

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 June 2016 referring to the situation in May 2016.

Covering governorates in Syria, with the exception of Lattakia, Tartous and the southern governorates of Damascus, Rural Damascus, Quneitra, Dar'a and As-Sweida, 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/>

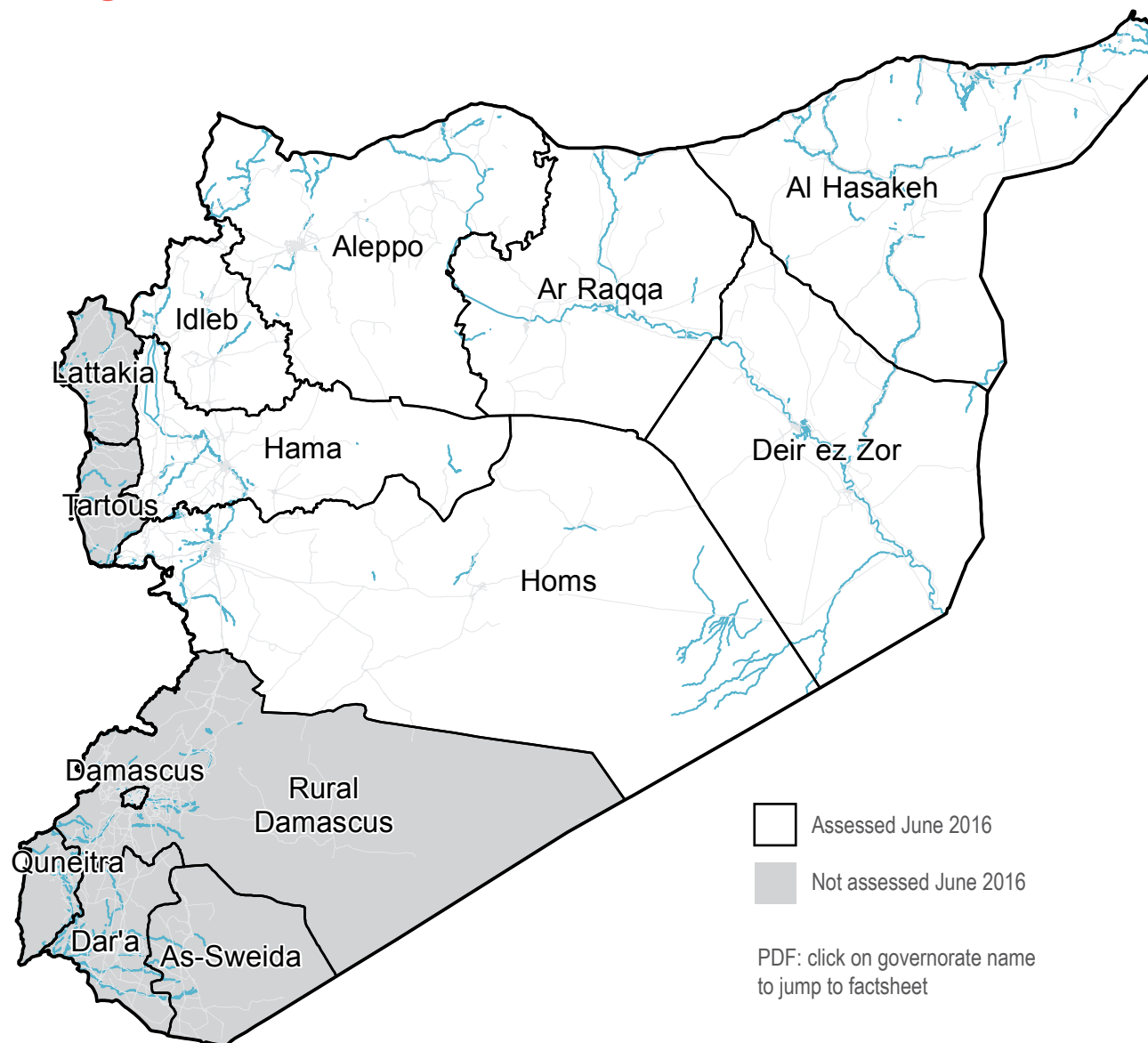
Methodology and limitations

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 June, information was collected from Key Informants in 221 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

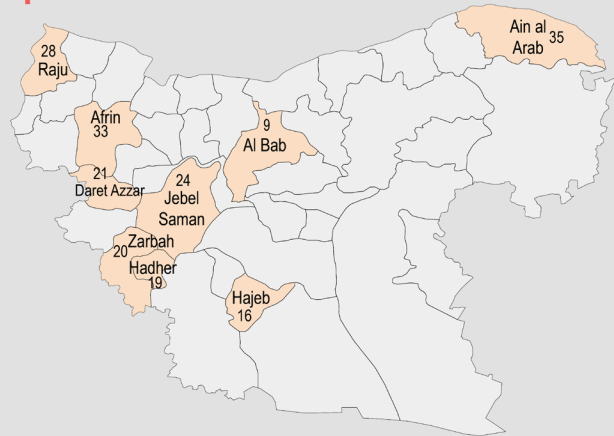
For a full description of the methodology, please see the AoO terms of reference, available on the [REACH Resource Centre](#) here (link).

Coverage





Coverage map

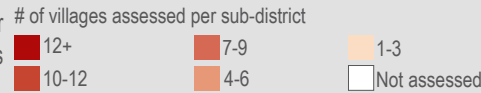


Context

Aleppo governorate contains more people in need of assistance (2,804,853) than any other governorate, and hosts the second largest number of IDPs (1,246,968) in Syria (OCHA). In May, most of the governorate was limited for humanitarian access with all of the north and east and parts of the south and west considered hard to reach (OCHA).

Coverage

Communities assessed: 14/1255
Sub-districts assessed: 9/40



Livelihoods

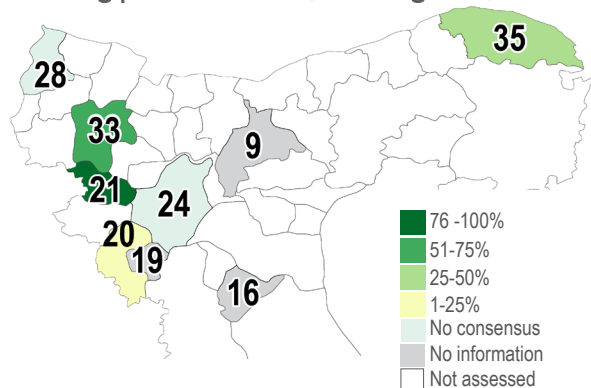
In May, the communities of Afrin, Ain al Arab, Daret Azza and Msharqah reported children were sent to work or beg to deal with a lack of income and resources. Further, residents within the community of Ain Al Arab also reported that people were partaking in high risk illegal work and inhabitants of Sheikh Maqsoud and Raju reported looking for food in the garbage.

Most common coping strategies

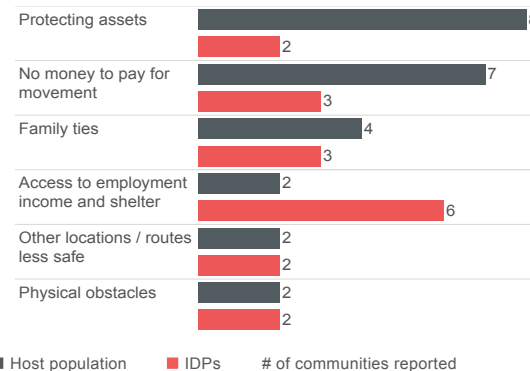


Displacement

Most commonly reported % of original population remaining per sub-district (excluding IDPs)



Most common reasons for staying: IDPs vs host population



None of the pre-conflict population was reportedly remaining in the communities of Bazagha, Dalama, Tal Anbar and Karm Myasar. The escalation of conflict, reduced access to basic services and protection concerns were the most commonly reported reasons for these populations leaving. Half of the assessed communities reported that pre-conflict populations across the governorate commonly remained because they had no money to pay for movement. Further, pre-conflict populations also reported remaining in the community of Raju and the neighbourhood of Sheikh Maqsoud, within Aleppo city, because they could not physically leave. IDPs lived in at least nine communities assessed, and settled in these locations most commonly due to the access to income employment and shelter. Interestingly, IDPs in Raju and Sheikh Maqsoud also reported remaining because they could not physically leave. The highest number of IDPs arriving during May was reported in the communities of Afrin and Darret Azza.



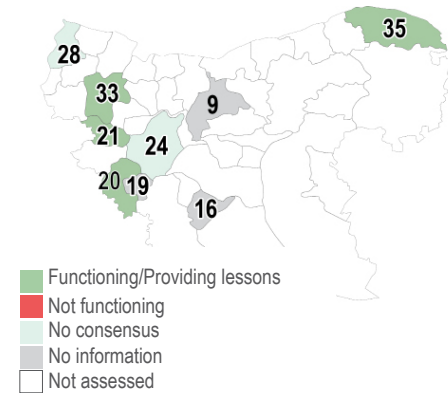
Education

There were functioning primary educational facilities in all communities assessed, with the exception of Sheikh Masqoud and Raju, where contradictory reports were provided. Lack of teaching staff and school supplies, as well as destruction of facilities were reportedly common barriers to children accessing education.

Most commonly reported reasons for children not attending school



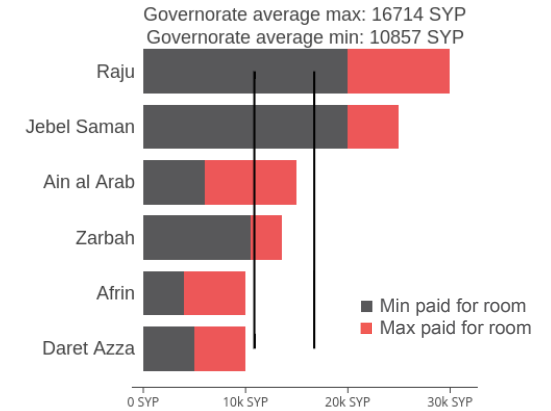
Most commonly reported status of primary schools by sub-district



Shelter

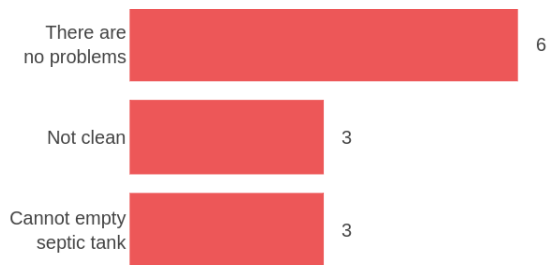
The average reported rent paid per room in Aleppo governorate (13800 SYP¹) was higher than the average rent paid across the country (4700 SYP¹). In Raju sub-district, prices were particularly high when compared with the governorate averages.

Rent prices per sub-district¹

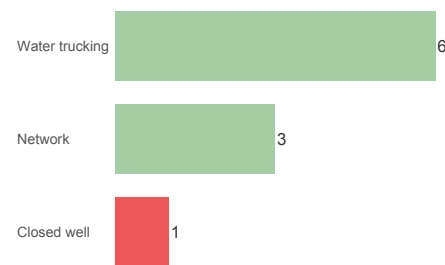


WASH

Reported problems with latrines



Most common water source and status



of communities reported (of 14 assessed)
■ People sick after drinking water
■ Water is fine to drink

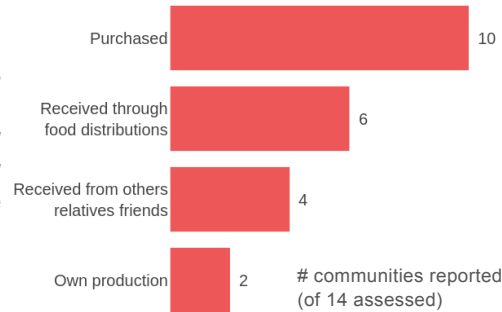
In May, the most common source of drinking water across the governorate was from water trucks. In the community of Msharqah within Aleppo city, their main source of drinking water was from a closed well, where people were reportedly ill after drinking the water. There was a reduction in the volume of safe drinking water from the previous month in five communities Raju, Ain Al Arab, Daret Azza, Jazraya and Sheikh Maqsooud. There were reportedly problems with latrines in four communities assessed; most commonly toilets were unclean and people couldn't empty or clean their septic tanks. In Msharqah (within Aleppo city) sewage was reportedly blocked.



