

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 February 2017 referring to the situation in January 2017.

Covering 10 governorates in Syria, with the exception of As Sweida, Deir ez Zor, Lattakia and Tartous, these factsheets present selected indicators for the WASH, health, displacement, shelter, NFIs, livelihoods, food security and education sectors. The factsheets do not cover the entire range of indicators gathered in the HSOS questionnaire, but aim to give an overview of the situation in the governorate.

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

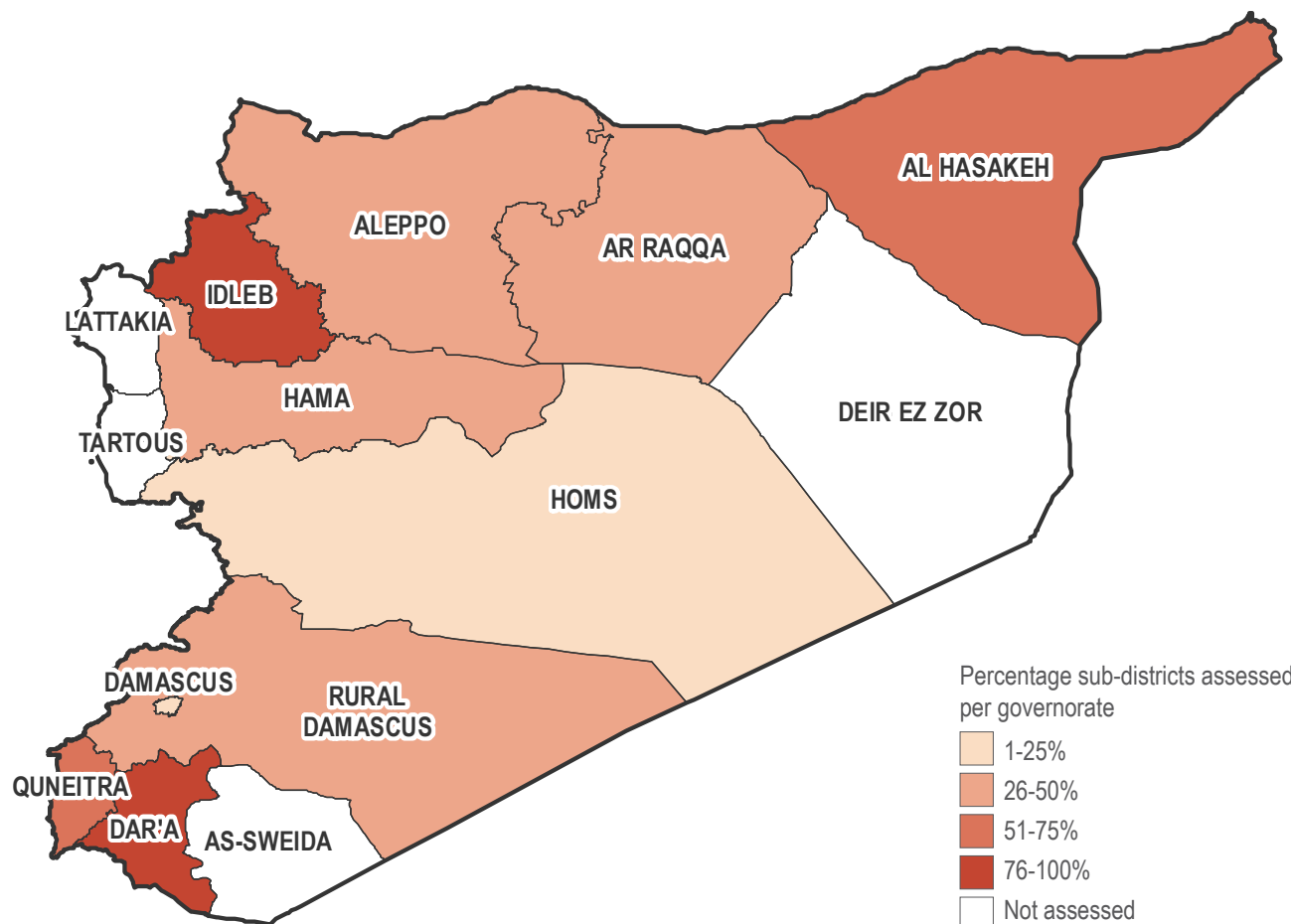
Methodology and limitations

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

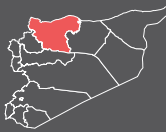
In January, information was collected from Key Informants in 456 communities across Syria. For each question asked, confidence levels are assigned based on the Key Informant's area of expertise and knowledge of the sector-specific situation.

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

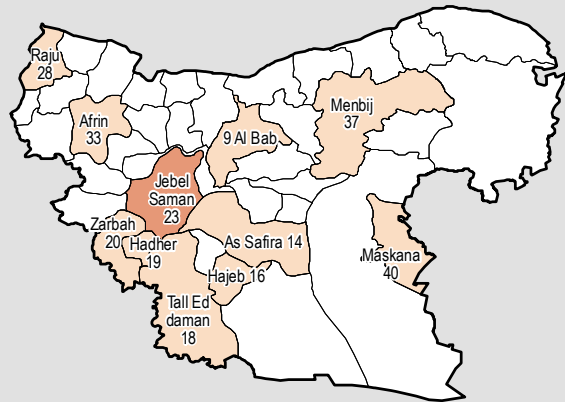
Coverage



PDF: click on governorate name to jump to factsheet



Coverage map

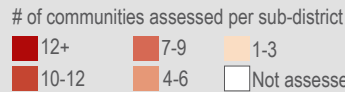


Context

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

Coverage

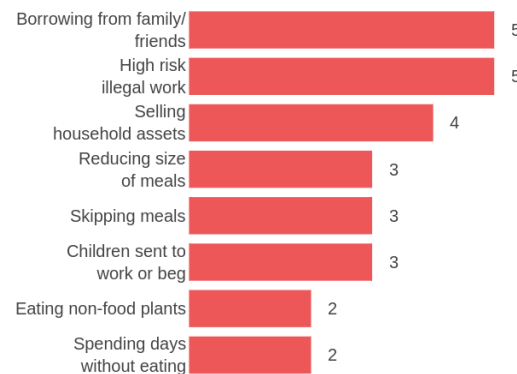
Communities assessed: 16/1255
Sub-districts assessed: 11/40



Livelihoods

In January, borrowing money from family and friends was reportedly the most common strategy to cope with a lack of resources, along with high risk illegal work. Extreme food-based strategies such as spending days without eating and eating non-food plants were both reported in Kabashin, Afrin sub-district, and As-Safira, As Safira sub-district. Eating food waste was reported in Al Feid, Jebel Saman sub-district.

Most common coping strategies [CL²: 2.8/3]

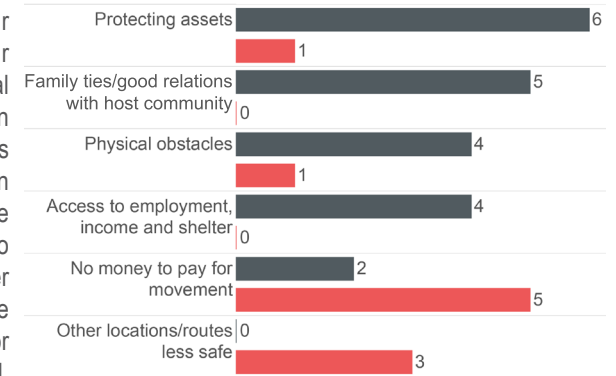


communities reported

Displacement

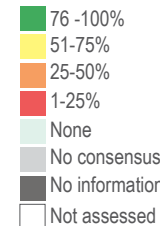
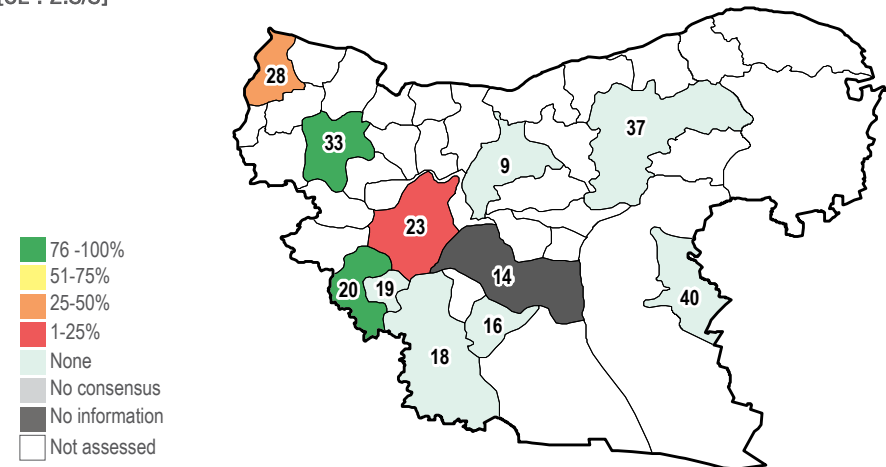
No pre-conflict populations were left in seven communities,³ while it was reported that more than half of the pre-conflict population remained in the other communities assessed. Pre-conflict populations predominantly remained in their communities of origin in order to protect their assets and because of family ties. Physical constraints to movement were reported in four communities. Where information was available, IDPs were reportedly present in five communities and no new arrivals were reported during January. A lack of money to pay for travel and the perception that other locations or routes would be less safe were the most commonly reported reasons for IDPs to remain in the communities assessed, as had been the case in December.

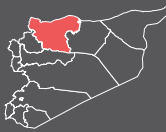
Most common reasons for staying: IDPs vs host population [CL²: 2.3/3]



■ Host population ■ IDPs # of communities reported

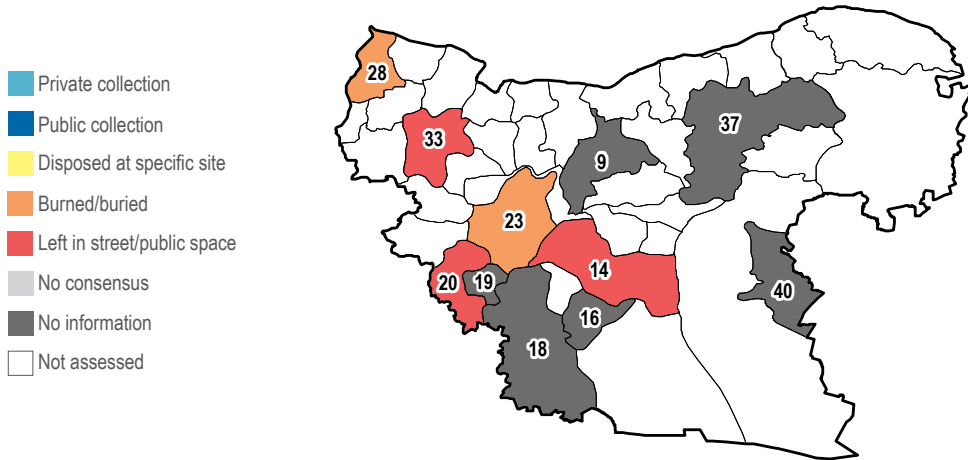
Most commonly reported % of original population remaining per sub-district (excluding IDPs) [CL²: 2.3/3]





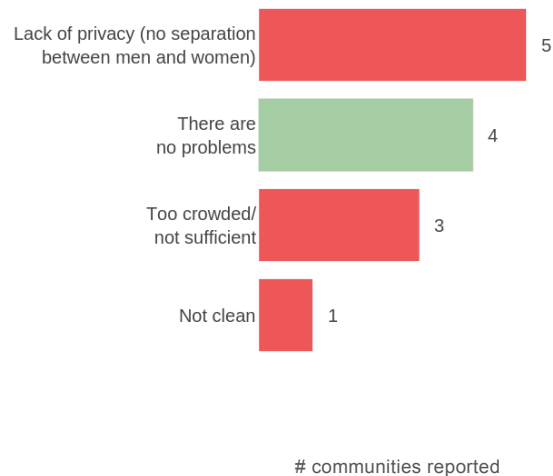
WASH

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

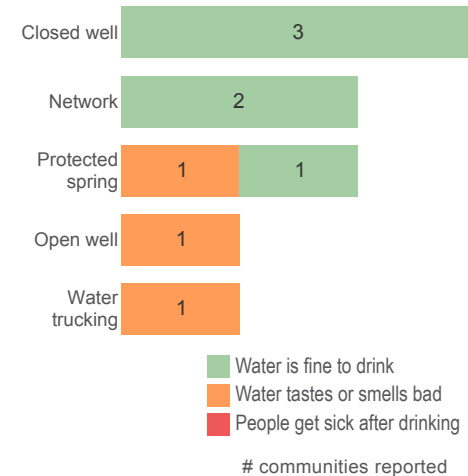


In January, closed wells were reportedly the main source of drinking water in the communities assessed, followed by the main network. People mostly reported that they perceived water as fine to drink, while water reportedly tasted or smelled bad in Al Feid, As Safira and Kabashin, where a decrease in the availability of safe water was also reported this month. The most commonly reported issue with latrines was a lack of privacy (no separation between men and women).

Problems with latrines [CL¹: 3/3]

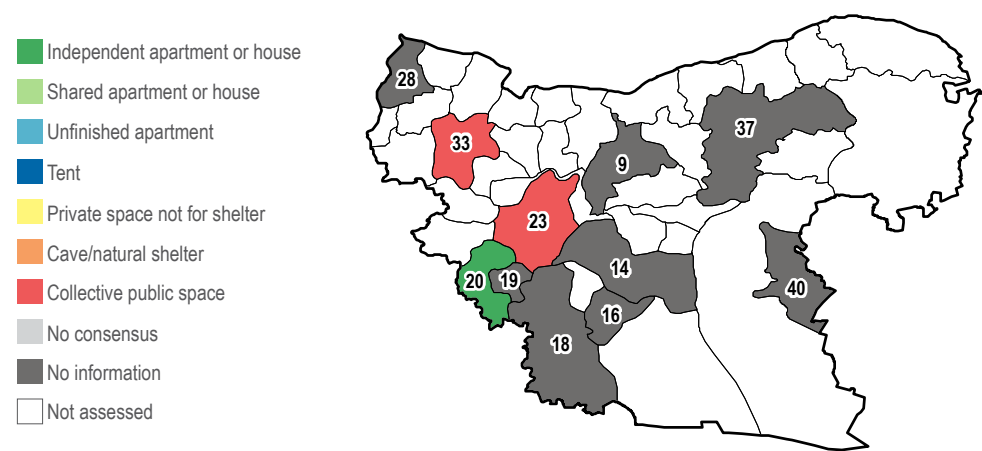


Most common drinking water source and status [CL¹: 3/3]



Shelter

Most common shelter lived in by IDPs [CL¹: 2.6/3]

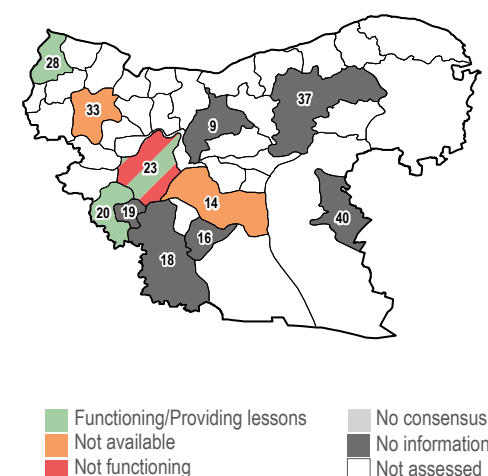


The average reported rent price² in the governorate (2,250 SYP) was lower than the average rent paid across the country (8,258 SYP). The lowest rent prices per room were reported in Kusniya and Jazraya (1,500 SYP), the highest in Abad (3,750 SYP).

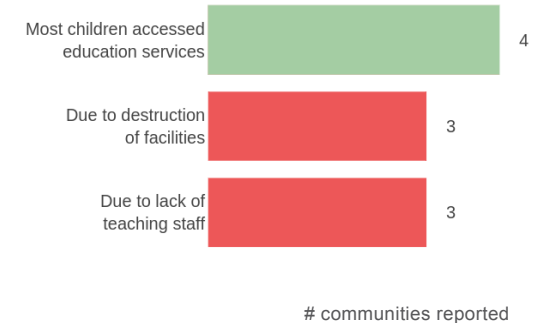
Education

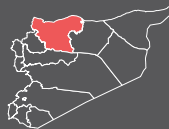
Most children accessed education in four of the communities assessed. Due to destruction of facilities, no primary education services were reportedly available in Al Feid, As Safira, Kabashin.

Availability of primary schools [CL¹: 3/3]



Most common reasons why children did not attend school [CL¹: 2.7/3]



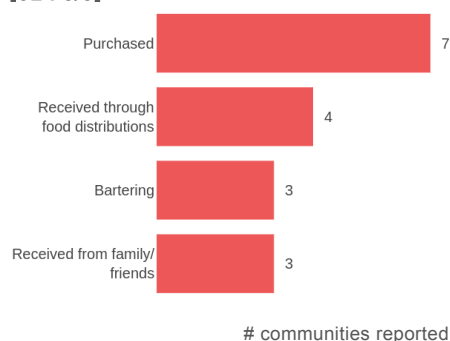


Humanitarian Situation Overview in Syria (HSOS) Aleppo Governorate

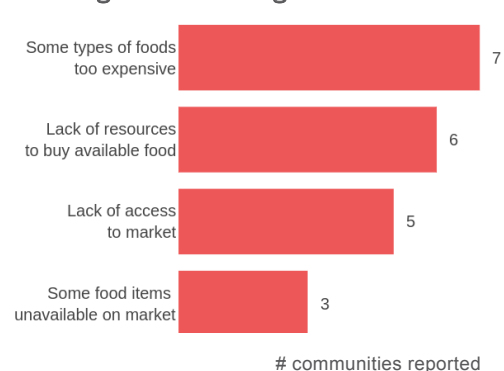
February 2017

Food Security

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

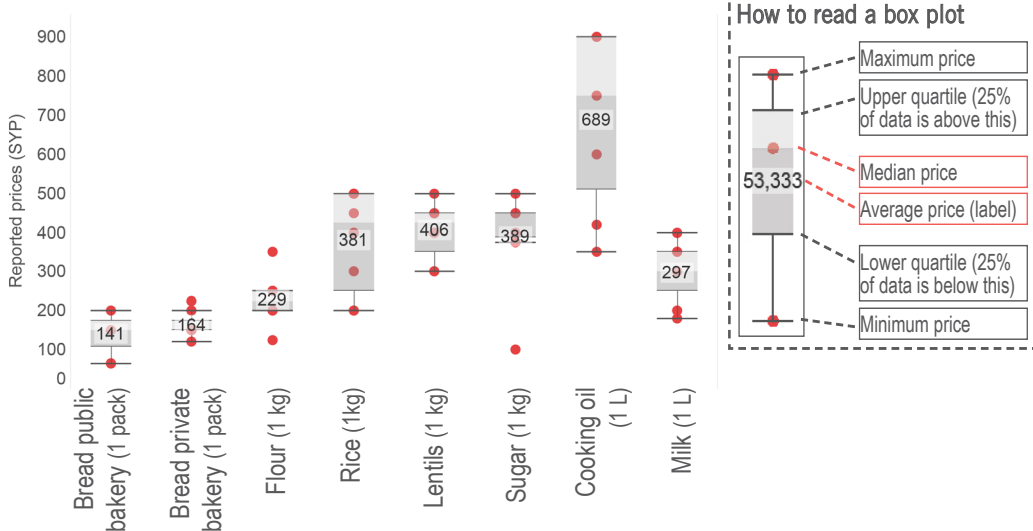


Challenges to accessing food [CL¹: 3/3]



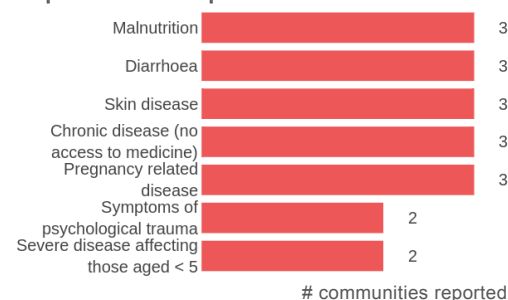
As was the case in previous months, in January purchasing was reportedly the most common means of obtaining food. Food distributions were also reported in four communities. All communities assessed reported barriers to accessing food, with the most commonly reported challenges being the high market prices of some items and a lack of sufficient resources to buy available food.

Prices of food items² [CL¹: 2.4/3]

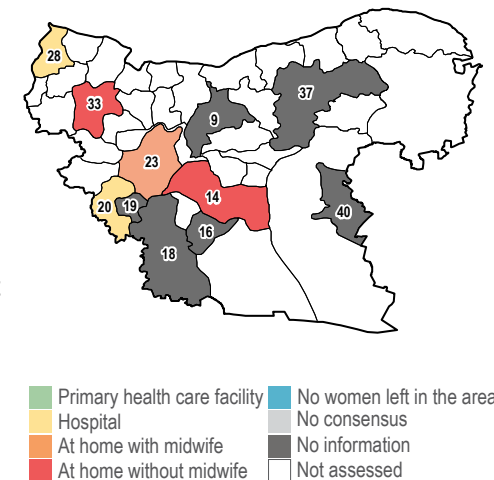


Health

Reported health problems [CL¹: 2/3]



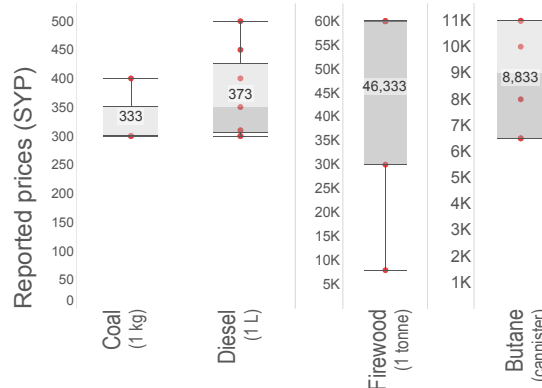
Most common place for women to give birth [CL¹: 1.8/3]



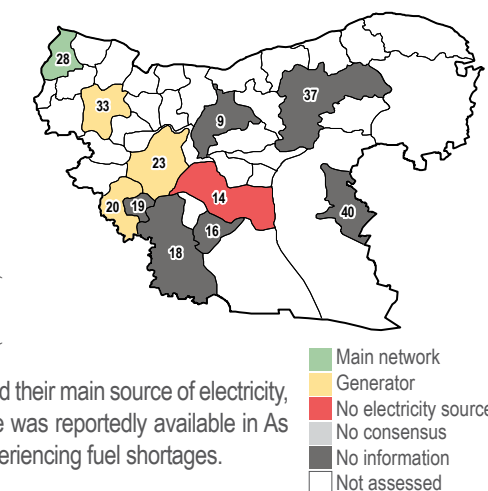
Malnutrition, diarrhoea, as well as chronic, skin and pregnancy related diseases were the most commonly reported health concerns among the communities assessed, followed closely by symptoms of psychological trauma and severe disease affecting those aged less than 5. Where information was available, all communities reported difficulties in accessing health care.

