

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 March 2017 referring to the situation in February 2017.

Covering 11 governorates in Syria, with the exception of As Sweida, 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/>

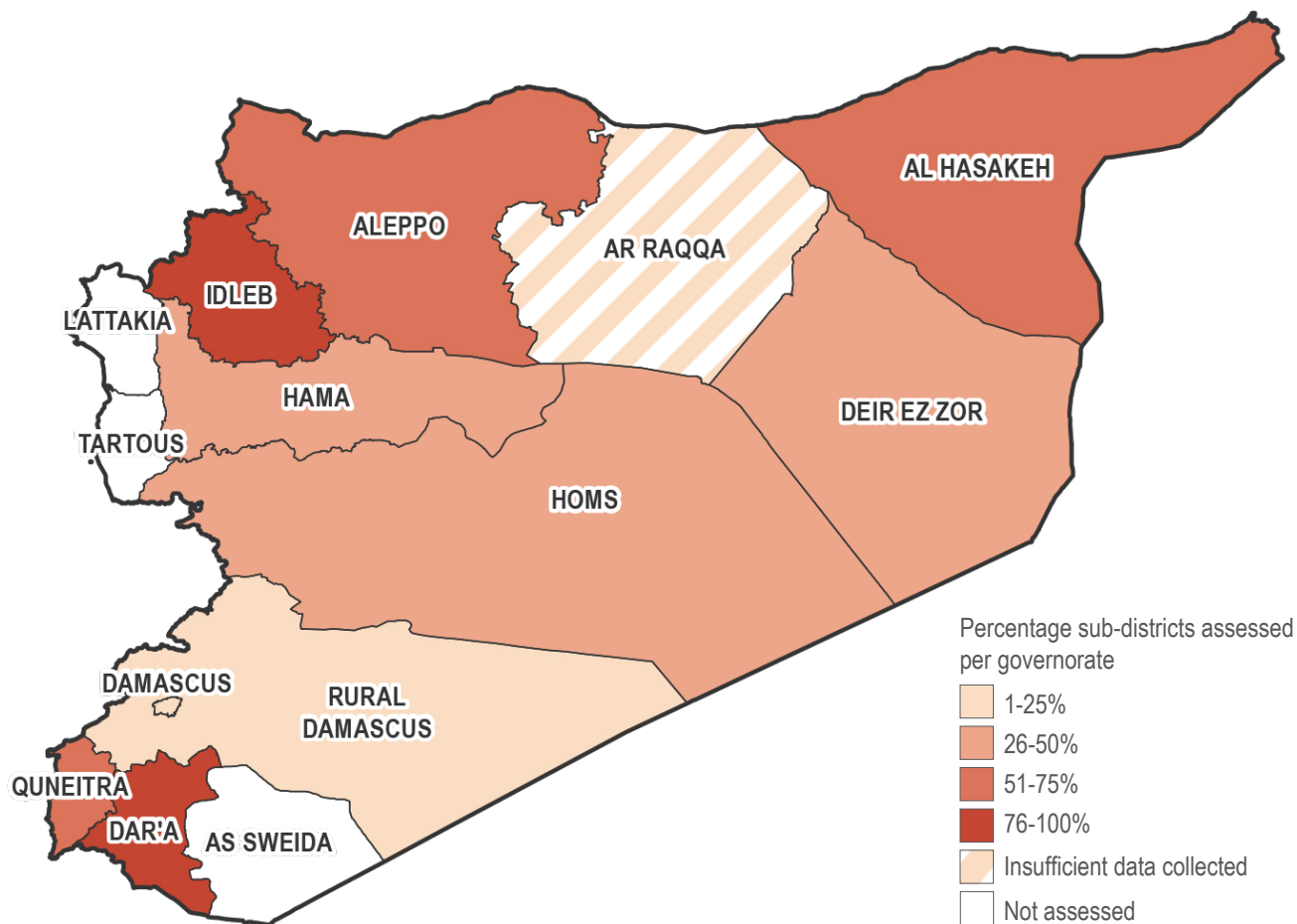
Methodology and limitations

These findings are based on data collected both directly (in Jordan and Turkey) 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.

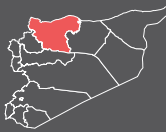
In January, information was collected from Key Informants in 529 communities across Syria. For each question asked, confidence levels are assigned based on the Key Informant's area of expertise and knowledge of the sector-specific situation.

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

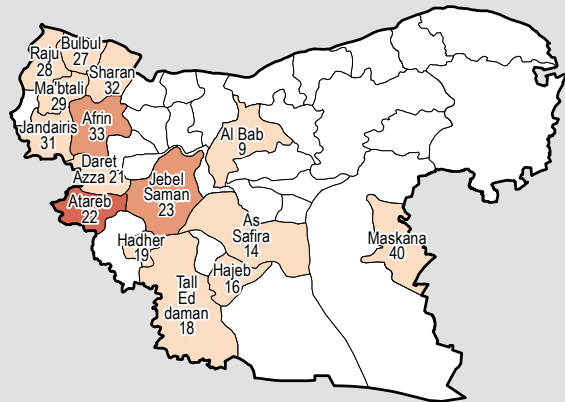
Coverage



PDF: click on governorate name to jump to factsheet



Coverage map

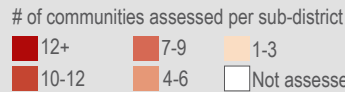


Context

Aleppo governorate currently hosts the second largest number of internally displaced persons (IDPs) 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

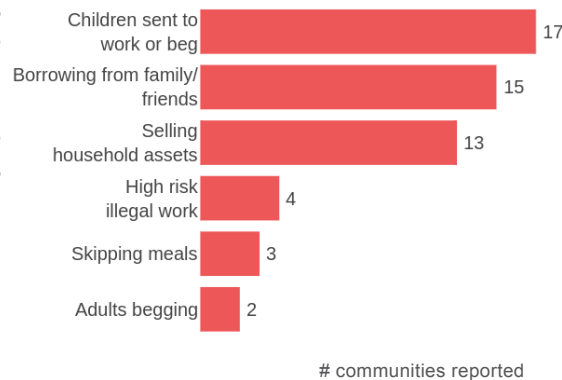
Communities assessed: 33/1255
Sub-districts assessed: 15/40



Livelihoods

In February, sending children to work or beg, followed by borrowing money from family and friends, and selling household assets, was reportedly the most common strategy to cope with a lack of resources. Extreme food-based strategies such as spending days without eating, eating non-food plants and eating waste were reported in Kabashin, Afrin sub-district, and As Safira, as had been the case in January.

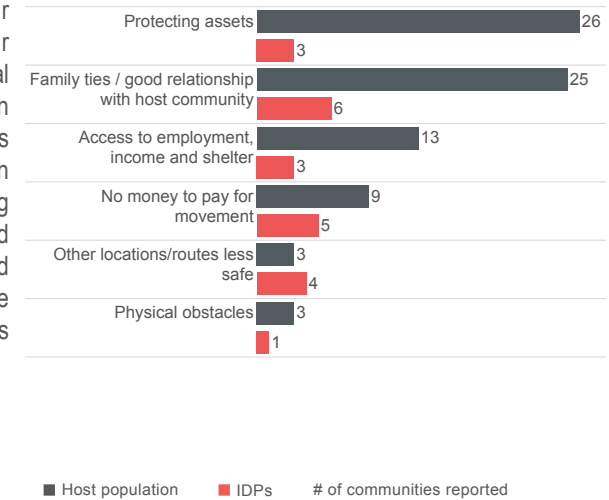
Most common coping strategies [CL²: 3/3]



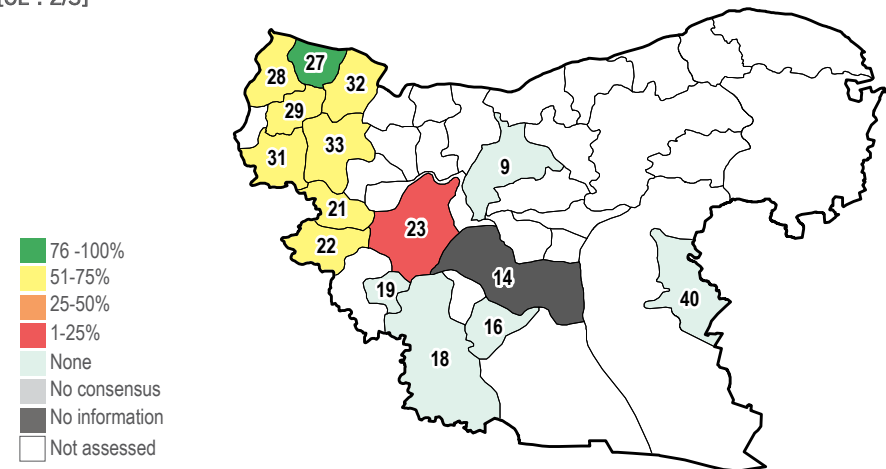
Displacement

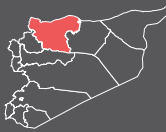
No pre-conflict populations were left in six of the communities assessed,³ while it was reported that more than half of the pre-conflict population remained in most of the remaining ones. Pre-conflict populations predominantly remained in their communities of origin in order to protect their assets and because of family ties. Physical constraints to movement were reported in three communities. Where information was available, IDPs were reportedly present in nine communities, and new arrivals during February were reported in Kafr Naha. A good relationship with host communities, followed by a lack of money to pay for travel were the most commonly reported reasons for IDPs to remain in the communities assessed.

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



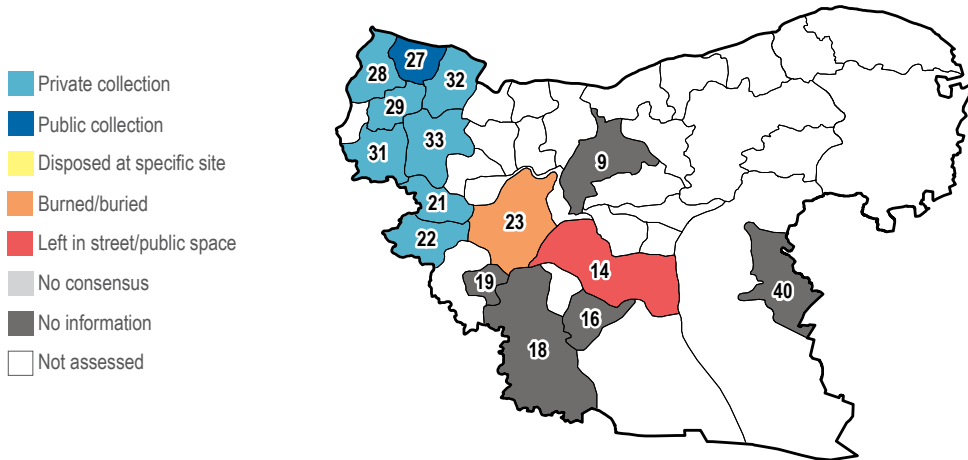
Most commonly reported % of original population remaining per sub-district (excluding IDPs) [CL²: 2/3]





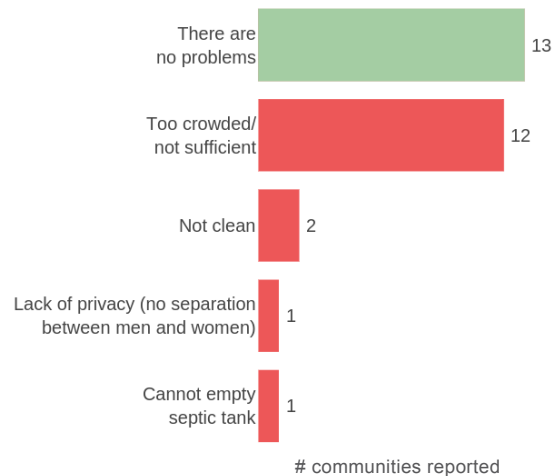
WASH

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

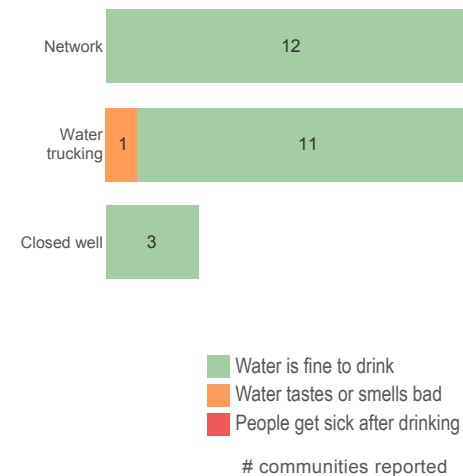


In February, the main network and water trucking were reportedly the main sources of drinking water in the communities assessed, followed by closed wells. People mostly reported that they perceived water as fine to drink, while water reportedly tasted or smelled bad in As Safira, as had been the case in January. The most commonly reported issue with latrines was that these were too crowded or insufficient to meet population needs.

Problems with latrines [CL¹: 3/3]

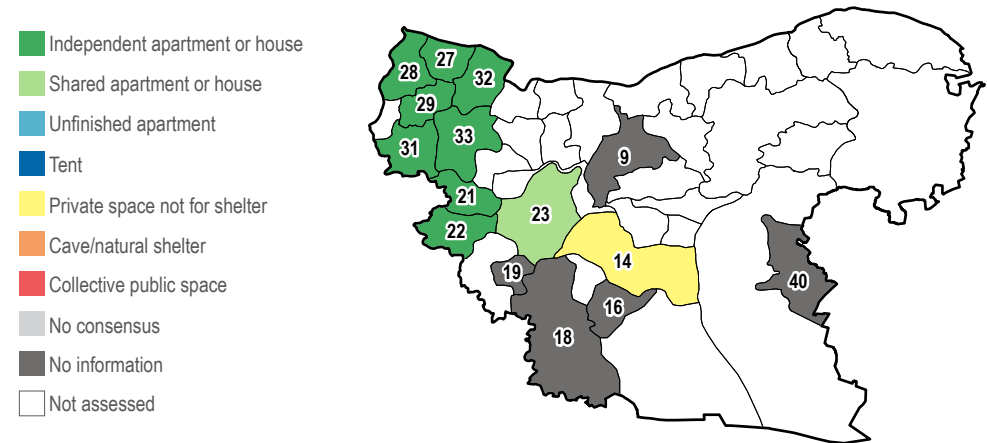


Most common drinking water source and status [CL¹: 3/3]



Shelter

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

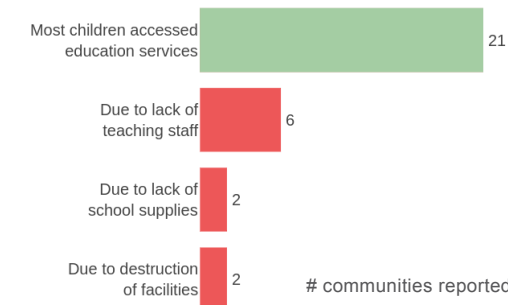


The average reported rent price² in the governorate (7,054 SYP) was lower than the average rent paid across the country (7,527 SYP). The lowest rent prices per room were reported in Amiriya Meirkan (2,000 SYP), the highest in Afrin (9,500 SYP).

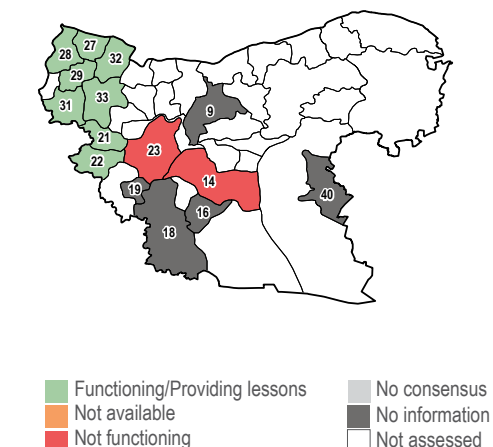
Education

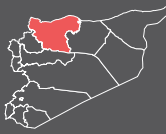
A lack of teaching staff was reportedly the most common barrier to accessing education in February. Most children accessed education in 21 of the communities assessed. Due to destruction of facilities, no education services were reportedly functioning in As Safira and Sheikh Maqsoud.

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



Availability of primary schools [CL¹: 3/3]



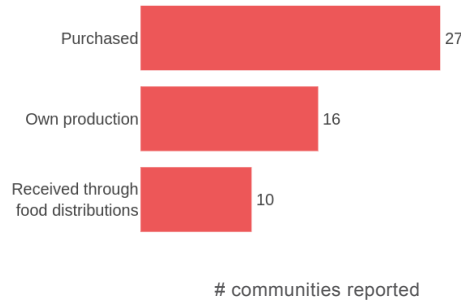


Humanitarian Situation Overview in Syria (HSOS) Aleppo Governorate

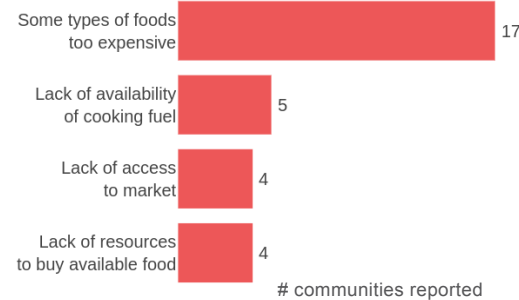
March 2017

Food Security

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

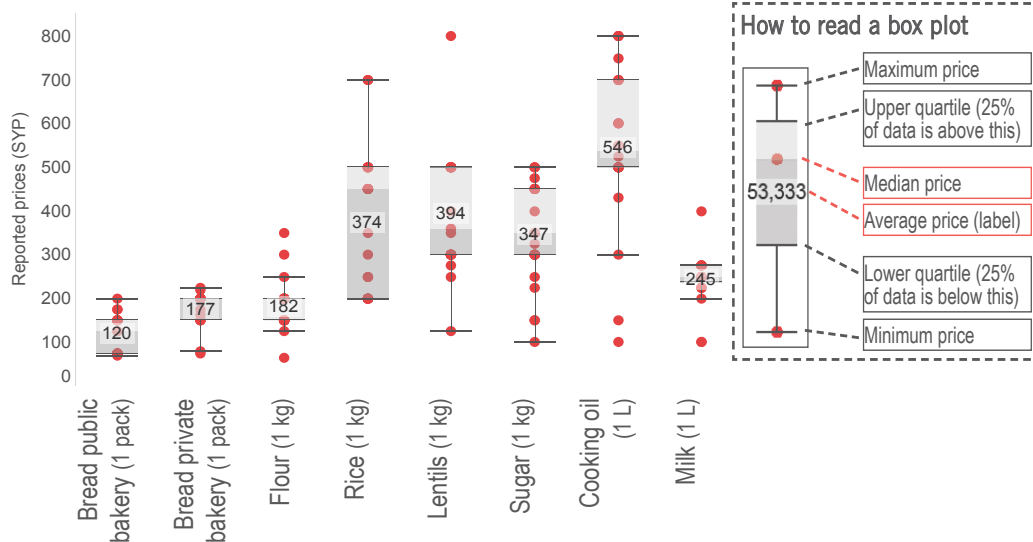


Challenges to accessing food [CL¹: 3/3]



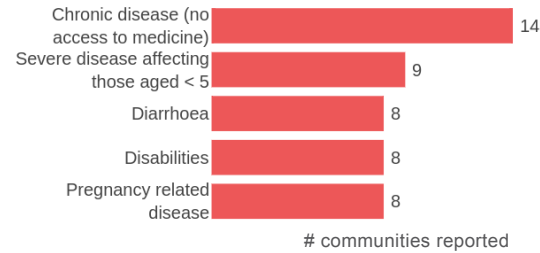
As was the case in previous months, in February, most communities reported being able to purchase food. Food distributions were also reported in ten communities. All communities assessed reported barriers to accessing food. The high prices on markets of some food items was the most common barrier, and was reported in a majority of communities.

Prices of food items² [CL¹: 3/3]

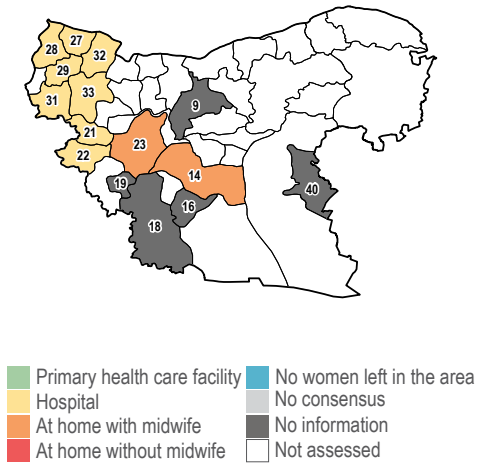


Health

Reported health problems [CL¹: 2/3]



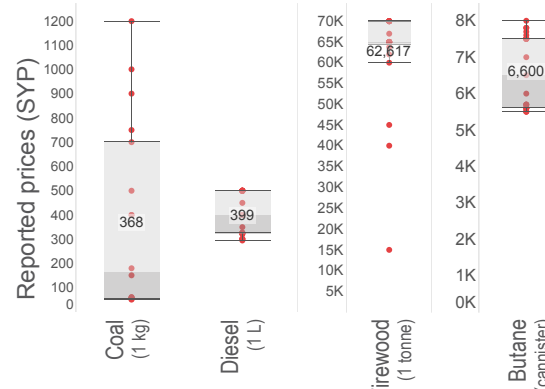
Most common place for women to give birth [CL¹: 2/3]



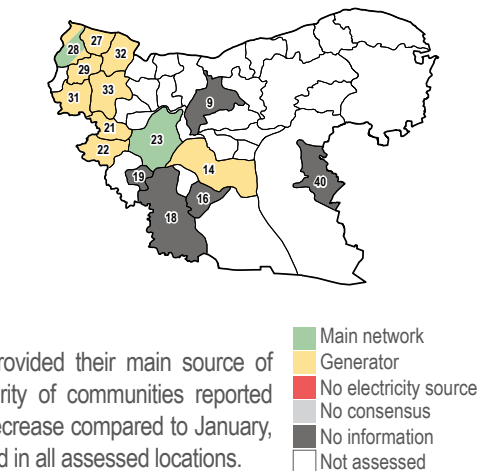
Chronic disease was the most commonly reported health concern in February, and was followed by severe disease affecting those aged less than 5, diarrhoea, disabilities and pregnancy related disease. Where information was available, all communities reported difficulties in accessing health care, especially due to unavailability of facilities, as well as because of the high cost of both medical services and of transportation to the nearest available facility.

