

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 November 2016 referring to the situation in October 2016.

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

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

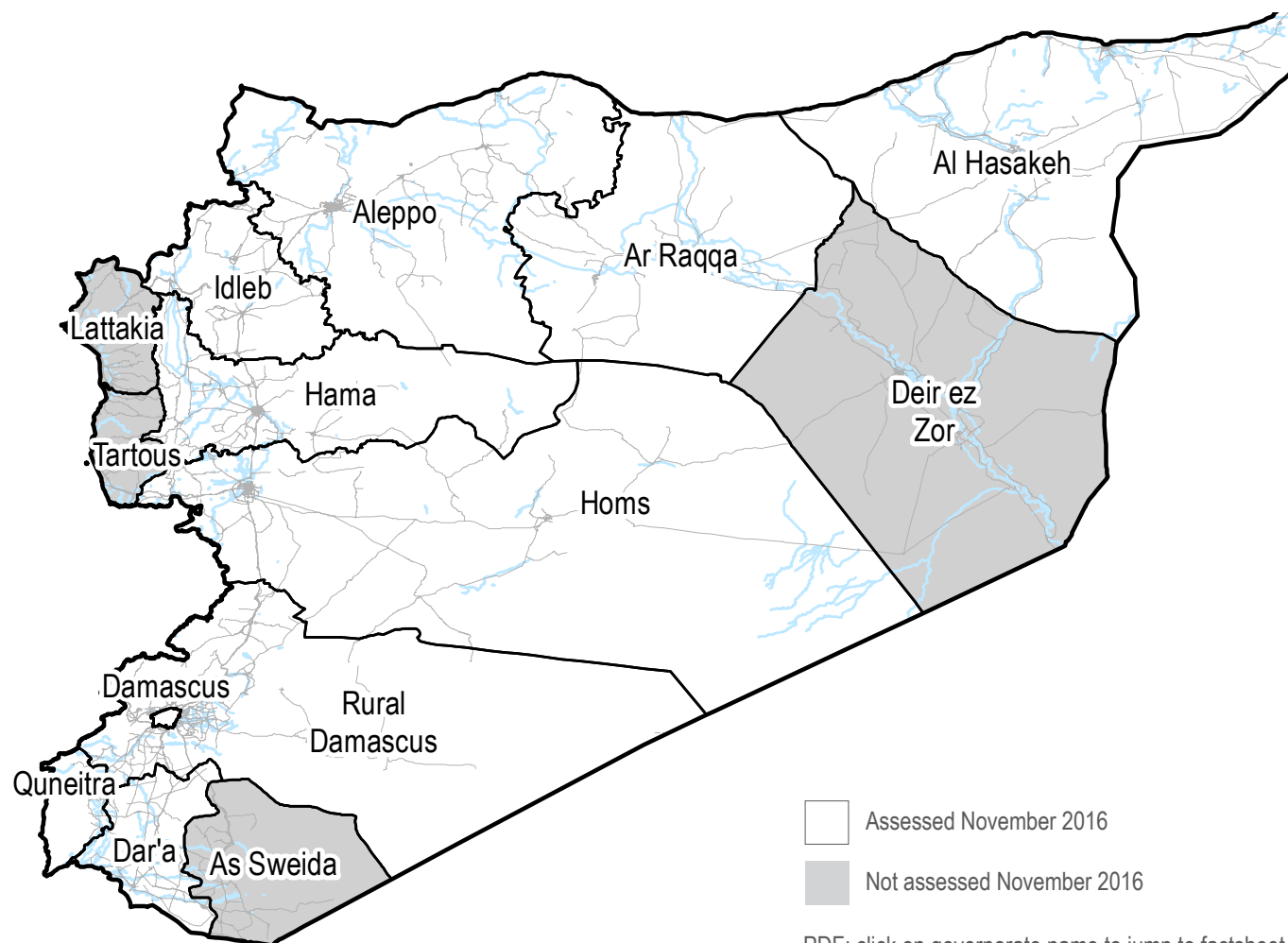
Methodology and limitations

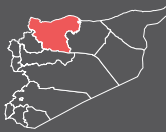
These findings are based on data collected both directly and remotely (in Jordan, Iraq, Turkey and Lebanon) from Key Informants (KIs) residing in Syria, gathered at the community level, and can thus only be considered indicative of the overall situation in the sub-district.

In November, information was collected from Key Informants in 444 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.

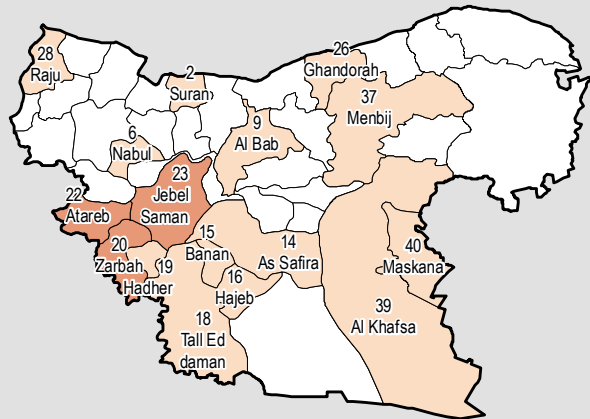
For a full description of the methodology, please see the HSOS terms of reference, available on the [REACH Resource Centre](#).

Coverage





Coverage map



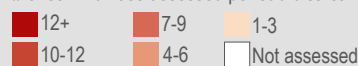
Context

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.¹

Coverage

Communities assessed: 30/1255
Sub-districts assessed: 16/40

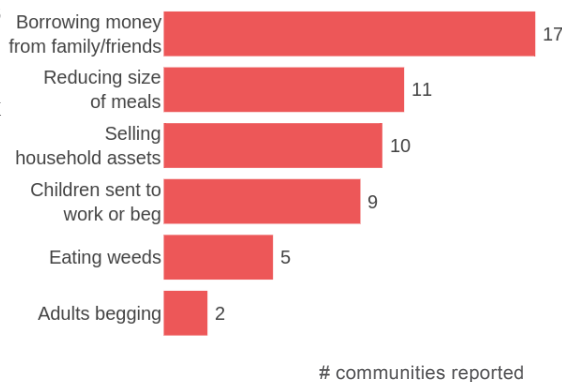
of communities assessed per sub-district



Livelihoods

In October, borrowing money from family and friends and reducing the size of meals were the most commonly reported coping strategies for a lack of resources. Extreme food-based strategies such as spending days without eating and eating weeds were reported in a total of six communities, including Esan, Qubbet Elturkman, Tall Ed-daman, Maryuda, Bluzeh, and Jdideh.

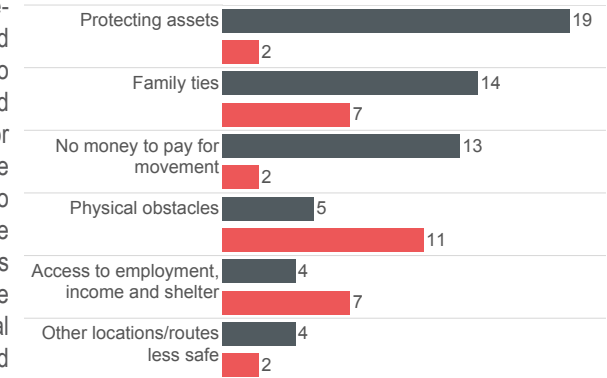
Most common coping strategies [²CL: 2.8/3]



Displacement

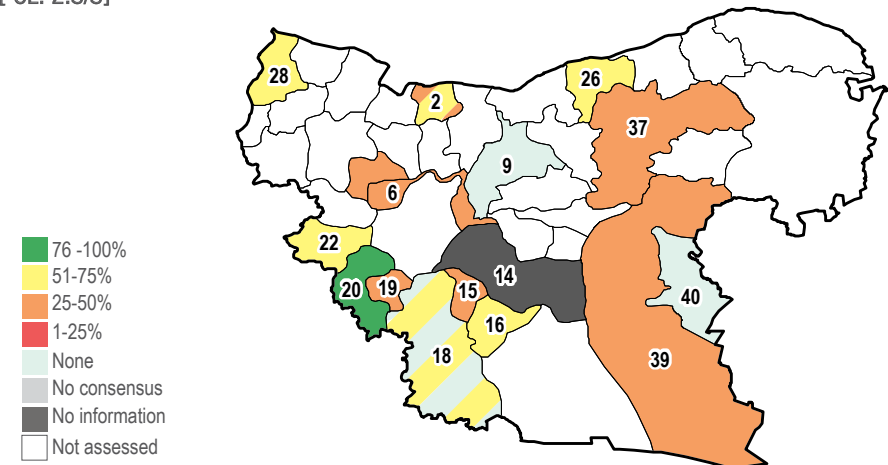
No pre-conflict populations were reportedly left in six of the communities assessed,³ while more than half of the pre-conflict population remained in a majority of communities. Pre-conflict populations predominantly remained in their communities of origin in order to protect assets, because of family ties, and due to a lack of financial resources to pay for travel. Physical obstacles to movement were reported in Esan, Batbu, As-Safira, and two communities within Aleppo City. IDPs were reportedly present in thirteen communities and new arrivals during October were reported in seven communities. Physical obstacles to movement, family ties and access to employment, income and shelter were the most common reasons for IDPs to remain in their host communities.

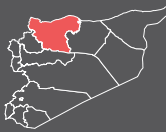
Most common reasons for staying: IDPs vs host population [²CL: 2.5/3]



■ Host population ■ IDPs # of communities reported

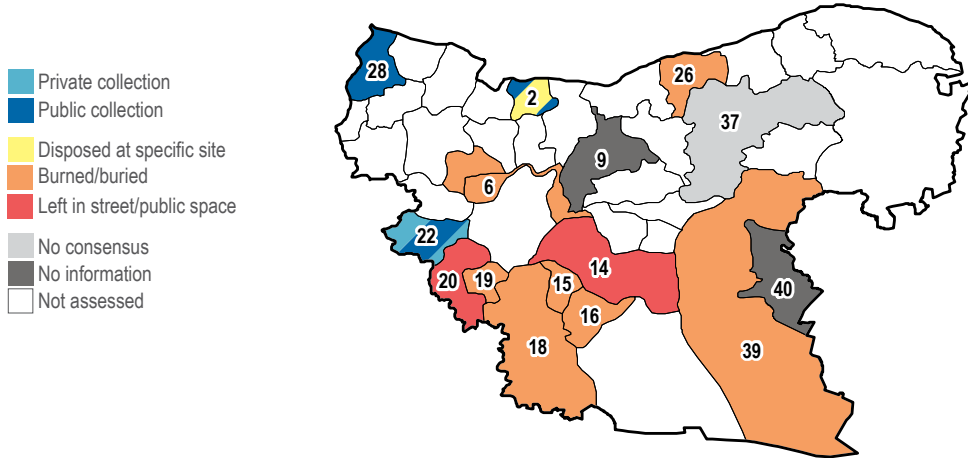
Most commonly reported % of original population remaining per sub-district (excluding IDPs) [²CL: 2.3/3]





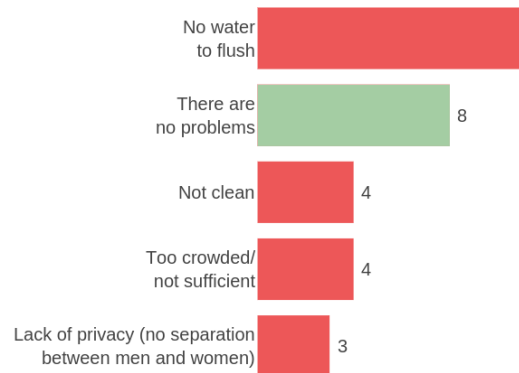
WASH

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

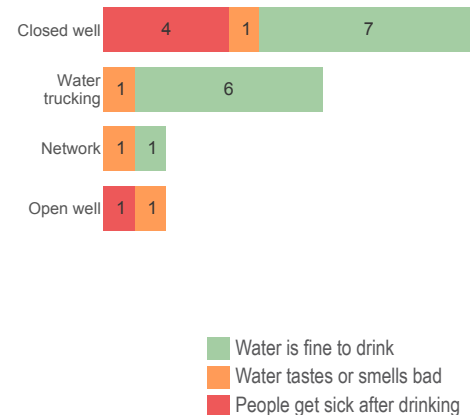


In October, closed wells were reportedly the main sources of drinking water in the communities assessed. People mostly reported that they perceived water as fine to drink, while water reportedly made people sick in five communities: Dakhireh, Bluzeh, Mgheirat Shibli, Jdideh and Qubbet Elturkman. Nine of the assessed communities reported worse safe water availability compared to September. A majority of communities reported issues with latrines, with a lack of water to flush as the most commonly reported issue.

Problems with latrines [¹CL: 3/3]



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

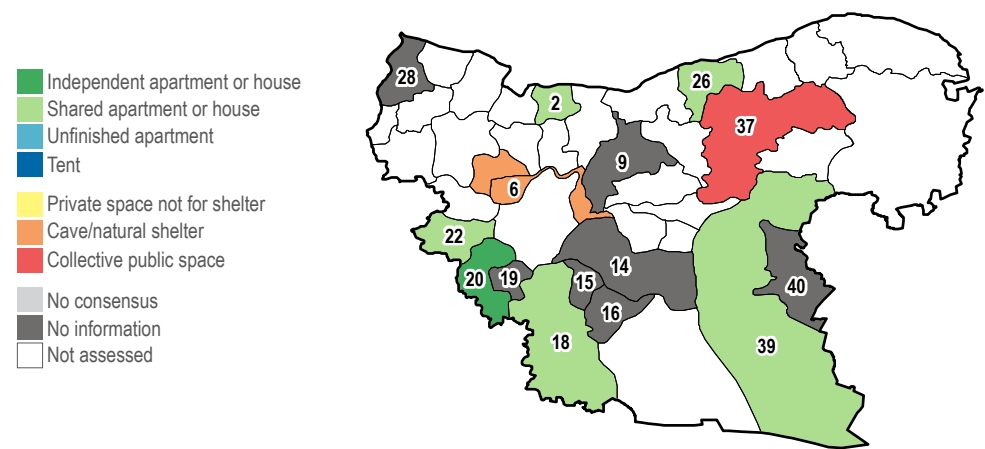


communities reported

communities reported

Shelter

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

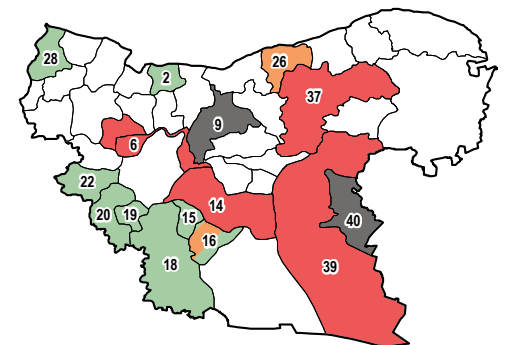
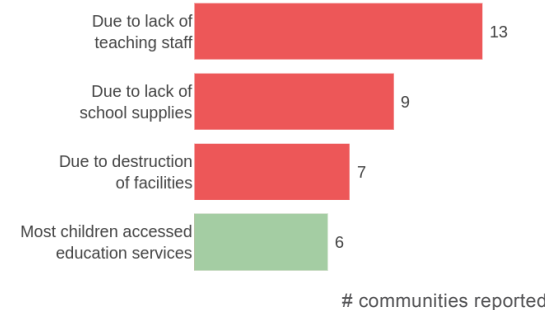


The average reported rent price² in the governorate (7175 SYP) was lower than the average rent paid across the country (7832 SYP). The lowest rent prices per room were reported in Kusniya (1500 SYP), the highest in Maryuda (12500 SYP).

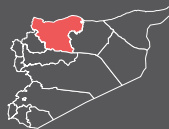
Education

A majority of communities reported barriers to **Availability of primary schools** [¹CL: 3/3] accessing education, mostly due to a lack of teaching staff and a lack of school supplies. Six communities reported that most children accessed education during October.

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

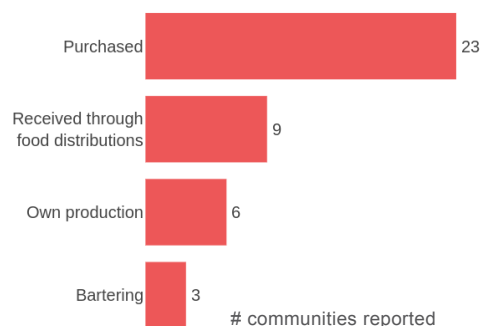


communities reported

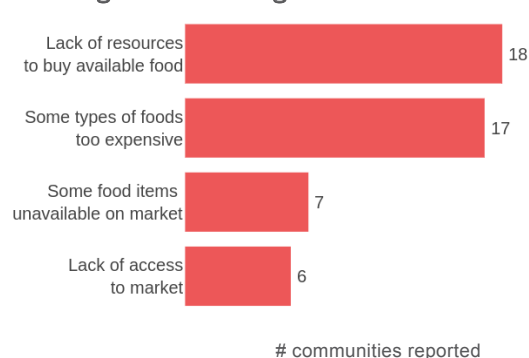


Food Security

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

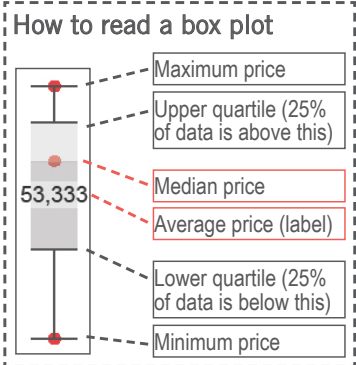
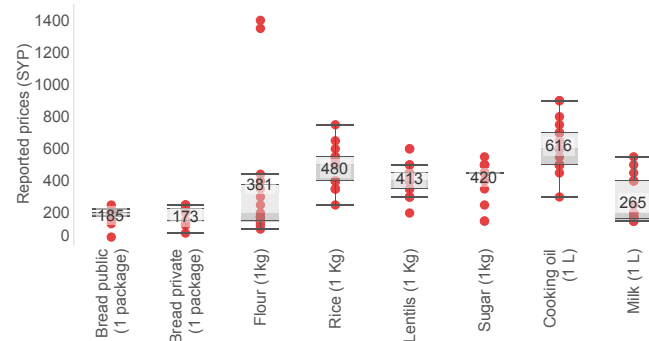


Challenges to accessing food [¹CL: 3/3]



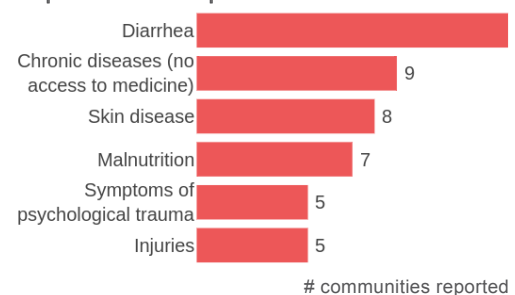
In October, most communities reported being able to purchase food or obtaining it through food distributions. All communities reported barriers to accessing food, with the most commonly reported challenges being the lack of sufficient resources to buy food and the high prices of some items on markets. Reportedly, unavailability of some items was also a common issue.

Prices of food items² [¹CL: 2.5/3]



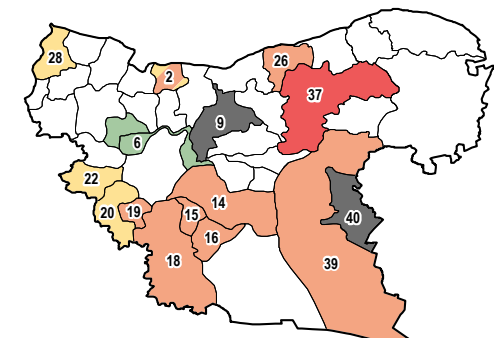
Health

Reported health problems [¹CL: 2/3]



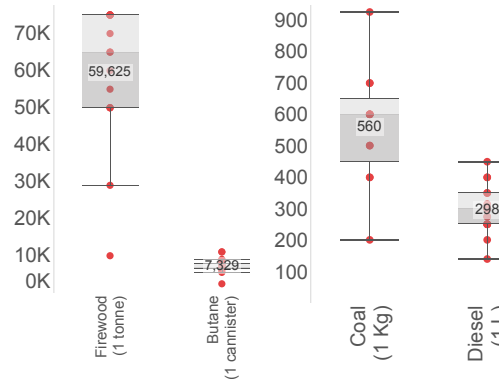
Diarrhea was the most common health concern reported among the communities assessed, followed by chronic disease, skin disease and malnutrition. Where information was available, all communities reported difficulties in accessing health care. Absence of health facilities was instead the most common reported barrier to accessing health care services.

