

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 August 2017 referring to the situation in July 2017.

Covering 10 governorates in Syria, with the exception of Ar Raqqa, As Sweida, Lattakia and Tartous, these factsheets present selected indicators for the water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), health, displacement, shelter, non-food items (NFIs), livelihoods, food security and education sectors. The factsheets do not cover the entire range of indicators gathered in the HSOS questionnaire, but aim to give an overview of the situation in the governorates.

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

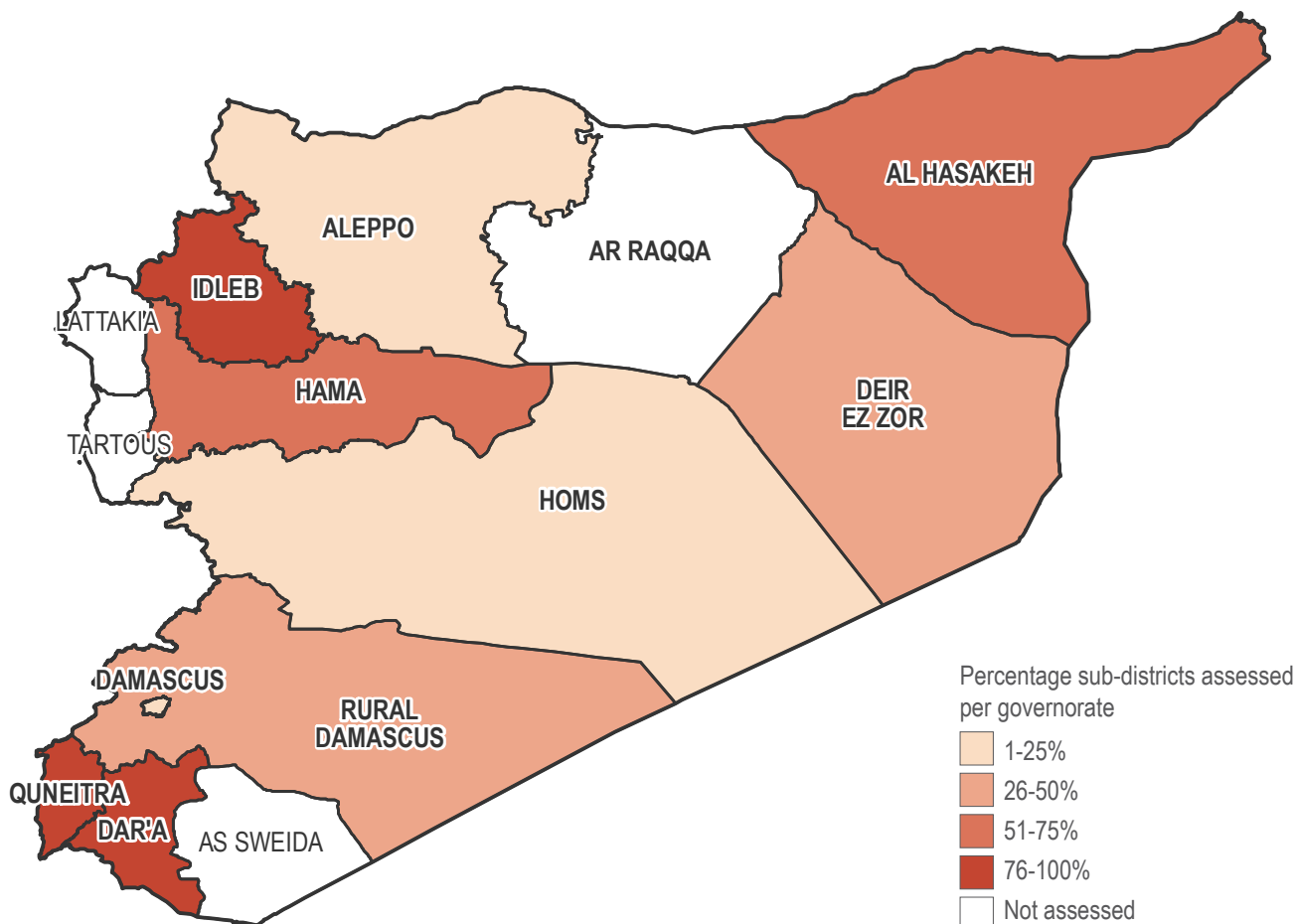
Methodology and limitations

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

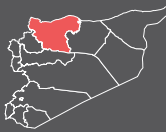
In August, information was collected from Key Informants in 534 communities across Syria. For each question asked, confidence levels are assigned based on the Key Informant's area of expertise and knowledge of the sector-specific situation.

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

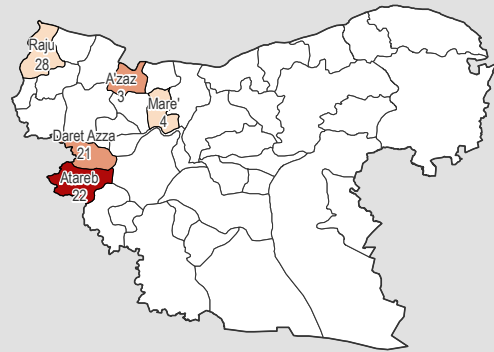
Coverage



PDF: click on a governorate name to directly access the relevant factsheet



Coverage map¹

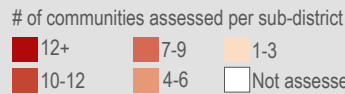


Context

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

Coverage

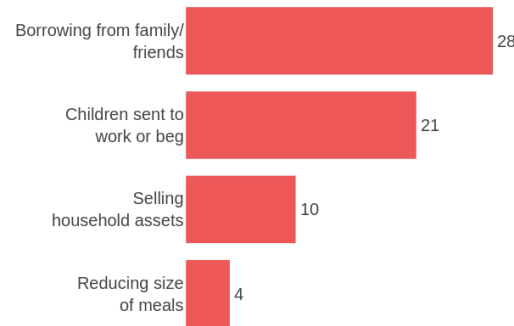
Communities assessed: 28/1,255
Sub-districts assessed: 5/40



Livelihoods

The most common sources of income for residents of the assessed communities were farm ownership, unstable employment and business or trade. Where these sources of income were insufficient, residents employed a range of coping strategies, including sending children to work or beg. Eating non-edible plants was reportedly used as a coping strategy in the village of Koran Afrin (Raju sub-district).

