

## 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 February 2016 referring to the situation in January 2015.

Covering all governorates in Syria, with the exception of 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 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/>

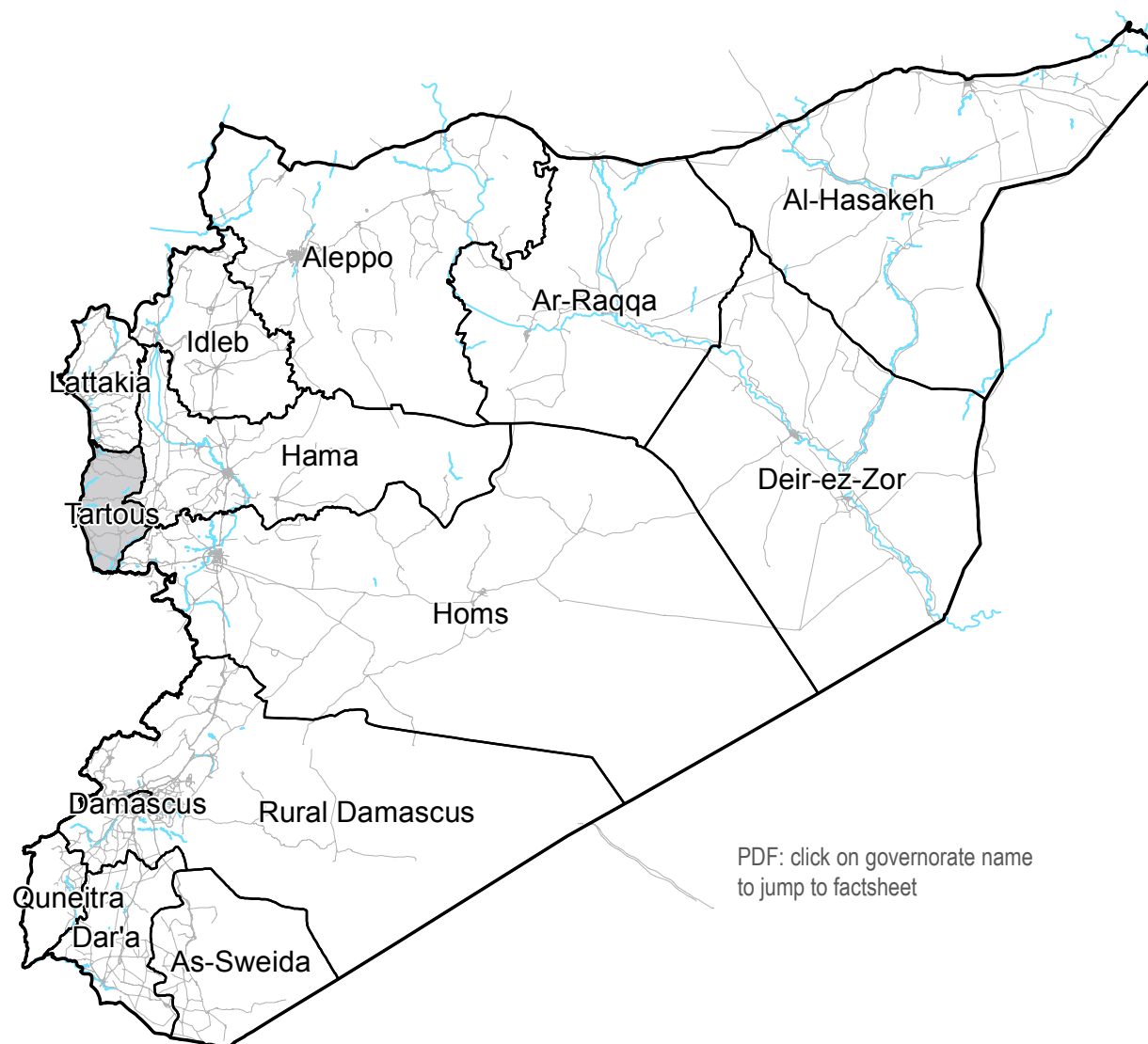
## Methodology and limitations

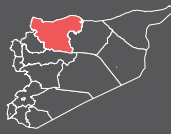
These findings are based on data collected remotely (in Jordan, Iraq, Turkey and Lebanon) from Key Informants (KIs) residing in Syria, gathered at the community level – and can thus only be considered as indicative of the overall situation in the sub-district.

In December, information was collected from Key Informants in 322 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





## Context

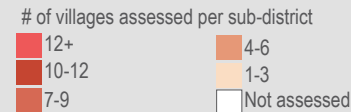
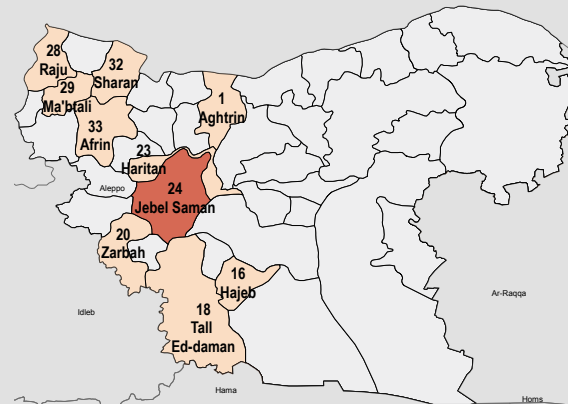
Aleppo governorate contains more people in need of assistance (2,804,853) than any other governorate, and hosts the second largest number of IDPs (1,246,853) in Syria (OCHA). Humanitarian access has decreased since November, with the majority of the governorate considered hard to reach (OCHA). At the end of January, intensified conflict prompted large scale displacement from rural villages north of Aleppo city.

## Coverage

Communities assessed: 21/1255  
Sub-districts assessed: 10/40

The coverage map shows the assessed sub-districts with shading to indicate the number of communities assessed within each. The numbers on the map can be used to identify sub-districts on sector maps in the rest of the factsheet.

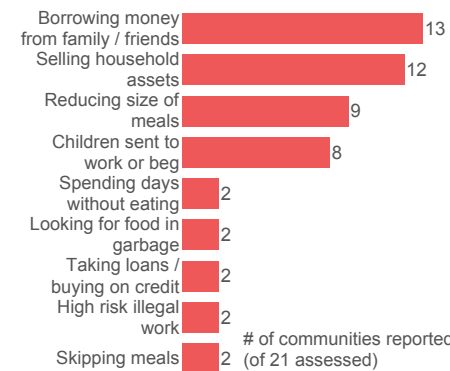
## Coverage map



## Livelihoods

In January communities in Aleppo coped with lack of income and resources by seeking alternative income streams. Thirteen communities in Jebel Saman, Tall Ed-daman, Haritan, Zarah, Ma'btali and Aghtrin sub-districts reported borrowing money from family and friends with 9 of these communities also reported selling household assets. A total of twelve communities reported selling household assets and 8 communities reported sending children to work or beg. Reduction in meal size was the most commonly reported food coping strategy with 9 communities reporting this in Afrin, Aghtrin, Haritan, Jebel Saman, Rau, Sharan and Tall Ed-daman sub-districts.

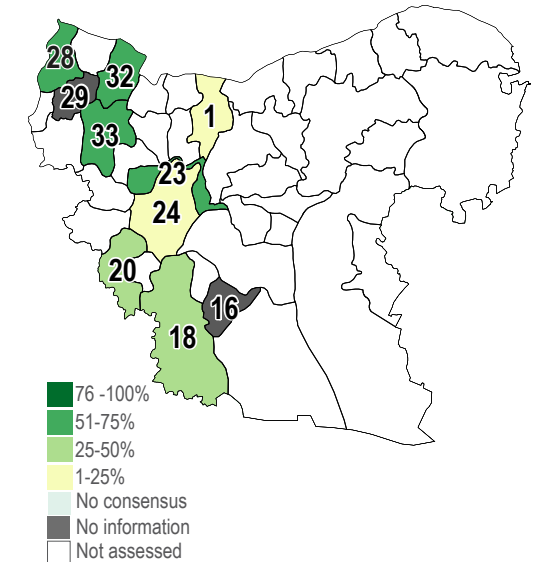
## Most common coping strategies [\*CL: 2.44/3]



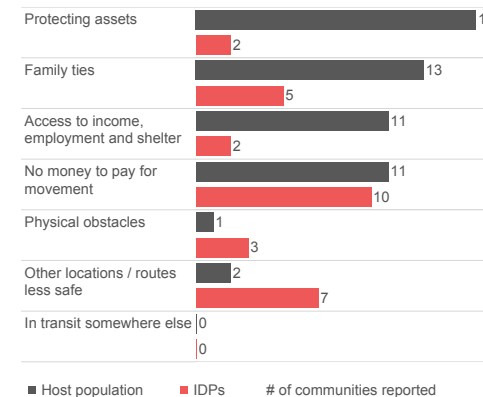
## Displacement

Less than 25% of the pre-conflict population remained in seven neighbourhoods of Aleppo City and one community in Jebel Saman sub-district. Pre-conflict populations across the governorate commonly remained to protect assets and due to family ties. IDPs lived in 15 of 21 communities assessed, were in these locations primarily due to a lack of money to pay for movement as well as other routes / locations being less safe, indicating a willingness but inability to go elsewhere.

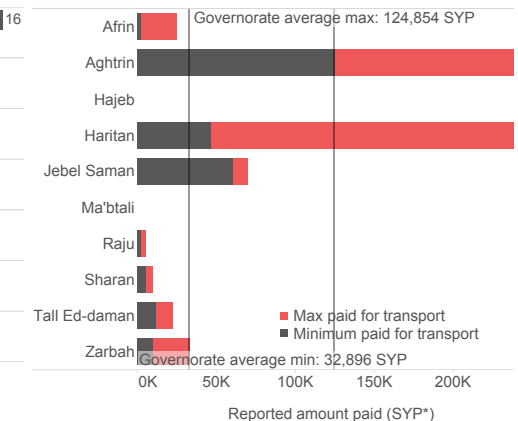
## Estimated % of original population remaining (excluding IDPs) [\*CL: 2.38/3]

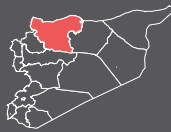


## Most common reasons for staying: IDPs vs host population [\*CL: 2.33/3]



## Amounts paid for transportation to the border per sub-district [\*CL: 2.86/3]



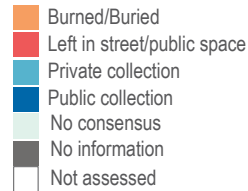
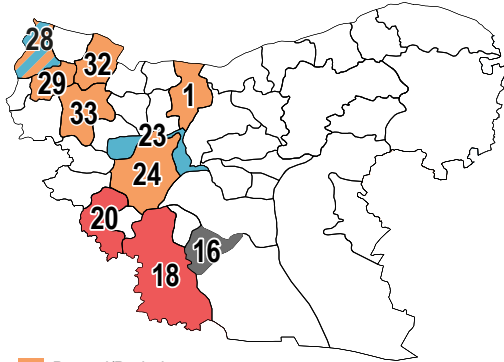


## WASH

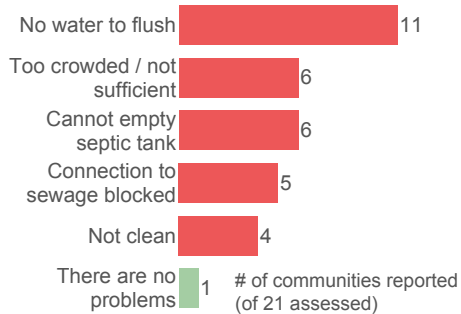
In January, the most common source of drinking water across the governorate was water trucking, followed closely by closed wells. Water from trucks reportedly make people sick in one community assessed in Aghtrin sub-district, and water from closed wells, water trucking and open wells smelled or tasted bad in a further eight communities in Jebel Saman, Zarbah and Tall Ed-daman sub-districts. There was a reduction in the volume of safe water available since the previous month in two neighbourhoods in Aleppo city (Fardos and Seif Ad Dawleh), as well as in five communities in Aghtrin, Tall Ed-daman, Afrin and Sharan sub-districts. All communities assessed reported problems with latrines, with the exception of one in Raju sub-district.

### Most common form of garbage disposal

[\*CL: 3.00/3]

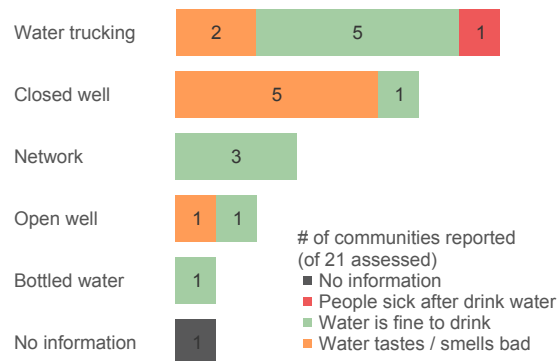


### Problems with latrines [\*CL: 3.00/3]



### Most common water source and status

[\*CL: 3.00/3]

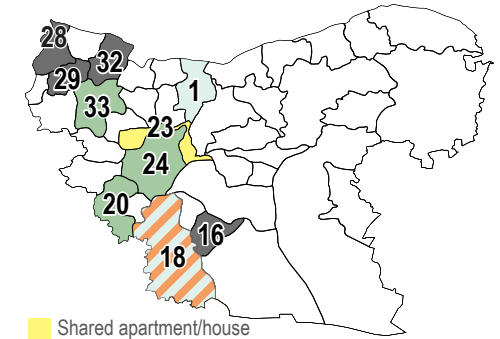


## Shelter

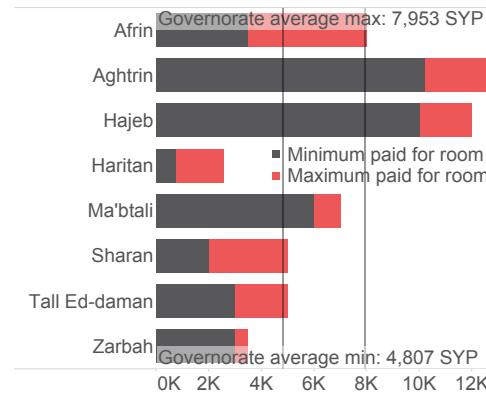
Average reported rent paid per room in Aleppo governorate (10868 SYP) was higher than the average rent paid across the country (7605 SYP).

### Most common shelter lived in by IDPs

[\*CL: 2.55/3]



### Rent prices per sub-district [\*CL: 2.33/3]

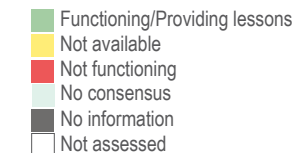
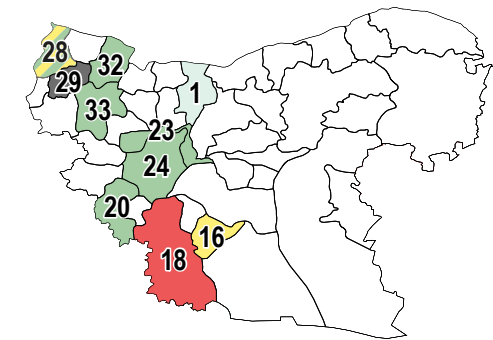


## Education

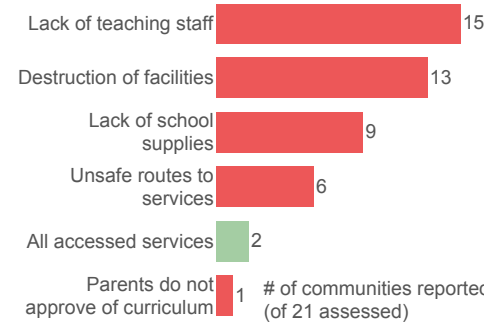
There were challenges to accessing educational facilities in 19 of 21 communities assessed, with no functioning or available facilities in five communities in Jebel Saman, Tall Ed-daman, Raju and Hajeb sub-districts.

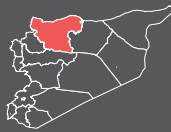
### Availability of primary schools [\*CL: 3.00/3]

[\*CL: 3.00/3]



### Most common reasons for children not attending school [\*CL: 2.35/3]





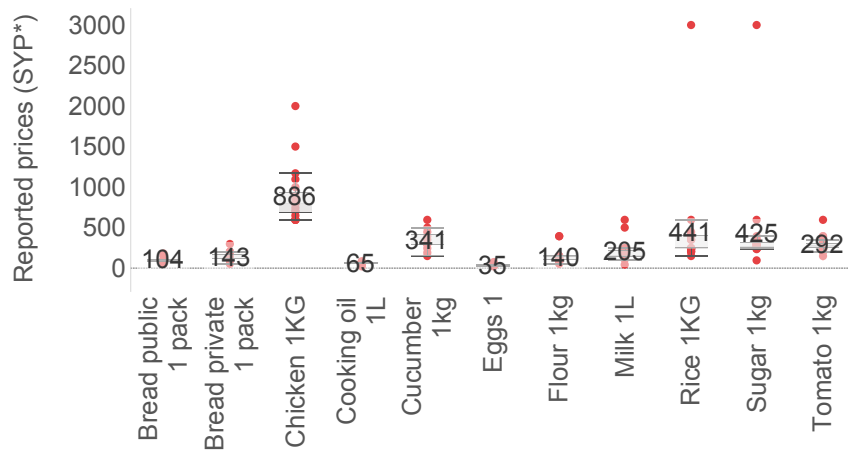
## Food Security

In 12 out of 21 communities assessed, inhabitants reported receiving food distributions. Eleven of those communities in Jebel Saman, Haritan, Raju and Tall Ed-daman sub-districts also reported to have purchased food. Prices of food in one community assessed in Tall Ed-daman sub-district were reportedly higher than prices in the rest of the governorate.

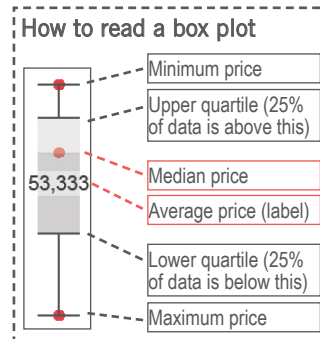
### Most common sources of obtaining food [\*CL: 3.00/3]



### Prices of food items [\*CL: 2.20/3]



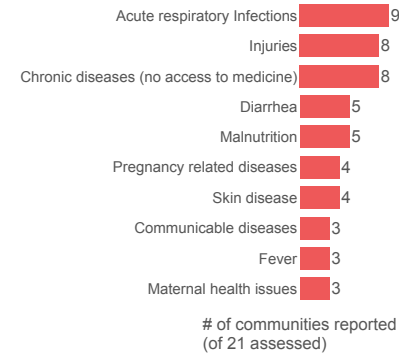
### Challenges to accessing food [\*CL: 3.00/3]



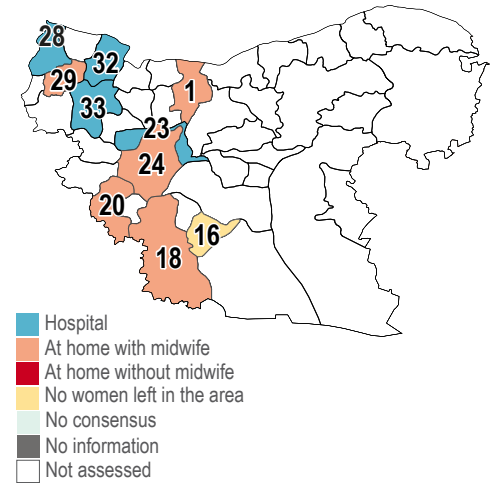
## Health

The most commonly reported health problem across the governorate was acute respiratory infections, followed closely by injuries and chronic disease with no access to medicine. Malnutrition was reportedly common in five communities in Jebel Saman, Haritan, Zarbah, Tall Ed Daman and Raju sub-districts.

### Reported health problems [\*CL: 2.00/3]



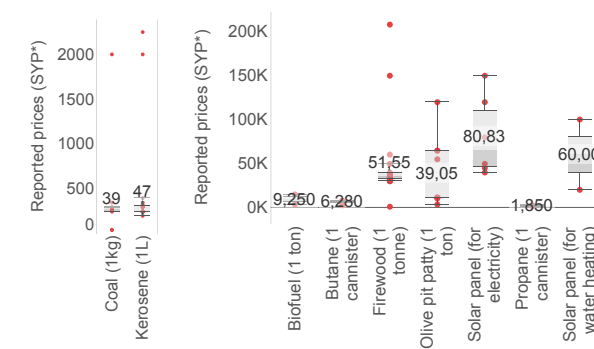
### Most common place for women to give birth [\*CL: 1.54/3]



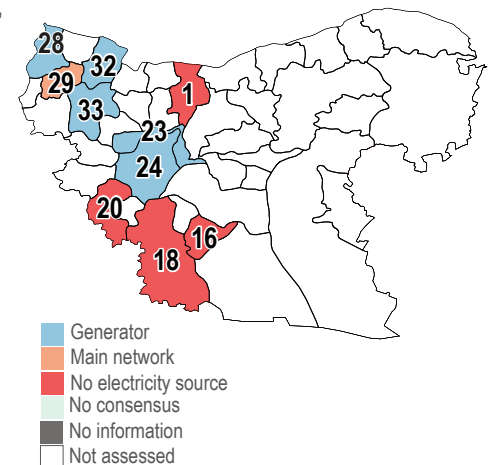
## NFIs

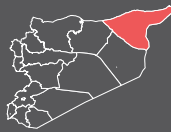
In January, butane and kerosene were available in all communities assessed in Aleppo governorate, except from one community in Hajeb sub-district. Olive pit patties were available in nine communities assessed in Tall Ed-daman, Haritan, Afrin, Aghtrin and Raju sub-districts.

### Prices of fuel sources [\*CL: 2.10 /3]



### Most common source of electricity [\*CL: 3.00/3]





# Humanitarian Situation Overview in Syria (HSOS) Al Hasakeh Governorate

# February 2016

## Context

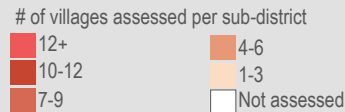
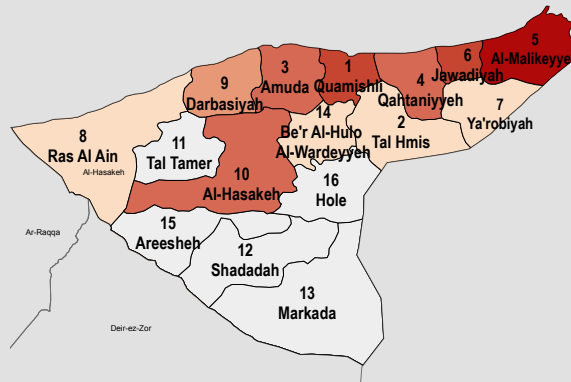
Al Hasakeh governorate hosts 301,618 IDPs and 755,254 people in need of assistance (OCHA). Further, Al Hasakeh is considered one of three governorates in urgent need of assistance to fill gaps in nutrition service coverage (UNICEF). Humanitarian access to the southern half of the governorate remains restricted (OCHA).

## Coverage

Communities assessed: 75/745  
Sub-districts assessed: 11/16

The coverage map shows the assessed sub-districts with shading to indicate the number of communities assessed within each. The numbers on the map can be used to identify sub-districts on sector maps in the rest of the factsheet.

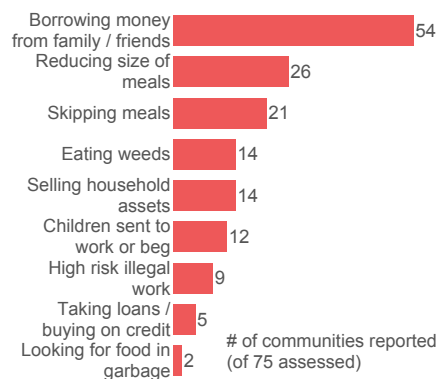
## Coverage map



## Livelihoods

In January, food based coping strategies were common with inhabitants of 21 communities in Al Hasakeh, Al Malika, Amuda, Darbasiyah, Jawadiyah, Qahtaniyyeh, Quamishli and Ya'robiyah reportedly skipping meals due to lack of income and resources. Twenty-six communities reported reducing their meal sizes while 14 communities in Al Hasakeh, Al Malika, Darbasiyah, Jawadiyah, Quamishli and Tal Hmis reported resorted to eating weeds. Alternative income sources were sought with children sent to work or beg in 12 communities and people partaking in high-risk illegal work in 9 communities.

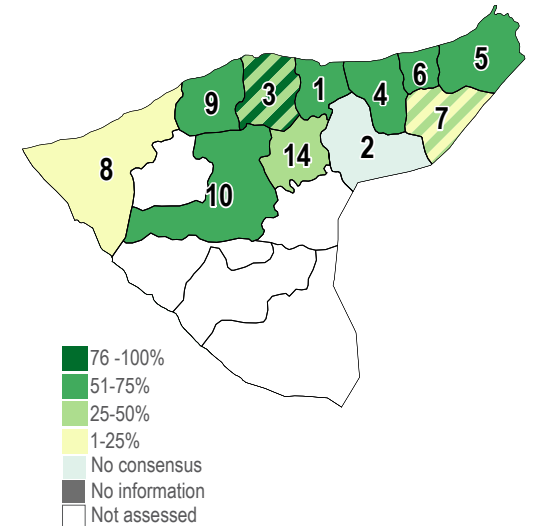
## Most common coping strategies [\*CL: 2.67/3]



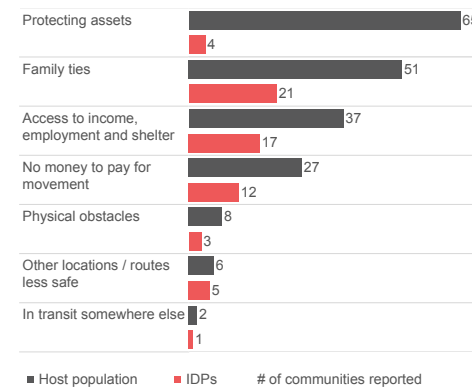
## Displacement

Less than 25% of the pre-conflict population remained in ten communities in Ras al Ain, Qahtaniyyeh, Tal Hmis, Jawadiyah, Al Hasakeh, Al Malikeyye, Darbasiya, Ya'robiyah, Quamishli and Al Hasakeh sub-districts. Pre-conflict populations across the governorate commonly remained due to family ties and access to income, employment and shelter. IDPs lived in 27 of 75 communities assessed, and were in these locations primarily to protect assets and access to income, employment and shelter. In 24 communities assessed, less than 25% of the population were reportedly female.

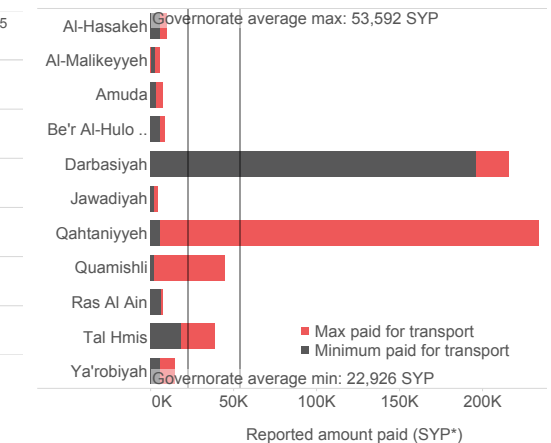
## Estimated % of original population remaining (excluding IDPs) [\*CL: 1.99/3]

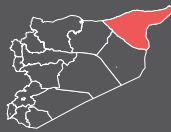


## Most common reasons for staying: IDPs vs host population [\*CL: 2.04/3]



## Amounts paid for transportation to the border per sub-district [\*CL: 2.43/3]

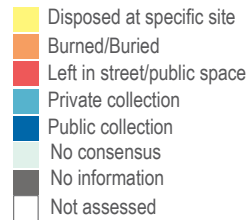
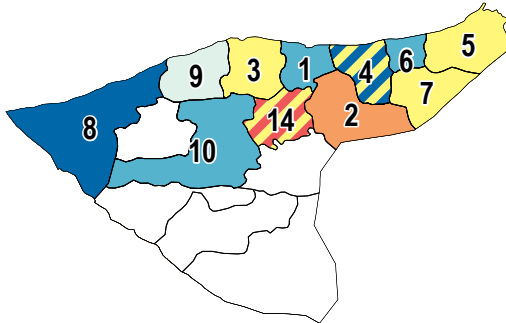




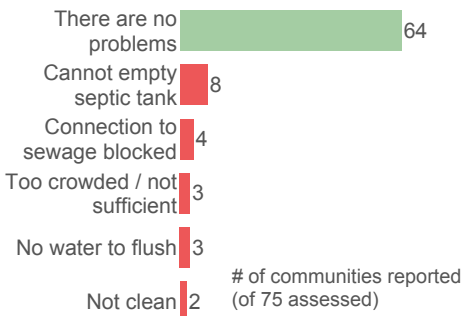
## WASH

In January, the most common source of drinking water across the governorate was through the water network (reported in 49 communities assessed), with closed wells a common source in 21 communities. Water was fine to drink in the majority of communities assessed, with the exception of four communities in Darbasiyah, Quamishli and Al Malikeyyeh sub-districts where it reportedly tasted or smelled bad. There was a reduction in the volume of safe water available since the previous month in six communities in Quamishli, Al Hasakeh, Al Malikeyyeh and Tal Hmis sub-districts. Eleven communities assessed reported problems with latrines, in Tal Hmis, Al Malikeyyeh, Darbasiyah, Quamishli, Al Hasakeh, Amuda and Qahtaniyyeh sub-districts.