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

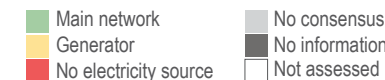
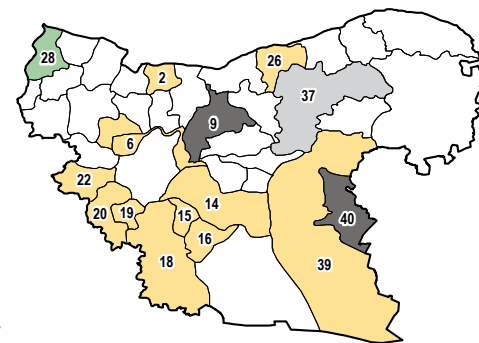


NFIs

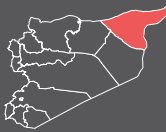
Prices of fuel sources² [¹CL: 2.1/3]



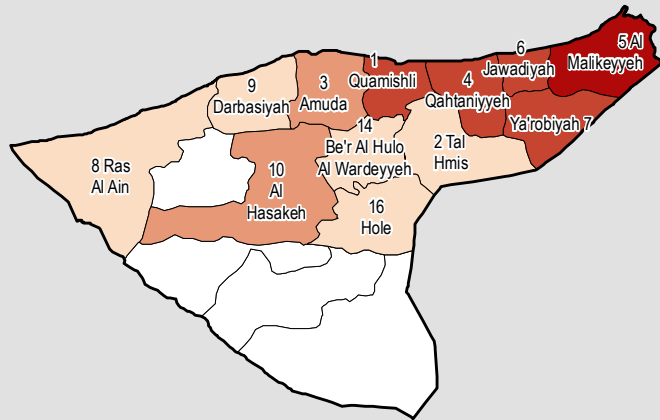
Most common source of electricity [¹CL: 3/3]



Two thirds of the communities assessed in October reported that generators provided their main source of electricity. No electricity source was reportedly available in Feid, Aleppo City. All except five communities reported experiencing fuel shortages.



Coverage map

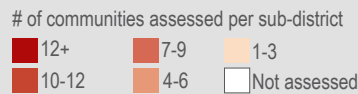


Context

Al Hasakeh governorate currently hosts 301,618 IDPs and 755,254 people in need of assistance. The southern half of the governorate remains restricted for humanitarian access.¹

Coverage

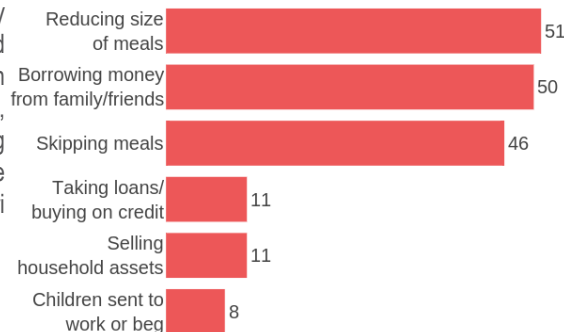
Communities assessed: 83/745
Sub-districts assessed: 12/16



Livelihoods

In October, as was the case in September, coping strategies for lack of resources commonly included reducing the size of meals and borrowing money from family and friends. High risk illegal work was reported in Middle Sehrij, and extreme coping strategies such as eating weeds and spending days without eating were reported in Msheirfeh Qahtaniyeh, Sleiman Sari Sadedayeh and Salhiyeh.

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

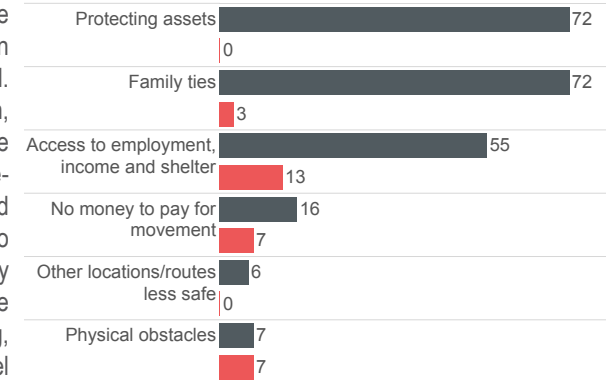


communities reported

Displacement

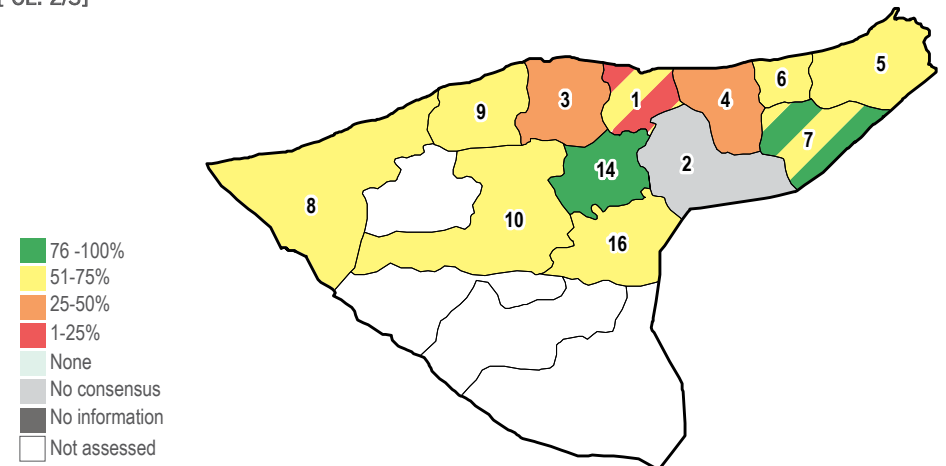
Less than 25% of the pre-conflict populations remained in the communities of Salhiyeh, Tartab, Akula Qameshli and Al-Malikeyyeh, while about one fourth of the assessed communities reported less than half of the original population remained. Three communities, including Salhiyeh, also reported that 76% to 100% of the remaining population were women. Pre-conflict populations overwhelmingly stayed in their communities of origin in order to protect their assets and because of family ties. Physical obstacles to movement were reported in seven communities, including, as was the case in September, Tal Tawel (Mahshosh) and Qutba. Where IDPs were present, access to employment, income and shelter, as well as a lack of resources to pay for travel were common reported reasons for staying in host communities.

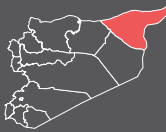
Most common reasons for staying: IDPs vs host population [²CL: 2/3]



■ Host population ■ IDPs # of communities reported

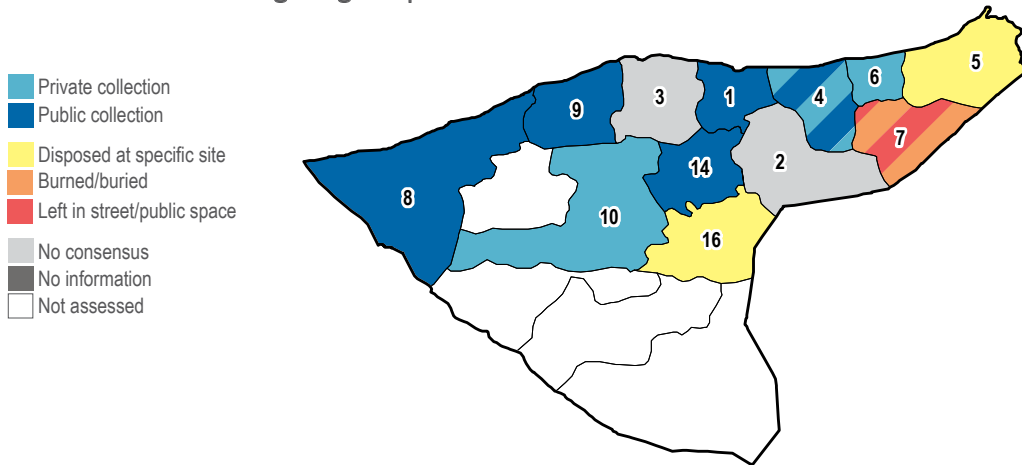
Most commonly reported % of original population remaining per sub-district (excluding IDPs) [²CL: 2/3]





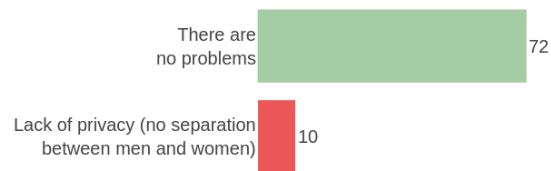
WASH

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

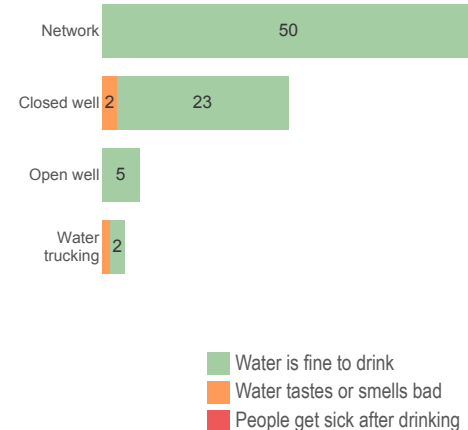


In October, the most common source of drinking water across the governorate was the water network, with closed wells as the second most common source. Water was perceived as fine to drink in a majority of communities, with the exception of Mjerinat Mahal, Sharm El Sheikh and Salhiyeh, where water reportedly tasted or smelled bad. An overwhelming majority of communities reported there were no problems with latrines, while lack of privacy, the most commonly reported issue, was experienced in ten communities.

Problems with latrines [¹CL: 3/3]



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

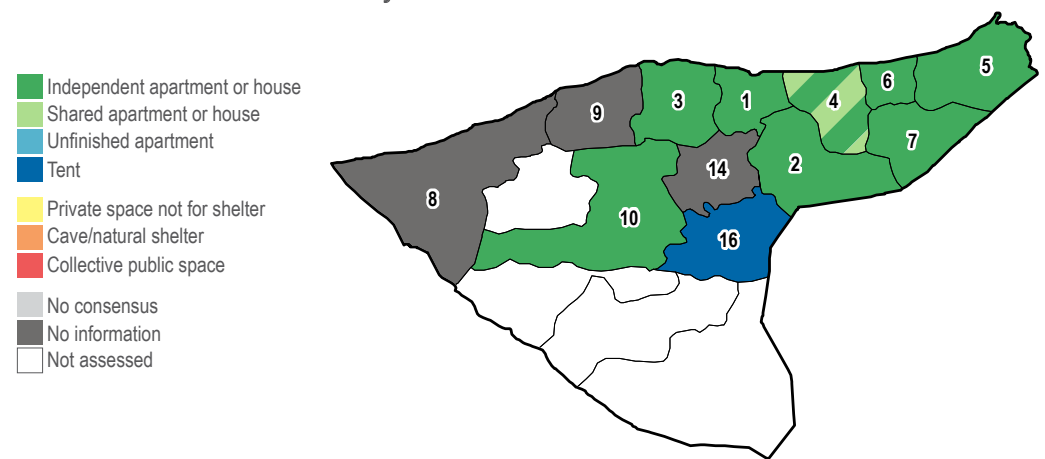


communities reported

communities reported

Shelter

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



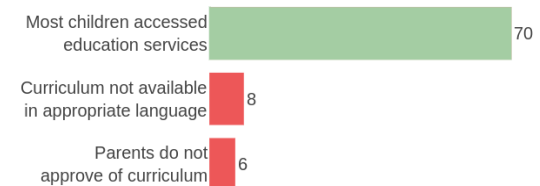
The average reported rent price² in the governorate (6212 SYP) was lower than the average rent paid across the country (7832 SYP). The lowest rent prices per room were reported in Hay Big Jarnik (2250 SYP), the highest in Hay Qanat Alsouys (12500 SYP).

Education

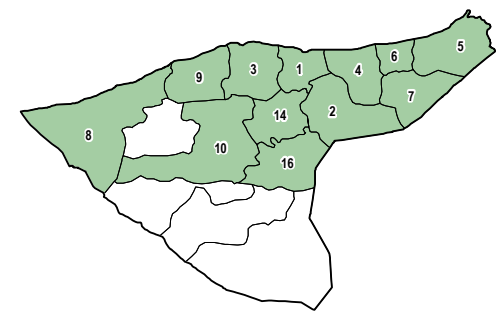
Primary schools were mostly reported as functioning, Availability of primary schools [¹CL: 3/3]

and most children reportedly accessed education in 70 out of the 83 communities assessed. Common barriers to accessing education were the unavailability of the school curriculum in the appropriate language, and the lack of parental approval of the school curriculum. Destruction of facilities was reported in Salhiyeh.

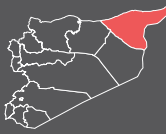
Most common reasons why children did not attend school [¹CL: 2.7/3]



communities reported

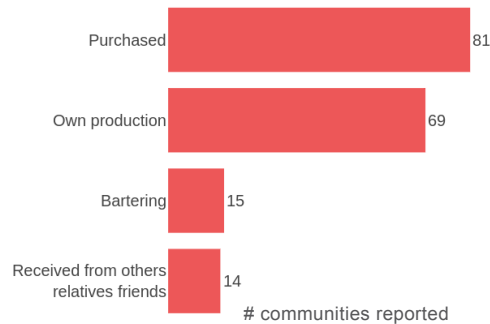


communities reported

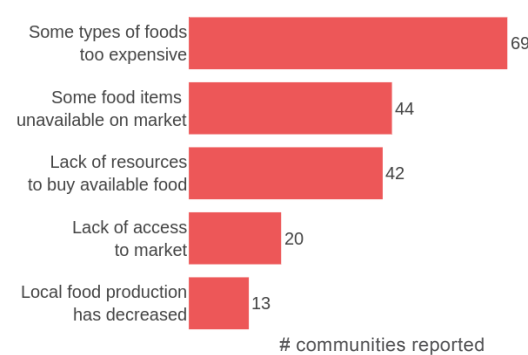


Food Security

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

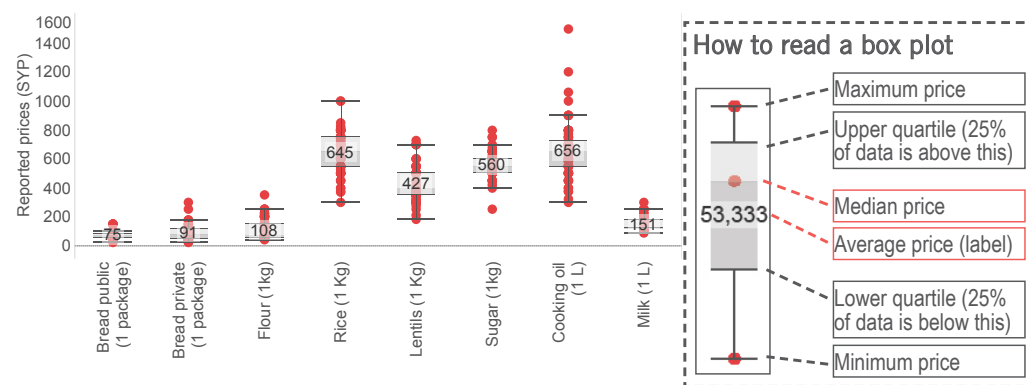


Challenges to accessing food [¹CL: 3/3]



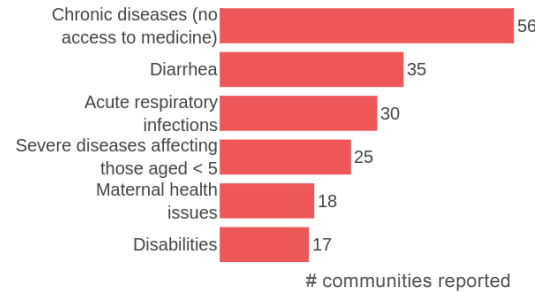
An overwhelming majority of communities reported purchase from markets and production as the most common means of obtaining food; as was the case in September, the most common barriers to accessing food on markets were the high prices and the lack of availability of some food items, as well as a lack of financial resources to buy available food.

Prices of food items² [¹CL: 2.1/3]

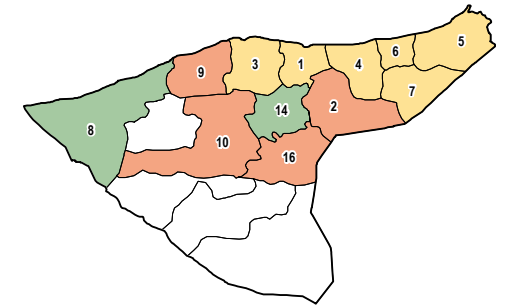


Health

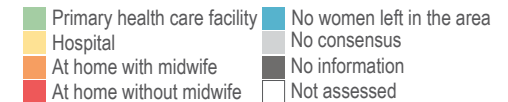
Reported health problems [¹CL: 2/3]



Most common place for women to give birth [¹CL: 1.7/3]

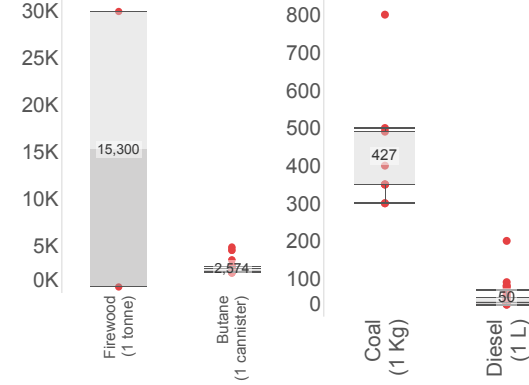


Chronic diseases and lack of access to medicine, followed by diarrhea and acute respiratory infections, were reportedly common health concerns across a majority of communities, as was the case in September. No health facilities were reportedly available in almost 75% of the communities assessed and the high cost of transportation to the nearest services was another common barrier to accessing healthcare.

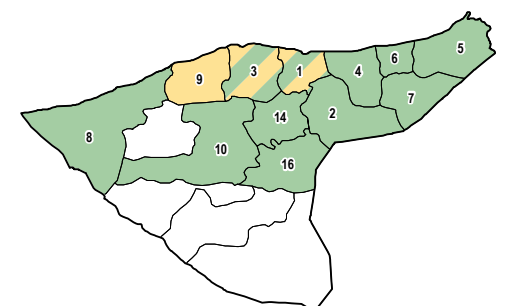


NFIs

Prices of fuel sources² [¹CL: 2.1/3]

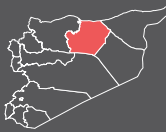


Most common source of electricity [¹CL: 3/3]

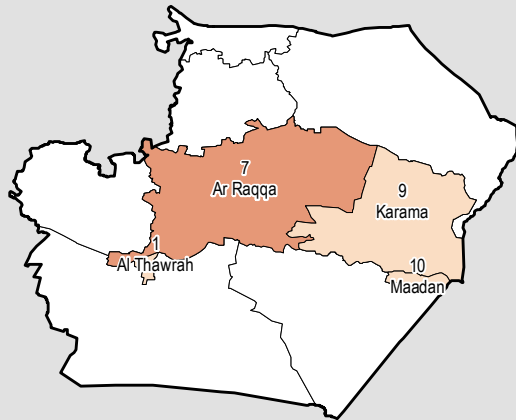


In October, almost 75% of the communities assessed reported relying on the main network as their primary source of electricity. Fuel shortages were only reported in Salhiyeh and Tal Maaruf, with burning furniture and agricultural equipment as the reported coping strategies.





Coverage map

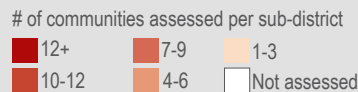


Context

Ar Raqqa governorate hosts 201,350 IDPs and 541,272 people in need of assistance. The entire governorate remains hard to reach for humanitarian access.¹

Coverage

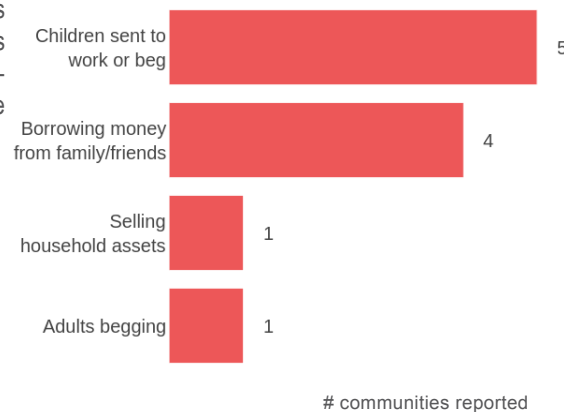
Communities assessed: 8/306
Sub-districts assessed: 4/10



Livelihoods

During October, sending children to work or beg and borrowing money from family and friends were the most common coping strategies for a lack of resources. No extreme food-based strategies were reported in any of the communities assessed.

