

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 2015, referring to the situation in November 2015.

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

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

*December 2015: Hama governorate not included on factsheet as only one community assessed

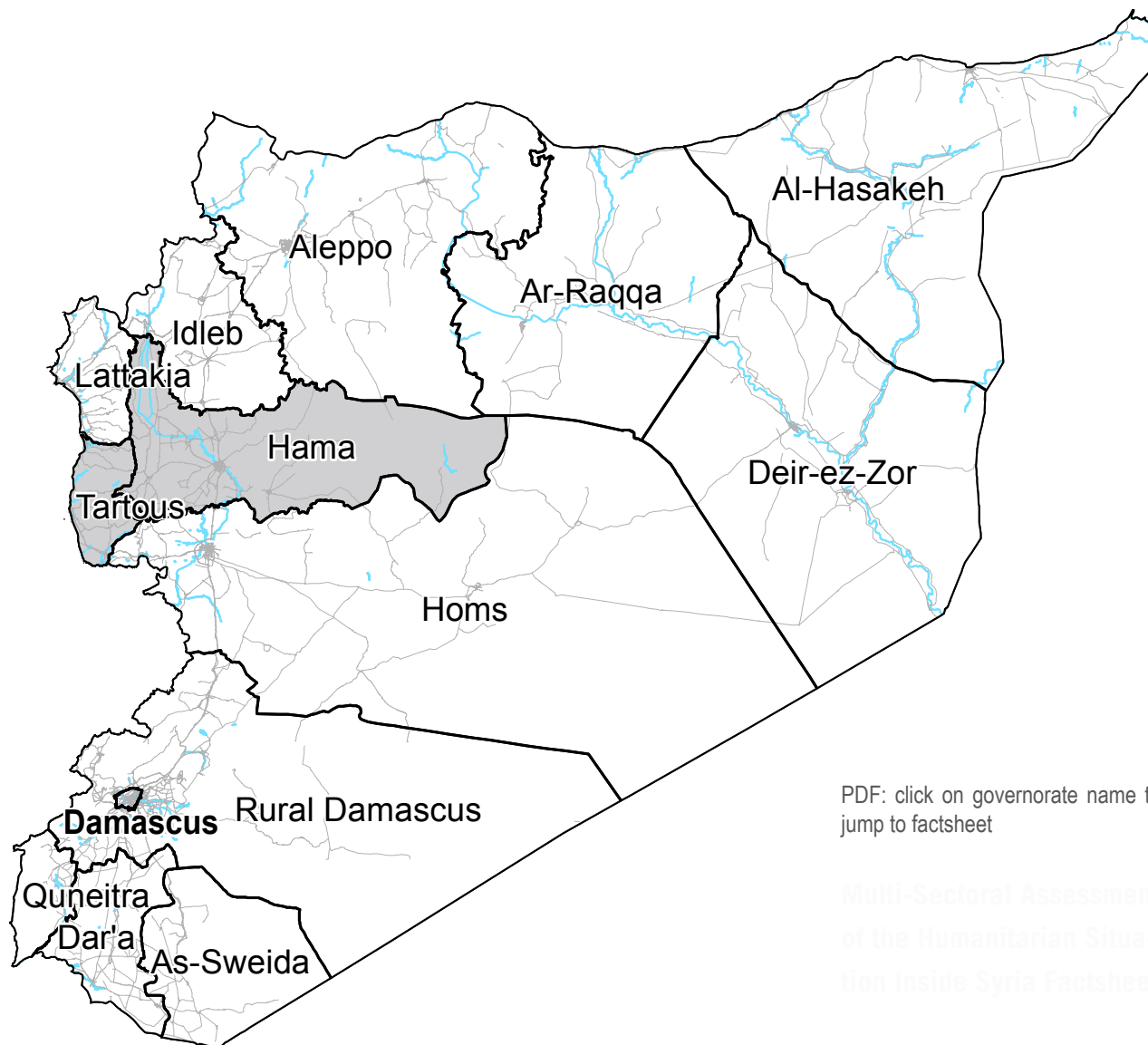
Methodology and limitations

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 November, information was collected from Key Informants in 317 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.

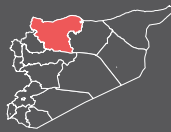
For a full description of the methodology, please see the AoO terms of reference, available on the REACH Resource Centre here ([link](#)).

Coverage



PDF: click on governorate name to jump to factsheet

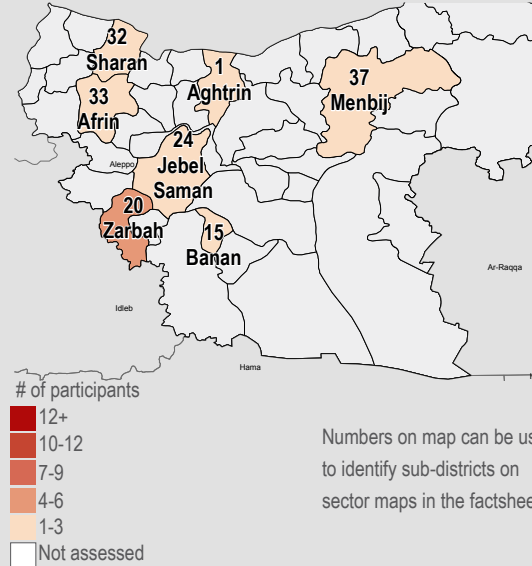
Multi-Sectoral Assessment of the Humanitarian Situation Inside Syria Factsheet



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). Water was reportedly cut in Aleppo city for three weeks during November as a result of continuing conflict. These cuts came after Aleppo's power supply was cut last month due to fighting in the south of the governorate. The ICRC reportedly worked to avoid a water crisis, refurbishing nearly 100 water sources in Aleppo. UNICEF reportedly supplied fuel and water trucks to Western and Eastern parts of the governorate as a contingency plan amidst conflict in the region. The ongoing fighting has also damaged health care facilities, increased movement of IDPs within the governorate and limited access to much needed assistance and the. Humanitarian access to the central and eastern parts of Aleppo governorate is limited (OCHA).

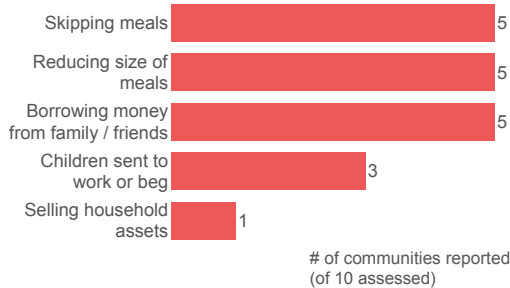
Number of communities assessed: 10/1255 communities, 7/40 sub-districts



Livelihoods

In November, inhabitants of three communities assessed in Zarbah, Menbij and Afrin sub-districts of Aleppo governorate reported sending their children out to work or beg as a common strategy for coping with a lack of income and resources. Four communities in Zarbah, Banan and Afrin sub-districts reported both skipping and reducing the size of meals as common coping strategies.

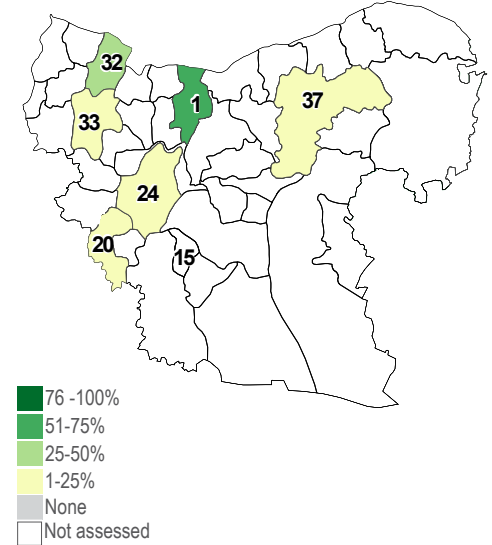
Most common coping strategies [*CL: 2.56/3]



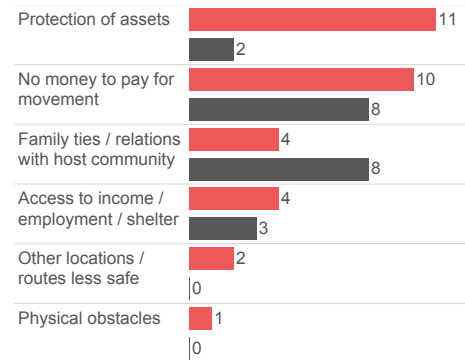
Displacement

Less than 25% of the pre-conflict population remained in five communities assessed in Zarbeh, Menbij and Jebel Saman and Afrin sub-districts and none of the pre-conflict population reportedly remained in one community within Zarbeh sub-district. Pre-conflict populations across the governorate commonly remained to protect their assets, due to family ties and access to income and shelter. IDPs lived in five of the communities assessed, and settled in these locations most commonly due to family connections and good relations with host populations. In one community in Jebel Saman sub-district, IDPs indicated they stayed because they couldn't physically leave, they had no money to pay for movement and because there was a perception that other routes and places were not accessible, all of which suggest a willingness but inability to leave. Notably, in three communities assessed in Zarbah, Menbij and Afrin sub-districts, less than 25% of the population were reportedly female.

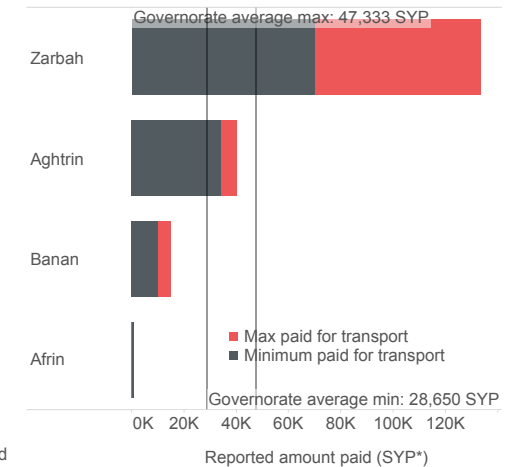
Estimated % of original population remaining (excluding IDPs) [*CL: 2.1/3]

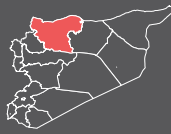


Most common reasons for staying: IDPs vs host population [*CL: 2.44/3]



Amounts paid for transportation to the border per sub-district [*CL: 2.17/3]





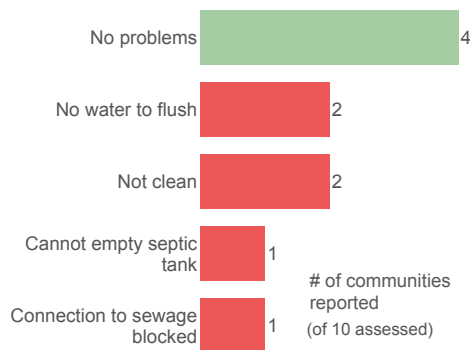
WASH

In November, the most common source of drinking water was reportedly from open wells in three communities in Zarbah and Menbij sub-districts.

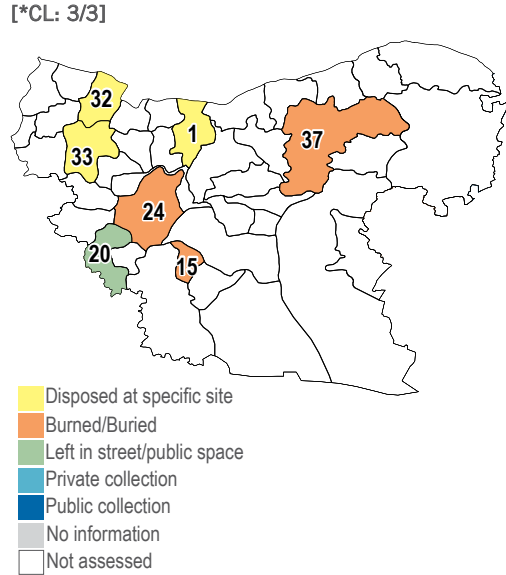
Water from two open wells in Zarbah sub-district tasted or smelled bad, as did water from the network in one community in Afrin sub-district and water from a closed well in a community assessed in Jebel Saman sub-district.

Safe water quantity reduced from last month in three communities in Jebel Saman and Zarbeh sub-districts. There were no reported problems with latrines in four communities assessed in Zarbah, Banan, Afrin, Aghtrin sub-districts. There was no water to flush toilets in two communities in Menbij and Jebel Saman sub-districts, where, respectively, inhabitants reportedly couldn't empty septic tanks and connections to sewage networks were blocked.

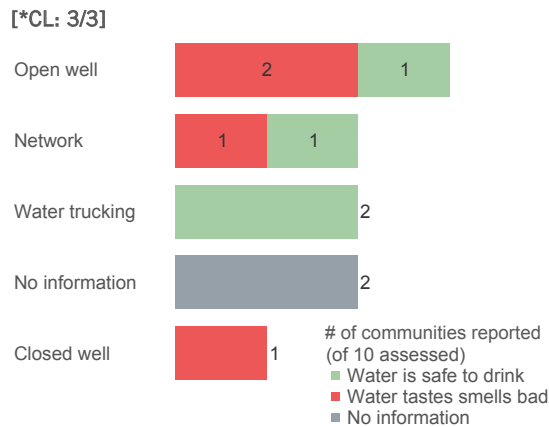
Problems with latrines [*CL: 3/3]



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



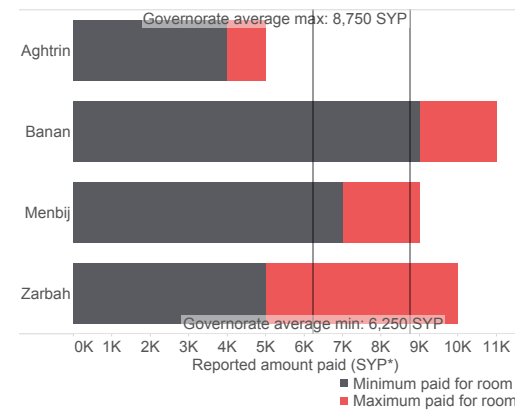
Most common water source and status [*CL: 3/3]



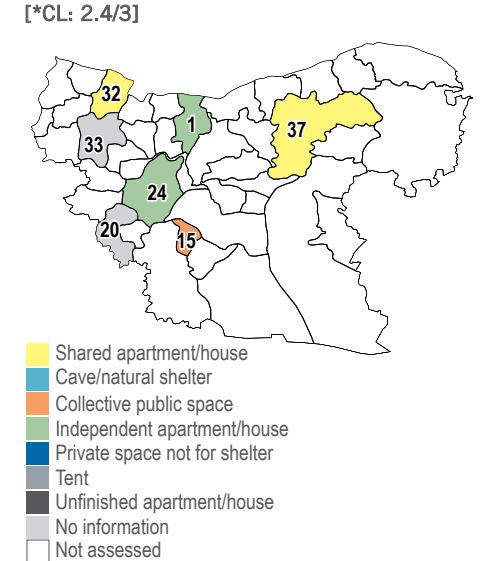
Shelter

Average reported rent paid per room in Aleppo governorate (7260 SYP) was higher than the average rent across the country (6170 SYP).

Rent prices per sub-district [*CL: 2.5/3]



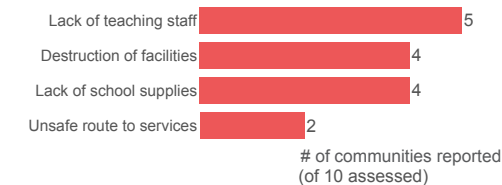
Most common shelter lived in by IDPs [*CL: 2.4/3]



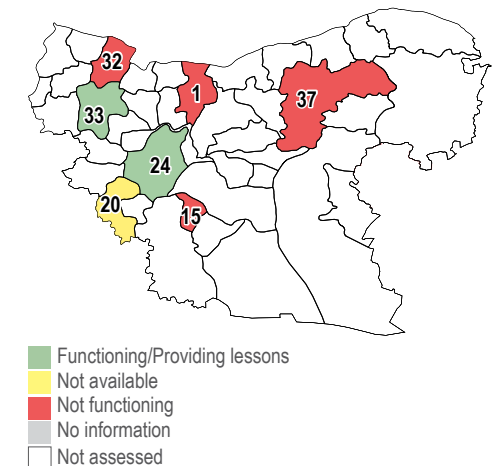
Education

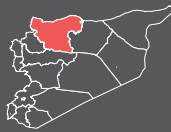
Lack of teaching staff was reported to be a common barrier preventing children from accessing education in half of the communities assessed. In four communities assessed in Sharan, Aghtrin, Banan and Menbij sub-districts there were no functioning primary educational facilities at all.

Most common reasons for children not attending school [*CL: 2.56/3]



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

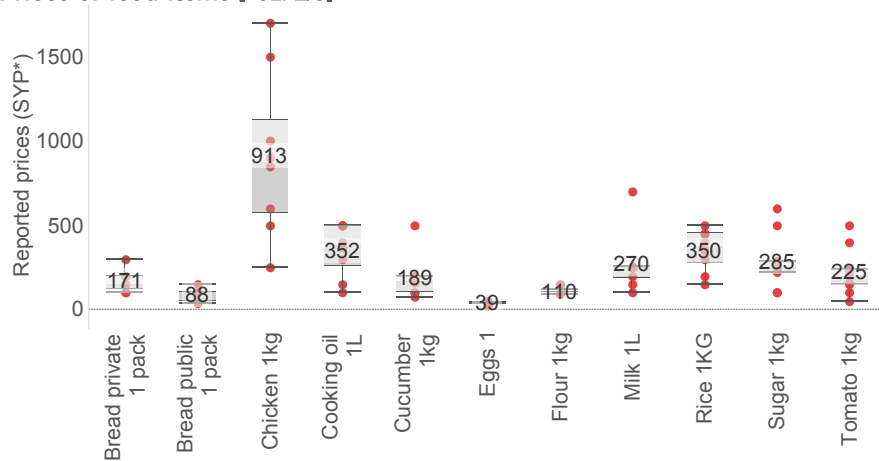




Food Security

On average, the prices of most food items in communities assessed in Aleppo governorate were reported to be slightly higher than prices reported across the country in November. In the majority of communities assessed, inhabitants appeared able to purchase their food. One community in Jebel Saman reported receiving food distributions.

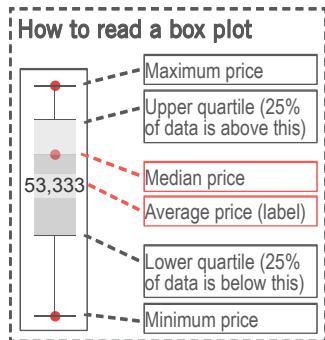
Prices of food items [*CL: 2/3]



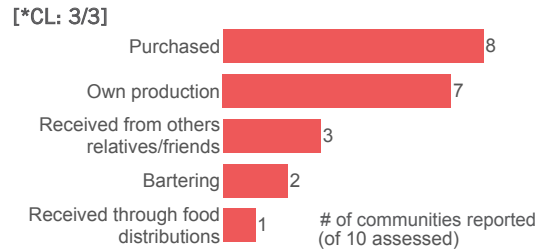
Challenges to accessing food [*CL: 3/3]



of communities reported (of 10 assessed)



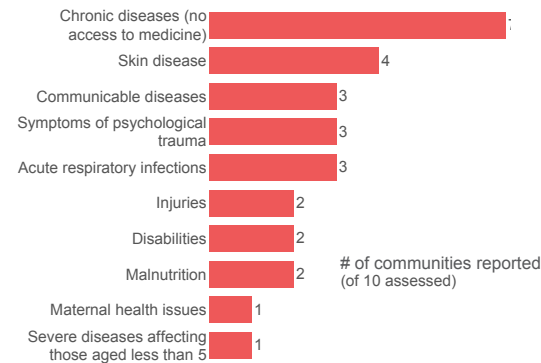
Most common sources of obtaining food [*CL: 3/3]



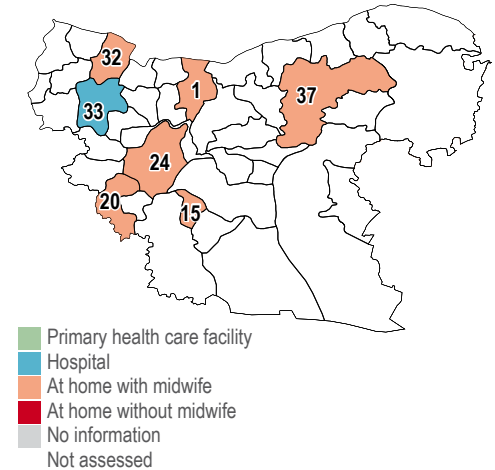
Health

Chronic disease and the lack of access to appropriate treatment was a commonly reported health concern in most assessed communities. Malnutrition, severe diseases affecting those aged less than 5 and symptoms of psychological trauma were all reported in one community in Sharam sub-district.

Reported health problems [*CL: 2/3]



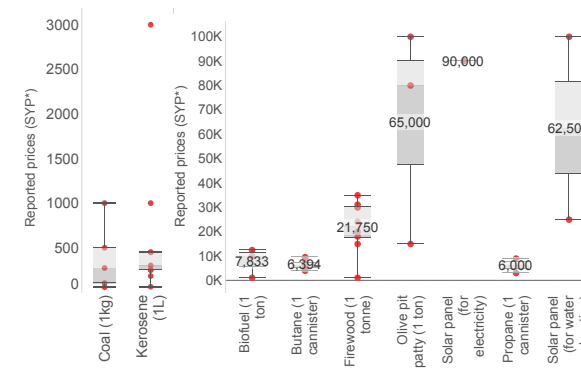
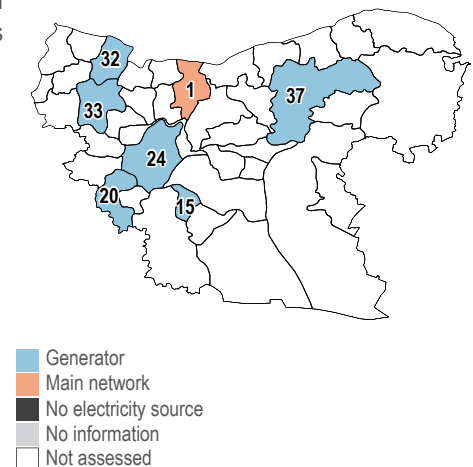
Most common place for women to give birth [*CL: 1.67/3]

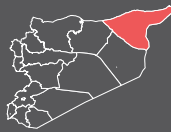


NFIs

In November, butane and kerosene were available in all communities assessed in Aleppo governorate. Olive pit patties were available in three communities assessed in Zarbah and Menbij sub-districts, biofuel was available in three communities in the same sub-districts.

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





Humanitarian Situation Overview in Syria (HSOS) Al Hasakeh Governorate

December 2015

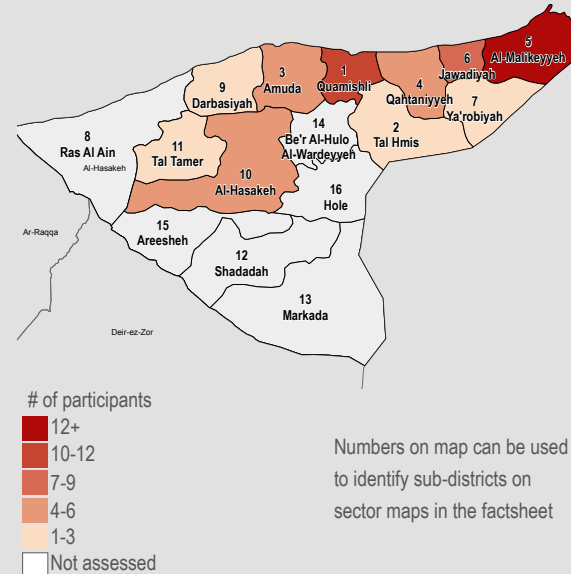
Context

Al Hasakeh governorate currently hosts 301,618 IDPs and 755,254 people in need of assistance (OCHA).

During November, displacement of civilians and IDPs continued within Al Hasakeh governorate as a result of ongoing conflict.

The Global Health Cluster distributed cholera rapid diagnostic tests (RDTs) to people living in Al Hasakeh this month. Humanitarian access to the southern half of the governorate remains restricted.

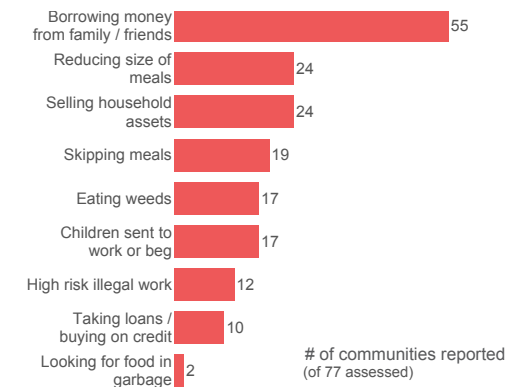
Number of communities assessed: 77/745 communities, 10/16 sub-districts



Livelihoods

In November, inhabitants of 12 communities assessed in Quamishli, Jawadiyah, Al Malika, Ya'robriyah and Amuda sub-districts appeared particularly vulnerable as high risk illegal work was reportedly a common strategy used to cope with a lack of income or resources. Food based coping strategies were also very common, with 24 communities reducing their meal size, 19 communities skipping meals and 17 communities eating weeds. Children sent to work or beg, 17 communities assessed in Quamishli, Al Malika and Jawadiyah sub-districts reportedly resorting to eating weeds.

Most common coping strategies [*CL: 2.62/3]



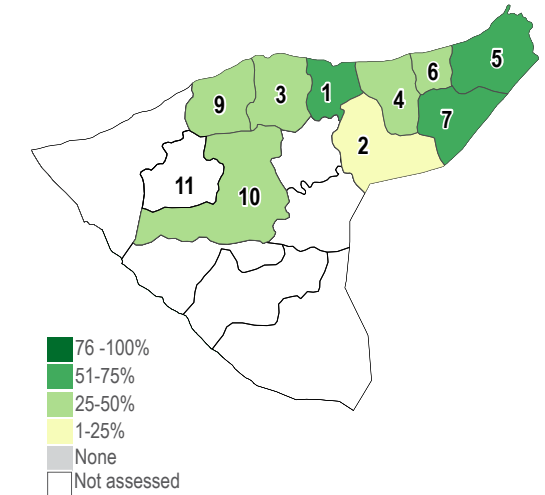
Displacement

Less than 25% of the pre-conflict population were reported to have remained in four communities assessed Al Malika, Tal Hmis and Jawadiyah sub-districts. Pre-conflict population across the governorate commonly remained to protect their assets as well as for access to income, employment and shelter, and for family ties.

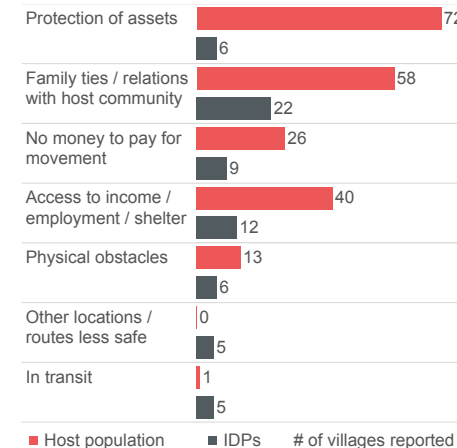
IDPs lived in 26 of the 77 communities assessed, and settled in these locations due to the existence of good relationships with the host community, access to income, employment and shelter, and a lack of money to pay for movement.