NFIs

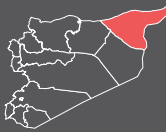
Prices of fuel sources² [CL¹: 3/3]



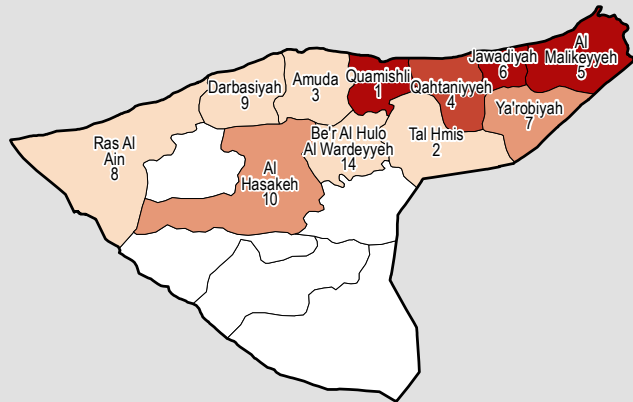
Most common source of electricity [CL¹: 3/3]



All except three communities reported that generators provided their main source of electricity, as was the case in previous months. A majority of communities reported experiencing fuel shortages, however this represented a decrease compared to January, when strategies to cope with a lack of fuel had been reported in all assessed locations.



Coverage map

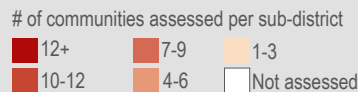


Context

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

Coverage

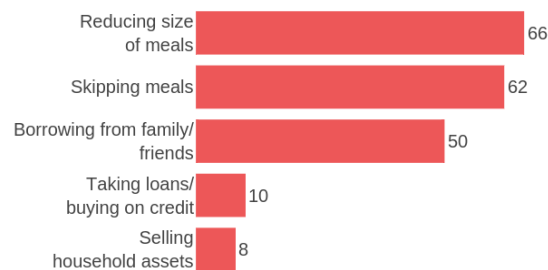
Communities assessed: 88/745
Sub-districts assessed: 11/16



Livelihoods

In February, as was the case in previous months, coping strategies for lack of resources commonly included reducing meal size or skipping meals, followed by borrowing money from family and friends. Extreme food-based strategies such as eating non-food plants, eating food waste and spending days without eating were reported in Bab Elhadid, Western Sabe Skur, Khsheiniyeh, Tal Aswad Malkiyeh, Marja and Khweitleh Yarubiyeh.

Most common coping strategies [CL²: 3/3]

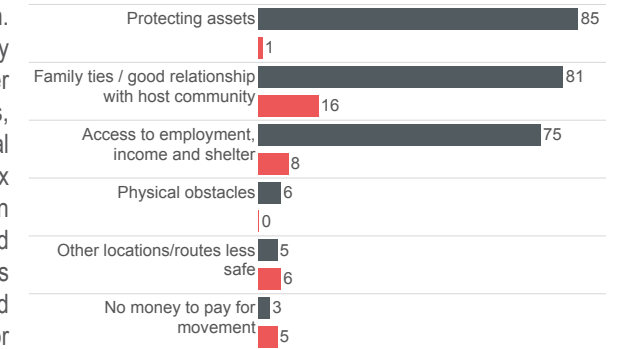


communities reported

Displacement

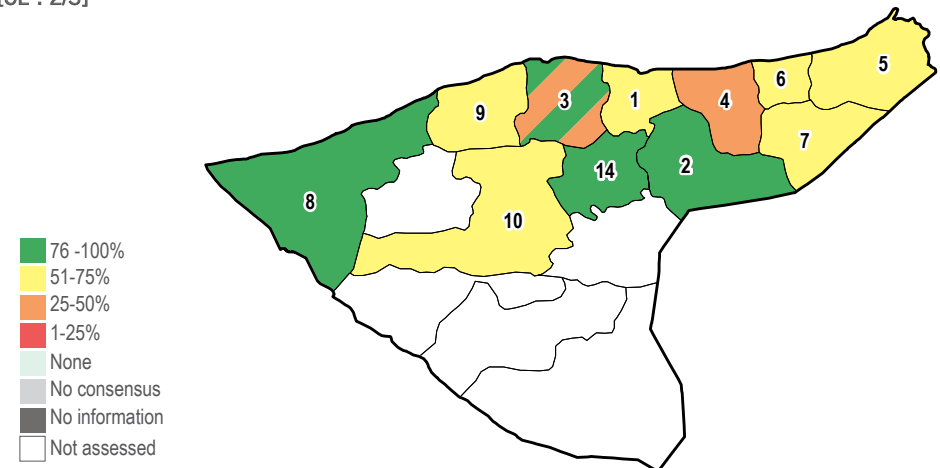
More than half of the pre-conflict population remained in 75% of the communities assessed. Five communities, Hassaniyeh, First Tal Elthahab Malkiyeh, Marja, Tal Maaruf and Hamra, also reported that 76% to 100% of the remaining population were women. Pre-conflict populations overwhelmingly stayed in their communities of origin in order to protect their assets and due to family ties, as was the case in previous months. Physical obstacles to movement were reported in six communities. Where IDPs were present, in 17 of the communities assessed, a good relationship with the host community, as well as access to income, employment and shelter, were commonly reported reasons for remaining. New IDP arrivals during February were reported in Jawadiyah for the second consecutive month.

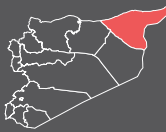
Most common reasons for staying: IDPs vs host population [CL²: 2/3]



■ Host population ■ IDPs # of communities reported

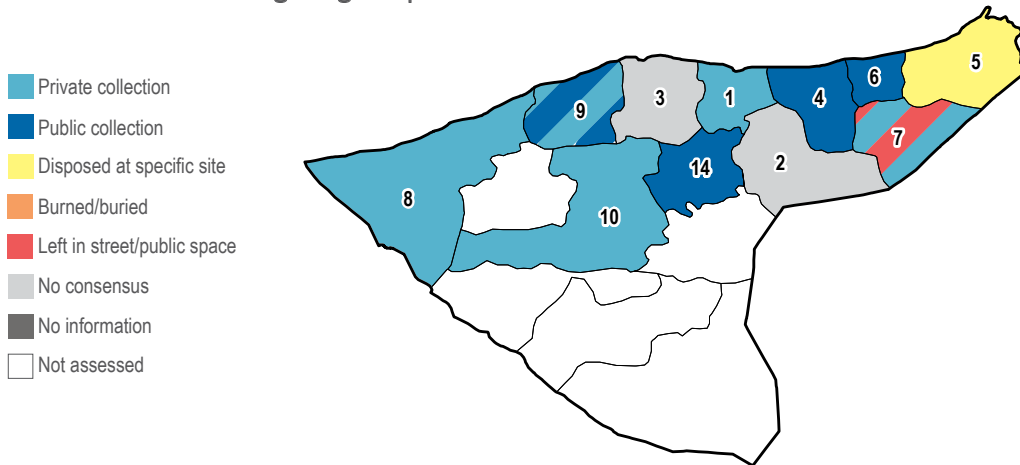
Most commonly reported % of original population remaining per sub-district (excluding IDPs) [CL²: 2/3]





WASH

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



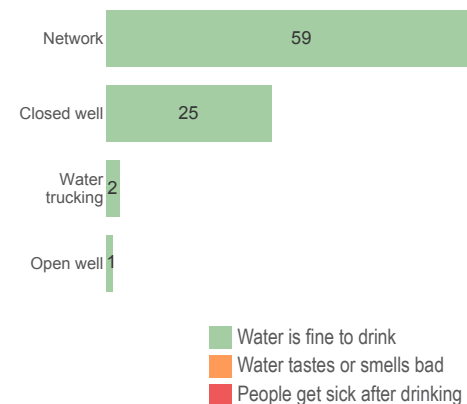
In February, the most common source of drinking water across the governorate was the water network, reported in 59 of the communities assessed, with closed wells as second most common source. Water was reportedly fine to drink in all communities assessed, in contrast to January when it tasted or smelled bad in two communities. The most commonly reported issue with latrines, reported in Tal Aswad Malkiyeh and Lower Um Elosud, was the inability to empty septic tanks.

Problems with latrines [CL¹: 3/3]



communities reported

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

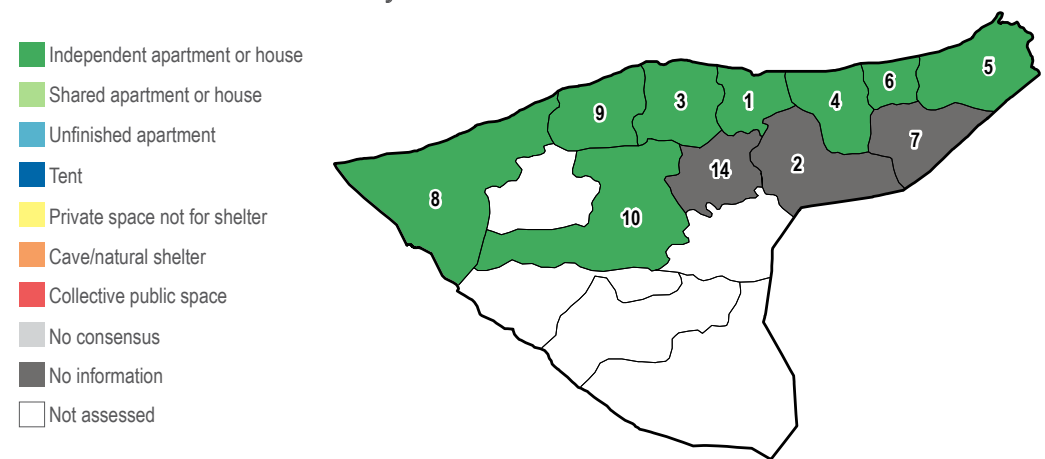


- Water is fine to drink
- Water tastes or smells bad
- People get sick after drinking

communities reported

Shelter

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

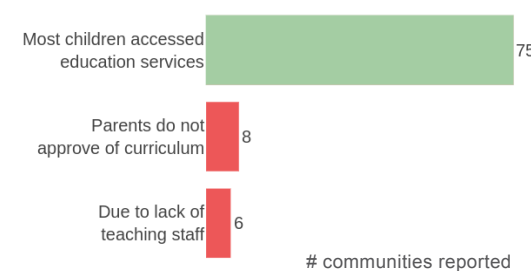


The average reported rent price² in the governorate (5,676 SYP) was lower than the average rent paid across the country (7,527 SYP). The lowest rent prices per room were reported in Hay Haliliyeh (1,250 SYP), the highest in Hey Qudourbak (9,000 SYP).

Education

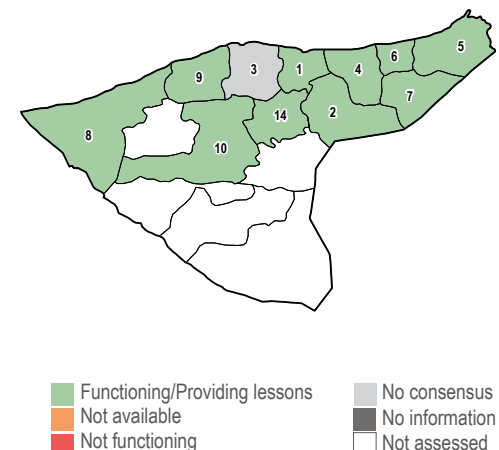
Primary facilities were reportedly not functioning in Tal Aswad Amudeh, Al Harah, Hey Nashwah Al-Garbeyeh and Salhiyeh, while they were unavailable in Um Rabee and Mathluthet Hamzeh. Parents not approving of available curricula was the most commonly reported barrier to accessing education, followed by a lack of teaching staff.

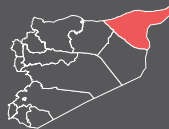
Most common reasons why children did not attend school [CL¹: 3/3]



communities reported

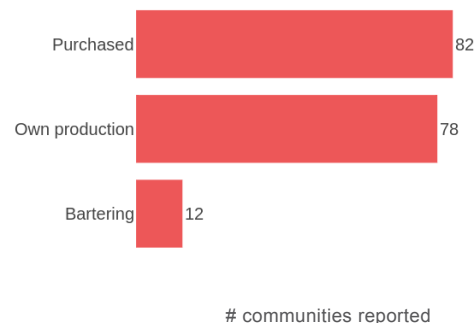
Availability of primary schools [CL¹: 3/3]



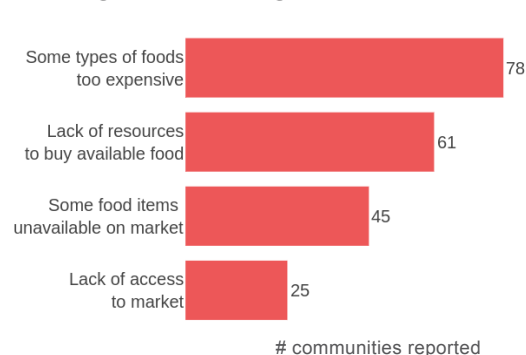


Food Security

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

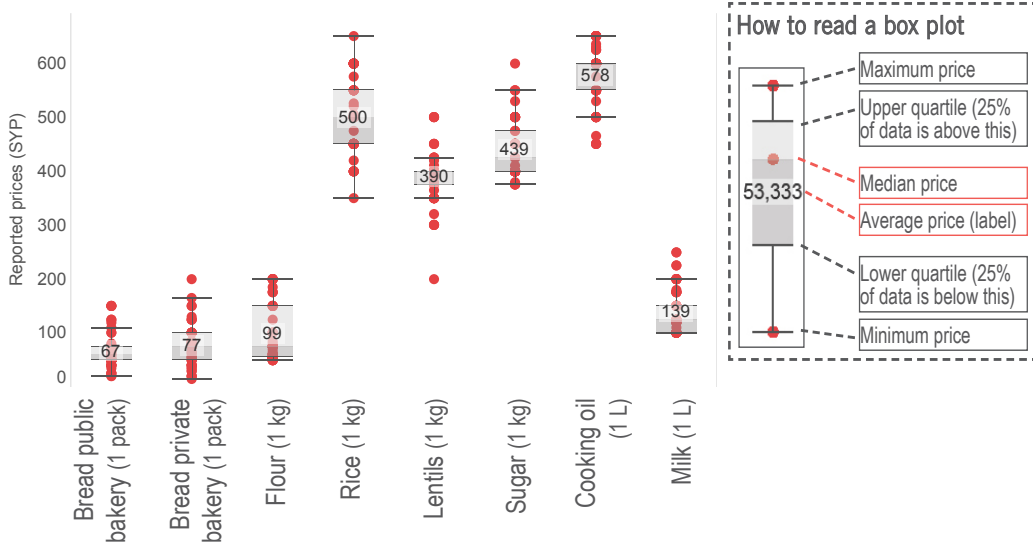


Challenges to accessing food [CL¹: 3/3]



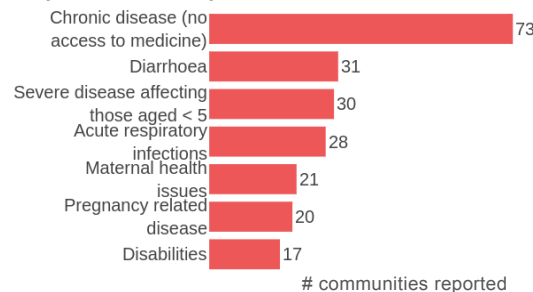
As was the case in previous month, nearly all assessed communities reported purchasing and production as the most common means of procuring food. Conversely, the most common barriers to accessing food on markets were the high prices of some items and a lack of resources to buy available food, as had been the case in previous months. Unavailability of some food items was also a commonly reported barrier in half of the community assessed.

Prices of food items² [CL¹: 2/3]

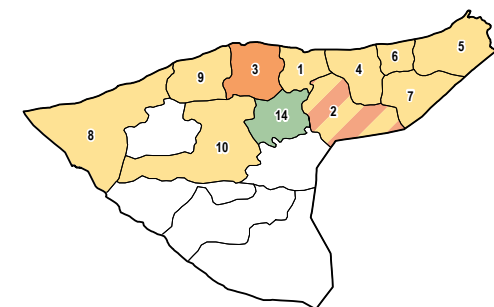


Health

Reported health problems [CL¹: 2/3]



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

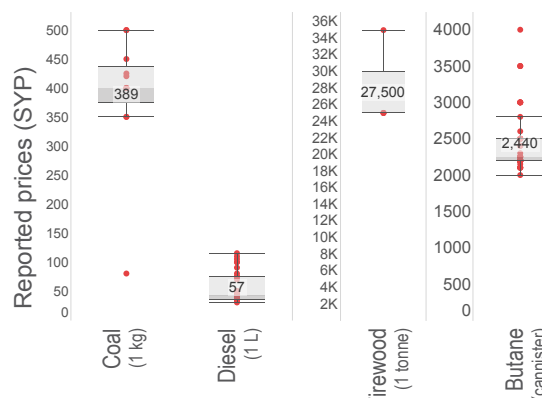


Chronic disease was reportedly the most common concern across the communities assessed this month, as had been the case in January, followed by diarrhoea and severe diseases affecting children aged less than five. No health facilities were reportedly available in a majority of communities and high cost of transportation was another predominant barrier to accessing available services.

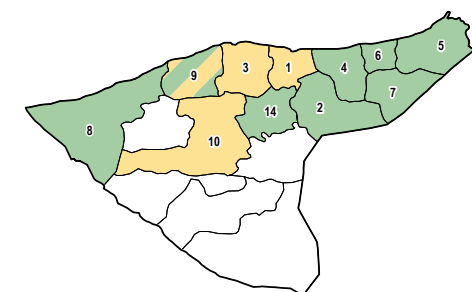


NFIs

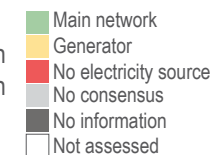
Prices of fuel sources² [CL¹: 2/3]



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

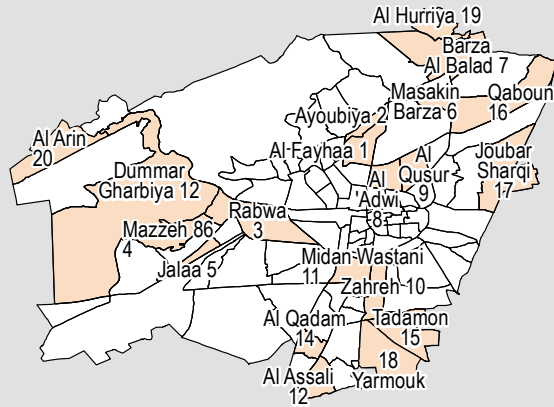


In February, more than half of the communities assessed reported relying on the main network as their primary source of electricity. Fuel shortages were reported in fourteen communities, marking a decrease compared to January.





Coverage map

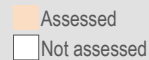


Context

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

Coverage

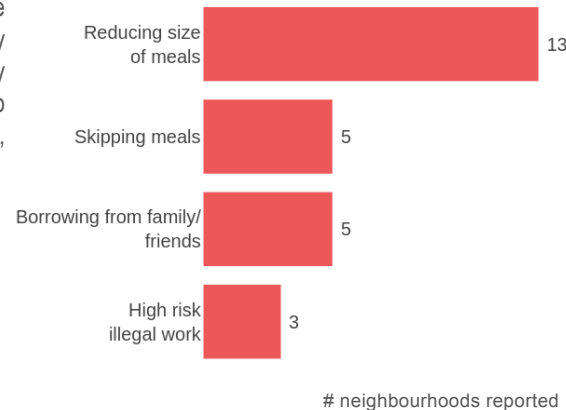
Neighbourhoods assessed: 19/97



Livelihoods

As was the case in January, the most commonly reported strategy to cope with a lack of income was reducing the size of meals, followed by skipping meals and borrowing money from family and friends. High risk or illegal work was also reported in Tadamon, Joubar Sharqi and Yarmouk, as had been the case in January.