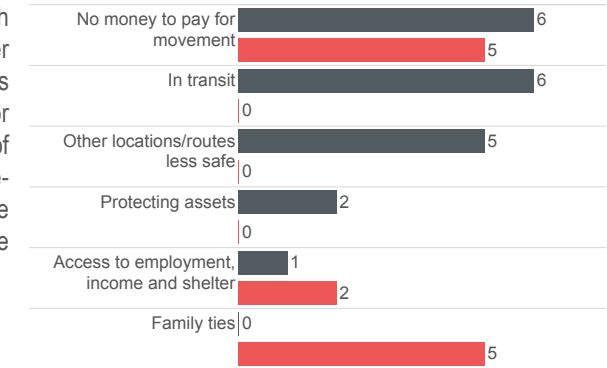
Most common coping strategies [²CL: 2.9/3]



Displacement

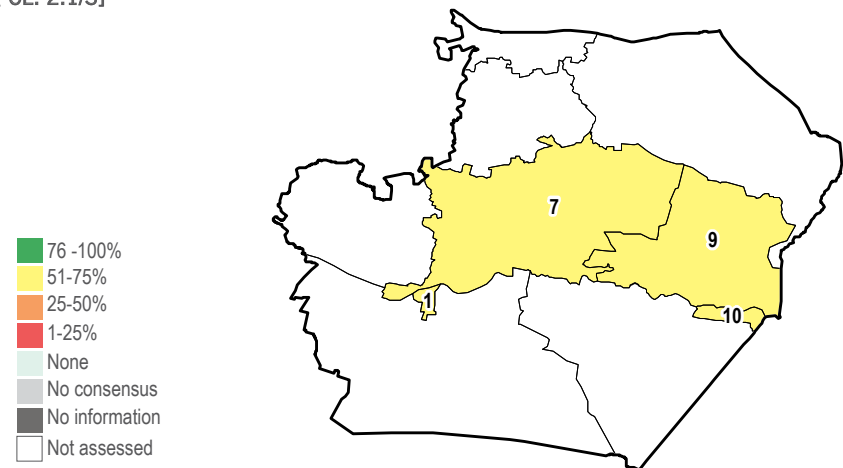
Most communities reported that 51-75% of the pre-conflict populations remained. Where information was available, IDPs were reportedly present in all communities, with new arrivals during the month of October similarly reported in all of the communities assessed. The most common reasons for IDPs to remain were reportedly a lack of money to pay for travel and family ties. Pre-conflict populations remained mostly due to a lack of money to pay for travel or were reportedly in transit to other locations.

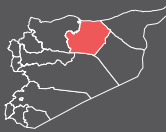
Most common reasons for staying: IDPs vs host population [²CL: 2.8/3]



■ Host population ■ IDPs # of communities reported

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

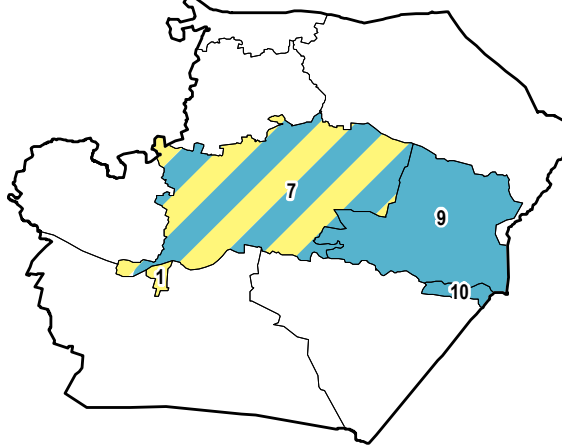




WASH

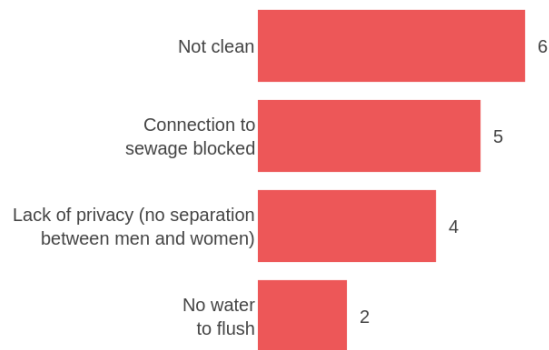
Most common form of garbage disposal [¹CL: 3/3]

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



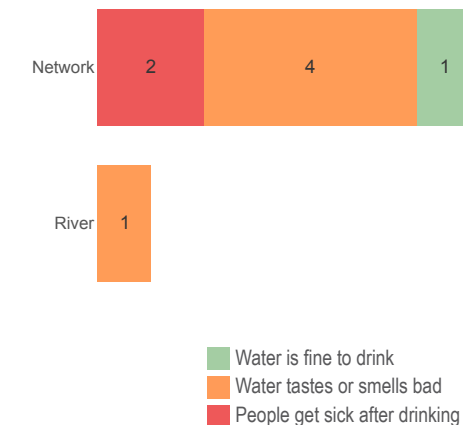
In October, water was reportedly fine to drink in Al Thawrah. In all other assessed communities water reportedly tasted or smelled bad or made people sick. The main reported water source was the water network, while the river was the main source of drinking water in Kdeiran. Problems with latrines were reported in all communities assessed, with unclean services and lack of functioning connections to the sewage system as the most common issues.

Problems with latrines [¹CL: 3/3]



communities reported

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

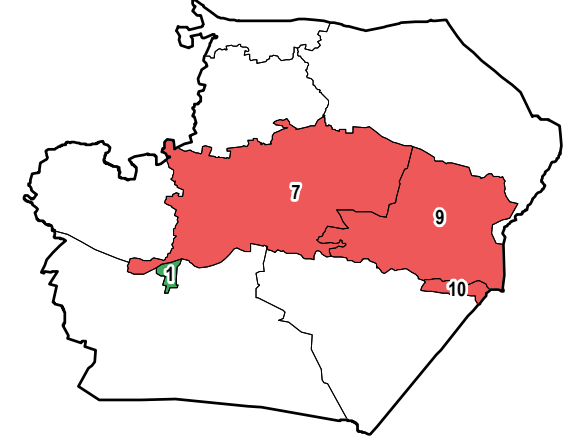


communities reported

Shelter

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

- 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 could not be calculated due to a lack of information in most of the communities assessed.

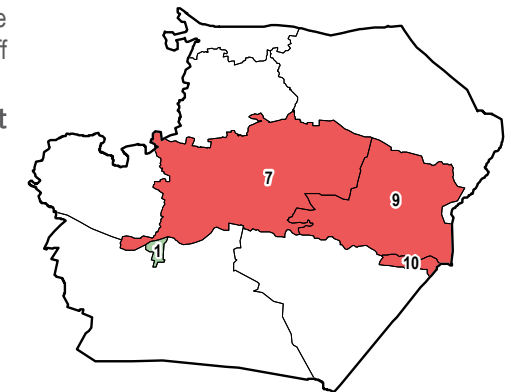
Education

In October it was reported that primary school Availability of primary schools [¹CL: 3/3] facilities were not functioning in any of the assessed communities except Al Thawrah. This was mainly due to destruction of facilities, and lack of teaching staff and school supplies.

Most common reasons why children did not attend school [¹CL: 2.3/3]



communities reported



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

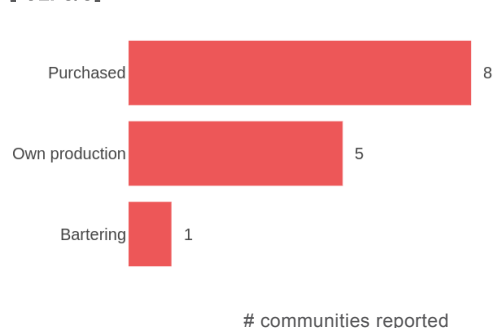


Humanitarian Situation Overview in Syria (HSOS) Ar Raqqa Governorate

November 2016

Food Security

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

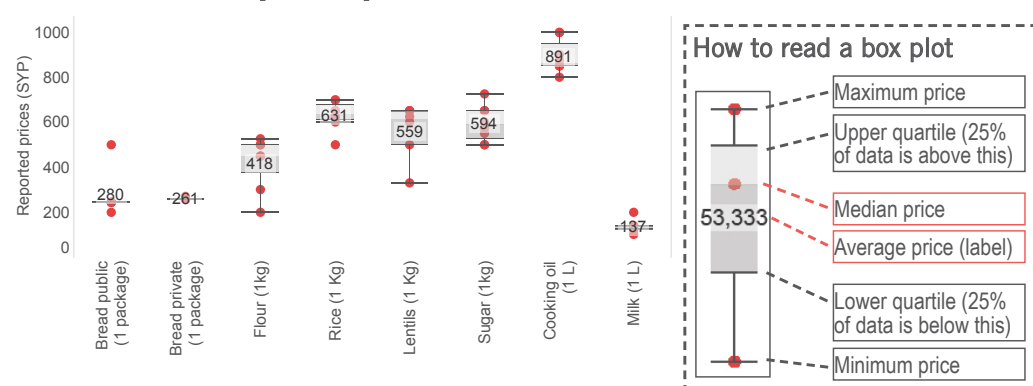


Challenges to accessing food [¹CL: 3/3]



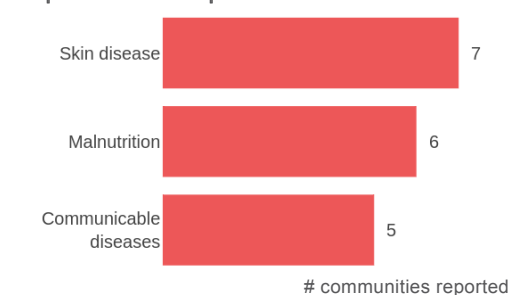
All communities assessed reported being able to purchase or produce food. A majority of communities also reported that the decrease in local food production, the high prices of some food items and a lack of sufficient financial resources to buy available food were among the main barriers to accessing food during October.

Prices of food items² [¹CL: 2.8/3]

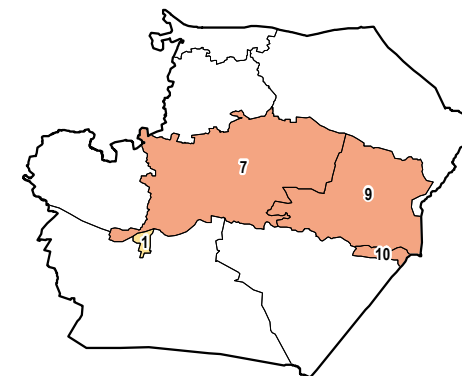


Health

Reported health problems [¹CL: 2.1/3]



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

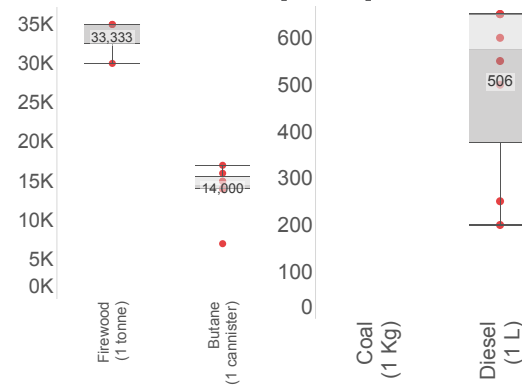


Skin disease was the most common health concern reported across the communities assessed, followed by malnutrition. Difficulties in accessing health care were reported in all but one community, with lack of facilities and high cost of transportation to the nearest services as the most commonly reported barriers to accessing care.

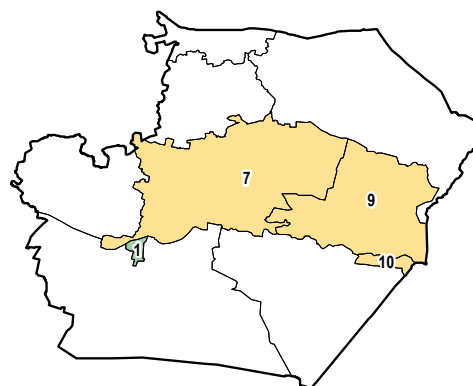
- Primary health care facility
- Hospital
- At home with midwife
- At home without midwife
- No women left in the area
- No consensus
- No information
- Not assessed

NFIs

Prices of fuel sources² [¹CL: 2/3]



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

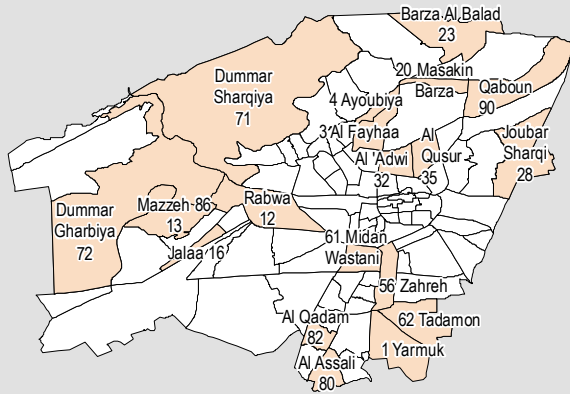


As was the case in September, generators were reportedly the main source of electricity in all communities assessed, with the exception of Al Thawrah, where the main network was reported as the primary electricity source. Fuel shortages were reported in Kalta and Kdeiran.

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



Coverage map

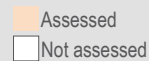


Context

Damascus governorate hosts an estimated 436,170 IDPs and 1,066,261 people in need of assistance. Many of the IDPs originate from elsewhere within the governorate. Humanitarian access remains a challenge in the southern and southwestern parts of the governorate.¹

Coverage

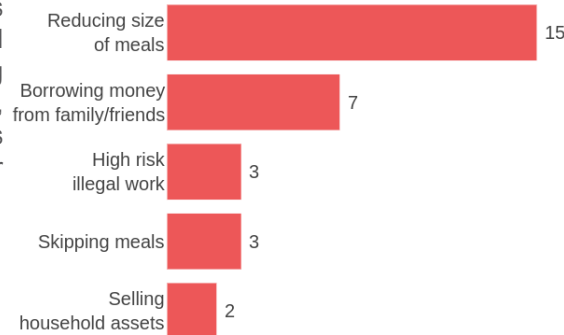
Neighbourhoods assessed: 19/97



Livelihoods

The most common reported strategy to cope with a lack of income was reducing the size of meals followed by borrowing money from family and friends, as was the case in September. Skipping meals was reported in Dummar Sharqiya, Mazzeah 86 and Rabwa, and children and adults were reportedly sent to work or beg in Dummar Gharbiya.

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

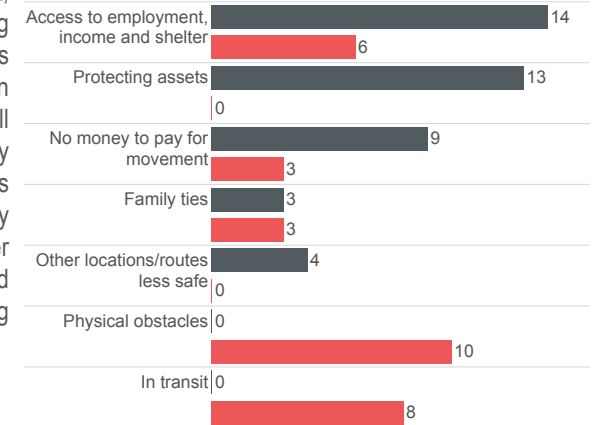


communities reported

Displacement

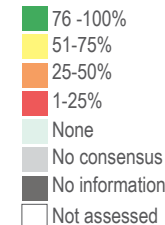
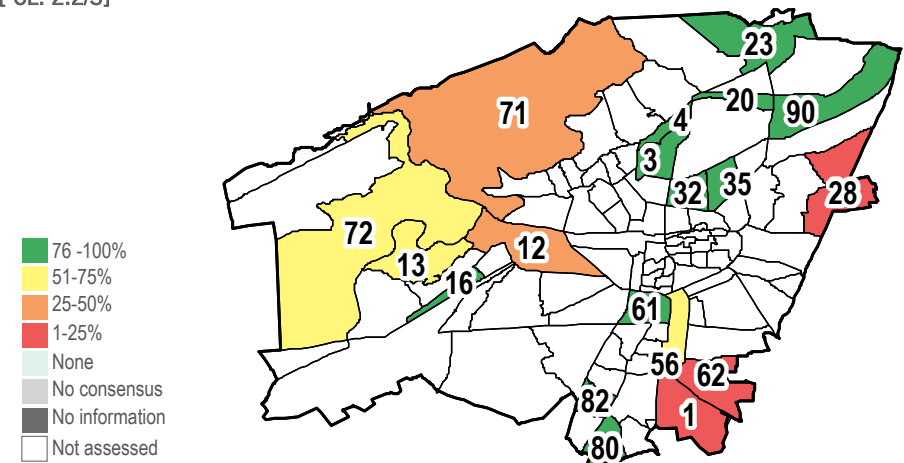
Most neighbourhoods reported more than half of the pre-conflict population remained, with the most commonly reported reasons for staying being access to employment, income and shelter, followed by protecting assets and a lack of financial resources to pay for movement. Where information was available, IDPs were present in all neighbourhoods assessed, and reportedly remained in their host neighbourhoods mostly due to physical obstacles. Many IDPs also reportedly were in transit to other locations. No new IDP arrivals were reported in the assessed neighbourhoods during October.

Most common reasons for staying: IDPs vs host population [²CL: 2.3/3]



■ Host population ■ IDPs # of neighbourhoods reported

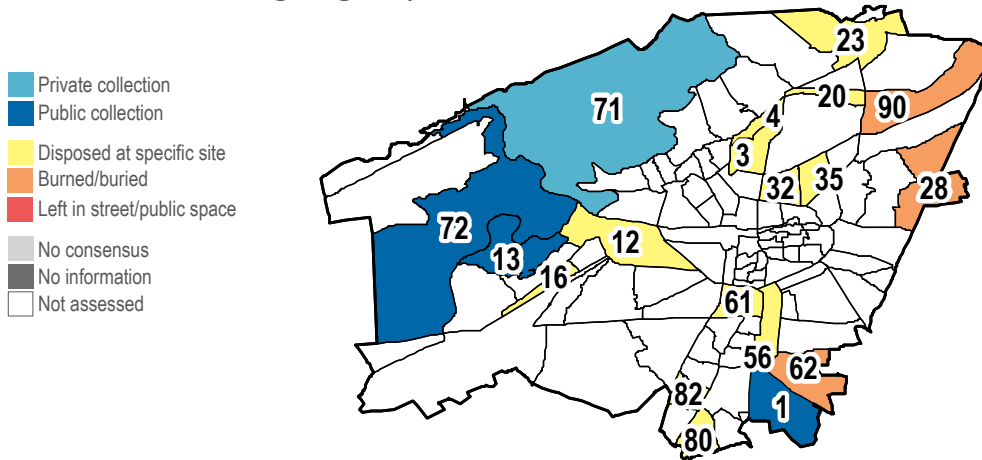
Most commonly reported % of original population remaining per sub-district (excluding IDPs) [²CL: 2.2/3]





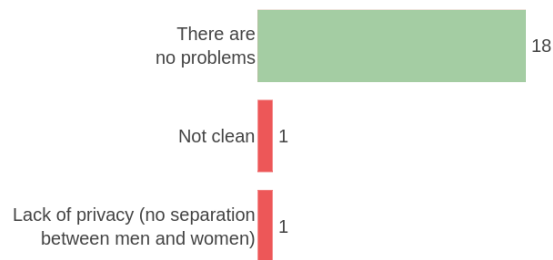
WASH

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

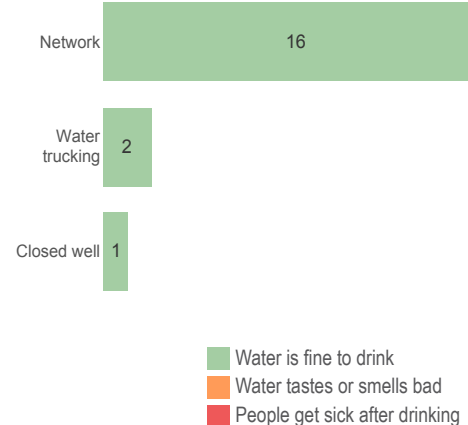


Most neighbourhoods reportedly relied on the network as their main source of drinking water, followed by water trucking. All neighbourhoods reported that their primary water source was fine to drink. Volumes of safe drinking water reportedly improved or remained the same in all neighbourhoods except three, compared to September. No problems with latrines were reported in any of the neighbourhoods assessed, with the exception of Rabwa, where unclean services and a lack of privacy were reported.

