

## Introduction

The Area of Origin (AoO) project is a monthly data collection exercise which aims to gather multi-sector information about needs and the humanitarian situation inside Syria.

For each governorate in Syria where coverage is sufficient (October 2015: Tartous not assessed), 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 AoO questionnaire, but aim to give an overview of the situation in the governorate.

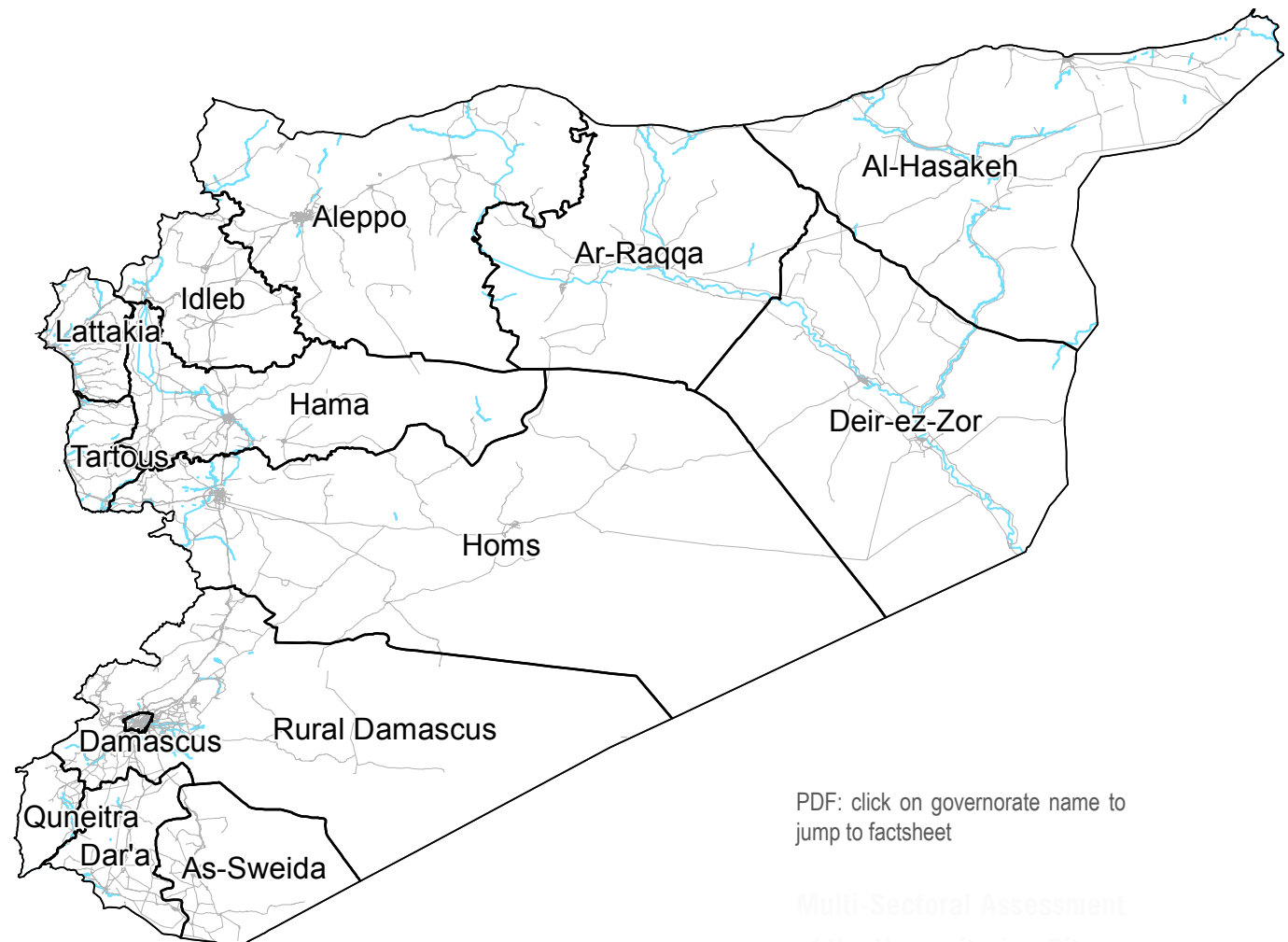
For full visualisation of all indicators collected, please see the SIMAWG Needs Identification Dynamic Reporting Tool, available here: <http://www.reach-info.org/syr/simawg/>

## Methodology and limitations

These findings are based on data collected 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.

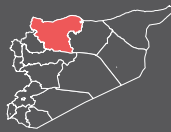
In October, information was collected from Key Informants in 302 communities across Syria. For each question asked, confidence levels are assigned based on the Key Informant's area of expertise and knowledge of the sector-specific situation.

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



PDF: click on governorate name to jump to factsheet

Multi-Sectoral Assessment  
of the Humanitarian Situation  
Inside Syria Factsheet



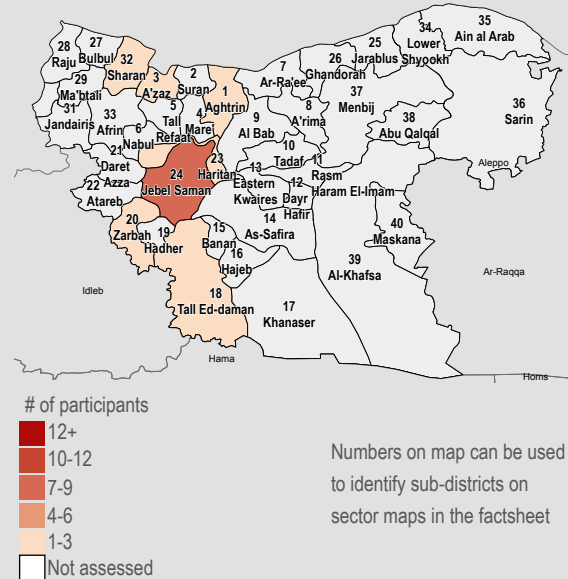
## Context

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

Armed clashes continued across Aleppo governorate. It was reported that multiple medical facilities were targeted this month; putting hospitals, health clinics and a pharmaceutical factory out of service, and injuring medical staff and civilians. After fighting in northern Hama governorate, residents in Aleppo city were left without power for over 10 days.

In late October, the Ministry of Health, WHO, UNICEF and local agencies such as the Syrian Arab Red Crescent conducted a widespread polio vaccination campaign in Aleppo reaching 303,284 children under the age of five (WHO).

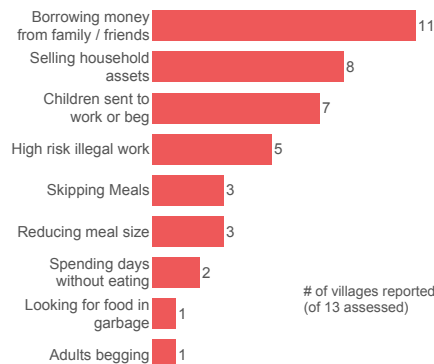
## Number of communities assessed: 13/1255 villages, 7/40 sub-districts



## Livelihoods

In October, populations in villages assessed in Aleppo governorate appeared to be experiencing particular vulnerability due to a lack of income and resources. Five villages in Jebel Saman, Sharan, Aghtrin and A'zaz sub-districts reported using high risk illegal work as a common coping strategy. Further, seven villages in five sub-districts reported sending children to work or beg. Inhabitants in nearly all 13 villages assessed this month reported borrowing money from friends and family. One village assessed in Aghtrin sub-district people resorted to looking for food in the garbage.

## Most common coping strategies [\*CL: 2.24/3]



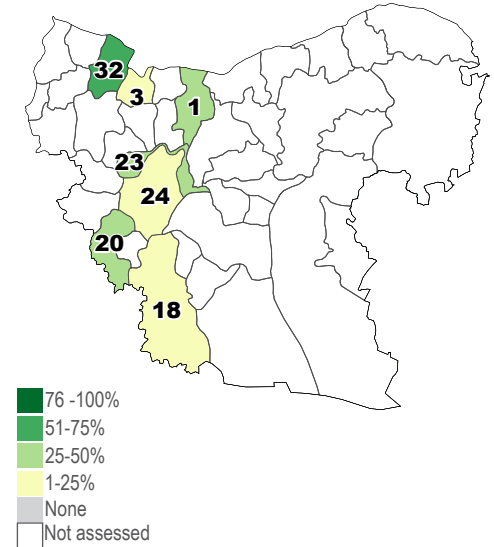
## Displacement

Less than 25% of the pre-conflict population remained in seven villages assessed in A'zaz, Tall Ed-daman and Jebel Saman sub-districts.

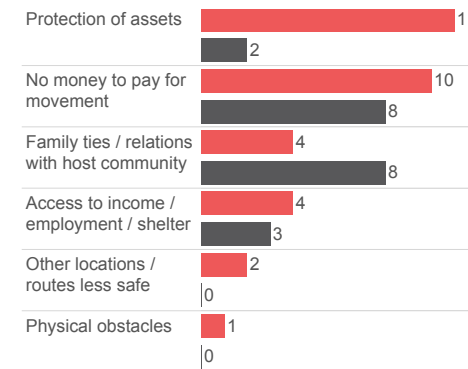
Pre-conflict populations across the governorate commonly remained to protect their assets, due to family ties and access to income and shelter.

IDPs lived in 10 of the villages assessed, and settled in these locations predominantly due to a lack of money to pay for movement, suggesting a willingness to migrate elsewhere. However family connections and good relations with host communities were also cited as common reasons for staying. Notably, in the village assessed in Tall Ed-daman sub-district, less than 25% of the population were female.

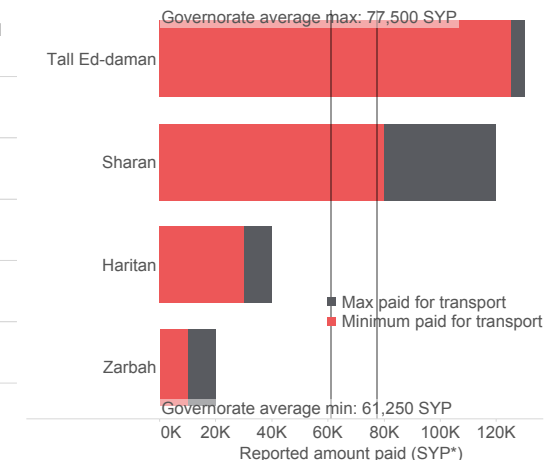
## Estimated % of original population remaining (excluding IDPs) [\*CL: 2.38/3]

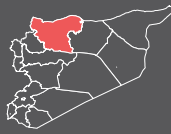


## Most common reasons for staying: IDPs vs host population [\*CL: 2.31/3]



## Amounts paid for transportation to the border per sub-district [\*CL: 2.17/3]





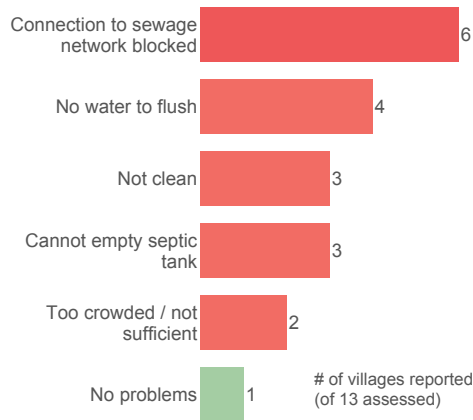
## WASH

In October, the most common source of drinking water was reportedly from closed wells in seven villages in Aghtrin and Jebel Saman sub-districts. Trucked water made people sick in one village in Haritan sub-district, as did water from closed wells in one village in Jebel Saman sub-district.

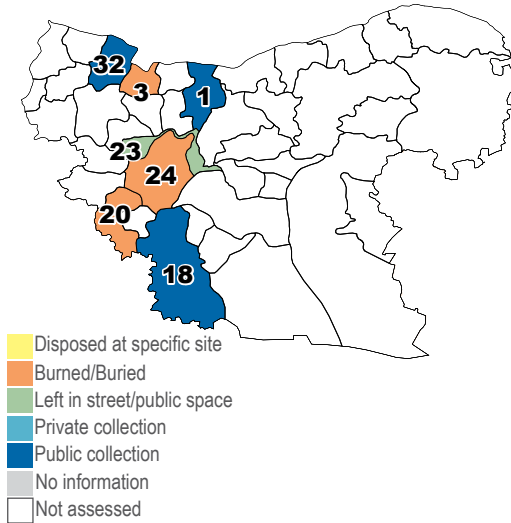
Water quantity reduced from last month in ten villages in Tall Ed-daman, Jebel Saman, A'zaz, Sharan and Haritan sub-districts.

There were problems with latrines in all villages assessed with the exception of two in Aghtrin and Ma'bтали sub-districts. Connections to sewage networks were blocked in four villages in Jebel Saman and A'zaz sub-districts and there was no water to flush latrines in four villages in Zarbah, Tall Ed-daman and Jebel Saman sub-districts.

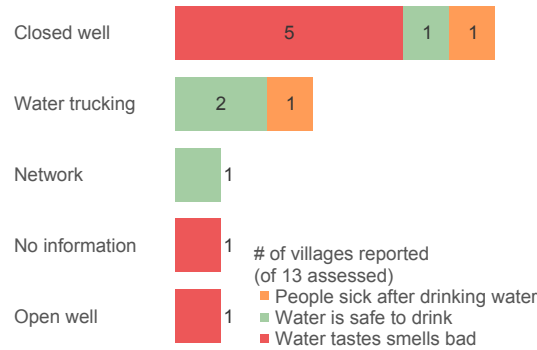
### Problems with latrines [\*CL: 3/3]



### Most common form of garbage disposal [\*CL: 3/3]



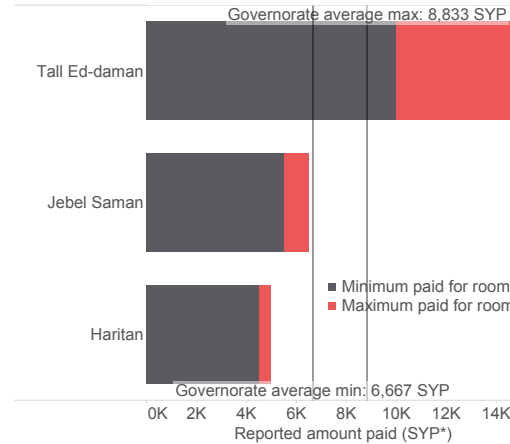
### Most common water source and status [\*CL: 3/3]



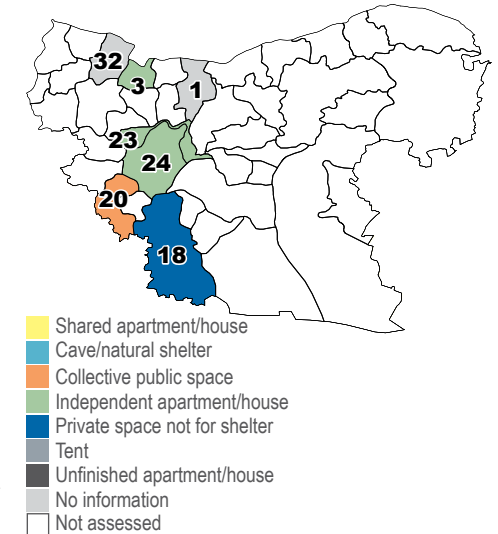
## Shelter

Average rent paid per room in Aleppo governorate (7,748 SYP) was higher than the average rent across the country (7,350 SYP). However, rent in Jebel Saman and Haritan sub-districts was generally lower.

### Rent prices per sub-district [\*CL: 2.42/3]



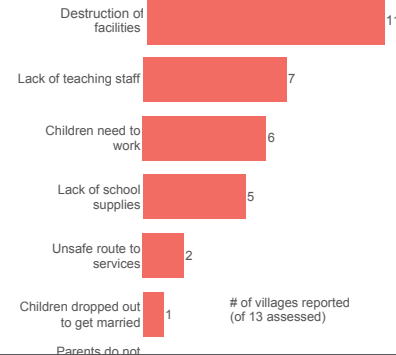
### Most common shelter lived in by IDPs [\*CL: 2.32/3]



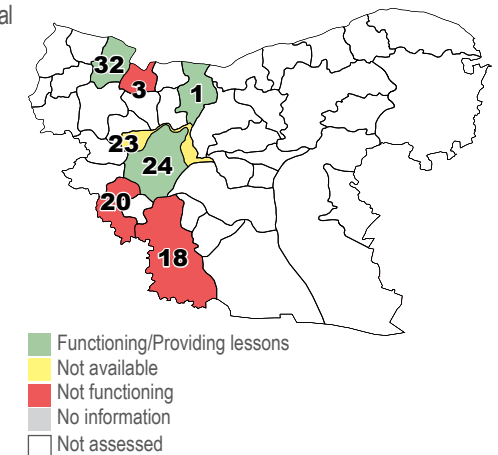
## Education

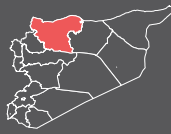
Destruction of facilities was reported to be a common barrier preventing children from accessing education in nearly all villages assessed. In four villages assessed in A'zaz, Zarbah, Haritan and Tall Ed-daman sub-district, there were no functioning educational facilities at all.

### Most common reasons for children not attending school [\*CL: 2.17/3]



### Availability of primary schools [\*CL: 3/3]





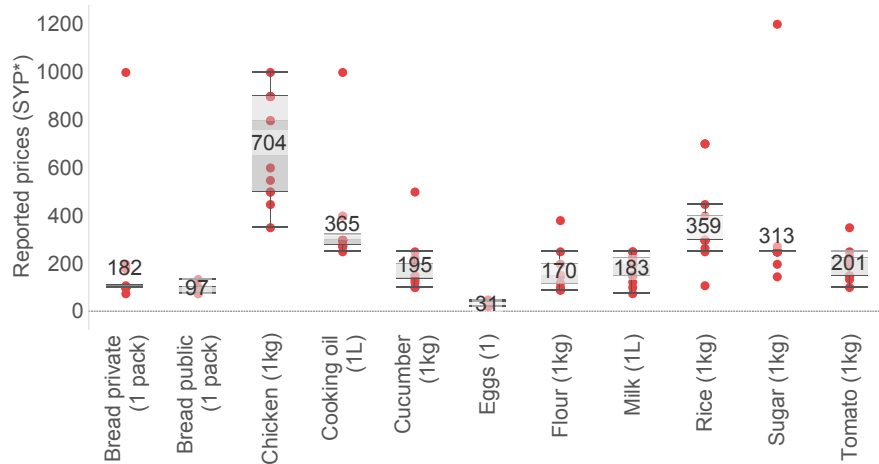
## Food Security

On average, the prices of most food items in villages assessed in Aleppo governorate were reported to be slightly higher than prices reported across the country in October. It was agreed across nearly all villages assessed that a lack of resources and raised prices were considered to be the main challenges to accessing food.

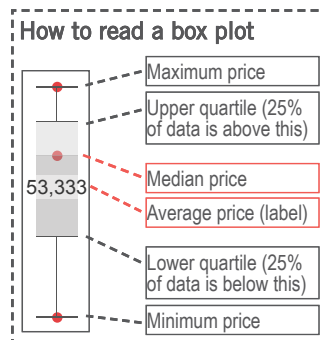
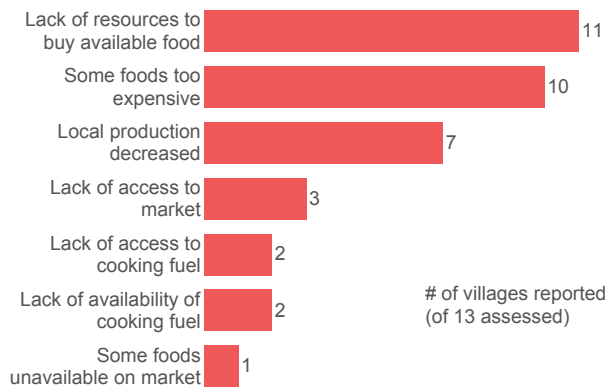
### Most common sources of obtaining food [\*CL: 3/3]



### Prices of food items [\*CL: 2.15/3]



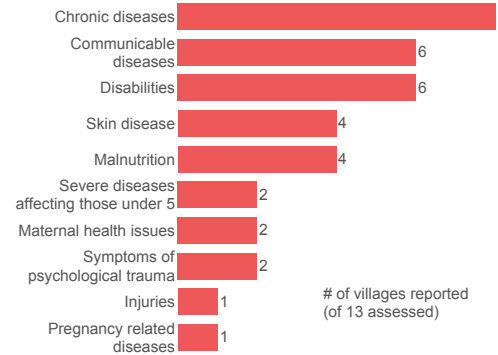
### Challenges to accessing food [\*CL: 3/3]



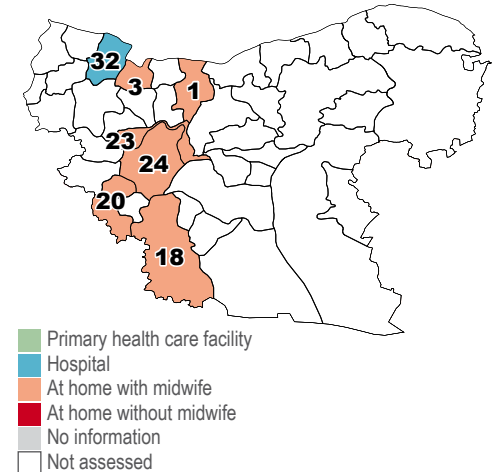
## Health

Chronic disease and the lack of access to appropriate treatment was a commonly reported health concern in most assessed villages. Disabilities were common in six of the seven villages assessed in Jebel Saman sub-district.

### Reported health problems [\*CL: 2/3]



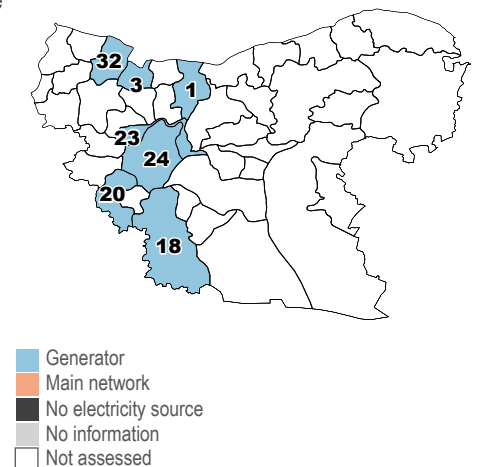
### Most common place for women to give birth [\*CL: 1.07/3]



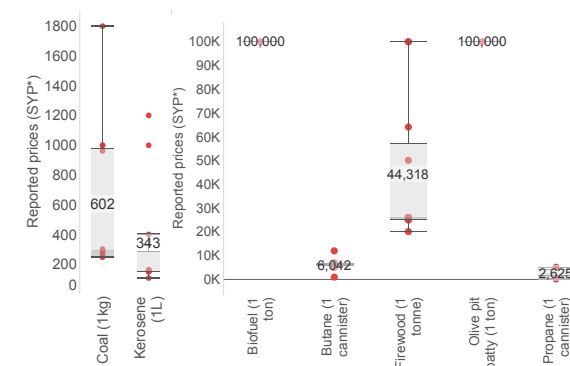
## NFIs

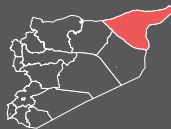
In October, olive pit patties were available in one village in Aghtrin sub-district; biofuel was available in one village in Zarah sub-district, but neither solar panels for water heating nor electricity were available in any assessed villages.

### Most common source of electricity [\*CL: 3/3]



### Prices of fuel sources [\*CL: 2.15 /3]





**Context**

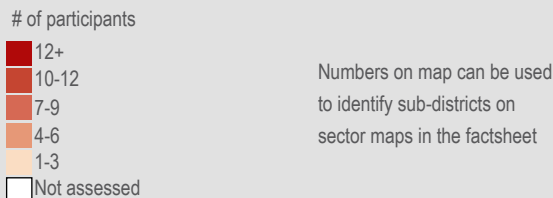
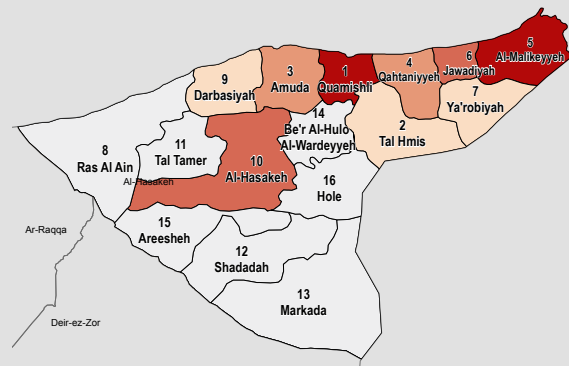
Fighting continued in Al Hasakeh governorate during October 2015. The increased conflict over the control of the governorate has seen civilians leave the area and move south.

In mid-October, the Qamishli International Airport in Al Hasakeh was closed to civilian flights.

The Global Education Cluster was able to provide assistance in Al-Malika sub-district, in the north east of the governorate.

Humanitarian access to most of the south of the governorate remains restricted. Al Hasakeh currently hosts 301,618 IDPs.

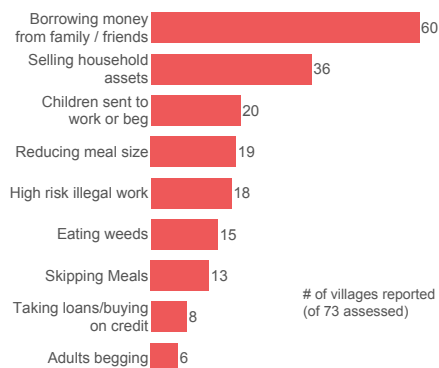
**Number of communities assessed: 73/745 villages, 9/16 sub-districts**



**Livelihoods**

In October, inhabitants of eighteen villages assessed in Quamishli, Al Malika and Darbasiyah sub-districts appeared particularly vulnerable as high risk illegal work was a common strategy used to cope with a lack of income or resources. Twenty villages assessed in Al Malika, Qahtaniyyeh, Amuda, Al-Hasakeh and Quamishli sub-districts reported sending children to work or beg this month and people in fifteen villages resorted to eating weeds in Quamishli, Darbasiyah and Al Malika sub-districts.

**Most common coping strategies [\*CL: 2.84/3]**



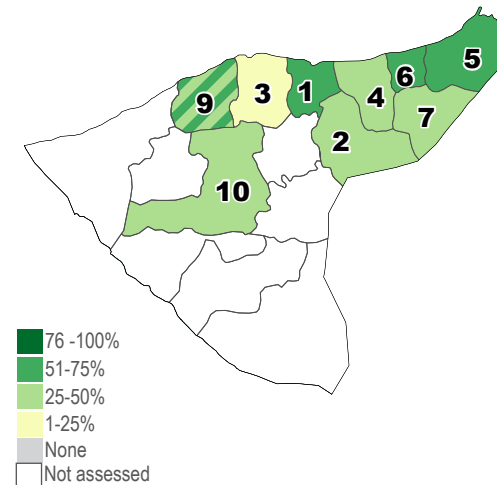
**Displacement**

Less than 25% of the pre-conflict population were reported to have remained in four villages assessed in Amuda and Qahtaniyyeh sub-districts. Pre-conflict population across the governorate commonly remained to protect their assets as well as for family ties.

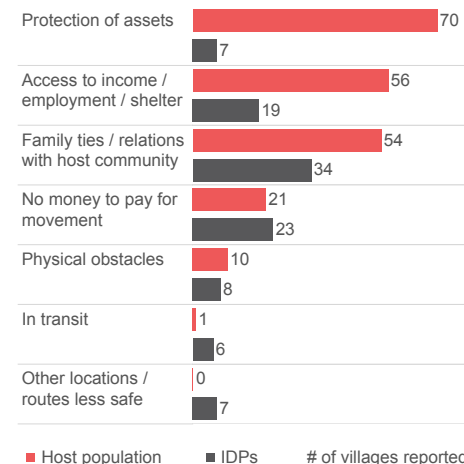
IDPs lived in 36 of the 73 villages assessed, and settled in these locations due to the existence of good relationships with the host community, access to income, employment and shelter, and a lack of money to pay for movement.

In 33 villages assessed, the percentage of women left was less than 25% per cent.

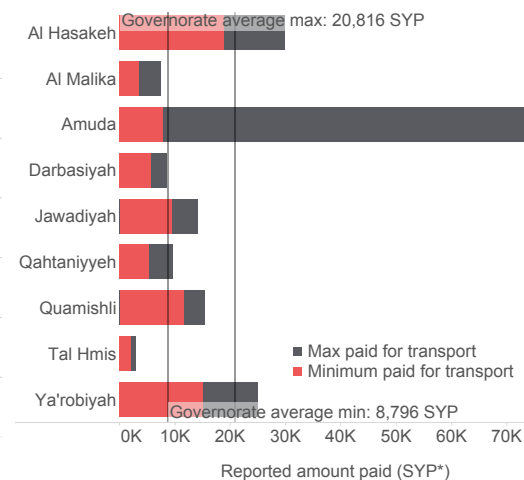
**Estimated % of original population remaining (excluding IDPs) [\*CL: 2.06/3]**

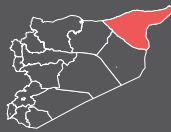


**Most common reasons for staying: IDPs vs host population [\*CL: 2.06/3]**



**Amounts paid for transportation to the border per sub-district [\*CL: 2.08/3]**





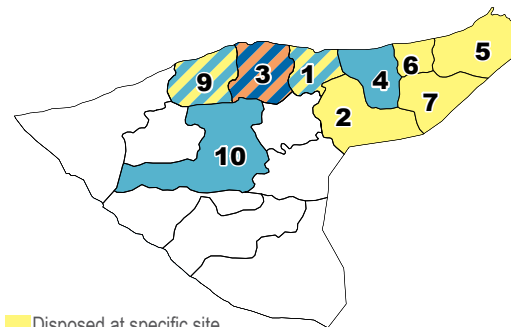
**WASH**

In October, the most common reported source of drinking water in the majority of villages assessed was through the water network.

Water was generally safe to drink, though in one village in Al Malika sub-district it tasted or smelled bad. There was a reduction in safe water since the previous month in nine villages in Al Hasakeh, Quamishli, Al Malika and Amuda sub-districts.