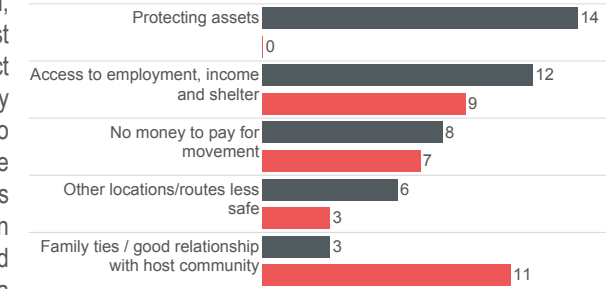
Most common coping strategies [CL²: 3/3]



Displacement

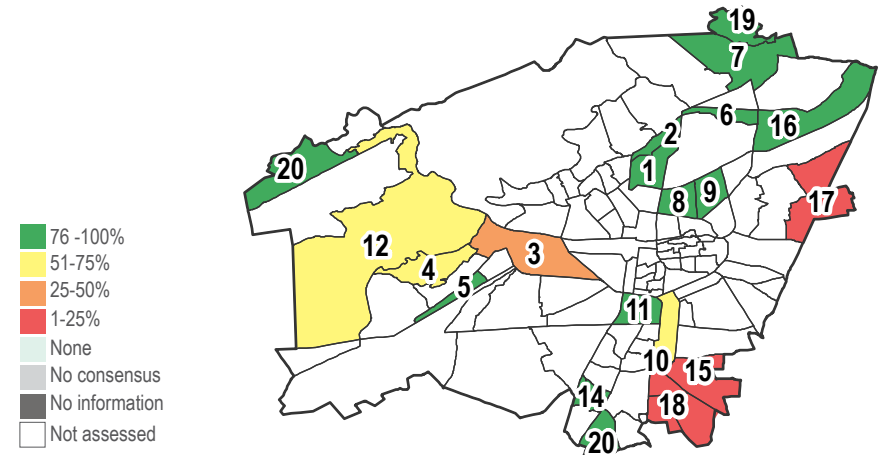
In most neighbourhoods it was reported that between 76% and 100% of the pre-conflict population remained. Neighbourhoods where less than 25% of the pre-conflict population was left were Joubar Sharqi, Rabwa, Tadamon and Yarmouk. The most commonly reported reasons for pre-conflict populations to remain were reportedly the protection of assets and access to employment, income and shelter. IDPs were reportedly present in all neighbourhoods assessed, except Joubar Sharqi, Al Arin and Al Hurriya, while between 20,000 and 25,000 new arrivals were reported in Barza Al Balad during February. Family ties or good relationships with host communities were the most commonly reported reason for IDPs to remain in their host neighbourhoods.

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



■ Host population ■ IDPs # of neighbourhoods reported

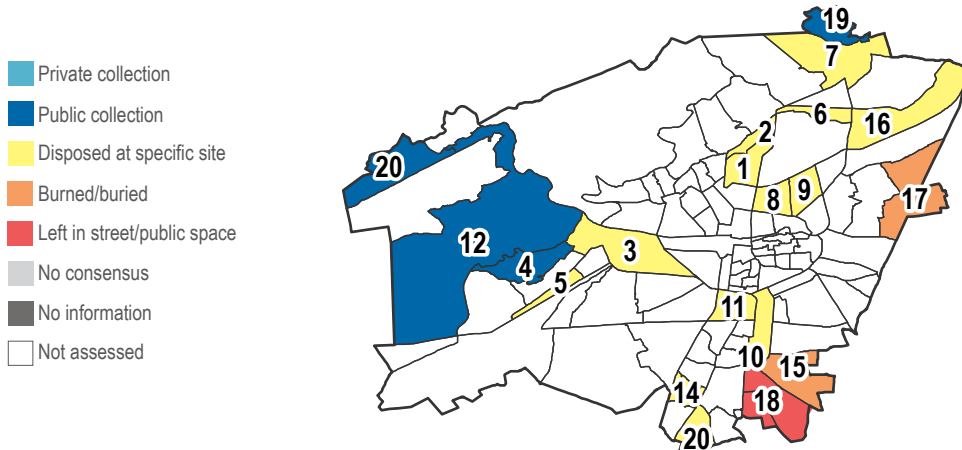
Most commonly reported % of original population remaining per sub-district (excluding IDPs) [CL²: 2/3]





WASH

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

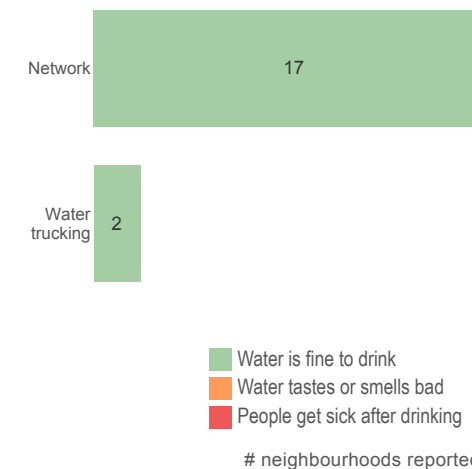


Most neighbourhoods reportedly relied on the network as main drinking water source and in all communities water was reportedly fine to drink, as a result of reparations to the pumping station supplying water to Damascus in February. No problems with latrines were reported this month, as had been the case in January.

Problems with latrines [CL¹: 3/3]

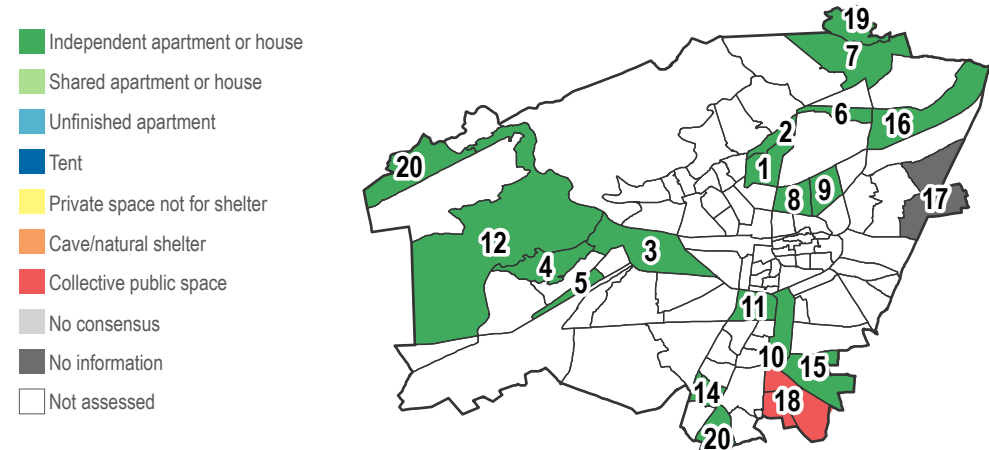


Most common drinking water source and status [CL¹: 3/3]



Shelter

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



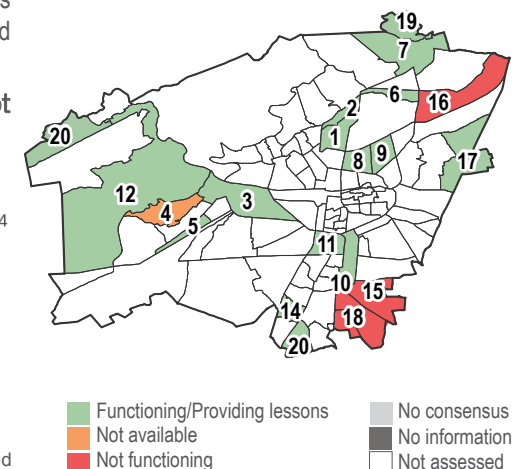
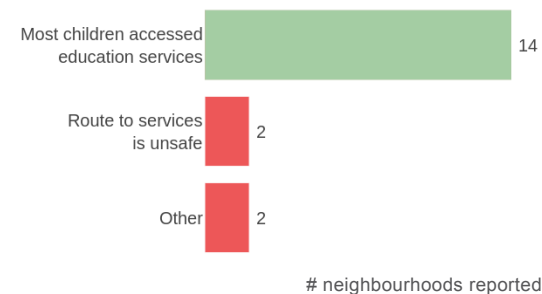
The average reported rent price² in the governorate (6,657 SYP) was lower than the average rent paid across the country (7,527 SYP). The lowest rent prices per room were reported in Al Assali (3,500 SYP), the highest in Jalaa (37,500 SYP).

Education

Functioning primary education facilities were reportedly present in all neighbourhoods except Mazzeh 86, where no education facilities were available, as well as Qaboun and Tadamon, where they remained closed due to security concerns.

Availability of primary schools [CL¹: 3/3]

Most common reasons why children did not attend school [CL¹: 2/3]



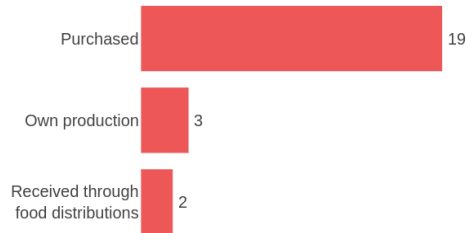


Humanitarian Situation Overview in Syria (HSOS) Damascus Governorate

March 2017

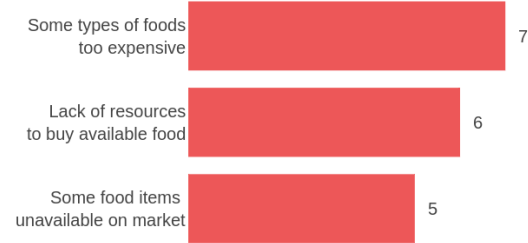
Food Security

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



neighbourhoods reported

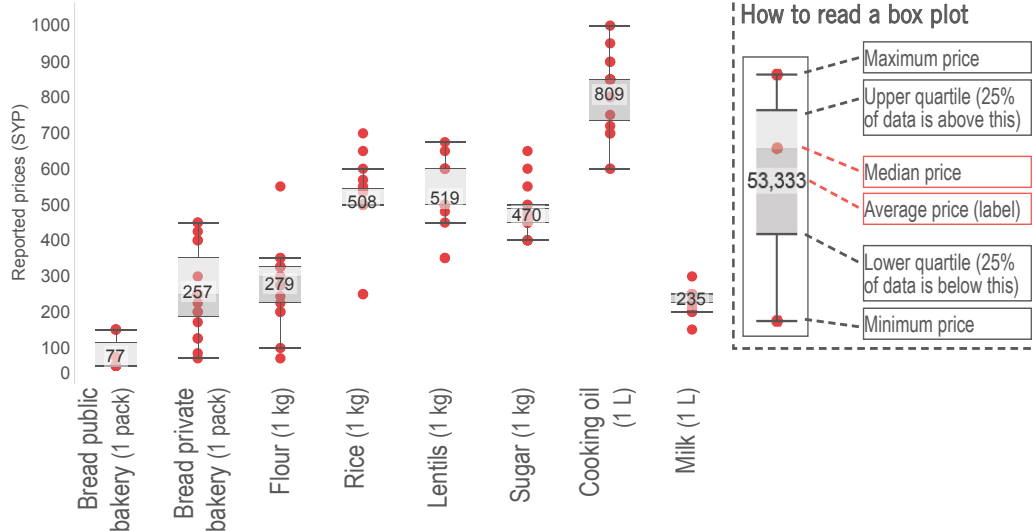
Challenges to accessing food [CL¹: 3/3]



neighbourhoods reported

In a majority of neighbourhoods it was reported that populations purchased their food. Home production and food distributions were reported in three and two communities, respectively. High food prices, lack of sufficient financial resources and unavailability of some food items on markets were the most commonly reported barriers to accessing food in February. This marked a worsening of the situation compared to January, when no challenges had been reported in a majority of neighbourhoods.

Prices of food items² [CL¹: 3/3]



Health

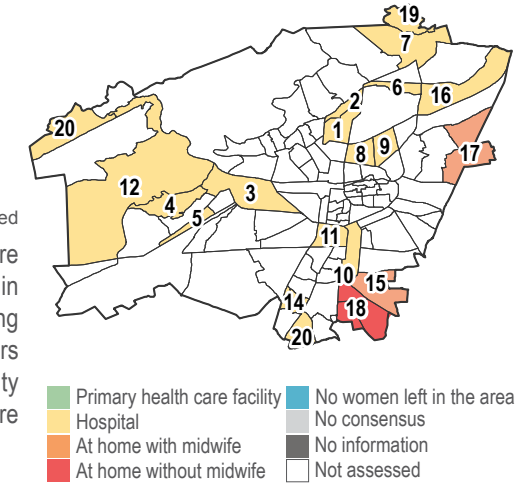
Reported health problems [CL¹: 2/3]



neighbourhoods reported

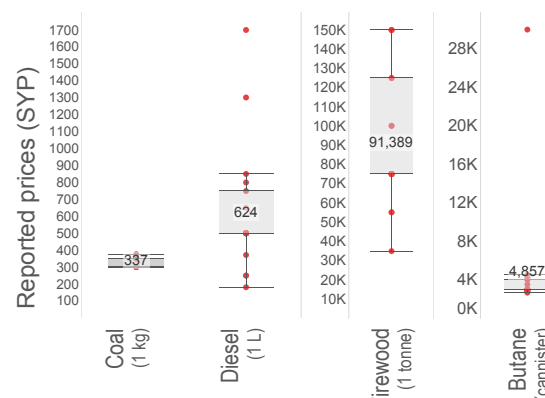
The most commonly reported health concerns were acute respiratory infections, as had been the case in January, followed by injuries, severe disease affecting those aged less than five and fever. Where barriers to accessing health services were reported, security concerns over travelling to and entering facilities were the most commonly reported issues.

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

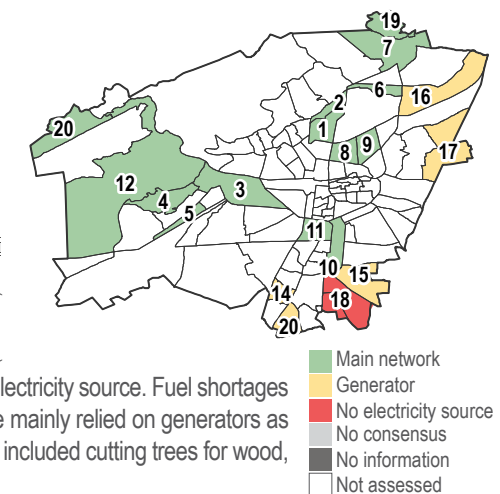


NFIs

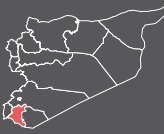
Prices of fuel sources² [CL¹: 2/3]



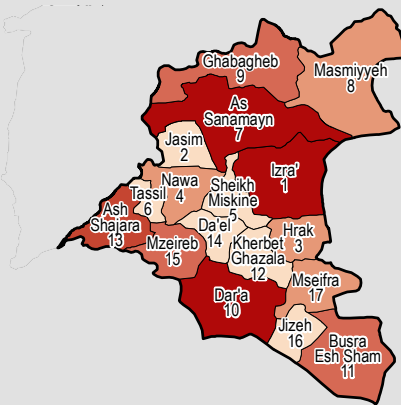
Most common source of electricity [CL¹: 3/3]



Most neighbourhoods relied on the network as their main electricity source. Fuel shortages were mostly reported in the neighbourhoods where people mainly relied on generators as their primary electricity source. Common coping strategies included cutting trees for wood, and burning furniture and plastics.



Coverage map

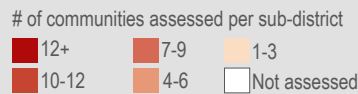


Context

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

Coverage

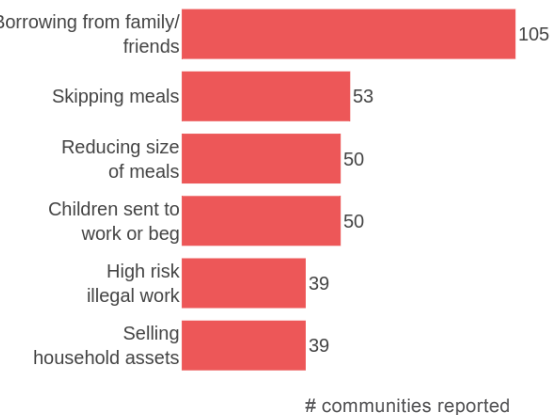
Communities assessed: 126/141
 Sub-districts assessed: 17/17



Livelihoods

In February, borrowing from family and friends was the most commonly reported coping strategy for a lack of income, as had been the case in January. Extreme food-based coping strategies such as spending days without eating were reported in the communities of Jlein, Mzeireb sub-district, and Hit and Beit Ara, Ash Shajara sub-district.

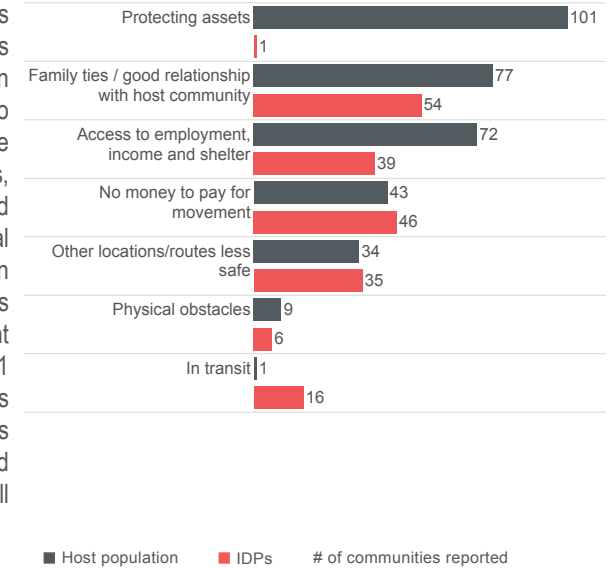
Most common coping strategies [CL²: 3/3]



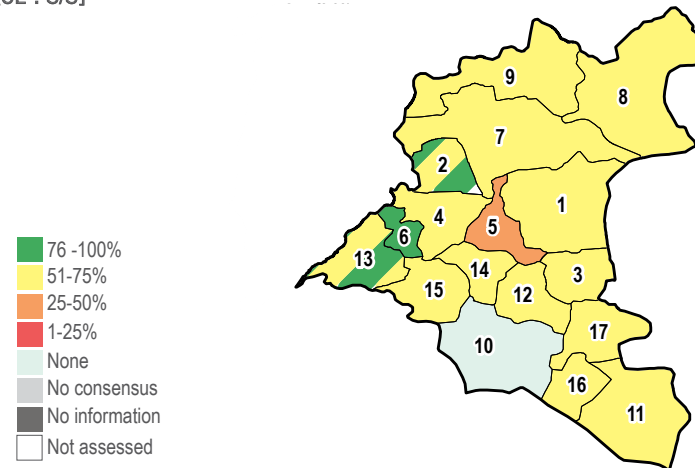
Displacement

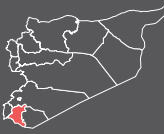
In a majority of communities assessed, more than half of the pre-conflict population was reportedly left in seven of the communities assessed, all of which are neighbourhoods within Dar'a City.³ The most common reasons for pre-conflict populations to remain in their communities of origin were reportedly protection of assets, family ties, and access to employment, income and shelter, as was the case in January. Physical obstacles to movement were reported in nine communities. Where information was available, IDPs were reportedly present in 77 communities. Among these, 31 communities reported new IDP arrivals during February. The main reported reasons for IDPs to remain were family ties or a good relationship with host communities, as well as a lack of money to pay for travel.

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



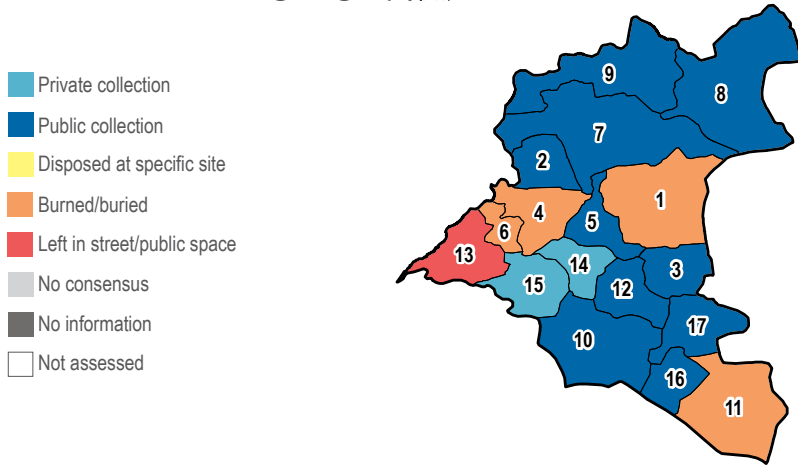
Most commonly reported % of original population remaining per sub-district (excluding IDPs) [CL²: 3/3]





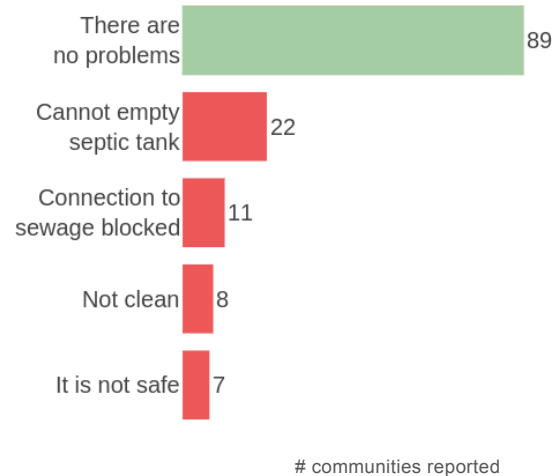
WASH

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

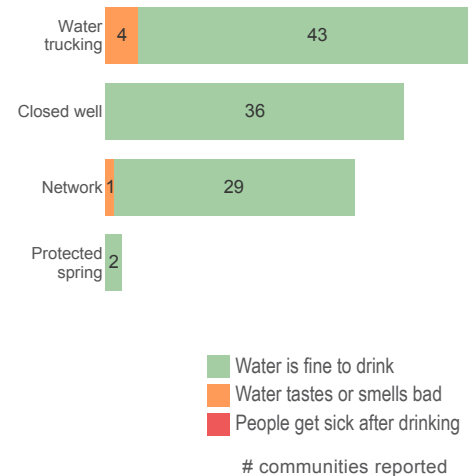


In February, assessed communities most commonly relied on water trucking as their main source of drinking water. A vast majority of communities also reported water to be fine to drink, while in five communities, mostly located within Dar'a City, it was reported that water tasted or smelled bad. The most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

Problems with latrines [CL¹: 3/3]

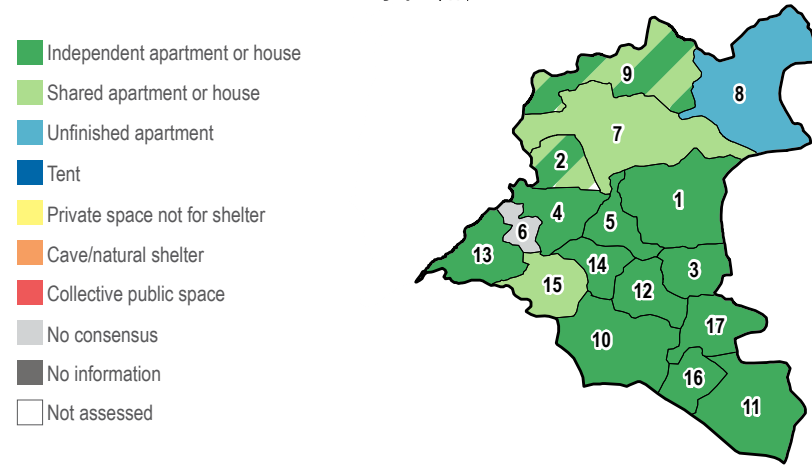


Most common drinking water source and status [CL¹: 3/3]



Shelter

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

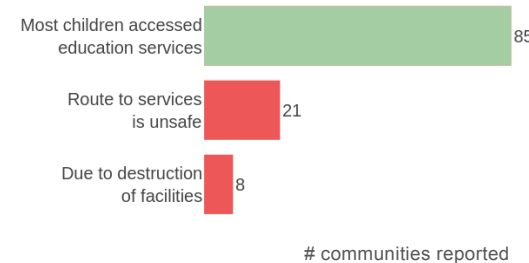


The average reported rent price² in the governorate (7,305 SYP) was lower than the average rent paid across the country (7,527 SYP). The lowest rent prices per room were reported in Nawa (1,750 SYP), the highest in Maariya (14,500 SYP).