Problems with latrines ¹CL: 3/3



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

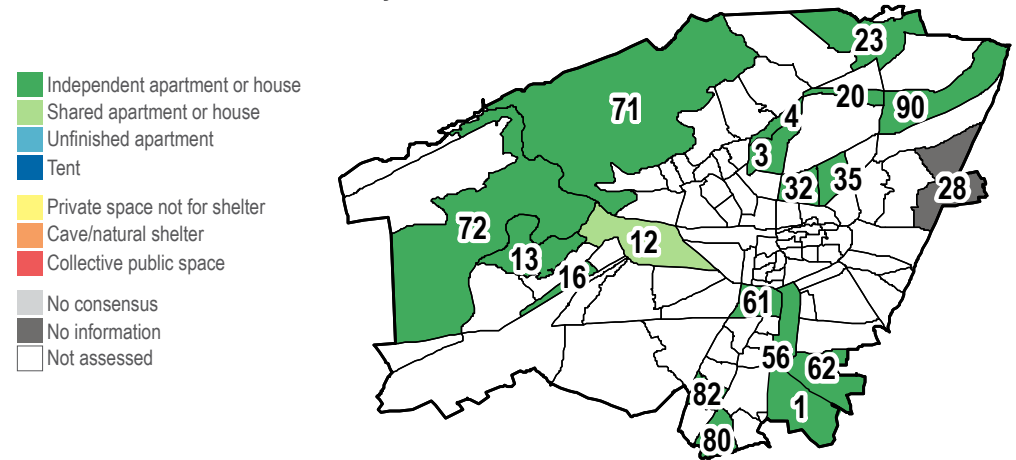


Neighbourhoods reported

Neighbourhoods reported

Shelter

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

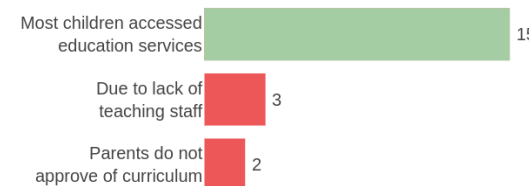


The average reported rent price² in the governorate (15906 SYP) was higher than the average rent paid across the country (7832 SYP).

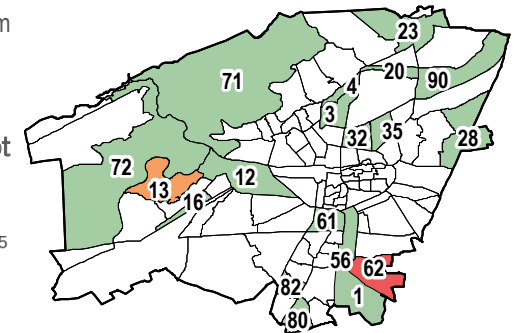
Education

A majority of neighbourhoods reported that most Availability of primary schools ¹CL: 3/3 children had access to education during October. Where barriers were reported, a lack of teaching staff and parents not approving of the school curriculum were the main reported issues.

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



Neighbourhoods reported



Neighbourhoods reported



Humanitarian Situation Overview in Syria (HSOS) Damascus Governorate

November 2016

Food Security

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

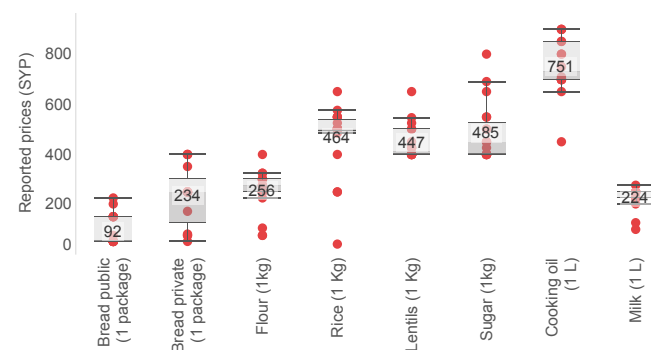


Challenges to accessing food [¹CL: 3/3]

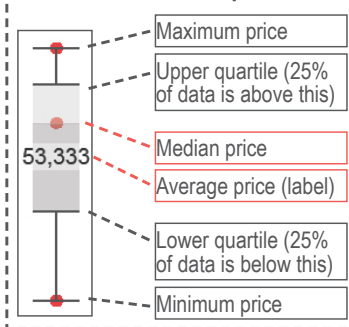


A majority of neighbourhoods reported purchasing food from markets, and 13 neighbourhoods reportedly experienced no challenges in accessing food; where barriers were reported, high prices of some food items and a lack of sufficient resources to buy available food were the most common issues.

Prices of food items² [¹CL: 2.7/3]

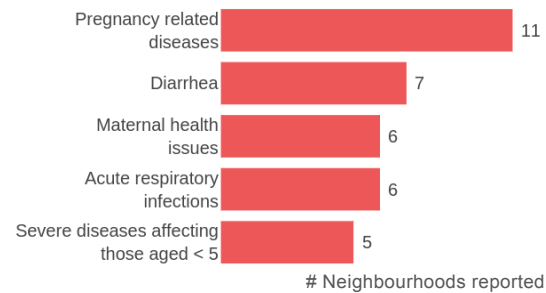


How to read a box plot

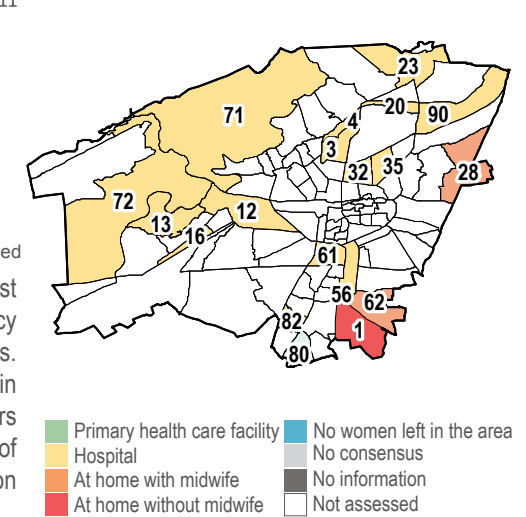


Health

Reported health problems [¹CL: 2/3]



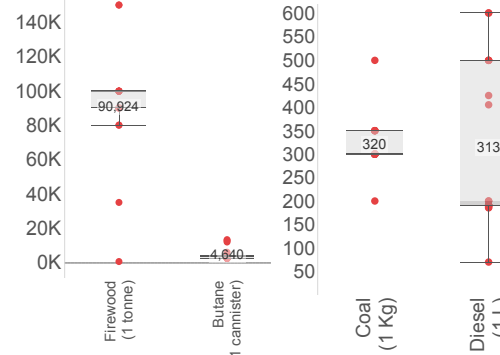
Most common place for women to give birth [¹CL: 2/3]



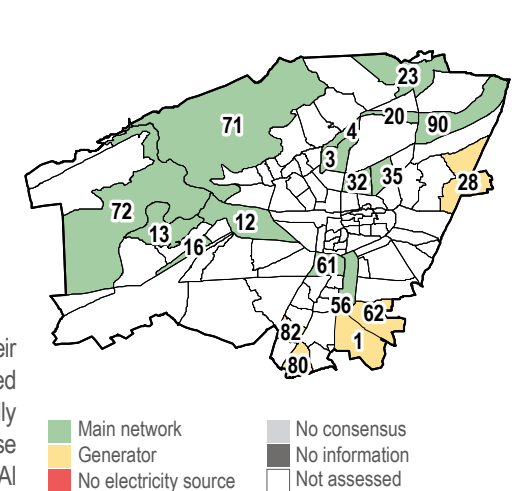
As was the case in September, in October the most commonly reported health concerns were pregnancy related diseases, diarrhea and maternal health issues. Most neighbourhoods reported no difficulties in accessing health services; the most common barriers reported in other neighbourhoods were unavailability of facilities in the area as well as a lack of transportation to the nearest services.

NFIs

Prices of fuel sources² [¹CL: 2.3/3]



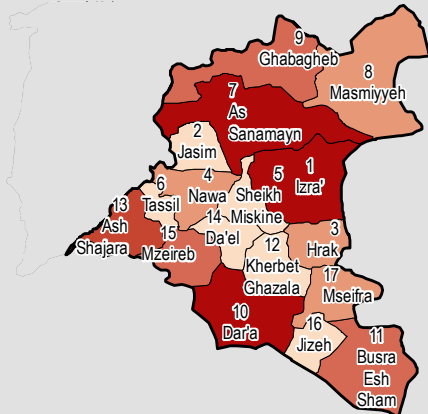
Most common source of electricity [¹CL: 3/3]



Most neighbourhoods relied on the network as their main electricity source. Fuel shortages were reported exclusively in those neighbourhoods that were reportedly using generators as their main source of electricity. These included Yarmouk, Jober, Tadamon, Al Assali and Al Qadam.



Coverage map

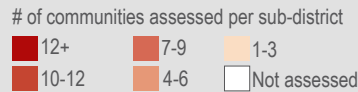


Context

Dar'a governorate hosts an estimated 320,773 IDPs and 574,601 people in need of assistance (OCHA). Many of the IDPs originate from elsewhere within the governorate.¹

Coverage

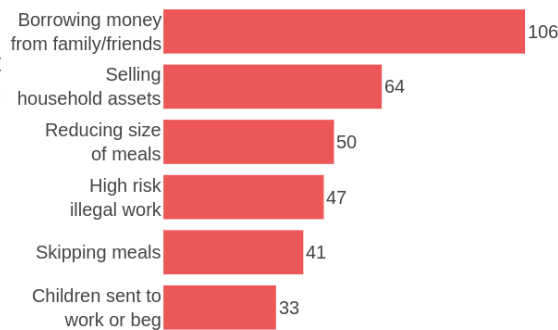
Communities assessed: 126/141
 Sub-districts assessed: 17/17



Livelihoods

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

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

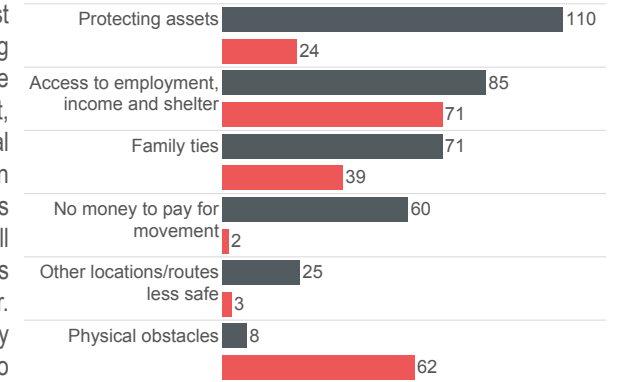


communities reported

Displacement

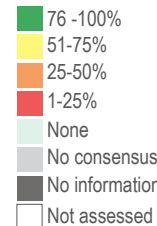
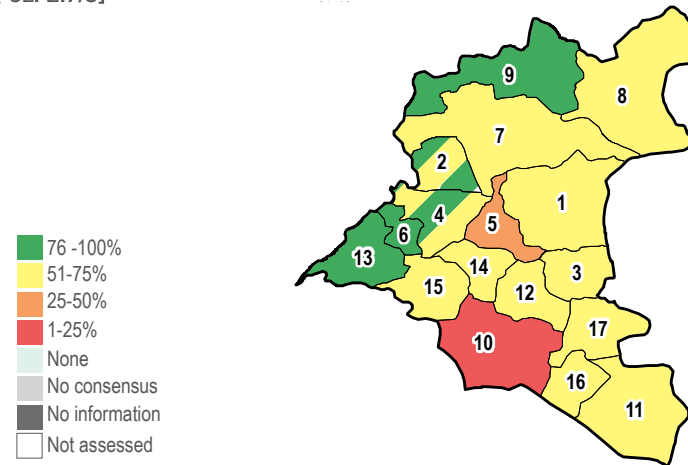
None of the pre-conflict populations were reportedly left in Wrad,³ while in most other communities 76-100% of the pre-conflict population remained. The most commonly reported reasons for staying in the communities of origin were the protection of assets, access to employment, income and shelter, and family ties. Physical obstacles to movement were reported in eight communities. Where information was available, IDPs were reportedly present in all communities, while twenty-six communities reported new IDP arrivals during October. The main reported reasons for IDPs to stay at their present location were access to employment, income and shelter, physical obstacles to movement and family ties.

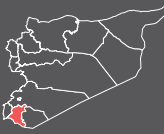
Most common reasons for staying: IDPs vs host population [²CL: 2.8/3]



■ Host population ■ IDPs # of communities reported

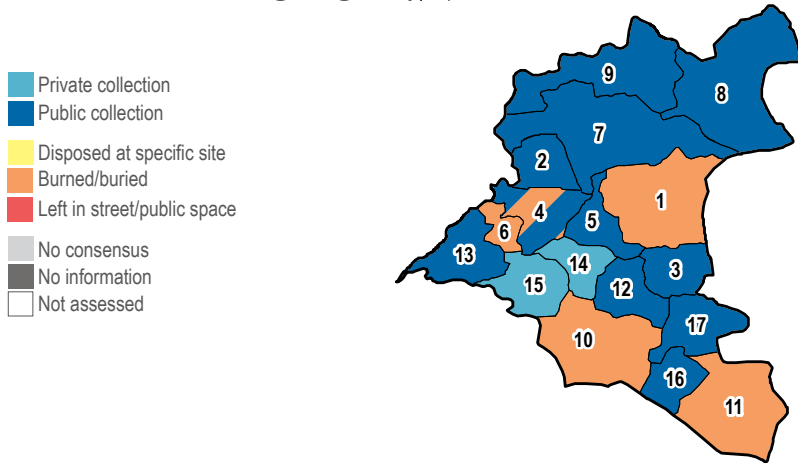
Most commonly reported % of original population remaining per sub-district (excluding IDPs) [²CL: 2.7/3]





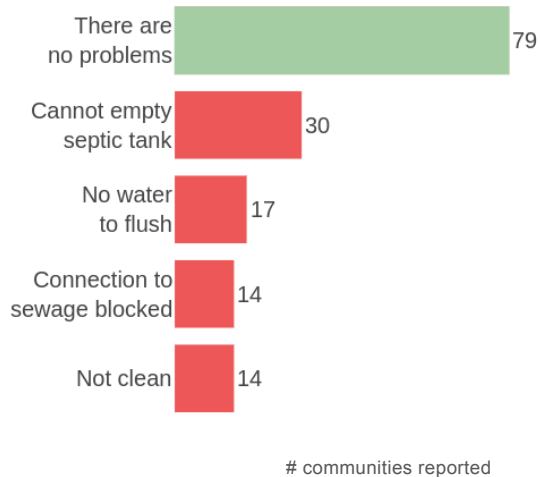
WASH

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

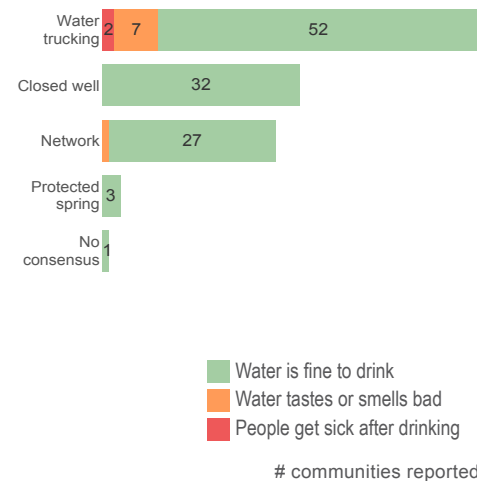


In October, assessed communities mainly relied on water trucking and closed wells as their main sources of drinking water. A vast majority of communities also reported that water was perceived as fine to drink, while two communities reported that water made people sick; the latter were neighbourhoods within Dar'a City. A majority of communities reported no issues with latrines, while the most commonly reported problems in other communities were the inability to empty septic tanks and the lack of water to flush.

Problems with latrines [¹CL: 3/3]

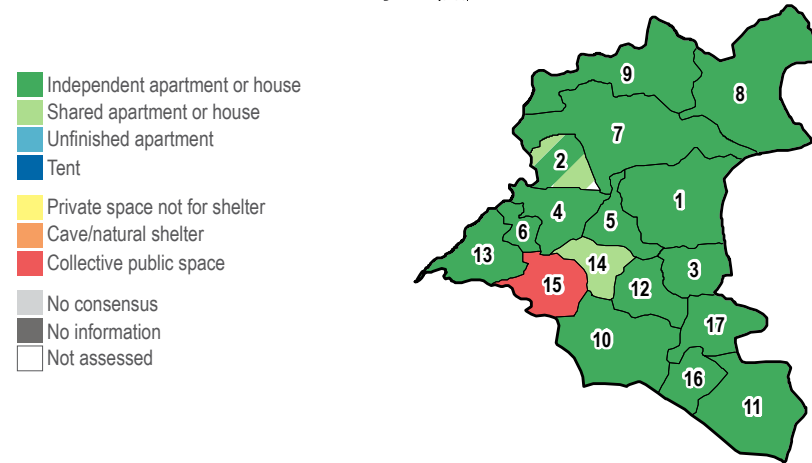


Most common drinking water source and status [¹CL: 3/3]



Shelter

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

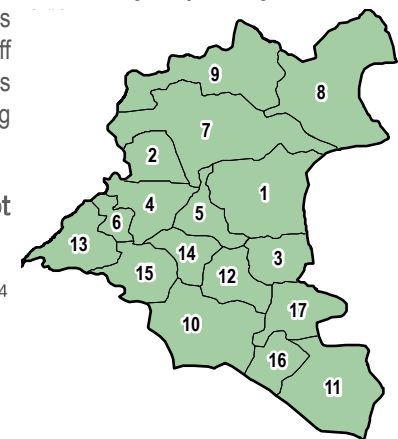
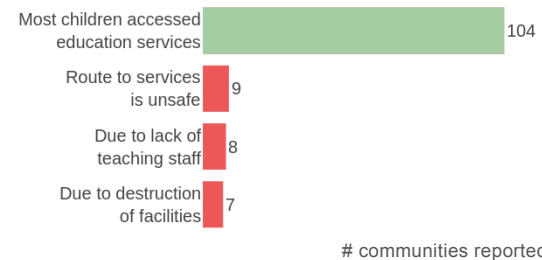


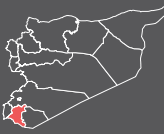
The average reported rent price² in the governorate (5813 SYP) was lower than the average rent paid across the country (7832 SYP). The lowest rent prices per room were reported in Maariya (1750 SYP), the highest in Nawa (14500 SYP).

Education

A majority of communities reported that most children accessed education during October. Safety concerns over travelling to school facilities, lack of teaching staff and destruction of facilities were common barriers to children accessing education in the remaining communities.

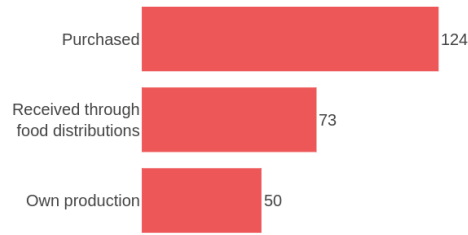
Most common reasons why children did not attend school [¹CL: 2.8/3]





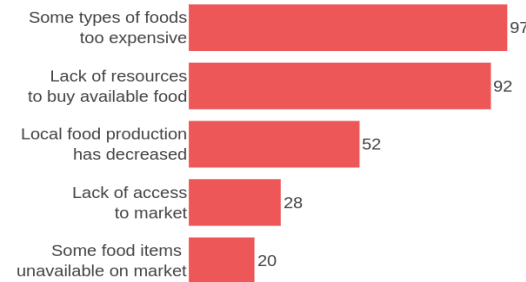
Food Security

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



communities reported

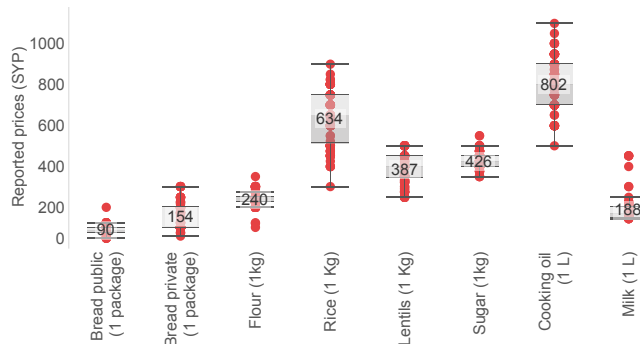
Challenges to accessing food [¹CL: 3/3]



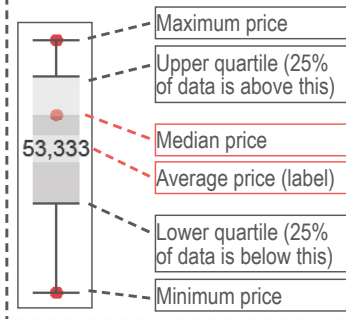
communities reported

In October, a majority of communities reportedly purchased their food from markets, received it through food distributions or produced it. The main reported barriers to accessing food were the high prices of some food items and the lack of resources to buy available food. A decrease in local food production was also reportedly a common issue.

