

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 October 2016 referring to the situation in September 2016.

Covering eleven 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/>

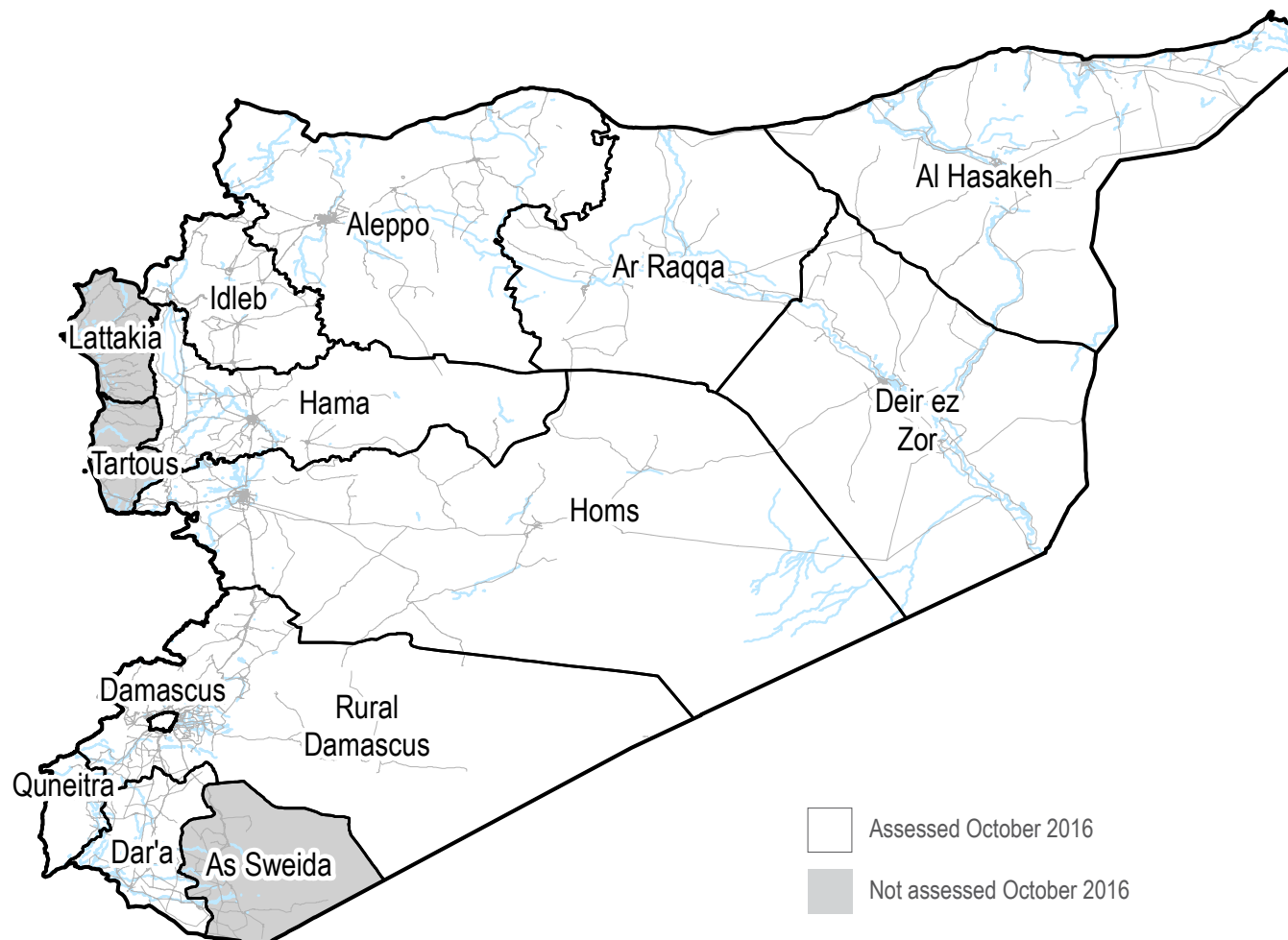
Methodology and limitations

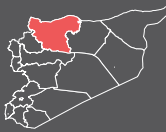
These findings are based on data collected both directly and remotely (in Jordan, Iraq, Turkey and Lebanon) from Key Informants (KIs) residing in Syria, gathered at the community level, and can thus only be considered as indicative of the overall situation in the sub-district.

In October, information was collected from Key Informants in 466 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.

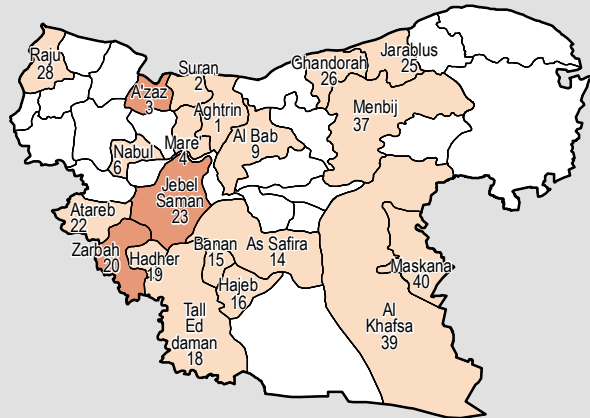
For a full description of the methodology, please see the HSOS terms of reference, available on the REACH Resource Centre here ([link](#)).

Coverage





Coverage map

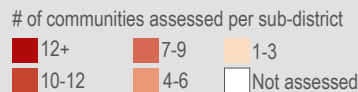


Context

Aleppo governorate contains more people in need of assistance (2,804,853) than any other governorate, and hosts the second largest number of IDPs (1,246,968) in Syria (OCHA).

Coverage

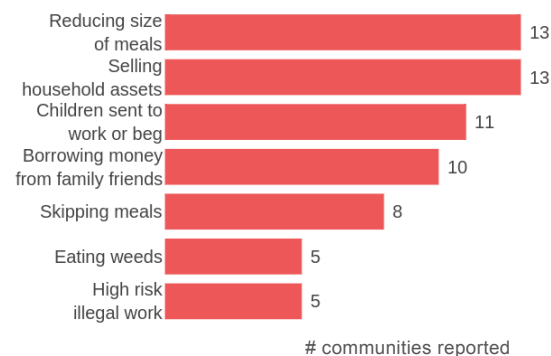
Communities assessed: 35/1255
Sub-districts assessed: 20/40



Livelihoods

In September, high risk illegal work was reported in five communities, while children were reportedly sent to work or beg in eleven of the communities assessed. Extreme food based coping strategies were reported in several communities, including eating weeds in Jeb Elkhafi Manbaj, Maryuda, Burj Azawi, Bluzeh and Mgheirat Shibliand, and spending days without eating in Esan, Dakhireh and Akhtrein.

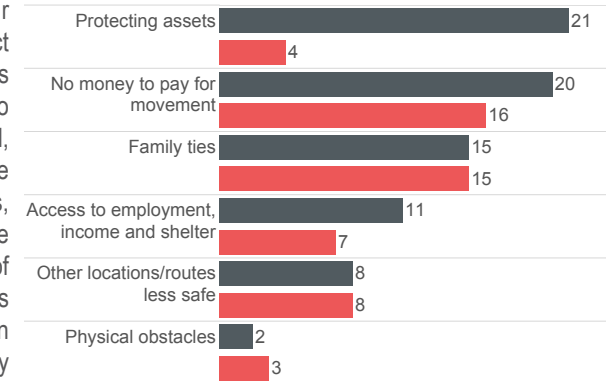
Most common coping strategies [¹CL: 2.7/3]



Displacement

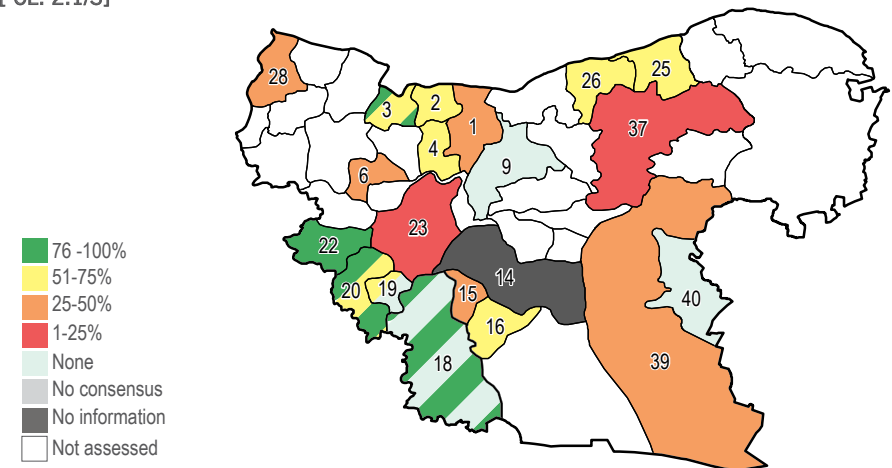
No pre-conflict population was left in six communities². More than half of the pre-conflict population was reported in a majority of communities assessed. Pre-conflict populations predominantly remained in their communities of origin in order to protect assets and due to a lack of financial resources to pay for travel. Physical constraints to movement were instead reported in Nabul, Tall Ed Daman and Jebel Saman. IDPs were reportedly present in thirteen communities, and new arrivals during September were reported in eleven communities. Lack of financial resources to pay for movement was the most common reason for IDPs to remain in the communities assessed, followed by family ties.

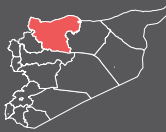
Most common reasons for staying: IDPs vs host population [¹CL: 2.4/3]



■ Host population ■ IDPs # of communities reported

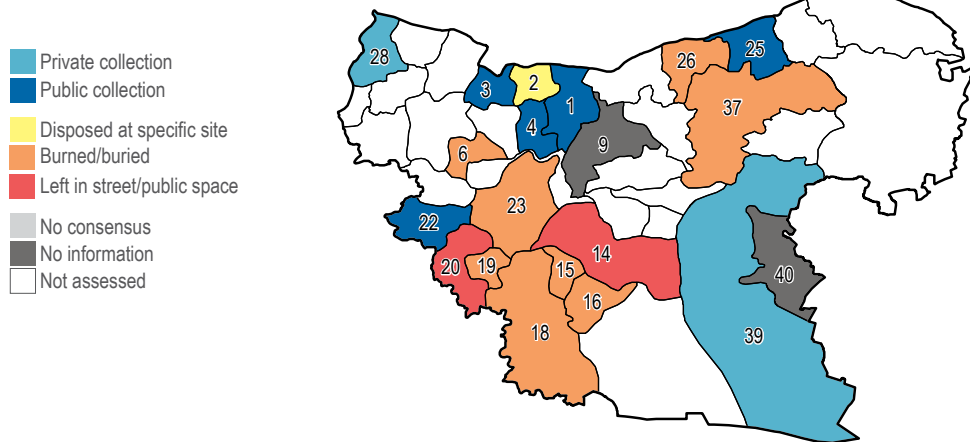
Most commonly reported % of original population remaining per sub-district (excluding IDPs) [¹CL: 2.1/3]





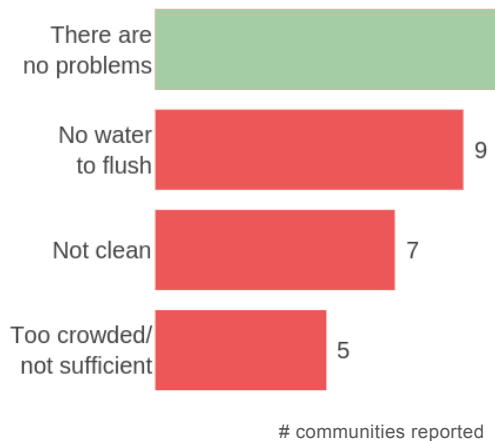
WASH

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

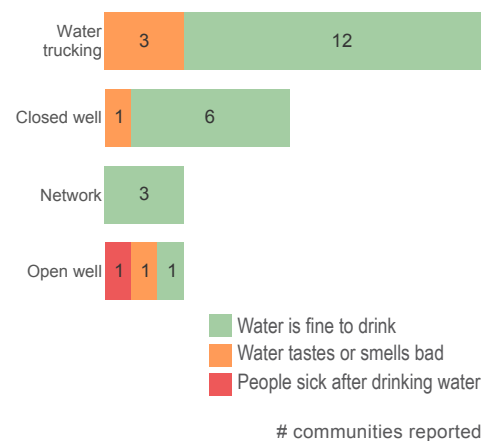


In September, water trucking and closed wells were reportedly the main sources of drinking water in the communities assessed. People mostly reported that water was fine to drink, while it reportedly tasted or smelled bad in five communities. Nine of the assessed communities reported worse availability of safe water compared to August. There were no issues with latrines in more than half of the communities assessed, while lack of water to flush and insufficiently clean services were mostly reported in other communities.

Problems with latrines [¹CL: 3/3]

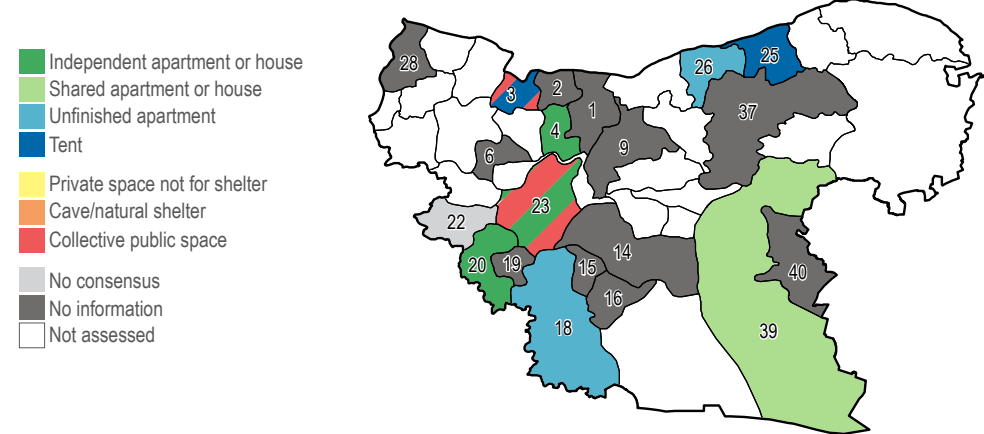


Most common drinking water source and status [¹CL: 3/3]



Shelter

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



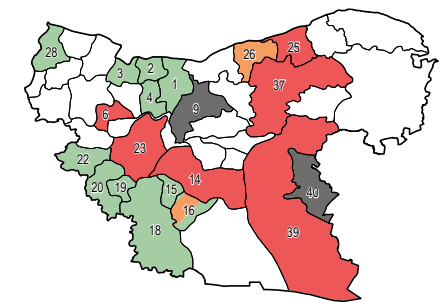
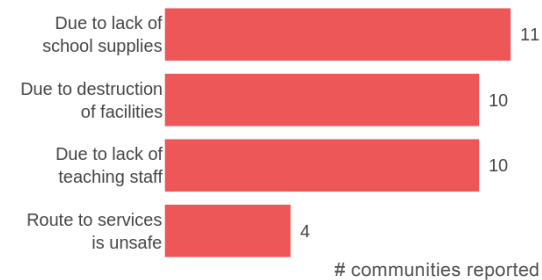
The average reported rent price² in the governorate (9694 SYP) was higher than the average rent paid across the country (8096 SYP). The lowest rent prices per room were reported in Kusniya (1500 SYP), the highest in Azaz (20000 SYP).

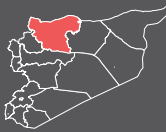
Education

A majority of communities reported there were **Availability of primary schools** [¹CL: 3/3]

barriers to accessing education, a lack of school supplies and destruction of facilities being the most commonly reported ones. In 14 out of 35 communities assessed, all children reportedly accessed education in September.

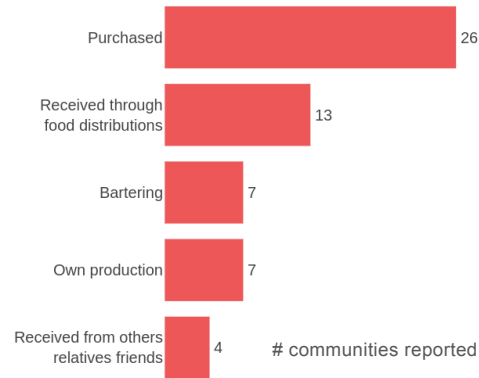
Most common reasons for children not attending school [¹CL: 2.4/3]



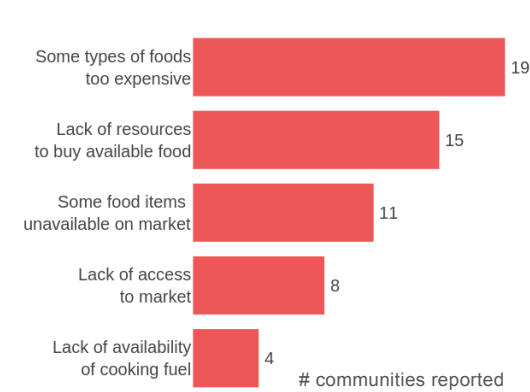


Food Security

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

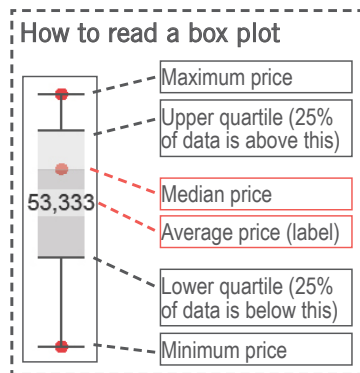
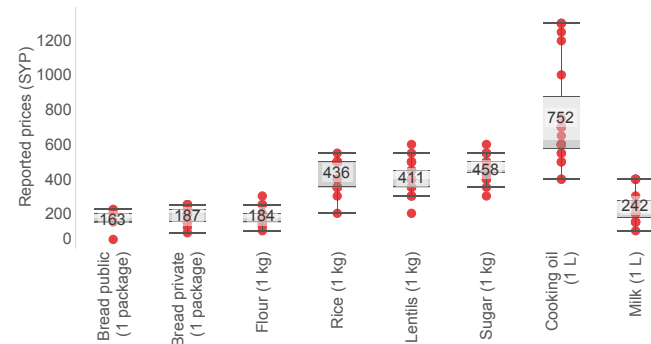


Challenges to accessing food [¹CL: 3/3]



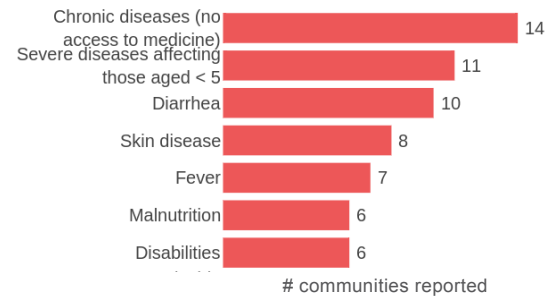
In September, most communities reported being able to obtain their food through purchasing and food distributions. All communities reported barriers to accessing food, with the most commonly reported challenges being the high prices of some food items and the lack of sufficient resources to buy food. Unavailability of some items was also reportedly a common issue.

Prices of food items² [¹CL: 2.3/3]

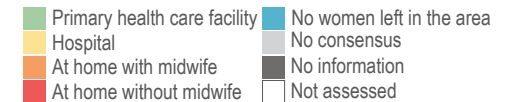
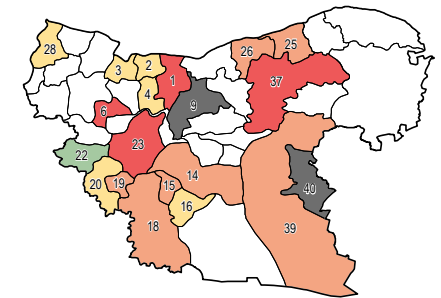


Health

Reported health problems [¹CL: 2/3]



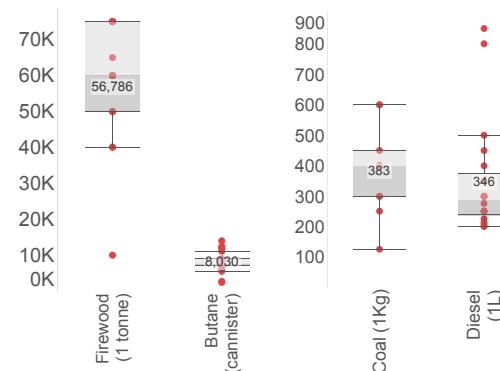
Most common place for women to give birth [¹CL: 1.6/3]



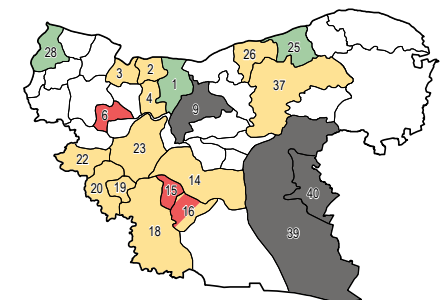
Chronic diseases were the most common health concerns reported among the communities assessed, followed by severe diseases affecting children aged less than five. Absence of health facilities was instead the most common reported barriers to accessing health care services.

NFIs

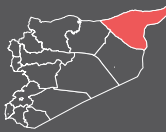
Prices of fuel sources² [¹CL: 2/3]



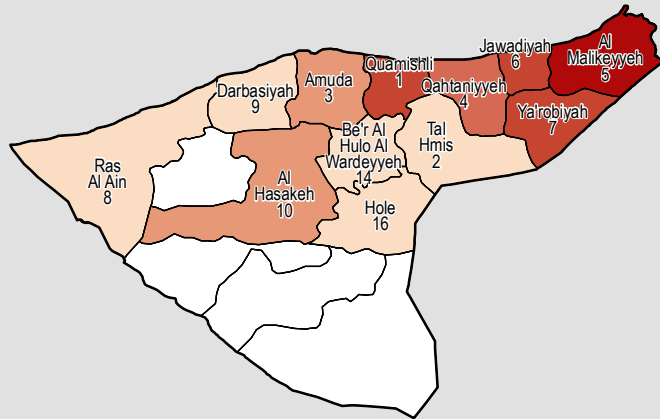
Most common source of electricity [¹CL: 3/3]



More than half of the communities assessed in September reported that their main source of electricity was from generators. No electricity source was reportedly available in Little Fors, Abu Qalqa sub-district. Fuel shortages were reported in all except five communities.



Coverage map

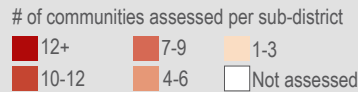


Context

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

Coverage

Communities assessed: 80/745
Sub-districts assessed: 12/16



Livelihoods

In September, as was the case in August, coping strategies for lack of resources commonly included borrowing money from family and friends, as well as reducing the size of or skipping meals. High risk illegal work was reported in Deir Elghosn, Hole, Tameriyeh and Mzeireb, and extreme coping strategies like eating weeds were reported in Sadedayeh.