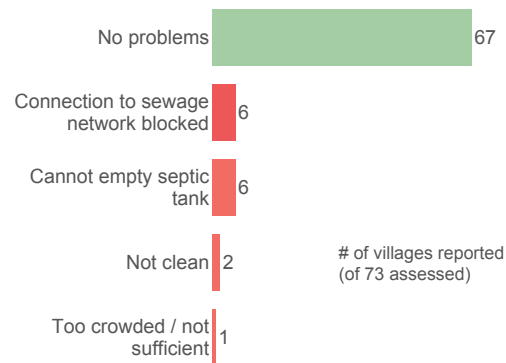
There were no reported problems with latrines in the majority of sub-districts assessed, though various issues affected seven villages in Amuda, Darbasiyah, Quamishli and Al Malika sub-districts. Most commonly, these villages experienced no connection to the sewage network and were unable to empty septic tanks. Garbage was commonly left in streets or public places or burned in twelve villages in Amuda and Al Malika sub-districts.

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

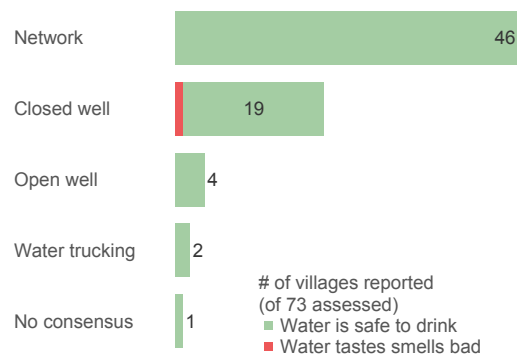


- Disposed at specific site
- Burned/Buried
- Left in street/public space
- Private collection
- Public collection
- No information
- Not assessed

**Problems with latrines** [\*CL: 3/3]



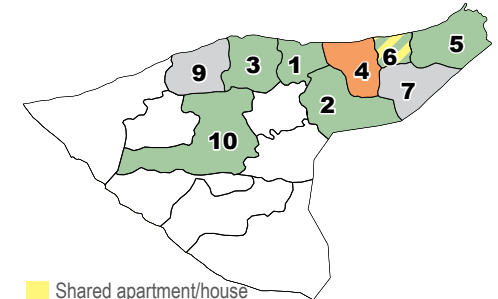
**Most common water source and status**  
 [\*CL: 3/3]



**Shelter**

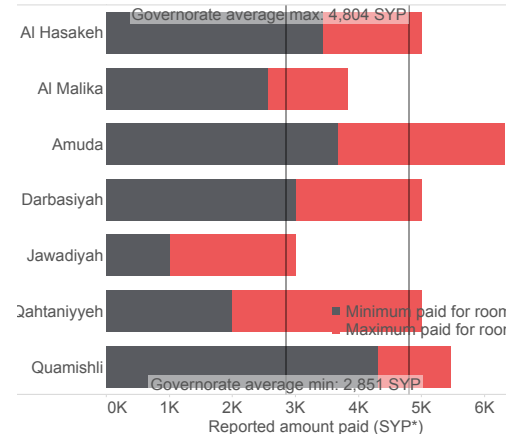
Average rent per room in Al Hasakeh governorate was much lower (4, 112 SYP) than the average rent paid across the country (7, 350 SYP). However, rent paid in Amuda sub-district was significantly higher than rent paid elsewhere.

**Most common shelter lived in by IDPs**  
 [\*CL: 2.08/3]



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

**Rent prices per sub-district** [\*CL: 2.81/3]

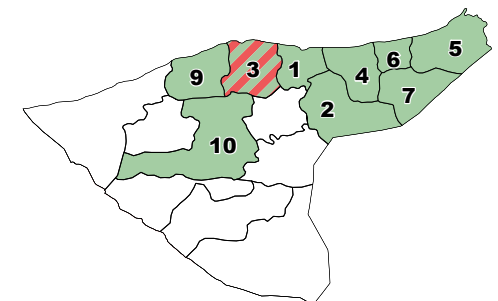
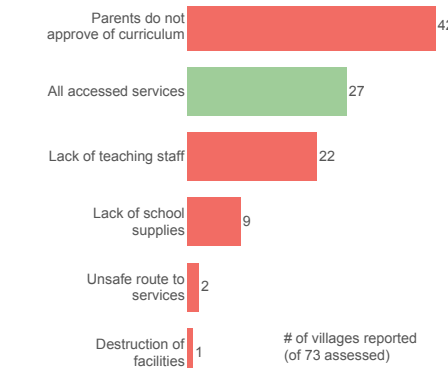


**Education**

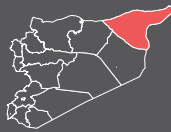
In October, it was reported that there were no functioning educational facilities in fifteen villages assessed in Al Hasakeh, Al Malika, Quamishli and Amuda sub-districts.

**Availability of primary schools** [\*CL: 3/3]

**Most common reasons for children not attending school** [\*CL: 2.63/3]



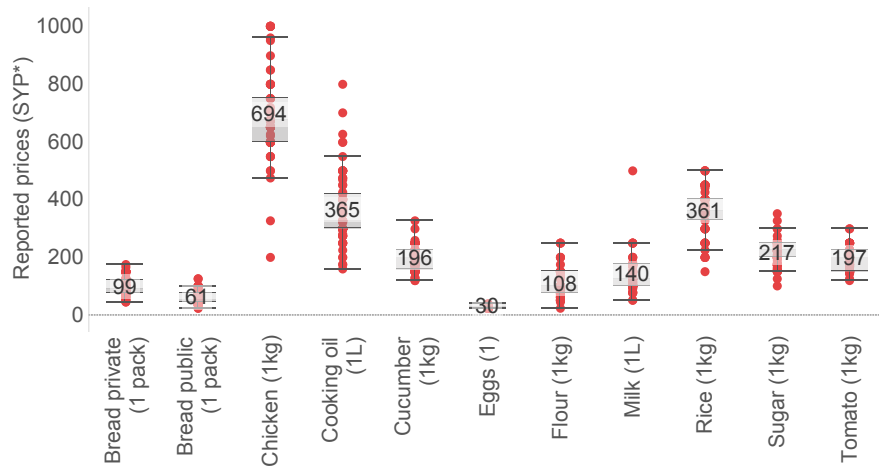
- Functioning/Providing lessons
- Not available
- Not functioning
- No information
- Not assessed



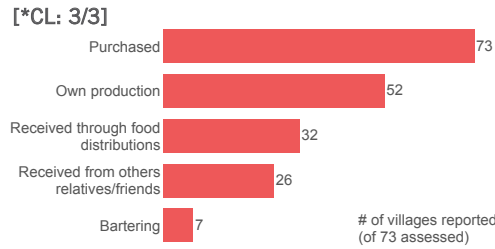
### Food Security

In October, food prices in villages assessed in Al Hasakeh governorate were lower than average prices reported across the country. Regardless, challenges to obtaining food appeared to be related to the purchasing power of inhabitants, as the most commonly reported challenges were the cost of certain types of food and a lack of resources to buy available foods.

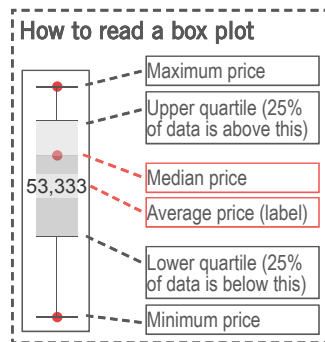
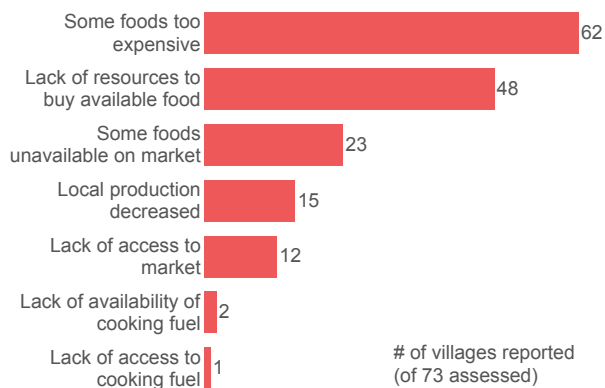
#### Prices of food items [\*CL: 2.31/3]



#### Most common sources of obtaining food [\*CL: 3/3]



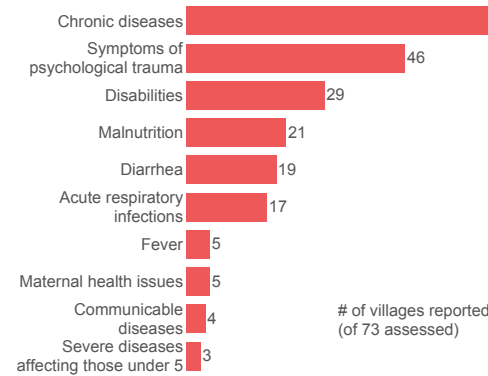
#### Challenges to accessing food [\*CL: 3/3]



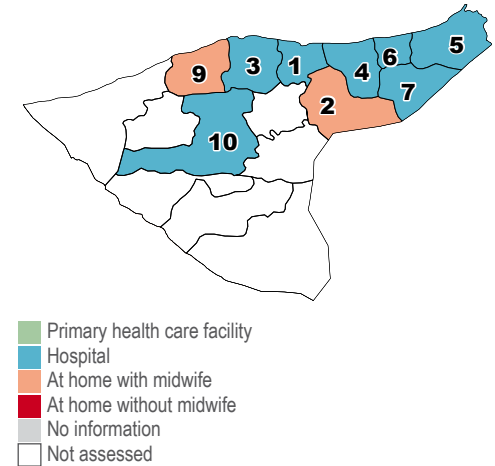
### Health

Chronic diseases and symptoms of psychological trauma were reportedly prevalent across Al Hasakeh governorate. Malnutrition was common in 21 villages assessed in Quamishli, Al Malika, Al Hasakeh and Amuda sub-districts

#### Reported health problems [\*CL: 2/3]



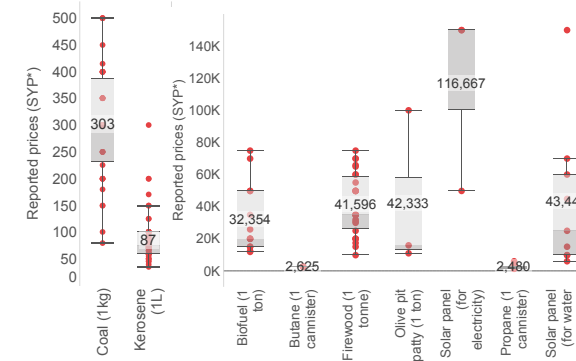
#### Most common place for women to give birth [\*CL: 1.64/3]



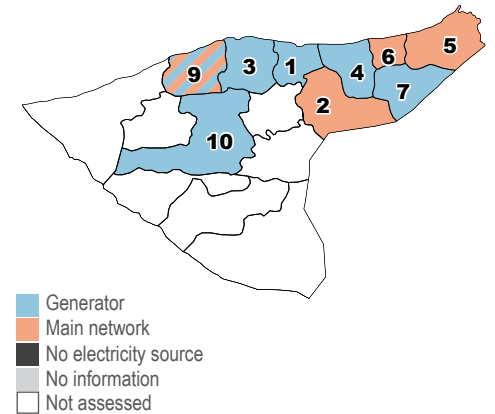
### NFIs

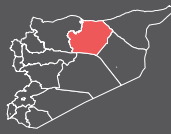
In October, butane was available in three villages in Amuda sub-district; solar panels for electricity were available in two villages in Quamishli sub-district; solar panels for water heating were available in eight villages; biofuel was available in thirteen villages and olive pit patties were available in two villages in Quamishli and Al Malika sub-districts.

#### Prices of fuel sources [\*CL: 2/3]



#### Most common source of electricity [\*CL: 3/3]





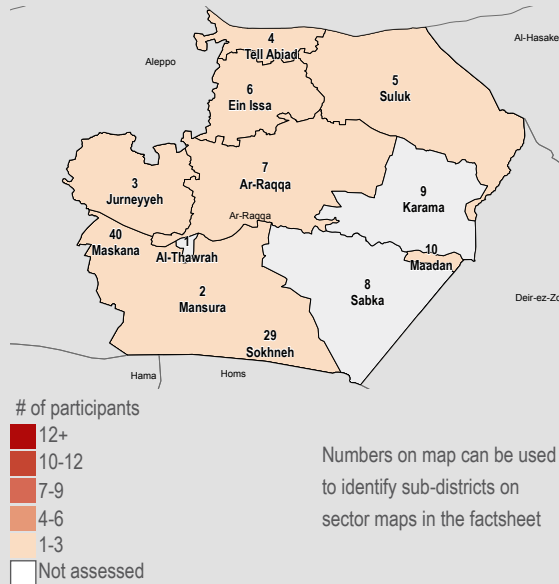
## Context

Control of Ar Raqqa governorate is split between different parties in the conflict.

Humanitarian access to civilians, particularly for children, and the delivery of aid remains a major challenge due to the ongoing fighting.

A national polio vaccination campaign was conducted by WHO, UNICEF, Ministry of Health and local partners in late October. Due to insecurity and imposed access restrictions, campaign efforts were limited in Ar Raqqa governorate.

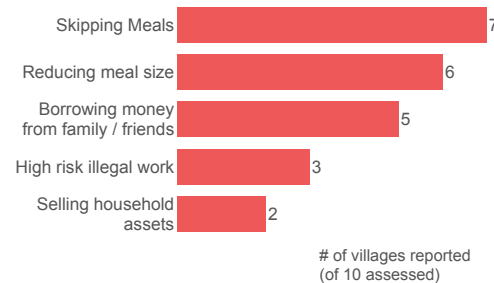
**Number of communities assessed: 10/306 villages, 7/10 sub-districts**



## Livelihoods

Food related coping strategies were the most common strategies used to cope with a lack of income or resources in assessed villages in Ar Raqqa governorate this month. Seven villages reported skipping meals in Jurneyyeh, Mansura, Tell Abiad and Maadan sub-districts, and six villages in Ar Raqqa, Jurneyyeh, Mansura and Tell Abiad sub-districts reported reducing meal sizes. Three villages assessed in Jurneyyeh, Mansura and Ar-Raqqa sub-districts reported using high risk illegal work as a common coping strategy, suggesting particular vulnerability.

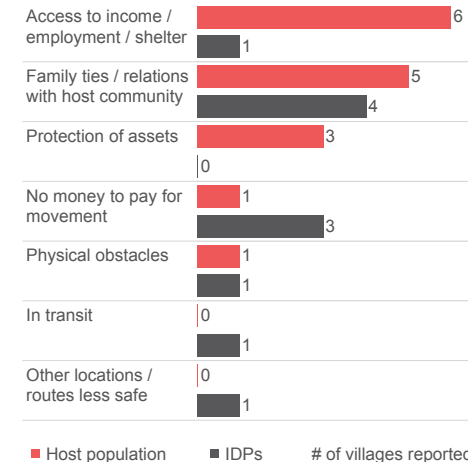
**Most common coping strategies [\*CL: 2.81/3]**



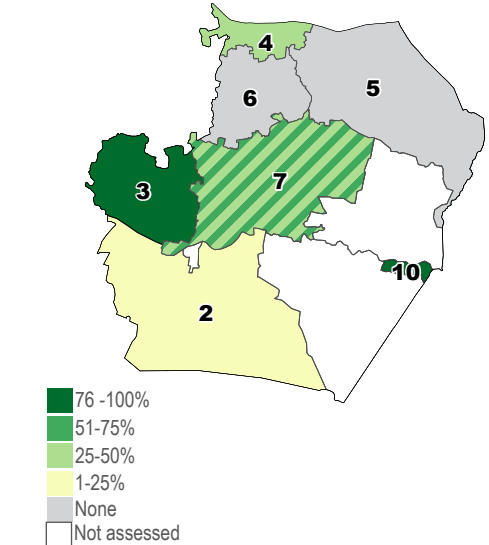
## Displacement

Two villages in Ein Issa and Suluk sub-districts reported that none of the pre-conflict population remained, citing the escalation of conflict and protection concerns as common reasons for leaving. Pre-conflict population across the governorate commonly remained due to the access to income, employment and shelter, as well as familial ties. Interestingly, in one village in Ar-Raqqa sub-district the pre-conflict population reported staying due to physical obstacles and having no money for movement, suggesting a willingness but inability to move. IDPs lived in four villages assessed, and most commonly cited familial ties, good relations with the host communities and not enough money to pay for movement as reasons for remaining. In October, the most movement reported arrived in one village assessed in Tell Abiad sub-district.

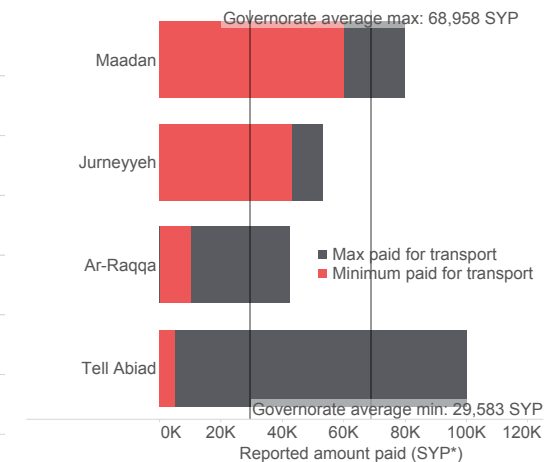
**Most common reasons for staying: IDPs vs host population [\*CL: 2.75/3]**

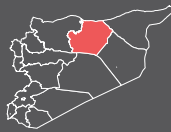


**Estimated % of original population remaining (excluding IDPs) [\*CL: 1.95/3]**



**Amounts paid for transportation to the border per sub-district [\*CL: 1.83/3]**





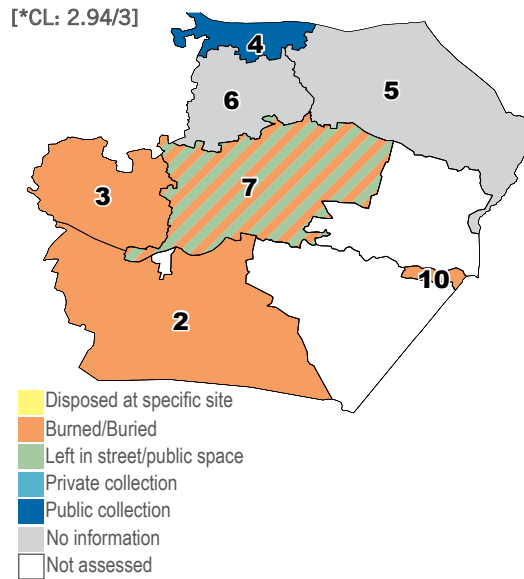
## WASH

The most common source of drinking water varied across the governorate. There were reported problems with water in six villages assessed; water from the network made people sick in two villages in Jurneyyeh sub-district, and tasted or smelled bad in villages in Maadan and Ar-Raqqa sub-districts. There was a reduction in safe water since the previous month in three villages assessed in Jurneyyeh and Ar Raqqa sub-districts.

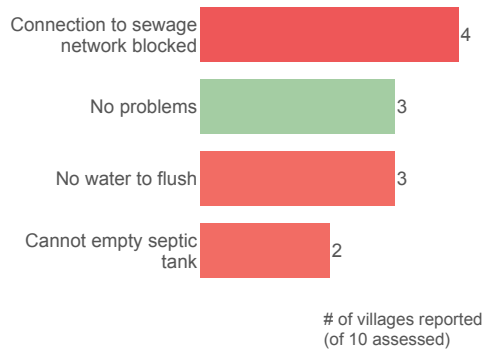
There were reported problems with latrines in at least four villages, with a lack of water making flushing difficult, connections to sewage networks being blocked and inhabitants being unable to empty septic tanks.

Garbage was commonly left in streets or public areas in one village assessed in Ar Raqqa sub-district, and burned or buried in five villages assessed in Jurneyyeh, Ar Raqqa, Maadan and Mansura sub-districts.

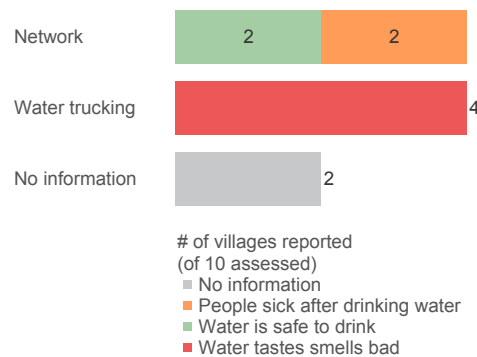
### Most common form of garbage disposal [\*CL: 2.94/3]



### Problems with latrines [\*CL: 3/3]



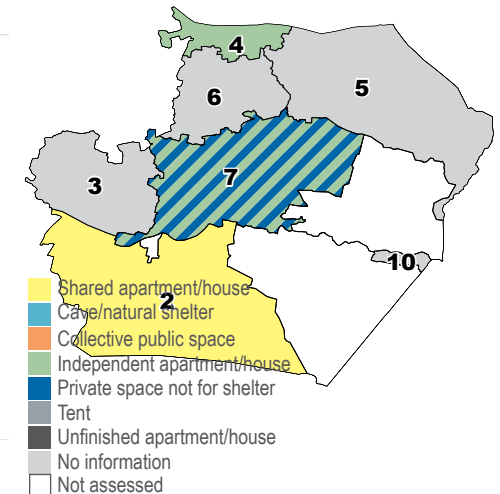
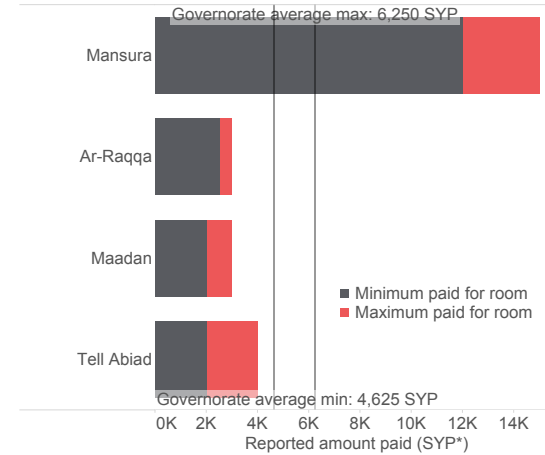
### Most common water source and status [\*CL: 3/3]



## Shelter

Information about rent prices paid per room was limited. Most common shelter lived in by IDPs However, in Mansura sub-district, rent paid per room was significantly higher than average rents across the country. [\*CL: 2.5/3]

### Rent prices per sub-district [\*CL: 2/3]

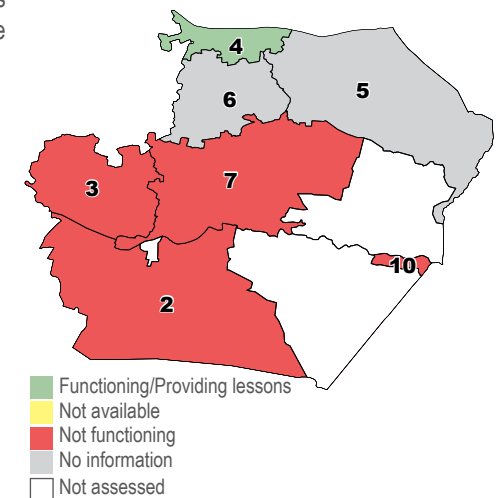


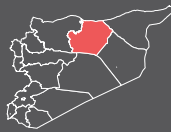
## Education

Inhabitants of only one village assessed in Tell Abiad sub-district indicated that primary school education was functioning. No other functioning education facilities were reported in Ar Raqqa governorate.

### Availability of primary schools [\*CL: 2.94/3]

### Most common reasons for children not attending school [\*CL: 2.06/3]



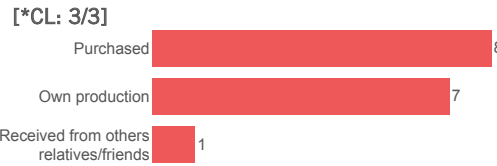


## Food Security

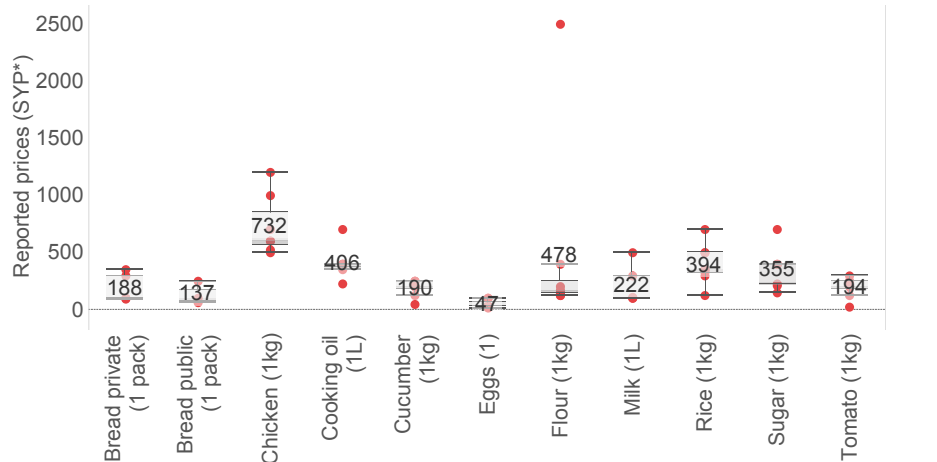
Food prices in villages assessed in Ar Raqqa governorate were lower than average prices reported across the country.

It is common for inhabitants to produce their own food in Ar Raqqa, however nearly all villages assessed identified depletion of local production levels this month.

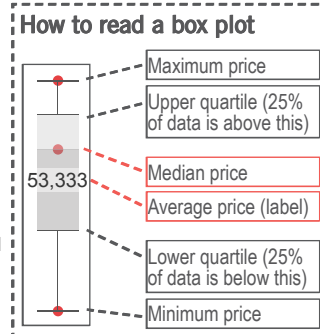
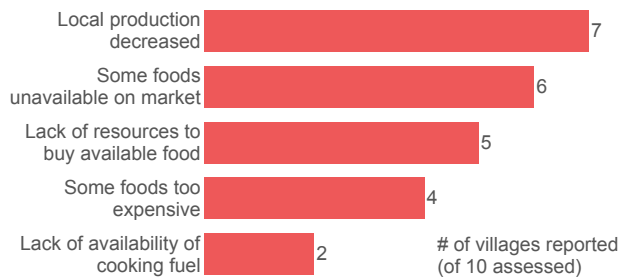
### Most common sources of obtaining food [\*CL: 3/3]



### Prices of food items [\*CL: 2/3]



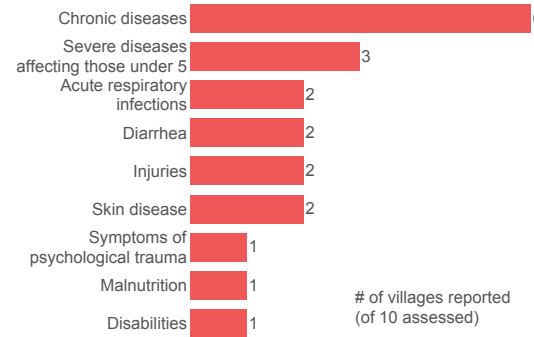
### Challenges to accessing food [\*CL: 2.94/3]



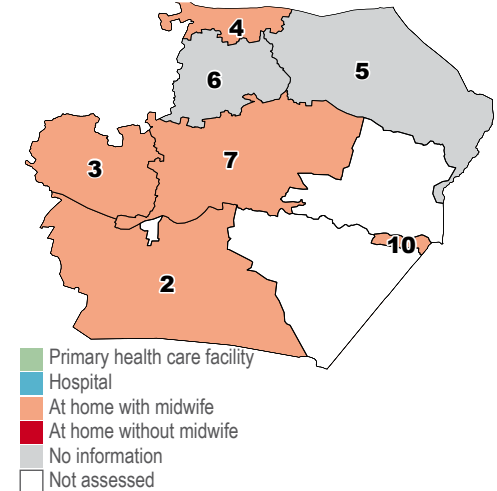
## Health

Severe diseases affecting those aged under 5 were reportedly common in three villages assessed in Jurneyyeh, Ar-Raqqa and Maadan sub-districts. Malnutrition was also reported in the aforementioned village in Ar-Raqqa sub-district.

### Reported health problems [\*CL: 2/3]



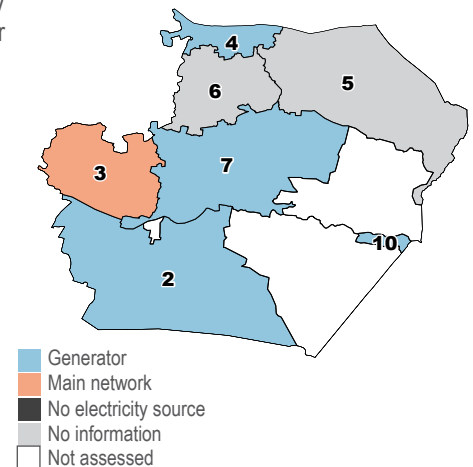
### Most common place for women to give birth [\*CL: 1.13/3]



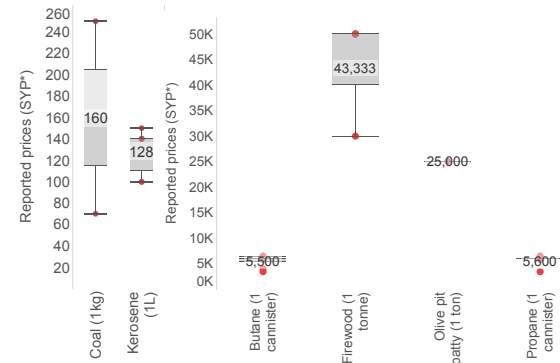
## NFIs

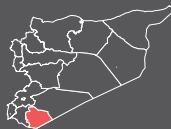
In October, coal was available in two villages in Tell Abiad and Ar-Raqqa subdistricts, olive pit patties were available in one village in Ar Raqqa sub-district. Solar panels for electricity production and water heating, biofuel and iron sheets for roofing were unavailable in all villages assessed.