Prices of food items² [¹CL: 2.5/3]

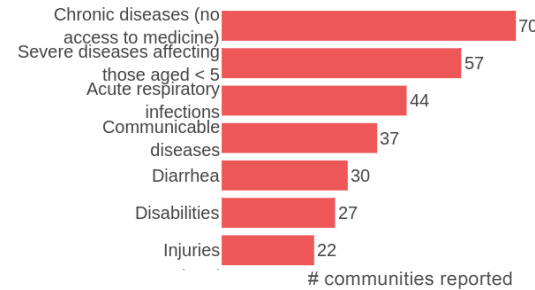


How to read a box plot



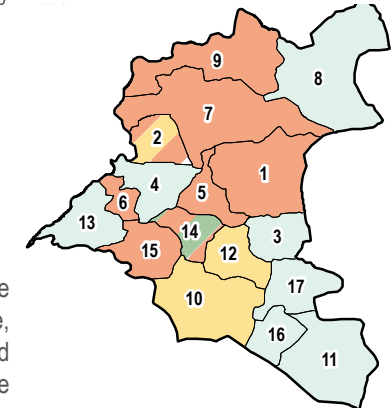
Health

Reported health problems [¹CL: 2.1/3]



communities reported

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

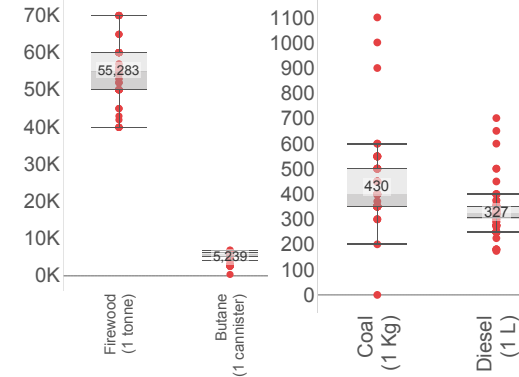


- Primary health care facility
- Hospital
- At home with midwife
- At home without midwife
- No women left in the area
- No consensus
- No information
- Not assessed

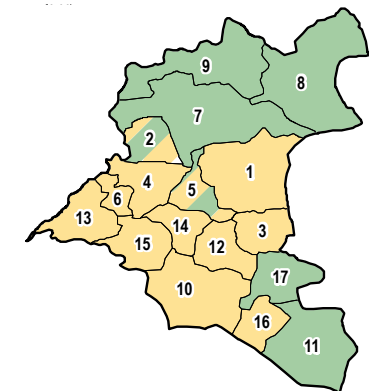
The most commonly reported health concerns were chronic disease and lack of access to medicine, followed by severe diseases affecting children aged less than five. Malnutrition was reported in three of the communities assessed. Major barriers to accessing health services were the absence of facilities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

NFIs

Prices of fuel sources² [¹CL: 2.1/3]

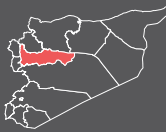


Most common source of electricity [¹CL: 3/3]

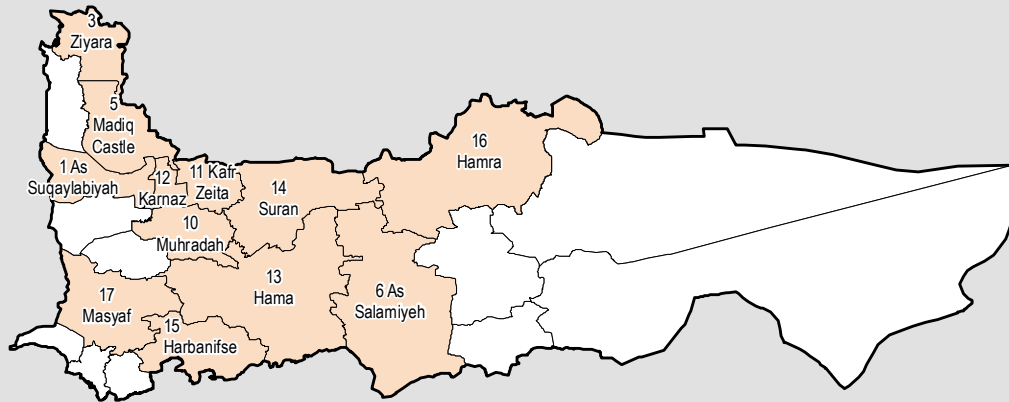


- Main network
- Generator
- No electricity source
- No consensus
- No information
- Not assessed

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



Coverage map

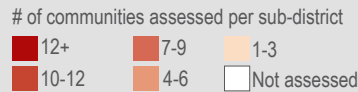


Context

Hama governorate hosts 500,801 IDPs and 1,052,578 hama people in need of assistance.¹

Coverage

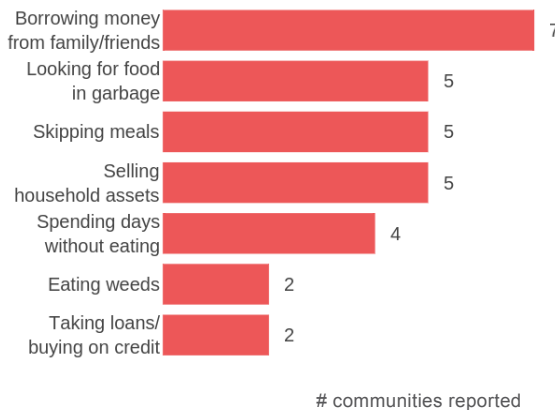
Communities assessed: 20/494
 Sub-districts assessed: 12/22



Livelihoods

During October, a majority of communities reported borrowing money from family and friends as a coping strategy to mitigate the lack of financial resources. This was followed by looking for food in garbage, skipping meals and selling household assets. Extreme food-based strategies such as spending days without eating or eating weeds were reported in Aqrab, Berdoneh, Talaf, Anbura and Kawkab, as was the case in September.

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



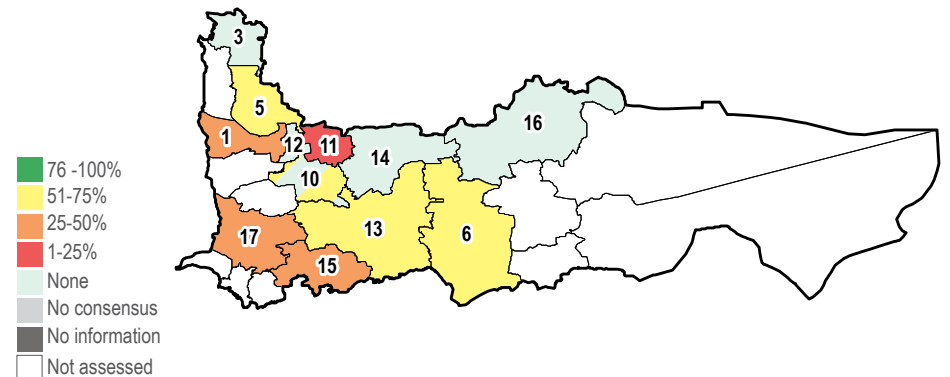
Displacement

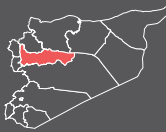
None of the pre-conflict populations were left in almost one third of the communities assessed,³ and only less than half of the population were left in another third of communities. Pre-conflict populations predominantly remained in order to protect their assets, and due to a lack of money to pay for travel, while physical obstacles to movement were reported in four communities. Where information was available, IDPs were present in two of the communities assessed, while no information was available on new IDP arrivals during October. Their main reasons why IDPs remained in their host communities were reportedly protection of assets and physical obstacles.

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



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

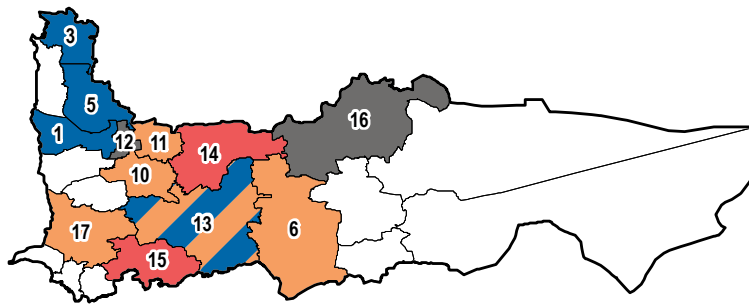




WASH

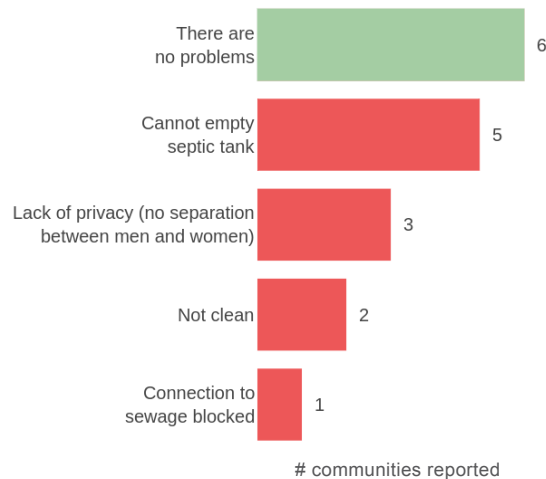
Most common form of garbage disposal [¹CL: 3/3]

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

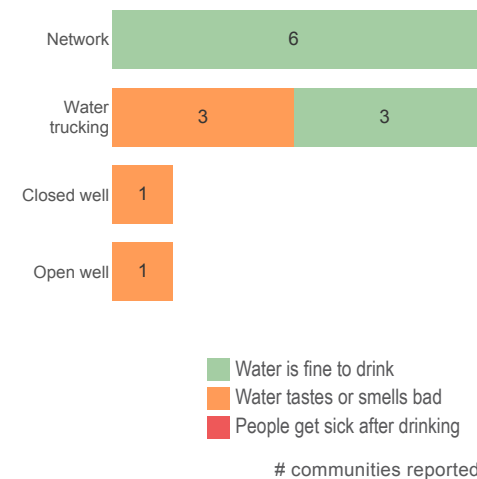


The water network and trucking were reportedly the main sources of drinking water in the communities assessed during October. Drinking water reportedly smelled or tasted bad in five communities, and decreased availability of safe water compared to September was reported in six communities. There were no problems with latrines in most of the communities where information was available, while the main reported issue was the inability to empty septic tanks.

Problems with latrines [¹CL: 3/3]



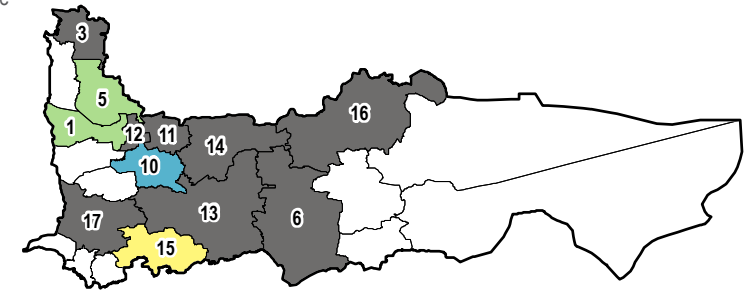
Most common drinking water source and status [¹CL: 3/3]



Shelter

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

- 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

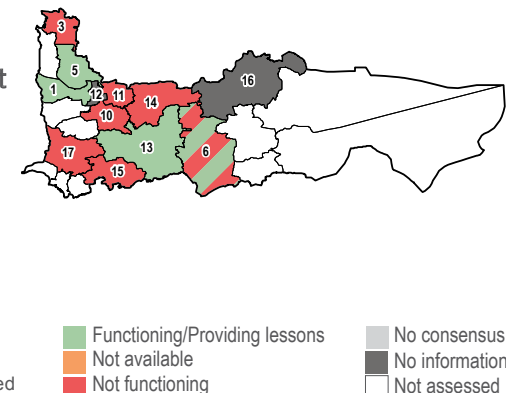


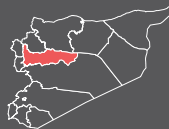
The average reported rent price² in the governorate (15000 SYP) was higher than the average rent paid across the country (7832 SYP). The lowest rent prices per room were reported in Latmana (12500 SYP), the highest in Madiq Castle (17500 SYP).

Education

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

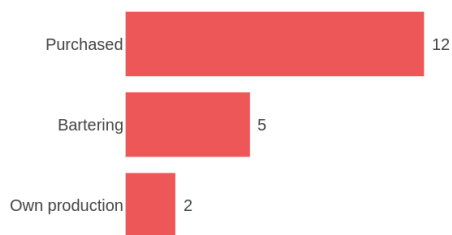
Most common reasons why children did not attend school [¹CL: 3/3]





Food Security

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



communities reported

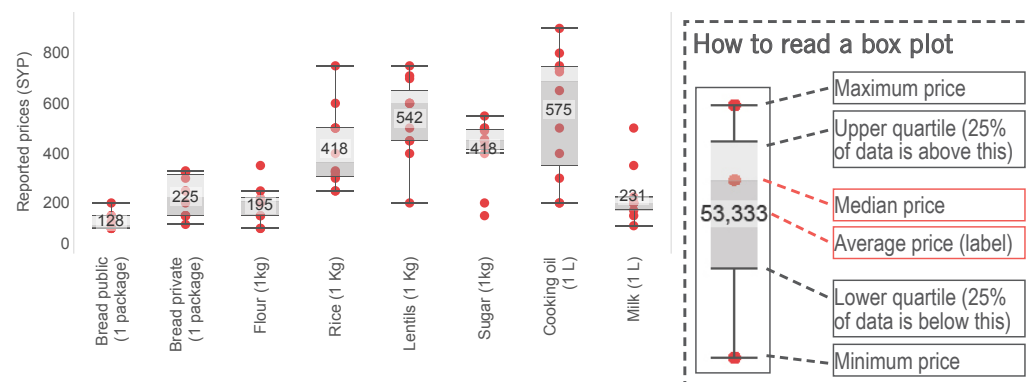
Challenges to accessing food [¹CL: 3/3]



communities reported

In October, most communities assessed reported purchasing their food or obtaining it through bartering. All communities except one reported experiencing barriers to accessing food, the most common of which were high prices of some food items, lack of access to markets and lack of resources to purchase available food.

Prices of food items² [¹CL: 2/3]



Health

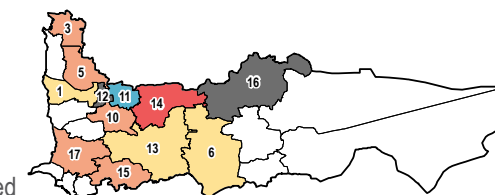
Reported health problems [¹CL: 2/3]



communities reported

As was the case in September, malnutrition, followed by acute respiratory infections and chronic disease, were reportedly common health concerns in Hama governorate. The absence of health facilities in the communities assessed and security concerns over travelling to the nearest services were the most commonly reported challenges to accessing care.

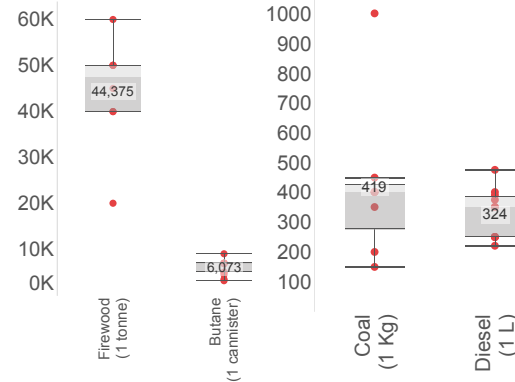
Most common place for women to give birth [¹CL: 2/3]



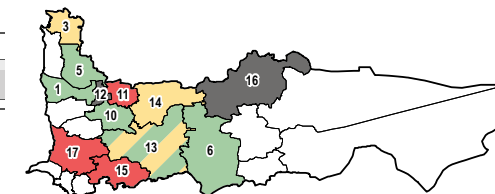
- Primary health care facility
- Hospital
- At home with midwife
- At home without midwife
- No women left in the area
- No consensus
- No information
- Not assessed

NFIs

Prices of fuel sources² [¹CL: 2/3]

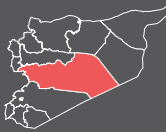


Most common source of electricity [¹CL: 3/3]

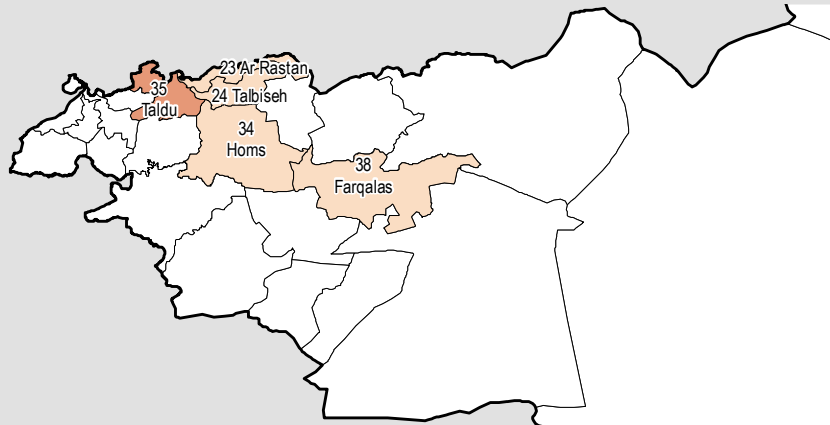


- Main network
- Generator
- No electricity source
- No consensus
- No information
- Not assessed

The main source of electricity in October for most communities was the main power network, while five communities, mostly within Harbanifse sub-district, reported having no access to electricity. Fuel shortages were reportedly experienced in all communities assessed.



Coverage map

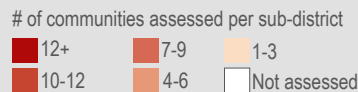


Context

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

Coverage

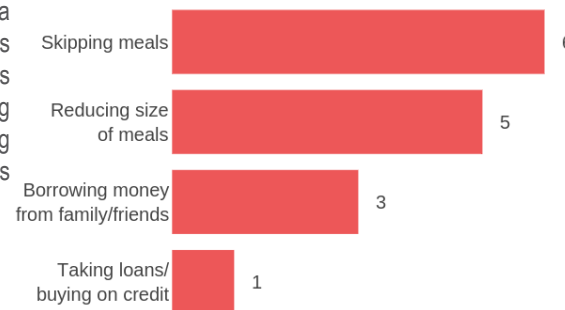
Communities assessed: 10/454
 Sub-districts assessed: 5/23



Livelihoods

Skipping and reducing size of meals were reportedly common strategies to cope with a lack of resources in a majority of communities assessed. Unlike during September, no KIs reported the use of extreme food-based coping strategies such as spending days without eating and eating weeds in any of the communities assessed.