Most common coping strategies [¹CL: 2.6/3]

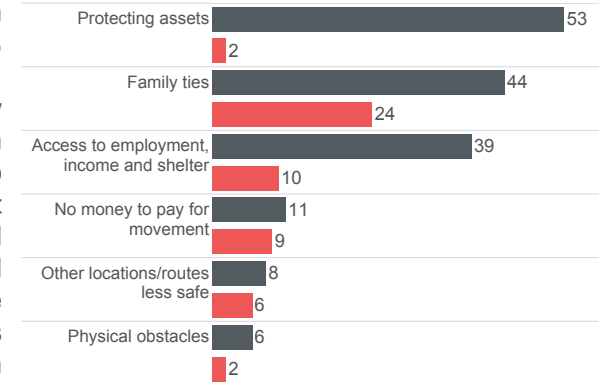


communities reported

Displacement

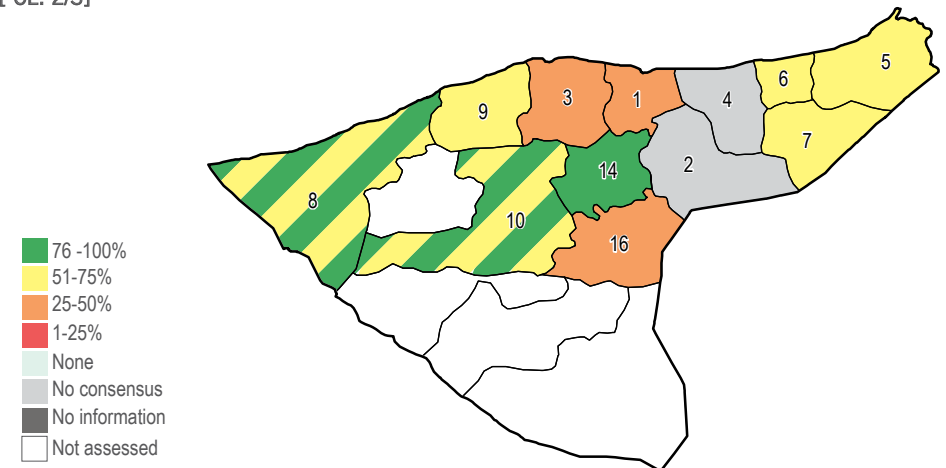
Less than 25% of the pre-conflict population remained in the communities of Abu Rasin and Salhiyeh, while about one fourth of the assessed communities reported less than half of the original population. Seven communities also reported that 76% to 100% of the remaining population were women. Pre-conflict populations overwhelmingly stayed in their communities of origin in order to protect their assets and due to family ties. Physical obstacles to movement were reported in Tal Elthahab Qameshli, Tal Aswad Malkiyeh, Sharm El Sheikh, Tal Tawel (Mahshosh), and Qutba. Where IDPs were present, family ties and good relationships with the hosting communities were common reported reasons for staying, as well as access to employment, income and shelter, and a lack of financial resources to pay for movement. New IDP arrivals were reported in three of the communities assessed.

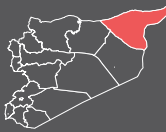
Most common reasons for staying: IDPs vs host population [¹CL: 2.1/3]



■ Host population ■ IDPs # of communities reported

Most commonly reported % of original population remaining per sub-district (excluding IDPs) [¹CL: 2/3]

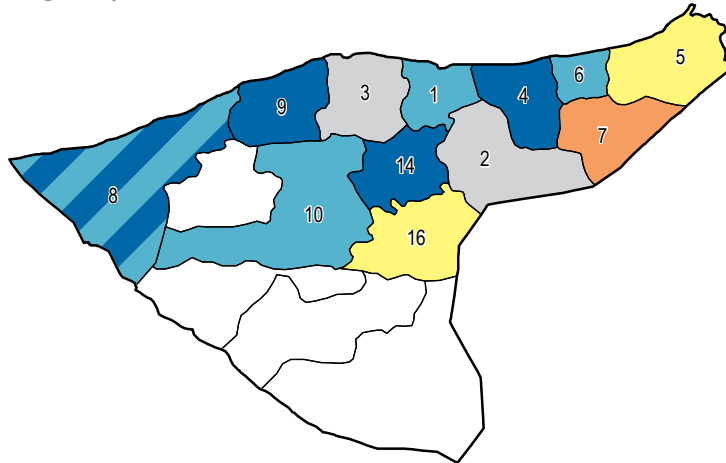




WASH

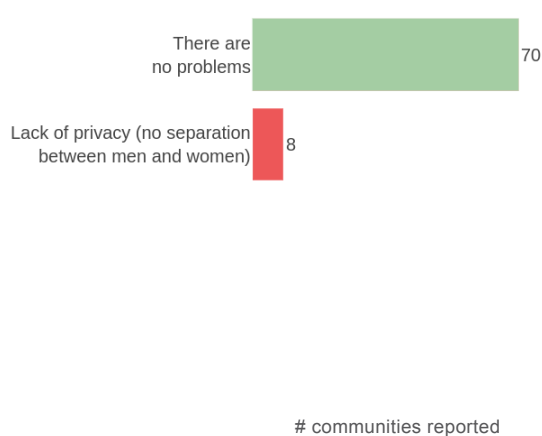
Most common form of garbage disposal [¹CL: 2.9/3]

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

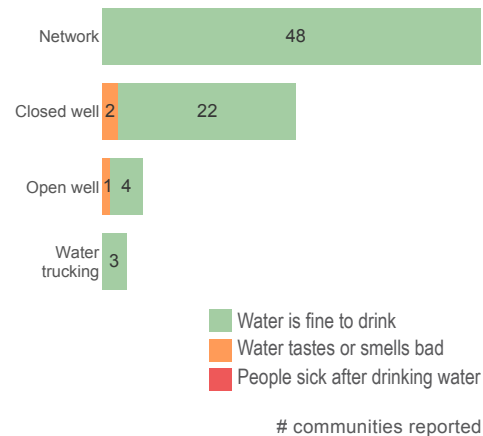


In September, the most common source of drinking water across the governorate was the water network, reported in 48 of the communities assessed, with closed wells as second most common source. Water was fine to drink in the majority of communities assessed, with the exception of Tal Almal and Fares, where water reportedly tasted or smelled bad. An overwhelming majority of communities reported there were no problems with latrines.

Problems with latrines [¹CL: 3/3]



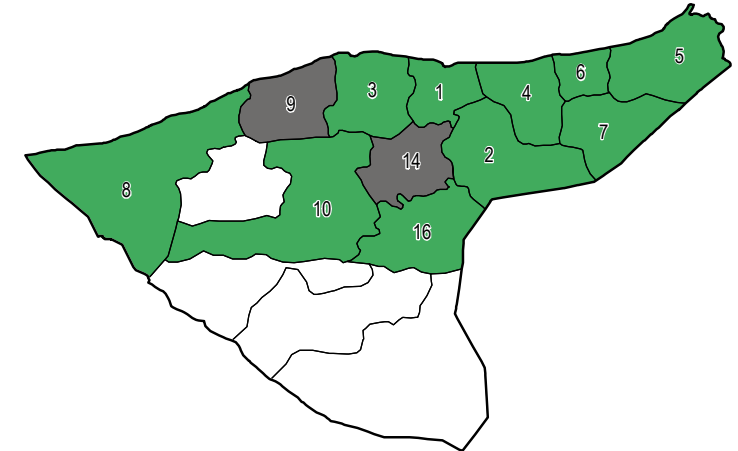
Most common drinking water source and status [¹CL: 3/3]



Shelter

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

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



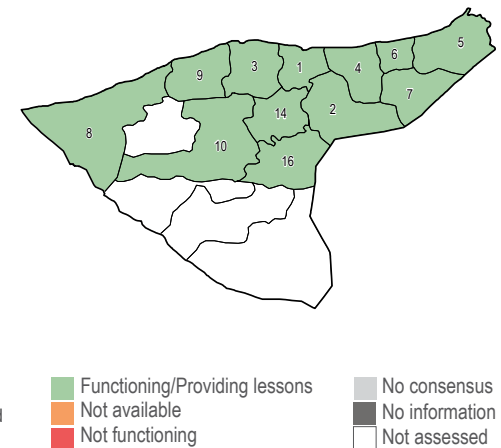
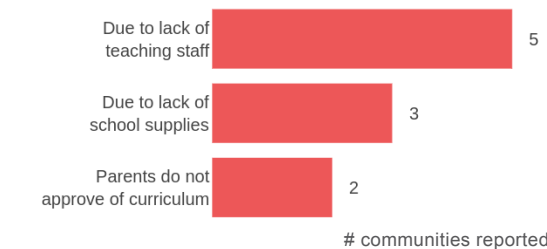
The average reported rent price² in the governorate (4603 SYP) was lower than the average rent paid across the country (8096 SYP). The lowest rent prices per room were reported in Middle Sehrij (1250 SYP), the highest in Hay Qanat Alsouys neighbourhood (12500 SYP), Qamishli City.

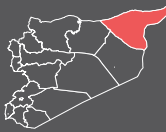
Education

Primary schools were mostly reported as functioning, **Availability of primary schools** [¹CL: 2.9/3]

and all children reportedly accessed education in 74 out of 80 communities assessed. Common barriers to education in other communities included a lack of teaching staff and supplies, while facilities were reportedly destroyed in Salhiyeh.

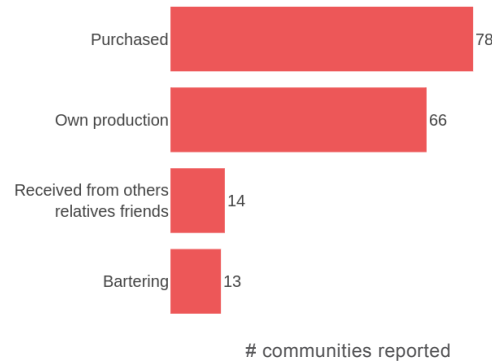
Most common reasons for children not attending school [¹CL: 2.7/3]



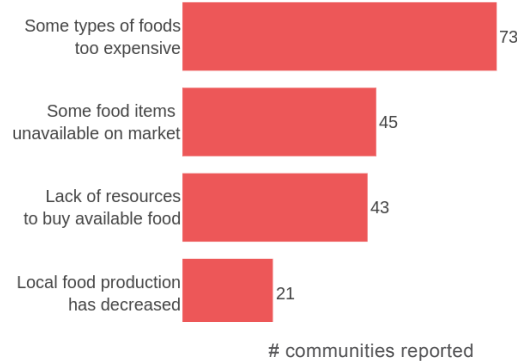


Food Security

Most common sources of obtaining food
[¹CL: 2.9/3]

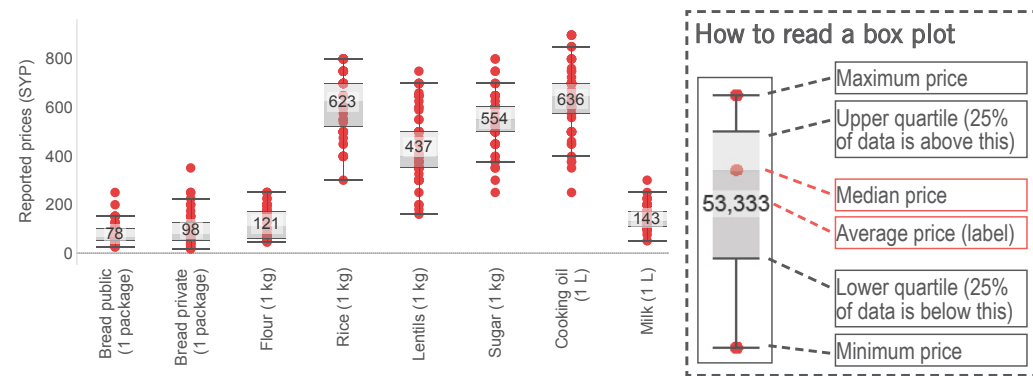


Challenges to accessing food [¹CL: 2.9/3]



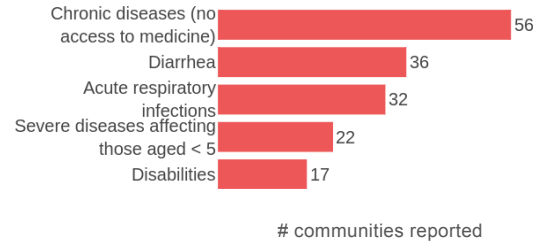
More than half of the assessed communities reported purchasing and production as the most common means to procure food; the most common barriers to accessing food on markets were the high prices and the lack of availability of some food items, as well as a lack of financial resources to buy available food.

Prices of food items² [¹CL: 2.1/3]

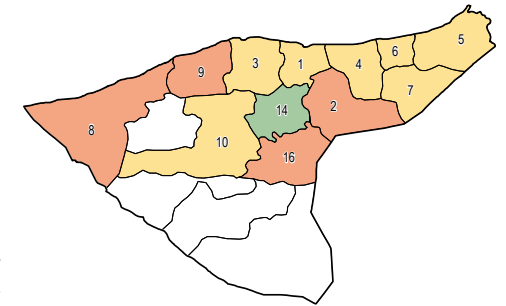


Health

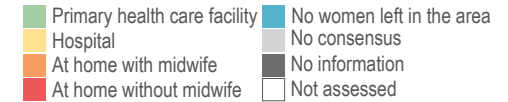
Reported health problems [¹CL: 2/3]



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

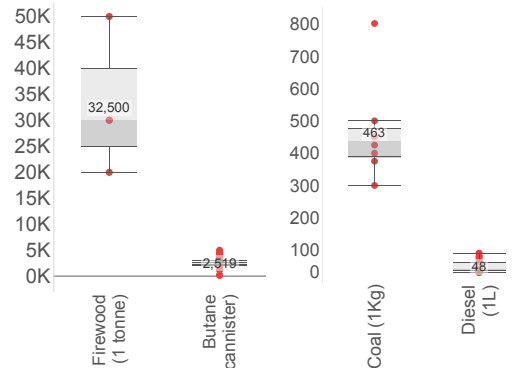


Chronic diseases and lack of access to medicine were reportedly common concerns across the majority of communities assessed this month, followed by diarrhea and acute respiratory infections. No health facilities were reportedly available in at least fifty-eight communities and high cost of transportation was another predominant barrier to accessing available services.

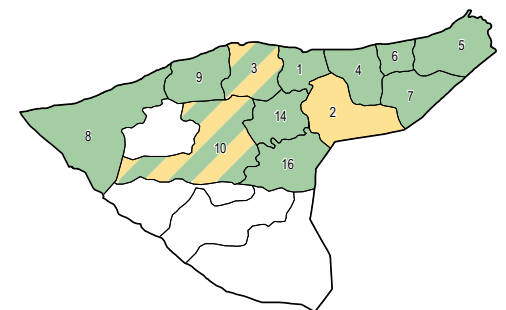


NFIs

Prices of fuel sources² [¹CL: 2.1/3]

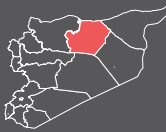


Most common source of electricity [¹CL: 3/3]

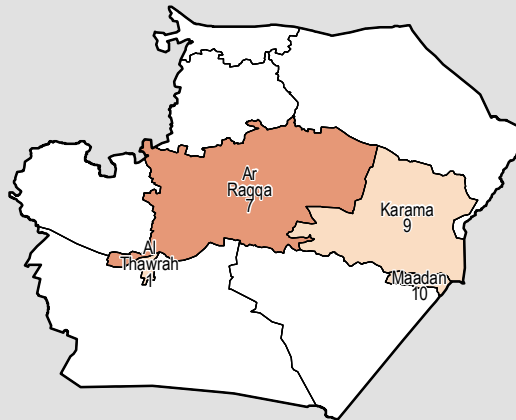


In September, more than half of the communities assessed reported relying on the main network as their primary source of electricity. Fuel shortages were only reported in Salhiyeh, with burning furniture, plastics and waste as the reported coping strategy.





Coverage map

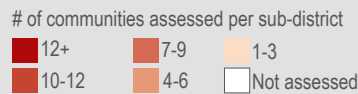


Context

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

Coverage

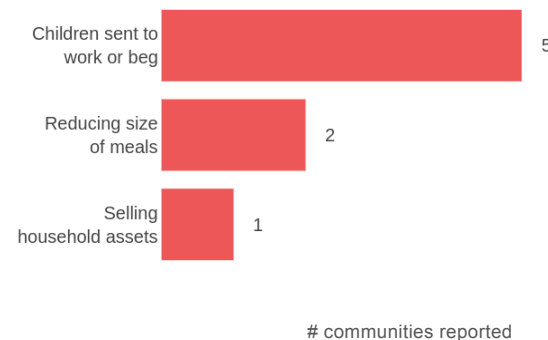
Communities assessed: 8/306
Sub-districts assessed: 4/10



Livelihoods

During September, sending children to beg and reducing the size of meals were predominant coping strategies in Ar Raqqa. No extreme food based strategies were reported in any of the communities assessed.

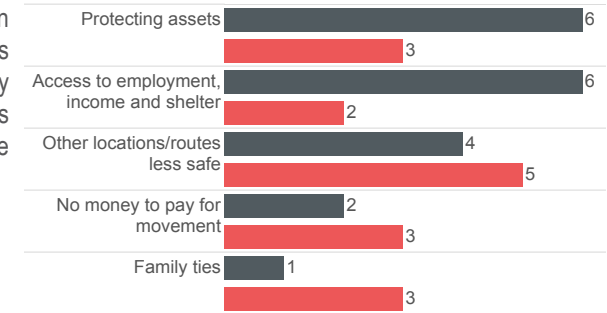
Most common coping strategies [1CL: 3/3]



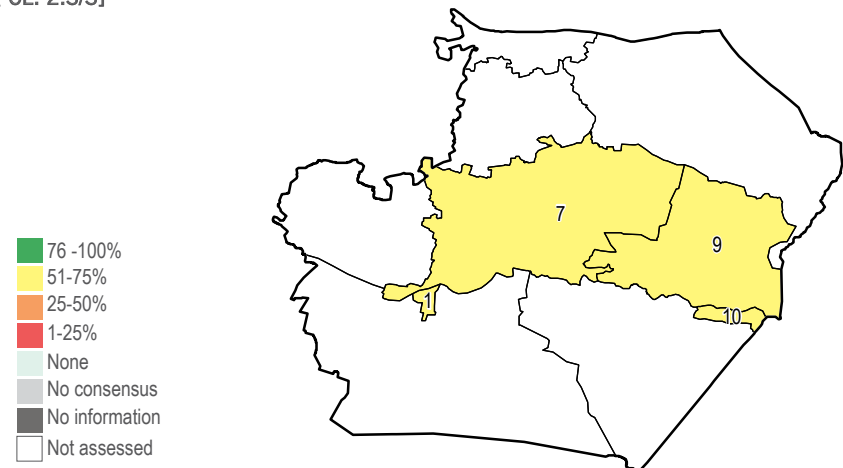
Displacement

Most communities reported that 51-75% of the pre-conflict populations remained. IDPs were reportedly present in all communities, with new arrivals reported in four communities. The most common reason for IDPs to remain was reportedly the perception that other locations or routes would be less safe. Pre-conflict populations reportedly remained mostly in order to protect assets and due to access to employment, income and shelter.

Most common reasons for staying: IDPs vs host population [1CL: 2.8/3]



Most commonly reported % of original population remaining per sub-district (excluding IDPs) [1CL: 2.3/3]

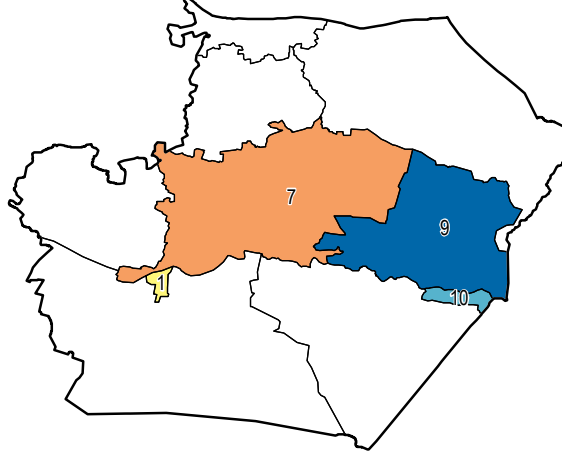




WASH

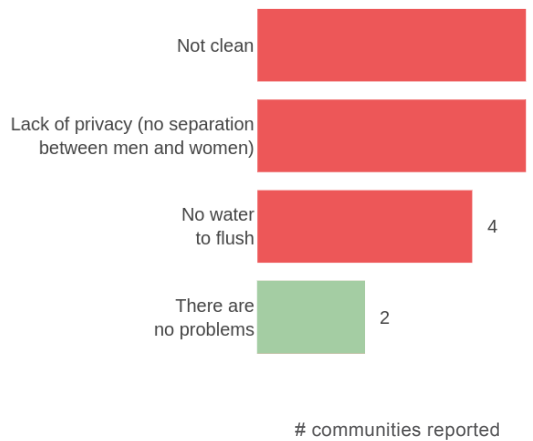
Most common form of garbage disposal [¹CL: 3/3]

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

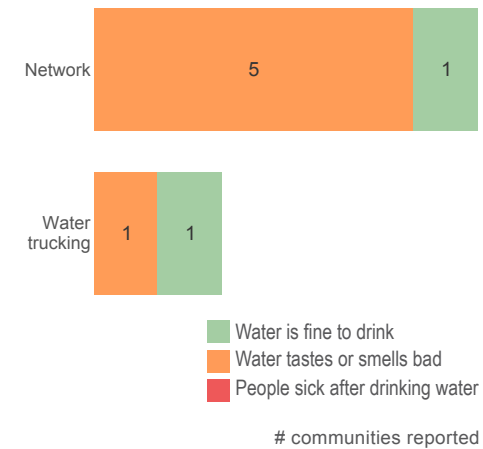


In September, water was reportedly fine to drink in Al Thawrah and Faraa. In all other assessed communities water reportedly tasted or smelled bad. The main reported water source was the water network, while water trucking was reported in two communities. Problems with latrines were reported in a majority of communities assessed, with unclean services and lack of privacy being the most commonly reported issues.