Most common coping strategies, select all that apply [CL³: 3/3]

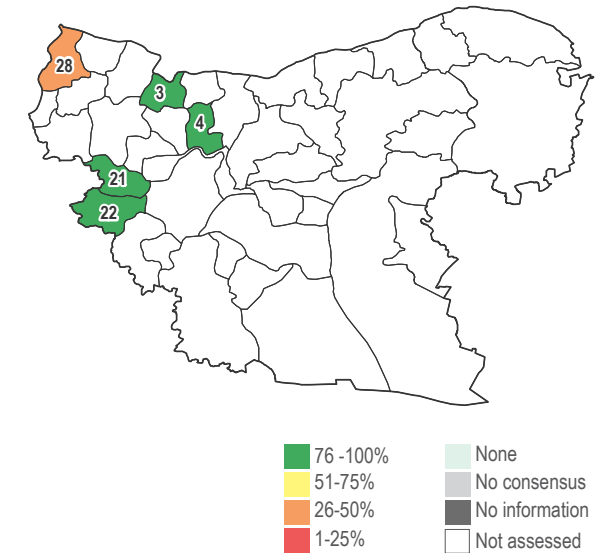


of communities reported

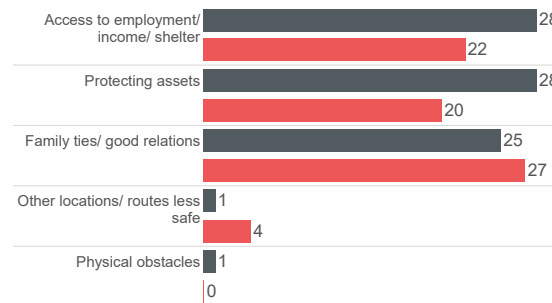
Displacement

In the majority of communities, more than half of the pre-conflict population was still present in July, and in all but three communities no further members of the pre-conflict population left during this month. In these three communities – Koran Afrin (Raju sub-district), Kaljibrin (A'zaz sub-district) and Mare' (Mare' sub-district) – residents left in response to further escalation of the conflict. Nonetheless, these were also the only three communities where members of the pre-conflict population who had previously left returned in July. IDPs were present in all assessed communities, with new arrivals reported in six locations: Azaz and Salama in A'zaz sub-district; Mare', Sandaf and Asanbal in Mare' sub-district as well as Sahara in Atareb sub-district.

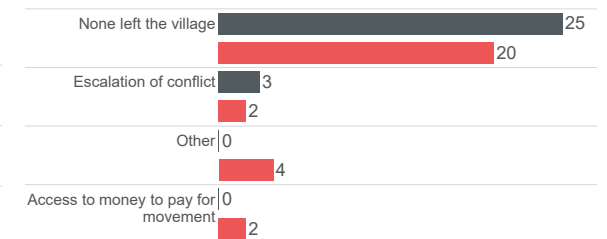
Most commonly reported % of pre-conflict population remaining per sub-district (excluding IDPs) [CL³: 3/3]



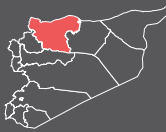
Most common reasons for staying: IDPs vs host population, select up to three [CL³: 2/3]



Most common reasons for leaving: IDPs vs host population, select up to three [CL³: 3/3]



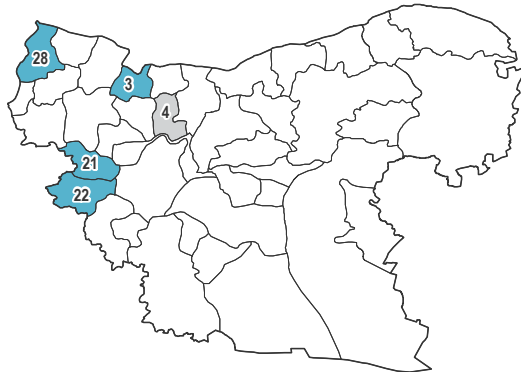
of communities reported



WASH

Most common form of garbage disposal [CL¹: 2/3]

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

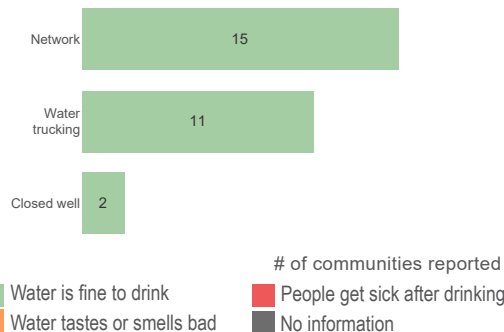
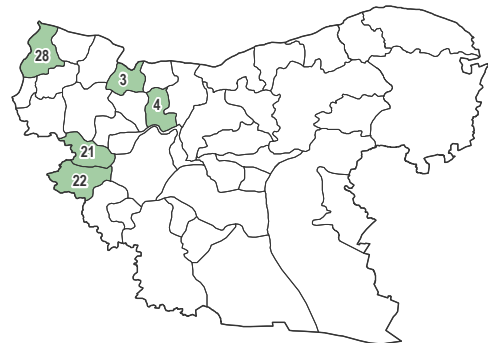


Problems with latrines, select up to three [CL¹: 3/3]



In July, access to water was reportedly sufficient in all communities except Azaz (A'az sub-district). Additionally, the available water was fine to drink in all communities. The only community where problems with latrines were reported was Sandaf (Mare' sub-district), where there were difficulties emptying septic tanks. In contrast with previous months, issues with overcrowding of latrines were not reported in any community.

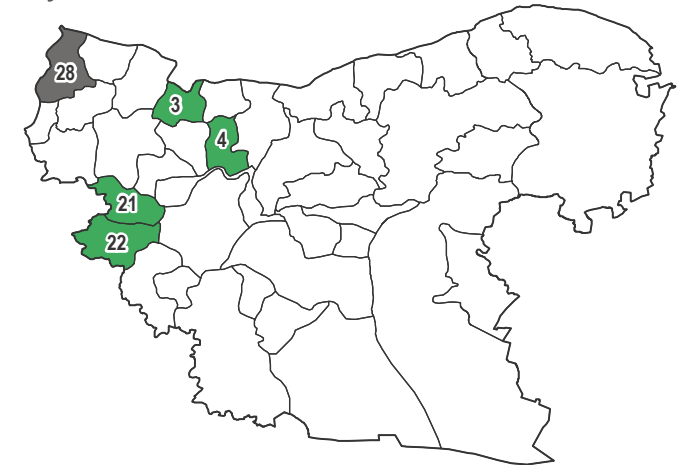
Most common drinking water source and state [CL¹: 3/3]



Shelter

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

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



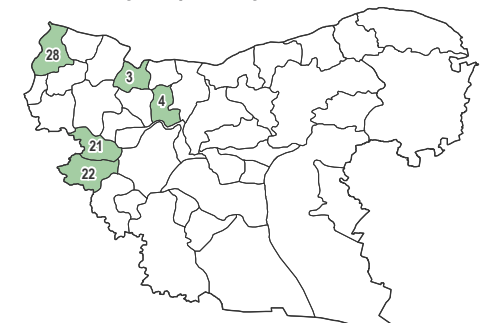
The average reported rent price² in the governorate (8,537 SYP) was lower than the average rent paid across the country (8,944 SYP). The lowest rent prices per room were reported in Kafr Naha (4,000 SYP), the highest in Salama (22,500 SYP).

Education

Most common reasons why children did not attend school, select up to three [CL¹: 2/3]

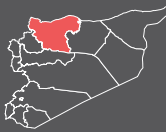


Availability of primary schools [CL¹: 3/3]



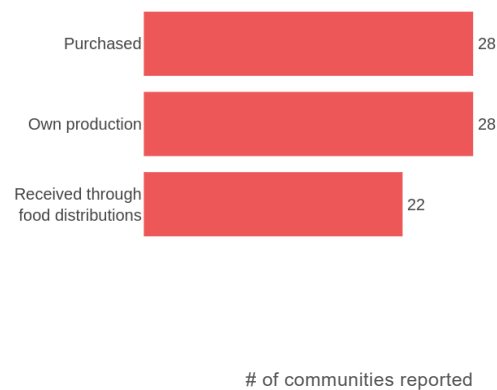
- Functioning/Providing lessons
- Not available
- Not functioning
- No consensus
- No information
- Not assessed

Notwithstanding the summer vacation, children had access to schooling in all communities except for Sandaf (Mare' district), where the distance to educational services was reportedly too great.