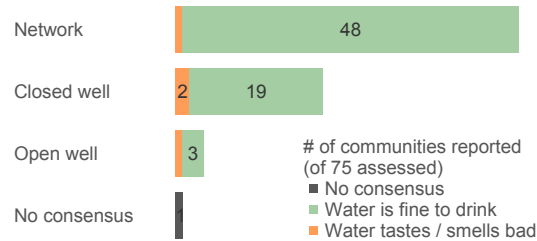
### Most common form of garbage disposal [\*CL: 2.95/3]



### Problems with latrines [\*CL: 3.00/3]



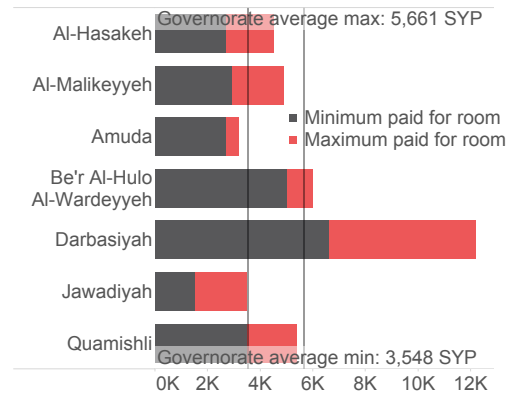
### Most common water source and status [\*CL: 3.00/3]



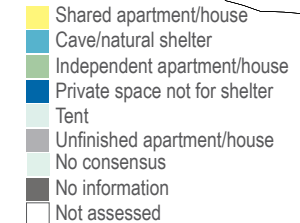
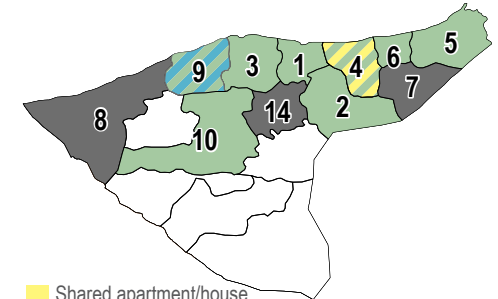
## Shelter

Average reported rent paid per room in Al Hasakeh governorate (4233 SYP) was lower than the average rent paid across the country (7605 SYP).

### Rent prices per sub-district [\*CL: 2.48/3]



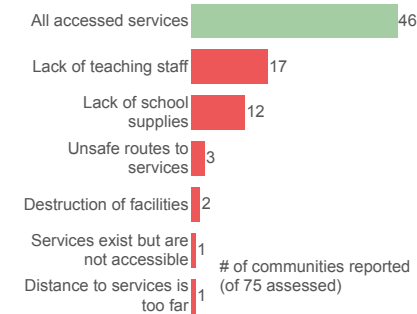
### Most common shelter lived in by IDPs [\*CL: 2.07/3]



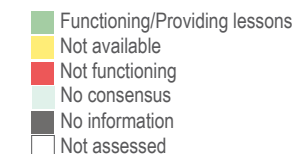
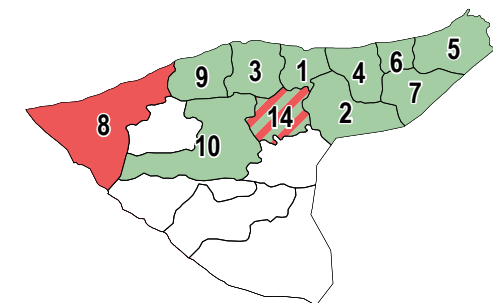
## Education

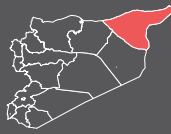
There were challenges to accessing educational facilities in 28 of 75 communities assessed, with no functioning or available facilities in four communities in Ras al Ain, Darbasiyah, Quamishli and Be'r Al-Hulo Al Wardeyyeh sub-districts.

### Most common reasons for children not attending school [\*CL: 2.75/3]



### Availability of primary schools [\*CL: 2.95/3]

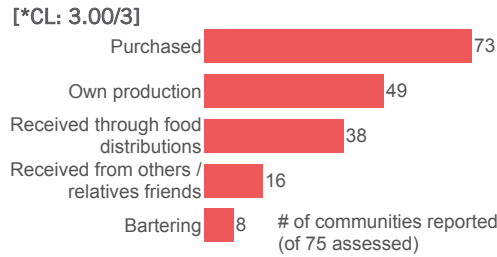




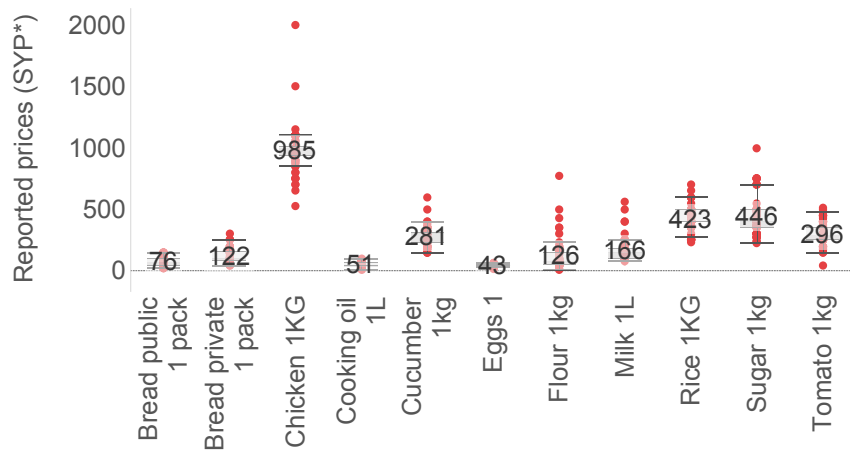
## Food Security

Nearly all communities assessed reported the ability of inhabitants to purchase their own food and own production of food was also widely reported across the governorate. This is perhaps reflective of the most common challenges to accessing food; availability of products and inhabitants' purchasing power.

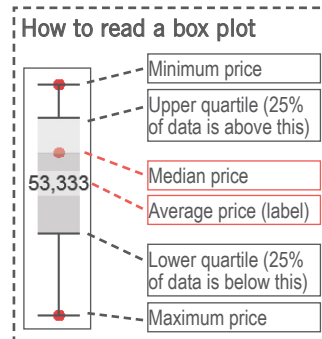
### Most common sources of obtaining food [\*CL: 3.00/3]



### Prices of food items [\*CL: 2.20/3]



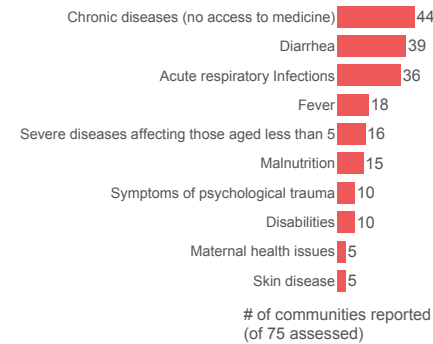
### Challenges to accessing food [\*CL: 2.95/3]



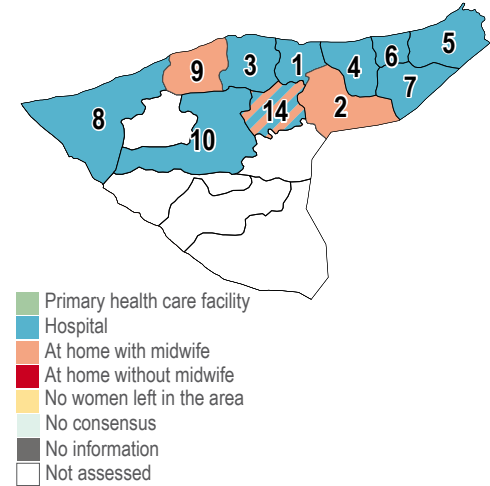
## Health

The most commonly reported health problem across the governorate was chronic disease with no access to medicine, followed closely by diarrhea and acute respiratory infections. Malnutrition was reportedly common in 15 communities in eight sub-districts.

### Reported health problems [\*CL: 2.03/3]



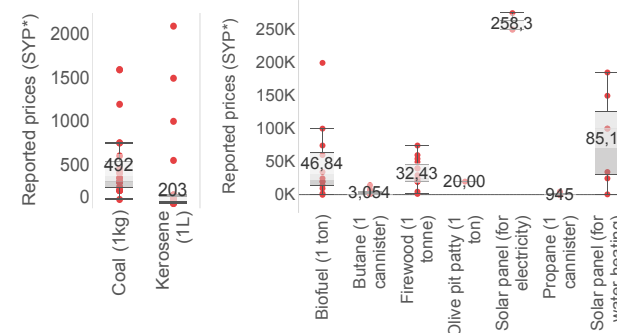
### Most common place for women to give birth [\*CL: 1.68/3]



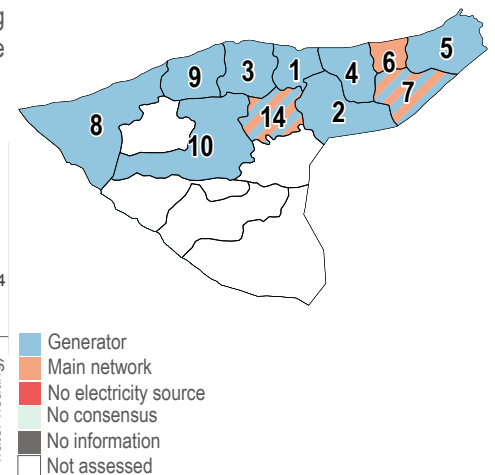
## NFIs

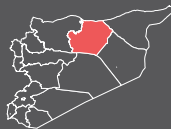
In January, butane and kerosene were available in most communities assessed in Al Hasakeh sub-district. Thirty eight communities reported that they weren't experiencing fuel shortages, but of the remaining assessed communities, cutting down trees, burning clothes and burning furniture with use were the most commonly reported coping strategies.

### Prices of fuel sources [\*CL: 2.19 /3]



### Most common source of electricity [\*CL: 3.00/3]





# Humanitarian Situation Overview in Syria (HSOS) Ar Raqqa Governorate

## February 2016

### Context

Ar Raqqa governorate hosts 201,350 IDPs and 541,272 people in need of assistance (OCHA); further, Ar Raqqa is considered one of three governorates in urgent need of assistance to fill gaps in nutrition service coverage (UNICEF). The majority of the governorate remains difficult for humanitarian actors to access (OCHA).

### Coverage

Communities assessed: 13/306  
Sub-districts assessed: 6/10

The coverage map shows the assessed sub-districts with shading to indicate the number of communities assessed within each. The numbers on the map can be used to identify sub-districts on sector maps in the rest of the factsheet.

### Coverage map



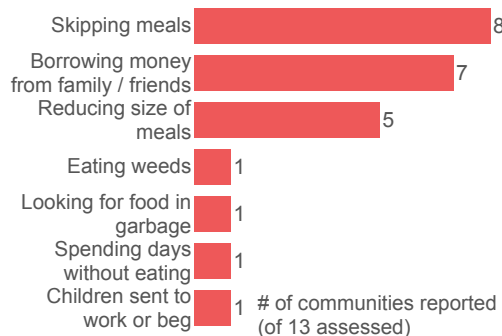
# of villages assessed per sub-district



### Livelihoods

In January 8 communities in Ar Raqqa, Jurneyyeh, Maada and Tell Abiad sub-districts reported skipping meals to cope with a lack of income and resources – five of these communities also reduced their meal sizes suggesting particular nutritional vulnerability. Borrowing money from family or friends was the second most reported coping strategy. One community in Ar Raqqa sub-district reported sending children to work or beg, selling household assets, reducing meal sizes, spending days without eating and eating weeds as coping strategies to a lack of income and resources.

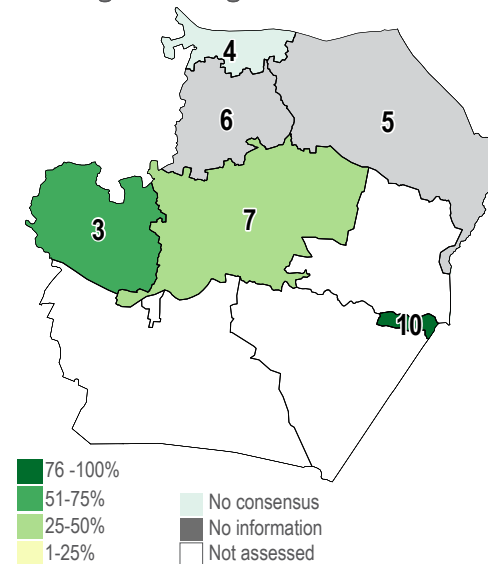
### Most common coping strategies [\*CL: 2.91/3]



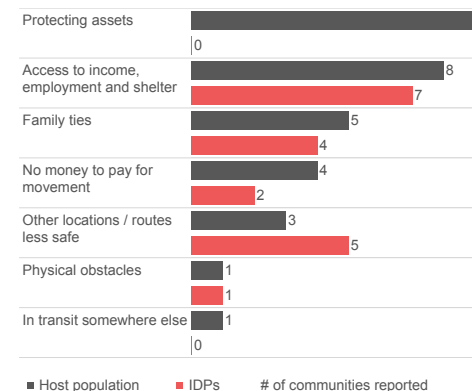
### Displacement

Less than 25% of the pre-conflict population remained in one community assessed in Ar Raqqa sub-district. Pre-conflict populations across the governorate commonly remained to protect assets and due to access to income, employment and shelter. IDPs lived in eight of 13 communities assessed (two with no information), and were in these locations primarily due to access to income, employment and shelter as well as the perception that other routes / locations were less safe. In 5 communities assessed in Ar Raqqa, Tell Abiad and Jurneyyeh sub-districts, less than 25% of the population were reportedly female.

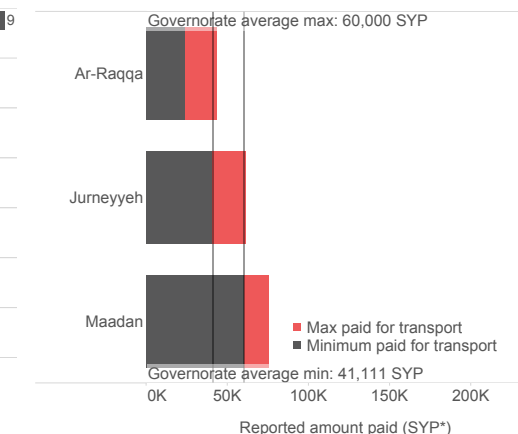
### Estimated % of original population remaining (excluding IDPs) [\*CL: 1.92/3]

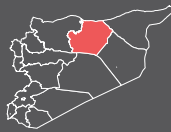


### Most common reasons for staying: IDPs vs host population [\*CL: 2.82/3]



### Amounts paid for transportation to the border per sub-district [\*CL: 2.75/3]

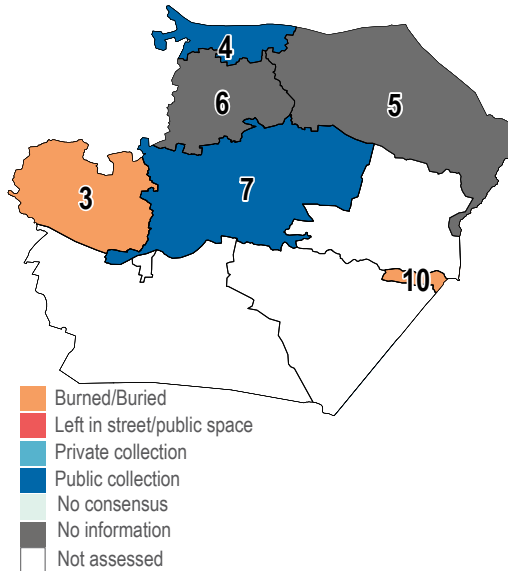




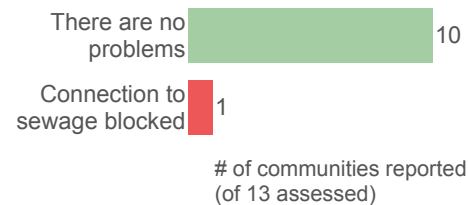
## WASH

In January, the most common source of drinking water across the governorate was through the water network (reported in nine communities assessed). Water was fine to drink in the majority of communities assessed, though water from trucks in one community in Maadan sub-district tasted or smelled bad. There was a reduction in the volume of safe water available since the previous month in one community in Ar Raqqa sub-district. One community assessed reported problems with latrines (two with no information), in Ar Raqqa sub-district. Public free garbage collection was operating in six communities assessed in Ar Raqqa and Tell Abiad sub-districts, elsewhere, it was commonly burned or buried.

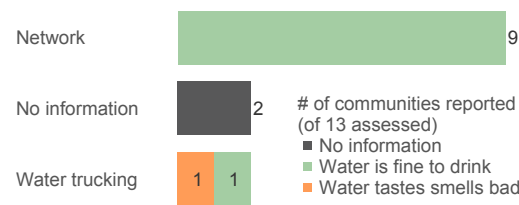
**Most common form of garbage disposal** [\*CL: 3.00/3]



**Problems with latrines** [\*CL: 3.00/3]



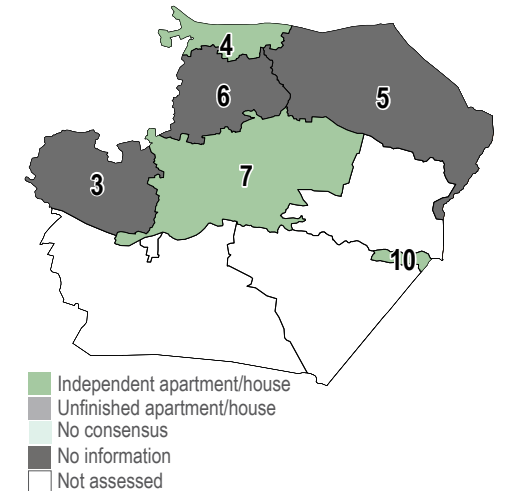
**Most common water source and status** [\*CL: 3.00/3]



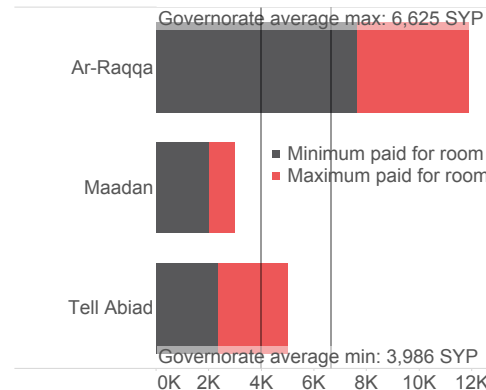
## Shelter

Average reported rent paid per room in Ar Raqqa governorate (6563 SYP) was slightly lower than the average rent paid across the country (7605 SYP).

**Most common shelter lived in by IDPs** [\*CL: 2.50/3]



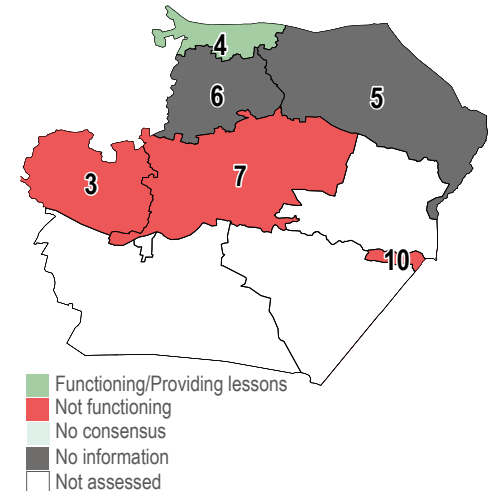
**Rent prices per sub-district** [\*CL: 2.63/3]



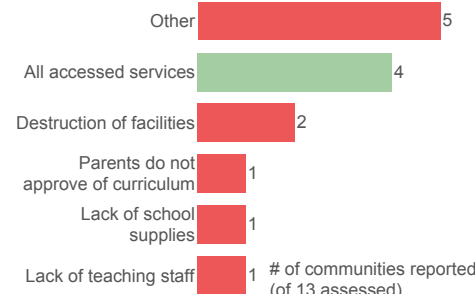
## Education

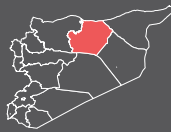
There were challenges to accessing educational facilities in 28 of 75 communities assessed, with no functioning or available facilities in seven communities in Ar Raqqa, Jurneyyeh and Maadan sub-districts.

**Availability of primary schools** [\*CL: 3.00/3]



**Most common reasons for children not attending school** [\*CL: 2.18/3]





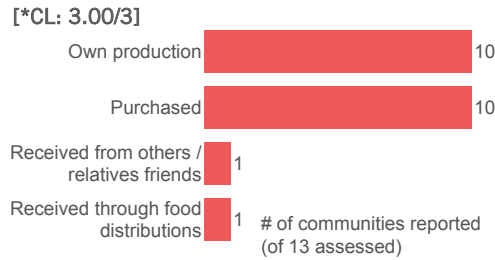
# Humanitarian Situation Overview in Syria (HSOS) Ar Raqqa Governorate

## February 2016

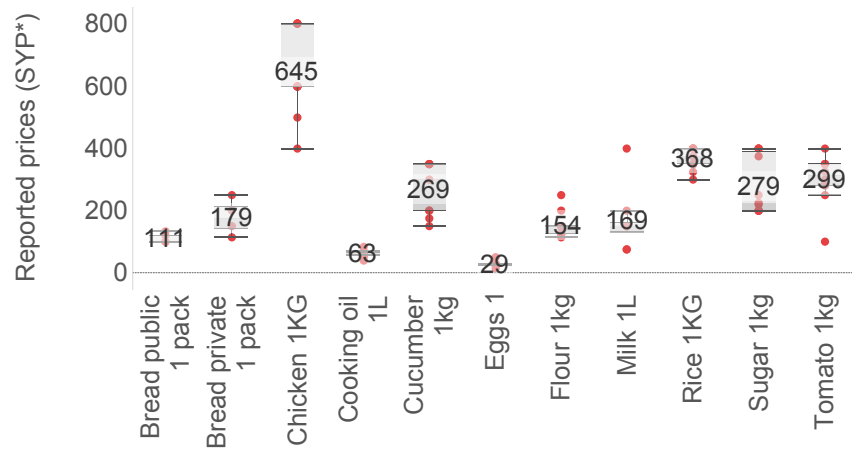
### Food Security

The majority of assessed communities reported that inhabitants were able to both produce and purchase their own food this month. 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.

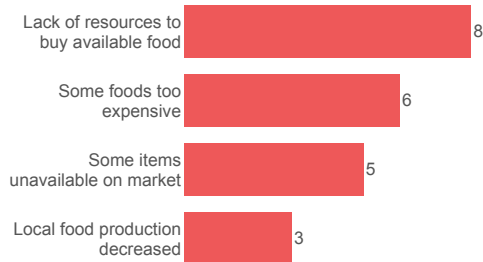
#### Most common sources of obtaining food [\*CL: 3.00/3]



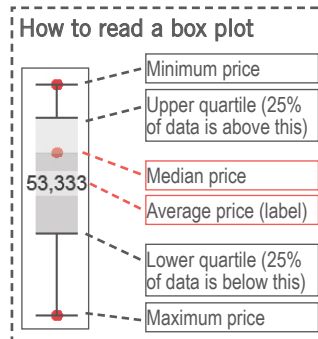
#### Prices of food items [\*CL: 2.00/3]



#### Challenges to accessing food [\*CL: 3.00/3]



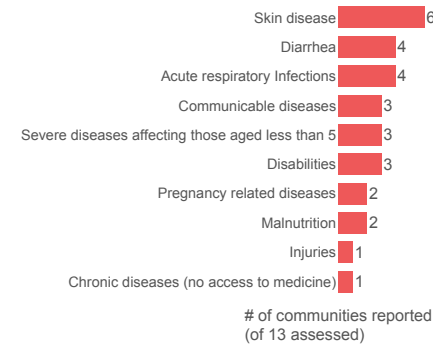
# of communities reported (of 13 assessed)



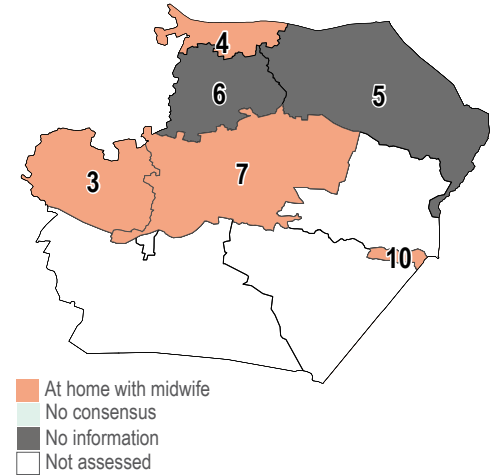
### Health

The most commonly reported health problem across the governorate was skin disease, followed closely by diarrhea and acute respiratory infections. Malnutrition was reportedly common in two communities in Ar Raqqa sub-districts.

#### Reported health problems [\*CL: 2.00/3]



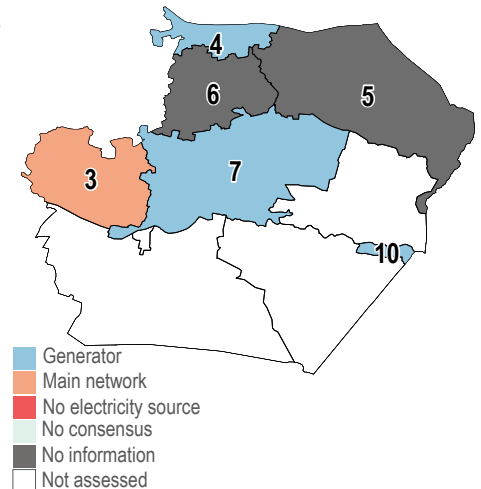
#### Most common place for women to give birth [\*CL: 1.18/3]



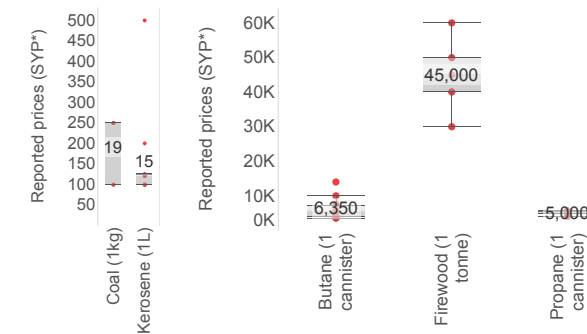
### NFIs

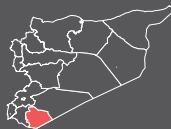
In January, butane and kerosene were reported available in the majority of communities assessed. Solar panels for heating water and for electricity production, as well as olive pit patties were not available in any community assessed this month in Ar Raqqa governorate.

#### Most common source of electricity [\*CL: 3.00/3]



#### Prices of fuel sources [\*CL: 2.00 /3]





## Context

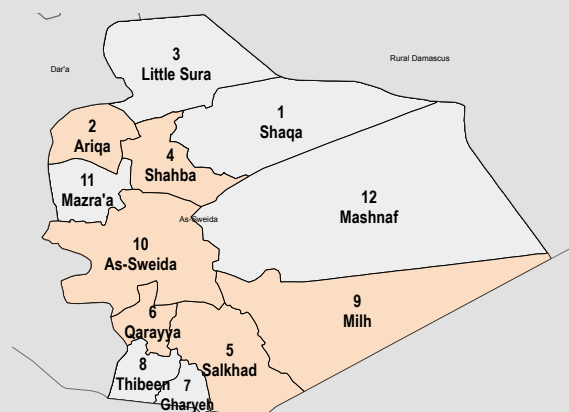
Relatively few IDPs live in As Sweida governorate (61,696) compared to elsewhere in Syria. There are 244,131 people in need of assistance, and the governorate remains accessible to humanitarian actors (OCHA).

## Coverage

Communities assessed: 6/131  
Sub-districts assessed: 6/12

The coverage map shows the assessed sub-districts with shading to indicate the number of communities assessed within each. The numbers on the map can be used to identify sub-districts on sector maps in the rest of the factsheet.