NFIs

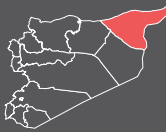
Prices of fuel sources² [CL¹: 2/3]



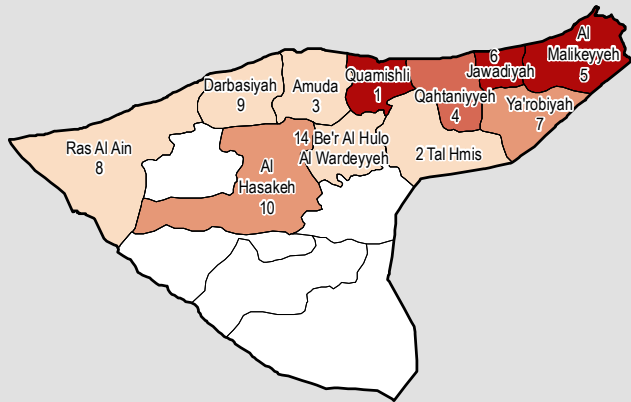
Most common source of electricity [CL¹: 3/3]



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



Coverage map

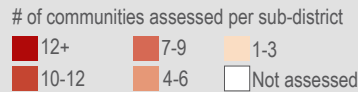


Context

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

Coverage

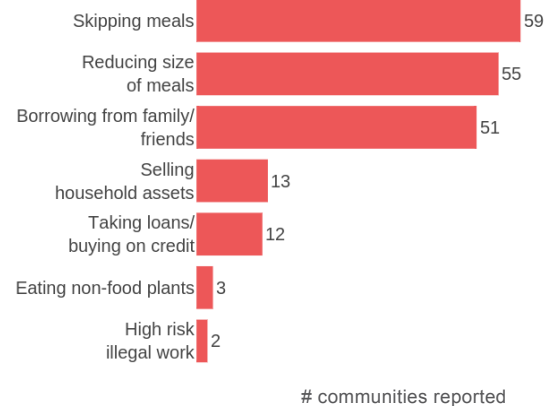
Communities assessed: 82/745
Sub-districts assessed: 11/16



Livelihoods

In January, as was the case in previous months, coping strategies for lack of resources commonly included skipping meals or reducing their size, as well as borrowing money from family and friends. Extreme food-based strategies such as eating non-food plants were reported in Msheirfeh Qahtaniyeh, Ein Elkhadra and Ras Al Ain, while eating food waste was reported in Western Sabe Skur.

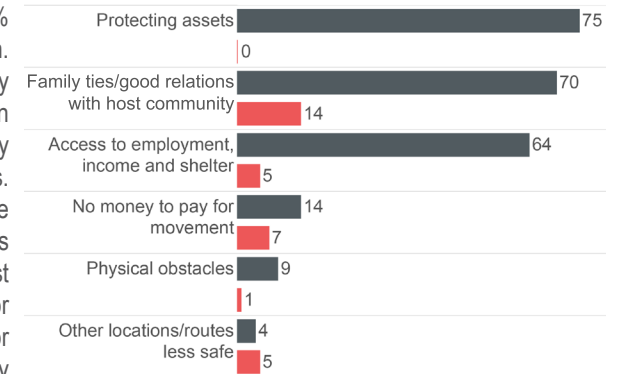
Most common coping strategies [CL²: 2.7/3]



Displacement

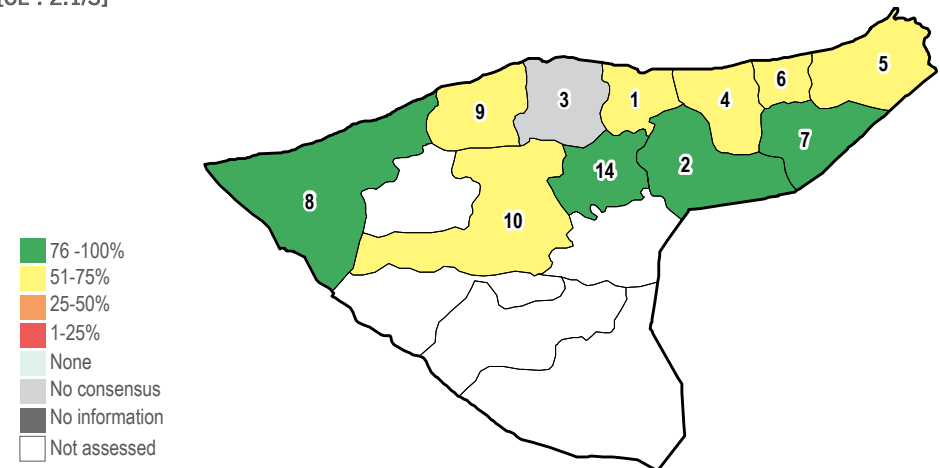
More than half of the pre-conflict population remained in 75% of the communities assessed. Four communities, Al Mufti, Hassaniyeh, Hamra and Mathluthet Hamzeh, also reported that 76% to 100% of the remaining population were women. Pre-conflict populations overwhelmingly stayed in their communities of origin in order to protect assets and due to family ties, as was the case in previous months. Physical obstacles to movement were reported in nine communities. Where IDPs were present, good relations with the host community and a lack of money to pay for travel were commonly reported reasons for staying. New IDP arrivals during January were reported in Salhiyeh and Jawadiyah.

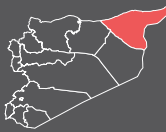
Most common reasons for staying: IDPs vs host population [CL²: 2.1/3]



■ Host population ■ IDPs # of communities reported

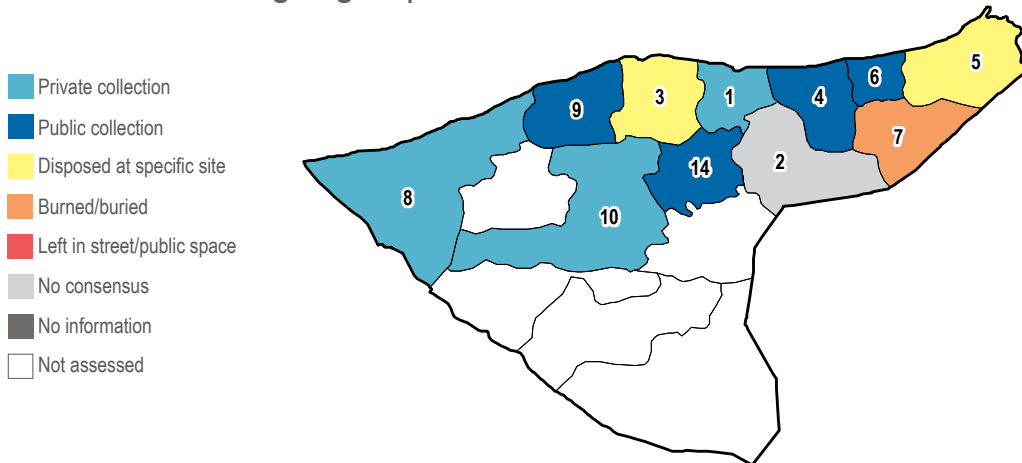
Most commonly reported % of original population remaining per sub-district (excluding IDPs) [CL²: 2.1/3]





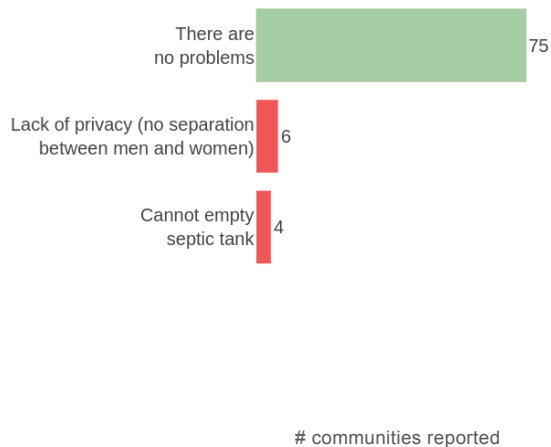
WASH

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

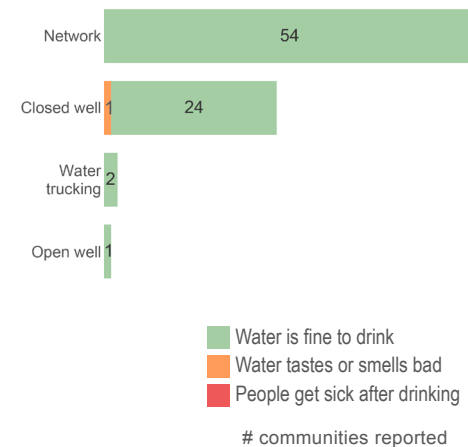


In January, the most common source of drinking water across the governorate was the water network, reported in 54 of the communities assessed, with closed wells as second most common source. Water was fine to drink in a majority of communities assessed, with the exception of Mjerinat Mahal, Tal Hmis sub-district, where water reportedly tasted or smelled bad. The most common issue experienced with latrines was reportedly a lack of privacy.

Problems with latrines [CL¹: 3/3]



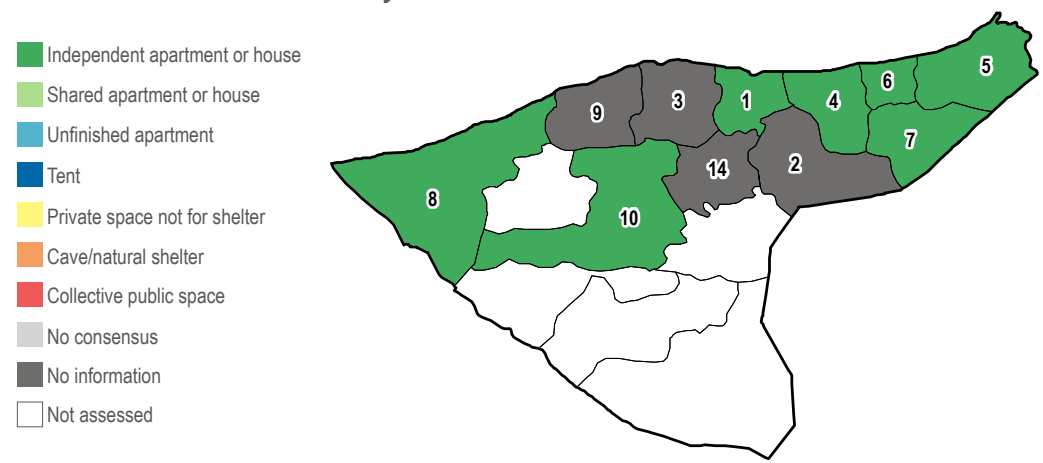
Most common drinking water source and status [CL¹: 3/3]



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

Shelter

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



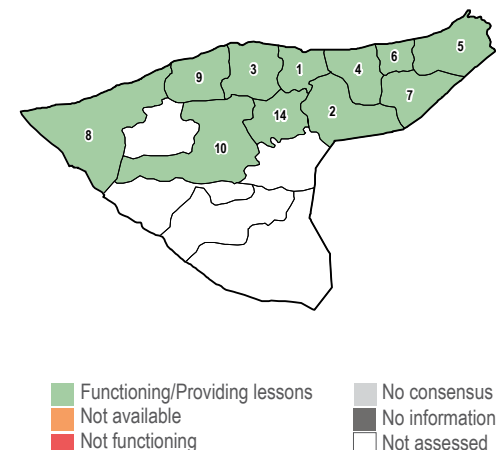
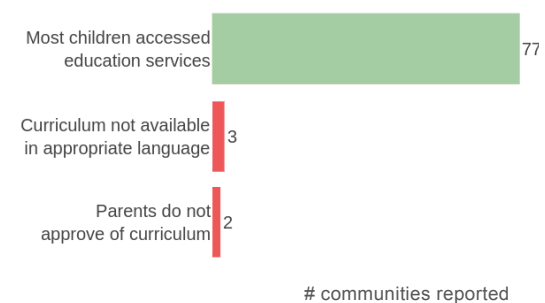
The average reported rent price² in the governorate (4,582 SYP) was lower than the average rent paid across the country (8,258 SYP). The lowest rent prices per room were reported in Quamishli (Qanat As Sways) (1,250 SYP), the highest in Quamishli (Hay Kournish) (6,500 SYP).

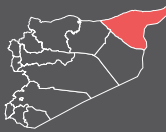
Education

Primary facilities were reportedly unavailable in Um Rabee and Mathluthet Hamzeh, while the most commonly reported barrier to accessing education was reportedly the lack of a curriculum in the appropriate language.

Availability of primary schools [CL¹: 3/3]

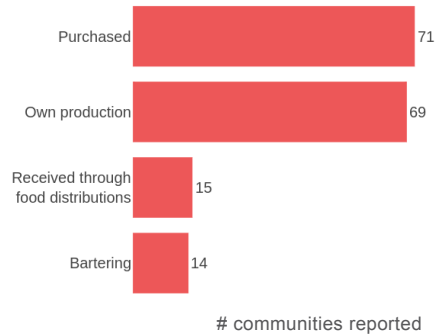
Most common reasons why children did not attend school [CL¹: 2.6/3]



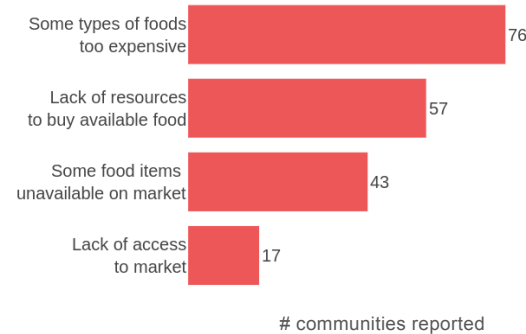


Food Security

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

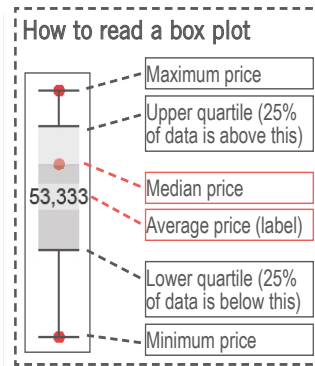
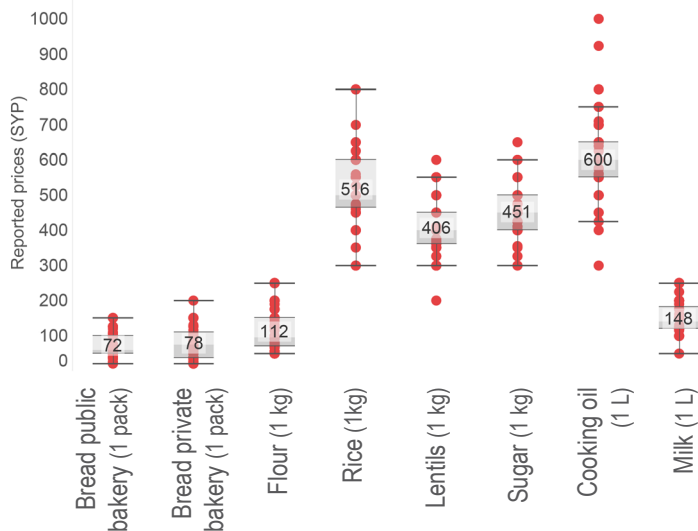


Challenges to accessing food [CL¹: 3/3]



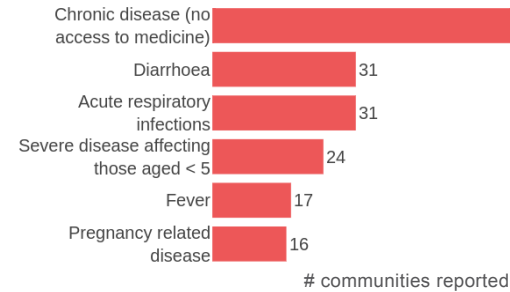
As was the case in November and December, more than half of the assessed communities reported purchasing and production as the most common means of procuring food in January. The most common barriers to accessing food on markets were the high prices of some items and a lack of resources to buy available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

Prices of food items² [CL¹: 2.1/3]

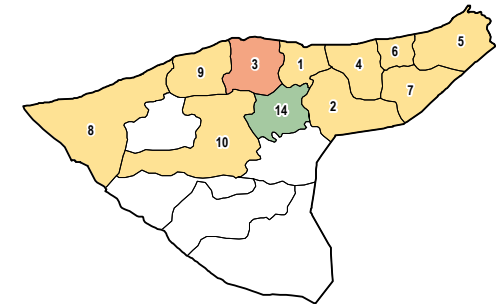


Health

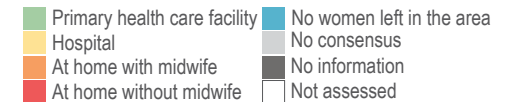
Reported health problems [CL¹: 2/3]



Most common place for women to give birth [CL¹: 1.6/3]

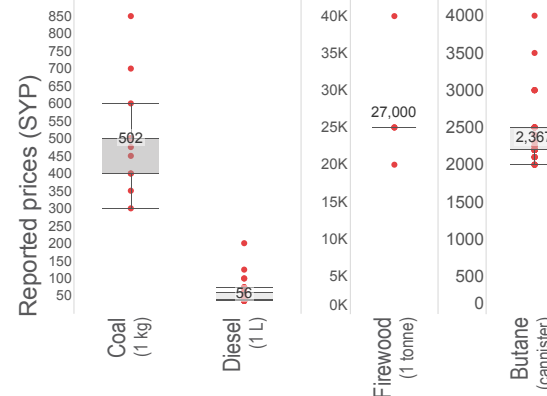


Chronic disease was reportedly the most common concern across the communities assessed this month, as was the case in November and December, followed by diarrhoea and acute respiratory infections. No health facilities were reportedly available in a majority of communities and high cost of transportation was another predominant barrier to accessing available services.

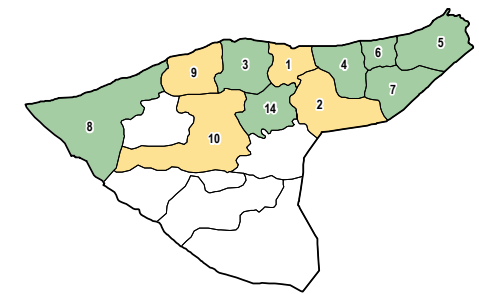


NFIs

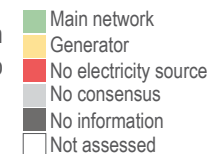
Prices of fuel sources² [CL¹: 2.1/3]



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

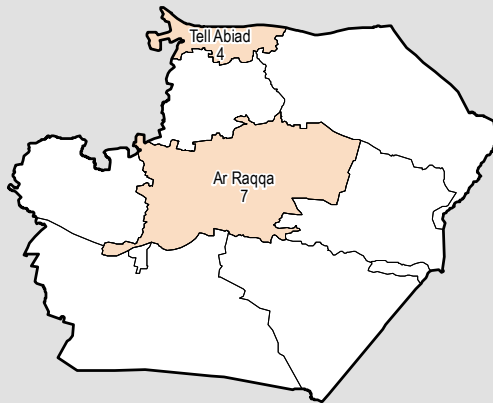


In January, more than half of the communities assessed reported relying on the main network as their primary source of electricity. Fuel shortages were reported in thirty-two communities, marking an increase compared to December.





Coverage map

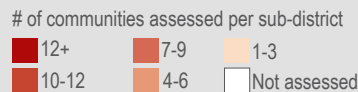


Context

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

Coverage

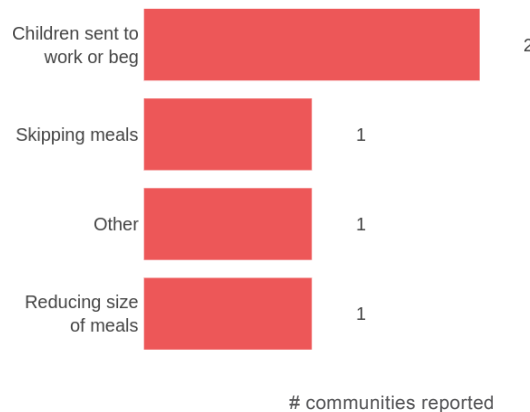
Communities assessed: 3/306
Sub-districts assessed: 2/10



Livelihoods

During December, sending children to beg was reported in Amman Ibn Yaser and Tell Abiad, while skipping or reducing the size of meals was reported in Kdeiran.

