

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. Governorate factsheets present information at the community and sub-district levels for each of the governorates assessed. Sub-district factsheets present information at the community level for all assessed sub-districts within Al Hasakeh, Dar'a, Quneitra and Rural Damascus governorates, where geographical coverage is wider and more consistent.

These factsheets present selected indicators for the WASH, health, displacement, shelter, NFIs, livelihoods, food security and education sectors, covering a total of 456 communities across 101 sub-districts and 10 governorates in Syria. 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 areas assessed. For a full visualisation of all indicators collected, please see the SIMAWG Needs Identification Dynamic Reporting Tool, available here: <http://www.reach-info.org/syr/simawg/>

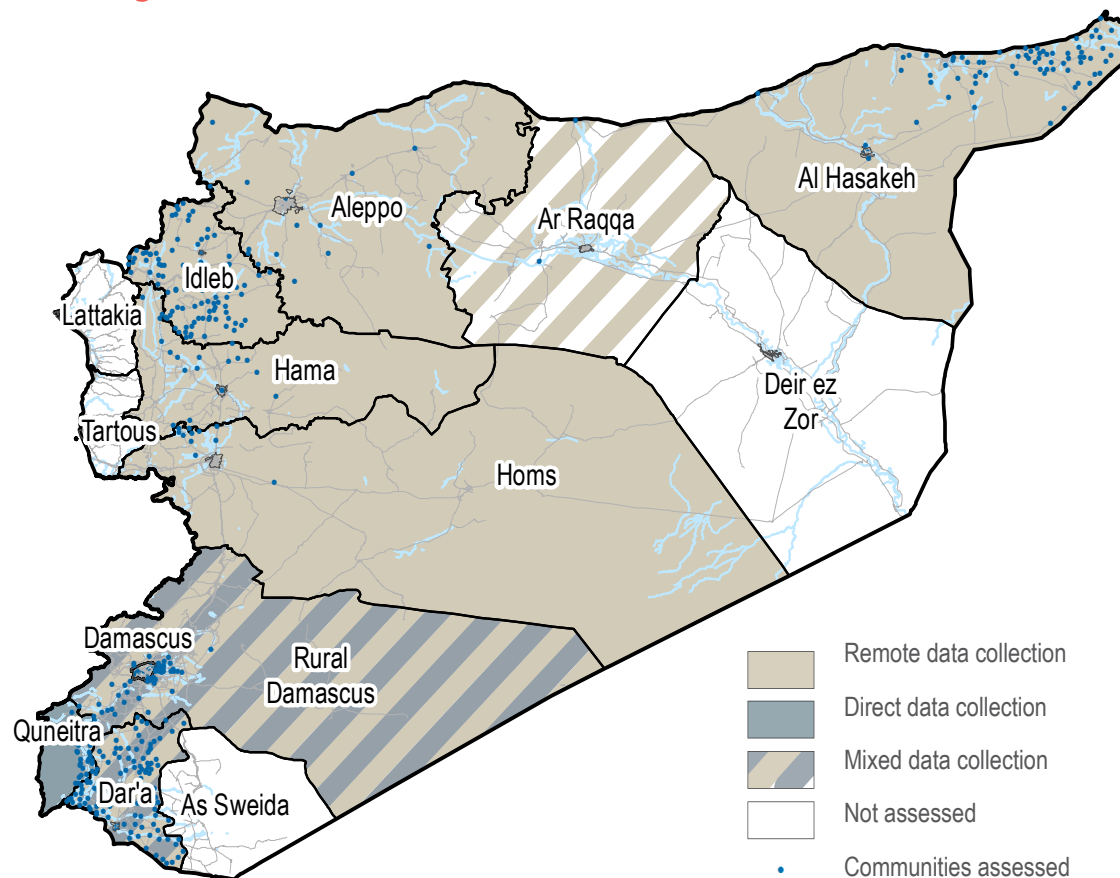
Methodology

These findings are based on data collected both directly (in Dar'a, Quneitra and Rural Damascus) and remotely 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 areas assessed.