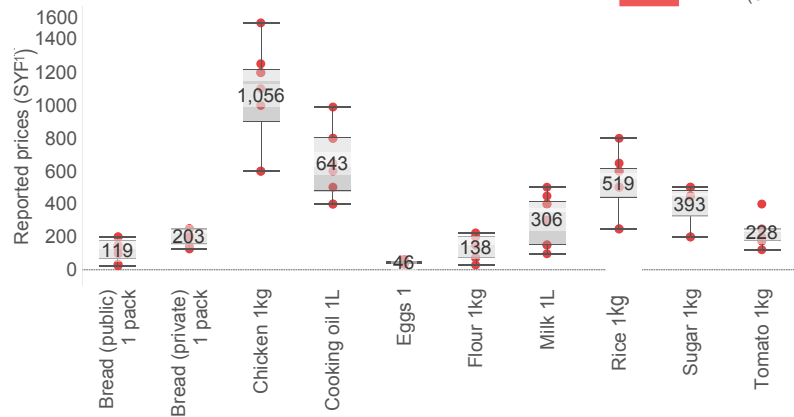
Food Security

Populations reported receiving food through distributions in the four communities of Koran Afrin, Daret Azza, Afrin, Raju and the neighbourhoods of Msharqah and Sheikh Maqsood within Aleppo city. The communities of Afrin and Koran Afrin were the only assessed communities reporting the ability of populations to produce their own food. The purchasing power of inhabitants was a key barrier to accessing food during May; food was commonly too expensive to purchase and populations did not have the resources to access available food items.

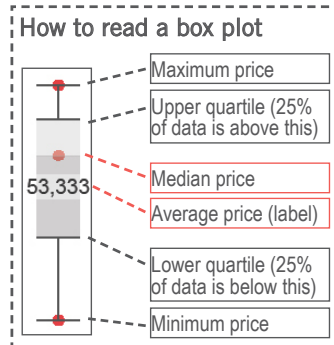
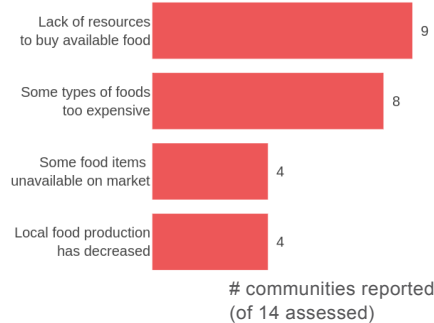
Most common sources of obtaining food



Prices of food items¹



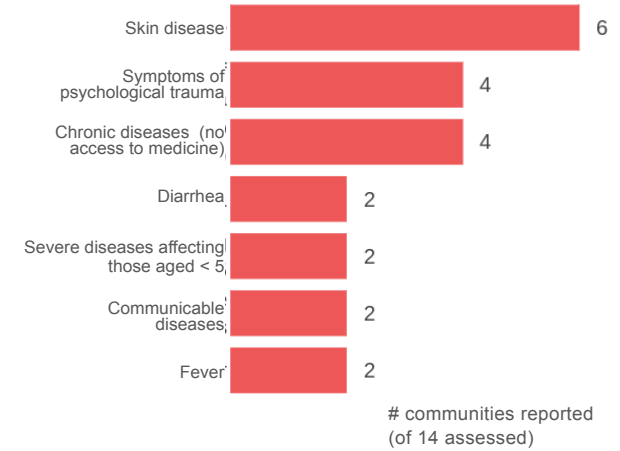
Challenges to accessing food



Health

In May, diarrhea, skin diseases and fever were all common health concerns in Sheikh Maqsood (within Aleppo city) and Raju; symptoms of psychological trauma was a common health concern in the communities of Koran Afrin, Abad, Jazraya and the neighbourhood of Aleppo city Msharqah. In Koran Afrin, malnutrition was also reportedly common. Half of communities assessed reported that women most commonly gave birth to babies at home with midwife care.

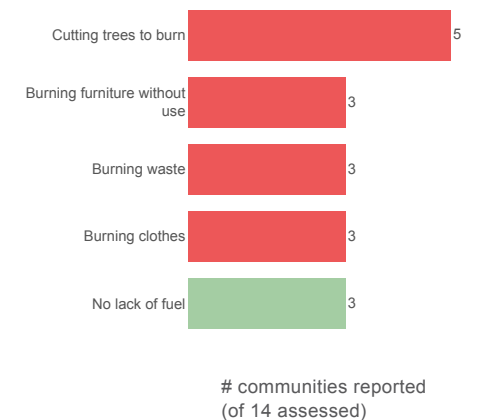
Most commonly reported health problems



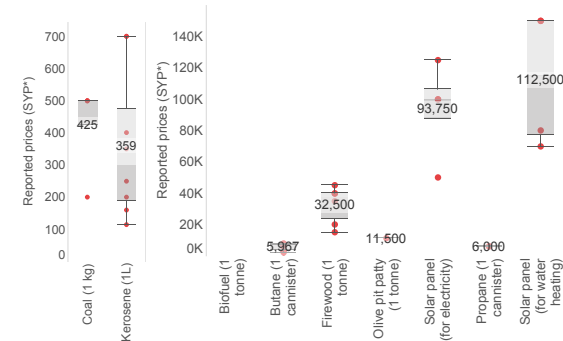
NFIs

Eight communities assessed in May reported their main source of electricity was from generators while only two communities (Ain Al Arab and Koran Afrin) reported accessing the power main network. Butane was reported available in all assessed communities in May while diesel was not available in all communities with the exception of Ain al Arab.

Most commonly reported strategies used to cope with a lack of fuel

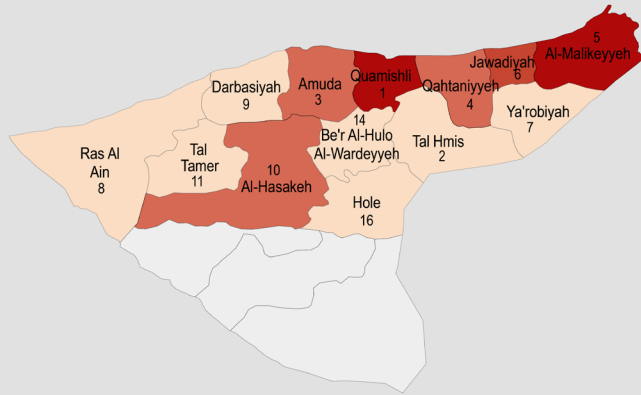


Prices of fuel sources¹





Coverage map

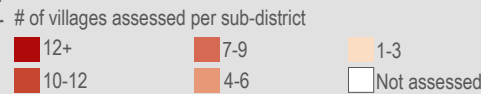


Context

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

Coverage

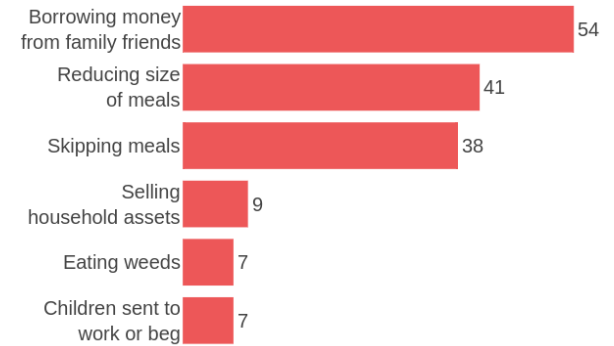
Communities assessed: 78/745
Sub-districts assessed: 13/16



Livelihoods

In May, food based coping strategies were common with more than half of communities assessed reporting reducing the size of their meals, approximately half skipping meals in order to cope with a lack of income and resources. Seven communities (Al Wafaa, Um Tlul, Deir Ayub, Upper Siha, Hay Eantariyeh, Hay Qudourbak and Hey Qanat Alsouys) reported eating weeds, suggesting particular vulnerability.

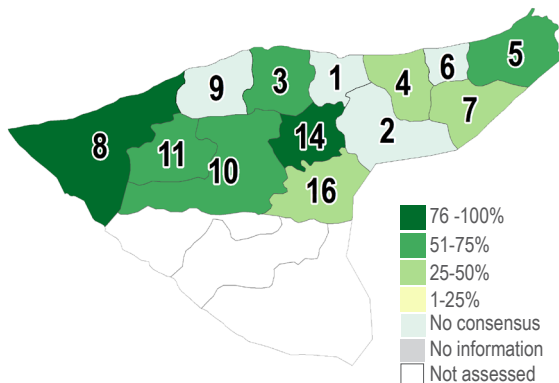
Most common coping strategies



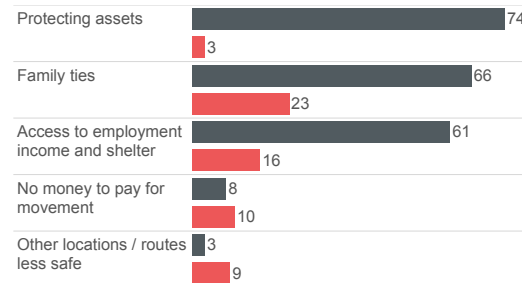
communities reported (of 78 assessed)

Displacement

Most commonly reported % of original population remaining per sub-district (excluding IDPs)



Most common reasons for staying: IDPs vs host population



■ Host population ■ IDPs # of communities reported

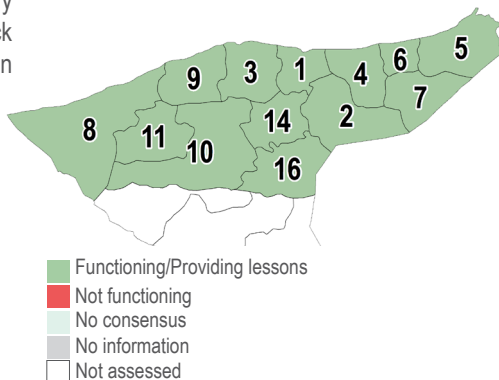
Approximately one quarter of assessed communities reported that more than 75% of their pre-conflict populations remained during May (20 out of 78 communities). Pre-conflict populations overwhelmingly stayed in their communities of origin in order to protect their assets and due to family ties and access to income, employment and shelter. In the communities of Sadedayeh (Ya'robiyah sub-district), Qutba (Qahtaniyyeh sub-district) and Tal Elthahab Qameshli (Qamishli sub-district), pre-conflict populations reported that they remained because they physically couldn't leave. IDPs were reported in 25 assessed communities in May and commonly remained due to family ties and good relations with host communities, and access to employment income and shelter. While the highest estimation of IDP numbers were in the community of Al-Malakiyyeh and the neighbourhood of Hay Qudourbak in Qamishli City, no significant IDP movement was reported into assessed communities during May.



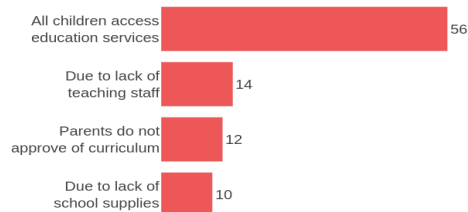
Education

Primary schools were reported functioning in 76 of the 78 communities assessed. In Salhiyeh (Quamishli sub-district) and Tal Aswad Amudeh (Amuda sub-district) primary schools were not functioning. In these communities, a lack of teaching staff and school supplies and the destruction of facilities were reported barriers to accessing schools.

Most commonly reported status of primary schools by sub-district



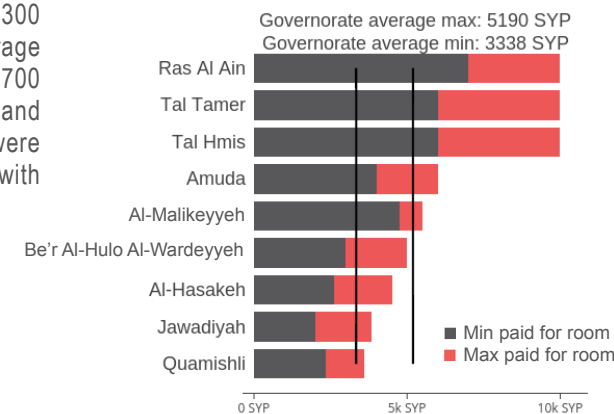
Most commonly reported reasons for children not attending school



Shelter

The average reported rent paid per room in Al Hasakeh governorate (4300 SYP¹) was lower than the average rent paid across the country (4700 SYP¹). In Ras Al Ain, Tal Tamer and Tal Hmis sub-districts, prices were particularly high when compared with the governorate averages.

