

Introduction

The Humanitarian Situation Overview in Syria (HSOS) project is a monthly data collection exercise which aims to gather multi-sector information about needs and the humanitarian situation inside Syria. The factsheets present information gathered in January 2017 referring to the situation in December 2016.

Covering 10 governorates in Syria, with the exception of As Sweida, Deir ez Zor, Lattakia and Tartous, these factsheets present selected indicators for the WASH, health, displacement, shelter, NFIs, livelihoods, food security and education sectors. The factsheets do not cover the entire range of indicators gathered in the HSOS questionnaire, but aim to give an overview of the situation in the governorate. This month, insufficient data was collected in Ar Raqqa governorate to enable governorate level aggregation.

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

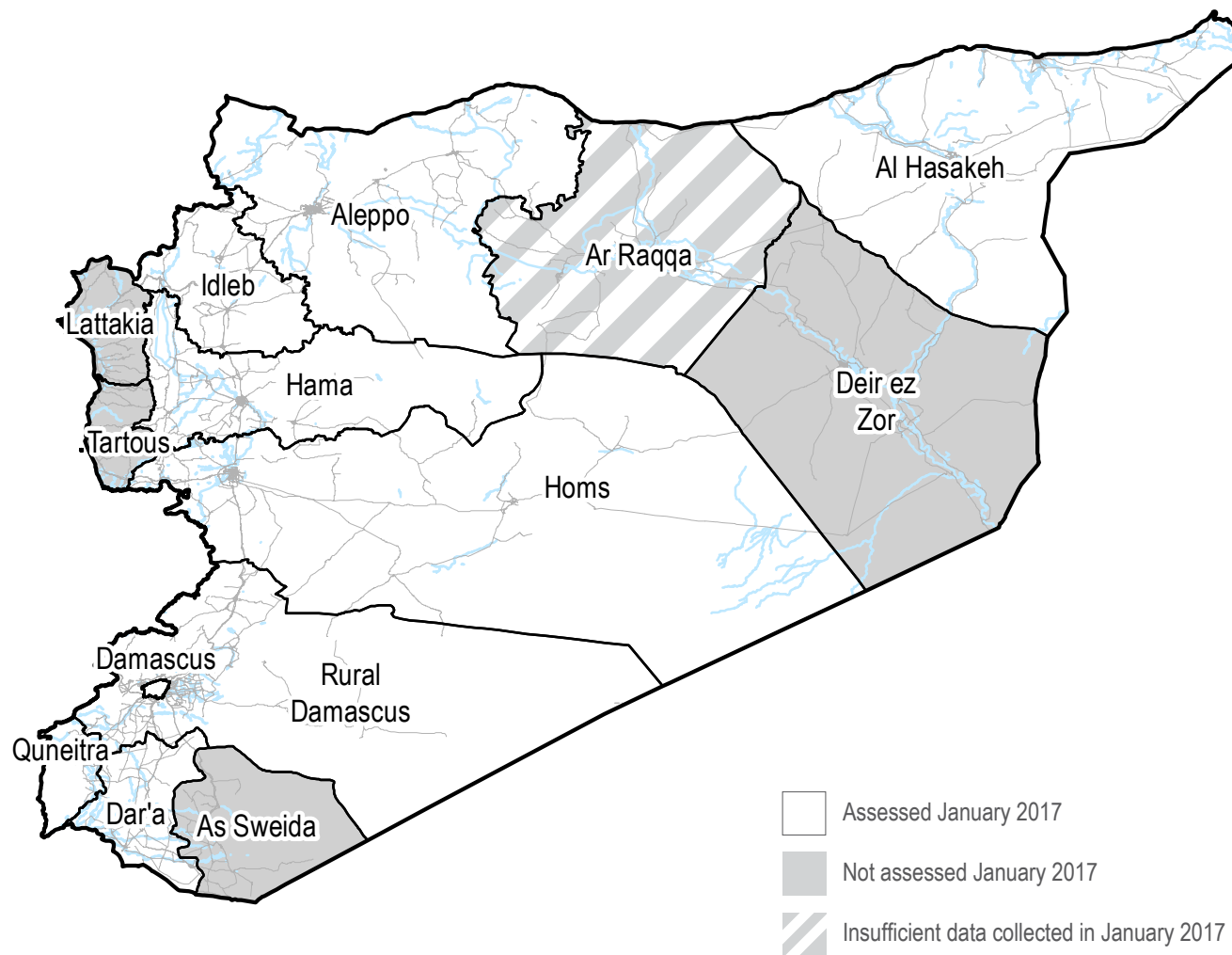
Methodology and limitations

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

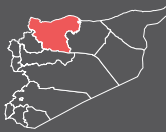
In January, information was collected from Key Informants in 463 communities across Syria. For each question asked, confidence levels are assigned based on the Key Informant's area of expertise and knowledge of the sector-specific situation.

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

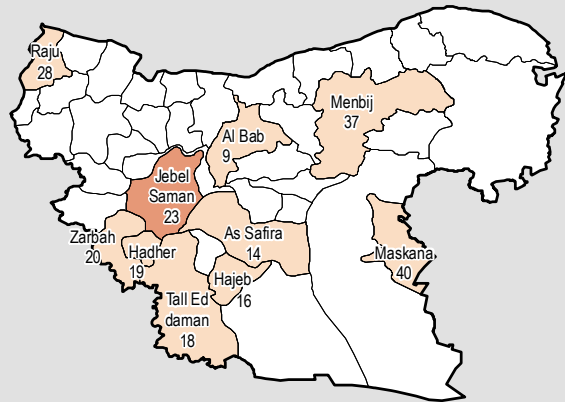
Coverage



PDF: [click on governorate name to jump to factsheet](#)



Coverage map

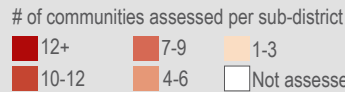


Context

Aleppo governorate currently hosts the second largest number of internally displaced persons within Syria (1,002,023) and the second largest number of people in need of assistance (2,193,101). The northern and eastern areas of the governorate remain hard to reach for humanitarian actors.¹

Coverage

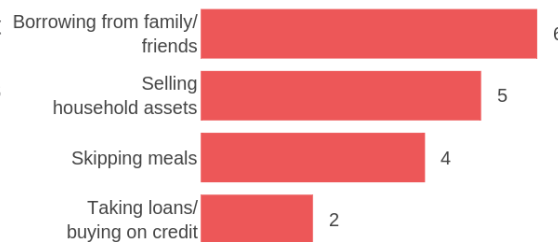
Communities assessed: 15/1255
Sub-districts assessed: 10/40



Livelihoods

In December, borrowing money from family and friends was reportedly the most common strategy to cope with a lack of resources. Extreme food-based strategies such as spending days without eating and eating food waste were reported in several communities, including Al Waha, As Safira sub-district, and Al Feid and Esan, Jebel Saman sub-district.

Most common coping strategies [CL²: 2.8/3]

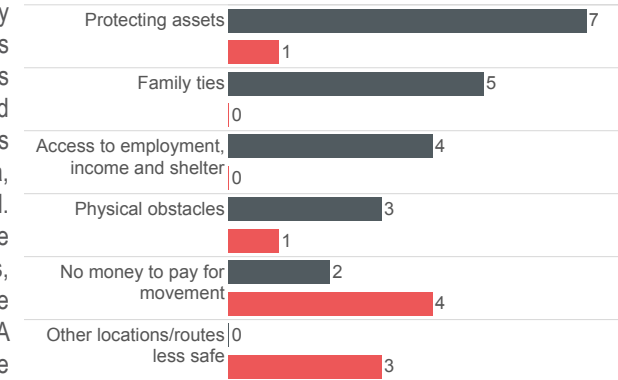


of communities reported

Displacement

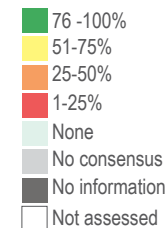
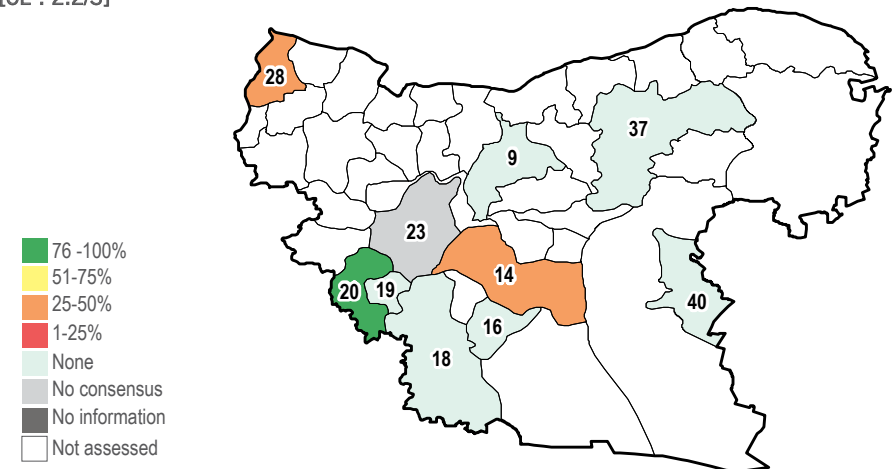
No pre-conflict populations remained in seven of the communities assessed³, while it was reported that more than half of the pre-conflict population remained in only four communities. Pre-conflict populations predominantly remained in their communities of origin in order to protect their assets and because of family ties. Physical constraints to movement were reported in Al Waha, Sheikh Maqsoud (Aleppo) and Al Feid. Where information was available, IDPs were reportedly present in four communities, and new arrivals during December were reported in Sheikh Maqsoud (Aleppo). A lack of money to pay for travel and the perception that other locations or routes would be less safe were the most commonly reported reasons for IDPs to remain in the communities assessed.

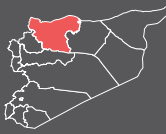
Most common reasons for staying: IDPs vs host population [CL²: 2.4/3]



■ Host population ■ IDPs # of communities reported

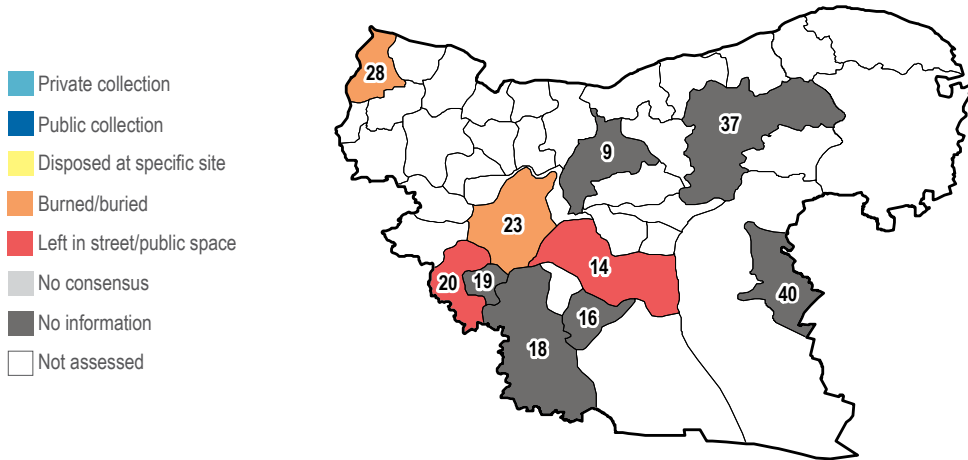
Most commonly reported % of original population remaining per sub-district (excluding IDPs) [CL²: 2.2/3]





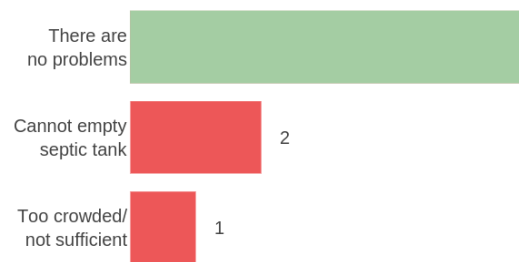
WASH

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

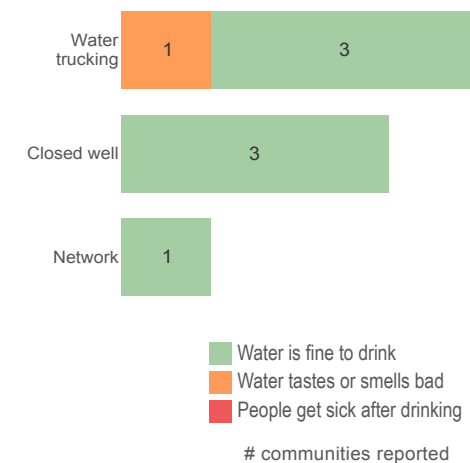


In December, water trucking was reportedly the main source of drinking water in the communities assessed, followed by closed wells. People mostly reported that they perceived water as fine to drink, while water reportedly tasted or smelled bad in Al Waha, As Safira sub-district, where a decrease in the availability of safe water was also reported this month. Issues with latrines were reported in Al Waha and Sheikh Maqsoud (Aleppo).

Problems with latrines [CL¹: 3/3]

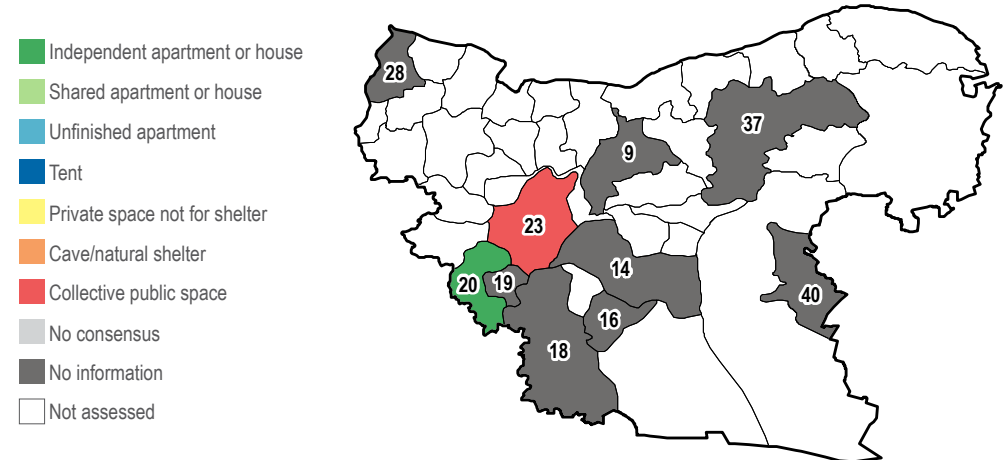


Most common drinking water source and status [CL¹: 3/3]



Shelter

Most common shelter lived in by IDPs [CL¹: 2.9/3]

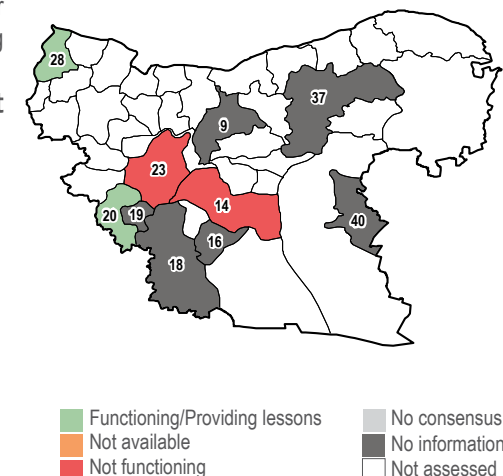
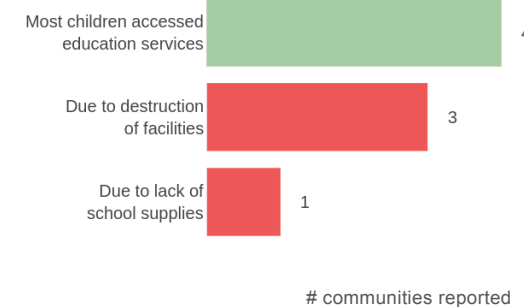


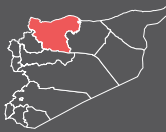
The average reported rent price² in the governorate (9333 SYP) was higher than the average rent paid across the country (7032 SYP). The lowest rent prices per room were reported in Abad (3000 SYP), the highest in Sheikh Maqsoud (Aleppo) (20000 SYP).

Education

Due to destruction of facilities, no primary education services were reportedly available in Al Feid, Al Waha and Esan. Lack of school supplies was another commonly reported barrier to children accessing education.

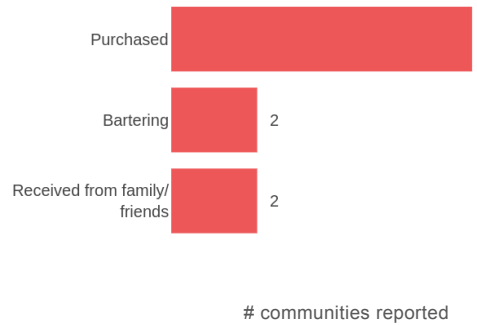
Most common reasons why children did not attend school [CL¹: 2.8/3]



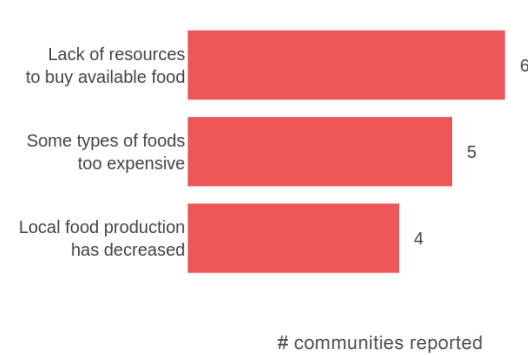


Food Security

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

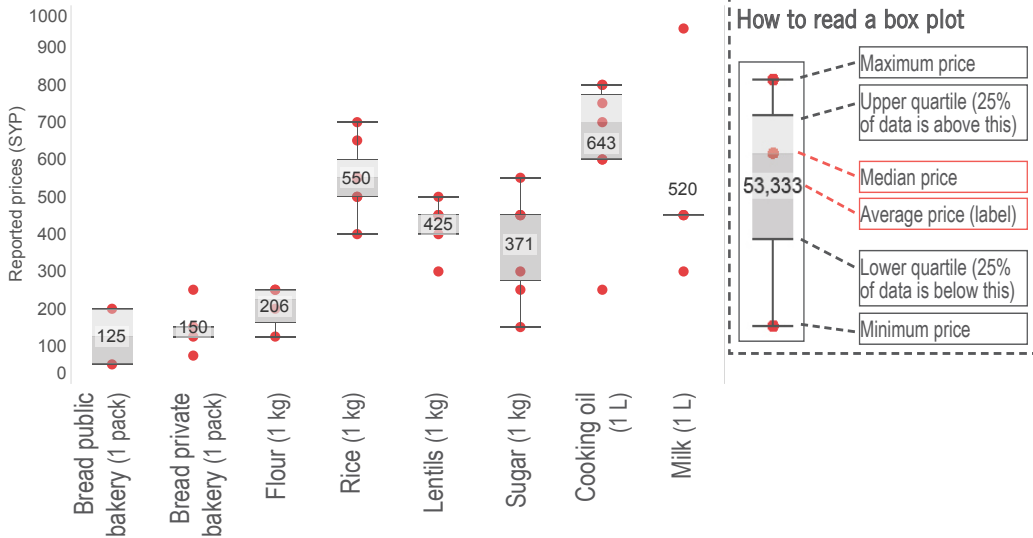


Challenges to accessing food [CL¹: 3/3]



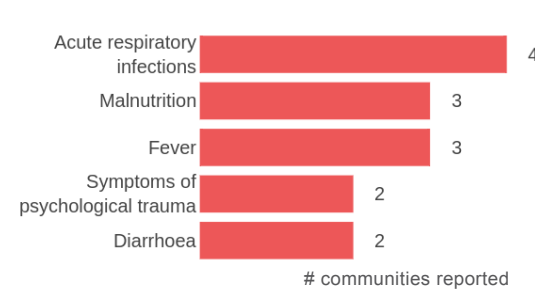
As was the case in previous months, in December, most communities reported being able to purchase food. Food distributions were also reported in Sheikh Maqsoud (Aleppo) and Kusniya. All communities reported barriers to accessing food, with the most commonly reported challenges being a lack of sufficient resources to buy available food and the high market prices of some items.