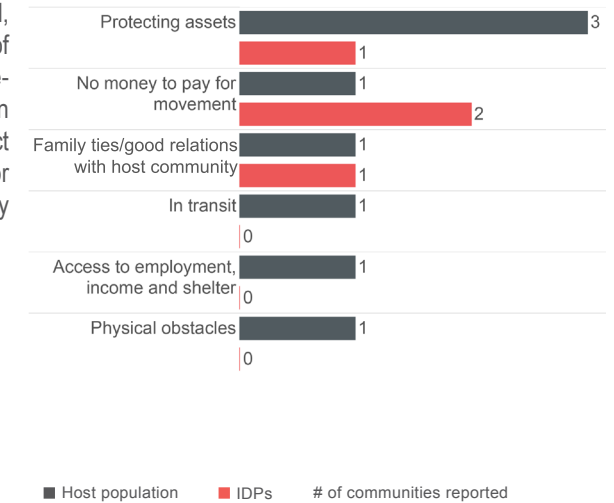
Most common coping strategies [CL²: 2.5/3]



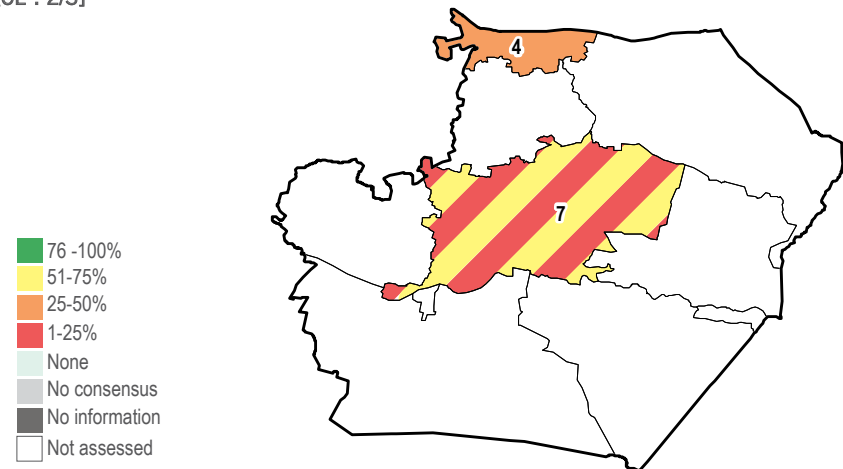
Displacement

Less than half of the pre-conflict population remained in Amman Ibn Yaser and Tell Abiad, and more than half of the remaining population were reportedly women in Amman Ibn Yaser. IDPs were reportedly present in Amman Ibn Yaser and Tell Abiad, and no new arrivals were reported at any of the assessed locations during January. Pre-conflict populations reportedly remained in their communities of origin in order to protect assets, while the most common reason for IDPs to remain was a lack of money to pay for transportation.

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



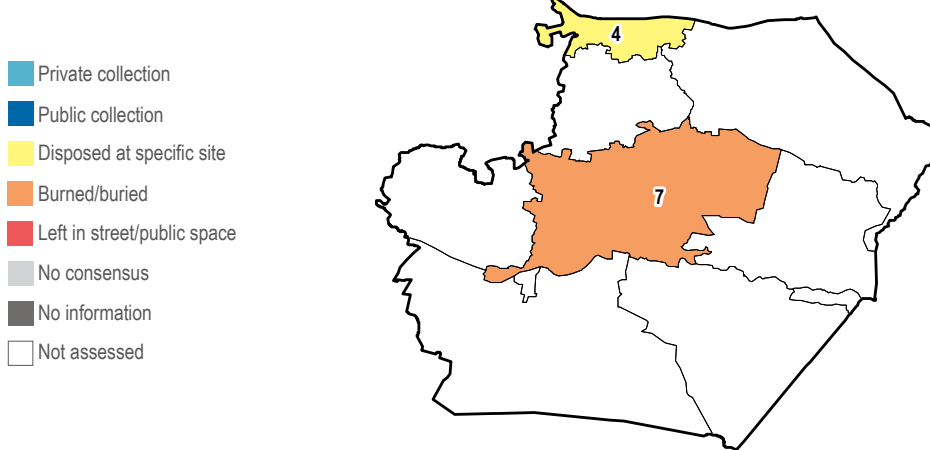
Most commonly reported % of original population remaining per sub-district (excluding IDPs) [CL²: 2/3]





WASH

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

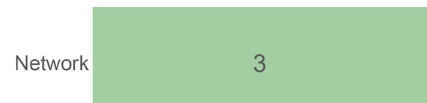


In January, water was reportedly fine to drink in all three communities, and the main source of drinking water was the water network. No issues with latrines were reported in January.

Problems with latrines [CL¹: 3/3]



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



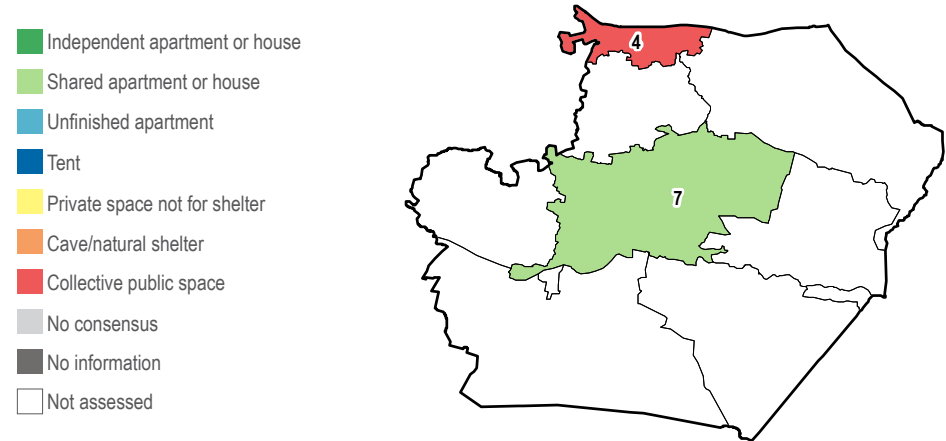
- Water is fine to drink
- Water tastes or smells bad
- People get sick after drinking

communities reported

communities reported

Shelter

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



The average reported rent price² in the governorate (16,250 SYP) was higher than the average rent paid across the country (8,258 SYP). The lowest rent prices per room were reported in Ammar Ibn Yaser (15,000 SYP), the highest in Tell Abiad (17,500 SYP).

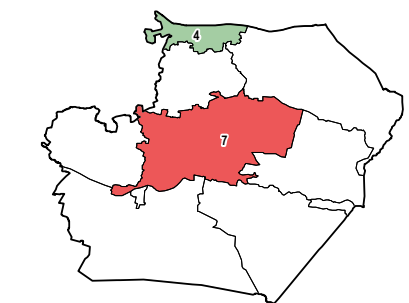
Education

Primary school facilities were reportedly not functioning in Kdeiran and unavailable in Amman Ibn Yaser, in January. Barriers to accessing education included a lack of teaching staff and school supplies, as well as parents not approving of available curricula.

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



communities reported



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

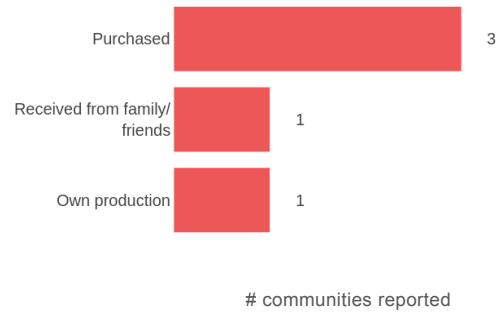


Humanitarian Situation Overview in Syria (HSOS) Ar Raqqa Governorate

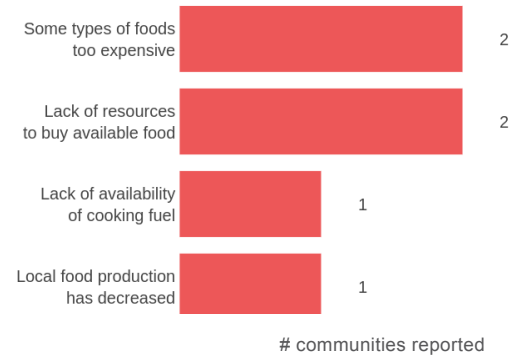
February 2017

Food Security

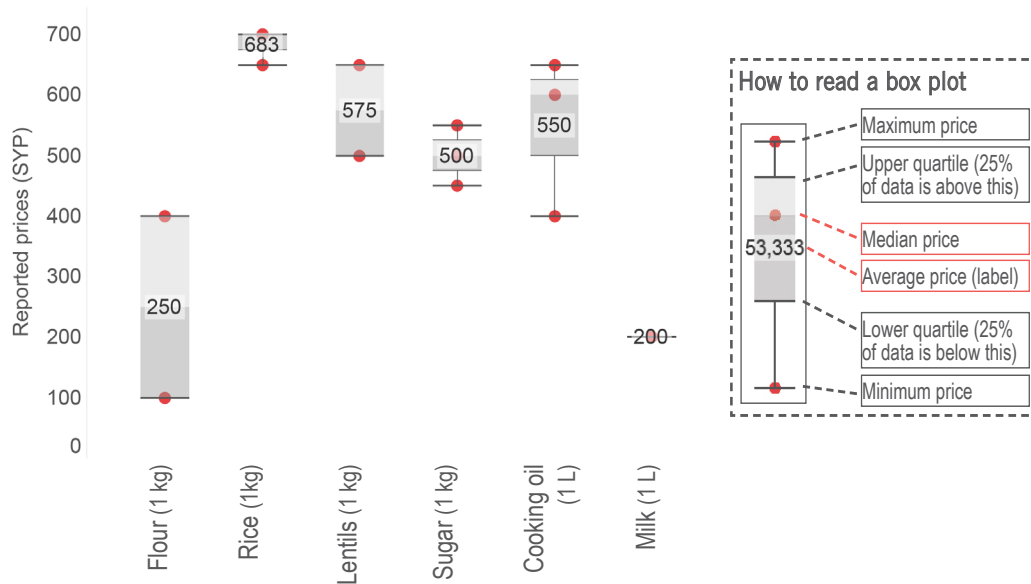
Most common sources of obtaining food [CL¹: 3/3]



Challenges to accessing food [CL¹: 3/3]

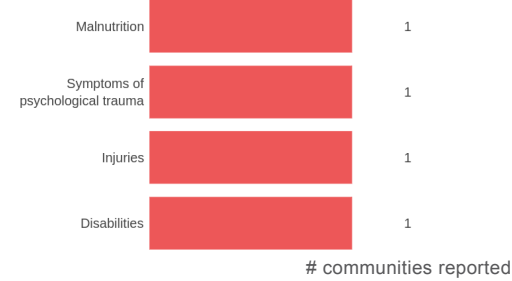


Populations in all three communities had reportedly access to food markets, while the most commonly reported barriers to accessing food were the high prices of some items, as well as a lack of adequate resources to buy available foods.

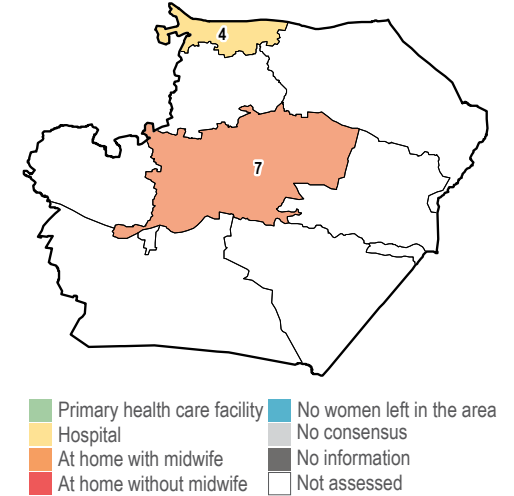


Health

Reported health problems [CL¹: 2/3]



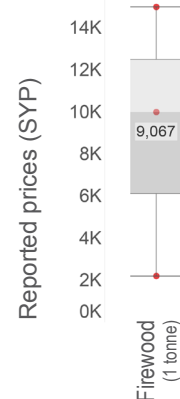
Most common place for women to give birth [CL¹: 1.5/3]



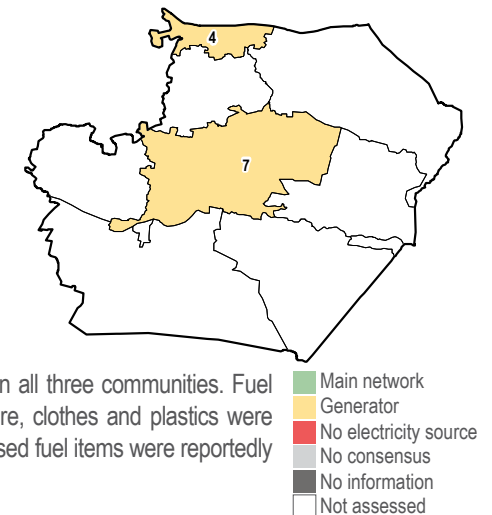
Health concerns reported across the assessed locations included malnutrition, symptoms of psychological trauma, injuries and disabilities. Security concerns over travelling to or remaining at health facilities were reported in both Kdeiran and Ammar Ibn Yaser, and no health facilities were reportedly available in Kdeiran. No barriers to accessing health services were reported in Tell Abiad.

NFIs

Prices of fuel sources² [CL¹: xxx/3]



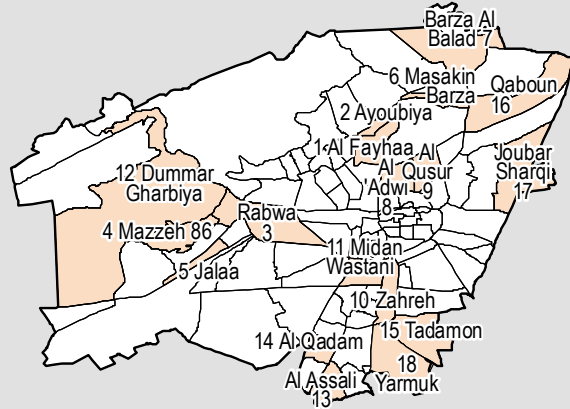
Most common source of electricity [CL¹: 3/3]



Generators were reportedly the main source of electricity in all three communities. Fuel shortages were reported in Kdeiran, where burning furniture, clothes and plastics were reportedly the adopted coping strategies. Most of the assessed fuel items were reportedly unavailable on markets.



Coverage map

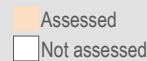


Context

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

Coverage

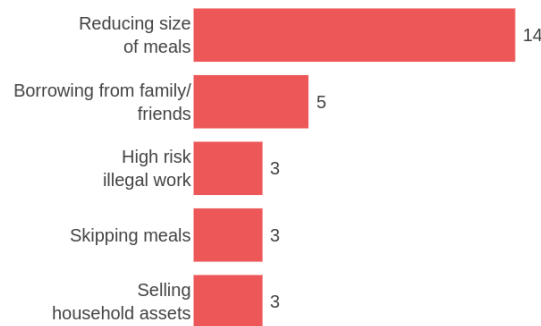
Neighbourhoods assessed: 19/97



Livelihoods

As was the case in December, the most commonly reported strategy to cope with a lack of income was reducing the size of meals, followed by borrowing money from family and friends. Skipping meals was reported in Rabwa, Mazzeh 86 and Zahreh, while high risk or illegal work was reported in Tadamon, Joubar Sharqi and Yarmuk.

Most common coping strategies [CL²: 2.7/3]

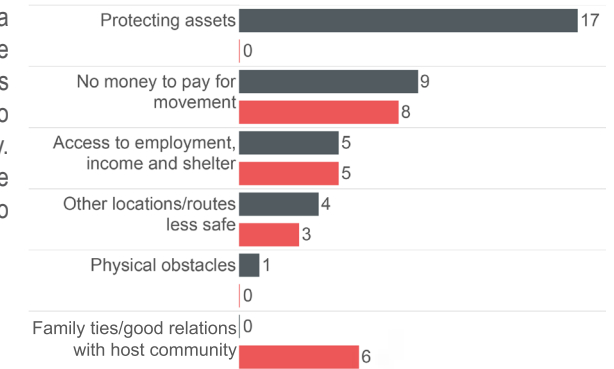


neighbourhoods reported

Displacement

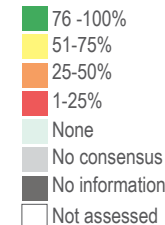
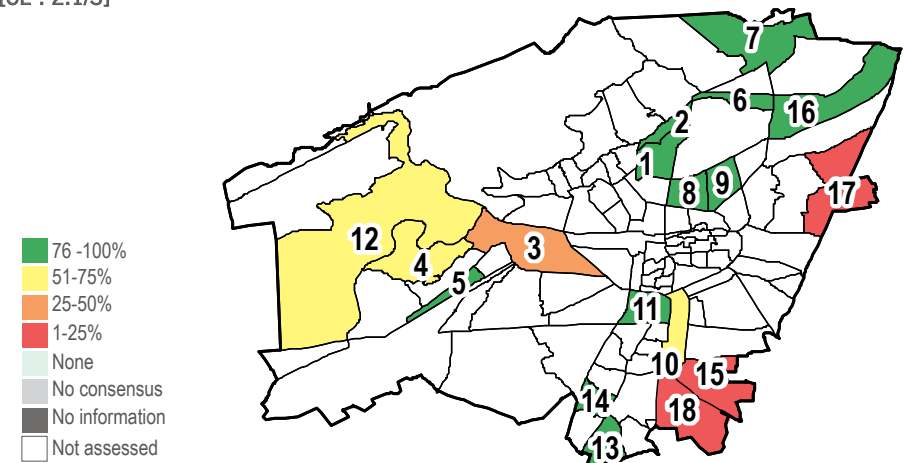
In most neighbourhoods, it was reported that more than half of the pre-conflict population remained. The most commonly reported reasons for pre-conflict populations to remain were protection of assets and a lack of money to pay for travel. IDPs were reportedly present in all neighbourhoods assessed, except Joubar Sharqi, while no new arrivals were reported during January. A lack of money to pay for travel was the most commonly reported reason for IDPs to remain in their host neighbourhoods.

Most common reasons for staying: IDPs vs host population [CL²: 2.5/3]



■ Host population ■ IDPs # of neighbourhoods reported

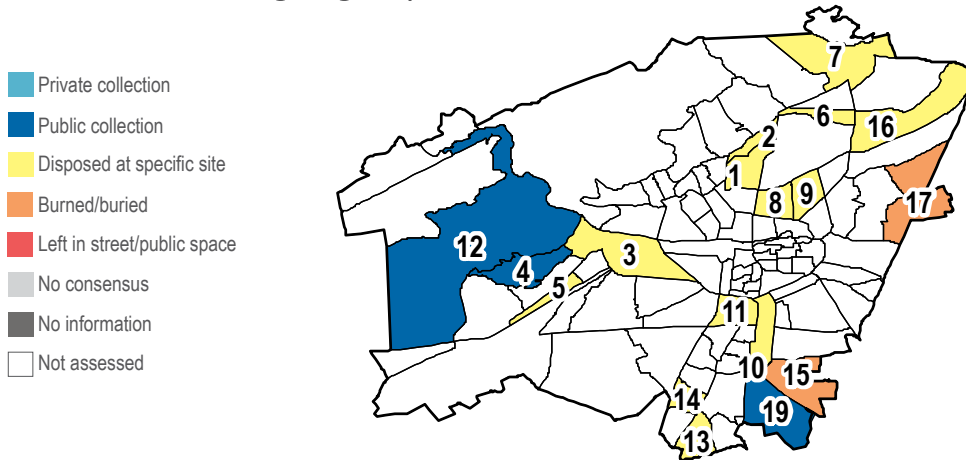
Most commonly reported % of original population remaining per sub-district (excluding IDPs) [CL²: 2.1/3]





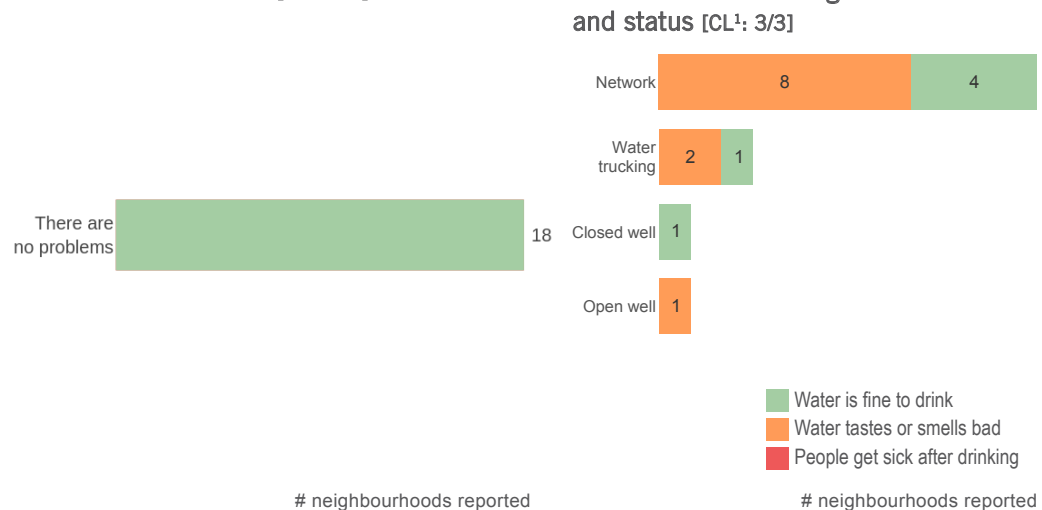
WASH

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



Most neighbourhoods reportedly relied on the network as main drinking water source and in a majority of communities, water reportedly tasted or smelled bad. Poor water quality was related, as was the case in December, to the Wadi Burda crisis and the damage incurred by the pumping station supplying water to Damascus. While problems with latrines had been reported in Dummar Sharquiya in December, no problems were reported this month.