Rent prices per sub-district¹

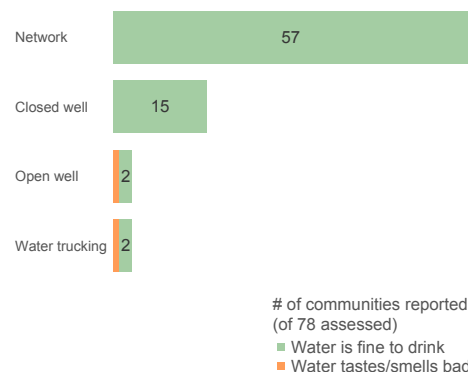


WASH

Reported problems with latrines



Most common water source and status



In May, the most common source of drinking water across the governorate was through the water network (reported in 57 of the 78 communities assessed), with closed wells a common source in 15 communities. Water was fine to drink in the majority of communities assessed, with the exception of two communities in Quamishli sub-district; water tasted or smelled bad from an open well used in Tartab and from water trucks in Salhiyeh. There was an increase in the volume of safe drinking water within the community of Tal Hmis and the neighbourhood of Tal Hajar (within Al Hasakeh City), when compared to the previous month. Conversely, there was a reduction in the volume of safe water available since the previous month in seven communities. Ten communities assessed reported problems with latrines; in nine of these it was reported that a lack of privacy (no separation between men and women) was a concern.

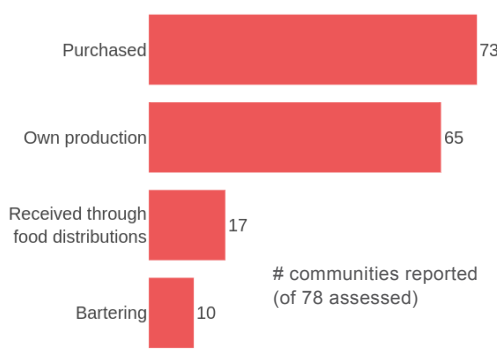
communities reported (of 78 assessed)



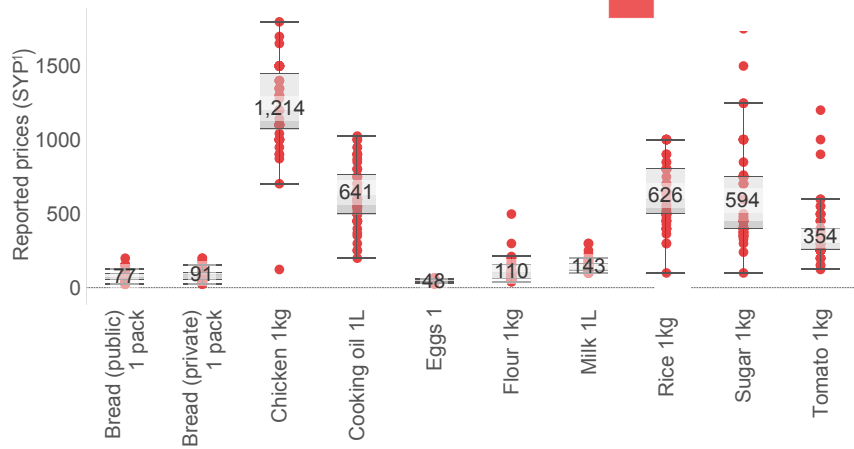
Food Security

Nearly all communities assessed reported the ability of inhabitants to purchase and produce their own food during May. Seventeen communities, in eight sub-districts reported commonly receiving their food through food distributions, while inhabitants in 10 communities reported bartering. The most commonly reported barriers to accessing food related to the purchasing power of populations, with nearly all assessed communities reporting that high prices presented a challenge.

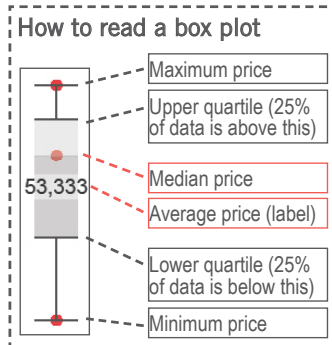
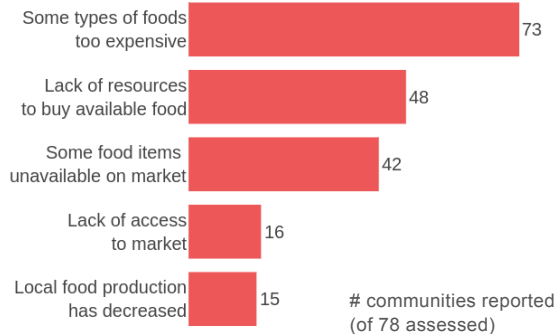
Most common sources of obtaining food



Prices of food items¹



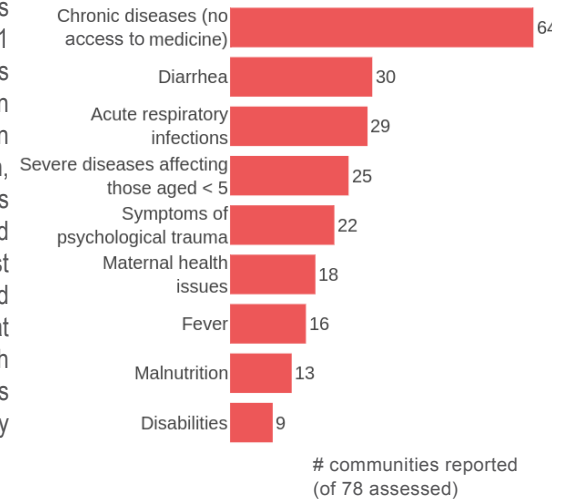
Challenges to accessing food



Health

Chronic diseases and access to adequate treatment was a concern across the majority of communities assessed this month. In 25 communities across 11 sub-districts it was reported that severe diseases affecting children ages less than five were a common health concern; malnutrition was reported in thirteen communities across Al-Malakiyyeh, Al Hasakeh, Amuda, Qahtaniyyeh, Quamishli and Tal Hmis sub-districts. Approximately two thirds of assessed communities (63%) reported that women most commonly gave birth in hospitals, while one third reported that women most commonly gave birth at home with midwife care; two communities, Salhiyeh in Quamishli sub-district and Big Sadiyeh in Tal Hmis sub-district, reported that women most commonly gave birth at home without midwife care.

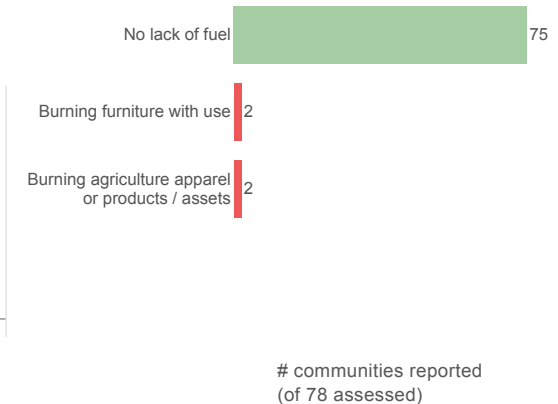
Most commonly reported health problems



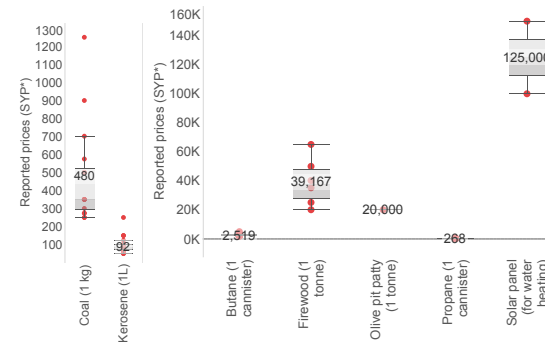
NFIs

In May, nearly all communities assessed reported they were not experiencing a lack of fuel; butane was reported available in 78% of assessed communities, kerosene in 45% and diesel in 41%. 58% of communities reported relying on generators during May as their main source of electricity while the remaining 42% most commonly accessed the main electricity network.

Most commonly reported strategies used to cope with a lack of fuel



Prices of fuel sources¹





Coverage map

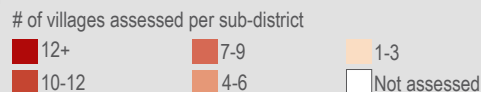


Context

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

Coverage

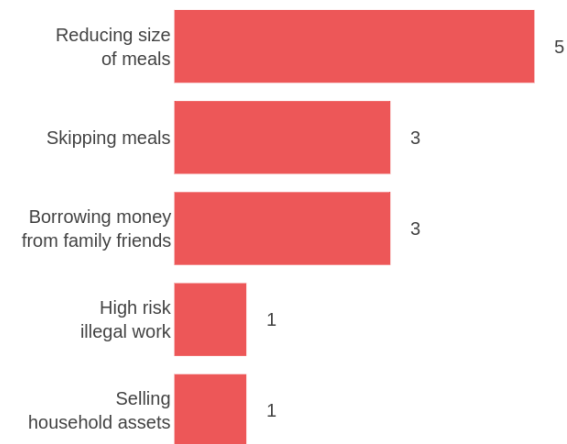
Communities assessed: 5/306
Sub-districts assessed: 2/10



Livelihoods

During May, food based coping strategies were common in Ar Raqqa governorate, all five communities assessed reported reducing the size of their meals, while three communities (Eastern Khayala Kdeiran, Hweijet Abdi and Kherbet Elroz) reported skipping meals. Inhabitants in the community of Kherbet Elroz also reported undertaking high risk illegal work, indicating particular vulnerability.

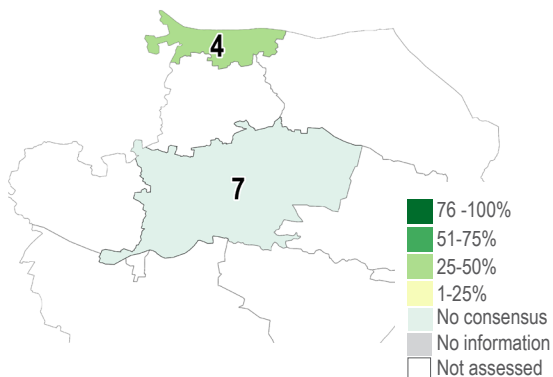
Most common coping strategies



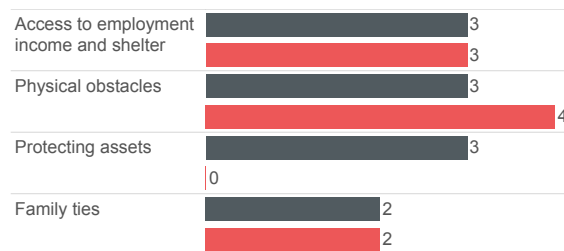
communities reported (of 5 assessed)

Displacement

Most commonly reported % of original population remaining per sub-district (excluding IDPs)



Most common reasons for staying: IDPs vs host population



■ Host population ■ IDPs # of communities reported

Fewer than 50% of pre-conflict populations remained in three of the five assessed communities during May; most commonly stayed in their communities of origin because they could not physically leave, or in order to access to employment income and shelter, and to protect their assets. IDPs were reported in all assessed communities and commonly remained due to physical obstacles to movement. It was reported that IDPs had commonly left as a consequence of the opening of borders and the escalation of the conflict.



Education

There were no functioning facilities in the communities of Eastern Khayala and Kdeiran, where it was reported that parents do not approve of the curriculum. Primary schools were reported functioning in the remaining three communities assessed during May.

Most commonly reported status of primary schools by sub-district



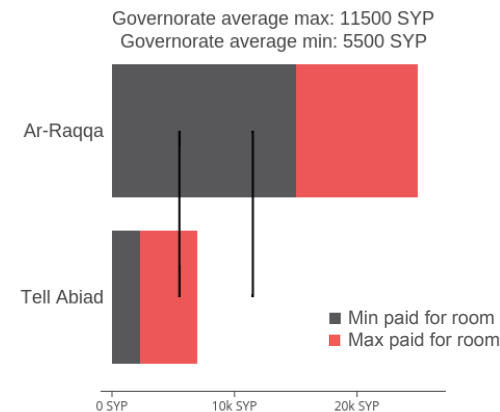
Most commonly reported reasons for children not attending school



Shelter

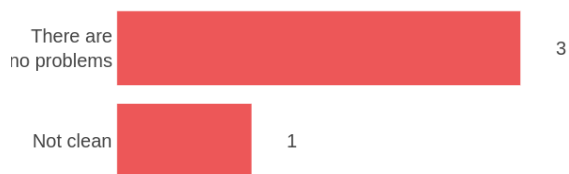
The average reported rent paid per room in Ar Raqqa governorate (8500 SYP¹) was higher than the average rent paid across the country (4700 SYP¹). In Ar-Raqqa sub-district, prices were particularly high when compared with Tal Abiad and with governorate averages.