Prices of food items² [CL¹: 2.5/3]

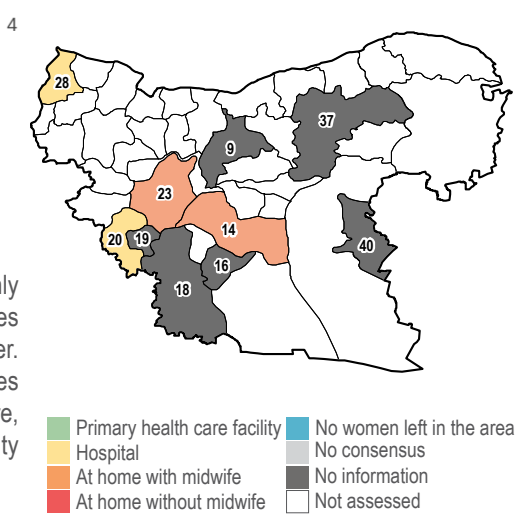


Health

Reported health problems [CL¹: 2/3]



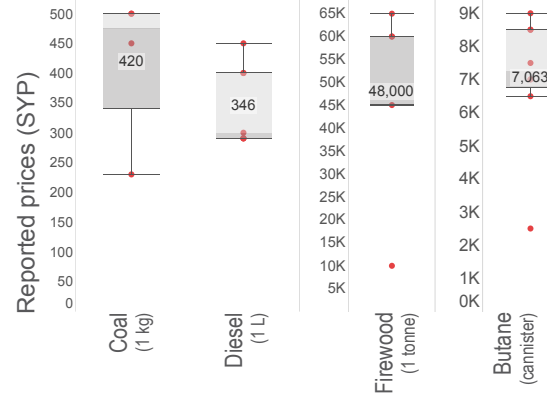
Most common place for women to give birth [CL¹: 2/3]



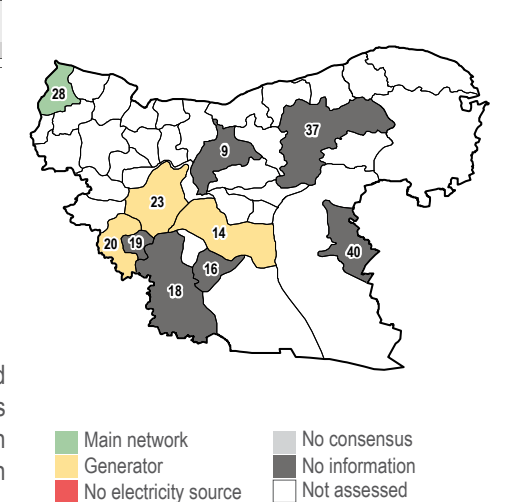
Acute respiratory diseases were the most commonly reported health concern among the communities assessed, followed closely by malnutrition and fever. Where information was available, all communities reported difficulties in accessing health care, particularly due to unavailability of facilities, security concerns and high cost of travel.

NFIs

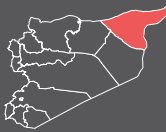
Prices of fuel sources² [CL¹: 2/3]



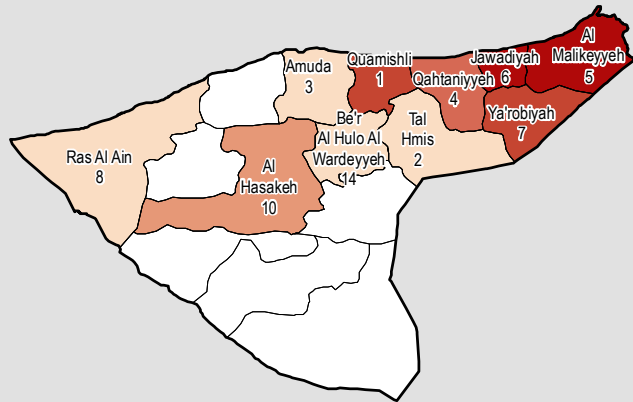
Most common source of electricity [CL¹: 3/3]



A majority of communities reported that generators provided their main source of electricity, as was the case in previous months. No electricity source was reportedly available in Kusniya, in Raju sub-district. All communities except Koran Afrin reported experiencing fuel shortages.



Coverage map

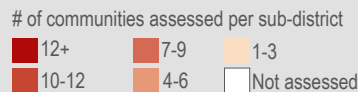


Context

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

Coverage

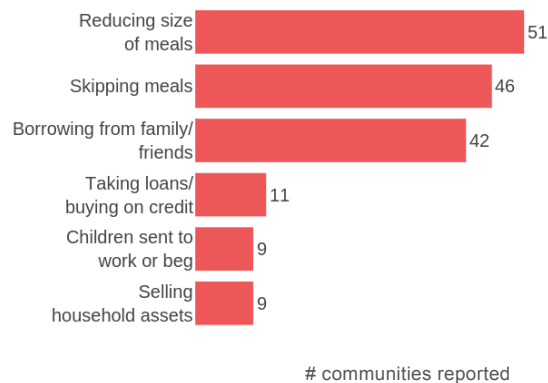
Communities assessed: 85/745
Sub-districts assessed: 10/16



Livelihoods

In December, as was the case in previous months, coping strategies for lack of resources commonly included skipping meals or reducing their size, as well as borrowing money from family and friends. Extreme food-based strategies were reported in a wider number of communities compared to November, with populations resorting to eating non-food plants or eating food waste in Lower New Siha, Sleiman Sari, Jawadiyah, Kaf Alaswad, Mzeireb, Hamu, Western Sabe Skur, Khweiteh Yarubiyeh, Alyana, Upper Kherbet Elbir, Ein Elkhadra and Mjerinat Mahal. Most of these communities are located in Ya'robiyah and Al Malikeyyeh sub-districts.

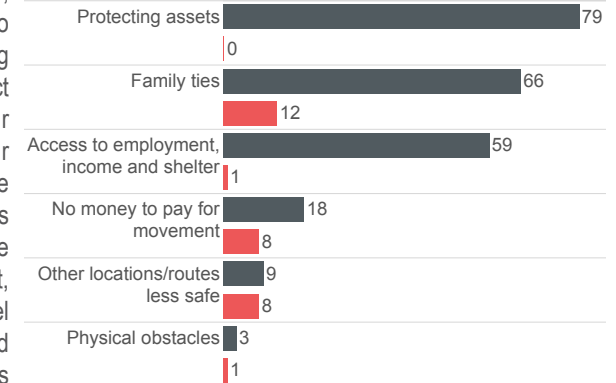
Most common coping strategies [CL²: 2.6/3]



Displacement

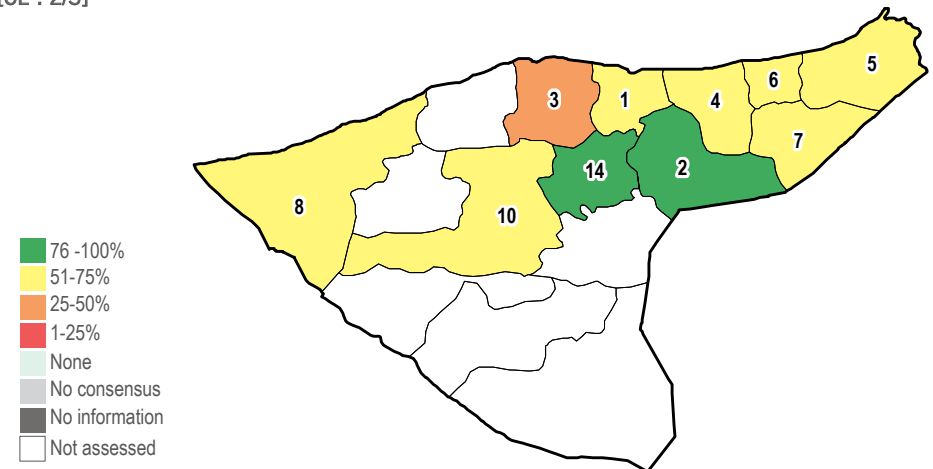
More than half of the pre-conflict population remained in 75% of the communities assessed. Three communities, Hassaniyeh, Mathluthet Hamzeh and Hamra, also reported that 76% to 100% of the remaining population were women. Pre-conflict populations overwhelmingly stayed in their communities of origin in order to protect their assets and due to family ties, as was the case in previous months. Physical obstacles to movement were reported in three communities. Where IDPs were present, family ties, a lack of money to pay for travel and the perception that other locations would be less safe were common reported reasons for remaining in their host communities. New IDP arrivals during December were reported in three of the communities assessed.

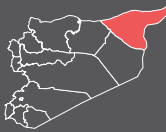
Most common reasons for staying: IDPs vs host population [CL²: 2.1/3]



■ Host population ■ IDPs # of communities reported

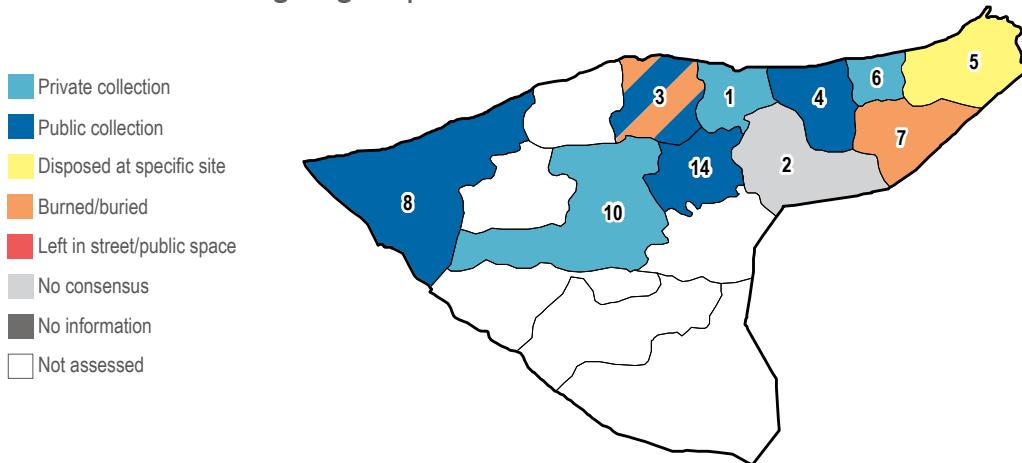
Most commonly reported % of original population remaining per sub-district (excluding IDPs) [CL²: 2/3]





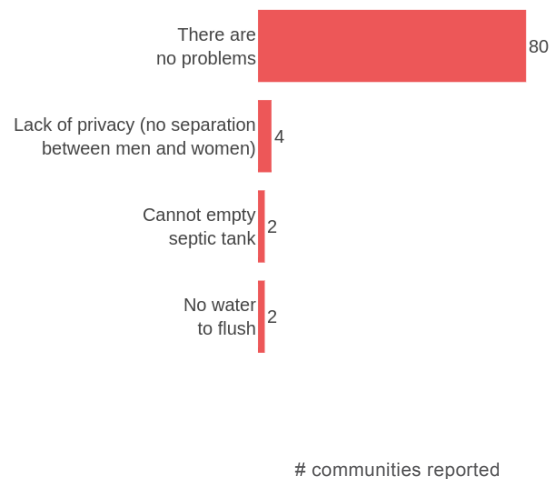
WASH

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

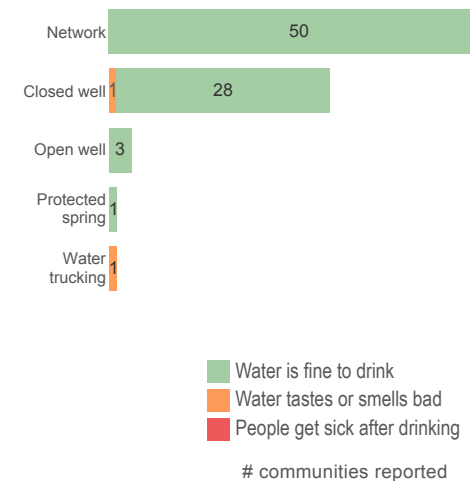


In December, the most common source of drinking water across the governorate was the water network, reported in 50 of the communities assessed, with closed wells as the second most common source. Water was fine to drink in a majority of communities assessed, with the exception of Sharm El Sheikh and Salhiyeh, where water reportedly tasted or smelled bad. An overwhelming majority of communities reported there were no problems with latrines.

Problems with latrines [CL¹: 3/3]

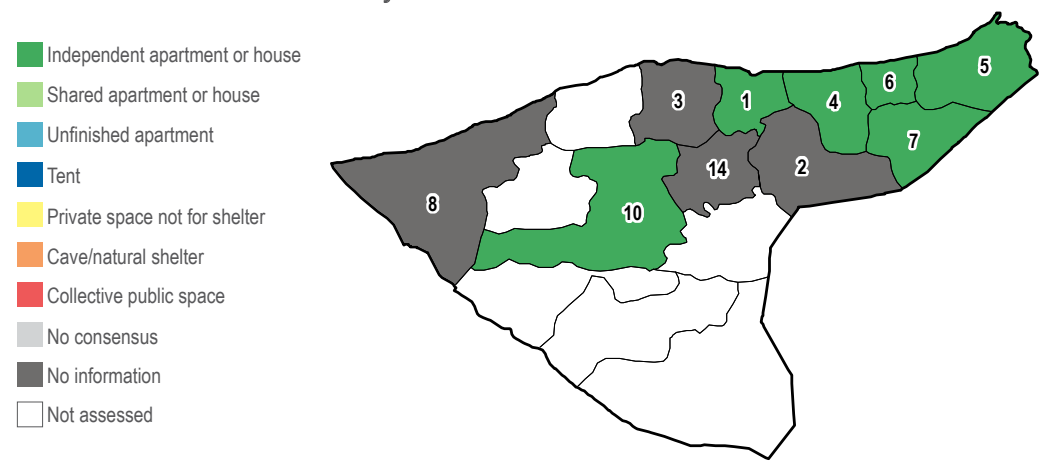


Most common drinking water source and status [CL¹: 2.6/3]



Shelter

Most common shelter lived in by IDPs [CL¹: 2.6/3]



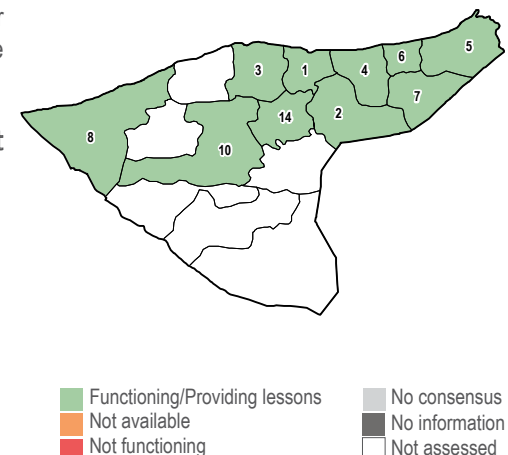
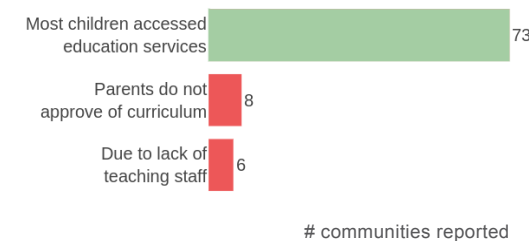
The average reported rent price² in the governorate (10194 SYP) was higher than the average rent paid across the country (7032 SYP). The lowest rent prices per room were reported in Middle Sehrij (1500 SYP), the highest in Hay Kornish (20000 SYP).

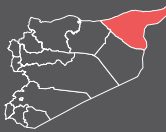
Education

Availability of primary schools [CL¹: 2.9/3]

Salhiyeh, while most children reportedly accessed education in 73 out of 85 communities assessed. Common barriers to accessing education in other communities included parents not approving of the curriculum and a lack of teaching staff.

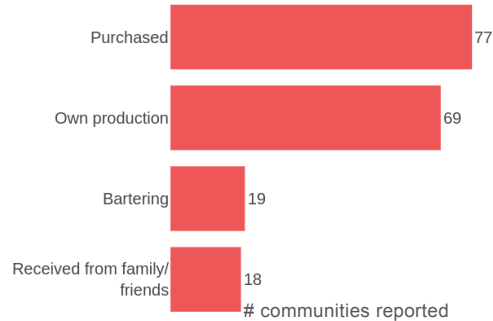
Most common reasons why children did not attend school [CL¹: 2.6/3]



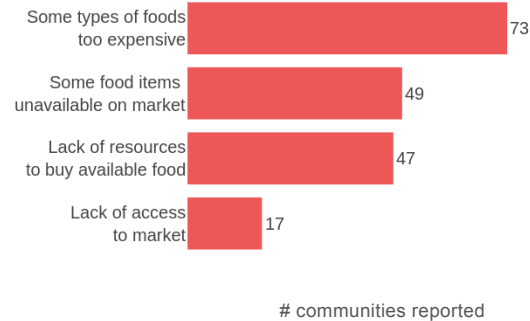


Food Security

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

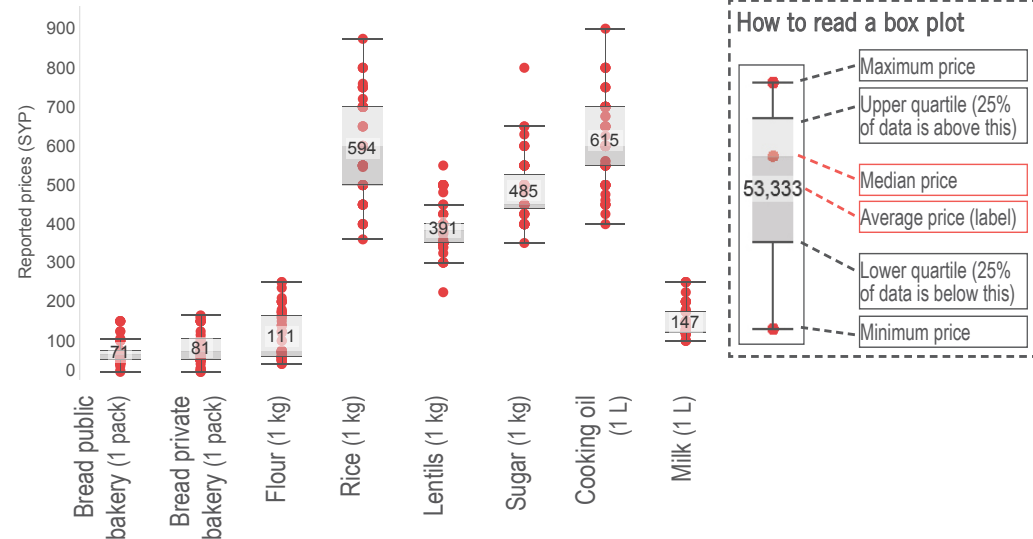


Challenges to accessing food [CL¹: 2.9/3]



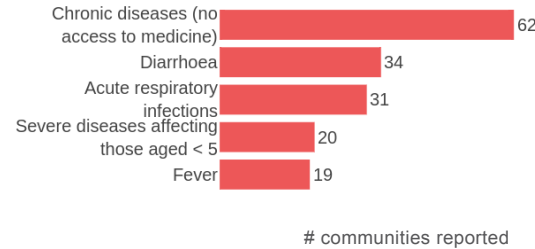
As was the case in November, more than half of the assessed communities reported purchasing and production as the most common means to procure food. The most common barriers to accessing food on markets were the high prices and the lack of availability on markets of some food items, as well as a lack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

Prices of food items² [CL¹: 2.1/3]

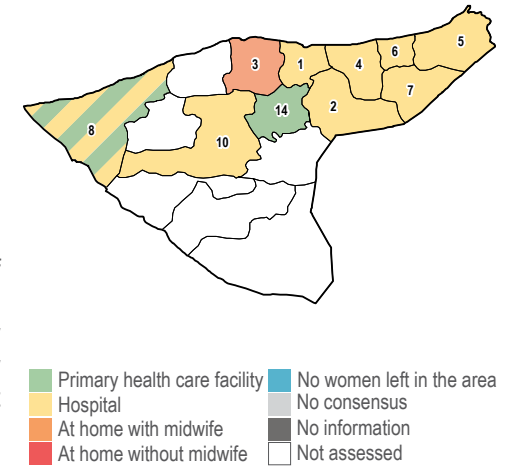


Health

Reported health problems [CL¹: 2/3]



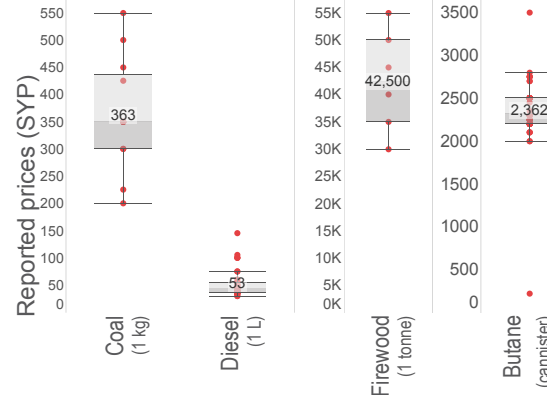
Most common place for women to give birth [CL¹: 2.2/3]



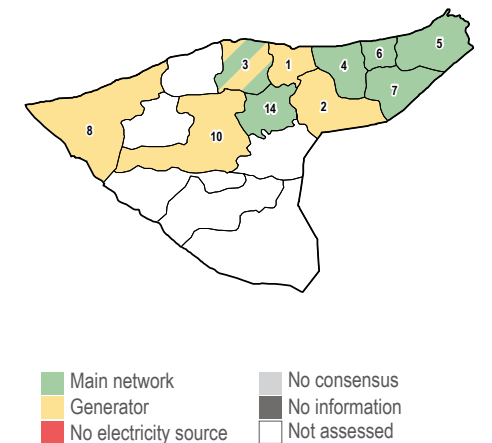
Chronic diseases and lack of access to medicine were reportedly common concerns across the majority of communities assessed this month, as was the case in November, followed by diarrhoea and acute respiratory infections. No health facilities were reportedly available in a majority of communities and high cost of transportation was another predominant barrier to accessing available services.

