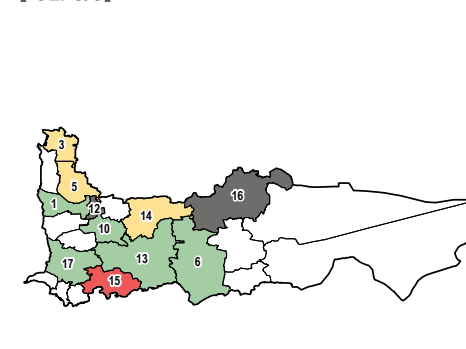
Malnutrition, followed by chronic diseases, was reportedly a common health concern in Hama governorate during November. Unavailability of medical facilities, as well as long distances and security concerns over travel to the nearest services were reportedly common challenges to accessing care.

NFIs

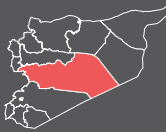
Prices of fuel sources² [¹CL: 2/3]



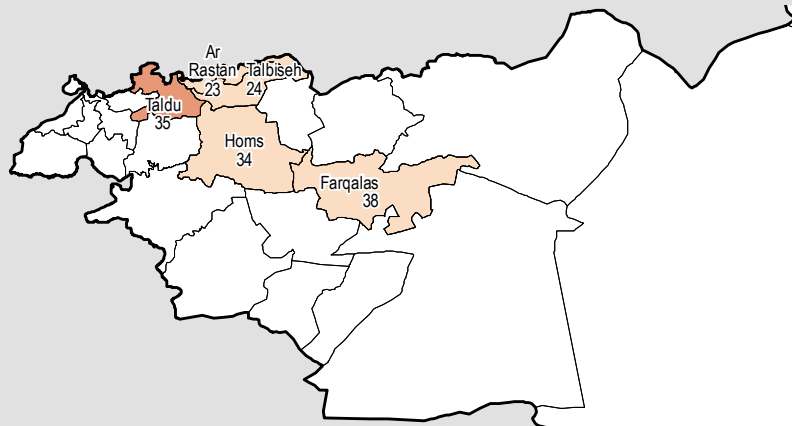
Most common source of electricity [¹CL: 3/3]



Reportedly, no electricity sources were available in Hor Bnafsor and Talaf, Harbanifse sub-district. Fuel shortages were reported in all but one community.



Coverage map

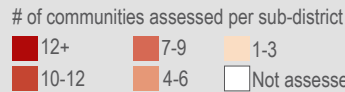


Context

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

Coverage

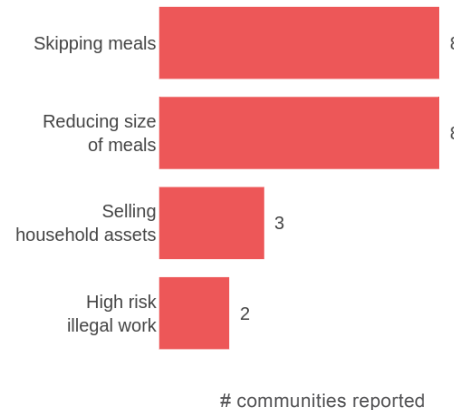
Communities assessed: 9/454
 Sub-districts assessed: 5/23



Livelihoods

As was the case in September and October, skipping meals or reducing their size were reportedly common strategies to cope with a lack of resources in a majority of communities assessed. Extreme food based strategies such as spending days without eating were reported respectively in Samalil.

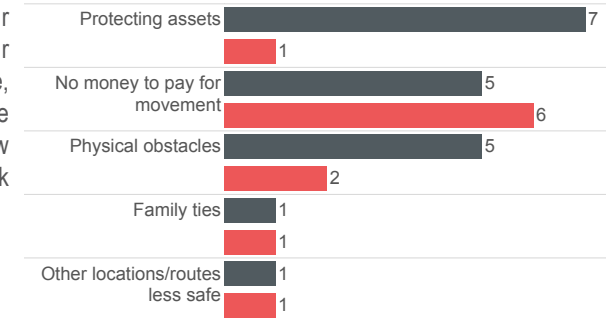
Most common coping strategies [²CL: 3/3]



Displacement

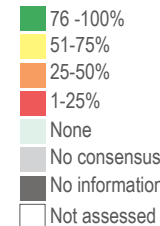
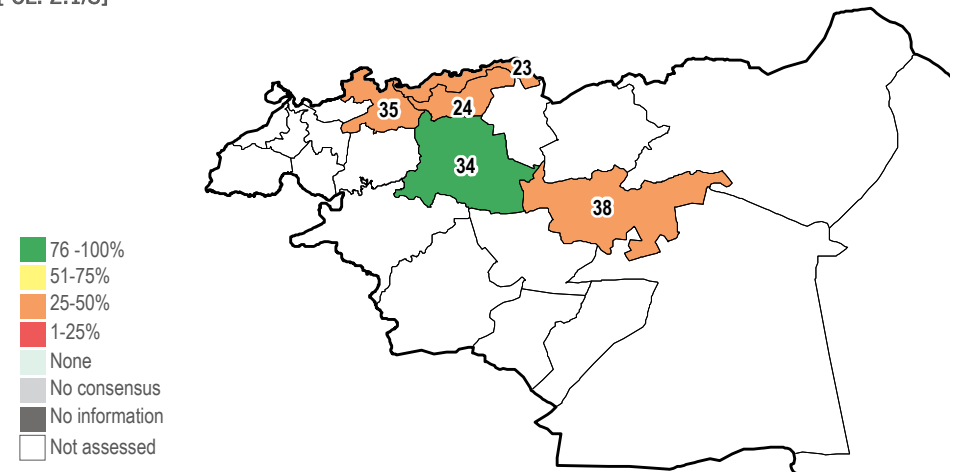
In the majority of communities, it was reported that less than 50% of pre-conflict populations remained during November. Pre-conflict populations reportedly stayed in their communities of origin in order to protect their assets. Where information was available, IDPs were present in all communities, while no information was available regarding new arrivals. IDPs mostly remained due to a lack of money to pay for travel.

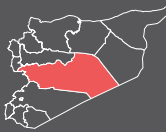
Most common reasons for staying: IDPs vs host population [²CL: 2.6/3]



■ Host population ■ IDPs # of communities reported

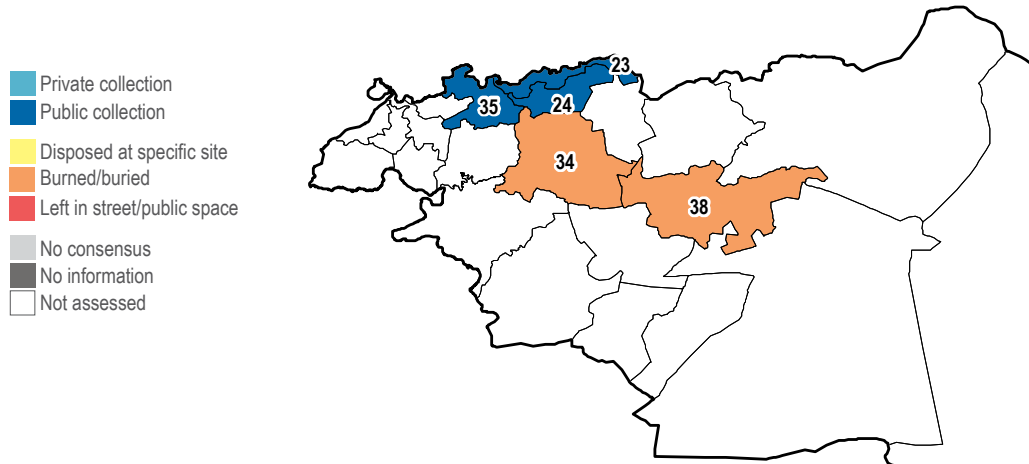
Most commonly reported % of original population remaining per sub-district (excluding IDPs) [²CL: 2.1/3]





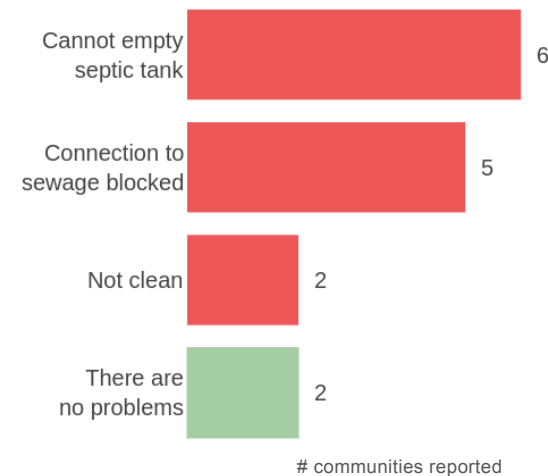
WASH

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

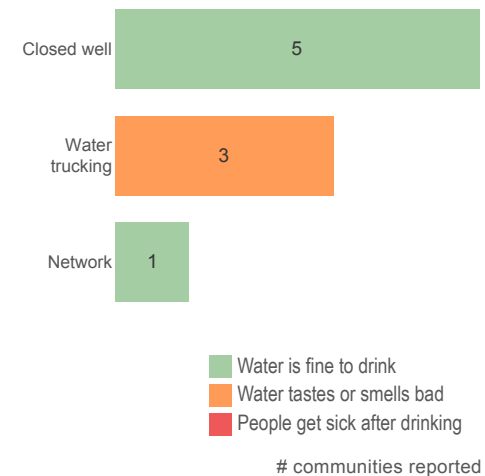


In most communities it was reported that populations relied on closed wells as their main source of drinking water. Water trucking was instead the main source of drinking water in Farqalas, Burj Qaei and Samalil, where water reportedly tasted or smelled bad. Problems with latrines were reported in all communities except Al Waer (Homs) and Farqalas.