### Most common source of electricity [\*CL: 3/3]



### Prices of fuel sources [\*CL:2 /3]





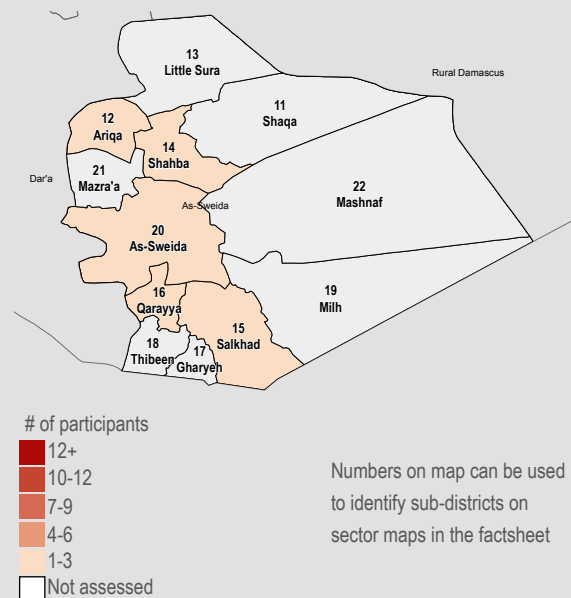
**Context**

As-Sweida has remained largely uncontested since the beginning of the crisis, and the security situation in October 2015 remained relatively stable.

Relatively few IDPs live in the governorate (61,696), and it is not a main target of humanitarian aid. In October, IDPs reportedly moved east to As Sweida, away from conflict in Dar'a governorate.

School-aged children remain able to access schools in all villages assessed in As Sweida governorate and all pre-conflict educational facilities were reportedly still functioning in October.

**Number of communities assessed: 5/131 villages, 5/12 sub-districts**



**Livelihoods**

Inhabitants in one village assessed in Shahba sub-district reported undertaking high risk illegal work, suggesting particular vulnerability.

Similarly, one village assessed in Qarayya sub-district reported spending days without eating in order to cope with with a lack of income or resources. Children were commonly sent to work or beg in two villages assessed in Ariqa and As Sweida sub-districts.

**Most common coping strategies [\*CL: 2.58/3]**



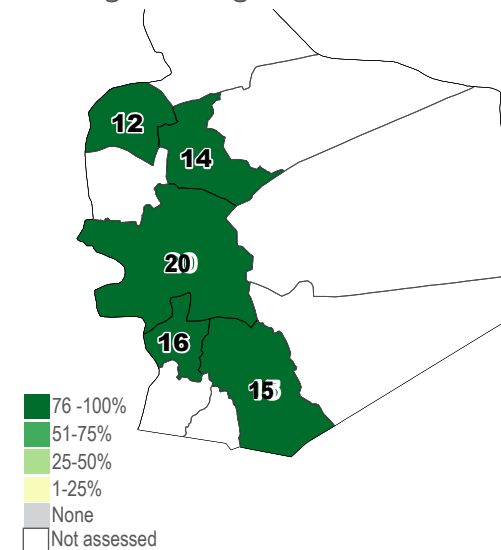
**Displacement**

Between 76 and 100% of the pre-conflict population remained in all villages assessed in Ar Raqqa, due to access to income, employment and shelter, family ties and protection of assets.

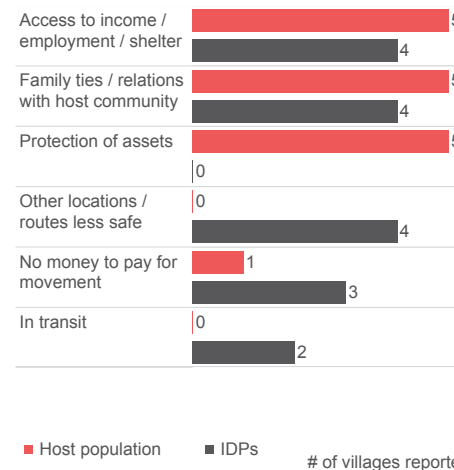
IDPs lived in all villages assessed in Ariqa, Qarayya, Shahba, Salkhad and As Sweida governorates, coming mostly from the east. The highest number of reported IDPs arriving in October was in one village in As-Sweida sub-district where familial ties and access to income, employment and shelter were cited as reasons for staying.

The reported prices paid for transportation to the border were much higher in Qarayya and Shahba sub-districts than elsewhere in the governorate.

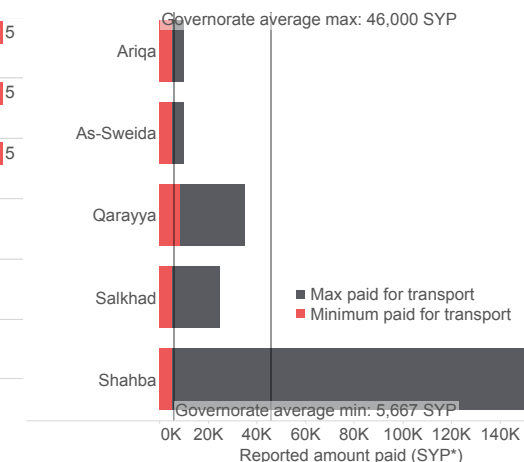
**Estimated % of original population remaining (excluding IDPs) [\*CL: 1.92/3]**

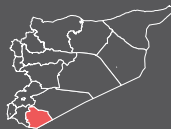


**Most common reasons for staying: IDPs vs host population [\*CL: 2.58/3]**



**Amounts paid for transportation to the border per sub-district [\*CL: 1.67/3]**





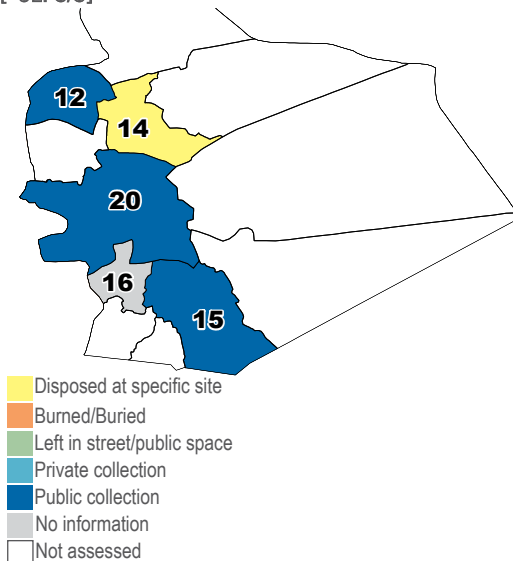
### WASH

In October, the most common source of drinking water was reported to be from the water network. Water was safe to drink everywhere assessed, and there was no change in availability of safe water.

There were generally no reported problems with latrines in all villages assessed.

Free public garbage collected still operated in villages assessed in Ariqa, Salkhad, Qarayya and As Sweida sub-districts and garbage was disposed in designated sites in one village in Shahba.

### Most common form of garbage disposal [\*CL: 3/3]



### Problems with latrines [\*CL: 3/3]



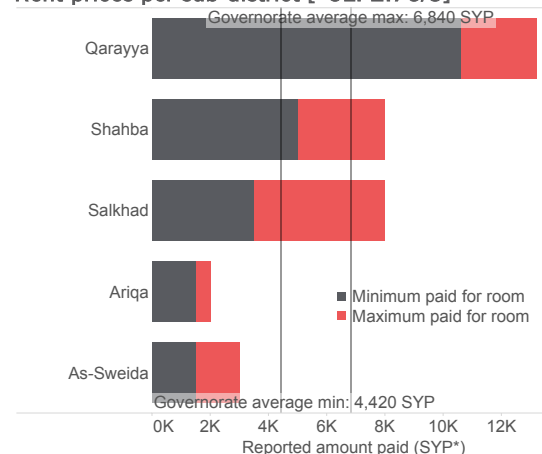
### Most common water source and status [\*CL: 3/3]



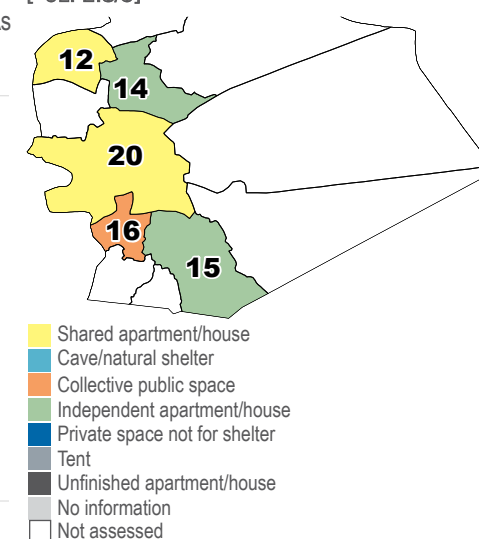
### Shelter

Average rent paid per room in As Sweida governorate (5,630 SYP) was lower than the average rent across the country (7,350 SYP) and significantly so in Ariqa and As Sweida sub-districts.

### Rent prices per sub-district [\*CL: 2.75/3]



### Most common shelter lived in by IDPs [\*CL: 2.8/3]



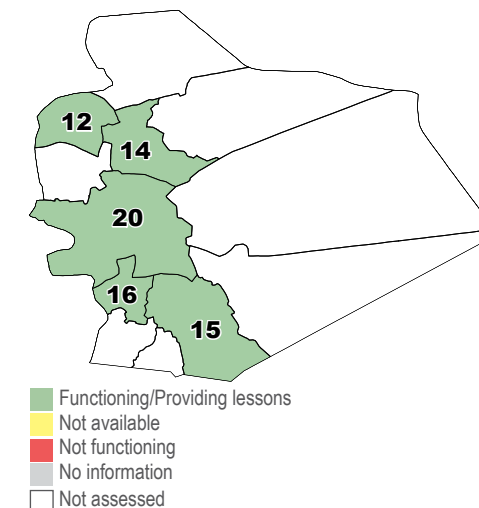
### Education

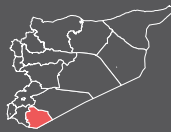
All school-aged children were able to access schools in all villages assessed in As Sweida governorate. All pre-conflict educational facilities were still functioning in October.

### Most common reasons for children not attending school [\*CL: 2.58/3]



### Availability of primary schools [\*CL: 3/3]

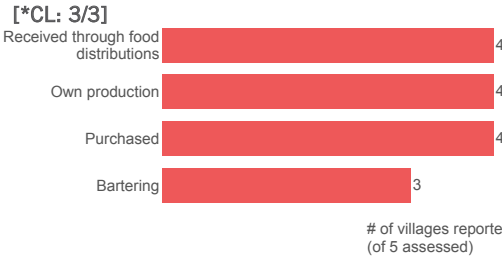




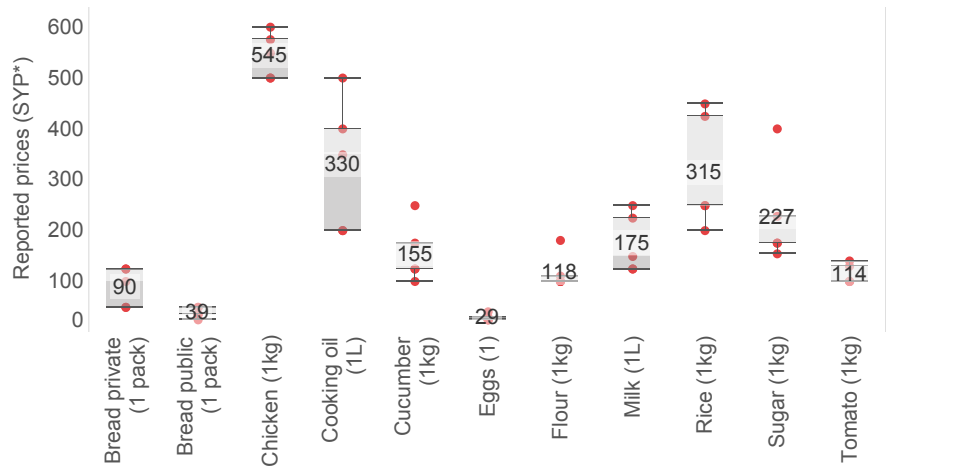
### Food Security

Three villages assessed in Salkhad, As-Sweida, Qarayya sub-districts identified challenges to accessing food. From data collected, food prices were on average lower in As Sweida governorate than the rest of the country.

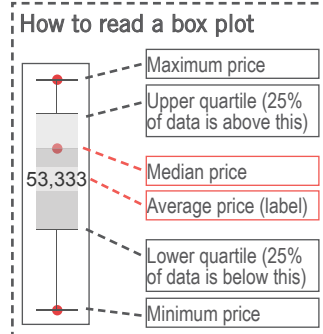
#### Most common sources of obtaining food



#### Prices of food items [\*CL: 2.08/3]



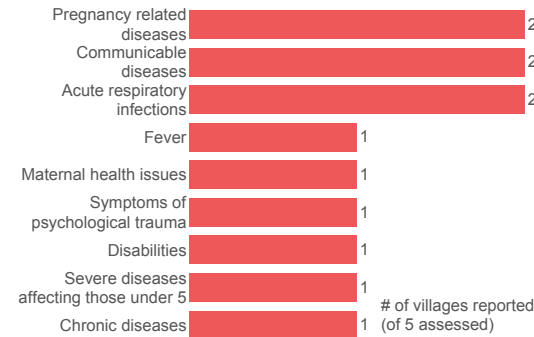
#### Challenges to accessing food [\*CL: 3/3]



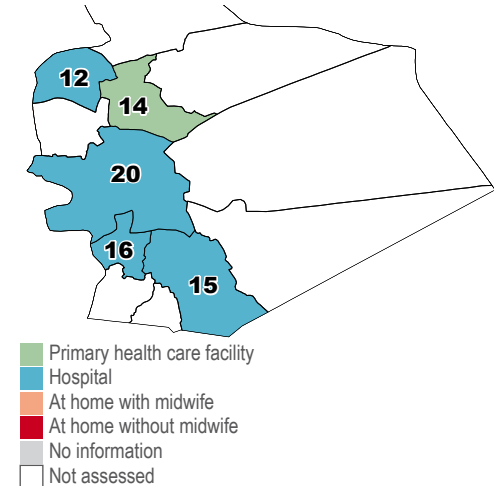
### Health

In villages assessed in As-Sweida and Ariqa sub-districts, pregnancy related and communicable diseases were both commonly reported. Acute respiratory infections were common in the villages assessed in Shahba and Salkhad

#### Reported health problems [\*CL: 2/3]



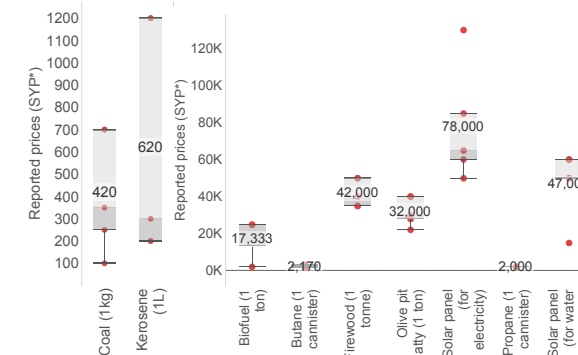
#### Most common place for women to give birth [\*CL: 1.58/3]



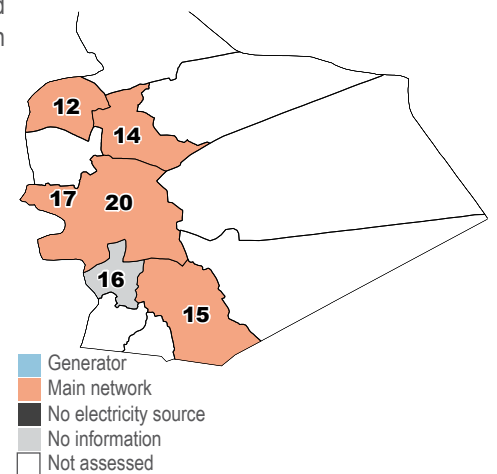
### NFIs

In October, propane was available in two assessed villages in Ariqa and As-Sweida sub-districts; biofuel was available in all but one village assessed; coal, kerosene, olive pit patties and solar panels for electricity and heating water were available in all villages assessed.

#### Prices of fuel sources [\*CL:2.08 /3]



#### Most common source of electricity [\*CL: 3/3]





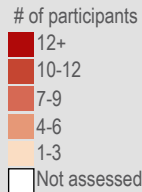
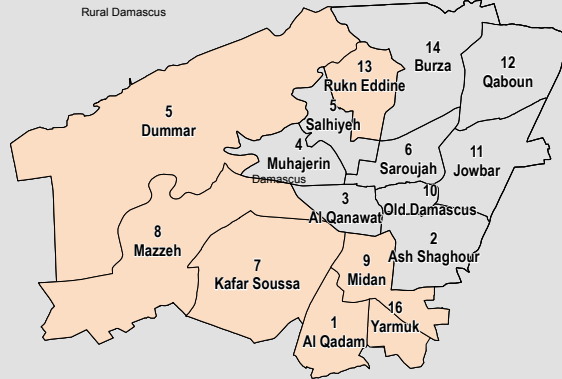
**Context**

During October, widespread conflict occurred in the governorate of Damascus. The violence led to increased displacement, injury and death of civilians.

Damascus was one of ten governorates that received medical supplies for emergency units, ICUs, surgical rooms and incubators from WHO this month.

In October it was reported that a spring supplying clean water to Damascus had been contaminated with water-borne diseases, resulting in intestinal illness among vulnerable populations.

**Number of communities assessed:  
 10 communities, 7/16 municipalities**



Numbers on map can be used to identify sub-districts on sector maps in the factsheet

**Livelihoods**

In October, populations assessed in Essali, Al Zahera, Mazzeh and Rukn Eddine appeared particularly vulnerable as high risk illegal work was a common strategy used to cope with a lack of income or resources. Children were commonly sent to work or beg in Essali, Al Zahera, Kafar sosyeh lawan and Mazzeh municipalities. Food related coping strategies were common across the governorate. The situation in Al Qadam is particularly precarious, with people resorting to skipping meals and spending days without eating, eating weeds and looking for food in garbage.

**Most common coping strategies [\*CL: 2.38/3]**

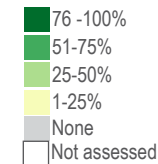
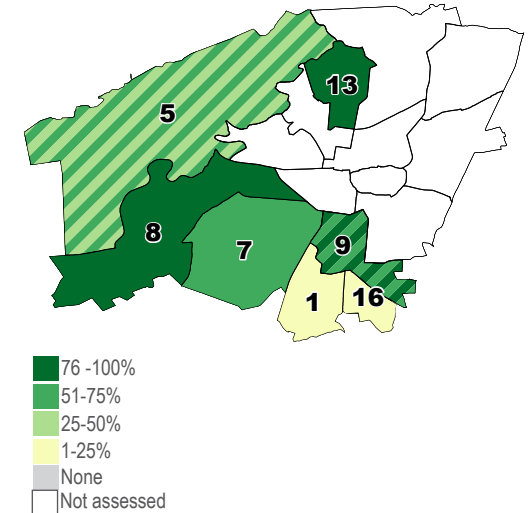


**Displacement**

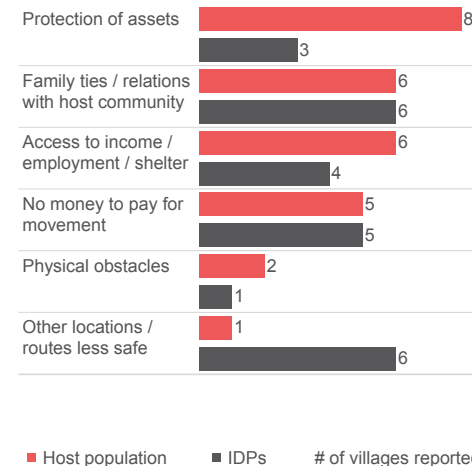
Less than 25% of the pre-conflict population remained in Essali, Al Qadam and Yarmuk municipalities. Pre-conflict population across the governorate commonly remained due to family ties, protection of assets and access to income, shelter and employment.

IDPs lived in Al Zahera, Kafar sosyeh lawan, Masaken Riaz, Essali, Wadi Almashara, Midan, Mazzeh and Rukn Eddine, with further inward movement in October into these areas. Across the governorate, IDPs stayed due to good relationships with host communities, as well as having a lack of money to pay for movement and the perception that other routes / locations were less safe.

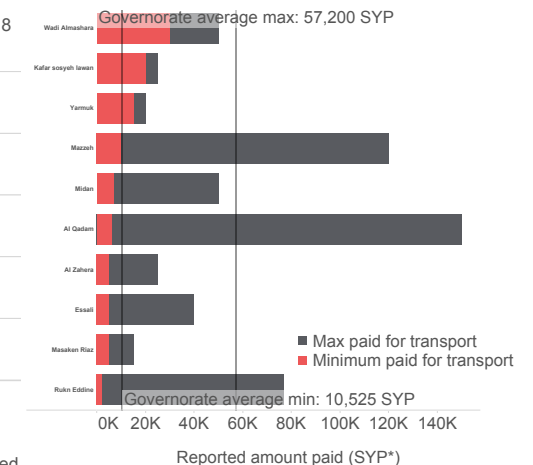
**Estimated % of original population remaining (excluding IDPs) [\*CL: 2/3]**



**Most common reasons for staying: IDPs vs host population [\*CL: 2.13/3]**



**Amounts paid for transportation to the border per sub-district [\*CL: 2/3]**



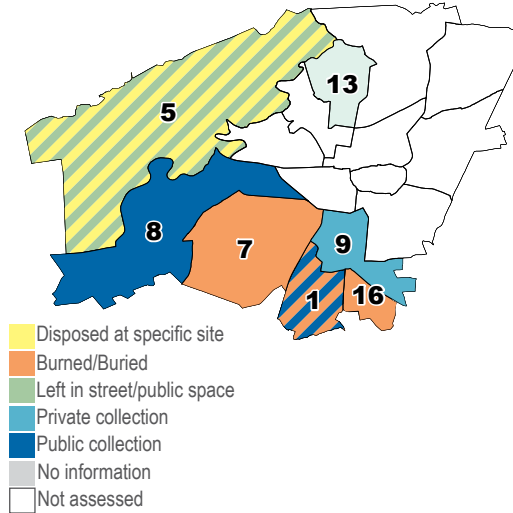


## WASH

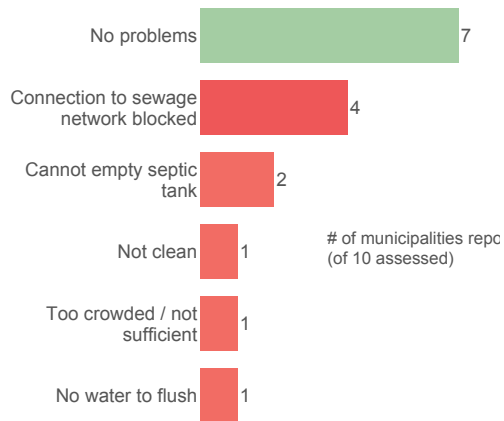
In Damascus governorate, the most common source of drinking water was from the water network. Water trucks were used in three assessed communities (Essali, Kafar sosyeh lawan and Yarmuk) and a closed well was commonly used in in Al Zahera. Water was generally safe to drink, though in Kafar sosyeh lawan the water reportedly tasted or smelled bad.

There was no change in the volume of safe water available in any of the municipalities assessed and there were no problems with latrines in the majority of municipalities assessed. However problems experienced in Yarmuk, Al Zahera and Kafar sosyeh lawan communities included; connections to sewage network were blocked, latrines were unclean, too crowded and suffered from a lack of water inhibiting flushing. Garbage was commonly left in streets or public areas in Wadi Almashara, and burned or buried in Al Qadam, Kafar sosyeh lawan and Yarmuk.

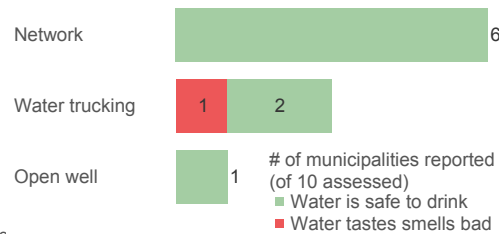
### Most common form of garbage disposal [\*CL: 3/3]



### Problems with latrines [\*CL: 3/3]



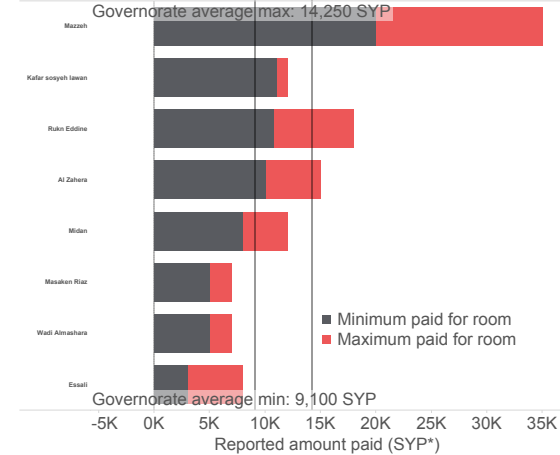
### Most common water source and status [\*CL: 3/3]



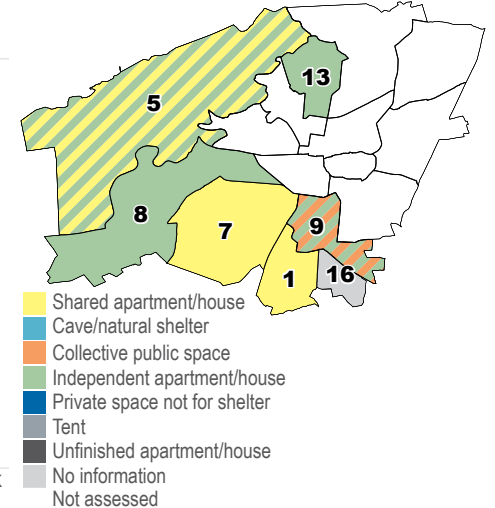
## Shelter

Rents paid per room in Damascus governorate varied significantly. Rents were significantly higher than the average rent across the country (7,350 SYP) in Mazzeh, Al Zahera and Rukn Eddine, and significantly lower in Wadi Almashara, Masaken Riaz and Essali.

### Rent prices per sub-district [\*CL: 2.4/3]



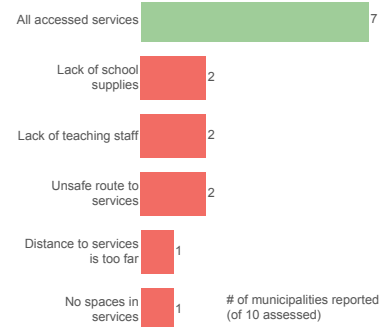
### Most common shelter lived in by IDPs [\*CL: 2/3]



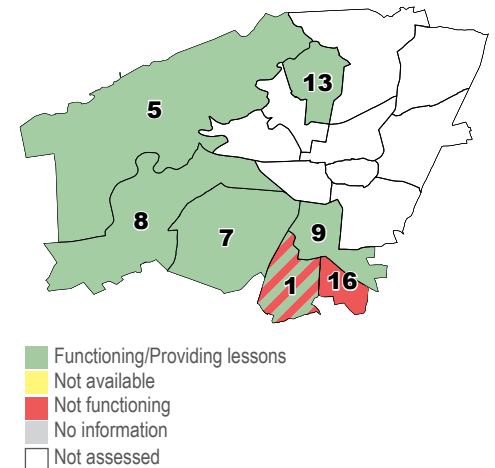
## Education

Children were prevented from accessing schools because routes were considered unsafe in Al Qadam and Essali. There were no functioning educational facilities in Essali.

### Most common reasons for children not attending school [\*CL: 2.5/3]



### Availability of primary schools [\*CL: 3/3]

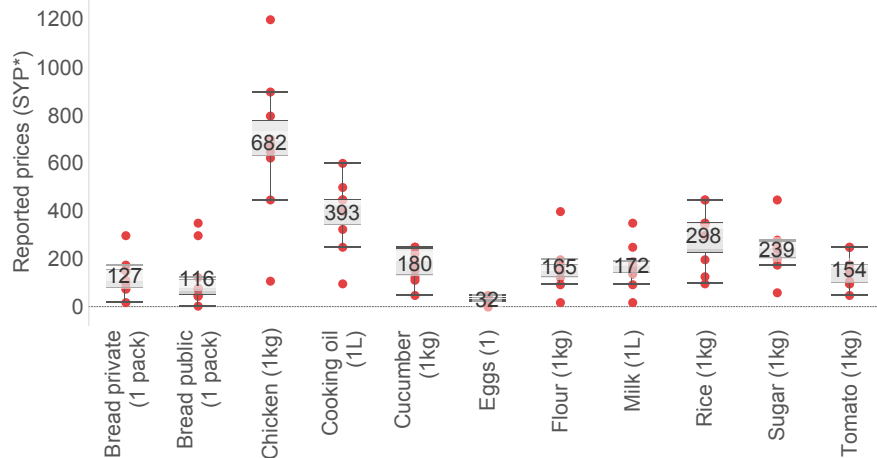




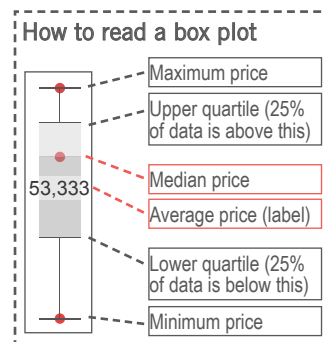
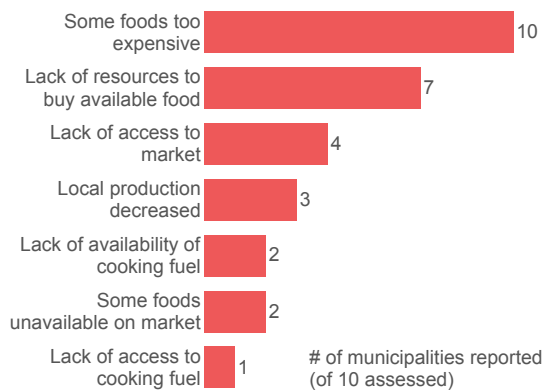
## Food Security

Challenges to obtaining food appeared to be related to purchasing power of inhabitants, as the most commonly reported challenges were the cost of certain types of food and a lack of resources to buy available foods. Further, a lack of available fuel for cooking was a common challenge reported in Al Zahera and Midan. Indeed, the average prices of many food items in Damascus were higher than average prices across the country.