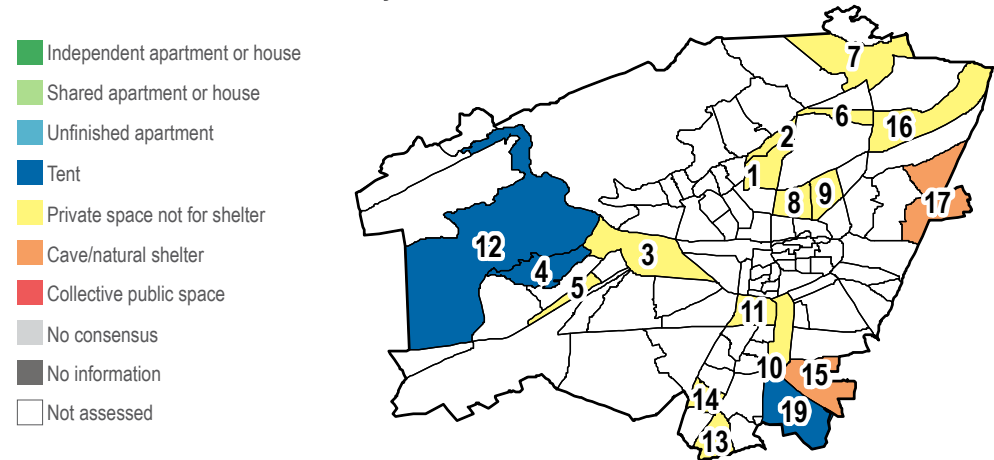
Problems with latrines [CL¹: 3/3]



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

Shelter

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

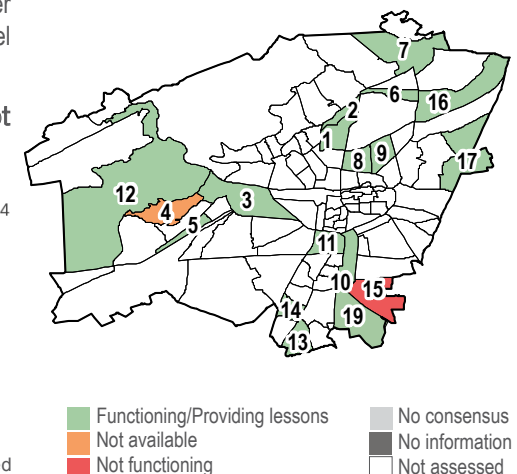
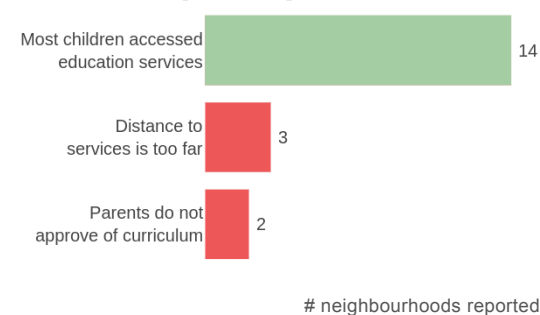


The average reported rent price² in the governorate (18,150 SYP) was higher than the average rent paid across the country (8,258 SYP). The lowest rent prices per room were reported in Qaboun (3,500 SYP), the highest in Midan Wastani (32,500 SYP).

Education

Functioning primary education facilities were reportedly available in all neighbourhood except Tadamon and Mazzeh 86. The main reported barrier to children accessing education was the long travel distance to facilities.

Most common reasons why children did not attend school [CL¹: 2.3/3]





Humanitarian Situation Overview in Syria (HSOS) Damascus Governorate

February 2017

Food Security

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

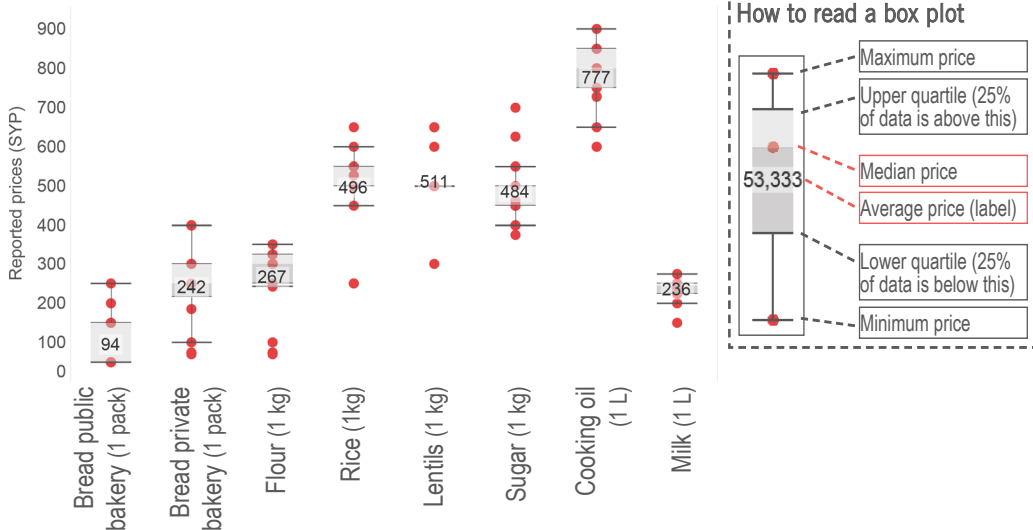


Challenges to accessing food [CL¹: 3/3]



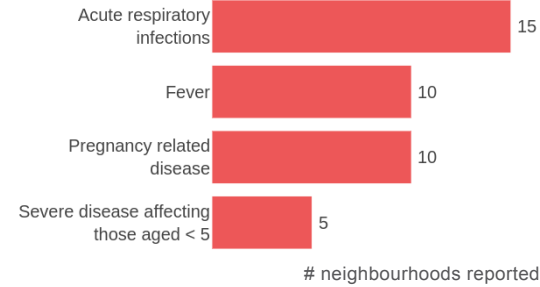
In a majority of neighbourhoods, it was reported that populations obtained food through purchases. Bartering was also reported in three of the communities assessed. No challenges to accessing food were reported in most neighbourhoods. Where challenges were present, the high prices or unavailability of some items on markets were the most commonly reported barriers to accessing food.

Prices of food items² [CL¹: 2.7/3]

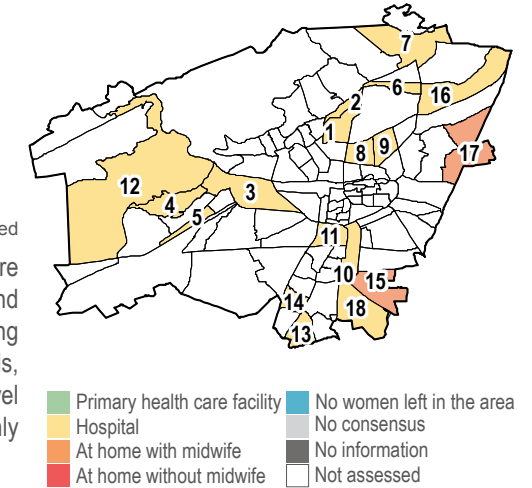


Health

Reported health problems [CL¹: 2/3]



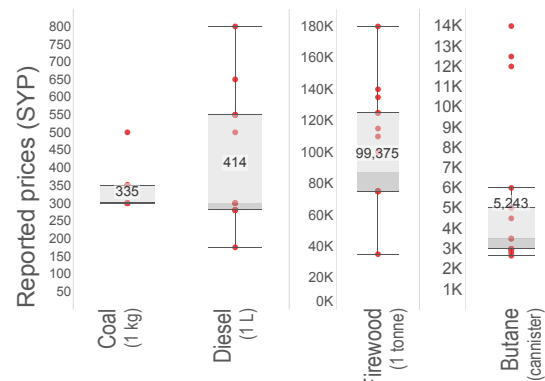
Most common place for women to give birth [CL¹: 1.7/3]



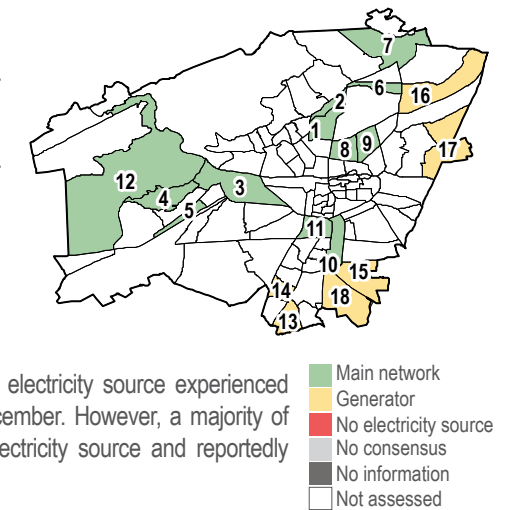
The most commonly reported health concerns were acute respiratory diseases, followed by fever and pregnancy related disease. Barriers to accessing health services were reported in six neighbourhoods, with lack of facilities and security concerns over travel to the nearest services being the most commonly reported issues.

NFIs

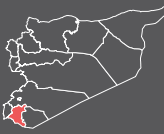
Prices of fuel sources² [CL¹: 2.4/3]



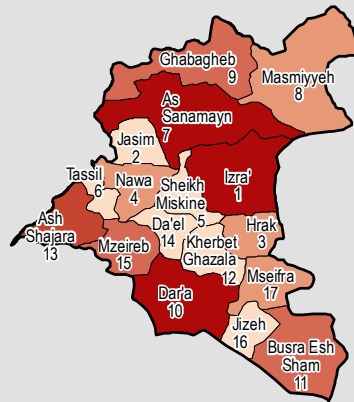
Most common source of electricity [CL¹: 3/3]



All neighbourhoods relying on generators as their main electricity source experienced fuel shortages in January, as had been the case in December. However, a majority of neighbourhoods relied on the network as their main electricity source and reportedly experienced no fuel shortages.



Coverage map

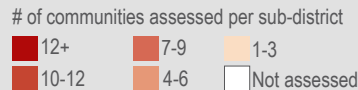


Context

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

Coverage

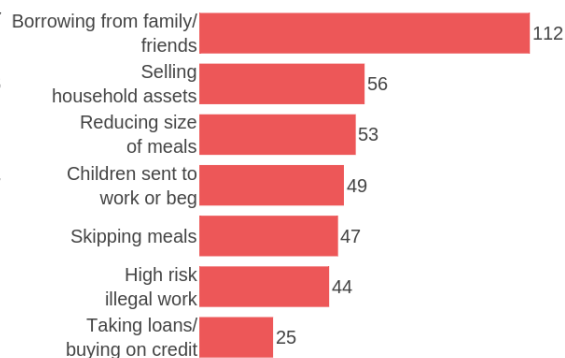
Communities assessed: 126/141
Sub-districts assessed: 17/17



Livelihoods

In January, borrowing from family and friends was the most commonly reported coping strategy for a lack of income, as was the case in December. Extreme food-based coping strategies such as spending days without eating were reported in the communities of Bweir, Izra' sub-district, and Beit Ara, Ash Shajara sub-district. Eating non-food plants was also reported in Beit Ara.

Most common coping strategies [CL²: 2.6/3]

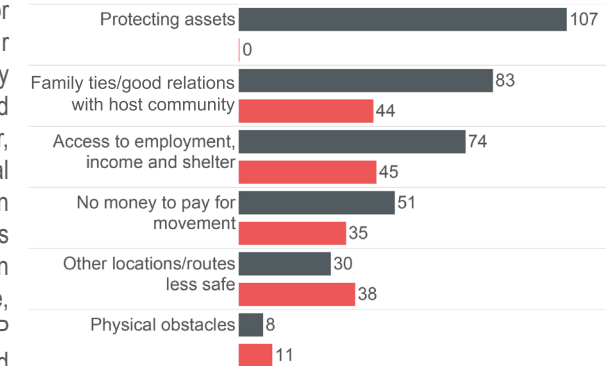


of communities reported

Displacement

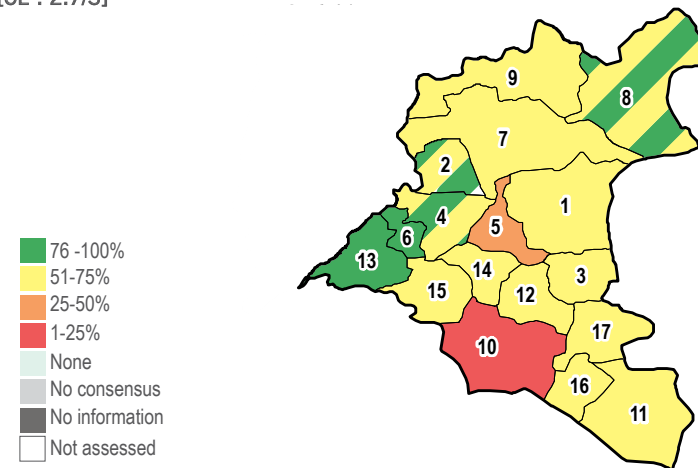
In a majority of communities assessed, more than half of the pre-conflict population was reportedly left in Jisri, As Sanamayn sub-district.³ The most common reasons for pre-conflict populations to remain in their communities of origin were reportedly the protection of assets, family ties, and access to employment, income and shelter, as was the case in December. Physical obstacles to movement were reported in eight communities. Where information was available, IDPs were reportedly present in seventy-one communities. Among these, sixteen communities reported new IDP arrivals during January. The main reported reasons for IDPs to remain were access to employment, income and shelter, as well as good relationships with the host community.

Most common reasons for staying: IDPs vs host population [CL²: 2.9/3]



■ Host population ■ IDPs # of communities reported

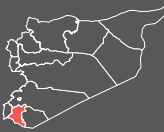
Most commonly reported % of original population remaining per sub-district (excluding IDPs) [CL²: 2.7/3]



¹OCHA. Humanitarian Snapshot as of 31 December 2016

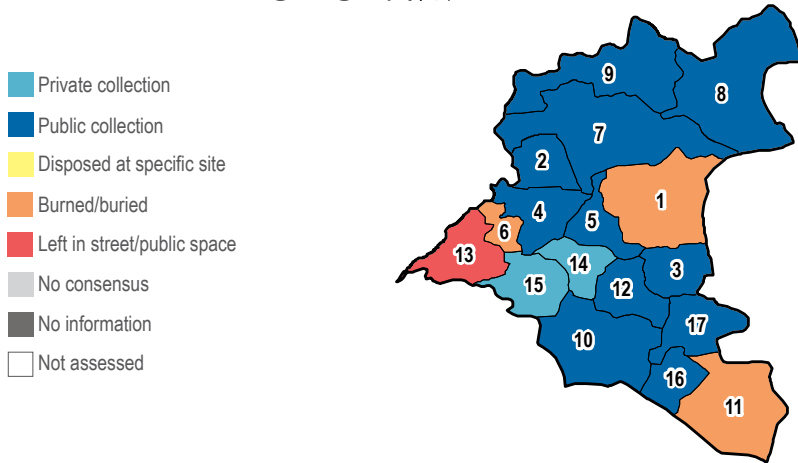
²CL = average Key Informant (KI) confidence level

³These communities have not been assessed for the majority of indicators displayed in these factsheets



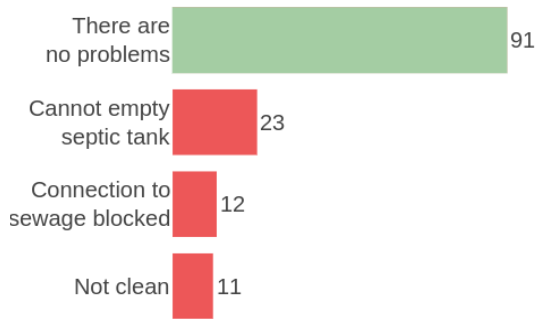
WASH

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

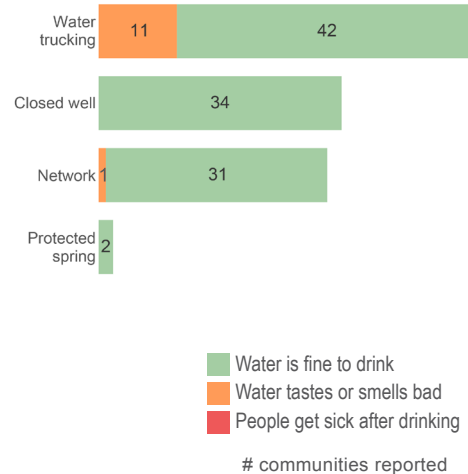


In January, assessed communities most commonly relied on water trucking as their main source of drinking water. A vast majority of communities also reported water to be fine to drink, while in twelve communities, mostly located within Dar'a City, it was reported that water tasted or smelled bad. The most commonly reported problems with latrines were the inability to empty septic tanks and the blockage of connections to the sewer.

Problems with latrines [CL¹: 3/3]

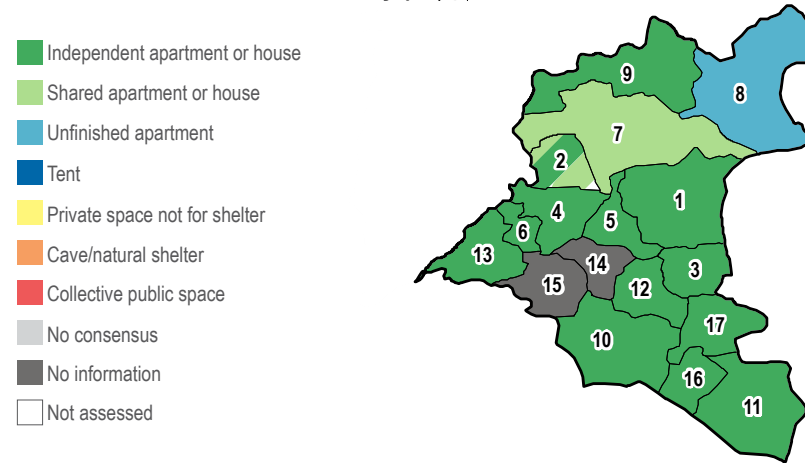


Most common drinking water source and status [CL¹: 3/3]



Shelter

Most common shelter lived in by IDPs [CL¹: 2.8/3]

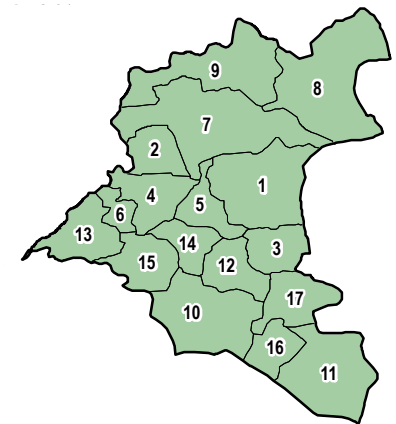
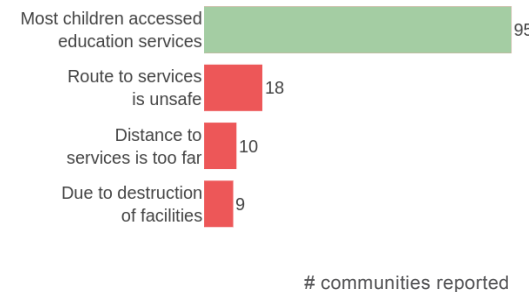


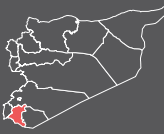
The average reported rent price² in the governorate (5,978 SYP) was lower than the average rent paid across the country (8,258 SYP). The lowest rent prices per room were reported in Maariya (1,750 SYP), the highest in Nawa (14,500 SYP).

Education

A majority of communities reported that most children accessed education in January. A lack of safety on routes and long distances to the nearest facilities were the most commonly reported barriers in the remaining communities.

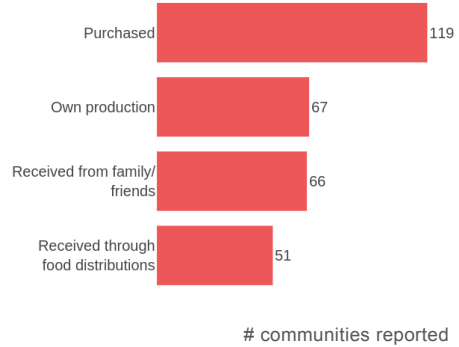
Most common reasons why children did not attend school [CL¹: 2.6/3]



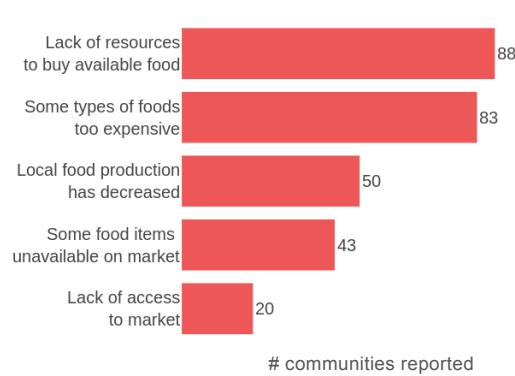


Food Security

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

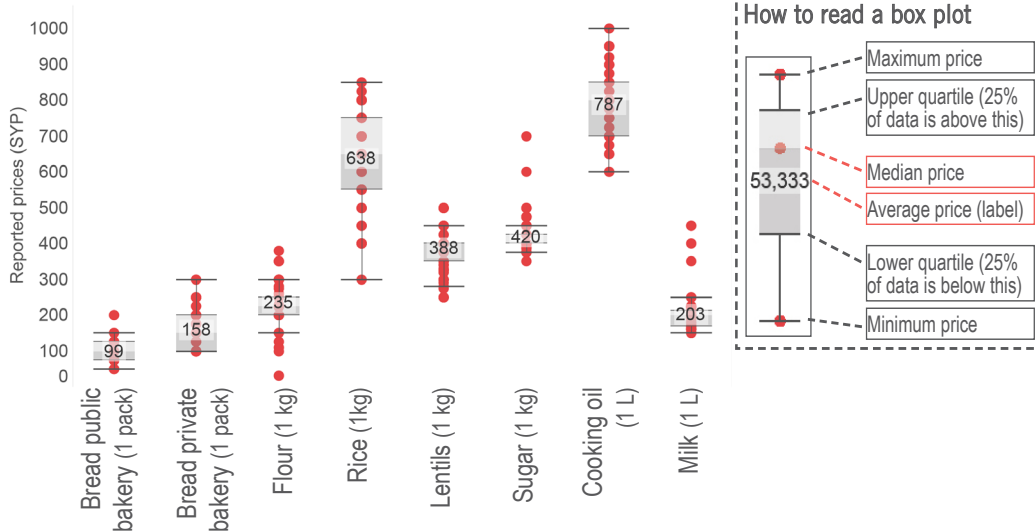


Challenges to accessing food [CL¹: 3/3]



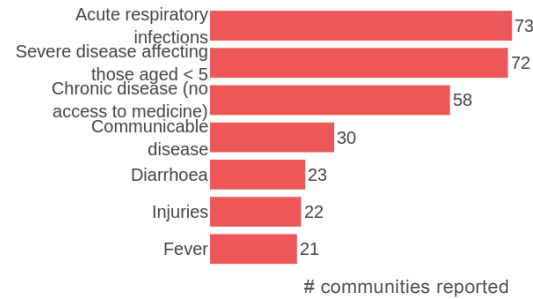
In January, a majority of communities reportedly obtained their food through purchases and production, or received it from relatives and friends. As was the case in December, the main reported barriers to accessing food were a lack of resources and the high prices of available items.