Rent prices per sub-district¹

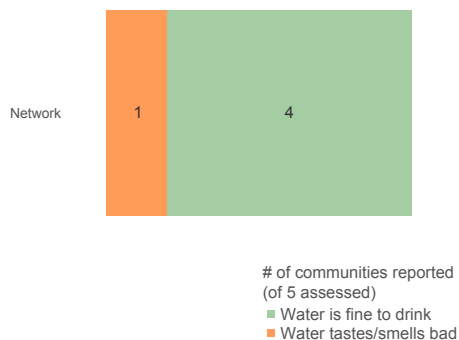


WASH

Reported problems with latrines



Most common water source and status



In May, all communities assessed reported sourcing their drinking water from the water network. Water was generally fine to drink, with the exception of the community of Kdeiran, where water reportedly tasted or smelled bad. None of the communities assessed reported that there was a change in the volume of safe drinking water when compared to the previous month. There were problems with latrines in the community of Eastern Khayala, where populations reported that the lack of privacy due to no separation between male and female toilets was an issue.

communities reported (of 5 assessed)



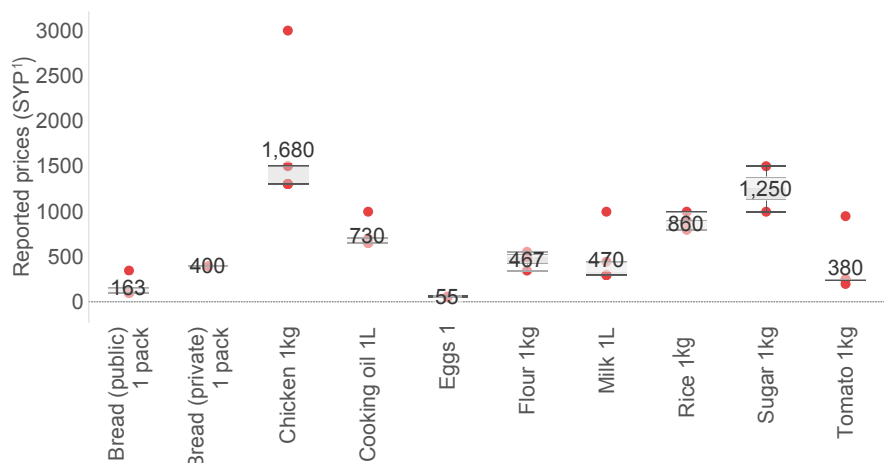
Food Security

Food purchase and own production were reported for all assessed communities in May. However, both a lack of resources to purchase food and the high prices of food items were also identified as key challenges to accessing food.

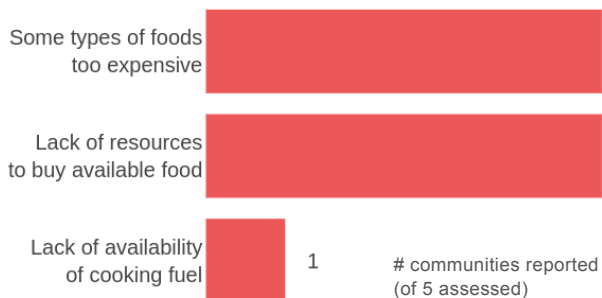
Most common sources of obtaining food



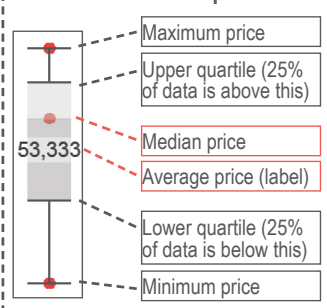
Prices of food items¹



Challenges to accessing food



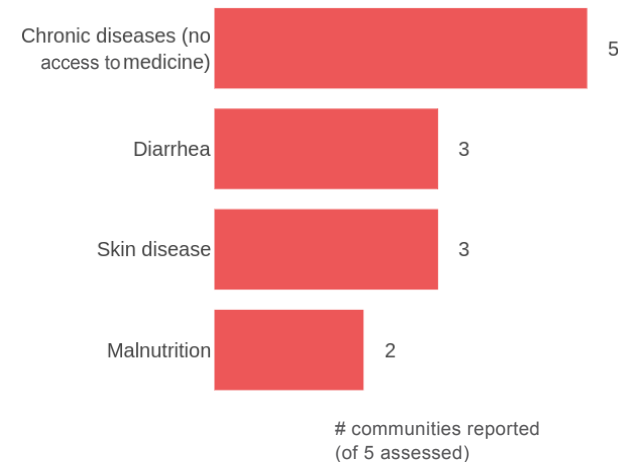
How to read a box plot



Health

Chronic diseases and lack of access to medicines were reportedly health concerns for all assessed communities in May. Malnutrition was reportedly common in the communities of Eastern Khayala and Kdeiran.

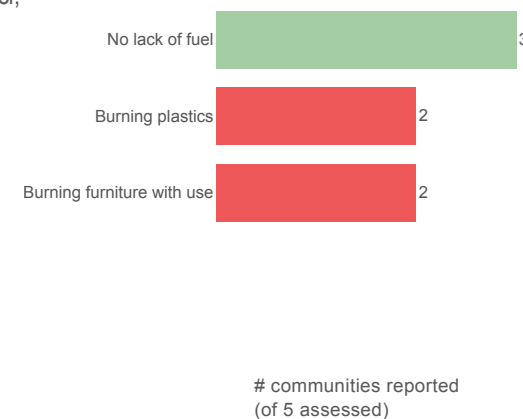
Most commonly reported health problems



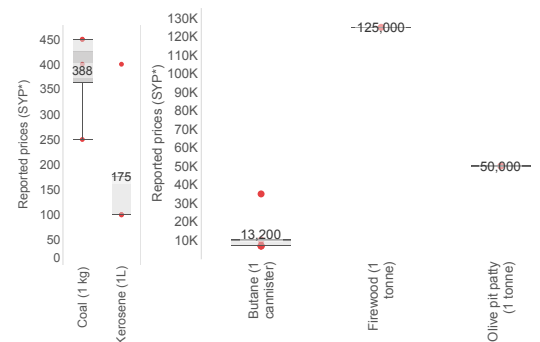
NFIs

In the communities of Eastern Khayala and Kdeiran, the main source of electricity was through generators during May, while the remaining three communities had access to the main power network. Butane and diesel were reportedly available in all communities assessed, however, shortages of fuel were reported in Eastern Khayala and Kdeiran.

Most commonly reported strategies used to cope with a lack of fuel

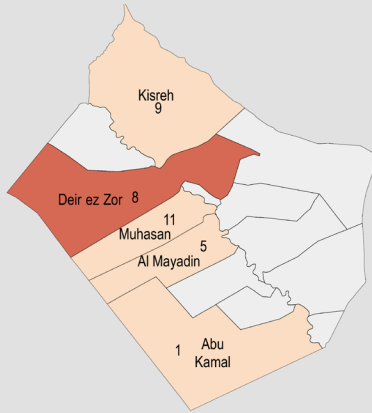


Prices of fuel sources¹





Coverage map

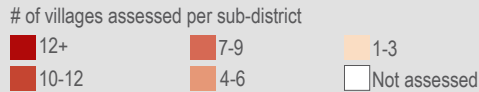


Context

Deir ez Zor hosts 318,684 IDPs and 745,024 people in need of assistance (OCHA). In May 2016, the entire governorate remained classified as hard to reach, due to the limited access for humanitarian agencies.

Coverage

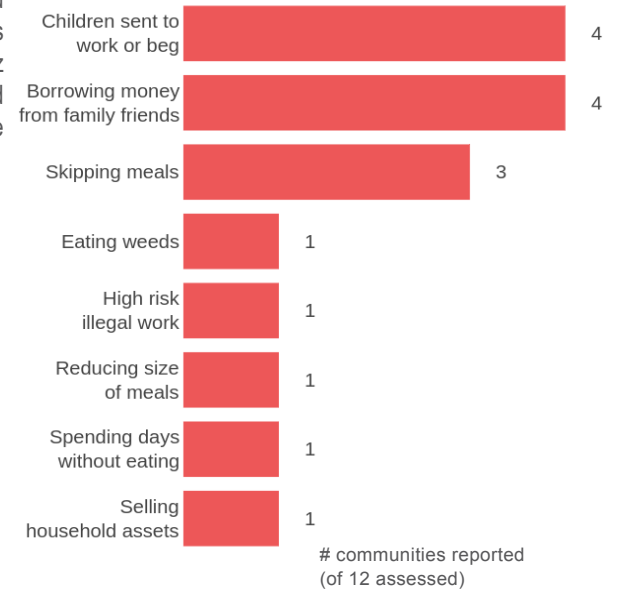
Communities assessed: 12/133
Sub-districts assessed: 5/14



Livelihoods

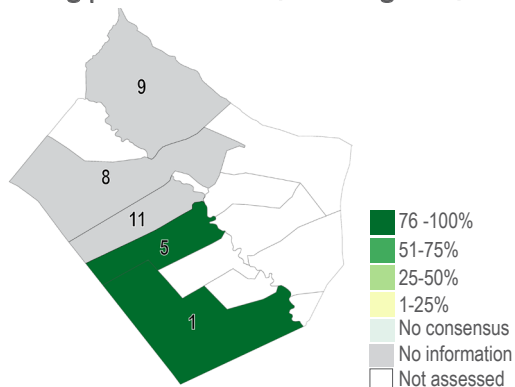
In May, four communities, Hatla, Abu Kamal, Al Mayadin and Tiba, reported that children were sent to work or beg and inhabitants in Abu Kamal and Hameidiyyeh reported skipping meals. Inhabitants in the besieged community of Joura, within Deir ez Zor city reported spending days without eating and eating weeds in order to cope with a lack of income or resources.

Most common coping strategies

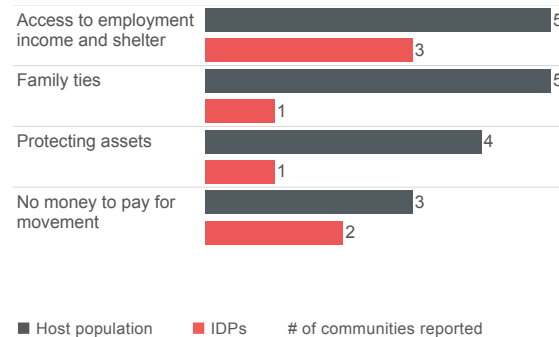


Displacement

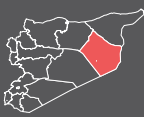
Most commonly reported % of original population remaining per sub-district (excluding IDPs)



Most common reasons for staying: IDPs vs host population



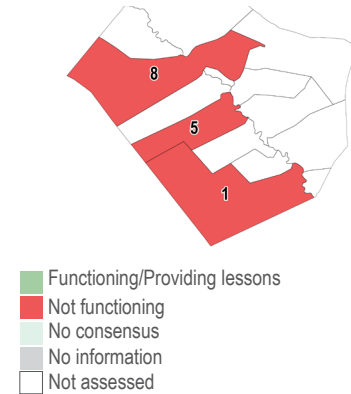
None of the pre-conflict population reportedly remained within the communities of Baglieh, Jafra, Abu Khashab and Mreiyehat, and in the neighbourhoods of Rashdiyyeh and Othmaniyyeh within Deir ez Zor city; citing the escalation of conflict and protection concerns as reasons for leaving. Pre-conflict populations most commonly stayed in their communities of origin due to access to employment income and shelter, and to family ties. IDPs were reported in Abu Kamal, Al Mayadin and Tiba, and commonly remained due to access to employment income and shelter and lack of money to pay for movement. There was no significant displacement reported into these communities during May.



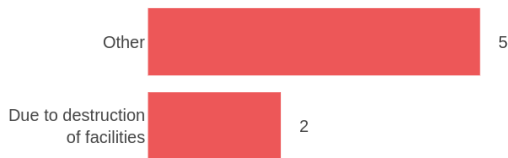
Education

There were no functioning primary educational facilities in any of the assessed communities in Deir ez Zor. Of these, 5 reported that schools had closed because authorities did not approve of the curriculum. In Abu Kamal and the neighbourhood of Hameidiyyeh in Deir ez Zor city, it was reported that schools had also been destroyed.