IDPs continued moving among communities in Al-Hasakeh in November, with most reports indicating movement east.

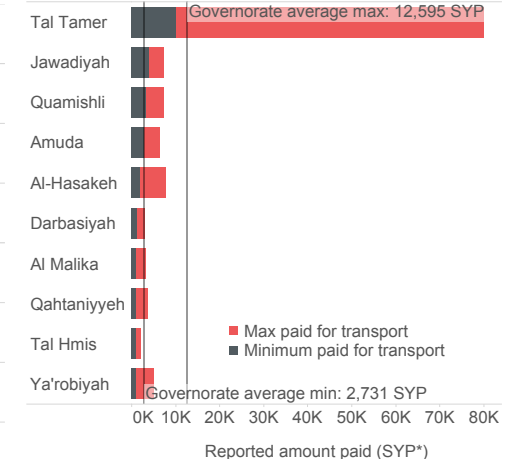
Estimated % of original population remaining (excluding IDPs) [*CL: 2.09/3]

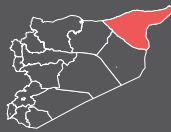


Most common reasons for staying: IDPs vs host population [*CL: 2.05/3]



Amounts paid for transportation to the border per sub-district [*CL: 2.1/3]





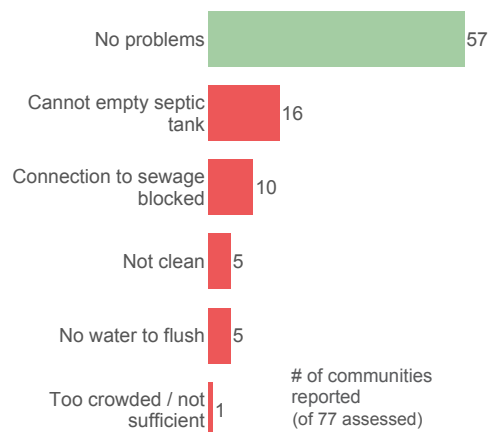
WASH

In November, the most common source of drinking water reported in the majority of communities assessed was through the water network.

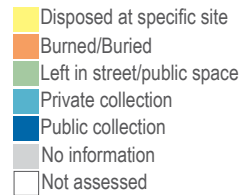
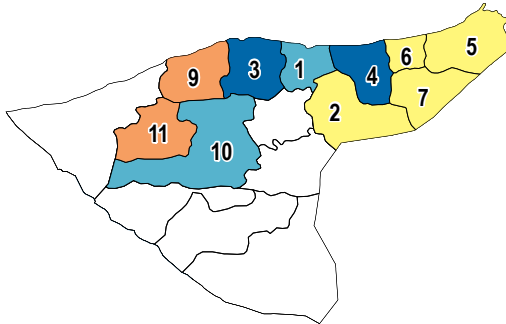
Water was generally safe to drink, though water from a closed well in one community in Al Malika sub-district tasted or smelled bad, as did water from the network in one community assessed in Al-Hasakeh sub-district. There was a reduction in safe water since the previous month in nine communities in Al-Hasakeh, Jawadiyah, Quamishli and Al Malika sub-districts.

There were no reported problems with latrines in the majority of sub-districts assessed, though various issues affected 20 communities in the governorate. Most commonly, these communities experienced no connection to the sewage network and were unable to empty septic tanks.

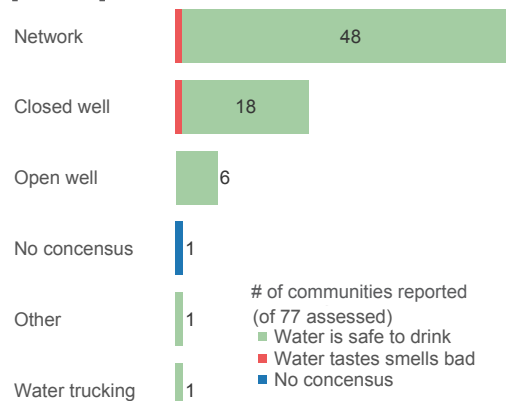
Problems with latrines [*CL: 3/3]



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



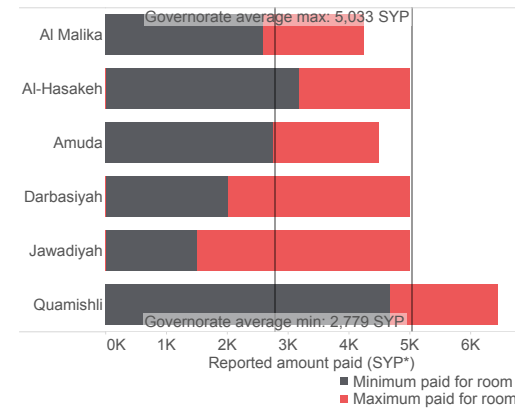
Most common water source and status [*CL: 3/3]



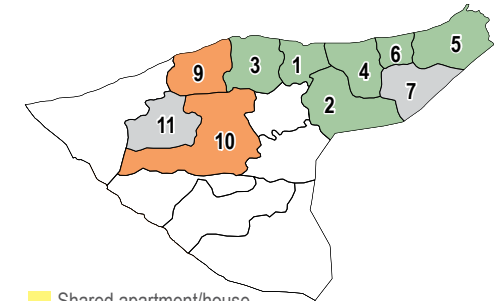
Shelter

Average reported rent paid per room in Al Hasakeh governorate (4312 SYP) was lower than the average rent across the country (6170 SYP).

Rent prices per sub-district [*CL: 2.44/3]



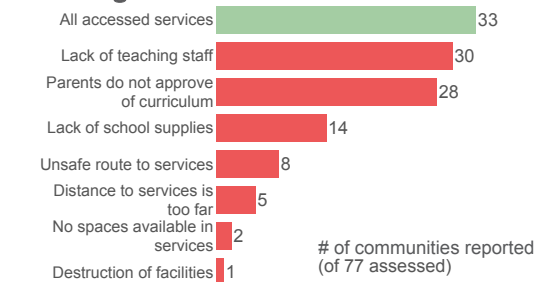
Most common shelter lived in by IDPs [*CL: 2.04/3]



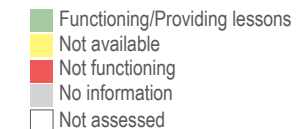
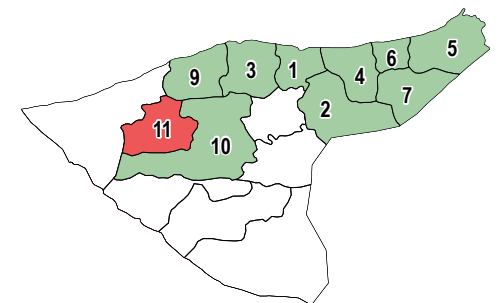
Education

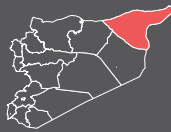
In November it was reported that there were no primary education services in three communities assessed in Quamishli, Tal Tamer and Al Malika sub-districts. In 30 assessed communities lack of teaching staff was cited as the most common reason for children not to attend school.

Most common reasons for children not attending school [*CL: 2.69/3]



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

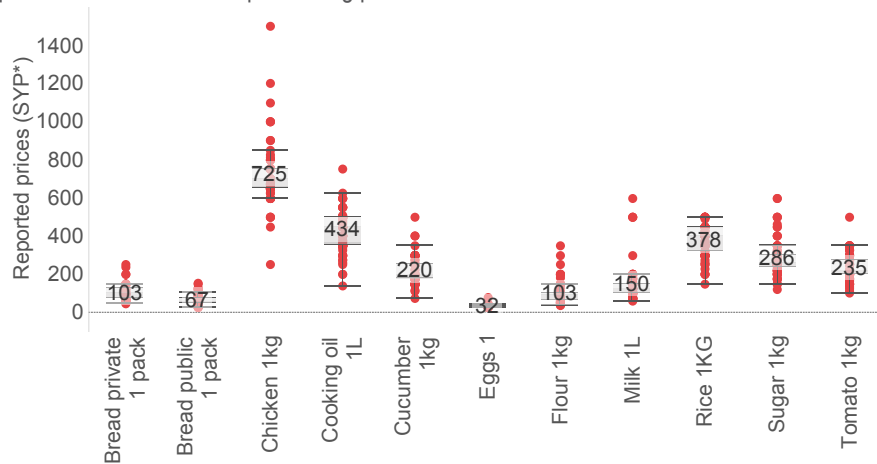
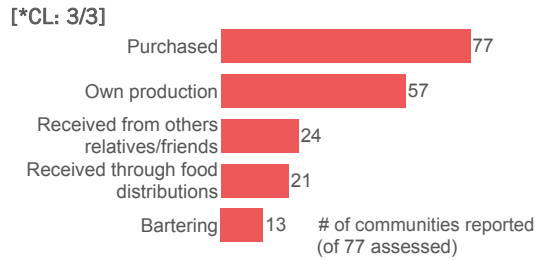




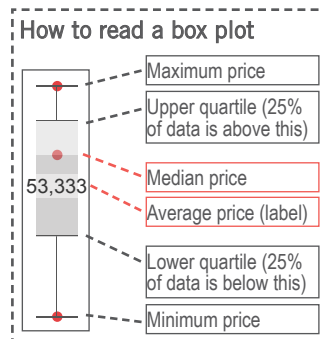
Food Security

Food prices in communities assessed in Al Hasakeh governorate were lower than average prices reported across the country. All communities assessed reported the ability of inhabitants to purchase their own food and own production of food was also widely reported across the governorate. This is perhaps reflective of the most common challenges to accessing food; availability of products and inhabitants' purchasing power.

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



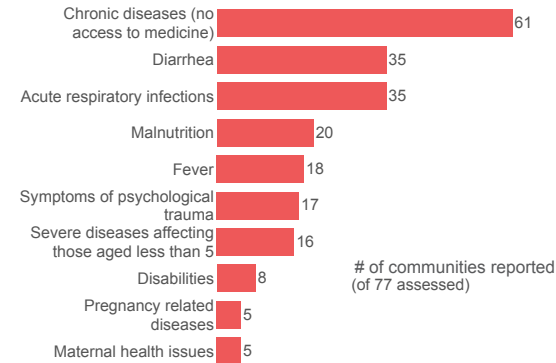
Challenges to accessing food [*CL: 3/3]



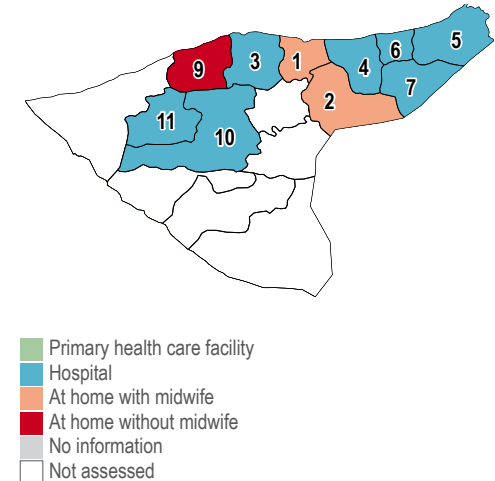
Health

Chronic diseases and access to adequate treatment was a concern across the majority of communities assessed this month. Malnutrition was common in 20 communities assessed in northern sub-districts such as Darbasiyah, Quamishli, Al Malika, Amuda and Al Hasakeh.

Reported health problems [*CL: 2.01/3]



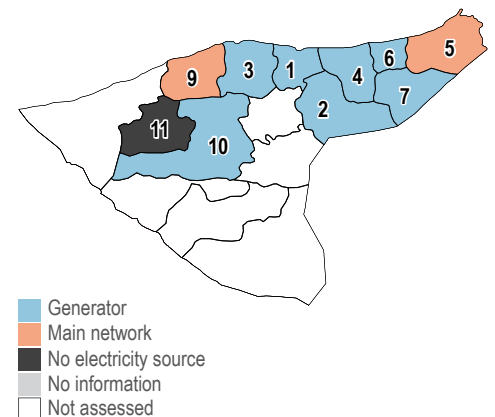
Most common place for women to give birth [*CL: 1.51/3]



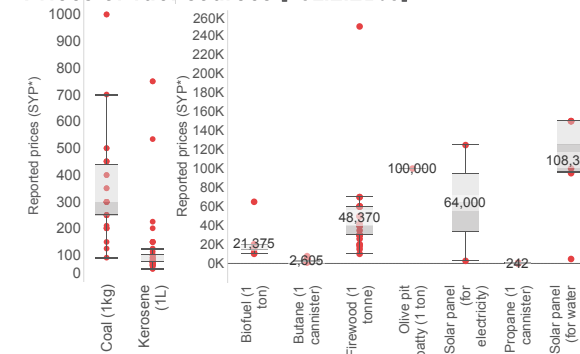
NFIs

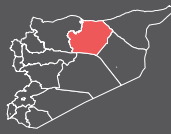
In November, butane was available in all communities assessed with the exception of two in Al Malika sub-district. However, propane was only available in nine communities. Solar panels for heating water were only reported available in six communities in Al Malika, Darbasiyah and Quamishli sub-districts.

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



Prices of fuel sources [*CL: 2.21 /3]





Humanitarian Situation Overview in Syria (HSOS) Ar Raqqa Governorate

December 2015

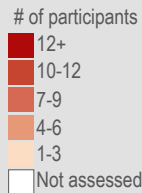
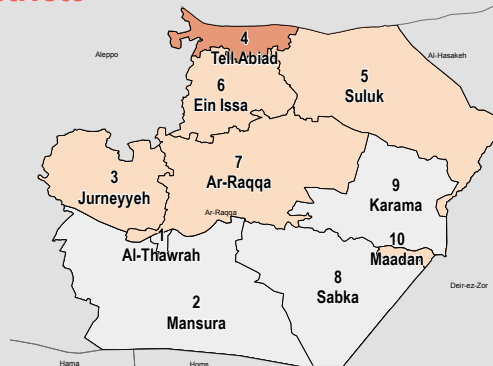
Context

Ar Raqqa governorate hosts 201,350 IDPs and 541,272 people in need of assistance (OCHA). In November, water and power supplies were reportedly cut to civilians in Raqqa City following conflicts. Further displacement of IDPs continued in the governorate.

UNICEF worked to avoid disease outbreaks by cleaning 54 water storage tanks this month. While nearly all of the governorate remains hard to reach for humanitarian access (OCHA), UNICEF was able to distribute micronutrient sachets to Ar Raqqa, benefiting 24,000 children.

Due to access and insecurity challenges, vaccination coverage for pertussis (whooping cough) has decreased in Ar Raqqa, and approximately 8 cases were reported in Ar Raqqa during November (WHO).

Number of communities assessed: 12/306 communities, 6/10 sub-districts

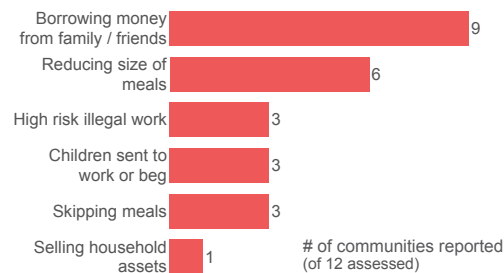


Numbers on map can be used to identify sub-districts on sector maps in the factsheet

Livelihoods

All communities providing information on coping strategies in Ar Raqqa governorate this month indicated that they had needed to borrow money from family or friends in order to cope with a lack of resources or income. Three communities assessed in Jurneyyeh and Maadan sub-districts reported using high risk illegal work as a common coping strategy, suggesting particular vulnerability. Similarly, three communities in Eastern Khayala, Jurneyyeh and Maadan reported sending their children out to beg or work.

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

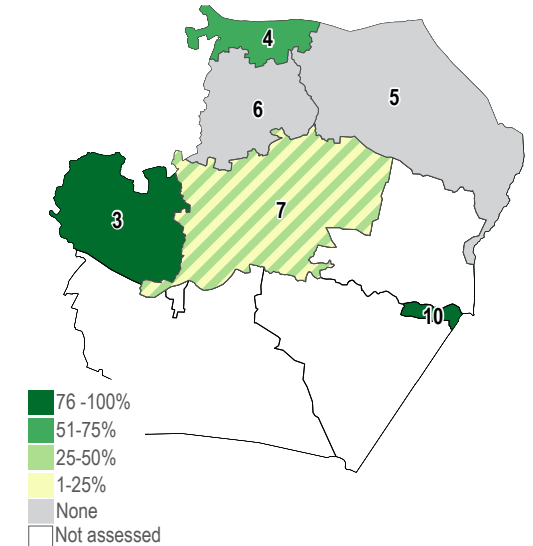


of communities reported (of 12 assessed)

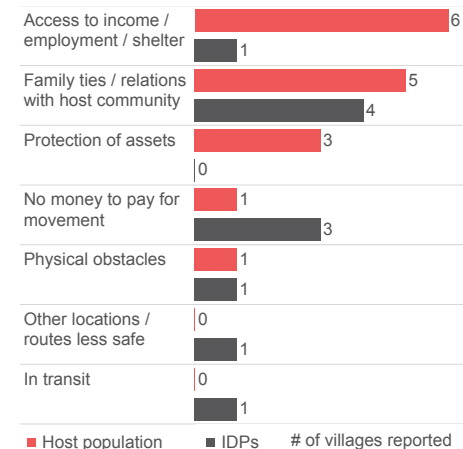
Displacement

Two communities in Ein Issa and Suluk sub-districts reported that none of the pre-conflict population remained, citing the escalation of conflict and protection concerns as reasons for leaving. Less than 25% of the pre-conflict population remained in one community assessed in Ar-Raqqa sub-district. Pre-conflict population across the governorate commonly remained due to the access to income, employment and shelter, as well as familial ties and to protect assets. IDPs lived in seven communities assessed, and most commonly cited access to income, shelter and employment, familial ties and good relations with host communities as reasons for remaining. In five communities assessed in Ar-Raqqa, Tell Abiad and Maadan sub-districts, IDPs indicated that they were currently in transit elsewhere. In two communities assessed in Ar-Raqqa sub-district, less than 25% of the population were women.

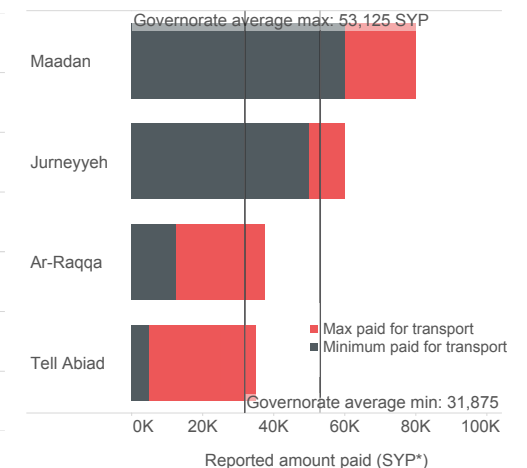
Estimated % of original population remaining (excluding IDPs) [*CL: 1.92/3]

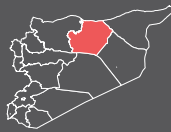


Most common reasons for staying: IDPs vs host population [*CL: 2.9/3]



Amounts paid for transportation to the border per sub-district [*CL: 1.5/3]



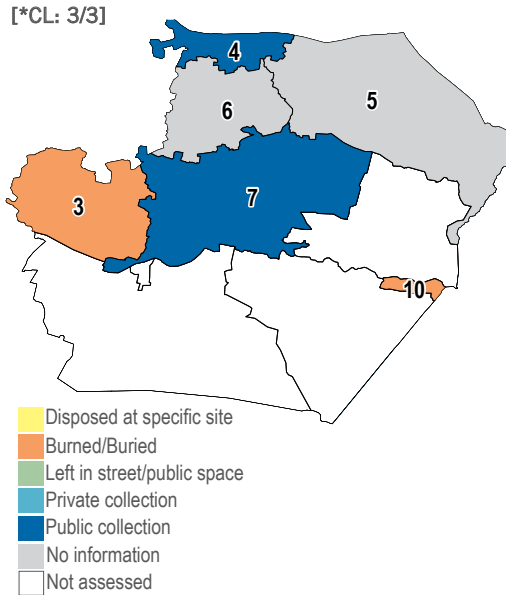


WASH

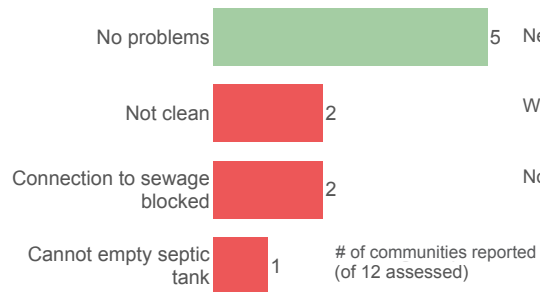
The most common source of drinking water reported in November was from the water network. There were reportedly problems with water in three communities assessed; water from the network made people sick in two communities in Jurneyyeh sub-district, and tasted or smelled bad in a community in Maadan subdistrict.

There was a reduction in safe water since the previous month in two communities assessed in Jurneyyeh and Ar Raqqa sub-districts. There were reported problems with latrines in at least three communities in Tell Abiad, Ar-Raqqa and Jurneyyeh sub-districts; connections to sewage networks being blocked and inhabitants being unable to empty septic tanks. Garbage was commonly burned or buried in four communities assessed in Jurneyyeh and Maadan sub-districts.

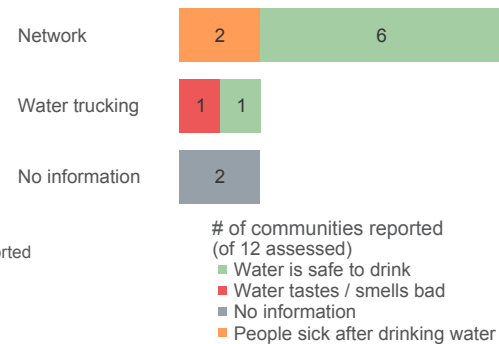
Most common form of garbage disposal [*CL: 3/3]



Problems with latrines [*CL: 3/3]



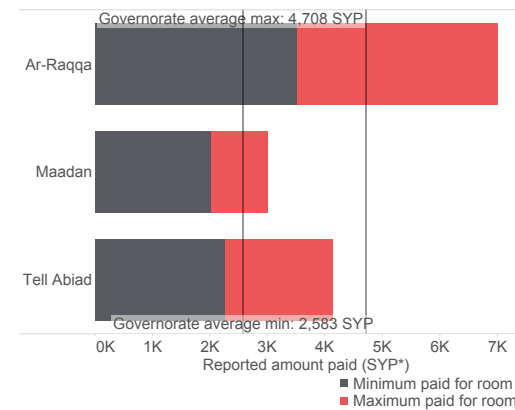
Most common water source and status [*CL: 3/3]



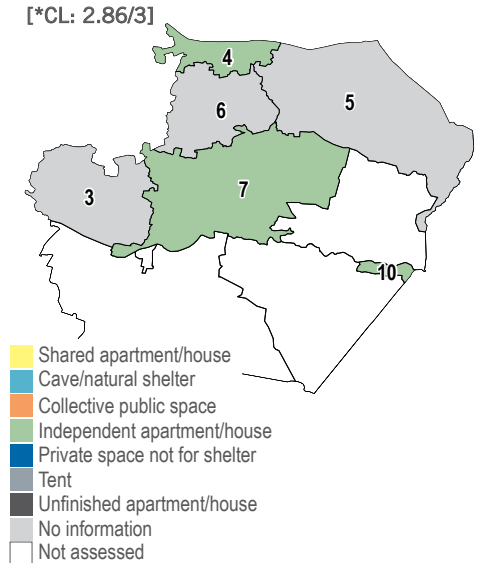
Shelter

Average reported rent paid per room in Ar Raqqa governorate (3680 SYP) was significantly lower than the average rent across the country (6170 SYP).

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



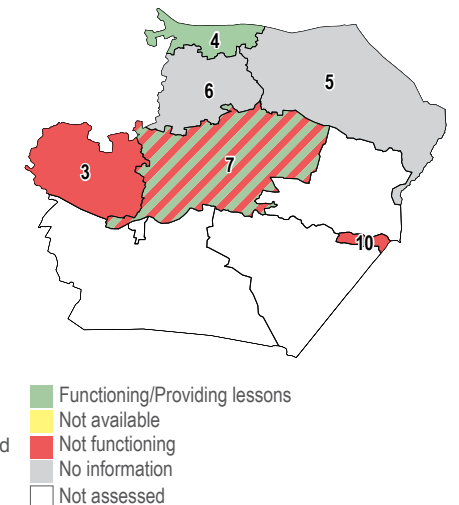
Most common shelter lived in by IDPs [*CL: 2.86/3]



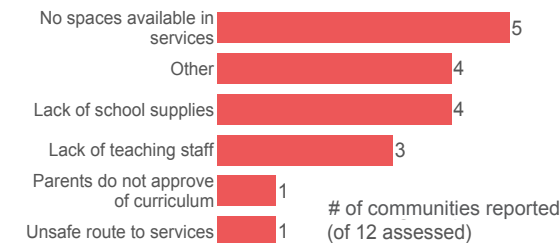
Education

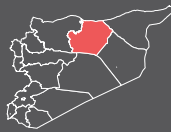
Inhabitants of three communities assessed in Jurneyyeh, Ar-Raqqa and Maadan sub-districts reported that there were no functioning primary educational facilities. In five assessed communities children were prevented from accessing schools because space was unavailable at schools.

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



Most common reasons for children not attending school [*CL: 2.1/3]

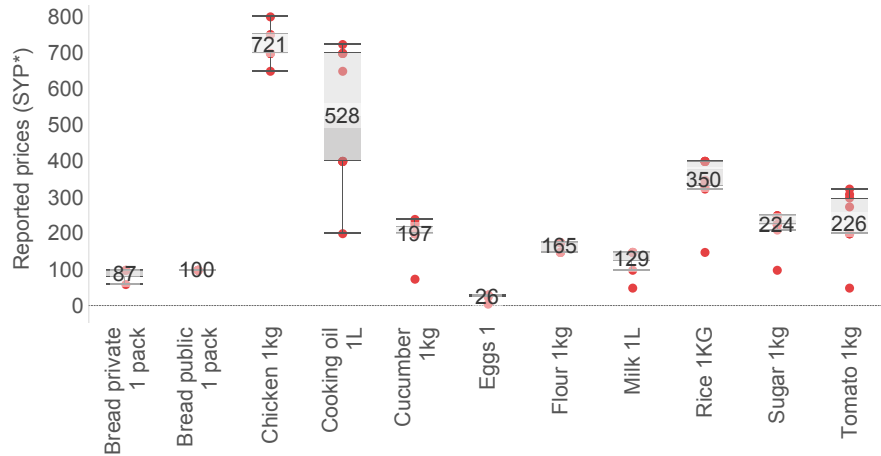




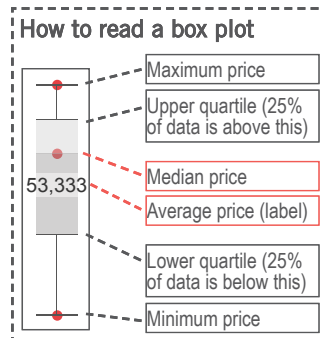
Food Security

Food prices in communities assessed in Ar Raqqa governorate were lower than average prices reported across the country. There was consensus across nearly all communities assessed that inhabitants were able to both produce and purchase their own food this month. However, both a lack of resources to purchase food and a depletion of local production were also identified as key challenges to accessing food.