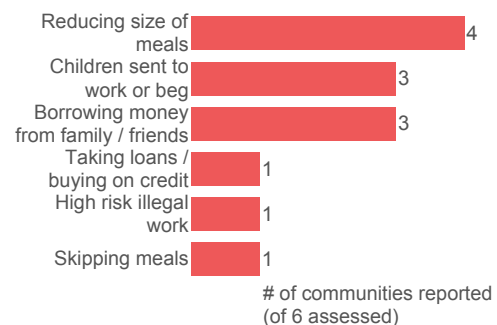
## Coverage map



# of villages assessed per sub-district



## Most common coping strategies [\*CL: 3.00/3]



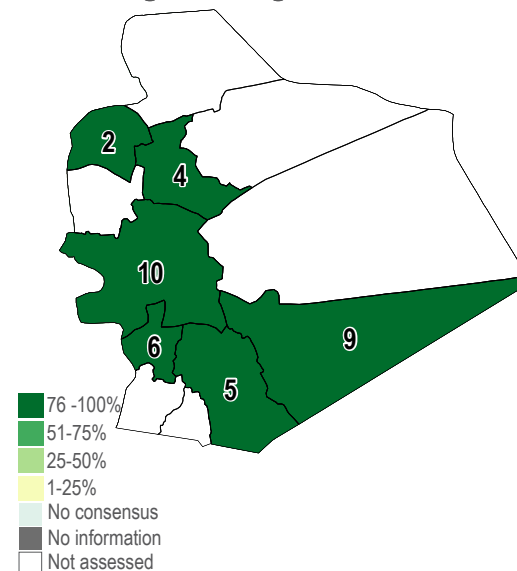
## Livelihoods

In January inhabitants in 3 communities in Ariqa, As Sweida and Qarayya sub-districts reported reducing their meal sizes and sending children to work or beg as coping strategies to lack of income and resources. One community in Shahba sub-district reported skipping meals and reducing meal sizes. One community in Salkhad sub-district reported talking loans and buying on credit, and borrowing money from family and friends.

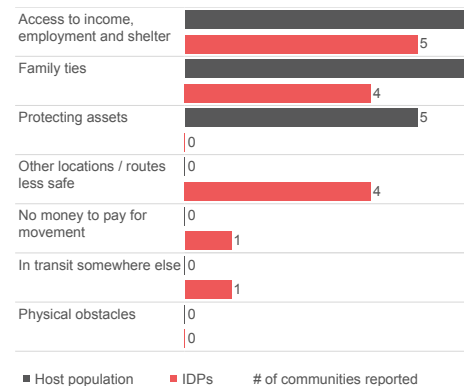
## Displacement

In all communities assessed, 76-100% of the pre-conflict population remained, reportedly due to family ties, access to income, employment and shelter, and to protect assets. IDPs lived in all communities assessed with the exception of one in Milh sub-district, due to access to income, employment and shelter, family ties and the perception that other routes / locations were less safe. In the community in Milh sub-district, 76-100% of the population were women. Elsewhere, in all other communities assessed 51-75% of the population were women.

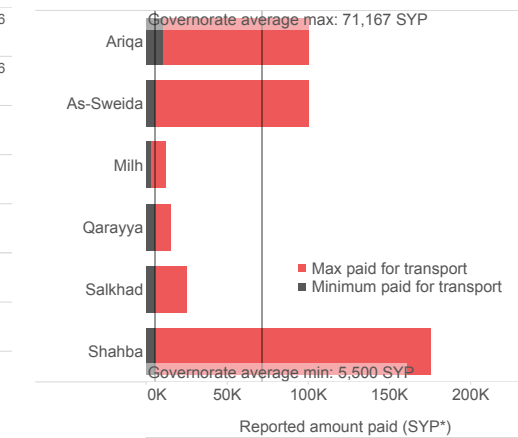
## Estimated % of original population remaining (excluding IDPs) [\*CL: 2.00/3]

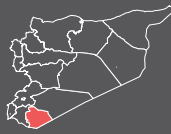


## Most common reasons for staying: IDPs vs host population [\*CL: 2.67/3]



## Amounts paid for transportation to the border per sub-district [\*CL: 2.20/3]

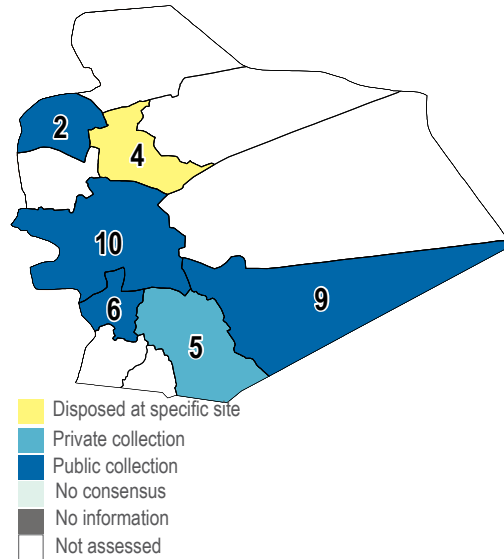




## WASH

In January, the most common source of drinking water in all communities assessed was through the water network, and water was reportedly fine to drink everywhere. Further, there were no problems with latrines in any of the assessed communities. Public free garbage collection was operating in four communities assessed in in As Sweida, Qarayya, Milh and Ariqa sub-districts, elsewhere, private paid collection was operational or garbage was disposed at a designated site.

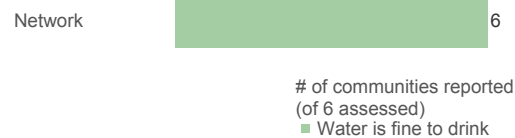
### Most common form of garbage disposal [\*CL: 3.00/3]



### Problems with latrines [\*CL: 3.00/3]



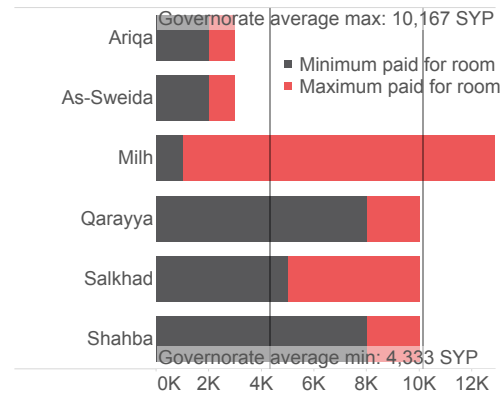
### Most common water source and status [\*CL: 3.00/3]



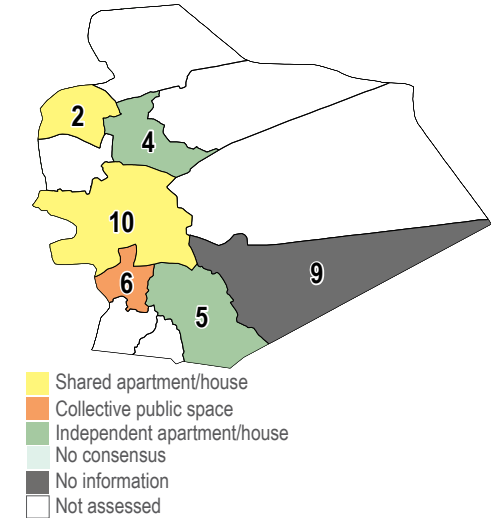
## Shelter

Average reported rent paid per room in As Sweida governorate (7250 SYP) was similar to the average rent paid across the country (7605 SYP).

### Rent prices per sub-district [\*CL: 2.83/3]



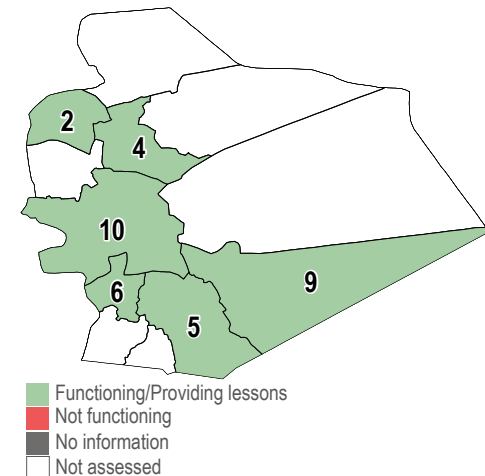
### Most common shelter lived in by IDPs [\*CL: 2.80/3]



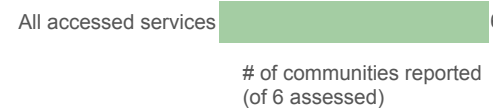
## Education

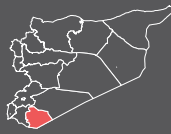
Educational facilities were functioning in all communities assessed; further, there were no reported barriers to accessing education with all school-aged children generally able to attend school.

### Availability of primary schools [\*CL: 3.00/3]



### Most common reasons for children not attending school [\*CL: 2.33/3]





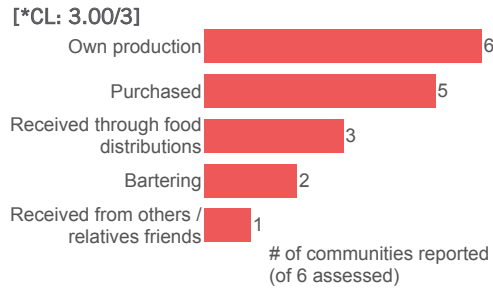
# Humanitarian Situation Overview in Syria (HSOS) As Sweida Governorate

## February 2016

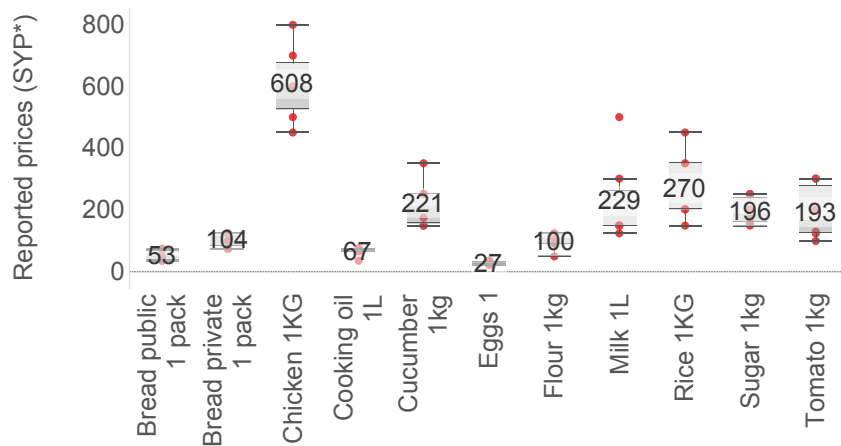
### Food Security

In January, three communities assessed in Qarayya, Ariqa and As-Sweida sub-districts identified challenges to accessing food. These were predominantly related to the price of items and a lack of resources. All communities reported the ability to produce their food. On average prices of food in As Sweida governorate were lower than prices in the rest of the country.

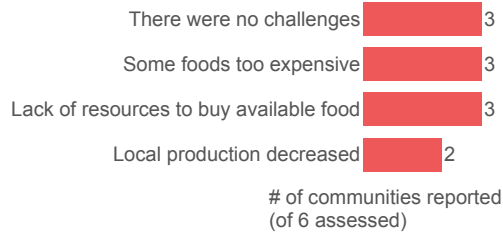
#### Most common sources of obtaining food [\*CL: 3.00/3]



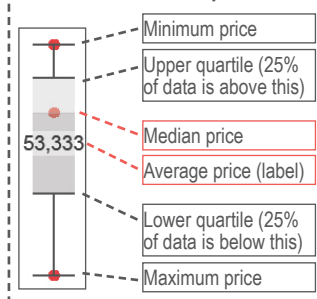
#### Prices of food items [\*CL: 2.60/3]



#### Challenges to accessing food [\*CL: 3.00/3]



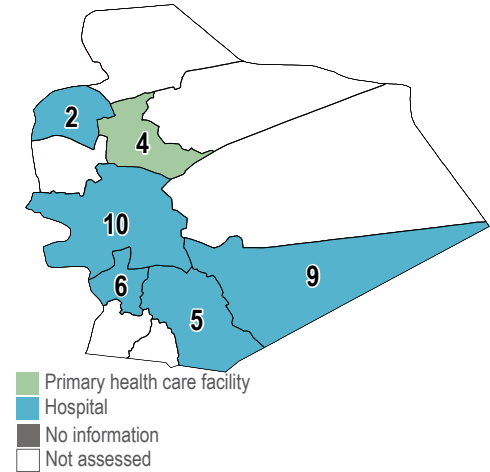
#### How to read a box plot



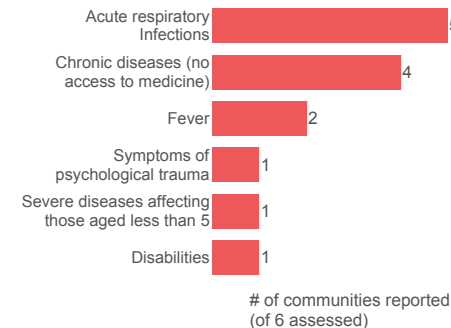
### Health

The most commonly reported health problem across the governorate was acute respiratory infections, followed closely by chronic disease with no access to medicine. Women commonly gave birth in hospitals across the governorate.

#### Most common place for women to give birth [\*CL: 1.67/3]



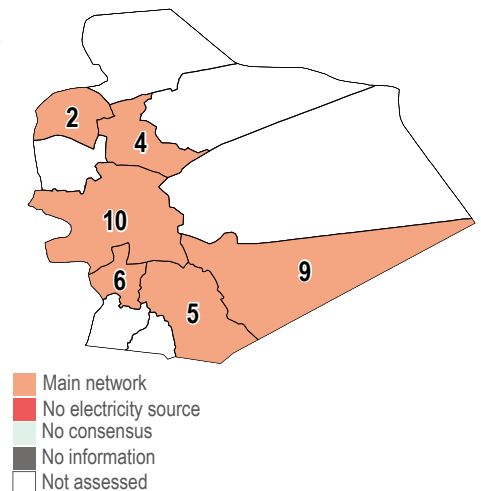
#### Reported health problems [\*CL: 2.00/3]



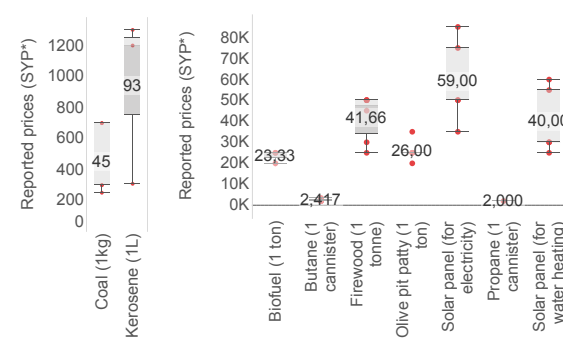
### NFIs

In January, butane and coal were available in all communities assessed. Propane was reportedly only available in one community assessed in Milh sub-district. The same community reported a lack of fuel this month and burning furniture without use was reportedly the most common coping strategy.

#### Most common source of electricity [\*CL: 3.00/3]



#### Prices of fuel sources [\*CL: 2.33 /3]





# Humanitarian Situation Overview in Syria (HSOS) Damascus Governorate

## February 2016

### Context

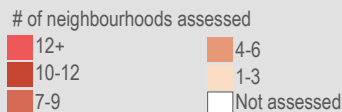
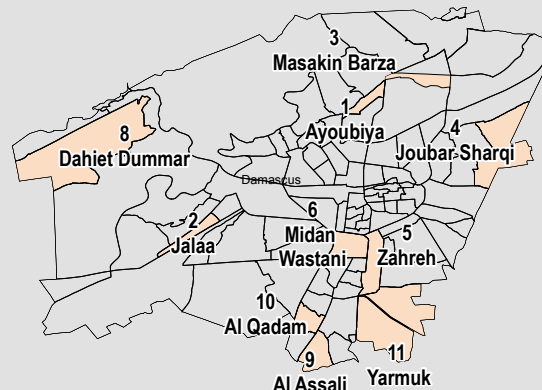
Damascus governorate hosts 463,170 IDPs and 1,066,261 people in need of assistance (OCHA). During January, conflict continued to affect the southern and northeastern regions of the city, limiting humanitarian access to these areas (OCHA).

### Coverage

Neighbourhoods assessed: 11/97

The coverage map shows the assessed sub-districts with shading to indicate the number of communities assessed within each. The numbers on the map can be used to identify sub-districts on sector maps in the rest of the factsheet.

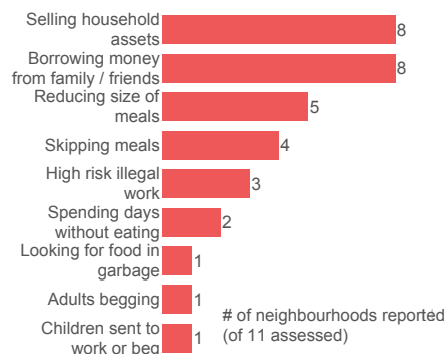
### Coverage map



### Livelihoods

In January, four neighbourhoods in Al Qadam, Al Assali, Ayoubiya and Zahreh municipalities borrowed money from family and friends, sold household assets and reduced their meal sizes to cope with a lack of income and resources. The neighbourhood in Al Assali reported that children were being sent to work or beg while people in Al Qadam reported looking for food in garbage as additional coping strategies. One neighbourhood in Midan Wastani reported adults begging to cope with a lack of income or resources.

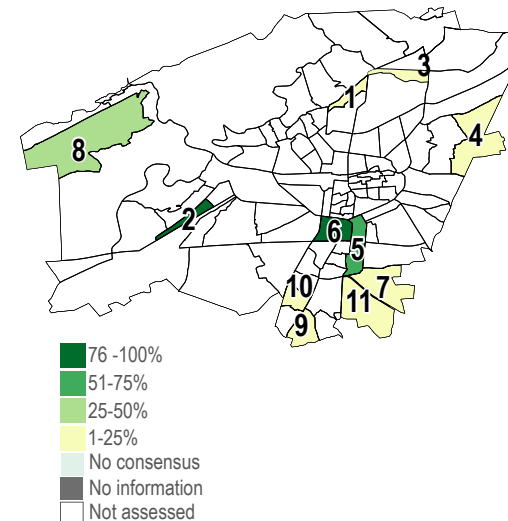
### Most common coping strategies [\*CL: 2.64/3]



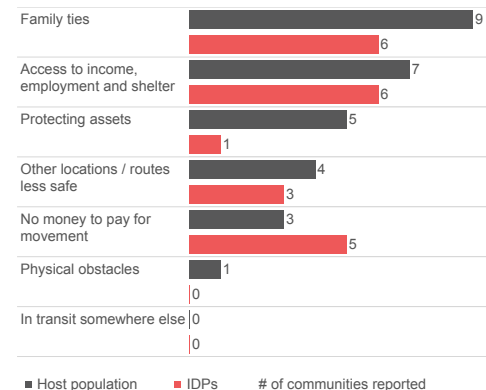
### Displacement

Less than 25% of the pre-conflict population remained in eleven neighbourhoods assessed in Damascus. Pre-conflict populations across the governorate commonly remained due to family ties and access to income, employment and shelter. IDPs lived in all neighbourhoods assessed with the exception of Tadamon, Joubar and Yarmuk, and were in these locations primarily due to family ties and access to income, employment and shelter, as well as a lack of money to pay for movement. In Tadamon, Joubar, Al Qadam and Yarmuk neighbourhoods, less than 25% of the population were reportedly female.

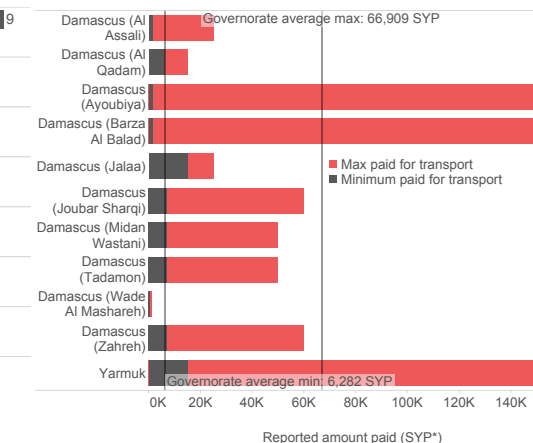
### Estimated % of original population remaining (excluding IDPs) [\*CL: 2.00/3]



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



### Amounts paid for transportation to the border per sub-district [\*CL: 2.50/3]

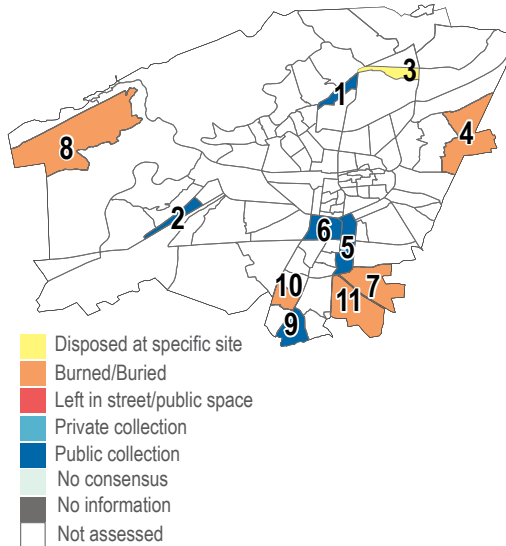




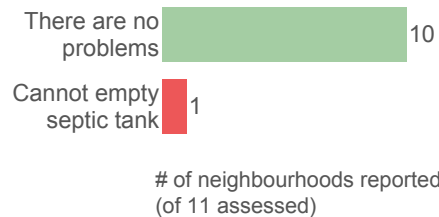
## WASH

In January, the most common source of drinking water across the governorate was through the water network (reported in six neighbourhoods assessed). Water was fine to drink in the majority of neighbourhoods assessed, though water from wells in Tadamon reportedly made people sick. There was a reduction in the volume of safe water available since the previous month in three neighbourhoods (Tadamon, Yarmuk and Joubar Sharqi). One neighbourhood assessed (Ayoubiya) reported problems with latrines: it was not possible to empty septic tanks in some areas. Public free garbage collection was operating in five neighbourhoods assessed, elsewhere, though in Tadamon, Joubar Sharqi, Al Qadam, Yarmuk and Wade Al Masahreh neighbourhoods it was commonly burned or buried.

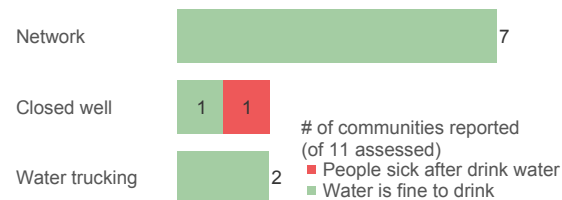
### Most common form of garbage disposal [\*CL: 3.00/3]



### Problems with latrines [\*CL: 3.00/3]



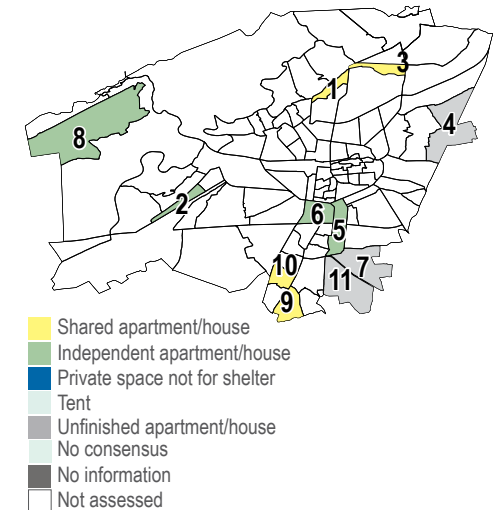
### Most common water source and status [\*CL: 3.00/3]



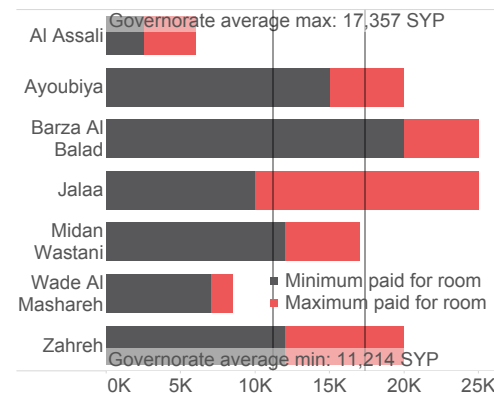
## Shelter

Average reported rent paid per room in Damascus governorate (14286 SYP) was significantly higher than the average rent paid across the country (7605 SYP).

### Most common shelter lived in by IDPs [\*CL: 2.00/3]



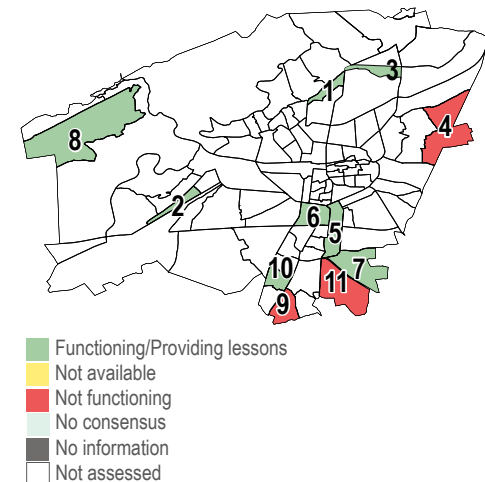
### Rent prices per sub-district [\*CL: 2.29/3]



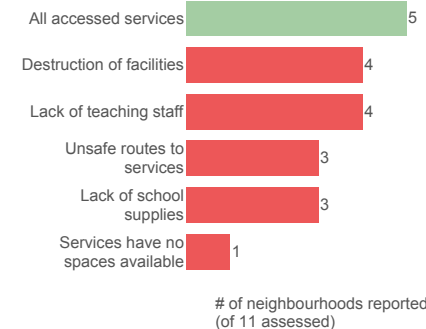
## Education

There were challenges to accessing educational facilities in 6 of 11 neighbourhoods assessed, with no functioning or available formal pre-conflict facilities in Yarmuk, Joubar Sharqi and Al Assali neighbourhoods.

### Availability of primary schools [\*CL: 3.00/3]



### Most common reasons for children not attending school [\*CL: 2.55/3]





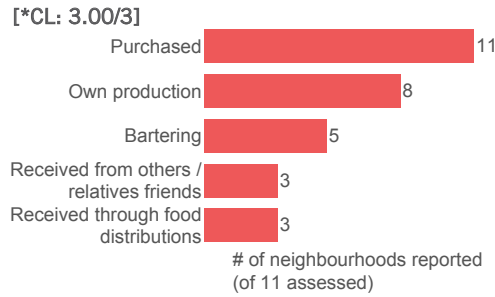
# Humanitarian Situation Overview in Syria (HSOS) Damascus Governorate

## February 2016

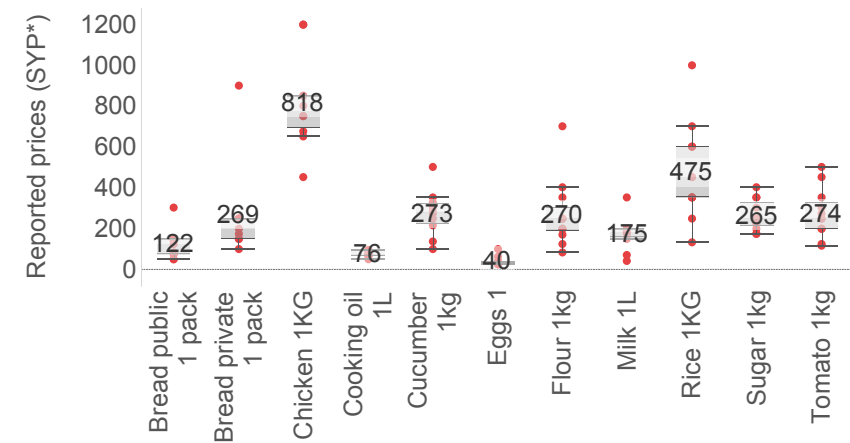
### Food Security

In January, all but two neighbourhoods assessed reportedly faced challenges to accessing food. The most common challenges faced were the expense of food as well as a lack of resources to buy any food available. Purchasing food was common in all neighbourhoods assessed.