Problems with latrines [¹CL: 3/3]



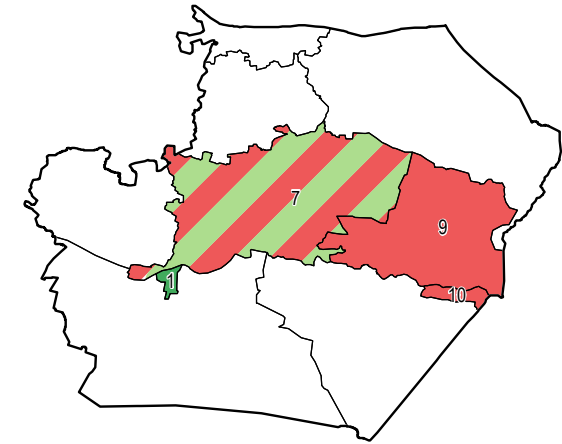
Most common drinking water source and status [¹CL: 3/3]



Shelter

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

- Independent apartment or house
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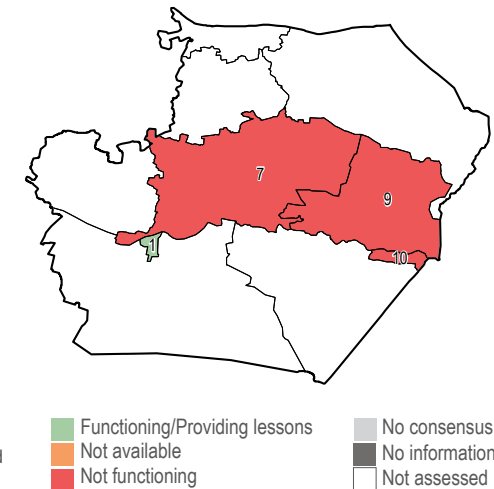
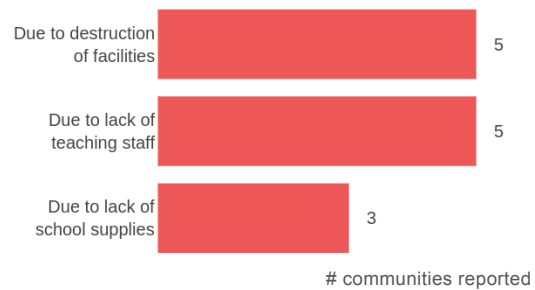


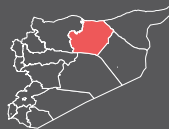
No rent information was available for this governorate during September.

Education

Where information was available, it was reported that **Availability of primary schools** [¹CL: 3/3] primary school facilities were not functioning in any of the assessed communities in September; this was mainly due to destruction of facilities, as well as a lack of teaching staff and school supplies.

Most common reasons for children not attending school [¹CL: 2.3/3]



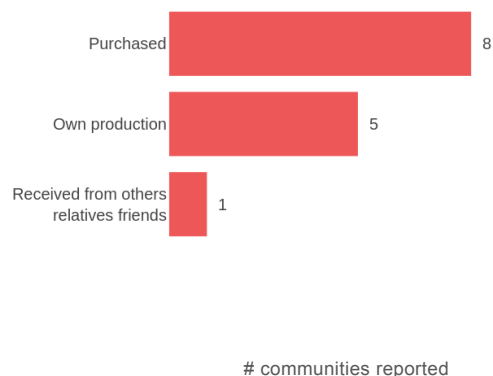


Humanitarian Situation Overview in Syria (HSOS) Ar Raqqa Governorate

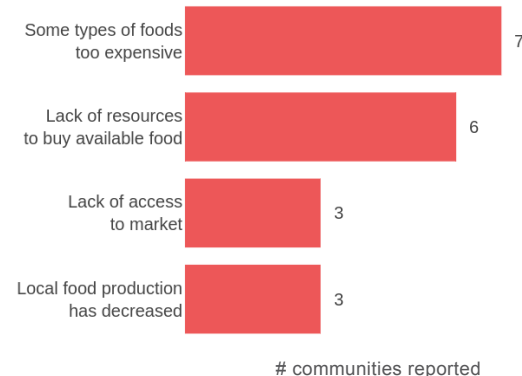
October 2016

Food Security

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

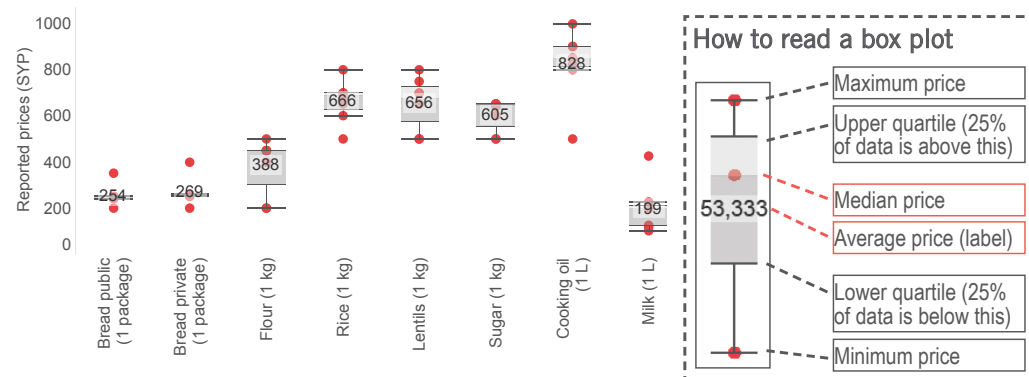


Challenges to accessing food [¹CL: 3/3]



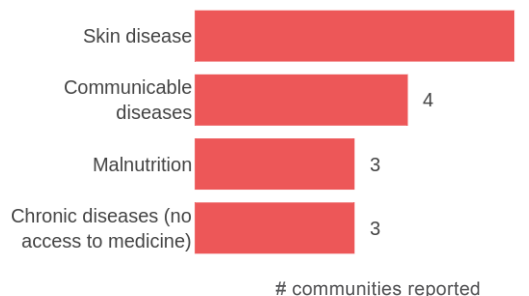
Where information was available, all communities assessed reported being able to access food through purchasing or production. A majority of communities also reported that the high prices of some food items and a lack of sufficient financial resources were among the main barriers to accessing food.

Prices of food items² [¹CL: 2.9/3]

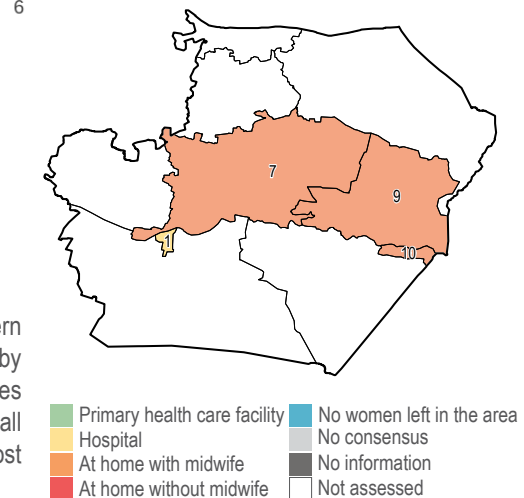


Health

Reported health problems [¹CL: 2.3/3]



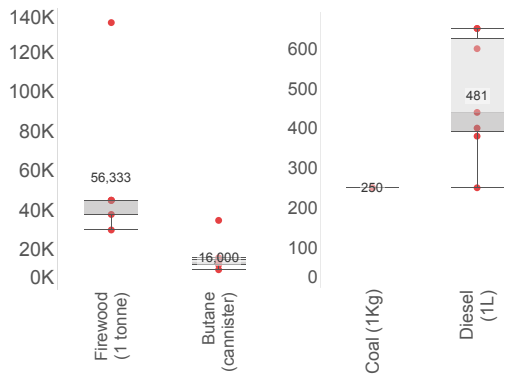
Most common place for women to give birth [¹CL: 1.3/3]



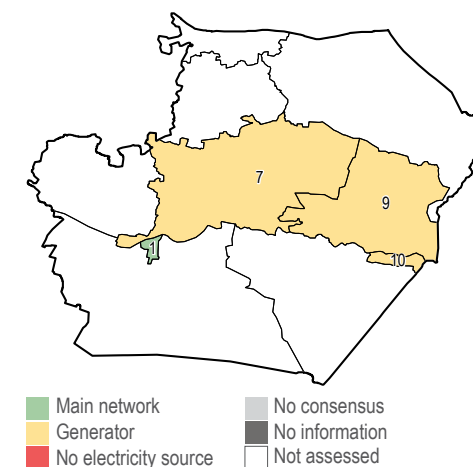
Skin disease was the most common health concern across the communities assessed, followed by communicable diseases and malnutrition. Difficulties in accessing health care services were reported in all but one community, with lack of facilities as the most commonly reported barrier to accessing services.

NFIs

Prices of fuel sources² [¹CL: 2.3/3]



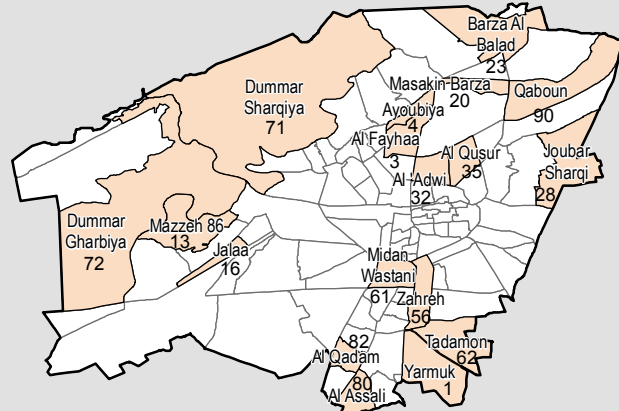
Most common source of electricity [¹CL: 3/3]



Generators were reportedly the main source of electricity in all communities assessed, with the exception of Al-Thawrah and Ar-Raqqa (Rafqa), where the main network was reported as the primary electricity source. Fuel shortages were reported in Faraa.



Coverage map



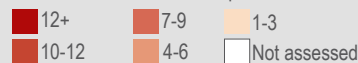
Context

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

Coverage

Neighbourhoods assessed: 18/97

of communities assessed per sub-district



Livelihoods

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

Most common coping strategies [¹CL: 2.8/3]

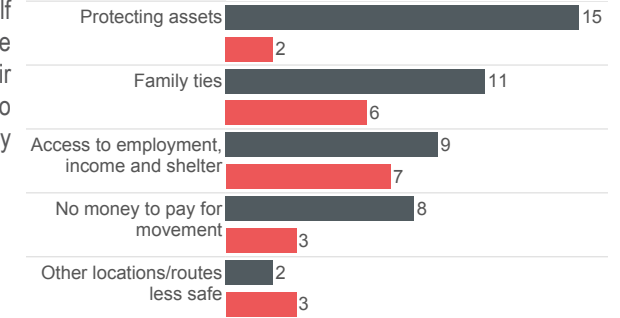


neighbourhoods reported

Displacement

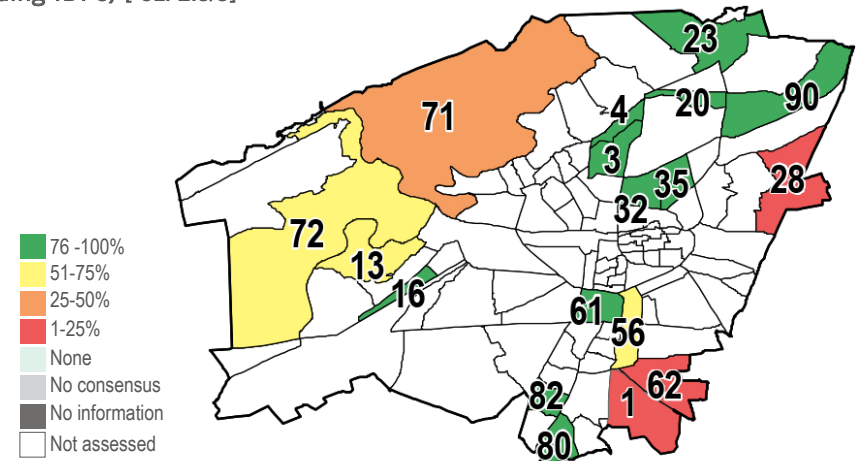
Less than half of the pre-conflict population was reported in four neighbourhoods, with the most commonly reported reasons for staying being protecting assets and family ties. IDPs were present in more than half of the neighbourhoods assessed, and the main reasons for them to remain at their current location were reportedly access to employment, income and shelter and family ties.

Most common reasons for staying: IDPs vs host population [¹CL: 2.5/3]



■ Host population ■ IDPs # of neighbourhoods reported

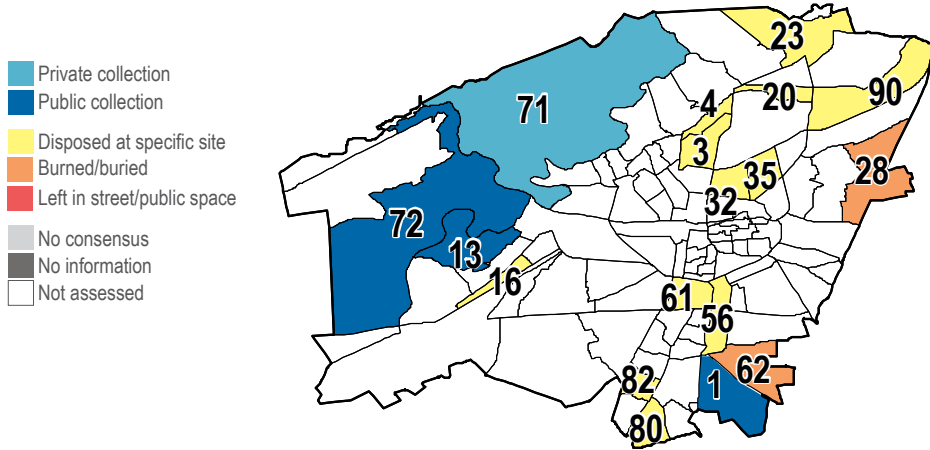
Most commonly reported % of original population remaining per neighbourhood (excluding IDPs) [¹CL: 2.3/3]





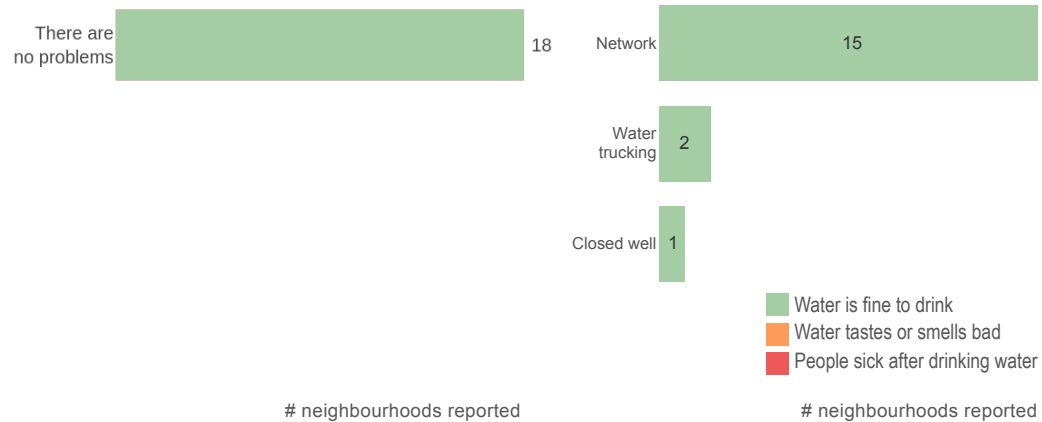
WASH

Most common form of garbage disposal [¹CL: 2.9/3]



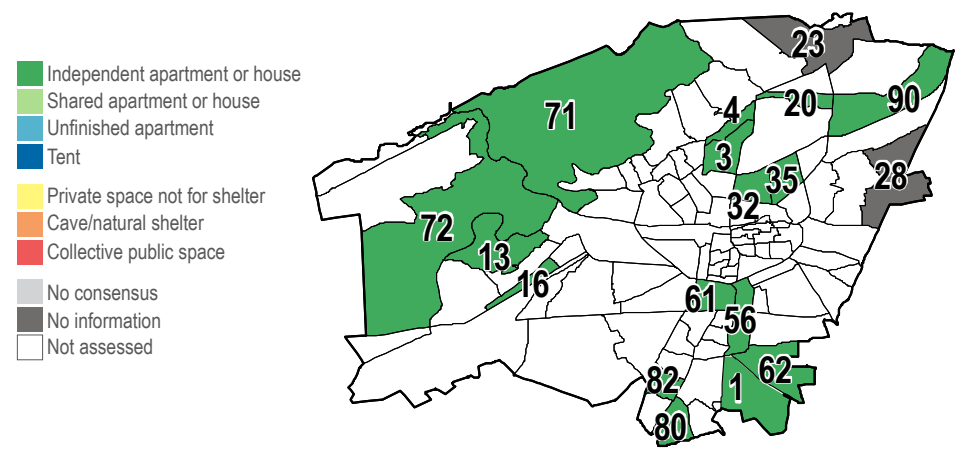
Most neighbourhoods reportedly relied on the main network as main drinking water source, followed by water trucking. All neighbourhoods reported that water was fine to drink. Volumes of safe drinking water reportedly remained the same in all neighbourhoods, compared to August. No problems with latrines were reported in any of the neighbourhoods assessed.

Problems with latrines [¹CL: 3/3]



Shelter

Most common shelter lived in by IDPs [¹CL: 2.3/3]

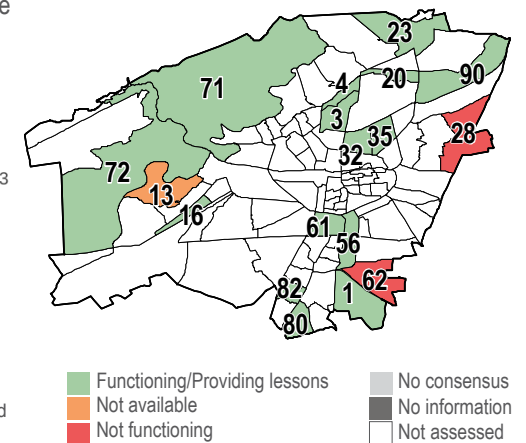
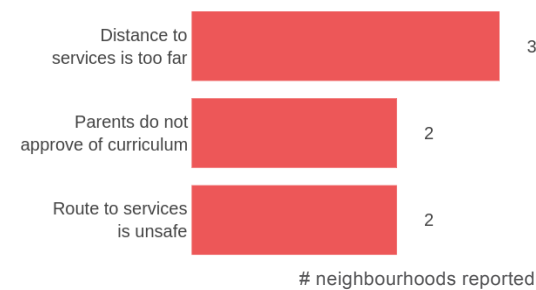


The average reported rent price² in the governorate (13267 SYP) was higher than the average rent paid across the country (8096 SYP). The lowest rent prices per room were reported in Qaboun (2500 SYP), the highest in Al Qusur (27500 SYP).

Education

Functioning primary education facilities were reportedly available in fourteen out of eighteen neighbourhoods assessed. The main reported barrier to children accessing education was that available schools were too far.

Most common reasons for children not attending school [¹CL: 2.1/3]



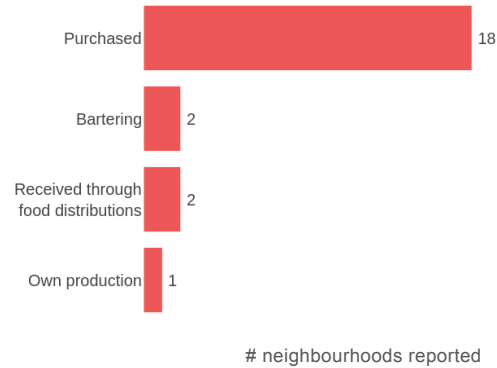


Humanitarian Situation Overview in Syria (HSOS) Damascus Governorate

October 2016

Food Security

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

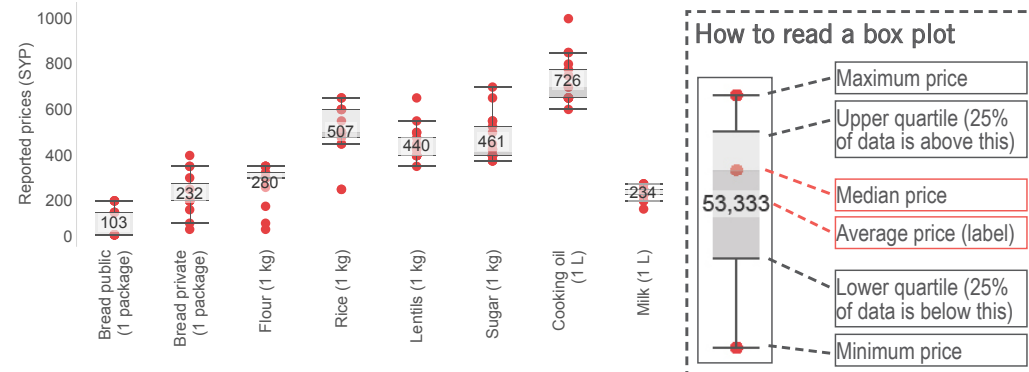


Challenges to accessing food [¹CL: 3/3]



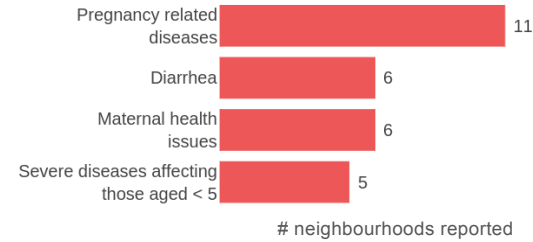
A majority of neighbourhoods reported purchasing as the main means of procuring food; the high prices or unavailability of some food items on markets, as well as a lack of resources to buy some items, were reportedly the main barriers to accessing food.