Most commonly reported status of primary schools by sub-district



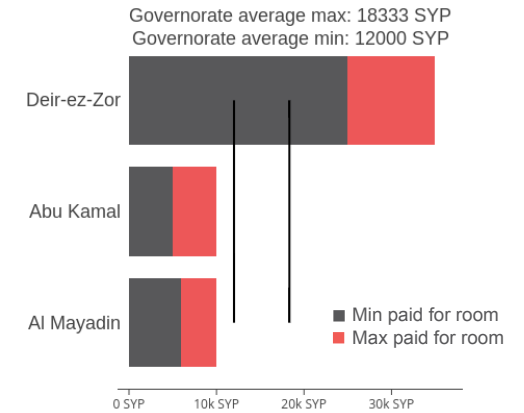
Most commonly reported reasons for children not attending school



Shelter

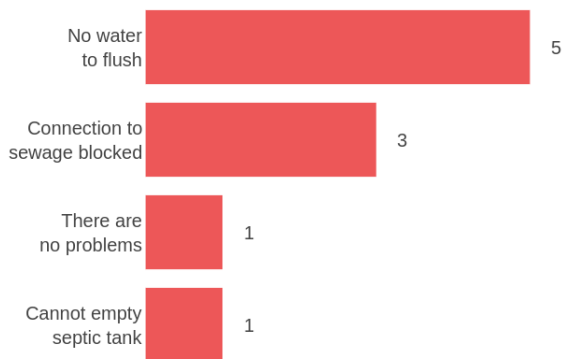
The average reported rent paid per room in Deir ez Zor governorate (15200 SYP¹) was higher than the average rent paid across the country (4700 SYP¹). In Abu Kamal and Al Mayadin sub-districts, prices were lower when compared with the governorate average.

Rent prices per sub-district¹

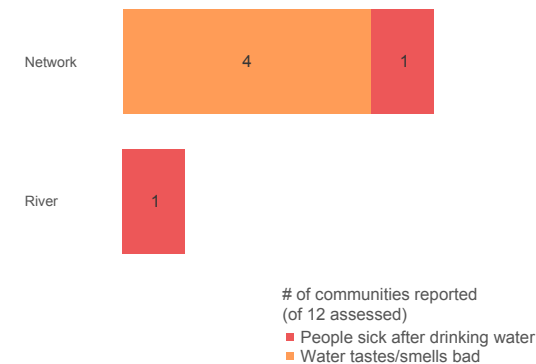


WASH

Reported problems with latrines



Most common water source and status



In May, five communities reported that the main network was their most common source of drinking water, while in the neighbourhood of Joura in Deir ez Zor city populations sourced their water from a river. There were problems with water in all of communities assessed; in Al Mayadin, Tiba, Hameidiyyeh and Abu Kamal, water from the network tasted or smelled bad while in Joura and Hatla drinking water made people sick. Problems with latrines were reported in almost all communities. Of the communities with problems, all reported that there was insufficient water for flushing. In the neighbourhoods of Joura and Hameidiyyeh, and the community of Al Mayadin connections to sewage were also blocked.

communities reported (of 12 assessed)

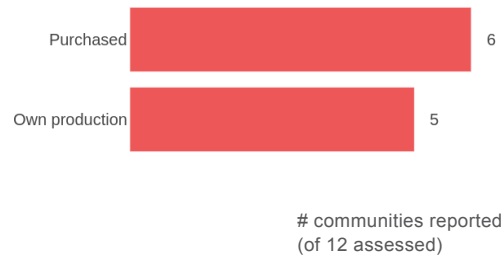
of communities reported (of 12 assessed)
 ■ People sick after drinking water
 ■ Water tastes/smells bad



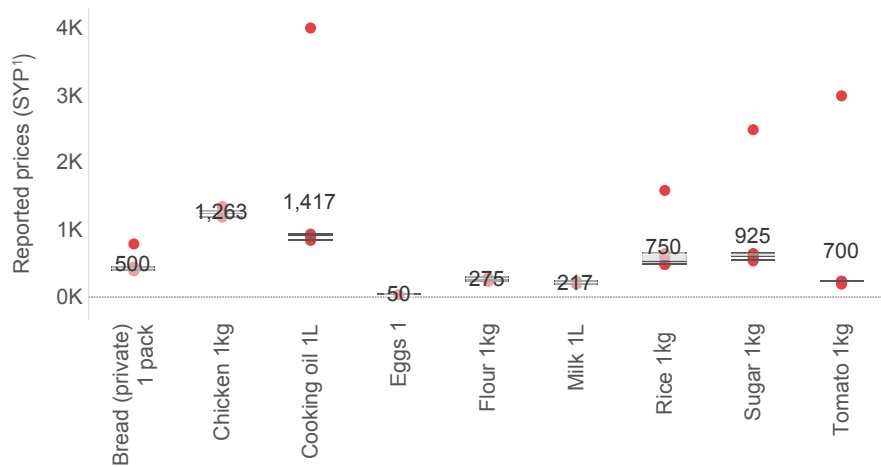
Food Security

In half of the assessed communities, it was reported that populations were able to purchase and produce their own food during May. However, in the majority of communities assessed, inhabitants reported that a lack of resources, prevented them from buying food on the market. Further, access to food was hindered by the unavailability of some food items on markets and by the high cost of certain food items.

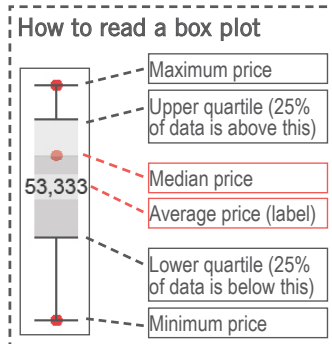
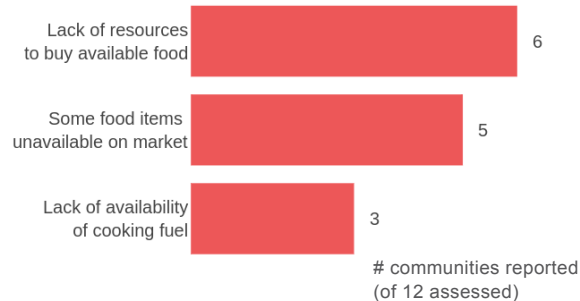
Most common sources of obtaining food



Prices of food items¹



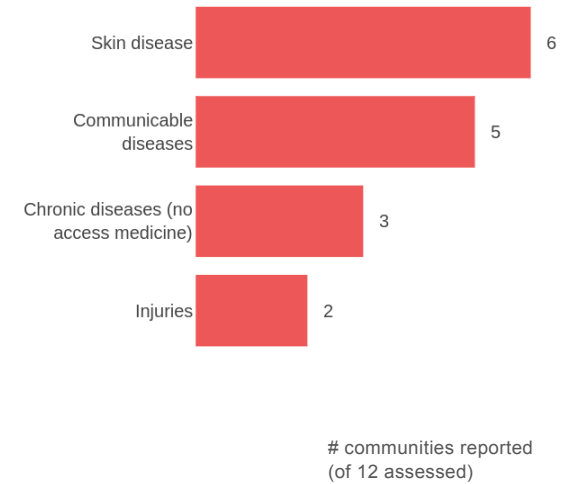
Challenges to accessing food



Health

Skin diseases such as leishmaniasis, and communicable diseases were reported common health concerns in at least half of the communities assessed in May. Malnutrition was reportedly common in two neighbourhoods in Deir ez Zor city, Hameidiyyeh and Joura.

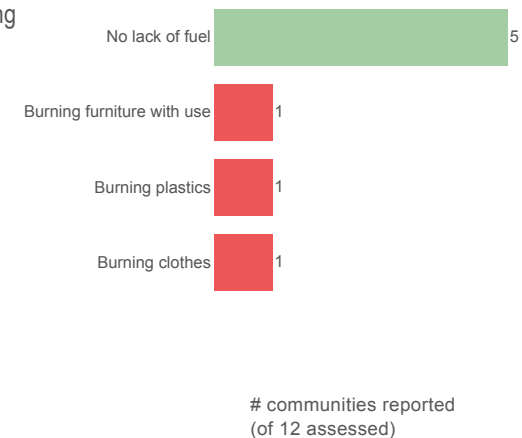
Most commonly reported health problems



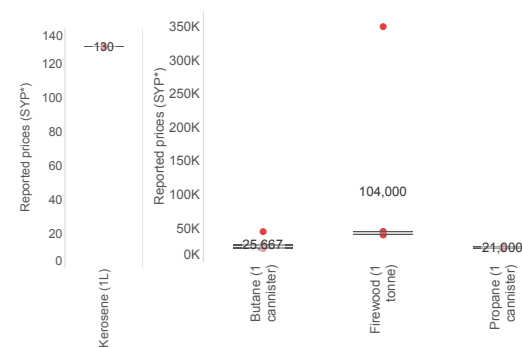
NFIs

The majority of communities reported relying on generators as their main source of electricity. Lack of fuel was reported only in the neighbourhood of Joura in Deir ez Zor city, where burning clothes, furniture and plastics were reportedly common coping strategies.

Most commonly reported strategies used to cope with a lack of fuel

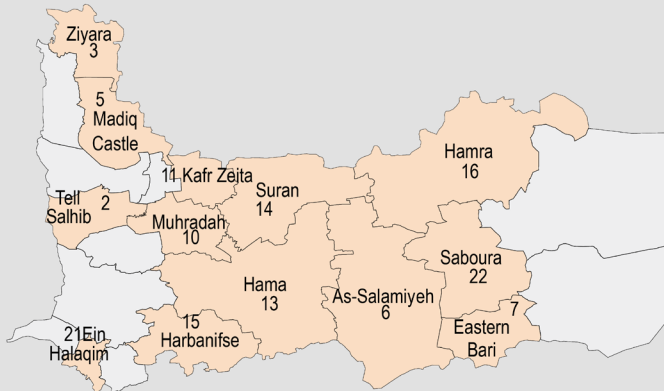


Prices of fuel sources¹





Coverage map

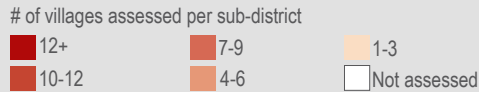


Context

Hama governorate hosts 500,801 IDPs and 1,052,578 people in need of assistance (OCHA). In May, the eastern, south-eastern and north-western regions of the governorate remained hard-to-reach for humanitarian access (OCHA).

Coverage

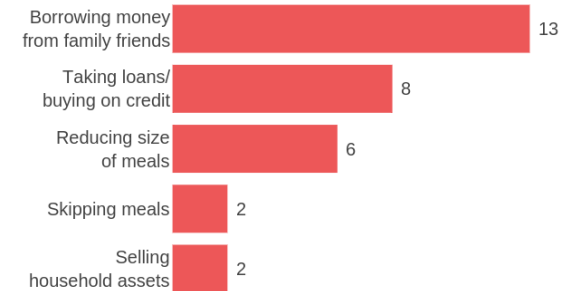
Communities assessed: 19/494
Sub-districts assessed: 13/22



Livelihoods

During May, more than two thirds of assessed communities reported borrowing money from family and friends and approximately half reported taking out loans or buying on credit. Inhabitants in the communities of Khattab and Jamasa Odayat Alshareeah reported skipping meals; people reported partaking high risk illegal work in Tobeh, spending days without eating in Lower Amiqa and eating weeds in Kafr Bihem in order to cope with a lack of income and resources.