NFIs

Prices of fuel sources² [CL¹: 2.1/3]



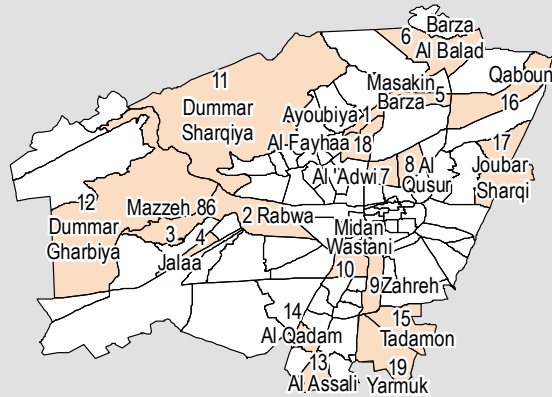
Most common source of electricity [CL¹: 3/3]



In December, more than half of the communities assessed reported relying on the main network as their primary source of electricity. Fuel shortages were reported in thirteen communities, mostly located in Jawadiyah and Al Malikeyyeh sub-districts.



Coverage map

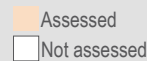


Context

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

Coverage

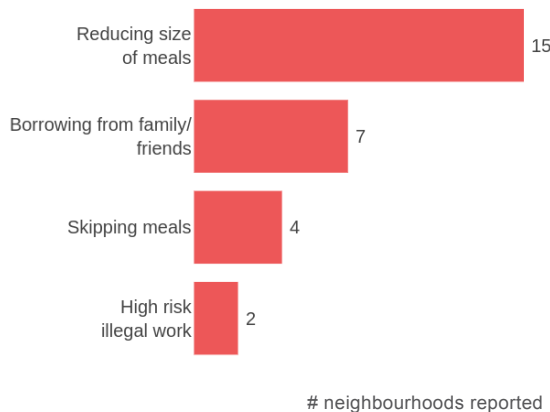
Neighbourhoods assessed: 19/97



Livelihoods

As was the case in November, the most common reported strategy to cope with a lack of income was reducing the size of meals followed by borrowing money from family and friends. Extreme food-based strategies were not reported in any of the neighbourhoods assessed, while high risk or illegal work was reported in Yarmuk and Jober neighbourhoods.

Most common coping strategies [CL²: 2.6/3]



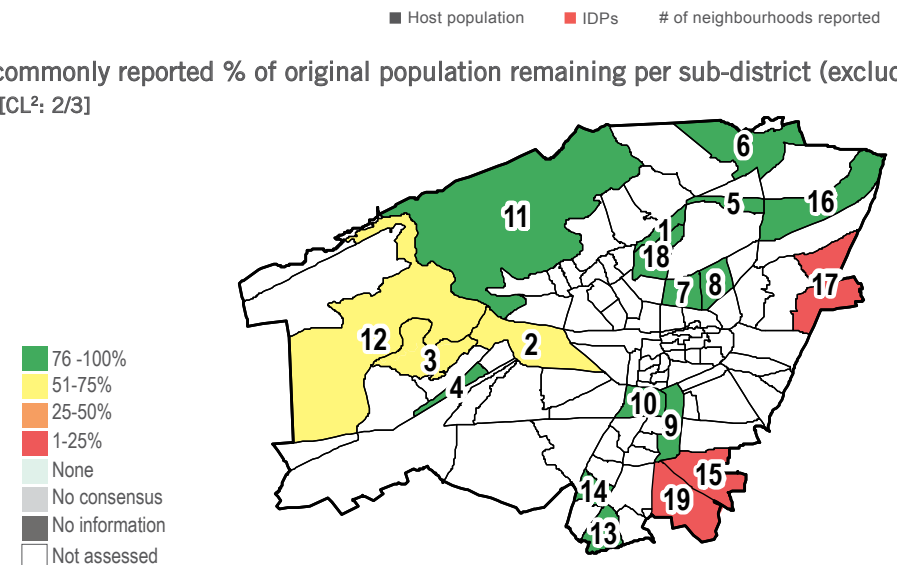
Displacement

In most neighbourhoods, it was reported that more than half of the pre-conflict population remained. The most common reasons to stay were reportedly protection of assets, access to employment, income and shelter, and a lack of money to pay for travel, as was the case in November. IDPs were present in all but two neighbourhoods, while new arrivals were reported only in Rabwa during December. Access to employment, income and shelter, as well as a lack of money to pay for transportation were the most commonly reported reasons for IDPs to remain in their host communities.

Most common reasons for staying: IDPs vs host population [CL²: 2.6/3]



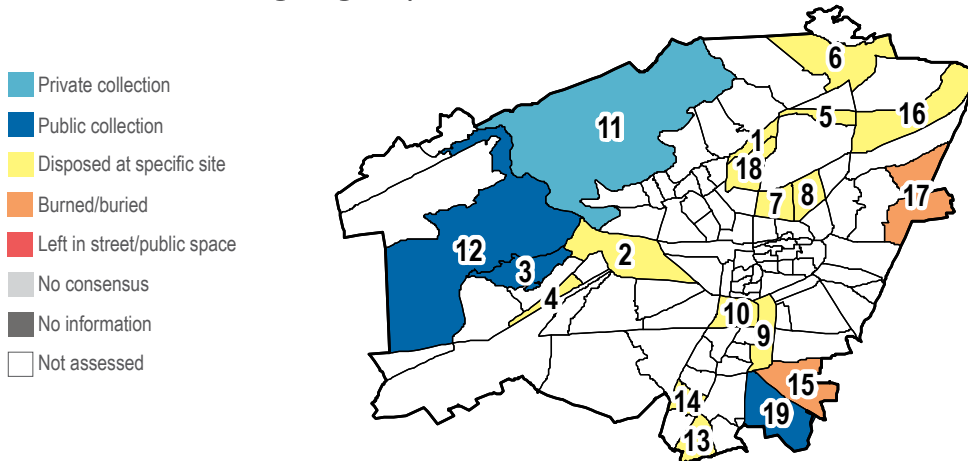
Most commonly reported % of original population remaining per sub-district (excluding IDPs) [CL²: 2/3]





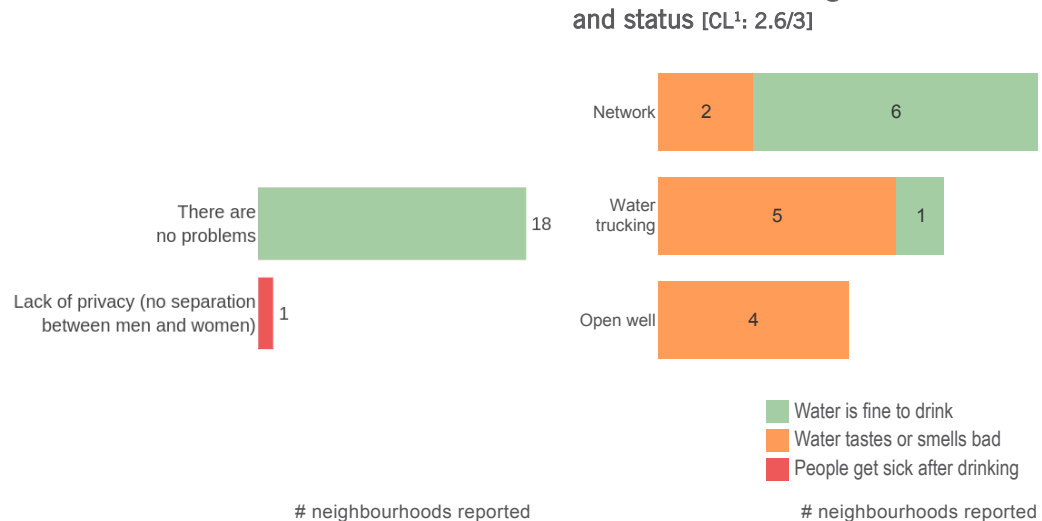
WASH

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



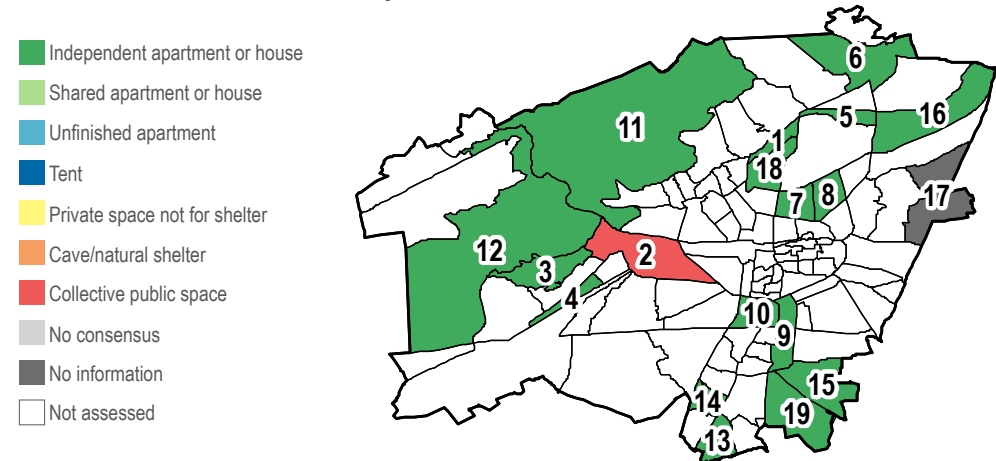
Most neighbourhoods reportedly relied on the network as their main drinking water source and in a majority of communities water reportedly tasted or smelled bad. This marked a significant worsening of the situation compared to November, and was related to the Wadi Burda crisis and the damage incurred by the pumping station supplying water to Damascus. Problems with latrines were only reported in Dummar Sharqiya.

Problems with latrines [CL¹: 3/3]



Shelter

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

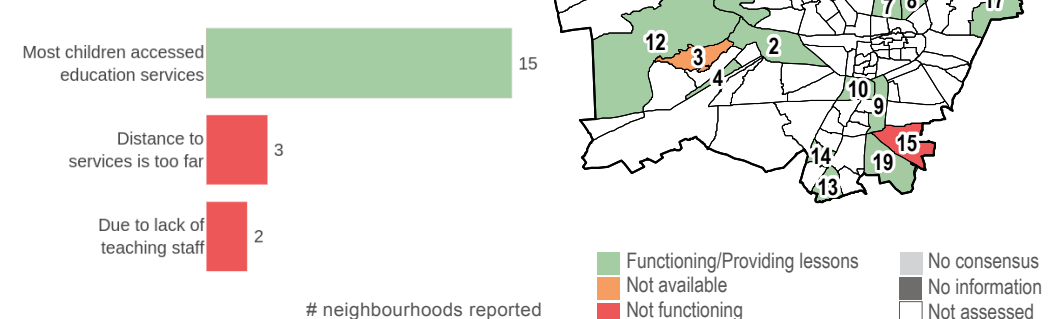


The average reported rent price² in the governorate (8025 SYP) was higher than the average rent paid across the country (7032 SYP). The lowest rent prices per room were reported in Al Assali (5000 SYP), the highest in Rabwa (70000 SYP).

Education

Functioning primary education facilities were reportedly available in all neighbourhoods except Tadamon and Mazzeh 86. The main reported barrier to children accessing education was the long travel distance to facilities.

Most common reasons why children did not attend school [CL¹: 2.3/3]





Humanitarian Situation Overview in Syria (HSOS) Damascus Governorate

January 2017

Food Security

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

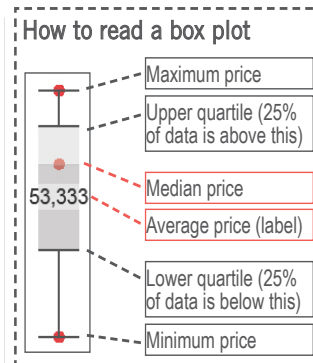
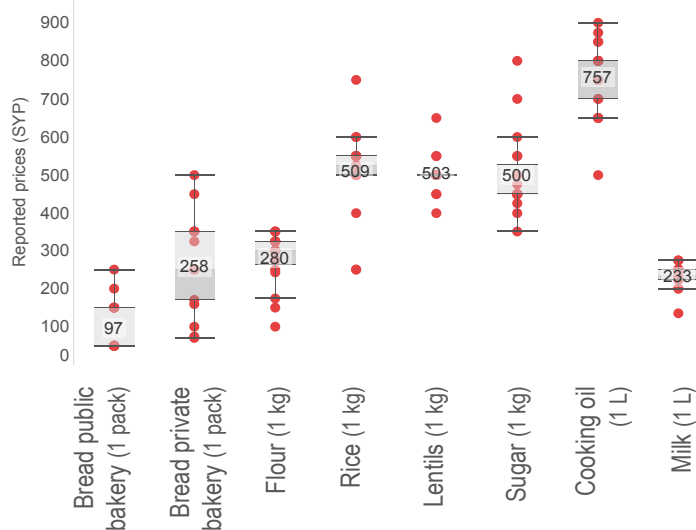


Challenges to accessing food [CL¹: 3/3]



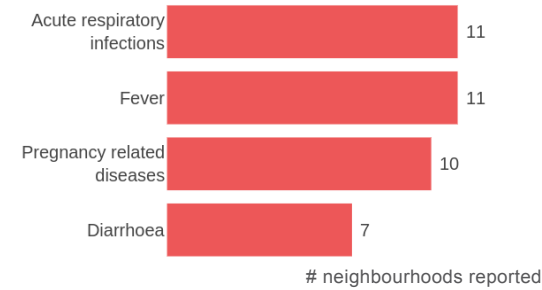
In a majority of neighbourhoods it was reported that populations obtained food by purchasing it on markets, as was the case in November. Food distributions were reported in Dummar Sharqiya and Dummar Gharbiya. No challenges to accessing food were reported in most neighbourhoods. Where challenges were present, the high prices of some food items on markets, as well as a lack of resources to buy available food, were reportedly the most common barriers to accessing food.

Prices of food items² [CL¹: 2.5/3]



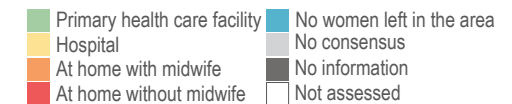
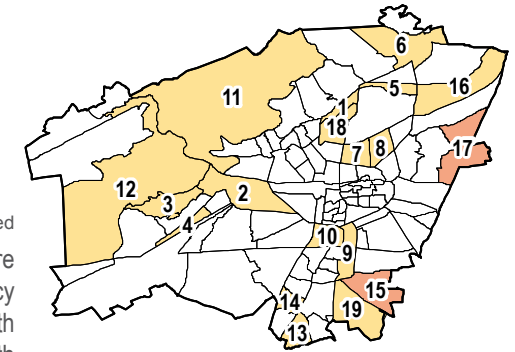
Health

Reported health problems [CL¹: 2/3]



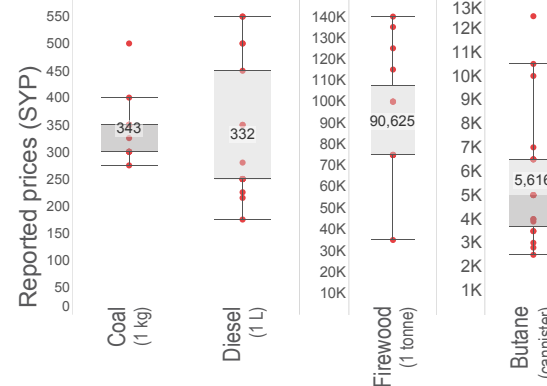
The most commonly reported health concerns were acute respiratory infections, fever and pregnancy related diseases. Difficulties in accessing health services were reported in five neighbourhoods, with lack of facilities and long travel distances to the nearest services being the most commonly reported barriers.

Most common place for women to give birth [CL¹: 2.8/3]

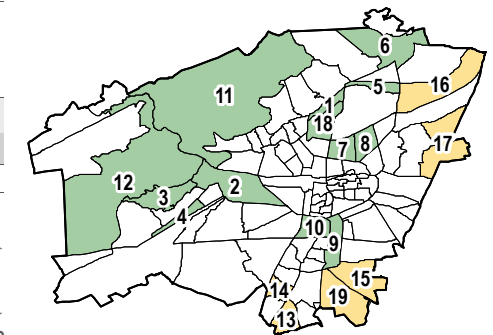


NFIs

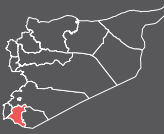
Prices of fuel sources² [CL¹: 2.4/3]



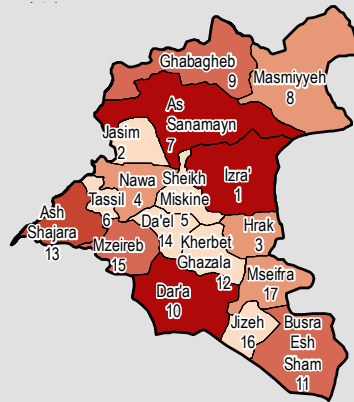
Most common source of electricity [CL¹: 3/3]



Most neighbourhoods relied on the network as their main electricity source and no fuel shortages were reported in a majority of them. All neighbourhoods relying on generators as their main electricity source experienced fuel shortages in December.



Coverage map

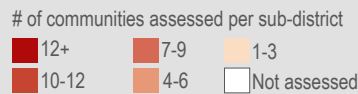


Context

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

Coverage

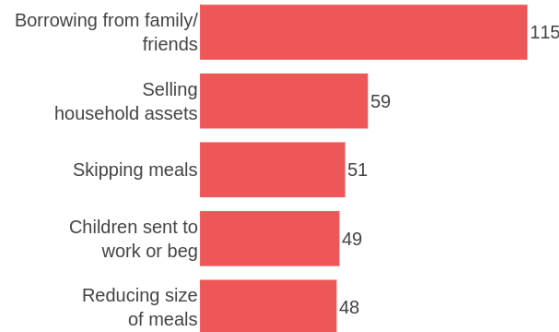
Communities assessed: 126/141
Sub-districts assessed: 17/17



Livelihoods

In December, borrowing from family and friends was the most commonly reported coping strategy for a lack of income, as was the case in November. Extreme food-based coping strategies such as spending days without eating were reported in the communities of Tisiya and Izra'.