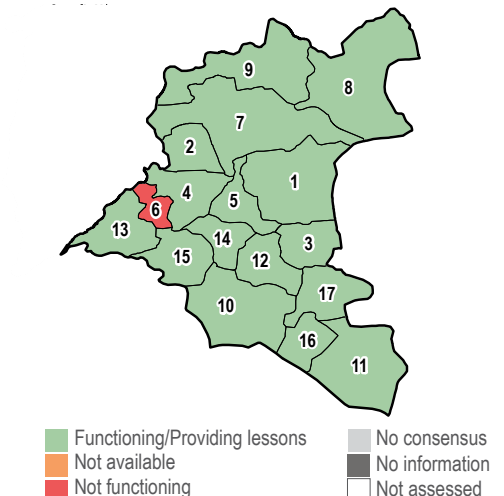
Education

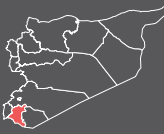
Primary school facilities were reportedly not functioning in 17 of the communities assessed, while a lack of safety on routes was the most commonly reported barrier to accessing education. Most children reportedly attended school in a majority of communities in February.

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



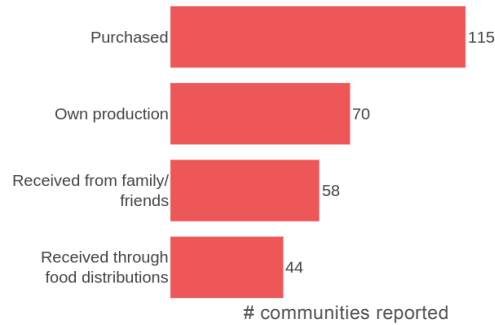
Availability of primary schools [CL¹: 3/3]



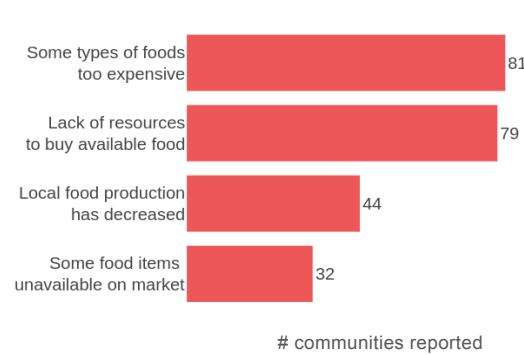


Food Security

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

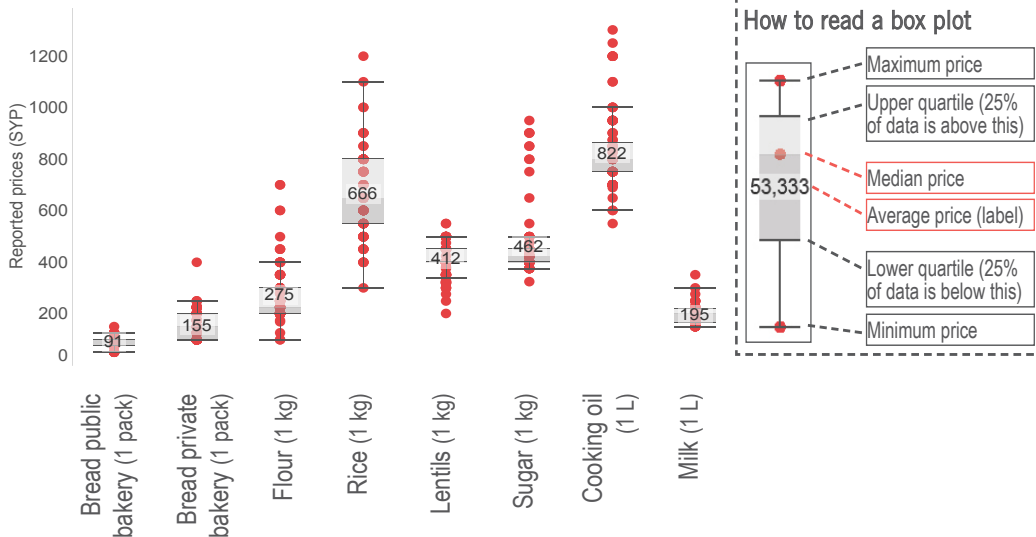


Challenges to accessing food [CL¹: 3/3]



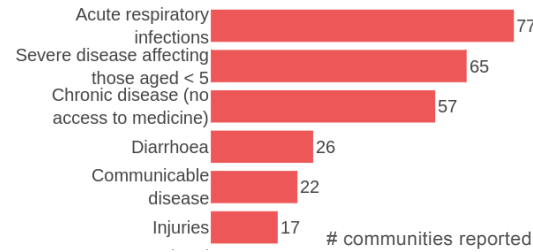
In February, a majority of communities reportedly obtained their food through purchases and home production, or received it from relatives and friends. Food distributions were reported in 44 of the communities assessed. As was the case in January, the main reported barriers to accessing food were the high prices of available items, as well as a lack of adequate financial resources.

Prices of food items² [CL¹: 3/3]

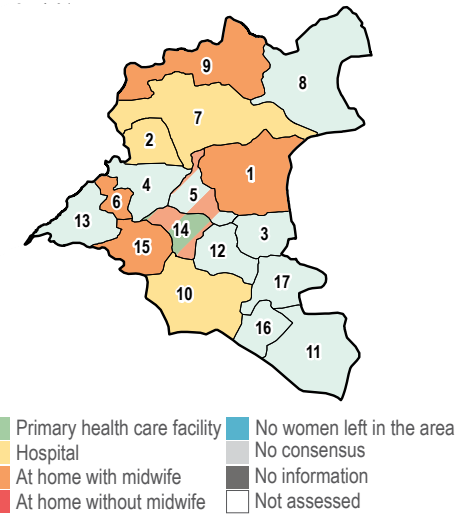


Health

Reported health problems [CL¹: 2/3]



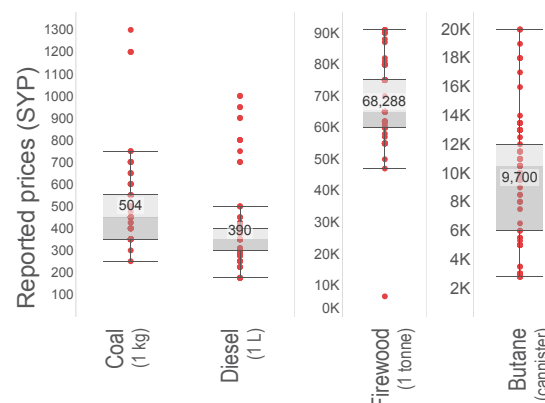
Most common place for women to give birth [CL¹: 2/3]



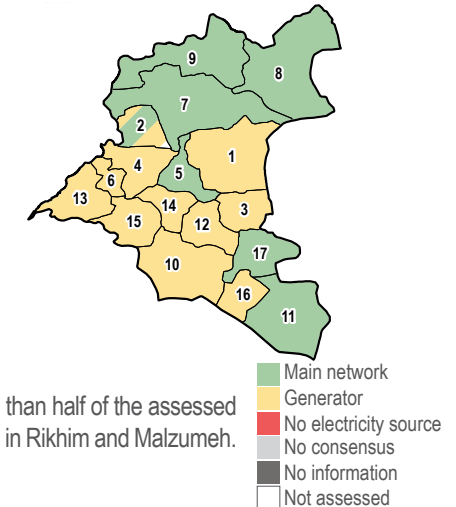
Acute respiratory infections and severe diseases affecting children aged less than five were the most commonly reported health concerns in February, as had been the case in December and January. Malnutrition was reported in Mataeiyeh, Najih, Bweir, Sharae and Beit Ara. The most common barriers to accessing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

NFIs

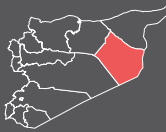
Prices of fuel sources² [CL¹: 2/3]



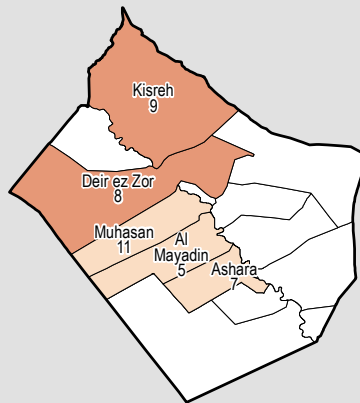
Most common source of electricity [CL¹: 3/3]



Generators were the main electricity source in February in more than half of the assessed communities, while no electricity source was reportedly available in Rikhim and Malzumeh. Fuel shortages were experienced in 86 communities.



Coverage map

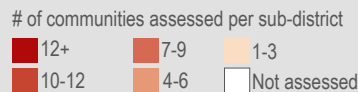


Context

Deir ez Zor governorate currently hosts an estimated 181,915 internally displaced persons (IDPs) and 828,003 people in need of assistance. Many IDPs originate from within the governorate.¹

Coverage

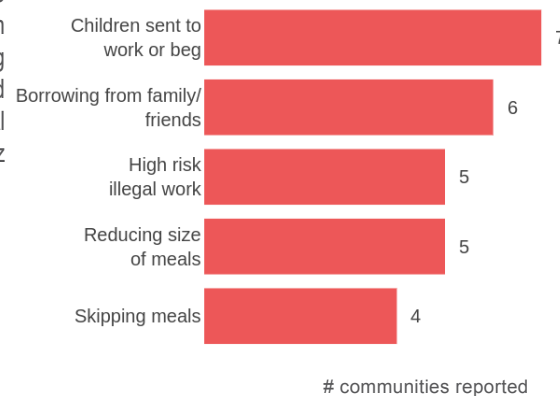
Communities assessed: 17/133
Sub-districts assessed: 5/14



Livelihoods

In February, sending children to work or beg was the most commonly reported strategy to cope with a lack of income, followed by borrowing from family and friends. Extreme food-based coping strategies such as eating non-food plants and spending days without eating were reported in Al Thawra Al Jourah neighbourhood, within Deir ez Zor city.

Most common coping strategies [CL²: 3/3]



Displacement

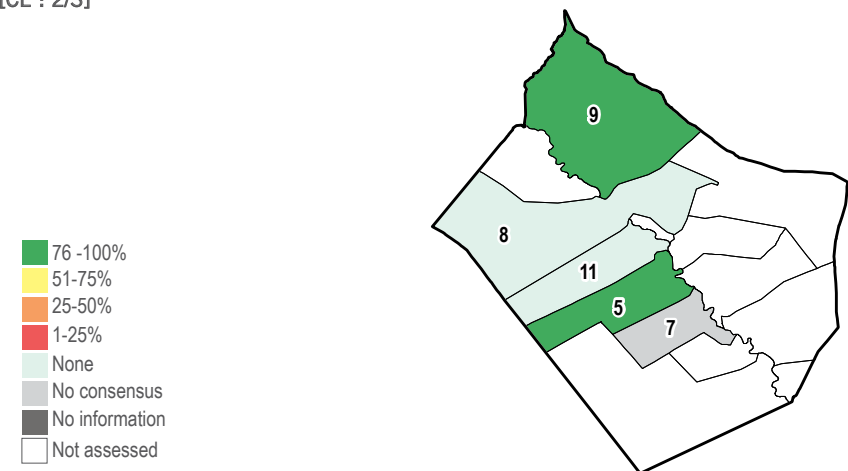
No pre-conflict populations were reportedly left in six communities assessed,³ almost all of which located within Deir ez Zor sub-district, while most other communities reported at least half of the pre-conflict populations were left. The most common reasons for pre-conflict populations to remain in their communities of origin were reportedly access to employment, income and shelter, family ties and protection of assets. IDPs were reportedly present in six of the communities assessed and no new IDP arrivals were reported during February. IDPs reportedly stayed in their hosting communities mainly due to a lack of financial resources to pay for travel.

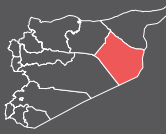
Most common reasons for staying: IDPs vs host population [CL²: 2/3]



■ Host population ■ IDPs # of communities reported

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

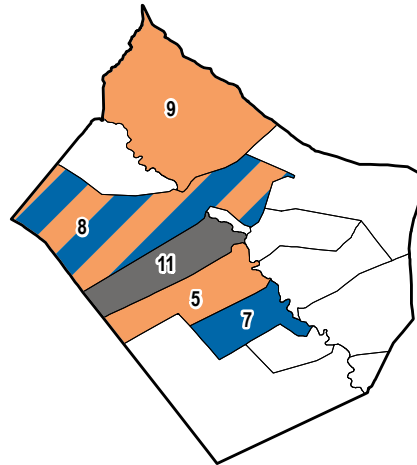




WASH

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

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



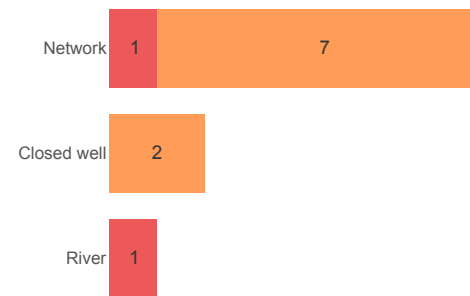
During February, the water network was reportedly the most common source of water. Drinking water either tasted or smelled bad, or made people sick in all of the communities assessed. Where problems with latrines were reported, they mostly included blockages of the connection to the sewage and a lack of water for flushing.

Problems with latrines [CL¹: 3/3]



communities reported

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



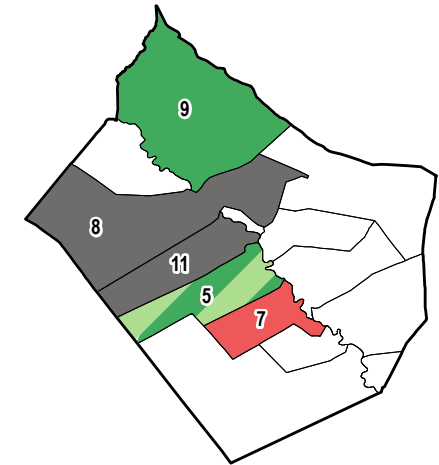
- Water is fine to drink
- Water tastes or smells bad
- People get sick after drinking

communities reported

Shelter

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

- 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

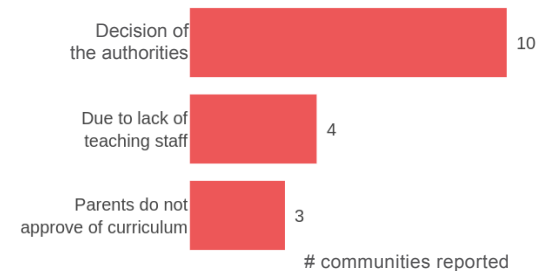


The average reported rent price² in the governorate (5,214 SYP) was lower than the average rent paid across the country (7,527 SYP). The lowest rent prices per room were reported in Kasra (2,500 SYP), the highest in Al Thawra Al Jourah (8,000 SYP).

Education

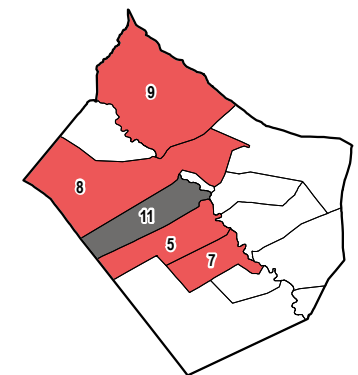
Where information was available, no primary education facility was reportedly functioning in any of the communities assessed. In all cases but one, this was primarily due to a decision of the authorities to stop existing services. Other barriers included a lack of teaching staff and parents not approving of the available curriculum.

Most common reasons why children did not attend school [CL¹: 2/3]

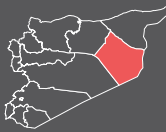


communities reported

Availability of primary schools [CL¹: 3/3]

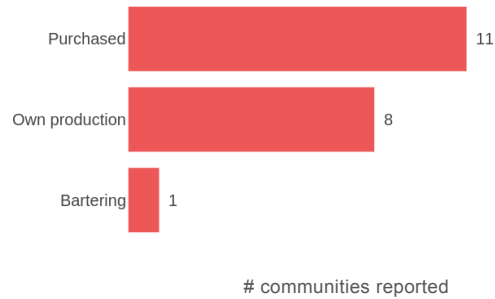


- Functioning/Providing lessons
- Not available
- Not functioning
- No consensus
- No information
- Not assessed

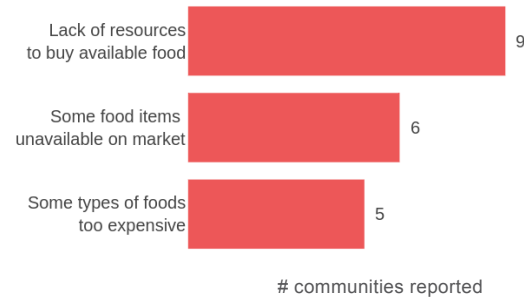


Food Security

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

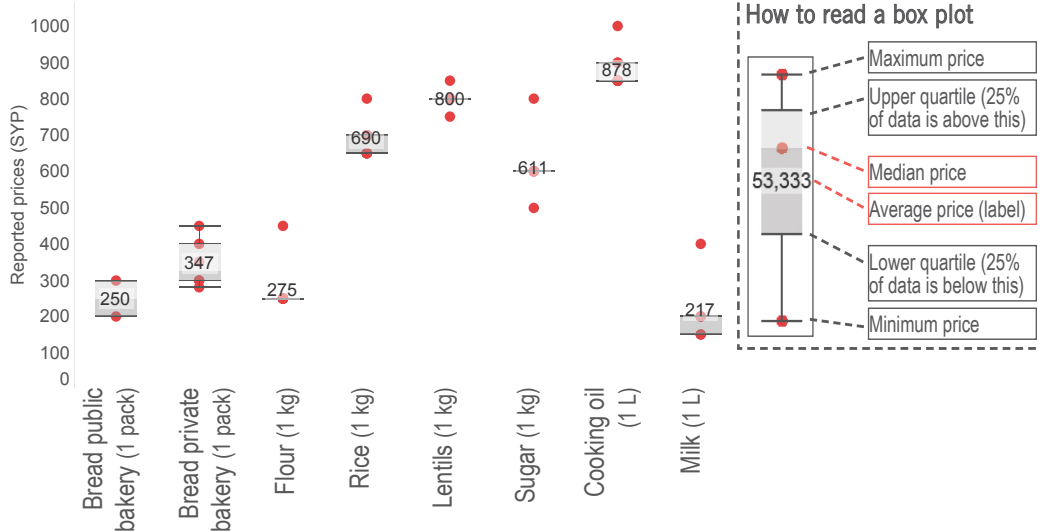


Challenges to accessing food [CL¹: 3/3]



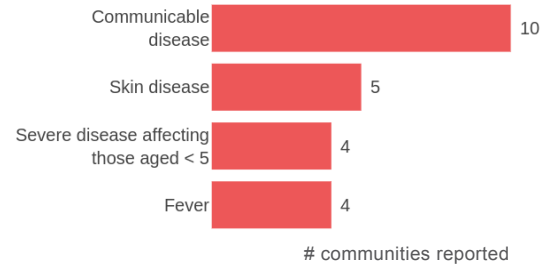
In nearly all of the communities assessed, people were reportedly able to purchase or produce food. A lack of adequate financial resources, followed by the unavailability of some items on markets, were reportedly common challenges to accessing food in February.