Prices of food items² [CL¹: 2.4/3]

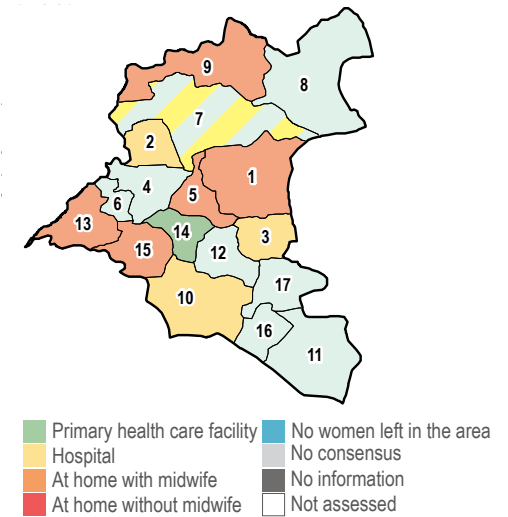


Health

Reported health problems [CL¹: 2/3]



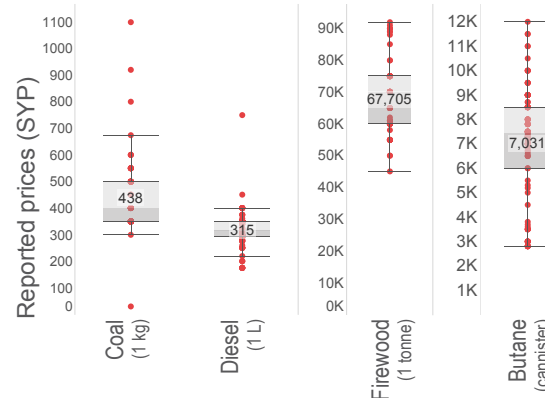
Most common place for women to give birth [CL¹: 2/3]



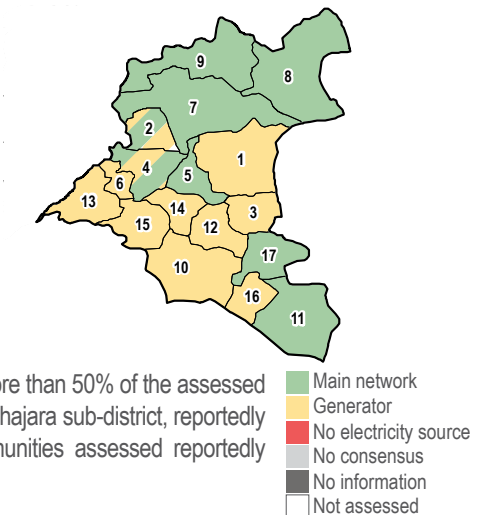
Acute respiratory infections and severe diseases affecting children aged less than five were the most commonly reported health concerns in January, as had been the case in December. Malnutrition was reported in Jadal and Beit Ara. The most common barriers to accessing health services were a lack of facilities, as well as the high costs of transportation and security concerns over travelling to the nearest services.

NFIs

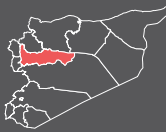
Prices of fuel sources² [CL¹: 2/3]



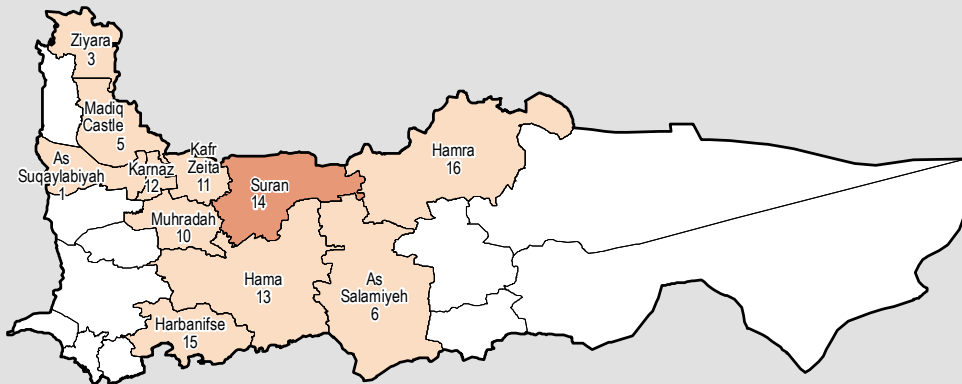
Most common source of electricity [CL¹: 3/3]



Generators were the main electricity source in January in more than 50% of the assessed communities, while six communities, mostly located in Ash Shajara sub-district, reportedly had no access to electricity. More than half of the communities assessed reportedly experienced fuel shortages.



Coverage map

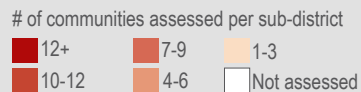


Context

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

Coverage

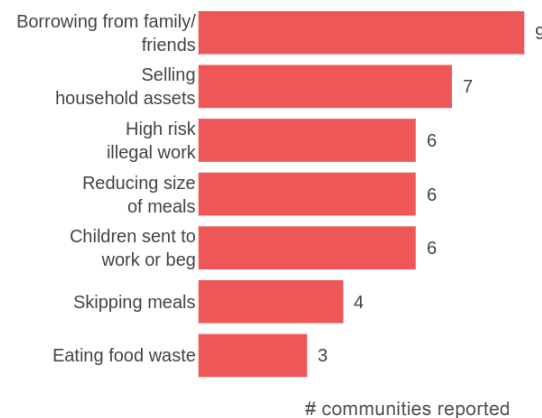
Communities assessed: 22/494
Sub-districts assessed: 11/22



Livelihoods

During January, borrowing money from family or friends and selling household assets were commonly reported coping strategies to mitigate the lack of financial resources in a majority of communities assessed. Extreme food-based coping strategies such as skipping meals and eating food waste were reported in Musa Elhawleh, Kawkab, Madiq Castle, Musa Elhawleh, Hama and Aqrab. Eating non-food plants was also reported in Aqrab. High risk, illegal work was reported in six communities.

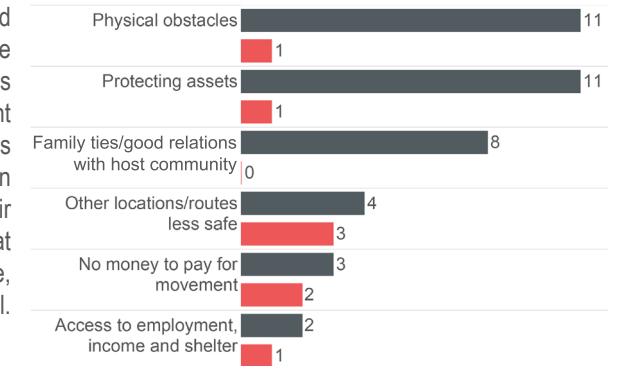
Most common coping strategies [CL²: 2.9/3]



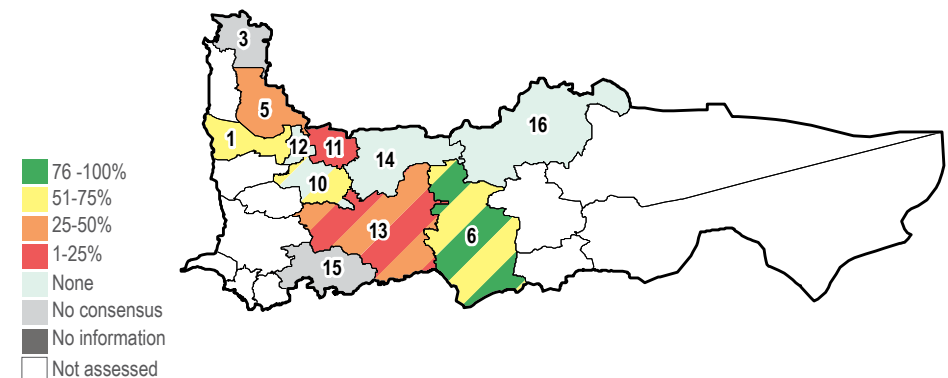
Displacement

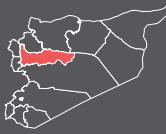
None of the pre-conflict population were left in seven of the communities assessed³. Pre-conflict populations predominantly remained due to physical obstacles to movement and in order to protect assets, as had been the case in December. Where information was available, IDPs were reportedly present in six communities, while no new arrivals were reported during January. The main reported reasons for IDPs to stay in their host communities were the perception that other locations or routes would be less safe, followed by a lack of money to pay for travel.

Most common reasons for staying: IDPs vs host population [CL²: 2.1/3]



Most commonly reported % of original population remaining per sub-district (excluding IDPs) [CL²: 2.1/3]

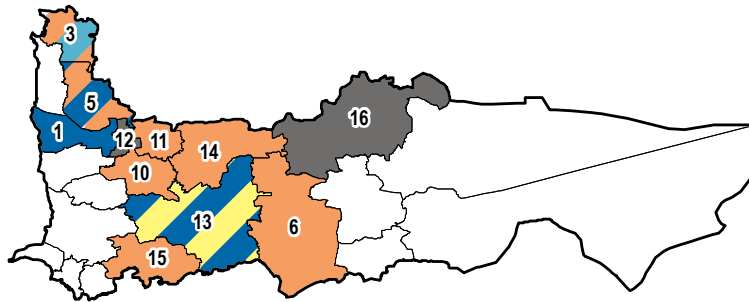




WASH

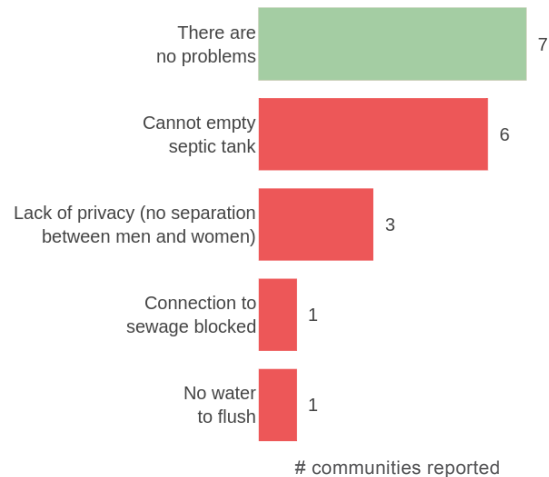
Most common form of garbage disposal [CL¹: 3/3]

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

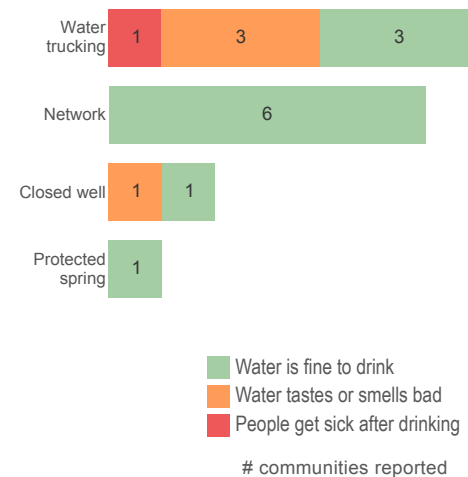


Water trucking was reportedly the main source of drinking water in the communities assessed, followed by the water network. Drinking water reportedly made people sick in Tal Ada, as had been the case in December, while it reportedly tasted or smelled bad in four other communities. The most commonly reported issues with latrines were the inability to empty septic tanks, followed by a lack of privacy.

Problems with latrines [CL¹: 3/3]



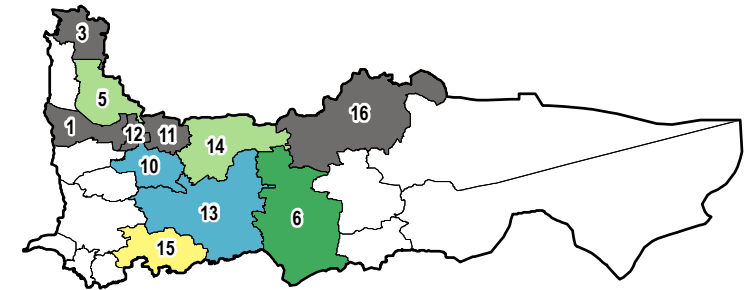
Most common drinking water source and status [CL¹: 3/3]



Shelter

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

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

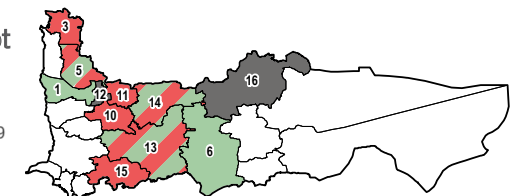
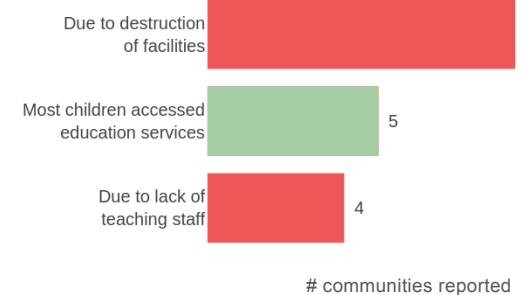


The average reported rent price² in the governorate (13,750 SYP) was higher than the average rent paid across the country (8,258 SYP). The lowest rent prices per room were reported in Madiq Castle (12,500 SYP), the highest in Tal Ada (15,000 SYP).

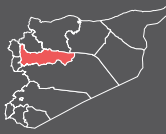
Education

Where information was available, primary education services were reportedly functioning in five communities. The most commonly reported barriers to children accessing education were the destruction of facilities and a lack of teaching staff.

Most common reasons why children did not attend school [CL¹: 2.9/3]

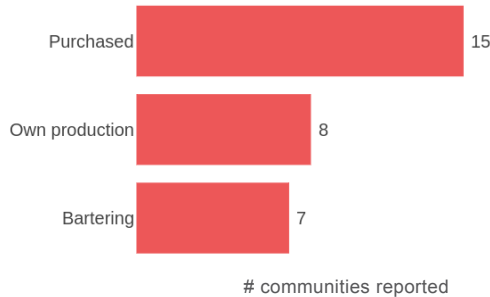


- Functioning/Providing lessons
- Not available
- Not functioning
- No consensus
- No information
- Not assessed

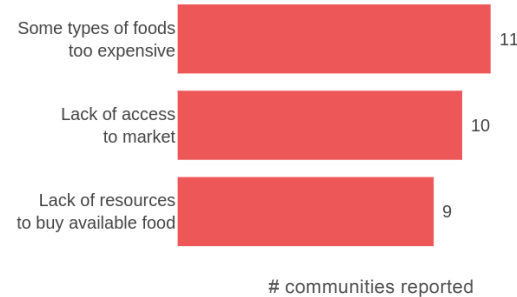


Food Security

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

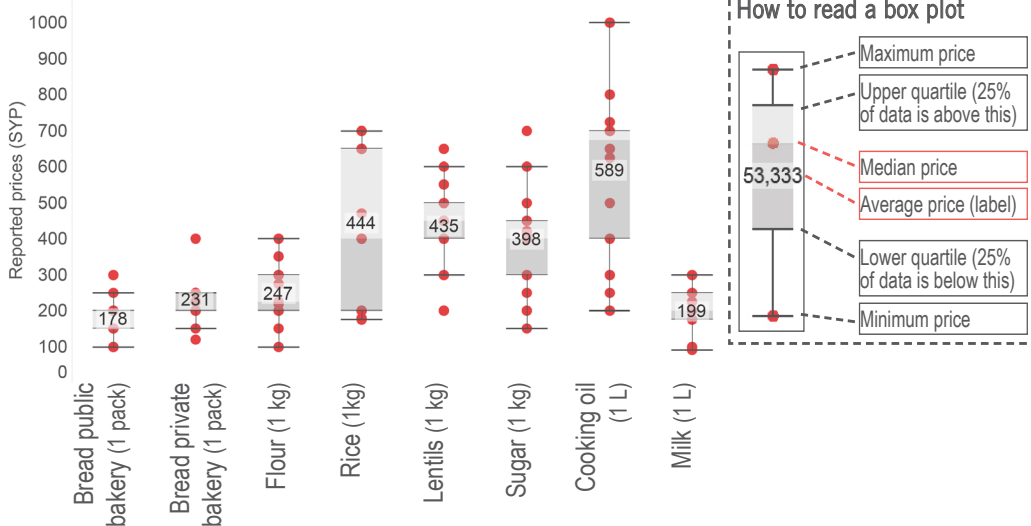


Challenges to accessing food [CL¹: 3/3]



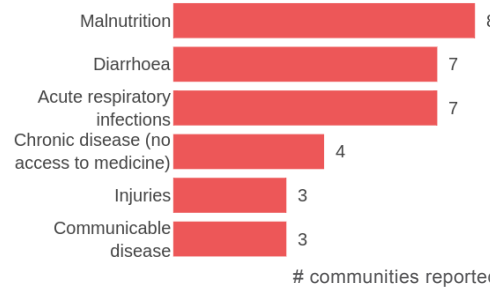
In January, most communities assessed reported purchasing as their main means of obtaining food, followed by production and bartering. All communities reported experiencing barriers to accessing food. These were mostly related to the high prices of some items and to a lack of access to markets, as had been the case in December.

Prices of food items² [CL¹: 2/3]

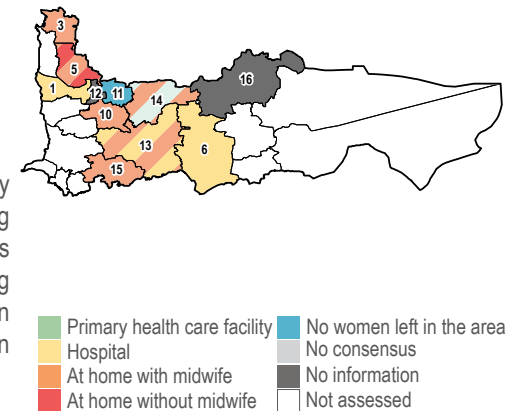


Health

Reported health problems [CL¹: 2.1/3]



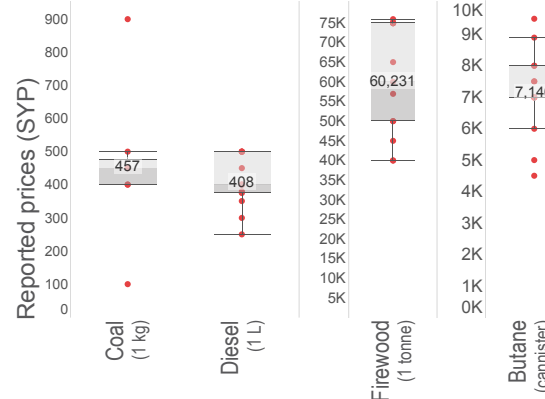
Most common place for women to give birth [CL¹: 1.9/3]



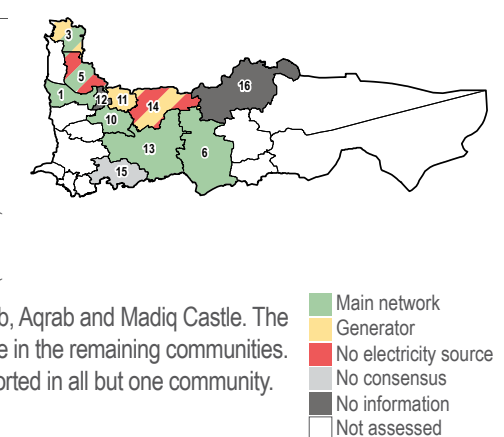
Malnutrition, followed by diarrhoea, were reportedly common health concerns in Hama governorate during January. Unavailability of medical facilities, as well as long distances and security concerns over travelling to the nearest services were reportedly common challenges to accessing care, as was the case in December.

NFIs

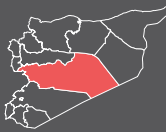
Prices of fuel sources² [CL¹: 2.1/3]



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



Reportedly, no electricity sources were available in Kawkab, Aqrab and Madiq Castle. The main network was the most commonly reported fuel source in the remaining communities. Where information was available, fuel shortages were reported in all but one community.



Coverage map

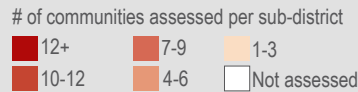


Context

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

Coverage

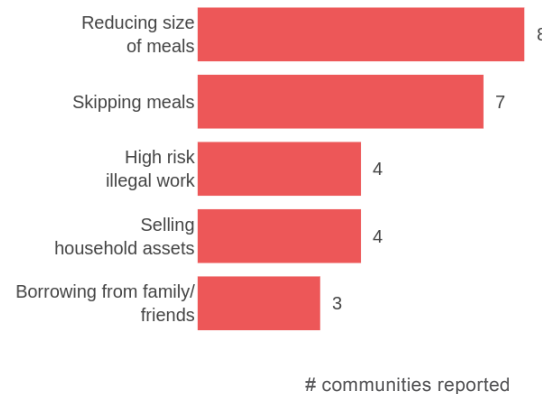
Communities assessed: 10/454
 Sub-districts assessed: 5/23



Livelihoods

As was the case in previous months, reducing the size of meals or skipping meals were reportedly common strategies to cope with a lack of resources in a majority of the communities assessed. Spending days without eating was reported in one community, while high risk illegal work was reported at four locations.