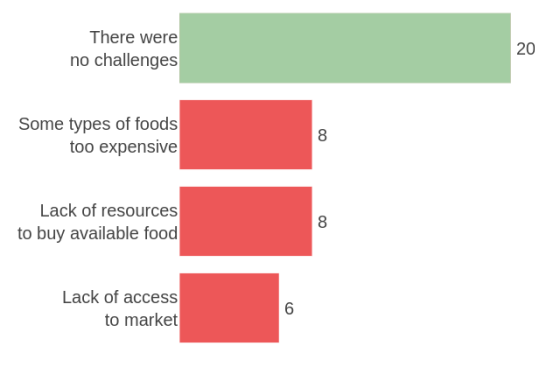


Food Security

Most common means of obtaining food, select all that apply [CL¹: 3/3]

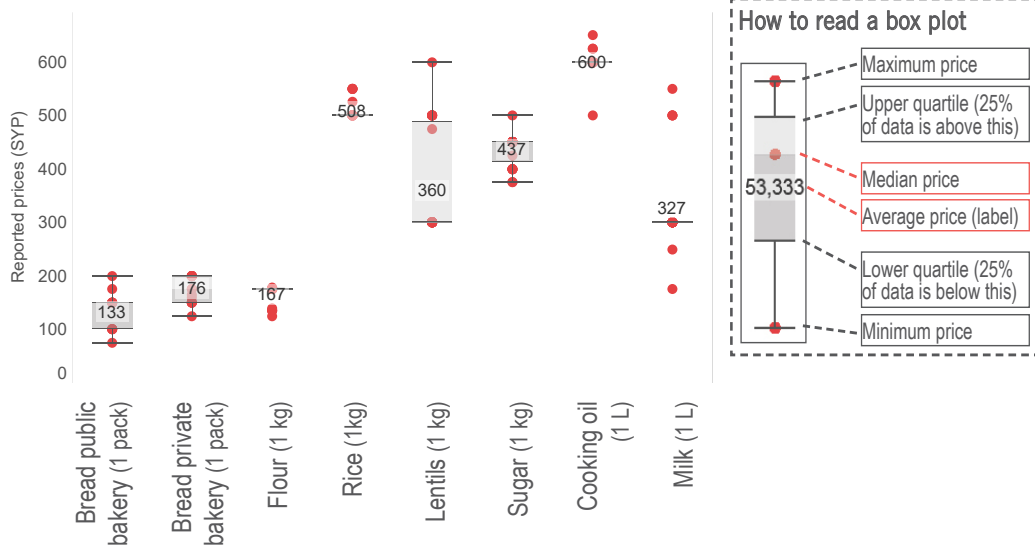


Challenges to accessing food, select up to three [CL¹: 3/3]



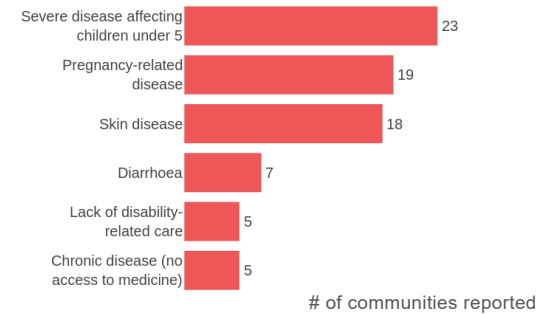
In all assessed communities, residents were reportedly able to both purchase their food and produce it themselves. In 22 communities, humanitarian distributions took place in July. In the majority of communities, residents reportedly did not encounter any challenges to accessing food.

Prices of food items² [CL¹: 3/3]

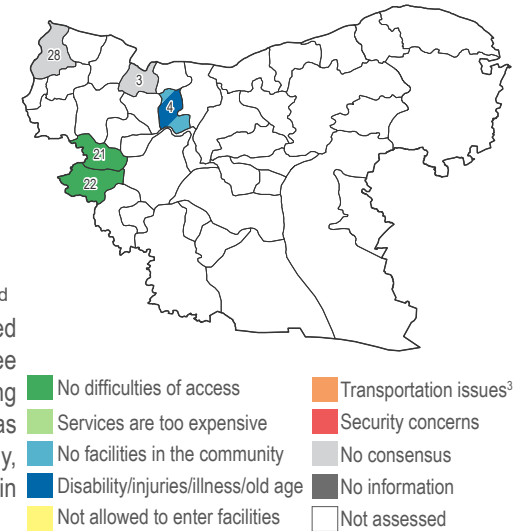


Health

Reported health problems, select up to three [CL¹: 3/3]



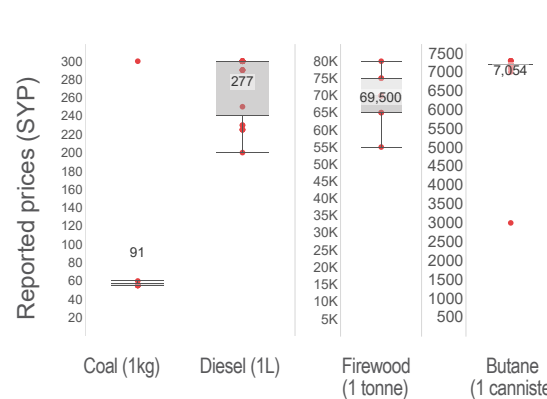
Reported barriers to accessing healthcare [CL¹: 2/3]



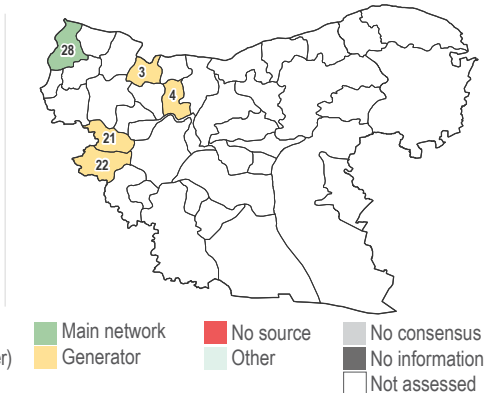
Nine of the assessed communities reportedly lacked all healthcare facilities in July, while a further three communities reported security concerns about travelling to healthcare facilities. Diarrhoea was only reported as a common health issue in seven communities in July, after it was the most commonly reported concern in May and June.

NFIs

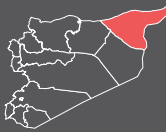
Prices of fuel sources² [CL¹: 3/3]



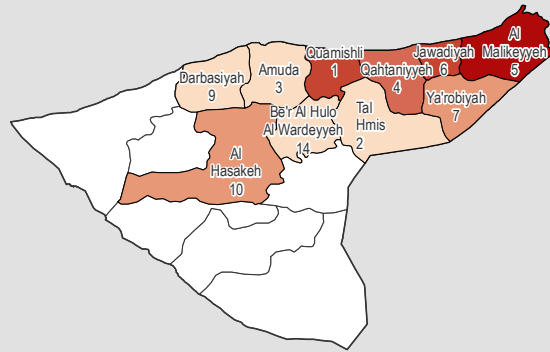
Most common source of electricity [CL¹: 3/3]



In July, all communities reportedly had access to fuel as well as electricity, although only residents in Koran Afrin (Raju sub-district) were able to access the electricity network.