Problems with latrines [¹CL: 3/3]

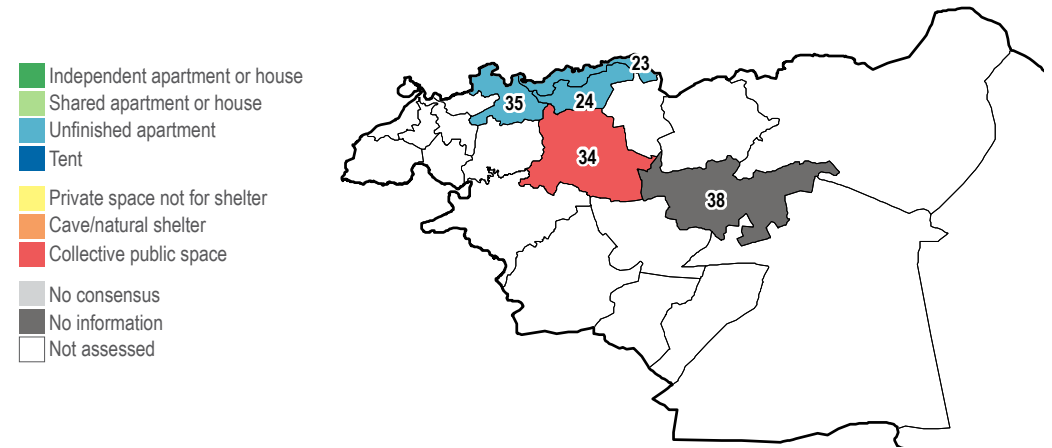


Most common drinking water source and status [¹CL: 3/3]



Shelter

Most common shelter lived in by IDPs [¹CL: 2.2/3]

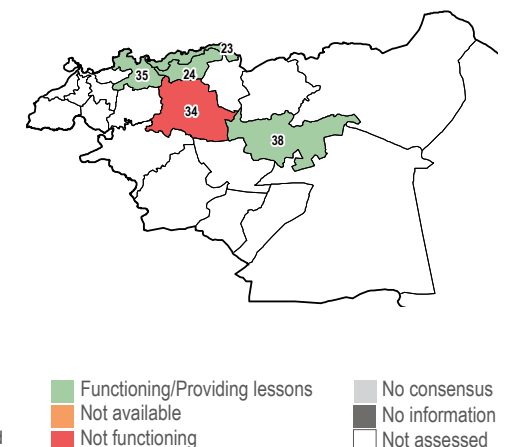
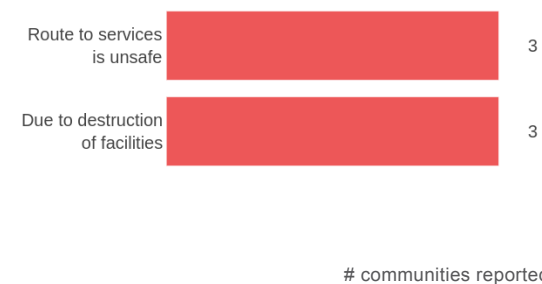


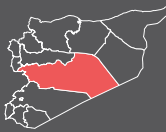
The average reported rent price² in the governorate could not be calculated due to a lack of information in most of the communities assessed.

Education

Primary school facilities were reportedly functioning in six communities. Availability of primary schools [¹CL: 3/3] in six communities. Destruction of some facilities and unsafe routes to services were reported as common barriers to accessing education.

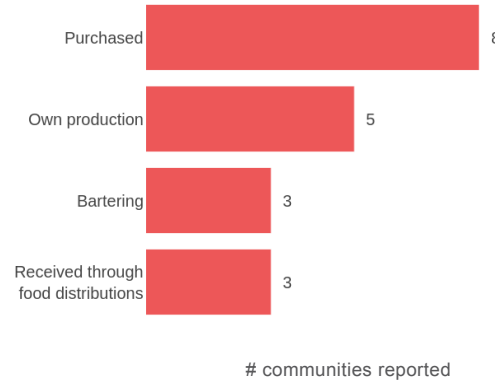
Most common reasons why children did not attend school [¹CL: 2.4/3]



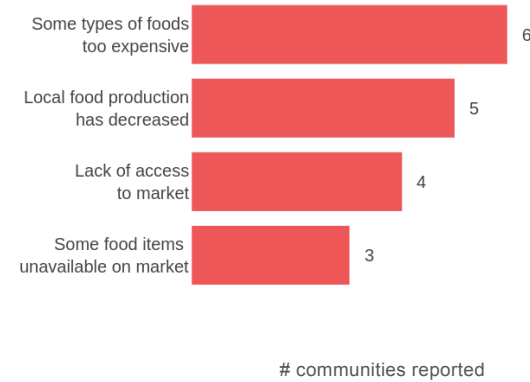


Food Security

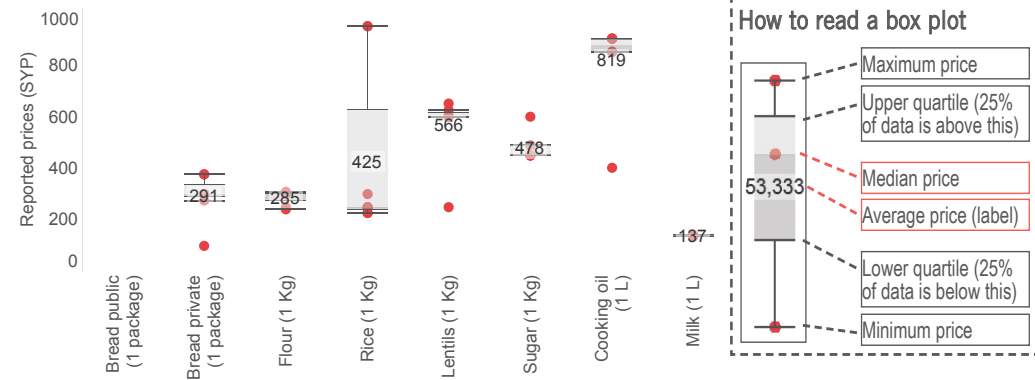
Most common sources of obtaining food
[¹CL: 3/3]



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



In November, food was mostly purchased or produced locally. The most common challenges to accessing food were reportedly the high prices of some food items as well as a decrease in local production which continued since September.

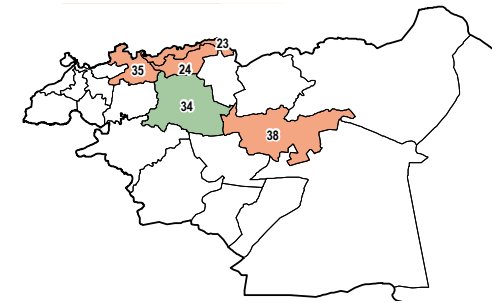


Health

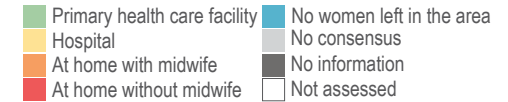
Reported health problems [¹CL: 2/3]



Most common place for women to give birth [¹CL: 1.6/3]

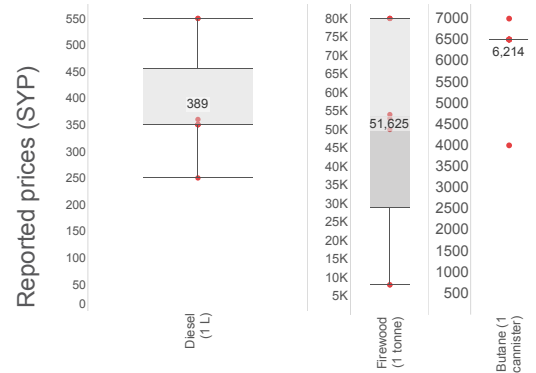


Injuries, acute respiratory infections and pregnancy related diseases were the most commonly reported health concerns across assessed communities in November. Malnutrition remained a prevalent issue in Burj Qaei and Samalil, while physical disabilities and security concerns over entering health facilities were reported as predominant barriers to accessing care services.