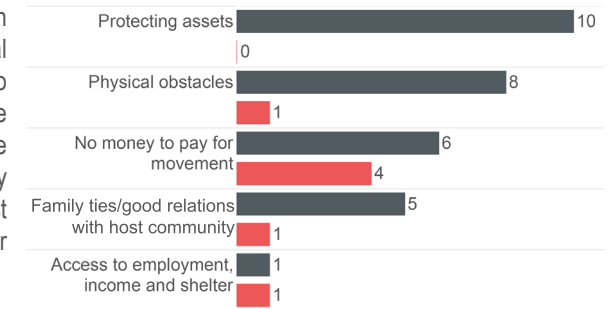
Most common coping strategies [CL²: 2.8/3]



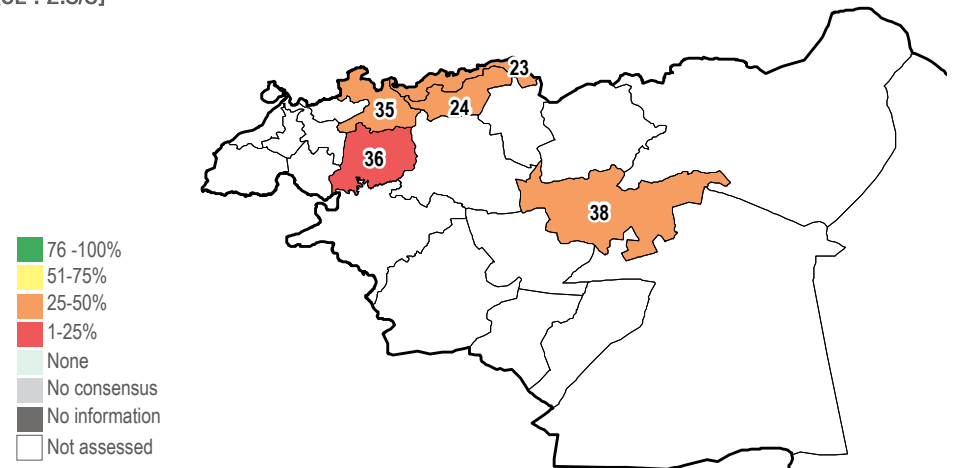
Displacement

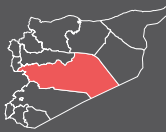
In all communities assessed, it was reported that less than 50% of the pre-conflict population remained in January. Pre-conflict populations reportedly stayed in their communities of origin due to physical obstacles to movement and in order to protect assets. IDPs were present in five communities, while no new IDP arrivals were reported in January. The most commonly reported reason for IDPs to stay in their host communities was a lack of money to pay for travel, as had been the case in December.

Most common reasons for staying: IDPs vs host population [CL²: 2.6/3]



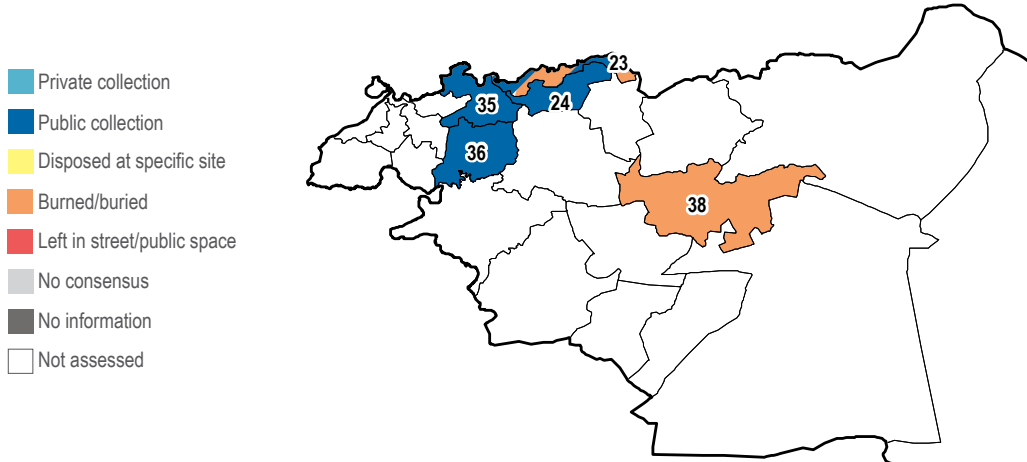
Most commonly reported % of original population remaining per sub-district (excluding IDPs) [CL²: 2.3/3]





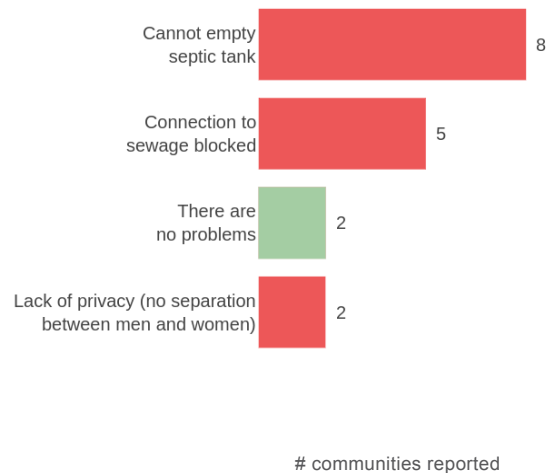
WASH

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

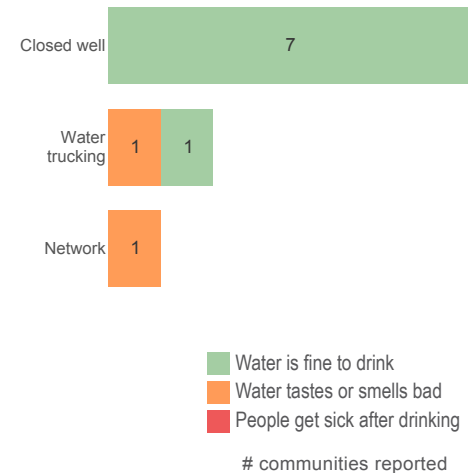


In most communities, it was reported that populations relied on closed wells as their main source of drinking water. Water trucking was instead the main source of drinking water in Burj Qaei and Qazhal. Water was mostly perceived as fine to drink, and it reportedly tasted or smelled bad in Burj Qaei and Farqalas. The most commonly reported issues with latrines included the inability to empty septic tanks and the blockage of connections to the sewage.

Problems with latrines [CL¹: 3/3]

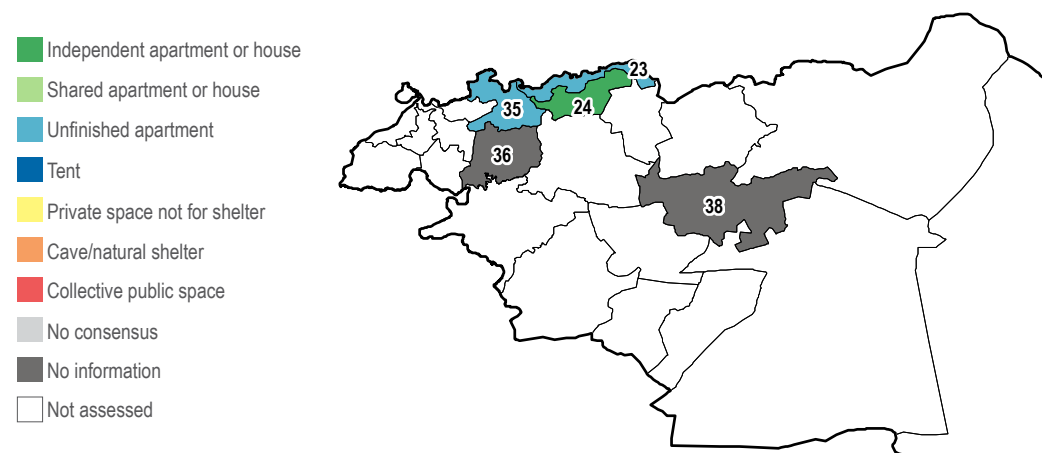


Most common drinking water source and status [CL¹: 3/3]



Shelter

Most common shelter lived in by IDPs [CL¹: 2.4/3]



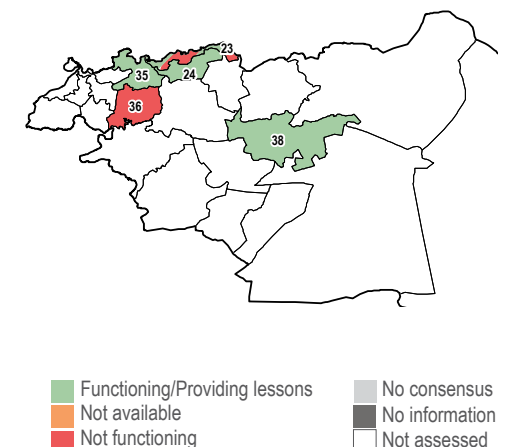
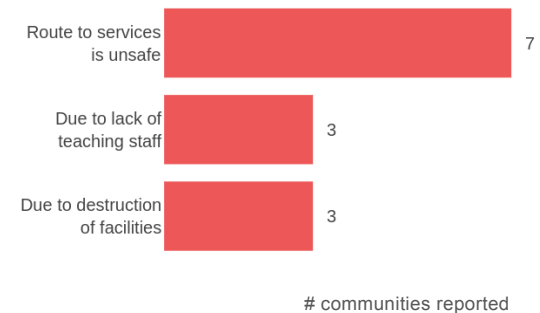
The average reported rent price² in the governorate could not be calculated due to a lack of information in most of the communities assessed.

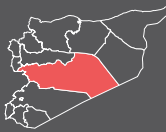
Education

Primary school facilities were reportedly not functioning in four communities. Safety concerns over travelling to facilities was the most commonly reported barrier to children accessing education.

Availability of primary schools [CL¹: 3/3]

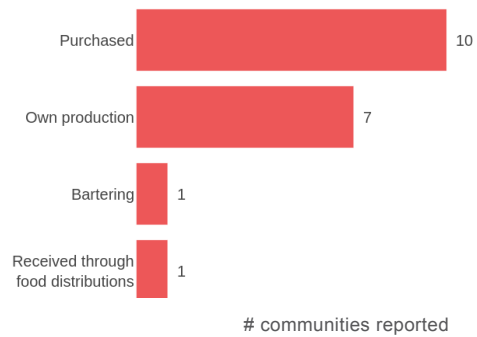
Most common reasons why children did not attend school [CL¹: 2.4/3]



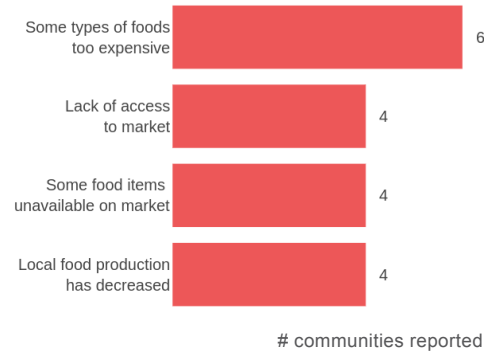


Food Security

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

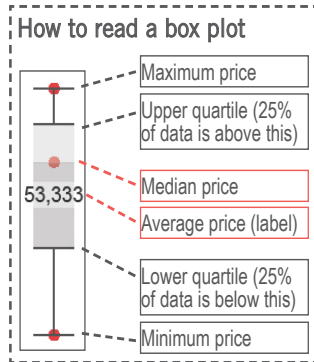
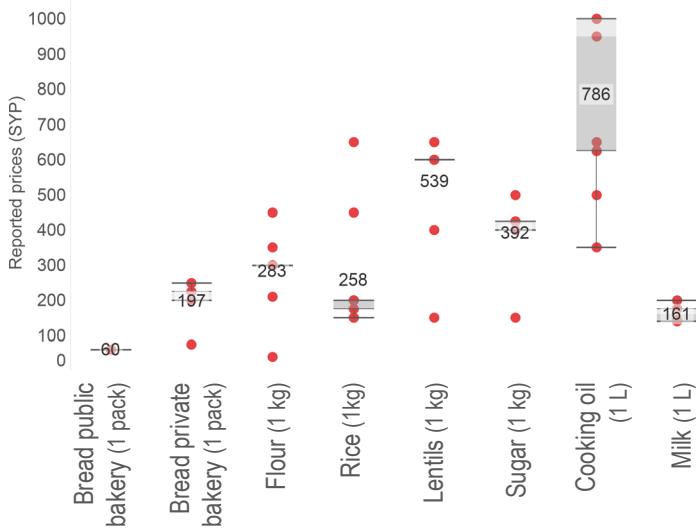


Challenges to accessing food [CL¹: 3/3]



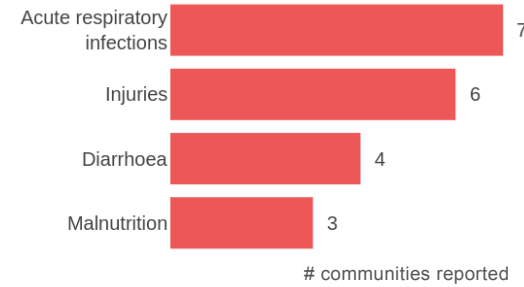
In January, food was mostly purchased or produced locally. The most common challenges to accessing food were reportedly the high prices of some items on markets, as well as a lack of access to the market.

Prices of food items² [CL¹: 2.4/3]



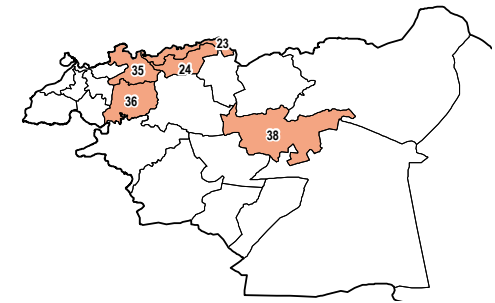
Health

Reported health problems [CL¹: 2.1/3]



Acute respiratory infections and injuries were the most commonly reported health concerns across assessed communities in January, as had been the case in December. Specifically, malnutrition was reported in Qazhal, Kisein and Burj Qaei. Physical disabilities and illness, as well as security concerns over entering health facilities were reported as predominant barriers to accessing care services.

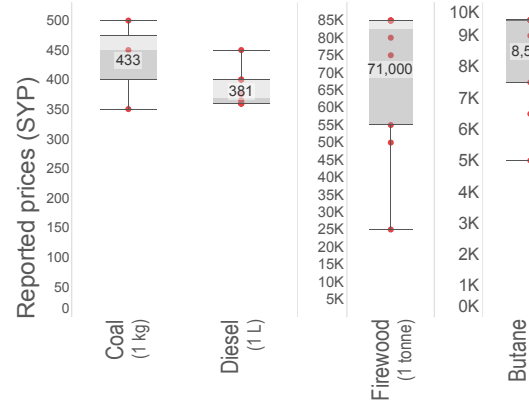
Most common place for women to give birth [CL¹: 1.9/3]



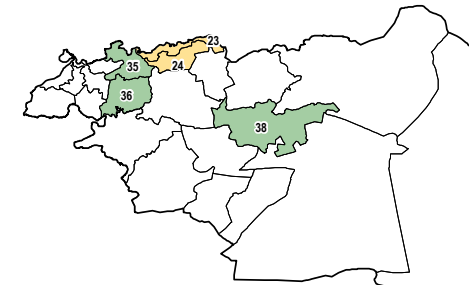
- Primary health care facility
- Hospital
- At home with midwife
- At home without midwife
- No women left in the area
- No consensus
- No information
- Not assessed

NFIs

Prices of fuel sources² [CL¹: 2.3/3]

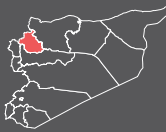


Most common source of electricity [CL¹: 3/3]

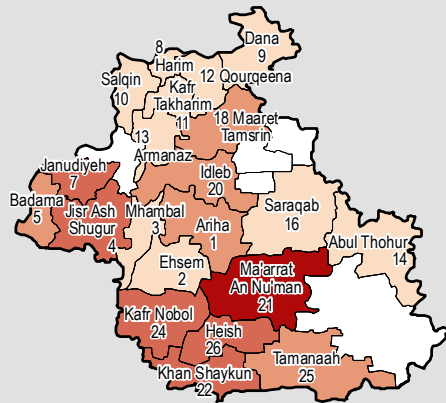


- Main network
- Generator
- No electricity source
- No consensus
- No information
- Not assessed

Unlike December, all communities could reportedly access electricity, with 50% of the communities assessed relying on generators, and another 50% relying on the main network. Fuel shortages were reportedly experienced across all communities assessed.



Coverage map

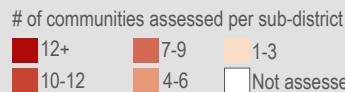


Context

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

Coverage

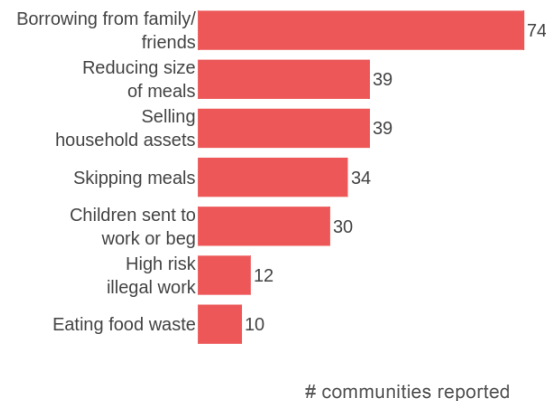
Communities assessed: 100/462
Sub-districts assessed: 21/26



Livelihoods

In January, borrowing from family and friends was the most commonly reported strategy to cope with a lack of resources across the communities assessed, followed by reducing the size of meals. Other food-based strategies such as eating food waste, spending days without eating and eating non-food plants were reported respectively in ten, seven and two communities.

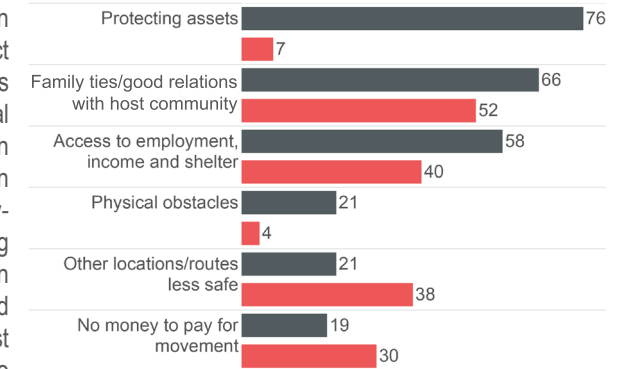
Most common coping strategies [CL²: 2.9/3]



Displacement

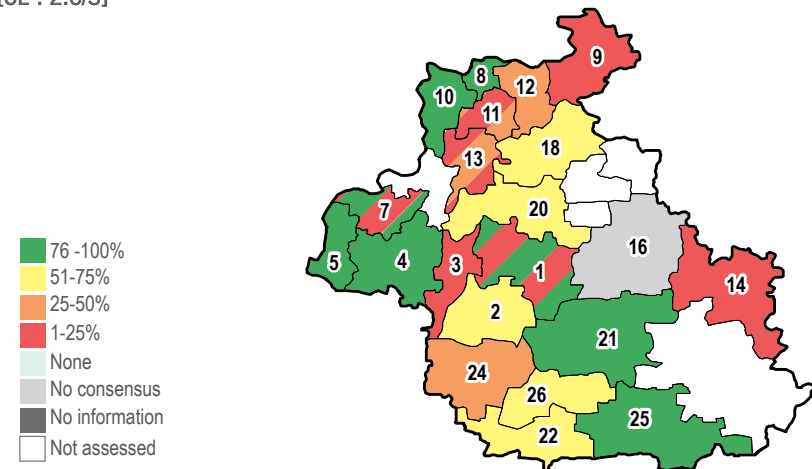
In January, it was reported that more than 50% of pre-conflict populations remained in a majority of communities assessed. Pre-conflict populations overwhelmingly stayed in their communities of origin in order to protect their assets and because of family ties, as had been the case in December. Physical obstacles to movement were reported in twenty-one communities. Where information was available, IDPs were reported in sixty-four communities, while new arrivals during the month of January were reported in thirteen communities. IDPs mostly remained due to good relationships with their host communities, and because of access to employment, income and shelter. Physical obstacles to movement of IDPs were reportedly a concern in four communities.

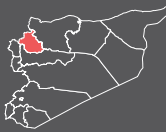
Most common reasons for staying: IDPs vs host population [CL²: 2.6/3]



■ Host population ■ IDPs # of communities reported

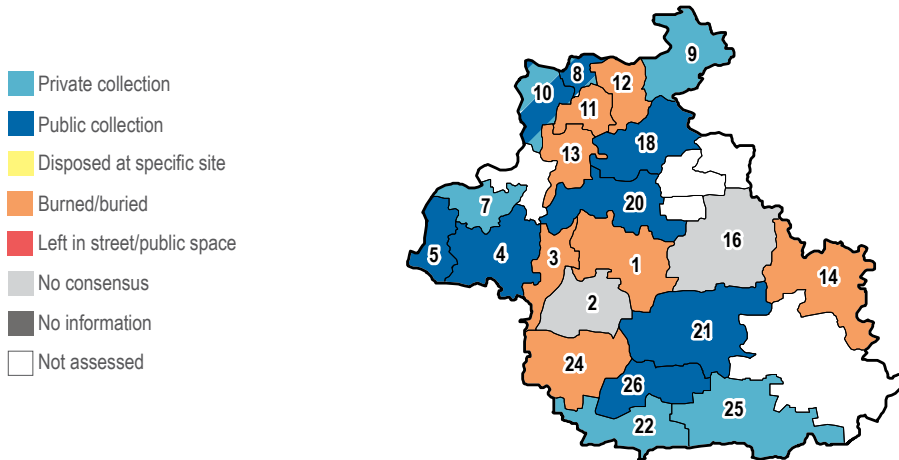
Most commonly reported % of original population remaining per sub-district (excluding IDPs) [CL²: 2.6/3]





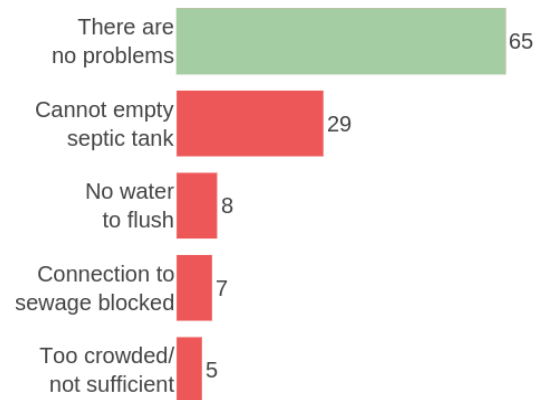
WASH

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



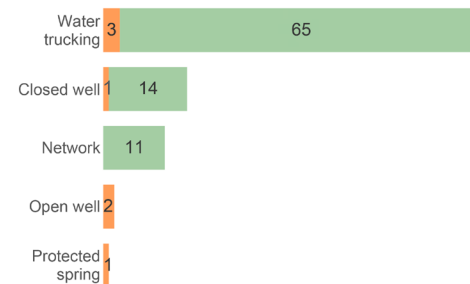
Water trucking was reportedly the main source of drinking water in the communities assessed, and mostly water was perceived as fine to drink. Water reportedly tasted or smelled bad in seven communities. The most commonly reported issue with latrines was the inability to empty septic tanks, followed by a lack of water for flushing.