For each question asked, confidence levels are assigned based on the KI'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

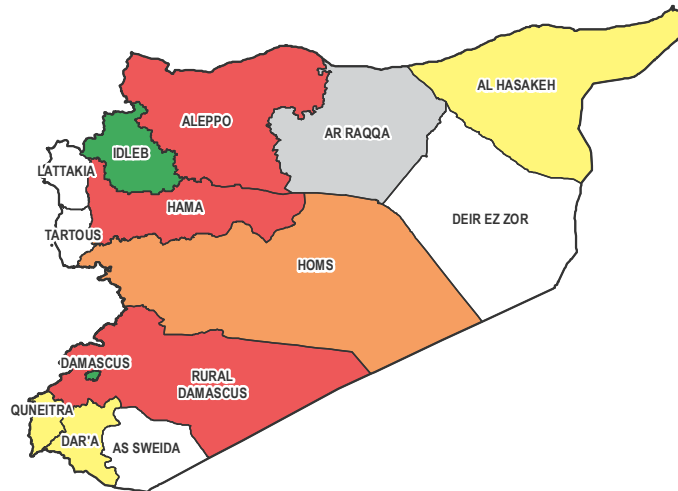
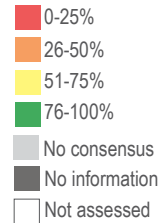


Overview

- In January, the situation across a number of sectors was comparatively worse in the governorates of Aleppo, Ar Raqqa, Hama and Homs.
- In particular, poor access to food markets was reportedly a common barrier to accessing food in all four governorates; further, no form of garbage collection was reportedly available in Aleppo, Ar Raqqa and Hama governorates, and reported issues accessing sanitation facilities were experienced across a majority of communities in Aleppo and Homs.
- Fuel shortages were experienced across Aleppo, Ar Raqqa, Hama and Homs governorates, with several fuel items reportedly unavailable on markets in Ar Raqqa and higher than average prices reported for assessed items in Homs; finally, a majority of communities in Ar Raqqa, Hama and Homs reported barriers to children accessing education.
- Poor quality of drinking water was reported across a majority of communities for the third consecutive month in Damascus in relation to the Wadi Burda crisis* and the infrastructural damage incurred by the pumping station feeding the governorate.

Displacement

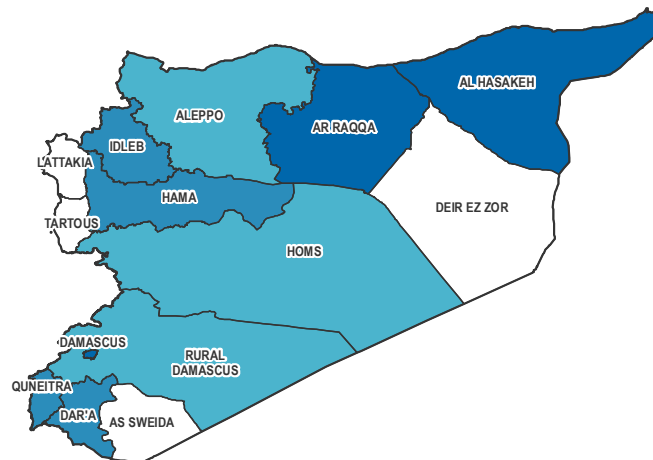
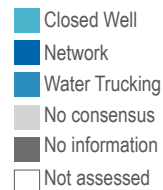
Most commonly reported proportion of original population remaining per governorate (excluding IDPs)



- Where no pre-conflict populations were left in assessed areas, this was most commonly due to escalation of conflict and loss of income.
- IDPs were present in a majority of communities assessed in Damascus, Dar'a, Idlib and Rural Damascus governorates.
- New IDP arrivals were most commonly reported in Dar'a and Idlib governorates.