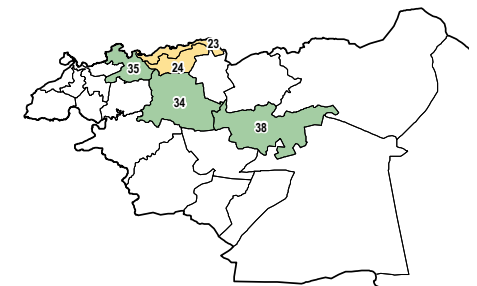


NFIs

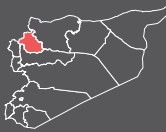
Prices of fuel sources² [¹CL: 2.1/3]



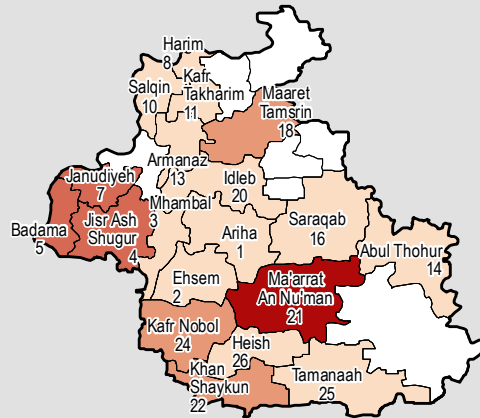
Most common source of electricity [¹CL: 3/3]



No electricity was reportedly available in Burj Qaei and Samalil, while most other communities relied on the network as their main power source. Fuel shortages were reportedly experienced across all communities assessed, with burning clothes and plastics as the main coping strategies adopted.



Coverage map

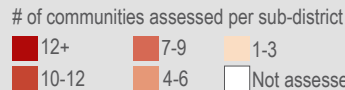


Context

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

Coverage

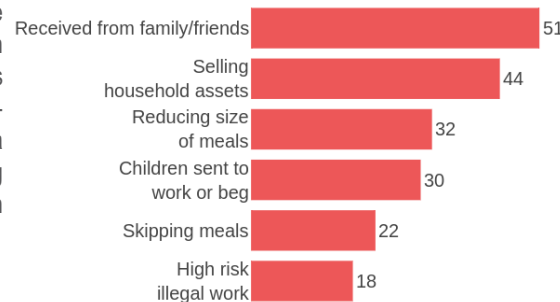
Communities assessed: 80/462
 Sub-districts assessed: 19/26



Livelihoods

In November, borrowing money from family and friends and selling household assets were reportedly the most common strategies to cope with a lack of resources, as was the case in previous months. High risk illegal work was reported in eighteen communities. Eating non-food plants was reported in Hmeidi, Zardana Mashehad, Kafr Nobol and Ghafar, while eating food waste was reported in Saraqab, Bab Allah and Fleifel.

Most common coping strategies [²CL: 2.9/3]

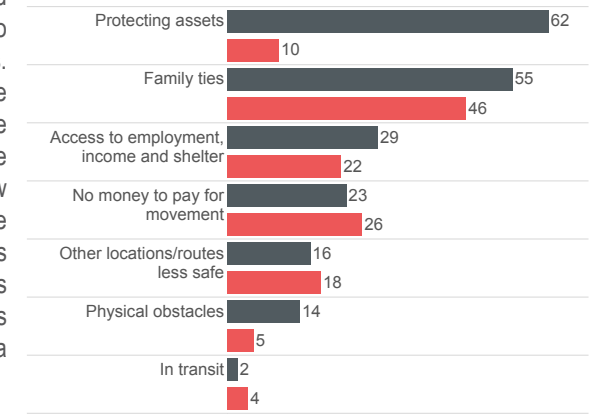


communities reported

Displacement

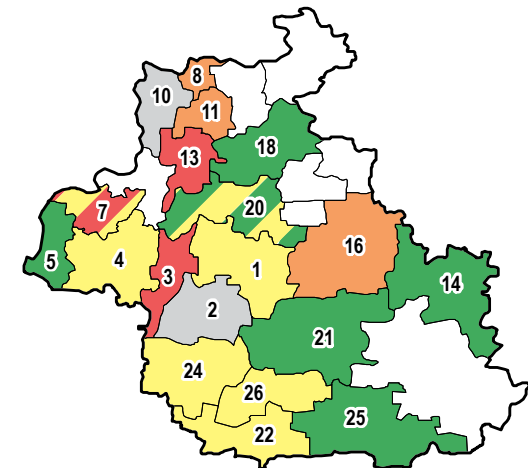
In November, it was reported that more than 50% of pre-conflict populations remained in most of the communities assessed. Pre-conflict populations overwhelmingly stayed in their communities of origin in order to protect assets and because of family ties. Physical obstacles to movement were reported in fourteen communities. Where information was available, IDPs were reported in fifty-one communities, while new arrivals during the month of November were reported in twenty-nine communities. IDPs mostly remained in their host communities due to family ties. Physical obstacles to movement of IDPs were reportedly a concern in five communities.

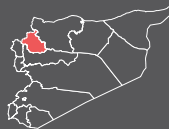
Most common reasons for staying: IDPs vs host population [²CL: 2.7/3]



■ Host population ■ IDPs # of communities reported

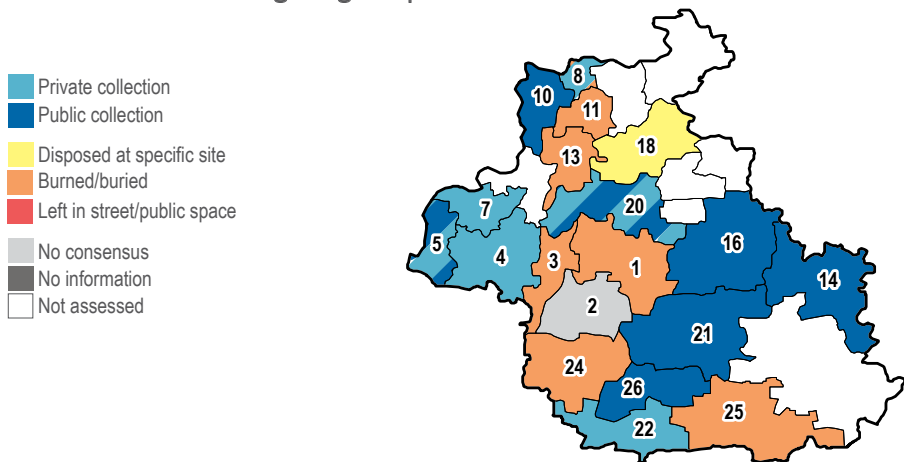
Most commonly reported % of original population remaining per sub-district (excluding IDPs) [²CL: 2.7/3]





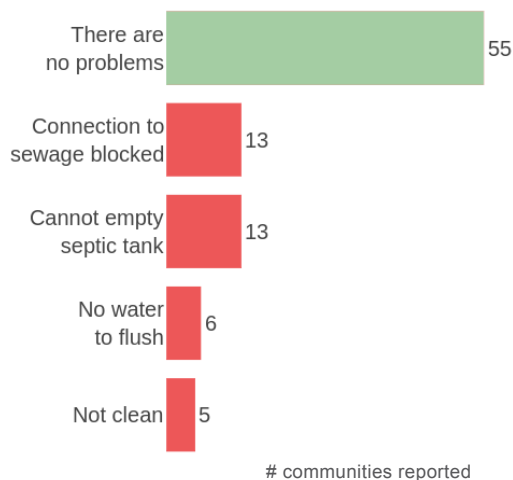
WASH

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

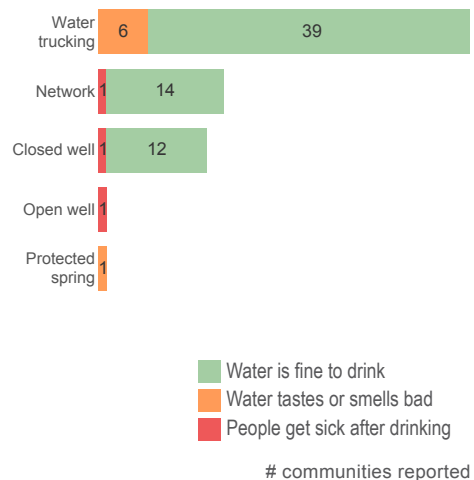


Water trucking was reportedly the main source of drinking water in the communities assessed, and mostly water was perceived as fine to drink. Water reportedly made people sick in Joseph and Orm Eljoz, as was the case in previous months, as well as in Hmeidi. Water tasted or smelled bad in seven communities. No issues with latrines were reported in most communities.