Most common coping strategies [CL²: 2.8/3]

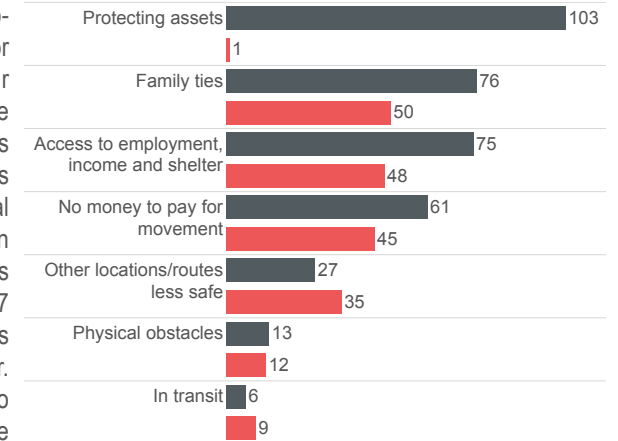


of communities reported

Displacement

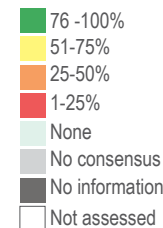
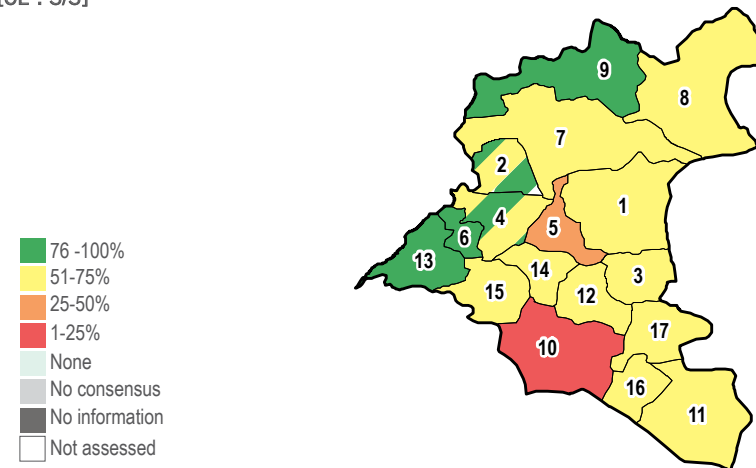
In a majority of communities assessed, more than half of the pre-conflict population remained. No pre-conflict population was reportedly left in Zabayer, Izra' sub-district.³ The most common reasons for pre-conflict populations to remain in their communities of origin were reportedly the protection of assets, family ties, and access to employment, income and shelter, as was the case in October and November. Physical obstacles to movement were reported in 13 communities. Where information was available, IDPs were reportedly present in 77 communities; among these, 38 communities reported new IDP arrivals during December. The main reported reasons for IDPs to stay with their host communities were reportedly family ties and access to income, employment and shelter.

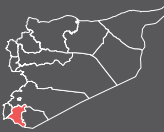
Most common reasons for staying: IDPs vs host population [CL²: 2.8/3]



■ Host population ■ IDPs # of communities reported

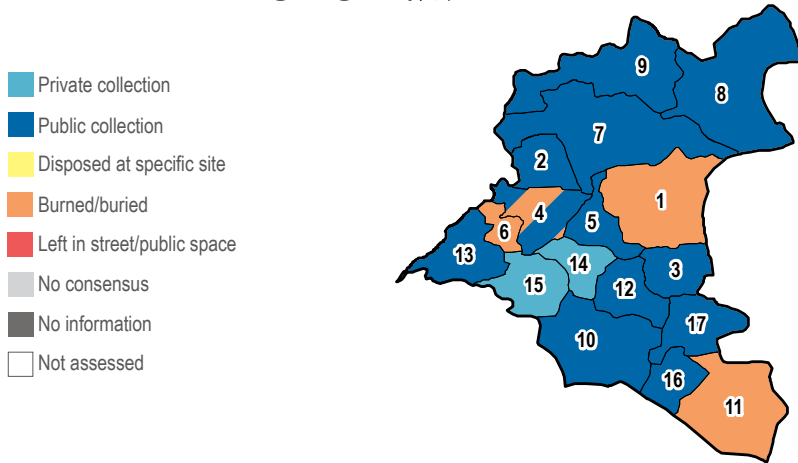
Most commonly reported % of original population remaining per sub-district (excluding IDPs) [CL²: 3/3]





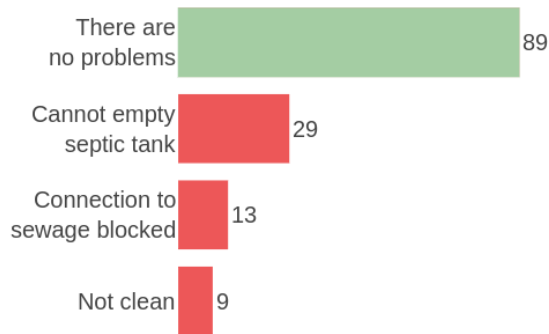
WASH

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



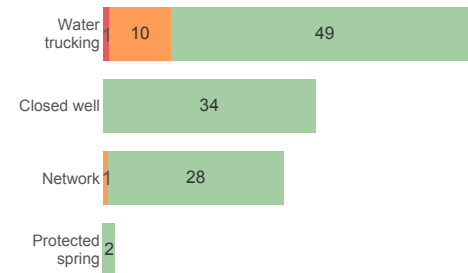
In December, assessed communities most commonly relied on water trucking as their main source of drinking water. A vast majority of communities also reported water to be fine to drink, but in eleven communities, including neighbourhoods within Dar'a City, it was reported that water tasted or smelled bad. In Bweir, Izra' sub-district, water reportedly made people sick. A majority of communities reported no issues with latrines, while other communities mostly reported the inability to empty septic tanks.

Problems with latrines [CL¹: 3/3]



communities reported

Most common drinking water source and status [CL¹: 2.9/3]

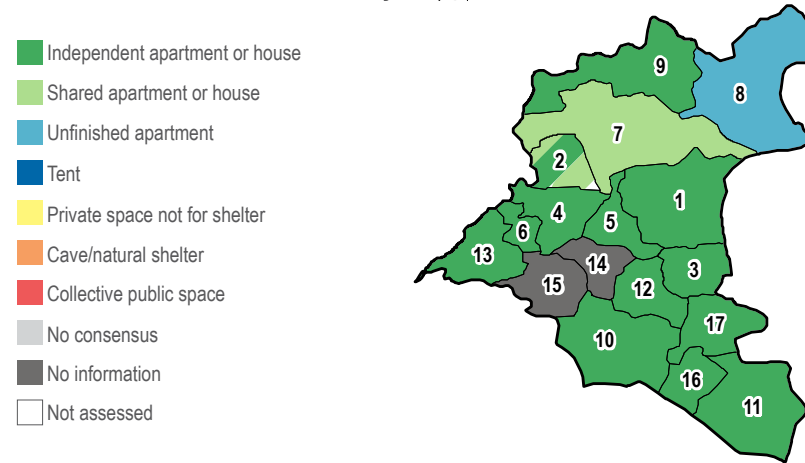


- Water is fine to drink
- Water tastes or smells bad
- People get sick after drinking

communities reported

Shelter

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

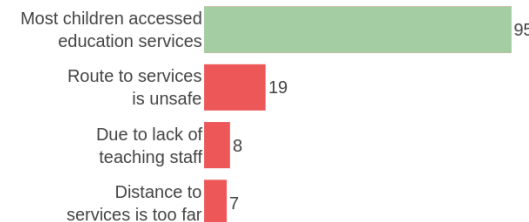


The average reported rent price² in the governorate (4976 SYP) was lower than the average rent paid across the country (7032 SYP). The lowest rent prices per room were reported in Maariya (2000 SYP), the highest in Nawa (17000 SYP).

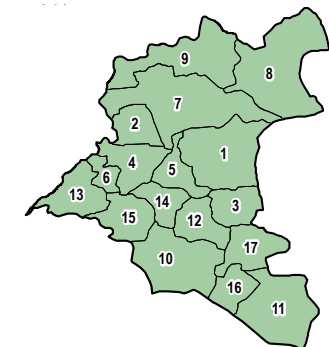
Education

A majority of communities reported that most children accessed education in November. A lack of safety on routes to services and a lack of teaching staff were the most commonly reported barriers in other communities.

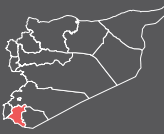
Most common reasons why children did not attend school [CL¹: 2.5/3]



communities reported

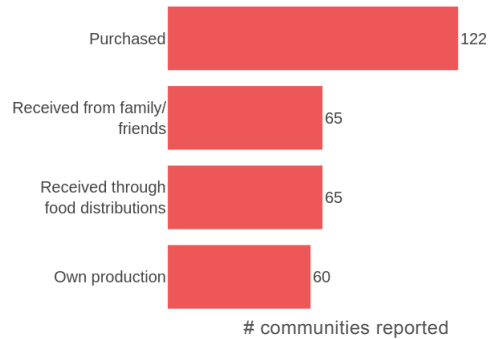


- Functioning/Providing lessons
- Not available
- Not functioning
- No consensus
- No information
- Not assessed

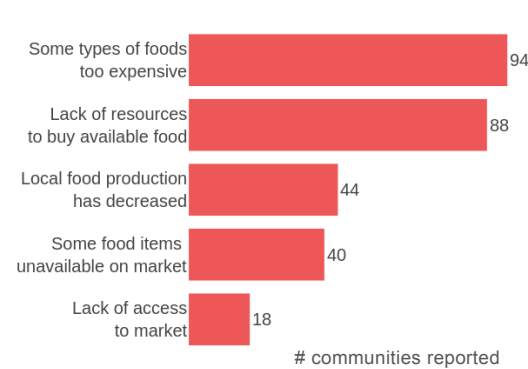


Food Security

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

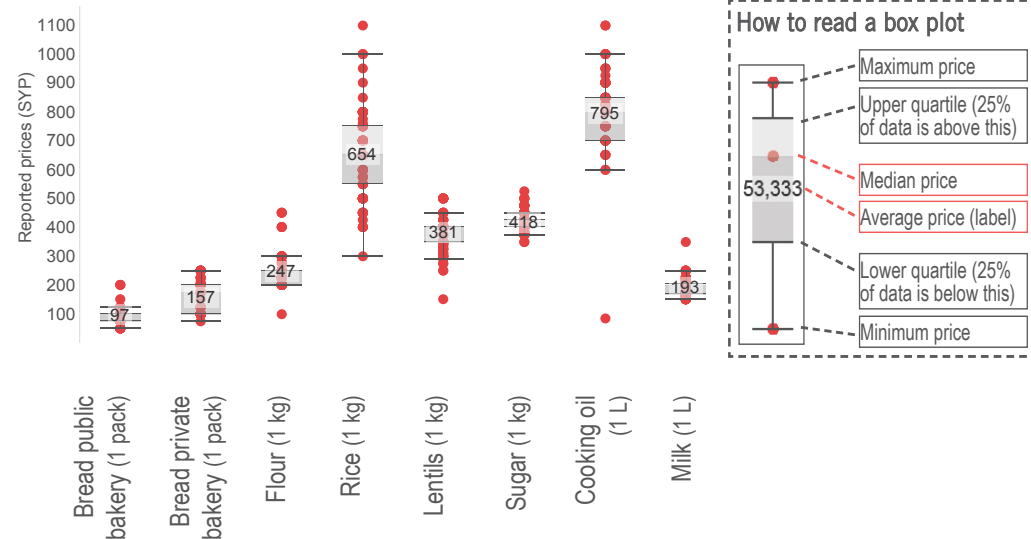


Challenges to accessing food [CL¹: 3/3]



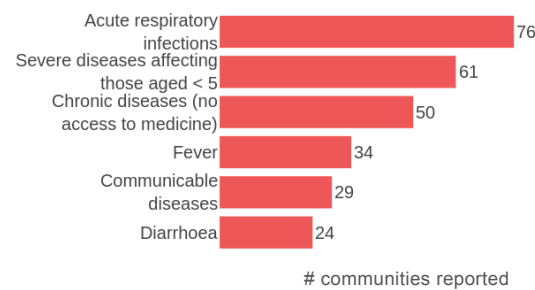
In December, a majority of communities reportedly obtained their food by purchasing it or receiving it from relatives and friends. As was the case in November, the main reported barriers to accessing food were the high prices of some items on markets and a lack of resources to buy available food.

Prices of food items² [CL¹: 2.7/3]

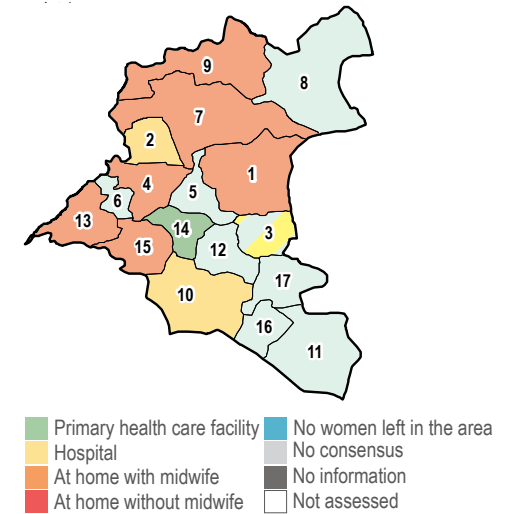


Health

Reported health problems [CL¹: 2.1/3]



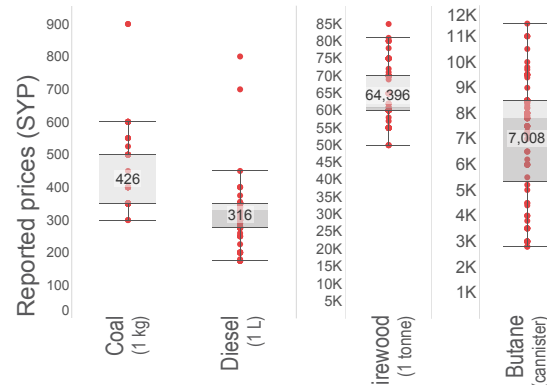
Most common place for women to give birth [CL¹: 2.3/3]



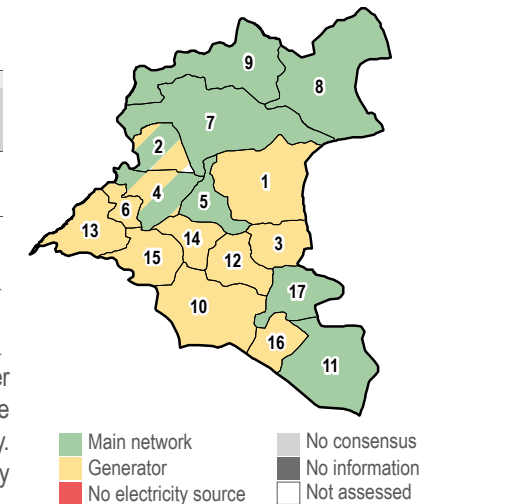
Acute respiratory infections and severe diseases affecting children aged less than five were the most commonly reported health concerns in December. Malnutrition was reported in Bahar, Beit Ara and Zbeidiyeh. Major barriers to accessing health services were the absence of facilities in the area, the high costs of transportation and security concerns over travelling to the nearest services.

NFIs

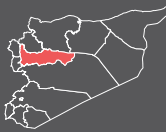
Prices of fuel sources² [CL¹: 2/3]



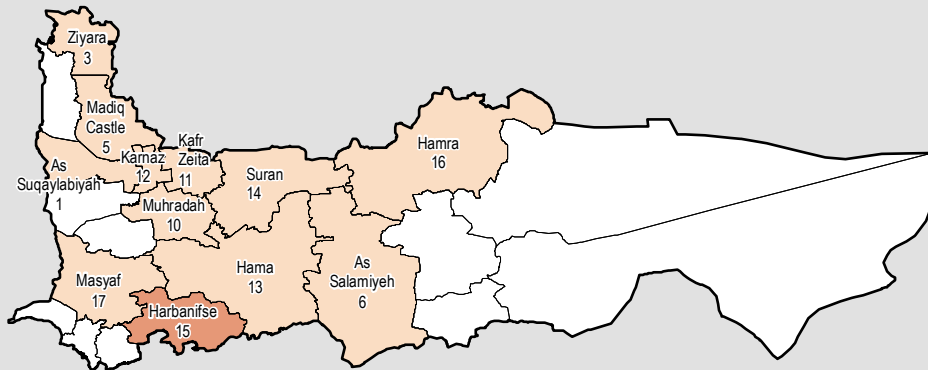
Most common source of electricity [CL¹: 3/3]



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



Coverage map



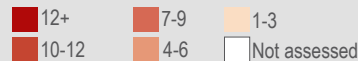
Context

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

Coverage

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

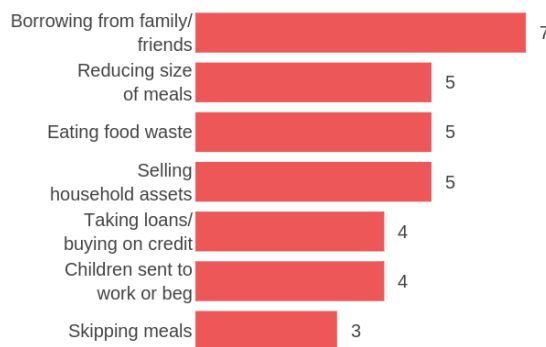
of communities assessed per sub-district



Livelihoods

During December, borrowing money from family or friends and reducing the size of meals were commonly reported coping strategies to mitigate the lack of financial resources in a majority of communities assessed. High risk, illegal work was reported in seven communities, while extreme food-based strategies such as eating food waste and spending days without eating were reported in Hama, and in Talaf and Harbanifse respectively.

Most common coping strategies [CL²: 3/3]

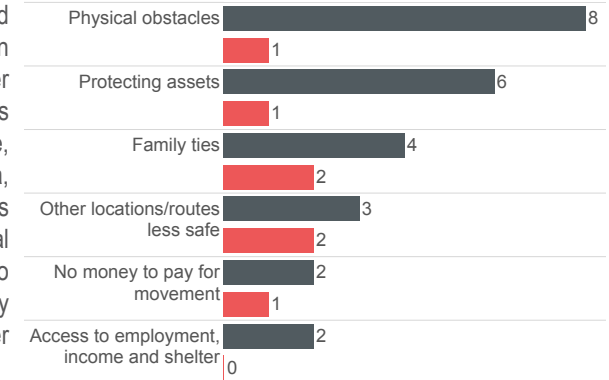


communities reported

Displacement

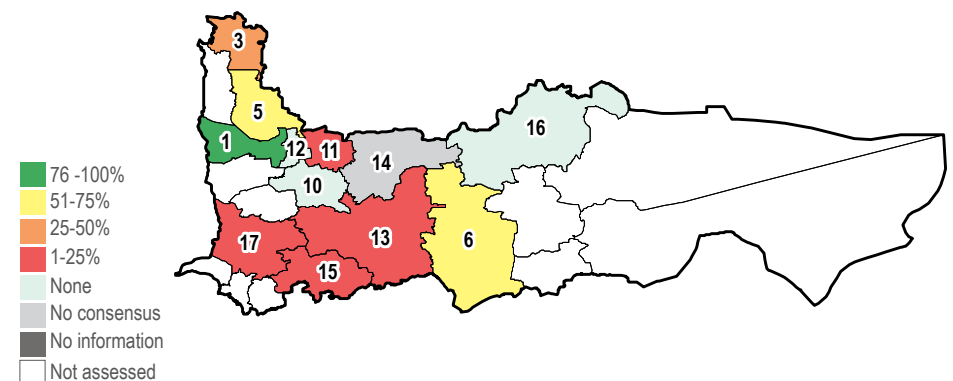
None of the pre-conflict population were left in six of the communities assessed.³ Pre-conflict populations predominantly remained due to physical obstacles to movement and in order to protect assets. Information on IDP presence and IDP arrivals in December was unavailable in most of the communities assessed. Where information was available, IDPs were reportedly present in Tal Ada, Khneizir and Madiq Castle. New IDP arrivals during December were also reported in Tal Ada. The main reported reasons for IDPs to stay in their host communities were family ties as well as the perception that other locations or routes would be less safe.