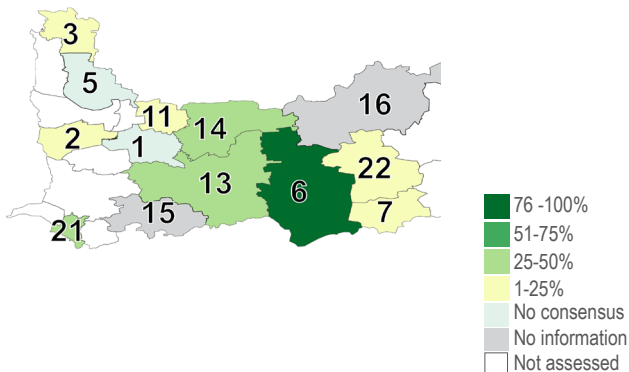
Most common coping strategies



of communities reported (of 19 assessed)

Displacement

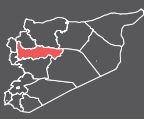
Most commonly reported % of original population remaining per sub-district (excluding IDPs)



Most common reasons for staying: IDPs vs host population



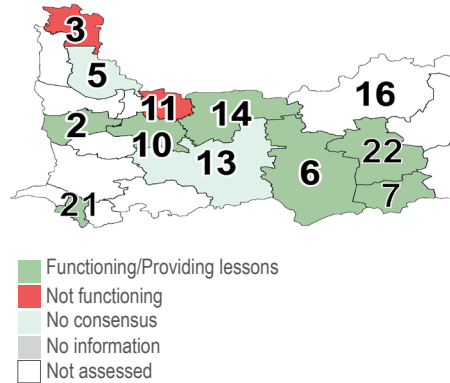
Nearly all assessed communities reported that less than 50% of their pre-conflict populations remained during May, while no pre-conflict population was left in the communities of Rohaya and Hor Bnafsor, citing the escalation of conflict, protection concerns, loss of assets and reduced access to basic services as reasons for leaving. Pre-conflict populations overwhelmingly stayed in their communities of origin in order to protect their assets and due to lack of money to pay for movement. IDPs were reported in 12 assessed communities and commonly remained due to a lack of money to pay for movement or because of family ties.



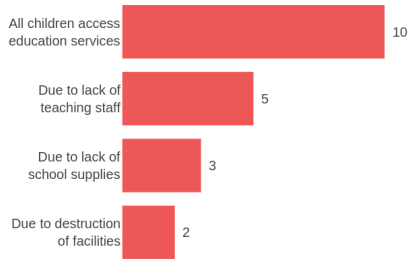
Education

There were challenges to accessing educational facilities in at least 9 of 19 communities assessed, with the main issues being the lack of teaching staff and school supplies. Primary and secondary schools were reportedly functioning in at least two thirds of communities assessed.

Most commonly reported status of primary schools by sub-district



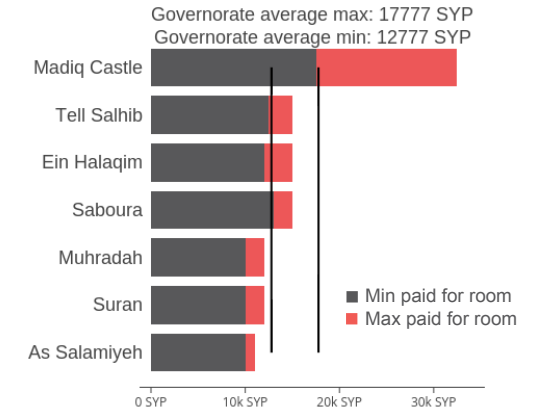
Most commonly reported reasons for children not attending school



Shelter

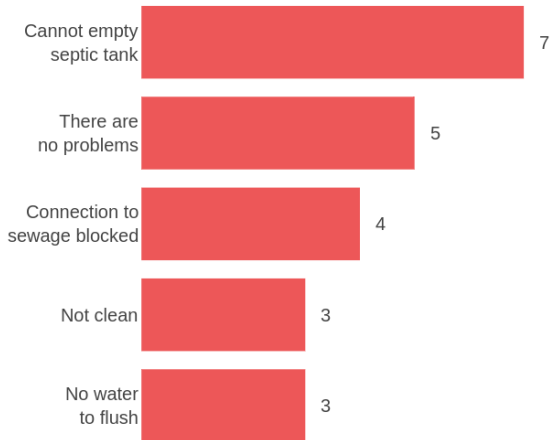
The average reported rent paid per room in Hama governorate (15300 SYP¹) was higher than the average rent paid across the country (4700 SYP¹). In Madiq Castle sub-district, prices were particularly high when compared to other sub-districts.

Rent prices per sub-district¹



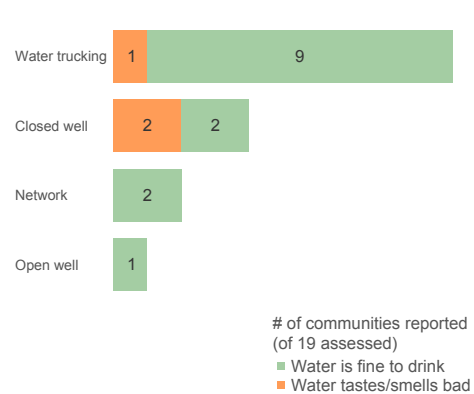
WASH

Reported problems with latrines



communities reported (of 19 assessed)

Most common water source and status



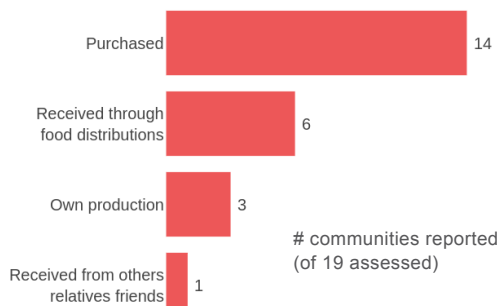
Most communities reported that water was safe to drink, with the exception of Kafr Bihem, Tal Ada and Abu Hbeilat, where water smelled or tasted bad. Three assessed communities reported decreasing water availability compared to the previous month. The most common problem reported with toilet facilities was the difficulty to empty septic tanks. Garbage was disposed of informally (burned, buried or left in the streets) in more than half of the communities assessed (10 out of 19).



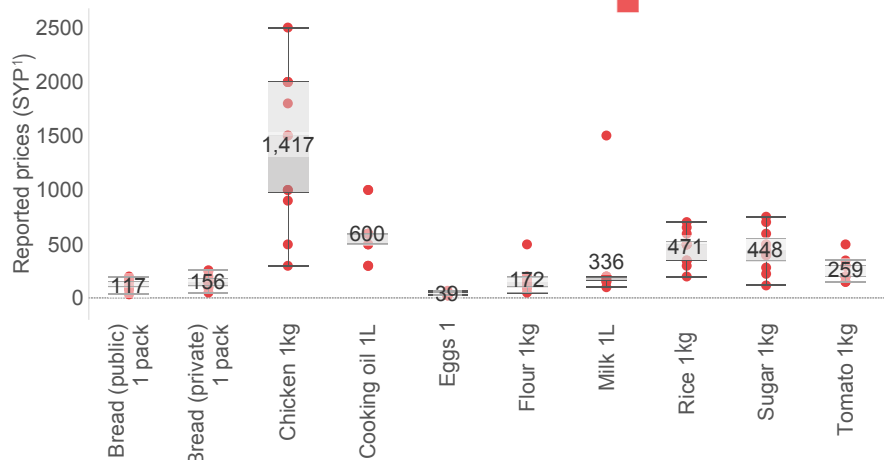
Food Security

The most commonly reported challenges to accessing food were the cost of certain types of food and a lack of resources to buy available foods. A total of 14 out of 19 communities assessed reported the ability to purchase their own food, with 6 of these communities also having received food distributions.

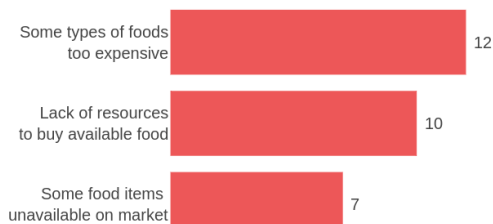
Most common sources of obtaining food



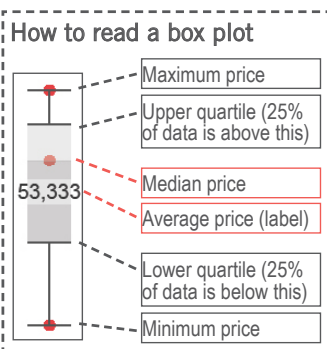
Prices of food items¹



Challenges to accessing food



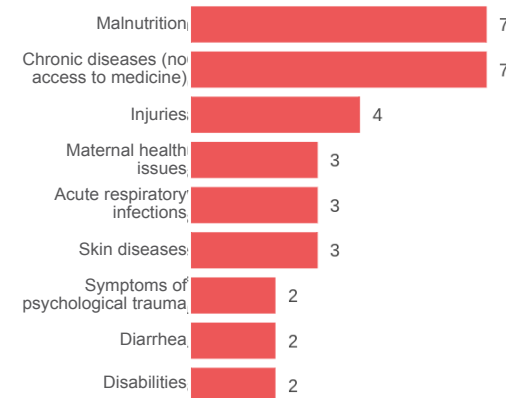
communities reported (of 19 assessed)



Health

Malnutrition was reported as a prevalent health concern in nearly half of the communities assessed. Equally, chronic diseases and a lack of access to treatment were a common health issues in seven communities; three of these also reported acute respiratory infections as common health concerns. In the majority of communities assessed in May, it was reported that pregnancy-related diseases were a major health problem for women.

Most commonly reported health problems



communities reported (of 19 assessed)

NFIs

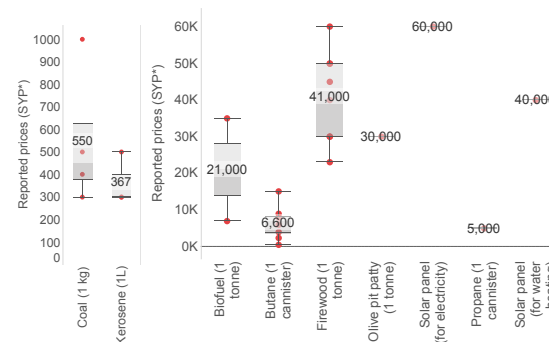
Four communities in Hama (Latmana, Madiq Castle, Ashameh, Jamasa Odayat) reported not having any electricity source at all during May, however either diesel or butane were reportedly available in those same communities. Cutting trees to burn was reported as the most common coping strategy for lack of fuel, followed by burning waste and clothes.

Most commonly reported strategies used to cope with a lack of fuel



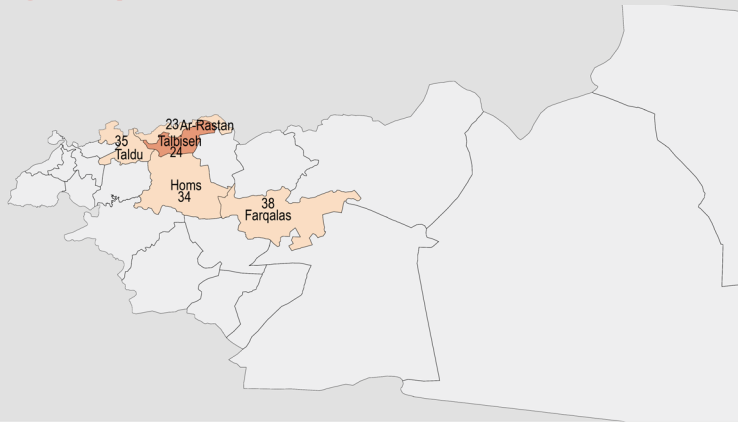
communities reported (of 19 assessed)

Prices of fuel sources¹





Coverage map

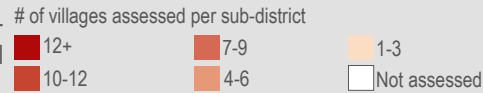


Context

Homs governorate hosts 526,510 IDPs and 1,023,033 people in need of assistance (OCHA). In May, the majority of the northern borders with Hama, Ar Raqqa and Deir ez Zor, remained hard-to-reach for humanitarian assistance, as were central and north-eastern parts of the governorate (OCHA).

Coverage

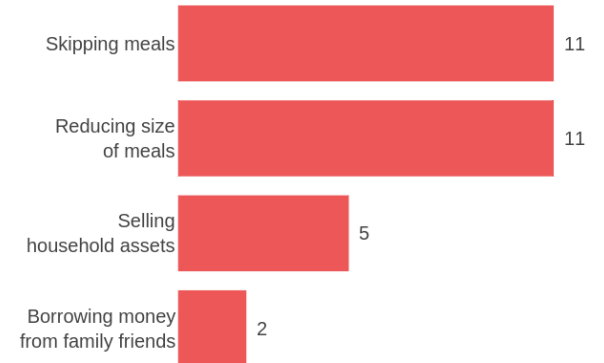
Communities assessed: 15/454
 Sub-districts assessed: 5/23



Livelihoods

Food related coping strategies were common in Homs governorate; ten of the eleven communities that reported skipping meals also reported reducing the size of their meals in order to cope with a lack of income and resources. Moreover, the community of Makrumiyeh, which reported both of the aforementioned coping strategies also reported partaking in high risk illegal work, and Al Ware (within Homs City) reported adults begging, suggesting particular vulnerabilities.