WASH

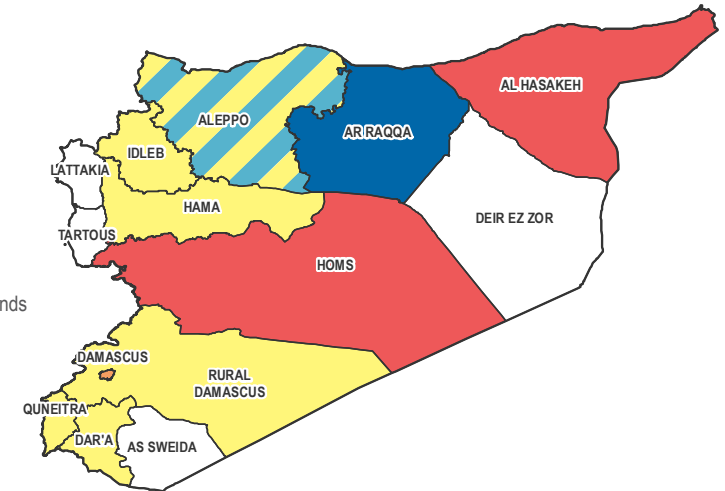
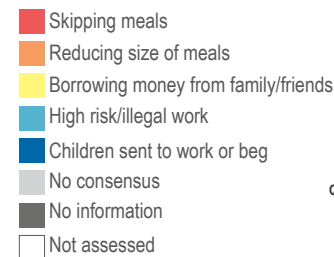
Most commonly reported drinking water source accessed in the previous month



- Drinking water was reportedly of poor quality in a majority of communities in Damascus governorate, in relation to the Wadi Burda crisis.
- Issues accessing sanitation facilities were reported in a majority of communities in Aleppo and Homs governorates.
- No form of garbage collection was reportedly available in a majority of communities in Aleppo, Ar Raqqa, Hama and Quneitra governorates.

Livelihoods

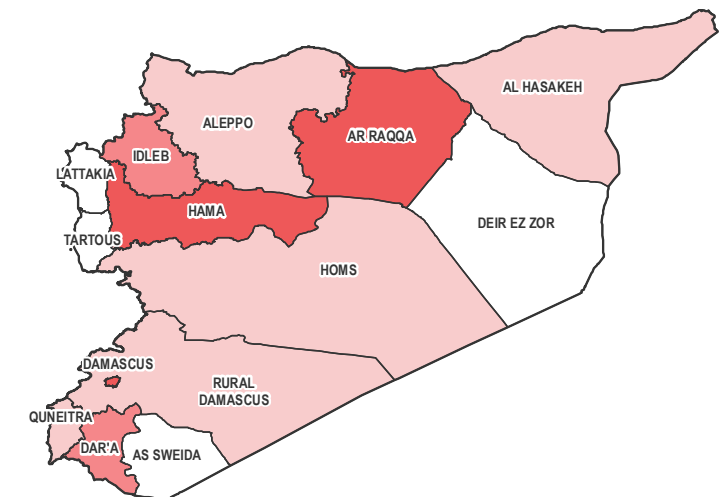
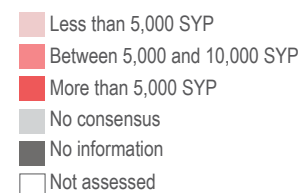
Most commonly reported coping strategy to deal with a lack of resources



- Food-based coping strategies were most commonly reported in Al Hasakeh, Damascus, Homs and Rural Damascus governorates.
- Remittances from outside of Syria, along with stable or unstable employment were the most commonly reported sources of income across most governorates, while high risk illegal work was prevalent in Aleppo governorate.