Problems with latrines [¹CL: 3/3]

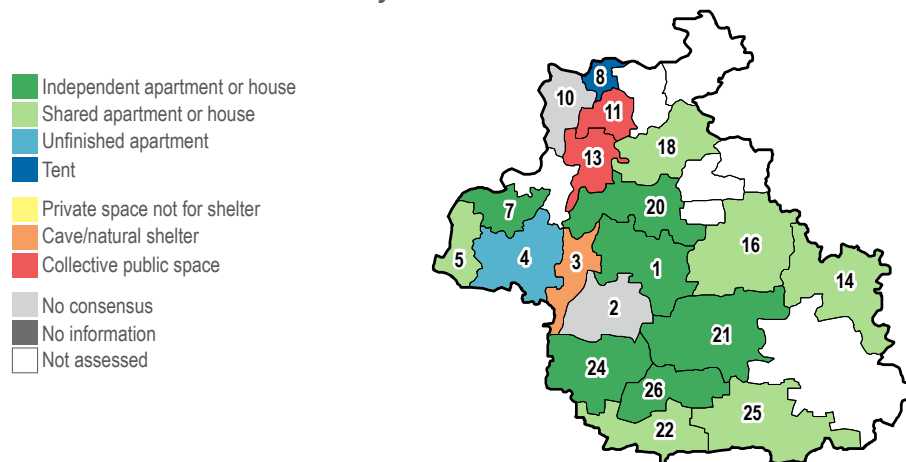


Most common drinking water source and status [¹CL: 3/3]



Shelter

Most common shelter lived in by IDPs [¹CL: 2.7/3]

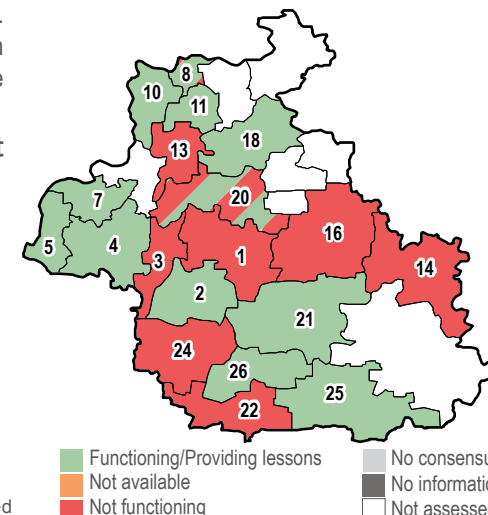
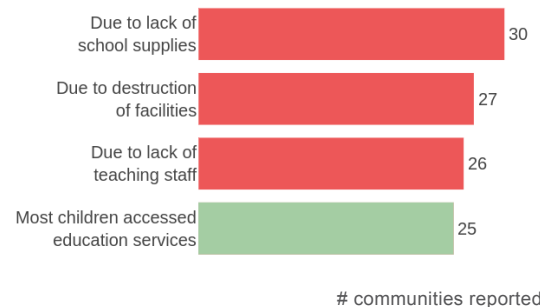


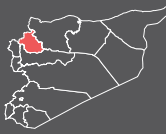
The average reported rent price² in the governorate (10200 SYP) was higher than the average rent paid across the country (9036 SYP). The lowest rent prices per room were reported in Abdin (800 SYP), the highest in Orm Eljoz (30000 SYP).

Education

In November, primary schools were reportedly not functioning in one third of the communities assessed. Common barriers to children accessing education were a lack of school supplies, the destruction of some school facilities and a lack of teaching staff.

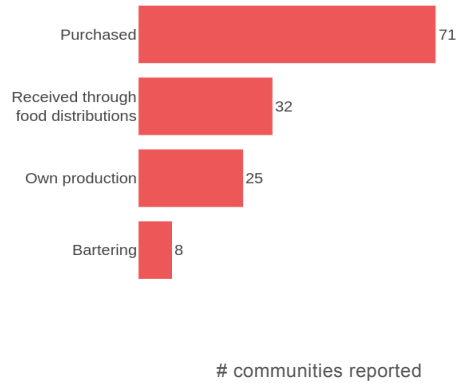
Most common reasons why children did not attend school [¹CL: 2.6/3]



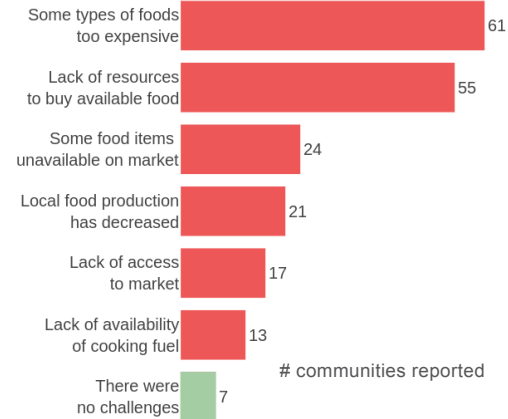


Food Security

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

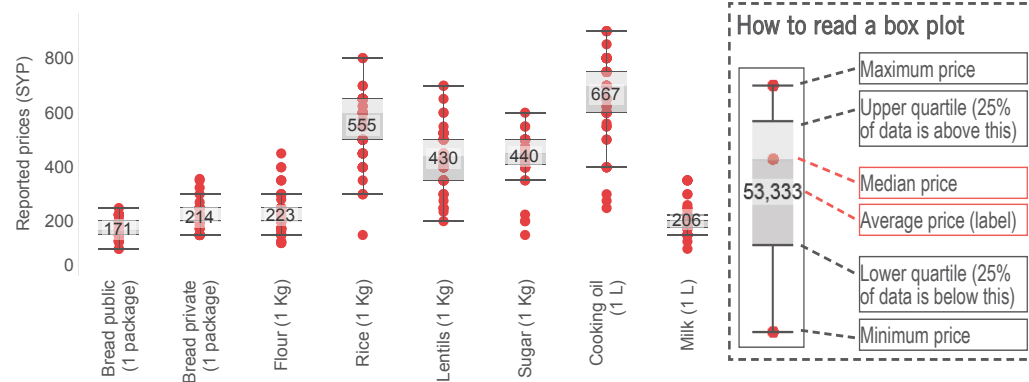


Challenges to accessing food [¹CL: 3/3]



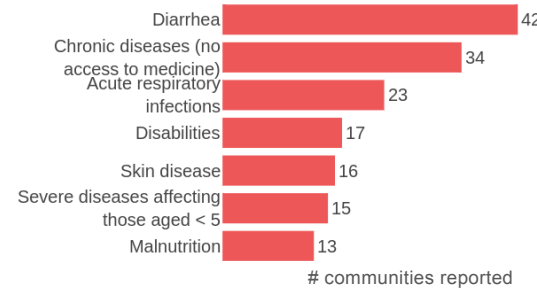
In November, food was mostly purchased or received through food distributions. Common challenges to obtaining food were reportedly related to the high prices of some food items and poor purchasing power of populations. No challenges were reported in seven of the communities assessed.

Prices of food items² [¹CL: 2.7/3]

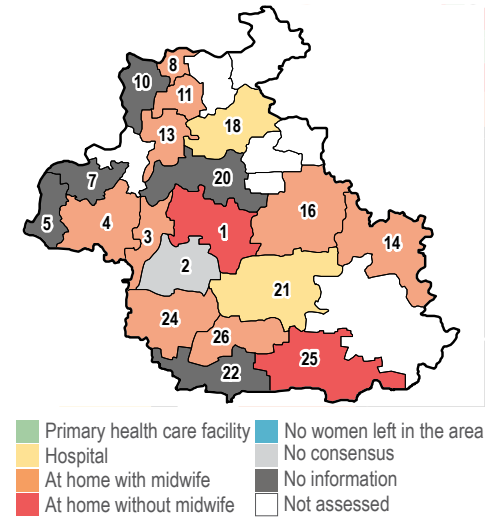


Health

Reported health problems [¹CL: 2/3]



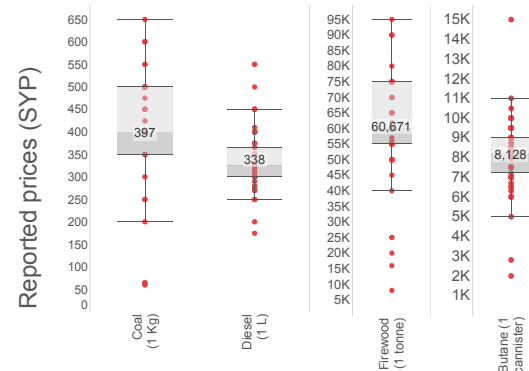
Most common place for women to give birth [¹CL: 1.8/3]