Coverage map¹

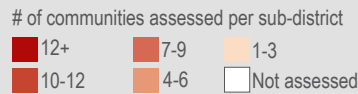


Context

Al Hasakeh governorate currently hosts 231,951 internally displaced persons and 689,899 people in need of assistance. Most areas within the governorate remain restricted for humanitarian access.²

Coverage

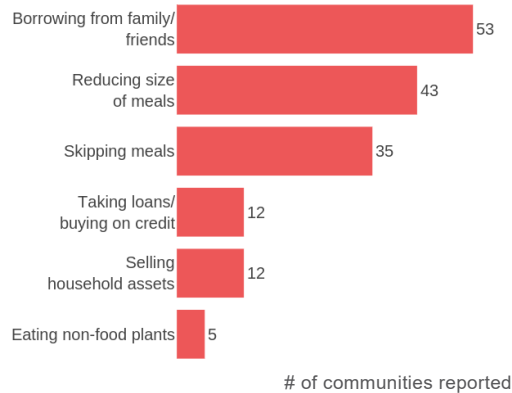
Communities assessed: 82/745
Sub-districts assessed: 10/16



Livelihoods

In July, the most common sources of income for residents of Al Hasakeh governorate were farm ownership, stable employment and business or trade. The coping strategies employed when this income was insufficient can be seen in the graph to the right. Extreme food-based coping strategies, including eating non-edible plants and eating food waste, were reported in six communities: Khweitleh Yarubiyeh, Upper Kherbet Elbir and Ein Diwar in Al Malikeyyeh sub-district, Msheirfeh Qahtaniyeh and two villages in Qamishli sub-district.

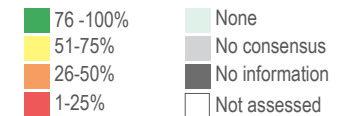
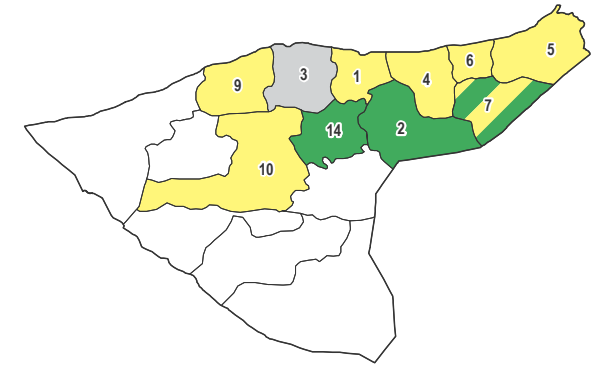
Most common coping strategies, select all that apply [CL³: 3/3]



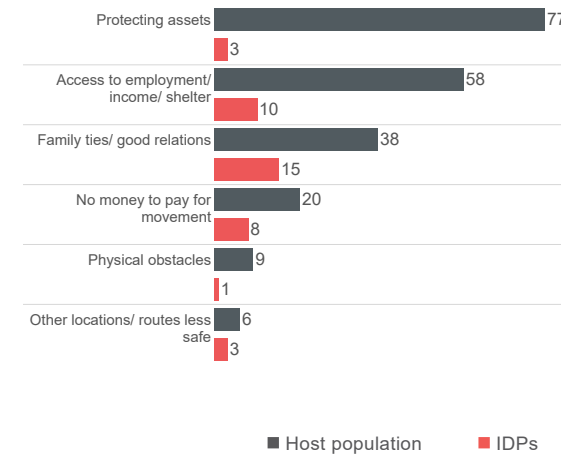
Displacement

In the majority of assessed communities, more than half of the pre-conflict population was reported still present in July. Additionally, in 78 communities, no further members of the pre-conflict population left their communities, and people who had previously left returned to 10 communities in this month. In the four communities where residents did leave, they did so because of reduced access to basic services (Khan Elijabal (Al Malikeyyeh sub-district) and Al Mufti (Al Hasakeh sub-district)); protection concerns (Upper Sweidiyeh, Al Malikeyyeh sub-district); a loss of income as well as the opening of borders (Upper Um Kheif, Ya'robiyah sub-district). IDPs were reportedly living in 17 of the assessed communities in July, with no new arrivals reported.

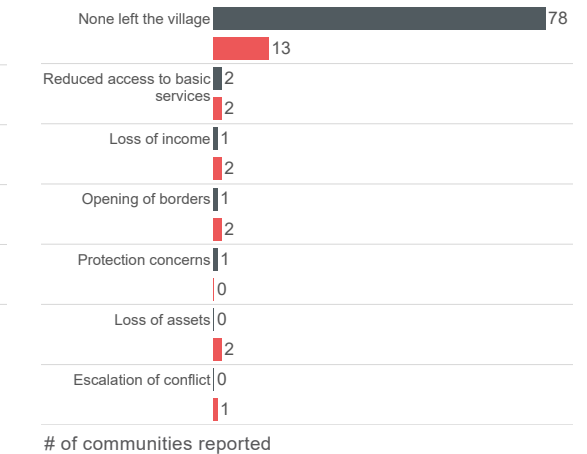
Most commonly reported % of pre-conflict population remaining per sub-district (excluding IDPs) [CL³: 2/3]

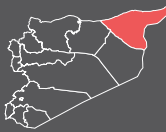


Most common reasons for staying: IDPs vs host population, select up to three [CL³: 2/3]



Most common reasons for leaving: IDPs vs host population, select up to three [CL³: 3/3]

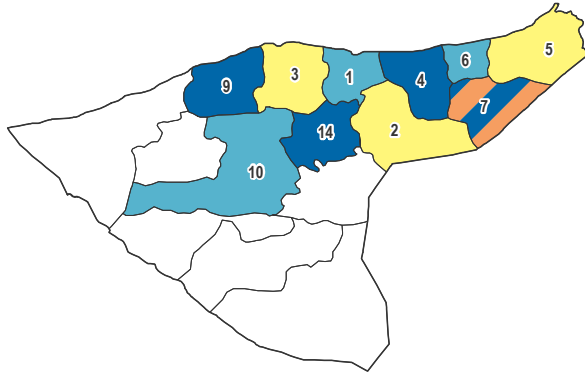




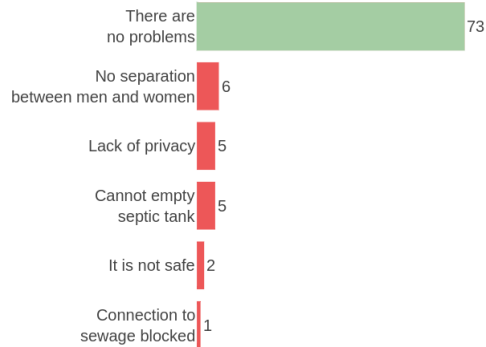
WASH

Most common form of garbage disposal [CL¹: 2/3]

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

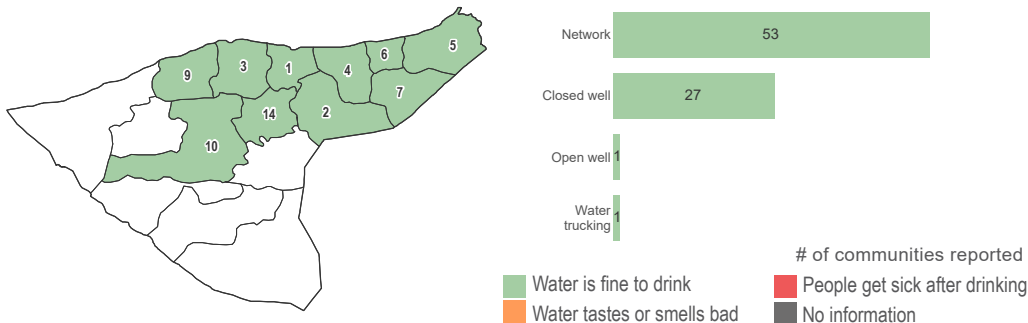


Problems with latrines, select up to three [CL¹: 3/3]



The available water was perceived as fine to drink in all communities in July, although the supply was reportedly insufficient in 11 communities. Nine communities reportedly had problems with their latrines.