Prices of food items² [¹CL: 2.6/3]

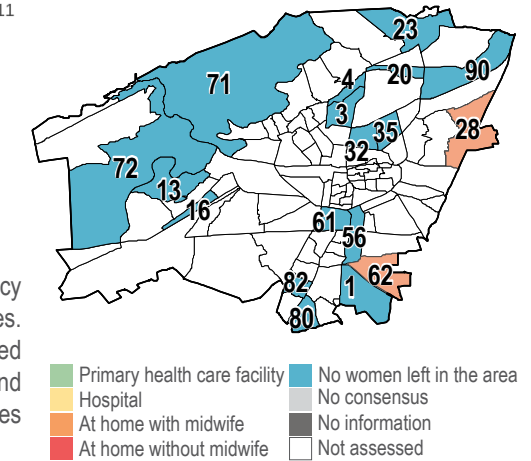


Health

Reported health problems [¹CL: 2.1/3]



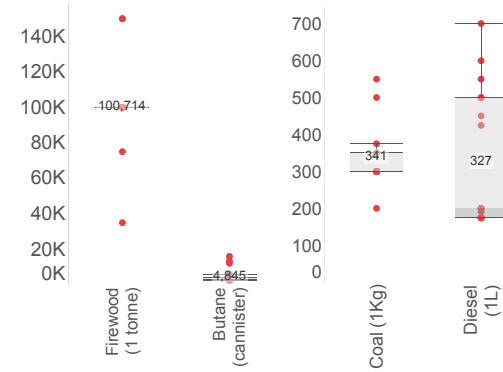
Most common place for women to give birth [¹CL: 1.9/3]



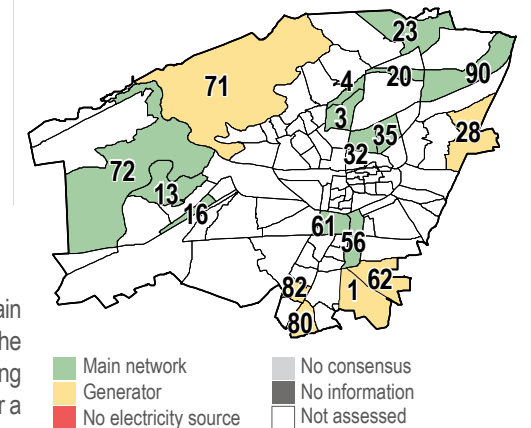
The most reported health concerns were pregnancy related diseases, diarrhea and maternal health issues. Difficulties in accessing health services were reported in five neighbourhoods, with lack of facilities and security concerns around travel to available facilities being the most common reported barriers.

NFIs

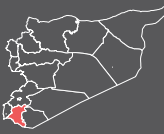
Prices of fuel sources² [¹CL: 2.2/3]



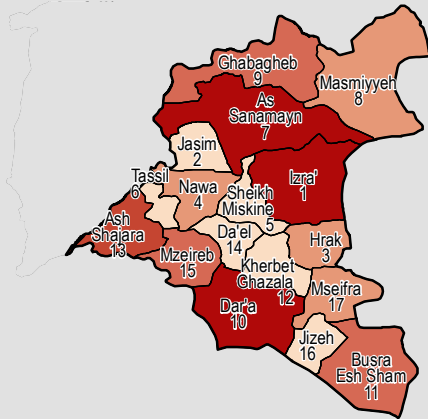
Most common source of electricity [¹CL: 3/3]



Most neighbourhoods relied on the network as their main electricity source. No fuel shortages were reported in the majority of neighbourhoods, while cutting trees and burning furniture and plastics were reported coping strategies for a lack of fuel in Tadamon, Yarmuk and Joubar Sharqi.



Coverage map

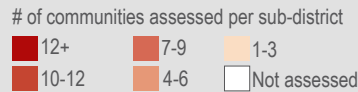


Context

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

Coverage

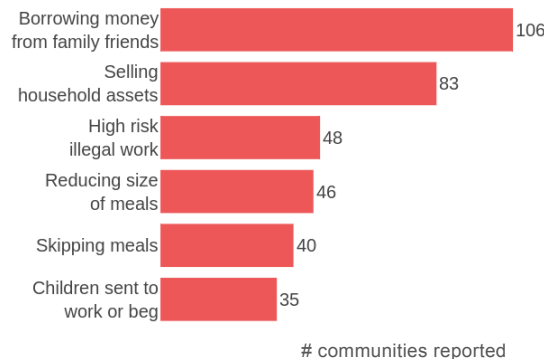
Communities assessed: 130/141
 Sub-districts assessed: 17/17



Livelihoods

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

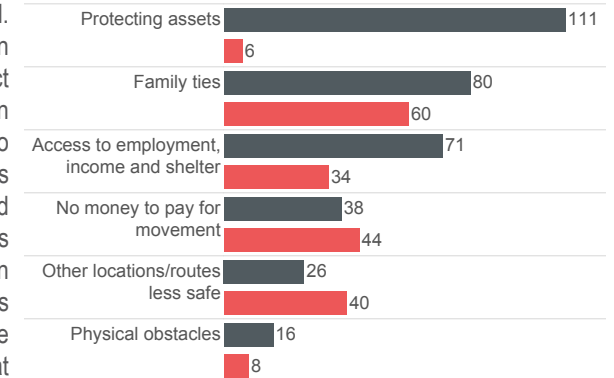
Most common coping strategies [1CL: 2.7/3]



Displacement

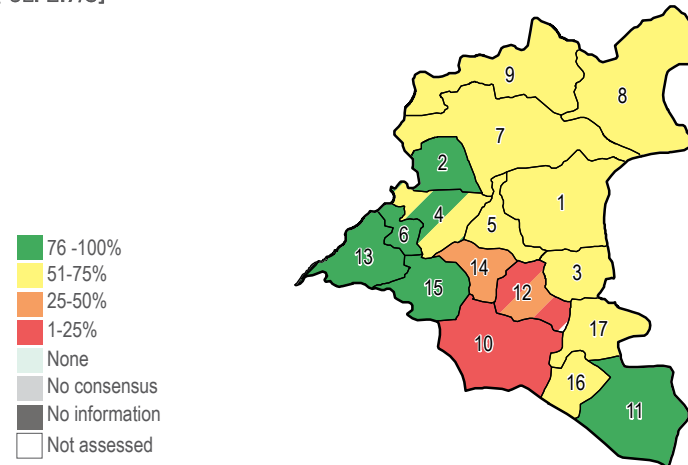
None of the pre-conflict populations were left in three of the assessed communities², while in most other communities 76-100% of the pre-conflict population remained. The most common reasons for staying in the communities of origin for pre-conflict populations were reportedly the protection of assets, family ties, and access to employment and shelter. Physical obstacles to movement were instead reported in at least sixteen communities. IDPs were reportedly present in ninety-seven communities, while forty-three communities reported new IDP arrivals in September. The main reported reasons for IDPs to stay at their current location were family ties and a lack of financial resources to pay for travel.

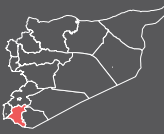
Most common reasons for staying: IDPs vs host population [1CL: 2.8/3]



■ Host population ■ IDPs # of communities reported

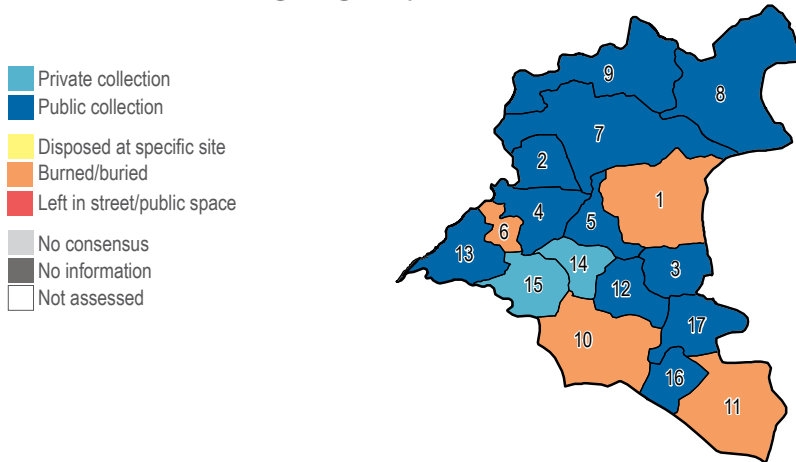
Most commonly reported % of original population remaining per sub-district (excluding IDPs) [1CL: 2.7/3]





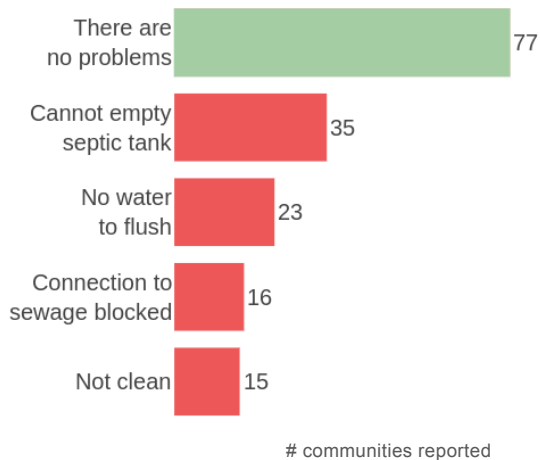
WASH

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

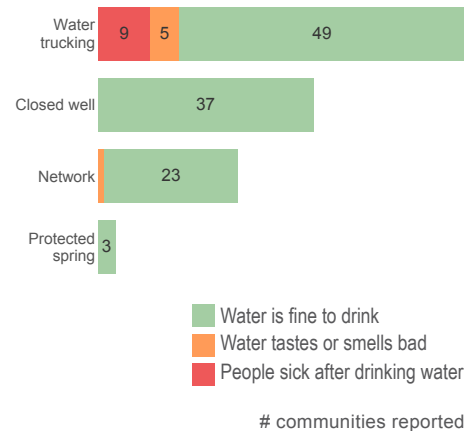


In September, assessed communities mainly relied on water trucking and closed wells as their main drinking water sources. A vast majority of communities also reported water to be fine to drink, while nine communities reported that water made people sick; the latter were predominantly communities within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

Problems with latrines [¹CL: 3/3]

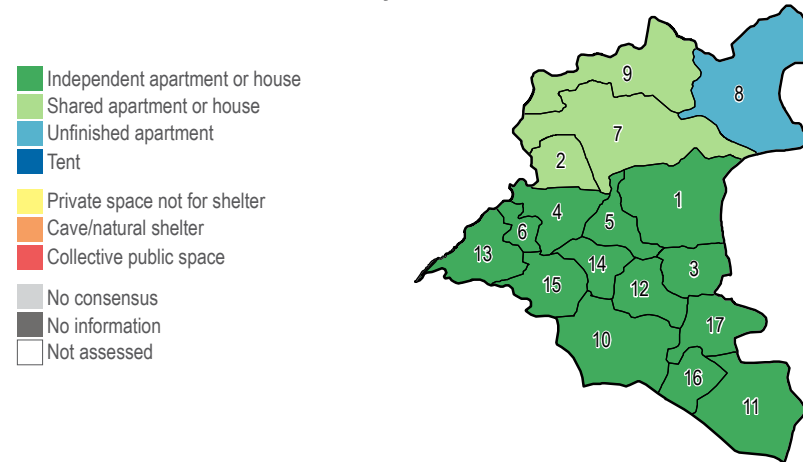


Most common drinking water source and status [¹CL: 3/3]



Shelter

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

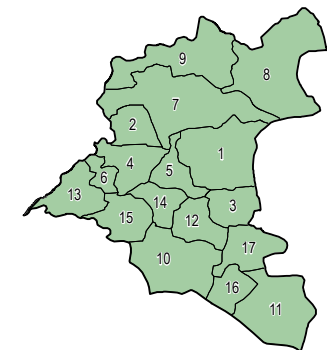
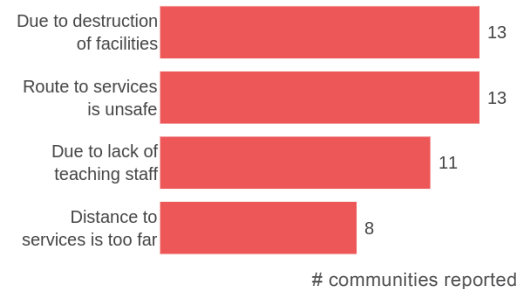


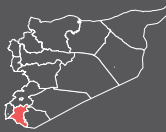
The average reported rent price² in the governorate (5250 SYP) was lower than the average rent paid across the country (8096 SYP). The lowest rent prices per room were reported in Kasra (2500 SYP), the highest in Al Mayadin (8000 SYP).

Education

A majority of communities reported that destruction of facilities and poor safety on routes to services were posing barriers to children accessing education. Despite existing barriers, a majority of communities reported that children had access to education.

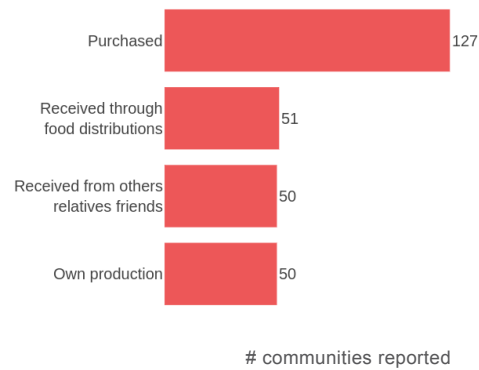
Most common reasons for children not attending school [¹CL: 2.7/3]



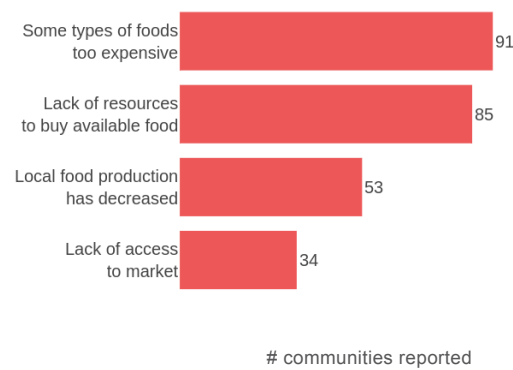


Food Security

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

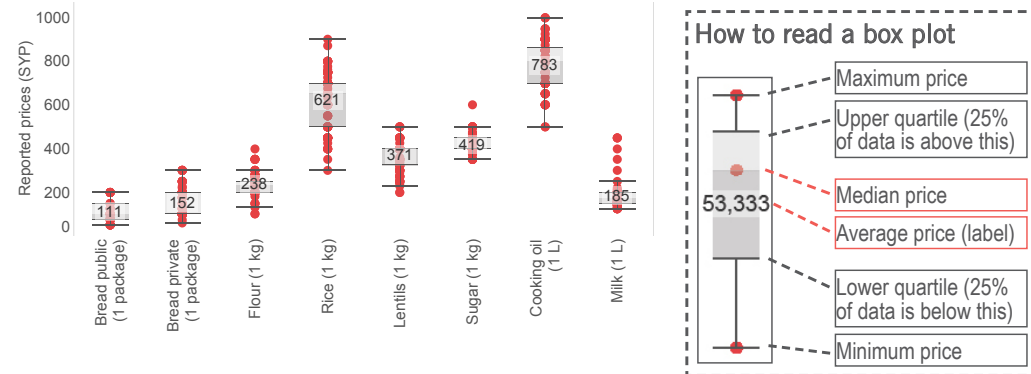


Challenges to accessing food [¹CL: 3/3]



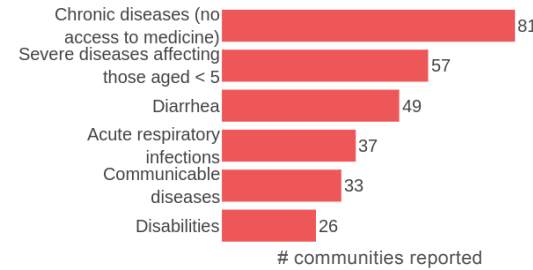
In September, a majority of communities reportedly obtained their food through purchase, followed by food distributions, relatives and friends, and production. The main reported barriers to accessing food were the high prices of some food items and the lack of resources to buy available food.

Prices of food items² [¹CL: 2.4/3]

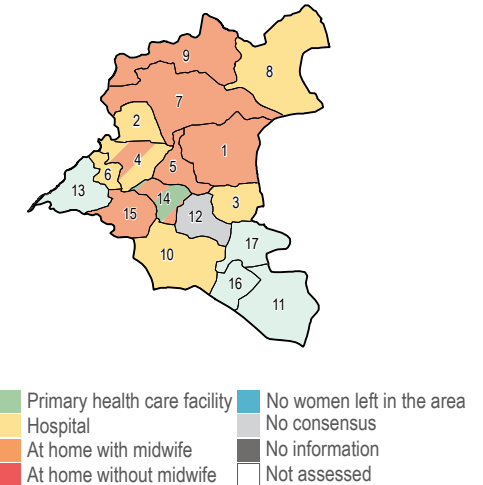


Health

Reported health problems [¹CL: 2.1/3]



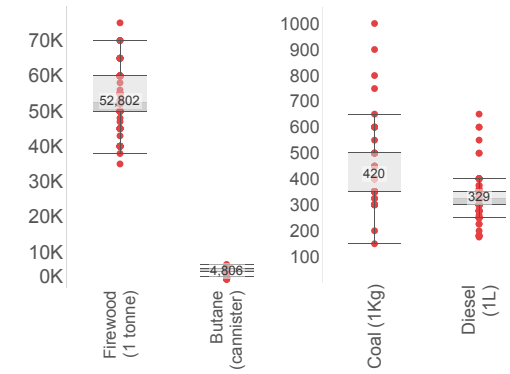
Most common place for women to give birth [¹CL: 1.9/3]



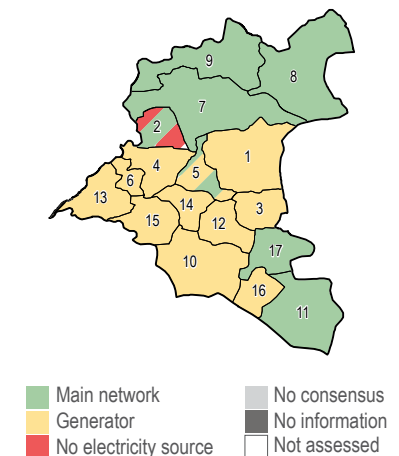
The most commonly reported health concern were chronic diseases and lack of access to medicine, followed by severe diseases affecting children aged less than five. Malnutrition was reported in five of the communities assessed. Major barriers to accessing health services were the absence of facilities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

NFIs

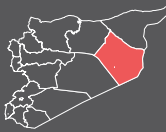
Prices of fuel sources² [¹CL: 2.1/3]



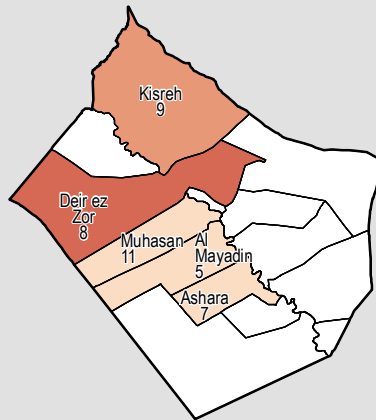
Most common source of electricity [¹CL: 3/3]



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



Coverage map

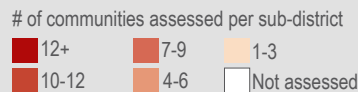


Context

Deir ez Zor hosts 318,684 IDPs and 745,024 people in need of assistance (OCHA).

Coverage

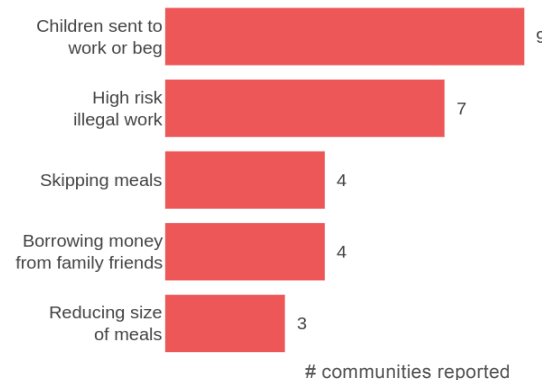
Communities assessed: 17/133
Sub-districts assessed: 5/14



Livelihoods

In September, almost half of the communities assessed resorted to sending children to work or beg as a common coping strategy for a lack of income. High risk illegal work, skipping meals and borrowing money were also common. Extreme food based coping strategies were reported in Joura, where populations were reportedly spending days without eating.

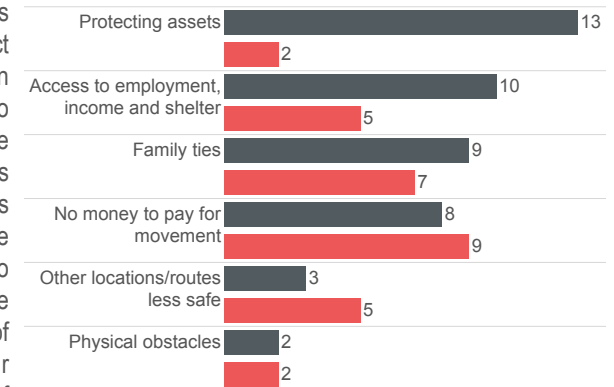
Most common coping strategies [¹CL: 2.4/3]



Displacement

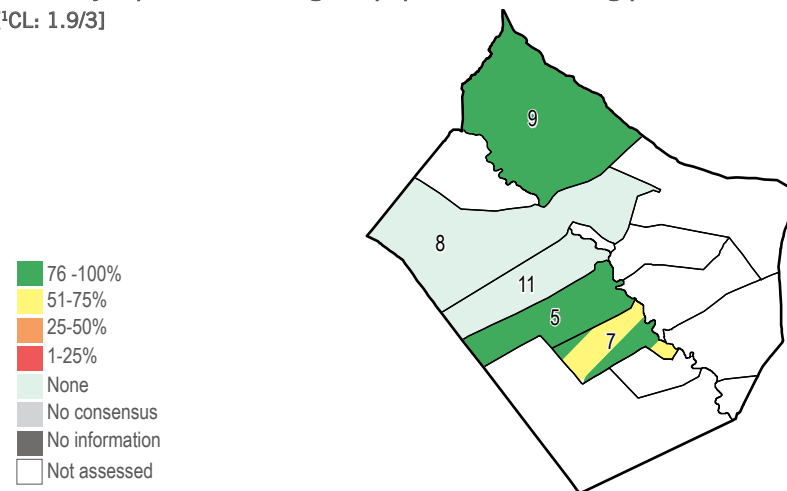
No pre-conflict populations were reportedly left in six communities assessed², almost all of which were located within Deir ez Zor sub-district, while most other communities reported at least half of the pre-conflict populations were left. The most common reasons for pre-conflict populations to remain in their communities of origin were reportedly protection of assets and access to employment, income and shelter. IDPs were reportedly staying in six out of the seventeen communities assessed; no new IDP arrivals were reported for these same communities during the month of September. IDPs reportedly stayed in their hosting communities mainly due to lack of financial resources to pay for travel and because of family ties.