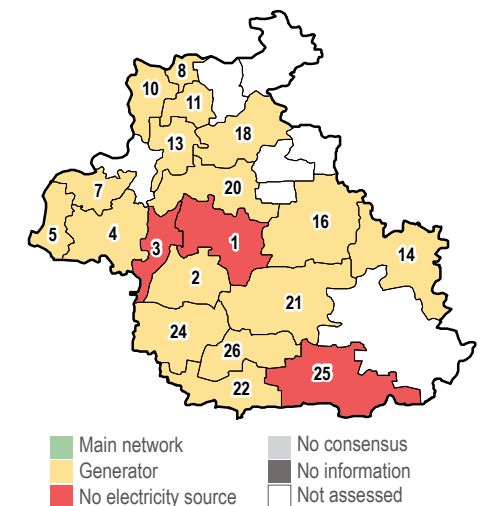
As was the case in October, diarrhea and chronic diseases were common reported health concerns in November. Malnutrition was reported in thirteen communities assessed. Barriers to accessing health care were reported in a majority of communities, with unavailability of facilities and security concerns over transportation to the nearest services being the most commonly reported issues.

NFIs

Prices of fuel sources² [¹CL: 2.2/3]



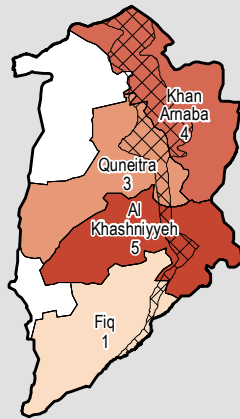
Most common source of electricity [¹CL: 3/3]



No electricity was reportedly available in seven communities across Al Ma'ra and Ariha Districts. Where electricity was available, generators were the most commonly reported source. Fuel shortages were reported in more than two thirds of the communities assessed.



Coverage map

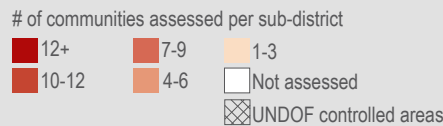


Context

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

Coverage

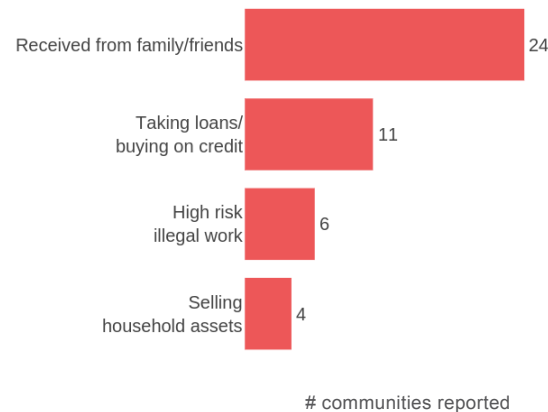
Communities assessed: 28/39
 Sub-districts assessed: 4/4 accessible



Livelihoods

In November, borrowing from family and friends was reported as a strategy to cope with a lack of resources in a majority of communities, followed by taking loans and buying on credit. Food-based strategies were reported only in Breiqa, where populations resorted to skipping meals.

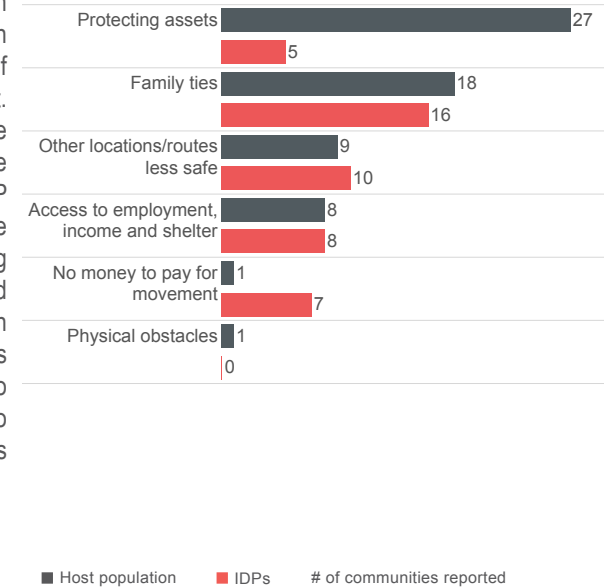
Most common coping strategies [²CL: 2.8/3]



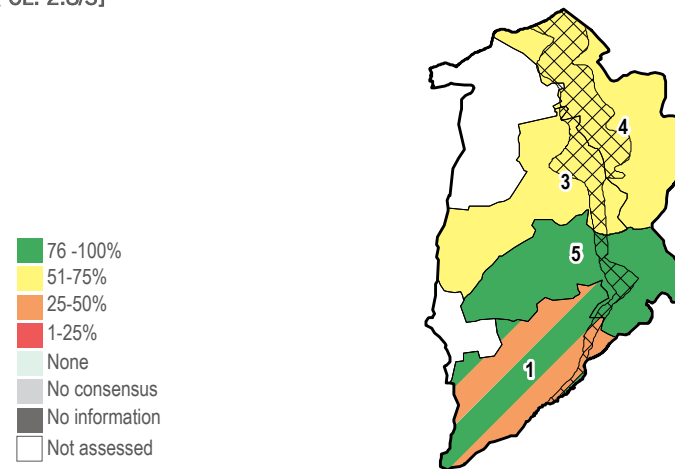
Displacement

In November, more than half of pre-conflict populations reportedly remained in all but two communities. As was the case in October, a population of 76-100% women was reported in nine communities, all of which located in Al-Khashniyyeh sub-district. Where information was available, IDPs were reportedly living in all communities, while no information was available on new IDP arrivals except for Khan Arnaba town, where an estimated 1500 IDPs arrived during November. The most commonly reported reason for pre-conflict populations to remain in their communities of origin was assets protection, while IDPs reportedly chose to stay mostly due to family ties and due to the perception that other locations or routes would be less safe.

Most common reasons for staying: IDPs vs host population [²CL: 2.9/3]



Most commonly reported % of original population remaining per sub-district (excluding IDPs) [²CL: 2.8/3]

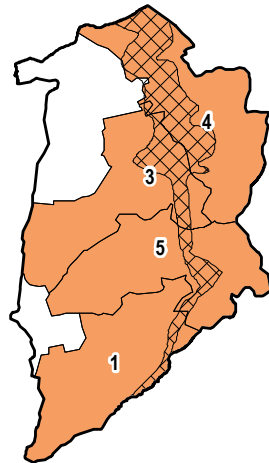




WASH

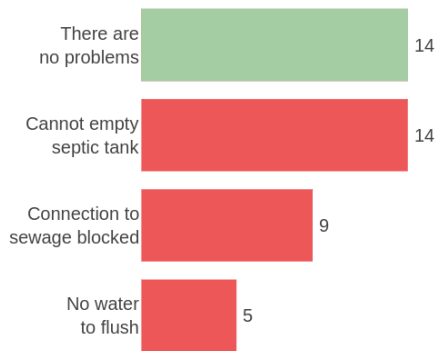
Most common form of garbage disposal [¹CL: 3/3]

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



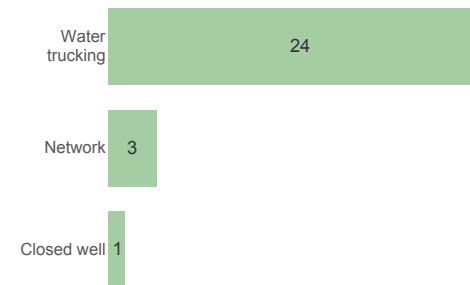
All communities except four reportedly relied on water trucking as their main source of drinking water. In all communities it was reported that water was perceived as fine to drink. While no issues with latrines were reported in fourteen communities, the most commonly reported issue in other communities was the inability to empty septic tanks.