Problems with latrines [CL¹: 3/3]



communities reported

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

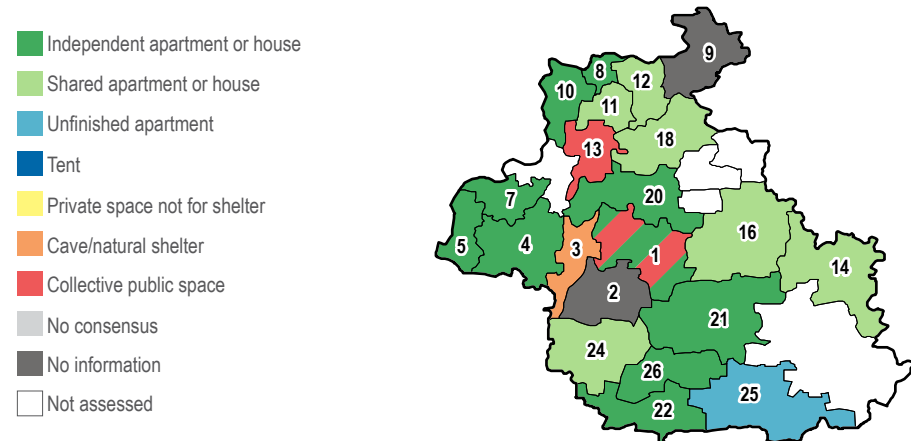


- Water is fine to drink
- Water tastes or smells bad
- People get sick after drinking

communities reported

Shelter

Most common shelter lived in by IDPs [CL¹: 2.7/3]

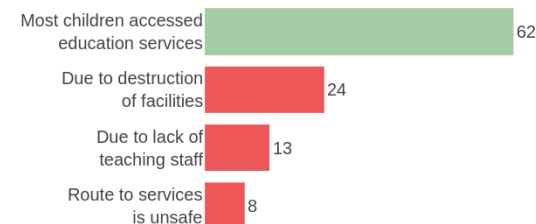


The average reported rent price² in the governorate (6,371 SYP) was lower than the average rent paid across the country (8,258 SYP). The lowest rent prices per room were reported in Um Zaytuna (950 SYP), the highest in Al Janoubi (17,500 SYP).

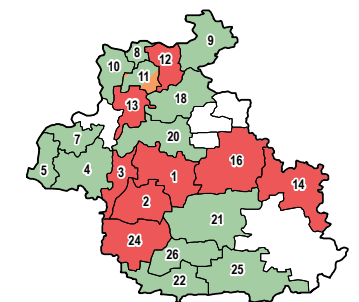
Education

In January, destruction of facilities and a lack of Availability of primary schools [CL¹: 3/3] teaching staff were the most commonly reported barriers to children accessing education. Primary schools were reportedly not functioning or not available in 20% of the communities assessed.

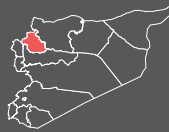
Most common reasons why children did not attend school [CL¹: 2.6/3]



communities reported

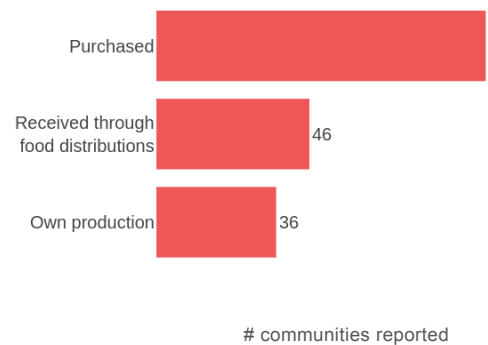


- Functioning/Providing lessons
- Not available
- Not functioning
- No consensus
- No information
- Not assessed

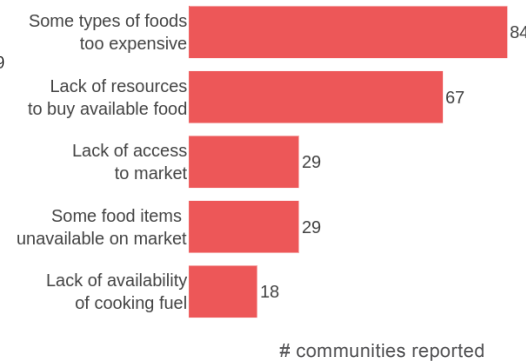


Food Security

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

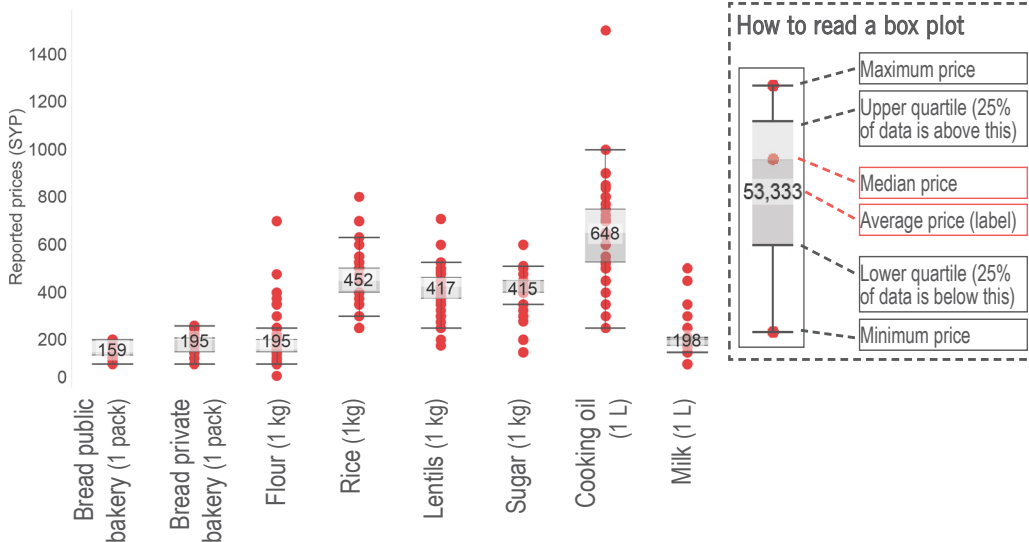


Challenges to accessing food [CL¹: 3/3]



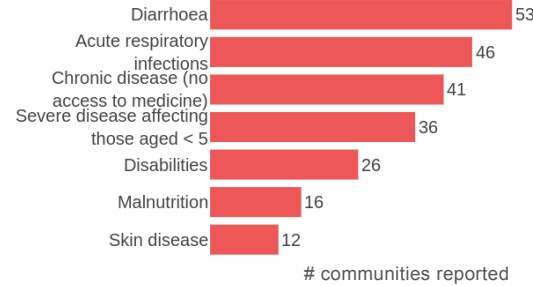
In January, food was mostly purchased or received through food distributions, as had been the case in December. Common challenges to obtaining food were reportedly related to the high prices of some items and a lack of financial resources to buy available foods.

Prices of food items² [CL¹: 2.6/3]

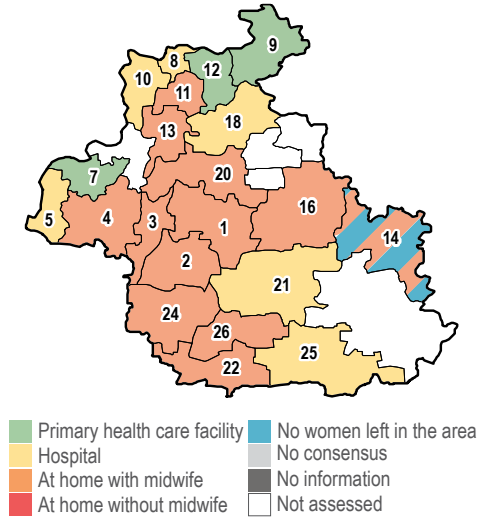


Health

Reported health problems [CL¹: 2/3]



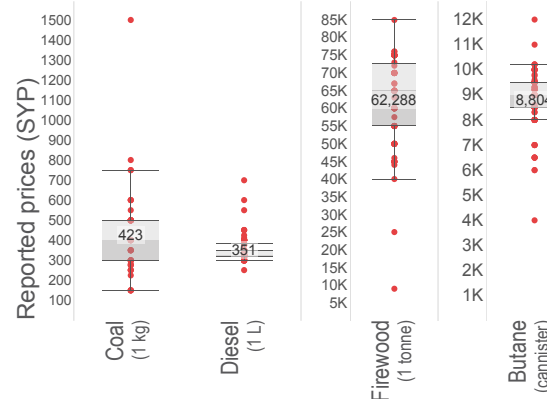
Most common place for women to give birth [CL¹: 2.2/3]



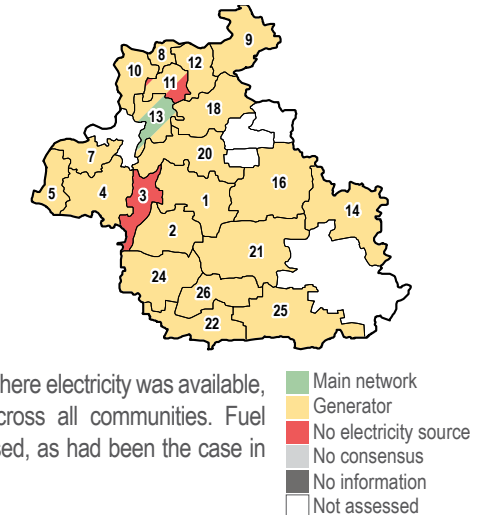
Diarrhoea and acute respiratory infections were the most commonly reported health concerns across the communities assessed in January. Malnutrition was reported in sixteen communities. Barriers to accessing health care were reported in a majority of communities, with unavailability of facilities and security concerns over transportation to the nearest services being the most commonly reported issues.

NFIs

Prices of fuel sources² [CL¹: 2.2/3]



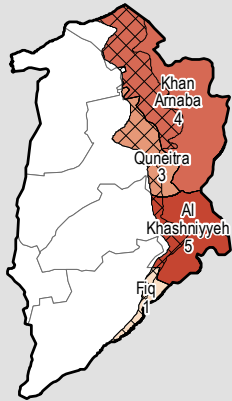
Most common source of electricity [CL¹: 3/3]



No electricity was reportedly available in four communities. Where electricity was available, generators were the most commonly reported source across all communities. Fuel shortages were reported in 80% of the communities assessed, as had been the case in December.



Coverage map



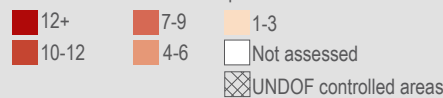
Context

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

Coverage

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

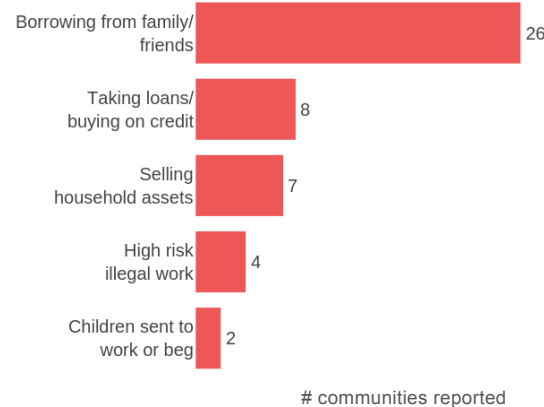
of communities assessed per sub-district



Livelihoods

In January, borrowing from family and friends was the most commonly reported strategy to cope with a lack of resources across the communities assessed, followed by taking loans or buying on credit. Food-based strategies such as reducing the size of meals or skipping meals were reported in Breiqa.

Most common coping strategies [CL²: 2.8/3]



Displacement

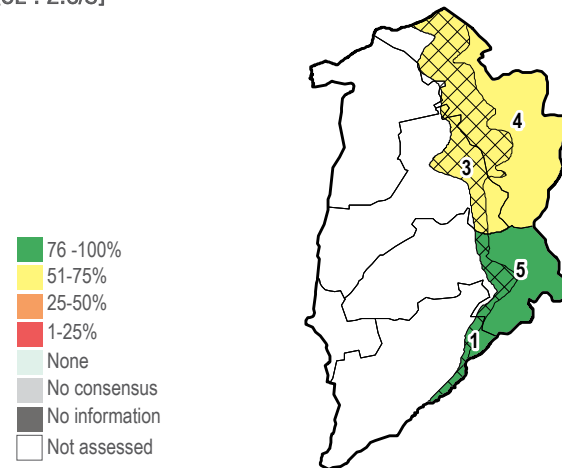
In January, more than 50% of pre-conflict populations remained in most of the communities assessed. As had been the case since October, a population of 76-100% women was reported in six communities, all of which located in Al Khashniyyeh sub-district. IDPs were reportedly living in ten of the communities assessed, while no new IDP arrivals were reported during January. The most commonly reported reason for pre-conflict populations to remain in their communities of origin was protection of assets, while IDPs reportedly chose to stay predominantly because of a good relationship with host communities.

Most common reasons for staying: IDPs vs host population [CL²: 2.8/3]



■ Host population ■ IDPs # of communities reported

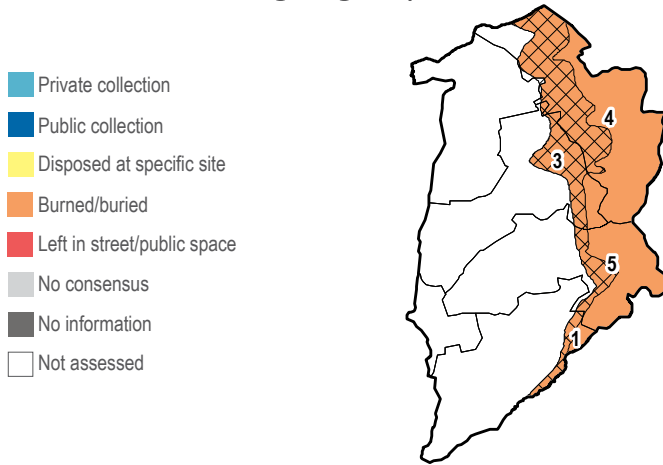
Most commonly reported % of original population remaining per sub-district (excluding IDPs) [CL²: 2.6/3]





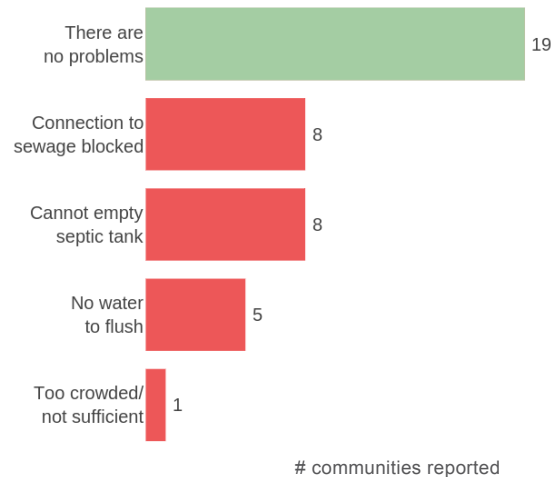
WASH

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

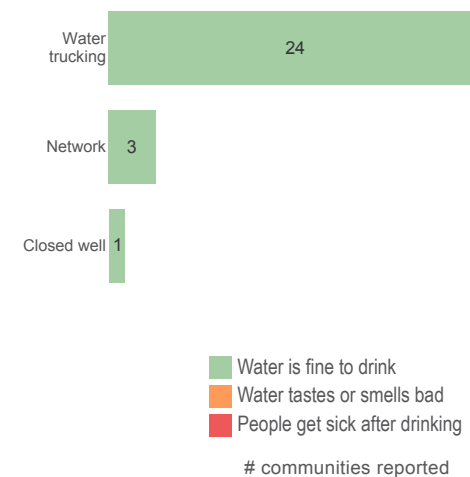


All communities except four reportedly relied on water trucking as their main source of drinking water. In all communities, it was reported that water was perceived as fine to drink. The most commonly reported issue with latrines were the blockage of connections to the sewage, as well as the inability to empty septic tanks.

Problems with latrines [CL¹: 3/3]



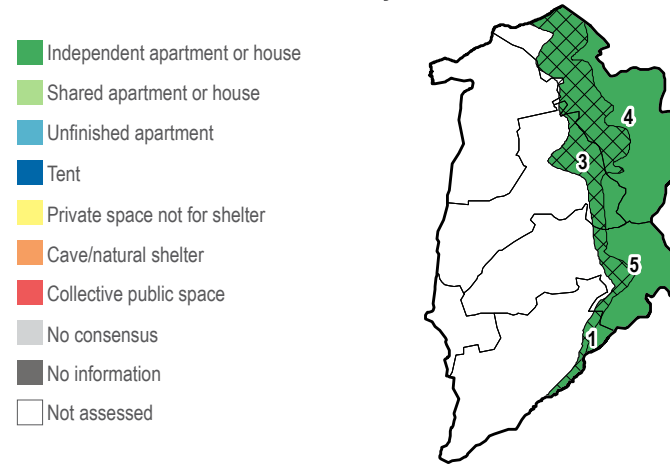
Most common drinking water source and status [CL¹: 3/3]



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

Shelter

Most common shelter lived in by IDPs [CL¹: 2.5/3]

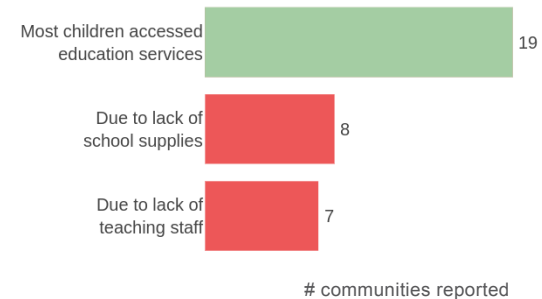


The average reported rent price² in the governorate (3,977 SYP) was lower than the average rent paid across the country (8,258 SYP). The lowest rent prices per room were reported in Manshiyet Sweisa (1,250 SYP), the highest in Kom Elwisseh - Marj Barghut (13,000 SYP).

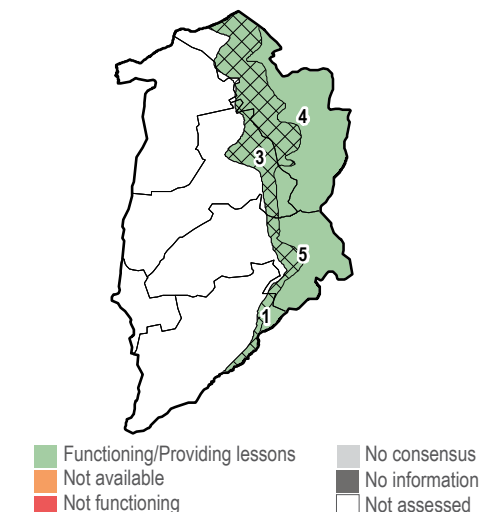
Education

Functioning primary school facilities were reportedly present in all communities except one, in January. The main reported barrier to children accessing education was a lack of school supplies, followed by a lack of teaching staff and the destruction of some facilities.

Most common reasons why children did not attend school [CL¹: 2.2/3]



Availability of primary schools [CL¹: 3/3]



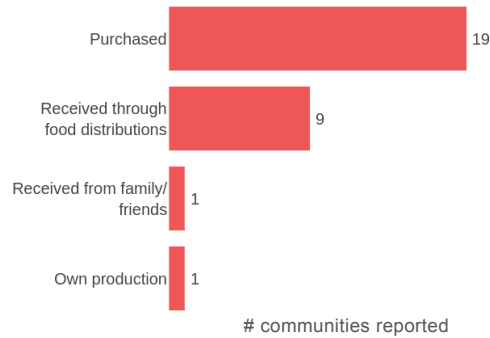


Humanitarian Situation Overview in Syria (HSOS) Quneitra Governorate

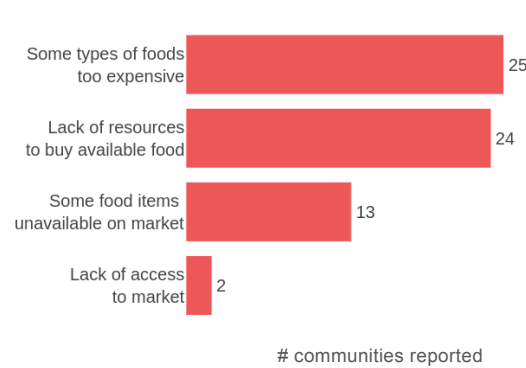
February 2017

Food Security

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

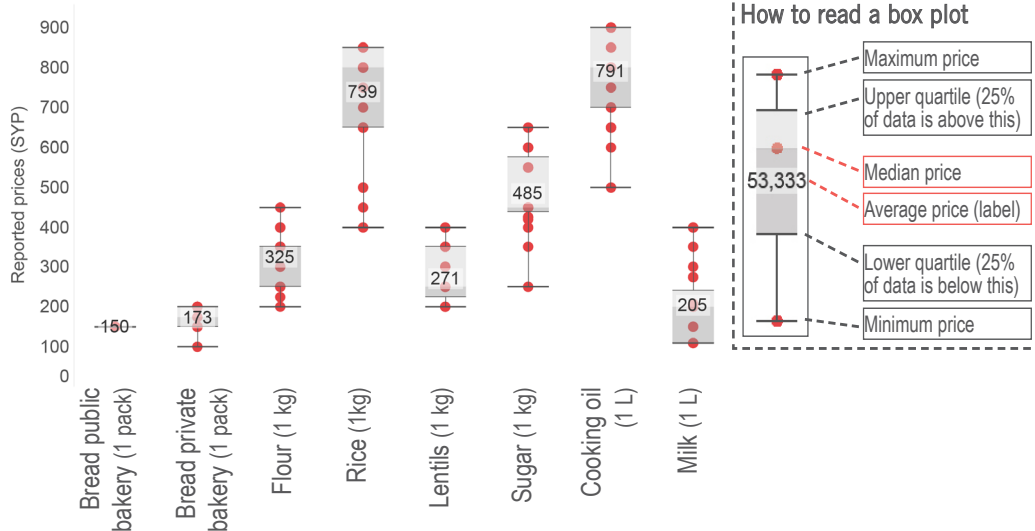


Challenges to accessing food [CL¹: 3/3]



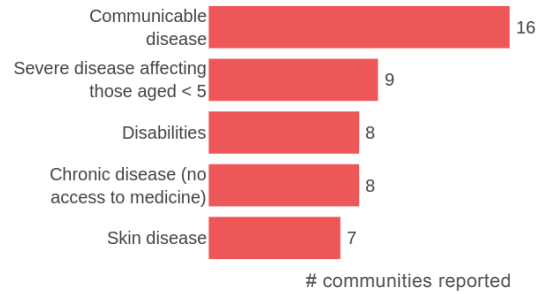
Food was commonly purchased in most communities during January, while food distributions were reported in nine communities. High food item prices and a lack of financial resources were reportedly the most common barriers to accessing food, as had been the case in previous months.