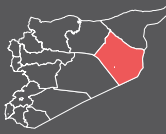
Most common reasons for staying: IDPs vs host population [¹CL: 2.4/3]



■ Host population ■ IDPs # of communities reported

Most commonly reported % of original population remaining per sub-district (excluding IDPs) [¹CL: 1.9/3]

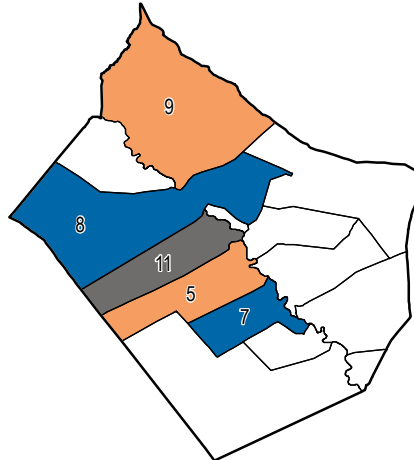




WASH

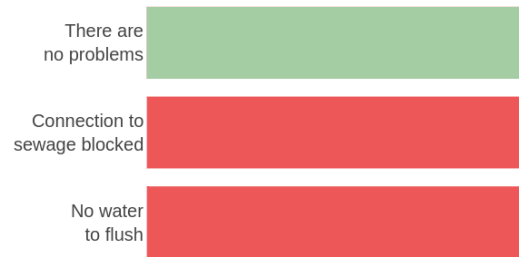
Most common form of garbage disposal [¹CL: 3/3]

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



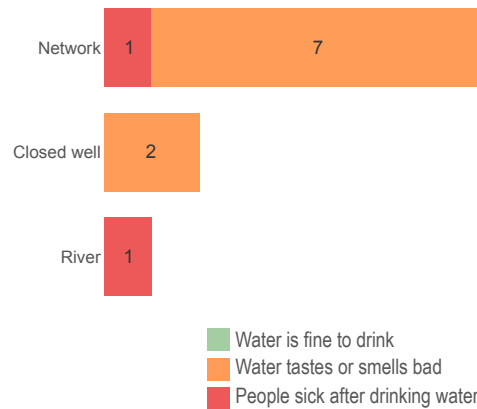
During September, no community reported good drinking water quality; most communities reported that water tasted or smelled bad, and water reportedly made people sick in Sbeikhan and Joura. Availability of safe drinking water also reportedly worsened in four communities, compared to August. Where problems with latrines were reported, they mostly concerned blockages of the connection to the sewage and a lack of water to flush.

Problems with latrines [¹CL: 3/3]



communities reported

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

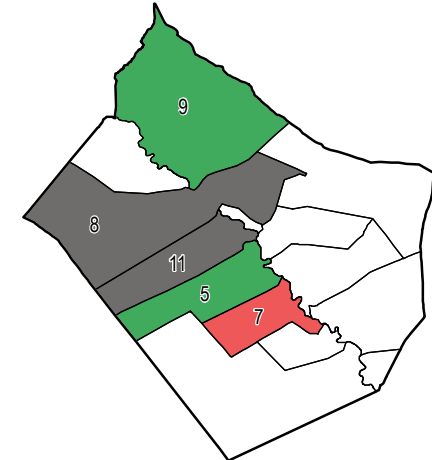


communities reported

Shelter

Most common shelter lived in by IDPs [¹CL: 2.2/3]

- 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

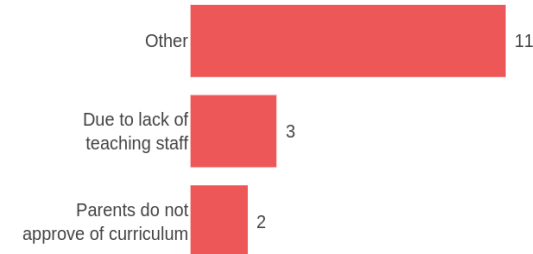


The average reported rent price² in the governorate (5250 SYP) was lower than the average rent paid across the country (8096 SYP). The lowest rent prices per room were reported in Kasra (2000 SYP), the highest in Al Mayadin (8000 SYP).

Education

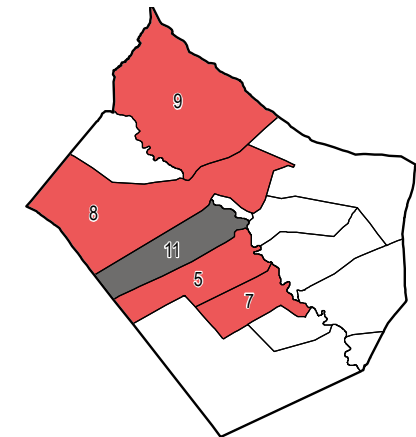
Where information was available, no primary education facility was reportedly functioning in any of the communities assessed. Most education facilities were reportedly prevented from functioning due to a decision of the authorities.

Most common reasons for children not attending school [¹CL: 2.3/3]

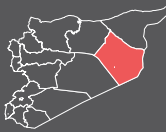


communities reported

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

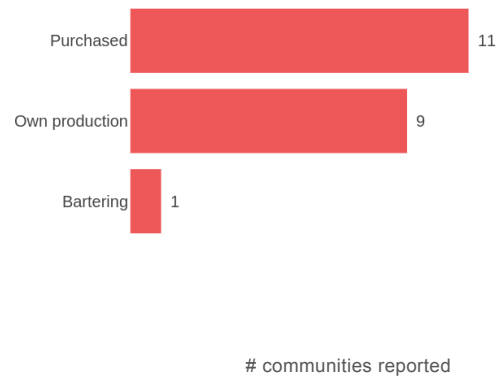


- Functioning/Providing lessons
- Not available
- Not functioning
- No consensus
- No information
- Not assessed

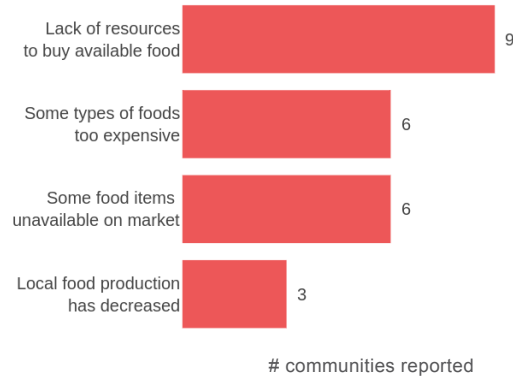


Food Security

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

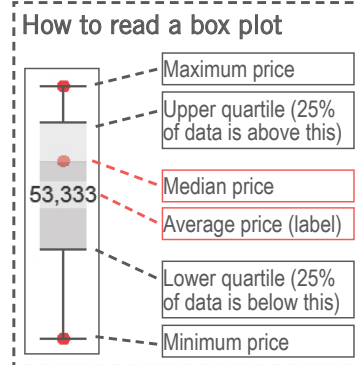
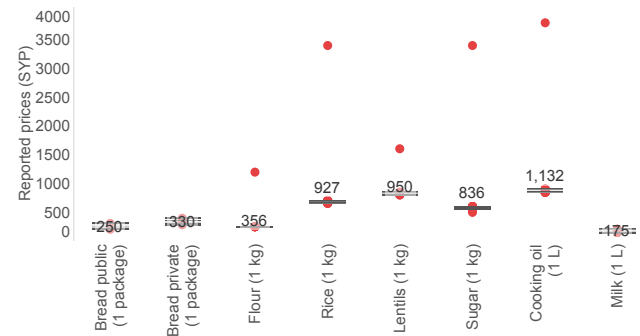


Challenges to accessing food [¹CL: 3/3]



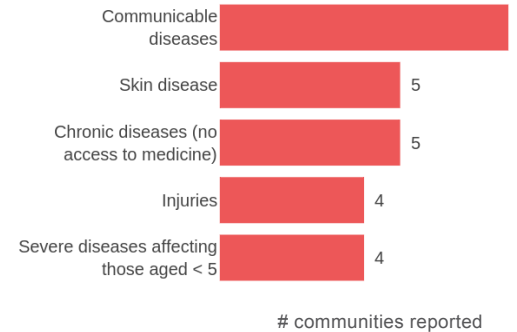
More than half of the communities assessed reported being able to access food through purchases or production; however, a lack of resources to buy food, along with the high prices of some food items, were reportedly common challenges to accessing food.

Prices of food items² [¹CL: 2/3]

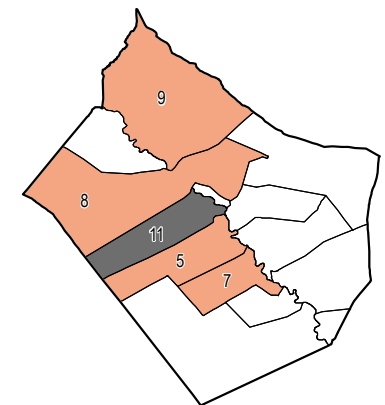


Health

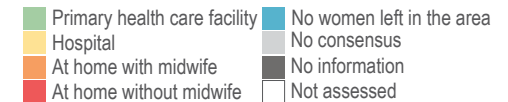
Reported health problems [¹CL: 2/3]



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

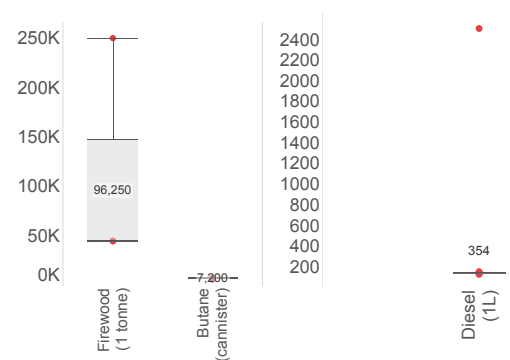


Communicable diseases were reportedly the most common health issues affecting the assessed communities in September. Security concerns and high costs, both of health services and of transportation to health facilities, were reportedly common barriers to accessing care.

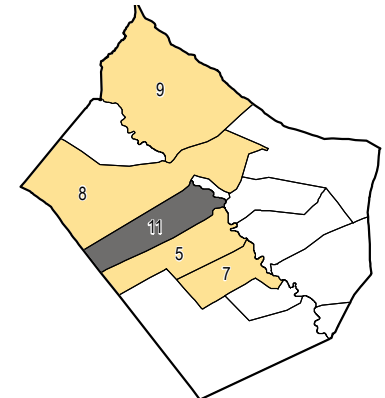


NFIs

Prices of fuel sources² [¹CL: 2/3]

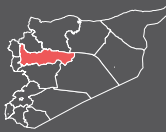


Most common source of electricity [¹CL: 3/3]

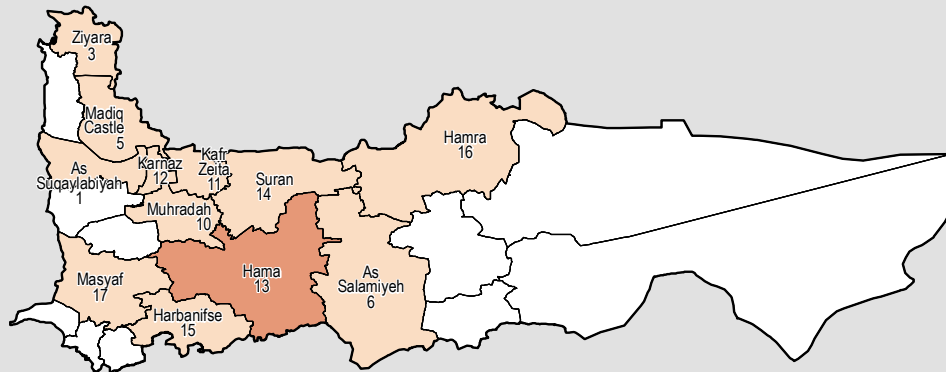


In September, most communities reported relying on generators as their primary electricity source. Most communities reported experiencing no fuel shortages with the exception of Joura, where burning furniture was reported as the main coping strategy.





Coverage map



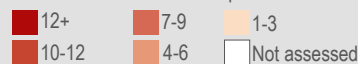
Context

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

Coverage

Communities assessed: 21/494
Sub-districts assessed: 12/22

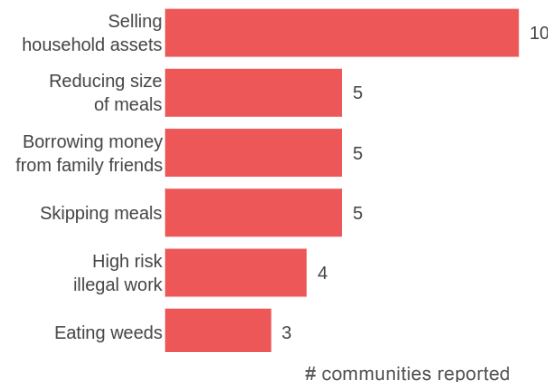
of communities assessed per sub-district



Livelihoods

During September, the most common coping strategy to mitigate a lack of financial resources was reportedly the sale of household assets. This was followed by reducing size of meals, borrowing money and skipping meals. High risk illegal work was reported in four communities, while eating weeds and spending days without eating were reported in Aqrab, Talaf and Hor Bnafsor, and Talaf and Anbura respectively.

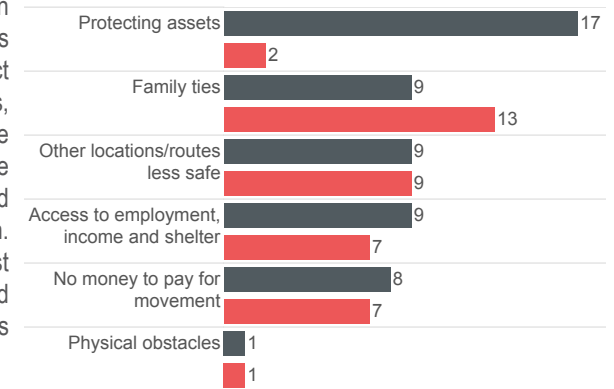
Most common coping strategies [1CL: 3/3]



Displacement

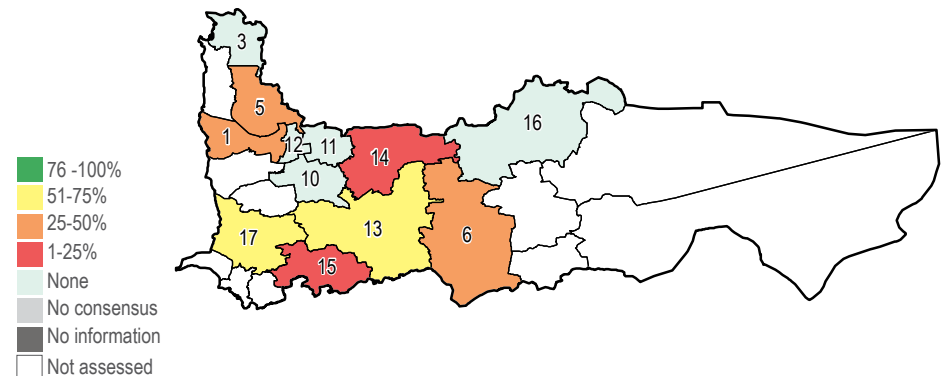
None of the pre-conflict population were left in six of the communities assessed². In the community of Khneizir it was reported that 76-100% of the remaining population were women. Pre-conflict populations predominantly remained in order to protect their assets, and because of family ties, while physical obstacles to movement were reported in six communities. IDPs were present in eight communities assessed, and new arrivals were reported only in Hiyalin. Their main reasons for staying in host communities were reportedly family ties and a perception that other locations or routes would be less safe.

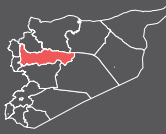
Most common reasons for staying: IDPs vs host population [1CL: 2/3]



■ Host population ■ IDPs # of communities reported

Most commonly reported % of original population remaining per sub-district (excluding IDPs) [1CL: 2/3]

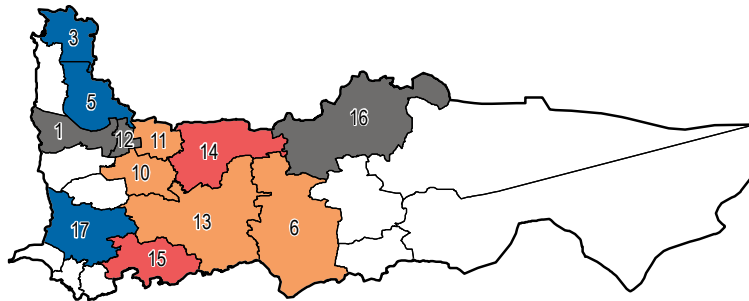




WASH

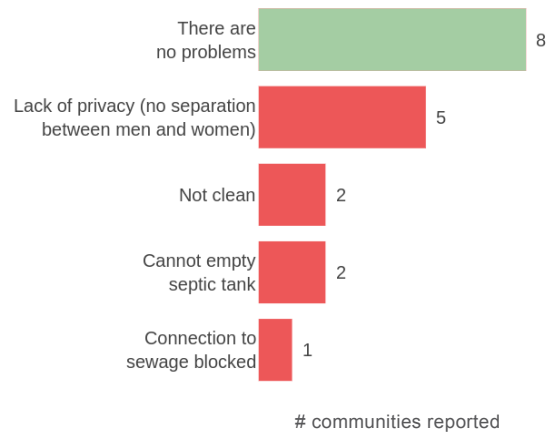
Most common form of garbage disposal [¹CL: 3/3]

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

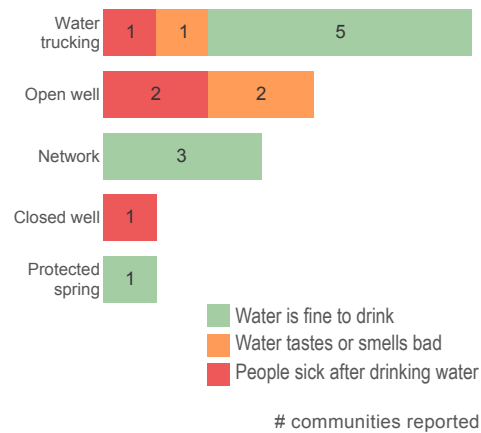


Water trucking and open wells were reportedly the main drinking water sources in the communities assessed. Drinking water reportedly made people sick in four communities. There were no problems with latrines in a majority of communities, while other locations predominantly reported lack of privacy as the main issue.

Problems with latrines [¹CL: 3/3]



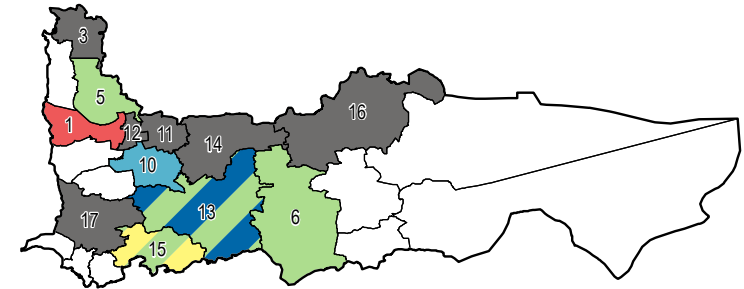
Most common drinking water source and status [¹CL: 3/3]



Shelter

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

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

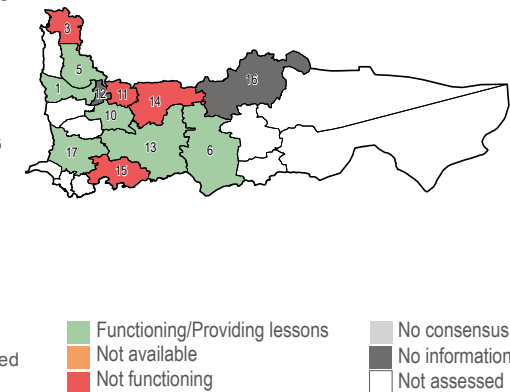
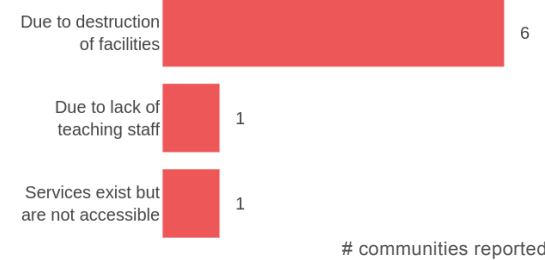


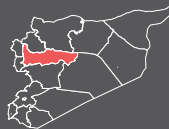
The average reported rent price² in the governorate (14000 SYP) was higher than the average rent paid across the country (8096 SYP). The lowest rent prices per room were reported in Madiq Castle (10000 SYP), the highest in Kafr Bihem (16000 SYP).

Education

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

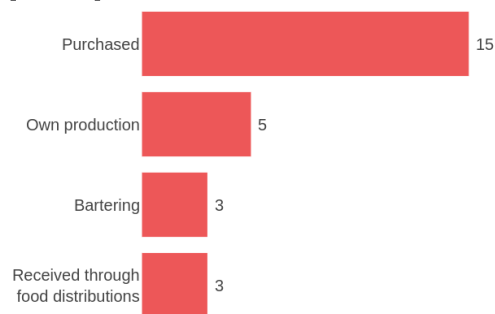
Most common reasons for children not attending school [¹CL: 3/3]





Food Security

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



communities reported

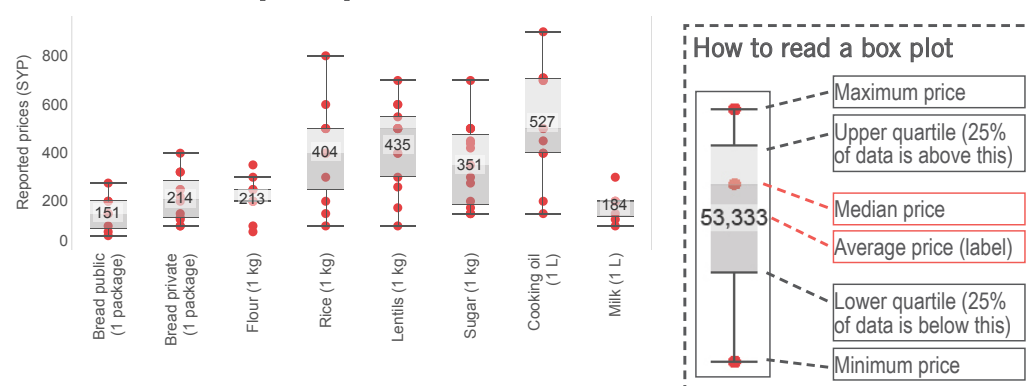
Challenges to accessing food [¹CL: 3/3]



communities reported

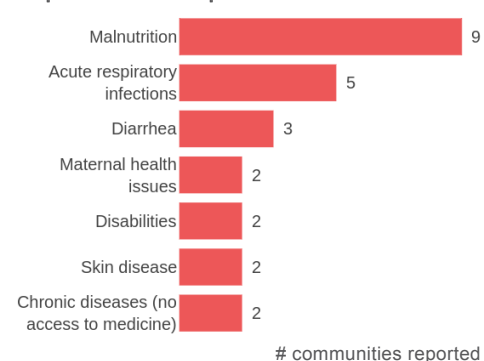
In September, most communities assessed reported purchase as their main means to obtain food. All communities reported experiencing barriers to accessing food; these were mostly tied to high prices of food items and lack of resources to buy available food.