Problems with latrines [¹CL: 3/3]



communities reported

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



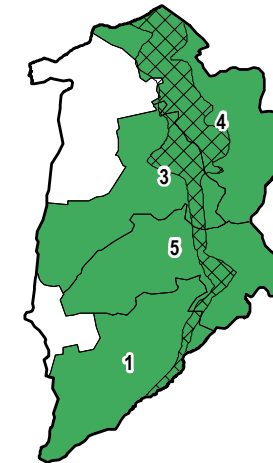
- Water is fine to drink
- Water tastes or smells bad
- People get sick after drinking

communities reported

Shelter

Most common shelter lived in by IDPs [¹CL: 2.8/3]

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

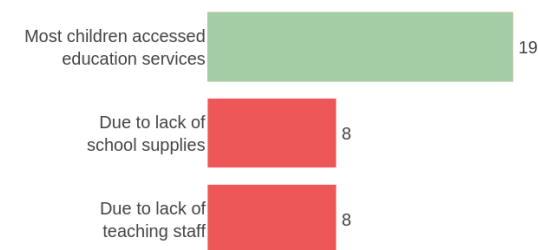


The average reported rent price² in the governorate (4150 SYP) was lower than the average rent paid across the country (9036 SYP). The lowest rent prices per room were reported in Ofania (1000 SYP), the highest in Kom Elwisseh - Marj Barghut (15000 SYP).

Education

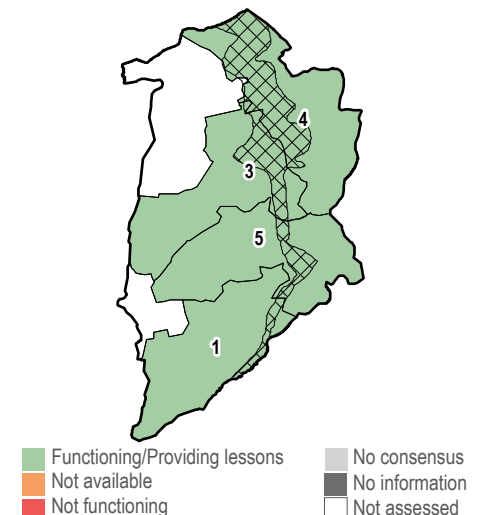
Functioning primary school facilities were reportedly present in all communities except one, in November. The main reported barriers to children accessing education were a lack of teaching staff and school supplies.

Most common reasons why children did not attend school [¹CL: 2.1/3]



communities reported

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



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

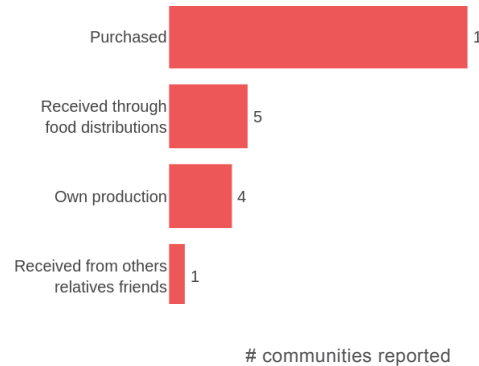


Humanitarian Situation Overview in Syria (HSOS) Quneitra Governorate

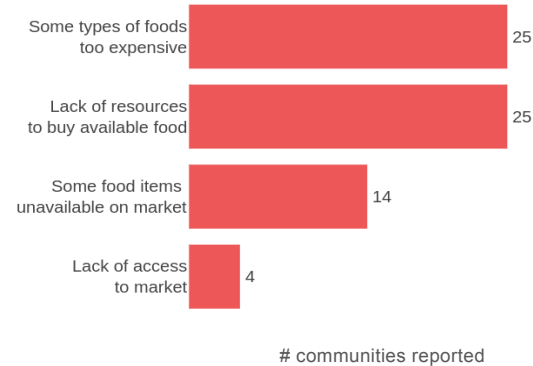
December 2016

Food Security

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

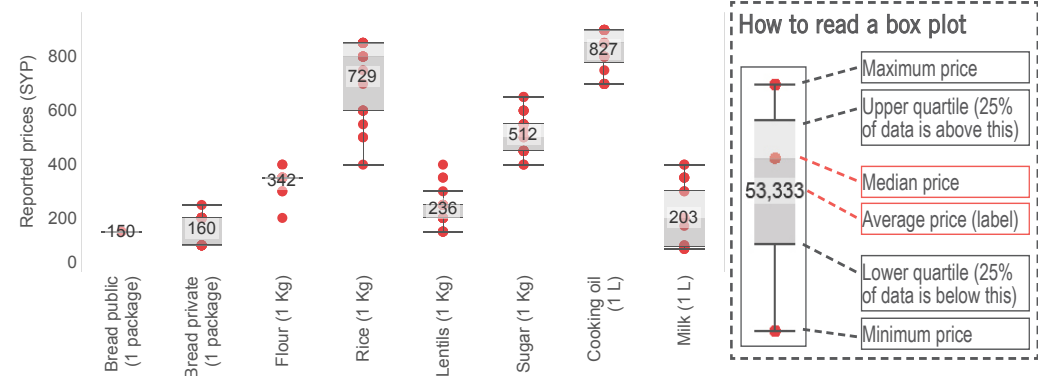


Challenges to accessing food [¹CL: 3/3]



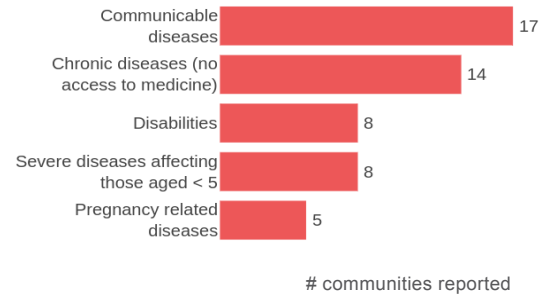
Food was commonly purchased in most communities during November, while food distributions were reported in five communities. High food item prices and a lack of financial resources were reportedly the most common barriers to accessing food, as was the case in previous months.

Prices of food items² [¹CL: 2.8/3]

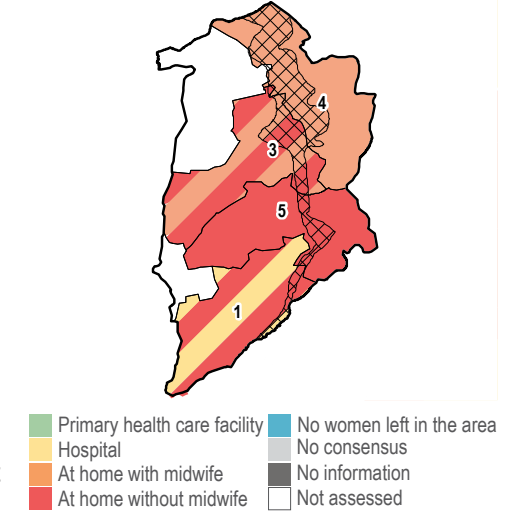


Health

Reported health problems [¹CL: 2/3]



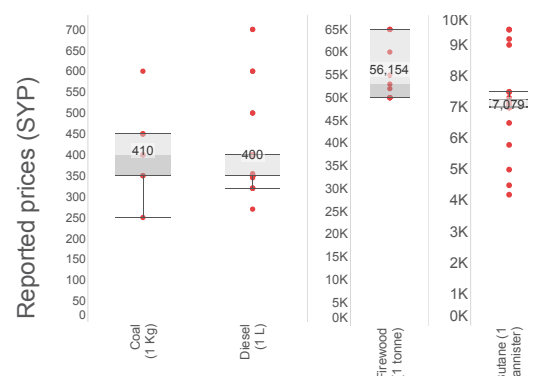
Most common place for women to give birth [¹CL: 1.4/3]



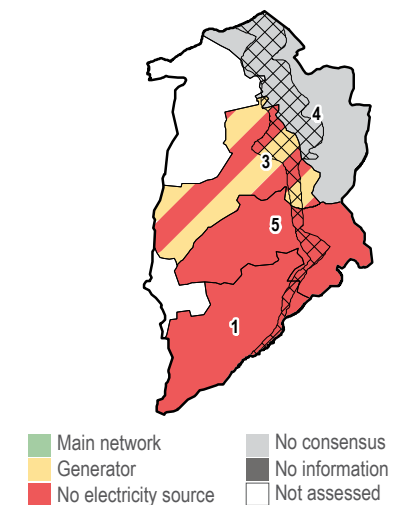
Communicable diseases were a highly prevalent health concern among assessed communities, followed by chronic diseases. Barriers to accessing health services were reported in two thirds of the communities assessed, with lack of health facilities being the most commonly reported obstacle to accessing care.