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



communities reported

Displacement

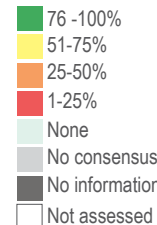
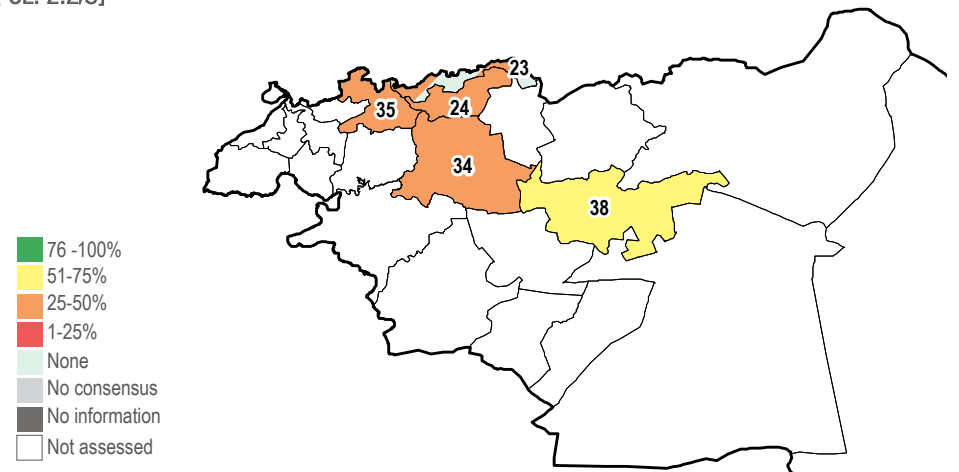
A majority of assessed communities reported that less than 50% of their pre-conflict populations remained in October, while none of the pre-conflict population was left in Kisein.³ Pre-conflict populations overwhelmingly stayed in their communities of origin due to a lack of money to travel and in order to protect their assets. IDPs lived in half of the communities assessed, and no information was available on new IDP arrivals during October. IDPs mostly remained in their host communities because of access to employment, income and shelter or because of family ties.

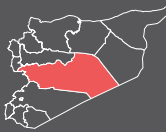
Most common reasons for staying: IDPs vs host population [²CL: 2.6/3]



■ Host population ■ IDPs # of communities reported

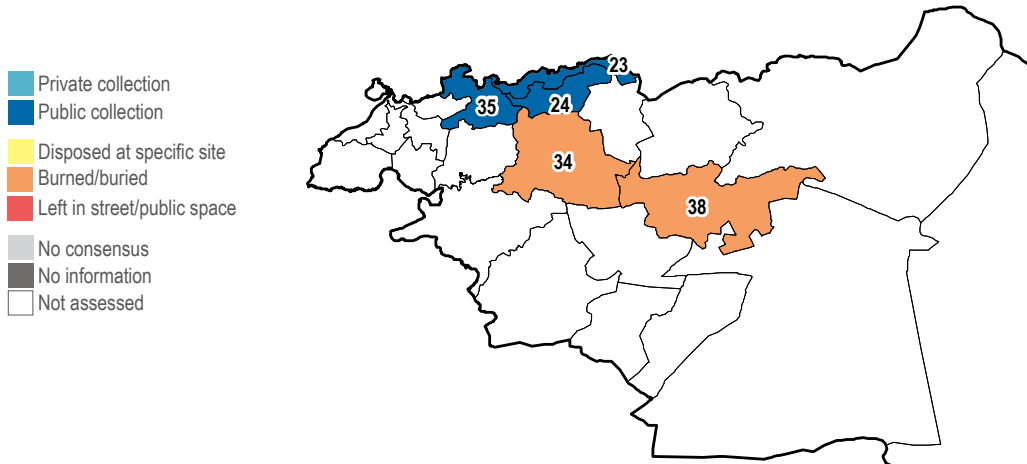
Most commonly reported % of original population remaining per sub-district (excluding IDPs) [²CL: 2.2/3]





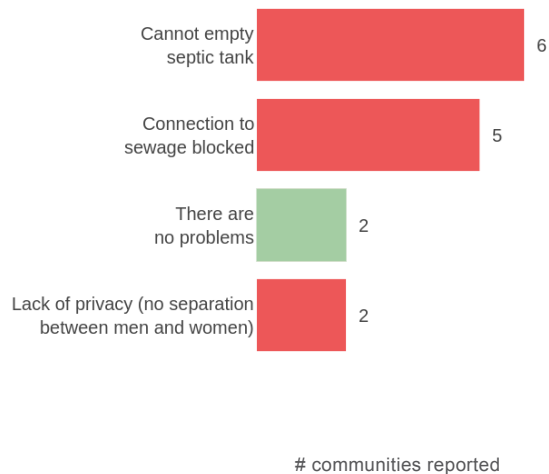
WASH

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

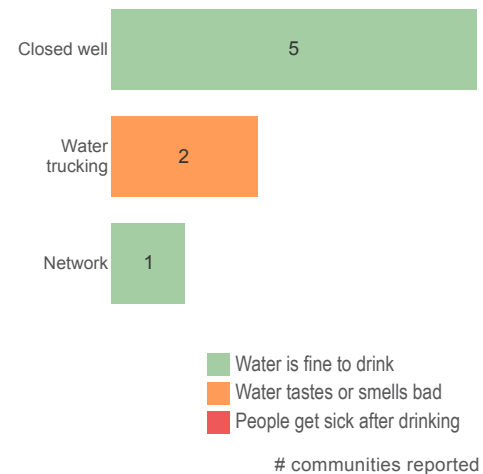


Where information was available, most communities reported relying on closed wells as their main source of drinking water, with water being considered fine to drink in all communities except Samalil and Burj Qaei, as was the case in September. There were no reported changes in volumes of available safe drinking water in most communities assessed, compared to September. Problems with latrines were reported in all communities except Farqalas and Jobber.

Problems with latrines [¹CL: 3/3]

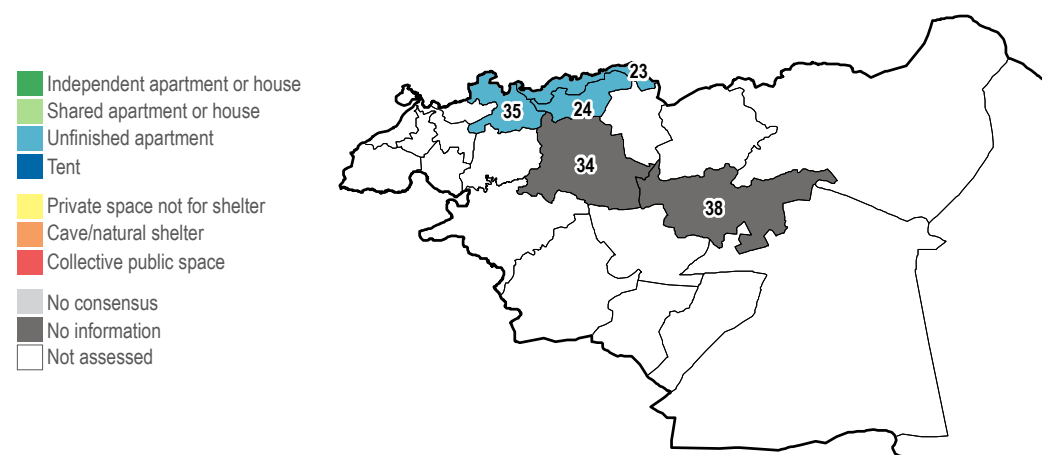


Most common drinking water source and status [¹CL: 3/3]



Shelter

Most common shelter lived in by IDPs [¹CL: 2.4/3]

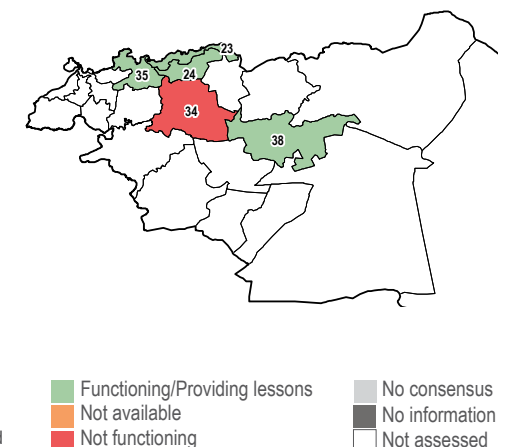
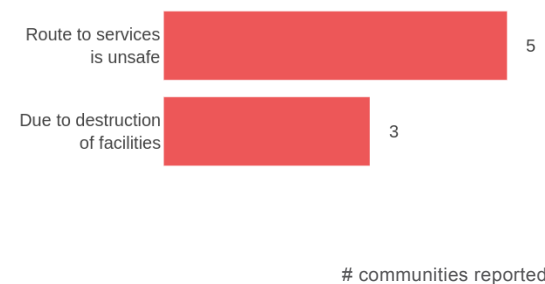


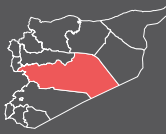
The average reported rent price² in the governorate could not be calculated due to a lack of information in most of the communities assessed.

Education

Primary school facilities were reportedly functioning in six communities. Unavailable of primary schools [¹CL: 3/3] in six communities. Unsafe routes to services and destruction of facilities were reported as the main barriers to children accessing education.

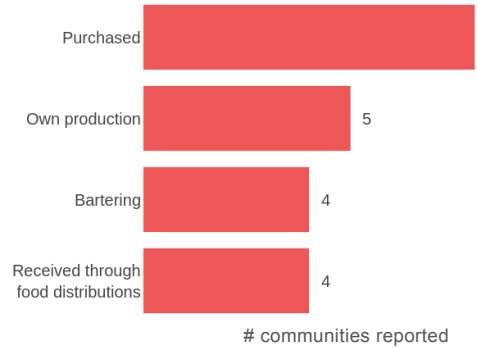
Most common reasons why children did not attend school [¹CL: 2.7/3]



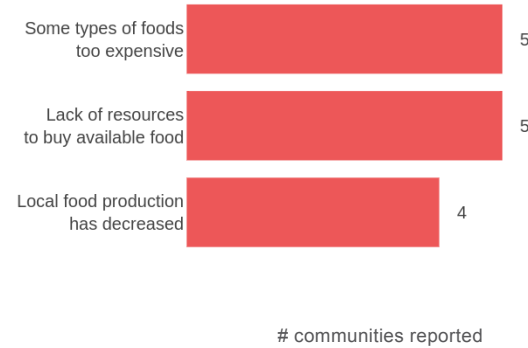


Food Security

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

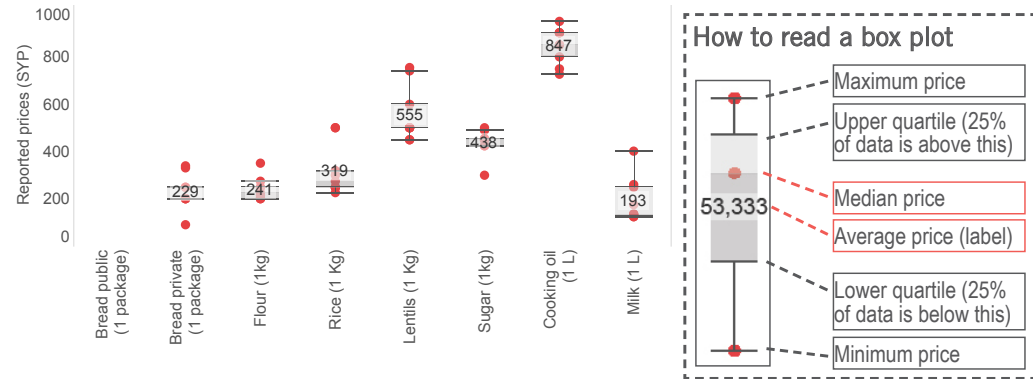


Challenges to accessing food [¹CL: 3/3]



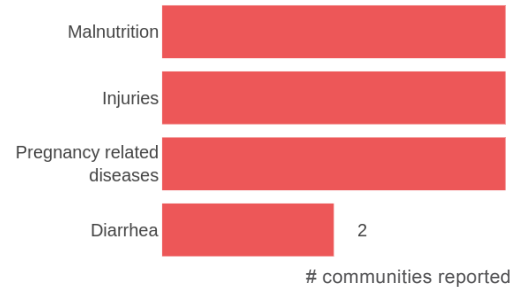
In October, food was mostly purchased or produced. Challenges to accessing food were reported in all communities assessed, with the most common issues being the high prices of some food items and the lack of resources to buy available food. A decrease in local food production was also reportedly a common issue. Finally, bread from public bakeries was reportedly unavailable in all communities assessed.

Prices of food items² [¹CL: 2.6/3]

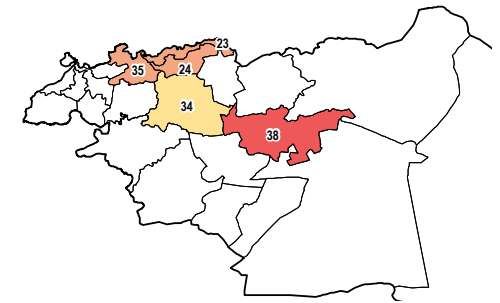


Health

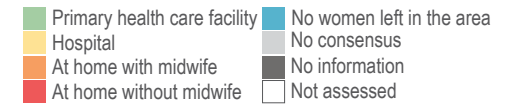
Reported health problems [¹CL: 2/3]



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

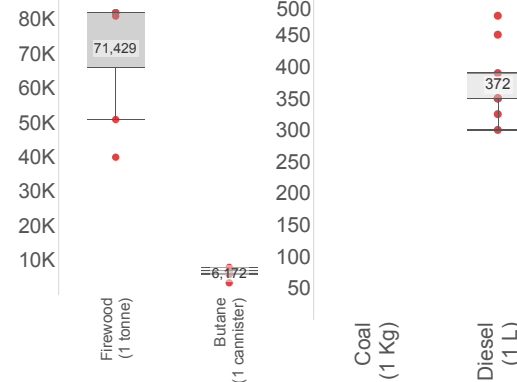


Malnutrition, injuries and pregnancy-related disease were the most commonly reported health concerns across assessed communities in October. Malnutrition remained a prevalent issue in Burj Qaei, Jober, Farqalas and Samalil. Physical disabilities and security concerns were reported as predominant barriers to accessing healthcare services.

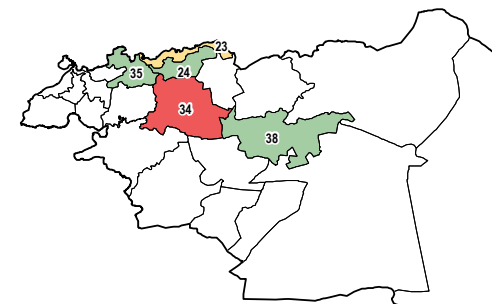


NFIs

Prices of fuel sources² [¹CL: 2.3/3]

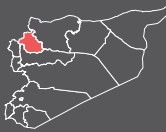


Most common source of electricity [¹CL: 3/3]

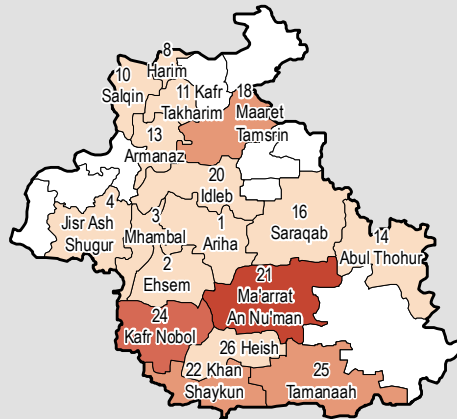


The power network was reportedly the main source of electricity in most communities assessed during October. No electricity was reportedly available in Samalil, Burj Qaei and Jober. Fuel shortages were reportedly experienced across all communities assessed.





Coverage map

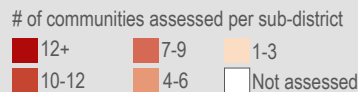


Context

Idleb governorate hosts an estimated 704,511 IDPs and 1,224,773 people in need of assistance. Many IDPs originate from elsewhere within the governorate. Humanitarian access remains a challenge in the southern and southwestern parts of the governorate.¹

Coverage

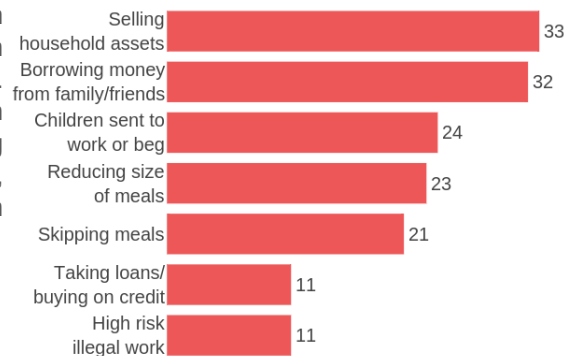
Communities assessed: 59/462
Sub-districts assessed: 17/26



Livelihoods

In October, as was the case in September, selling household assets and borrowing money from family and friends remained the most common strategies to cope with a lack of resources. Extreme food-based coping strategies such as spending days without eating and eating weeds were reported respectively in Kawkabeh, Bshendlaya – Rashadiya and Bab Ellah, and in Shorlin and Joseph.

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

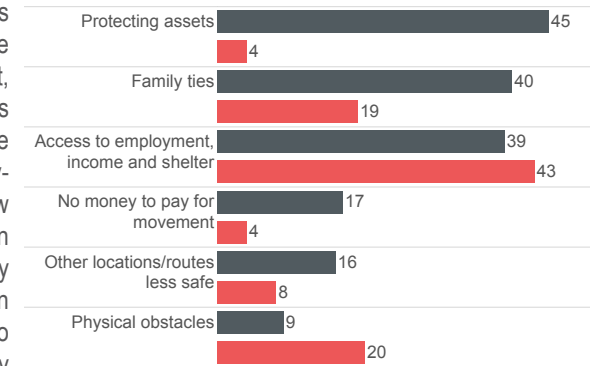


of communities reported

Displacement

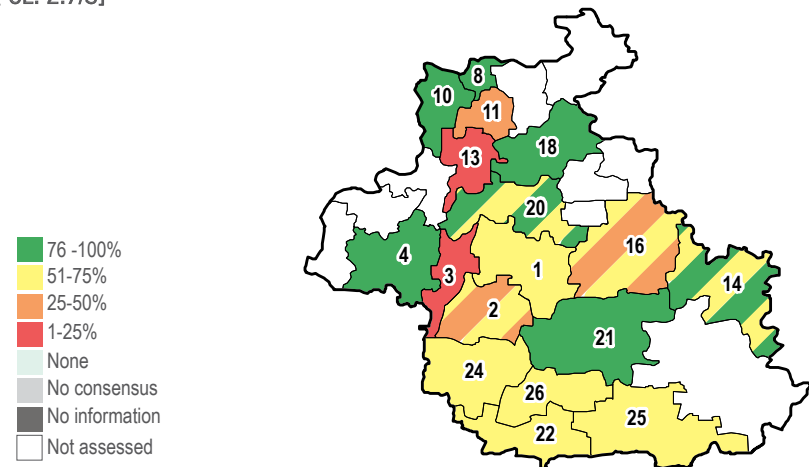
In October, most communities reported that more than 50% of pre-conflict populations were left. Pre-conflict populations overwhelmingly stayed in their communities of origin in order to protect assets, because of family ties and access to employment, income and shelter. Physical obstacles to movement were reported in nine communities. IDPs were reported in forty-three assessed communities, and new arrivals during October were reported in thirty-one communities. The most commonly reported reasons for IDPs to remain in their host communities were access to employment, income and shelter and family ties. Physical obstacles to movement were reportedly a concern for IDPs in twenty communities.