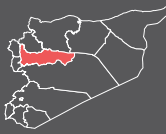
Most common reasons for staying: IDPs vs host population [CL²: 2/3]



■ Host population ■ IDPs # of communities reported

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

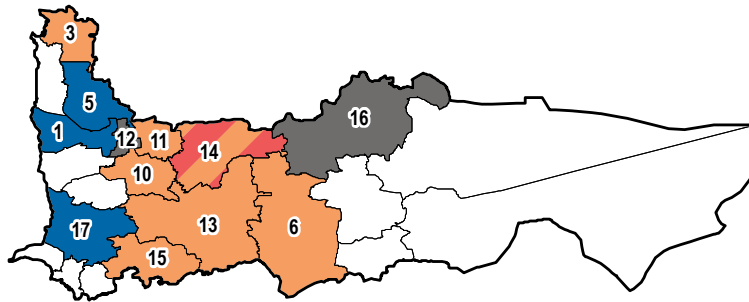




WASH

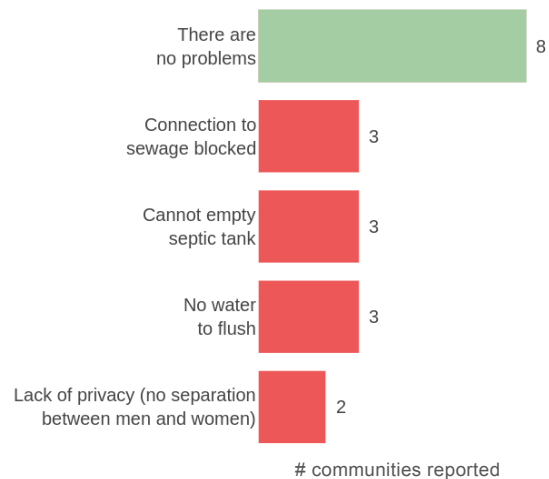
Most common form of garbage disposal [CL¹: 3/3]

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

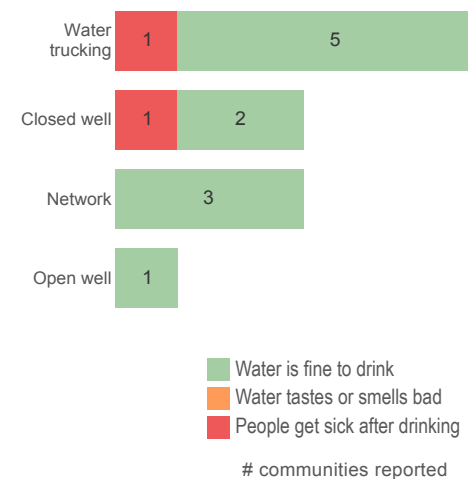


Water trucking was reportedly the main source of drinking water in the communities assessed, followed by closed wells. Drinking water reportedly made people sick in Tal Ada and Aqrab, while it was perceived as fine to drink in all other communities. There were no problems with latrines in a majority of the communities assessed, however some communities reported an inability to empty septic tanks, lack of water for flushing and the blockage of the connection to the sewer as the most common issues.

Problems with latrines [CL¹: 3/3]



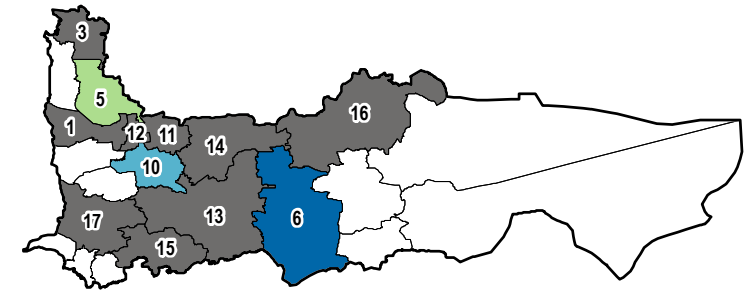
Most common drinking water source and status [CL¹: 2.9/3]



Shelter

Most common shelter lived in by IDPs [CL¹: 2.8/3]

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

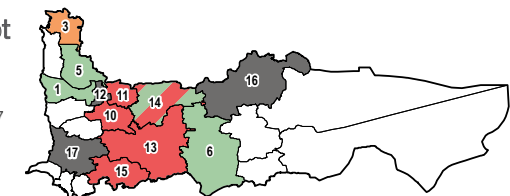
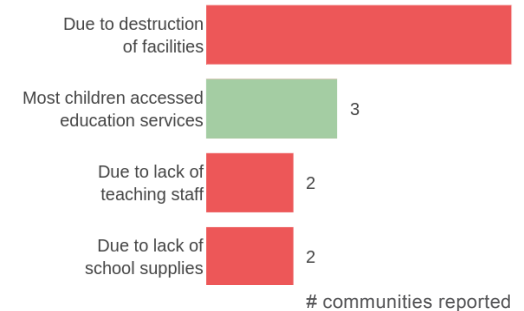


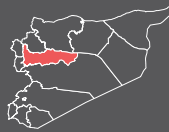
The average reported rent price² in the governorate (4000 SYP) was lower than the average rent paid across the country (7032 SYP). The lowest rent prices per room were reported in Madiq Castle (14000 SYP), the highest in Tal Ada (18000 SYP).

Education

Where information was available, primary education services were reportedly functioning in five communities. The most commonly reported barrier to children accessing education was the destruction of facilities.

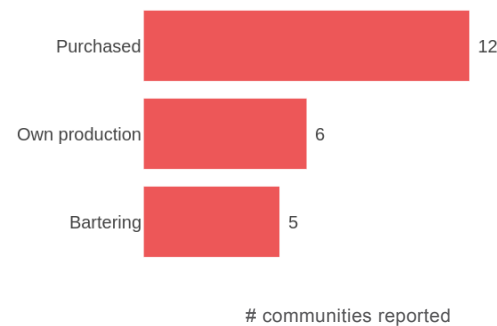
Most common reasons why children did not attend school [CL¹: 3/3]



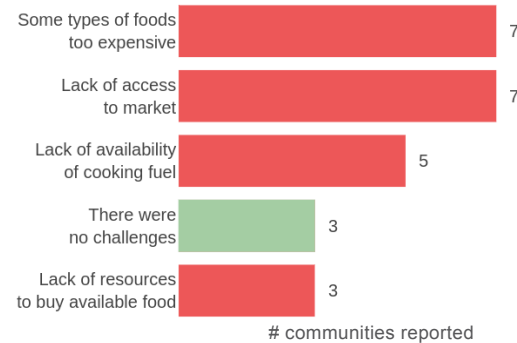


Food Security

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

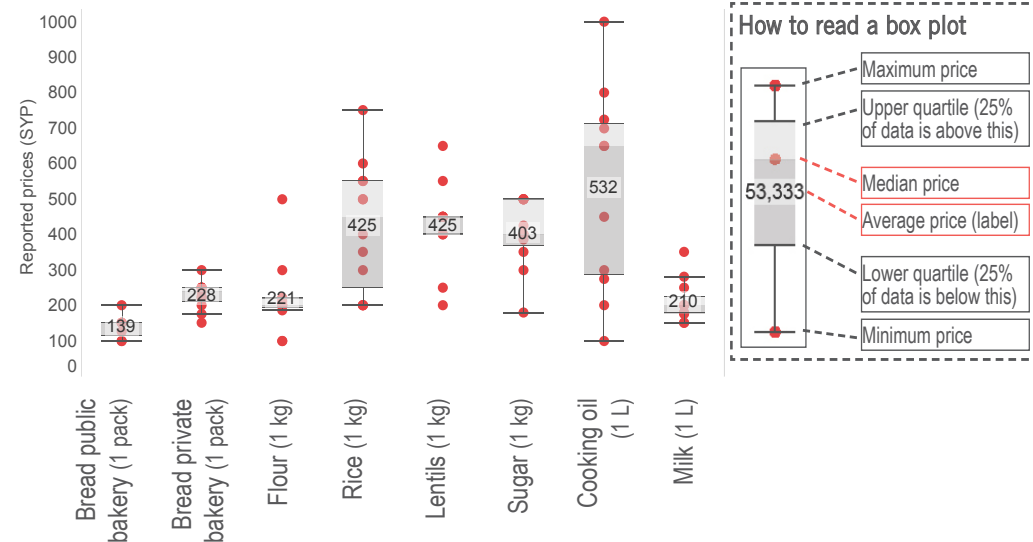


Challenges to accessing food [CL¹: 3/3]



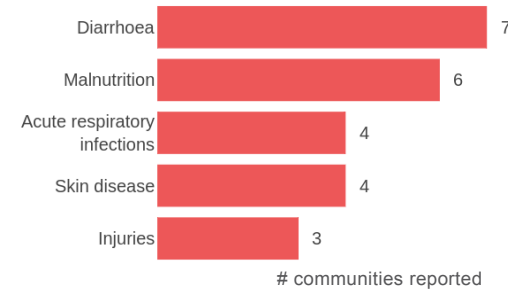
In December, most communities assessed reported purchasing as their main means of obtaining food, followed by production and bartering. All except three communities reported experiencing barriers to accessing food; these were mostly related to high food item prices and a lack of access to markets.

Prices of food items² [CL¹: 2/3]

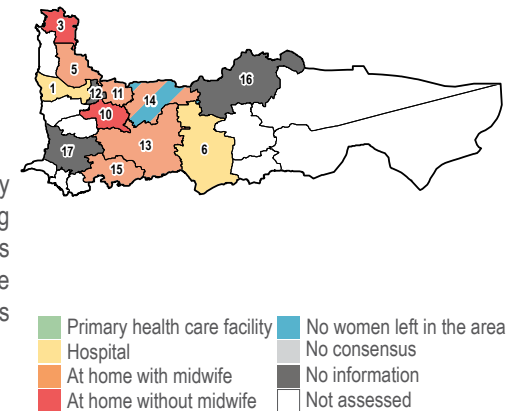


Health

Reported health problems [CL¹: 2/3]



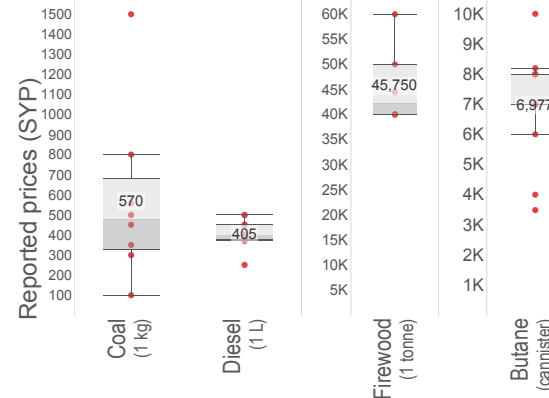
Most common place for women to give birth [CL¹: 2/3]



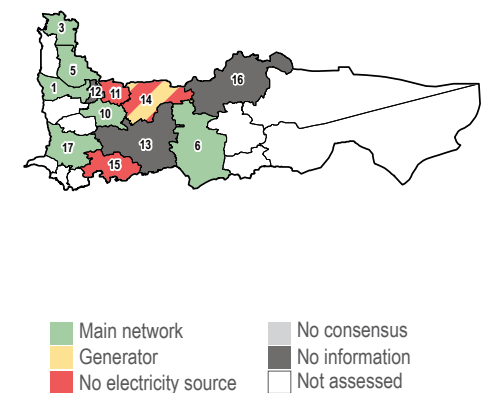
Diarrhoea, followed by malnutrition, were reportedly common health concerns in Hama governorate during December. Unavailability of medical facilities, as well as long distances and security concerns over travel to the nearest services were reportedly common challenges to accessing care, as was the case in November.

NFIs

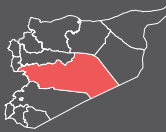
Prices of fuel sources² [CL¹: 2.1/3]



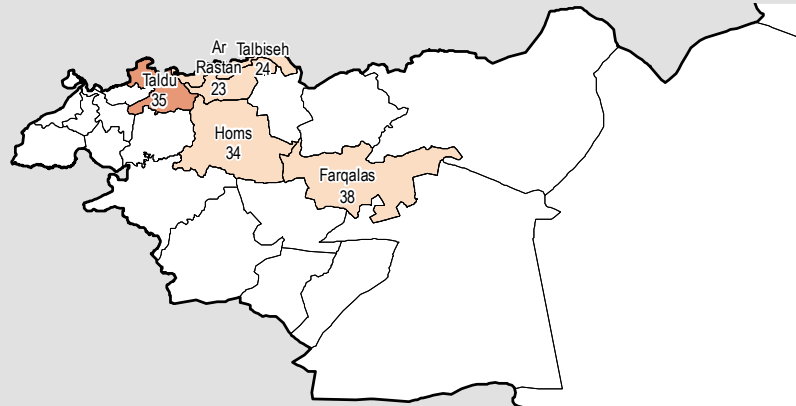
Most common source of electricity [CL¹: 3/3]



Reportedly, no electricity sources were available in Talaf, Harbanifse, Kawkab, Latmana and Aqrab. Where information was available, fuel shortages were reported in all but one community.



Coverage map

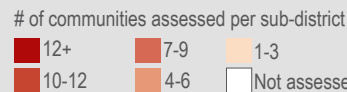


Context

Homs governorate currently hosts 476,703 internally displaced persons and 1,131,841 people in need of assistance. The north-eastern areas within the governorate remain hard to reach for humanitarian actors.¹

Coverage

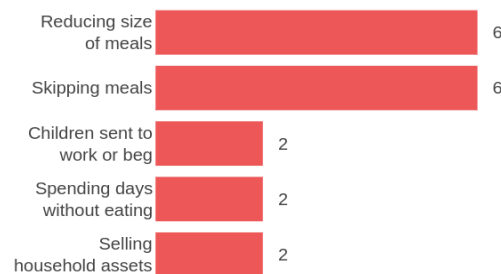
Communities assessed: 11/454
Sub-districts assessed: 5/23



Livelihoods

As was the case in previous months, skipping meals or reducing their size were reportedly common strategies to cope with a lack of resources in a majority of the communities assessed. Spending days without eating was reported in Burj Qaei and Samalil, Taldu sub-district, while eating food waste was also reported in Samalil.

Most common coping strategies [CL²: 2.9/3]

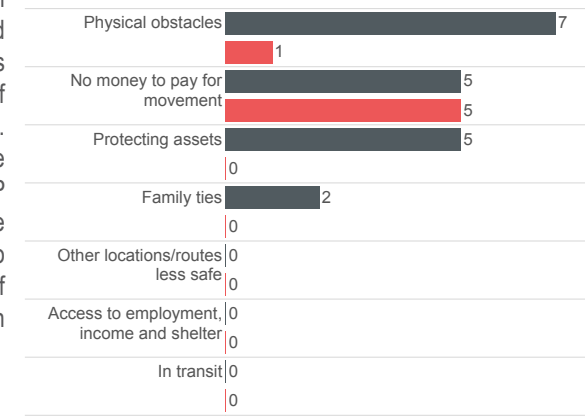


communities reported

Displacement

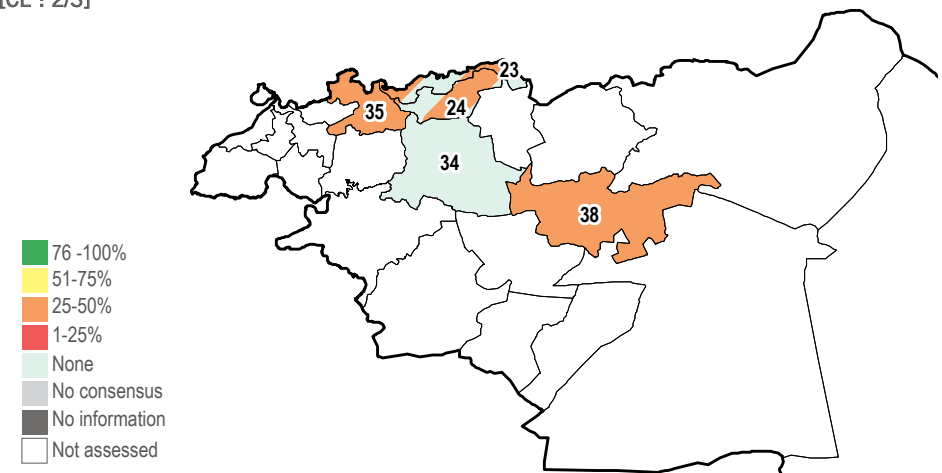
None of the pre-conflict populations reportedly remained in Tir Maallah, Um Sharshouh and Kisein.³ In all other communities, it was reported that less than 50% of the pre-conflict population remained in December. Pre-conflict populations reportedly stayed in their communities of origin due to physical obstacles to movement. Where information was available, IDPs were present in all communities, while no new IDP arrivals were reported in December. The most commonly reported reason for IDPs to stay in their host communities was a lack of money to pay for travel, as was the case in November.

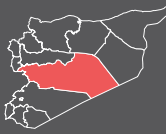
Most common reasons for staying: IDPs vs host population [CL²: 2.6/3]



■ Host population ■ IDPs # of communities reported

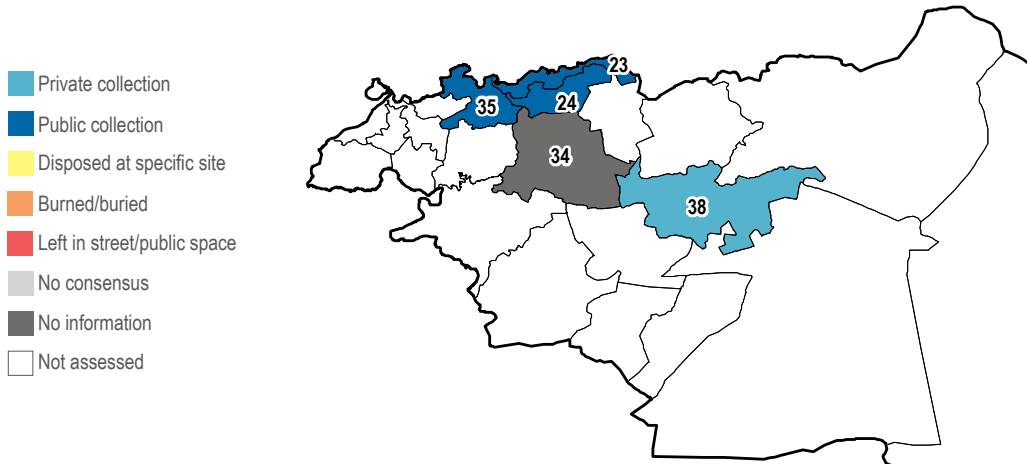
Most commonly reported % of original population remaining per sub-district (excluding IDPs) [CL²: 2/3]





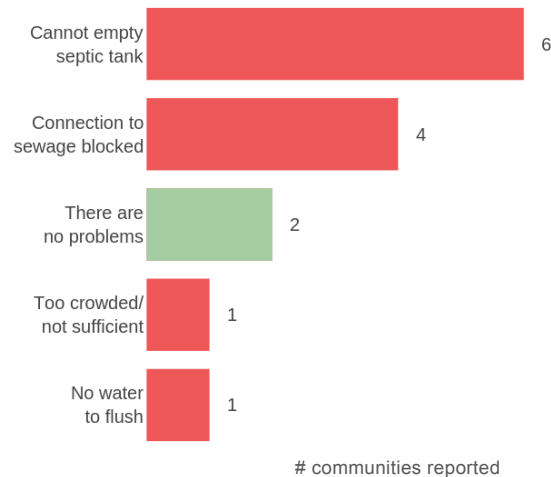
WASH

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

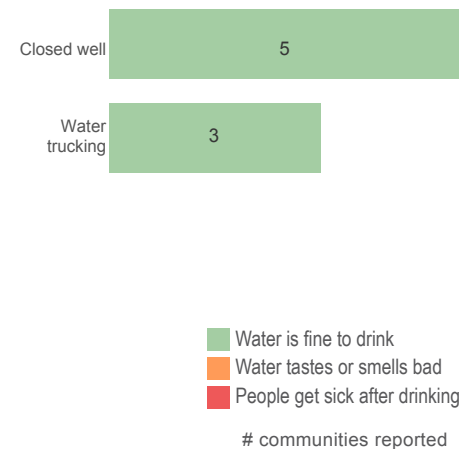


In most communities, it was reported that populations relied on closed wells as their main source of drinking water. Water trucking was instead the main source of drinking water in Farqalas, Burj Qaei and Samalil. Water was perceived as fine to drink in all communities assessed. Problems with latrines were reported in all communities except Burj Qaei and Farqalas.