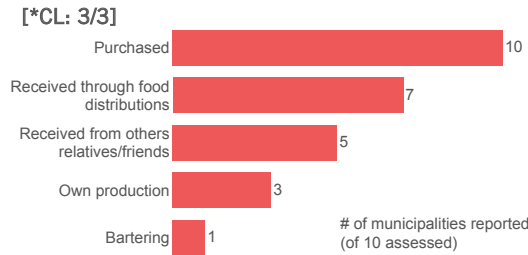
### Prices of food items [\*CL: 2.25/3]



### Challenges to accessing food [\*CL: 3/3]



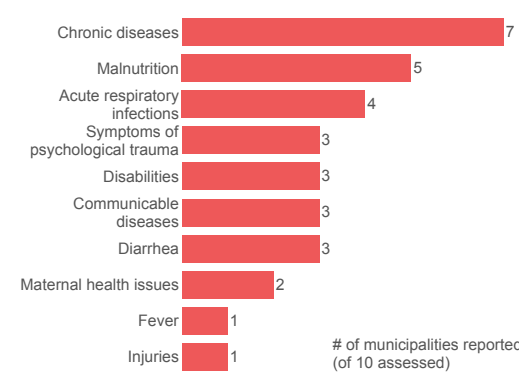
### Most common sources of obtaining food [\*CL: 3/3]



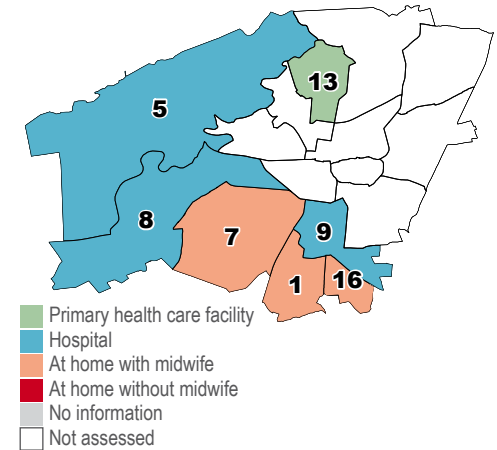
## Health

Malnutrition was reported in Yarmuk, Rukn Eddine and Al Zahera, and symptoms of psychological trauma were commonly reported in Al Zahera, Kafar sosyeh lawan and Rukn Eddine.

### Reported health problems [\*CL: 2/3]



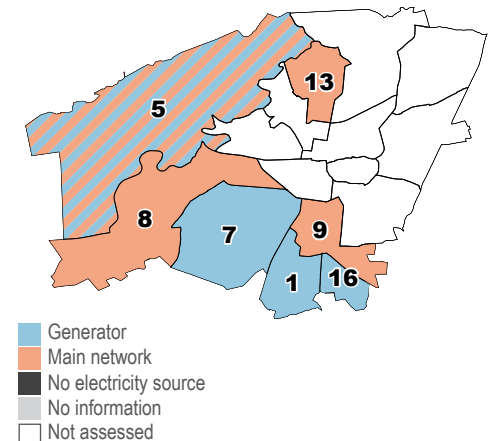
### Most common place for women to give birth [\*CL: 1.38/3]



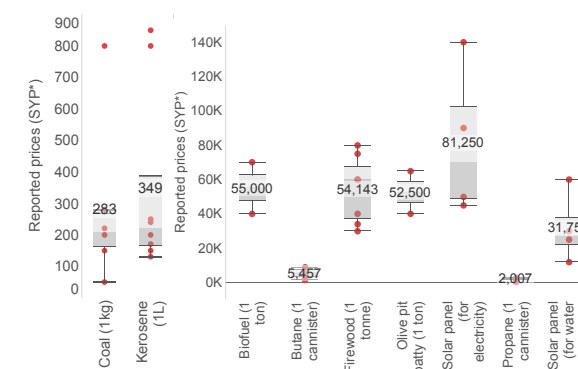
## NFIs

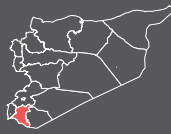
In October, only four communities assessed reported that they were not experiencing fuel shortages. In two municipalities assessed, Al Zahera and Mazzeh, both biofuel and olive pit patties were available.

### Most common source of electricity [\*CL: 3/3]



### Prices of fuel sources [\*CL: 2.14 /3]

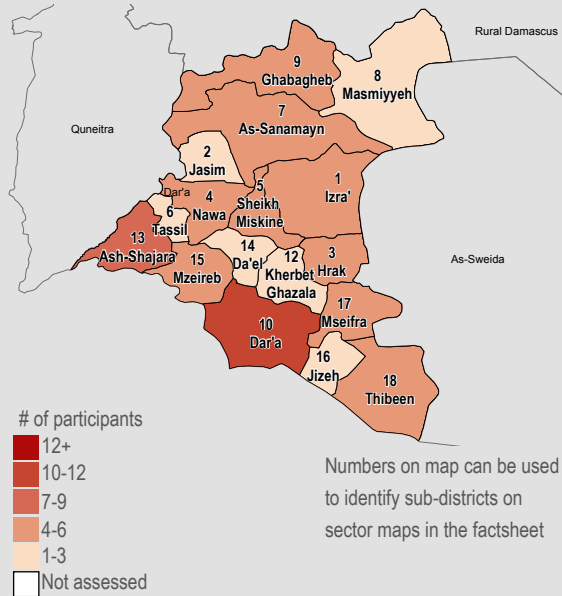




**Context**

In October, control of Dar'a governorate remained split between different parties. Small scale clashes continued throughout the month. Dar'a governorate hosts an estimated 320,773 IDPs, and were reported in 63 of the 73 villages assessed this month. Many of these IDPs are from elsewhere in the governorate, relocated due to conflict. Crossborder humanitarian activities were possible through the Dar'a-Ar Ramtha border crossing with Jordan. Dar'a reportedly received humanitarian assistance by way of medical equipment such as a defibrillator, incubators and anaesthesia machines, and through the rehabilitation of public water infrastructures providing access to drinking water and sanitation. Sector reach in the north of the governorate remains limited. Dar'a had one of the highest numbers of reported typhoid cases throughout October; approximately 12% of weekly reported cases were recorded in the governorate (WHO).

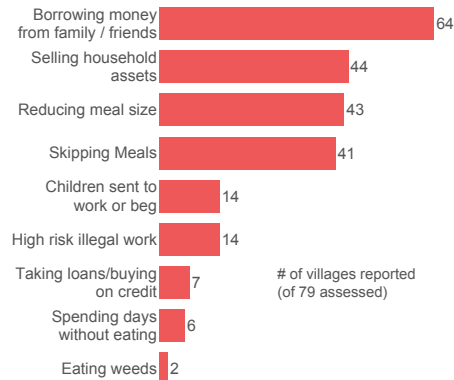
**Number of communities assessed:  
 79/141 villages, 17/17 sub-districts**



**Livelihoods**

Fourteen villages assessed in Dar'a, Nawa, Hrak, Jasim, Izra', Masmiiyeh, Mseifra, Mzeireb, Ash-Shajara and Busra Esh-Sham sub-districts reported undertaking high risk illegal work as a common strategy to cope with a lack of income and resources. It was reported that children were commonly sent to work or beg in fourteen villages in Dar'a, Sheikh Miskine, Nawa, Hrak, Jasim, Izra', As Sanamayn, Ash-Shajara, Kherbet Ghazala and Mzeireb sub-districts. In six villages, spending days without food was reported, and two villages assessed in Izra' and Mzeireb sub-districts resorted to eating weeds.

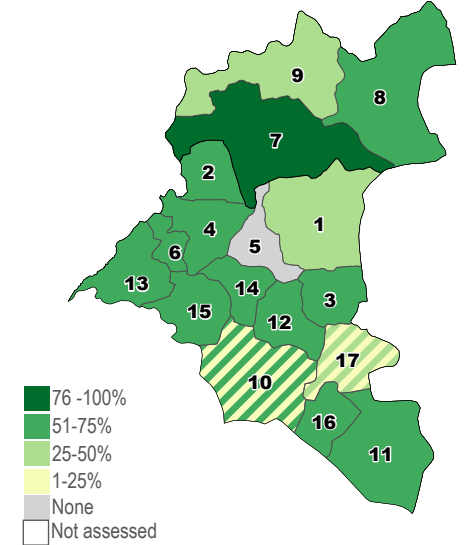
**Most common coping strategies [\*CL: 2.49/3]**



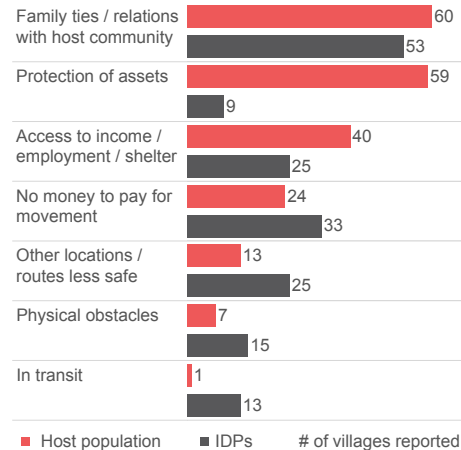
**Displacement**

Less than 25% of the pre-conflict population remained in 12 villages assessed in Dar'a, Sheikh Miskine, Izra', As Sanamayn, Mseifra, Kherbet Ghazala and Busra Esh Sham sub-districts. Pre-conflict populations across the governorate commonly remained due to family ties and in order to protect assets. IDPs lived in 63 of 79 villages assessed, with inward movement of varying scale into all of these villages in October. Most common reasons cited for remaining in these villages were familial ties, a lack of money to pay for transport and the perception that other locations were unsafe. Notably, in 23 villages across 11 sub-districts, it was reported that less than 25% of the population were female.

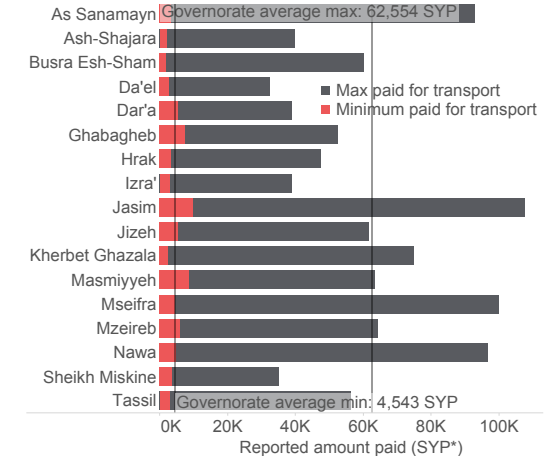
**Estimated % of original population remaining (excluding IDPs) [\*CL: 2.11/3]**

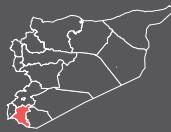


**Most common reasons for staying: IDPs vs host population [\*CL: 2.36/3]**



**Amounts paid for transportation to the border per sub-district [\*CL: 2.14/3]**

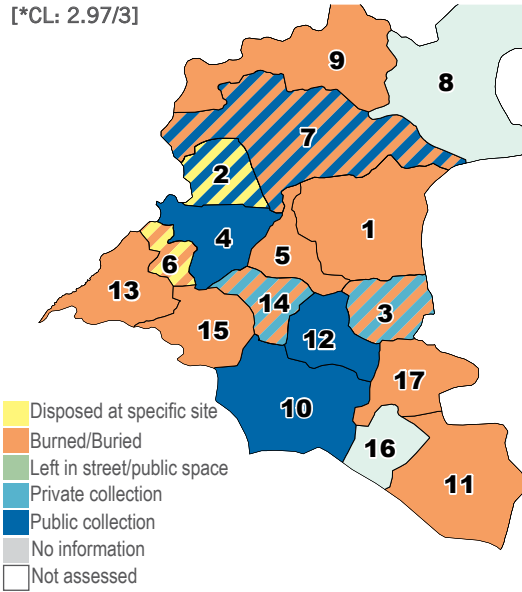




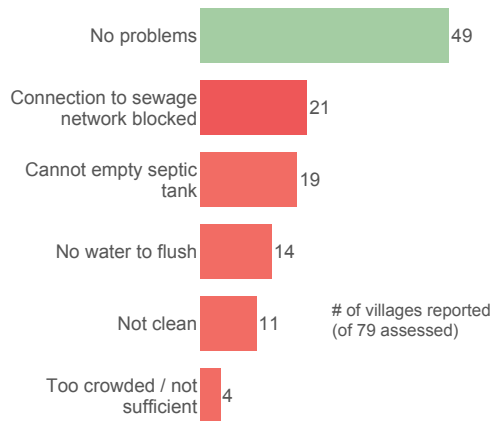
**WASH**

In Dar'a governorate, the most common source of drinking water was from water trucks, however 13 villages still reported using the water network. There were problems with water in six villages assessed; water from the network made people sick in two villages in Dar'a and Izra' sub-districts, as did water from water trucks in two villages in Mzeireb and Dar'a sub-districts. Water from trucks reportedly tasted or smelled bad in Nawa and Jasim sub-districts. There was a reduction in safe water since the previous month in 15 villages in Dar'a, Nawa, Jasim, Izra', Ghabagheb, As Sanamayn, Mzeireb and Da'el sub-districts. There were problems with latrines in 27 villages assessed across the governorate. Garbage was commonly left in streets or public areas in two villages assessed in Mseifra and Kherbet Ghazala sub-districts, and burned or buried in 37 villages across the governorate.

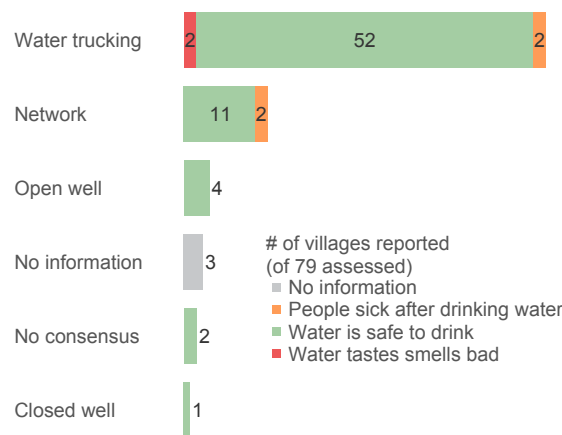
**Most common form of garbage disposal** [\*CL: 2.97/3]



**Problems with latrines** [\*CL: 2.97/3]



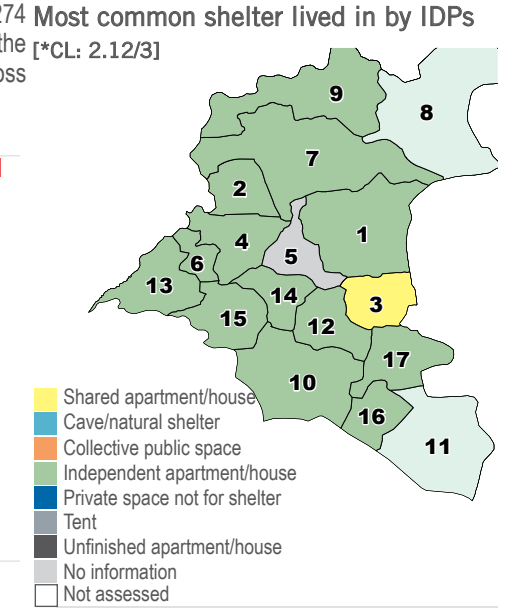
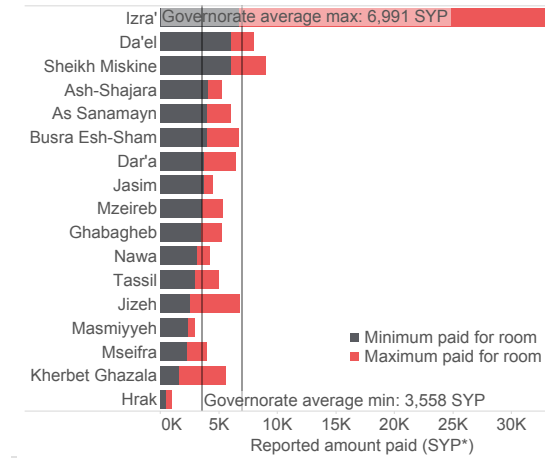
**Most common water source and status** [\*CL: 2.97/3]



**Shelter**

Average rent paid per room in Dar'a governorate (5, 274 SYP) was generally lower than the average rent across the country (7, 350 SYP), though rents varied significantly across sub-districts, being particularly high in Izra' sub-district.

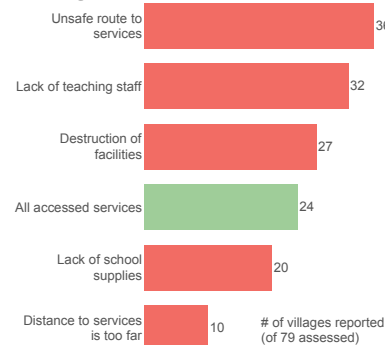
**Rent prices per sub-district** [\*CL: 2.36/3]



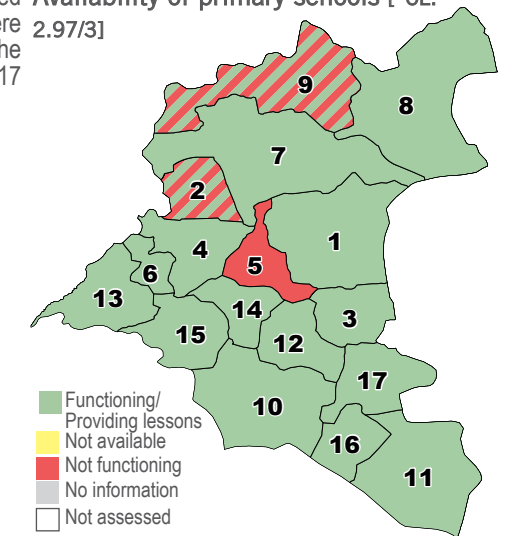
**Education**

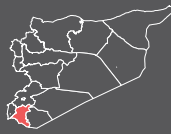
There were no functioning educational facilities reported in 28 villages assessed. It was reported that children were prevented from accessing school services due to the destruction of facilities in 27 villages across 13 of the 17 sub-districts in Dar'a governorate.

**Most common reasons for children not attending school** [\*CL: 2.16/3]



**Availability of primary schools** [\*CL: 2.97/3]

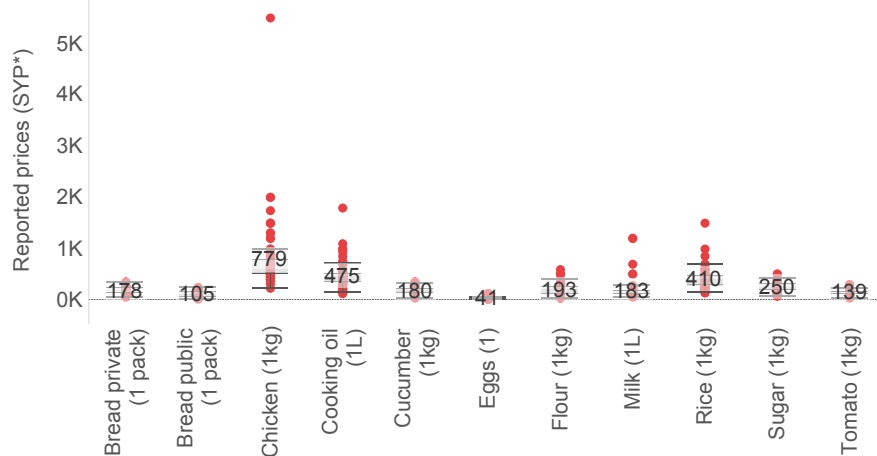




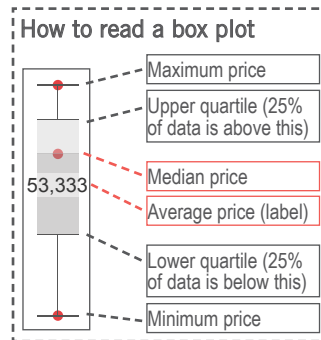
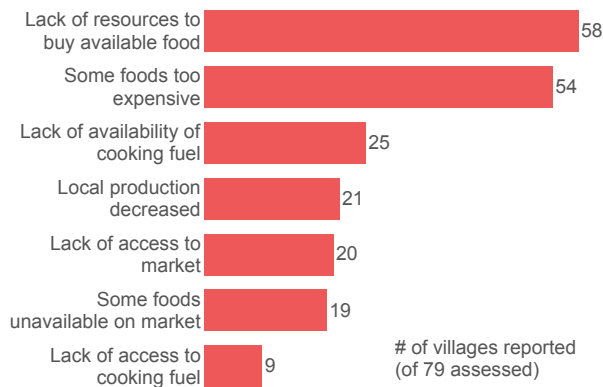
### Food Security

There were challenges to obtaining food in all villages assessed with the exception of five in Masmייyeh, Mseifra, Mzeireb, Ash-Shajara and Dar'a sub-districts. Challenges to obtaining food appeared to be related to the purchasing power of inhabitants, as the most commonly reported challenges were the cost of certain types of food and a lack of resources to buy available foods. Prices in Dar'a were higher on average than the rest of the country.

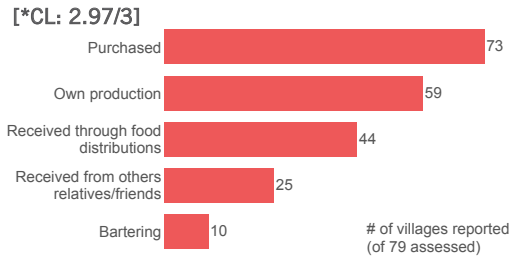
#### Prices of food items [\*CL: 2.34/3]



#### Challenges to accessing food [\*CL: 2.97/3]



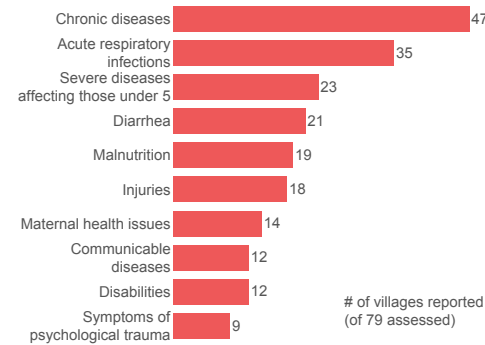
#### Most common sources of obtaining food [\*CL: 2.97/3]



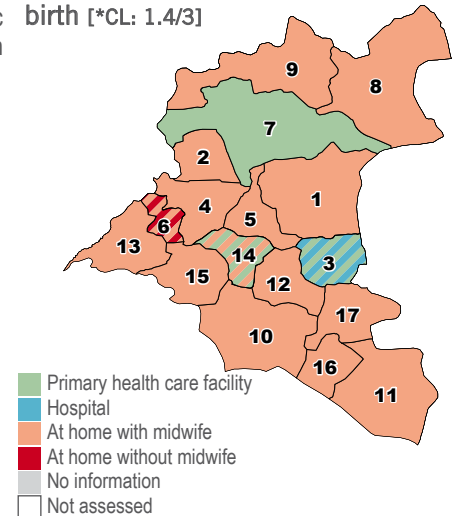
### Health

Women were reported to commonly give birth at home with a midwife in 53 villages assessed in Dar'a governorate. Chronic disease and access to appropriate treatment was a common health concern across the governorate.

#### Reported health problems [\*CL: 1.99/3]



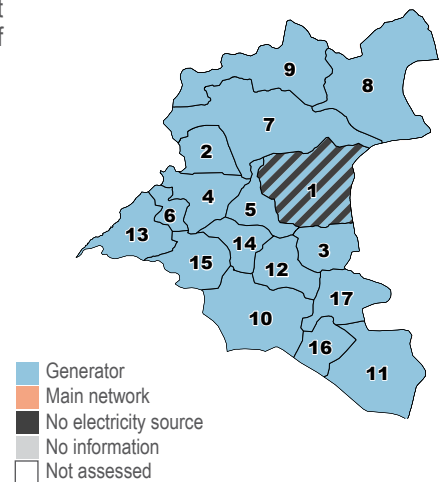
#### Most common place for women to give birth [\*CL: 1.4/3]



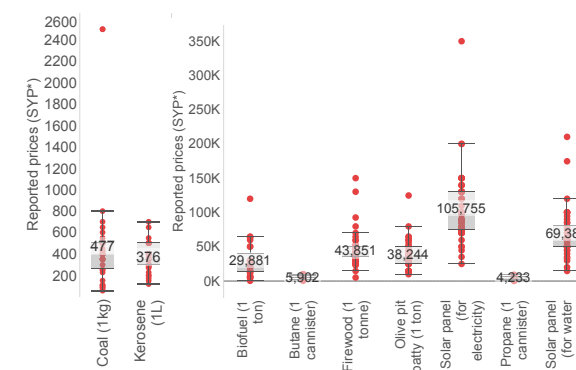
### NFIs

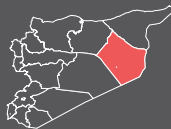
In October, only nine villages assessed in Dar'a governorate reported they were not experiencing fuel shortages. Solar panels for heating water and producing electricity, olive pit patties, heaters and stoves were available in more than half of the villages assessed.

#### Most common source of electricity [\*CL: 2.97/3]



#### Prices of fuel sources [\*CL: 2.18/3]





**Context**

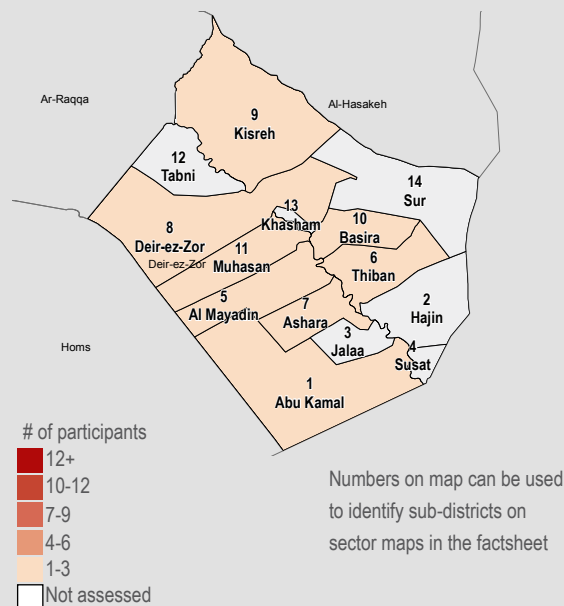
In October 2015 conflict continued in across Deir ez Zor.

As a consequence, populations continued to be displaced and the entire governorate remained hard to reach, severely limiting humanitarian access.

In particular, access to children and people in need was a challenge.

Coverage of this month's polio vaccination campaign was limited in Deir ez Zor, with only 4.5% of children under five being vaccinated (UNICEF).

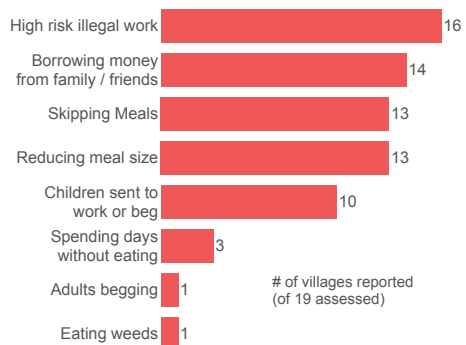
**Number of communities assessed: 19/133 villages, 8/14 sub-districts**



**Livelihoods**

In October, the most commonly reported strategy used to cope with a lack of income and resources across the governorate was high-risk illegal work, indicative of the vulnerable position of many residents. Food related coping strategies were also common; over half of the villages assessed reported skipping meals and reducing meals size, while three villages in Abu Kamal, Kisreh and Deir ez-Zor sub-districts reported going days without food. One village in each Deir ez Zor and Ashara sub-districts reported eating weeds and adults begging as common coping strategies, respectively.

**Most common coping strategies [\*CL: 2.37/3]**

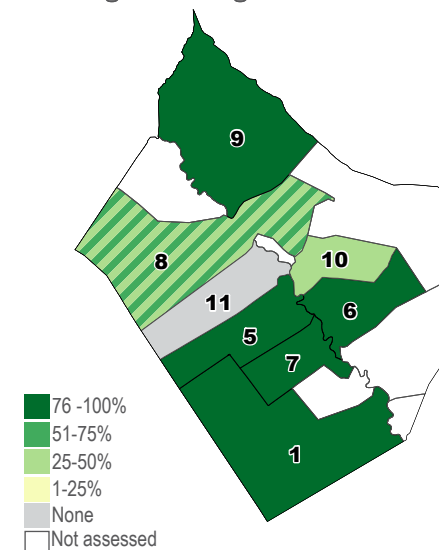


**Displacement**

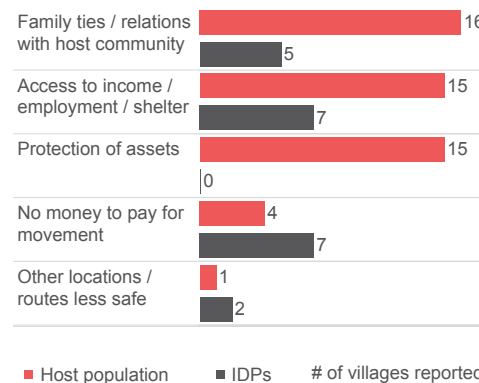
In one village assessed in Muhasan sub-district it was reported that none of the pre-conflict population had remained, citing the escalation of conflict as the reason for leaving. However, 76-100% remained in 14 of the 19 villages assessed, predominantly due to familial ties, access to income, employment and shelter, and the protection of assets.

IDPs lived in ten of the assessed villages, with large numbers reportedly arriving in two villages (Al Mayadin and Deir ez-Zor sub-districts) in October. IDPs commonly chose these locations due to access to income, employment and shelter, and because of a lack of money to pay for further movement.