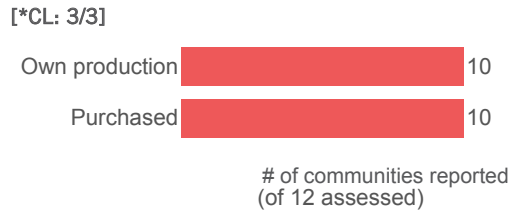
Prices of food items [*CL: 2/3]



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



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



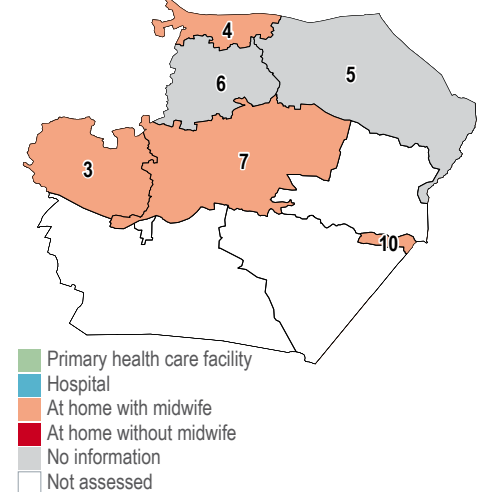
Health

Acute respiratory infections, severe diseases affecting those aged under 5, and other communicable diseases such as fever and diarrhea were reported as common across all of the communities assessed in Jurneyeh sub-district. Diarrhea was also reported as common across all four communities assessed in Tell Abiad and one community in Ar-Raqqa sub-district.

Reported health problems [*CL: 2/3]



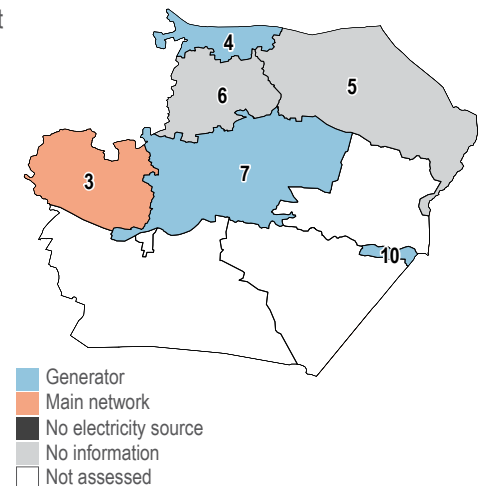
Most common place for women to give birth [*CL: 1.1/3]



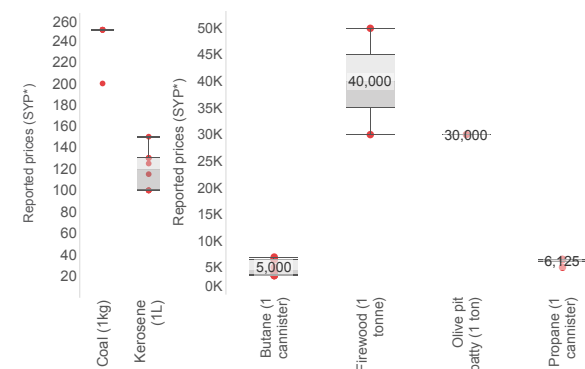
NFIs

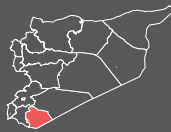
In November, butane and kerosene were reported available in all communities providing information on non-food items. Solar panels for heating water and for electricity production were not available in any community assessed this month.

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



Prices of fuel sources [*CL: 2/3]





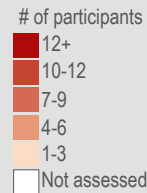
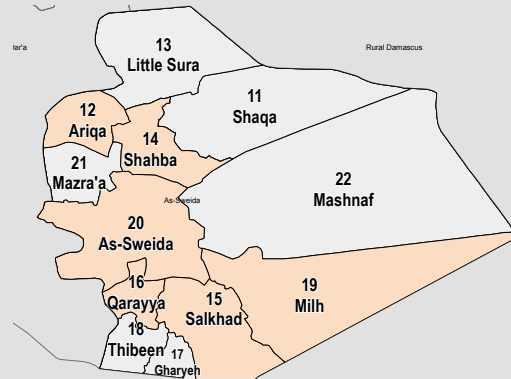
Context

Relatively few IDPs live in As Sweida governorate (61,696), and there are 244, 131 people in need of assistance (OCHA). It is not a main target of humanitarian aid, however in November inhabitants in As Sweida reportedly received winter relief items such as thermal blankets, clothing and sleeping mats.

Security in As Sweida remained relatively stable during November and the Global Health Cluster reportedly distributed cholera rapid diagnostic tests (RDTs) to the governorate.

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 in November.

Number of communities assessed: 6/131 communities, 6/12 sub-districts

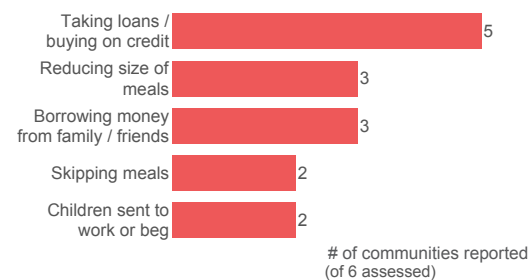


Numbers on map can be used to identify sub-districts on sector maps in the factsheet

Livelihoods

Inhabitants in three communities assessed in Shahba, Qarayya and As-Sweida sub-districts reported reducing the size of their meals, while two communities in Ariqa and Shahba reported skipping meals in order to cope with the lack of income or resources. Children were commonly sent to work or beg in two communities assessed in Ariqa and As Sweida sub-districts.

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

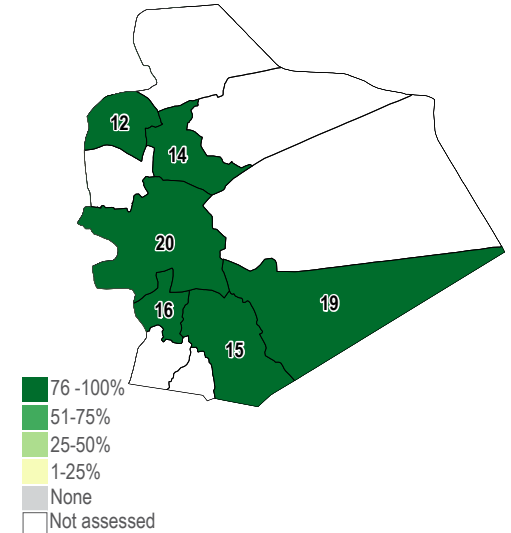


Displacement

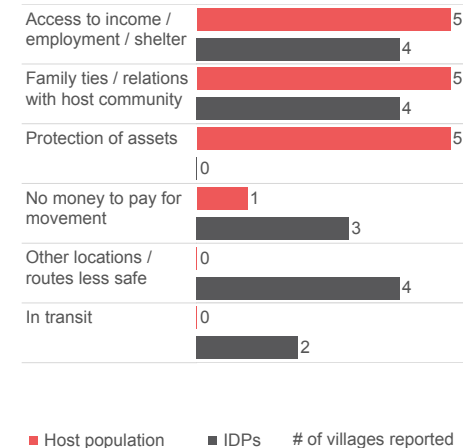
Between 76 and 100% of the pre-conflict population remained in all communities assessed in Ar Raqqa; commonly due to access to income, employment and shelter, family ties and protection of assets.

IDPs lived in five of the six communities assessed in Ariqa, Qarayya, Shahba, Salkhad and As Sweida governorates, coming mostly from the east. The highest number of reported IDPs arriving in November was in one community in Ariqa sub-district where familial ties and access to income, employment and shelter were cited as reasons for staying.

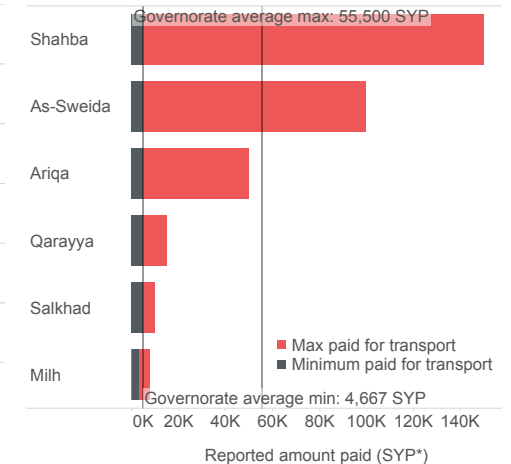
Estimated % of original population remaining (excluding IDPs) [*CL: 2.17/3]

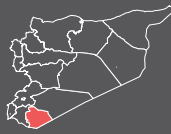


Most common reasons for staying: IDPs vs host population [*CL: 2.67/3]



Amounts paid for transportation to the border per sub-district [*CL: 2.17/3]





WASH

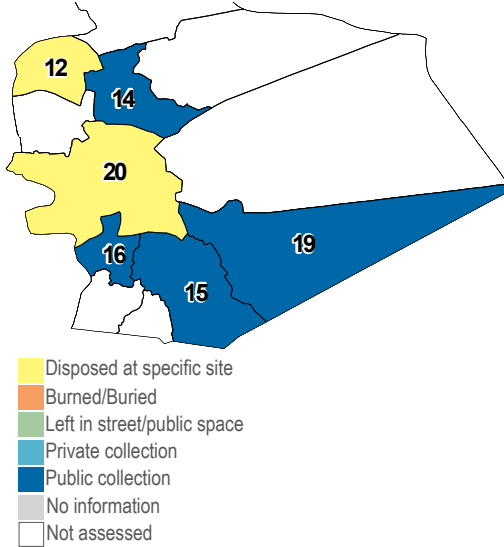
In November, all communities assessed received drinking water from the water network.

Water was safe to drink everywhere assessed, and there was no change in availability of safe water.

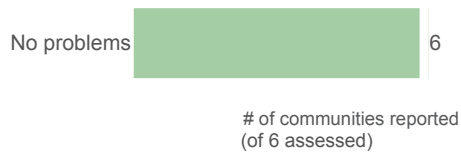
There were generally no reported problems with latrines in all communities assessed.

Free public garbage collection still operated in communities assessed in Milh, Shahba, Qarayya and Salkhad sub-districts. Garbage was disposed of in designated sites in two communities assessed in Ariqa and As-Sweida sub-districts.

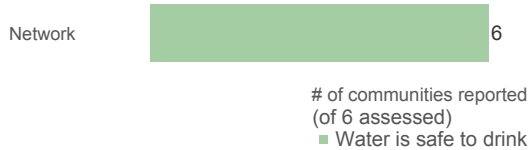
Most common form of garbage disposal [*CL: 3/3]



Problems with latrines [*CL: 3/3]



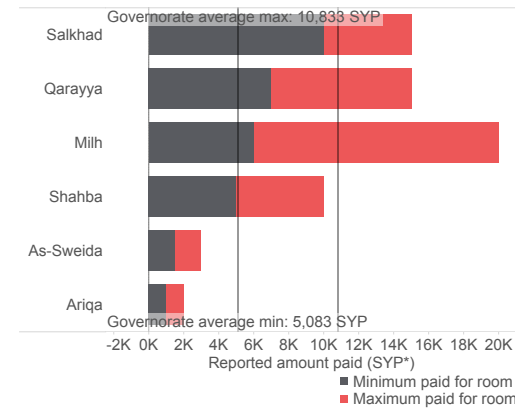
Most common water source and status [*CL: 3/3]



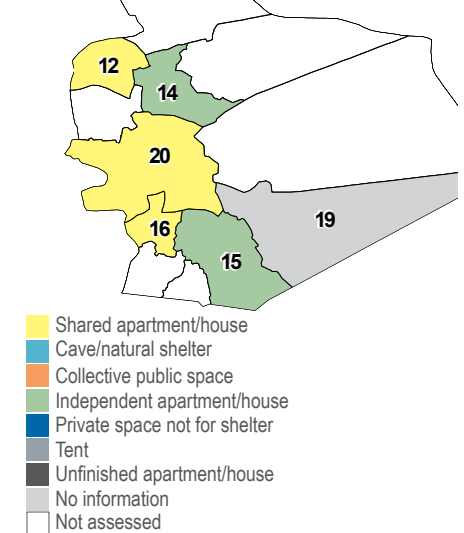
Shelter

Average reported rent paid per room in As Sweida governorate (7958 SYP) was higher than the average rent across the country (6170 SYP).

Rent prices per sub-district [*CL: 2.83/3]



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



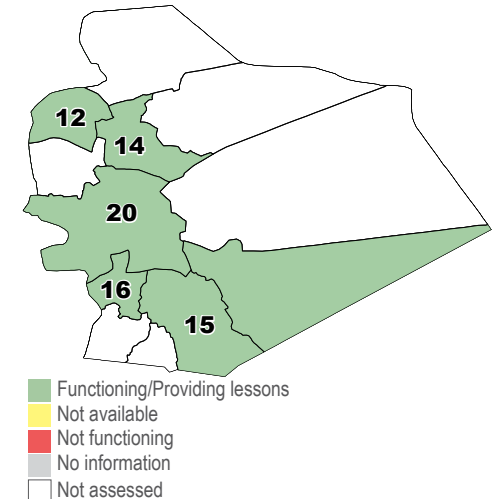
Education

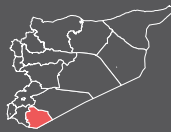
All school-aged children were able to access schools in all communities assessed in As Sweida governorate. All primary educational facilities were functional in December.

Most common reasons for children not attending school [*CL: 2.83/3]



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





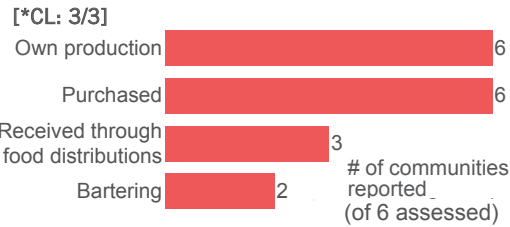
Humanitarian Situation Overview in Syria (HSOS) As Sweida Governorate

December 2015

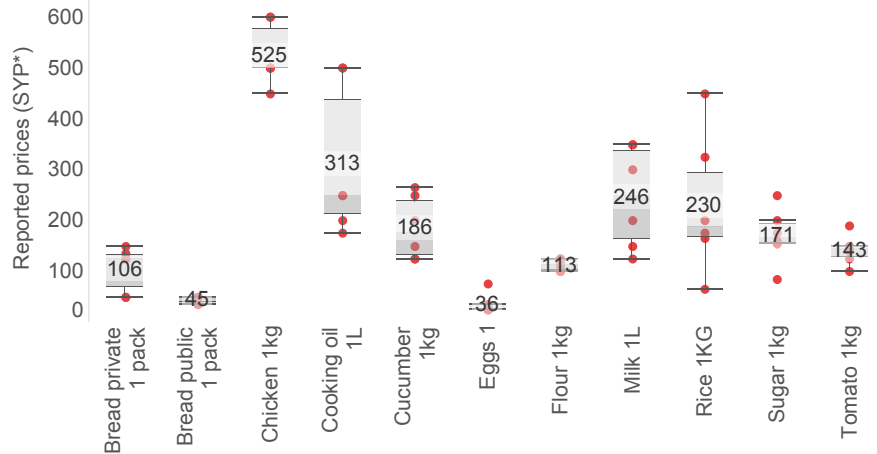
Food Security

In November, only two communities assessed in Ariqa and As-Sweida sub-districts identified challenges to accessing food. These were predominantly related to the purchasing power of inhabitants; the price of items and a lack of resources. All communities reported own production of food. The average food prices are lower in As Sweida governorate than the rest of the country.

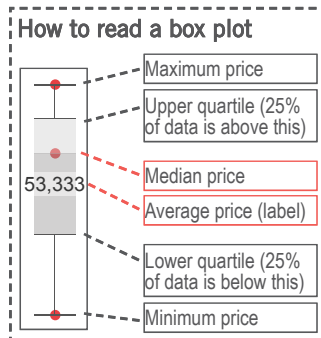
Most common sources of obtaining food [*CL: 3/3]



Prices of food items [*CL: 2.33/3]



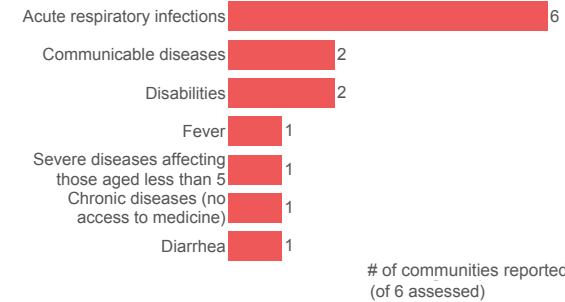
Challenges to accessing food [*CL: 3/3]



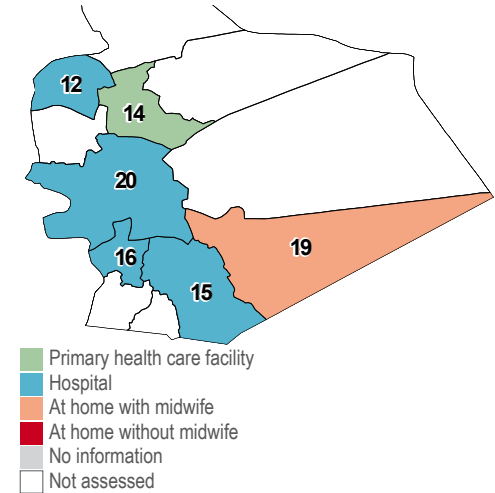
Health

Acute respiratory infections were commonly reported in all communities assessed in As Sweida governorate during November. Disabilities were a commonly reported health concern in two communities in Shahba and Qarayya sub-districts.

Reported health problems [*CL: 2/3]



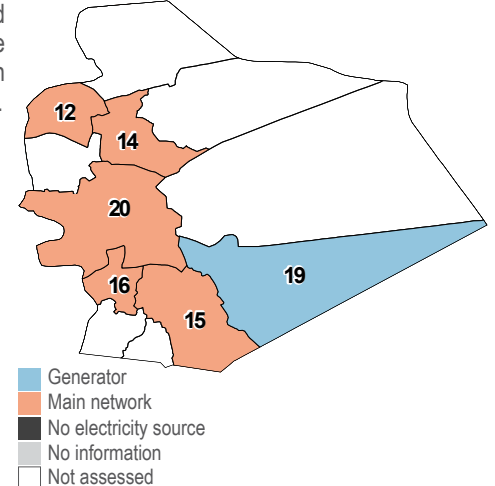
Most common place for women to give birth [*CL: 1.83/3]



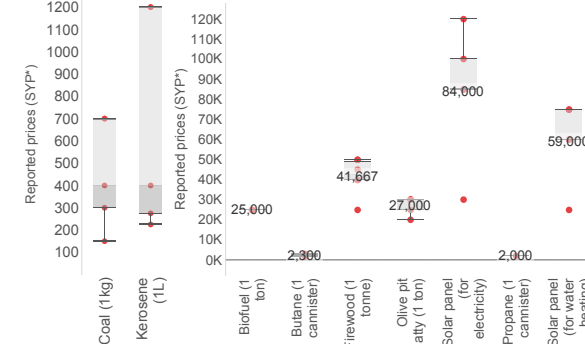
NFIs

In November, coal was available in all communities assessed except in one community in Milh sub-district. However, the aforementioned community was the only community assessed where propane was available. Biofuel was available in three communities in Ariqa, As-Sweida and Salkhad, but not available in two communities assessed in Shahba and Qarayya sub-districts.

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



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





Humanitarian Situation Overview in Syria (HSOS) Damascus Governorate

December 2015

Context

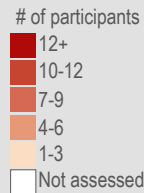
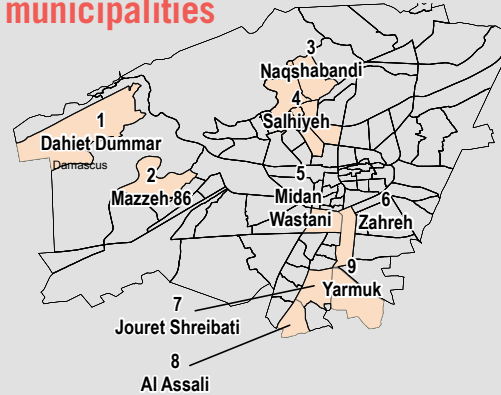
Damascus governorate hosts approximately 436,170 IDPs and 1,066,261 people in need of assistance (OCHA).

During November, widespread conflict occurred in the governorate of Damascus. As a result, humanitarian access to the south and north-east regions of the governorate remain hard to reach (OCHA). Through ceasefire agreements, UNICEF was reportedly able to provide humanitarian supplies to Qudsaya in Damascus and other affected areas.

In late November, a Polio vaccination campaign was conducted in high risk areas such as Yarmouk refugee camp and parts of Jobar, reaching over 200,000 children (UNICEF).

The Global Health Cluster distributed cholera rapid diagnostics tests (RDTs) within the governorate.

Number of communities assessed: 9/97 neighbourhoods, 7/16 municipalities



Numbers on map can be used to identify sub-districts on sector maps in the factsheet

Livelihoods

In November, four neighbourhoods in Yarmouk, Al Qadam, Rukn Eddine and Mazzeh municipalities indicated that they undertook high risk illegal work as a common strategy to cope with a lack of income or resources. Three of these neighbourhoods also reported needing to send their children to work or beg, suggesting particular vulnerability. One neighbourhood in Al Qadam municipality indicated they had skipped meals and had resorted to looking for food in the garbage.

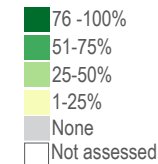
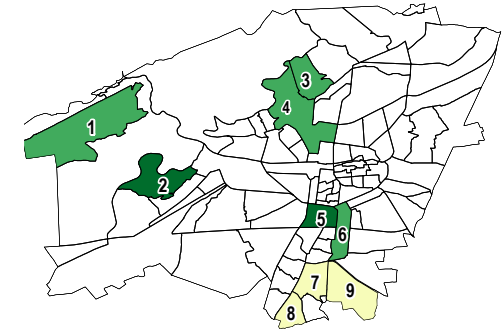
Most common coping strategies [*CL: 2.5/3]



Displacement

Less than 25% of the pre-conflict population remained in three neighbourhoods assessed in Al Qadam, Yarmouk and Essali municipalities. Pre-conflict population across the governorate commonly remained due to the protection of assets, familial ties and access to income, shelter and employment. IDPs lived in eight of the nine neighbourhoods assessed in November, across Al Qadam, Midan, Dummar, Rukn Eddine, Mazzeh and Hay Salhiyeh municipalities. There was further movement from within Damascus and surrounding governorates into these areas during November. Across the governorate, IDPs stayed due to good relationships with host communities, as well as having a lack of money to pay for movement and the perception that other routes and locations were less safe. IDPs in three neighbourhoods in Dummar, Rukn Eddine and Hay Salhiyeh municipalities reported that they were currently in transit.

Estimated % of original population remaining (excluding IDPs) [*CL: 2.1/3]

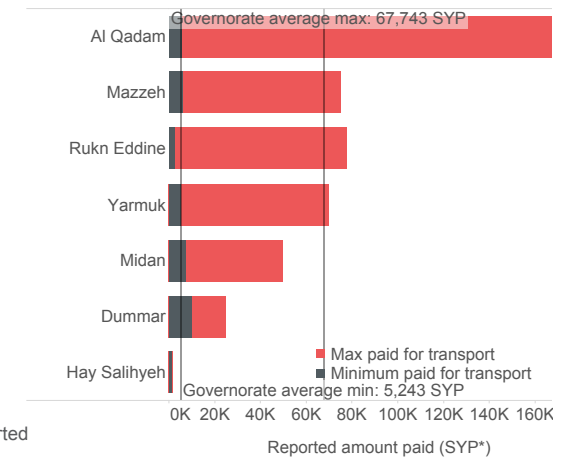


Most common reasons for staying: IDPs vs host population [*CL: 2.1/3]



■ Host population ■ IDPs # of neighbourhoods reported

Amounts paid for transportation to the border per sub-district [*CL: 2.1/3]





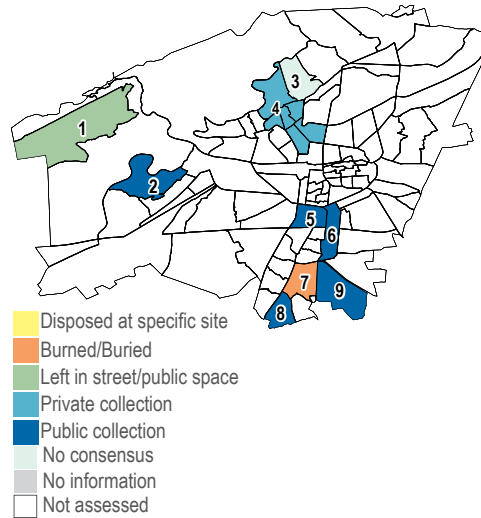
WASH

In Damascus governorate, the most common source of drinking water was from the water network. Water trucks were used in two assessed neighbourhoods in Yarmuk and Al Qadam municipalities. Water was generally safe to drink, with none of the municipalities assessed reporting any issues. Similarly, no issues were reported with latrines this month, except in one neighbourhood in Rukn Eddine where issues with cleanliness and connections to the sewage network were reported.

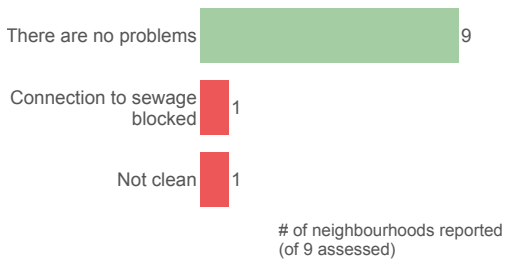
There was no change in the volume of safe water available in most of the municipalities assessed, however in one neighbourhood Hay Salihyeh the volume of safe water was reported lower than last month.

Garbage was reportedly buried or burned in two neighbourhoods assessed in Dummar and Al Qadam municipalities.