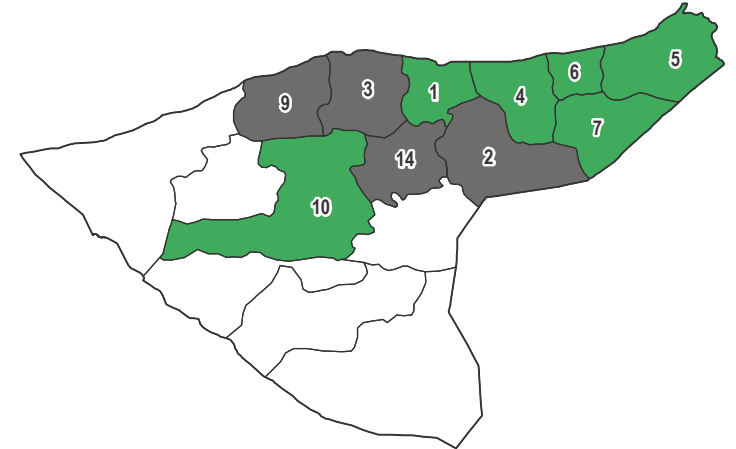
Most common drinking water source and state [CL¹: 3/3]



Shelter

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

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



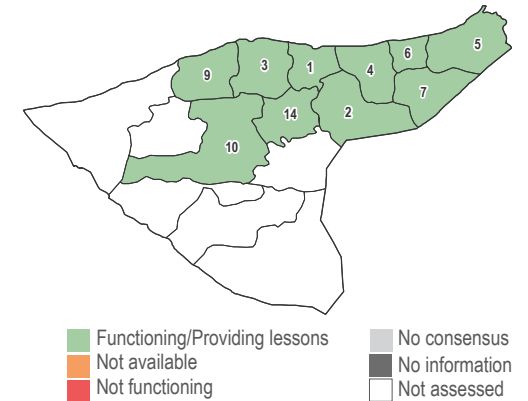
The average reported rent price² in the governorate (5,064 SYP) was lower than the average rent paid across the country (8,944 SYP). The lowest rent prices per room were reported in Hilaliyah in Quamishli City (900 SYP), the highest in Qdurbik in Quamishli City (14,000 SYP).

Education

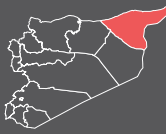
Most common reasons why children did not attend school, select up to three [CL¹: 3/3]



Availability of primary schools [CL¹: 3/3]

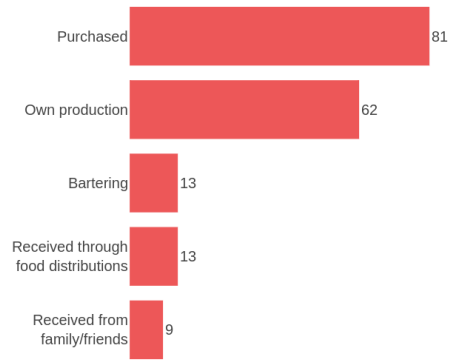


In July, as in previous months, a majority of children in most communities had access to education. Notwithstanding the summer holiday, the most commonly reported barrier to education was parents not approving of the available curriculum.



Food Security

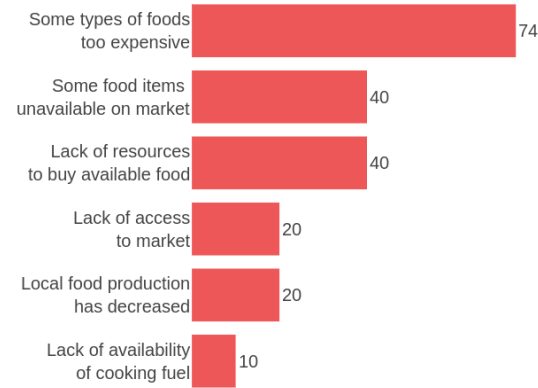
Most common means of obtaining food, select all that apply [CL¹: 3/3]



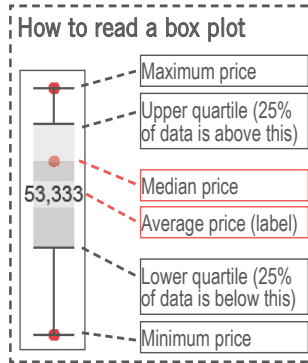
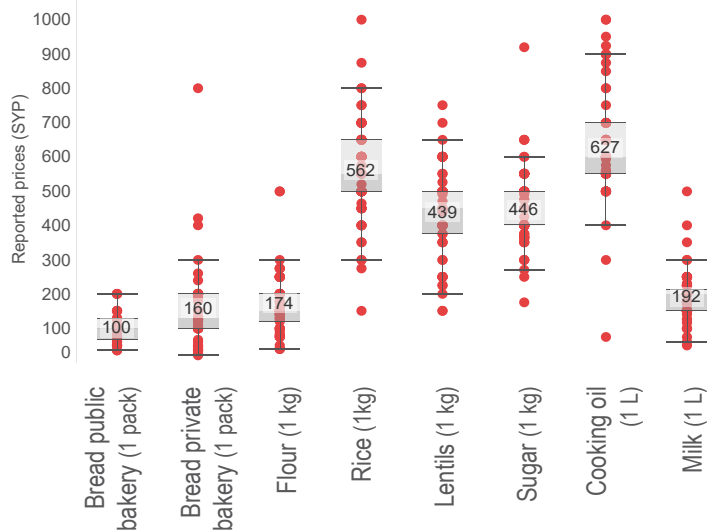
of communities reported

In all but one community, residents were able to purchase food from shops. In Raheiba (Al Malikeyyeh sub-district), residents produced their own food and received it through distributions. Food distributions were reported in 13 communities in July. Conversely, 22 communities in Al Hasakeh had reportedly never received food distributions, while another 27 communities had received their last distribution more than 12 months before the assessment. There were only two communities, Qneitra (Jawadiyah sub-district) and Tal Tawel (Al-Hasakeh), where residents reported that there were no challenges to obtaining food.