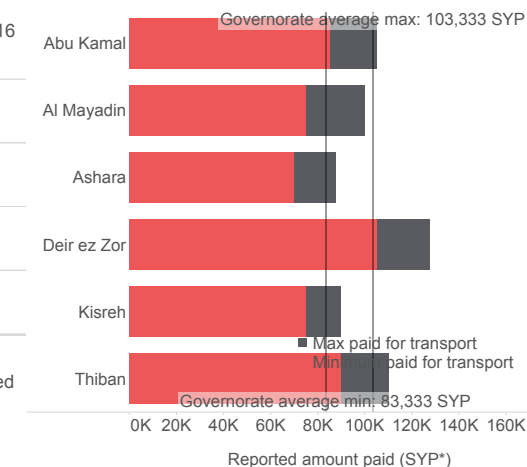
**Estimated % of original population remaining (excluding IDPs) [\*CL: 2.11/3]**

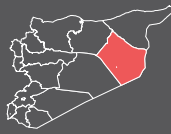


**Most common reasons for staying: IDPs vs host population [\*CL: 2.32/3]**



**Amounts paid for transportation to the border per sub-district [\*CL: 2.07/3]**





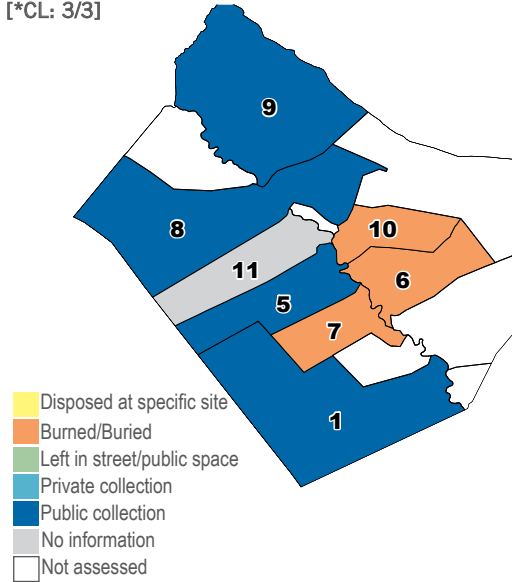
**WASH**

In October, the most common source of drinking water came from the network. There were problems with water in the majority of villages assessed; water from the network made people sick in two villages in Abu Kamal and Thiban sub-districts, as did water from trucks and a closed well in two villages in Kisreh and Basira sub-districts. Elsewhere water commonly tasted or smelled bad.

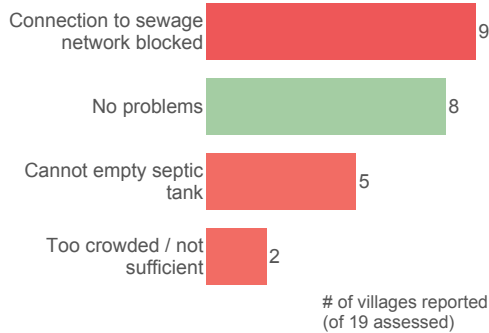
There was a reduction in safe water since the previous month in four villages in Deir ez Zor, Basira and Abu Kamal sub-districts. There were problems with latrines in at least ten villages assessed; connections to sewage networks being blocked and the inability to empty septic tanks were a prevalent issues.

Garbage was commonly burned or buried in eight villages assessed in Ashara, Thiban, Basira, Kisreh and Abu Kamal sub-districts.

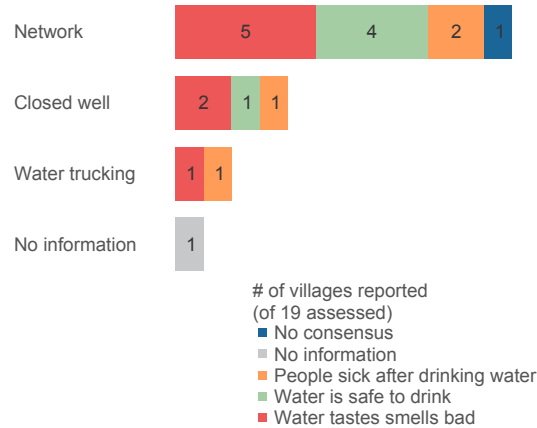
**Most common form of garbage disposal**  
 [\*CL: 3/3]



**Problems with latrines** [\*CL: 3/3]



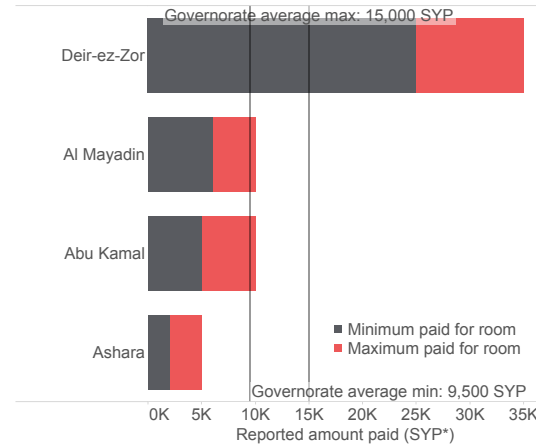
**Most common water source and status**  
 [\*CL: 3/3]



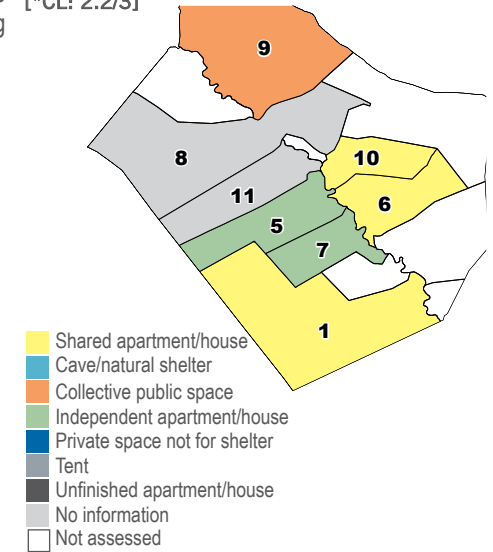
**Shelter**

The average rent paid per room in Deir ez Zor governorate (12, 250 SYP) was higher than the average rent across the country (7, 350 SYP), with rents being particularly high in Deir ez Zor sub-district.

**Rent prices per sub-district** [\*CL: 2/3]



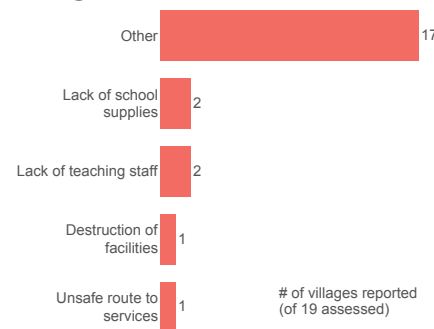
**Most common shelter lived in by IDPs**  
 [\*CL: 2.2/3]



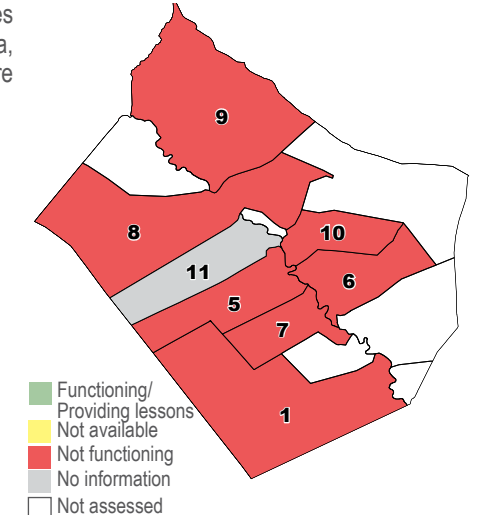
**Education**

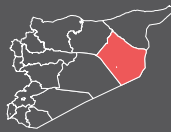
There were no functioning educational facilities reported in any of the 19 villages assessed. In 16 of these villages, authorities restricted access to existing schools. In six villages in Ashara, Kisreh, Basira and Deir-ez-Zor sub-districts, schools were used for sheltering IDPs and pre-conflict populations.

**Most common reasons for children not attending school** [\*CL: 2.05/3]



**Availability of primary schools** [\*CL: 3/3]





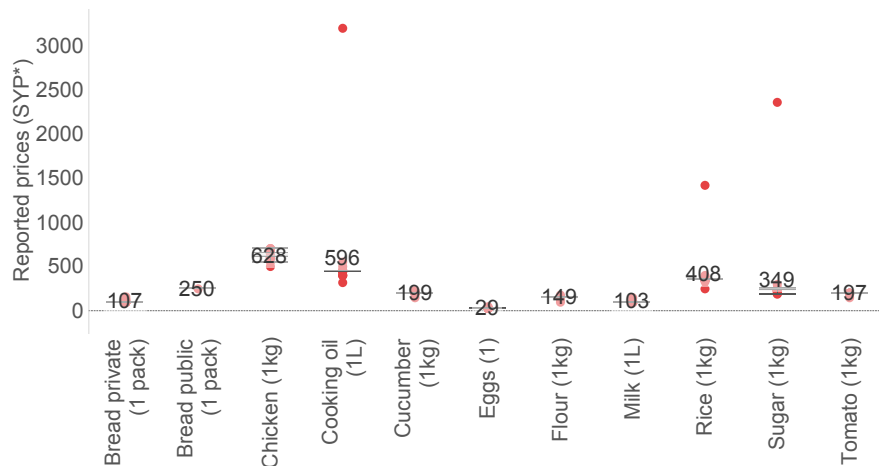
**Food Security**

In the majority of villages assessed, inhabitants commonly suffered from a lack of resources, preventing them from buying food on the markets. Further, access to food was hindered by prices and the lack of availability of cooking fuel. In 18 of the 19 villages assessed, it was common to produce food at home.

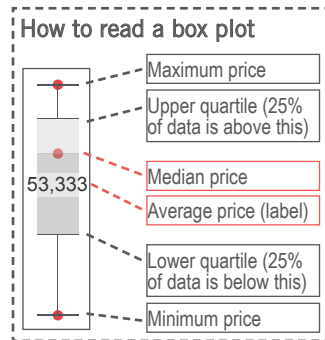
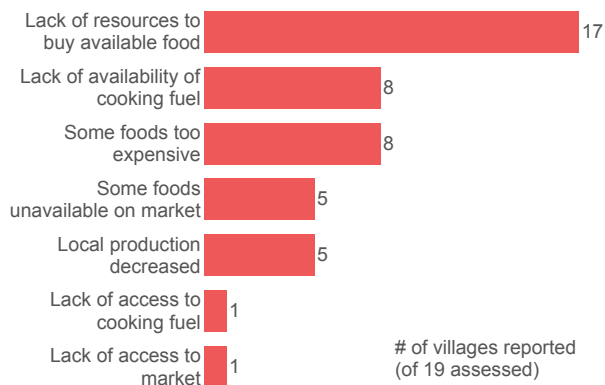
**Most common sources of obtaining food** [\*CL: 3/3]



**Prices of food items** [\*CL: 2.21/3]



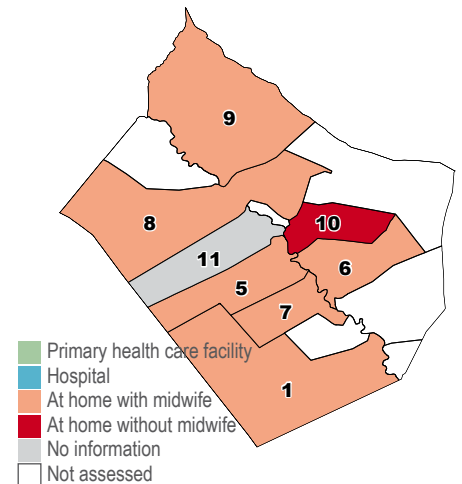
**Challenges to accessing food** [\*CL: 3/3]



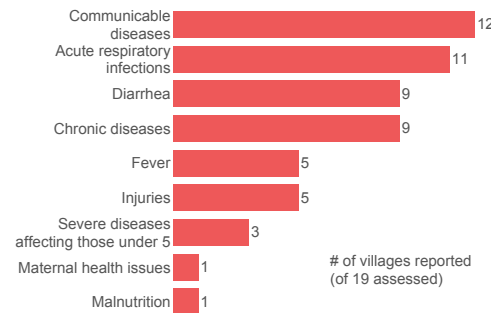
**Health**

Access to health facilities appears limited for childbirth with all but one sub-district indicating women most commonly birth at home, with or without midwifery care. Severe diseases affecting children under 5 was common in three villages in Ashara, Kisreh and Deir-ez-Zor sub-districts.

**Most common place for women to give birth** [\*CL: 1.18/3]



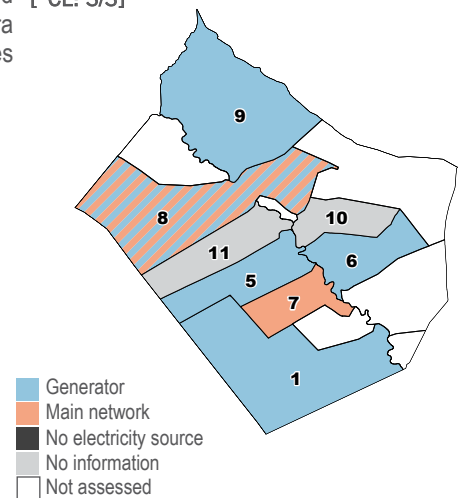
**Reported health problems** [\*CL: 2/3]



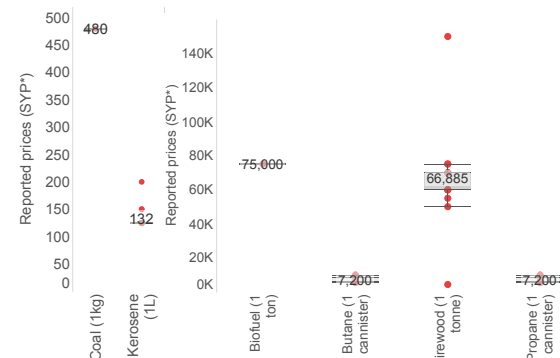
**NFIs**

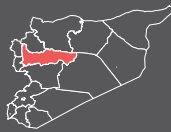
In October, olive pit patties and solar panels for water heating and electricity were unavailable everywhere assessed. Coal and biofuel were only available in one village assessed in Basira sub-district. Butane and propane were available in five villages assessed in Deir-ez-Zor, Thiban and Abu Kamal sub-districts.

**Most common source of electricity** [\*CL: 3/3]



**Prices of fuel sources** [\*CL: 2.05 /3]





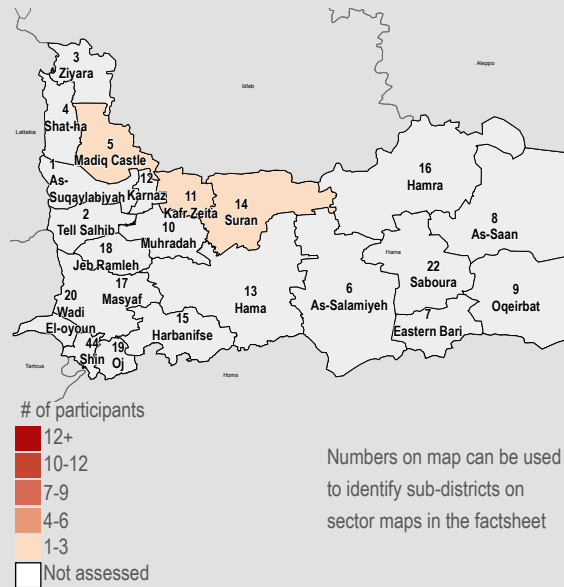
**Context**

In October, areas along the northern border with Idleb and the southern border with Homs remained hard to access.

Humanitarian assistance primarily reached locations in Hama and As Salamiyeh sub-districts. Hama governorate hosts an estimated 500,801 IDPs.

Given the intensified fighting, increased civilian casualties and displacement were seen in Hama this month.

**Number of communities assessed: 4/494 villages, 3/22 sub-districts**

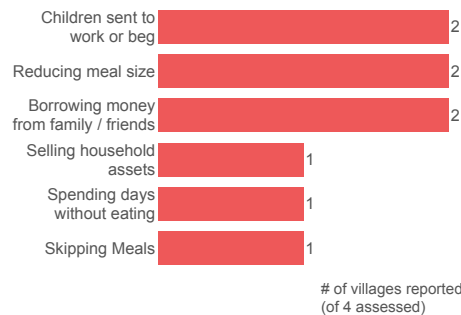


**Livelihoods**

In October, children in two villages in Madiq Castle and Suran sub-districts were commonly sent to work or beg to help families cope with a lack of income or resources.

Reducing meal sizes was also reported in villages within these sub-districts. Borrowing money from family and friends was reported as a common coping strategy in villages in Suran and Kafr Zeita sub-districts.

**Most common coping strategies [\*CL: 2.5/3]**



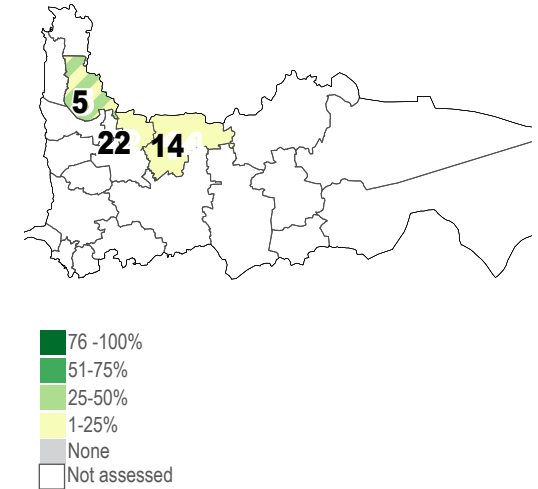
**Displacement**

Less than 25% of the pre-conflict population remained in three villages assessed in Madiq Castle, Suran and Kafr Zeita sub-districts, generally because they had no money to pay for movement.

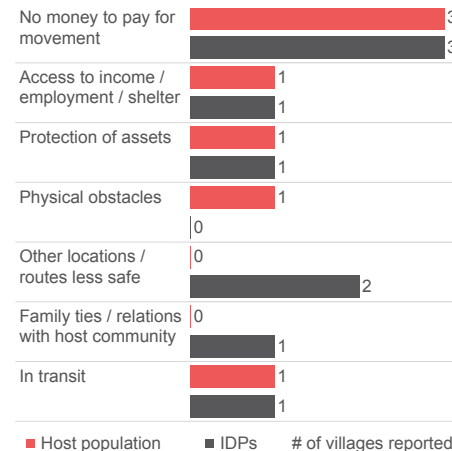
IDPs lived in at least three of the assessed villages (in Madiq Castle and Suran sub-districts), with very few new arrivals in October. All villages with IDPs reported that they settled because they had no money to pay for movement.

Three villages assessed in Madiq Castle and Kafr Zeita sub-districts, reported that Less than 25% of the population were female.

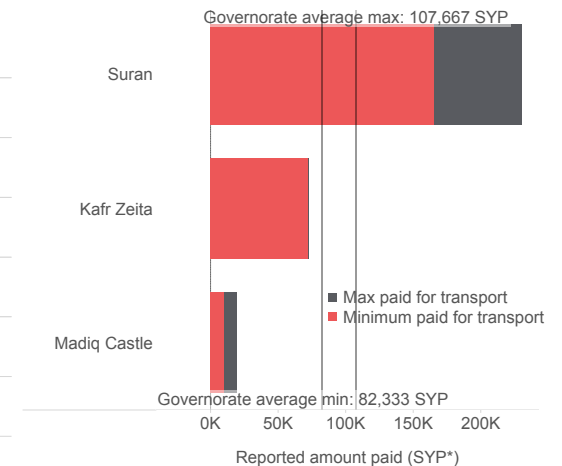
**Estimated % of original population remaining (excluding IDPs) [\*CL: 2.17/3]**

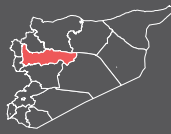


**Most common reasons for staying: IDPs vs host population [\*CL: 2.5/3]**



**Amounts paid for transportation to the border per sub-district [\*CL: 2.4/3]**

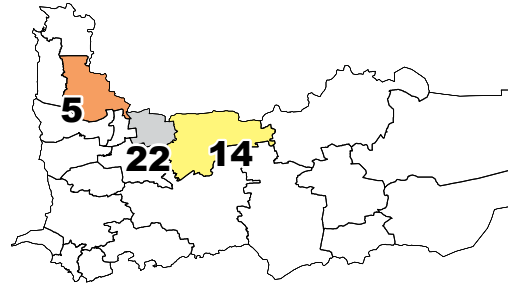




**WASH**

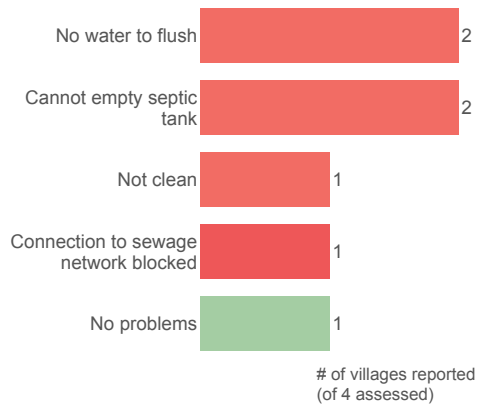
In October, the most common source of drinking water was reported to be the water network. There were problems with water in at least one village assessed; water from the network tasted or smelled bad in Madiq Castle sub-district. There was a reduction in safe water since the previous month in three villages in Madiq Castle, Suran and Kafr Zeita sub-districts. There were problems with latrines experienced in the three aforementioned villages; connections to sewage network were blocked, latrines were unclean, too crowded and suffered from a lack of water which inhibited flushing. Garbage was most commonly burned or buried in the two villages assessed in Madiq Castle subdistrict.

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

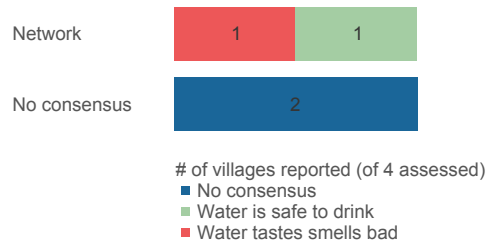


- Disposed at specific site
- Burned/Buried
- Left in street/public space
- Private collection
- Public collection
- No information
- Not assessed

**Problems with latrines** [\*CL: 3/3]



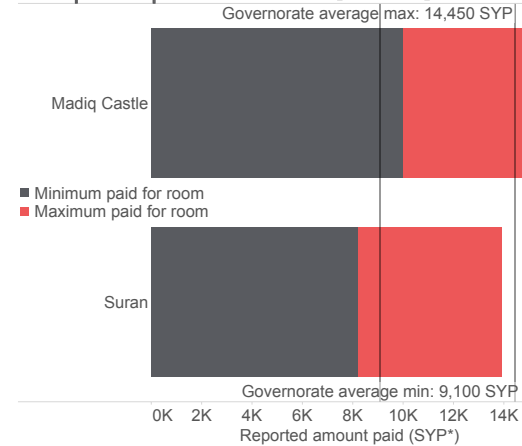
**Most common water source and status**  
 [\*CL: 3/3]



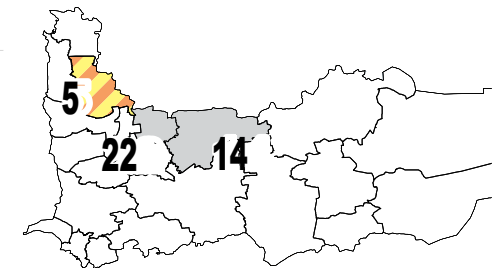
**Shelter**

Information about rent prices in Hama governorate was very limited. However, based on information collected, average rents paid per room in Madiq Castle and Suran sub-districts was higher than rents paid across the county.

**Rent prices per sub-district** [\*CL: 2/3]



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



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

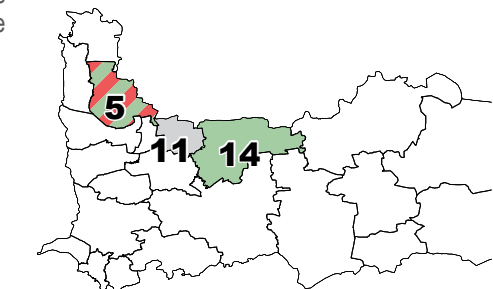
**Education**

Some primary school students were able to access services in two villages in Madiq Castle and Suran sub-districts. Tertiary, secondary and high school services were not reported to be functioning across any of the villages assessed in Hama governorate.

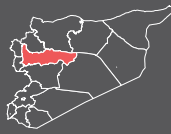
**Most common reasons for children not attending school** [\*CL: 2.17/3]



**Availability of primary schools** [\*CL: 3/3]



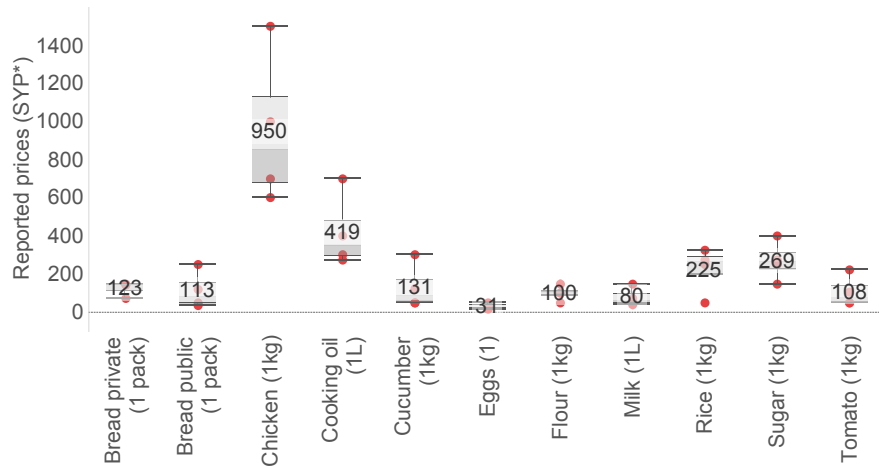
- Functioning/Providing lessons
- Not available
- Not functioning
- No information
- Not assessed



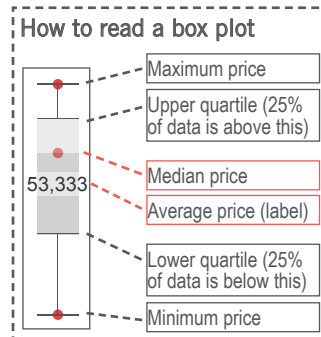
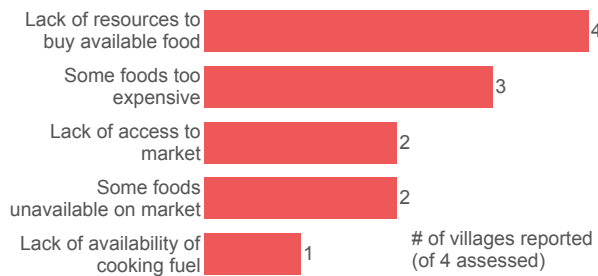
### Food Security

Prices in Hama are on average reported to be higher than other governorates based on the information in villages assessed. Perhaps, as a result the most commonly reported challenges to accessing food were a lack of resources to buy available foods and the cost of certain types of food.

#### Prices of food items [\*CL: 2.33/3]



#### Challenges to accessing food [\*CL: 3/3]



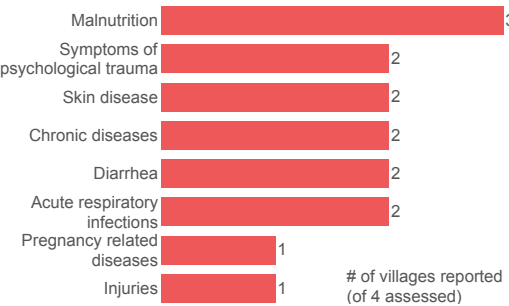
#### Most common sources of obtaining food [\*CL: 3/3]



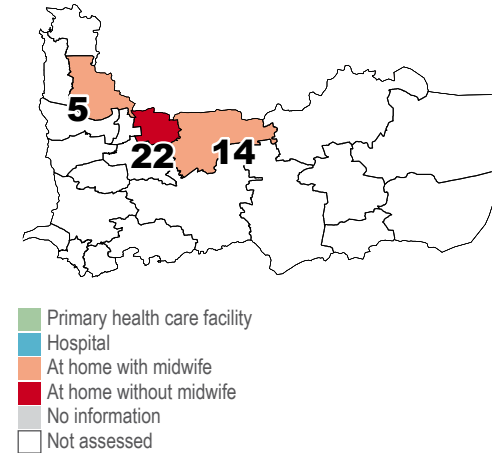
### Health

Common health problems varied among the sub-districts assessed however malnutrition was identified by all of them. Injuries and pregnancy related illnesses were common in the village assessed in Suran sub-district.

#### Reported health problems [\*CL: 2/3]



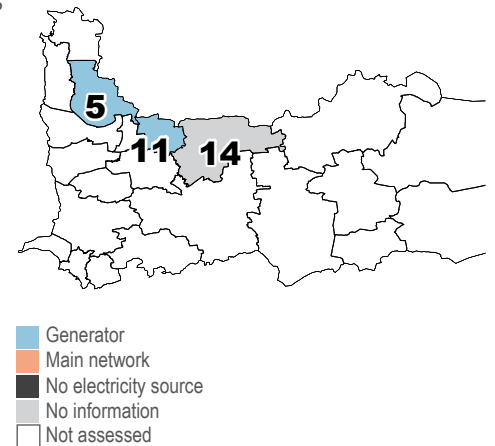
#### Most common place for women to give birth [\*CL: 1.17/3]



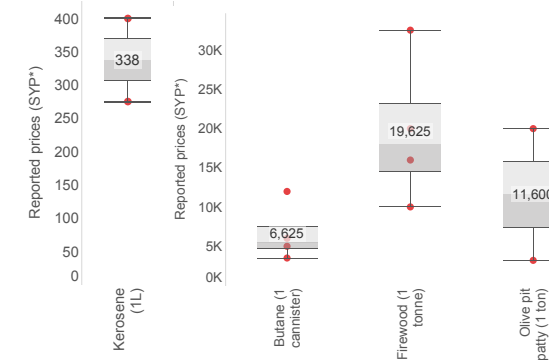
### NFIs

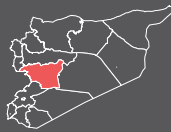
In October, olive pit patties were available in three villages assessed; propane, coal, and solar panels for water heating and electricity were not available in any of the assessed villages. The most common strategy reported for coping with the lack of fuel was burning plastic, which was reported in three villages assessed.

#### Most common source of electricity [\*CL: 3/3]



#### Prices of fuel sources [\*CL:2 /3]





**Context**

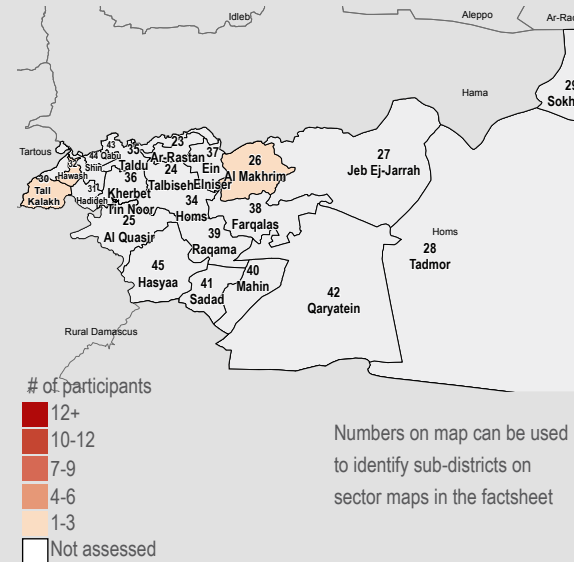
Since the beginning of 2015, civilians have been displaced by increased conflict across Homs governorate as well as within Homs city.