Prices of food items² [¹CL: 2/3]



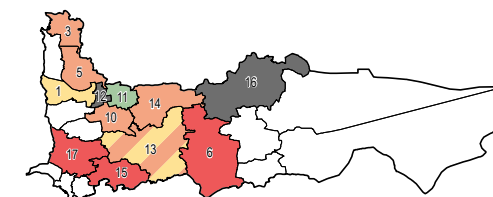
Health

Reported health problems [¹CL: 2/3]



communities reported

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

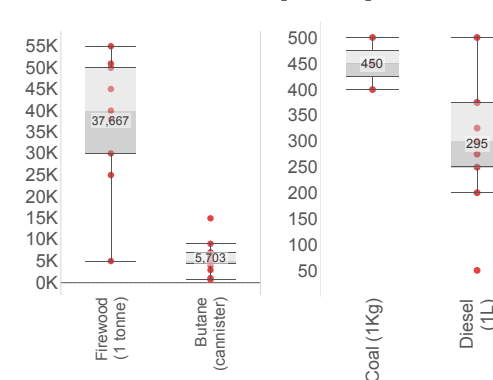


■ Primary health care facility
■ Hospital
■ At home with midwife
■ At home without midwife
■ No women left in the area
■ No consensus
■ No information
■ Not assessed

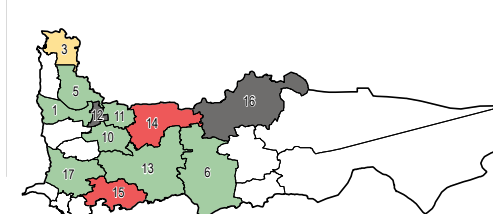
Malnutrition, followed by acute respiratory infections, were reportedly common health concerns in Hama governorate in September. Security concerns and the absence of health facilities were predominantly reported as challenges to accessing care.

NFIs

Prices of fuel sources² [¹CL: 2/3]

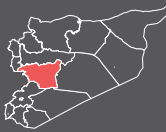


Most common source of electricity [¹CL: 3/3]

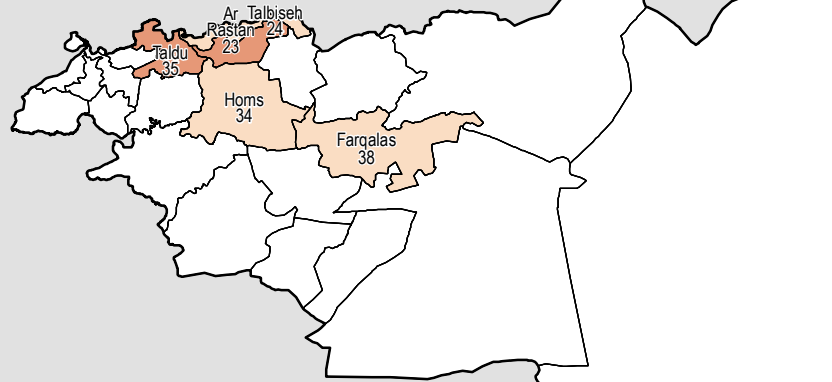


■ Main network
■ Generator
■ No electricity source
■ No consensus
■ No information
■ Not assessed

The main source of electricity in September for most communities was the main power network, while five communities reported having no access to electricity. Where information was available, fuel shortages were reportedly experienced in all but one community.



Coverage map

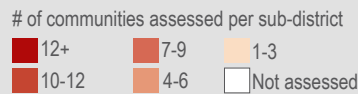


Context

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

Coverage

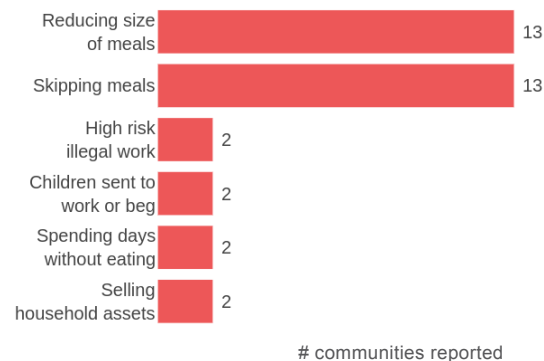
Communities assessed: 17/454
 Sub-districts assessed: 5/23



Livelihoods

Reducing the size of meals and skipping meals were the main strategies used to cope with a lack of resources in a majority of communities assessed. Extreme food based strategies such as spending days without eating and eating weeds were reported respectively in Homs (Al Wa'er) and Burj Qaei.

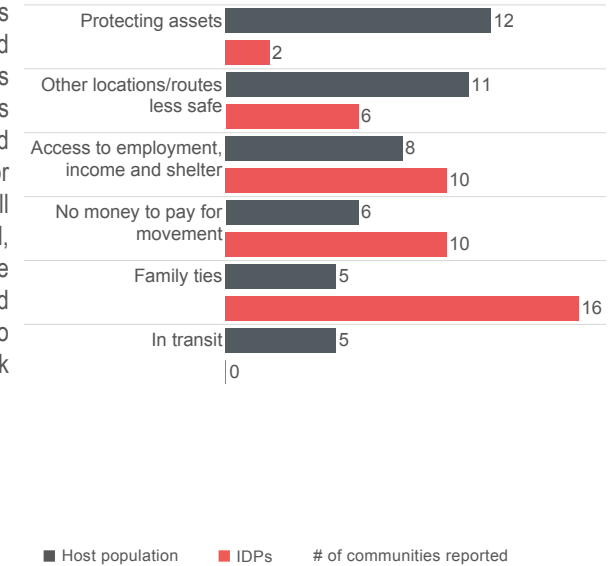
Most common coping strategies [¹CL: 2.9/3]



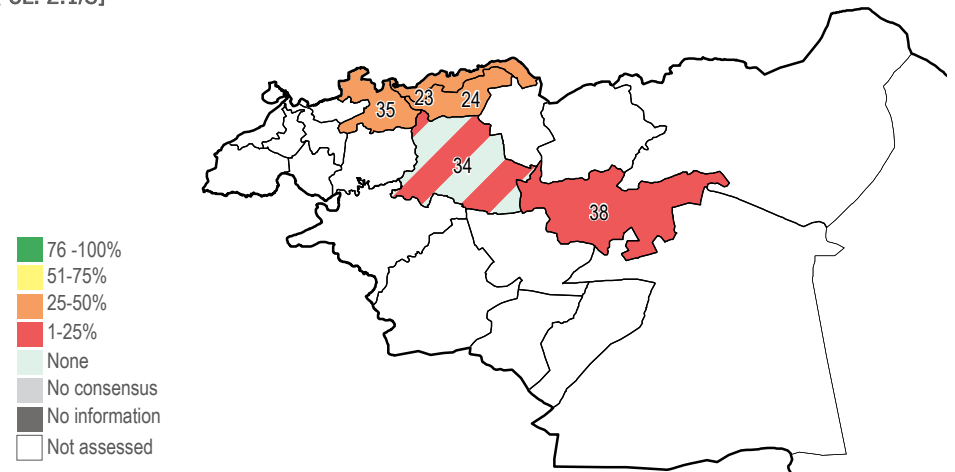
Displacement

A majority of all assessed communities reported that less than 50% of their pre-conflict populations remained during September, while no pre-conflict populations were left in Kisein, Um Sharshouh and Tir Maallah². Pre-conflict populations overwhelmingly stayed in their communities of origin in order to protect their assets and due to a perception that other locations or routes would be less safe. IDPs lived in all but three of the communities assessed, with no new arrivals reported during the month of September. IDPs mostly remained due to family ties, as well as to access to employment, income and shelter and a lack of money to pay for travel.

Most common reasons for staying: IDPs vs host population [¹CL: 2.8/3]



Most commonly reported % of original population remaining per sub-district (excluding IDPs) [¹CL: 2.1/3]

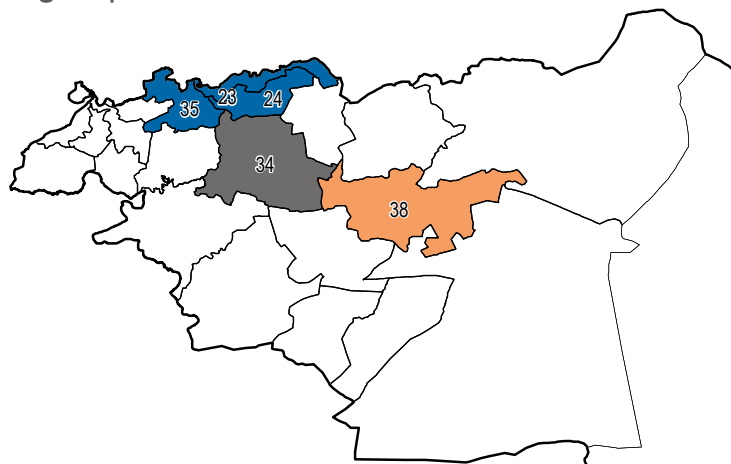




WASH

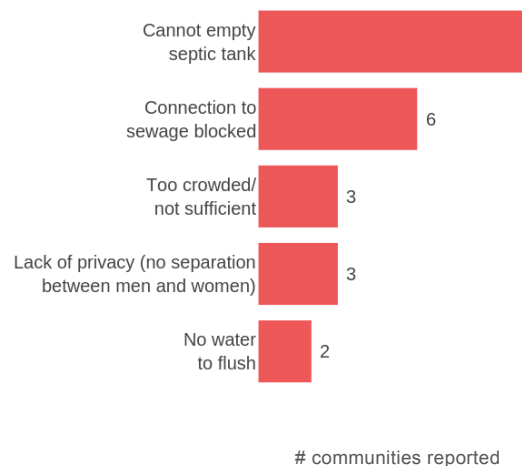
Most common form of garbage disposal [¹CL: 3/3]

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

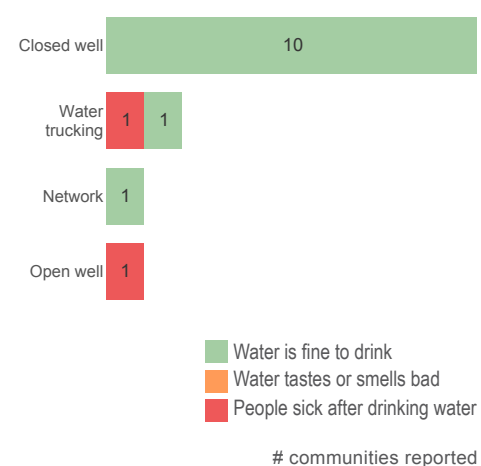


Where information was available, most communities reported relying on closed wells as their main drinking water source, with water being considered fine to drink in all but two communities, Samalil and Burj Qaei. There were no reported changes in volumes of available safe drinking water in most communities assessed, compared to August. Problems with latrines were reported in all communities except Homs (Al Wa'er).

Problems with latrines [¹CL: 3/3]



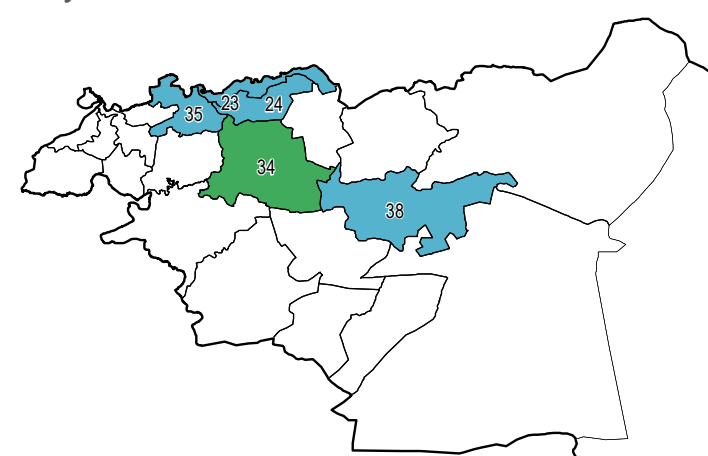
Most common drinking water source and status [¹CL: 3/3]



Shelter

Most common shelter lived in by IDPs [¹CL: 2.2/3]

- 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

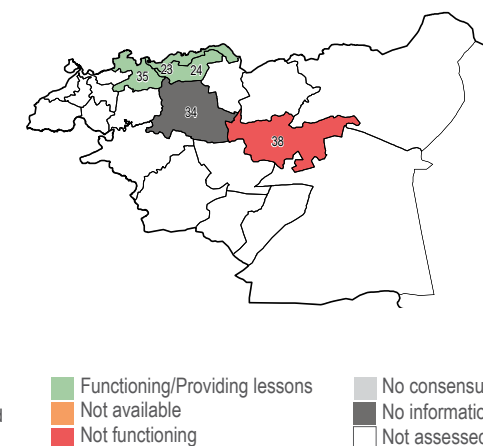
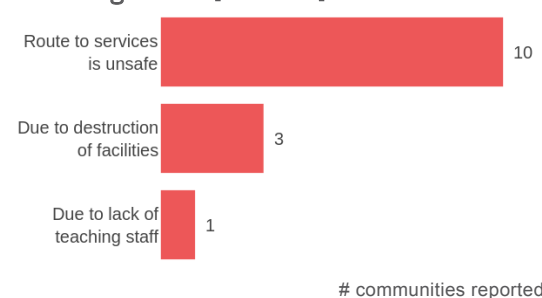


No rent information was available for this governorate during September.

Education

Primary school facilities were reportedly functioning Availability of primary schools [¹CL: 3/3] in ten communities. Children were reportedly able to access primary education in all communities, with the exception of Makrumiyeh and Zmeimer, where facilities were destroyed or inaccessible.

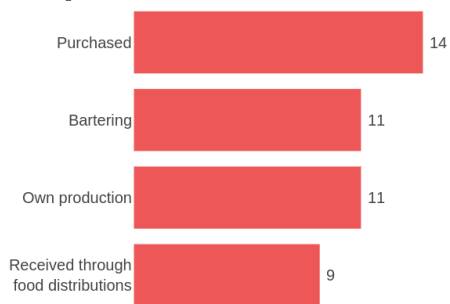
Most common reasons for children not attending school [¹CL: 2.4/3]





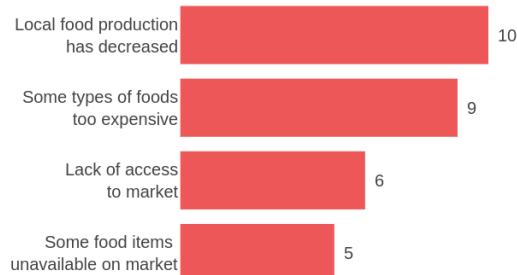
Food Security

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



communities reported

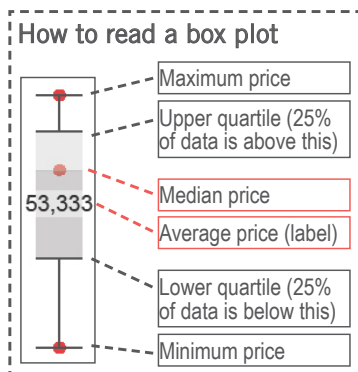
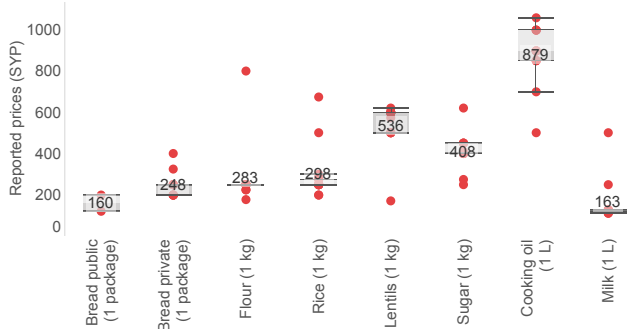
Challenges to accessing food [¹CL: 3/3]



communities reported

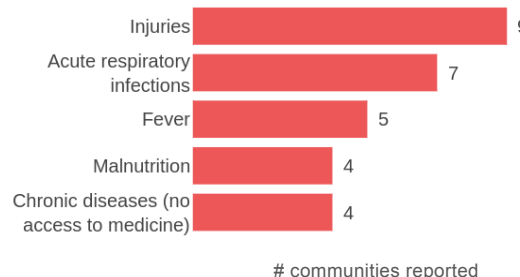
In September, food was obtained mostly through purchases, bartering and own production. The most common challenges to accessing food were reportedly a decrease in local food production and the high prices of some food items. No challenges were reported in Farqalas.

Prices of food items² [¹CL: 2.6/3]



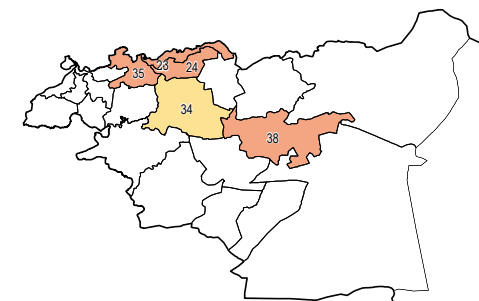
Health

Reported health problems [¹CL: 2/3]



communities reported

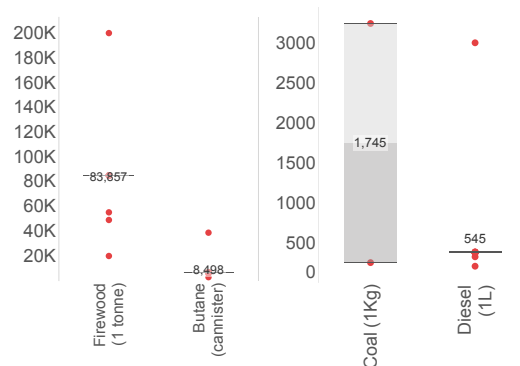
Most common place for women to give birth [¹CL: 2.3/3]



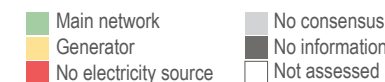
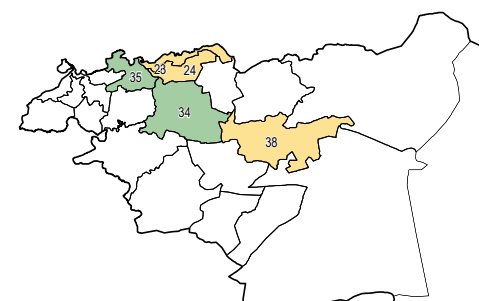
Injuries and acute respiratory infections were the most commonly reported health concerns across assessed communities in September. Malnutrition remained a prevalent issue in Burj Qaei, Homs (Al Wa'er), Farqalas and Samaili, while physical disabilities and security concerns were reported as predominant barriers to accessing health care services.

NFIs

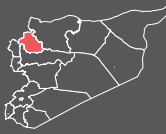
Prices of fuel sources² [¹CL: 2.3/3]



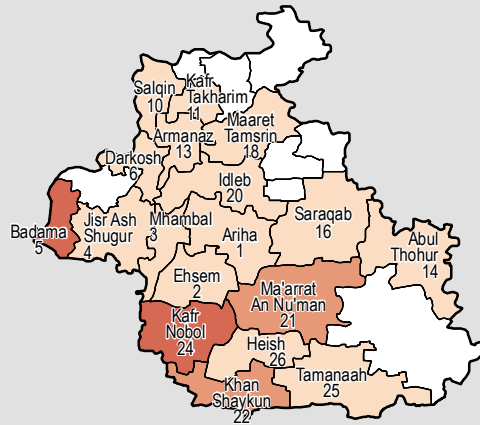
Most common source of electricity [¹CL: 3/3]



The power network was reportedly the main source of electricity in most communities assessed in September, followed by generators. Fuel shortages were reported in all communities assessed, with burning clothes, waste and plastics as the main coping strategies adopted.



Coverage map

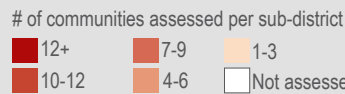


Context

Idleb governorate hosts an estimated 704,511 IDPs and 1,224,773 people in need of assistance (OCHA). Many of the IDPs originate from elsewhere within the governorate. In May, humanitarian access remained a challenge in the southern and southwestern parts of the governorate (OCHA).

Coverage

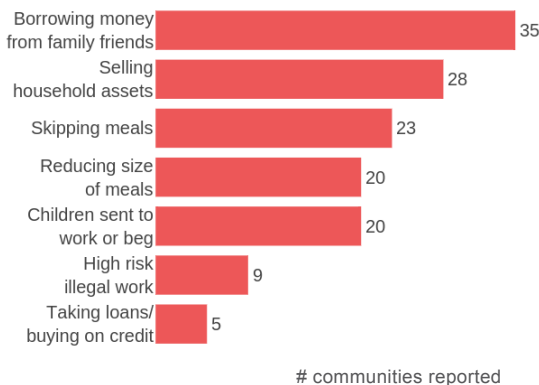
Communities assessed: 54/462
Sub-districts assessed: 18/26



Livelihoods

In September, borrowing money from family and friends and selling household assets were reportedly the most common strategies to cope with a lack of resources. High risk illegal work was reported in nine communities. Extreme food based coping strategies such as spending days without eating and eating weeds were reported respectively in Northern Rasha, and in Al Hamdia and Milis.

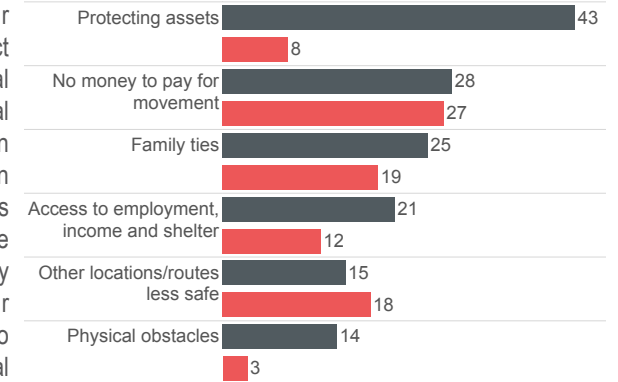
Most common coping strategies [¹CL: 2.8/3]



Displacement

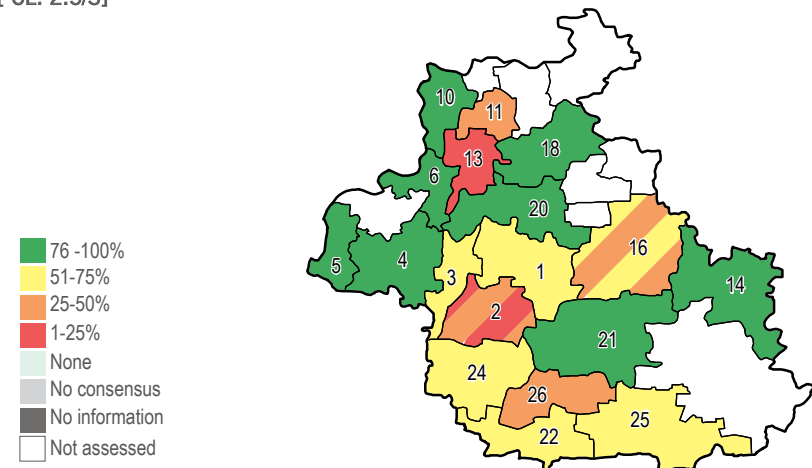
In September, most communities reported that more than 50% of pre-conflict populations were left. Pre-conflict populations overwhelmingly stayed in their communities of origin in order to protect assets and due to a lack of financial resources to pay for movement. Physical obstacles to movement were reported in fourteen communities. IDPs were reported in 43 assessed communities, with new arrivals in twenty-eight communities during the month of September. The most commonly reported reasons for IDPs to remain in their host communities were a lack of money to pay for movement and family ties. Physical obstacles to movement were a concern for IDPs in three communities.