Shelter

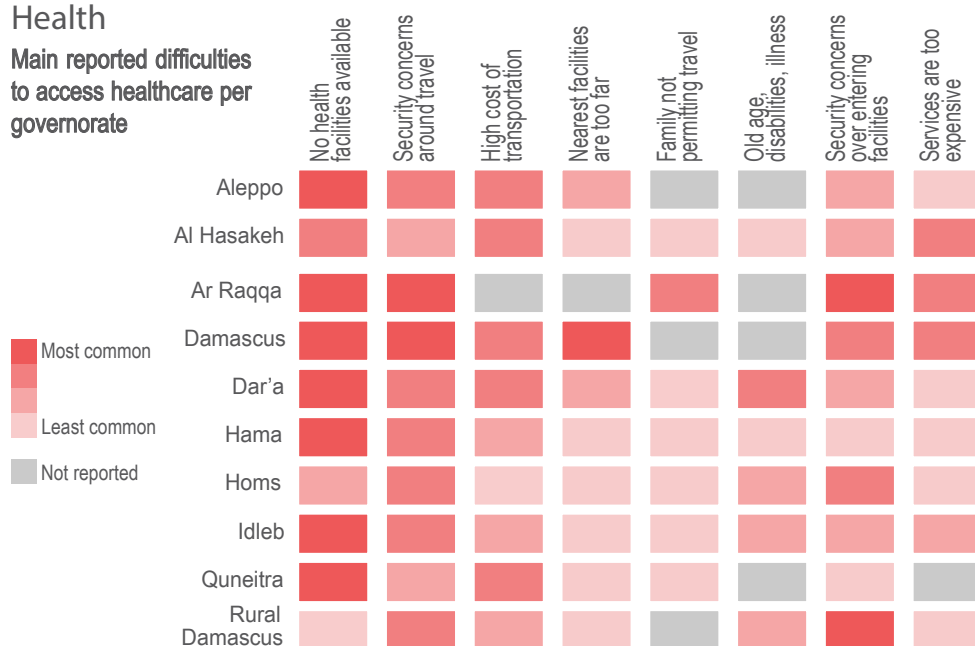
Average rent price of a single room per governorate



- Rent prices were highest, on average, in Ar Raqqa governorate.
- The shelter situation for IDPs was particularly poor in Aleppo and Damascus governorates; the most commonly reported types of IDP shelters in the two governorates were respectively collective public spaces and private spaces not for shelter.