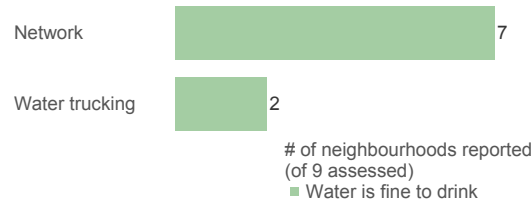
Most common form of garbage disposal [*CL: 3/3]



Problems with latrines [*CL: 3/3]



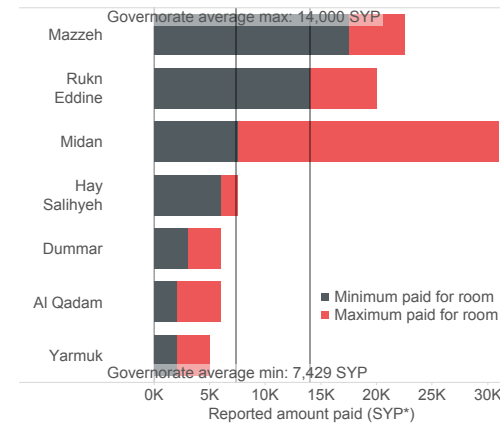
Most common water source and status [*CL: 3/3]



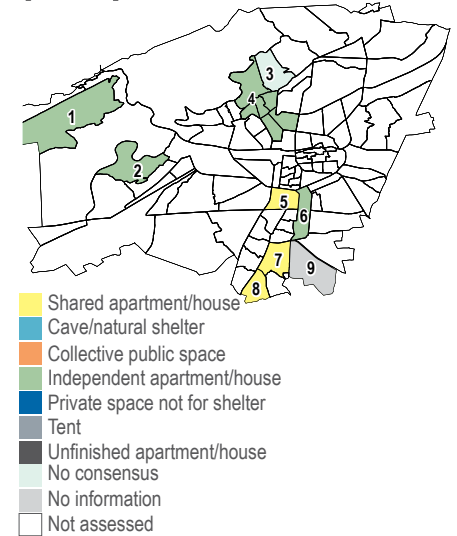
Shelter

Average reported rent paid per room in Damascus governorate (12 694 SYP) was significantly higher than the average rent across the country (6170 SYP).

Rent prices per sub-district [*CL: 2.33/3]



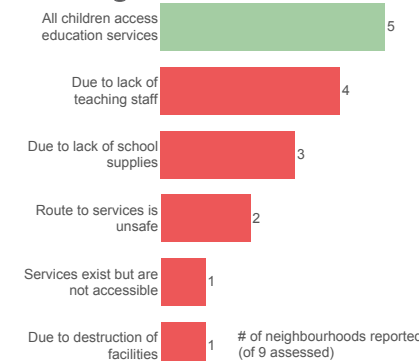
Most common shelter lived in by IDPs [*CL: 2/3]



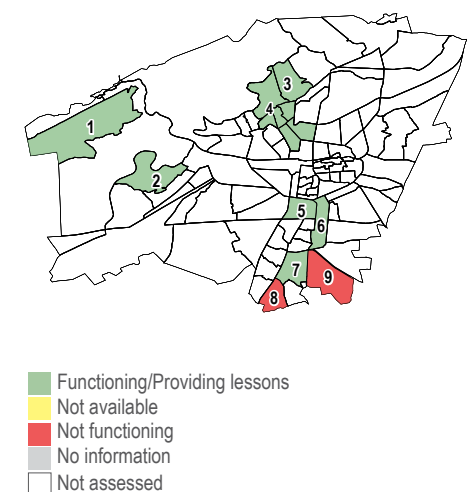
Education

There were no functioning primary educational facilities in Yarmuk and Al Qadam municipalities. Children were prevented from accessing schools because roads were considered unsafe in Al Qadam and Rukn Eddine.

Most common reasons for children not attending school [*CL: 2.6/3]



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





Humanitarian Situation Overview in Syria (HSOS) Damascus Governorate

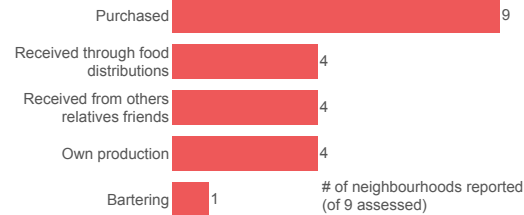
December 2015

Food Security

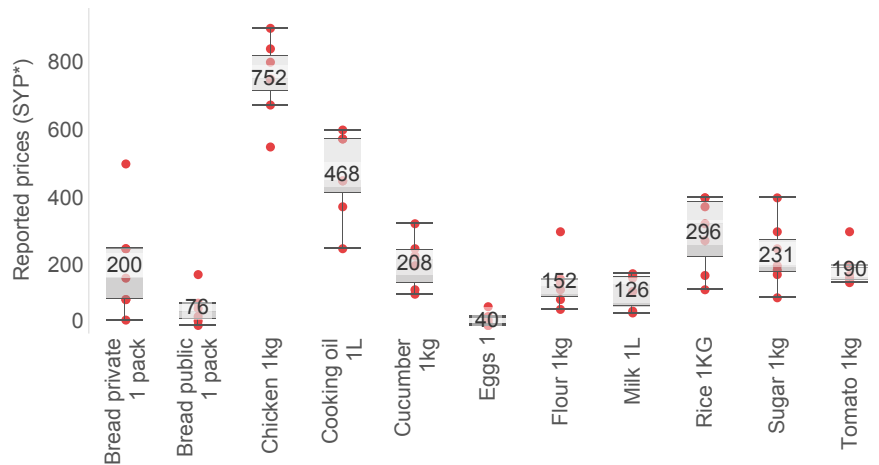
Challenges to obtaining food appeared to be related to purchasing power of inhabitants, as the most commonly reported challenges were the cost of certain types of food and a lack of resources to buy available foods. Inhabitants in four neighbourhoods in Yarmuk, Mizzeah and Middan communities reported receiving food distributions. Prices for food in Damascus governorate are overall higher than the rest of the country.

Most common sources of obtaining food

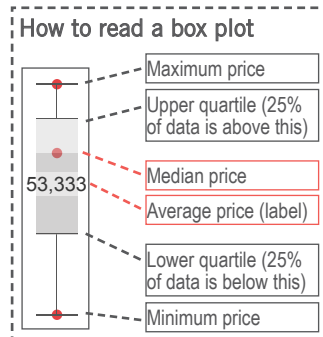
[*CL: 3/3]



Prices of food items [*CL: 2.1/3]



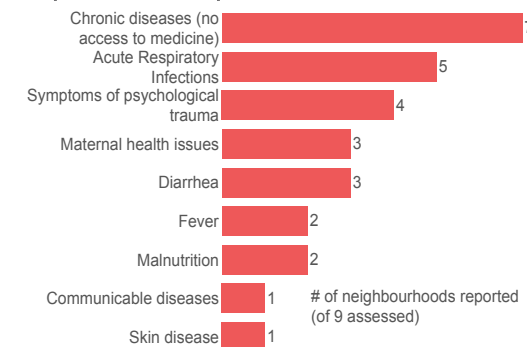
Challenges to accessing food [*CL: 3/3]



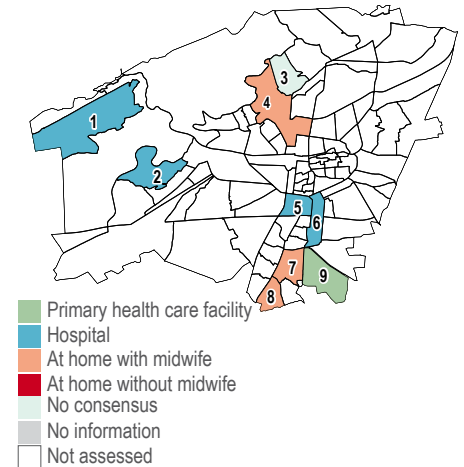
Health

Chronic disease and the access to adequate treatment was a health concern reported across all communities assessed in November, with the exception of one in Dummar municipalities. Symptoms of psychological trauma were reported in four communities in Al Qadam, Rukn Eddine, and Hay Salihyeh municipalities.

Reported health problems [*CL: 2/3]



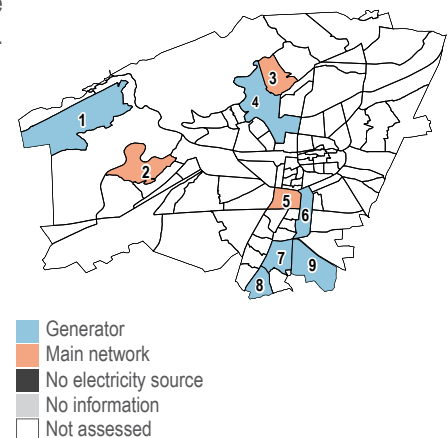
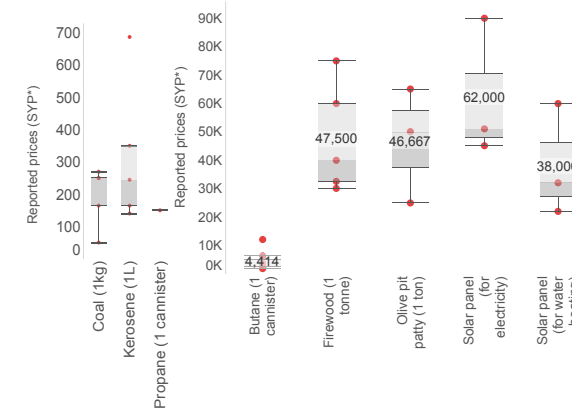
Most common place for women to give birth [*CL: 1.3/3]

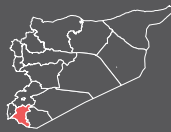


NFIs

In November, butane was reportedly available in all communities assessed. Firewood was unavailable in three communities assessed within Yarmuk, Al Qadam and Hay Salihyeh municipalities. Olive pit patties were only available in three communities in Mazzeah, Rukn Eddine and Yarmuk municipalities.

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



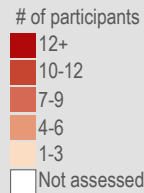
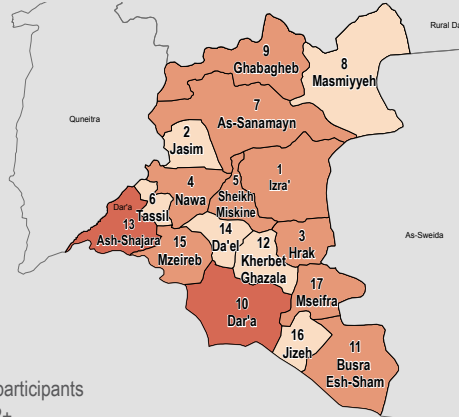


Context

Dar'a governorate hosts 320,773 IDPs and 615,603 people in need of assistance (OCHA). Civilian and IDP displacement continued throughout November within the governorate. IDPs were reported in at least 55 of the 77 communities assessed this month. Many of these IDPs are from elsewhere in the governorate, relocated due to conflict.

The Global Health Cluster pre-positioned cholera rapid diagnostics tests (RDTs) within Dar'a and winter relief assistance such as blankets, sleeping mats and clothing was reportedly delivered to parts of the governorate. Rates of typhoid lowered from last month, but communicable diseases such as typhoid, brucellosis and influenza like illnesses remained notable (WHO). Most of the governorate was considered accessible to humanitarian assistance (OCHA).

Number of communities assessed: 76/141 communities, 17/17 sub-districts

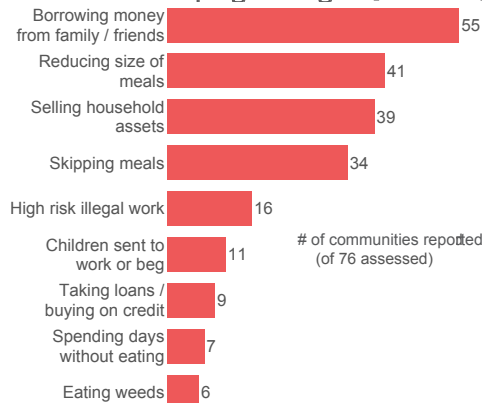


Numbers on map can be used to identify sub-districts on sector maps in the factsheet

Livelihoods

In November, communities in Dar'a governorate appeared particularly vulnerable to a lack of income or resources. Sixteen communities across 11 different sub-districts indicated they commonly undertook high risk illegal work; inhabitants in six communities assessed in Sheikh Miskine, Ash-Shajara, Nawa, Izra', Jizeh and Tassil sub-districts resorted to eating weeds; in seven communities in Ash-Shajara, Dar'a, Ghabagheb, Izra', Jizeh, Nawa and Tassil sub-districts people spent days without eating and in five communities in Izra', Sheikh Miskine, Ash-Shajara, Ghabagheb, and Jizeh sub-districts people indicated they looked for food in the garbage.

Most common coping strategies [*CL: 2.5/3]

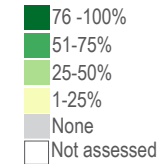
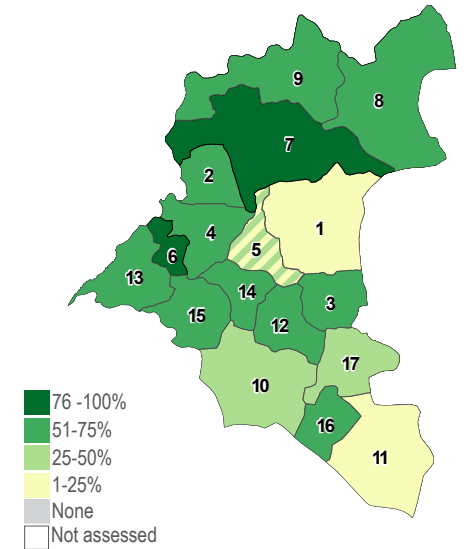


Displacement

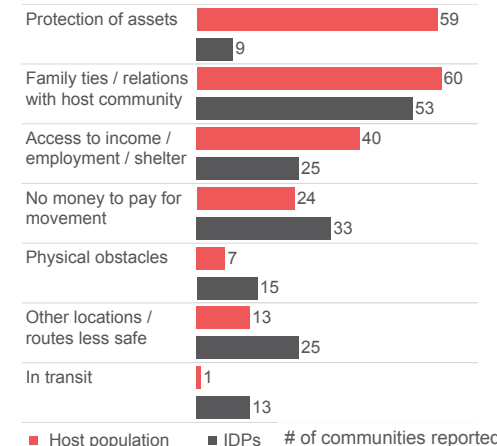
It was reported that none of the pre-conflict populations remained in three communities assessed in Dar'a, Sheikh Miskine and As Sanamayn sub-districts. Participants cited the escalation of conflict, protection concerns, and the reduced access to basic services as reasons for leaving. Similarly, it was reported that less than 25% of the pre-conflict population remained in 13 other communities assessed this month.

IDPs lived in at least 55 of the 77 communities assessed, with inward movement of varying scale into all of these communities in November. Most common reasons cited for remaining in these communities were familial ties, a lack of money to pay for transport and the perception that other locations were unsafe.

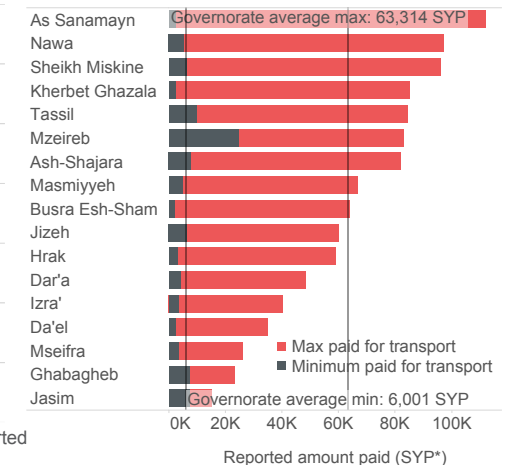
Estimated % of original population remaining (excluding IDPs) [*CL: 2.17/3]

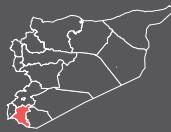


Most common reasons for staying: IDPs vs host population [*CL: 2.4/3]



Amounts paid for transportation to the border per sub-district [*CL: 2.15/3]



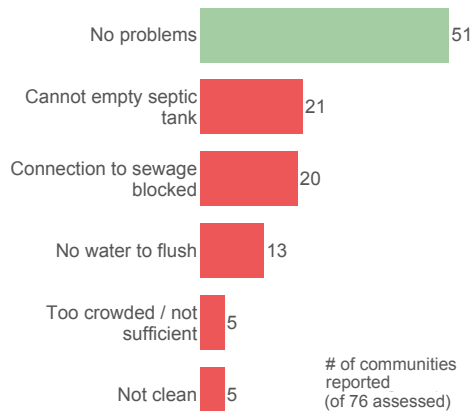


WASH

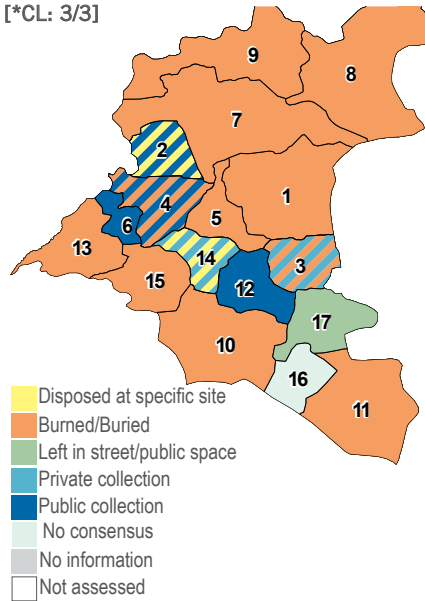
In Dar'a governorate, the most common source of drinking water was from water trucks, 11 communities reported using the water network, three communities reported using open wells and two communities reported using closed wells.

Water was generally safe to drink, however there were problems with water in three communities assessed; water from the network made people sick in one community in Izra' sub-district, as did water from trucks in Tal Shihab sub-district. Water from trucks tasted or smelt bad in one community in Jizeh sub-district. There was a reduction in safe water since the previous month in 8 communities in Dar'a, Nawa, Jasim, Izra', Ghabagheb, Busra Esh-Sham, As Sanamayn, and Mseifra sub-districts. There were problems with latrines in 28 communities assessed across the governorate. The most common issues included an inability to empty the septic tank and blocked connections to the sewage network.

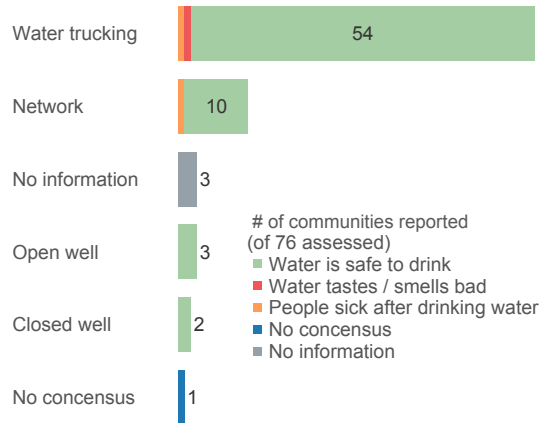
Problems with latrines [*CL: 3/3]



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



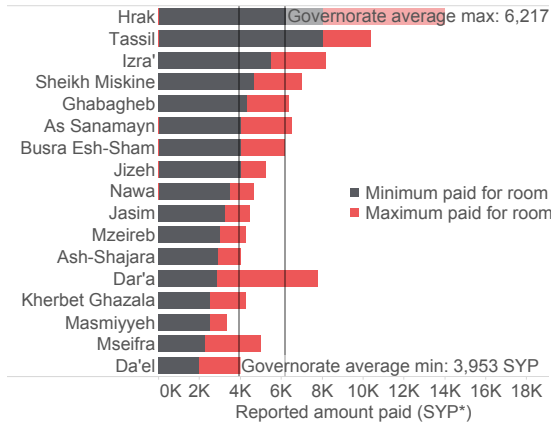
Most common water source and status [*CL: 3/3]



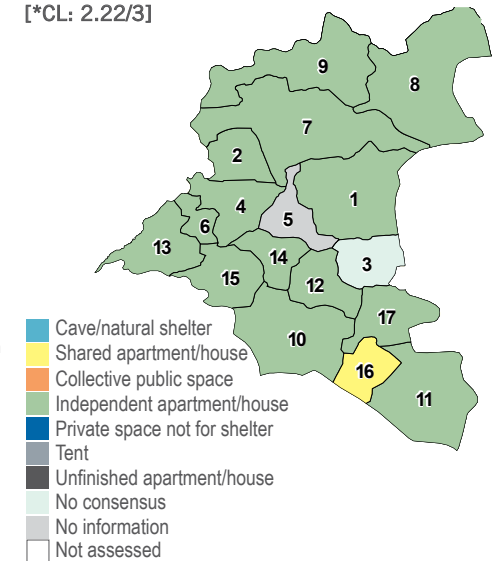
Shelter

Average reported rent paid per room in Dar'a governorate (4910 SYP) was lower than the average rent across the country (6170 SYP).

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



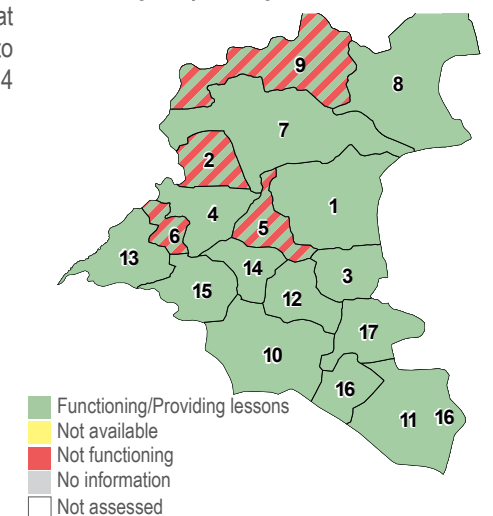
Most common shelter lived in by IDPs [*CL: 2.22/3]



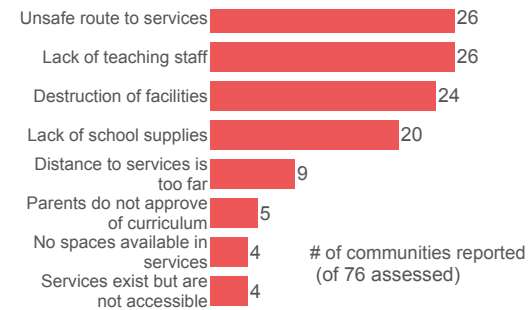
Education

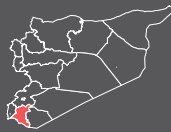
There were no functioning primary educational facilities reported in 16 communities assessed. It was reported that children were prevented from accessing schools due to the destruction of facilities in 24 communities across 14 sub-districts in Dar'a governorate.

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



Most common reasons for children not attending school [*CL: 2.48/3]

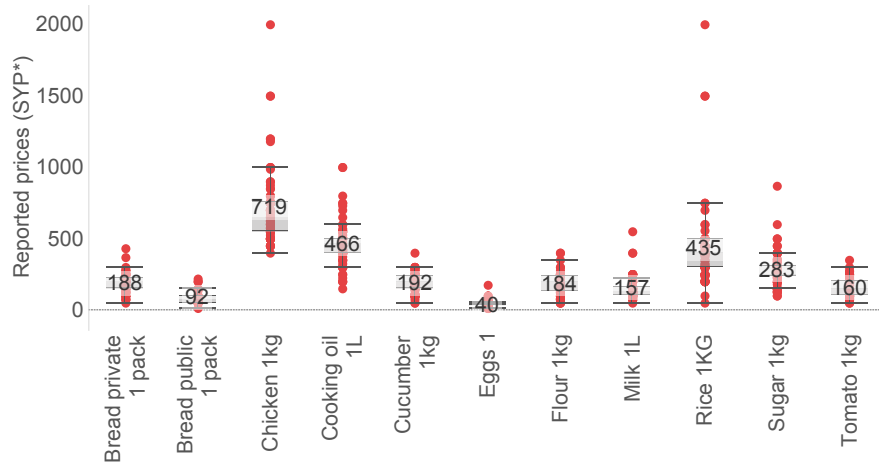




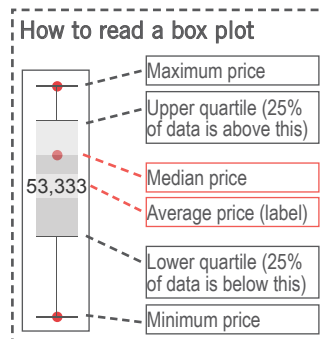
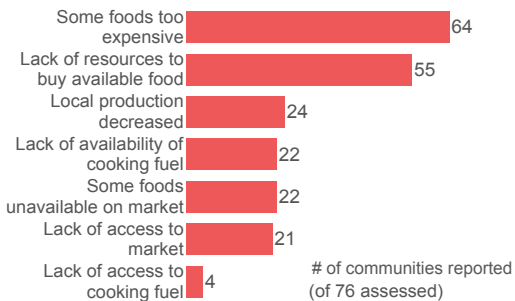
Food Security

There were challenges to obtaining food in all communities assessed in November. Challenges to obtaining food appeared to be related to the purchasing power of inhabitants, as the most commonly reported challenges were the cost of certain types of food and a lack of resources to buy available foods. Prices in Dar'a were higher on average than the rest of the country.

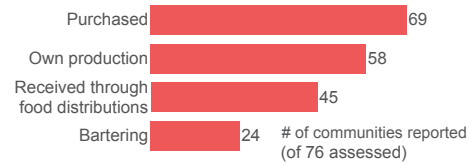
Prices of food items [*CL: 2.31/3]



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



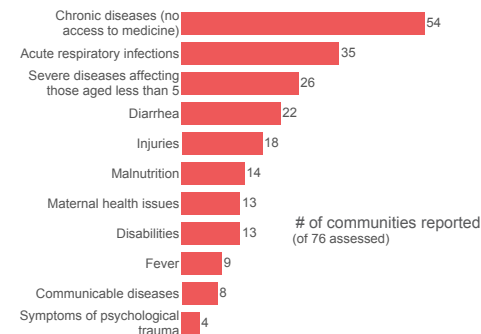
Most common sources of obtaining food [*CL: 3/3]



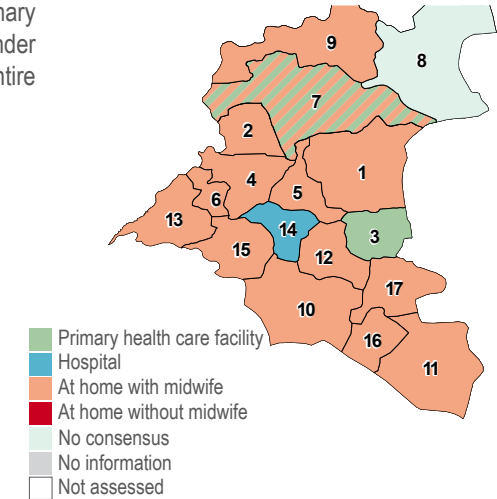
Health

Maternal health issues were commonly reported in 13 communities assessed across 8 sub-districts. Of these, only one community reported women giving birth in primary health care facilities. Severe diseases affecting those under five years old were commonly reported across the entire governorate, in 26 communities across 14 sub-districts.