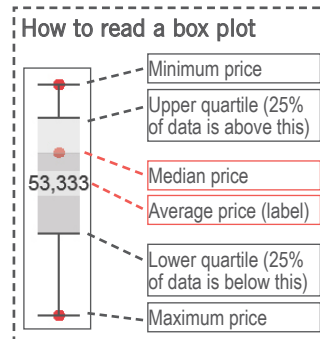
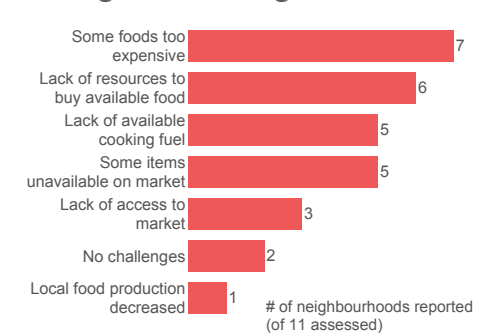
#### Most common sources of obtaining food



#### Prices of food items



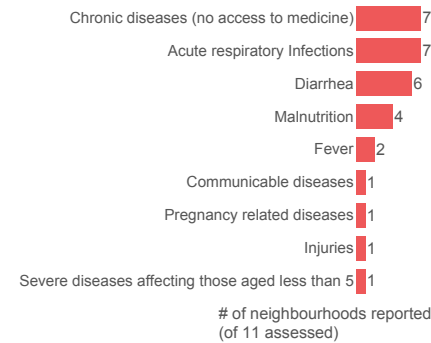
#### Challenges to accessing food



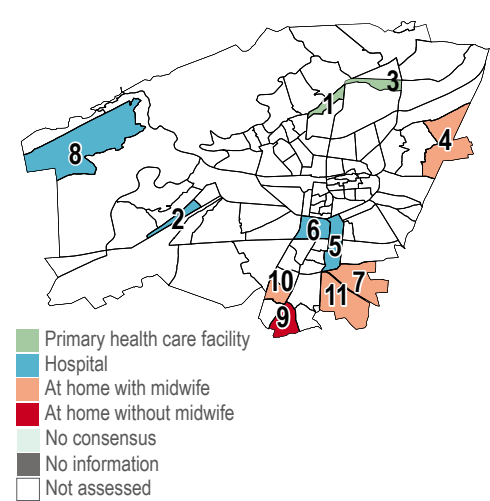
### Health

The most commonly reported health problem across the governorate was chronic disease with no access to medicines as well as acute respiratory infections. Malnutrition was reportedly common in Tadamon, Joubar Sharqi, Ayoubiya and Al Assali neighbourhoods.

#### Reported health problems



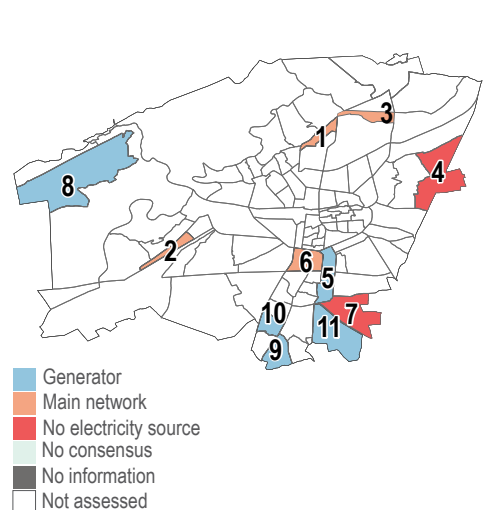
#### Most common place for women to give birth



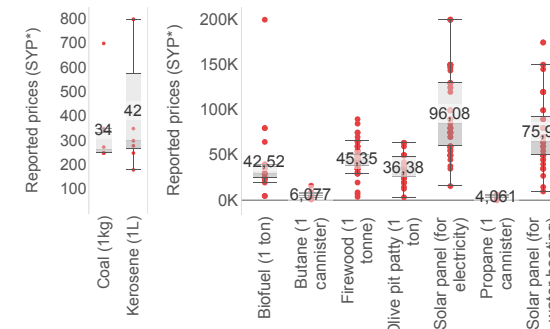
### NFIs

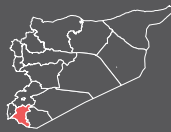
In January, butane was reportedly available in all neighbourhoods assessed. Solar panels for electricity and heating water were reportedly both available in the four neighbourhoods of Midan, Jalaa, Burza and Ayoubiya. Seven out of the 11 neighbourhoods assessed reported a shortage of fuel.

#### Most common source of electricity



#### Prices of fuel sources

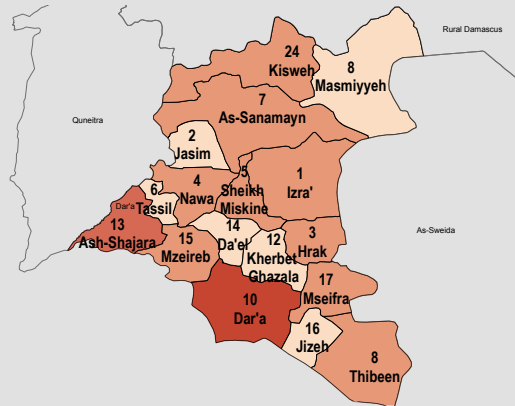




## Context

Dar'a governorate hosts 320,773 IDPs and 615,603 people in need of assistance (OCHA). During January, conflict caused significant displacement of people (35,715 people between December and the end of January-OCHA) primarily from Sheikh Miskine, Da'el and Nawa sub-districts to elsewhere in Dar'a.

## Coverage map



## Coverage

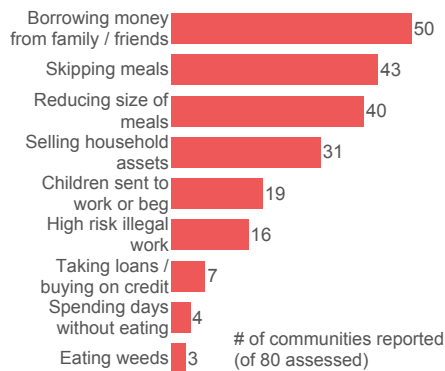
Communities assessed: 80/141  
Sub-districts assessed: 17/17

The coverage map shows the assessed sub-districts with shading to indicate the number of communities assessed within each. The numbers on the map can be used to identify sub-districts on sector maps in the rest of the factsheet.

## Livelihoods

In January, nineteen communities within Ash-Shajara, Da'el, Ghabagheb, Hrak, Izra', Mzeireb, Nawa, Sheikh Miskine and Tassil sub-districts reported children being sent to work or beg as a coping strategy for lack of income and resources. High risk illegal work is used as an alternative income sources in eighteen communities in Ash-Shajara, Dar'a, Hrak, Jizeh, Mseifra and Nawa sub-districts. These numbers suggest particular vulnerabilities among the populations in these communities. Three communities in Ghabagheb, Izra' and Tassil sub-districts reported eating weeds.

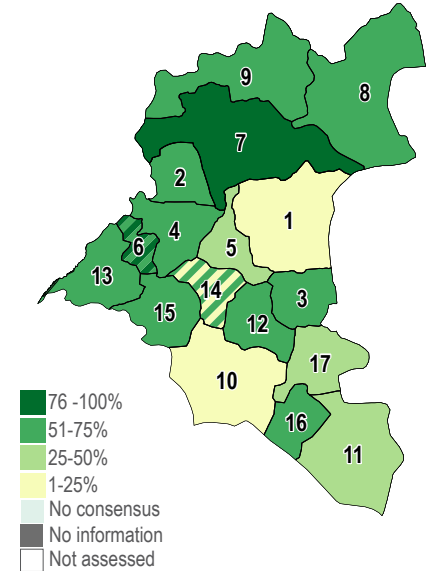
## Most common coping strategies [\*CL: 2.57/3]



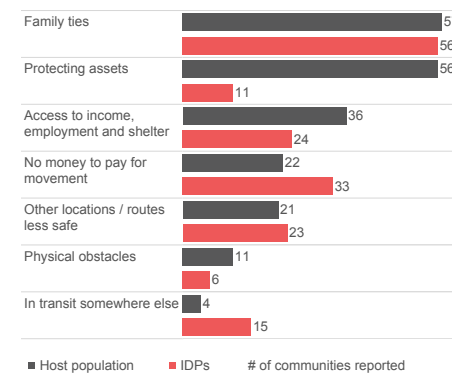
## Displacement

Less than 25% of the pre-conflict population remained in thirteen communities assessed in Dar'a, with none of the pre-conflict population reportedly remaining in a further five communities (in Sheikh Miskine, As Sanamayn, Ash Shajara and Dar'a sub-districts). Pre-conflict populations across the governorate commonly remained to protect assets and due to family ties. IDPs lived in 60 of 80 communities assessed (four with no information), and were in these locations primarily due to family ties, with many communities also reporting that IDPs had a lack of money to pay for movement. In three communities assessed in Kherbet Ghazala, Abtaa and Zamrin sub-districts, none of the population were reportedly women; in a further 22 communities less than 25% of the population were women.

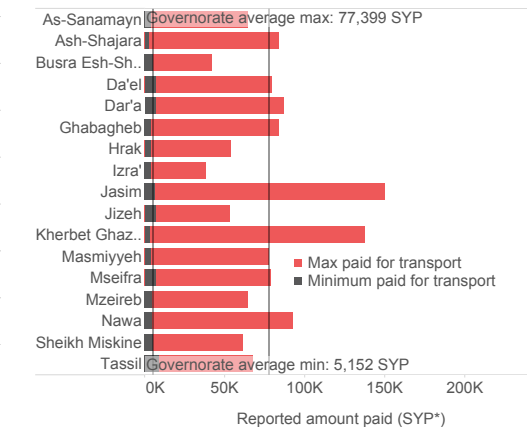
## Estimated % of original population remaining (excluding IDPs) [\*CL: 2.13/3]

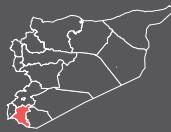


## Most common reasons for staying: IDPs vs host population [\*CL: 2.40/3]



## Amounts paid for transportation to the border per sub-district [\*CL: 2.44/3]

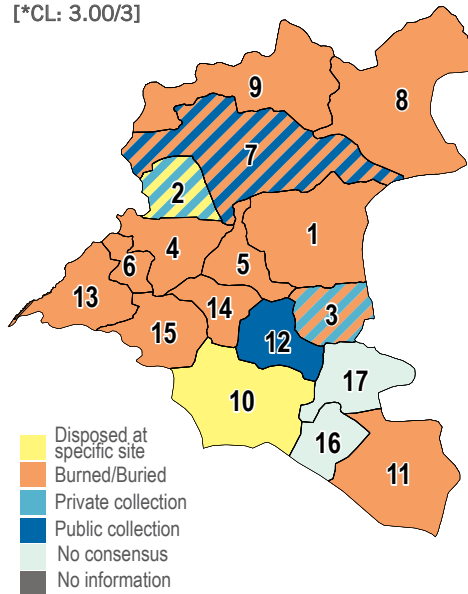




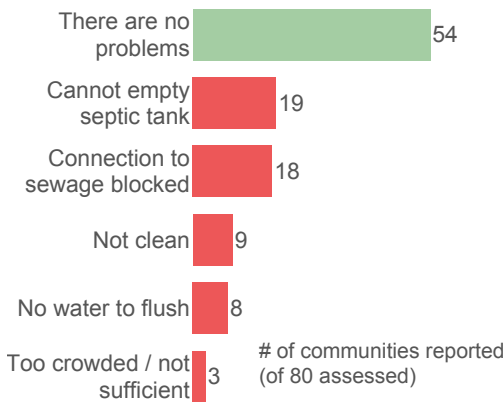
## WASH

In January, the most common source of drinking water across the governorate was through water trucks, reported in 51 communities assessed. Water was fine to drink in the majority of neighbourhoods assessed, though water from open wells in one community in Tal Shihab sub-district reportedly made people sick. There was a reduction in the volume of safe water available since the previous month in seven communities in Dar'a, Busra esh Sham, Kherbet Ghazala, Da'el, Mzeireb and Masmiiyeh sub-districts. There were reportedly problems with latrines in 31 neighbourhoods assessed, with the most common issues being an inability to empty septic tanks and blocked connection to the sewage network. Garbage was commonly burned or buried in 37 communities assessed, and left in the street or public areas in two communities assessed in Kherbet Ghazala and Mseifra sub-districts.

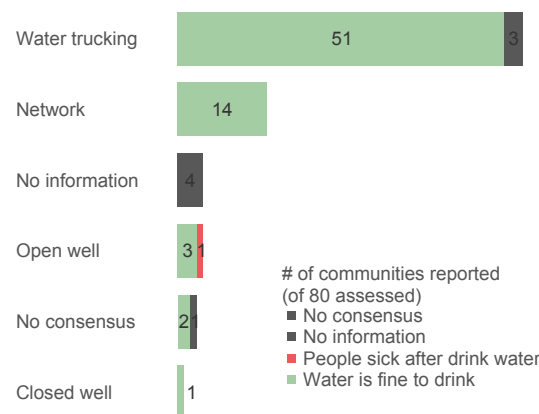
**Most common form of garbage disposal** [\*CL: 3.00/3]



**Problems with latrines** [\*CL: 3.00/3]



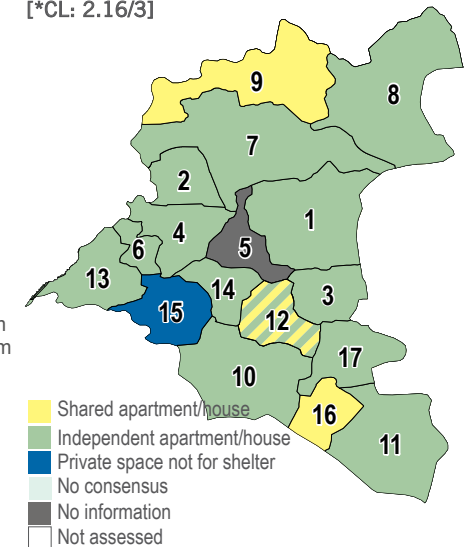
**Most common water source and status** [\*CL: 3.00/3]



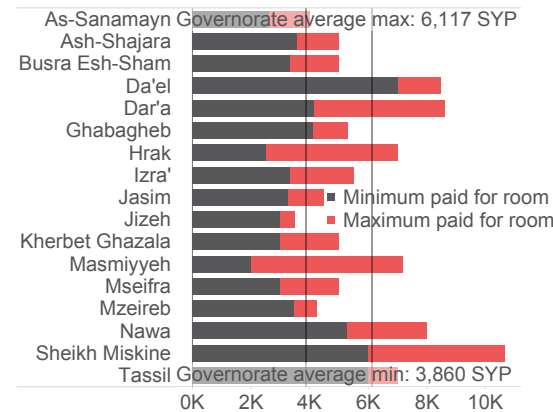
## Shelter

Average reported rent paid per room in Dar'a governorate (5174 SYP) was lower than the average rent paid across the country (7605 SYP).

**Most common shelter lived in by IDPs** [\*CL: 2.16/3]



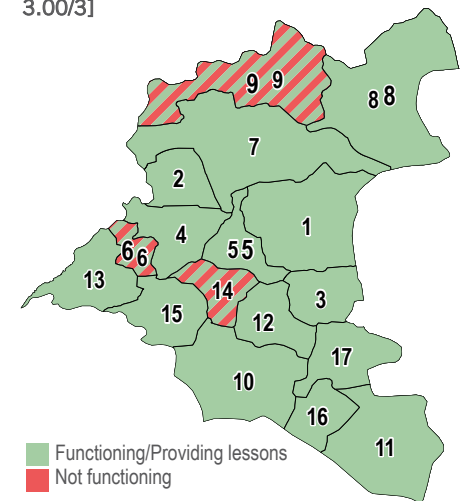
**Rent prices per sub-district** [\*CL: 2.28/3]



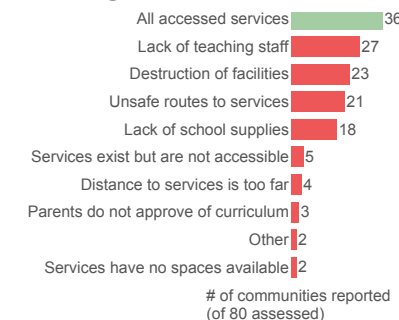
## Education

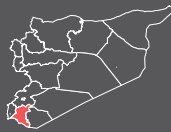
There were challenges to accessing educational facilities in 46 of 80 communities assessed, with no functioning or available facilities in 15 communities in Dar'a, Kherbet Ghazala, Da'el, As Sanamayn, Izra', Masmiiyeh, Ghabagheb, Nawa, Sheikh Miskine and Tassil sub-districts.

**Availability of primary schools** [\*CL: 3.00/3]



**Most common reasons for children not attending school** [\*CL: 2.42/3]





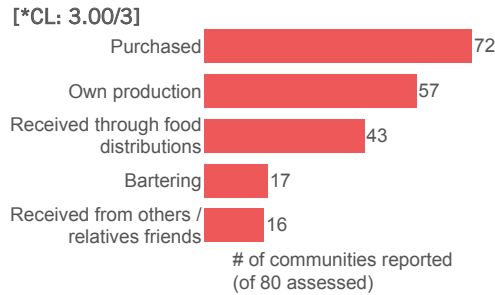
# Humanitarian Situation Overview in Syria (HSOS) Dar'a Governorate

## February 2016

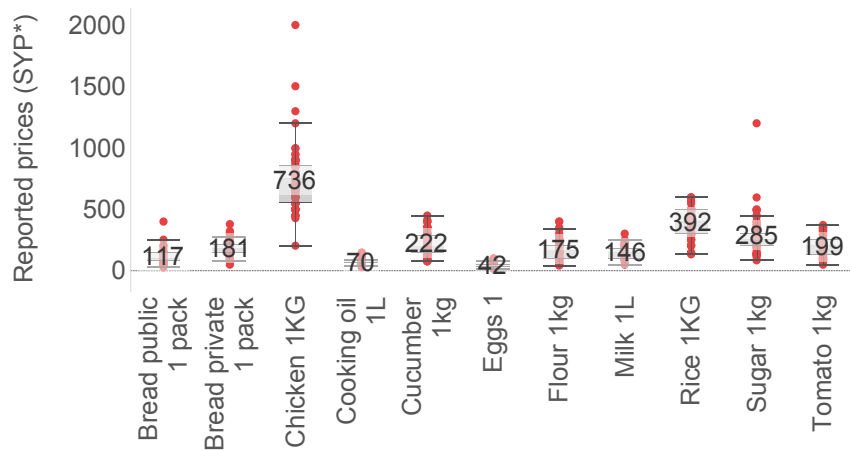
### Food Security

Challenges to obtaining food appeared to be related to the purchasing power of inhabitants, as the most commonly reported challenges were the cost of certain types of food and a lack of resources to buy available food. Inhabitants in Burza, Al Assali and Jalaa neighbourhoods reported receiving food distributions. On average prices of food in Damascus governorate were reportedly higher than prices in the rest of the country.

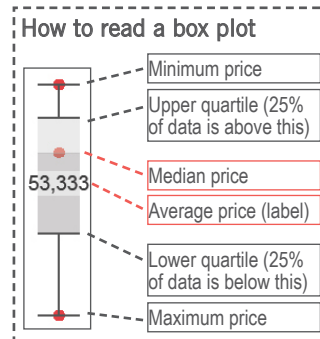
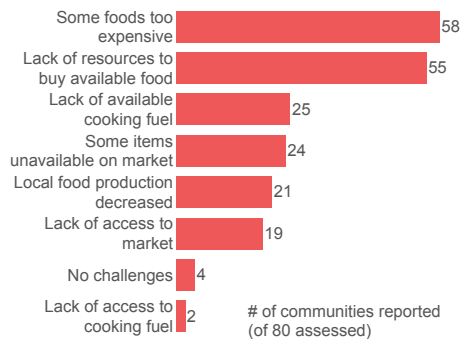
#### Most common sources of obtaining food [\*CL: 3.00/3]



#### Prices of food items [\*CL: 2.39/3]



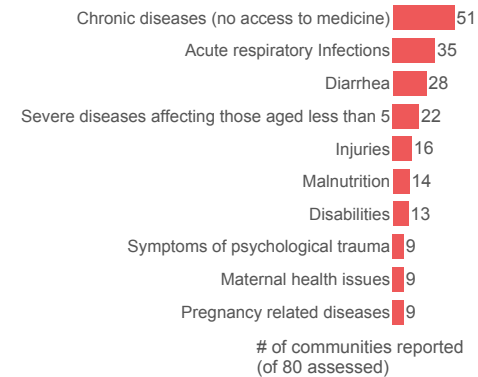
#### Challenges to accessing food [\*CL: 3.00/3]



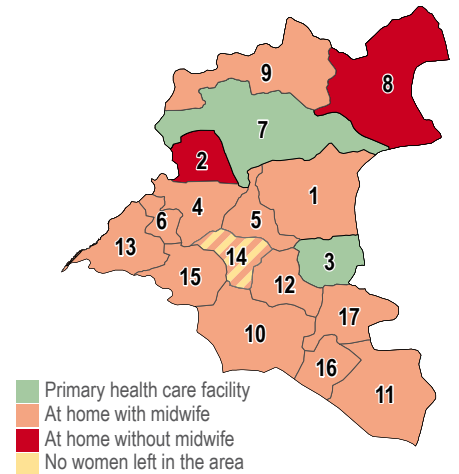
### Health

The most commonly reported health problem across the governorate chronic disease with no access to medicine, followed by acute respiratory infections. Malnutrition was reportedly common in 14 communities within 11 sub-districts in Dar'a.

#### Reported health problems [\*CL: 2.02/3]



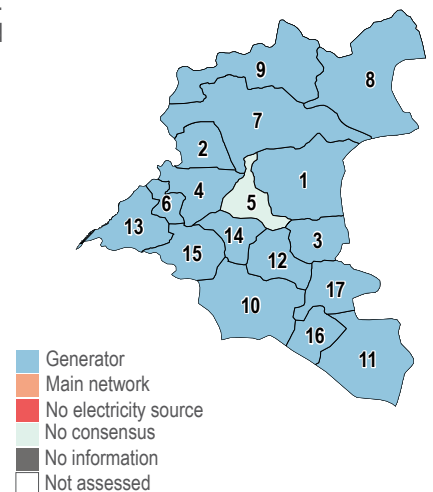
#### Most common place for women to give birth [\*CL: 1.35/3]



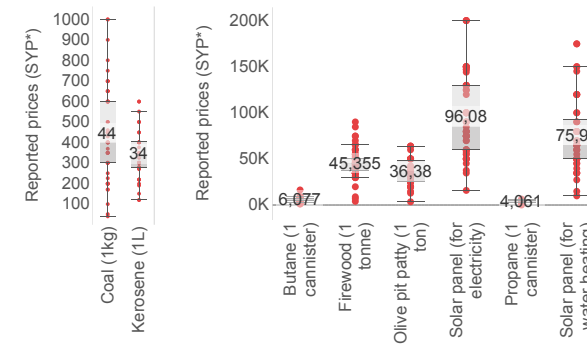
### NFIs

In January, all but nine assessed communities reported they were not experiencing fuel shortages. These communities were in Nawa, As-Sanamayn, Jizeh and Ash-Shajara sub-districts. Communities most commonly reported cutting down trees, and burning furniture order to cope with a lack of fuel.

#### Most common source of electricity [\*CL: 3.00/3]



#### Prices of fuel sources [\*CL: 2.25 /3]





# Humanitarian Situation Overview in Syria (HSOS) Deir ez Zor Governorate

## February 2016

### Context

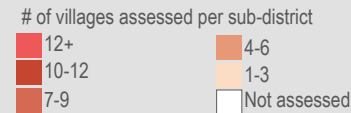
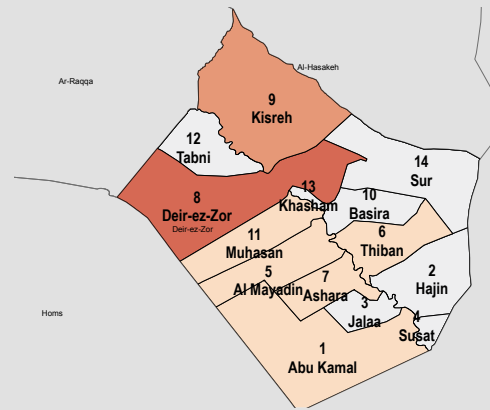
Deir ez Zor hosts 316,684 IDPs and 745,024 people in need of assistance (OCHA). In January, conflict in areas of Deir ez Zor city caused the displacement of 3,200 families and affected food supplies in the area (OCHA). Humanitarian access to the majority of the governorate remains severely limited.

### Coverage

Communities assessed: 24/133  
Sub-districts assessed: 7/14

The coverage map shows the assessed sub-districts with shading to indicate the number of communities assessed within each. The numbers on the map can be used to identify sub-districts on sector maps in the rest of the factsheet.

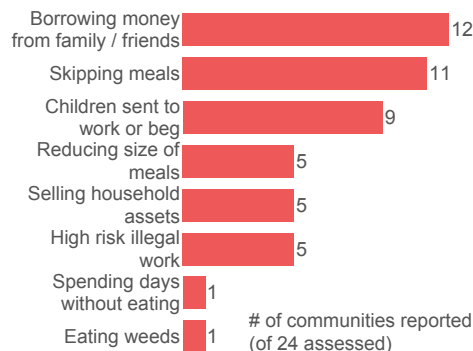
### Coverage map



### Livelihoods

In January 4 communities in Abu Kamal, Al Mayadiin, Ashara and Kisreh sub-districts reported children being sent to work or beg, and people engaging in high risk illegal work as a strategy to cope with a lack of income or resources suggesting particular vulnerabilities to populations in these places. One community in Deir ez Zor sub-district reported eating weeds and spending days without eating as food-related coping strategies. Overall, 5 communities in Ashara, Deir ez Zor and Kisren sub-districts reported reducing meal sizes to cope with a lack of income or resources.

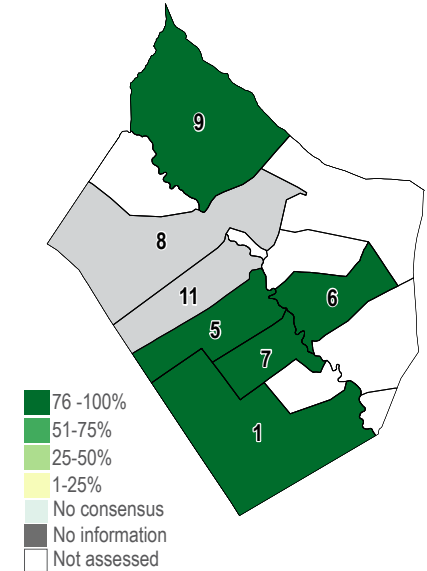
### Most common coping strategies [\*CL: 2.44/3]



### Displacement

Less than 25% of the pre-conflict population remained in one neighbourhood assessed in Deir ez Zor City, with none of the pre-conflict population reportedly remaining in a further two neighbourhoods of Deir ez Zor City and four communities in Deir ez Zor, Kisreh and Muhasan sub-districts. Pre-conflict populations across the governorate commonly remained due to access to income, employment and shelter, and for family ties. IDPs lived in eight of 24 communities assessed (six with no information), and were in these locations primarily due to access to income, employment and shelter as well as a lack of money to move elsewhere. In two communities assessed in Kisreh and Abu Kamal sub-districts, it was reported that less than 25% of the population were women.

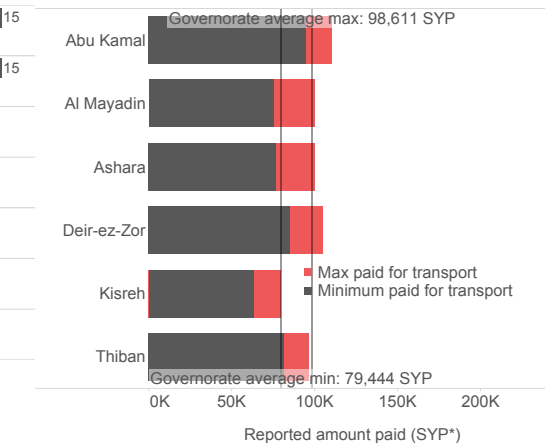
### Estimated % of original population remaining (excluding IDPs) [\*CL: 2.08/3]

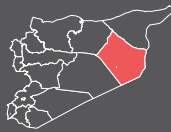


### Most common reasons for staying: IDPs vs host population [\*CL: 2.50/3]



### Amounts paid for transportation to the border per sub-district [\*CL: 2.38/3]

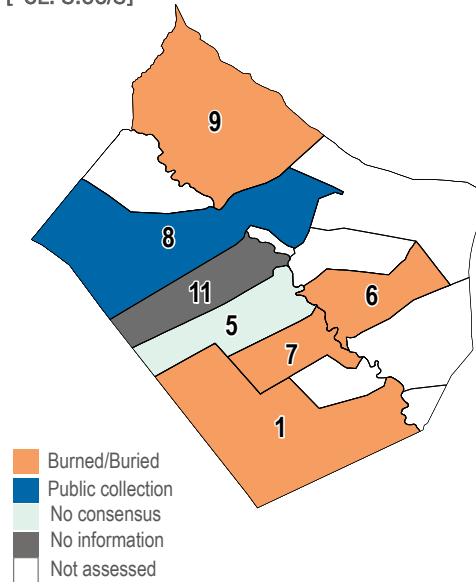




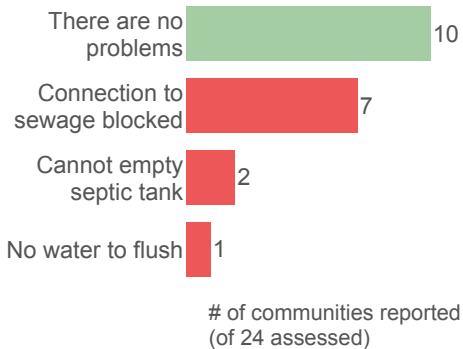
## WASH

In January, the most common source of drinking water across the governorate was through the water network, followed closely by closed wells. Water tasted or smelled bad in the majority of communities assessed, and in two communities in Deir ez Zor and Abu Kamal sub-districts it reportedly made people sick. Further, there was a reduction in the volume of safe water available since the previous month in 11 communities in Deir ez Zor, Kisreh, Abu Kamal, Al Mayadin, Thiban and Ashara sub-districts. There were problems with latrines in eight communities assessed (six with no information), with the most common issue a blocked connection to the sewage network. Garbage was commonly burned or buried in 11 communities assessed in Deir ez Zor, Kisreh, Abu Kamal, Al Mayadin, Thiban and Ashara sub-districts.