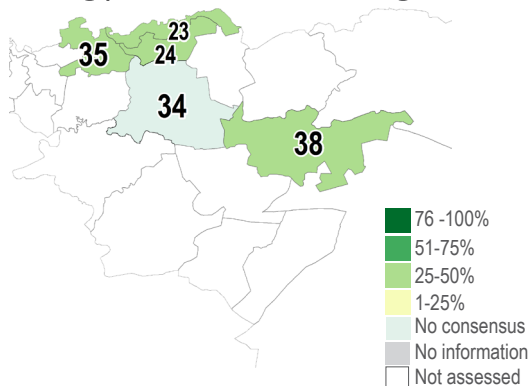
Most common coping strategies



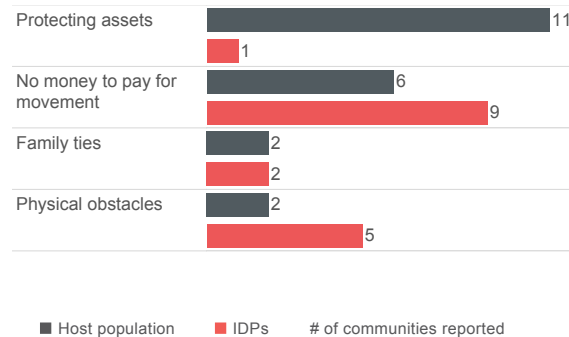
communities reported (of 15 assessed)

Displacement

Most commonly reported % of original population remaining per sub-district (excluding IDPs)



Most common reasons for staying: IDPs vs host population



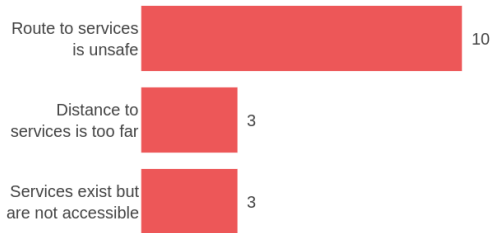
Nearly all assessed communities reported that less than 50% of their pre-conflict populations remained during May, while no pre-conflict population was left in Kisein, Tir Maallah and Um Sharshouh. Pre-conflict populations overwhelmingly stayed in their communities of origin in order to protect their assets and due to a lack of money to pay for movement, while the escalation of conflict and protection concerns were reported reasons for leaving. In at least two communities, Ar-Rastan and Tal Dahab, pre-conflict populations reported that they remained because of physical constraints to their movement. IDPs were reported in 10 assessed communities and commonly remained due to lack of money to pay for movement.



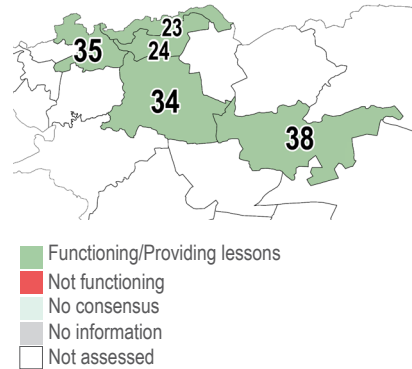
Education

Primary, secondary and high schools were reportedly functioning in the majority of the communities assessed, however children had poor access to school facilities in most communities. Unsafe routes to services was the most commonly reported challenge to accessing education.

Most commonly reported reasons for children not attending school



Most commonly reported status of primary schools by sub-district



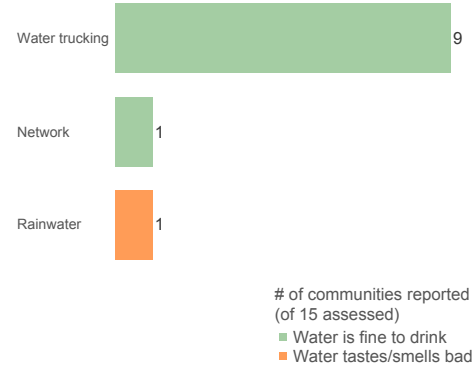
WASH

Reported problems with latrines



communities reported (of 15 assessed)

Most common water source and status



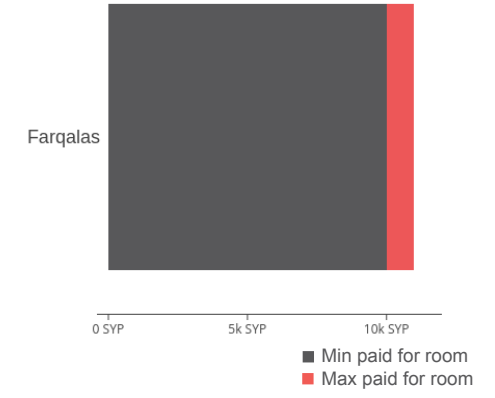
of communities reported (of 15 assessed)
 ■ Water is fine to drink
 ■ Water tastes/smells bad

Shelter

The average reported rent paid per room in Homs governorate (10500 SYP¹) was higher than the average rent paid across the country (4700 SYP¹).

Rent prices per sub-district¹

Governorate average max: 11000 SYP
 Governorate average min: 10000 SYP



Note: Data shown for sub-districts where information was available

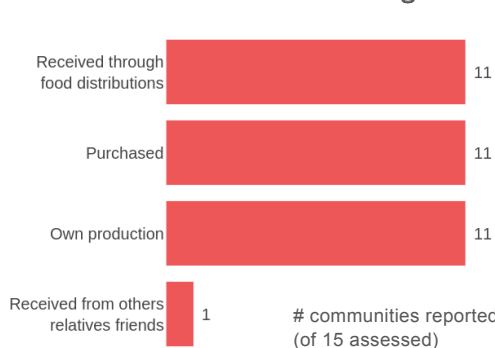
Most communities reported that their main drinking water was safe to drink, with the exception of Ghelwet Elzakam, where drinking water reportedly tasted or smelled bad. Only two communities reported no issues with toilet facilities however, in the remaining communities, populations commonly faced issues with sewage blockages, difficulty emptying septic tanks and an insufficient number of facilities.



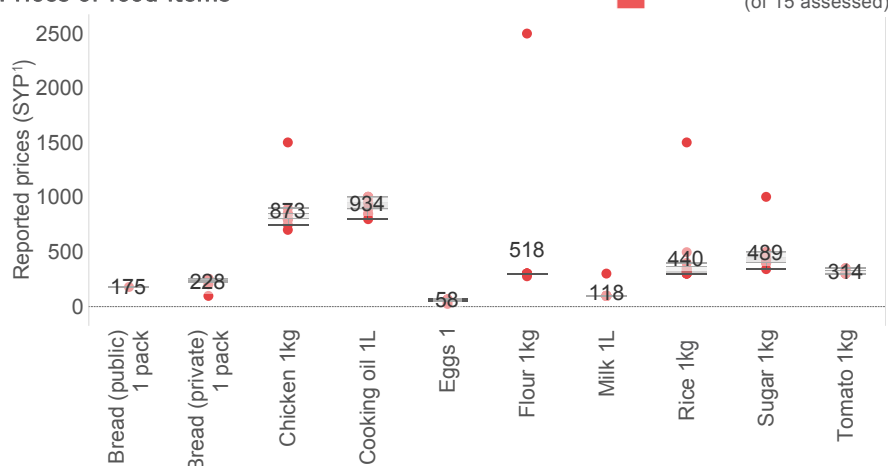
Food Security

During May, purchasing and producing food and food distributions were common sources of obtaining food in the majority of communities assessed in Homs governorate. Common challenges to accessing food were related to the decreased capacity of local production in eight of the communities assessed, followed by the unaffordability of some types of food due to their cost.

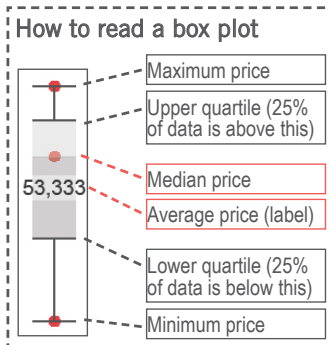
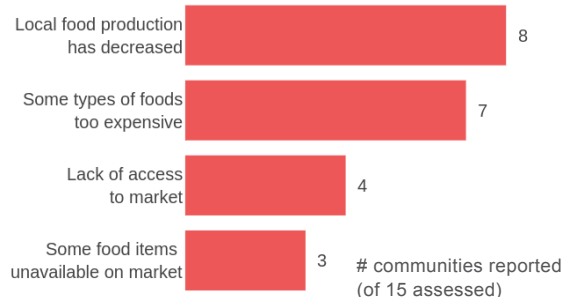
Most common sources of obtaining food



Prices of food items¹



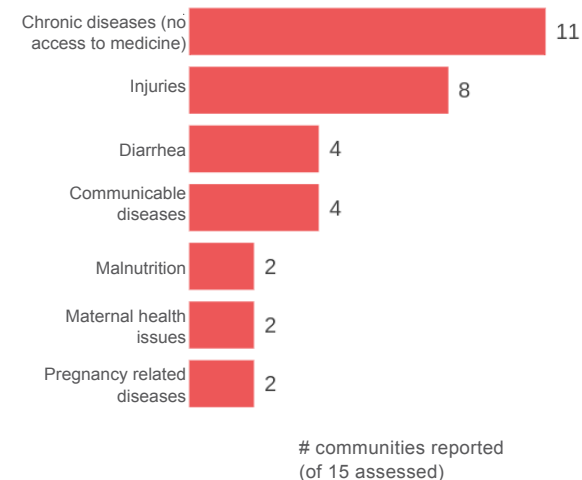
Challenges to accessing food



Health

Chronic diseases and injuries were the most commonly reported health concerns across assessed communities in May, followed by injuries. Malnutrition was reported by two communities, Al Wa'er and Ghelwet Elzakam. Only one community, out of 15 assessed in May, reported that women give birth in hospitals, in all remaining communities women most commonly gave birth at home.

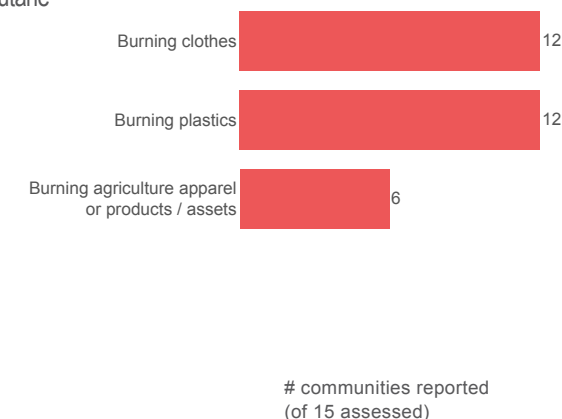
Most commonly reported health problems



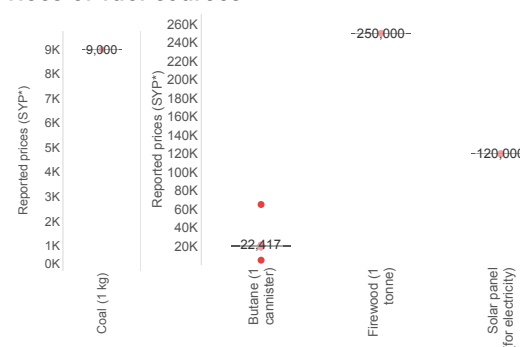
NFIs

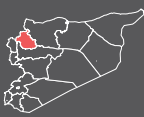
Generators were reportedly the main source of electricity in most communities assessed in May. In Ghelwet Elzakam however, there was reportedly no electricity source. While nearly all NFIs assessed were reportedly not available in any community this month, butane and diesel were reportedly accessible across communities.