Reported health problems [*CL: 2.01/3]



Most common place for women to give birth [*CL: 1.27/3]

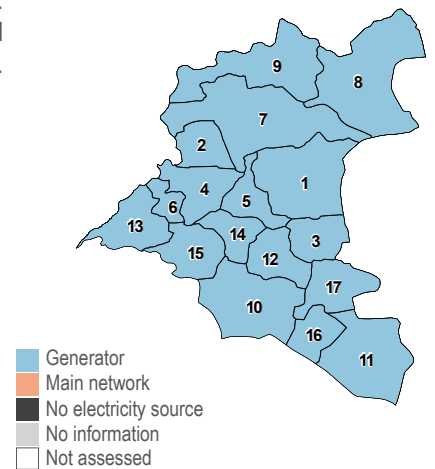
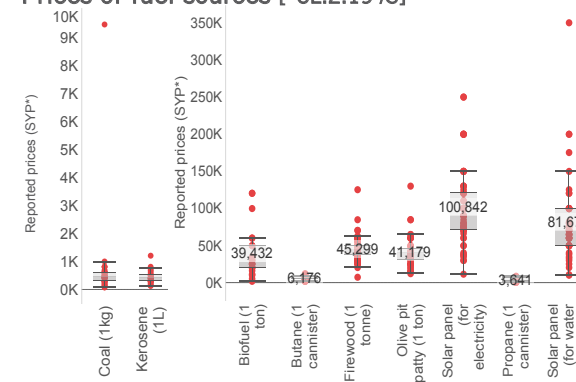


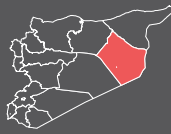
NFIs

In November, all but five assessed communities reported they were not experiencing fuel shortages. These communities were in As Sanamayn, Da'el, Mseifra and Ash-Shajara sub-districts. Communities most commonly reported cutting down trees, and burning furniture and clothes in order to cope with a lack of fuel.

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

Prices of fuel sources [*CL: 2.19/3]





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

December 2015

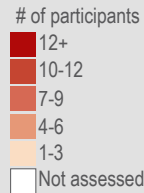
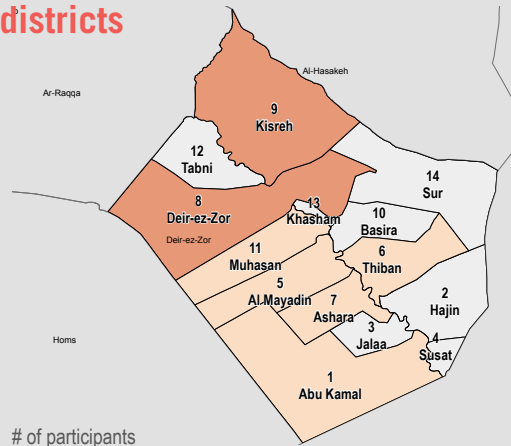
Context

The Ministry of Health sought to obtain security approval to distribute vaccines to rural Deir ez Zor (WHO). Deir ez Zor hosts 318,684 IDPs and 745,024 people in need of assistance (OCHA).

In November, conflict continued across Deir ez Zor, populations continued to be displaced and the entire governorate remained hard to reach, severely limiting humanitarian access (OCHA). Due to the insecurity, three Adolescent Friendly Spaces in Deir ez Zor were closed this month. UNICEF reportedly provided educational supplies, such as textbooks, to the besieged areas of Deir ez Zor city.

The WASH Cluster monitored cholera contingency stocks and reportedly distributed chlorine to treat drinking water in the governorate. There was a remarkable increase in the cases of pertussis (whooping cough) reported in Deir ez Zor; with an average of 82% of weekly reported cases seen in the governorate (WHO).

Number of communities assessed: 21/133 communities, 7/14 sub-districts

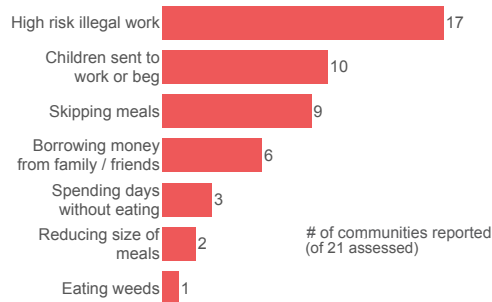


Numbers on map can be used to identify sub-districts on sector maps in the factsheet

Livelihoods

Inhabitants in Deir ez Zor appeared particularly vulnerable in November; 17 communities (of 21 assessed this month) across Abu Kamal, Al Mayadin, Ashara, Deir-ez-Zor, Kisreh, Muhasan and Thiban sub-districts reportedly undertook high risk illegal work to cope with a lack of income or resources. Children were commonly sent to work or beg in 10 communities in Abu Kamal, Al Mayadin, Ashara, Kisreh, Thiban sub-districts. In one community in Deir ez Zor inhabitants reportedly resorted to spending days without eating and eating weeds, suggesting vulnerability.

Most common coping strategies [*CL: 2.39/3]

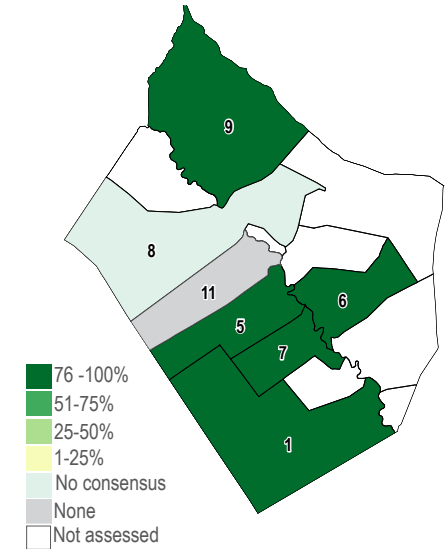


of communities reported (of 21 assessed)

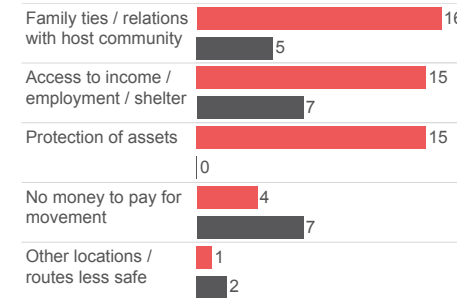
Displacement

In three communities assessed in Muhasan, Kisreh and Deir ez Zor sub-district it was reported that none of the pre-conflict population remained, citing the escalation of conflict, protection concerns and the reduced access to basic services as the most common reasons for leaving. However, 76-100% remained in 14 of the 21 communities assessed, predominantly due to familial ties, access to income, employment and shelter, and the protection of assets. IDPs lived in eight of the assessed communities, with large numbers reportedly living in communities in Al Mayadin sub-districts in November. IDPs commonly chose to stay in locations due to access to income, employment and shelter, and because of a lack of money to pay for further movement, suggesting a willingness for onward movement.

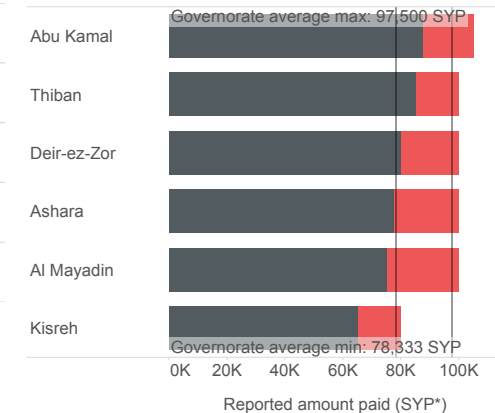
Estimated % of original population remaining (excluding IDPs) [*CL: 1.95/3]



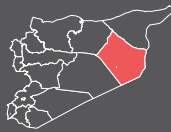
Most common reasons for staying: IDPs vs host population [*CL: 2.39/3]



Amounts paid for transportation to the border per sub-district [*CL: 1.87/3]



■ Host population ■ IDPs # of communities reported ■ Max paid for transport ■ Minimum paid for transport



WASH

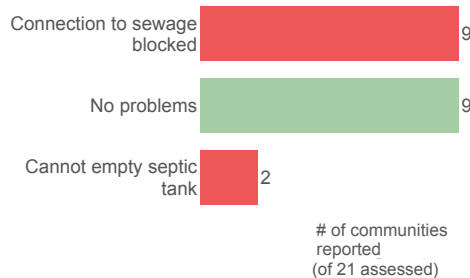
In November the most commonly reported source of drinking water across the governorate came from the network.

There were problems with water in the majority of communities assessed; water from the network made people sick in four communities in Abu Kamal, Deir-ez-Zor, Al Mayadin and Thiban sub-districts, as did water from closed wells in one community in Kiseh sub-district. Water from various sources tasted or smelt bad in 10 communities in Ashara, Deir-ez-Zor, Abu Kamal, Al Mayadin, Ashara and Thiban sub-districts.

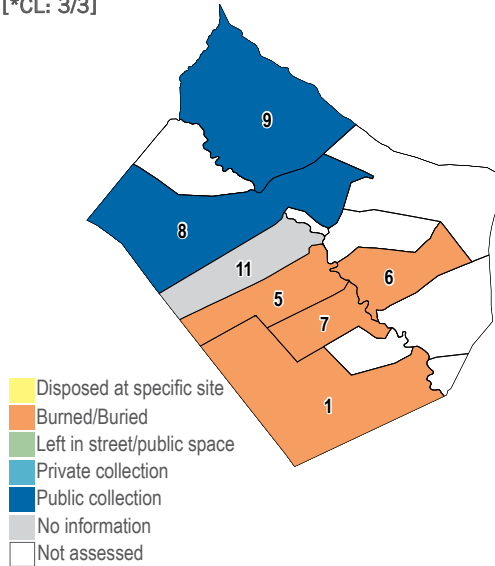
There was a reduction in safe water since the previous month in five communities in Deir ez Zor, Abu Kamal, Thiban and Ashara sub-districts.

There were problems with latrines in at least 9 communities assessed; connections to sewage networks being blocked was the most common issue reported.

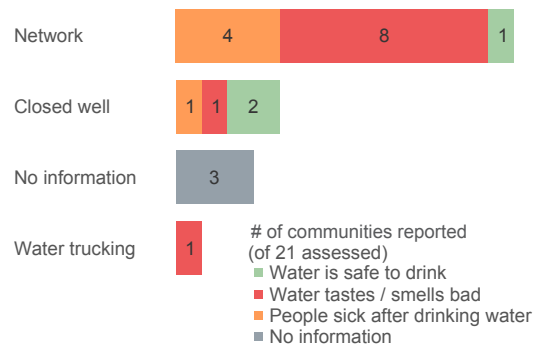
Problems with latrines [*CL: 3/3]



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



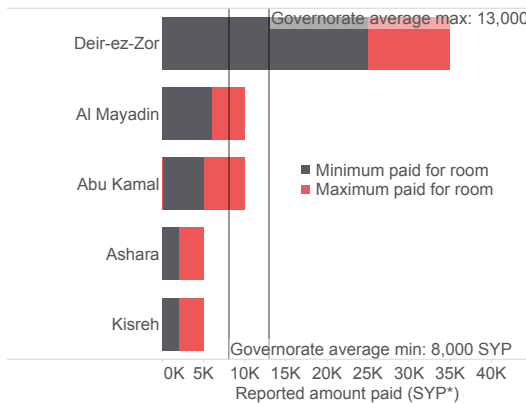
Most common water source and status [*CL: 3/3]



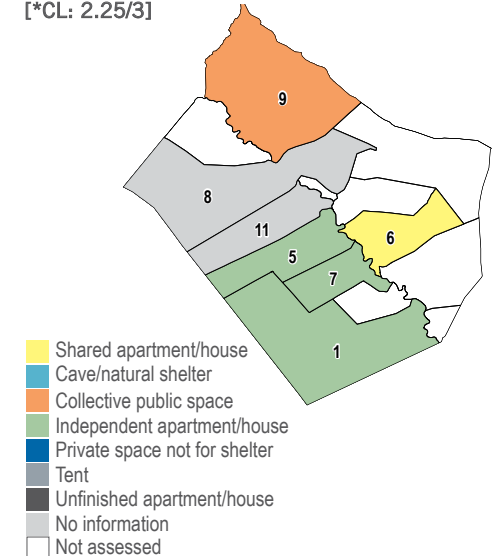
Shelter

Average reported rent paid per room in Deir ez Zor governorate (10 500 SYP) was higher than the average rent across the country (6170 SYP).

Rent prices per sub-district [*CL: 2.2/3]



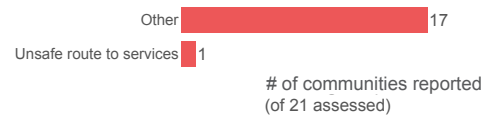
Most common shelter lived in by IDPs [*CL: 2.25/3]



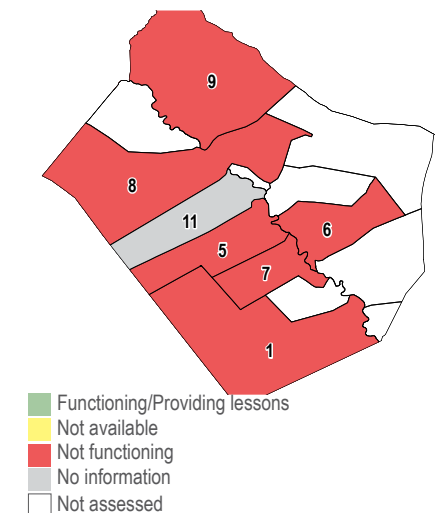
Education

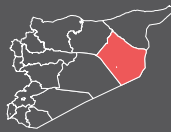
There were no functioning primary educational facilities reported in 17 communities assessed in six sub-districts. In 17 assessed communities, authorities reportedly prevented access to existing schools.

Most common reasons for children not attending school [*CL: 2.22/3]



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

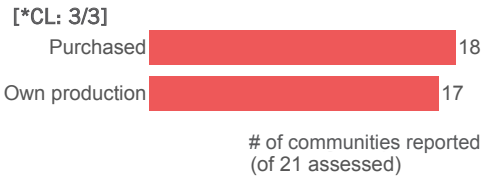




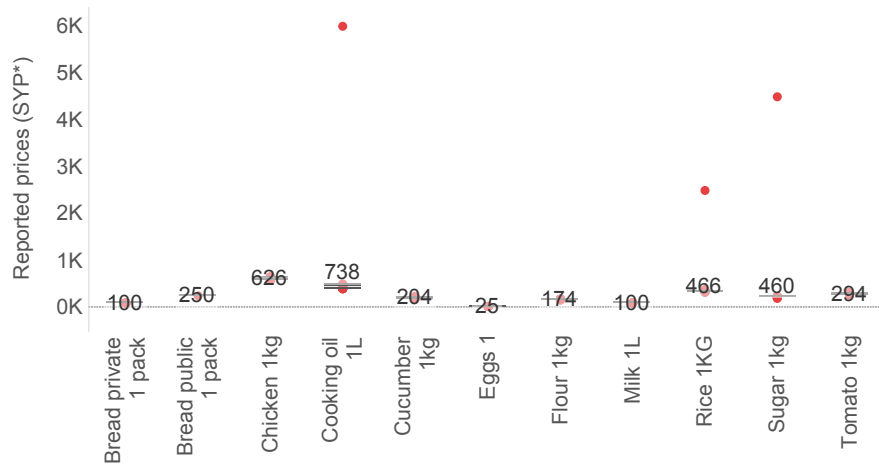
Food Security

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 prices and the lack of availability of cooking fuel. Reported food prices were considerably higher in one community in Deir ez Zor sub-district than the rest of the governorate.

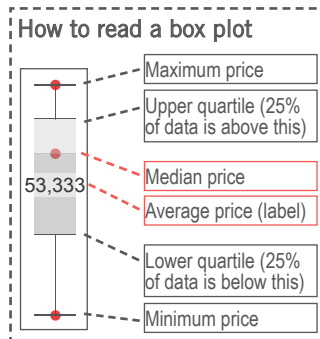
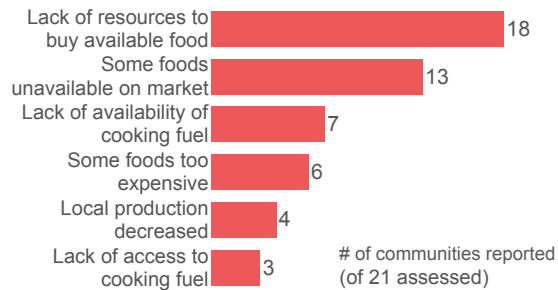
Most common sources of obtaining food [*CL: 3/3]



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



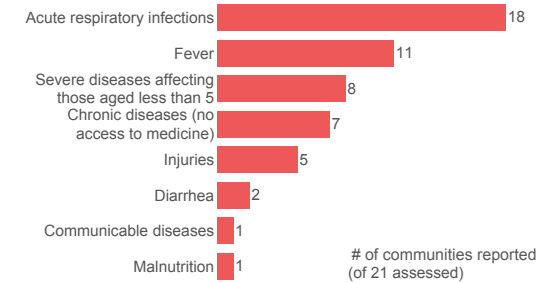
Challenges to accessing food [*CL: 3/3]



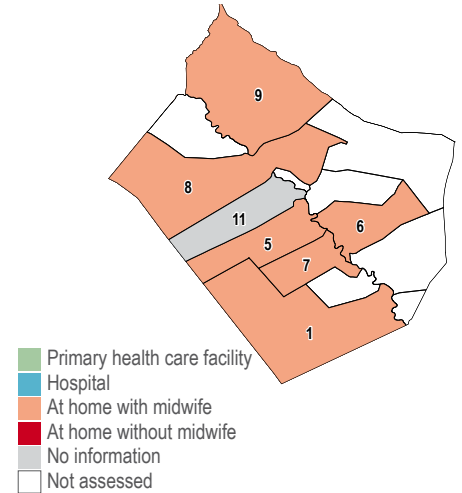
Health

Preventable communicable diseases such as acute respiratory infections and fever were commonly reported across Deir ez Zor governorate this month. Malnutrition was reportedly a common health concern in one community in Deir-ez Zor sub-district.

Reported health problems [*CL: 2/3]



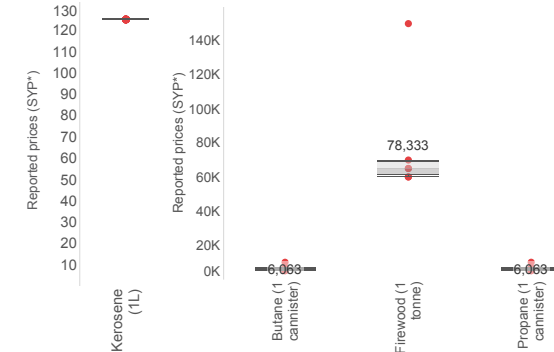
Most common place for women to give birth [*CL: 1.22/3]



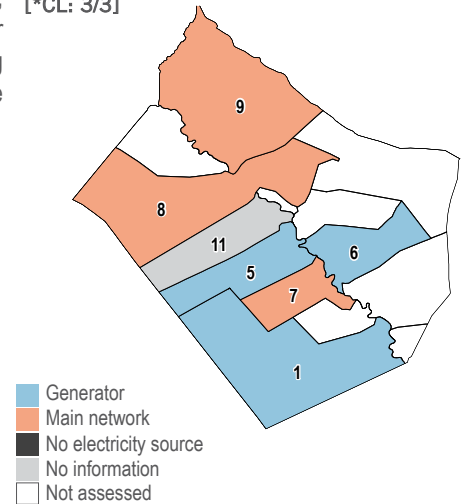
NFIs

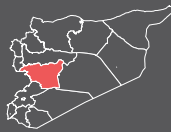
In November, olive pit patties and solar panels for water heating and electricity were unavailable everywhere assessed. However, fuel shortages were only reported in one community in Deir ez Zor sub-district. Here, inhabitants reported cutting down trees, burning furniture and burning waste as common coping strategies for the lack of fuel.

Prices of fuel sources [*CL: 2.06 /3]



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





Humanitarian Situation Overview in Syria (HSOS) Homs Governorate

December 2015

Context

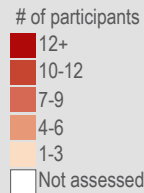
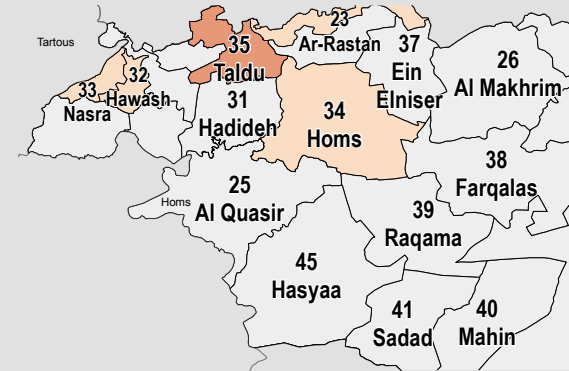
Homs governorate hosts 526,510 IDPs and 1,023,033 people in need of assistance (OCHA).

In November, conflict continued to limit humanitarian access in Homs governorate, however through ceasefire agreements, UNICEF was reportedly able to provide humanitarian supplies to the allegedly besieged community of Al-Waer and other affected areas. Areas in the north-east and central parts of the governorate remain 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 in November.

The Global Health Cluster distributed cholera rapid diagnostics tests (RDTs) within the governorate this month.

**Number of communities assessed:
8/454 communities, 5/23
sub-districts**

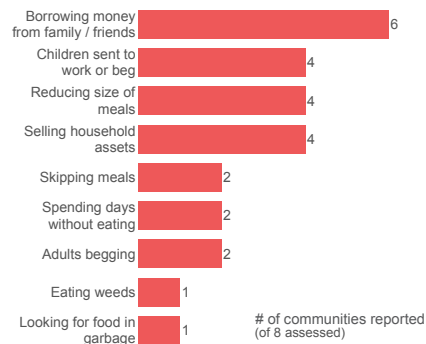


Numbers on map can be used to identify sub-districts on sector maps in the factsheet

Livelihoods

Children were commonly sent to work or beg in four communities in Homs, Taldou and Ar-Rastan sub-districts in November. Food related coping strategies were also common in Homs governorate this month; in four communities in Taldou sub-district inhabitants reduced the size of their meals, in two communities in Hawash and Ar-Rastan sub-district people reported spending days without eating. In one community in Homs governorate, inhabitants appeared particularly vulnerable, both adults and children were reportedly sent to beg and people resorted to skipping meals and eating weeds.

Most common coping strategies [*CL: 2.88/3]



Displacement

Less than 25% of the pre-conflict population remained in two communities assessed in Homs and Taldou sub-district. Pre-conflict populations across the governorate commonly remained due to protection of assets, physical obstacles and a lack of money to pay for movement, which suggests a willingness to move.

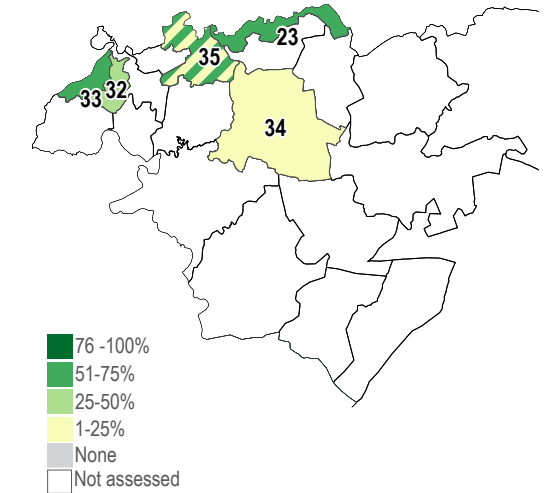
IDPs lived in all but two communities (Taldou sub-district) assessed this month. Large numbers of IDPs were reportedly received in one community in Ar-Rastan sub-district during November.

Financial and physical constraints also appeared to limit IDP movement, as it was most commonly reported that a lack of money to pay for movement, physical barriers and the perception that other locations and routes were unsafe were key reasons for staying in particular communities in Homs governorate.

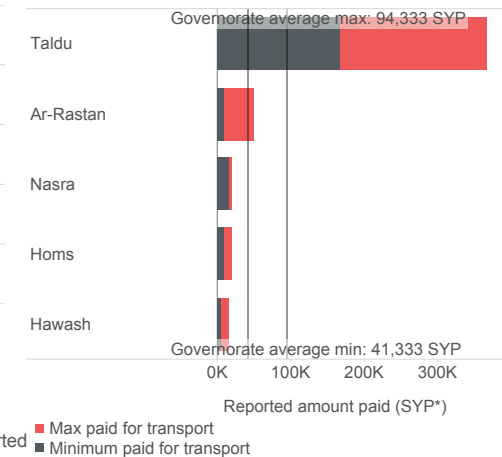
Most common reasons for staying: IDPs vs host population [*CL: 2.63/3]

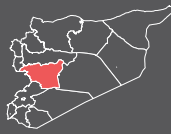


Estimated % of original population remaining (excluding IDPs) [*CL: 2.25/3]



Amounts paid for transportation to the border per sub-district [*CL: 2/3]





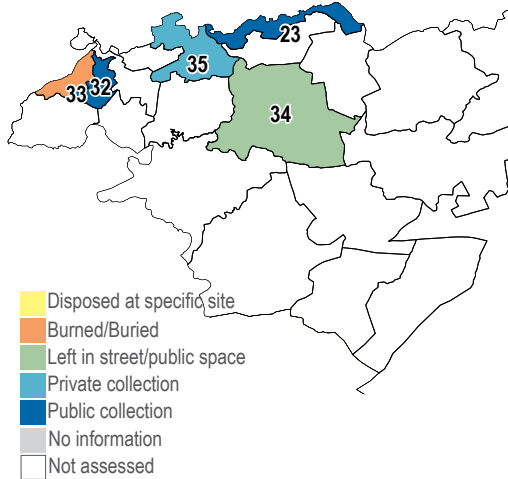
WASH

In November, the most common source of drinking water reported varied across Homs governorate. Water was safe to drink in six communities assessed, however water from an open well in two communities in Taldu sub-district reportedly tasted or smelled bad. There was an improvement in the amount of safe water since the previous month in one community in Taldu sub-district, and no change reported across all other communities assessed this month.

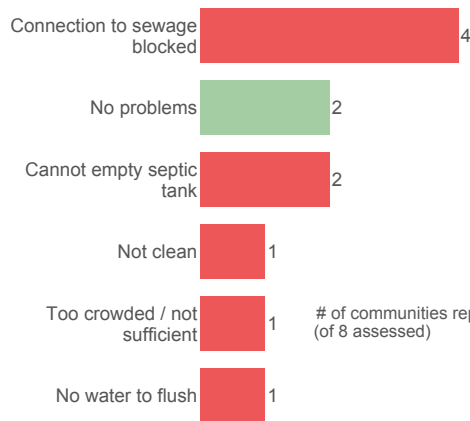
There were problems with latrines in at least six communities assessed in Taldu and Ar-Rastan sub-districts with connections to the sewage network blocked, and an inability to empty the septic tank being the most commonly reported issues.