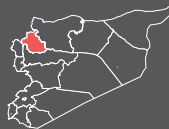
Most common reasons for staying: IDPs vs host population [¹CL: 2.6/3]



■ Host population ■ IDPs # of communities reported

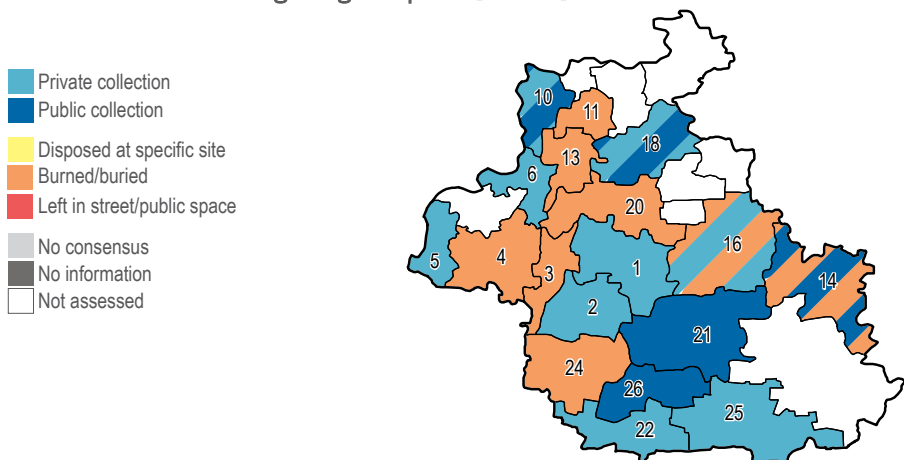
Most commonly reported % of original population remaining per sub-district (excluding IDPs) [¹CL: 2.5/3]





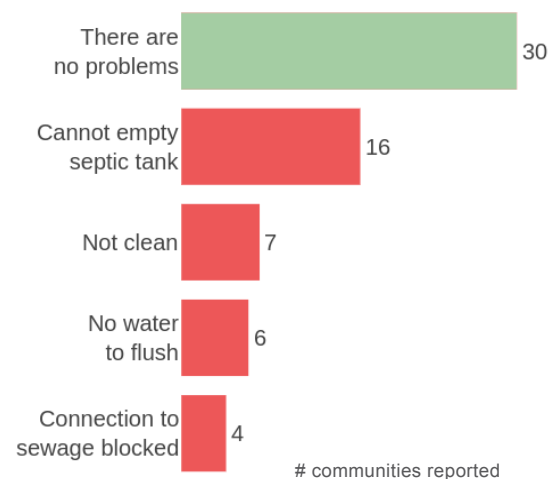
WASH

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

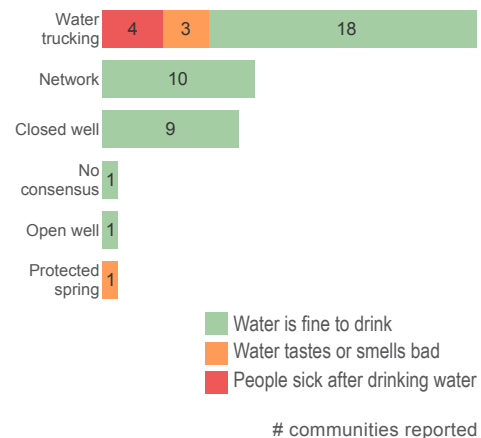


Water trucking was reportedly the main source of drinking water in the communities assessed, and water was fine to drink across all reported water sources. However, in Orm Eljoz, Joseph, Milis and Bshendlaya – Rashadiya water reportedly made people sick. Twenty-six communities reported that less water was available in September when compared to August. Most communities reported no issues with latrines, while the main issue reported in other communities was the inability to empty septic tanks.

Problems with latrines [¹CL: 3/3]

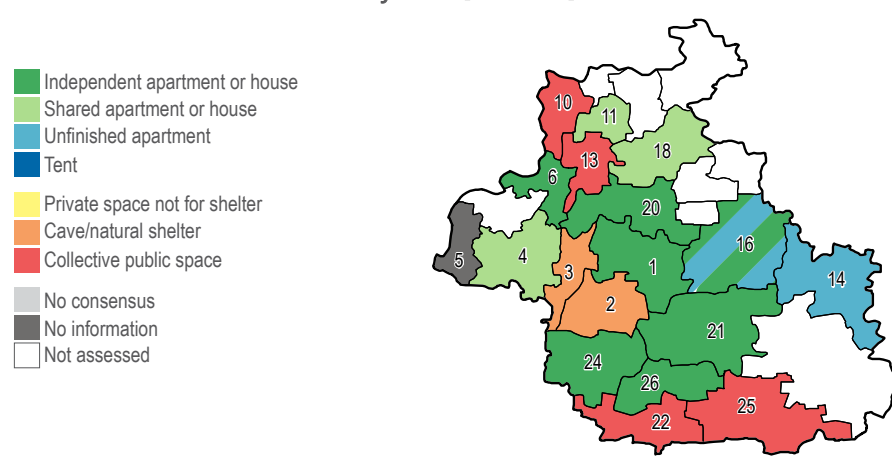


Most common drinking water source and status [¹CL: 3/3]



Shelter

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

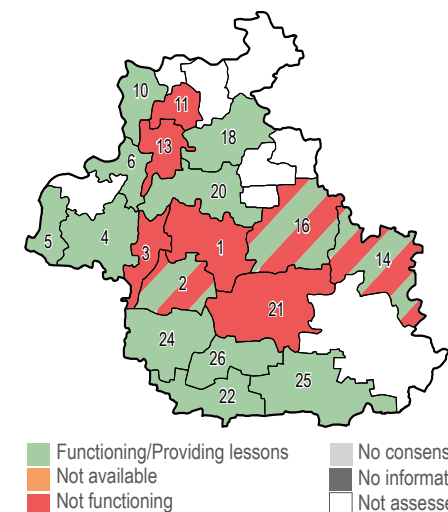
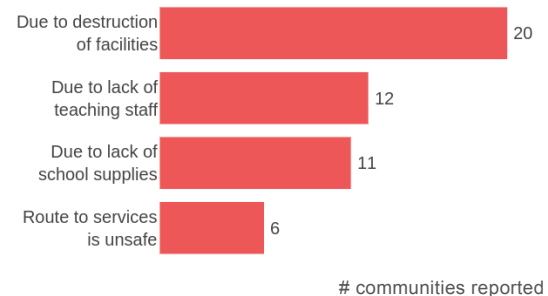


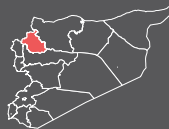
The average reported rent price² in the governorate (8940 SYP) was higher than the average rent paid across the country (8096 SYP). The lowest rent prices per room were reported in Abdin (1250 SYP), the highest in Taltita (25000 SYP).

Education

Primary schools were reportedly not functioning in Availability of primary schools [¹CL: 3/3] September in almost half of the communities assessed; this was mostly due to destruction of facilities, lack of teaching staff and lack of school supplies.

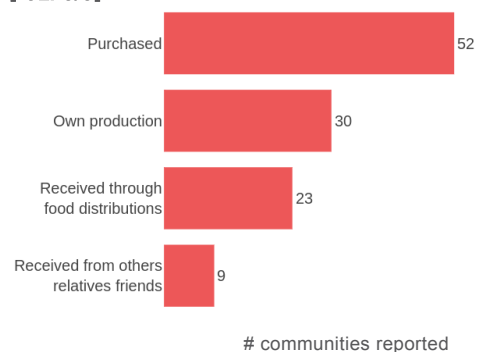
Most common reasons for children not attending school [¹CL: 2.7/3]



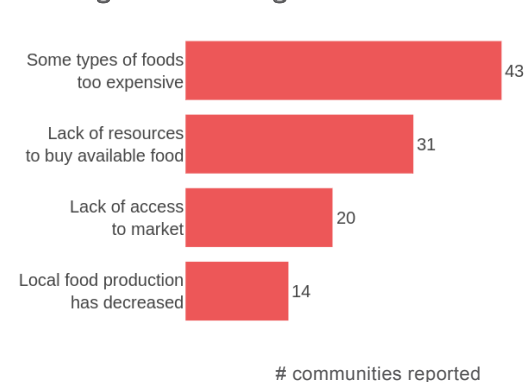


Food Security

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

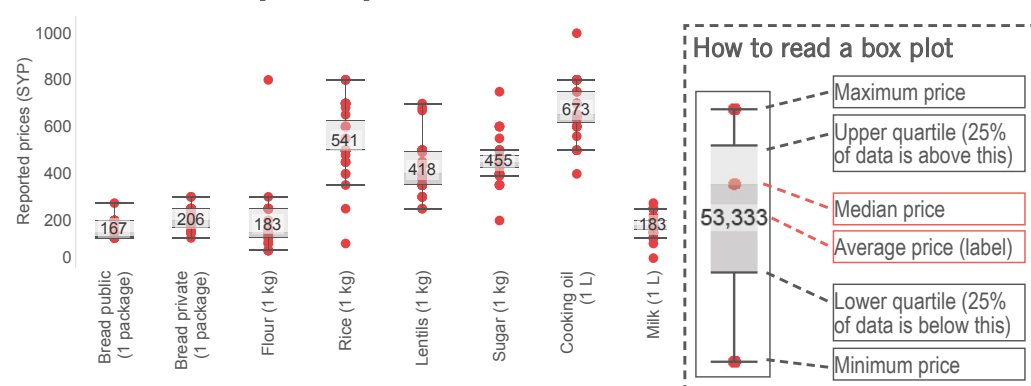


Challenges to accessing food [¹CL: 3/3]



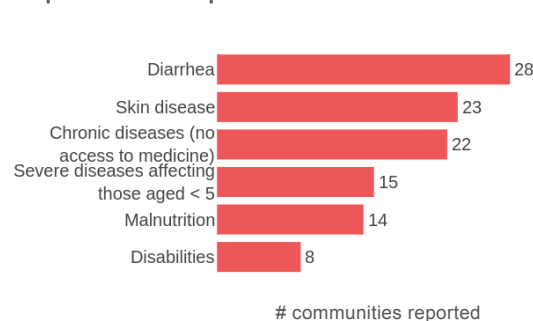
Purchasing was the most common means of obtaining food in the communities assessed, followed by production and food distributions. Challenges to obtaining food were reportedly related to the high prices of some food items as well as to a lack of resources to buy available food. No challenges were reported in five communities.

Prices of food items² [¹CL: 2.5/3]

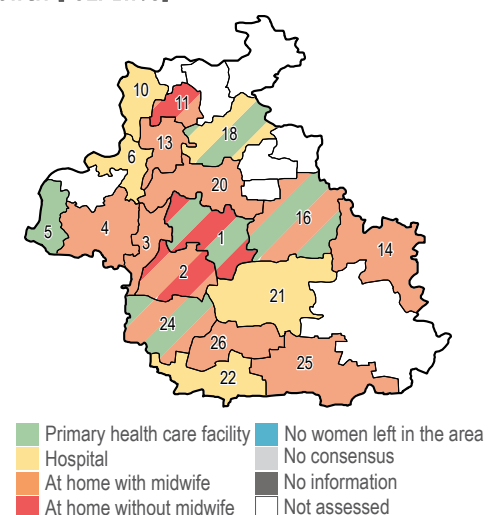


Health

Reported health problems [¹CL: 2/3]



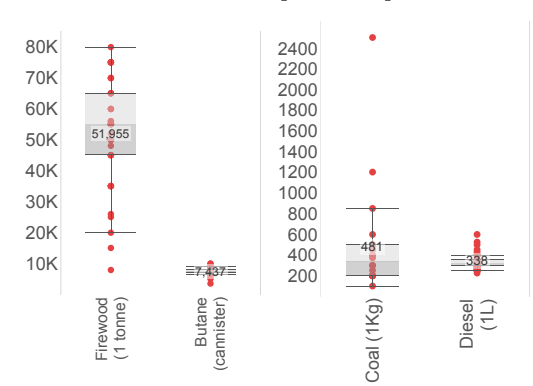
Most common place for women to give birth [¹CL: 1.7/3]



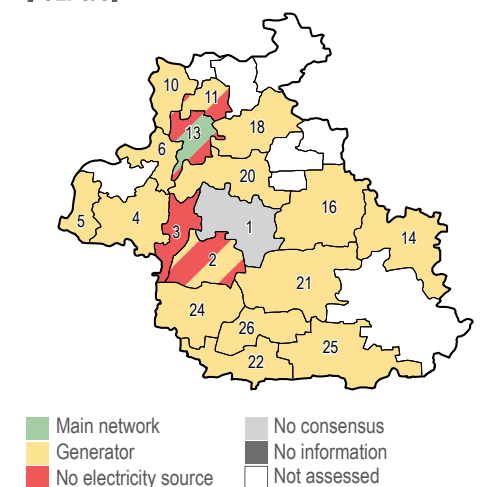
Diarrhea, skin disease and chronic diseases were common reported health issues in September. Malnutrition was reported in fourteen of the communities assessed, across four sub-districts. Lack of health facilities and security concerns regarding transportation were common barriers to accessing services.

NFIs

Prices of fuel sources² [¹CL: 2.2/3]



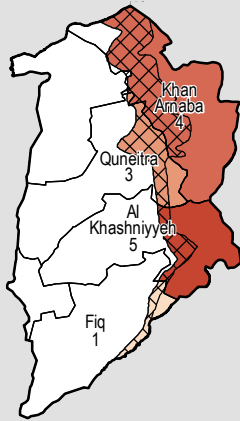
Most common source of electricity [¹CL: 3/3]



Generators were reported as the main source of electricity in most of the communities assessed. Almost half of the communities assessed reported suffering from fuel shortages.



Coverage map

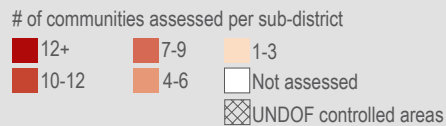


Context

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

Coverage

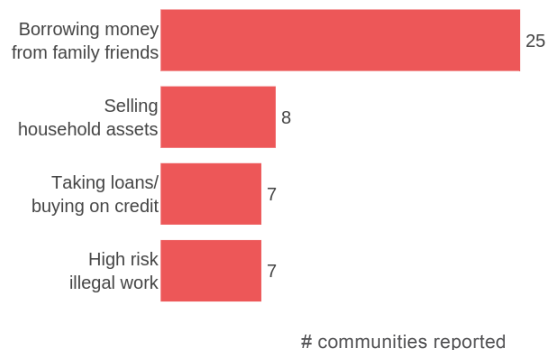
Communities assessed: 28/39
 Sub-districts assessed: 4/6



Livelihoods

In September, borrowing from family and friends was reported as a strategy to cope with a lack of resources in a majority of communities, followed by selling household assets and taking loans. Looking for food in garbage was reported in Manshiyet Sweisa.

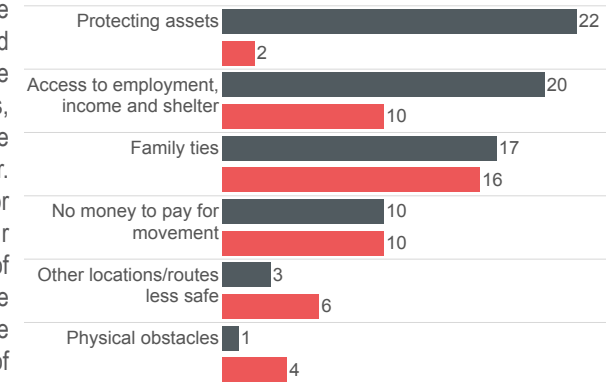
Most common coping strategies [¹CL: 2.8/3]



Displacement

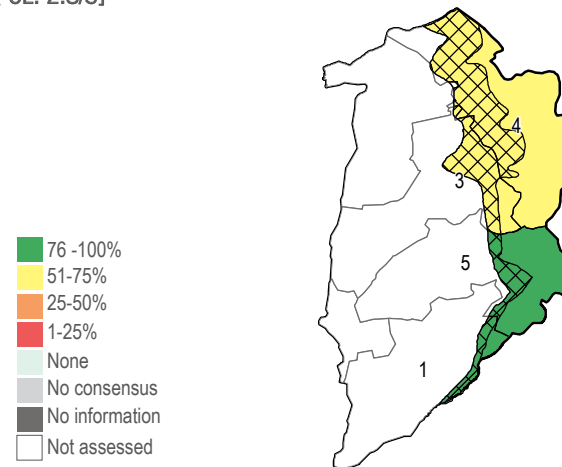
In September, more than half of the pre-conflict population reportedly remained in most communities. Nine communities reported that the remaining population were 76-100% women; all of these were located in Al-Khashniyyeh sub-district. IDPs were reportedly living in twenty-one communities, and new arrivals were reported in five communities during the month of September. The most commonly reported reasons for pre-conflict populations to remain in their communities of origin were the protection of assets and access to employment, income and shelter, while IDPs reportedly chose to stay mostly due to family ties, a lack of money to pay for travel, and access to employment, income and shelter.

Most common reasons for staying: IDPs vs host population [¹CL: 2.8/3]



■ Host population ■ IDPs # of communities reported

Most commonly reported % of original population remaining per sub-district (excluding IDPs) [¹CL: 2.8/3]

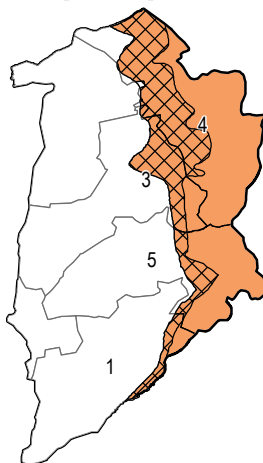




WASH

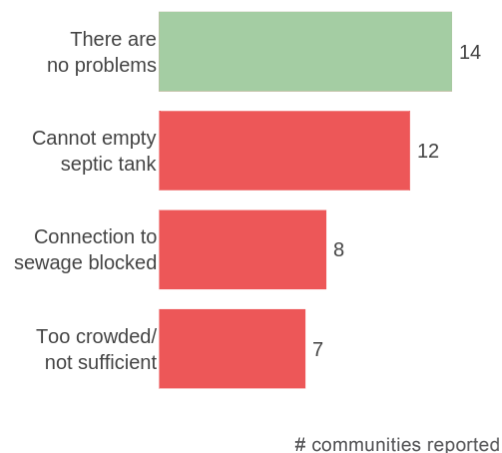
Most common form of garbage disposal [¹CL: 3/3]

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

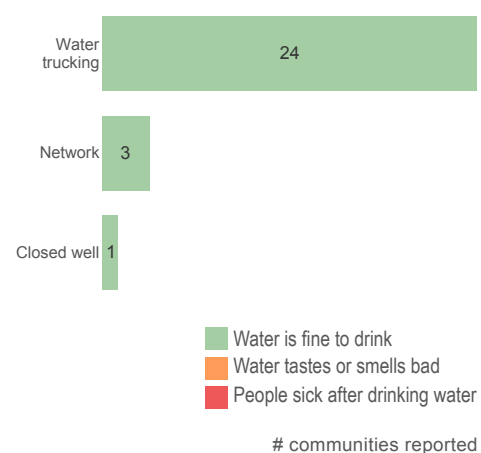


All communities except four reportedly relied on water trucking as their main drinking water source. Where information was available, all communities reported that water was fine to drink; however, seventeen communities reported a worsening in the available volumes of safe drinking water compared to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

Problems with latrines [¹CL: 3/3]



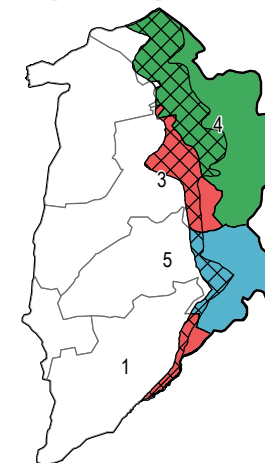
Most common drinking water source and status [¹CL: 3/3]



Shelter

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

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



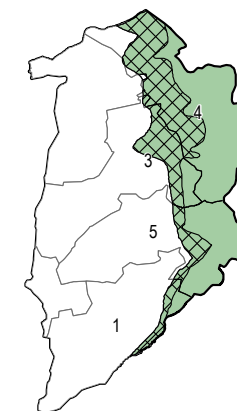
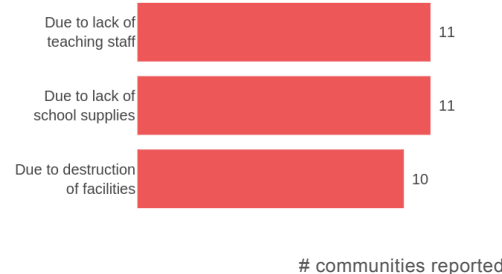
The average reported rent price² in the governorate (5393 SYP) was lower than the average rent paid across the country (8096 SYP). The lowest rent prices per room were reported in Kodneh (1250 SYP), the highest in Kom Elwisseh - Marj Barghut (13000 SYP).

Education

Primary school facilities were reportedly functioning in most of the communities assessed in September. Availability of primary schools [¹CL: 3/3]

The main reported barriers for children accessing education were a lack of teaching staff and school supplies, as well as the destruction of facilities.