NFIs

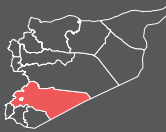
Prices of fuel sources² [¹CL: 2.1/3]



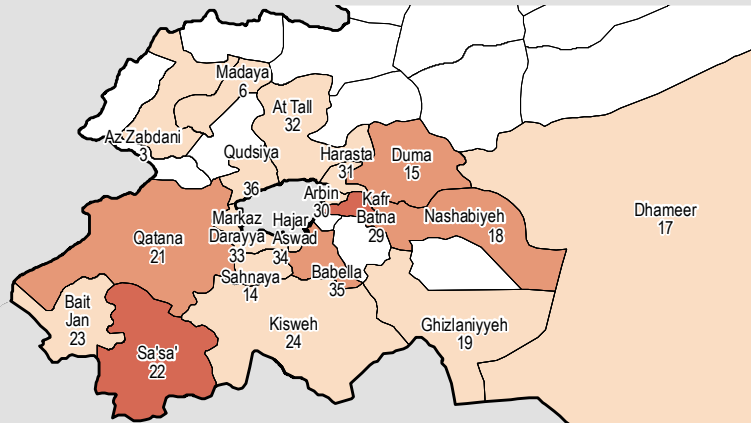
Most common source of electricity [¹CL: 3/3]



As was the case in previous months, no sources of electricity were reportedly available in nineteen of the communities assessed, most of which were located in Al-Khashniyyeh sub-district. Generators were common in other communities.



Coverage map

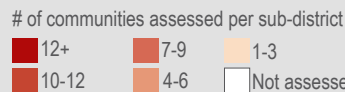


Context

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

Coverage

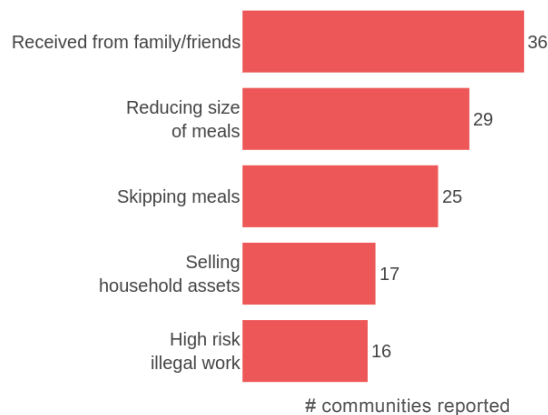
Communities assessed: 52/232
Sub-districts assessed: 19/36



Livelihoods

In November, the most common strategy for coping with a lack of resources was reportedly borrowing money from family and friends, followed by reducing the size of meals and skipping meals. No extreme food based coping strategies such as eating food waste, eating non-food plants and spending days without eating were reported. High risk, illegal work was reported in sixteen communities.

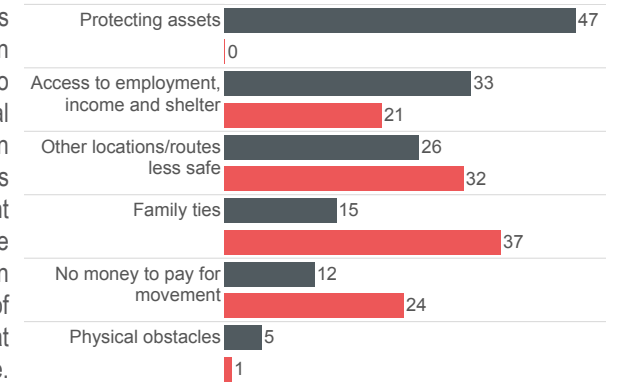
Most common coping strategies [²CL: 2.8/3]



Displacement

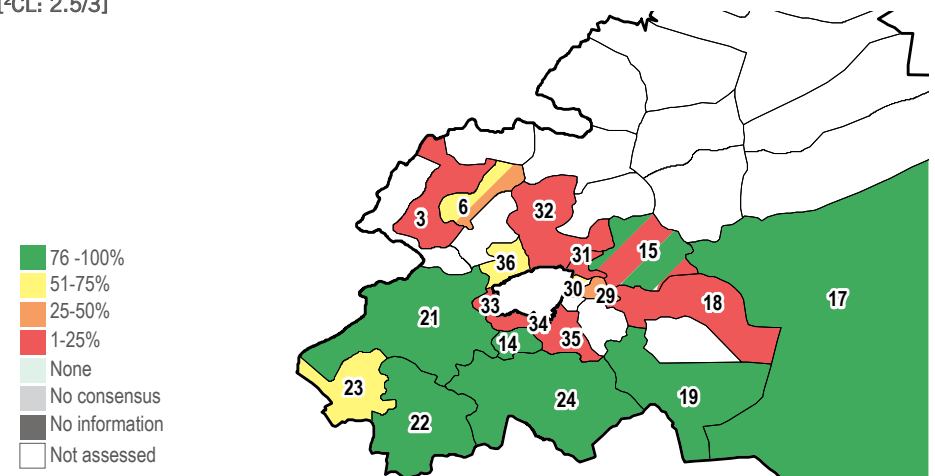
In November, it was reported that less than 50% of pre-conflict populations remained in half of the communities assessed. The most common reasons for pre-conflict populations to remain in their communities of origin were protection of assets and access to employment, income and shelter. Physical barriers to movement were reported in five communities. Where information was available, IDPs were reportedly present in all communities and new arrivals were reported in two. Reportedly, IDPs stayed in their host communities mostly because of family ties and due to the perception that other locations or routes would be less safe.

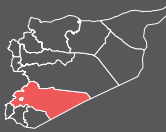
Most common reasons for staying: IDPs vs host population [²CL: 2.7/3]



■ Host population ■ IDPs # of communities reported

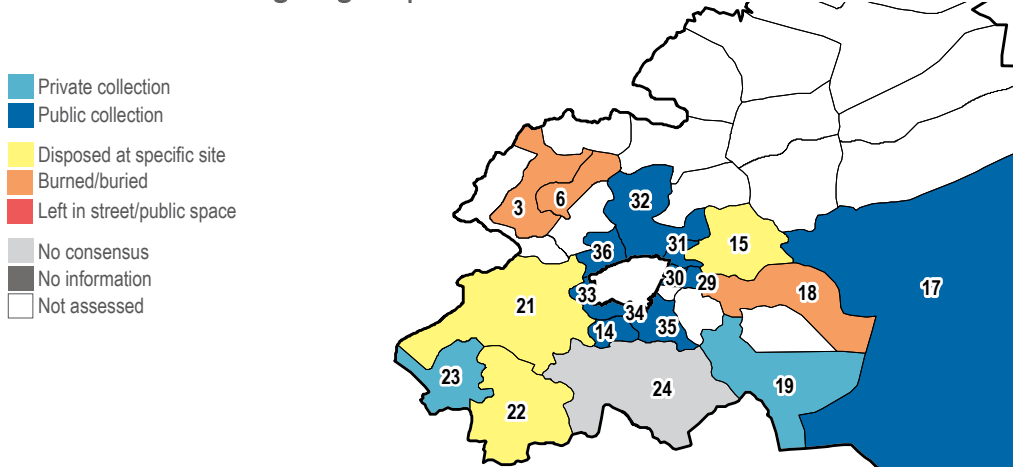
Most commonly reported % of original population remaining per sub-district (excluding IDPs) [²CL: 2.5/3]





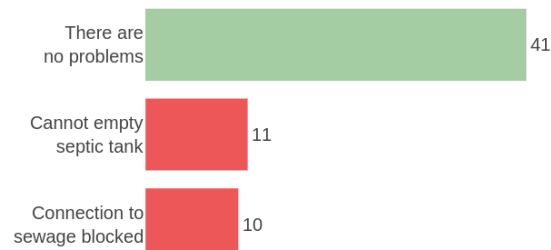
WASH

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



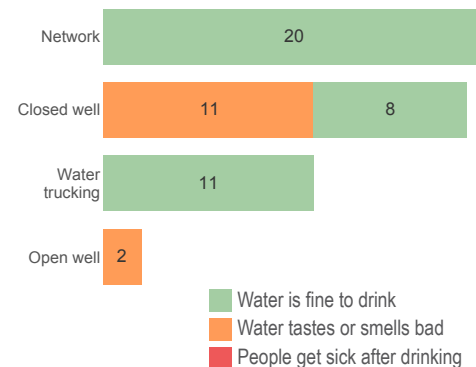
The main network and closed wells were reportedly the main sources of drinking water in a majority of communities. In more than half of the communities relying on closed wells as their main source of drinking water, it was reported that water tasted or smelled bad. No issues with latrines were reported in a majority of communities, while inability to empty septic tanks and blockage of sewage connections were common concerns in other communities.