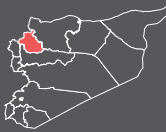
Most common reasons for staying: IDPs vs host population [²CL: 2.7/3]



■ Host population ■ IDPs # of communities reported

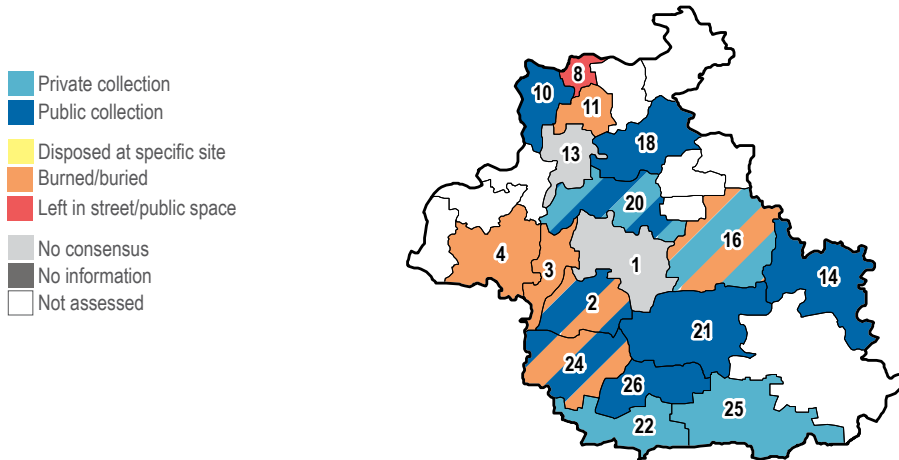
Most commonly reported % of original population remaining per sub-district (excluding IDPs) [²CL: 2.7/3]





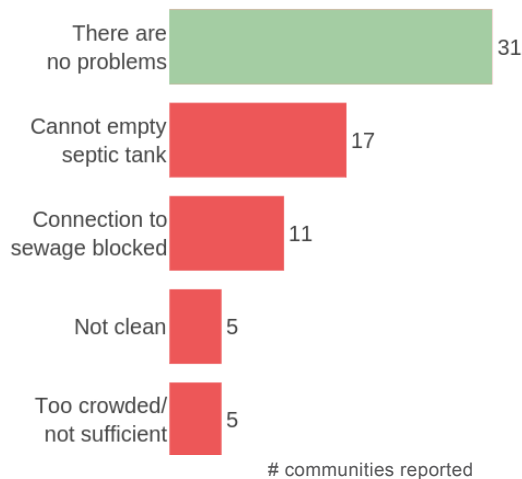
WASH

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

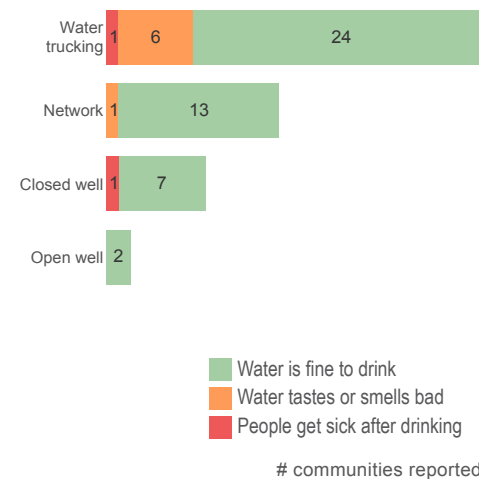


Water trucking was reportedly the main source of drinking water in the communities assessed, and mostly water was fine to drink across all reported water sources. However, in Orm Eljoz and Milis water reportedly made people sick, as was the case in September. Twenty communities reported that less water was available in October when compared to September. Most communities reported no problems with latrines, while the main issue reported in other communities was the inability to empty septic tanks.

Problems with latrines [¹CL: 3/3]

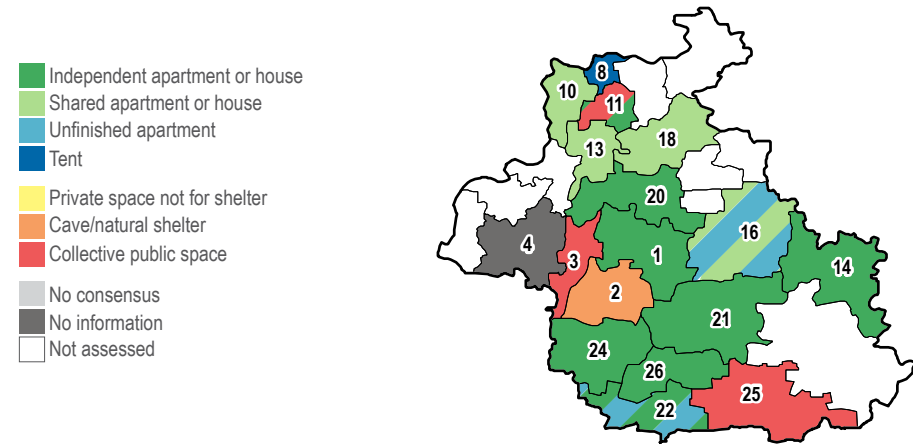


Most common drinking water source and status [¹CL: 3/3]



Shelter

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

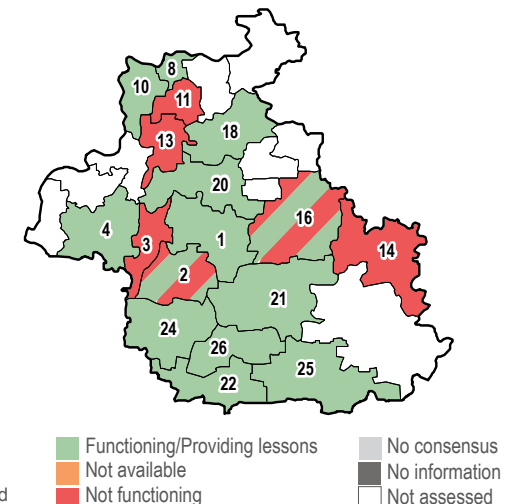
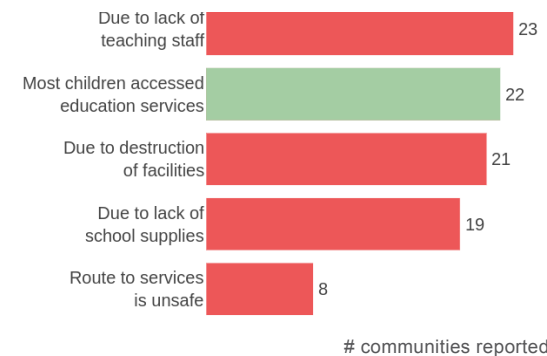


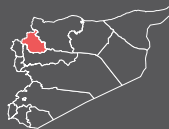
The average reported rent price² in the governorate (4704 SYP) was lower than the average rent paid across the country (7832 SYP). The lowest rent prices per room were reported in Um Jalal (950 SYP), the highest in Tal Sultan (17500 SYP).

Education

Primary schools were reportedly not functioning in Availability of primary schools [¹CL: 3/3] October in fourteen communities; this was mostly due to a lack of teaching staff and destruction of facilities.

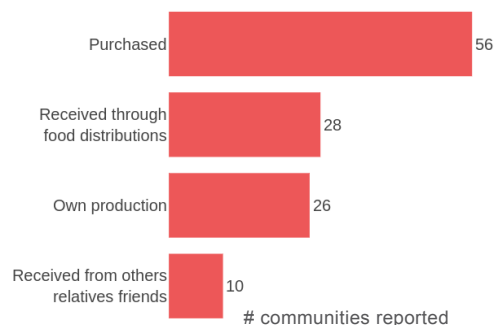
Most common reasons why children did not attend school [¹CL: 2.4/3]



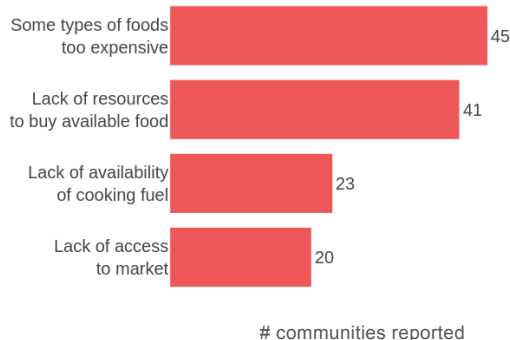


Food Security

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

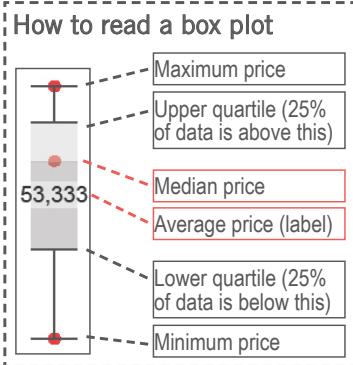
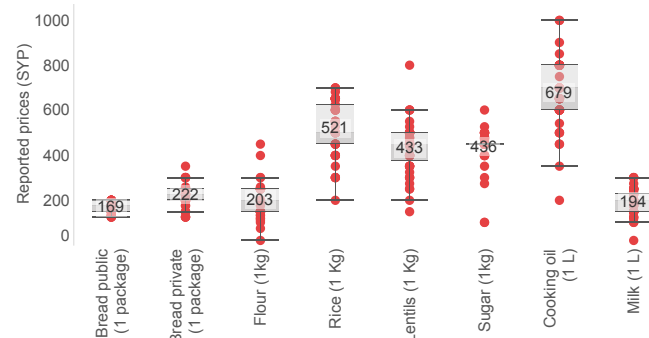


Challenges to accessing food [¹CL: 3/3]



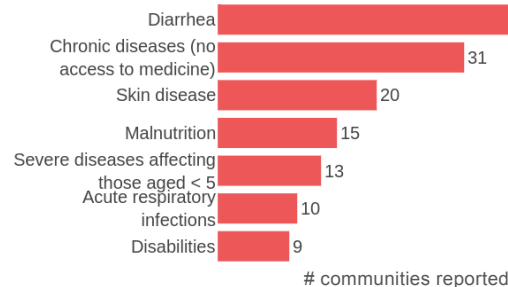
During October food was mostly purchased or received through food distributions. Challenges to obtaining food were reported in all communities assessed. Common issues included, as was the case in September, the high prices of some food items and a lack of financial resources to buy available food.

Prices of food items² [¹CL: 2.7/3]

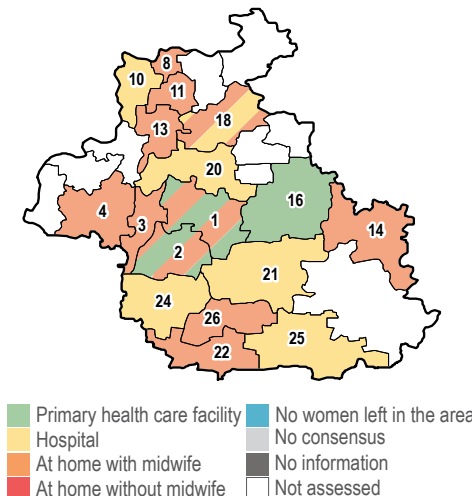


Health

Reported health problems [¹CL: 2/3]



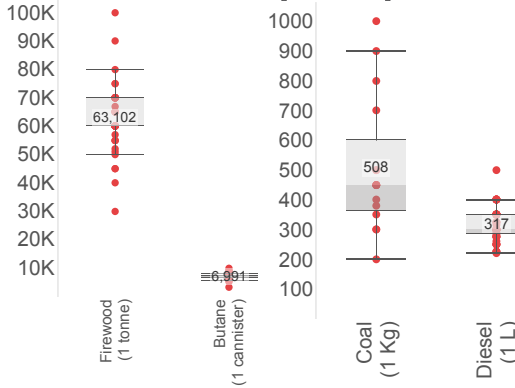
Most common place for women to give birth [¹CL: 1.6/3]



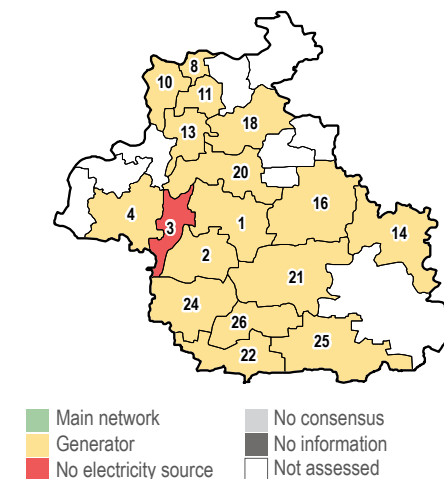
Diarrhea, chronic disease and skin disease were common reported health issues in October. Malnutrition was reported in fifteen communities assessed, across four sub-districts. Lack of health facilities and security concerns regarding transportation were common barriers to accessing care, as was the case in September.

NFIs

Prices of fuel sources² [¹CL: 2.2/3]



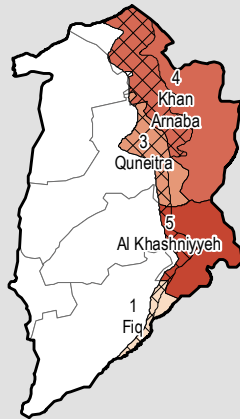
Most common source of electricity [¹CL: 3/3]



Generators were reported as the main source of electricity in all of the communities assessed, with the exception of Hiyalin, Orm Eljoz and Northern Laj where no electricity source was available. More than half of the communities assessed reported suffering from fuel shortages.



Coverage map

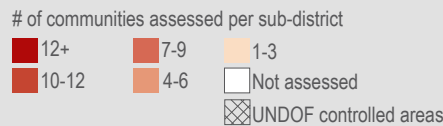


Context

Quneitra governorate hosts an estimated 38,700 IDPs and 65,266 people in need of assistance. Many IDPs originate from Dar'a governorate.¹

Coverage

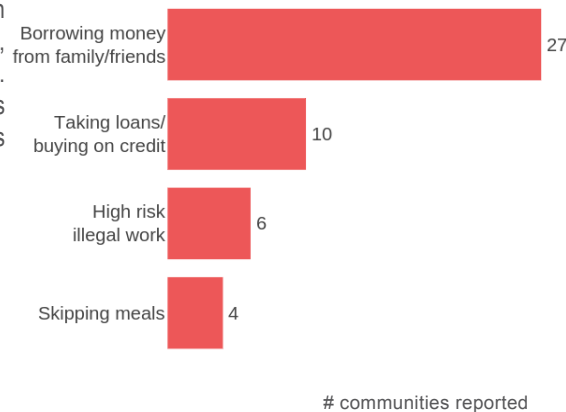
Communities assessed: 28/39
 Sub-districts assessed: 4/4 accessible



Livelihoods

In October, borrowing money from family and friends was reported as the most common strategy to cope with a lack of resources, followed by taking loans or buying on credit. Negative food-based coping strategies such as skipping meals or reducing the size of meals were reported in five communities.

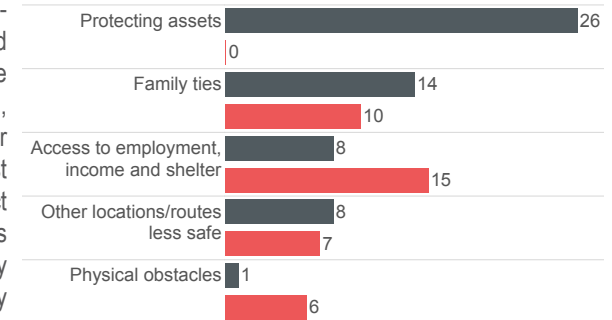
Most common coping strategies [²CL: 2.8/3]



Displacement

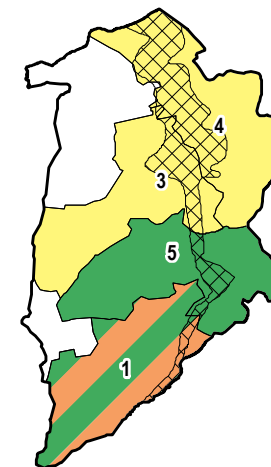
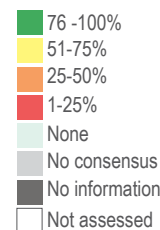
In October, more than half of the pre-conflict population reportedly remained in most communities. Eleven communities reported that their remaining populations were 76-100% women; all except one were located in Al-Khashniyyeh sub-district. IDPs were reportedly living in twenty-one communities, and new arrivals during the month of October were reported in two communities. The most commonly reported reasons for pre-conflict populations to remain in their communities of origin were assets protection and family ties; IDPs reportedly chose to stay mostly because of access to employment, income and shelter, and because of family ties.

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



■ Host population ■ IDPs # of communities reported

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

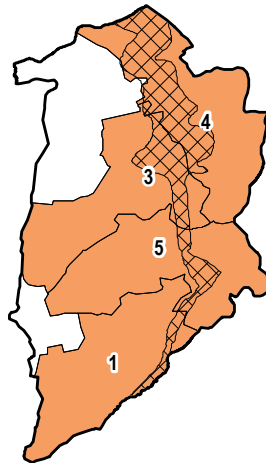




WASH

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

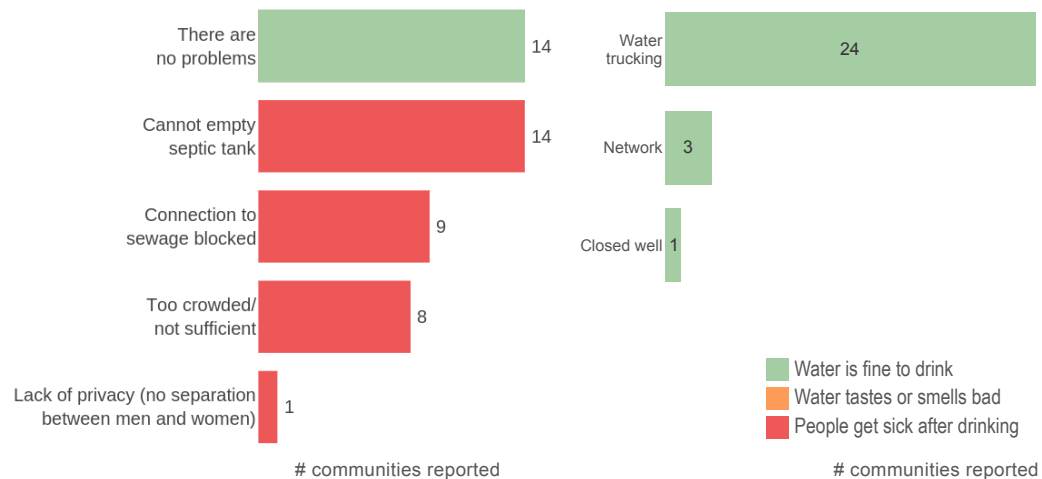
- Private collection
- Public collection
- Disposed at specific site
- Burned/buried
- Left in street/public space
- No consensus
- No information
- Not assessed



All communities except four reportedly relied on water trucking as their main source of drinking water. Where information was available, all communities reported that water was perceived as fine to drink; however, seventeen communities reported a worsening in the available volumes of safe drinking water compared to September. The most commonly reported issues with latrines were the inability to empty septic tanks and the blockage of sewage connection.

Problems with latrines [¹CL: 3/3]

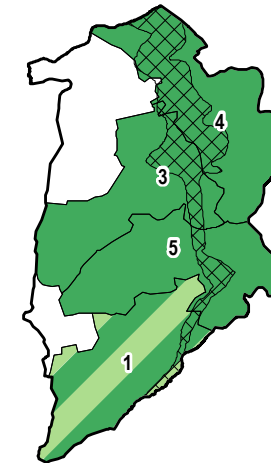
Most common drinking water source and status [¹CL: 3/3]



Shelter

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

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



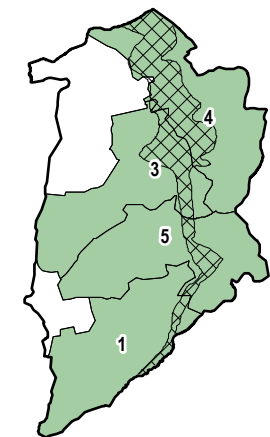
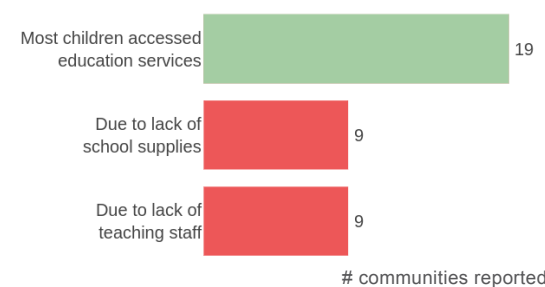
The average reported rent price² in the governorate (4150 SYP) was lower than the average rent paid across the country (7832 SYP). The lowest rent prices per room were reported in Sweisa (1250 SYP), the highest in Kom Elwisseh - Marj Barghut (13000 SYP).

Education

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

Primary school facilities were reportedly functioning in most of the communities assessed in October. The main reported barriers for children were a lack of school supplies and a lack of teaching staff; a majority of communities reported that most children accessed education.