Most common reasons for children not attending school [¹CL: 2.3/3]

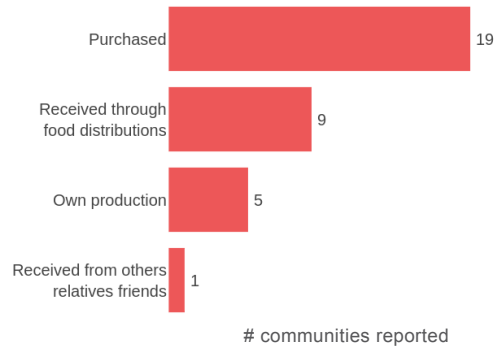


- Functioning/Providing lessons
- Not available
- Not functioning
- No consensus
- No information
- Not assessed

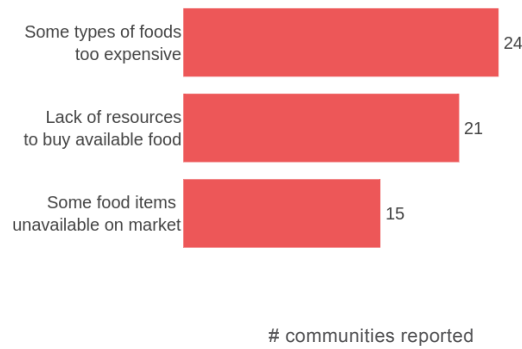


Food Security

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

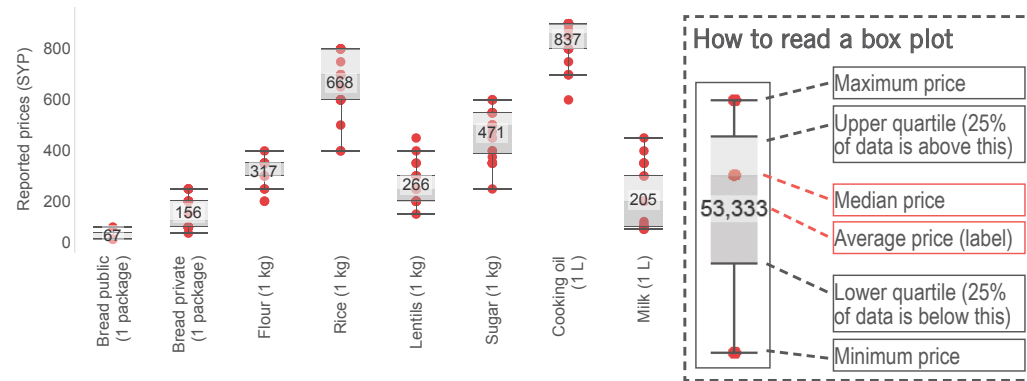


Challenges to accessing food [¹CL: 3/3]



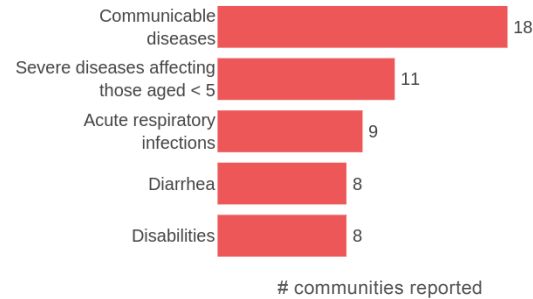
Food was commonly purchased and received through food distributions across a majority of assessed communities. High prices of some food items and a lack of financial resources to buy available food were reportedly common barriers to accessing food in other communities.

Prices of food items² [¹CL: 2.6/3]

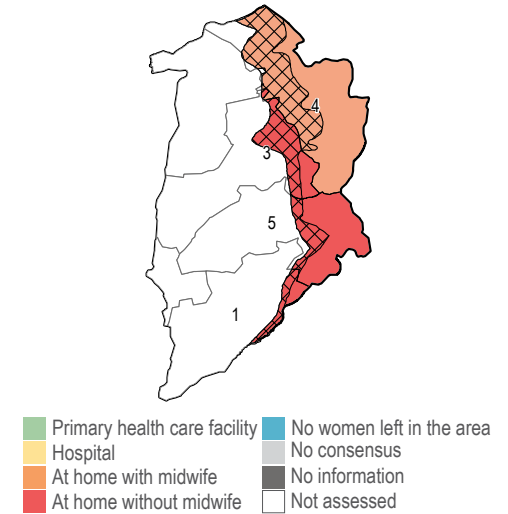


Health

Reported health problems [¹CL: 2.1/3]



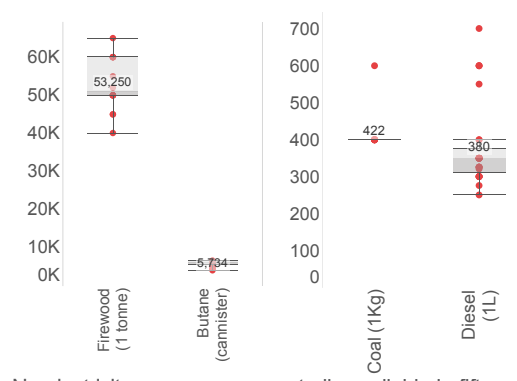
Most common place for women to give birth [¹CL: 1.4/3]



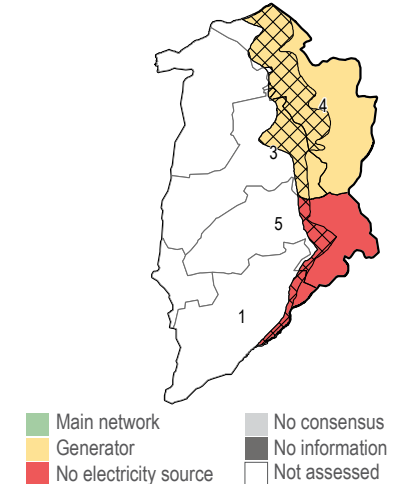
Communicable diseases were a highly prevalent health concern among assessed communities, followed by severe disease affecting children aged less than five. Barriers to accessing health services were reported in most of the communities assessed, with lack of health facilities being the most common barrier to accessing care.

NFIs

Prices of fuel sources² [¹CL: 2.1/3]



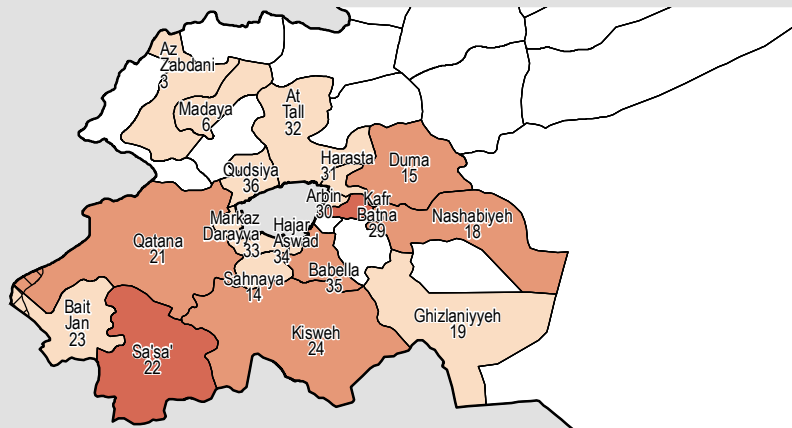
Most common source of electricity [¹CL: 3/3]



No electricity source was reportedly available in fifteen of the communities assessed, most of which were located in Al-Khashniyyeh sub-district, while generators were common in the remaining communities. Fuel shortages were reported in nineteen communities during September.



Coverage map



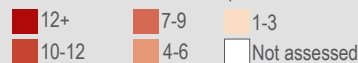
Context

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

Coverage

Communities assessed: 58/232
Sub-districts assessed: 19/36

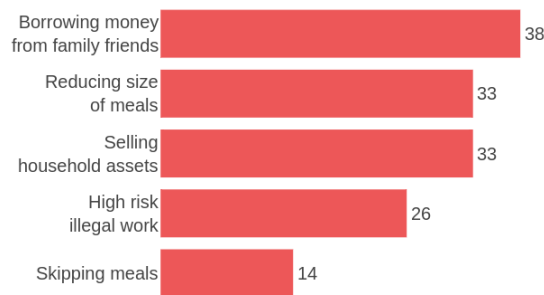
of communities assessed per sub-district



Livelihoods

In September, the most common strategy for coping with a lack of resources was reportedly borrowing money from family and friends, followed by reducing the size of meals and selling household assets. Extreme food based coping strategies such as looking for food in the garbage were reported in Bait Jan.

Most common coping strategies [¹CL: 2.8/3]

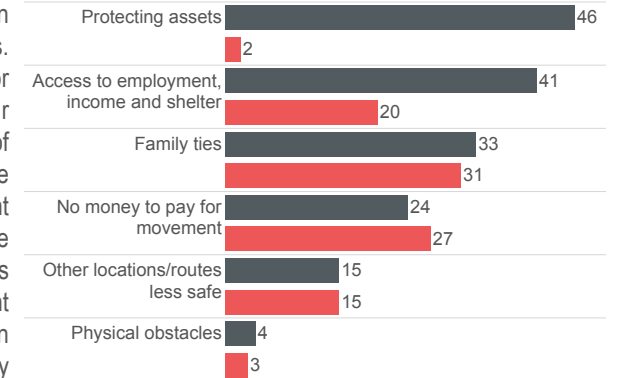


communities reported

Displacement

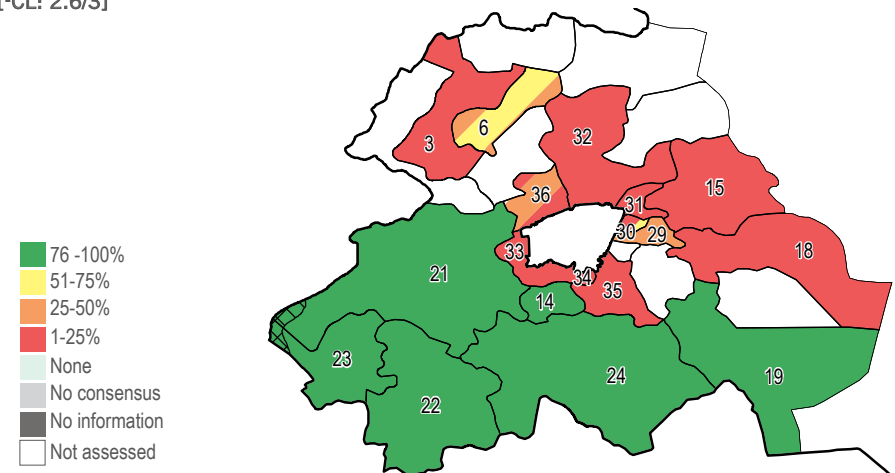
No pre-conflict populations were reportedly left in Dinaji, Deir Khabiyeh, Hbariyeh and Darwasheh², while less than 50% of pre-conflict populations remained in more than half of the other assessed communities. The most common reasons reported for pre-conflict populations to remain in their communities of origin were protection of assets and access to employment, income and shelter. Physical barriers to movement were reported in Qudsiya. IDPs were reportedly present in forty-two communities and new arrivals were reported in eight communities. Reportedly, IDPs stayed in their host communities mostly due to family ties and a lack of resources to pay for travel.

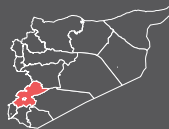
Most common reasons for staying: IDPs vs host population [¹CL: 2.8/3]



■ Host population ■ IDPs # of communities reported

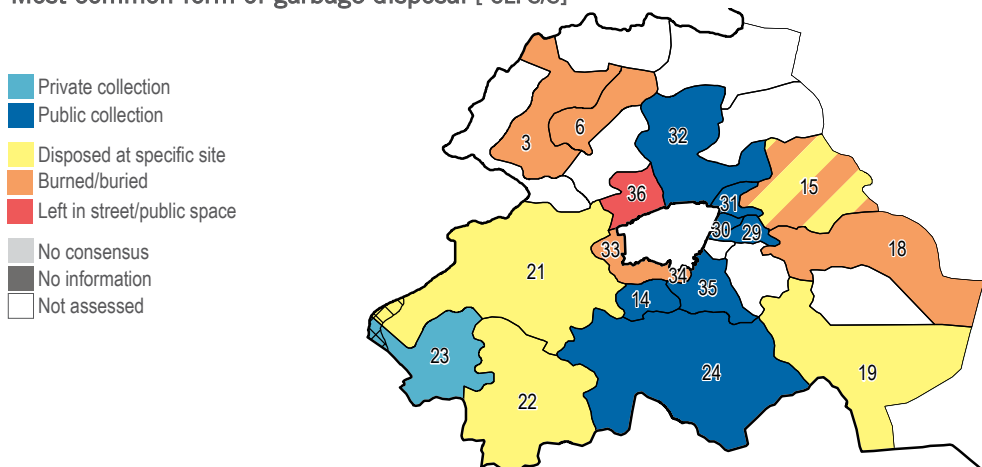
Most commonly reported % of original population remaining per sub-district (excluding IDPs) [¹CL: 2.6/3]





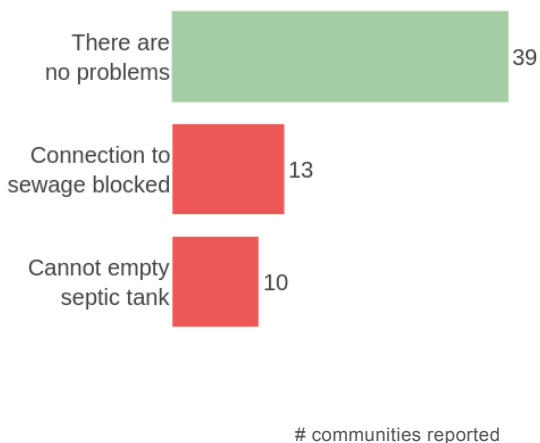
WASH

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

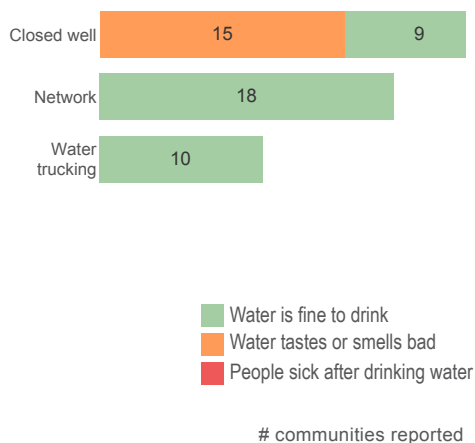


Closed wells and the water network were reportedly the main sources of drinking water in a majority of communities. More than half of the communities relying on closed wells as their main water source reported that water tasted or smelled bad. The volumes of available safe drinking water reportedly remained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

Problems with latrines [¹CL: 3/3]

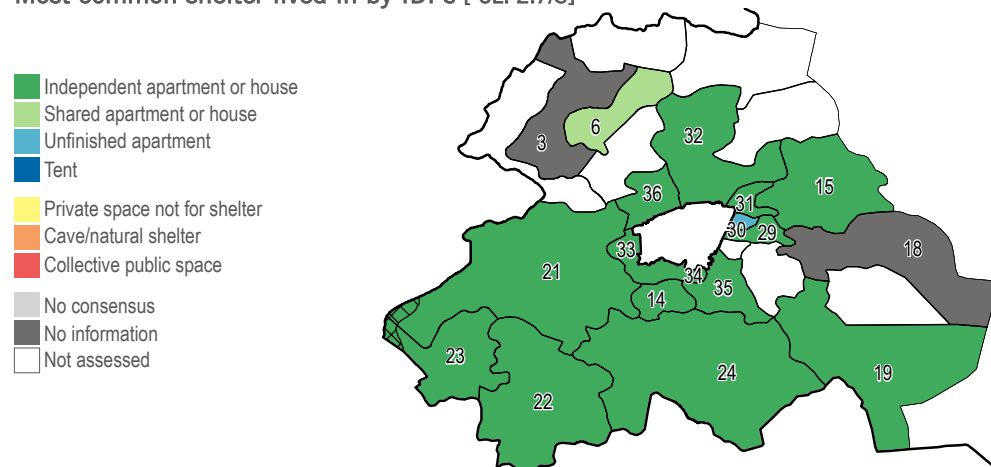


Most common drinking water source and status [¹CL: 3/3]



Shelter

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

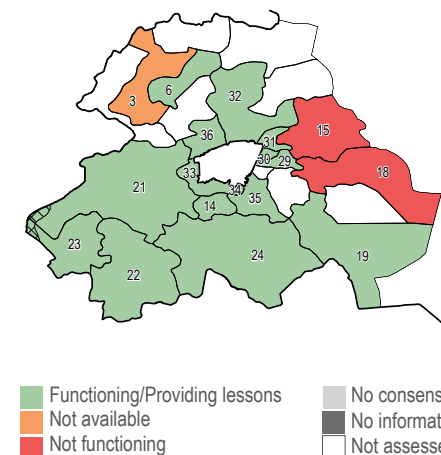
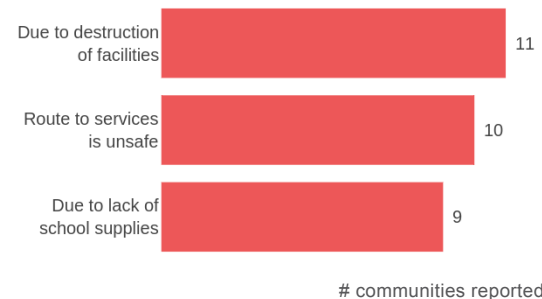


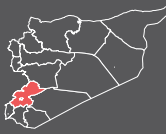
The average reported rent price² in the governorate (3624 SYP) was lower than the average rent paid across the country (8096 SYP). The lowest rent prices per room were reported in Hezzeh (1150 SYP), the highest in Sahnaya (20000 SYP).

Education

Six communities reported no functioning primary schools, mostly due to destruction of facilities. Despite reported barriers, a majority of communities reported that children were able to access education in September.

Most common reasons for children not attending school [¹CL: 2.4/3]



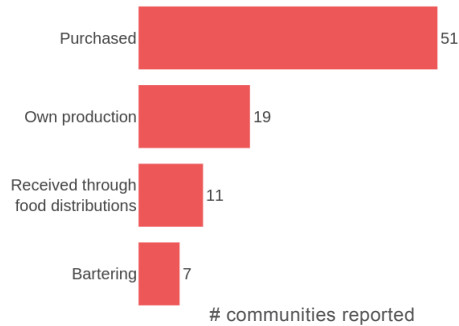


Humanitarian Situation Overview in Syria (HSOS) Rural Damascus Governorate

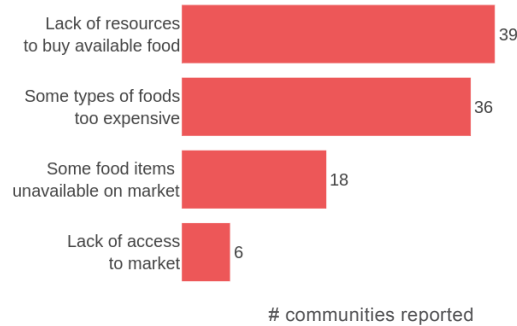
October 2016

Food Security

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

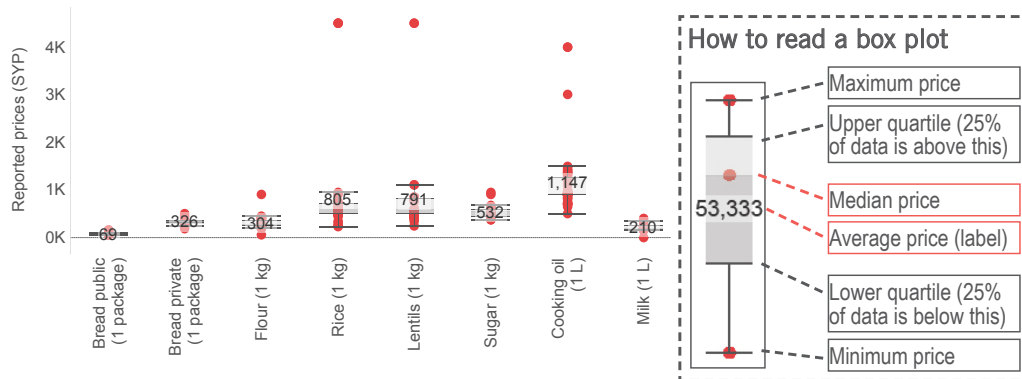


Challenges to accessing food [¹CL: 3/3]



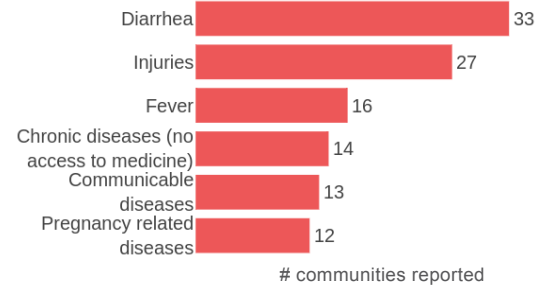
Food was most commonly obtained through purchasing or production, while eleven communities reportedly also received it through food distributions during September. Eleven communities reported experiencing no challenges to accessing food, while the most common barriers reported in other communities included a lack of financial resources to buy available food and high prices or unavailability of some food items on markets.

Prices of food items² [¹CL: 2.7/3]

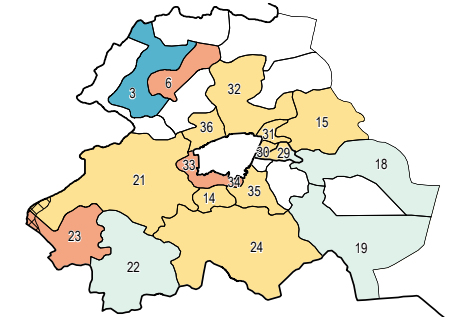


Health

Reported health problems [¹CL: 2/3]



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

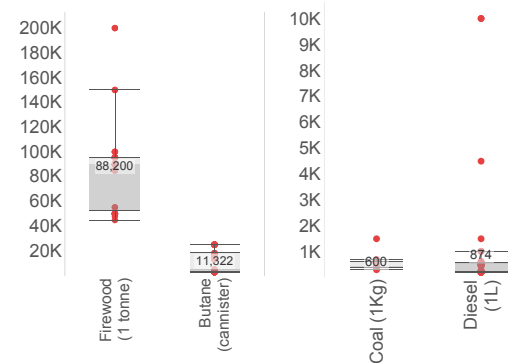


- Primary health care facility
- Hospital
- At home with midwife
- At home without midwife
- No women left in the area
- No consensus
- No information
- Not assessed

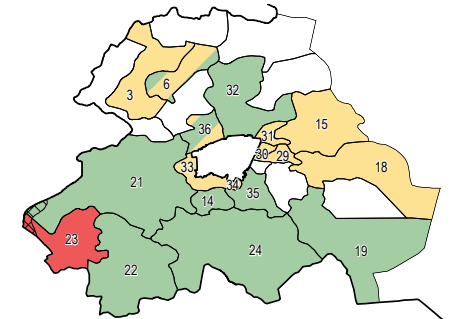
The most common health concern reported in September was diarrhea, followed by injuries. Malnutrition was reported in Madaya, Bqine, Eftreis, Hama and Qasemiyeh. Most communities reportedly experienced difficulties in accessing health services, mostly due to disability as well as security concerns travelling to or staying in health facilities.

NFIs

Prices of fuel sources² [¹CL: 2.1/3]



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



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

Generators and the main electricity network were the main source of electricity within assessed communities. Nineteen communities experienced no fuel shortages, while the main coping strategies reported in other communities were tree cutting and burning of furniture.