Problems with latrines [CL¹: 3/3]

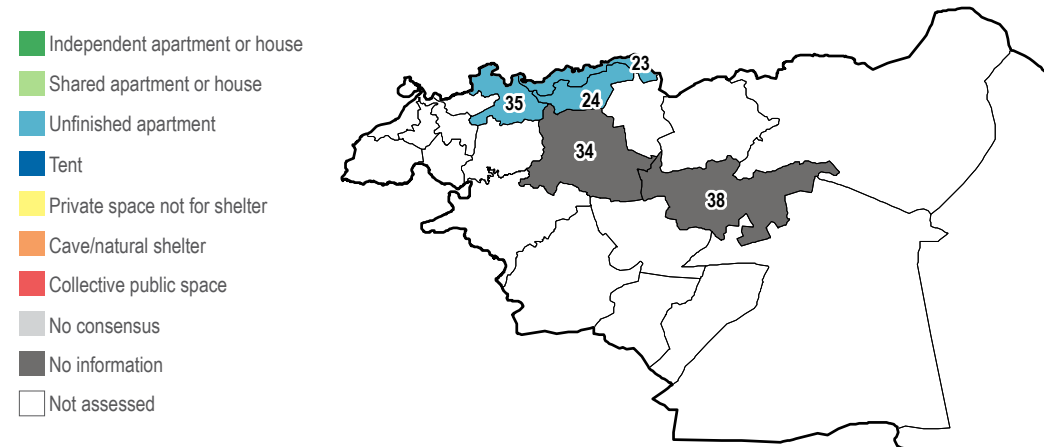


Most common drinking water source and status [CL¹: 3/3]



Shelter

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

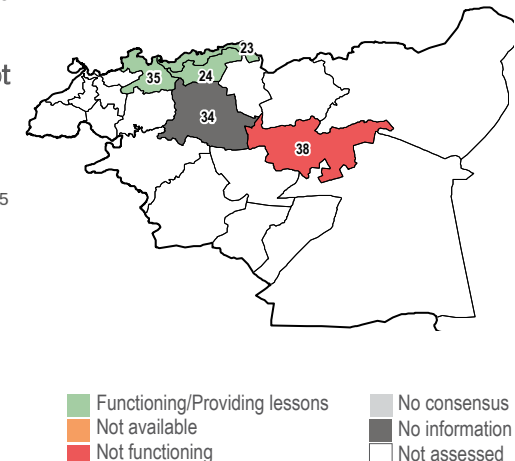
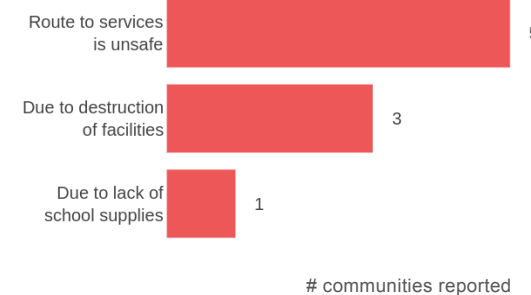


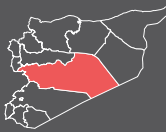
The average reported rent price² in the governorate could not be calculated due to a lack of information in most of the communities assessed.

Education

Primary school facilities were reportedly functioning in five communities. Safety concerns over travelling to facilities were reported as the most common barrier to children accessing education.

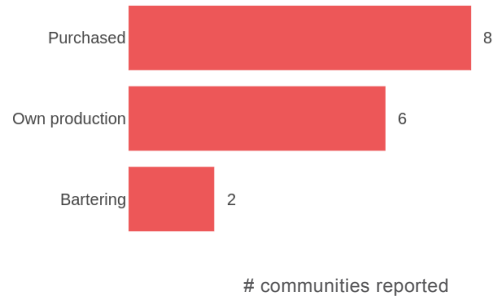
Most common reasons why children did not attend school [CL¹: 2.5/3]



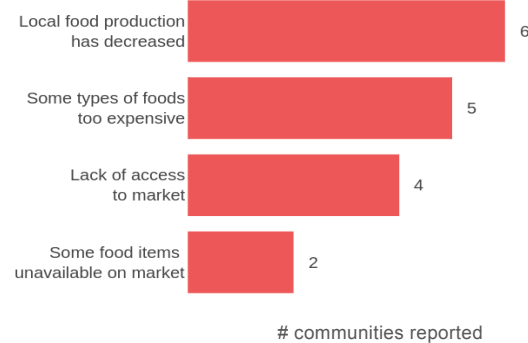


Food Security

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

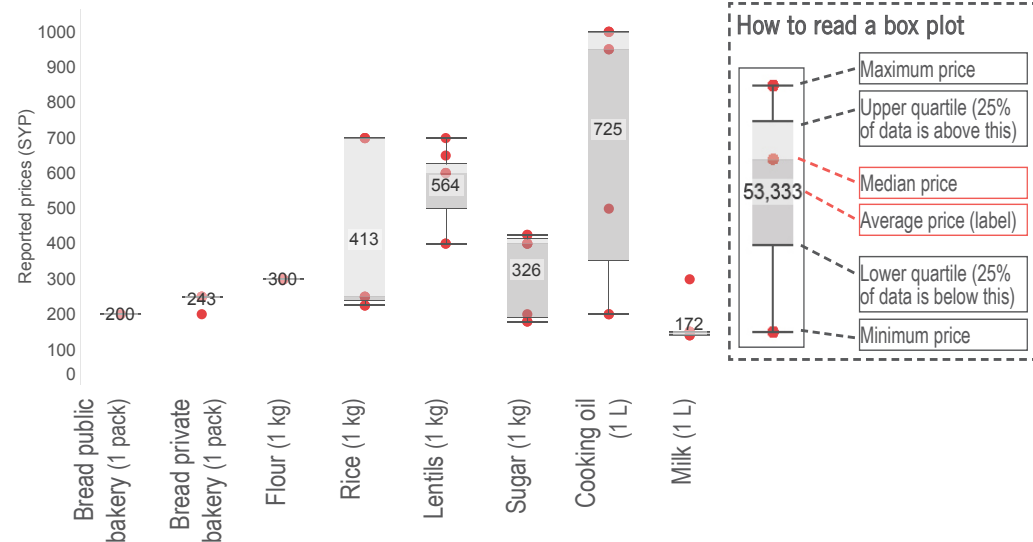


Challenges to accessing food [CL¹: 3/3]



In December, food was mostly purchased or produced locally. The most common challenges to accessing food were reportedly a decrease in local food production as well as the high prices of some food items on markets.

Prices of food items² [CL¹: 2.6/3]



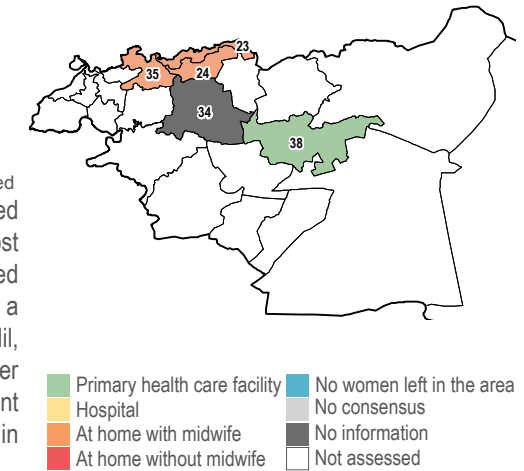
Health

Reported health problems [CL¹: 2/3]



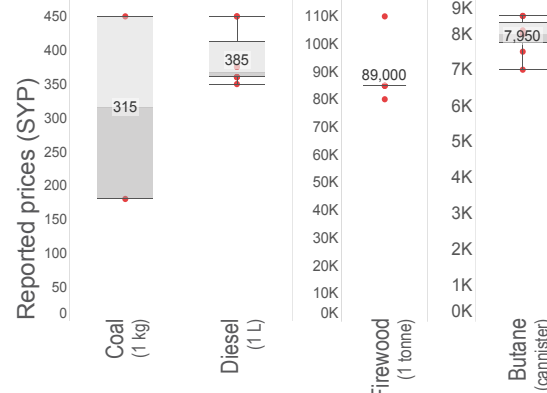
Injuries and acute respiratory infections, followed by malnutrition and diarrhoea, were the most commonly reported health concerns across assessed communities in December. Malnutrition remained a prevalent issue in Burj Qaei, Farqalas and Samalil, while physical disabilities and security concerns over entering health facilities were reported as predominant barriers to accessing care services, as was the case in November.

Most common place for women to give birth [CL¹: 2.5/3]

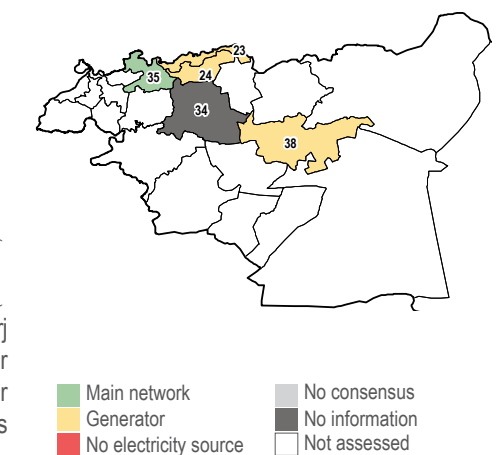


NFIs

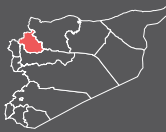
Prices of fuel sources² [CL¹: 2.3/3]



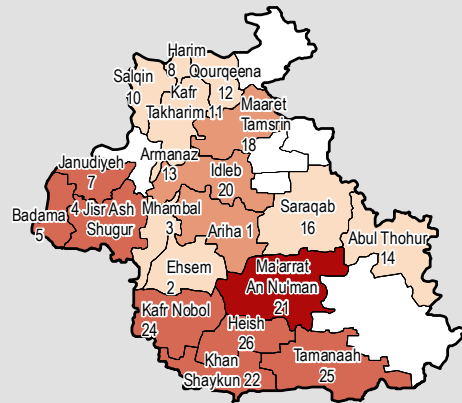
Most common source of electricity [CL¹: 3/3]



No electricity source was reportedly available in Burj Qaei, as was the case in November, while most other communities relied on generators as their main power source. Fuel shortages were reportedly experienced across all communities assessed.



Coverage map

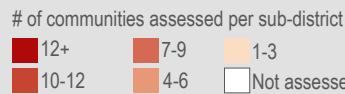


Context

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

Coverage

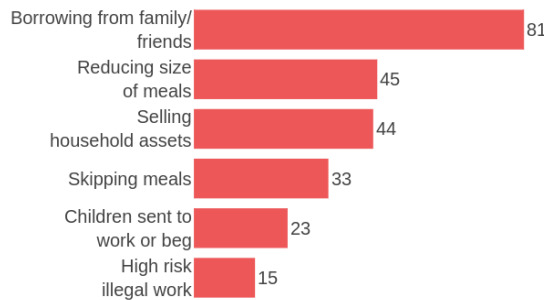
Communities assessed: 106/462
Sub-districts assessed: 20/26



Livelihoods

In December, borrowing from family and friends was the most commonly reported strategy to cope with a lack of resources across the communities assessed, followed by reducing the size of meals. Other food-based strategies such as eating food waste, spending days without eating and eating food plants were reported respectively in seven, four and three communities.

Most common coping strategies [CL²: 2.9/3]

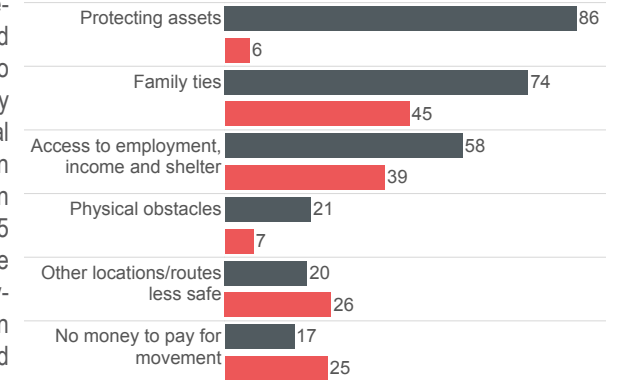


communities reported

Displacement

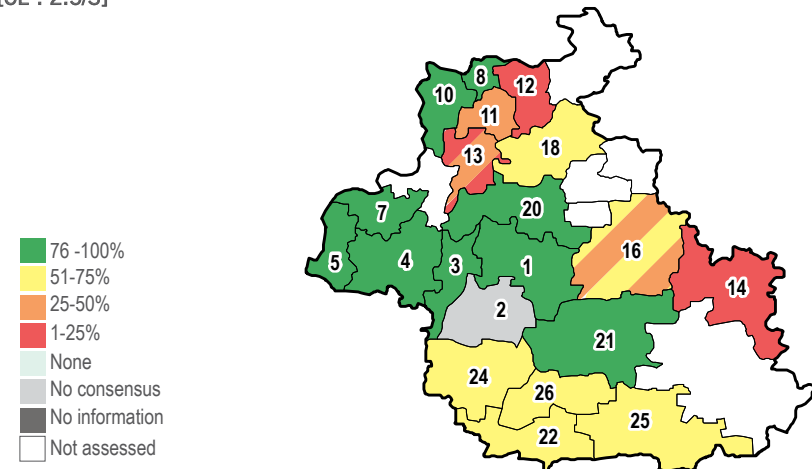
In December, it was reported that more than 50% of pre-conflict populations remained in most of the communities assessed. Pre-conflict populations overwhelmingly stayed in their communities of origin in order to protect their assets and because of family ties, as was the case in November. Physical obstacles to movement were reported in twenty-one communities. Where information was available, IDPs were reported in 65 communities, while new arrivals during the month of December were reported in twenty-four communities. IDPs mostly remained in their host communities due to family ties, and because of access to employment, income and shelter. Physical obstacles to movement of IDPs were reportedly a concern in seven communities.

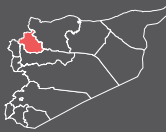
Most common reasons for staying: IDPs vs host population [CL²: 2.7/3]



■ Host population ■ IDPs # of communities reported

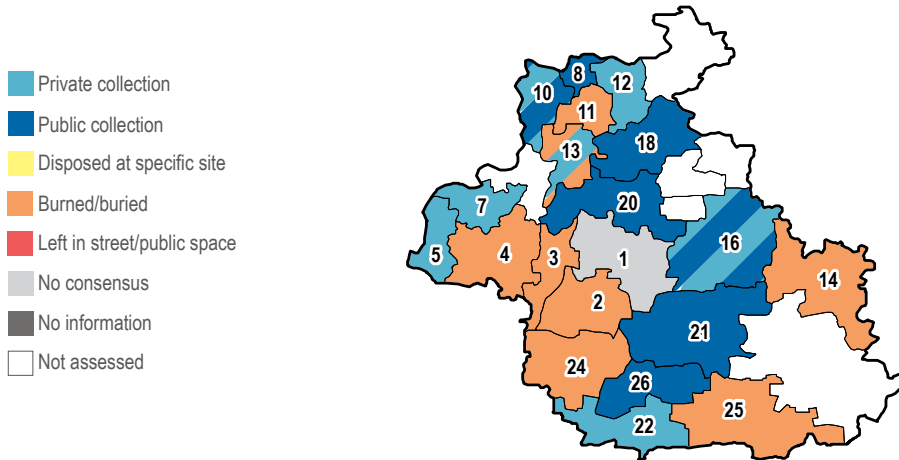
Most commonly reported % of original population remaining per sub-district (excluding IDPs) [CL²: 2.5/3]





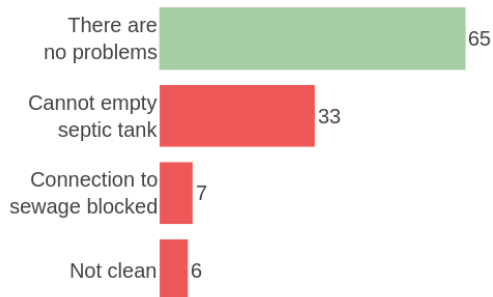
WASH

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



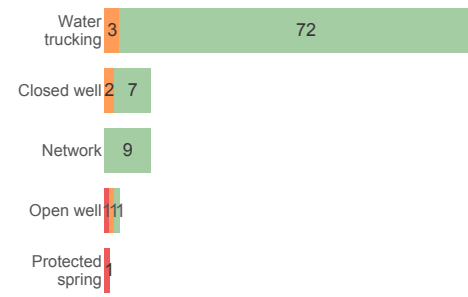
Water trucking was reportedly the main source of drinking water in the communities assessed, and mostly water was perceived as fine to drink. Water reportedly tasted or smelled bad in six communities, while it made people sick in Orm Eljoz, as was the case in previous months, and Northern Laj. No issues with latrines were reported in a majority of communities.

Problems with latrines [CL¹: 3/3]



communities reported

Most common drinking water source and status [CL¹: 2.9/3]

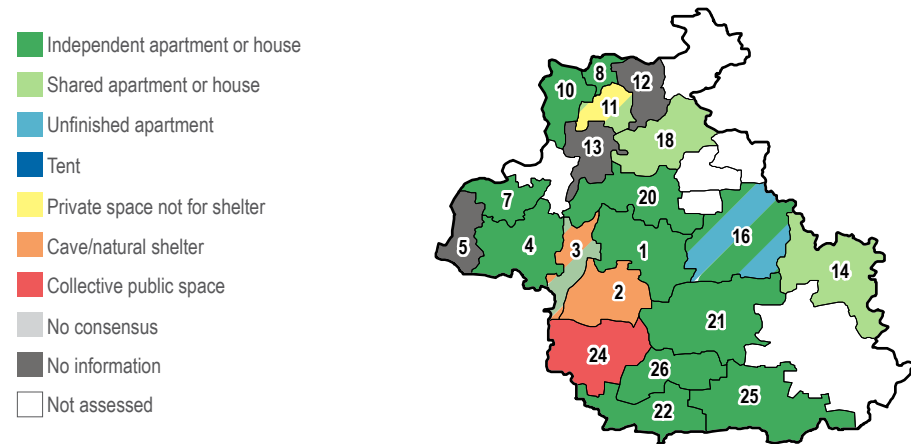


- Water is fine to drink
- Water tastes or smells bad
- People get sick after drinking

communities reported

Shelter

Most common shelter lived in by IDPs [CL¹: 2.6/3]

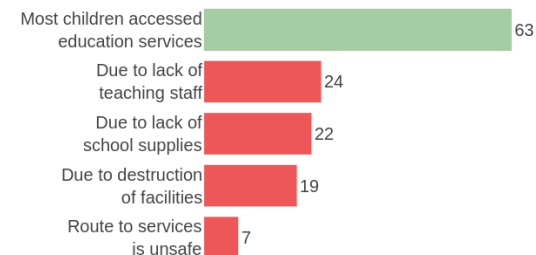


The average reported rent price² in the governorate (7083 SYP) was higher than the average rent paid across the country (7032 SYP). The lowest rent prices per room were reported in Qasabiyeh (1000 SYP), the highest in Eskat (20000 SYP).