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

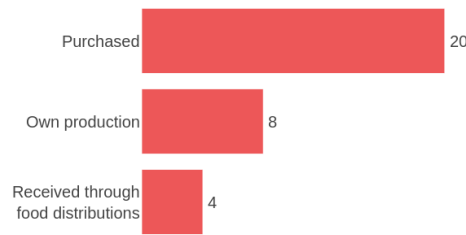


- Functioning/Providing lessons
- Not available
- Not functioning
- No consensus
- No information
- Not assessed



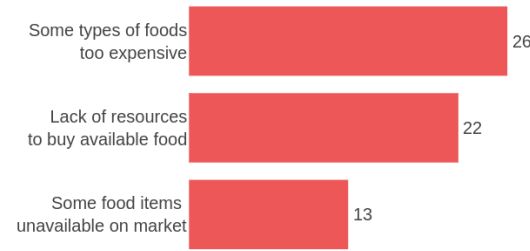
Food Security

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



communities reported

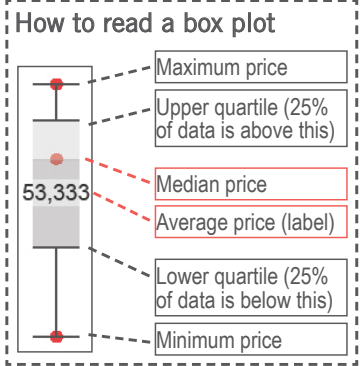
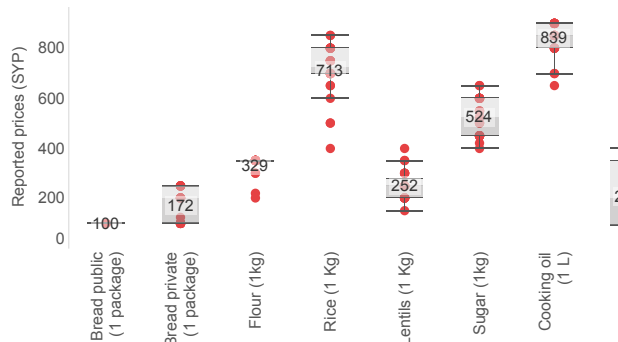
Challenges to accessing food [¹CL: 3/3]



communities reported

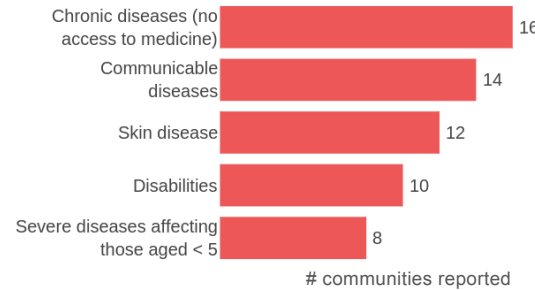
Food was commonly purchased or produced across a majority of communities. High prices of some food items and a lack of financial resources to buy available food were reportedly common barriers to accessing food in other communities, as was the case in September.

Prices of food items² [¹CL: 2.7/3]



Health

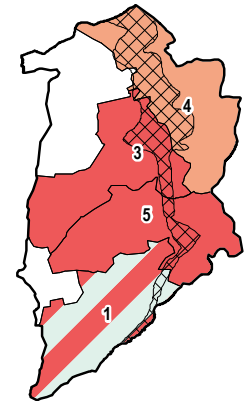
Reported health problems [¹CL: 2/3]



communities reported

Chronic disease and communicable disease were highly prevalent health concerns among assessed communities, followed by skin disease and disabilities. Barriers to accessing healthcare were reported in most of the communities assessed, with a lack of health facilities and security concerns over travelling to the nearest services being the most commonly reported issues.

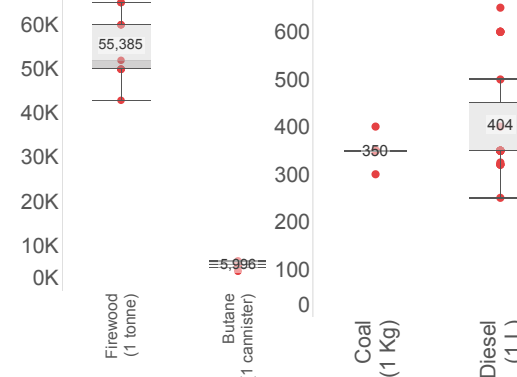
Most common place for women to give birth [¹CL: 1.4/3]



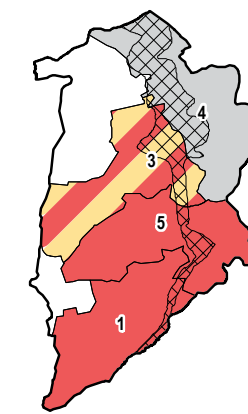
■ Primary health care facility
■ Hospital
■ At home with midwife
■ At home without midwife
■ No women left in the area
■ No consensus
■ No information
■ Not assessed

NFIs

Prices of fuel sources² [¹CL: 2.1/3]

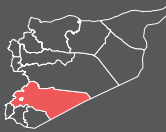


Most common source of electricity [¹CL: 3/3]

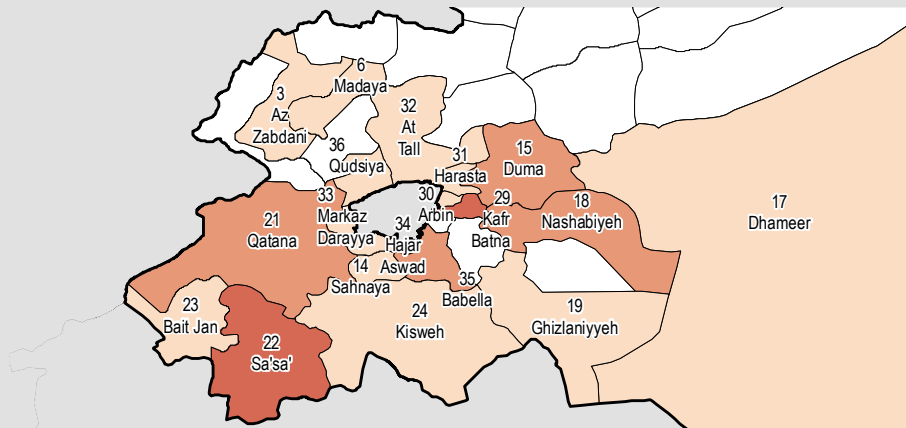


■ Main network
■ Generator
■ No electricity source
■ No consensus
■ No information
■ Not assessed

No electricity source was reportedly available in nineteen communities, most of which within Al-Khashniyyeh sub-district; generators were the most common source of electricity in the remaining communities. Fuel shortages during October were reported in eighteen communities.



Coverage map



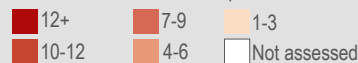
Context

Rural Damascus governorate hosts an estimated 1,269,202 IDPs and 2,147,167 people in need of assistance. Many IDPs originate from neighbouring governorates.¹

Coverage

Communities assessed: 54/232
Sub-districts assessed: 19/36

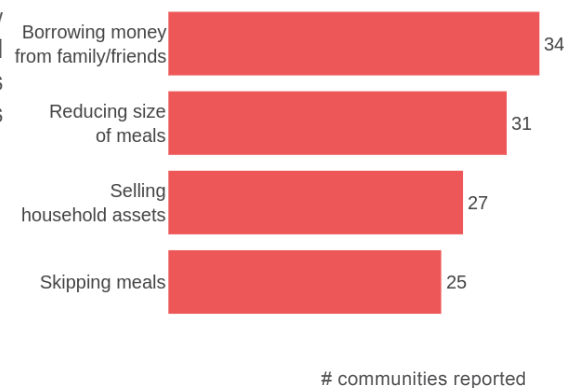
of communities assessed per sub-district



Livelihoods

In October, the most common strategy for coping with a lack of resources was reportedly borrowing money from family and friends, followed by reducing the size of meals and selling household assets. Extreme food based coping strategies were not reported in any of the communities assessed.

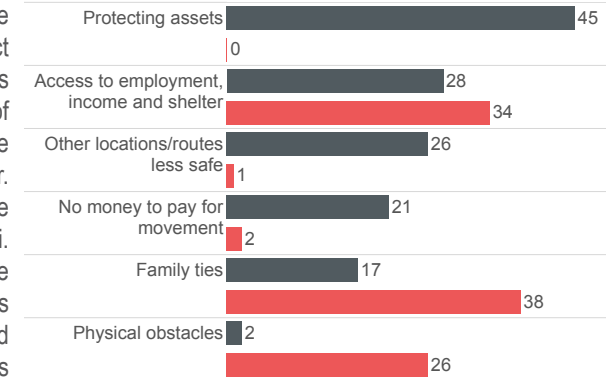
Most common coping strategies [²CL: 2.7/3]



Displacement

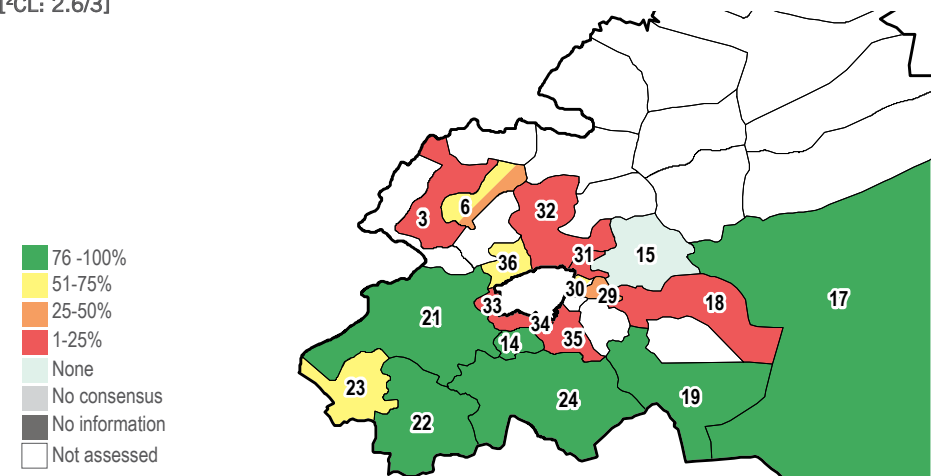
No pre-conflict populations were reportedly left in Rihan and Hosh Nasri,³ while less than 50% of pre-conflict populations remained in half of the communities assessed. The most common reasons for pre-conflict populations to remain in their communities of origin were reportedly the protection of assets and access to employment, income and shelter, as was the case in September. Physical barriers to movement were reported in Khan Elshih and Az Zabdani. IDPs were reportedly present in most of the communities assessed and new arrivals during the month of October were reported in forty-six communities. Reportedly, IDPs stayed in their host communities mostly due to family ties and because of access to income, employment and shelter.

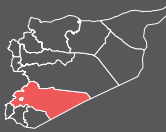
Most common reasons for staying: IDPs vs host population [²CL: 2.8/3]



■ Host population ■ IDPs # of communities reported

Most commonly reported % of original population remaining per sub-district (excluding IDPs) [²CL: 2.6/3]





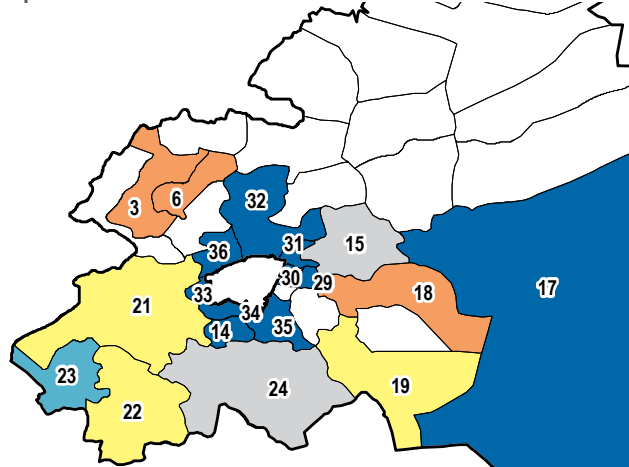
Humanitarian Situation Overview in Syria (HSOS) Rural Damascus Governorate

November 2016

WASH

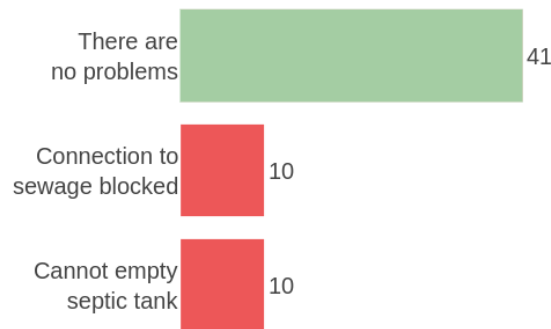
Most common form of garbage disposal [¹CL: 3/3]

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



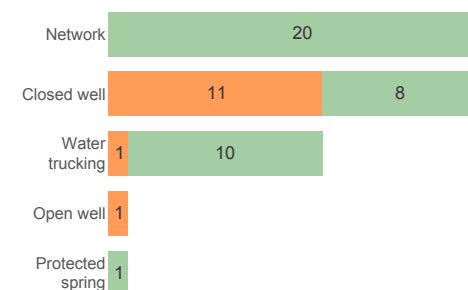
The water network and closed wells were reportedly the main sources of drinking water in a majority of communities. More than half of the communities relying on closed wells as their main water source reported that water tasted or smelled bad, as was the case in September. The volumes of available safe drinking water reportedly remained the same in almost all communities when compared to the month of September. A majority of communities reported experiencing no issues with latrines.

Problems with latrines [¹CL: 3/3]



communities reported

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



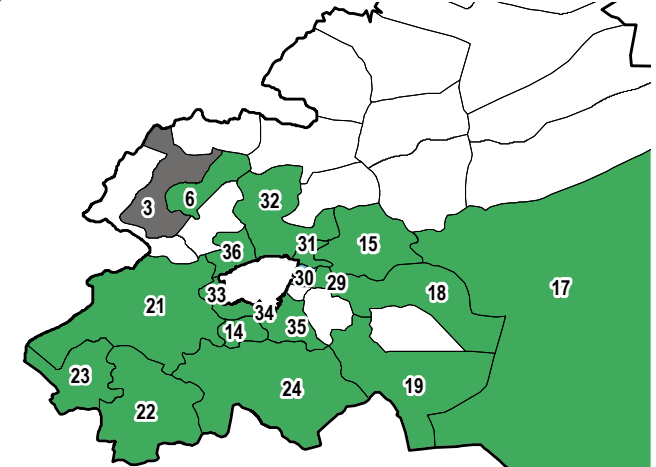
- Water is fine to drink
- Water tastes or smells bad
- People get sick after drinking

communities reported

Shelter

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

- 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

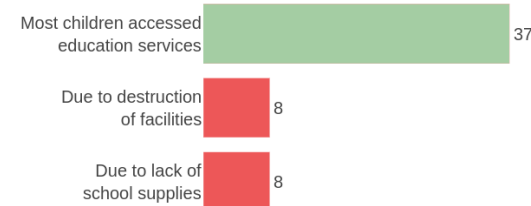


The average reported rent price² in the governorate (3697 SYP) was lower than the average rent paid across the country (7832 SYP). The lowest rent prices per room were reported in Kafr Batna (1150 SYP), the highest in Sayyeda Zeinab (20000 SYP).

Education

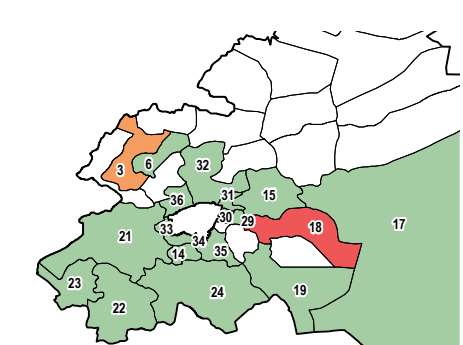
As was the case in September, a majority of communities reported that most children accessed education during October. The main barriers to accessing education in other communities were reportedly the destruction of facilities and a lack of school supplies.

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

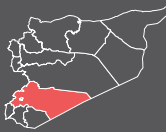


communities reported

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



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

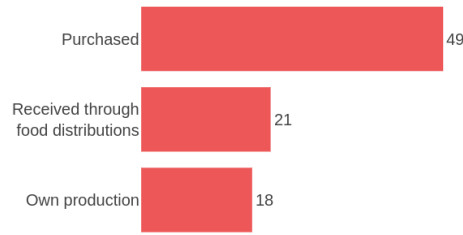


Humanitarian Situation Overview in Syria (HSOS) Rural Damascus Governorate

November 2016

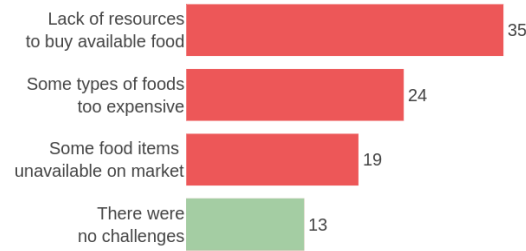
Food Security

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



communities reported

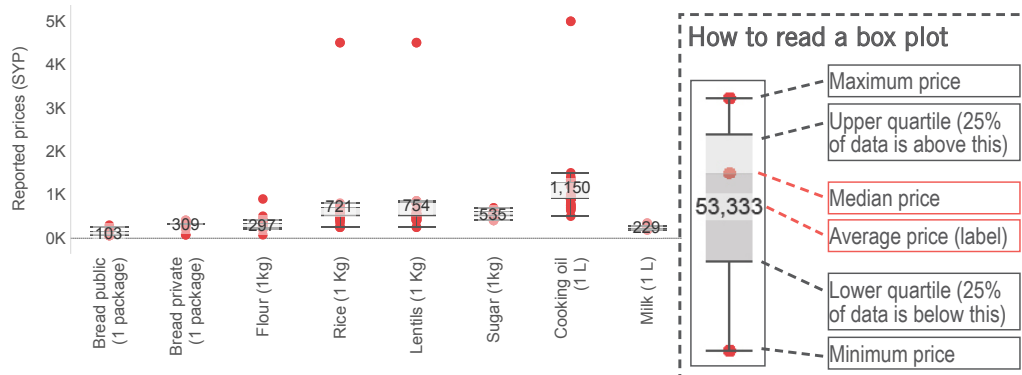
Challenges to accessing food [¹CL: 3/3]



communities reported

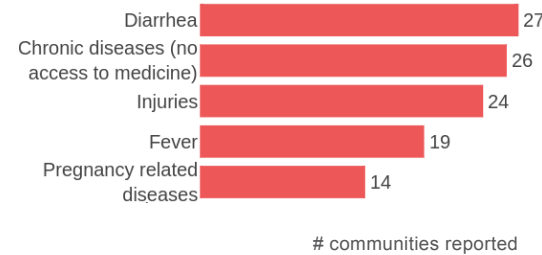
Food was most commonly purchased, and was received through food distributions in twenty-one communities during October. Thirteen communities reported experiencing no challenges to accessing food; the most common barriers reported in other communities included a lack of financial resources to buy available food and the high prices or unavailability of some food items on markets.

Prices of food items² [¹CL: 2.6/3]



Health

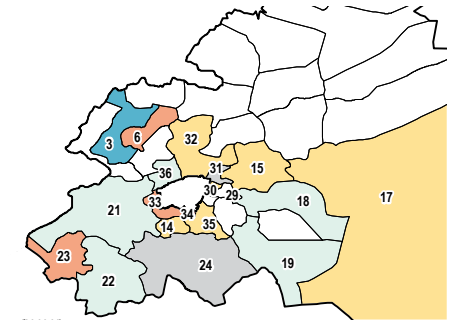
Reported health problems [¹CL: 2/3]



communities reported

The most common health concern reported in October was diarrhea, followed by chronic disease and injuries. Malnutrition was reported in Madaya and Bqine. Most communities reportedly experienced difficulties in accessing healthcare, mostly due to security concerns travelling to or staying in health facilities.

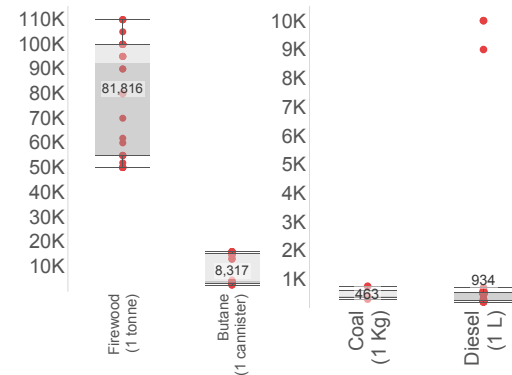
Most common place for women to give birth [¹CL: 2.2/3]



- 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

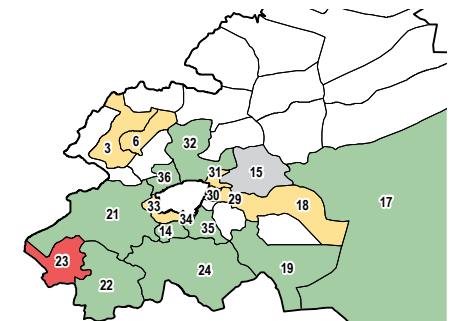
NFIs

Prices of fuel sources² [¹CL: 2/3]



No electricity source was reportedly available in Bait Jan and Shafuniyeh, while 50% of the remaining communities used generators as their main source of electricity and another 50% mainly relied on the network. Thirty-four communities reported experiencing fuel shortages.

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



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