The destruction of education facilities has seen children unable to access educational services within the governorate.

Further, malnutrition was reported in all villages assessed in October. The governorate hosts an estimated 526,510 IDPs, and in villages assessed this month, a lack of money for further movement was a commonly reported reason for remaining.

Large parts of the north and east of the governorate remain hard-to-reach for humanitarian assistance.

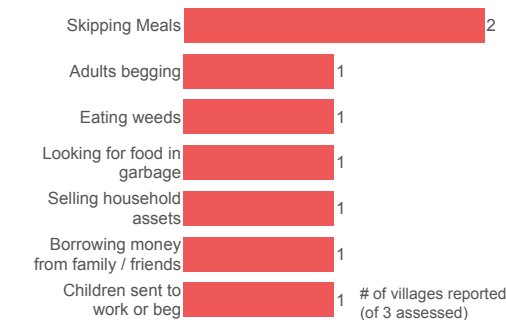
**Number of communities assessed:  
 3/454 villages, 3/23 sub-districts**



**Livelihoods**

In October, inhabitants in one village in Tall Kalakh sub-district appeared particularly vulnerable, as eating weeds, looking for food in the garbage, skipping meals and sending adults to beg were all commonly reported strategies used to cope with a lack of income or resources. Further, in one village in Al Makhrim sub-district, skipping meals and sending children work or beg was commonly reported.

**Most common coping strategies [\*CL: 2.16/3]**

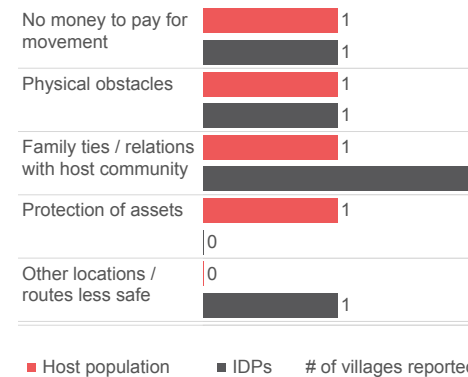


**Displacement**

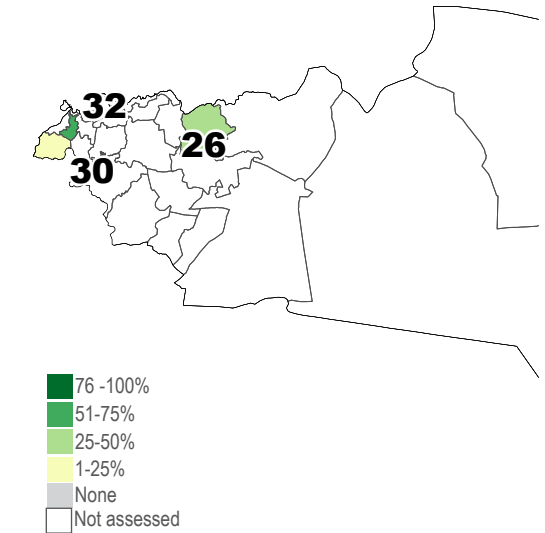
Less than 25% of the pre-conflict population remained in one village assessed in Tall Kalakh sub-district. Pre-conflict populations across the governorate commonly remained due to familial ties, protection of assets, physical obstacles and a lack of money to pay for movement, which suggests a willingness to migrate.

IDPs lived in all villages assessed (in Al Makhrim, Hawash and Tall Kalakh sub-districts), two of which cited familial ties as reasons for staying. Financial and physical constraints also appeared to limit IDP movement, as they reported staying in locations in Homs governorate due to a lack of money to pay for movement, physical barriers and the perception that other locations and routes were unsafe.

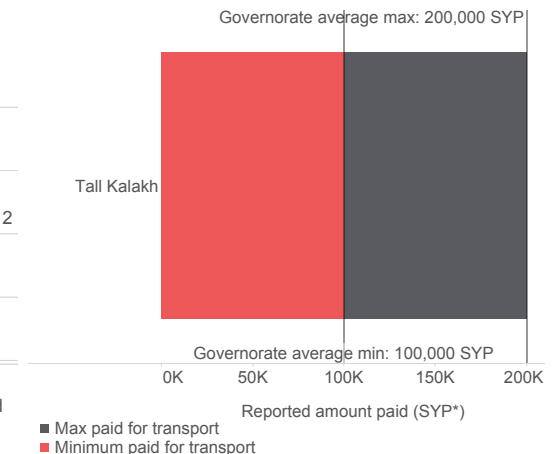
**Most common reasons for staying: IDPs vs host population [\*CL: 2.13/3]**

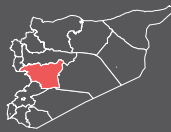


**Estimated % of original population remaining (excluding IDPs) [\*CL: 1.88/3]**



**Amounts paid for transportation to the border per sub-district [\*CL: 2/3]**





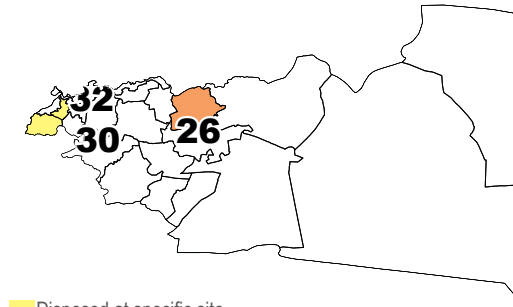
**WASH**

In October, the most common source of drinking water was reported to varied across Homs governorate. Water was safe to drink in all three villages assessed. There was a reduction in safe water since the previous month in village in Tall Kalakh sub-district, and a reported improvement since last month in the village assessed in Hawwash sub-district.

There were problems with latrines in two villages assessed in Tall Kalakh and Al Makhrim sub-districts with a lack of water making flushing difficult, and insufficient latrines causing crowding.

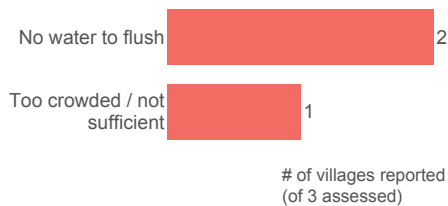
Garbage was commonly disposed of at designated waste sites in two villages assessed in Hawwash and Tall Kalakh sub-districts, and burned or buried in one village assessed in Al Makhrim sub-district.

**Most common form of garbage disposal**  
 [\*CL: 2.75/3]



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

**Problems with latrines** [\*CL: 2.75/3]



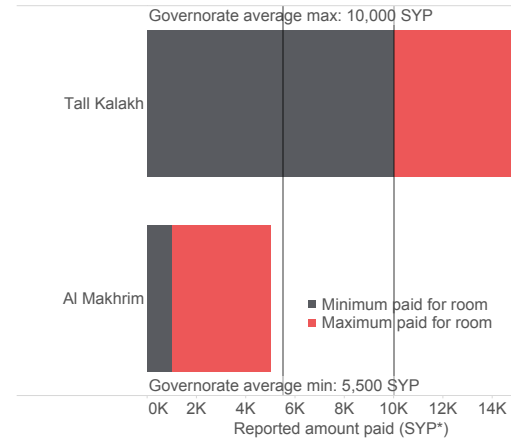
**Most common water source and status**  
 [\*CL: 2.75/3]



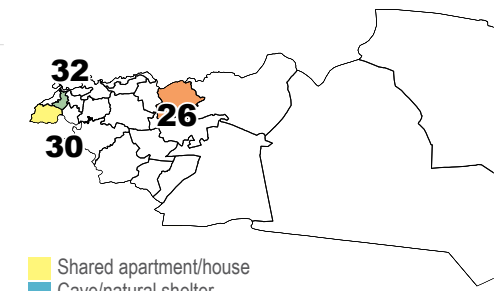
**Shelter**

Based on information available, the average rent paid per room in Homs governorate (7, 750 SYP) was similar to average rent across the country (7, 350 SYP), with rents significantly lower in Al Makhrim sub-district.

**Rent prices per sub-district** [\*CL: 2.07/3]



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

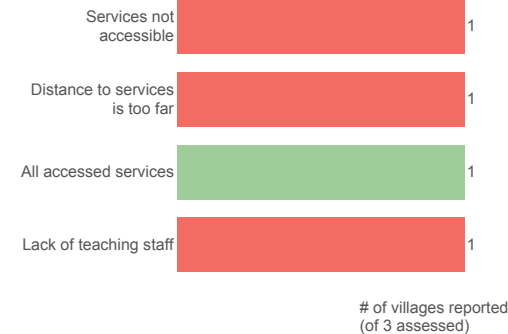


- Shared apartment/house
- Cave/natural shelter
- Collective public space
- Independent apartment/house
- Private space not for shelter
- Tent
- Unfinished apartment/house
- No information
- Not assessed

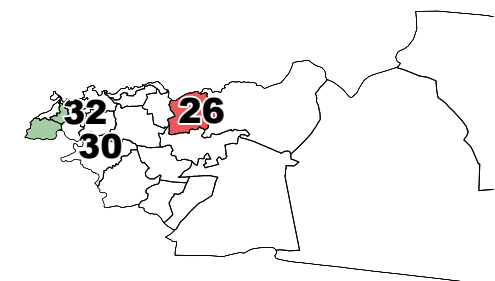
**Education**

Some school-aged children were able to access schools in two villages assessed in Hawwash and Tall Kalakh sub-districts. There were no functioning educational facilities in one village assessed in Al Makhrim sub-district.

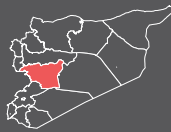
**Most common reasons for children not attending school** [\*CL: 2.16/3]



**Availability of primary schools** [\*CL: 2.75/3]



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



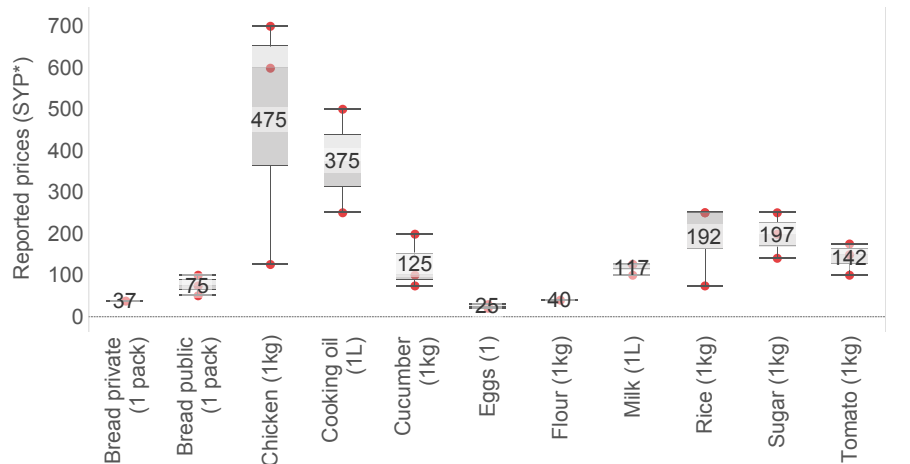
### Food Security

Purchasing food was a common source of obtaining food in all villages assessed in Homs governorate. However, in villages assessed in Al Makhrim and Tall Kalakh sub districts, it was reported that prices of food and a lack of resources were the most common challenges to accessing food.

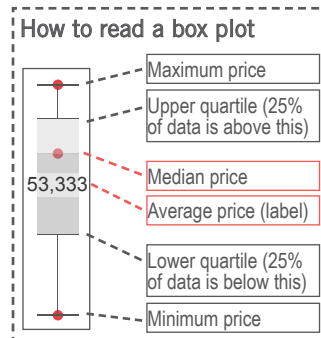
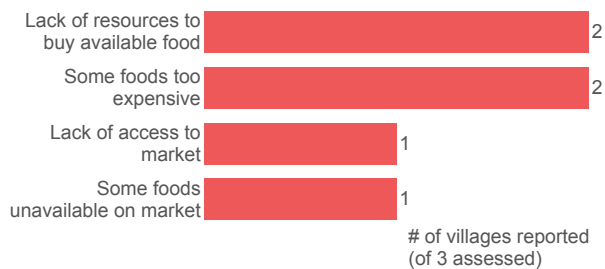
#### Most common sources of obtaining food [\*CL: 2.75/3]



#### Prices of food items [\*CL: 1.86/3]



#### Challenges to accessing food [\*CL: 2.75/3]

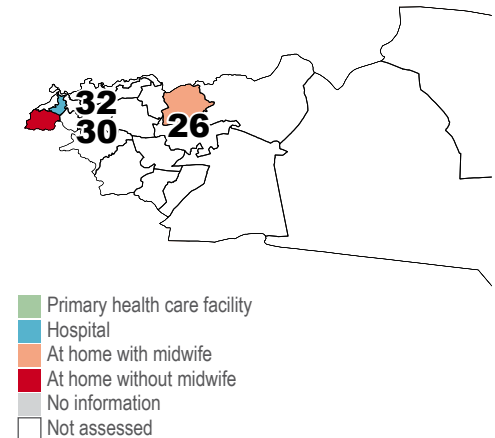
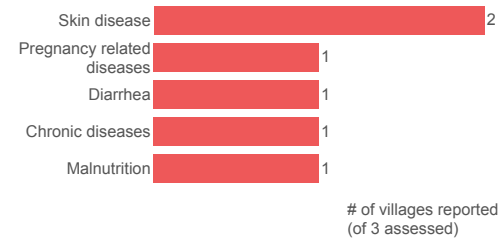


### Health

Diarrhea, skin disease and malnutrition were all common health issues in Tall Kalakh sub-district. Both villages in Tall Kalakh and Al Makhrim sub-districts reported women birthed at home.

#### Most common place for women to give birth [\*CL: 1.03/3]

#### Reported health problems [\*CL: 1.88/3]

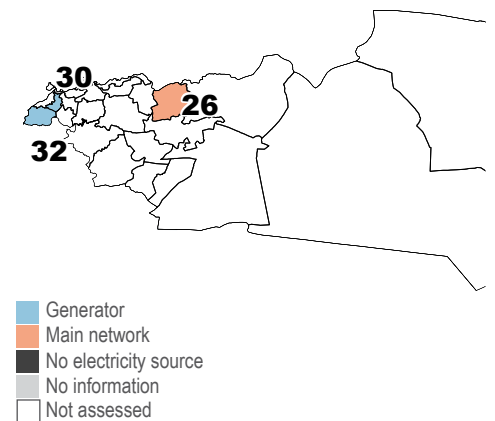
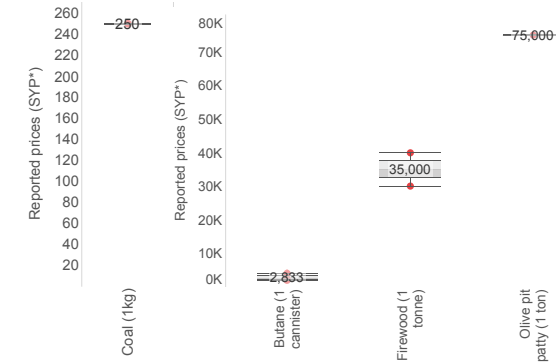


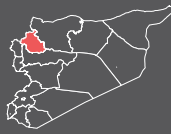
### NFIs

In October, butane was available in all three villages assessed; coal and olive pit patties were both available in one village; biofuel, kerosene, propane and solar panels for electricity and heating water were not available in any villages assessed.

#### Most common source of electricity [\*CL: 2.75/3]

#### Prices of fuel sources [\*CL: 1.8 / 3]





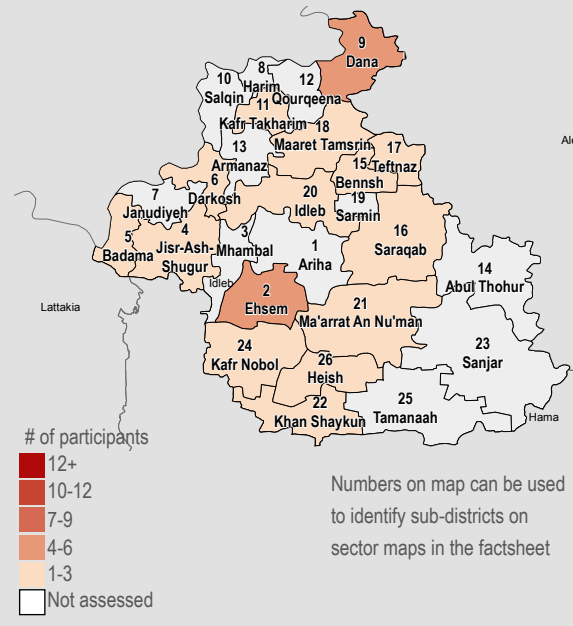
**Context**

Idleb governorate hosts an estimated 704,511 IDPs, with many of these people originating from elsewhere in the governorate.

Humanitarian assistance focused on responding to the thousands of IDPs who are moving from the fighting, despite ongoing challenges in accessing these populations. UNICEF administered vaccinations against measles, diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus in October.

A polio vaccination campaign was conducted by WHO, UNICEF, Ministry of Health and local partners across the country. Due to insecurity and imposed access restrictions, campaign efforts were limited in Idleb governorate. Infectious disease remains a concern in Idleb. On average, 59% of all reported typhoid cases and more than 61% of all reported Leishmaniasis cases were seen in Idleb in October (WHO).

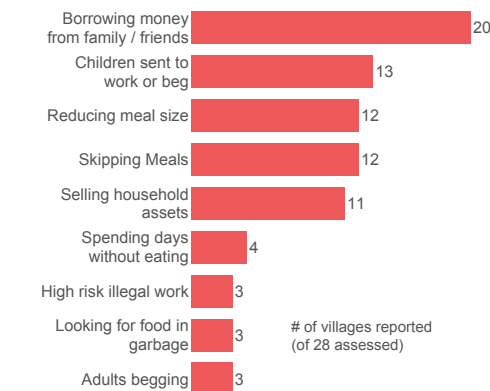
**Number of communities assessed: 28/462 villages, 15/26 sub-districts**



**Livelihoods**

Populations in three villages within Saraqab and Ehsem sub-districts indicated that they used high risk illegal work as common strategies to cope with a lack of income and resources. In the two aforementioned villages in Ehsem it was also common for children to be sent to work or beg, and for people to skip meals or spend days without eating, suggesting particular vulnerability. Further, sending children to work or beg was also common in 11 other villages within Darkosh, Ehsem, Heish, Kafr Nobol, Ma'arrat An Nu'man, Idleb and Saraqab sub-districts. Food related coping strategies were common across Idleb governorate, and two villages in Darkosh and Saraqab sub-districts resorting to eating weeds.

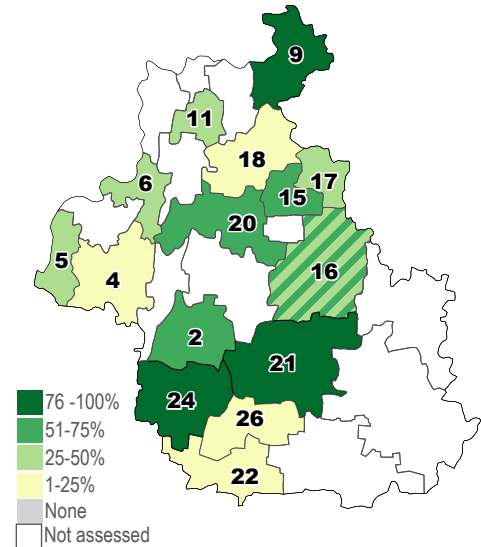
**Most common coping strategies [\*CL: 2.48/3]**



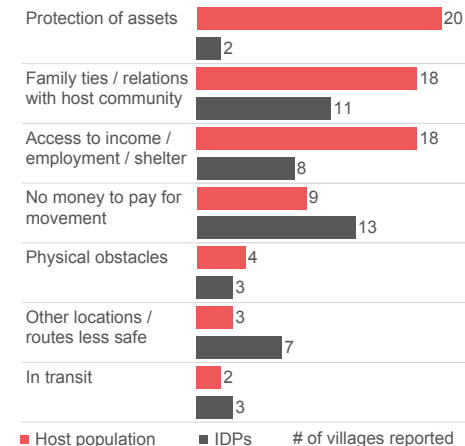
**Displacement**

Less than 25% of the pre-conflict population remained in six villages assessed in Jisr-Ash-Shugur, Maaret Tamsrin, Ehsem, Heish and Khan Shaykun sub-districts. Pre-conflict populations across the governorate commonly remained to protect assets, familial ties and access to income, shelter and employment. IDPs lived in at least 21 villages assessed. There were small numbers of new arrivals into the majority of these villages during October. Large numbers of IDPs reportedly moved inwards during October. A lack of money to pay for movement was the most common reasons cited for remaining in these villages. Villages that reported IDPs leaving cited the most common reasons were the escalation of conflict and a lack of income. Transportation to the border was particularly expensive in Saraqab and Heish sub-districts.

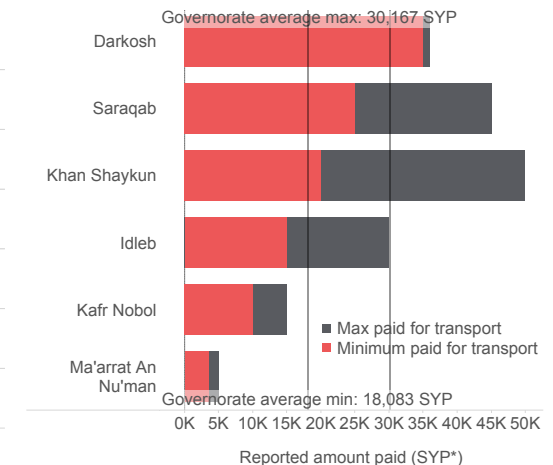
**Estimated % of original population remaining (excluding IDPs) [\*CL: 2.24/3]**

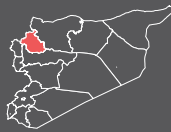


**Most common reasons for staying: IDPs vs host population [\*CL: 2.52/3]**



**Amounts paid for transportation to the border per sub-district [\*CL: 2.26/3]**

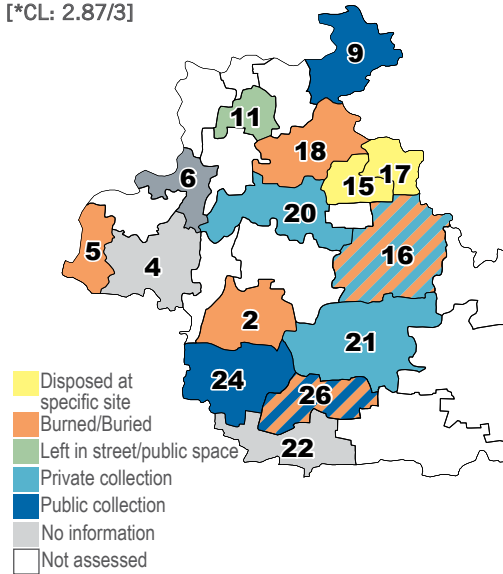




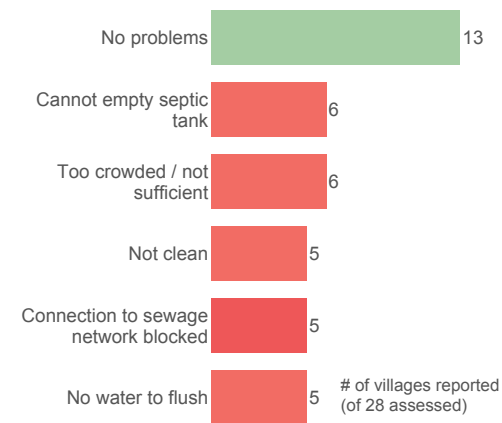
### WASH

In Idleb governorate, the most common source of drinking water was reportedly water trucking. There were problems with water in at least five villages assessed; water from a closed well tasted or smelled bad in one village in Maaret Tamsrin sub-district, while water from trucks made people sick in Darkosh and Khan Shaykun sub-districts and smelt or tasted bad in two villages in Heish and Takharim sub-districts. There was a reduction in safe water since the previous month in three villages in Ehsem and Heish sub-districts. There were problems with latrines in 13 villages assessed, with the most common problems being not enough water to flush and the overcrowding or a shortage of latrines. The inability to empty septic tanks and blocked connections to the sewage network were also commonly experienced problems. Garbage was commonly burned or buried in seven villages assessed in Maaret, Tamsrin, Ehsem, Dana, Heish, Badama and Saraqab sub-districts and is reportedly put in the river in one village in Darkosh sub-district.

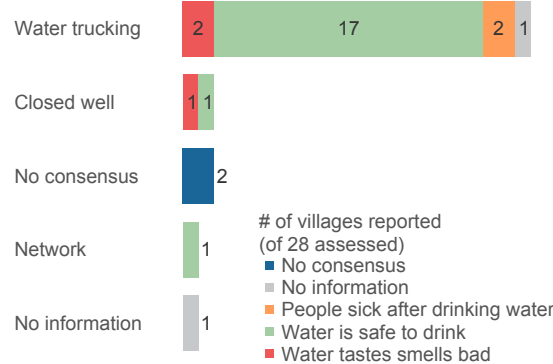
### Most common form of garbage disposal [\*CL: 2.87/3]



### Problems with latrines [\*CL: 2.87/3]



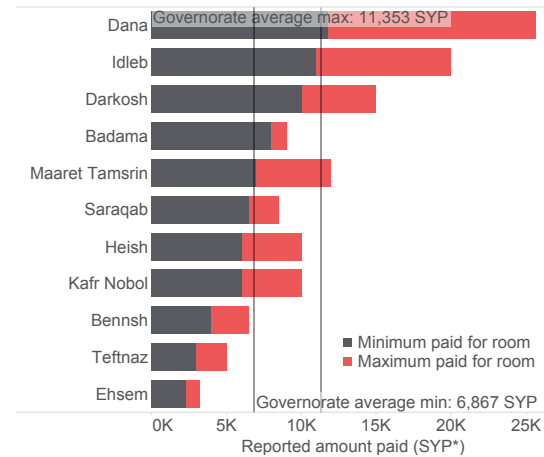
### Most common water source and status [\*CL: 2.87/3]



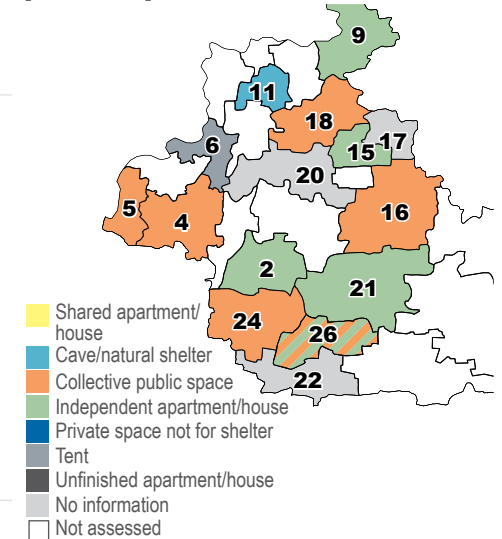
### Shelter

Average rent paid Idleb governorate varied across the governorate, with rent in Dana, Idleb and Darkosh sub-districts significantly higher than the average rent across the country and rents in Ehsem and Tefnaz significantly lower.

### Rent prices per sub-district [\*CL: 2.46/3]



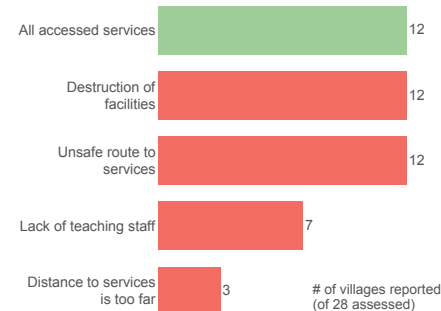
### Most common shelter lived in by IDPs [\*CL: 2.46/3]



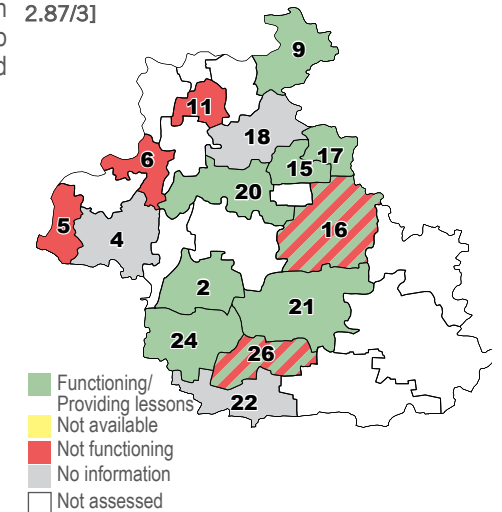
### Education

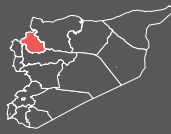
Barriers to education varied across the governorate. Ten of the twelve villages that reported the destruction of facilities was a barrier, also reported that routes to services were considered unsafe. There were no reported functioning educational facilities in 12 villages assessed.