Problems with latrines [¹CL: 3/3]



communities reported

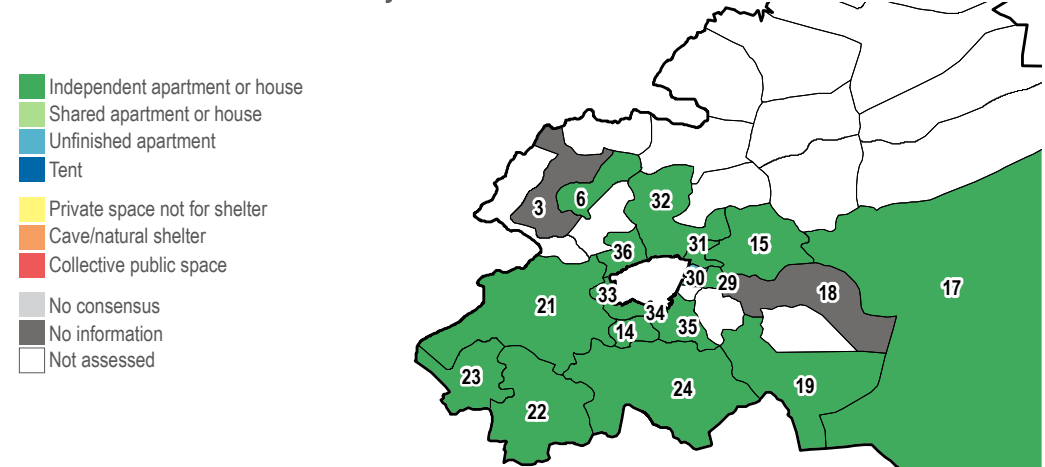
Most common drinking water source and status [¹CL: 3/3]



communities reported

Shelter

Most common shelter lived in by IDPs [¹CL: 2.5/3]



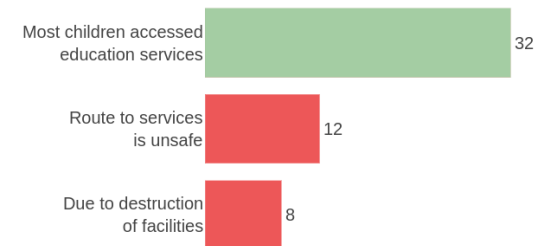
The average reported rent price² in the governorate (3263 SYP) was lower than the average rent paid across the country (9036 SYP). The lowest rent prices per room were reported in Harasta (500 SYP), the highest in Sahnaya (25000 SYP).

Education

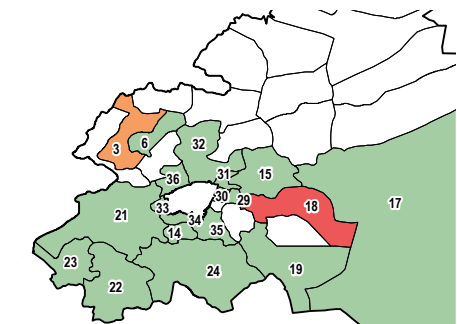
Availability of primary schools [¹CL: 3/3]

No functioning primary schools were reportedly available or functioning in six communities. While most children accessed education in a majority of communities, common barriers included unsafe routes to schools and the destruction of some facilities.

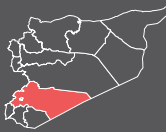
Most common reasons why children did not attend school [¹CL: 2.4/3]



communities reported

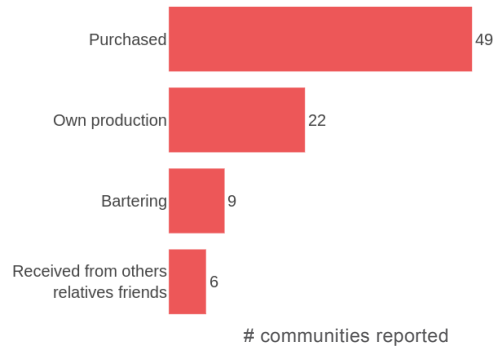


communities reported

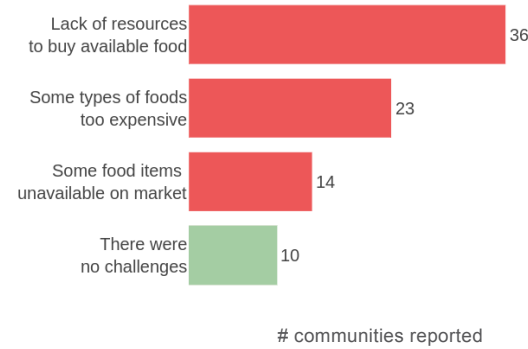


Food Security

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

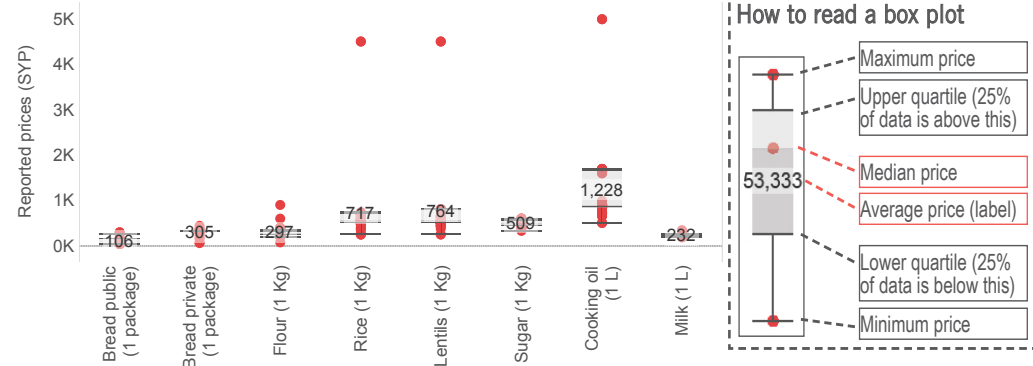


Challenges to accessing food [¹CL: 3/3]



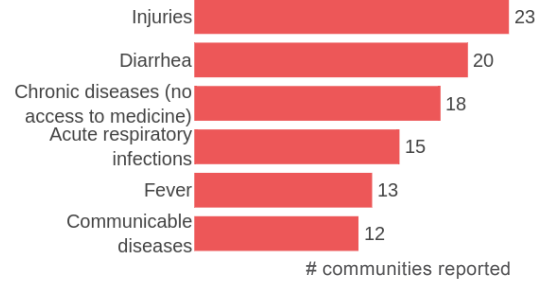
Food was most commonly purchased or produced locally. No challenges to accessing food were reported in ten communities, while lack of financial resources and high prices of some food items were the most commonly reported obstacles in the remaining communities.

Prices of food items² [¹CL: 2.6/3]



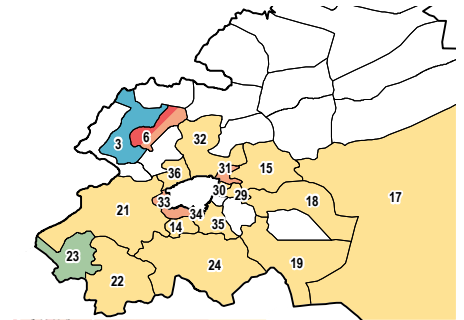
Health

Reported health problems [¹CL: 2/3]



Injuries and diarrhea were the most commonly reported health concerns in November, as was the case in previous months. Malnutrition was reported in Hama and Bqine. Most communities reportedly experienced difficulties in accessing health services; this was mostly due to high cost or lack of transportation to the nearest services, as well as to security concerns over entering facilities.

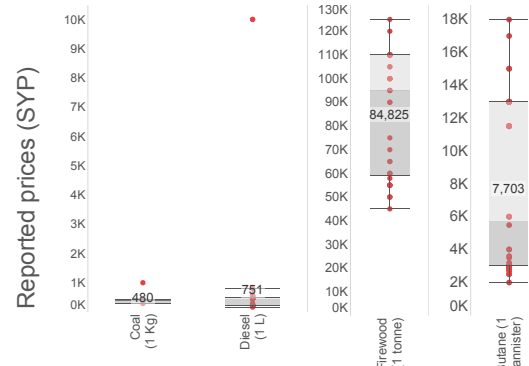
Most common place for women to give birth [¹CL: 2.1/3]



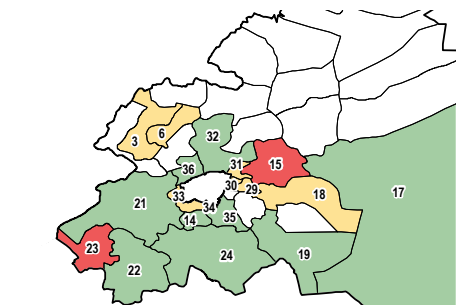
- Primary health care facility
- Hospital
- At home with midwife
- At home without midwife
- No women left in the area
- No consensus
- No information
- Not assessed

NFIs

Prices of fuel sources² [¹CL: 2.1/3]



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



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

No sources of electricity were reportedly available in Shafuniyeh and Otania, Duma sub-district, while the network was the most commonly reported source of electricity in most of the remaining sub-districts. Fuel shortages were reported in all except five communities.