Challenges to accessing food, select up to three [CL¹: 3/3]

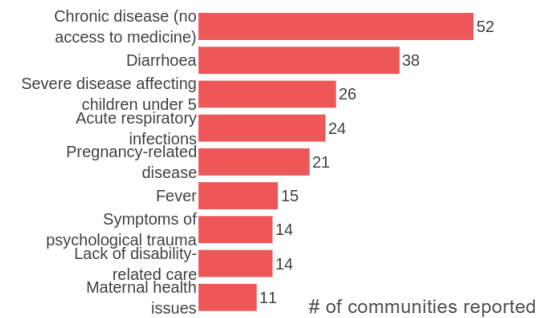


Prices of food items² [CL¹: 2/3]

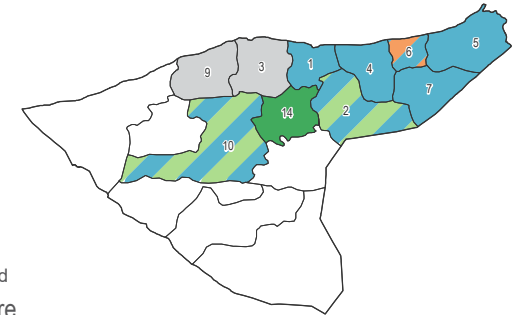


Health

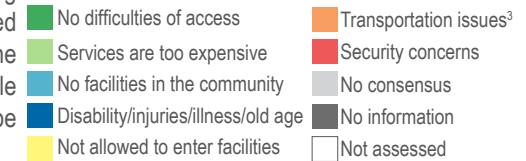
Reported health problems, select up to three [CL¹: 2/3]



Reported barriers to accessing healthcare [CL¹: 2/3]

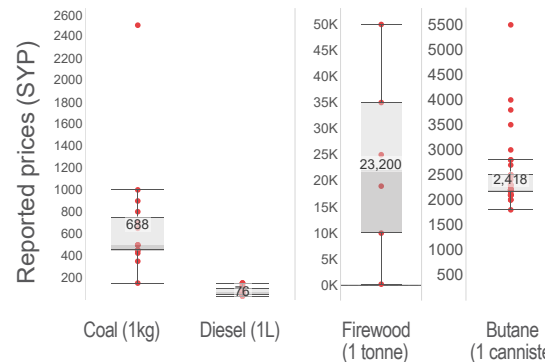


There were reportedly only eight communities where residents did not encounter any difficulties in accessing medical care in July. The most commonly reported barriers were the lack of healthcare facilities and the high cost of access and transportation to the available facilities. Polio was reported in two communities: Sabe Jfar and Tubiyeh (both in Al Malikeyyeh sub-district).

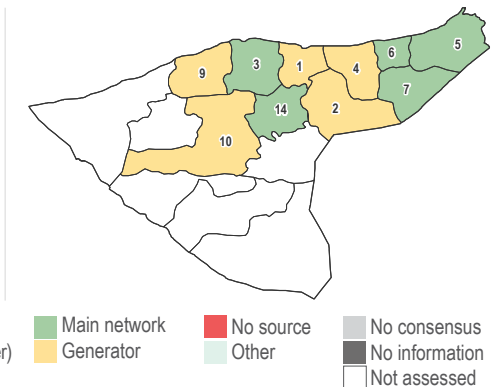


NFIs

Prices of fuel sources² [CL¹: 2/3]



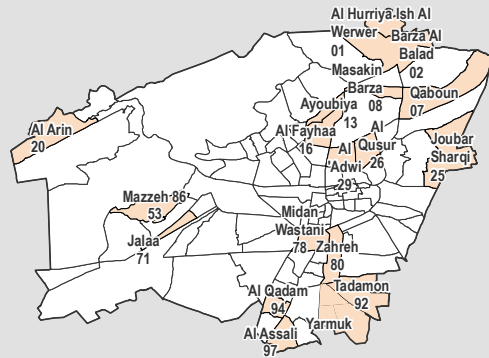
Most common source of electricity [CL¹: 3/3]



All assessed communities reportedly had access to electricity in July, with a slight majority being able to access the main network, and others using generators. However, residents in 12 communities suffered from a lack of fuel and had to resort to burning items as a coping strategy.



Coverage map¹

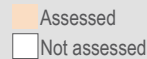


Context

Damascus governorate currently hosts an estimated 651,000 internally displaced persons and 1,218,837 people in need of assistance. Many IDPs originate from within the governorate.²

Coverage

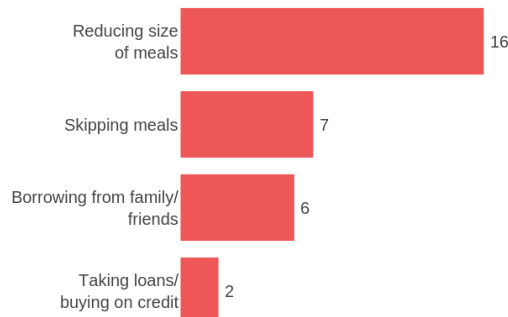
Neighbourhoods assessed: 18/97



Livelihoods

The main sources of income for residents of Damascus in July were stable and unstable employment as well as business or trade. These sources of income were sometimes insufficient, but coping strategies did not include the use of extreme food-based strategies such as eating non-edible plants and spending days without eating that were reported in other governorates.

Most common coping strategies, select all that apply [CL³: 3/3]

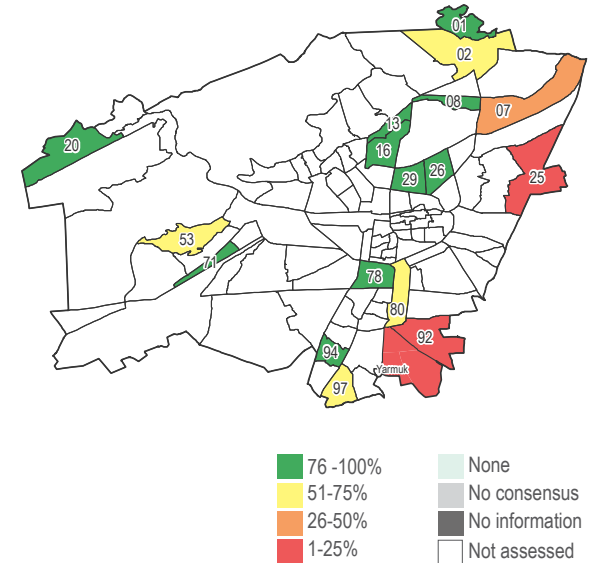


of neighbourhoods reported

Displacement

The majority of the pre-conflict population was still present in most of the assessed neighbourhoods. Joubar Sharqi was the only neighbourhood in which it was reported that additional people left the neighbourhood in July, due to an escalation in conflict. In a further two neighbourhoods, Qaboun and Midan Wastani, members of the pre-conflict population returned after having previously left. IDPs were reportedly present in 13 of the assessed neighbourhoods, with no new arrivals reported in July. Four neighbourhoods reported that both members of the host population and IDPs remained as they lacked money for onward movement.