### Most common reasons for children not attending school [\*CL: 2.2/3]



### Availability of primary schools [\*CL: 2.87/3]

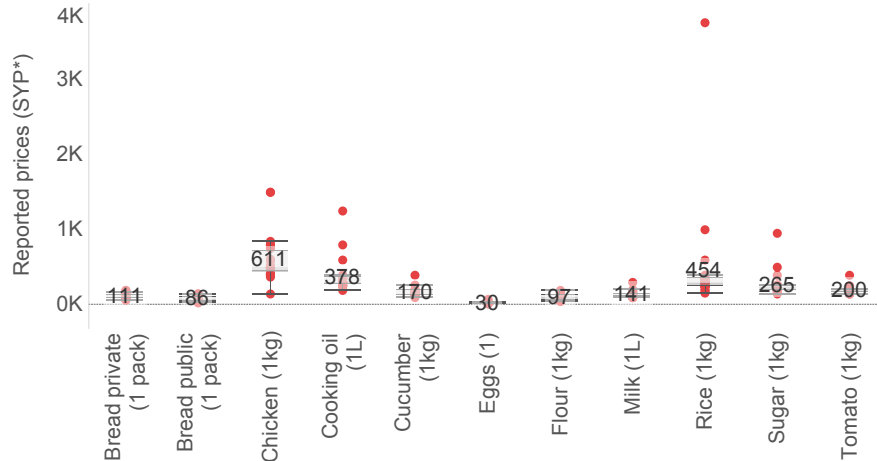




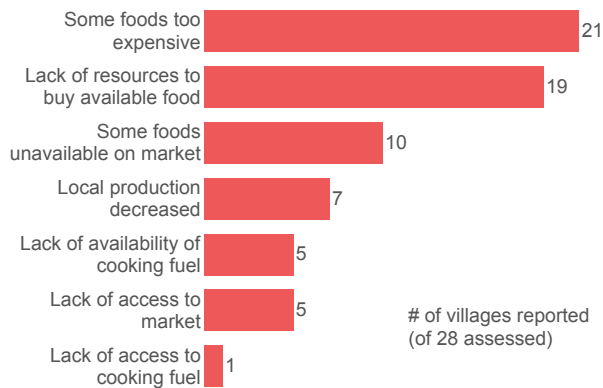
### Food Security

Challenges to obtaining food appeared to be related to purchasing power of inhabitants, as the most commonly reported challenges were the cost of certain types of food and a lack of resources to buy available foods. Food was particularly expensive in villages assessed Saraqab, Kafr Takharim and Ehsem sub-districts and more than half of the villages assessed produced their own food.

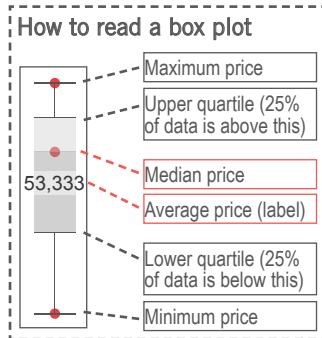
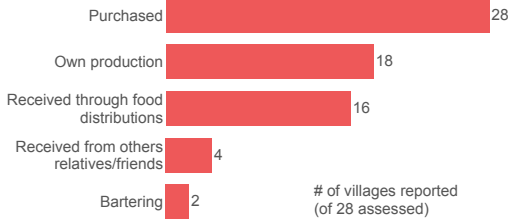
#### Prices of food items [\*CL: 1.93/3]



#### Challenges to accessing food [\*CL: 2.87/3]



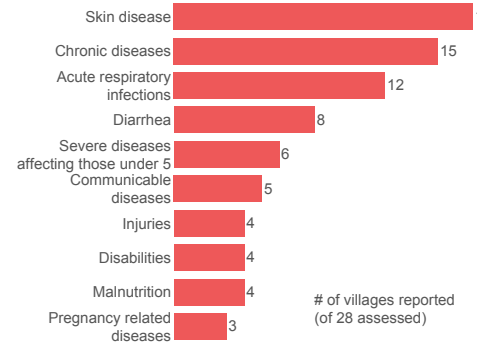
#### Most common sources of obtaining food



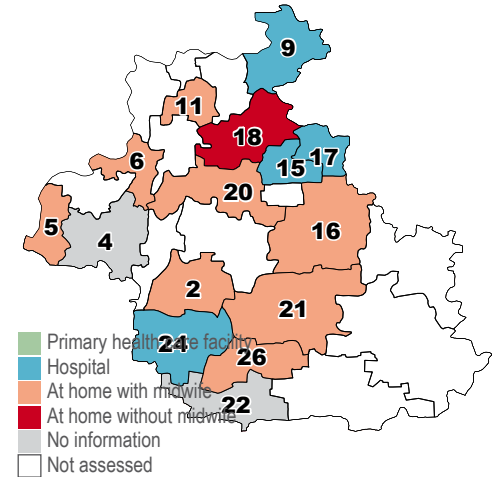
### Health

Skin disease and access to adequate treatment for chronic illness were common in the majority of villages assessed in Idleb governorate. Severe diseases affecting those aged less than five were prevalent in six villages assessed in Ehsem and Ma'arrat An Nu'man sub-districts.

#### Reported health problems [\*CL: 1.93/3]



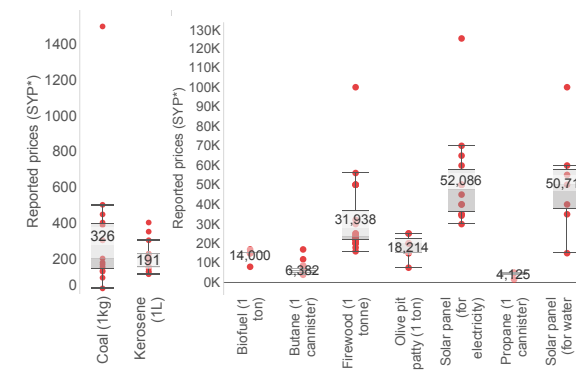
#### Most common place for women to give birth [\*CL: 1/3]



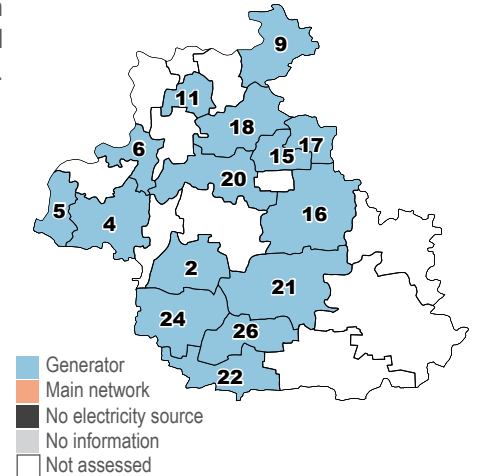
### NFIs

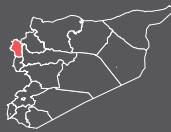
In October, propane was available in five villages in Dana and Ehsem subdistricts; solar panels for water heating were available in six villages assessed; solar panels for electricity were available in thirteen villages; butane and kerosene were available in nearly all villages assessed. Four villages reported there was no lack of fuel.

#### Prices of fuel sources [\*CL: 1.93 /3]



#### Most common source of electricity [\*CL: 2.87/3]





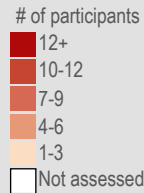
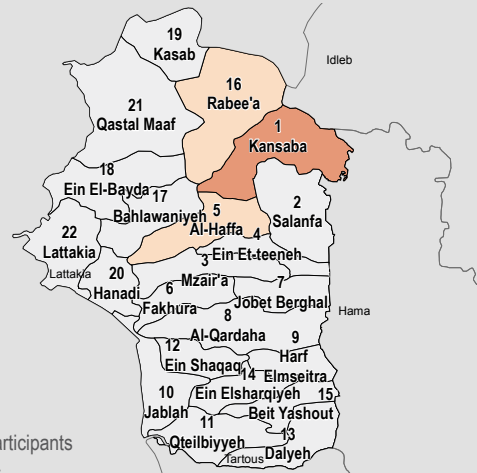
**Context**

In October, conflict affected populations in the north west parts of the governorate.

Lattakia was one of ten governorates that received medical supplies for emergency units, ICUs and operative procedures by WHO this month. While chronic illness remains a major concern amongst the majority of villages assessed this month, overall the governorate ranked highest for the number of reported cases of influenza like illness throughout October, averaging approximately 2600 each week. Pregnancy related health issues were also commonly reported

Amass polio vaccination campaign was conducted in October, reaching approximately 350,000 children under five years old across Lattakia and Idlib (WHO). Although movement around the governorate was generally unrestricted, parts remain limited for humanitarian access. Lattakia hosts an estimated 377,974 IDPs.

**Number of communities assessed: 12/395 villages, 3/22 sub-districts**



Numbers on map can be used to identify sub-districts on sector maps in the factsheet

**Livelihoods**

Of the 28 villages assess in Lattakia governorate, most reported borrowing money from family and friends to cope with a lack of income or resources. However, children were commonly sent to work or beg in three villages in Kansaba sub-district and two villages in Al Hafa sub-district reported skipping meals and reducing meal size in order to cope, suggesting particular vulnerability.

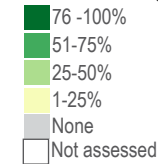
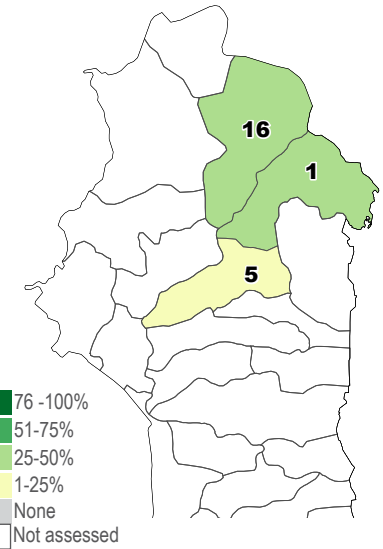
**Most common coping strategies [\*CL: 2.82/3]**



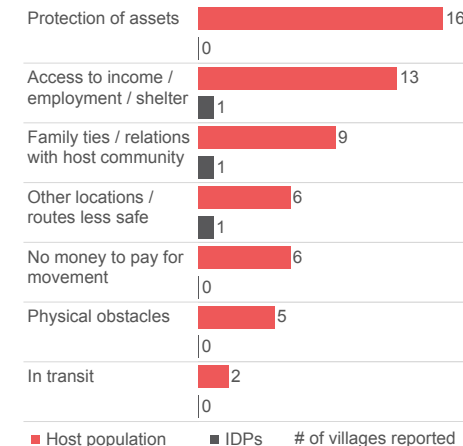
**Displacement**

Less than 25% of the pre-conflict population remained in four villages assessed in Kansaba and Al Hafa sub-districts, and none of the pre-conflict population remained in one village in Al Hafa citing the escalation of conflict. Nearly all villages assessed reported that the pre-conflict population remained due to a lack of money to pay for movement, suggesting a willingness to migrate, as well as to protect their assets. IDPs were reported in just one village assessed (in Al Halfa sub-district), commonly staying due to good relationships with host communities, family ties, access to income, employment and shelter and the perception that other routes and locations were not safe. Transportation to the border was particularly high in two villages in Al Halfa sub-district.

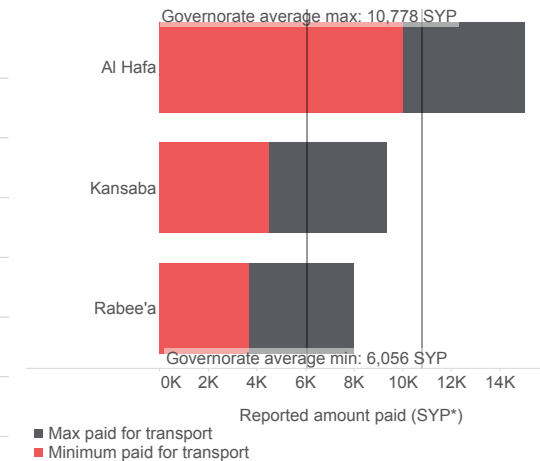
**Estimated % of original population remaining (excluding IDPs) [\*CL: 2.08/3]**



**Most common reasons for staying: IDPs vs host population [\*CL: 2.36/3]**



**Amounts paid for transportation to the border per sub-district [\*CL: 2.09/3]**





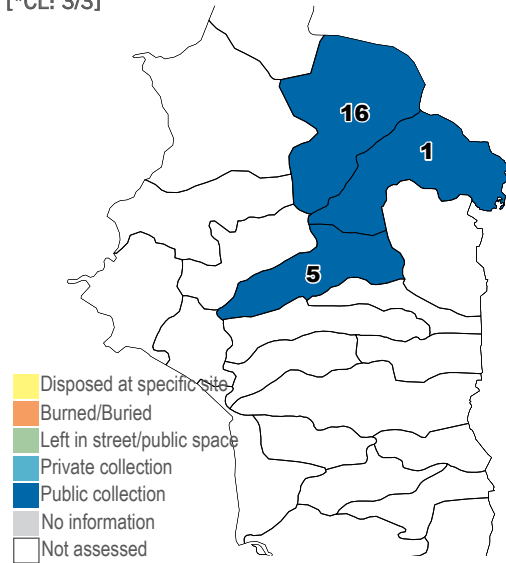
**WASH**

In October, the most common source of drinking water across the governorate was from protected springs. There were no problems with water quality in any of the villages assessed, though there was a reduction in safe water since the previous month in one village in Kansaba sub-district.

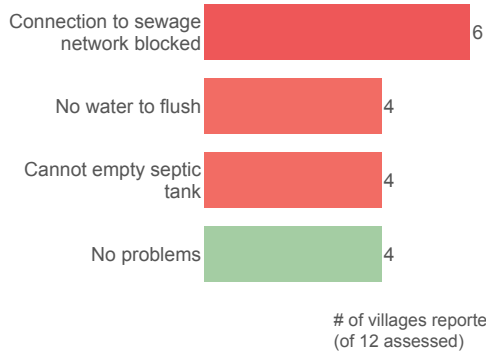
There were problems reported with latrines in nine villages assessed; connection to the sewage network was blocked in all six villages assessed in Kasanba sub-district, and a lack of water made flushing latrines challenging in three villages assessed in Rabee'a sub-district and one village in Kansaba sub-district.

Free public garbage collection was still operating in six villages in Kansaba and Rabee'a sub-districts.

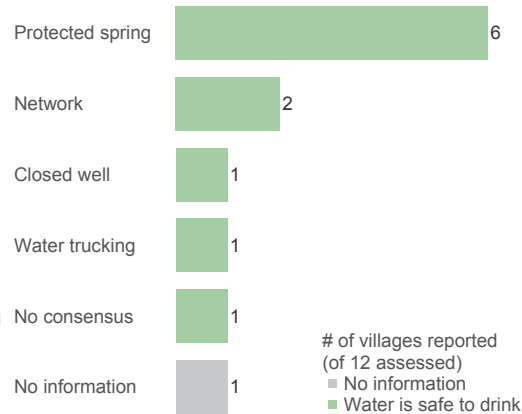
**Most common form of garbage disposal**  
 [\*CL: 3/3]



**Problems with latrines** [\*CL: 3/3]



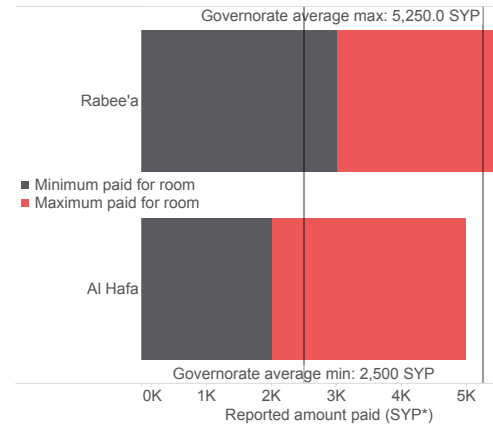
**Most common water source and status**  
 [\*CL: 3/3]



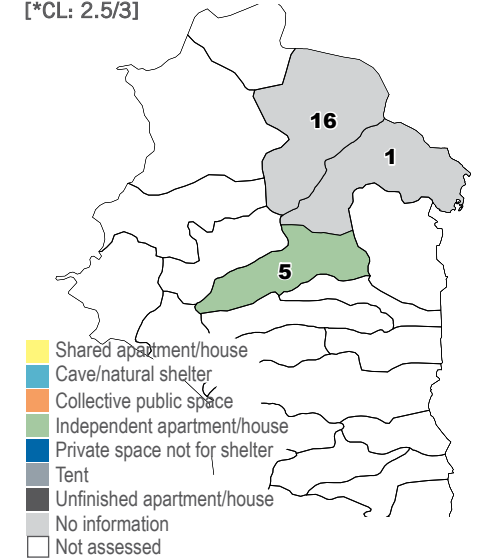
**Shelter**

Data collected from Lattakia governorate was limited, however based on information collected, the rent paid per room in Rabee'a and Al Hafa sub-districts was lower than average rents paid across the county (7,350 SYP).

**Rent prices per sub-district** [\*CL: 2.75/3]



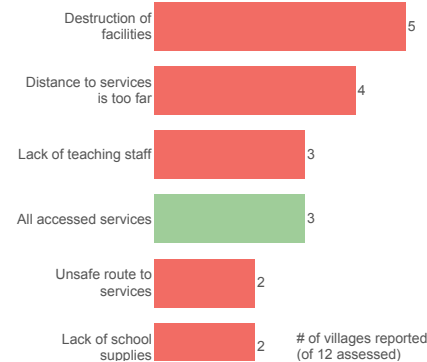
**Most common shelter lived in by IDPs**  
 [\*CL: 2.5/3]



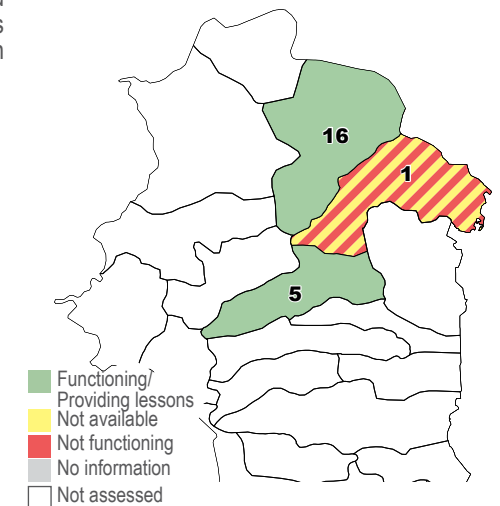
**Education**

Primary and secondary school services were reported functioning in three villages in Al Hafa, Rabee'a and Kasaba sub-districts. The destruction of facilities was considered a common barrier for accessing education in five villages in Kansaba and Rabee'a sub-districts.

**Most common reasons for children not attending school** [\*CL: 2.64/3]



**Availability of primary schools** [\*CL: 3/3]

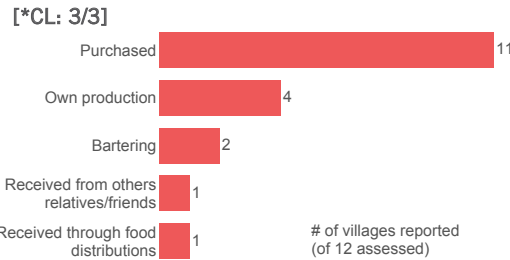




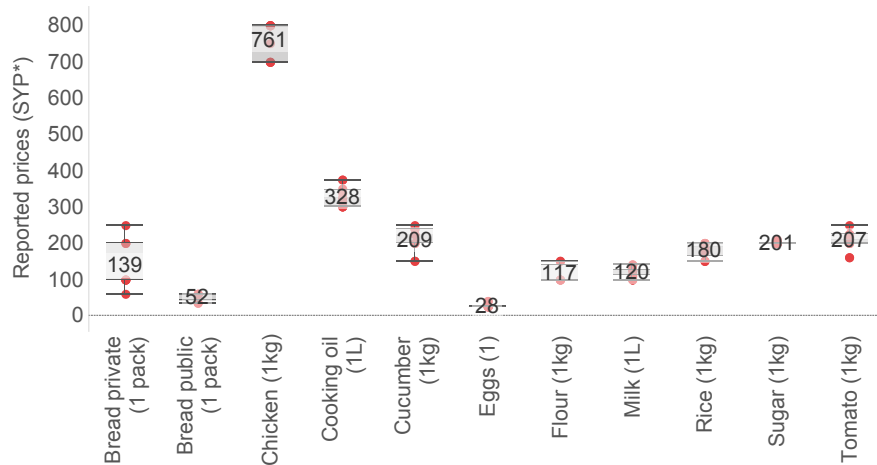
### Food Security

In villages assessed, prices of most food items were lower than average prices across the country. However, a lack of resources to buy food and the price of certain foods were challenges identified in nearly all villages assessed.

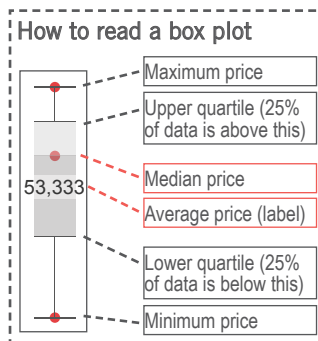
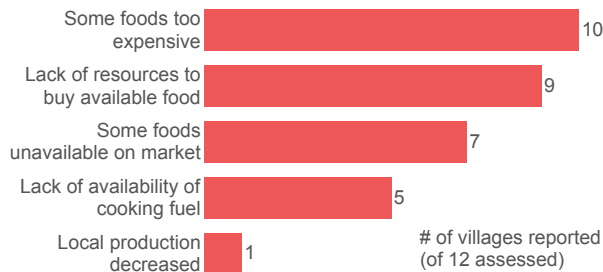
#### Most common sources of obtaining food [\*CL: 3/3]



#### Prices of food items [\*CL: 2.55/3]



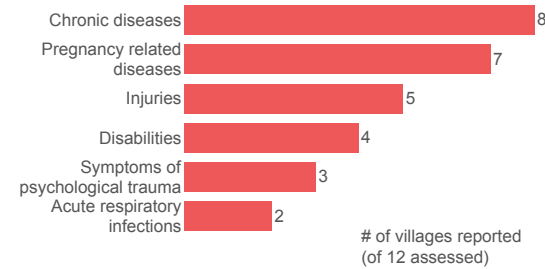
#### Challenges to accessing food [\*CL: 3/3]



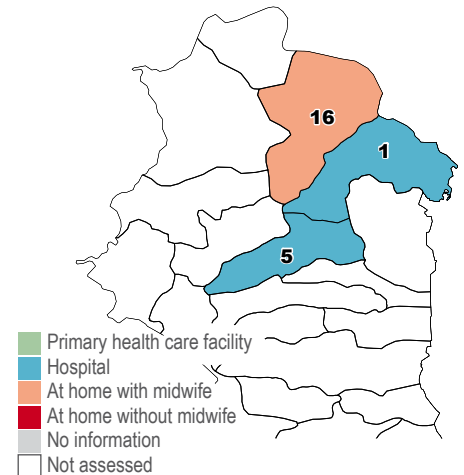
### Health

Chronic diseases were common in the majority of villages assessed in Lattakia governorate. Pregnancy related illnesses were common in seven villages assessed in Rabee'a and Kansaba sub-district, both of which also reported that women commonly gave birth at home.

#### Reported health problems [\*CL: 2/3]



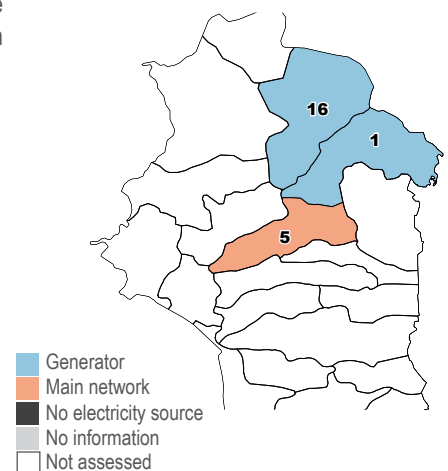
#### Most common place for women to give birth [\*CL: 2.27/3]



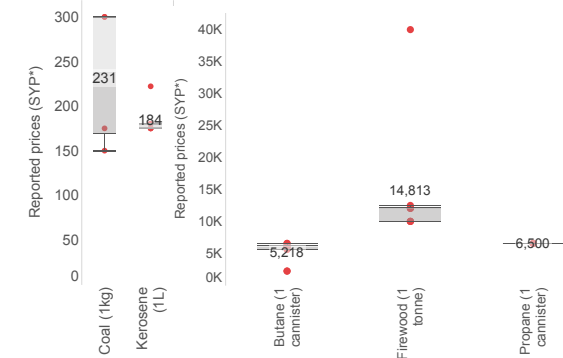
### NFIs

In October, propane was available in two villages assessed in Kansaba sub-district; olive pit patties, biofuel and solar panels for electricity and water heating were unavailable everywhere assessed. All but two villages reported that cutting trees to burn was the most common strategy for coping with the lack of fuel.

#### Most common source of electricity [\*CL: 3/3]



#### Prices of fuel sources [\*CL: 2.8 /3]



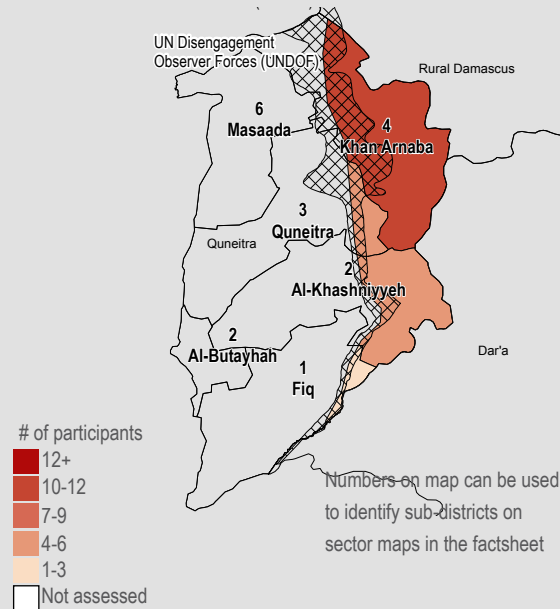


**Context**

Quneitra governorate hosts an estimated 38,700 IDPs. Parts of Khan Arnaba sub-district remain contested, limiting humanitarian access to much of the north of the governorate.

In October, psychosocial support was provided in Quneitra through a UNICEF run program targeting children and mothers.

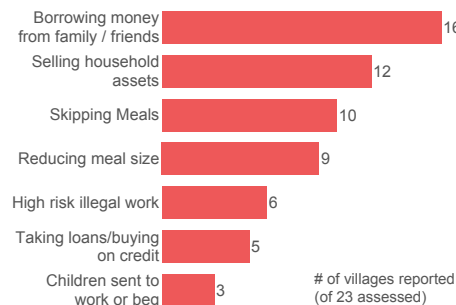
**Number of communities assessed: 23/39 villages, 4/4 sub-districts**



**Livelihoods**

In October, inhabitants of six villages assessed in Fiq, Khan Arnaba and Quneitra sub-districts appeared particularly vulnerable as high risk illegal work was a common strategy used to cope with a lack of income or resources. Children were commonly sent to work or beg in three villages assessed in Al Khashniyyeh and Quneitra sub-districts, and in one village assessed in Khan Arnaba sub-district, inhabitants commonly resorted to eating weeds, skipping meals and spending days without food.

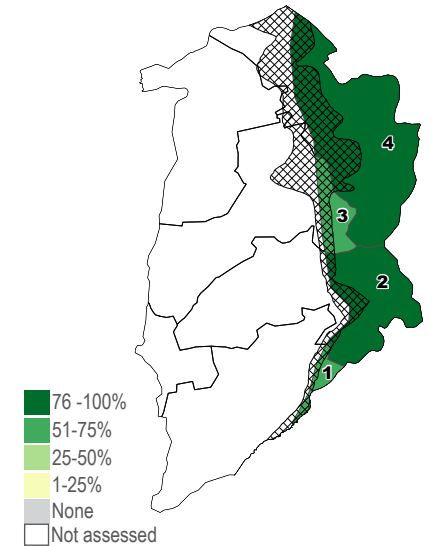
**Most common coping strategies [\*CL: 2.53/3]**



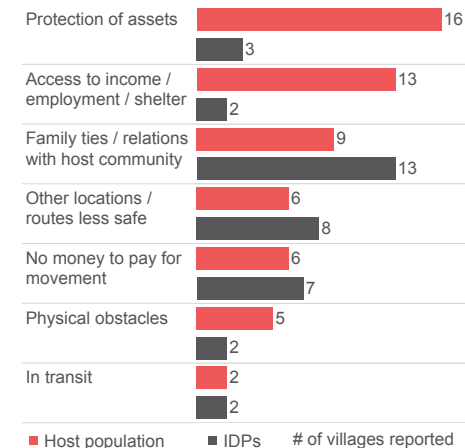
**Displacement**

Less than 25% of the pre-conflict population remained in three villages, and none remained in another, assessed in Khan Arnaba sub-district. Pre-conflict populations reportedly left due to the escalation of the conflict. Pre-conflict populations across the governorate commonly remained due to access to income, shelter and employment, and to protect assets. IDPs reportedly lived in at least fourteen villages assessed in Al Khashniyyeh, Khan Arnaba and Quneitra sub-districts. The largest numbers of new arrivals were reported in three villages in Khan Arnaba and Quneitra sub-districts this month. Financial constraints appeared to limit IDP movement, though it was also common to stay in locations in Quneitra governorate due to good relationships with host communities and family ties. In five villages assessed in Al Khashniyyeh, Khan Arnaba and Quneitra sub-districts Less than 25% of the population were female. Notably, in one village in Khan Arnaba, it was reported that no females remained.

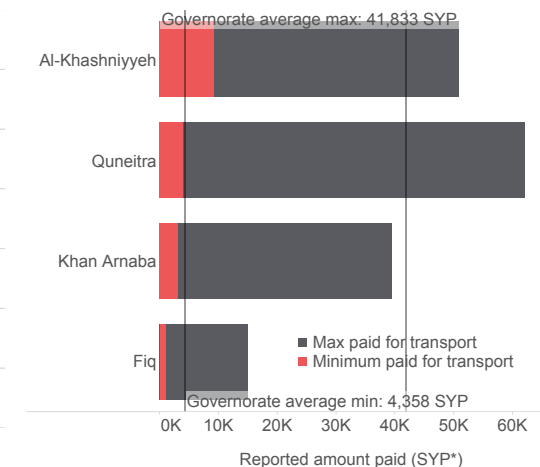
**Estimated % of original population remaining (excluding IDPs) [\*CL: 2.14/3]**



**Most common reasons for staying: IDPs vs host population [\*CL: 2.53/3]**



**Amounts paid for transportation to the border per sub-district [\*CL: 1.9/3]**





**WASH**

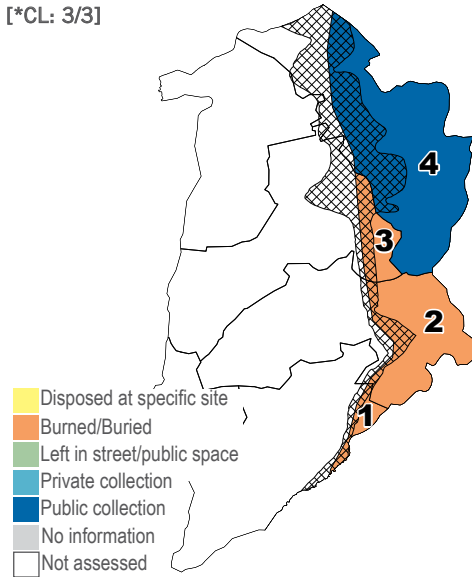
In October, the most common source of drinking water was reported to come from water trucks. There were problems with water in just one village assessed (in Quneitra sub-district), where people became sick from the water which is commonly sourced from an open well.