Prices of food items² [CL¹: 3/3]

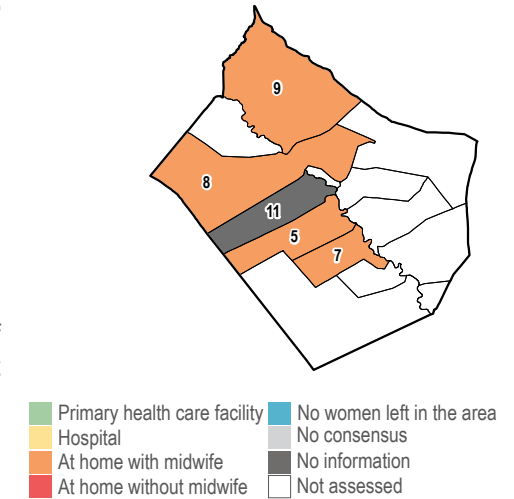


Health

Reported health problems [CL¹: 2/3]



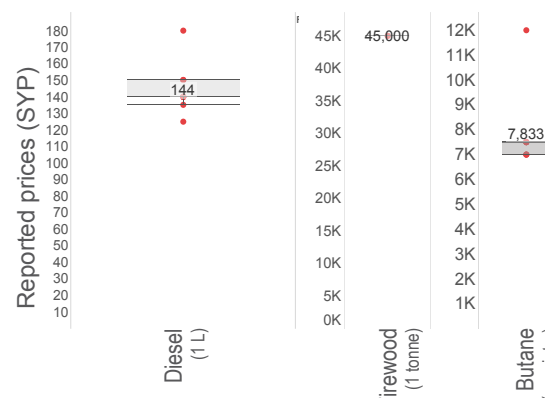
Most common place for women to give birth [CL¹: 1/3]



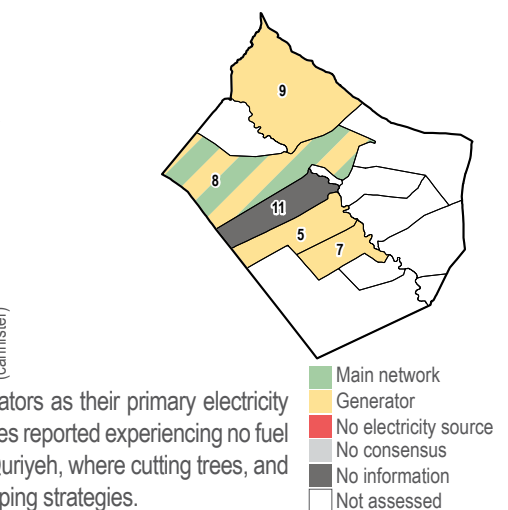
Communicable disease and skin disease were reportedly the most common health concerns in assessed communities in February. The high cost of medical services and of transportation to the nearest facilities were reportedly common barriers to accessing care, as well as security concerns around travel.

NFIs

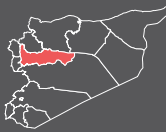
Prices of fuel sources² [CL¹: 2/3]



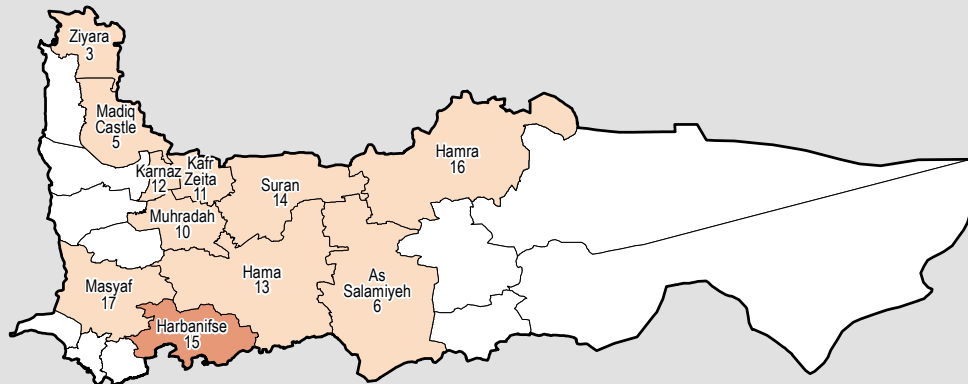
Most common source of electricity [CL¹: 3/3]



In February, most communities reported relying on generators as their primary electricity source. Where information was available, most communities reported experiencing no fuel shortages with the exception of Al Thawra Al Jourah and Quriyeh, where cutting trees, and burning furniture, waste and plastics, were the reported coping strategies.



Coverage map

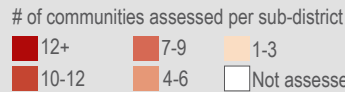


Context

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

Coverage

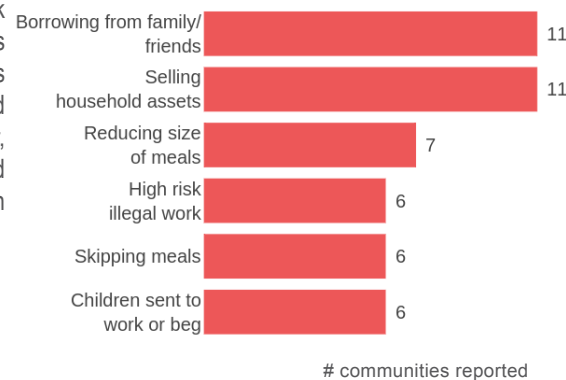
Communities assessed: 23/494
Sub-districts assessed: 11/22



Livelihoods

During February, borrowing money from family or friends and selling household assets were commonly reported strategies to cope with a lack of financial resources in a majority of communities assessed. Extreme food-based coping strategies such as eating waste and eating non-food plants were reported in Berdoneh and Khneizir, respectively. High risk, illegal work was reported in six communities, as had been the case in January.

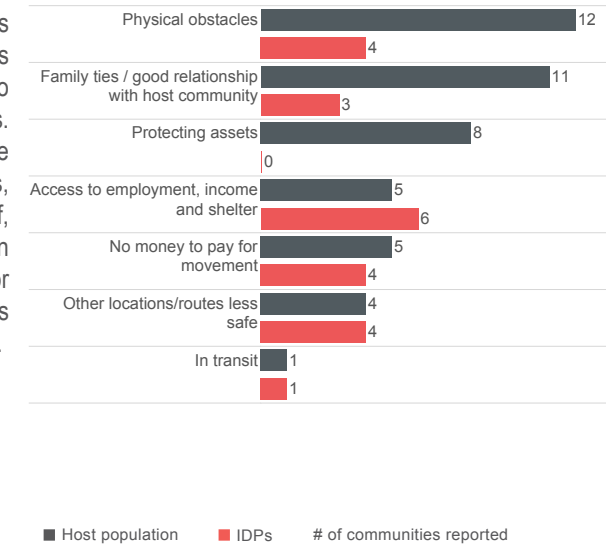
Most common coping strategies [CL²: 3/3]



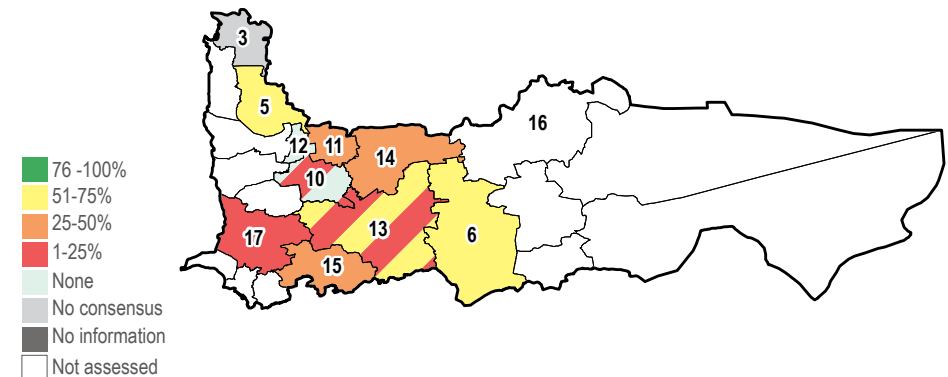
Displacement

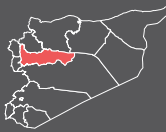
None of the pre-conflict population were left in five of the communities assessed,³ while in more than half of the communities assessed less than half of the pre-conflict population remained. Pre-conflict populations predominantly stayed in their communities of origin due to physical obstacles to movement and because of family ties. Where information was available, IDPs were reportedly present in nine communities, while new arrivals were reported in Talaf, Abi Al Fedaa and Rasm Eldaheriyeh in February. The main reported reason for IDPs to stay in their host communities was access to employment, income and shelter.

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]

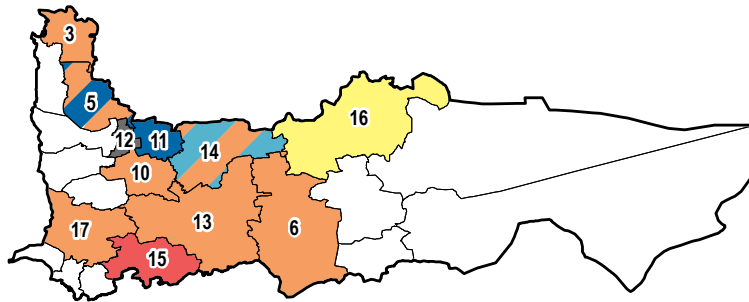




WASH

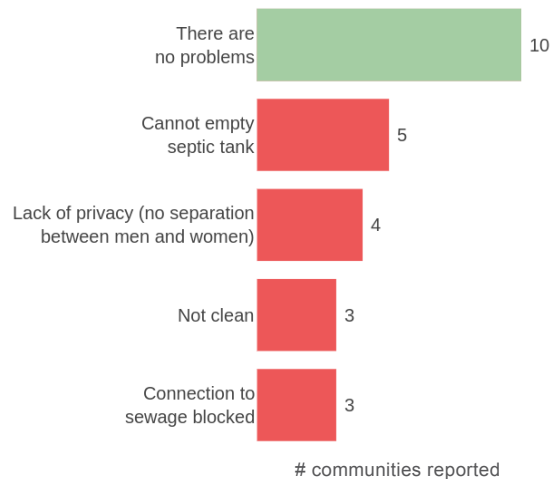
Most common form of garbage disposal [CL¹: 3/3]

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

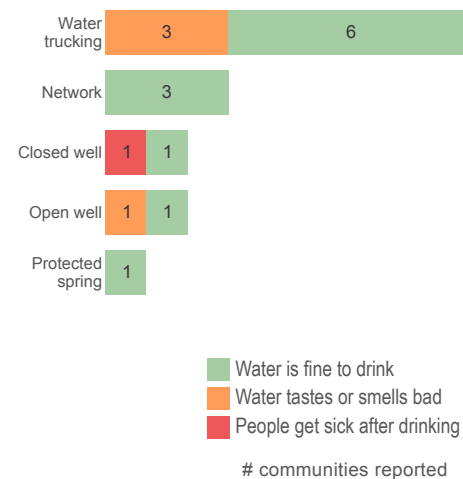


Water trucking was reportedly the main source of drinking water in the communities assessed, followed by the water network. Drinking water reportedly made people sick in Tal Ada, as had been the case in December and January, while it reportedly tasted or smelled bad in four other communities. The most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

Problems with latrines [CL¹: 3/3]



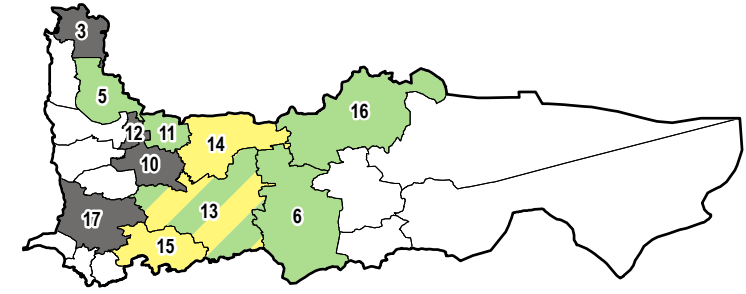
Most common drinking water source and status [CL¹: 3/3]



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



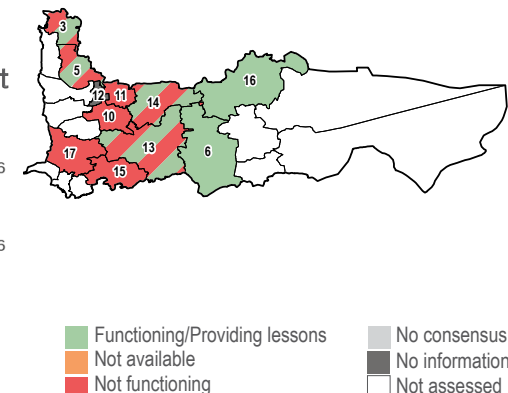
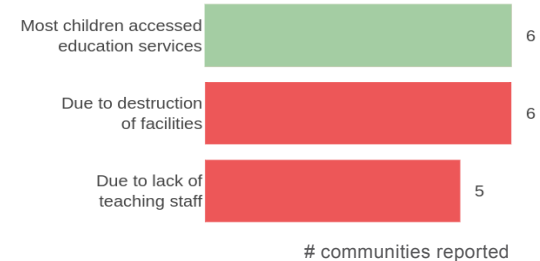
The average reported rent price² in the governorate (14,857 SYP) was higher than the average rent paid across the country (7,527 SYP). The lowest rent prices per room were reported in Northern Fan (9,000 SYP), the highest in Abi Al Fedaa (17,500 SYP).

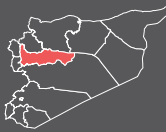
Education

Where information was available, primary education services were reportedly functioning in less than half of the communities assessed. The most commonly reported barriers to children accessing education were the destruction of facilities and a lack of teaching staff, as had been the case in January.

Availability of primary schools [CL¹: 3/3]

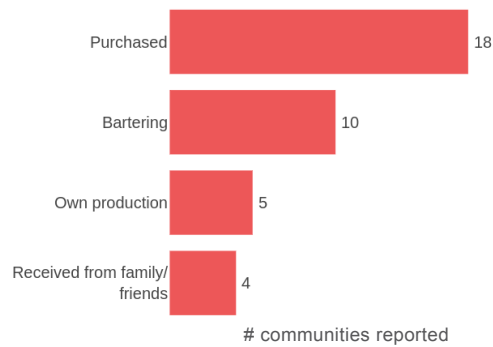
Most common reasons why children did not attend school [CL¹: 3/3]



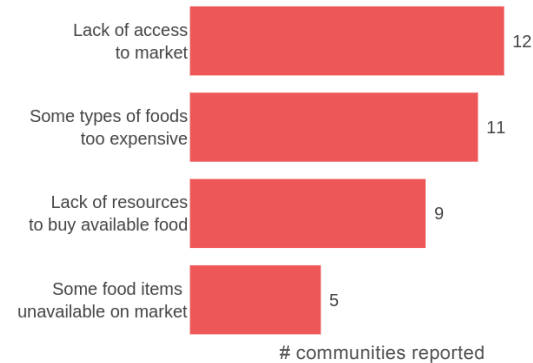


Food Security

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



Challenges to accessing food [CL¹: 3/3]



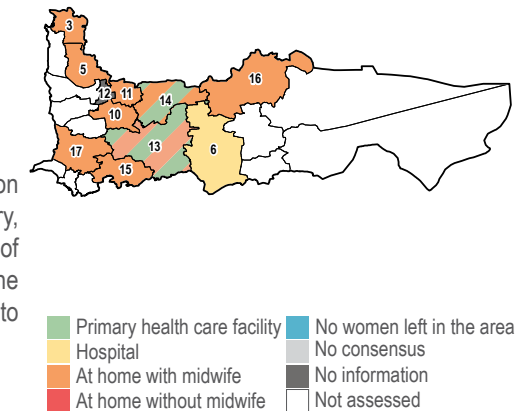
In February, all of the communities assessed reported purchasing as their main means of obtaining food, followed by bartering. All communities reported experiencing barriers to accessing food, as had been the case in January, the most common of which was reportedly lack of access to markets.

Health

Reported health problems [CL¹: 2/3]

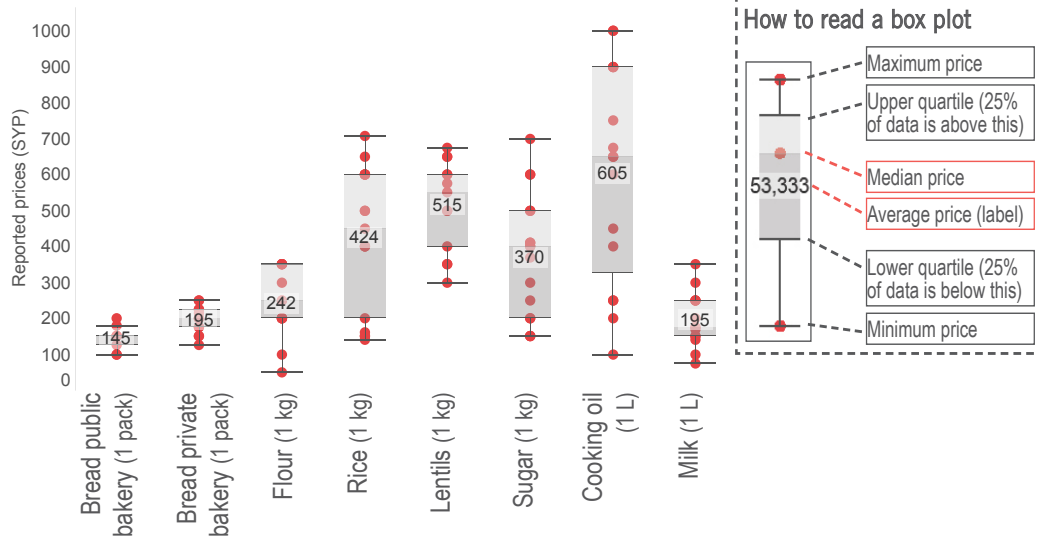


Most common place for women to give birth [CL¹: 2/3]



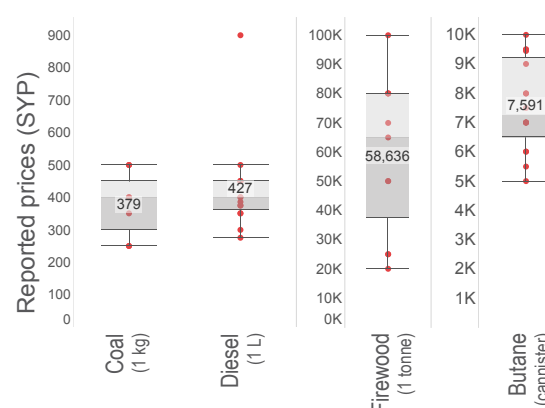
Malnutrition and diarrhoea were reportedly common health concerns in Hama governorate during February, as had been the case in January. Unavailability of medical facilities, as well as long travelling to the nearest services were common reported challenges to accessing care, as was the case in previous months.

Prices of food items² [CL¹: 2/3]

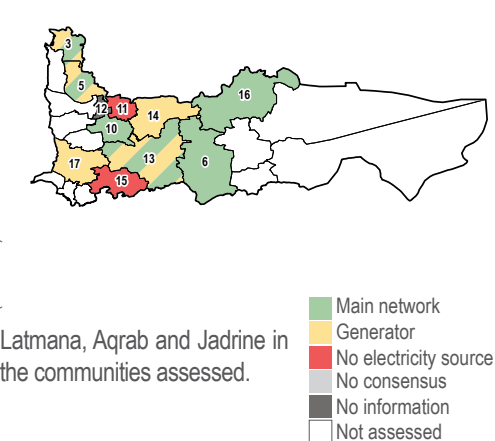


NFIs

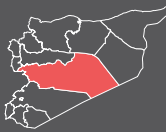
Prices of fuel sources² [CL¹: 2/3]



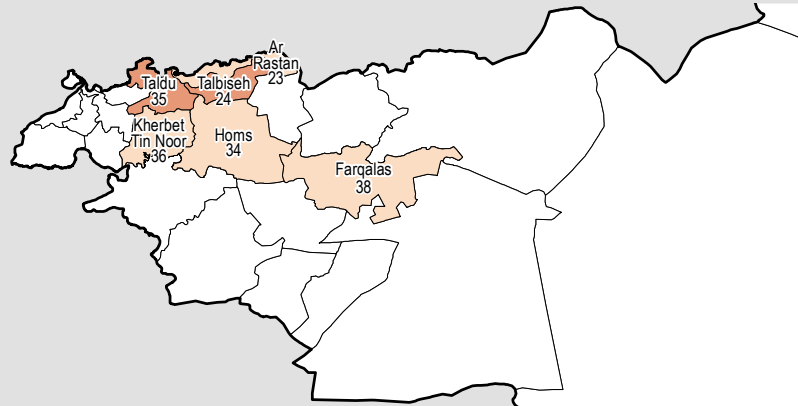
Most common source of electricity [CL¹: 3/3]



Reportedly, no electricity sources were available in Talaf, Latmana, Aqrab and Jadrine in February. Fuel shortages reportedly affected all but two of the communities assessed.



Coverage map

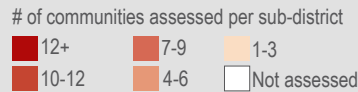


Context

Homs governorate currently hosts 476,703 internally displaced persons (IDPs) 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

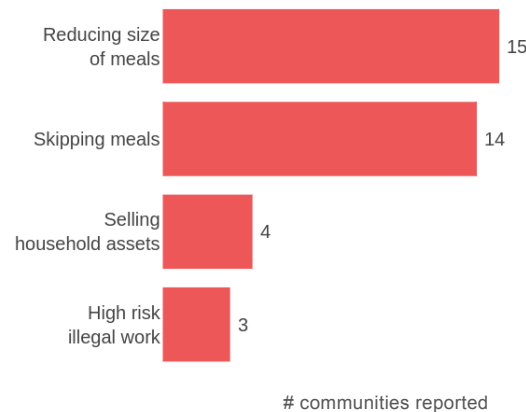
Communities assessed: 17/454
 Sub-districts assessed: 6/23



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 vast majority of the communities assessed. No other food-based strategies were reported this month. High risk, illegal work was reported in three locations.