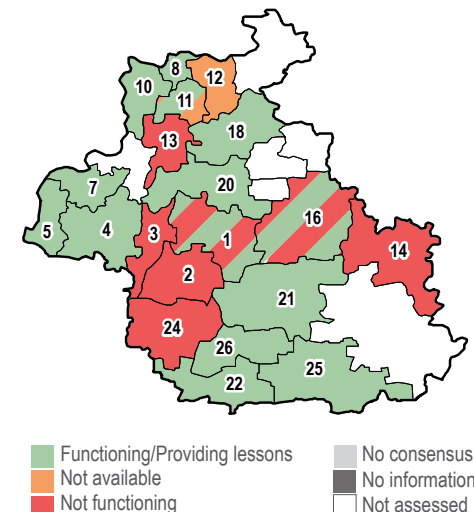
Education

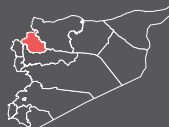
In December, primary schools were reportedly not functioning or not available in 20% of the communities assessed. Common barriers to children accessing education were reportedly a lack of teaching staff and a lack of school supplies.

Most common reasons why children did not attend school [CL¹: 2.5/3]



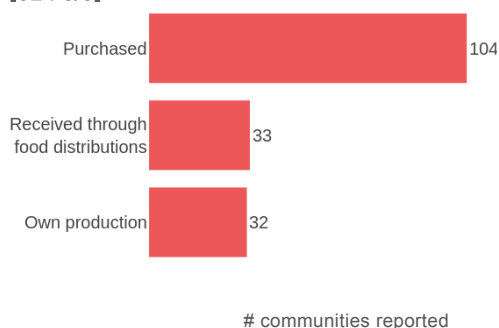
communities reported





Food Security

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

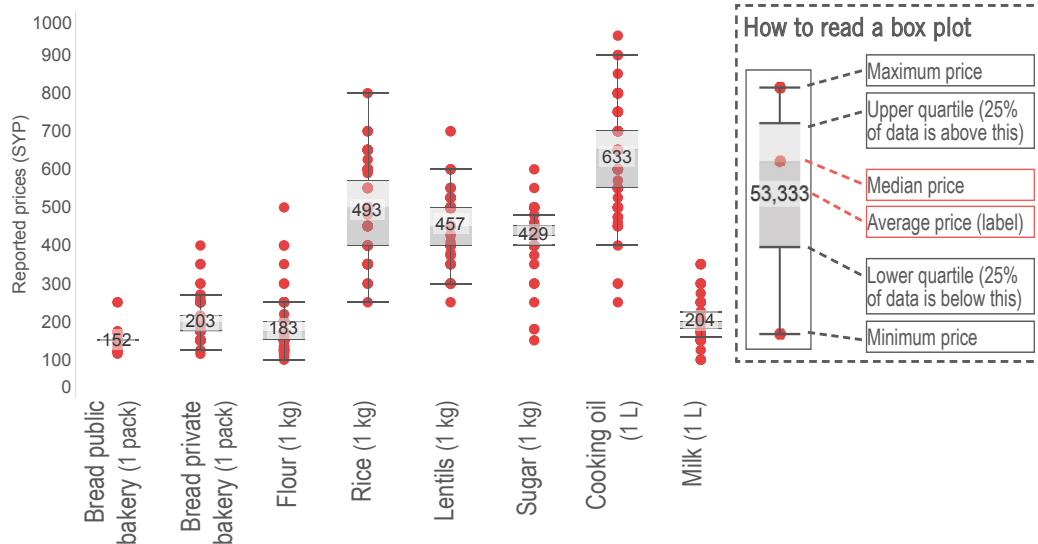


Challenges to accessing food [CL¹: 3/3]



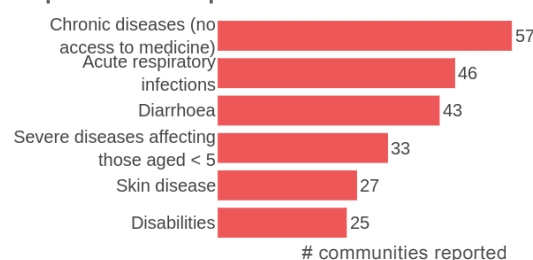
In December, food was mostly purchased or received through food distributions. Common challenges to obtaining food were reportedly related to the high prices of some food items and a lack of financial resources to buy available food. No challenges were reported in seven of the communities assessed.

Prices of food items² [CL¹: 2.7/3]

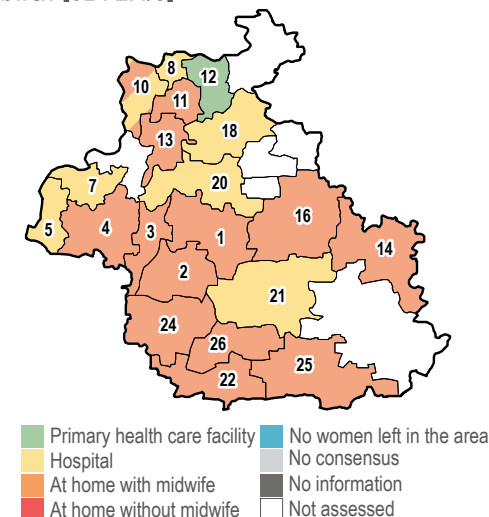


Health

Reported health problems [CL¹: 2/3]



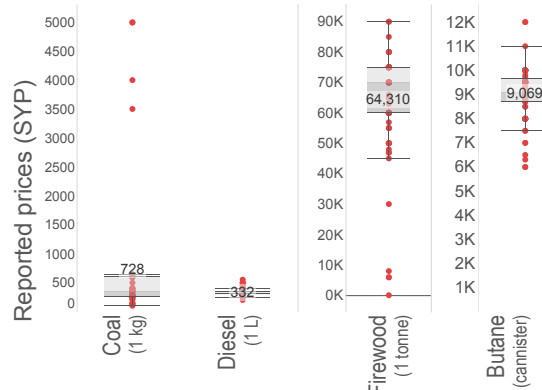
Most common place for women to give birth [CL¹: 2.4/3]



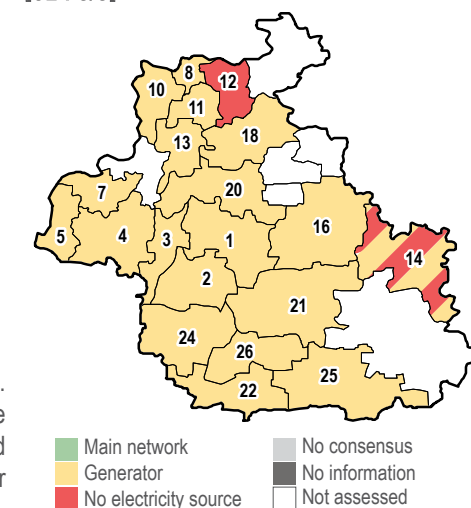
Chronic disease and acute respiratory infections were the most commonly reported health concerns across the communities assessed in December. Malnutrition was reported in eleven communities. Barriers to accessing health care were reported in a majority of communities, with unavailability of facilities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

NFIs

Prices of fuel sources² [CL¹: 2.2/3]



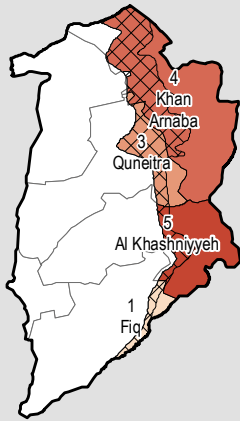
Most common source of electricity [CL¹: 3/3]



No electricity was reportedly available in five communities. Generators were the most commonly reported source across all other communities. Fuel shortages were reported in 80% of the communities assessed, marking a further worsening compared to October and November.



Coverage map

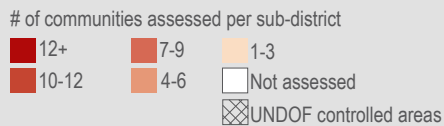


Context

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

Coverage

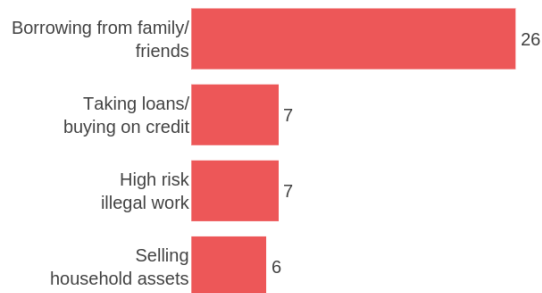
Accessible communities assessed: 28/39
 Accessible sub-districts assessed: 4/4



Livelihoods

In December, borrowing from family and friends was the most commonly reported strategy to cope with a lack of resources across the communities assessed, followed by taking loans or buying on credit. Food-based strategies such as reducing the size of meals or eating food waste were reported in Qseibeh, Breiqa and Kom Elbasha.

Most common coping strategies [CL²: 2.7/3]

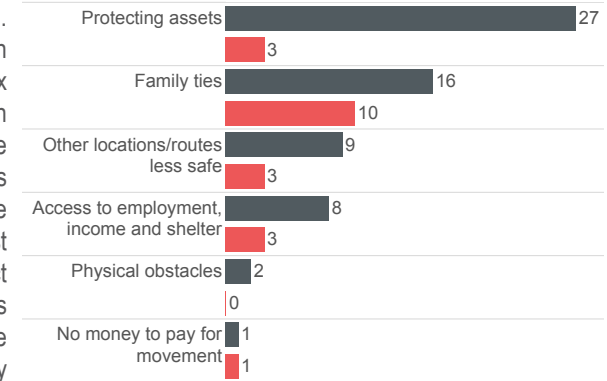


communities reported

Displacement

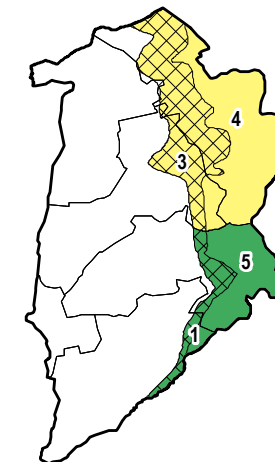
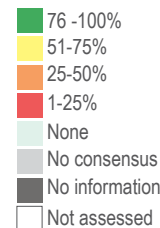
In December, no pre-conflict populations were reportedly left in Breiqa,³ while more than 50% of pre-conflict populations remained in all other communities assessed. As was the case in October, a population of 76-100% women was reported in six communities, all of which were located in Al Khashniyyeh sub-district. IDPs were reportedly living in twelve of the communities assessed, while no new IDP arrivals were reported during December. The most commonly reported reason for pre-conflict populations to remain in their communities of origin was protection of assets, while IDPs reportedly chose to stay predominantly because of family ties.

Most common reasons for staying: IDPs vs host population [CL²: 2.8/3]



■ Host population ■ IDPs # of communities reported

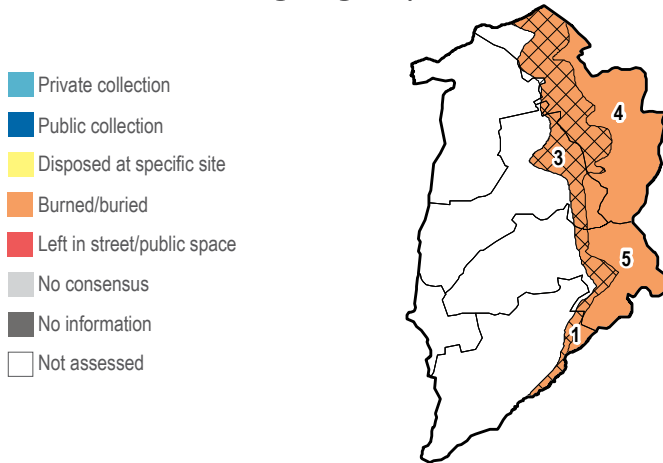
Most commonly reported % of original population remaining per sub-district (excluding IDPs) [CL²: 2.7/3]





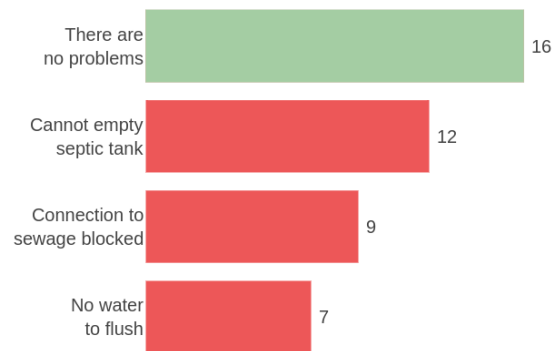
WASH

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



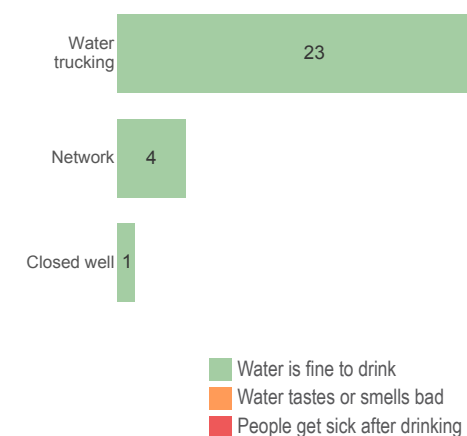
All communities except five reportedly relied on water trucking as their main source of drinking water. In all communities it was reported that water was perceived as fine to drink. While no issues with latrines were reported in sixteen communities, the most commonly reported issue in other communities was the inability to empty septic tanks, as was the case in November.

Problems with latrines [CL¹: 3/3]



communities reported

Most common drinking water source and status [CL¹: 2.9/3]

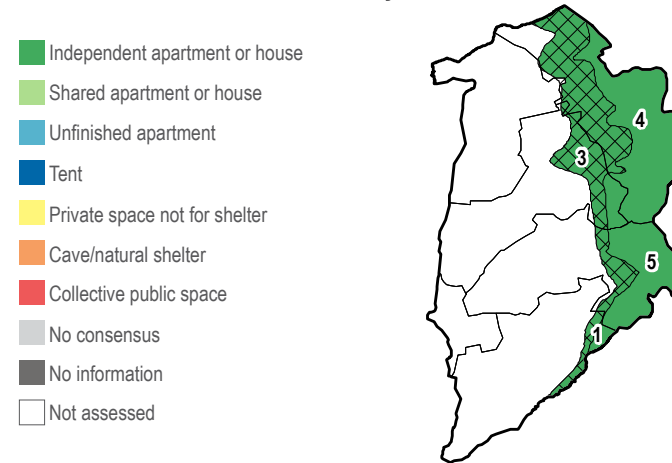


communities reported

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

Shelter

Most common shelter lived in by IDPs [CL¹: 2.3/3]



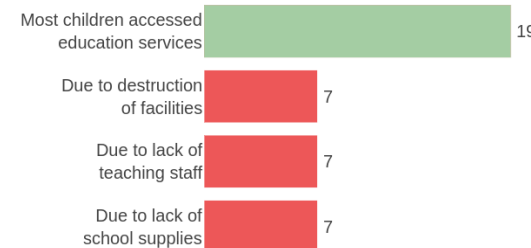
The average reported rent price² in the governorate (6569 SYP) was lower than the average rent paid across the country (7032 SYP). The lowest rent prices per room were reported in Khan Arnaba (1500 SYP), the highest in Kom Elwisseh - Marj Barghut (15000 SYP).

Education

Functioning primary school facilities were reportedly present in all communities except one, in December.

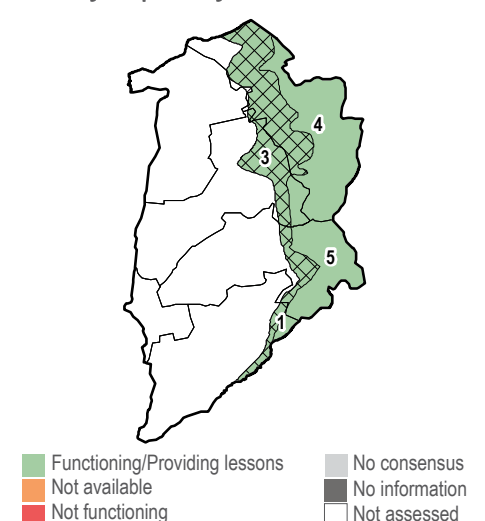
The main reported barriers to children accessing education were the destruction of some facilities, as well as a lack of teaching staff and school supplies.

Most common reasons why children did not attend school [CL¹: 2.6/3]



communities reported

Availability of primary schools [CL¹: 3/3]



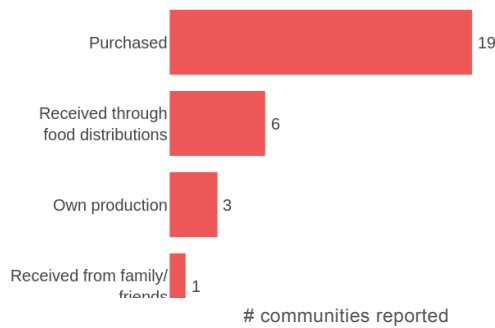


Humanitarian Situation Overview in Syria (HSOS) Quneitra Governorate

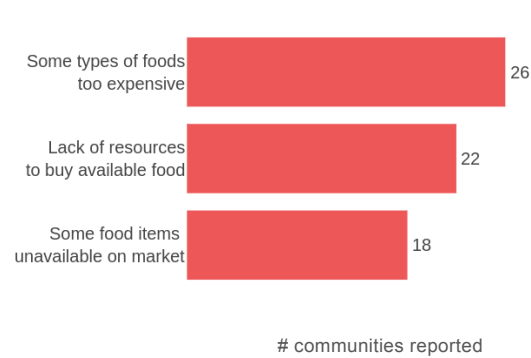
January 2017

Food Security

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

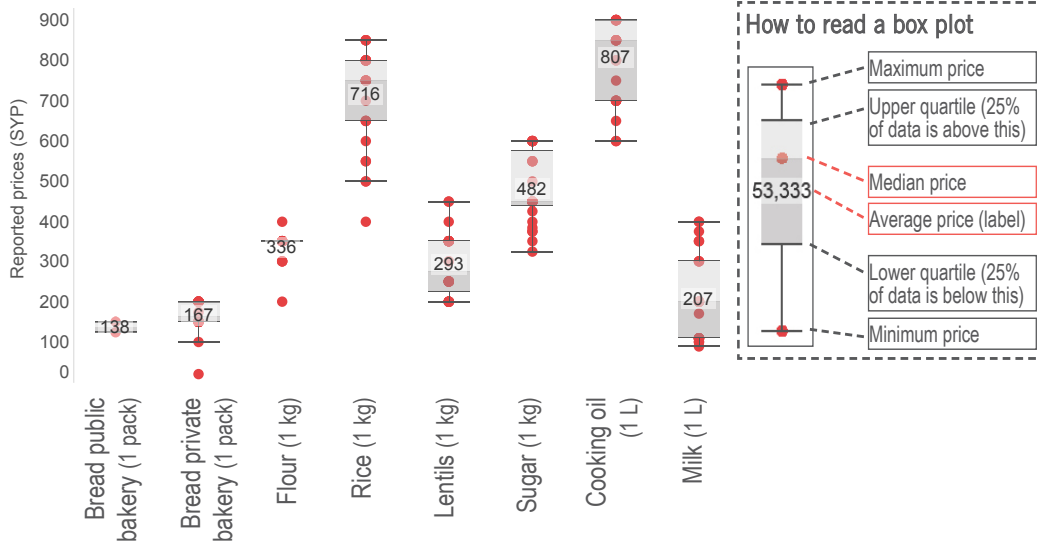


Challenges to accessing food [CL¹: 3/3]



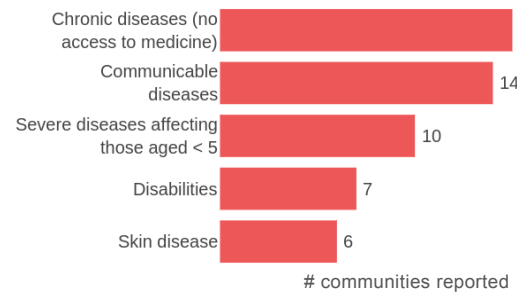
Food was commonly purchased in most communities during December, while food distributions were reported in six communities. High food item prices and a lack of financial resources were reportedly the most common barriers to accessing food, as was the case in previous months.