Most commonly reported % of pre-conflict population remaining per sub-district (excluding IDPs) [CL³: 2/3]

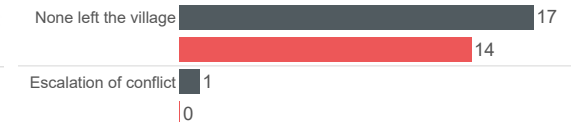


Most common reasons for staying: IDPs vs host population, select up to three [CL³: 2/3]



■ Host population ■ IDPs

Most common reasons for leaving: IDPs vs host population, select up to three [CL³: 3/3]



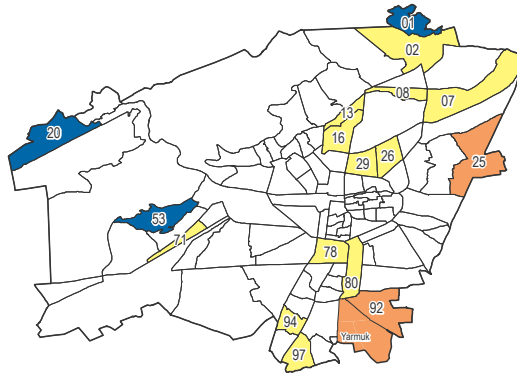
of neighbourhoods reported



WASH

Most common form of garbage disposal [CL¹: 2/3]

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

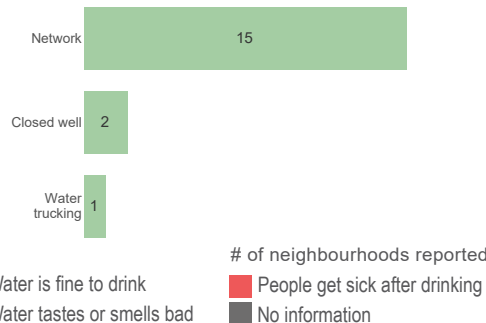
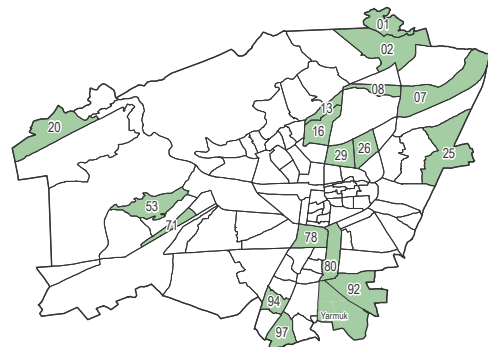


Problems with latrines, select up to three [CL¹: 3/3]



The available water was fine to drink in all neighbourhoods assessed in July. However, residents of three neighbourhoods (Yarmuk, Tadamon and Joubar Sharqi) did not have access to the water network. These neighbourhoods relied on water trucking and closed wells instead. The amount of water available in two of those neighbourhoods, Yarmuk and Joubar Sharqi, was reportedly insufficient. There were no reported issues with the latrines in any neighbourhood.

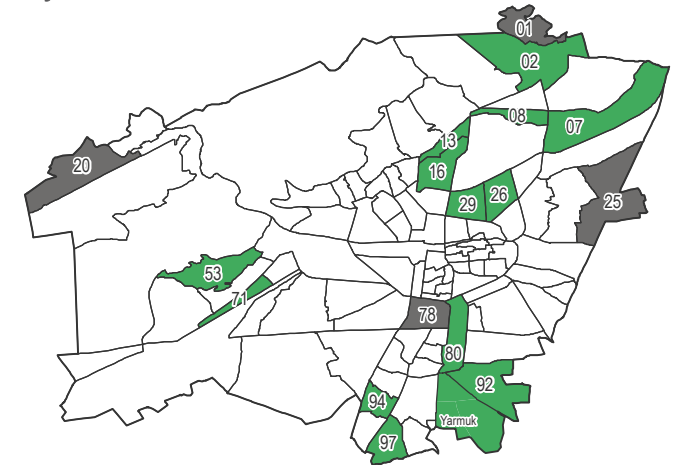
Most common drinking water source and state [CL¹: 3/3]



Shelter

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

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



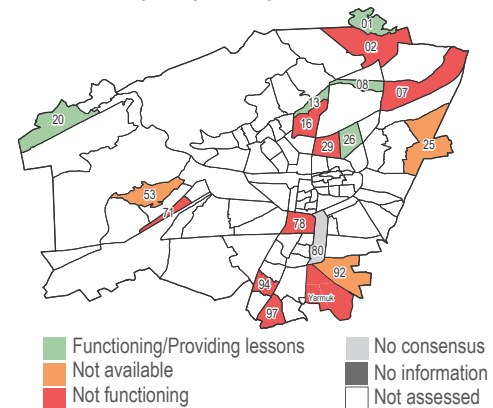
The average reported rent price² in the governorate (16,765 SYP) was higher than the average rent paid across the country (8,944 SYP). The lowest rent prices per room were reported in Yarmuk (1,750 SYP), the highest in Al Qusur (37,500 SYP).

Education

Most common reasons why children did not attend school, select up to three [CL¹: 2/3]



Availability of primary schools [CL¹: 3/3]



Children in three of the assessed neighbourhoods faced barriers to accessing education, while most children in other neighbourhoods largely had access to school, notwithstanding the summer holiday.



Humanitarian Situation Overview in Syria (HSOS) Damascus Governorate

August 2017

Food Security

Most common means of obtaining food, select all that apply [CL¹: 3/3]

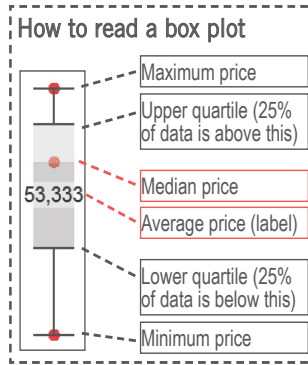
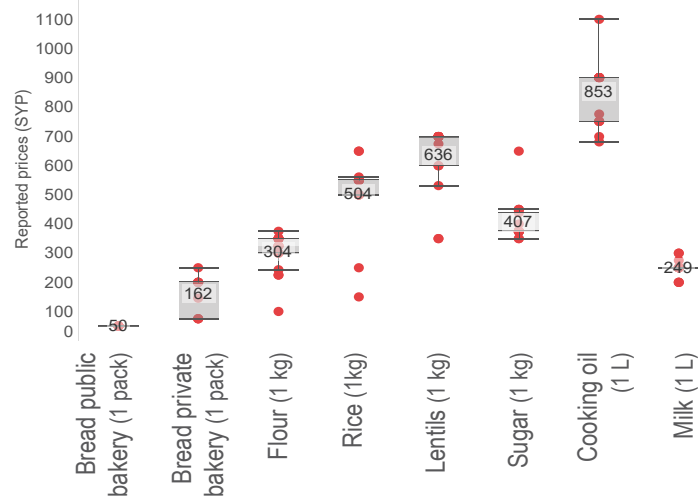


Challenges to accessing food, select up to three [CL¹: 3/3]



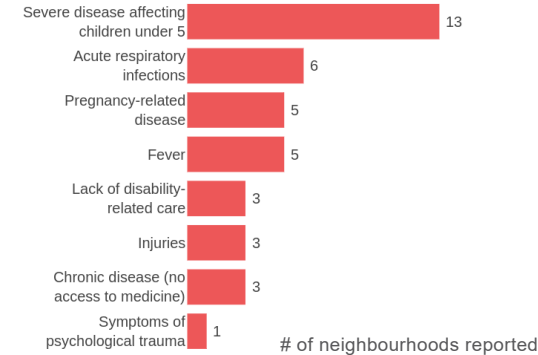
Residents were reportedly able to purchase food in all neighbourhoods except Joubar Sharqi, where, due to conflict escalation, people relied on relatives and friends for receiving food. Two communities (Masakin Barza and Al Arin) reportedly received food distributions in July, whereas a further nine communities had either never received a food distribution, or received their last distribution more than six months prior to the survey date. Residents of 12 neighbourhoods reportedly did not encounter any barriers to accessing food.