Prices of food items² [CL¹: 2.8/3]

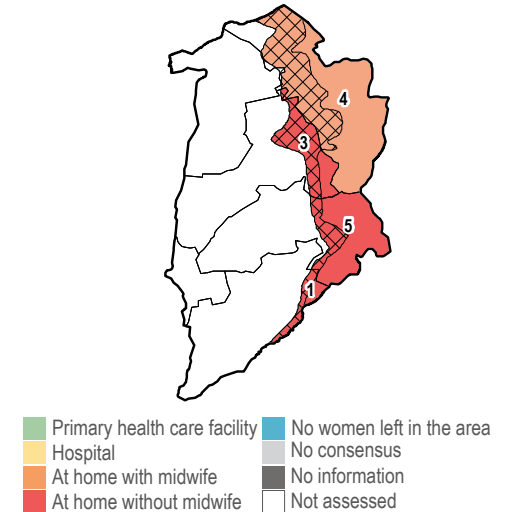


Health

Reported health problems [CL¹: 2/3]



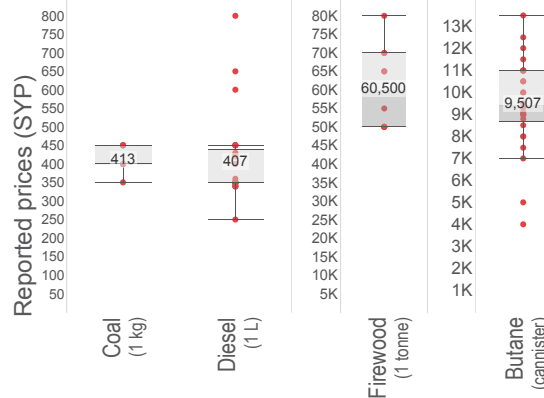
Most common place for women to give birth [CL¹: 1.6/3]



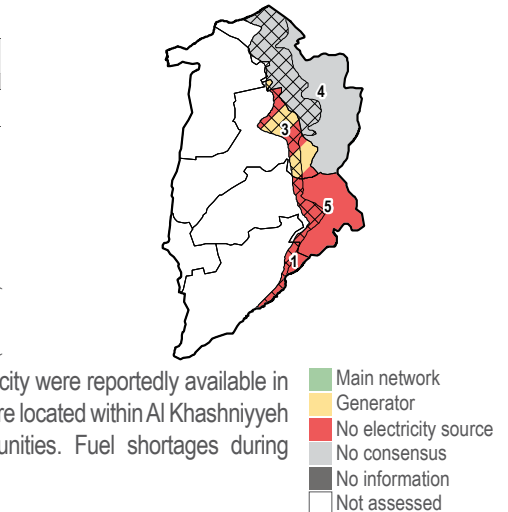
Communicable disease was a highly prevalent health concern among assessed communities, followed by severe disease affecting those aged less than five. As was the case in December, barriers to accessing health services were reported in two thirds of the communities assessed, with lack of health facilities being the most commonly reported obstacle to accessing care.

NFIs

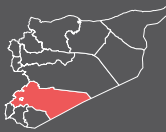
Prices of fuel sources² [CL¹: 2.2/3]



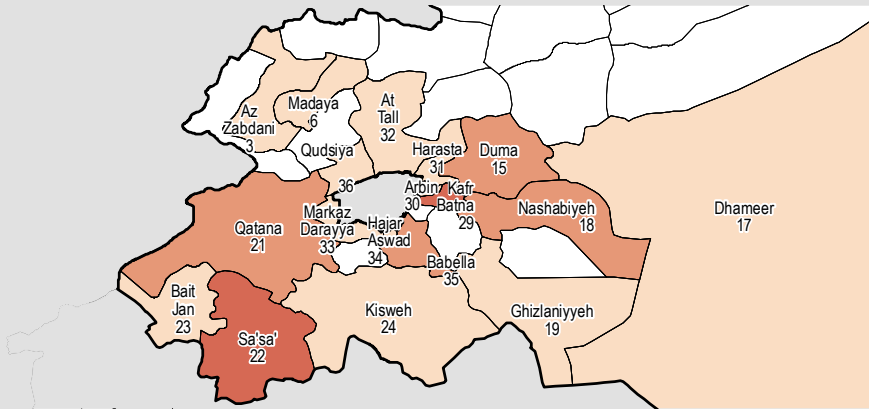
Most common source of electricity [CL¹: 3/3]



As was the case in previous months, no sources of electricity were reportedly available in seventeen of the communities assessed, most of which were located within Al Khashniyyeh sub-district. Generators were common in other communities. Fuel shortages during January were reported in all but twelve communities.



Coverage map

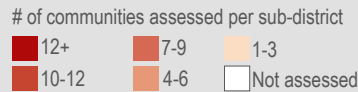


Context

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

Coverage

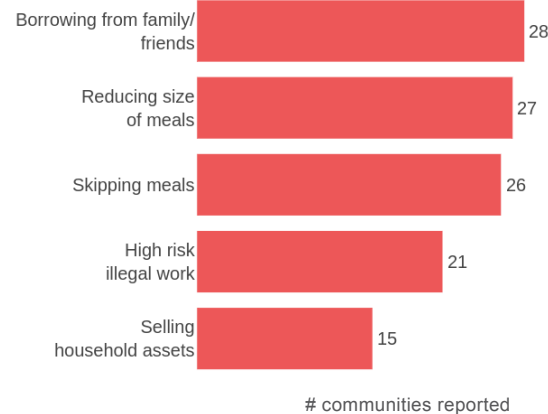
Communities assessed: 51/232
Sub-districts assessed: 18/36



Livelihoods

In January, the most common strategy for coping with a lack of resources was reportedly borrowing money from family and friends, followed by reducing the size of meals. Skipping meals was also reported in 26 communities. High risk illegal work was reported in twenty-one communities.

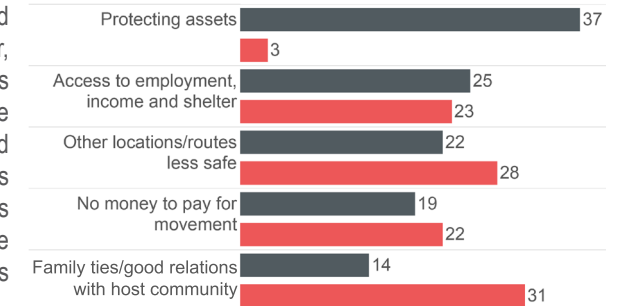
Most common coping strategies [CL²: 2.7/3]



Displacement

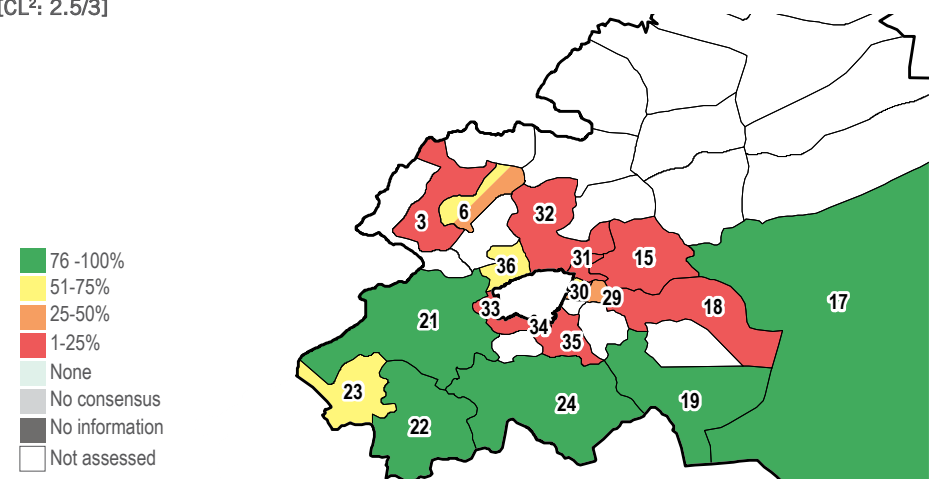
In January, it was reported that less than 50% of pre-conflict populations remained in half of the communities assessed. The most common reasons for pre-conflict populations to remain in their communities of origin were protection of assets and access to employment, income and shelter, as had been the case in December. IDPs were reportedly present in all except five communities and new arrivals were reported in Hezzeh, Arbin and Yalda. Reportedly, IDPs stayed mostly because of good relationships with their host communities and due to the perception that other locations or routes would be less safe.

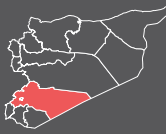
Most common reasons for staying: IDPs vs host population [CL²: 2.7/3]



■ Host population ■ IDPs # of communities reported

Most commonly reported % of original population remaining per sub-district (excluding IDPs) [CL²: 2.5/3]

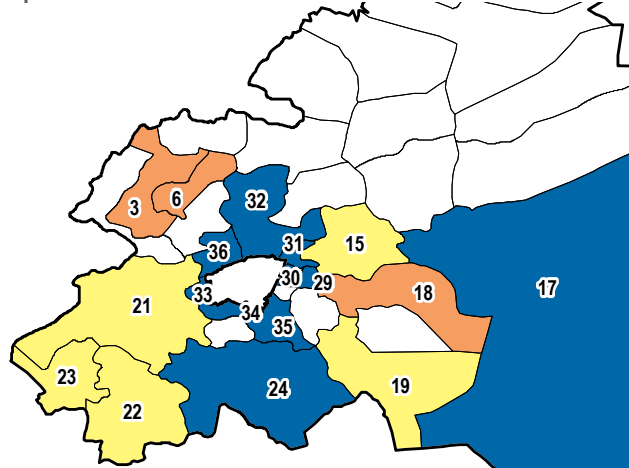




WASH

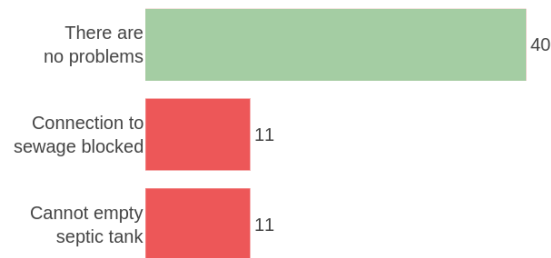
Most common form of garbage disposal [CL¹: 3/3]

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



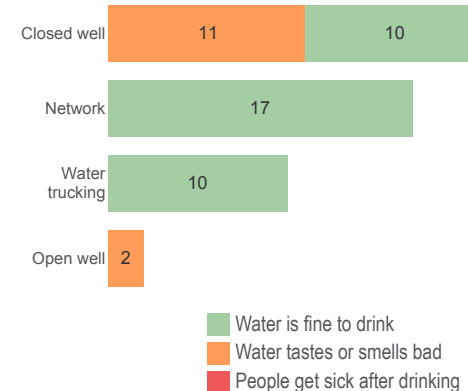
Closed wells and the main network were reportedly the main sources of drinking water in a majority of communities. Water reportedly smelled or tasted bad in thirteen communities, while it was perceived as fine to drink in all others. In a majority of communities, latrines were reportedly functioning without issues. Blockages of sewage connections and the inability to empty septic tanks were common concerns in the remaining communities.

Problems with latrines [CL¹: 3/3]



communities reported

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



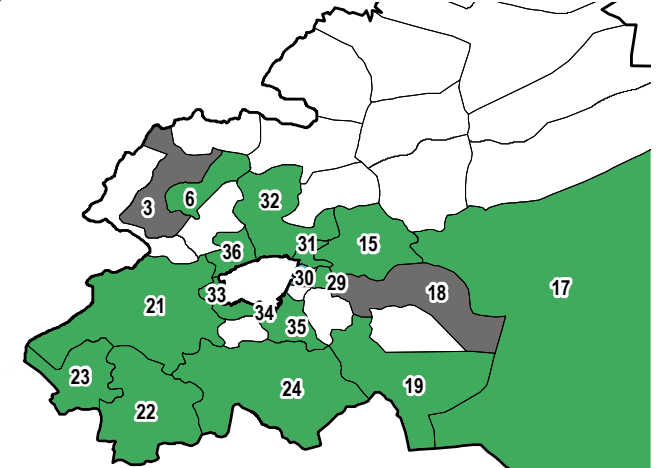
- Water is fine to drink
- Water tastes or smells bad
- People get sick after drinking

communities reported

Shelter

Most common shelter lived in by IDPs [CL¹: 2.5/3]

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

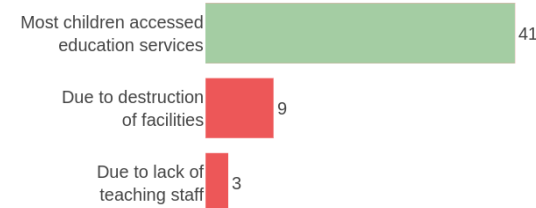


The average reported rent price² in the governorate (3,015 SYP) was lower than the average rent paid across the country (8,258 SYP). The lowest rent prices per room were reported in Babella (1,250 SYP), the highest in Sayyeda Zeinab (12,500 SYP).

Education

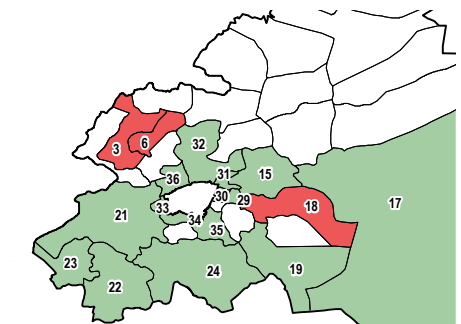
No functioning primary schools were reportedly present in eight communities. While most children accessed education in a majority of communities, destruction of facilities was the most commonly reported barrier to children accessing education.

Most common reasons why children did not attend school [CL¹: 2.5/3]

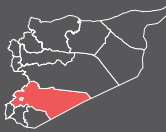


communities reported

Availability of primary schools [CL¹: 3/3]



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

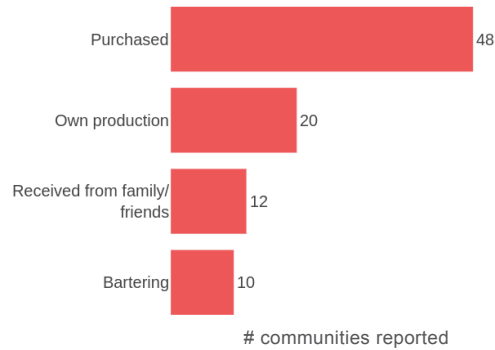


Humanitarian Situation Overview in Syria (HSOS) Rural Damascus Governorate

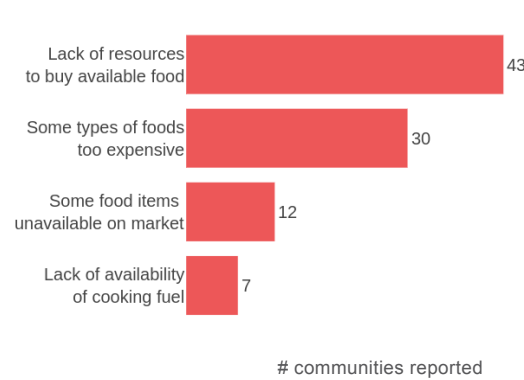
February 2017

Food Security

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

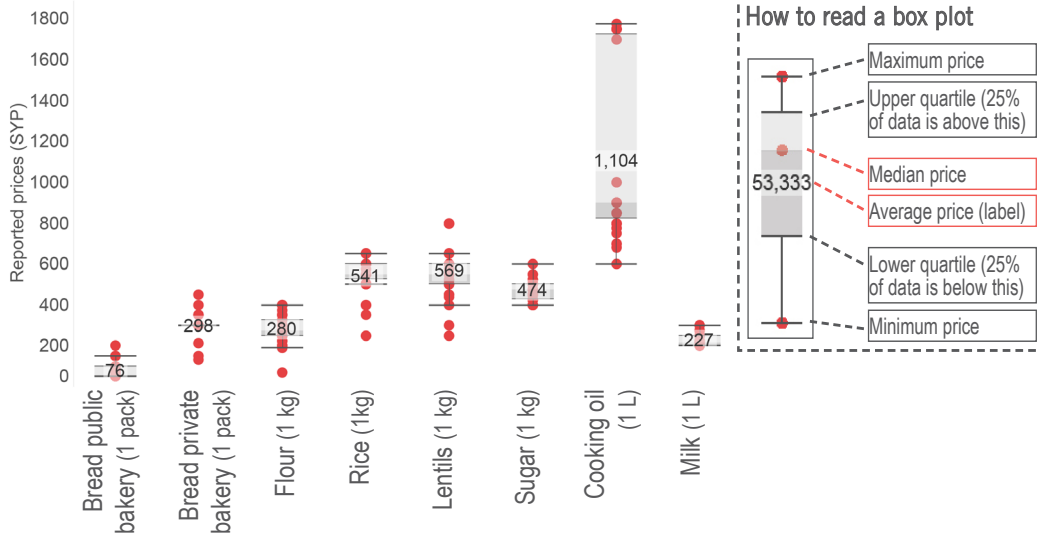


Challenges to accessing food [CL¹: 3/3]



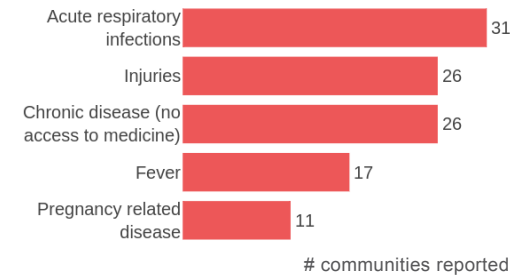
Food was most commonly purchased or produced locally. A lack of financial resources and the high prices of some food items were the most commonly reported obstacles to accessing food, as had been the case in December.

Prices of food items² [CL¹: 2.6/3]

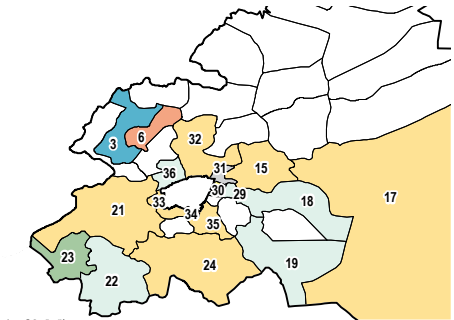


Health

Reported health problems [CL¹: 2/3]



Most common place for women to give birth [CL¹: 2.2/3]

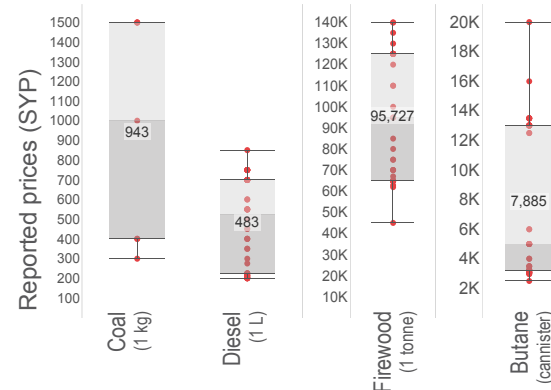


- Primary health care facility
- Hospital
- At home with midwife
- At home without midwife
- No women left in the area
- No consensus
- No information
- Not assessed

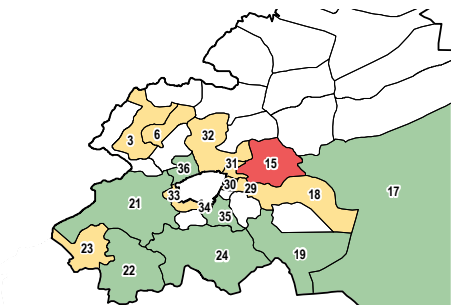
Acute respiratory infections, injuries and chronic disease were the most commonly reported health concerns in January. Most communities reportedly experienced difficulties in accessing health services. This was mostly due to the high cost or lack of transportation to the nearest services, as well as to security concerns over entering facilities, as had been the case in December.

NFIs

Prices of fuel sources² [CL¹: 2.2/3]



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



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

No sources of electricity were reportedly available in Otaya, Shafuniyeh and Nashabiyeh, Duma district, following conflict escalation in the area. Half of the remaining communities mostly relied on generators, while another 50% on the main network. Fuel shortages were reported in two thirds of the communities assessed.