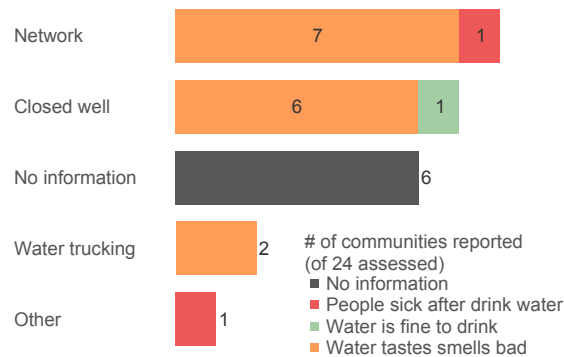
### Most common form of garbage disposal [\*CL: 3.00/3]



### Problems with latrines [\*CL: 3.00/3]



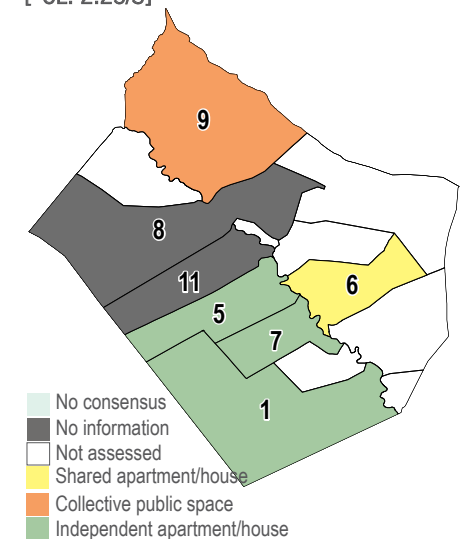
### Most common water source and status [\*CL: 3.00/3]



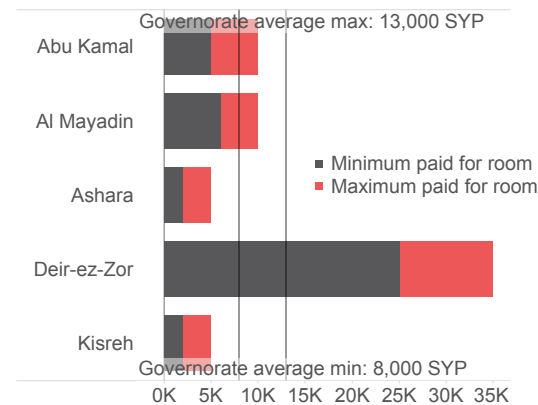
## Shelter

Average reported rent paid per room in Deir ez Zor governorate (10500 SYP) was higher than the average rent paid across the country (7605 SYP).

### Most common shelter lived in by IDPs [\*CL: 2.25/3]



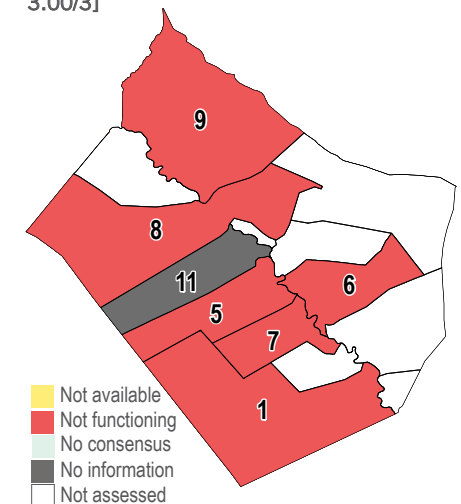
### Rent prices per sub-district [\*CL: 2.20/3]



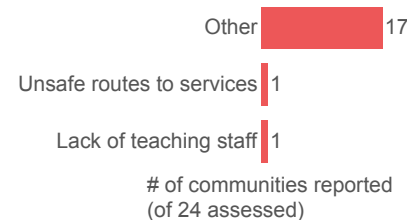
## Education

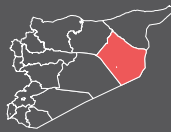
There were challenges to accessing educational facilities in all communities assessed. Further, there were no functioning or available formal pre-conflict facilities in any communities, reportedly due to schools being shut down by authorities.

### Availability of primary schools [\*CL: 3.00/3]



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





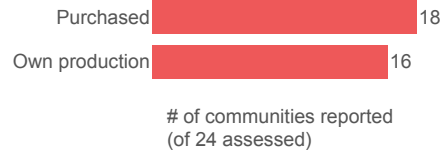
# Humanitarian Situation Overview in Syria (HSOS) Deir ez Zor Governorate

## February 2016

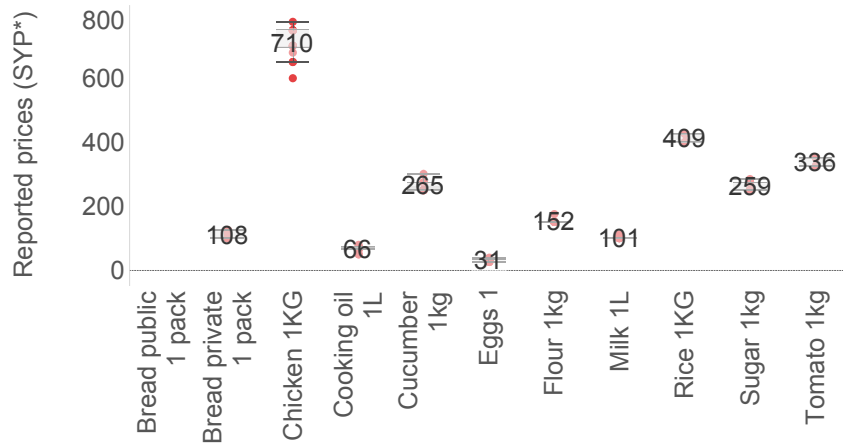
### Food Security

On average, prices of food in Deir ez Zor were cheaper than prices across the rest of the country. In the majority of communities assessed, inhabitants commonly suffered from a lack of resources, preventing them from buying food on the market. Further, access to food was hindered by the unavailability of certain food items on markets and decreased local food production.

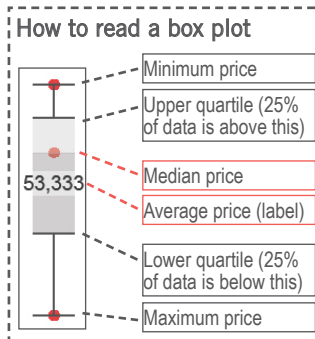
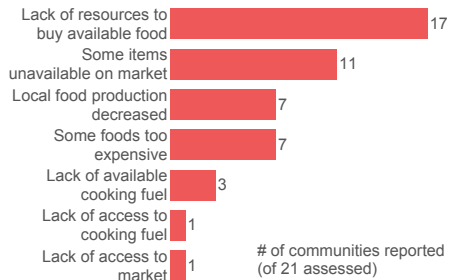
#### Most common sources of obtaining food [\*CL: 3.00/3]



#### Prices of food items [\*CL: 2.06/3]



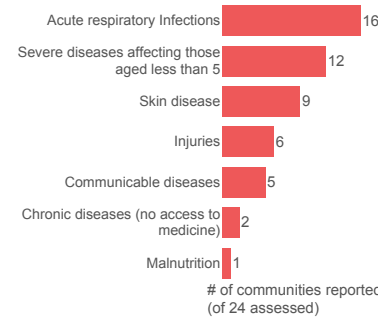
#### Challenges to accessing food [\*CL: 3.00/3]



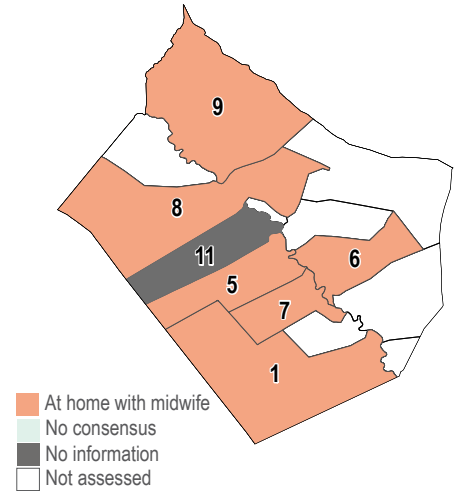
### Health

The most commonly reported health problem across the governorate was acute respiratory infections, followed by severe diseases affecting those aged less than five. Women most commonly gave birth at home with midwife care in the majority of communities assessed.

#### Reported health problems [\*CL: 2.00/3]



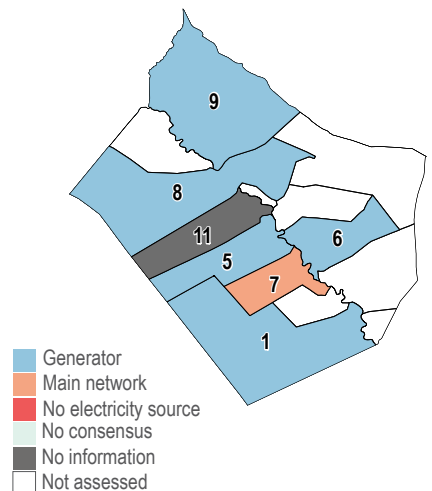
#### Most common place for women to give birth [\*CL: 1.11/3]



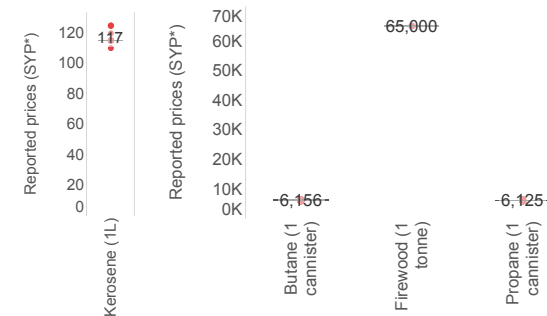
### NFIs

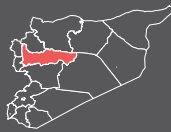
In January, butane was available in 16 out of 24 communities assessed. However, biofuel, olive pit patties and solar panels for water heating and electricity were all unavailable in all communities. However, fuel shortages were only reported in one community in Deir ez Zor sub-district.

#### Most common source of electricity [\*CL: 3.00/3]



#### Prices of fuel sources [\*CL: 2.06 /3]





# Humanitarian Situation Overview in Syria (HSOS) Hama Governorate

## February 2016

### Context

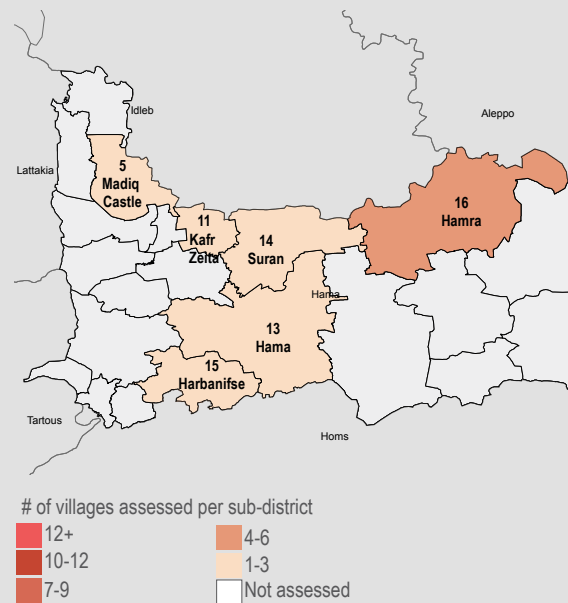
Hama governorate hosts 500,801 IDPs and 1,052,578 people in need of assistance (OCHA). In January, humanitarian access to areas along the northern border with Idleb as well as the southern and eastern borders with Homs remained limited.

### Coverage

Communities assessed: 13/494  
Sub-districts assessed: 6/22

The coverage map shows the assessed sub-districts with shading to indicate the number of communities assessed within each. The numbers on the map can be used to identify sub-districts on sector maps in the rest of the factsheet.

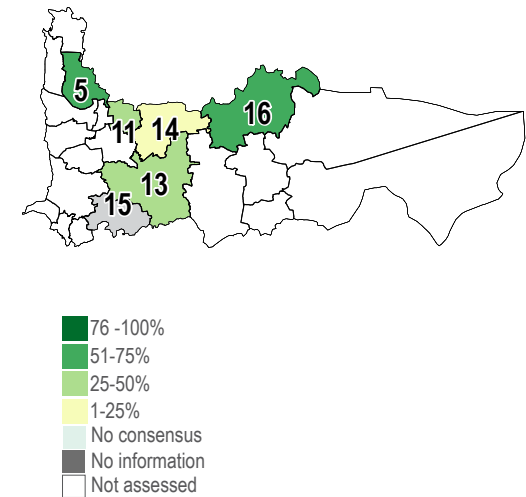
### Coverage map



### Displacement

Less than 25% of the pre-conflict population remained in three communities assessed in Suran and Hamra sub-districts, with none of the pre-conflict population reportedly remaining in a further community in Harbanifse sub-district. Pre-conflict populations across the governorate commonly remained to protect assets and due to access to income, employment and shelter. IDPs lived in eight of 13 communities assessed (one with no information), and were in these locations primarily due to family ties and access to income, employment and shelter. In one community assessed in Suran sub-district, it was reported that less than 25% of the population were women.

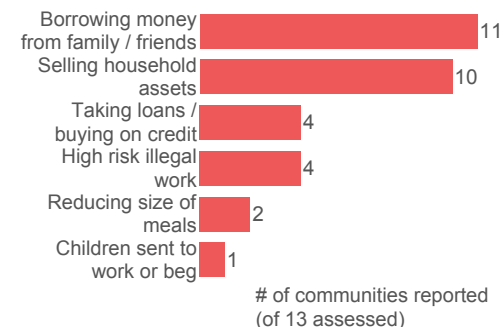
### Estimated % of original population remaining (excluding IDPs) [\*CL: 2.25/3]



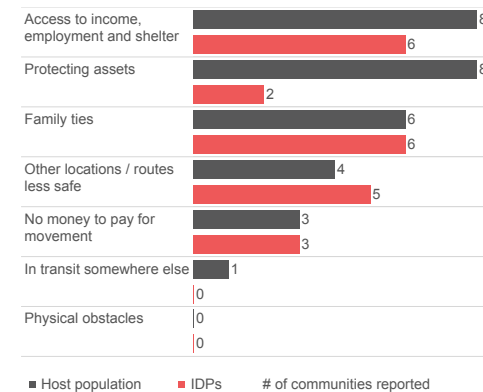
### Livelihoods

Nine communities in Hamra, Madiq Castle and Suran sub-districts reported borrowing money from family and friends, and selling household assets as strategies to cope with a lack of income and resources. Four of these communities also reported people engaging in high risk illegal work. Food-related coping strategies were less commonly reported however two communities in Hamra and Kafr Zeita reported reducing their meal sizes.

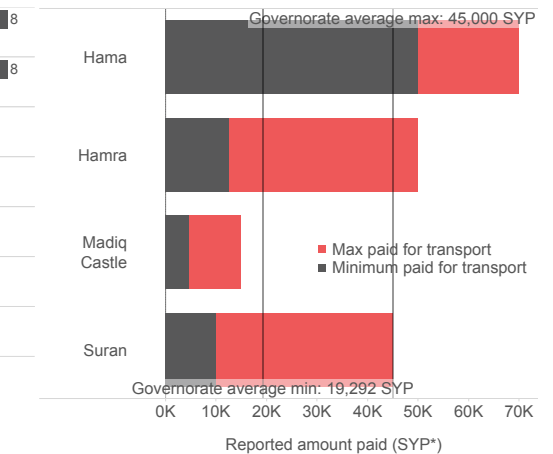
### Most common coping strategies [\*CL: 2.64/3]

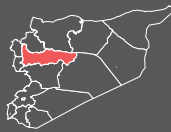


### Most common reasons for staying: IDPs vs host population [\*CL: 2.36/3]



### Amounts paid for transportation to the border per sub-district [\*CL: 2.75/3]

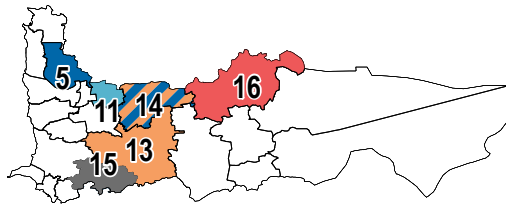




## WASH

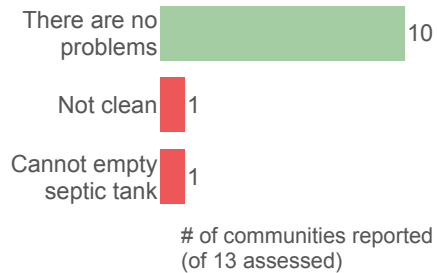
In January, the most common source of drinking water across the governorate was from water trucks. Water was reportedly fine to drink in all communities assessed where information was available, though there was a reduction in the volume of safe water available since the previous month in one community in Kafr Zeita sub-district. There were problems with latrines in one community assessed in Kafr Zeita (one with no information). Garbage was commonly burned or buried in five communities assessed in Hama, Suran, Hamra and Madiq Castle sub-districts.

### Most common form of garbage disposal [\*CL: 3.00/3]

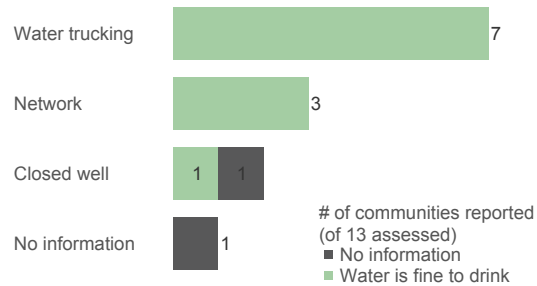


- Disposed at specific site
- Burned/Buried
- Left in street/public space
- Private collection
- Public collection
- No consensus
- No information
- Not assessed

### Problems with latrines [\*CL: 3.00/3]



### Most common water source and status [\*CL: 3.00/3]

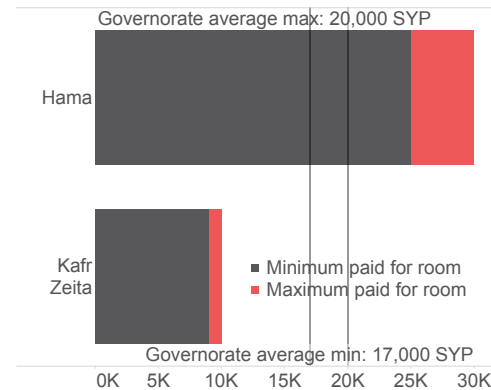


- # of communities reported (of 13 assessed)
- No information
- Water is fine to drink

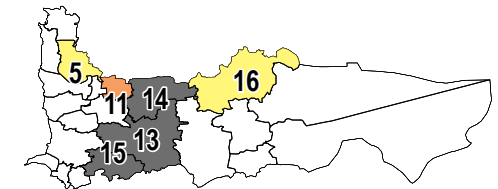
## Shelter

Average reported rent paid per room in Hama governorate (18500 SYP) was significantly higher than the average rent paid across the country (7605 SYP).

### Rent prices per sub-district [\*CL: 2.50/3]



### Most common shelter lived in by IDPs [\*CL: 2.13/3]



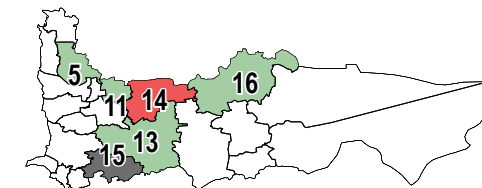
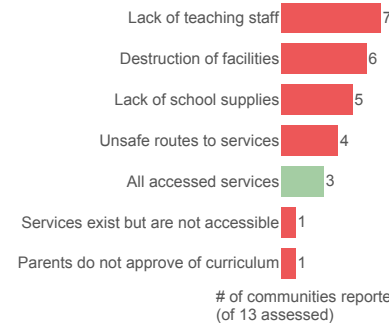
- Shared apartment/house
- Cave/natural shelter
- Collective public space
- Independent apartment/house
- Private space not for shelter
- Tent
- Unfinished apartment/house
- No consensus
- No information
- Not assessed

## Education

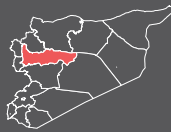
There were challenges to accessing educational facilities in 10 of 13 communities assessed, with no functioning or available facilities in four communities in Suran and Hamra sub-districts.

### Availability of primary schools [\*CL: 3.00/3]

### Most common reasons for children not attending school [\*CL: 2.45/3]



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



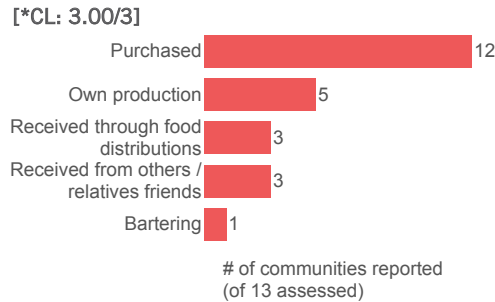
# Humanitarian Situation Overview in Syria (HSOS) Hama Governorate

# February 2016

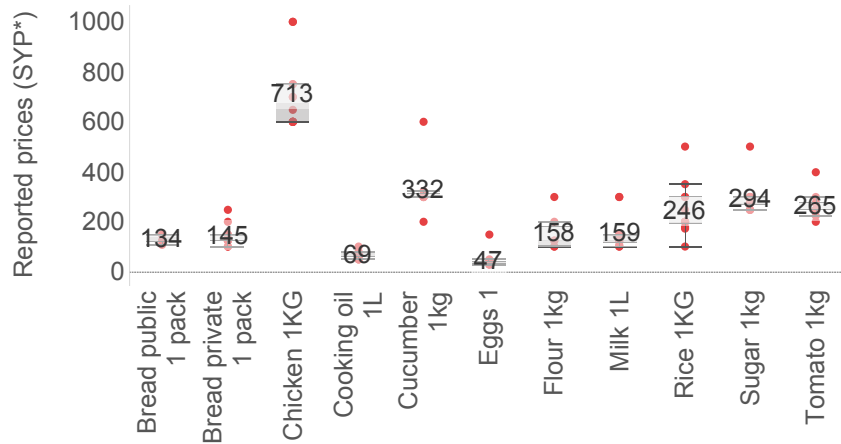
## Food Security

The most commonly reported challenges to accessing food were a lack of resources to buy available foods and the cost of certain types of food. Prices of food in four communities assessed in Abu Kamal and Kisreh sub-districts as well as Hameidiyyeh neighbourhood in Deir ez Zor city were reportedly higher than prices across the rest of the governorate.

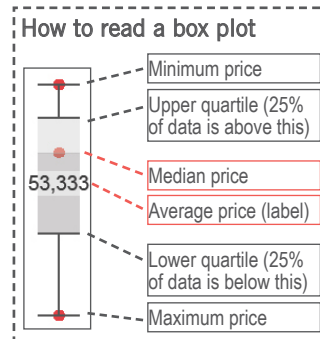
### Most common sources of obtaining food [\*CL: 3.00/3]



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



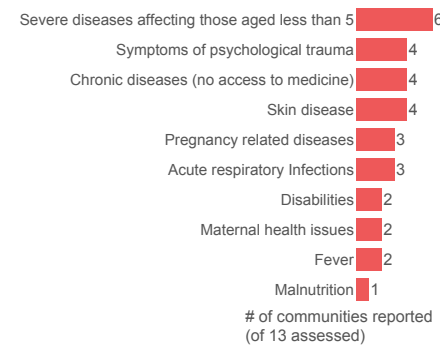
### Challenges to accessing food [\*CL: 3.00/3]



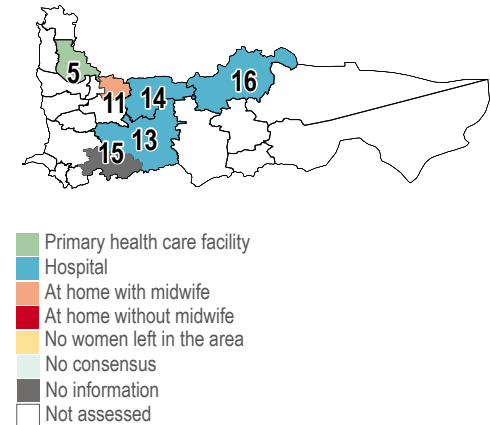
## Health

The most commonly reported health problem across the governorate was severe diseases affecting those aged less than five. Women were commonly able to give birth in hospitals, though in three communities assessed it was common to give birth at home with midwife care.

### Reported health problems [\*CL: 2.09/3]



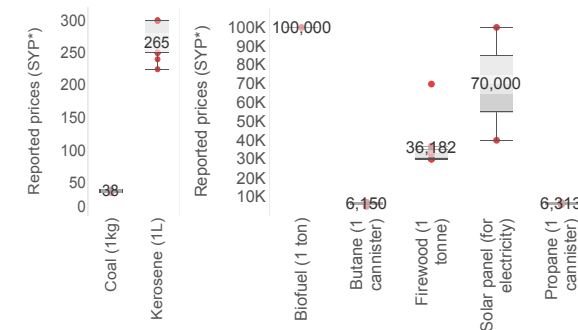
### Most common place for women to give birth [\*CL: 1.73/3]



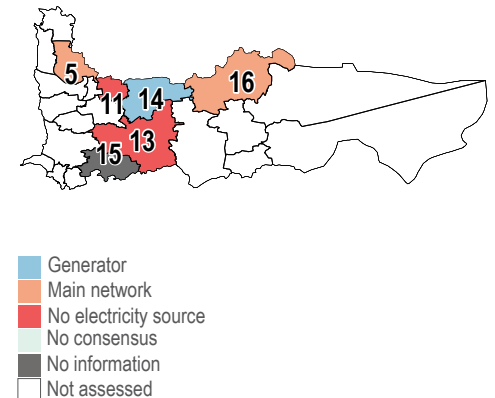
## NFIs

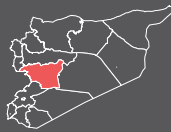
In January, butane and firewood were available in most communities assessed. Solar panels for producing electricity were available in two communities assessed in Suran and Hamra communities. A lack of fuel was reported in all assessed communities this month; burning plastic, trees and furniture were the most commonly reported coping strategies.

### Prices of fuel sources [\*CL: 2.09 /3]



### Most common source of electricity [\*CL: 3.00/3]





# Humanitarian Situation Overview in Syria (HSOS) Homs Governorate

## February 2016

### Context

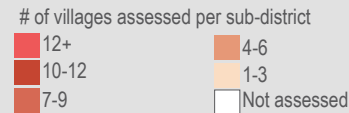
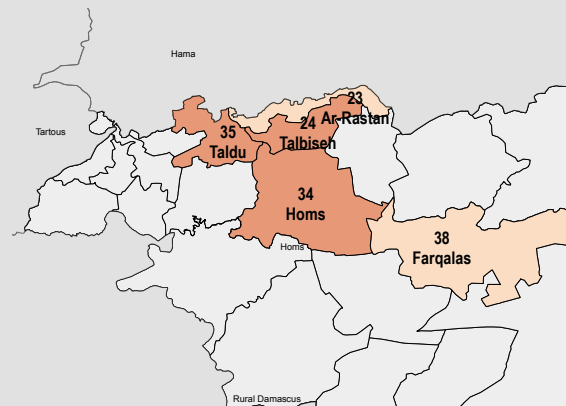
Homs governorate hosts 526,510 IDPs and 1,023,033 people in need of assistance (OCHA). In January, areas along the northern borders with Hama, Ar Raqqa, and Deir ez Zor, and central parts of Homs governorate remain difficult for humanitarian actors to access.