Most common coping strategies [CL²: 3/3]



Displacement

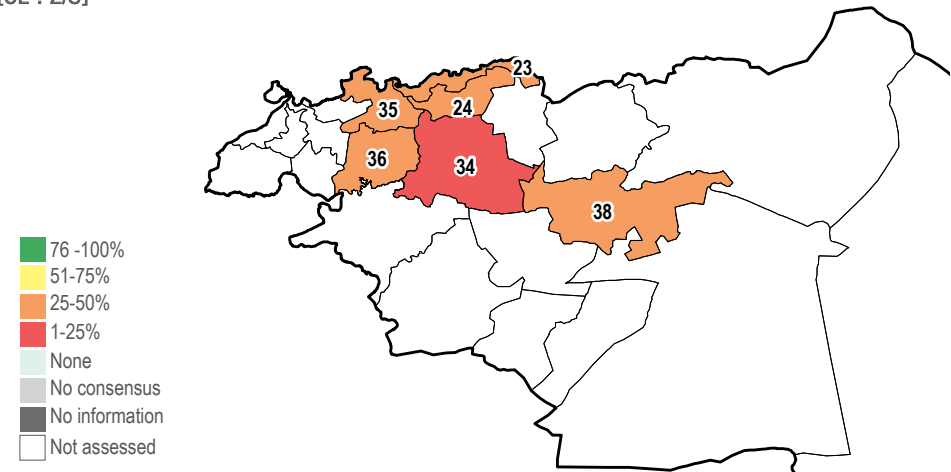
Um Sharshouh was reportedly empty of all population this month,³ while in all other communities assessed it was reported that less than 50% of the pre-conflict population remained in February. As had been the case in January, pre-conflict populations reportedly stayed in their communities of origin in order to protect assets and due to physical obstacles to movement. IDPs were reportedly present in 10 communities, while no new IDP arrivals were reported in February. 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 January, followed by physical obstacles to movement.

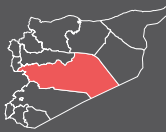
Most common reasons for staying: IDPs vs host population [CL²: 3/3]



■ Host population ■ IDPs # of communities reported

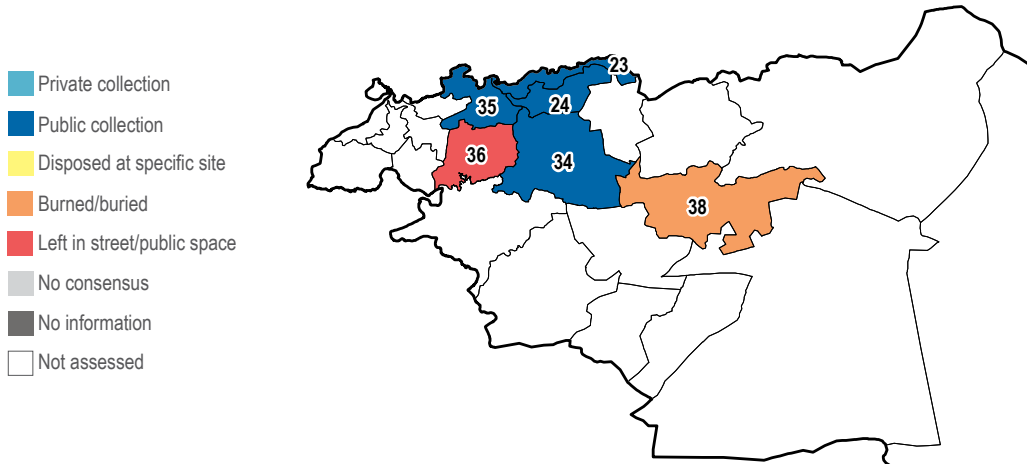
Most commonly reported % of original population remaining per sub-district (excluding IDPs) [CL²: 2/3]





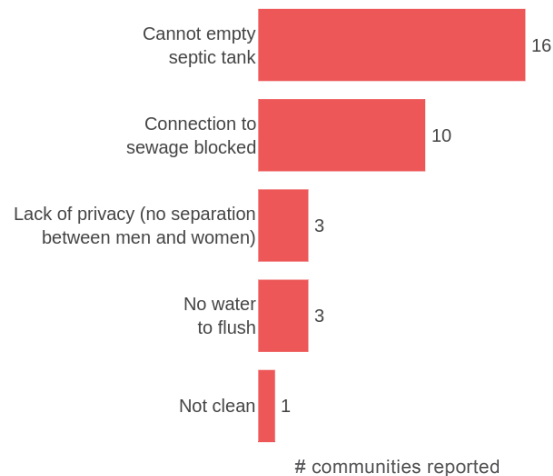
WASH

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

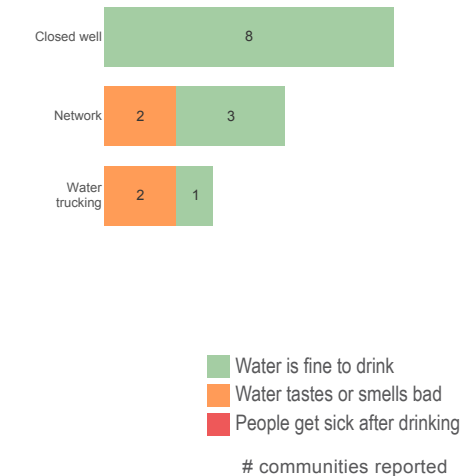


In most communities it was reported that populations relied on closed wells as their main source of drinking water. Water was mostly perceived as fine to drink, and it reportedly tasted or smelled bad in Farqalas, Qazhal, Kisein and Burj Qaei. The most commonly reported issues with latrines included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

Problems with latrines [CL¹: 3/3]

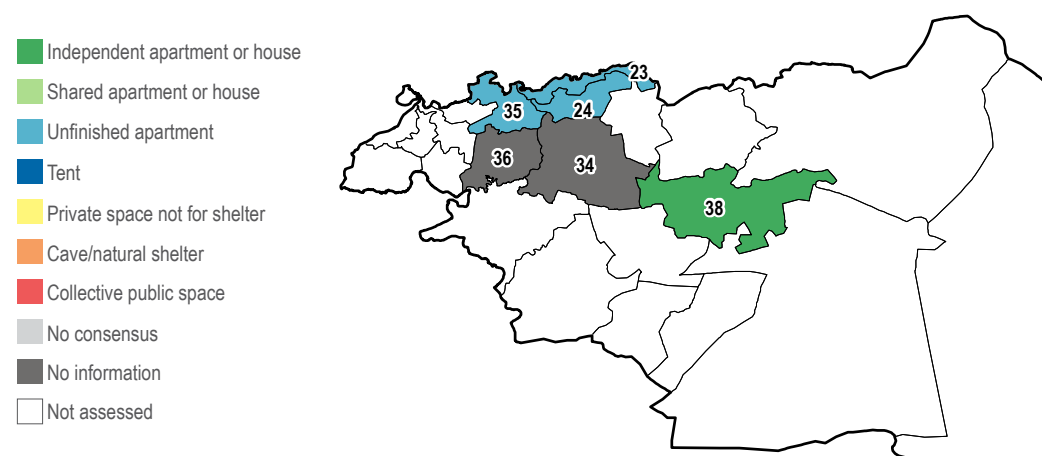


Most common drinking water source and status [CL¹: 3/3]



Shelter

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



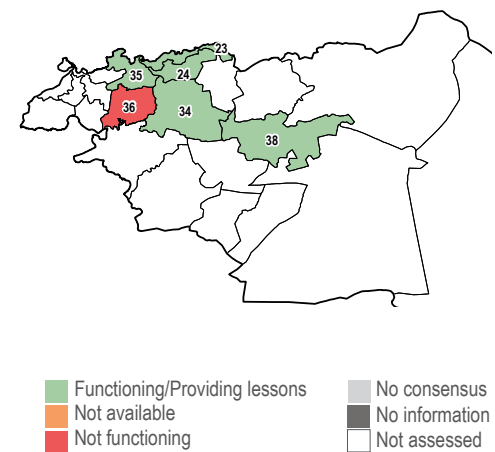
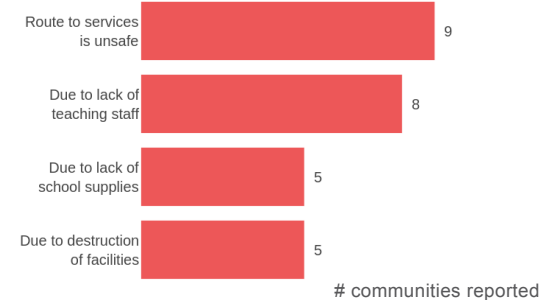
The average reported rent price in the governorate could not be calculated due to a lack of information in most of the communities assessed.

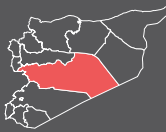
Education

Primary school facilities were reportedly not functioning in Samalil, Qazhal, Kisein and Burj Qaei. Safety concerns over travelling to facilities and a lack of teaching staff were the most commonly reported barriers to children accessing education.

Availability of primary schools [CL¹: 3/3]

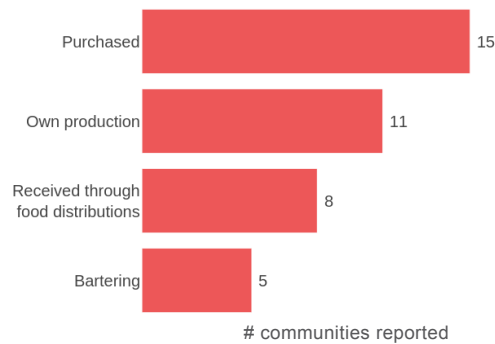
Most common reasons why children did not attend school [CL¹: 3/3]



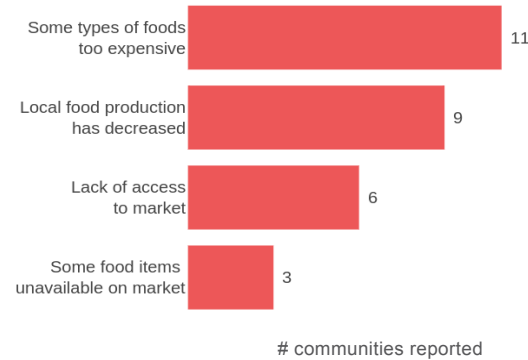


Food Security

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

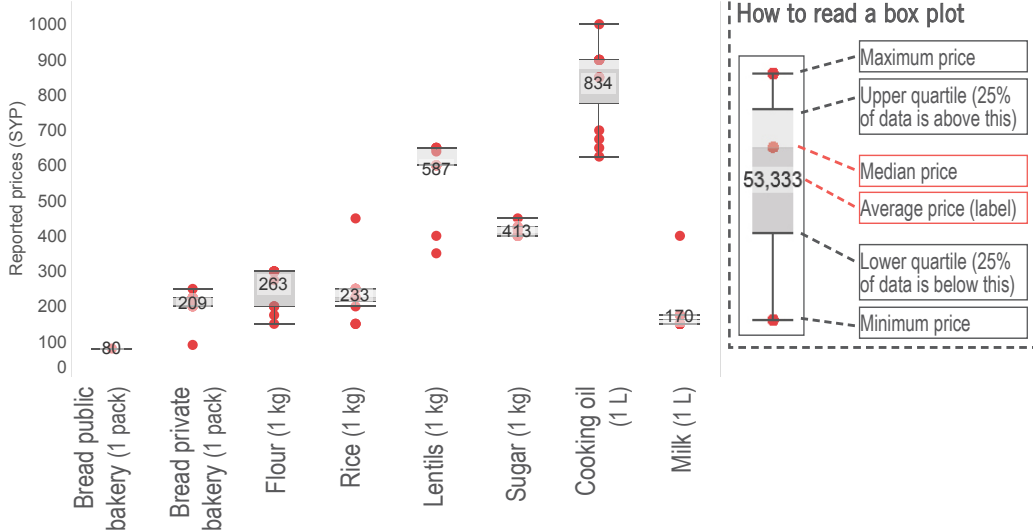


Challenges to accessing food [CL¹: 3/3]



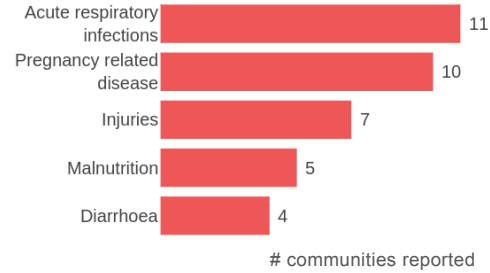
In February, food was mostly purchased or produced locally. Food distributions were also reported in nearly half of the communities assessed. The most common challenges to accessing food were reportedly the high prices of some items on markets, followed by a decreased in local food production in more than half of the locations assessed this month.

Prices of food items² [CL¹: 3/3]

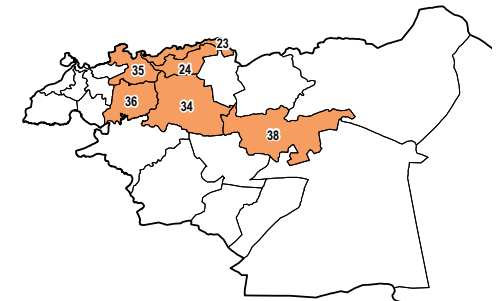


Health

Reported health problems [CL¹: 2/3]



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

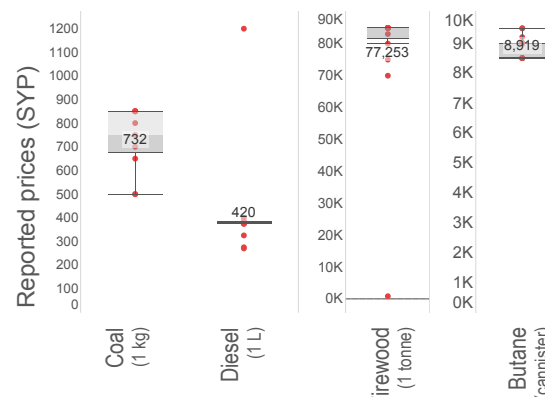


Acute respiratory infections and pregnancy related disease, followed by injuries, were the most commonly reported health concerns across assessed communities in February. Malnutrition was reported in five communities. The most commonly reported barriers to accessing healthcare were reportedly disability, illness and injuries, preventing people from travelling to the nearest services.

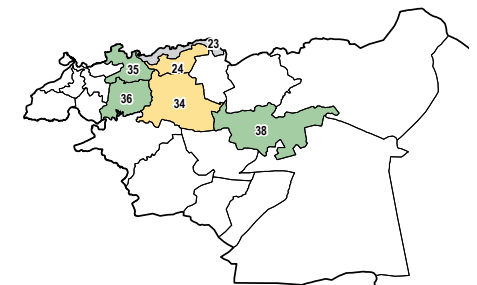


NFIs

Prices of fuel sources² [CL¹: 2/3]

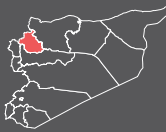


Most common source of electricity [CL¹: 3/3]

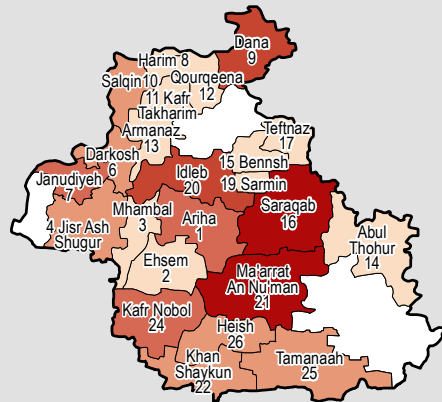


No electricity source was reportedly available in Kisein, Samalil and Burj Qaei, while the network was reportedly the main source in a majority of the remaining communities. Fuel shortages were reportedly experienced across all communities assessed, with burning clothes and plastics as the most common coping strategies.





Coverage map

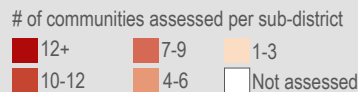


Context

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

Coverage

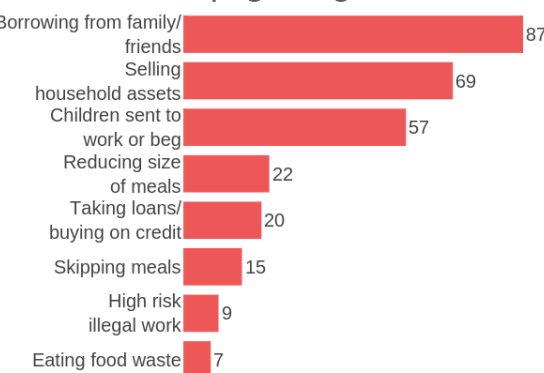
Communities assessed: 124/462
Sub-districts assessed: 23/26



Livelihoods

In February, borrowing from family and friends was the most commonly reported strategy to cope with a lack of resources across the communities assessed, followed by the sale of household assets. Extreme food-based strategies such as eating food waste, spending days without eating and eating non-food plants were reported in a total of 10 communities.

Most common coping strategies [CL²: 3/3]



communities reported

Displacement

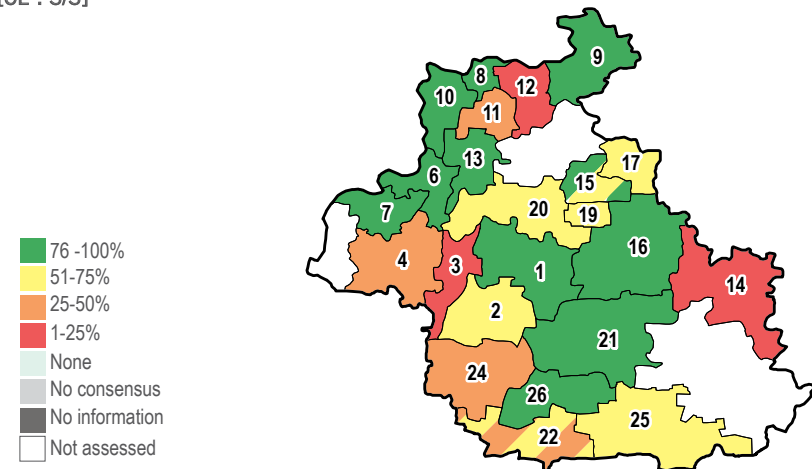
In February, no pre-conflict populations were reportedly left in Jannet Elqora and Nasra. Less than 50% of pre-conflict populations remained in half of the communities assessed. Pre-conflict populations overwhelmingly stayed in their communities of origin because of family ties and in order to protect their assets, as had been the case in January. Physical obstacles to movement were reported in 19 communities. Where information was available, IDPs were reportedly present in 113 communities, while new arrivals during the month of February were reported in 44 communities. IDPs mostly remained due to good relationships with their host communities, and due to a lack of money to pay for travel.