Garbage was burned or buried in two communities assessed in Nasra and Taldu sub-districts and was commonly left in the streets in one community assessed in Homs sub-district.

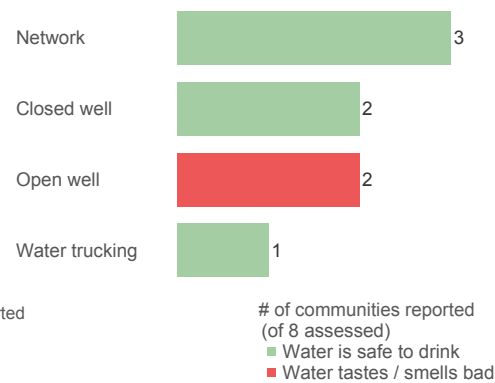
Most common form of garbage disposal [*CL: 3/3]



Problems with latrines [*CL: 3/3]



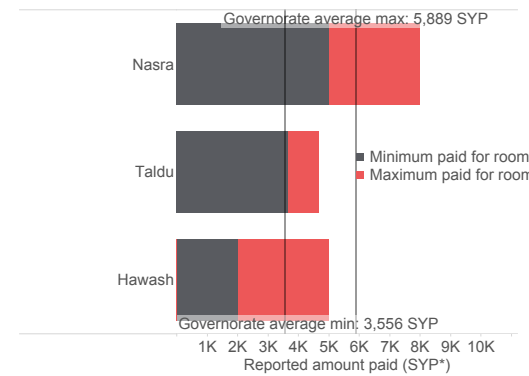
Most common water source and status [*CL: 3/3]



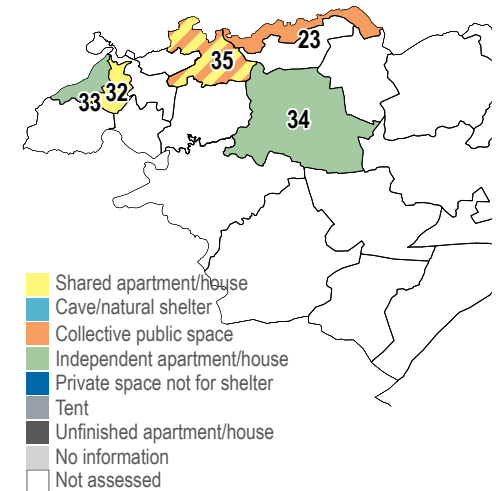
Shelter

Average reported rent paid per room in Homs governorate (4500 SYP) was lower than the average rent across the country (6170 SYP).

Rent prices per sub-district [*CL: 2.5/3]



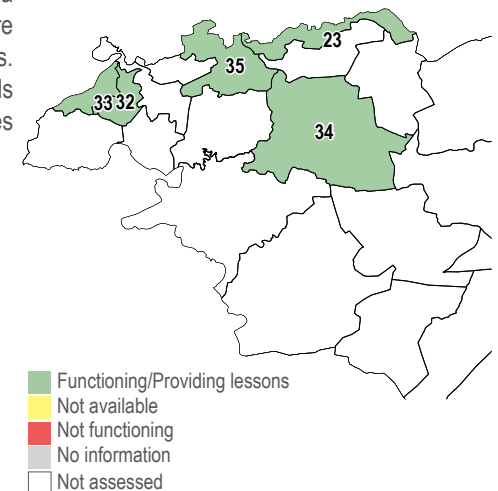
Most common shelter lived in by IDPs [*CL: 2.33/3]



Education

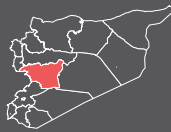
Some school-aged children were able to access schools in two communities assessed in Hawash and Nasra sub-districts. Educational facilities at primary level were functioning in all of the eight assessed communities. However, children were prevented from accessing schools because routes were considered unsafe in five communities assessed in Taldu and Ar-Rastan sub-districts.

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



Most common reasons for children not attending school [*CL: 2.25/3]

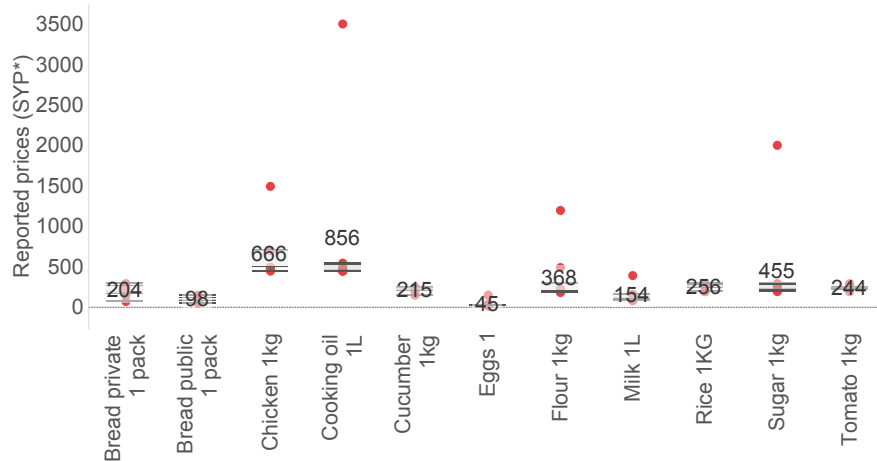




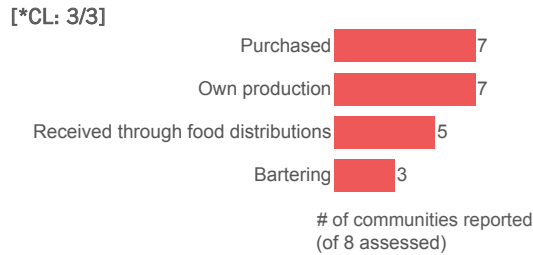
Food Security

Purchasing and producing food were common sources of obtaining food in all communities assessed in Homs governorate. Five communities in Homs, Nasra and Taldy sub-districts reported receiving food distributions, including in one community in Homs sub-district. Reported prices of food were also notably higher in this community than across the rest of the governorate.

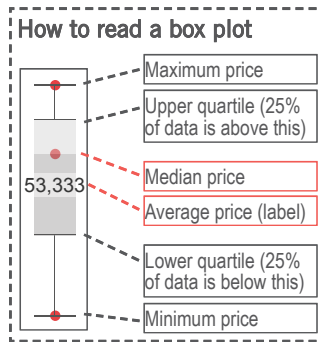
Prices of food items [*CL: 2.38/3]



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



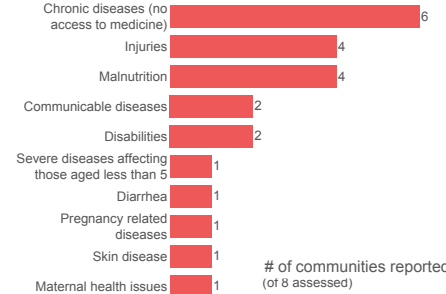
Challenges to accessing food [*CL: 3/3]



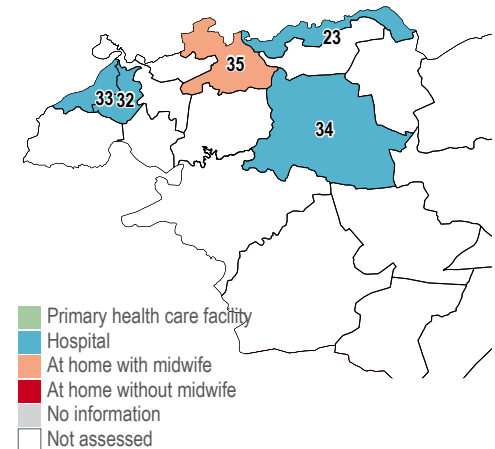
Health

Chronic disease and the access to adequate treatment was a common health concern reported across all four sub-districts in Homs this month. Malnutrition was reported in four communities in Hawash, Taldy and Ar-Rastan sub-districts, and in one community in Homs sub-district. Maternal health issues and pregnancy related diseases were reported in two communities in Taldy sub-district, where it was also reported that women most commonly give birth at home.

Reported health problems [*CL: 2/3]



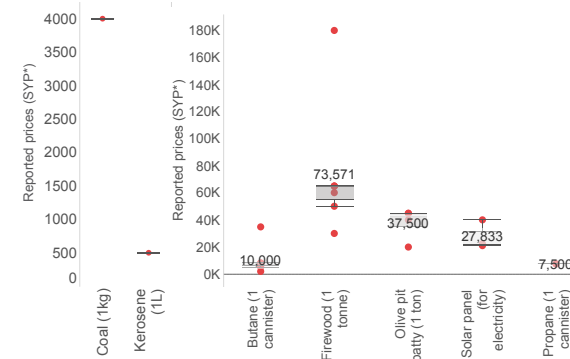
Most common place for women to give birth [*CL: 1.13/3]



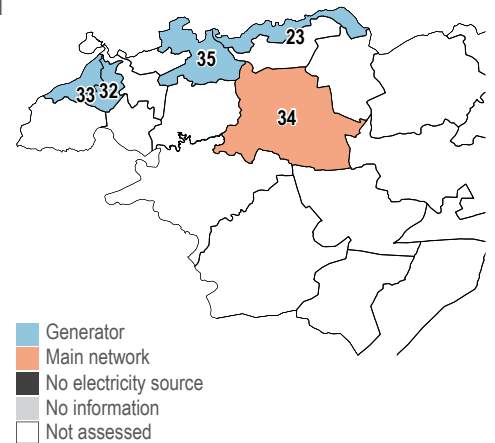
NFIs

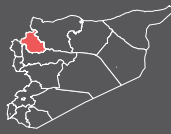
In November, olive pit patties were available in four communities assessed in Taldy and Ar-Rastan sub-districts. All communities assessed reported experiencing a fuel shortage; burning trees, plastics, furniture, clothes and waste were all commonly reported coping strategies.

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



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





Humanitarian Situation Overview in Syria (HSOS) Idleb Governorate

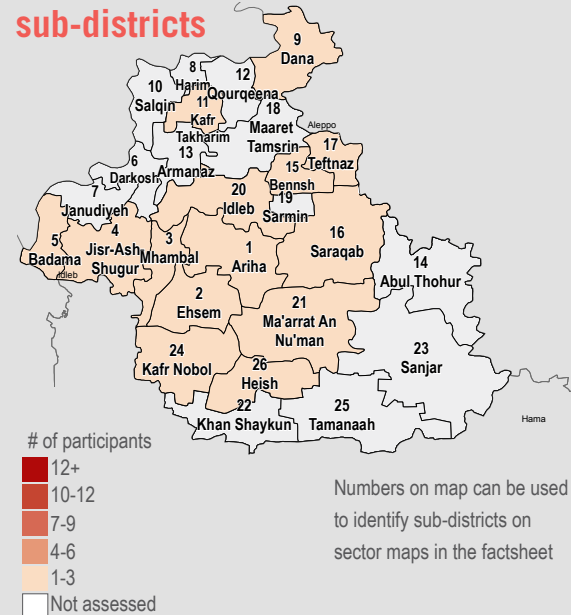
December 2015

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 November, humanitarian access remained a challenge in north-eastern parts of the governorate (OCHA). One of the UNICEF's Adolescent Friendly Spaces in Idleb was closed due to insecurity.

Infectious disease remains a concern in Idleb. On average, 70% of weekly reported typhoid cases, approximately 44% of weekly reported leishmaniasis cases and 12% of weekly reported pertussis (whooping cough) cases were seen in Idleb in November (WHO). The WASH Cluster monitored cholera contingency stocks and reportedly distributed chlorine to treat drinking water in Idleb. The Health Cluster also distributed cholera rapid diagnostics tests (RDTs) this month.

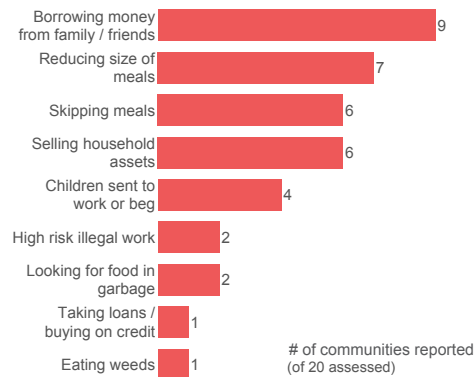
**Number of communities assessed:
20/462 communities, 14/26
sub-districts**



Livelihoods

In November, two communities in Mhambal and Ariha sub-districts undertook high risk illegal work in order to cope with a lack of income or resources. In one community in Idlib sub-district, both children and adults were reportedly sent to beg and people reportedly resorted to looking for food in the garbage, suggesting that populations are particularly vulnerable. Children were also reportedly commonly sent to work or beg in three other communities in Kafr Nobol, Heish and Ma'arrat An Nu'man sub-districts.

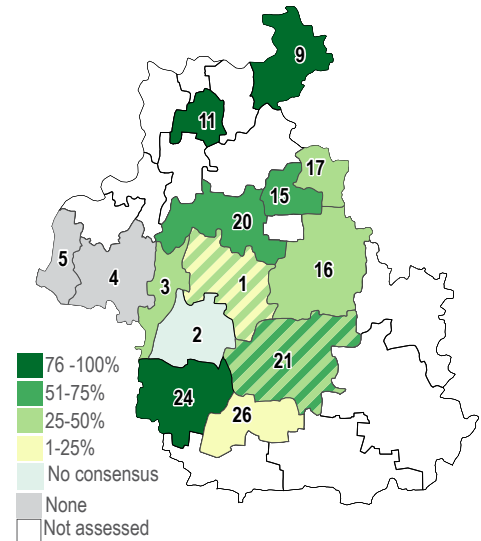
Most common coping strategies [*CL: 2.79/3]



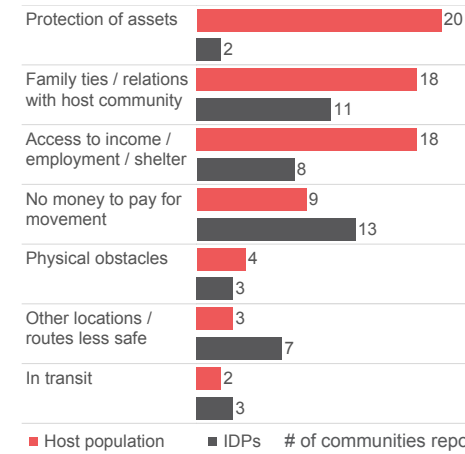
Displacement

None of the pre-conflict population reportedly remained in three communities assessed this month in Jisr-Ash-Shugur and Badama sub-districts, citing the escalation of conflict and protection concerns as reasons for leaving. Similarly, less than 25% of the pre-conflict population remained in three communities assessed in Ariha, Heish and Ehsem sub-districts. While the protection of assets and the access to income, employment and shelter were common reasons for pre-conflict populations to remain, it was also fairly common, within communities assessed, for people to stay because they had no money for movement. It was the most common reason for IDPs to remain. IDPs were reported in 13 communities, predominantly in the north and west regions of the governorate, with large numbers reportedly arriving in one community in Heish sub-district this month.

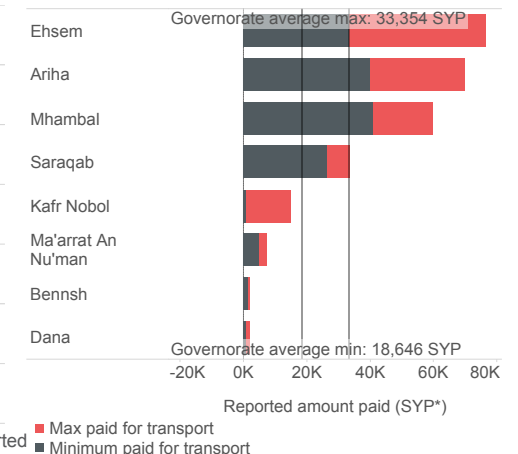
Estimated % of original population remaining (excluding IDPs) [*CL: 2.03/3]

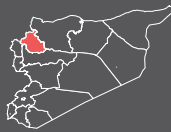


Most common reasons for staying: IDPs vs host population [*CL: 2.31/3]



Amounts paid for transportation to the border per sub-district [*CL: 1.95/3]





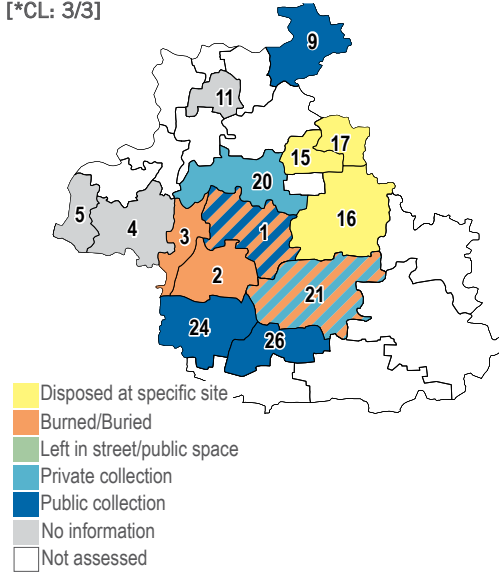
WASH

In Idleb governorate, the most common source of drinking water was reportedly water trucking. There were problems with trucked water in at least two communities assessed; people were sick from water in one community assessed in Saraqab sub-district, and water reportedly smelled or tasted badly in a community in Ariha sub-district.

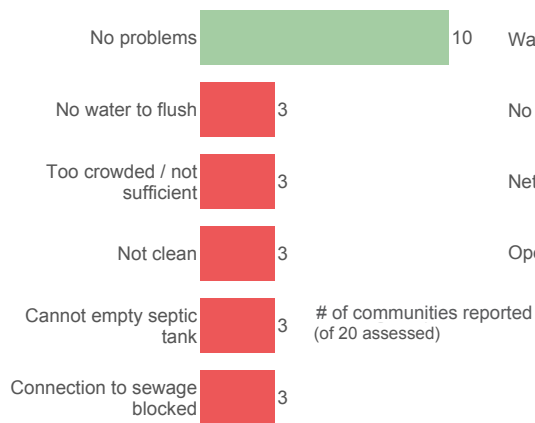
There was a reduction in safe water since the previous month in four communities assessed in Ariha, Saraqab and Ma'arrat An Nu'man sub-districts.

There were problems with latrines in seven communities assessed: insufficient water to flush toilets, inability to empty septic tanks, blockages in sewage connections, cleanliness and insufficient numbers of toilets were all commonly reported.

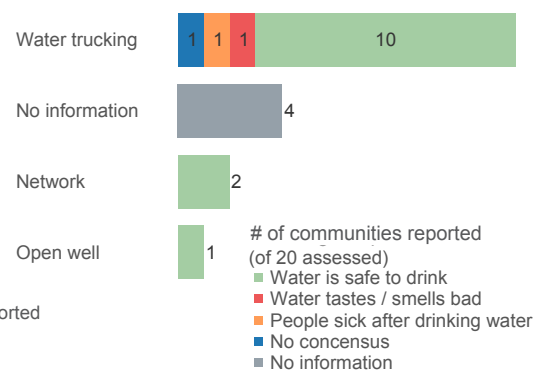
Most common form of garbage disposal [*CL: 3/3]



Problems with latrines [*CL: 3/3]



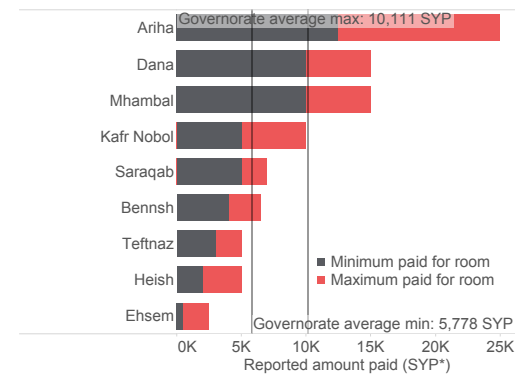
Most common water source and status [*CL: 3/3]



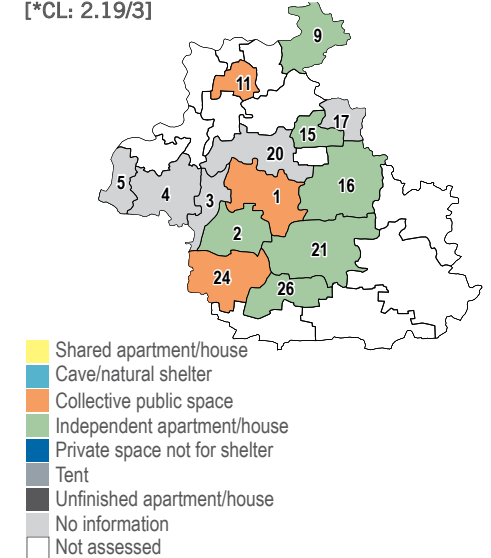
Shelter

Average reported rent paid per room in Idleb governorate (8886 SYP) was higher than the average rent across the country (6170 SYP).

Rent prices per sub-district [*CL: 2.58/3]



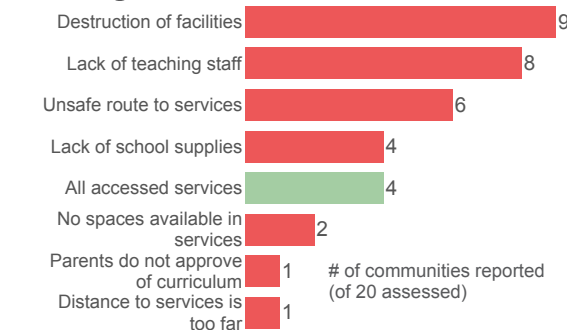
Most common shelter lived in by IDPs [*CL: 2.19/3]



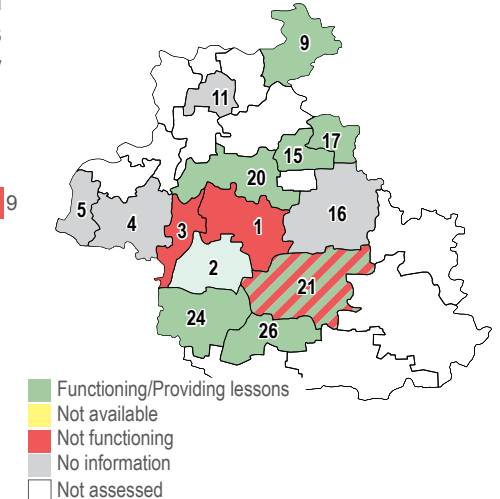
Education

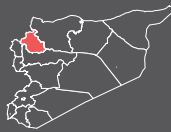
Barriers to education varied across the governorate. Six of the nine communities that reported that the destruction of facilities was a barrier, also reported that schools lack teaching staff. There were no functioning primary educational facilities in four communities assessed.

Most common reasons for children not attending school [*CL: 2.6/3]



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

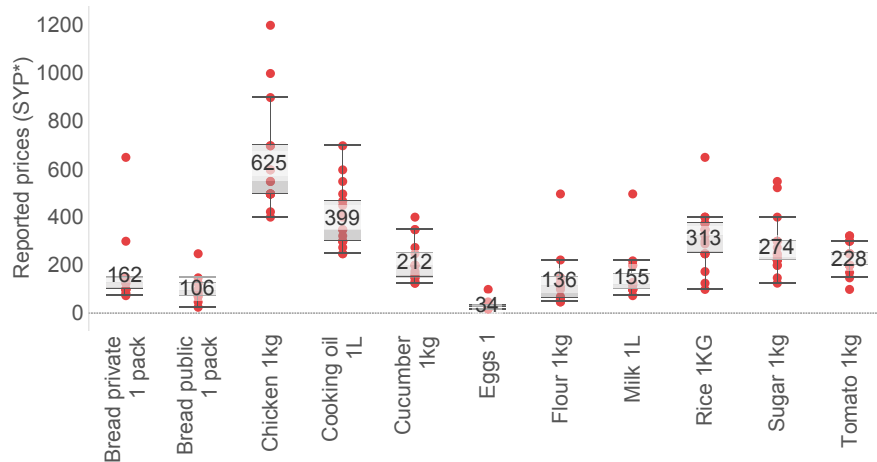




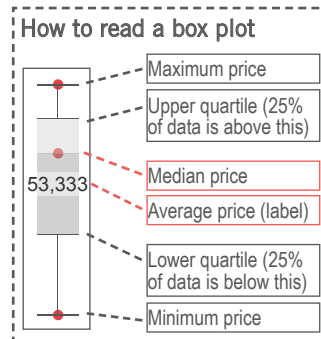
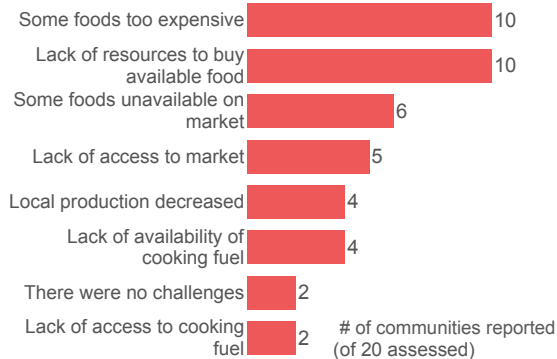
Food Security

Challenges to obtaining food appeared to be related to purchasing power of inhabitants, as the most commonly reported challenges were the cost of certain types of food and a lack of resources to buy available foods. Ten communities in Tefnaz, Idleb, Bennsh, Saraqab, Kafr Nobol, Heish, Ariha, Ehsem and Ma'arrat An Nu'man sub-districts reported receiving food distributions this month.

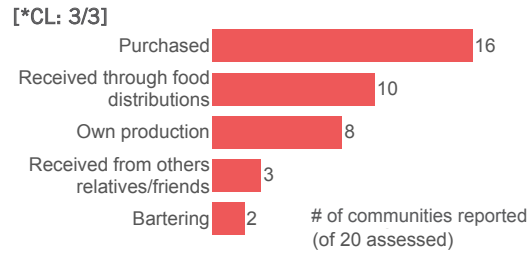
Prices of food items [*CL: 2.09/3]



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



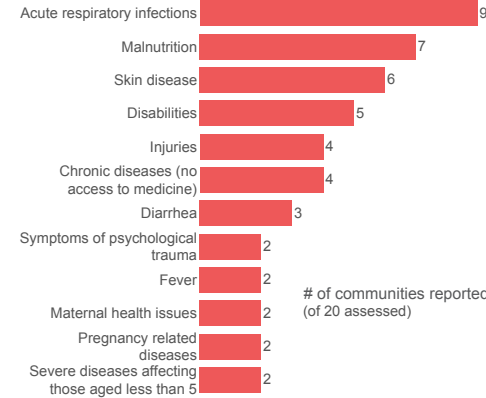
Most common sources of obtaining food [*CL: 3/3]



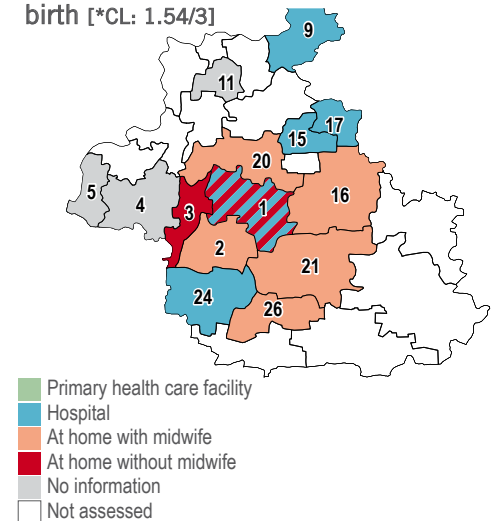
Health

Malnutrition was reported in seven communities in Kafr Takharim, Mhambal, Ariha, Ma'arrat An Nu'man and Ehsem sub-districts. Symptoms of psychological trauma were reported in two communities in Ma'arrat An Nu'man and Ehsem sub-districts.