Most commonly reported strategies used to cope with a lack of fuel

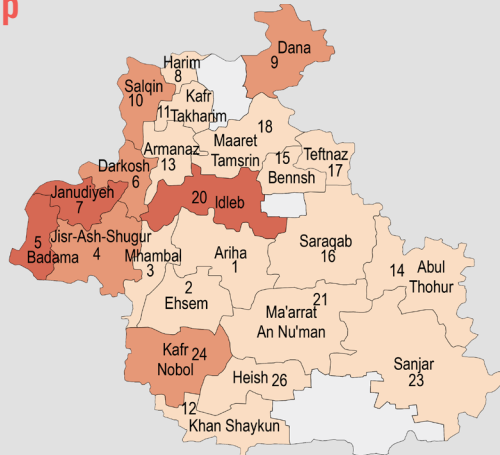


Prices of fuel sources¹





Coverage map

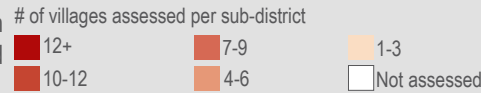


Context

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

Coverage

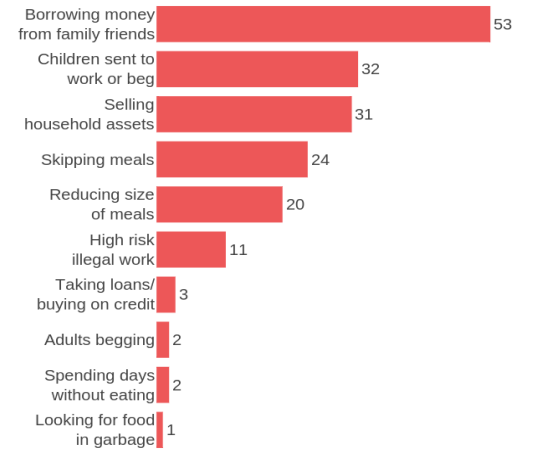
Communities assessed: 71/462
Sub-districts assessed: 23/26



Livelihoods

In May, children were reportedly commonly sent to work or beg in approximately half of the 71 assessed communities. Of these, the inhabitants of six communities also reported partaking in high risk illegal work and one community (Kafrsajna) reported looking for food in the garbage.

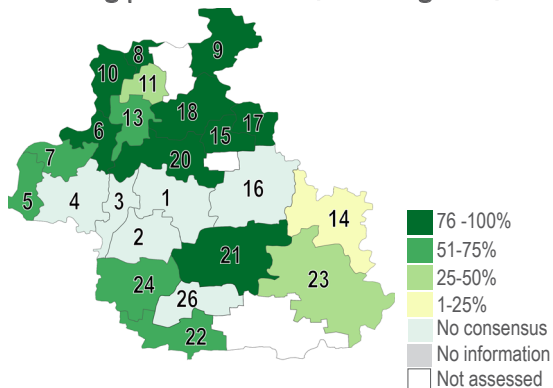
Most common coping strategies



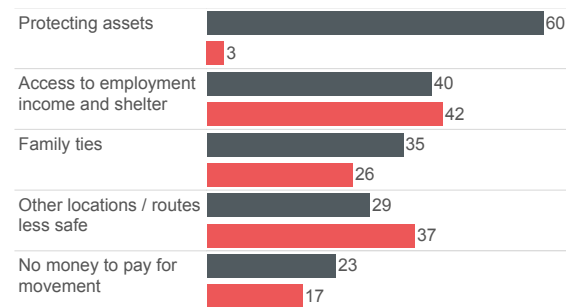
communities reported (of 71 assessed)

Displacement

Most commonly reported % of original population remaining per sub-district (excluding IDPs)

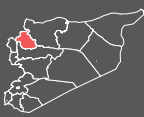


Most common reasons for staying: IDPs vs host population



■ Host population ■ IDPs # of communities reported

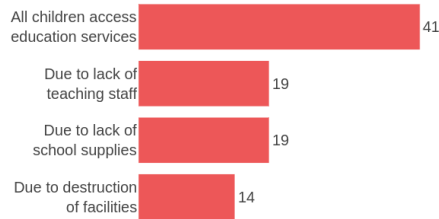
More than one third of assessed communities reported that at least 75% of their pre-conflict populations remained during May (28 out of 71 communities). Pre-conflict populations overwhelmingly stayed in their communities of origin in order to protect their assets and due to family ties and access to income, employment and shelter. Escalation of conflict and loss of assets were reported reasons for leaving the communities of Northern La, where none of the pre-conflict population remained. In at least six communities, pre-conflict populations reported that they remained because of physical constraints to their movement. IDPs were reported in 44 assessed communities and commonly remained due to access to employment income and shelter, and due to the perception that other locations or routes would be less safe. The highest estimated number of IDP arrivals during May was into the community of Qah, where populations had moved from western governorates.



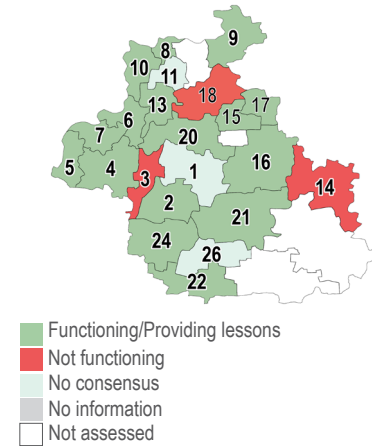
Education

Most common challenges to accessing education were lack of teaching staff and school supplies, and destruction of facilities. Children had no access to education in 30 out of 71 communities assessed. There were no functioning or available educational facilities in at least eleven communities.

Most commonly reported reasons for children not attending school



Most commonly reported status of primary schools by sub-district

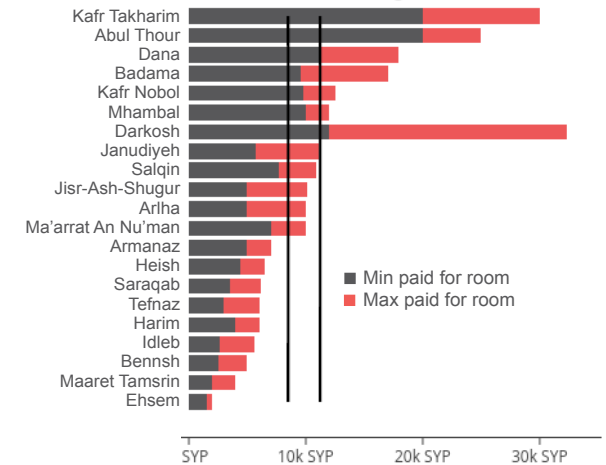


Shelter

The average reported rent paid per room in Idleb governorate (9900 SYP¹) was higher than the average rent paid across the country (4700 SYP¹). In Kafr Takharim and Abul Thouhr sub-district, prices were particularly high when compared with the governorate.

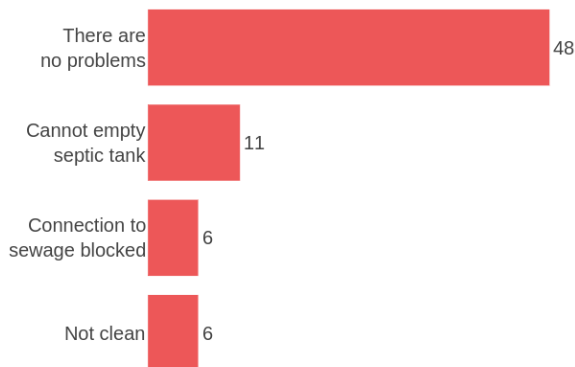
Rent prices per sub-district¹

Governorate average max: 11227 SYP
Governorate average min: 8494 SYP

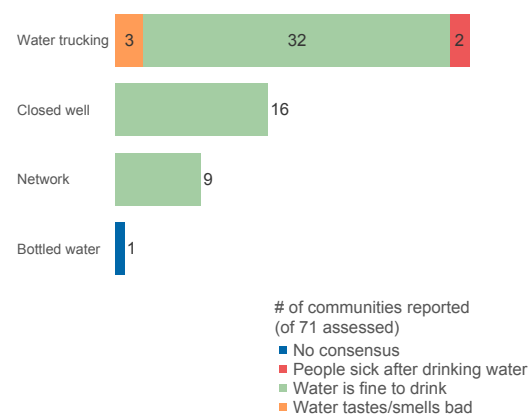


WASH

Reported problems with latrines

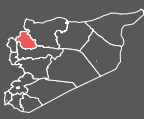


Most common water source and status



communities reported (of 71 assessed)

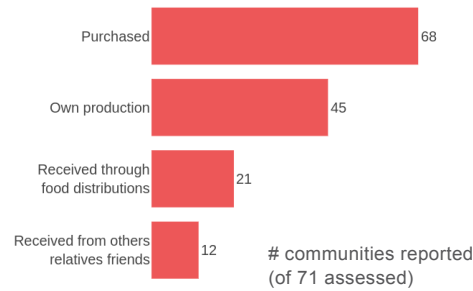
Most communities reported no issues with water sources (48 communities) however in the communities of Korin and Tlul people were reported being sick after drinking water. At least 15 of these communities reported decreasing water availability compared to April. The most common problem reported with toilet facilities was the inability to empty septic tanks.



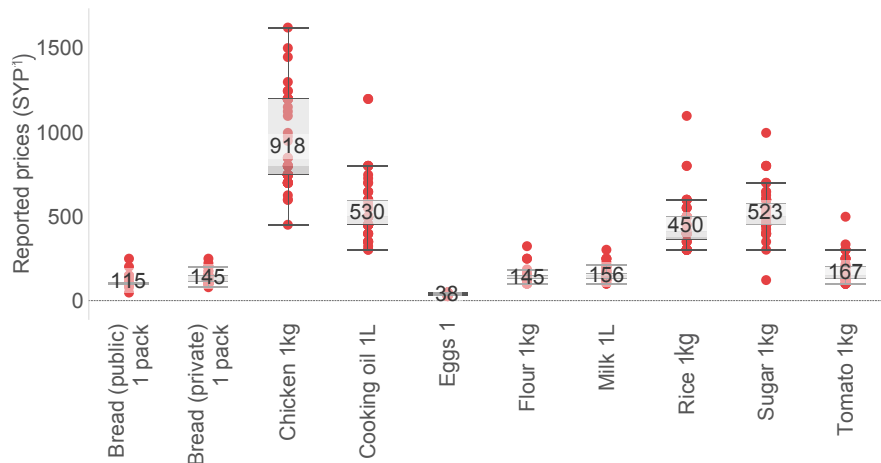
Food Security

Purchasing was a common source of obtaining food in 43 out of 48 communities assessed, with 10 of these communities also accessing food through food distributions. 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.

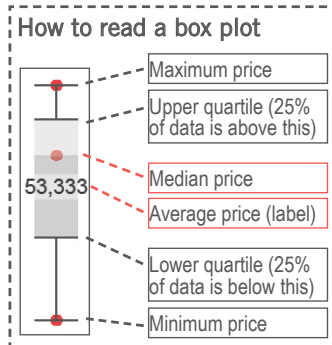
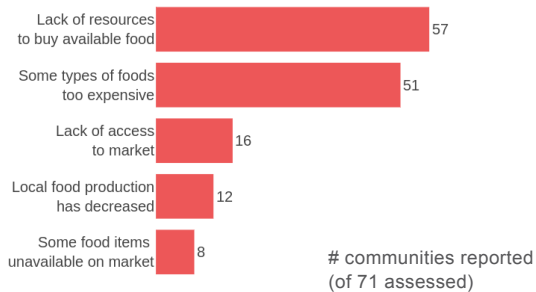
Most common sources of obtaining food



Prices of food items¹



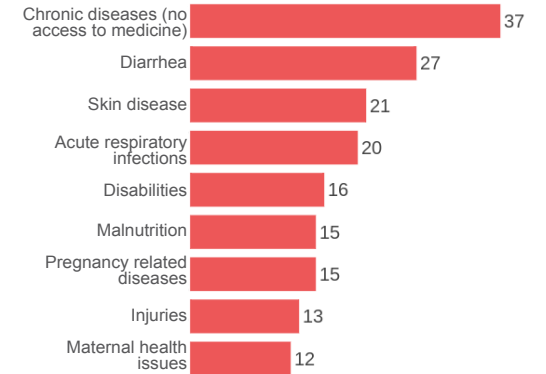
Challenges to accessing food



Health

Chronic disease and lack of access to treatment was reportedly a common health concern in 37 communities, with pregnancy related diseases and diarrhea being prevalent health concerns in those same communities. Malnutrition was a common health concern in 15 out of 71 communities.

Most commonly reported health problems



NFIs

Butane was reportedly available in all assessed communities except Ablin, while diesel was also available in all assessed communities except Afs and Kafr Oweid. Nearly all communities reported utilising generators as the main source of electricity in May, while Bshendlaya Rashadiya, Tal Sultan and Kafr Oweid reported having no access to electricity. 29 communities reported having access to fuel.

Most commonly reported strategies used to cope with a lack of fuel



Prices of fuel sources¹