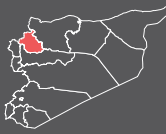
Most common reasons for staying: IDPs vs host population [CL²: 3/3]



■ Host population ■ IDPs # of communities reported

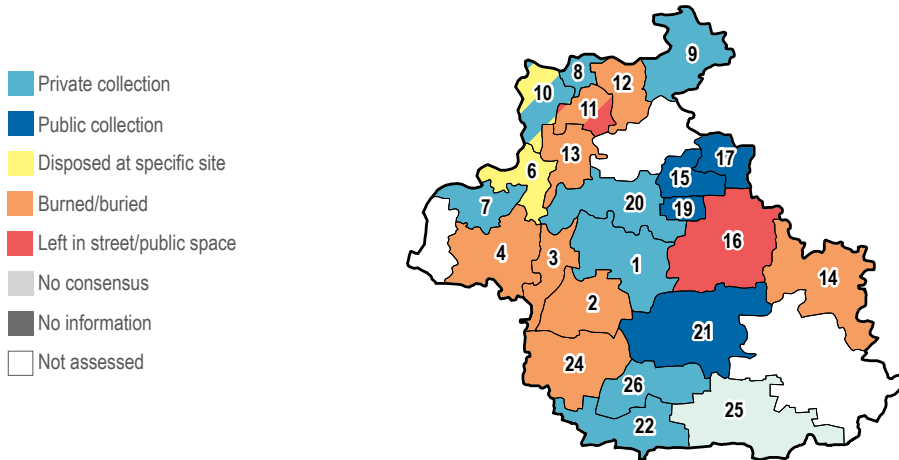
Most commonly reported % of original population remaining per sub-district (excluding IDPs) [CL²: 3/3]





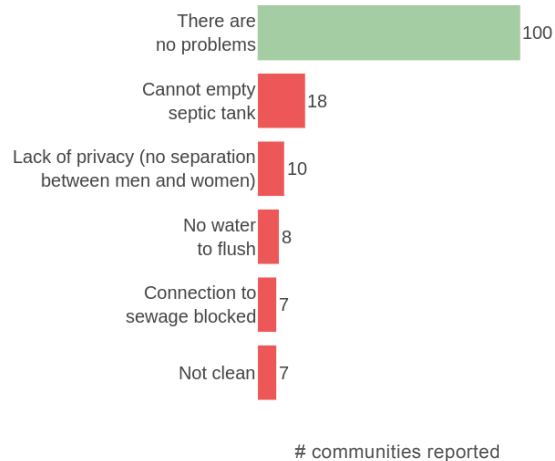
WASH

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

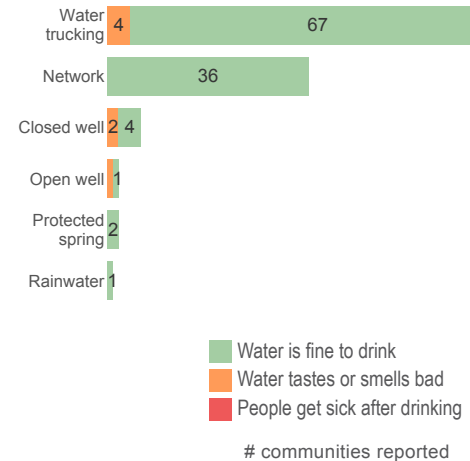


Water trucking was reportedly the main source of drinking water in the communities assessed, and water was mostly perceived as fine to drink. Water reportedly tasted or smelled bad in seven communities, as had been the case in January. The most commonly reported issue with latrines was the inability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

Problems with latrines [CL¹: 3/3]

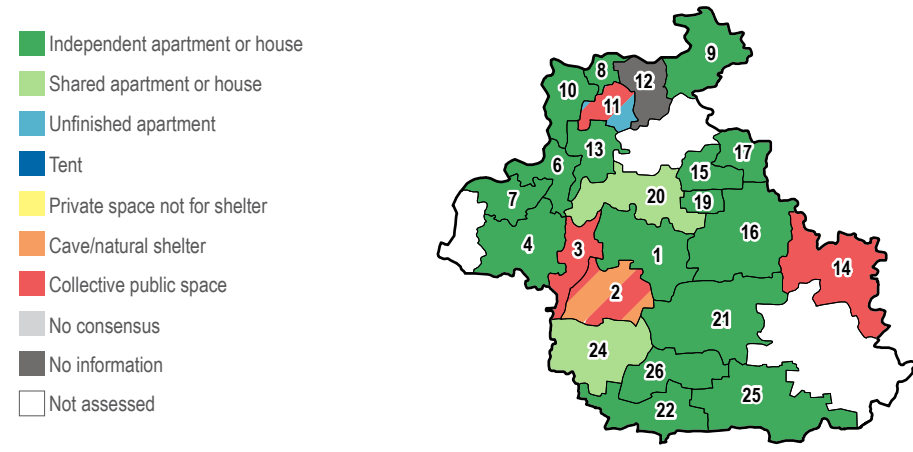


Most common drinking water source and status [CL¹: 3/3]



Shelter

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

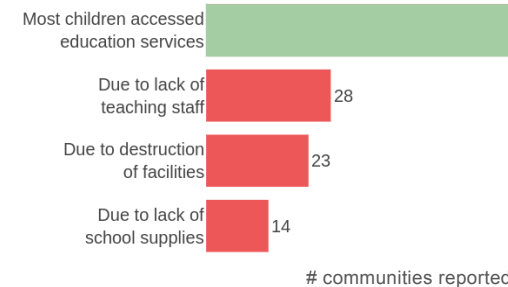


The average reported rent price² in the governorate (6,178 SYP) was lower than the average rent paid across the country (7,527 SYP). The lowest rent prices per room were reported in Abdin (1,250 SYP), the highest in Hezreh (20,500 SYP).

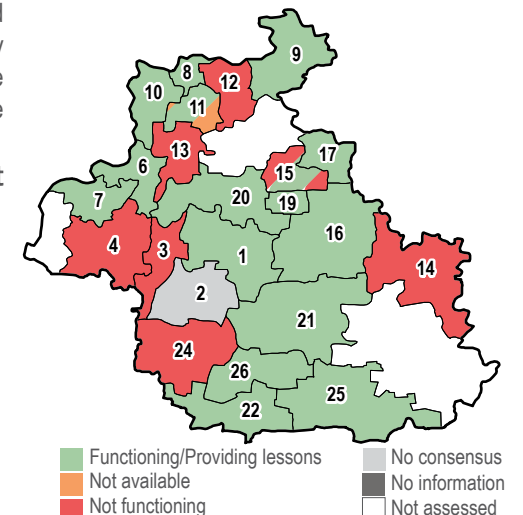
Education

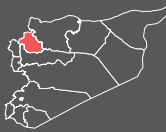
In February, a lack of teaching staff and destruction of school facilities were the most commonly reported barriers to children accessing education. Primary schools were reportedly not functioning or not available in 24 of the communities assessed, as was the case in January.

Most common reasons why children did not attend school [CL¹: 2/3]



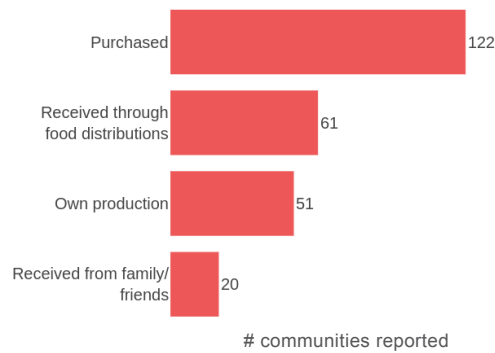
Availability of primary schools [CL¹: 3/3]



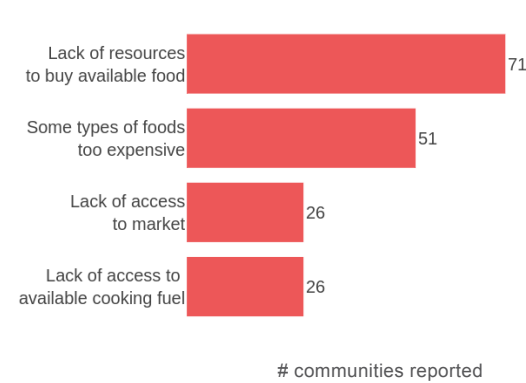


Food Security

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

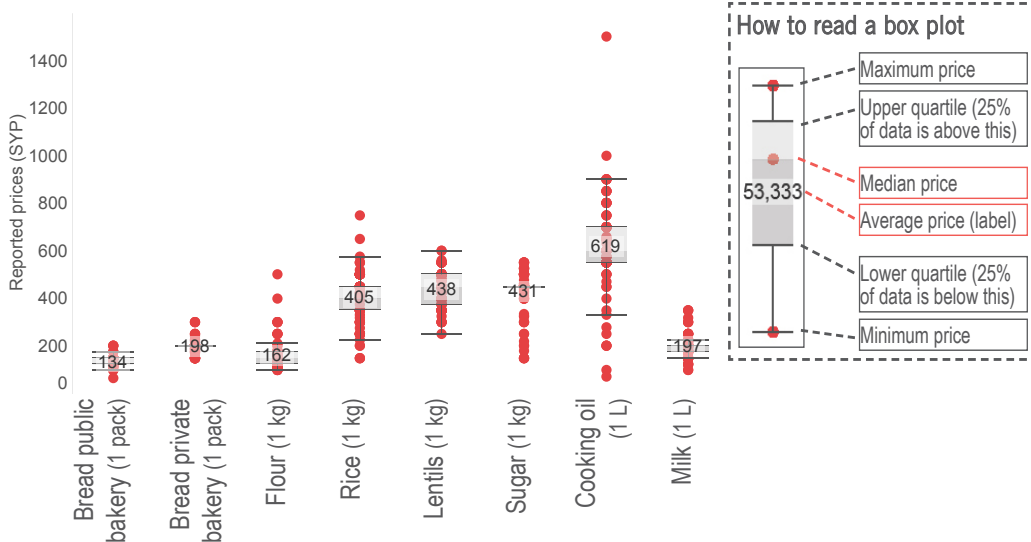


Challenges to accessing food [CL¹: 3/3]



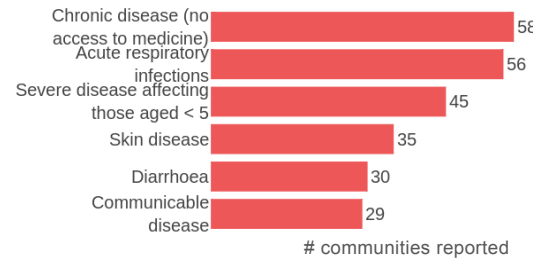
In February, food was mostly purchased or received through food distributions, as had been the case in December and January. Common challenges to obtaining food were reportedly related to a lack of adequate financial resources and to the high prices of some items on markets.

Prices of food items² [CL¹: 3/3]

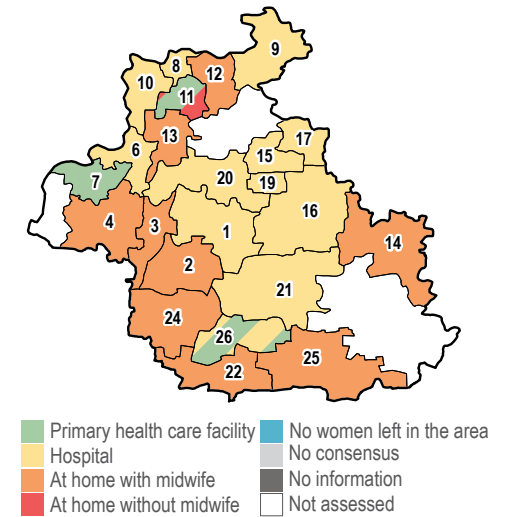


Health

Reported health problems [CL¹: 2/3]



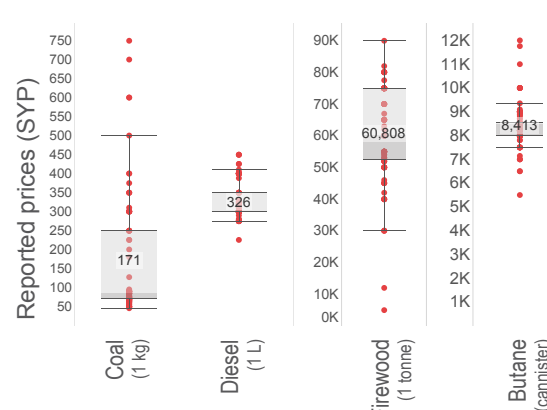
Most common place for women to give birth [CL¹: 2/3]



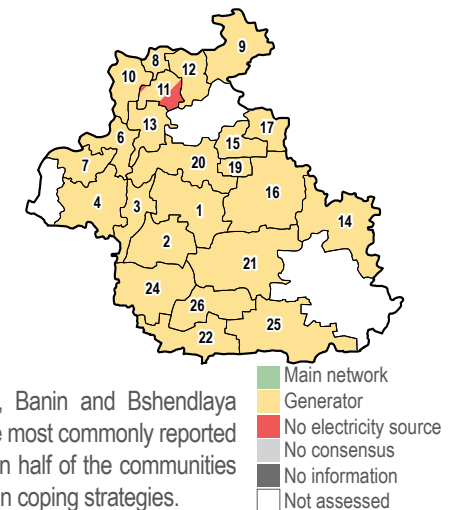
Chronic disease and acute respiratory infections were the most commonly reported health concerns across the communities assessed in February. Malnutrition was reported in 18 communities. Barriers to accessing health care were reported in a majority of communities, with unavailability of facilities and security concerns over transportation to the nearest services being the most commonly reported issues, as had been the case in previous months.

NFIs

Prices of fuel sources² [CL¹: 2/3]



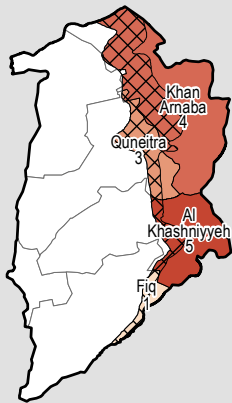
Most common source of electricity [CL¹: 3/3]



No electricity source was reportedly available in Almkblah, Banin and Bshendlaya Rashadiya. Where electricity was available, generators were the most commonly reported source across all communities. Fuel shortages were reported in half of the communities assessed, with burning furniture, clothes and plastics as common coping strategies.



Coverage map

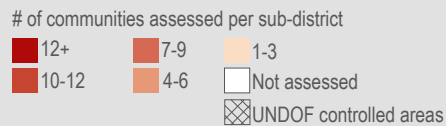


Context

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

Coverage

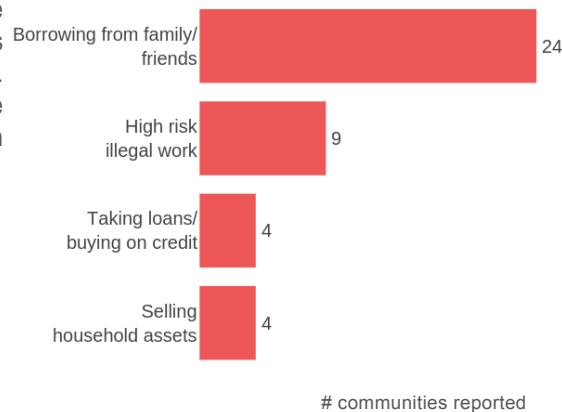
Communities assessed: 28/39
 Sub-districts assessed: 4/4



Livelihoods

In February, borrowing from family and friends was the most commonly reported strategy to cope with a lack of resources across the communities assessed, followed by high risk, illegal work. Food-based strategies such as reducing the size of meals or skipping meals were reported in Breiqa only, as had been the case in January.

Most common coping strategies [CL²: 3/3]



Displacement

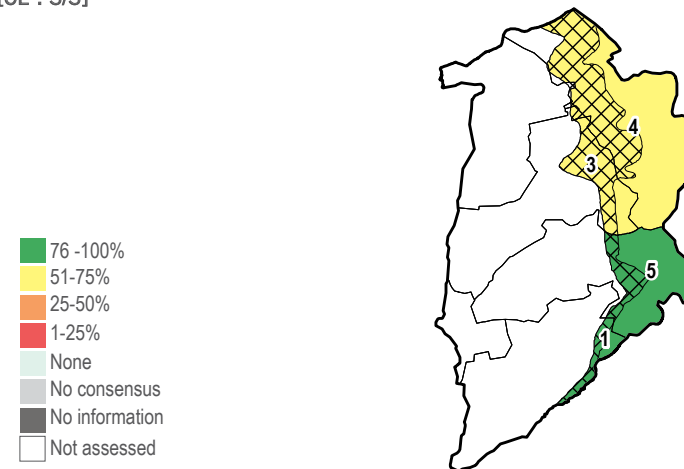
In February, more than 50% of pre-conflict populations remained in all of the communities assessed. More than half of the resident population were reportedly women in half of the communities assessed. Women represented 76-100% of the remaining population in Asbah and Ghadir Elbostan. IDPs were reportedly living in eight communities, and, where information was available no new IDP arrivals were reported during February. 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: 3/3]



■ Host population ■ IDPs # of communities reported

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

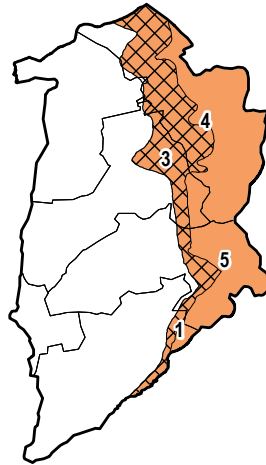




WASH

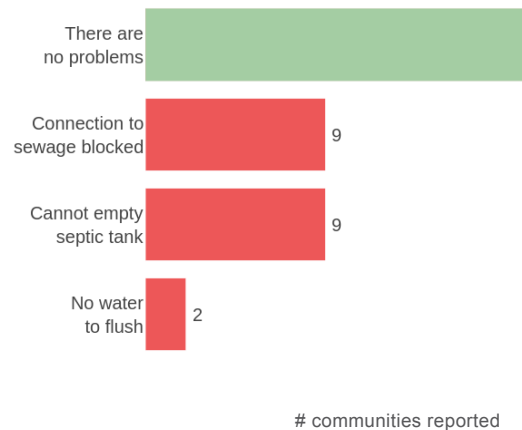
Most common form of garbage disposal [CL¹: 3/3]

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

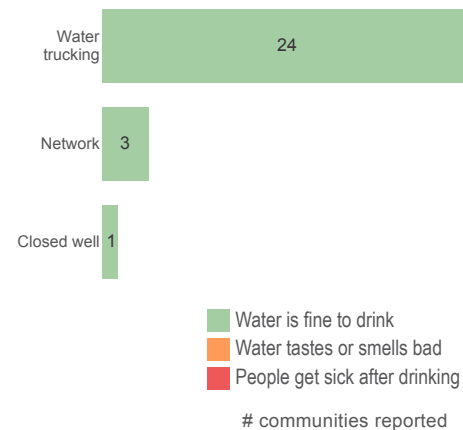


All except four communities reportedly relied on water trucking as their main source of drinking water. As had been the case in January, it was reported in all communities that water was perceived as fine to drink. The most commonly reported issues with latrines were the blockage of connections to the 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]

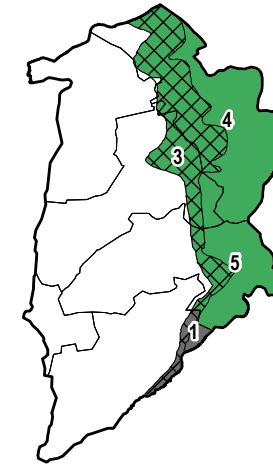


- Water is fine to drink
- Water tastes or smells bad
- People get sick after drinking

Shelter

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

- 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



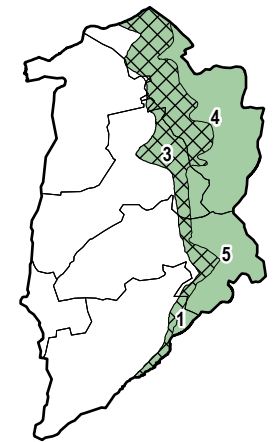
The average reported rent price² in the governorate (7,228 SYP) was lower than the average rent paid across the country (7,527 SYP). The lowest rent prices per room were reported in Ofania (1,250 SYP), the highest in Kom Elwisseh Marj Barghut (13,000 SYP).

Education

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

Availability of primary schools [CL¹: 3/3]

Most common reasons why children did not attend school [CL¹: 2/3]

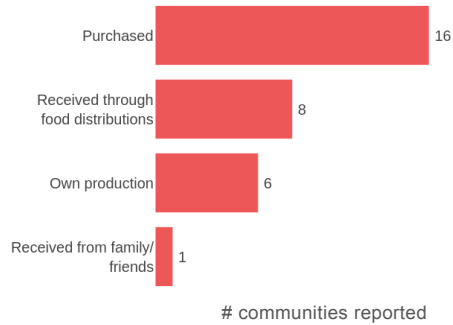


- Functioning/Providing lessons
- Not available
- Not functioning
- No consensus
- No information
- Not assessed

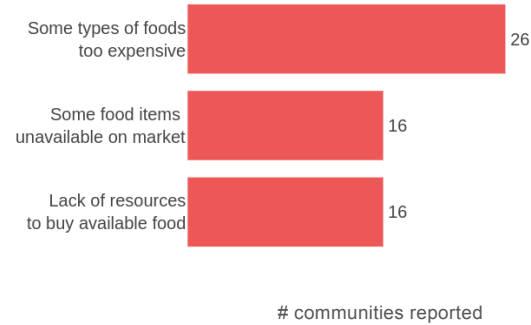


Food Security

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

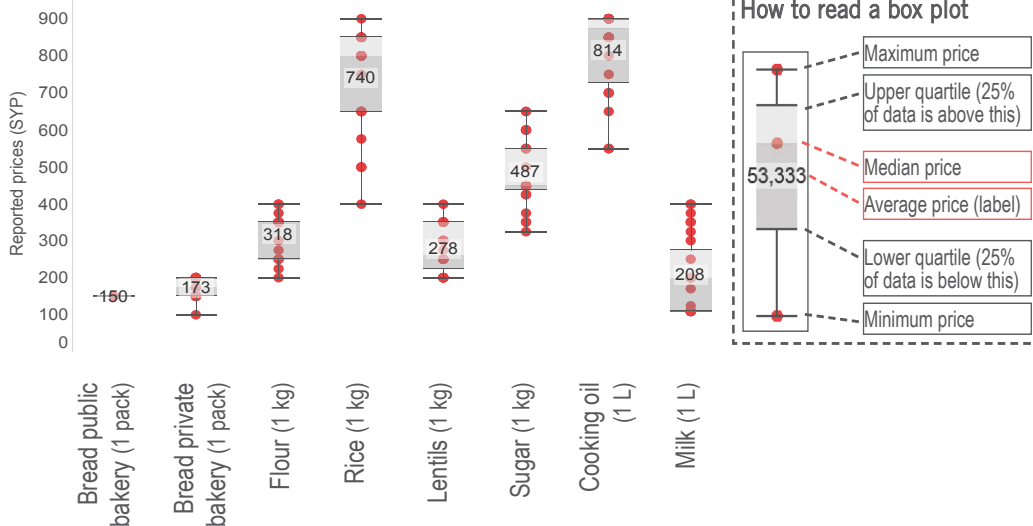


Challenges to accessing food [CL¹: 3/3]



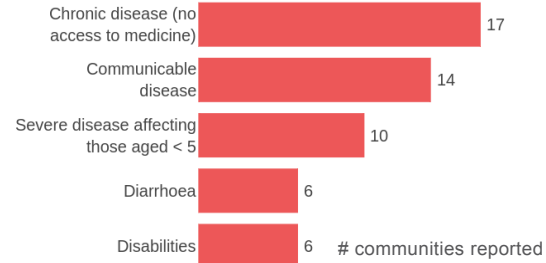
Food was commonly purchased in most communities during February, while food distributions were reported in eight communities. High food item prices and unavailability of some goods on markets were the most commonly reported barriers to accessing food this month.