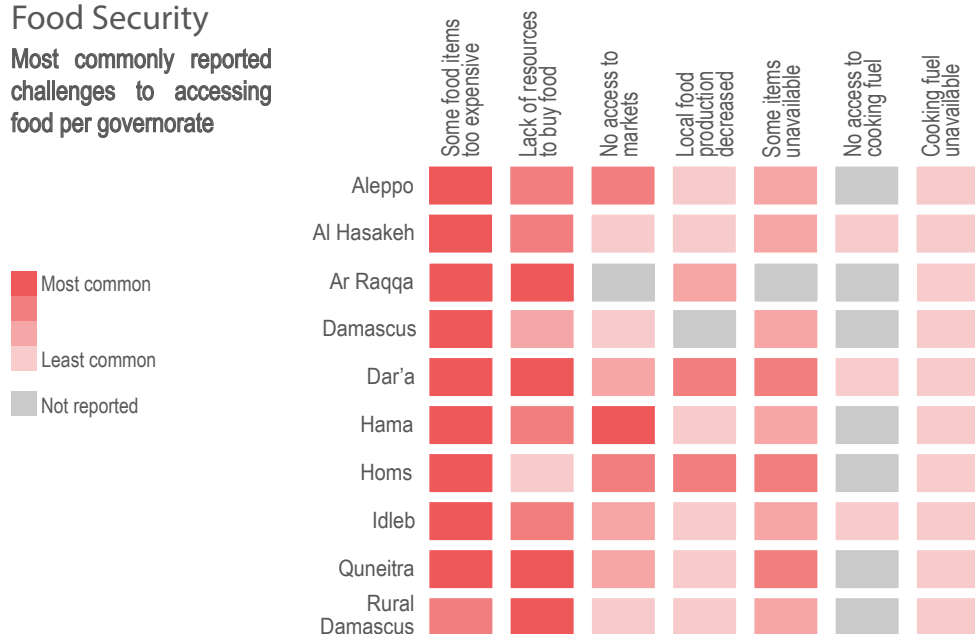
Health

Main reported difficulties to access healthcare per governorate



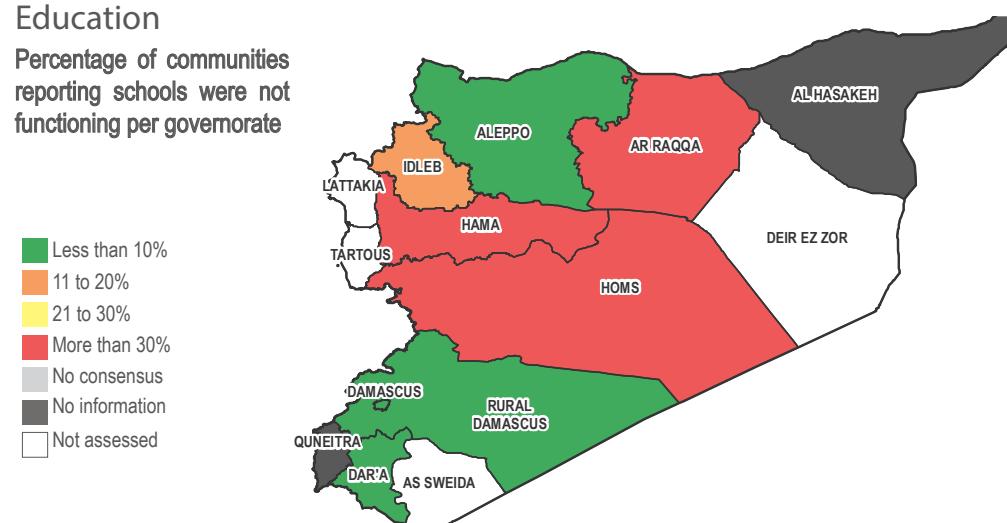
Food Security

Most commonly reported challenges to accessing food per governorate



Education

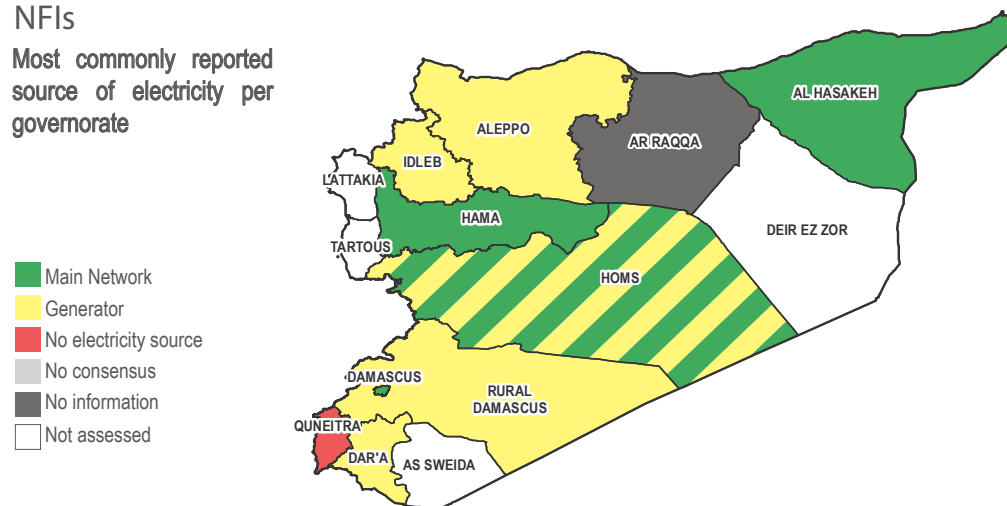
Percentage of communities reporting schools were not functioning per governorate



- A majority of communities reported barriers to children accessing education in Ar Raqqa, Hama and Homs governorates; destruction of facilities, unsafe routes to services and a lack of teaching staff were the most commonly reported obstacles.
- Most children were reportedly able to access education in the remaining governorates.

NFIs

Most commonly reported source of electricity per governorate



- Most of the assessed fuel items were reportedly unavailable in markets in Ar Raqqa governorate.
- Prices of assessed fuel items were on average comparatively higher in Homs governorate.
- Fuel shortages were reported in a majority of communities in Aleppo, Dar'a, Hama, Homs, Idleb, Quneitra and Rural Damascus governorates.