There was a reduction in safe water in four villages assessed in Al-Khashniyyeh, Khan Arnaba and Quneitra sub-districts. There were problems with latrines in nine villages assessed, with the most common problem being blockages of connections to the sewage network and a lack of water to flush.

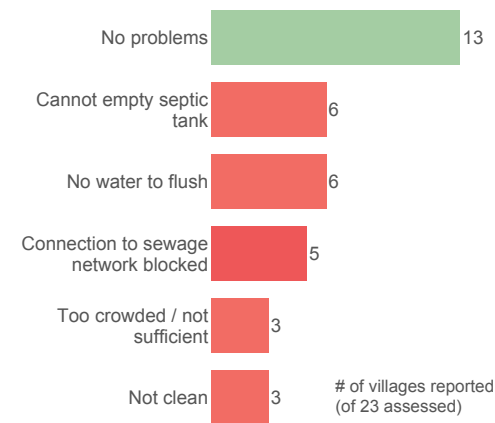
Garbage was commonly burned or buried in 11 villages across all sub-districts assessed.

**Most common form of garbage disposal**

[\*CL: 3/3]

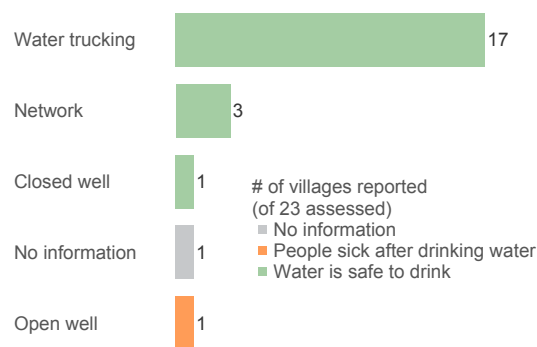


**Problems with latrines** [\*CL: 3/3]



**Most common water source and status**

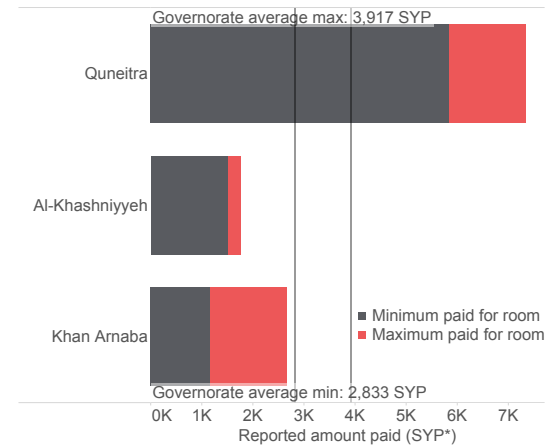
[\*CL: 3/3]



**Shelter**

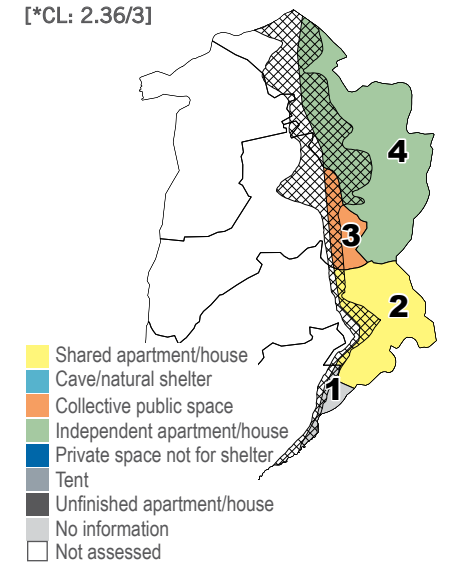
The average rent paid per room in Quneitra governorate was significantly lower than the average rent across the country (7,350 SYP), with rents significantly low in Al-Khashniyyeh and Khan Arnaba sub-district.

**Rent prices per sub-district** [\*CL: 2.59/3]



**Most common shelter lived in by IDPs**

[\*CL: 2.36/3]

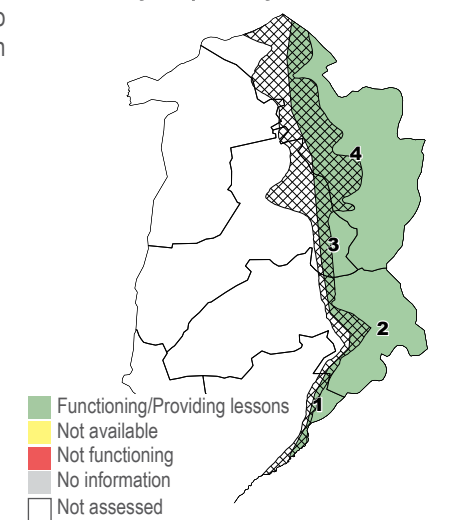


**Education**

Primary, secondary and high school services were reported functioning in eight of the 23 villages assessed. There were no functioning educational facilities in seven villages assessed in Al Khashniyyeh, Khan Arnaba and Quneitra sub-districts.

**Availability of primary schools** [\*CL: 3/3]

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

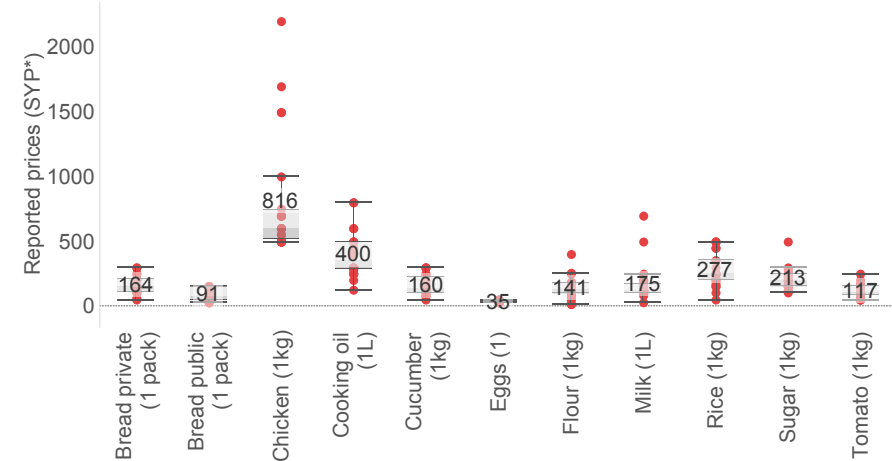




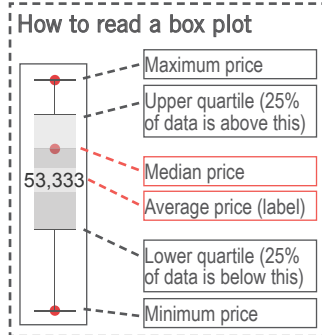
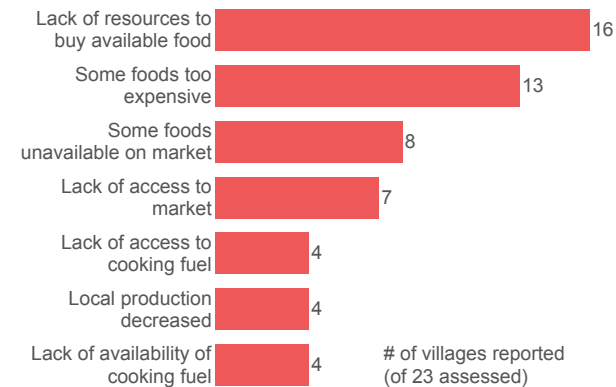
**Food Security**

Challenges to obtaining food appeared to be related to the purchasing power of inhabitants, as the most commonly reported challenges were a lack of resources to buy available foods and the cost of certain types of food. In villages assessed, prices of most food items were similar to average prices across the country, but own food production was reported in most villages.

**Prices of food items [\*CL: 2.43/3]**



**Challenges to accessing food [\*CL: 3/3]**



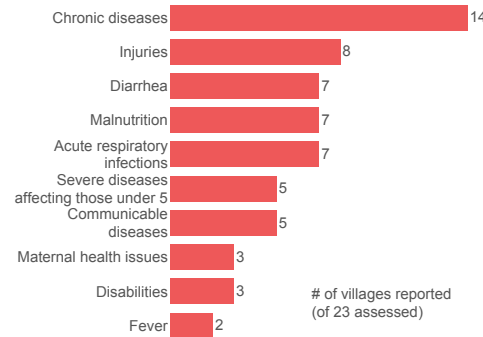
**Most common sources of obtaining food [\*CL: 3/3]**



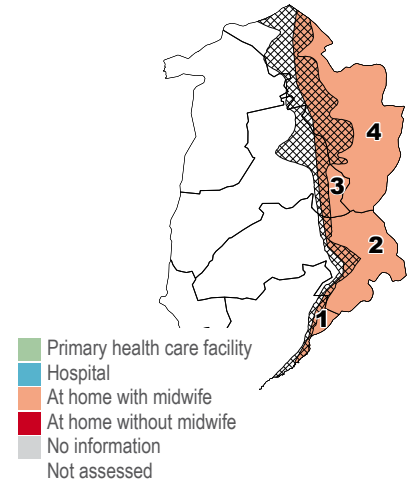
**Health**

Chronic diseases and the access to ongoing treatment was common in the majority of villages assessed in Quneitra governorate. All villages assessed indicated women commonly gave birth at home with midwife care except two villages in Al-Khashniyyeh and Khan Arnaba sub-districts.

**Reported health problems [\*CL: 2/3]**



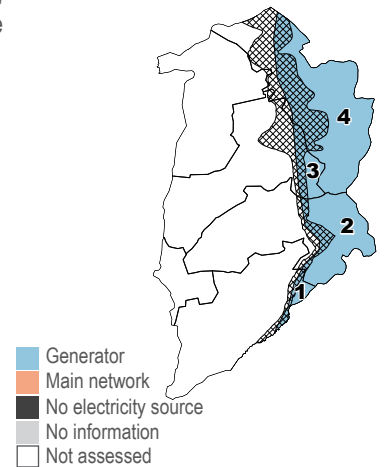
**Most common place for women to give birth [\*CL: 1.35/3]**



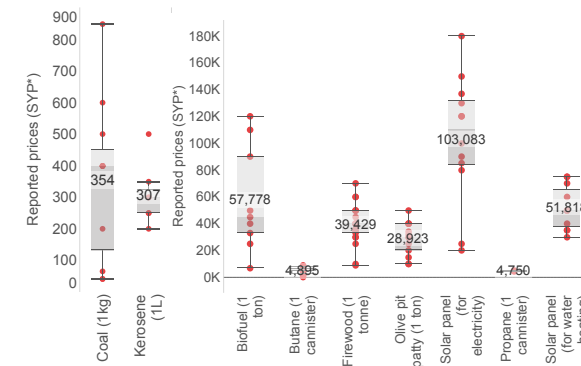
**NFIs**

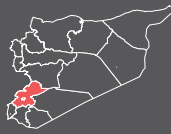
In October, olive pit patties and solar panels for electricity and water heating were available in approximately half of the villages assessed. Butane was available in all but two villages assessed, biofuel was available in nine villages and propane was available in only two villages assessed.

**Most common source of electricity [\*CL: 3/3]**



**Prices of fuel sources [\*CL:2.2/3]**



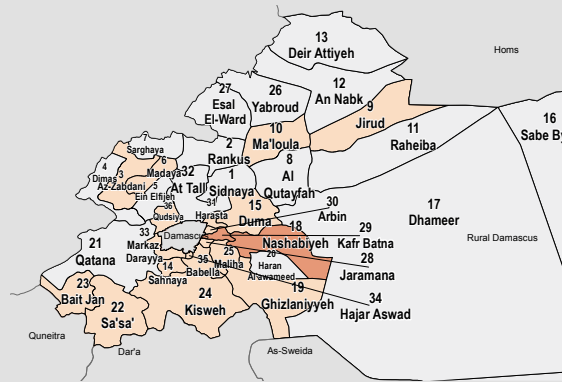


**Context**

Rural Damascus hosts more IDPs than any other governorate (1,269,202). Data shows that there are over 2.8 million people in need within Rural Damascus alone (OCHA).

Destruction of health facilities led to shortages of medical supplies and personnel. It is reported that there is one functioning health clinic remaining in Madaya to serve an estimated 30,000 people. In October, Rural Damascus reportedly received humanitarian assistance through the rehabilitation of public water infrastructures, providing access to drinking water and sanitation. Due to the insecurity, limited humanitarian access to the worst affected areas east of Damascus City (Nashabiyeh, Douma, Maliha sub-districts) and isolated populations in the west of the governorate remains an ongoing challenge.

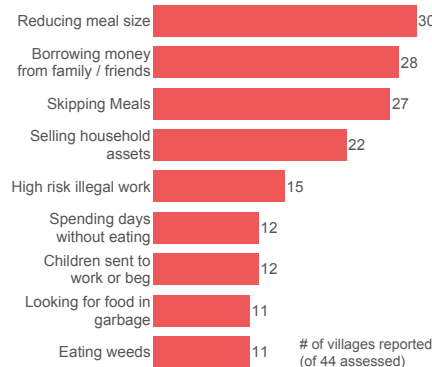
**Number of communities assessed:  
 44/232 villages, 20/36 sub-districts**



**Livelihoods**

High risk illegal work was commonly reported as a strategy to cope with a lack of resources or income in 15 villages assessed across Sahnaya, Sa'sa', Bait Jan, Az Zabdani, Jirud, Ghizlaniyyeh, Nashabiyeh, Kafr Batna, Maliha, Babella, Kisweh, Jaramana and Harasta sub-districts. Further, children were commonly sent to work or beg in 12 villages in Kisweh, Sa'sa', Bait Jan, Madaya, Jirud, Ghizlaniyyeh, Kafr Batna, Jaramana and Harasta sub-districts. Food related coping mechanisms were very common across the governorate, and 25% of assessed villages resorted to eating weeds and/or looking for food in the garbage.

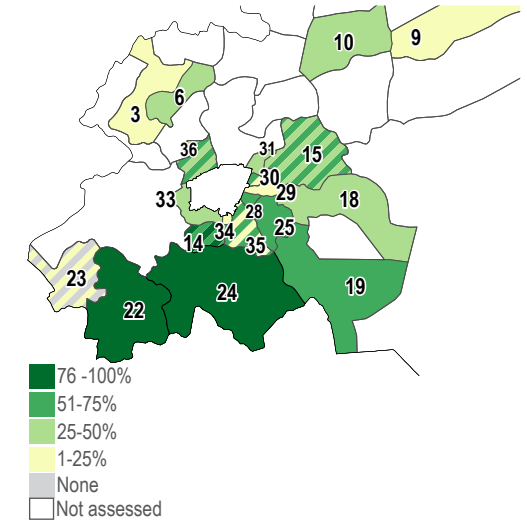
**Most common coping strategies [\*CL: 2.57/3]**



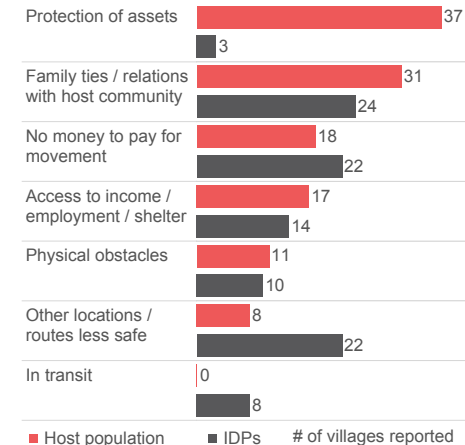
**Displacement**

Less than 25% of the pre-conflict population remained in 11 villages across the governorate, and none of the pre-conflict population remained in two villages in Bait Jan and Nashabiyeh sub-districts. It was reported that pre-conflict populations left due to the escalation of the conflict, the opening of borders and the loss of assets. Pre-conflict populations across the governorate commonly remained for family ties as well as for the protection of assets. IDPs lived in at least 31 villages assessed, and there were large numbers of arrivals moving northeast this month. The perception that other locations and routes were less safe appeared to limit IDP movement, and it was also common for IDPs to stay in locations in Rural Damascus due to good relationships with the host community and family ties. In 11 villages assessed, Less than 25% of the population were female, and none of the population were in one village assessed in Maliha sub-district.

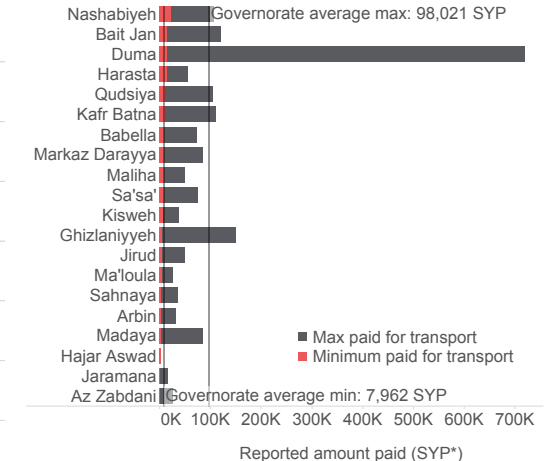
**Estimated % of original population remaining (excluding IDPs) [\*CL: 2.14/3]**

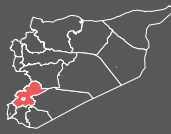


**Most common reasons for staying: IDPs vs host population [\*CL: 2.38/3]**



**Amounts paid for transportation to the border per sub-district [\*CL: 2.18/3]**





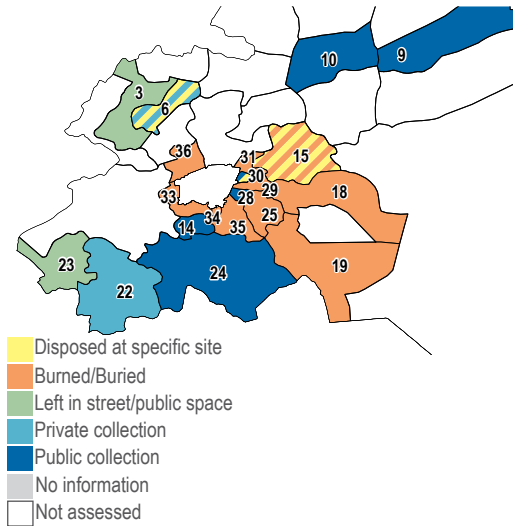
### WASH

In October, the most common source of drinking water varied across Rural Damascus governorate. There were problems with water in six villages assessed; water from open wells made people sick in two villages in Kafr Batna and Mahila sub-districts, as did water from trucks in one village in Babella. Water smelt or tasted bad in three villages in Arbin, Markaz Darayya and Hajar Aswad sub-districts.

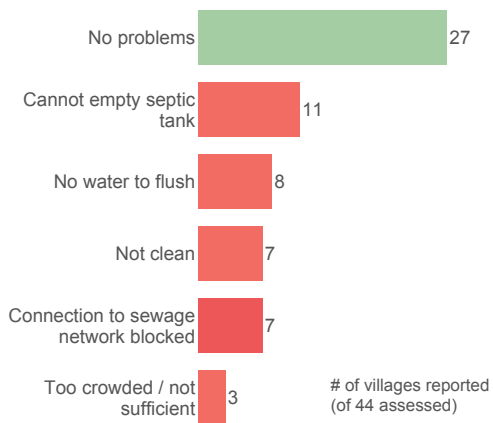
There was a reduction in safe water in 11 villages located across the governorate. There were problems with latrines reported in 17 villages assessed, with the most common problem across the governorate being an inability to empty septic tanks which was experienced in 11 villages in Az Zabdani, Duma, Rural Damascus and Darayya sub-districts.

Garbage was commonly buried or burned in 19 villages across the governorate.

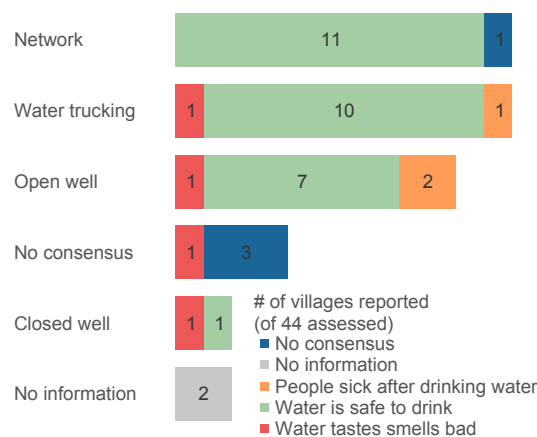
### Most common form of garbage disposal [\*CL: 3/3]



### Problems with latrines [\*CL: 3/3]



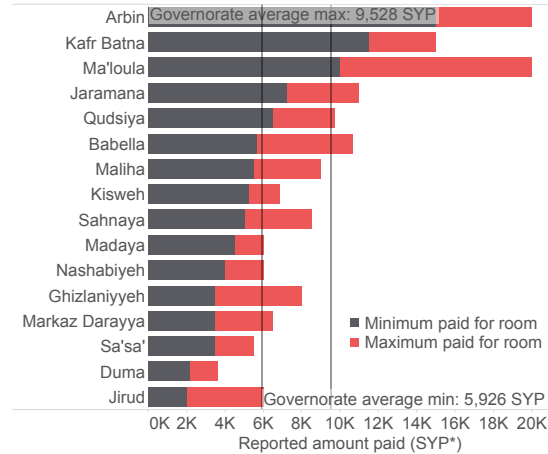
### Most common water source and status [\*CL: 3/3]



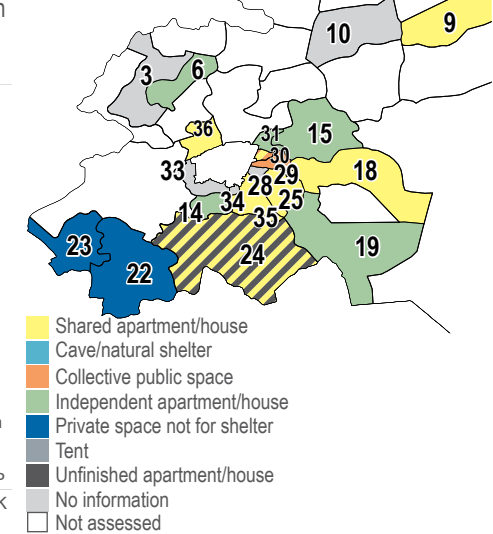
### Shelter

The average rent paid per room varied across sub-districts, with rents in Arbin, Kafr Batna and Ma'loula sub-districts significantly higher than the average rent across the country and rents in Sa'sa', Duma and Jurid sub-districts significantly lower.

### Rent prices per sub-district [\*CL: 2.41/3]



### Most common shelter lived in by IDPs [\*CL: 2.22/3]



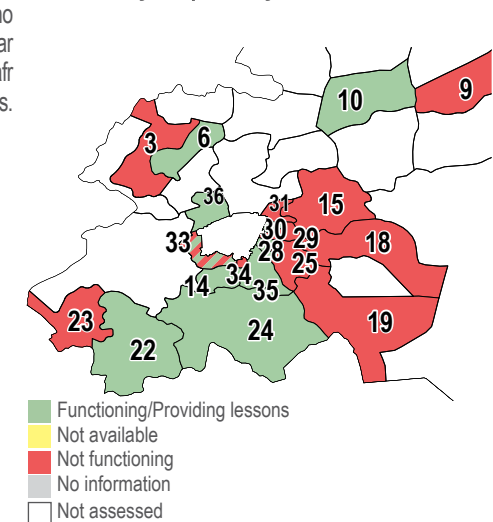
### Education

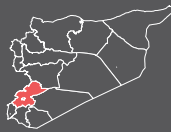
The most common barriers to accessing education were the destruction of facilities and the safety of routes. There were no functioning educational facilities in 19 villages assessed in Hajar Aswad, Bait Jan, Az Zabdani, Jurid, Ghizlaniyyeh, Nashabiyeh, Kafr Batna, Maliha, Babella, Duma, Harasta, Markaz Darayya sub-districts.

### Most common reasons for children not attending school [\*CL: 2.14/3]



### Availability of primary schools [\*CL: 3/3]

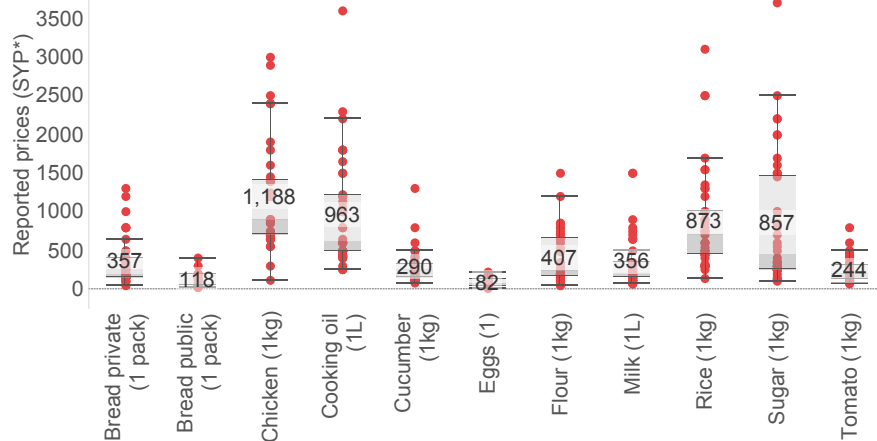




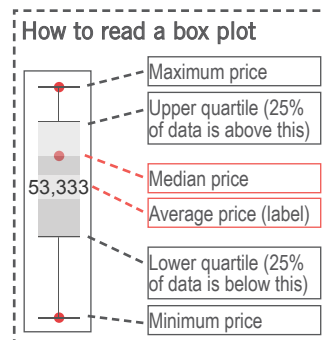
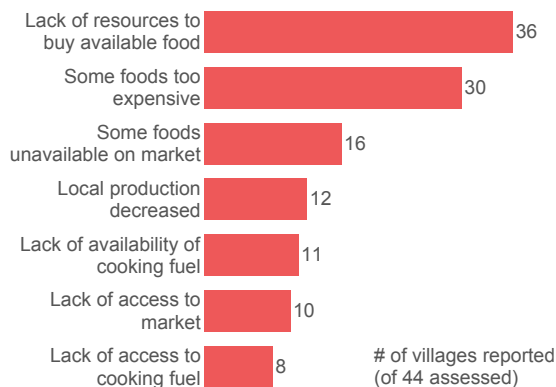
### Food Security

In villages assessed, prices of most food items were significantly higher than average prices across the country, particularly in Ghizlianiyyeh sub-district. Challenges to obtaining food appeared to be related to purchasing power of inhabitants, as the most commonly reported challenges were the cost of certain types of food and a lack of resources to buy available foods.

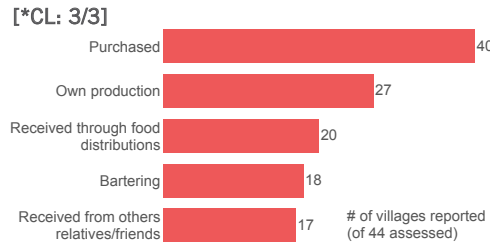
#### Prices of food items [\*CL: 2.18/3]



#### Challenges to accessing food [\*CL: 3/3]



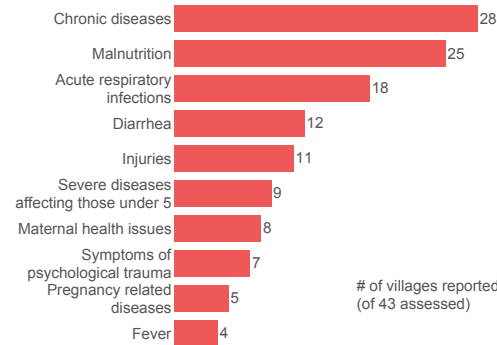
#### Most common sources of obtaining food [\*CL: 3/3]



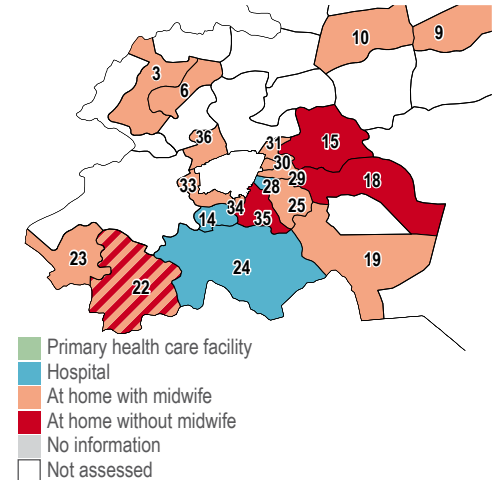
### Health

Chronic diseases and access to adequate treatment was prevalent across nearly all sub-districts assessed in Rural Damascus governorate. Malnutrition was reported in seven of the eight villages reporting maternal health issues.

#### Reported health problems [\*CL: 2/3]



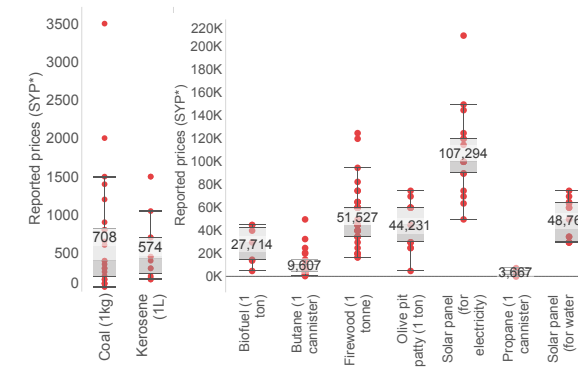
#### Most common place for women to give birth [\*CL: 1.36/3]



### NFIs

In October, solar panels for electricity were available in 19 villages; biofuel was available in 11 villages; olive pit patties and solar panels for heating water were available in 13 villages and propane was available in three villages assessed. The most common strategies reported for coping with a lack of fuel were burning furniture not in use and cutting down trees.

#### Prices of fuel sources [\*CL: 2.17 /3]



#### Most common source of electricity [\*CL: 3/3]