Prices of food items² [CL¹: 3/3]



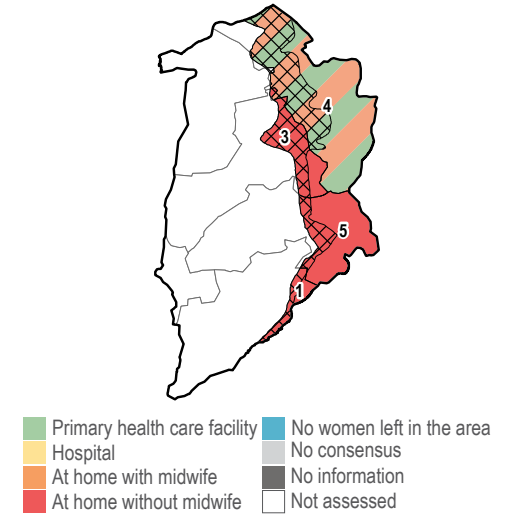
Health

Reported health problems [CL¹: 2/3]



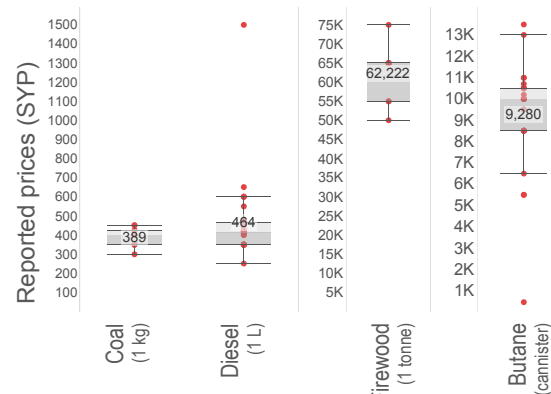
Chronic and communicable disease were highly prevalent health concerns among assessed communities, followed by severe disease affecting those aged less than five. As was the case in January, barriers to accessing health services were reported in half of the communities assessed, with security concerns over travelling to the nearest facilities and high cost of transportation as the most commonly reported issues.

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

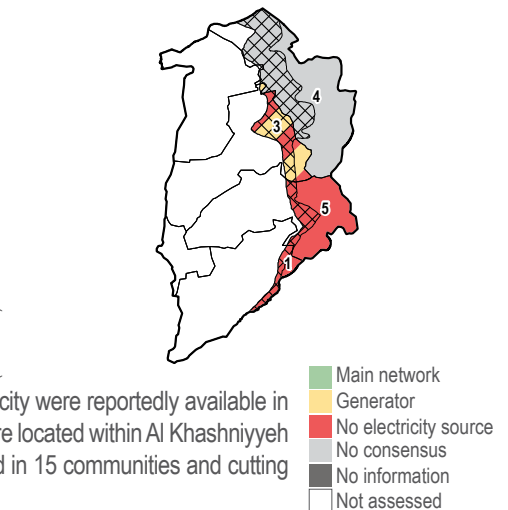


NFIs

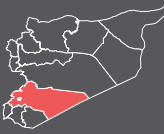
Prices of fuel sources² [CL¹: 2/3]



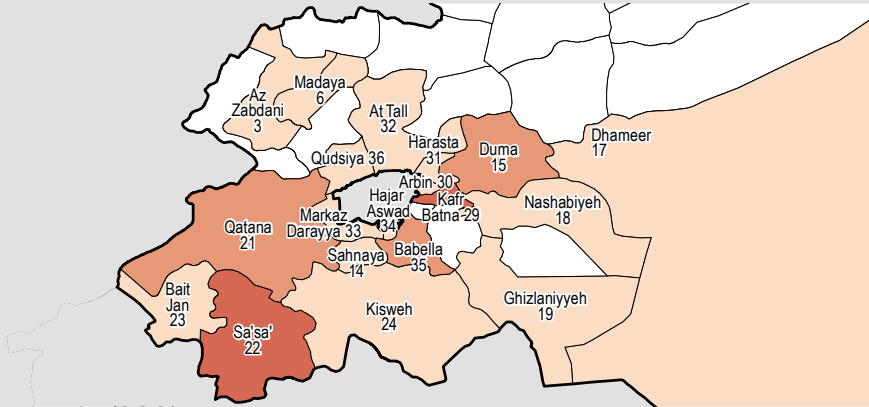
Most common source of electricity [CL¹: 3/3]



As was the case in previous months, no sources of electricity were reportedly available in a majority of the communities assessed, most of which were located within Al Khashniyyeh sub-district. Fuel shortages during February were reported in 15 communities and cutting trees for fuel was the most common strategy adopted.



Coverage map

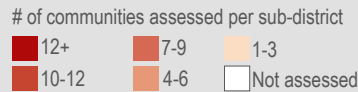


Context

Rural Damascus governorate currently hosts the highest number of internally displaced persons (IDPs) 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

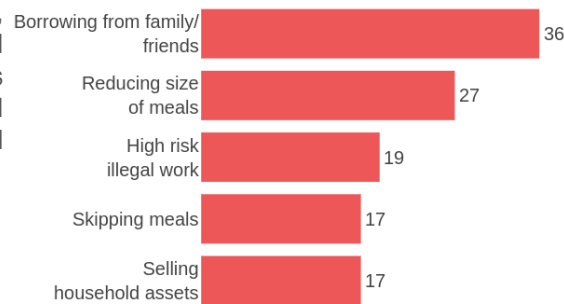
Communities assessed: 53/232
Sub-districts assessed: 19/36



Livelihoods

In February, 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, as had been the case in January. Skipping meals was reported in 19 communities, while eating food waste was reported in Saqba. High risk, illegal work was reported in 19 communities.

Most common coping strategies [CL²: 3/3]

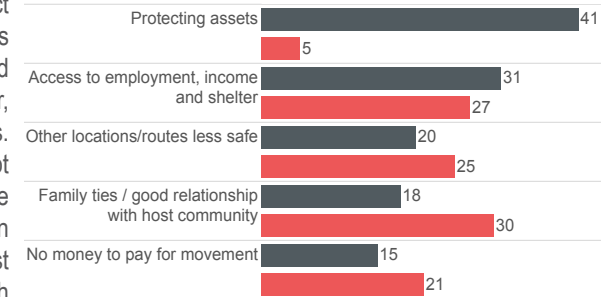


of communities reported

Displacement

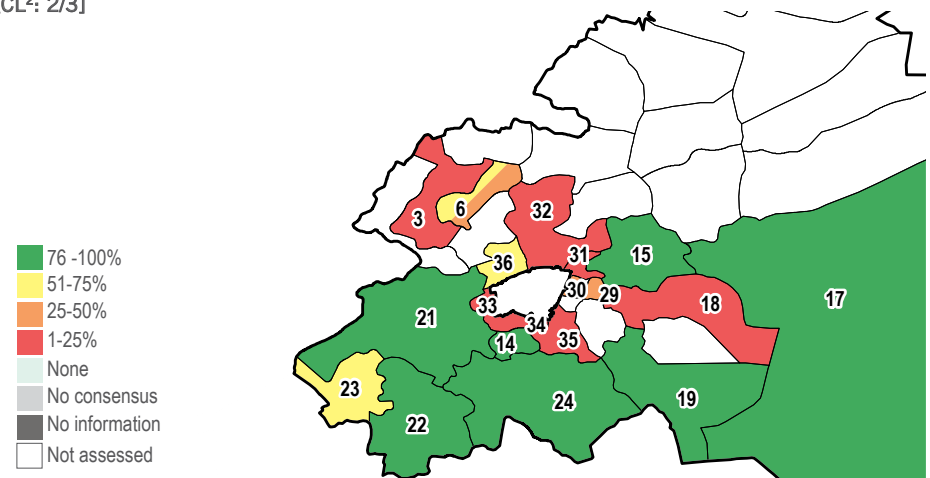
In February, it was reported that less than 50% of pre-conflict populations remained in half of the communities assessed. The most common reasons for pre-conflict populations to remain in their communities of origin were protection of assets and access to employment, income and shelter, as had been the case in previous months. IDPs were reportedly present in all except five communities and no new arrivals were reported this month. The most common reason for IDPs to remain in their host communities was a good relationship with resident populations, followed by access to employment, income and shelter.

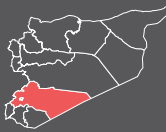
Most common reasons for staying: IDPs vs host population [CL²: 3/3]



■ Host population ■ IDPs # of communities reported

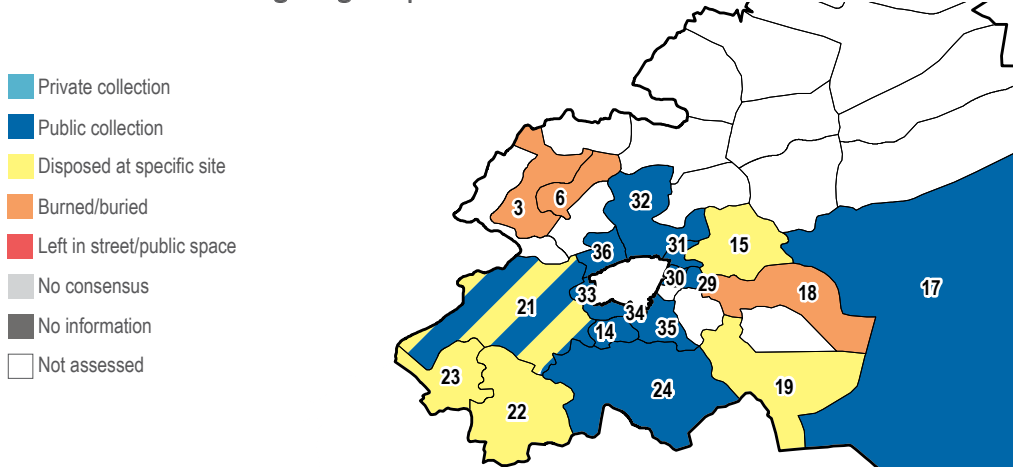
Most commonly reported % of original population remaining per sub-district (excluding IDPs) [CL²: 2/3]





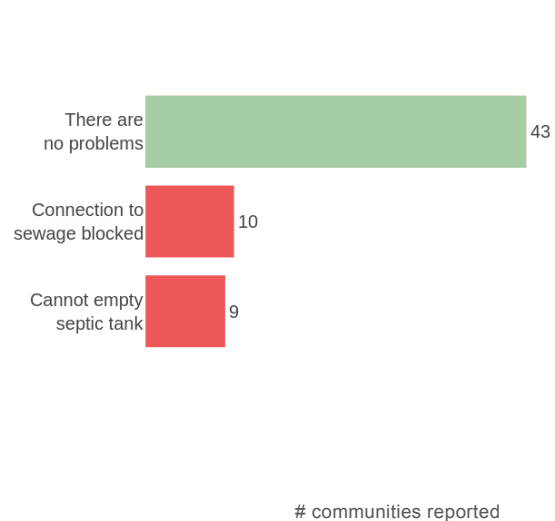
WASH

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

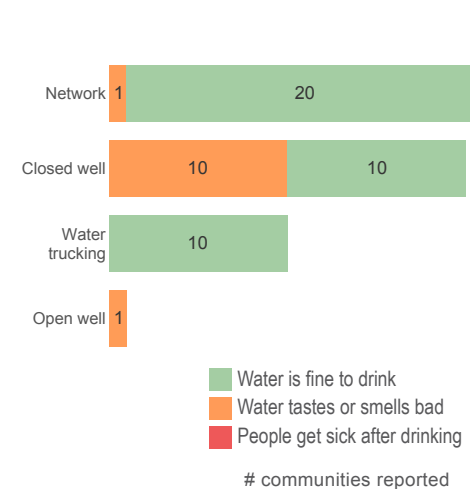


The main network and closed wells were reportedly the main sources of drinking water in a majority of communities. Water reportedly smelled or tasted bad in 12 communities, while it was perceived as fine to drink in all others. In a majority of communities, latrines were reportedly functioning without issues. Blockages of connections to the sewage and the inability to empty septic tanks were common concerns in the remaining communities.

Problems with latrines [CL¹: 3/3]

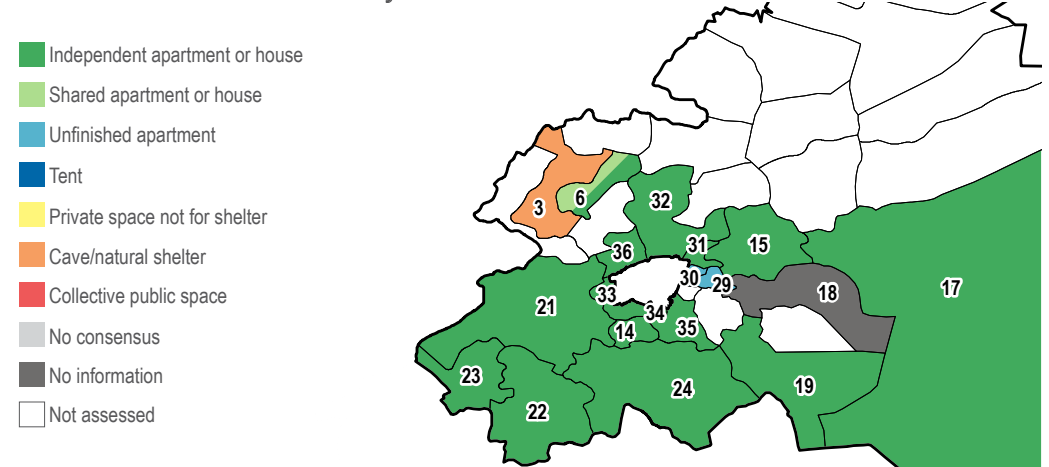


Most common drinking water source and status [CL¹: 3/3]



Shelter

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



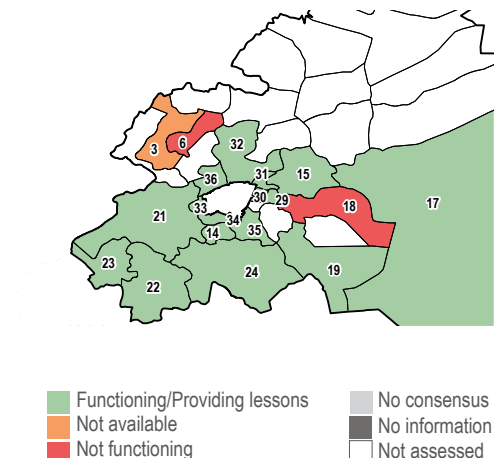
The average reported rent price² in the governorate (7,577 SYP) was about the same as than the average rent paid across the country (7,527 SYP). The lowest rent prices per room were reported in Jisrein (1,125 SYP), the highest in Sahnaya (20,000 SYP).

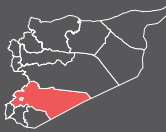
Education

No functioning primary schools were reportedly present in six communities. While most children accessed education in a majority of communities, destruction of 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: 2/3]



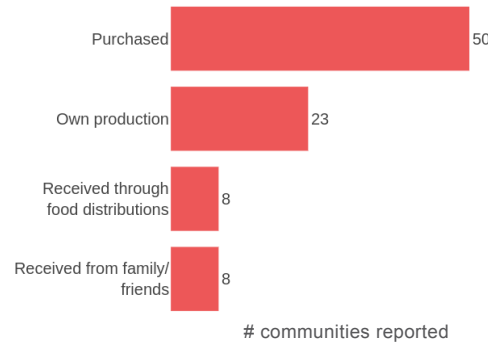


Humanitarian Situation Overview in Syria (HSOS) Rural Damascus Governorate

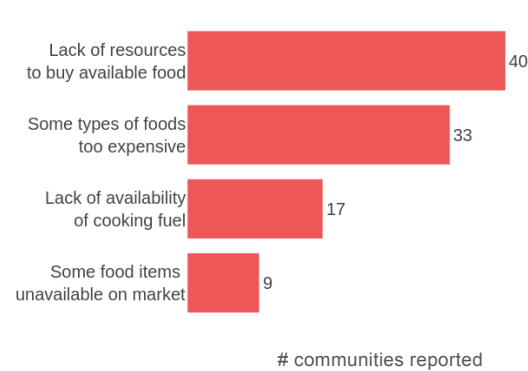
March 2017

Food Security

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

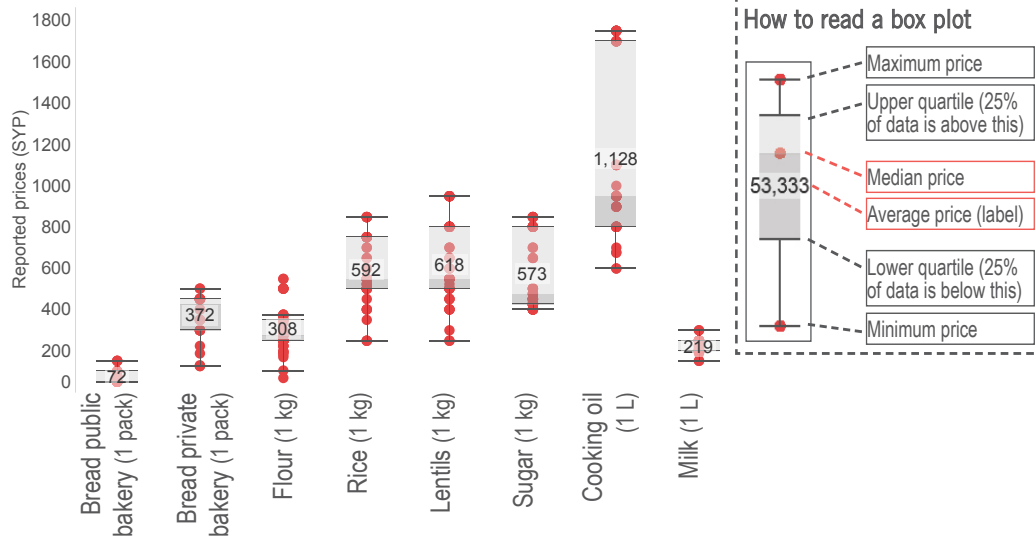


Challenges to accessing food [CL¹: 3/3]



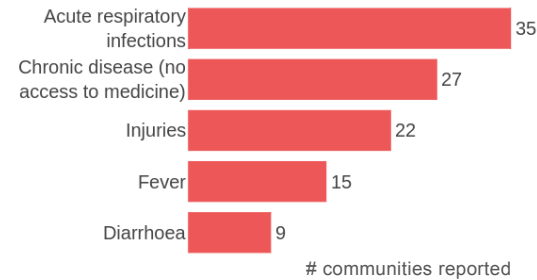
Food was most commonly purchased or produced locally, while a lack of adequate financial resources and the high prices of some food items were the most commonly reported obstacles to accessing food, as had been the case in previous months. Food distributions were reported in about the same number of communities as in February.

Prices of food items² [CL¹: 3/3]

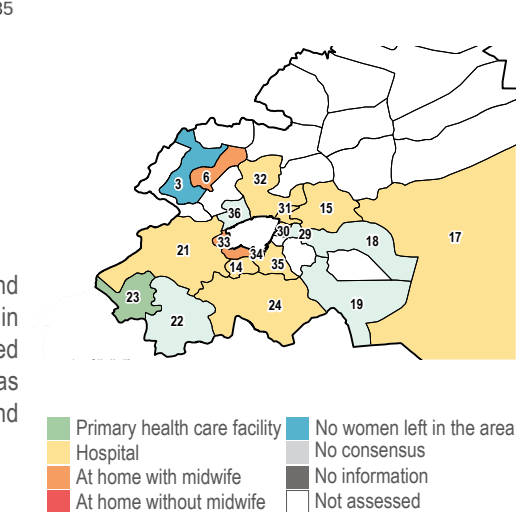


Health

Reported health problems [CL¹: 2/3]



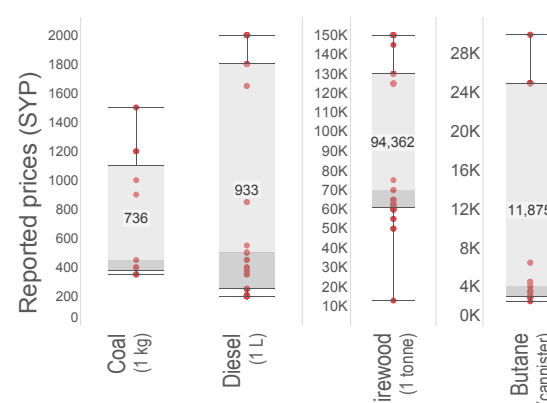
Most common place for women to give birth [CL¹: 2/3]



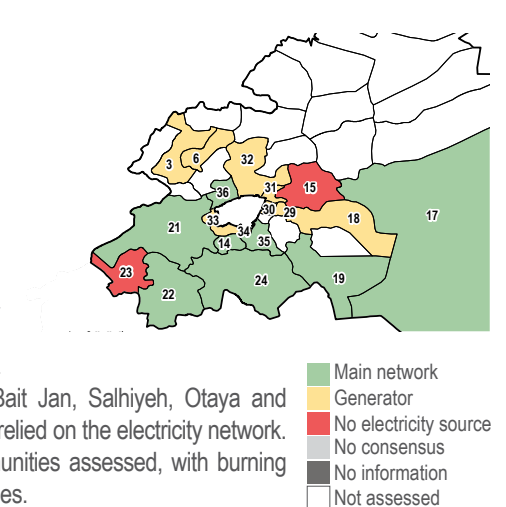
Acute respiratory infections, chronic disease and injuries were the most prevalent health concerns in February. Most communities reportedly experienced difficulties in accessing health services. This was mostly due to security concerns over travelling to and remaining inside available facilities.

NFIs

Prices of fuel sources² [CL¹: 2/3]



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



No sources of electricity were reportedly available in Bait Jan, Salhiyeh, Otaya and Shafuniyeh. More than half of the remaining communities relied on the electricity network. Fuel shortages were reported in two thirds of the communities assessed, with burning productive assets and furniture as the main coping strategies.