### Coverage

Communities assessed: 19/454  
Sub-districts assessed: 5/23

The coverage map shows the assessed sub-districts with shading to indicate the number of communities assessed within each. The numbers on the map can be used to identify sub-districts on sector maps in the rest of the factsheet.

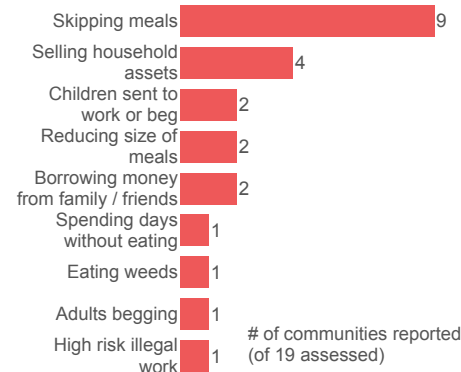
### Coverage map



### Livelihoods

Food related coping strategies were common in Homs governorate; nine communities in Ar-Rastan, Homs, Taldu and Talbiseh sub-districts reported skipping meals; one communities in Homs sub-district also reported reducing meal sizes and eating weeds. Alternative income sources were sought, with four communities in Ar-Rastan, Homs and Talbiseh sub-districts reported selling household assets. In one community in Homs sub-district, inhabitants appeared particularly vulnerable, both adults and children were reportedly sent to beg and people resorted to skipping meals and eating weeds.

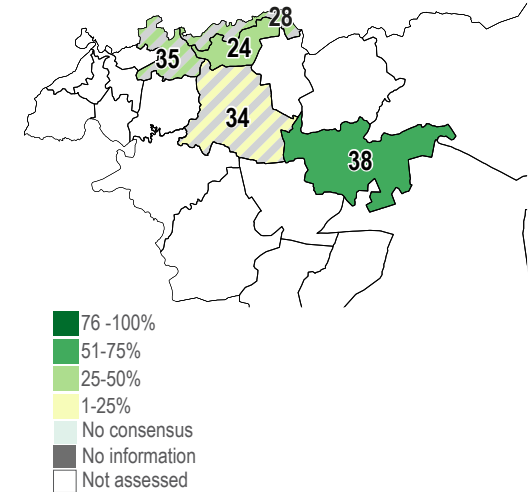
### Most common coping strategies [\*CL: 2.54/3]



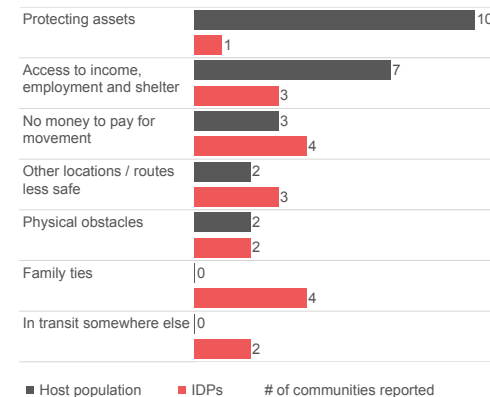
### Displacement

Less than 25% of the pre-conflict population remained in four communities assessed in Homs, Ar Rastan and Talbiseh sub-districts, with none of the pre-conflict population reportedly remaining in a further six communities in Homs, Taldu, Ar Rastan and Talbiseh sub-districts. Pre-conflict populations across the governorate commonly remained to protect assets and due to access to income, employment and shelter. IDPs lived in 9 of 19 communities assessed, and were in these locations primarily due to family ties and a lack of money to pay for movement. In two communities assessed in Homs and Talbiseh sub-districts, it was reported that less than 25% of the population were women.

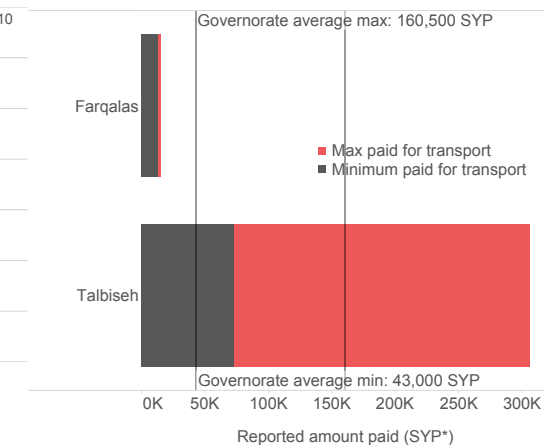
### Estimated % of original population remaining (excluding IDPs) [\*CL: 2.13/3]

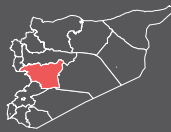


### Most common reasons for staying: IDPs vs host population [\*CL: 2.46/3]



### Amounts paid for transportation to the border per sub-district [\*CL: 2.56/3]

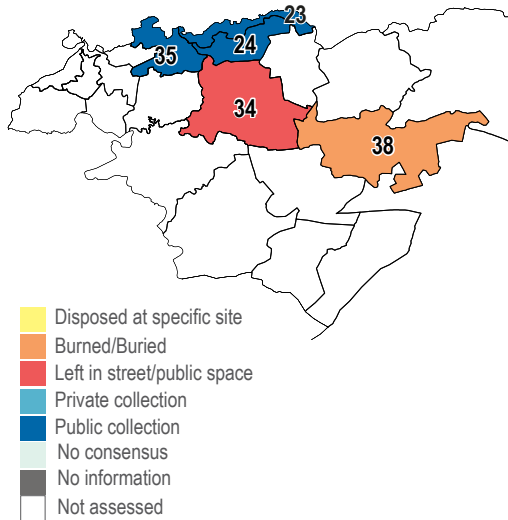




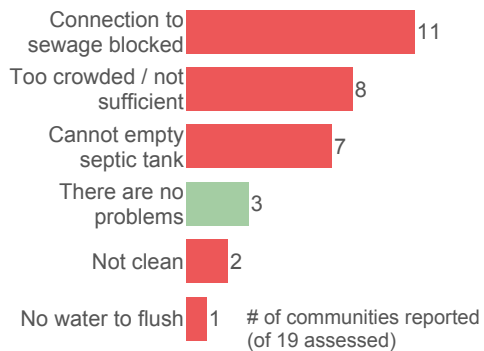
## WASH

In January, the most common source of drinking water across the governorate was through closed wells. Water was usually safe to drink in the majority of communities assessed, though in one community in Farqalas sub-district water from open wells reportedly tasted or smelled bad. There were problems with latrines in the majority of communities assessed (five with no information), with the most common issue being a blocked connection to the sewage network, followed by insufficient numbers of latrines or overcrowding. Garbage was commonly burned or buried in one community in Farqalas sub-district, and left in the street or public areas in one community in Homs sub-district.

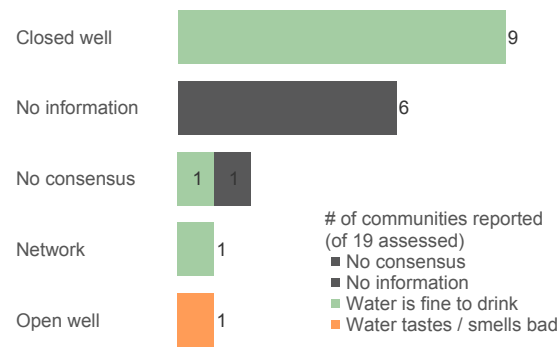
### Most common form of garbage disposal [\*CL: 3.00/3]



### Problems with latrines [\*CL: 3.00/3]



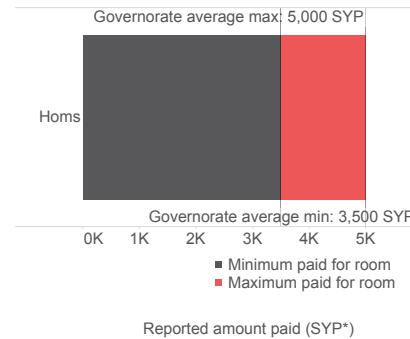
### Most common water source and status [\*CL: 3.00/3]



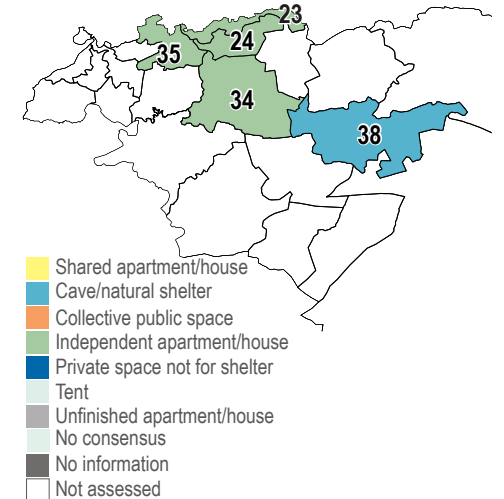
## Shelter

Average reported rent paid per room in Homs governorate (4250 SYP) was lower than the average rent paid across the country (7605 SYP). There was a lack of information on rent prices across the governorate.

### Rent prices per sub-district [\*CL: 3.00/3]



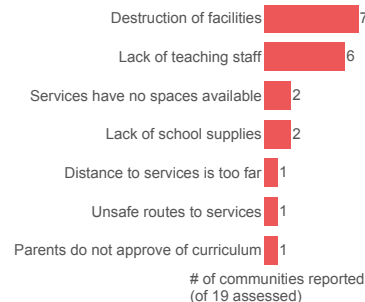
### Most common shelter lived in by IDPs [\*CL: 2.45/3]



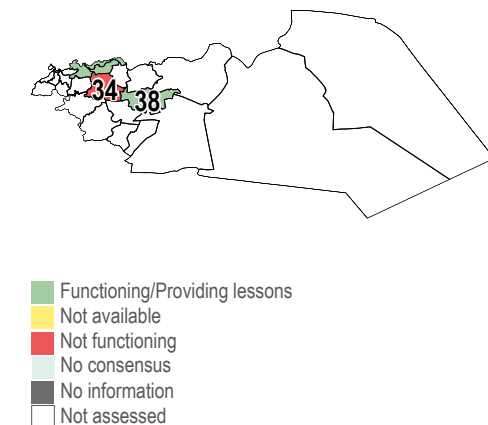
## Education

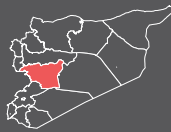
There were challenges to accessing educational facilities in all communities assessed, with the most common reason being destroyed facilities and a lack of teaching staff. There were no functioning or available facilities in one community in Homs sub-district.

### Most common reasons for children not attending school [\*CL: 2.23/3]



### Availability of primary schools [\*CL: 3.00/3]





# Humanitarian Situation Overview in Syria (HSOS) Homs Governorate

## February 2016

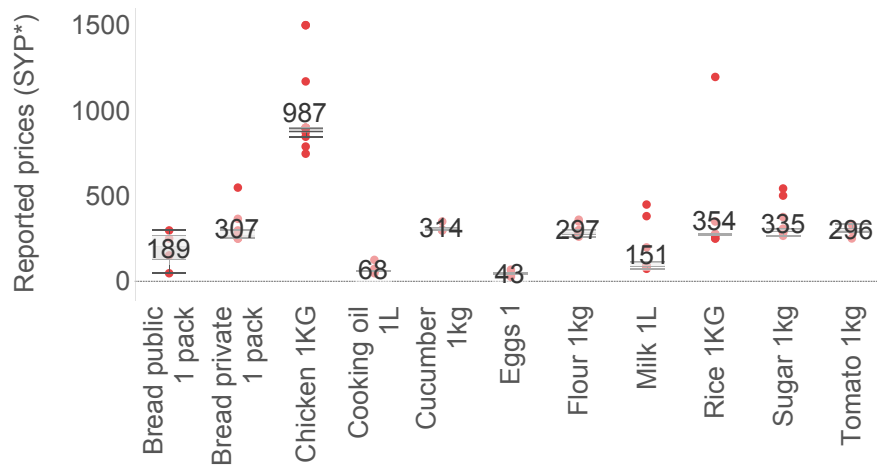
### Food Security

Purchasing and producing food were common sources of obtaining food in the majority of communities assessed in Homs governorate. Two communities in Homs and Farqalas sub-districts reported receiving food distributions. Prices of food in communities assessed within Homs and Talbiseh sub-districts were reportedly higher than prices in the rest of the governorate.

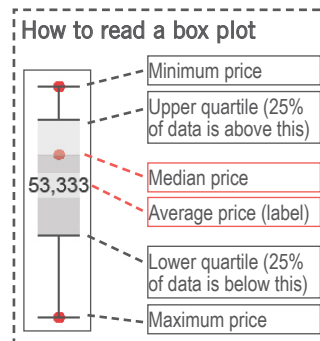
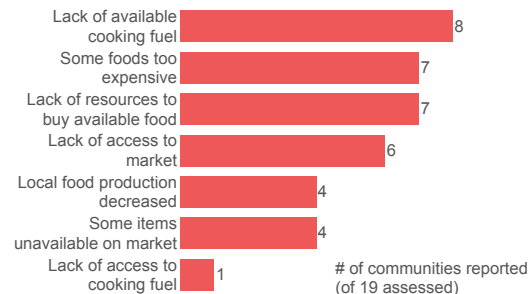
#### Most common sources of obtaining food [\*CL: 3.00/3]



#### Prices of food items [\*CL: 2.17/3]



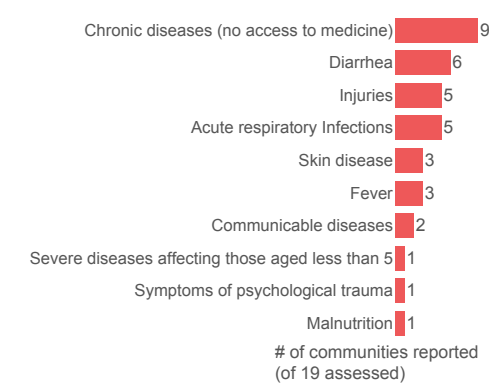
#### Challenges to accessing food [\*CL: 3.00/3]



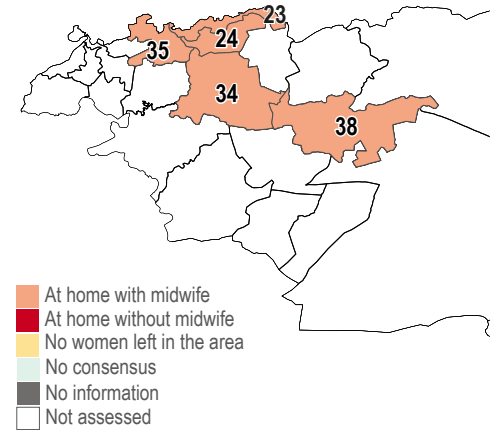
### Health

The most commonly reported health problem across the governorate was chronic disease with no access to medicine, followed by diarrhea and injuries. Across the governorate, women commonly gave birth at home with midwife care.

#### Reported health problems [\*CL: 2.19/3]



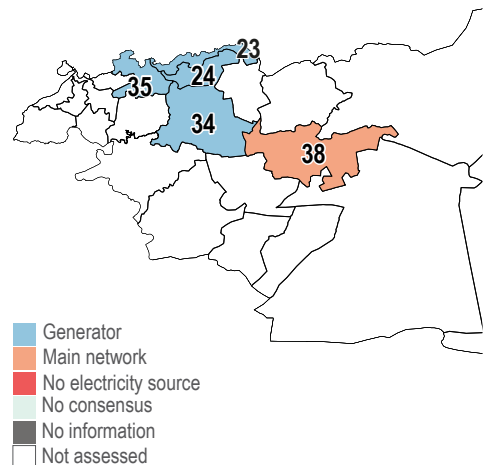
#### Most common place for women to give birth [\*CL: 1.54/3]



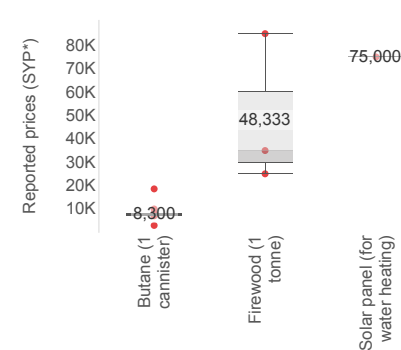
### NFIs

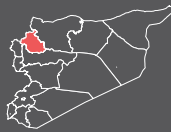
In January, butane was reportedly available in most communities assessed in Homs governorate. All communities assessed reported experiencing a fuel shortage; burning plastics and waste were the most commonly reported coping strategies.

#### Most common source of electricity [\*CL: 3.00/3]



#### Prices of fuel sources [\*CL: 2.00 /3]





# Humanitarian Situation Overview in Syria (HSOS) Idleb Governorate

# February 2016

## Context

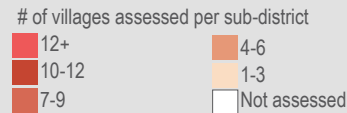
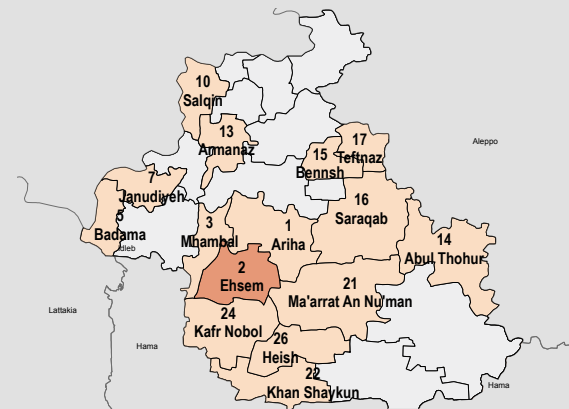
Idleb governorate hosts an estimated 704,511 IDPs and 1,224,773 people in need of assistance (OCHA), with IDPs concentrated in the southwest of the governorate (REACH). In January, humanitarian access to parts of the governorate remained challenging, particularly in the south along the border with Hama.

## Coverage

Communities assessed: 31/462  
Sub-districts assessed: 15/26

The coverage map shows the assessed sub-districts with shading to indicate the number of communities assessed within each. The numbers on the map can be used to identify sub-districts on sector maps in the rest of the factsheet.

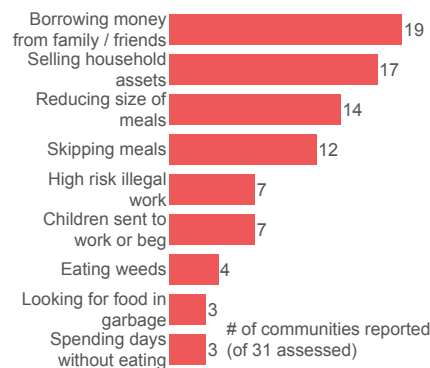
## Coverage map



## Livelihoods

In January, 19 communities assessed across 12 sub-districts reported borrowing money from families or friends in order to cope with a lack of income or resources. Children were reportedly commonly sent to work or beg in seven communities in Tefnaz, Kafr Nobol, Heish and Salqin sub-districts, suggesting that populations are particularly vulnerable. Food based coping strategies such as skipping meals were reported in 12 communities assessed across seven sub-districts.

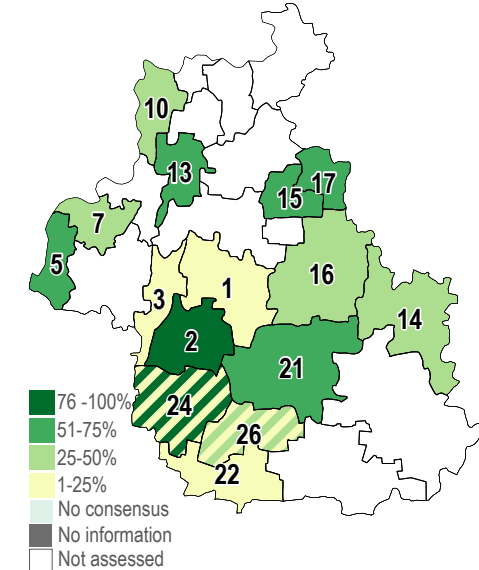
## Most common coping strategies [\*CL: 2.60/3]



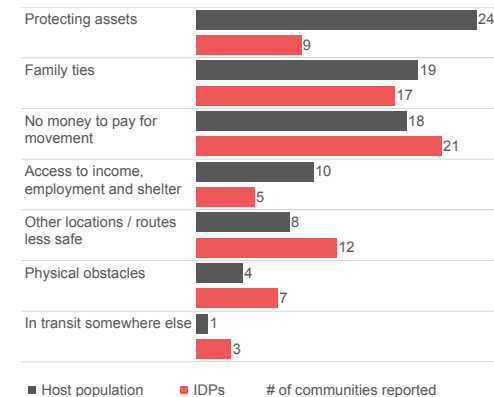
## Displacement

Less than 25% of the pre-conflict population remained in six communities assessed in Al Ma'ra and Ariha sub-districts, with the most commonly reported reason for pre-conflict populations remaining being to protect assets, followed by family ties and a lack of money to pay for movement. Pre-conflict populations across the governorate commonly remained to protect assets and due to access to income, employment and shelter. IDPs lived in 28 of 31 communities assessed (one with no information), and were in these locations primarily due to a lack of money to pay for movement, followed by family ties. In three communities assessed in Heish, Ariha and Mhambal sub-districts, it was reported that less than 25% of the population were women.

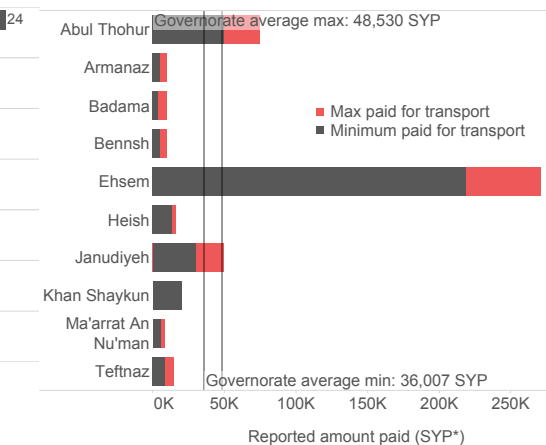
## Estimated % of original population remaining (excluding IDPs) [\*CL: 2.20/3]

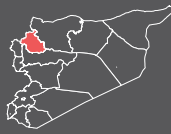


## Most common reasons for staying: IDPs vs host population [\*CL: 2.20/3]



## Amounts paid for transportation to the border per sub-district [\*CL: 2.46/3]

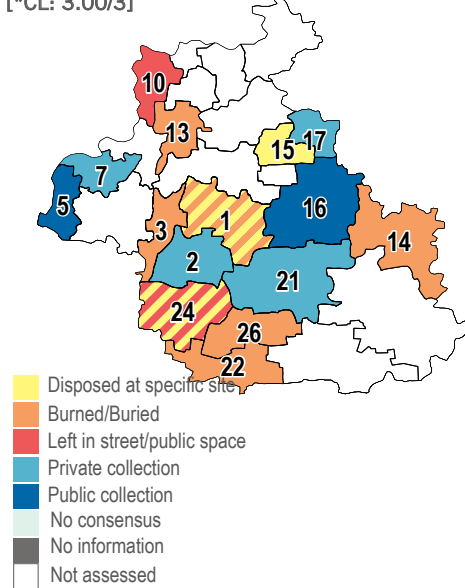




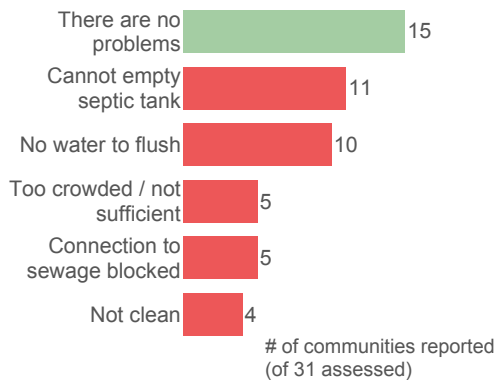
## WASH

In January, the most common source of drinking water across the governorate was from water trucks, followed closely by rainwater. Water was reportedly fine to drink in the majority of communities assessed, though water from trucks reportedly tasted or smelled bad in one community in Al Ma'ra sub-district and made people sick in one community in Mhambal sub-district. There was a reduction in the volume of safe water available since the previous month in three communities assessed in Kafr Nobol, Heish and Mhambal sub-districts. There were problems with latrines in 14 communities assessed (two with no information), with the most commonly reported issue being an inability to empty septic tanks, and a lack of water to flush latrines. Garbage was commonly burned or buried in ten communities assessed, and left in streets / public areas in two communities in Kafr Nobol and Salqin sub-districts.

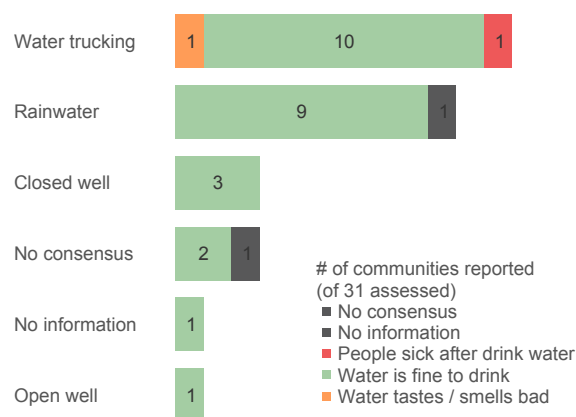
### Most common form of garbage disposal [\*CL: 3.00/3]



### Problems with latrines [\*CL: 3.00/3]



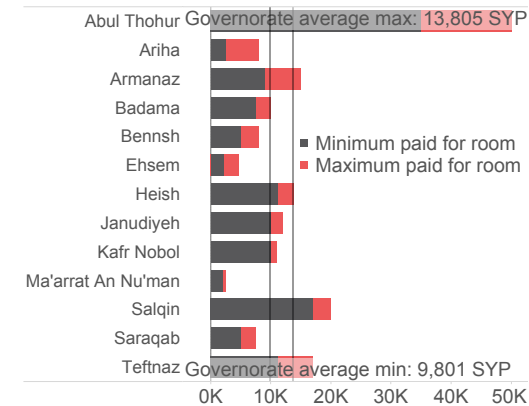
### Most common water source and status [\*CL: 3.00/3]



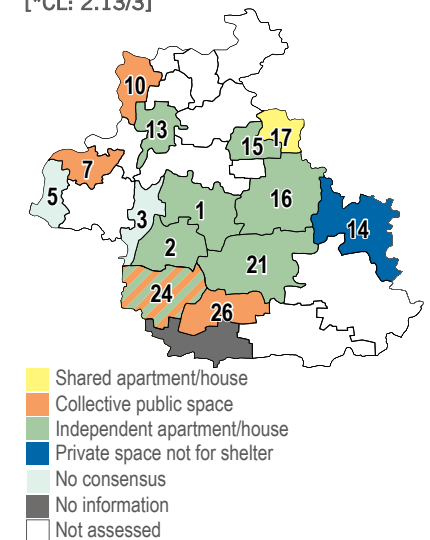
## Shelter

Average reported rent paid per room in Idleb governorate (10183 SYP) was higher than the average rent paid across the country (7605 SYP).

### Rent prices per sub-district [\*CL: 2.48/3]



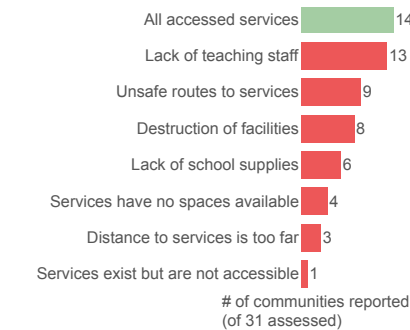
### Most common shelter lived in by IDPs [\*CL: 2.13/3]



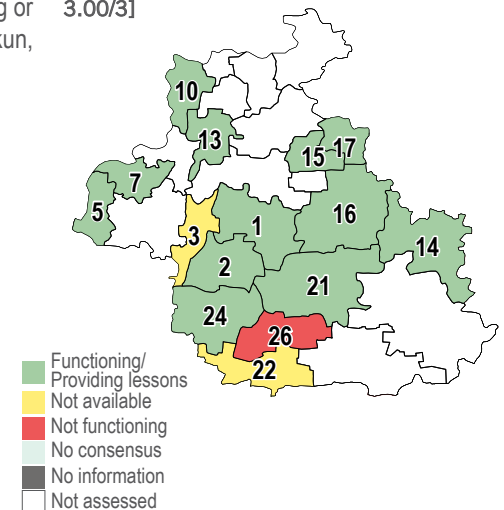
## Education

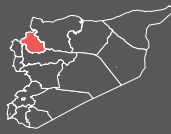
There were challenges to accessing educational facilities in 18 of 31 communities assessed, with no functioning or available facilities in five communities in Khan Shaykun, Heish, Badama, Ehsem and Mhambal sub-districts.