Prices of food items² [CL¹: 2.5/3]

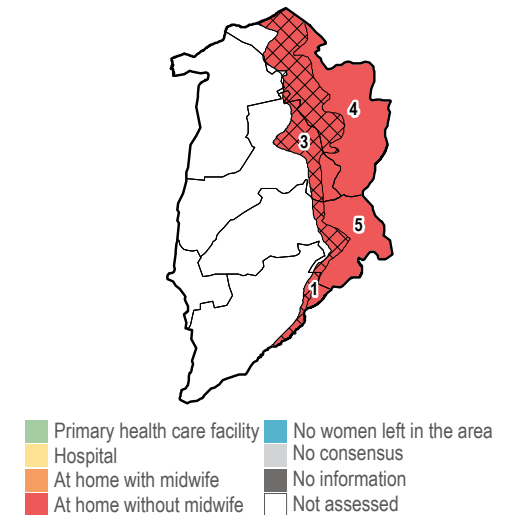


Health

Reported health problems [CL¹: 2/3]



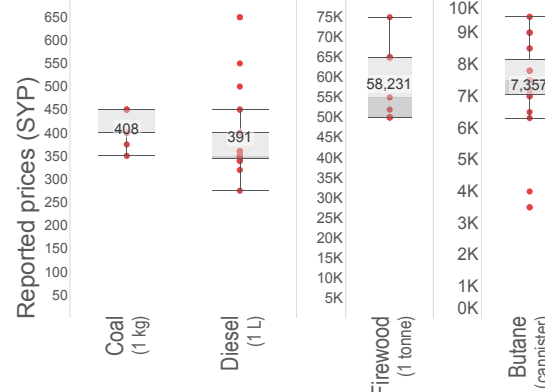
Most common place for women to give birth [CL¹: 2.6/3]



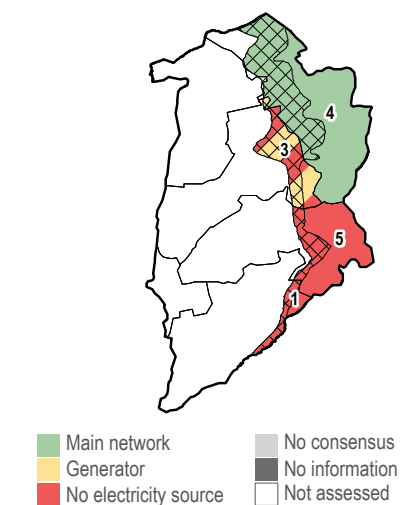
Chronic diseases were a highly prevalent health concern among assessed communities, followed by communicable diseases. As was the case in November, barriers to accessing health services were reported in two thirds of the communities assessed, with lack of health facilities being the most commonly reported obstacle to accessing care.

NFIs

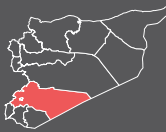
Prices of fuel sources² [CL¹: 2.2/3]



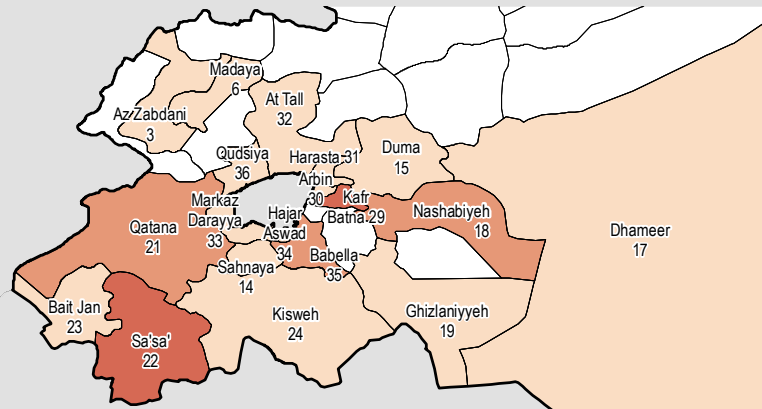
Most common source of electricity [CL¹: 3/3]



As was the case in previous months, no sources of electricity were reportedly available in seventeen of the communities assessed, most of which were located within Al Khashniyyeh sub-district. Generators were common across a majority of the remaining communities.



Coverage map

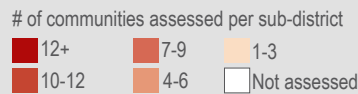


Context

Rural Damascus governorate currently hosts the highest number of internally displaced persons within Syria (1,383,017) and the highest number of people in need of assistance (2,552,701). Western areas within the governorate remain hard to reach for humanitarian actors.¹

Coverage

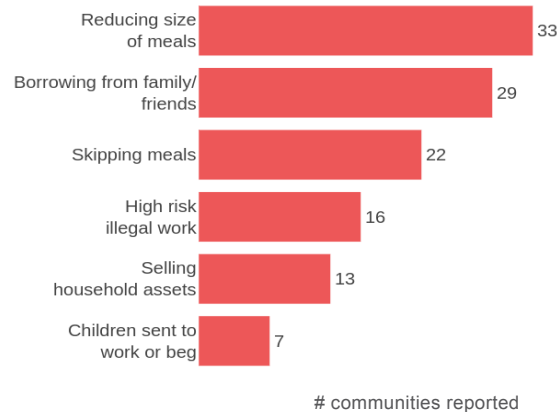
Communities assessed: 52/232
Sub-districts assessed: 19/36



Livelihoods

In December, the most common strategy for coping with a lack of resources was reportedly reducing the size of meals, followed by borrowing money from family and friends. No extreme food-based coping strategies such as eating food waste, eating non-food plants or spending days without eating were reported in the communities assessed. High risk, illegal work was reported in sixteen communities, as was the case in November.

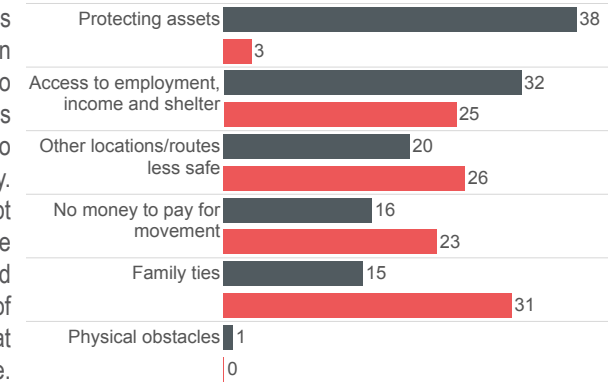
Most common coping strategies [CL²: 2.5/3]



Displacement

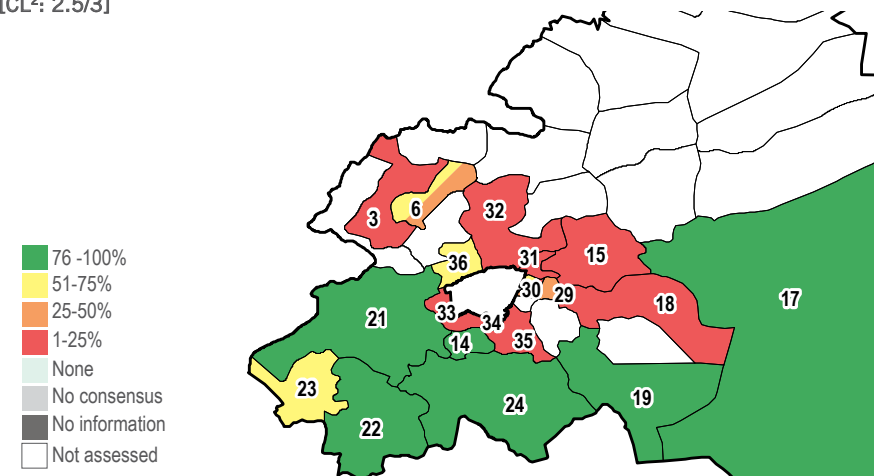
In December, it was reported that less than 50% of pre-conflict populations remained in half of the communities assessed. The most common reasons for pre-conflict populations to remain in their communities of origin were protection of assets and access to employment, income and shelter, as was the case in November. Physical barriers to movement were reported in one community. IDPs were reportedly present in all except five communities and new arrivals were reported in Bait Jan. Reportedly, IDPs stayed in their host communities mostly because of family ties and due to the perception that other locations or routes would be less safe.

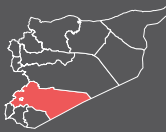
Most common reasons for staying: IDPs vs host population [CL²: 2.7/3]



■ Host population ■ IDPs # of communities reported

Most commonly reported % of original population remaining per sub-district (excluding IDPs) [CL²: 2.5/3]

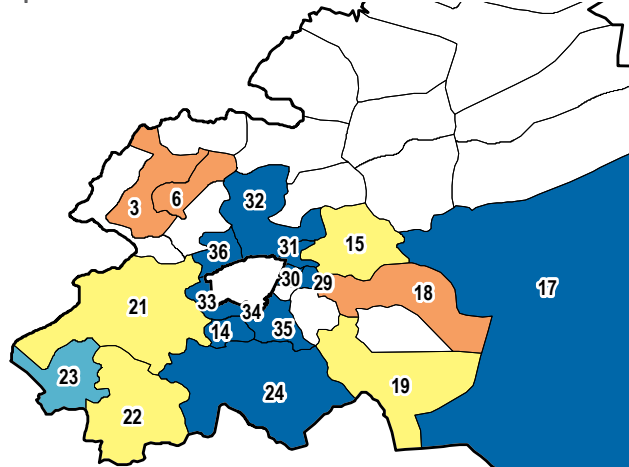




WASH

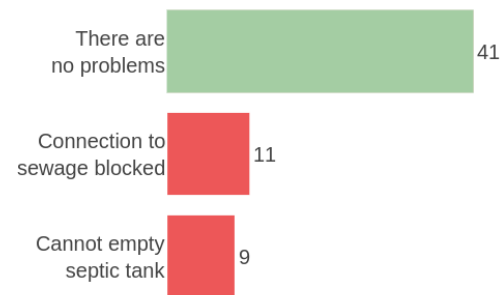
Most common form of garbage disposal [CL¹: 3/3]

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



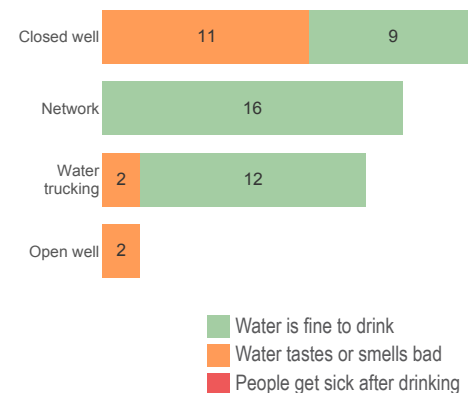
Closed wells and the main network were reportedly the main sources of drinking water in a majority of communities. Water reportedly smelled or tasted bad in fifteen communities, while it was perceived as fine to drink in all others. In a majority of communities, latrines were reportedly functioning without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

Problems with latrines [CL¹: 3/3]



communities reported

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

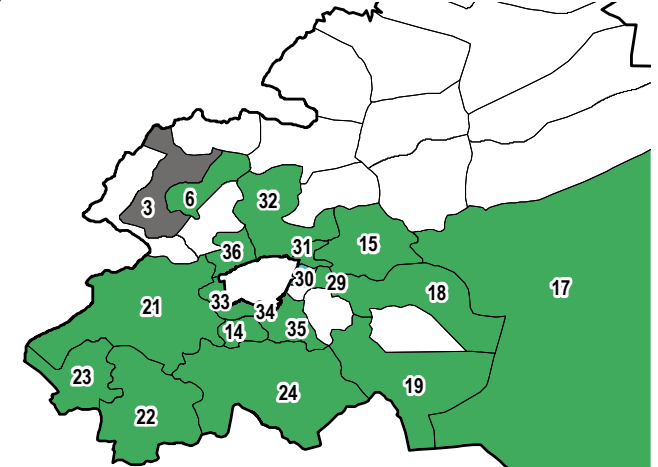


communities reported

Shelter

Most common shelter lived in by IDPs [CL¹: 2.6/3]

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

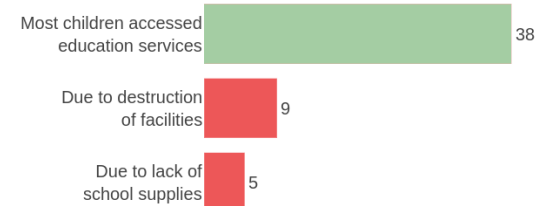


The average reported rent price² in the governorate (6078 SYP) was lower than the average rent paid across the country (7032 SYP). The lowest rent prices per room were reported in Zamalka (1300 SYP), the highest in Sahnaya (25000 SYP).

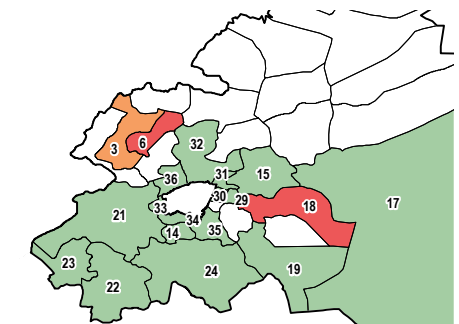
Education

No functioning primary schools were reportedly available in seven communities. While most children accessed education in a majority of communities, common barriers included the destruction of facilities, a lack of school supplies and unsafe routes to services.

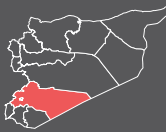
Most common reasons why children did not attend school [CL¹: 2.5/3]



communities reported



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

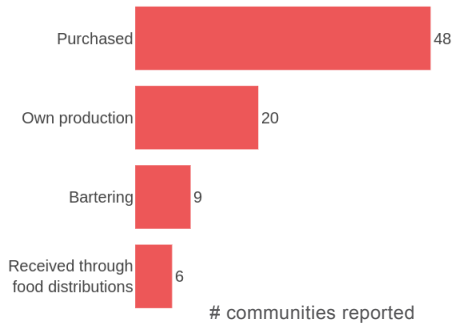


Humanitarian Situation Overview in Syria (HSOS) Rural Damascus Governorate

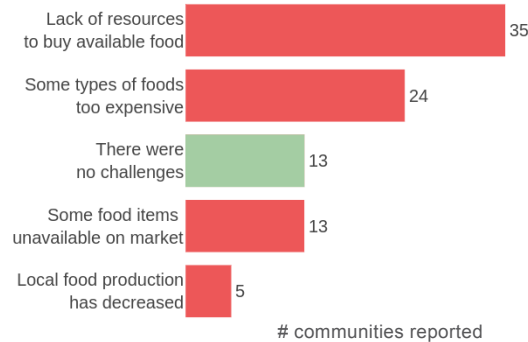
January 2017

Food Security

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

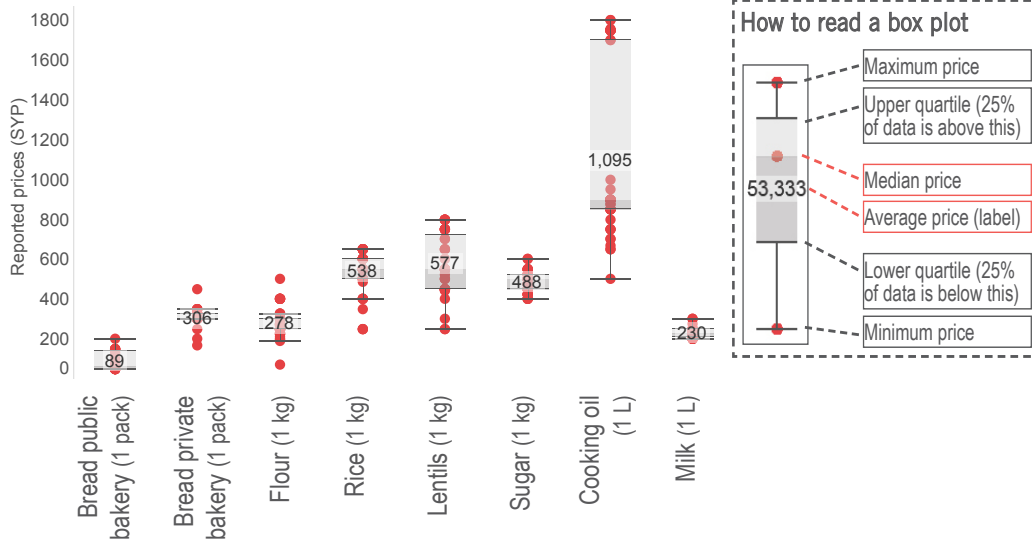


Challenges to accessing food [CL¹: 3/3]



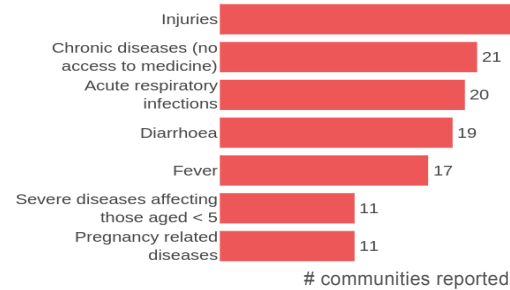
Food was most commonly purchased or produced locally. No challenges to accessing food were reported in thirteen communities, while a lack of financial resources and the high prices of some food items were the most commonly reported obstacles reported in the remaining communities.

Prices of food items² [CL¹: 2.5/3]

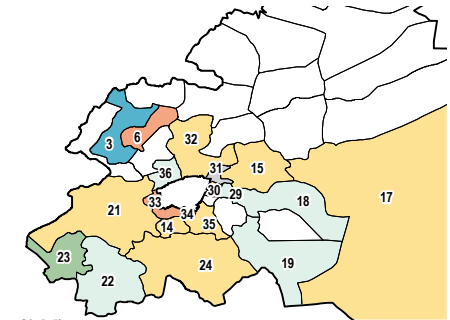


Health

Reported health problems [CL¹: 2/3]



Most common place for women to give birth [CL¹: 2.5/3]

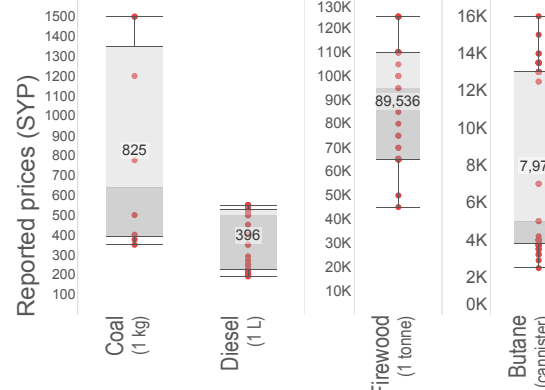


■ Primary health care facility
■ Hospital
■ At home with midwife
■ At home without midwife
■ No women left in the area
■ No consensus
■ No information
■ Not assessed

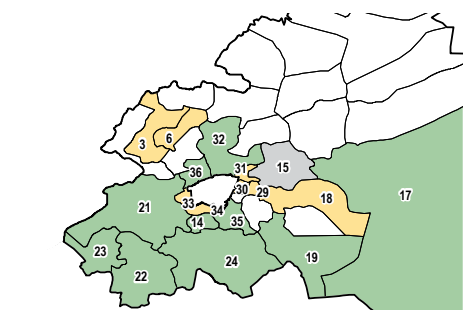
Injuries and chronic diseases were the most commonly reported health concerns in December. Most communities reportedly experienced difficulties in accessing health services; this was mostly due to high cost or lack of transportation to the nearest services, as well as to security concerns over entering facilities, as was the case in November.

NFIs

Prices of fuel sources² [CL¹: 2.2/3]



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



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

No sources of electricity were reportedly available in Shafuniyeh and Otania, Duma district, as was the case in November. Fuel shortages were reported in two thirds of the communities assessed, with cutting trees and burning furniture as the most commonly adopted coping strategies.