Reported health problems [*CL: 2/3]



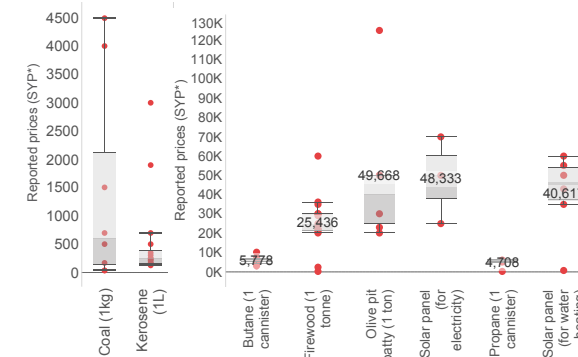
Most common place for women to give birth [*CL: 1.54/3]



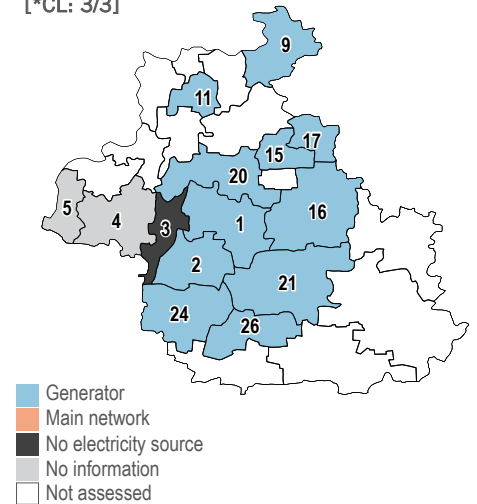
NFIs

In November four communities in Saraqab, Tefnaz, Bennsh and Kafr Nobol sub-districts reported there was no lack of fuel. Of the 12 communities where fuel shortages were reported, inhabitants commonly burnt trees, furniture, clothes and plastics in order to cope.

Prices of fuel sources [*CL: 2.02 /3]



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





Humanitarian Situation Overview in Syria (HSOS) Lattakia Governorate

December 2015

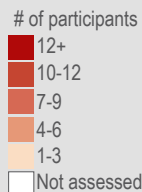
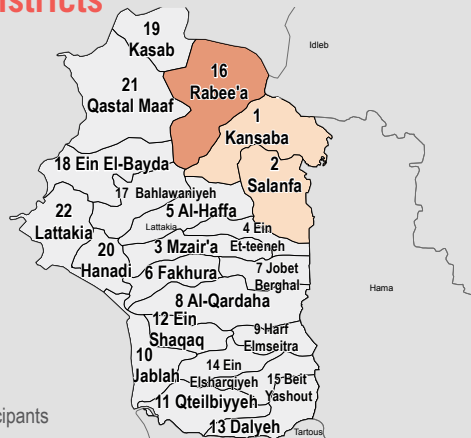
Context

Lattakia governorate hosts an estimated 377,974 IDPs and 708,062 people in need of assistance (OCHA).

The Global Health Cluster distributed cholera rapid diagnostic tests (RDTs) to Lattakia this month.

Overall the governorate ranked highest for the number of reported cases of influenza like illness throughout November, averaging approximately 2780 cases each week (WHO).

Number of communities assessed: 10/395 communities, 3/22 sub-districts



Numbers on map can be used to identify sub-districts on sector maps in the factsheet

Livelihoods

Of the communities assessed in November, inhabitants in two communities in Rabee'a sub-district indicated that they commonly borrowed money from family and friends in order to cope with a lack of income or resources. In one community in Rabee'a sub-district inhabitants indicated that they also reduced the size of their meals.

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



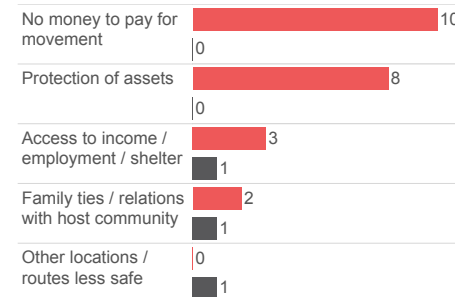
Displacement

None of the pre-conflict population reportedly remained in nine of the ten communities assessed this month in Kansaba, Salanfa and Rabee'a sub-districts, citing the escalation of conflict, the opening of borders, reduction of basic services and protection concerns as reasons for leaving.

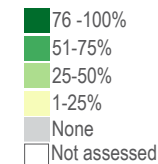
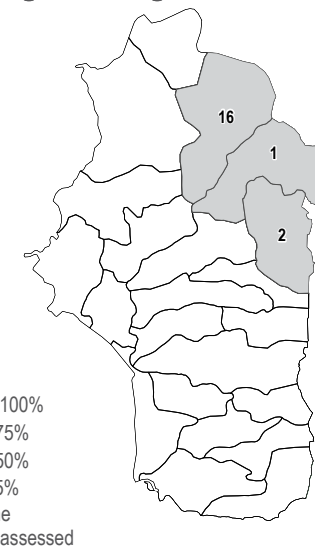
Interestingly, the most commonly reported reason for pre-conflict populations remaining was due to a lack of money to pay for movement, suggesting a willingness to leave among the assessed communities that remained.

IDPs were reported in two communities assessed, with large numbers reportedly arriving in one community in Rabee'a sub-district this month from other parts of Lattakia governorate.

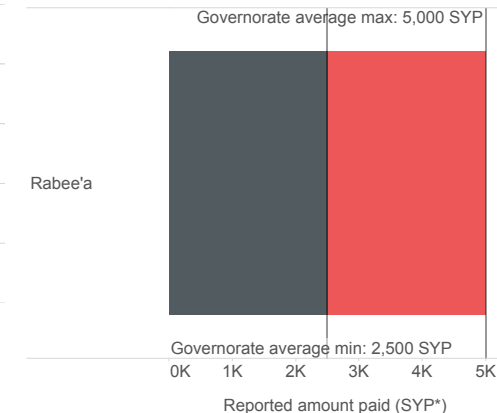
Most common reasons for staying: IDPs vs host population [*CL: 2.5/3]



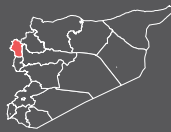
Estimated % of original population remaining (excluding IDPs) [*CL: 2.55/3]



Amounts paid for transportation to the border per sub-district [*CL: 2.5/3]



■ Host population ■ IDPs # of communities reported ■ Max paid for transport ■ Minimum paid for transport



WASH

In November, water was sourced from water trucks and from a protected spring in two communities assessed in Rabee'a sub-district.

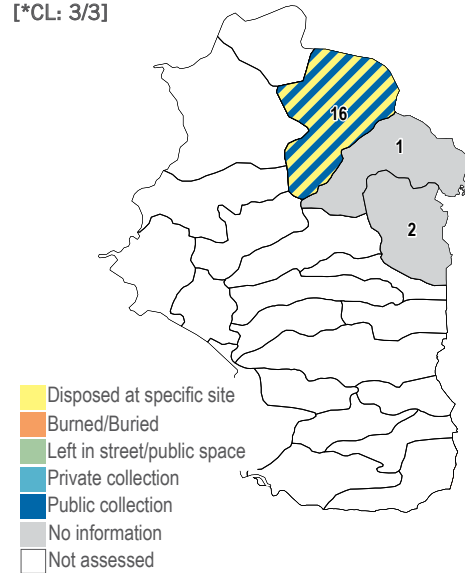
There were no problems with water quality in any of the communities assessed, though there was a reduction in the amount of safe water available since the previous month in one community assessed in Rabee'a sub-district.

There were problems reported with latrines in two communities assessed, both reporting that there was not enough water to flush toilets. One community reported insufficient numbers of toilets, resulting in overcrowding, while the other community assessed in Rabee'a indicated their connection to the sewage network was blocked.

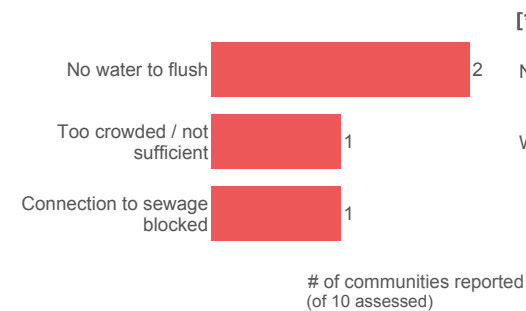
Free public garbage collection was still operating in one community while garbage disposed at designated waste site in another community in Rabee'a sub-district.

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

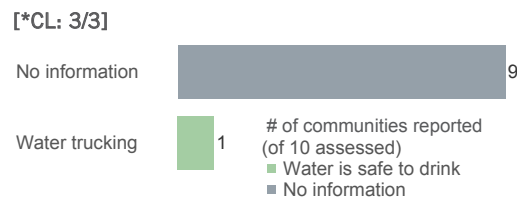
[*CL: 3/3]



Problems with latrines [*CL: 3/3]



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

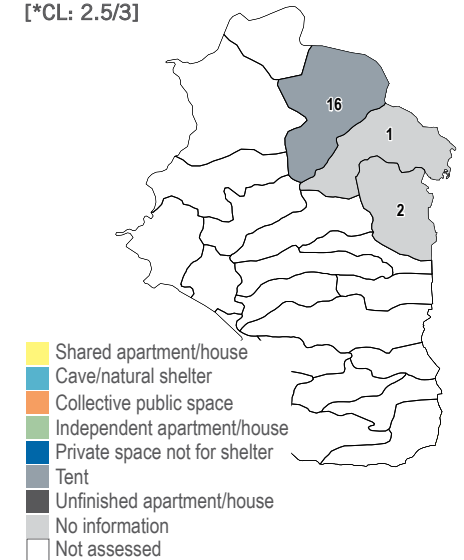


Shelter

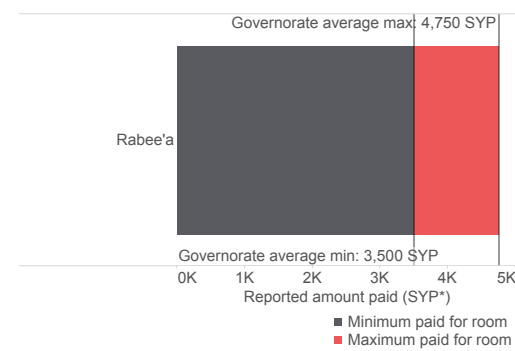
Average reported rent paid per room in Lattakia governorate (4125 SYP) was lower than the average rent across the country (6170 SYP).

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

[*CL: 2.5/3]



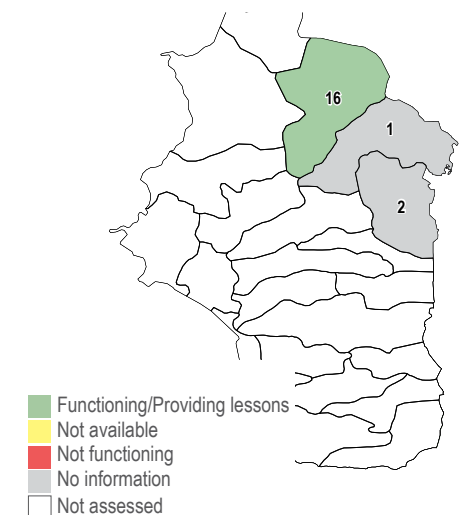
Rent prices per sub-district [*CL: 3/3]



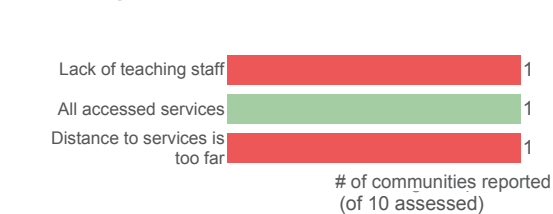
Education

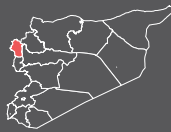
Primary school services were reported functioning in two communities in Rabee'a sub-district. The distance to educational services was considered a barrier for accessing education in one community in Rabee'a sub-district.

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



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





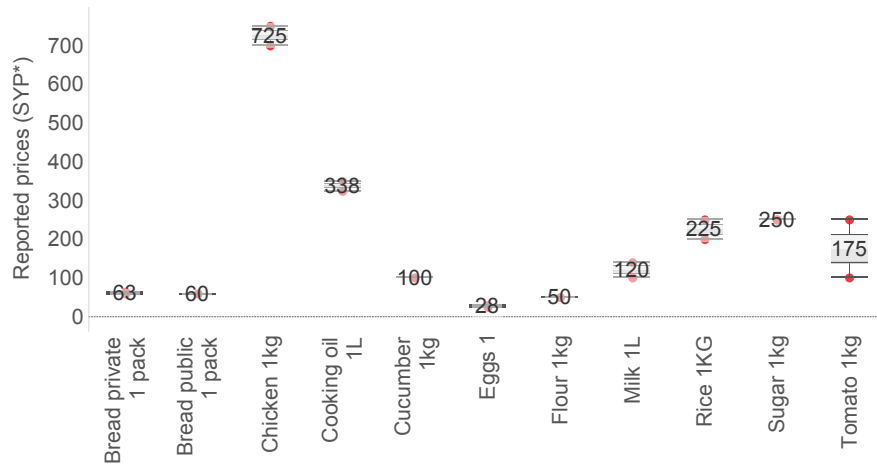
Food Security

In communities assessed, prices of most food items were lower than average prices across the country. However, a lack of resources to buy food, the price of certain foods and the availability of products and fuel were challenges identified in all communities assessed. One community in Rabee'a sub-district reported receiving food through distributions in November.

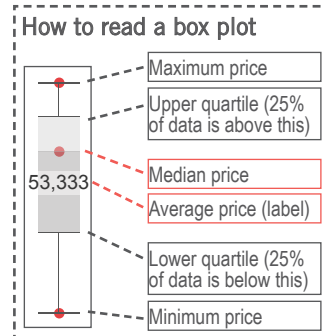
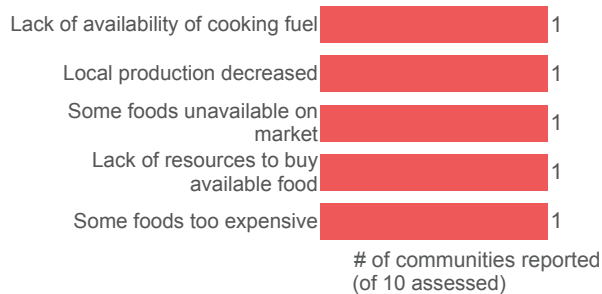
Most common sources of obtaining food [*CL: 3/3]



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



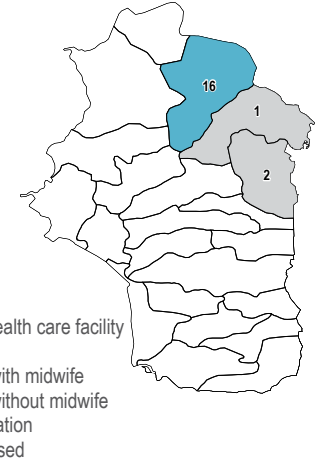
Challenges to accessing food [*CL: 3/3]



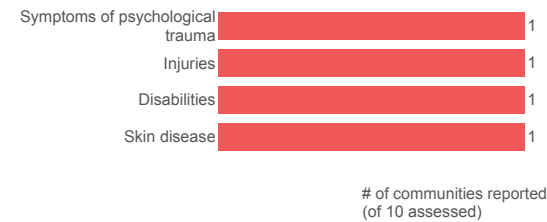
Health

Of the two communities providing health related information this month, symptoms of psychological trauma and injuries were commonly reported in one community in Rabee'a and disabilities and skin disease were reported in another community in Rabee'a sub-district.

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



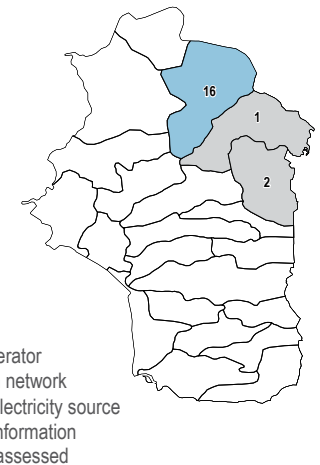
Reported health problems [*CL: 2/3]



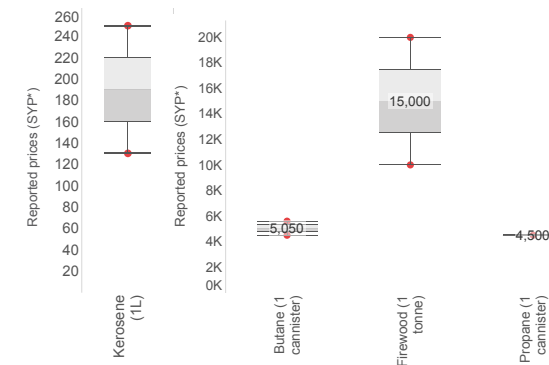
NFIs

In November, it was reported that olive pit patties and solar panels for water heating and electricity were unavailable in all communities assessed. Cutting down trees and burning furniture were commonly reported strategies to cope with a lack of fuel.

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



Prices of fuel sources [*CL: 2.5 /3]





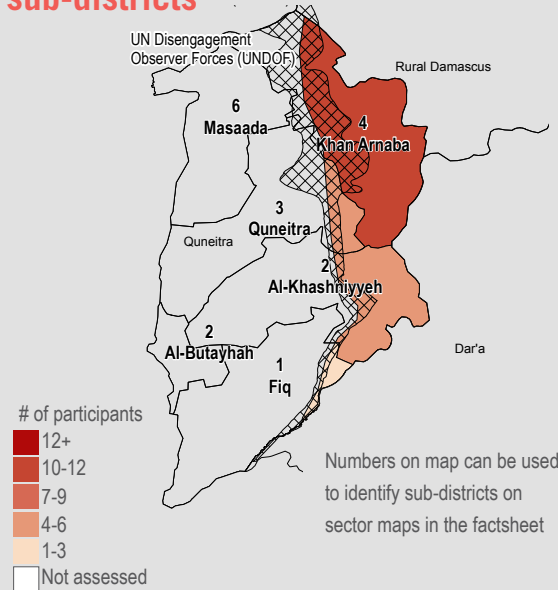
Context

Quneitra governorate hosts 38,700 IDPs and 65,266 people in need of assistance (OCHA).

Parts of Khan Arnaba sub-district remain contested, limiting humanitarian access to much of the north of the governorate (OCHA).

In October, the Global Health Cluster distributed cholera rapid diagnostic tests (RDTs) to Quneitra. Winter relief items such as clothing, sleeping mats and blankets were also delivered to Quneitra and surrounding governorates.

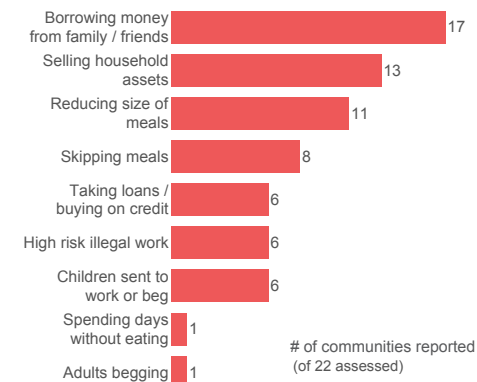
Number of communities assessed: 22/39 communities, 4/4 sub-districts



Livelihoods

In November, inhabitants of six communities in Fiq, Khan Arnaba and Quneitra sub-districts undertook high risk illegal work in order to cope with a lack of income or resources. In one community in Al-Khashniyyeh sub-district, inhabitants appeared particularly vulnerable to a lack of income or resources with both adults and children reportedly being sent to beg, and people resorted to skipping meals and spending days without eating. Children were also commonly sent to work or beg in five other communities in Al-Khashniyyeh, Khan Arnaba, Quneitra sub-districts.

Most common coping strategies [*CL: 2.79/3]

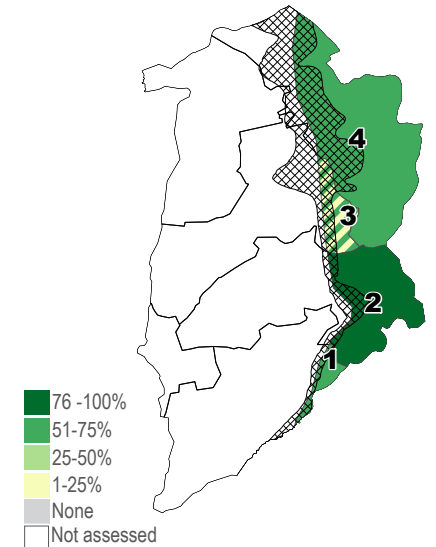


Displacement

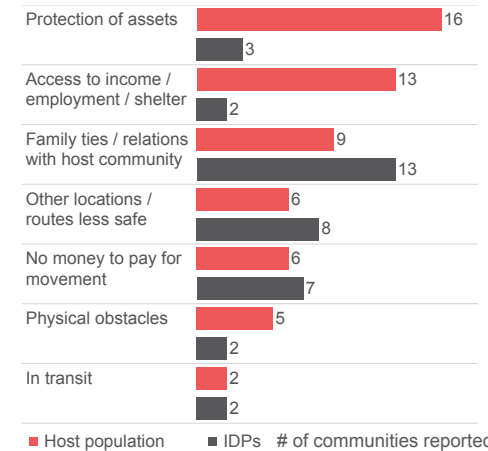
Less than 25% of the pre-conflict population remained in three communities, and none remained in another in Khan Arnaba sub-district. Pre-conflict populations reportedly left due to the escalation of the conflict, protection concerns, and losses of income and assets. Pre-conflict populations across the governorate commonly remained due to the protection of assets, access to income, shelter and employment, and familial ties.

IDPs reportedly lived in at least sixteen communities assessed in Al Khashniyyeh, Khan Arnaba and Quneitra sub-districts, originating most commonly from governorates surrounding Quneitra. The largest numbers of new arrivals were reported in two communities in Al Khashniyyeh and Quneitra sub-districts this month. Financial and physical constraints appeared to limit IDP movement in many of the communities assessed, suggesting a willingness but inability to move.

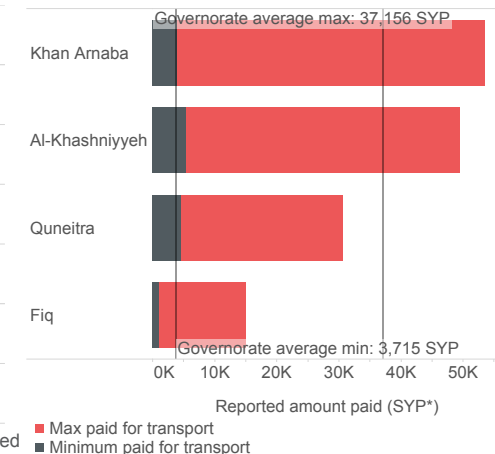
Estimated % of original population remaining (excluding IDPs) [*CL: 2.14/3]



Most common reasons for staying: IDPs vs host population [*CL: 2.69/3]



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





Humanitarian Situation Overview in Syria (HSOS) Quneitra Governorate

December 2015

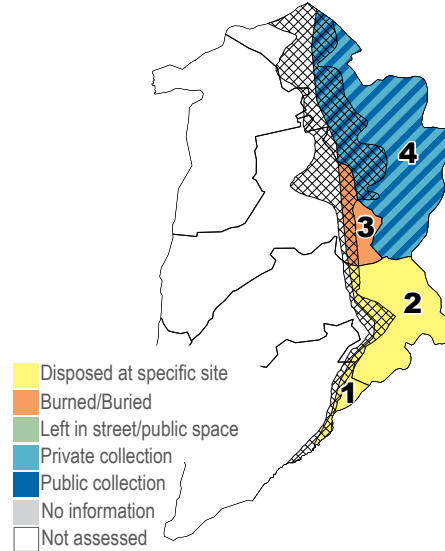
WASH

In November, the most common source of drinking water was reported to come from water trucks. There were problems with water in three communities assessed, people became sick from trucked water in one community in Quneitra sub-district, while in two communities in Khan Arnaba sub-district water from trucks and the network tasted or smelled badly.

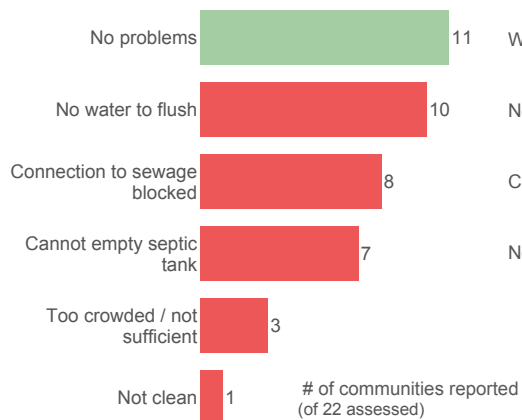
There was a reduction in safe water quantity in two communities assessed in Al-Khashniyyeh and Khan Arnaba sub-districts.

In nearly all other communities the amount of safe water available didn't change from October to November. There were problems with latrines in 11 communities assessed, with the most common problem being blockages of connections to the sewage network and a lack of water to flush.