### Most common reasons for children not attending school [\*CL: 2.40/3]



### Availability of primary schools [\*CL: 3.00/3]





# Humanitarian Situation Overview in Syria (HSOS) Idleb Governorate

# February 2016

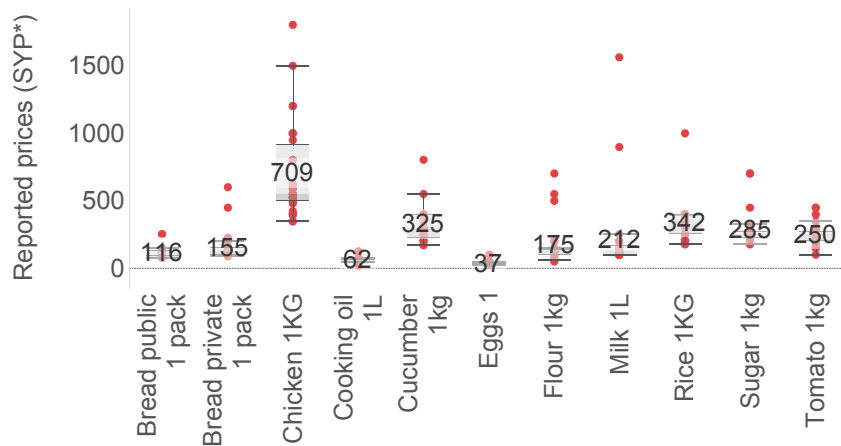
## Food Security

Prices of food in three communities assessed in Jisr-Ash-Shugur. Abul Thohur and Ehsem sub-districts were reportedly higher than prices in the rest of the governorate. Challenges to obtaining food appeared to be related to the purchasing power of inhabitants, as the most commonly reported challenges were the cost of certain types of food and a lack of resources to buy available foods.

### Most common sources of obtaining food [\*CL: 3.00/3]



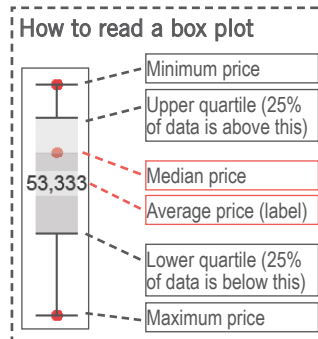
### Prices of food items [\*CL: 2.39/3]



### Challenges to accessing food [\*CL: 3.00/3]



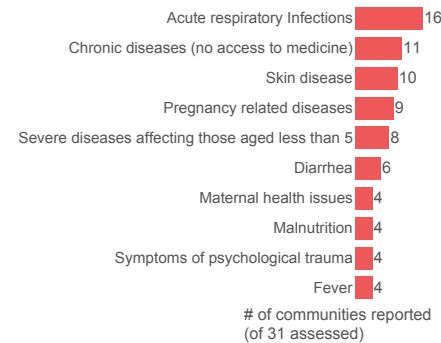
# of communities reported (of 31 assessed)



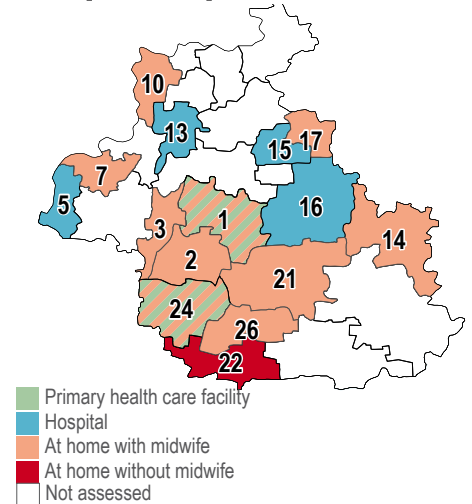
## Health

The most commonly reported health problem across the governorate was acute respiratory infections. The most common place for women to give birth varied across the governorate; in one community assessed in Khan Shaykun sub-district women usually gave birth at home without midwife care.

### Reported health problems [\*CL: 2.00/3]



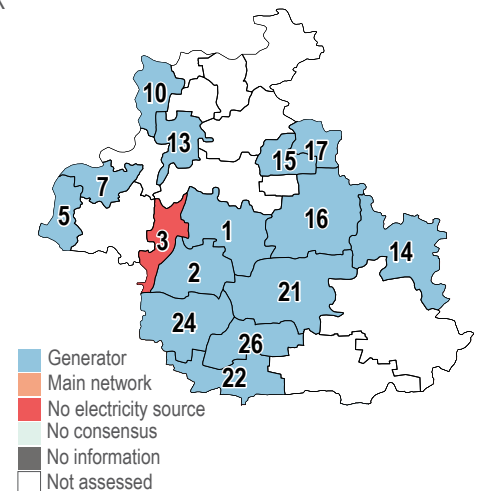
### Most common place for women to give birth [\*CL: 1.48/3]



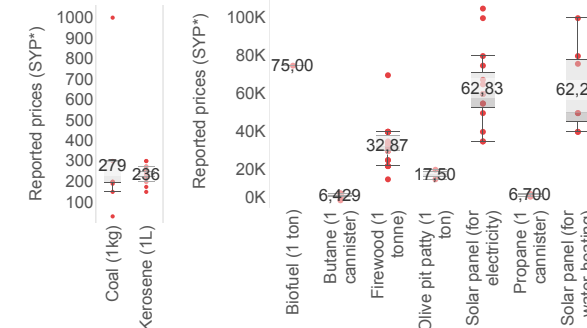
## NFIs

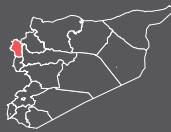
In January, butane and propane were available in the majority of communities assessed. Three communities in Armanaz, Saraqab and Bennsh sub-districts reported there was no lack of fuel.

### Most common source of electricity [\*CL: 3.00/3]



### Prices of fuel sources [\*CL: 2.30 /3]





# Humanitarian Situation Overview in Syria (HSOS) Lattakia Governorate

# February 2016

## Context

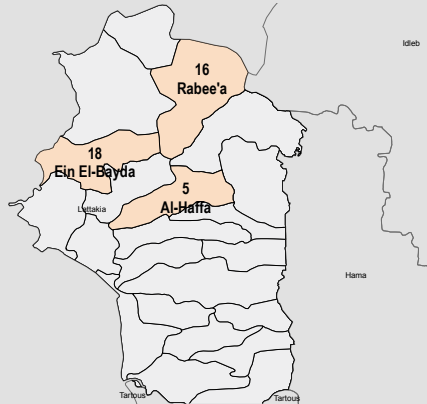
Lattakia governorate hosts an estimated 377,974 IDPs and 708,062 people in need of assistance (OCHA). Between mid-November and the end of January, intensified conflict has resulted in displacement of approximately 12,733 people in Lattakia, with many fleeing to Idleb and onto Turkey (OCHA). Protection of civilians remains a major concern in the area, and humanitarian access to the north-eastern corner remains limited.

## Coverage

Communities assessed: 5/395  
Sub-districts assessed: 3/22

The coverage map shows the assessed sub-districts with shading to indicate the number of communities assessed within each. The numbers on the map can be used to identify sub-districts on sector maps in the rest of the factsheet.

## Coverage map



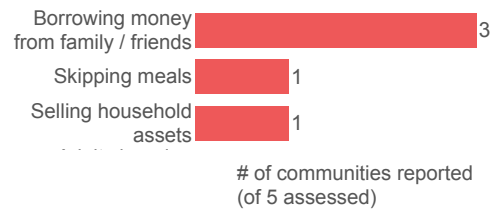
# of villages assessed per sub-district



## Livelihoods

Of the communities assessed in January, inhabitants in three communities in Ein El-Bayda, Al-Haffa and Rabee'a sub-district indicated that they commonly borrowed money from family and friends in order to cope with a lack of income or resources. Food based coping strategies such as skipping meals was reported by one community assessed in Rabee'a sub-district, which also reported that selling household assets was a common strategy to cope with the lack of resources.

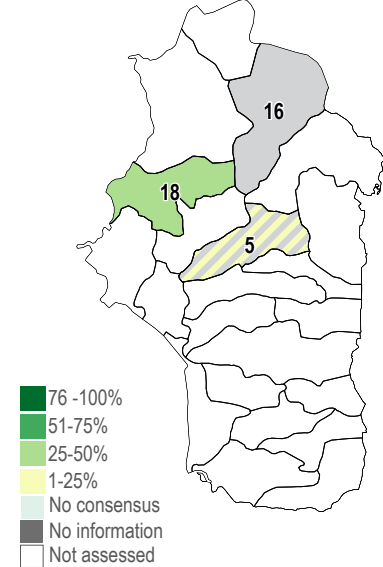
## Most common coping strategies [\*CL: 2.67/3]



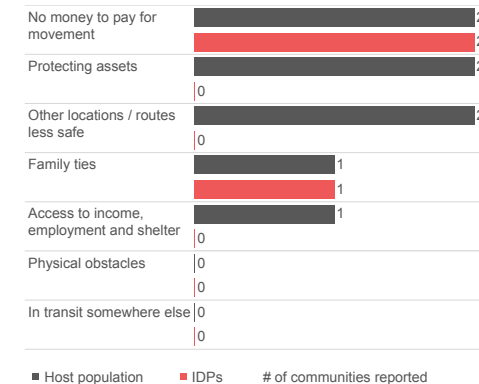
## Displacement

Less than 25% of the pre-conflict population remained in one community assessed in Al Haffa sub-district, with none of the pre-conflict population reportedly remaining in a further two communities in Rabee'a and Al Haffa sub-districts. The most commonly reported reasons for pre-conflict populations remaining were to protect assets, a lack of money to pay for movement and the perception that other routes / locations were less safe. IDPs lived in two of six communities assessed (two with no information), and were in these locations primarily due to a lack of money to pay for movement, followed by family ties. In one community assessed in Al Haffa sub-district, it was reported that 76-100% of the population were women.

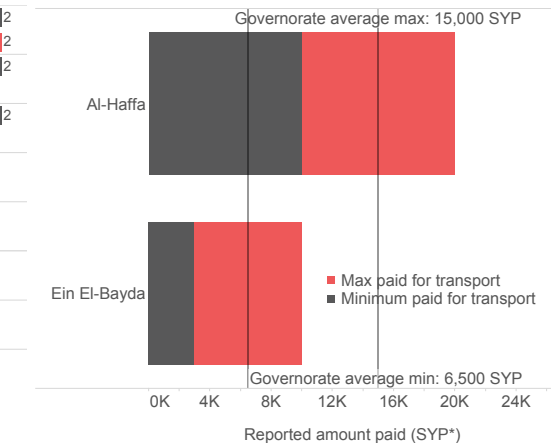
## Estimated % of original population remaining (excluding IDPs) [\*CL: 2.40/3]



## Most common reasons for staying: IDPs vs host population [\*CL: 2.67/3]



## Amounts paid for transportation to the border per sub-district [\*CL: 3.00/3]





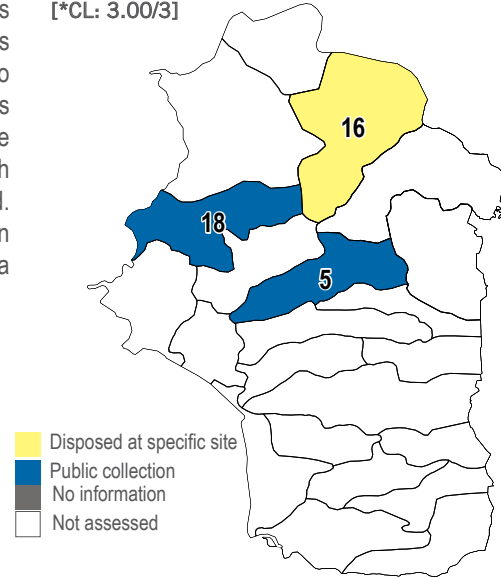
# Humanitarian Situation Overview in Syria (HSOS) Lattakia Governorate

## February 2016

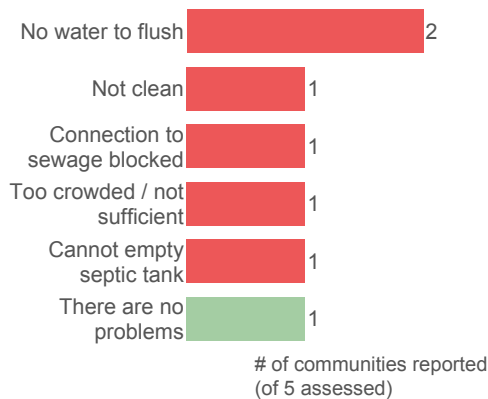
### WASH

In January, there was limited information available about water sources and water status in Lattakia governorate. Where information was available, water appeared generally safe to drink, and there were no reports of reductions in the volume of safe water available since the previous month. There were problems with latrines in the majority of communities assessed. Public free garbage collection was operating in two communities in Ein el Bayda and Al Haffa sub-districts.

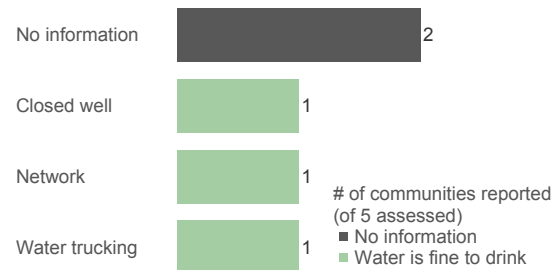
#### Most common form of garbage disposal [\*CL: 3.00/3]



#### Problems with latrines [\*CL: 3.00/3]



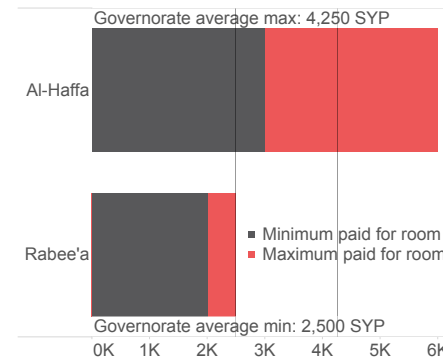
#### Most common water source and status [\*CL: 3.00/3]



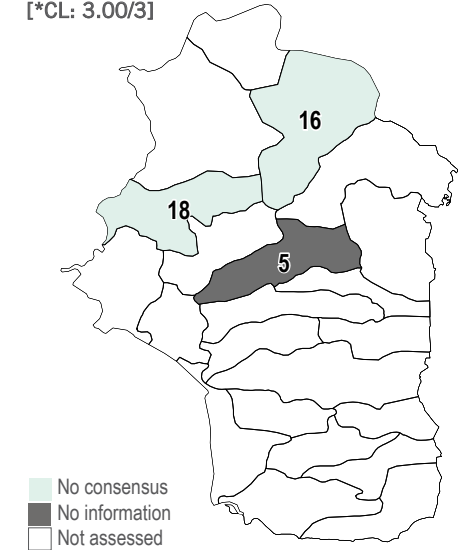
### Shelter

Average reported rent paid per room in Lattakia governorate (3375 SYP) was higher/lower than the average rent paid across the country (7605 SYP).

#### Rent prices per sub-district [\*CL: 2.50/3]



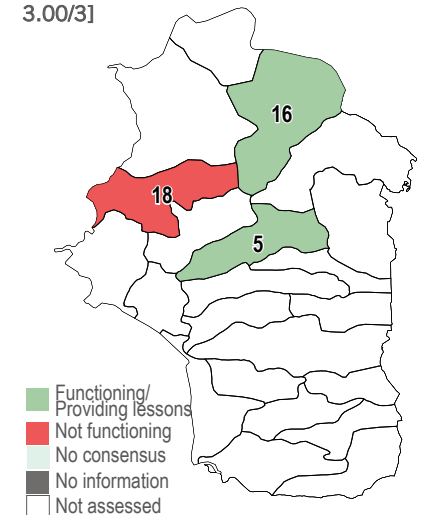
#### Most common shelter lived in by IDPs [\*CL: 3.00/3]



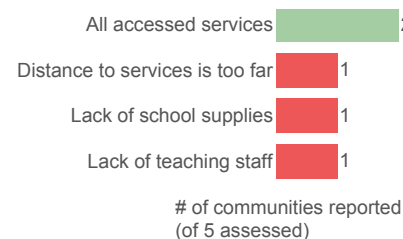
### Education

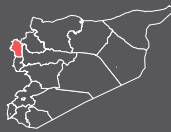
There were challenges to accessing educational facilities in one community assessed in Ein el Bayda sub-district. In the same community, there were reportedly no functioning or available education facilities.

#### Availability of primary schools [\*CL: 3.00/3]



#### Most common reasons for children not attending school [\*CL: 3.00/3]



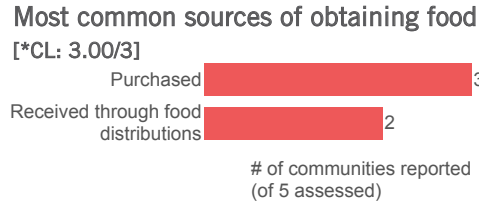


# Humanitarian Situation Overview in Syria (HSOS) Lattakia Governorate

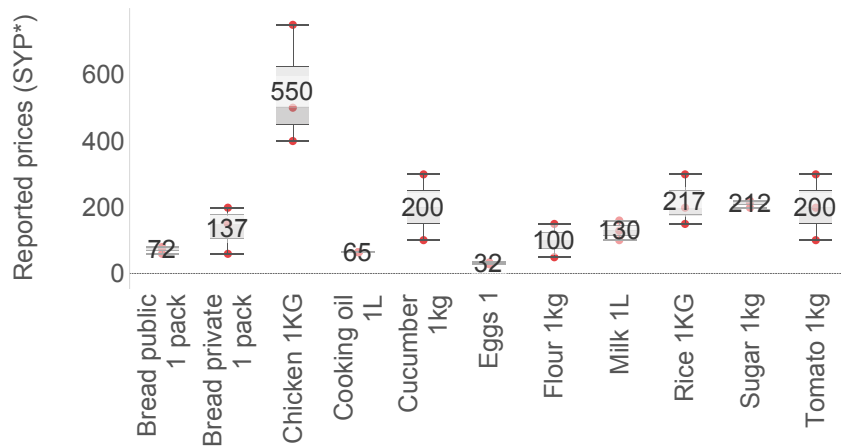
## February 2016

### Food Security

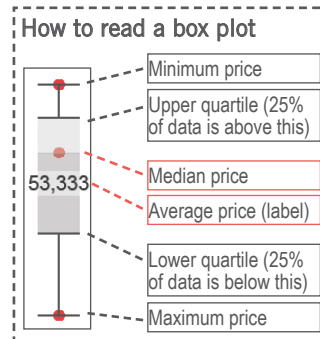
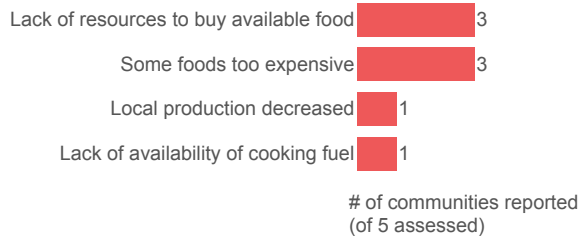
Overall, prices of food reported were lower than the average prices across the rest of the country. However, a lack of resources to buy food and the price of certain foods were challenges identified in three communities assessed in Rabee'a, Ein El-Bayda and Al-Haffa sub-districts. Two of the three communities reported receiving food through distributions in January.



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



### Challenges to accessing food [\*CL: 3.00/3]

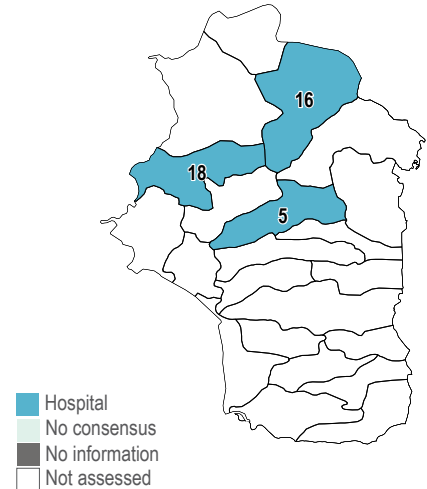
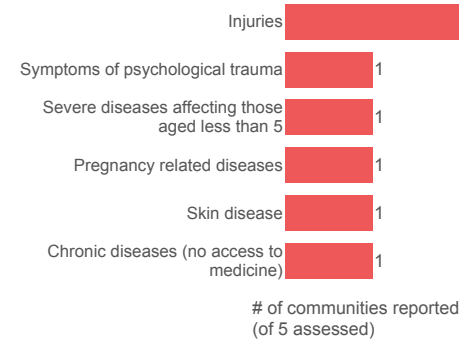


### Health

Information was not available for two communities assessed; elsewhere, the most commonly reported health problems varied across the governorate. In all communities assessed with information, women most commonly gave birth in hospitals.

**Most common place for women to give birth** [\*CL: 1.67/3]

### Reported health problems [\*CL: 2.00/3]

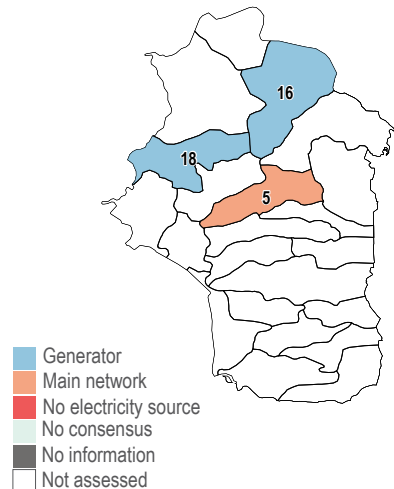
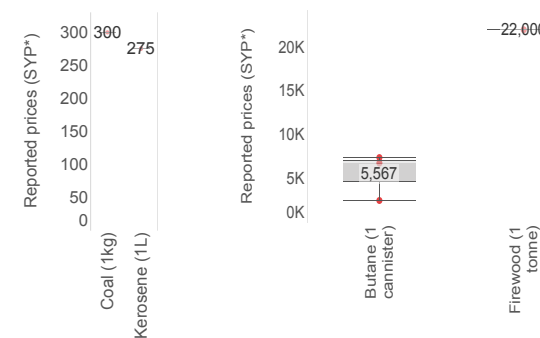


### NFIs

In January, it was reported that olive pit patties and solar panels for water heating and electricity were unavailable in all communities assessed. Cutting down trees to burn was the most commonly reported strategy to cope with a lack of fuel.

**Most common source of electricity** [\*CL: 3.00/3]

### Prices of fuel sources [\*CL: 2.67 /3]





# Humanitarian Situation Overview in Syria (HSOS) Quneitra Governorate

## February 2016

### Context

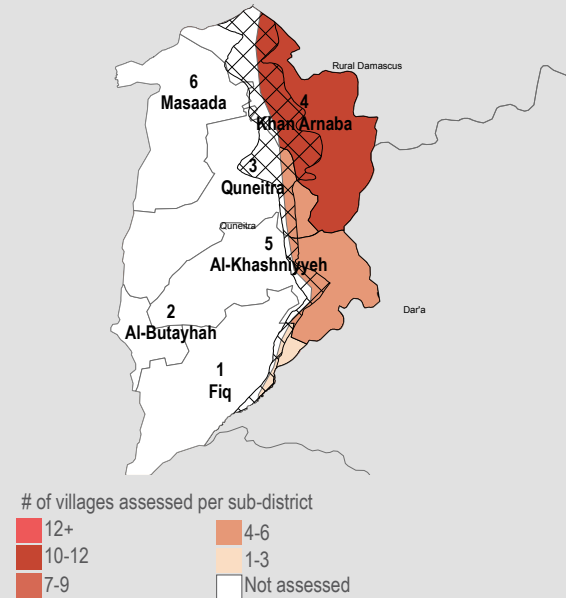
Quneitra governorate hosts 38,700 IDPs and 65,266 people in need of assistance (OCHA). Central parts in the west of the Quneitra governorate along the UNDOF line remain limited to humanitarian access in January (OCHA).

### Coverage

Communities assessed: 23/39  
Sub-districts assessed: 4/4

The coverage map shows the assessed sub-districts with shading to indicate the number of communities assessed within each. The numbers on the map can be used to identify sub-districts on sector maps in the rest of the factsheet.

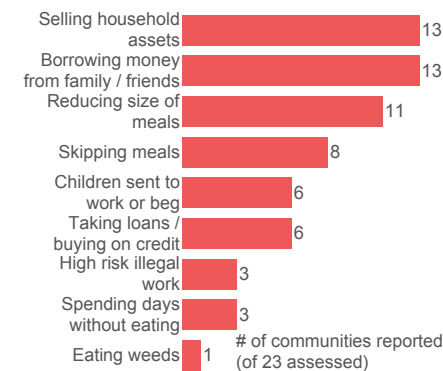
### Coverage map



### Livelihoods

In January, inhabitants of 17 communities in Kisweh, Maliha, Kafr Batna, Arbin, Qudsiya, Duma, Harasta, Nashabiyeh, Madaya, Jirud, Bait Jan, Sa'sa' and Sahnaya sub-districts reportedly sent children to work or beg in order to cope with a lack of income or resources. Food based coping mechanisms were particularly prevalent in one community in Madaya sub-district, with inhabitants resorting to eating weeds, skipping meals and spending days without eating.

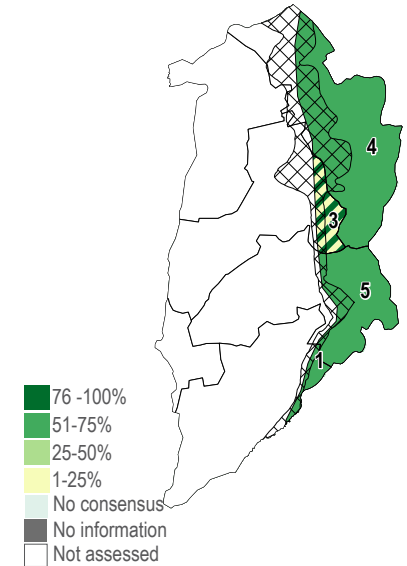
### Most common coping strategies [\*CL: 2.80/3]



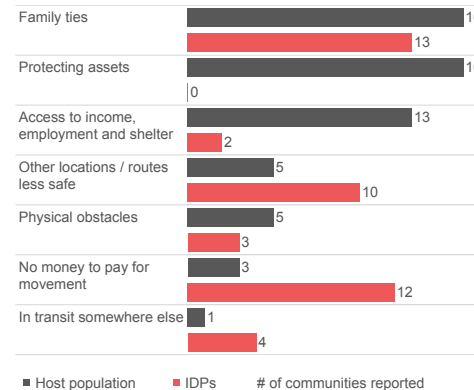
### Displacement

Less than 25% of the pre-conflict population remained in four communities assessed in Quneitra, Khan Arnaba and Al Khashniyyeh sub-districts, with none of the pre-conflict population reportedly remaining in a further community in Khan Arnaba sub-district. Pre-conflict populations across the governorate commonly remained to protect assets and due to family ties. IDPs lived in 16 of 23 communities assessed (one with no information), and were in these locations primarily due to family ties and a lack of money to pay for movement. In four communities assessed in Quneitra, Khan Arnaba and Al Khashniyyeh sub-districts, it was reported that less than 25% of the population were women, and in one community in Khan Arnaba sub-district there were reportedly no women remaining.

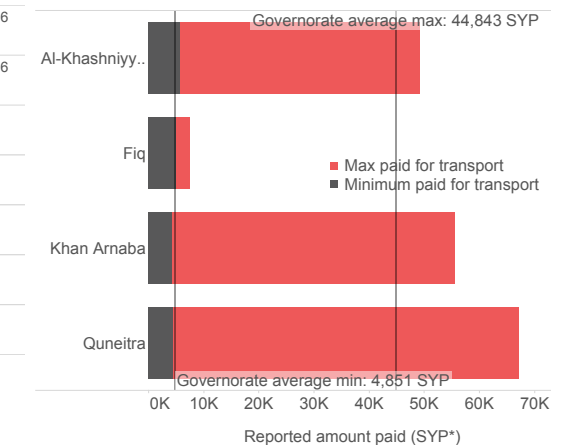
### Estimated % of original population remaining (excluding IDPs) [\*CL: 2.17/3]



### Most common reasons for staying: IDPs vs host population [\*CL: 2.61/3]



### Amounts paid for transportation to the border per sub-district [\*CL: 2.37/3]

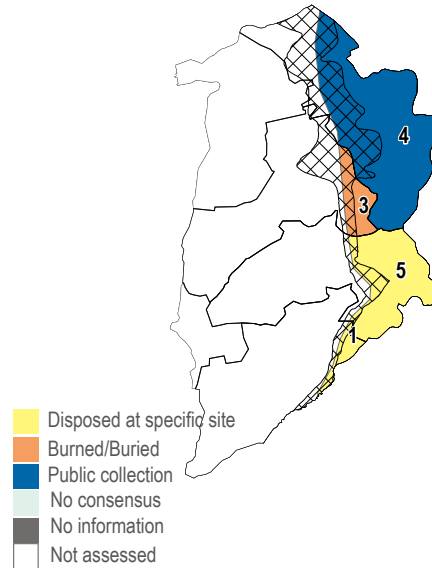




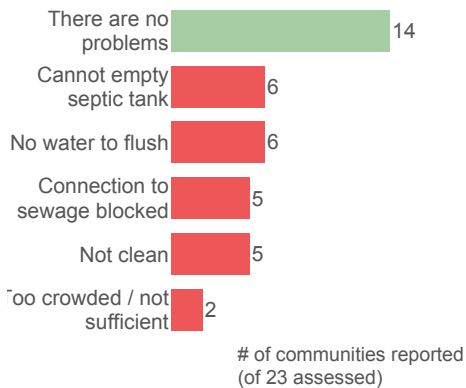
## WASH

In January, the most common source of drinking water across the governorate was from water trucks, followed closely by the water network. Water was reportedly fine to drink in all communities assessed (one with no information). There was a reduction in the volume of safe water available since the previous month in two communities assessed in Quneitra and Al Khashniyyeh sub-districts. There were problems with latrines in 10 communities assessed (two with no information), with the most commonly reported issue being an inability to empty septic tanks, and a lack of water to flush latrines. Garbage was commonly burned or buried in seven communities assessed in Quneitra, Khan Arnaba and Al Khashniyyeh sub-districts.