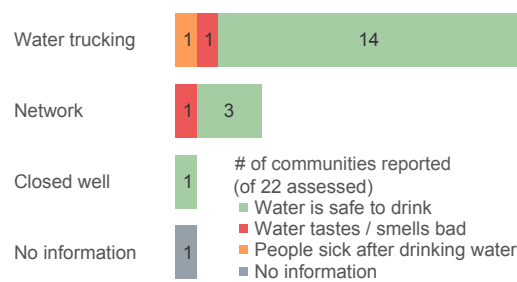
Most common form of garbage disposal [*CL: 3/3]



Problems with latrines [*CL: 3/3]



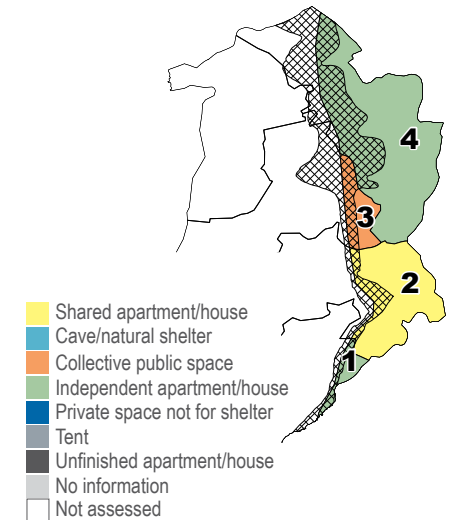
Most common water source and status [*CL: 3/3]



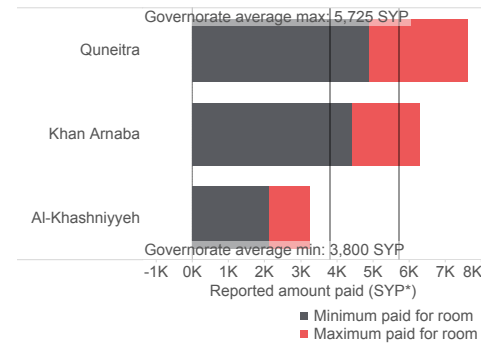
Shelter

Average reported rent paid per room in Quneitra governorate (5208 SYP) was lower than the average rent across the country (6170 SYP).

Most common shelter lived in by IDPs [*CL: 2.41/3]



Rent prices per sub-district [*CL: 2.54/3]

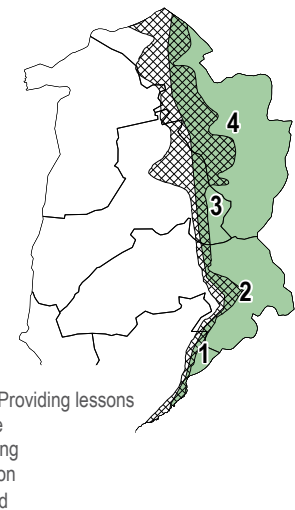
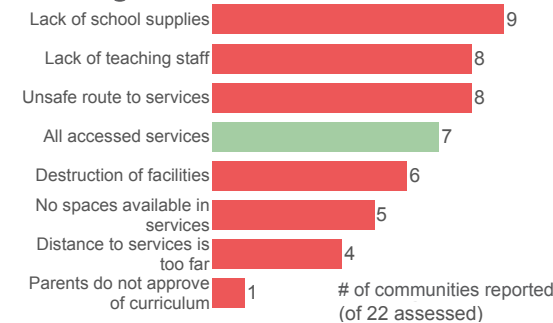


Education

There were no functioning primary educational facilities in five communities assessed in Khan Arnaba, Al-Khashniyyeh and Quneitra sub-districts. Lack of school supplies was reported to be a common barrier preventing children from accessing education in nine communities across three sub-districts.

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

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





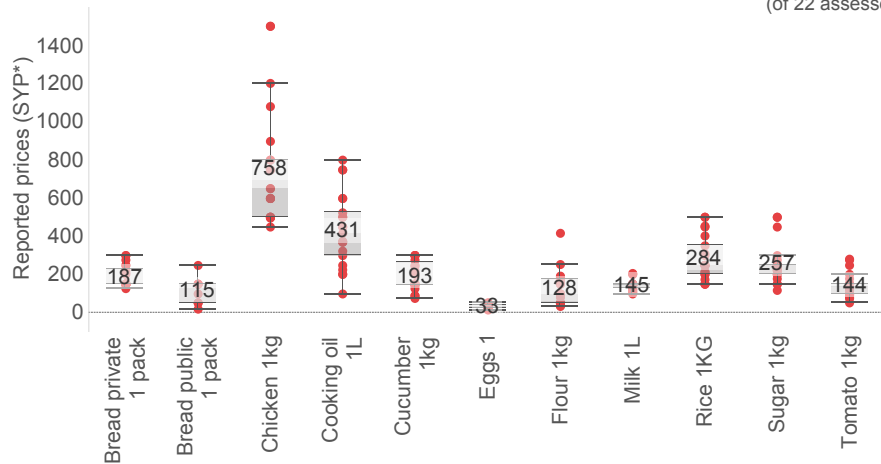
Food Security

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. Eleven communities in Quneitra, Al-Khashniyyeh and Khan Arnaba sub-districts reported receiving food through distributions.

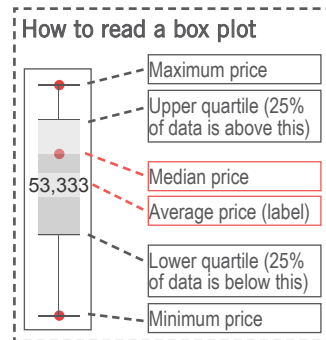
Most common sources of obtaining food



Prices of food items [*CL: 2.36/3]



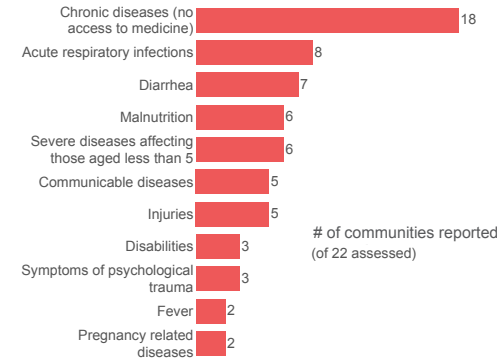
Challenges to accessing food [*CL: 3/3]



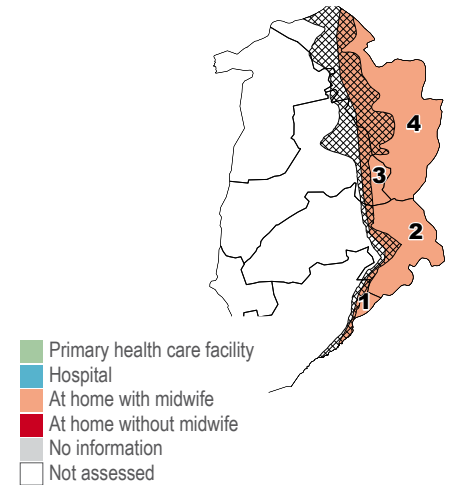
Health

Chronic diseases and access to adequate medication was a commonly reported health concern across all sub-districts assessed in November. Malnutrition was reported in three communities in Al-Khashniyyeh sub-district, one community in Khan Arnaba sub-district and two communities in Quneitra sub-district.

Reported health problems [*CL: 2/3]



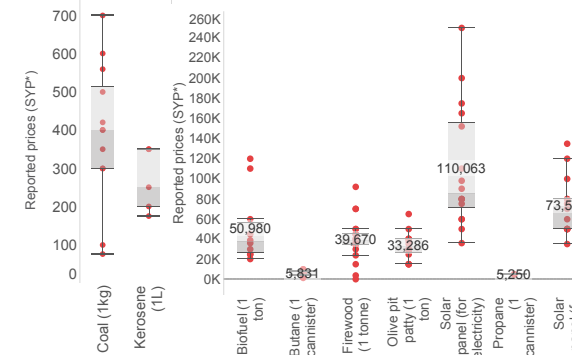
Most common place for women to give birth [*CL: 1.57/3]



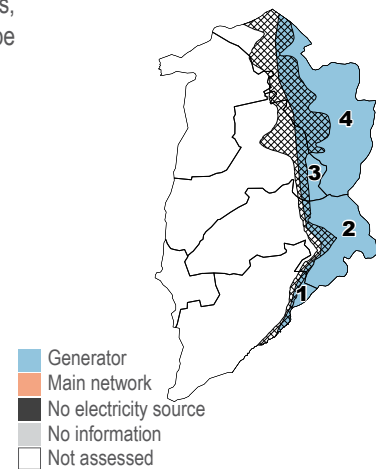
NFIs

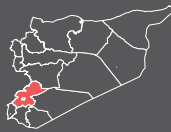
In November, butane was available in all communities assessed in Quneitra governorate; kerosene was available in five communities in Khan Arnaba and Al-Khashniyyeh sub-districts. Burning trees, furniture and plastics were reported as common strategies to cope with a lack of fuel.

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



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





Humanitarian Situation Overview in Syria (HSOS) Rural Damascus Governorate

December 2015

Context

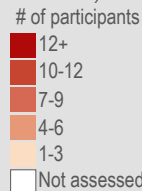
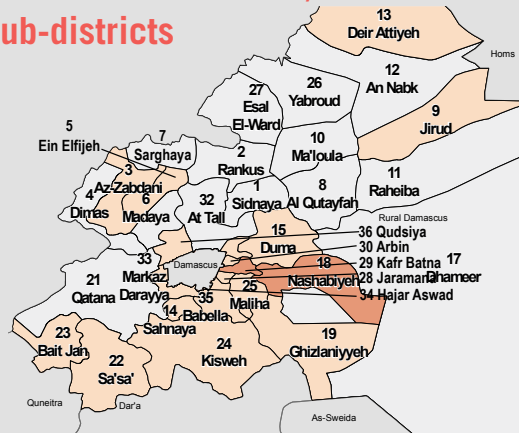
Rural Damascus hosts more IDPs than any other governorate (1,269,202) and has 2,147,167 people in need of assistance (OCHA).

Agencies delivering shelter assistance provided winter relief items such as sleeping mats, thermal blankets, and winter clothing to the governorate this month.

Access to health care remains a challenge and Rural Damascus was the only governorate unable to receive pre-positioned cholera rapid diagnostics tests (RDTs) from the Global Health Cluster in November. There is reportedly one functioning health clinic remaining in Madaya to serve an estimated 30,000 people.

Due to the insecurity, limited humanitarian access to the worst affected areas east of Damascus City (Nashabiyeh, Douma, Maliha sub-districts) and isolated populations in the west of the governorate remains an ongoing challenge (OCHA).

Number of communities assessed: 44/232 communities, 20/36 sub-districts

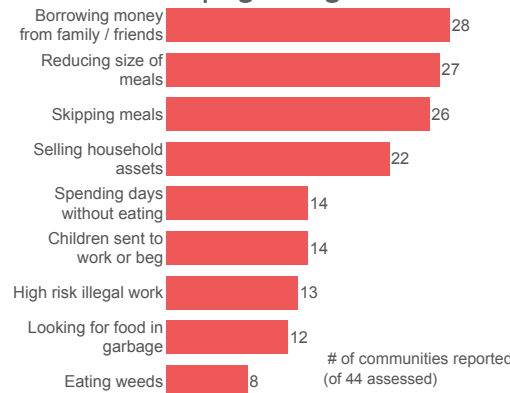


Numbers on map can be used to identify sub-districts on sector maps in the factsheet

Livelihoods

In November, inhabitants of thirteen communities in Harasta, Az Zabdani, Kafr Batna, Duma, Jirud, Sahnaya, Babella, Maliha, Sa'sa', Sahnaya and Kisweh sub-districts undertook high risk illegal work in order to cope with a lack of income or resources. Inhabitants in community in Madaya sub-district appeared particularly vulnerable to a lack of income or resources with both adults and children reportedly being sent to beg, and people resorting to reducing the size of their meals, skipping meals and spending days without eating.

Most common coping strategies [*CL: 2.71/3]

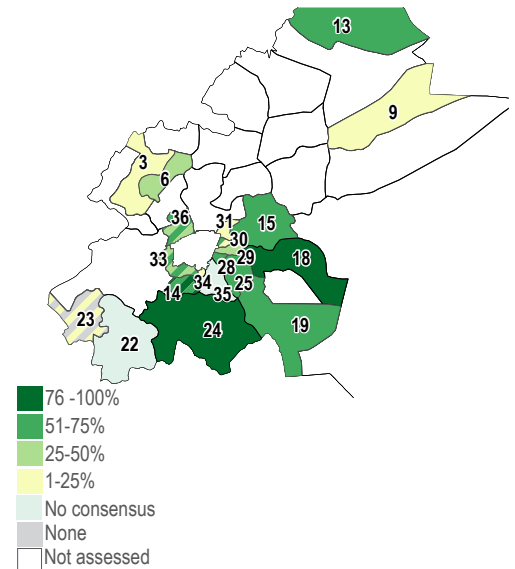


of communities reported (of 44 assessed)

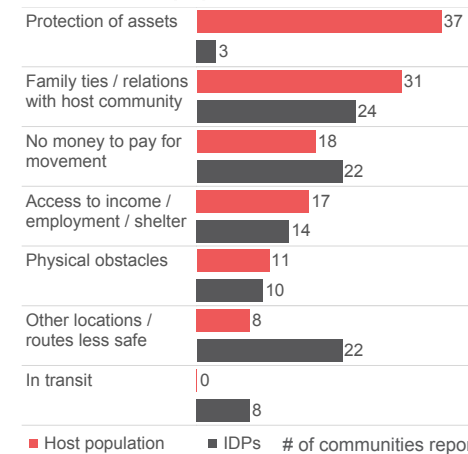
Displacement

None of the pre-conflict population remained in two communities assessed in Nashabiyeh and Bait Jan sub-districts and less than 25% of the pre-conflict population remained in 13 communities across the governorate. It was reported that pre-conflict populations left due to the escalation of the conflict, the opening of borders, the reduced access to basic services and the loss of assets. Pre-conflict populations across the governorate commonly remained for family ties as well as for the protection of assets. IDPs lived in at least 34 communities assessed, and there were large numbers of arrivals moving within Rural Damascus and from nearby governorates this month. The perception that other locations and routes were less safe appeared to limit IDP movement, and it was also common for IDPs to stay in locations in Rural Damascus due to good relationships with the host community and family ties. None of the population were female in two communities assessed in Az Zabdani and Maliha sub-districts.

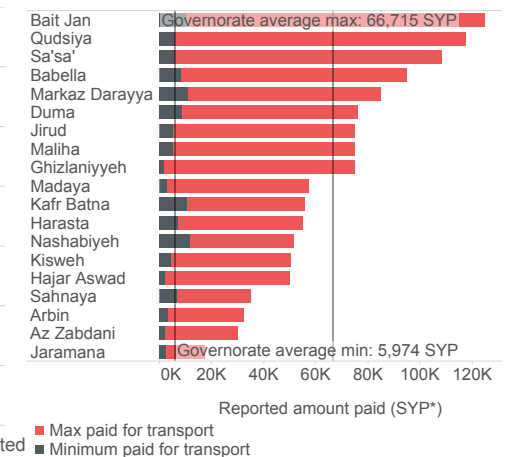
Estimated % of original population remaining (excluding IDPs) [*CL: 2.11/3]

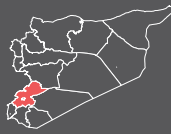


Most common reasons for staying: IDPs vs host population [*CL: 2.39/3]



Amounts paid for transportation to the border per sub-district [*CL: 2.13/3]





Humanitarian Situation Overview in Syria (HSOS) Rural Damascus Governorate

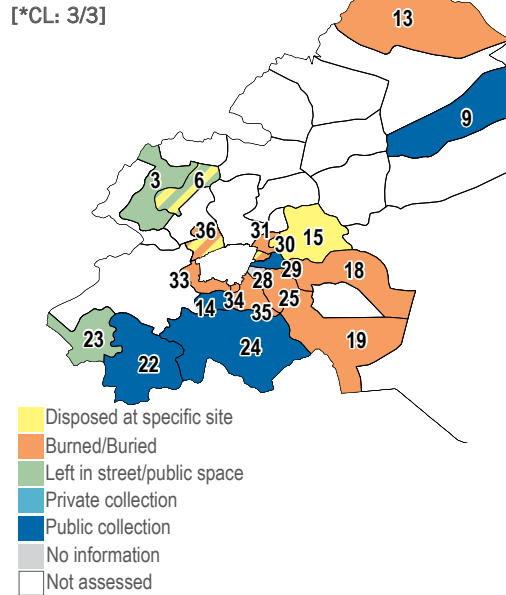
December 2015

WASH

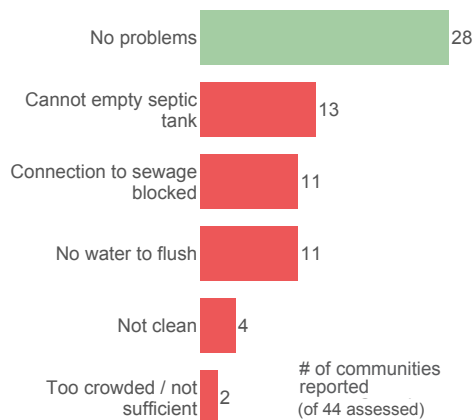
In November, the most common source of drinking water varied across Rural Damascus governorate. There were problems with water in seven communities assessed; people were sick from drinking trucked water in a community in Babella sub-district and from an open well in Mahila sub-district. Water from open wells, rainwater and water trucks smelled or tasted bad in five communities in Markaz Darayya, Duma, Deir Attiyeh, Arbin and Hajar Aswad sub-districts.

The amount of available safe water was reduced from last month in seven communities located across the governorate. There were problems with latrines reported in 16 communities assessed; the most commonly reported problems being an inability to empty septic tanks, blocked connections to the sewage network and insufficient water to flush latrines.

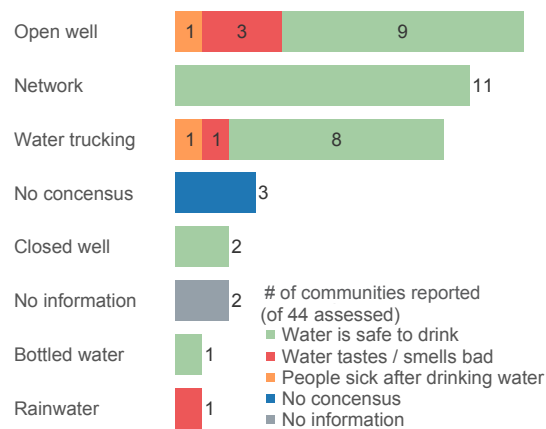
Most common form of garbage disposal [*CL: 3/3]



Problems with latrines [*CL: 3/3]



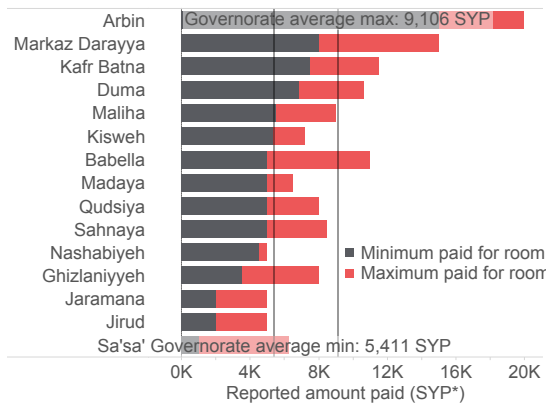
Most common water source and status [*CL: 3/3]



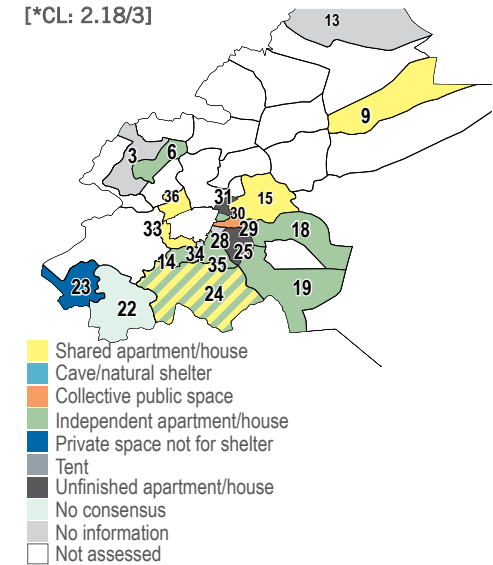
Shelter

Average rent paid per room in Rural Damascus governorate (7194 SYP) was higher than the average rent across the country (6170 SYP).

Rent prices per sub-district [*CL: 2.35/3]



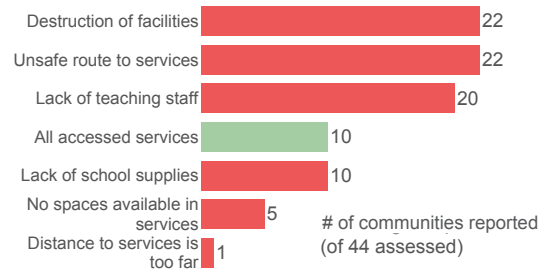
Most common shelter lived in by IDPs [*CL: 2.18/3]



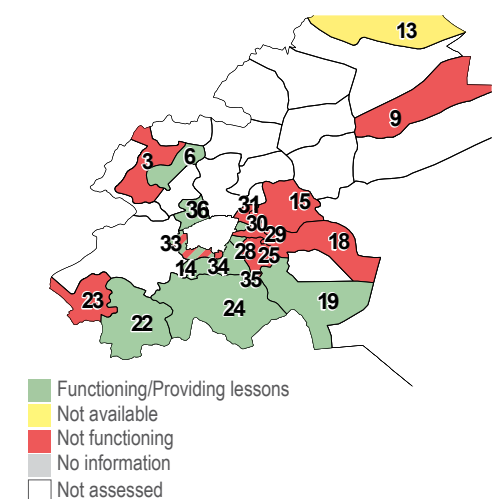
Education

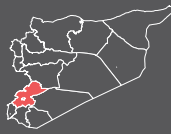
The most common barriers to accessing education were the safety of routes and the destruction of facilities. There were no functioning primary education services in 17 communities assessed in Harasta, Hajar Aswad, Markaz Darayya, Az Zabdani, Nashabiyeh, Duma, Kafr Batna, Maliha, Jirud, Bait Jan and Babella sub-districts.

Most common reasons for children not attending school [*CL: 2.44/3]



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





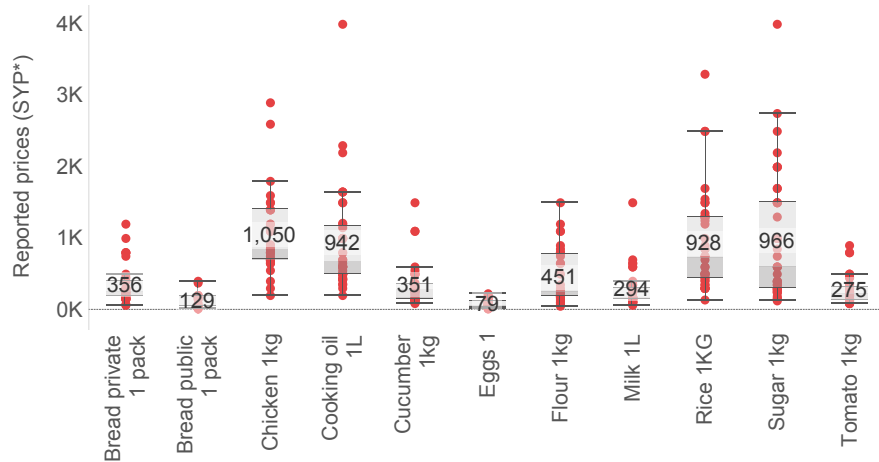
Humanitarian Situation Overview in Syria (HSOS) Rural Damascus Governorate

December 2015

Food Security

In communities assessed, prices of most food items were significantly higher than average prices across the country, particularly in Ghizlaniyyeh sub-district. Challenges to obtaining food appeared to be related to purchasing power of inhabitants, as the most commonly reported challenges were the cost of certain types of food and a lack of resources to buy available foods.

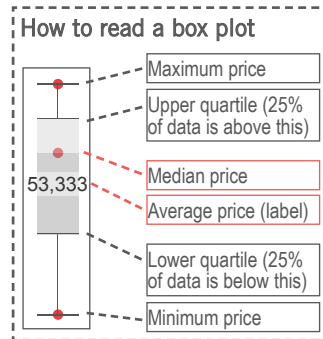
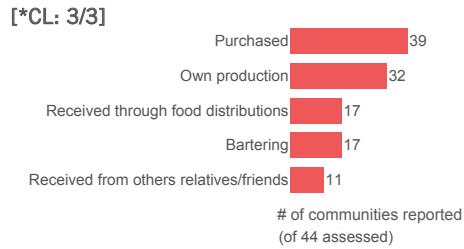
Prices of food items [*CL: 2.3/3]



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



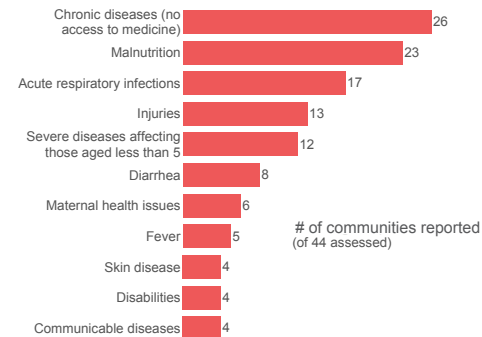
Most common sources of obtaining food [*CL: 3/3]



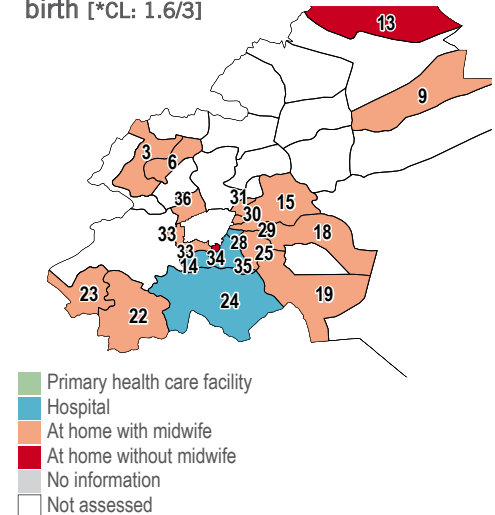
Health

While chronic diseases and access to adequate medicine was the most reported health concern, malnutrition was also widely reported across communities assessed in Rural Damascus governorate. Of 44 communities assessed, 31 reported that women gave birth at home either with or without a skilled birth attendant. One community in Maliha sub-district reported that there were no women left in the area.

Reported health problems [*CL: 2/3]



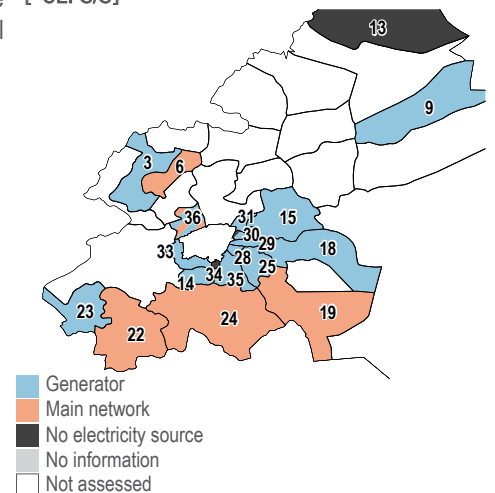
Most common place for women to give birth [*CL: 1.6/3]



NFIs

In November, fuel shortages were reported in all but four communities in Kisweh, Sa'sa' and Sahnaya sub-districts. The most common strategies reported for coping with a lack of fuel were burning furniture, plastics, trees and waste.

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



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