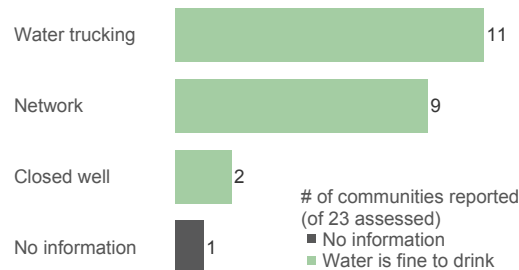
### Most common form of garbage disposal [\*CL: 3.00/3]



### Problems with latrines [\*CL: 3.00/3]



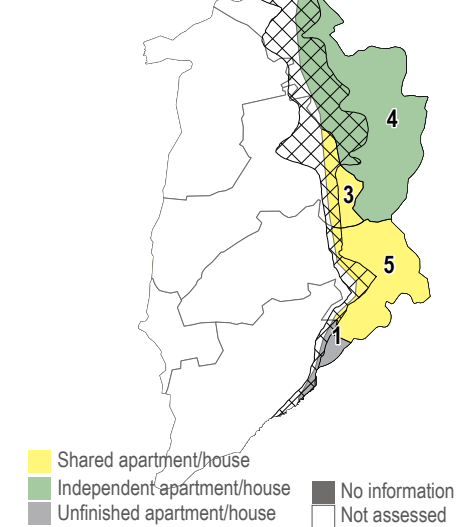
### Most common water source and status [\*CL: 3.00/3]



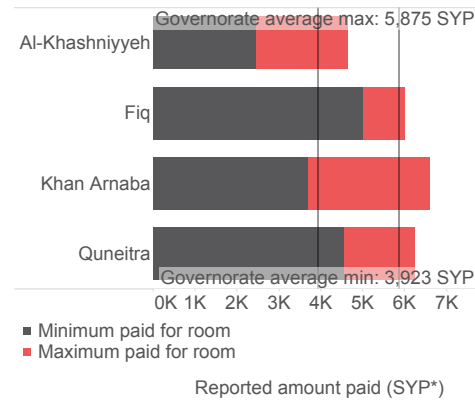
## Shelter

Average reported rent paid per room in Quneitra governorate (4705 SYP) was lower than the average rent paid across the country (7605 SYP).

### Most common shelter lived in by IDPs [\*CL: 2.27/3]



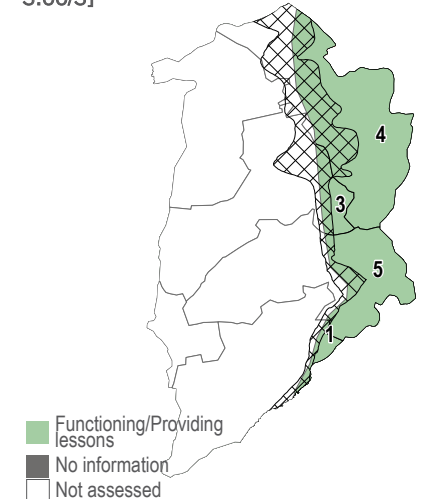
### Rent prices per sub-district [\*CL: 2.47/3]



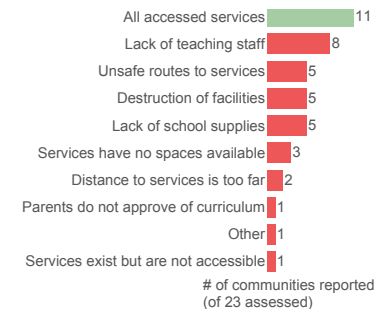
## Education

There were challenges to accessing educational facilities in 11 of 23 communities assessed (one with no information), with no functioning or available facilities in five communities in Quneitra, Khan Arnaba and Al Khashniyyeh sub-districts.

### Availability of primary schools [\*CL: 3.00/3]



### Most common reasons for children not attending school [\*CL: 2.34/3]





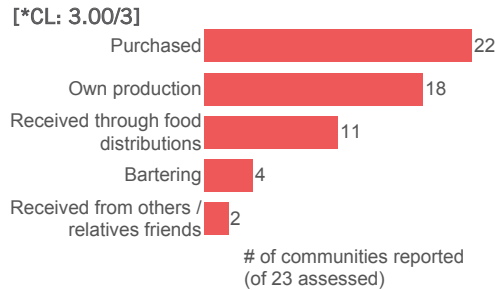
# Humanitarian Situation Overview in Syria (HSOS) Quneitra Governorate

# February 2016

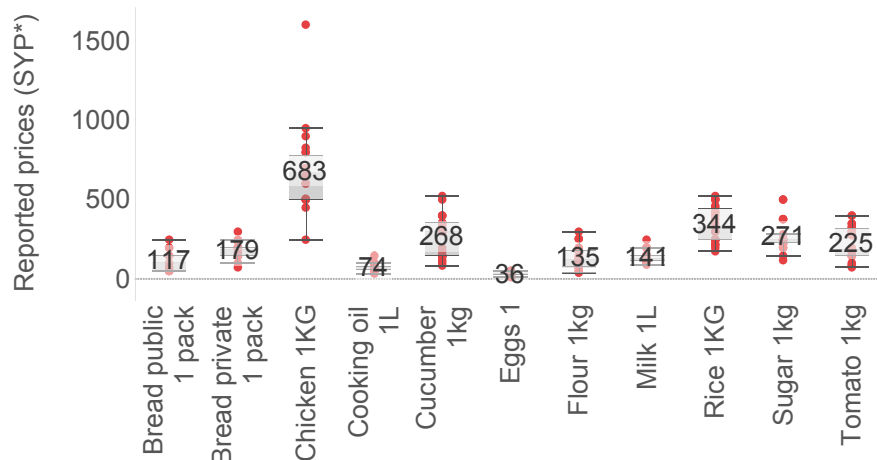
## Food Security

Challenges to obtaining food appeared to be related to the purchasing power of inhabitants, as the most commonly reported challenges were a lack of resources to buy available foods and the cost of certain types of food. Eleven communities assessed in Quneitra, Al-Khashniyyeh and Khan Arnaba sub-districts reported receiving food through distributions.

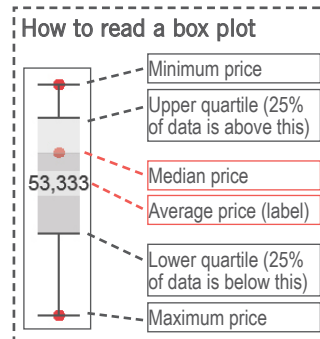
### Most common sources of obtaining food [\*CL: 3.00/3]



### Prices of food items [\*CL: 2.36/3]



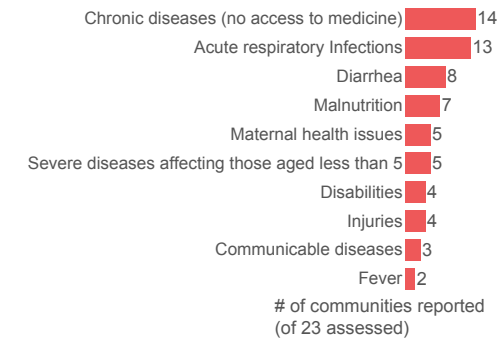
### Challenges to accessing food [\*CL: 3.00/3]



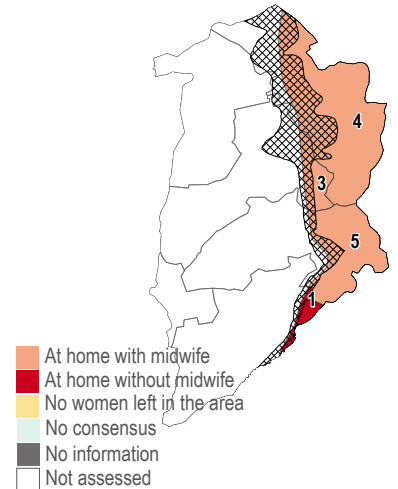
## Health

The most commonly reported health problem across the governorate was chronic disease with no access to medicine, followed closely by acute respiratory infections. Women generally gave birth at home, with women in the community assessed in Fiq sub-district commonly doing so without midwife care.

### Reported health problems [\*CL: 2.00/3]



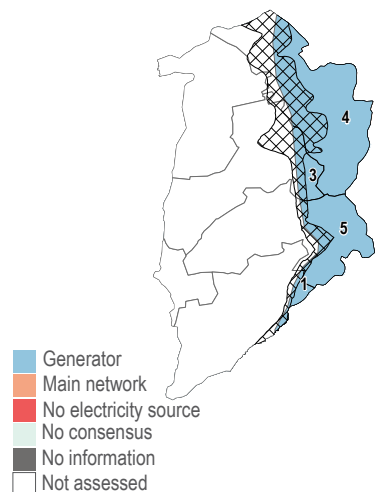
### Most common place for women to give birth [\*CL: 1.36/3]



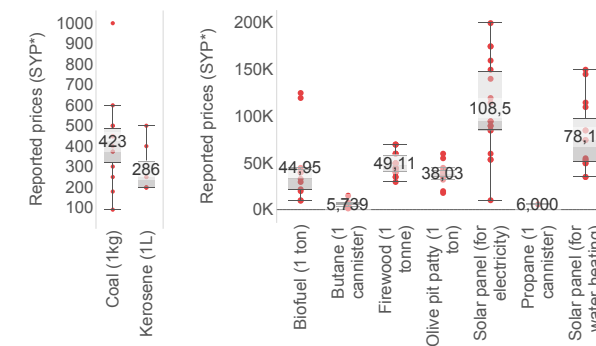
## NFIs

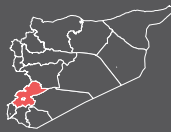
In January, butane was available in all communities assessed in Quneitra governorate; propane and olive pit patties were available in most communities assessed. Three communities in Khan Arnaba sub-district reported that there was no lack of fuel.

### Most common source of electricity [\*CL: 3.00/3]



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





# Humanitarian Situation Overview in Syria (HSOS) Rural Damascus Governorate

## February 2016

### Context

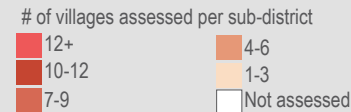
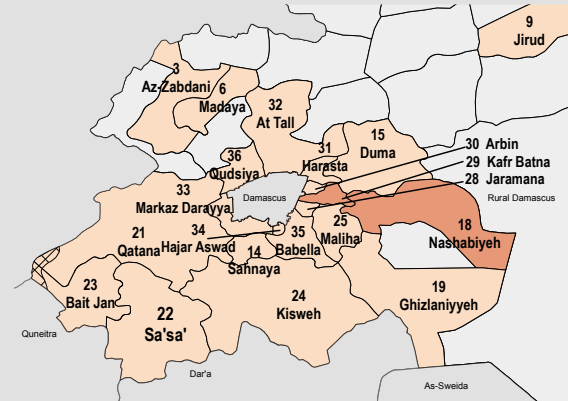
Rural Damascus hosts more IDPs than any other governorate (1,269,202) and has 2,147,167 people in need of assistance (OCHA). Although aid convoys reached some towns in Rural Damascus governorate in January, humanitarian access in the governorate remains a key concern, in particular for the worst affected areas east of Damascus City (Nashabiyeh, Douma, Maliha sub-districts) and populations in the west and south-west of the governorate (OCHA).

### Coverage

Communities assessed: 45/232  
Sub-districts assessed: 21/36

The coverage map shows the assessed sub-districts with shading to indicate the number of communities assessed within each. The numbers on the map can be used to identify sub-districts on sector maps in the rest of the factsheet.

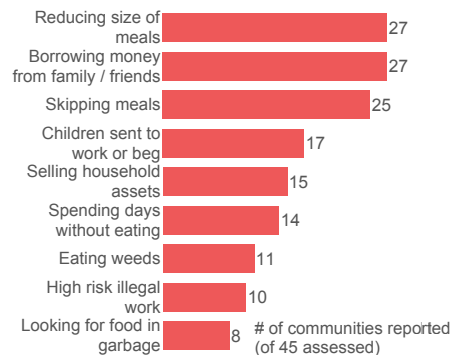
### Coverage map



### Livelihoods

In January, inhabitants of three communities in Khan Arnaba and Quneitra sub-districts undertook high risk illegal work in order to cope with a lack of income or resources. Children were also commonly sent to work or beg in eight communities in Al-Khashniyyeh, Khan Arnaba, Quneitra sub-districts. In the same sub-districts, 11 communities reported to have borrowed money from friends and family.

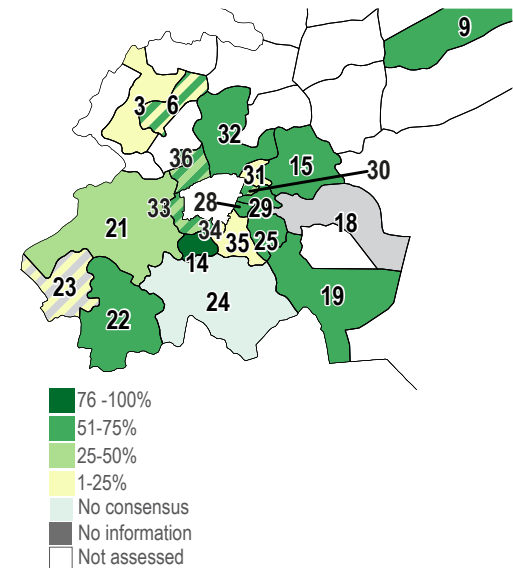
### Most common coping strategies [\*CL: 2.57/3]



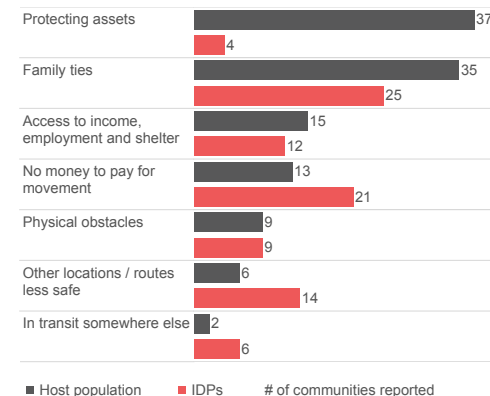
### Displacement

Less than 25% of the pre-conflict population remained in 11 communities assessed, with none of the pre-conflict population reportedly remaining in a further four communities in Nashabiyeh, Bait Jan and Sa'sa sub-districts. Pre-conflict populations across the governorate commonly remained to protect assets and due to family ties. IDPs lived in 35 of 45 communities assessed (five with no information), and were in these locations primarily due to family ties and a lack of money to pay for movement. In 12 communities assessed, it was reported that less than 25% of the population were women.

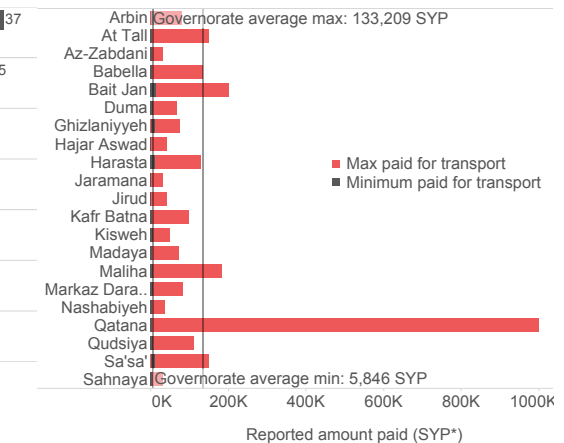
### Estimated % of original population remaining (excluding IDPs) [\*CL: 2.14/3]

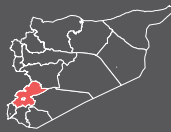


### Most common reasons for staying: IDPs vs host population [\*CL: 2.48/3]



### Amounts paid for transportation to the border per sub-district [\*CL: 2.45/3]





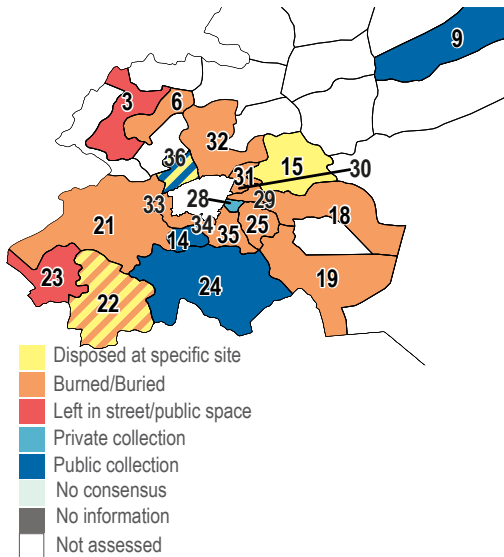
# Humanitarian Situation Overview in Syria (HSOS) Rural Damascus Governorate

## February 2016

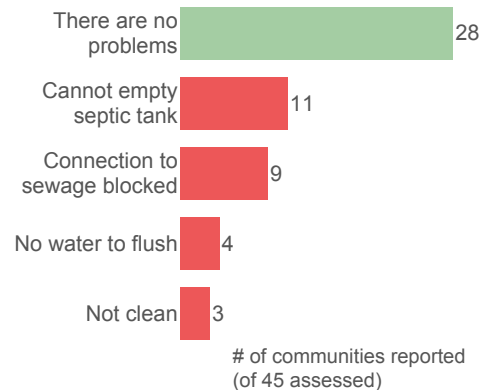
### WASH

In January, the most common source of drinking water across the governorate was through the water network, from water trucks and open wells. Water was reportedly fine to drink in the majority of communities assessed, though it tasted or smelled bad in four communities and made people sick in three communities in Babella, Maliha and Markaz Darayya sub-district. There was a reduction in the volume of safe water available since the previous month in nine communities assessed in Babella, Maliha, Kafr Batna, Ghizlaniyyeh, At Tall, Bqine, Darayya and Madamiyet Elsham sub-districts. There were problems with latrines in 14 communities assessed (two with no information), with the most commonly reported issue being an inability to empty septic tanks, and a lack of water to flush latrines. Garbage was commonly burned or buried in 23 communities assessed, and left in streets / public areas in three communities in Bait Jan, Az Zabdani and Kafr Batna sub-districts.

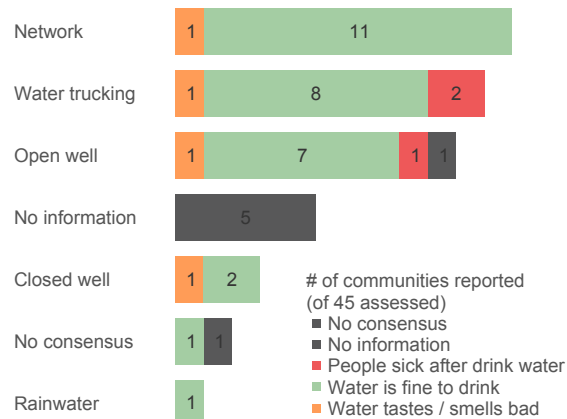
### Most common form of garbage disposal [\*CL: 3.00/3]



### Problems with latrines [\*CL: 3.00/3]



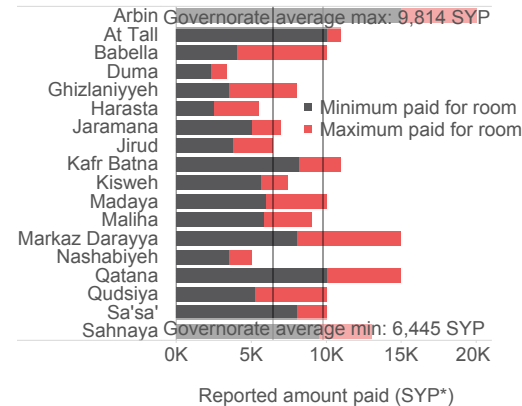
### Most common water source and status [\*CL: 3.00/3]



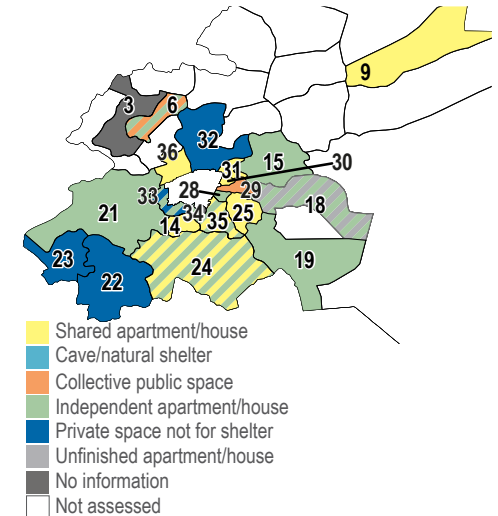
### Shelter

Average reported rent paid per room in Rural Damascus governorate (7931 SYP) was similar to the average rent paid across the country (7605 SYP).

### Rent prices per sub-district [\*CL: 2.35/3]



### Most common shelter lived in by IDPs [\*CL: 2.24/3]



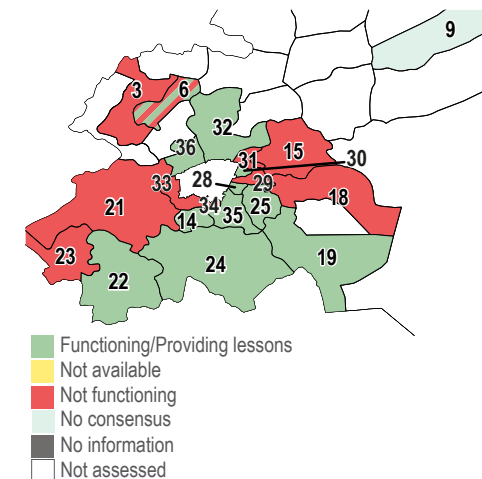
### Education

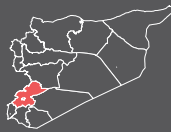
There were challenges to accessing educational facilities in 11 of 23 communities assessed (one with no information), with no functioning or available facilities in five communities in Quneitra, Khan Arnaba and Al Khashniyyeh sub-districts.

### Most common reasons for children not attending school [\*CL: 2.34/3]



### Availability of primary schools [\*CL: 3.00/3]





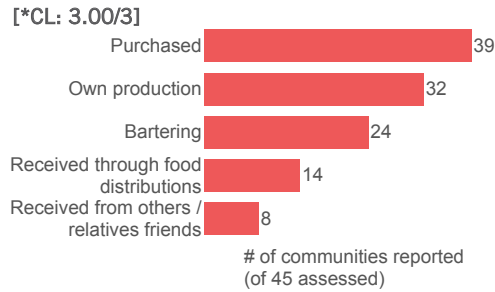
# Humanitarian Situation Overview in Syria (HSOS) Rural Damascus Governorate

## February 2016

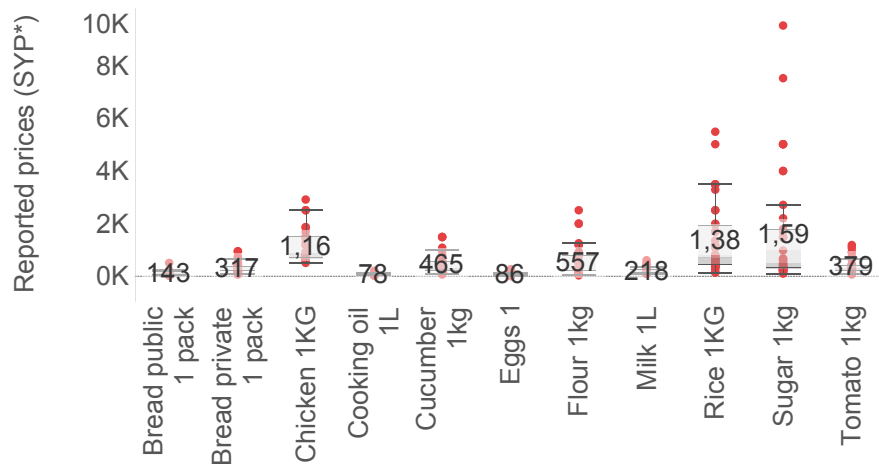
### Food Security

Challenges to obtaining food appeared to be related to the purchasing power of inhabitants, as the most commonly reported challenges were the cost of certain types of food and a lack of resources to buy available foods. Prices of food were reportedly higher in two communities assessed in Madaya and Az-Zabdani sub-districts.

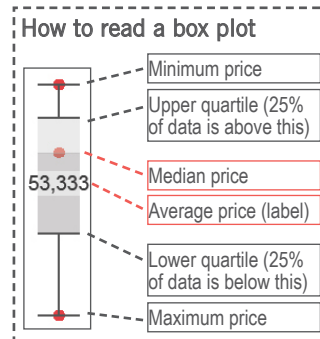
#### Most common sources of obtaining food [\*CL: 3.00/3]



#### Prices of food items [\*CL: 2.38/3]



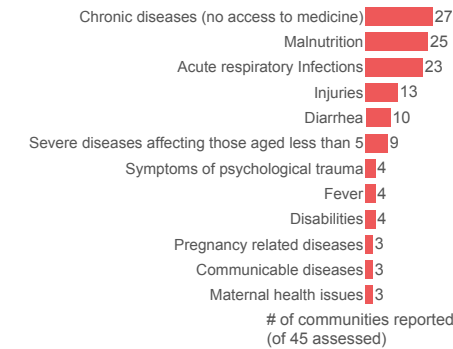
#### Challenges to accessing food [\*CL: 3.00/3]



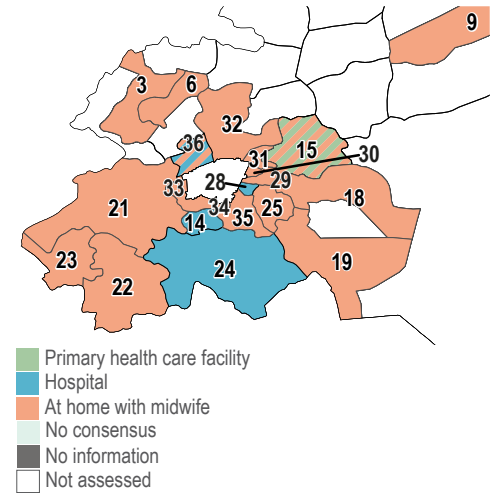
### Health

The most commonly reported health problem across the governorate was chronic disease with no access to medicine, followed closely by malnutrition and acute respiratory infections. The most common place for women to give birth varied across the governorate; generally, it was common to give birth at home with midwife care.

#### Reported health problems [\*CL: 2.00/3]



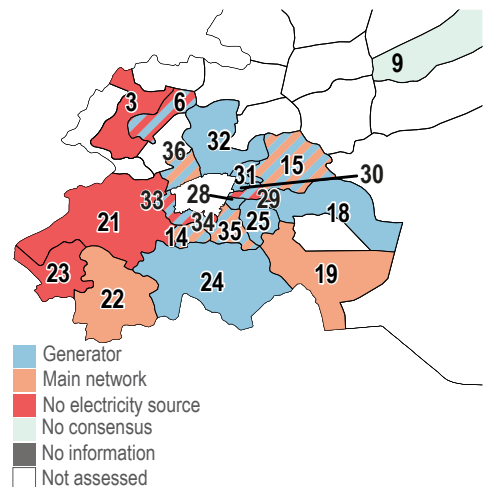
#### Most common place for women to give birth [\*CL: 1.37/3]



### NFIs

In January, butane was available in the majority of communities assessed. Fuel shortages were reported in all but two communities in Sa'sa' sub-district. The most common strategies reported for coping with a lack of fuel were burning furniture, plastics, clothes, trees and waste.

#### Most common source of electricity [\*CL: 3.00/3]



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