Prices of food items² [CL¹: 3/3]

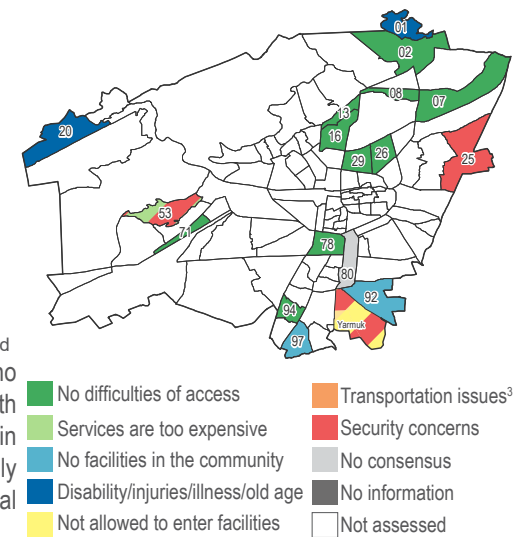


Health

Reported health problems, select up to three [CL¹: 2/3]



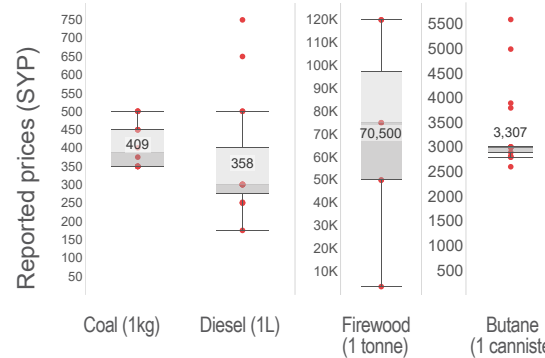
Reported barriers to accessing healthcare [CL¹: 2/3]



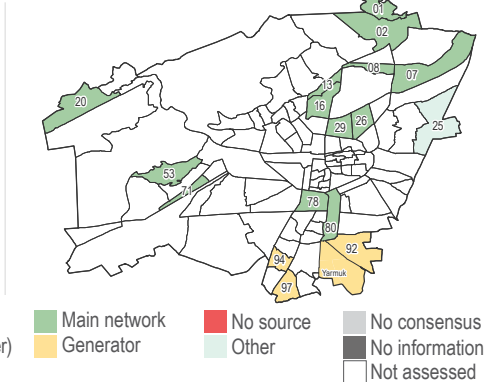
In over half of the assessed neighbourhoods, no barriers to accessing healthcare were reported, with security concerns as the main difficulty reported in the other seven neighbourhoods. The most commonly reported medical need in July was psychosocial support.

NFIs

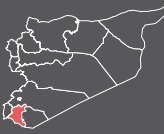
Prices of fuel sources² [CL¹: 2/3]



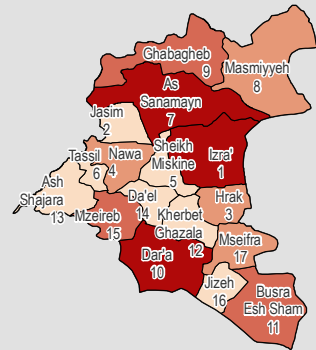
Most common source of electricity [CL¹: 3/3]



Most assessed neighbourhoods relied on the network as their main source of electricity. Only two neighbourhoods reportedly suffered from fuel shortages in June: Qaboun and Rabwa. In Rabwa, residents reportedly used coping strategies that included burning assets, while residents of Qaboun resorted to not using fuel at all.



Coverage map¹

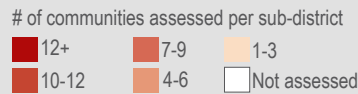


Context

Dar'a governorate currently hosts 329,928 internally displaced persons and 660,426 people in need of assistance. Many IDPs originate from within the governorate.²

Coverage

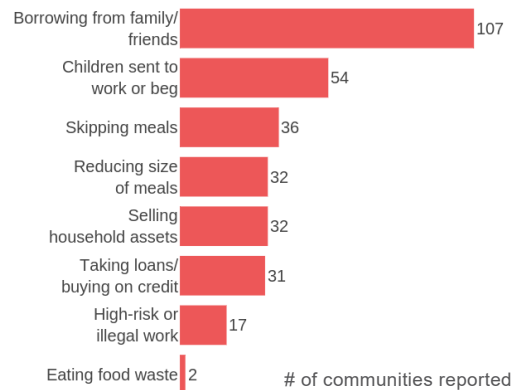
Communities assessed: 109/141
 Sub-districts assessed: 17/17



Livelihoods

In July, the main sources of income for residents of Dar'a were stable and unstable employment as well as business and trade. The graph to the right shows the coping methods that were used when those incomes were insufficient. Extreme food-based coping strategies such as eating food waste and spending days without eating were reported in Izra' and Matleh (Izra' sub-district) and Jlein (Mzeireb sub-district).

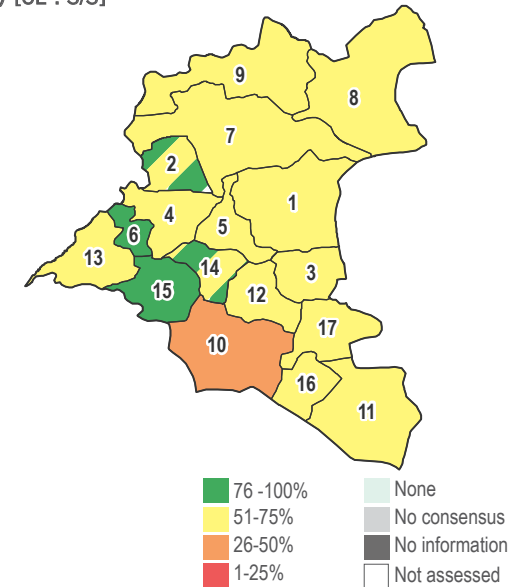
Most common coping strategies, select all that apply [CL³: 3/3]



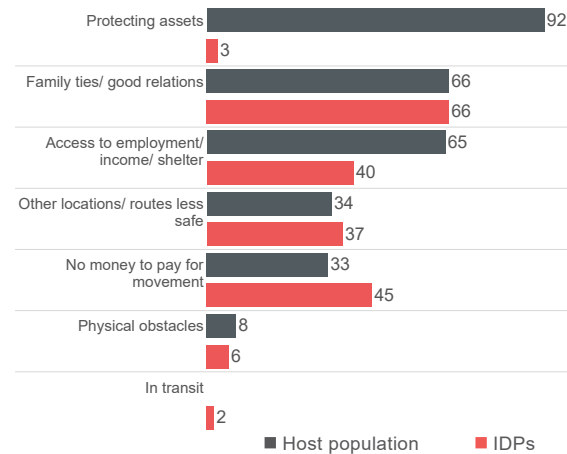
Displacement

In most of the assessed communities, more than half of the pre-conflict population was still present in July. In 37 communities, members of the pre-conflict population who had previously left returned, while only seven communities saw people leave in July. Members of pre-conflict populations who left in July predominantly did so due to conflict escalation and a loss of income. IDPs were present in 73 communities, with new arrivals reported in 11 communities.

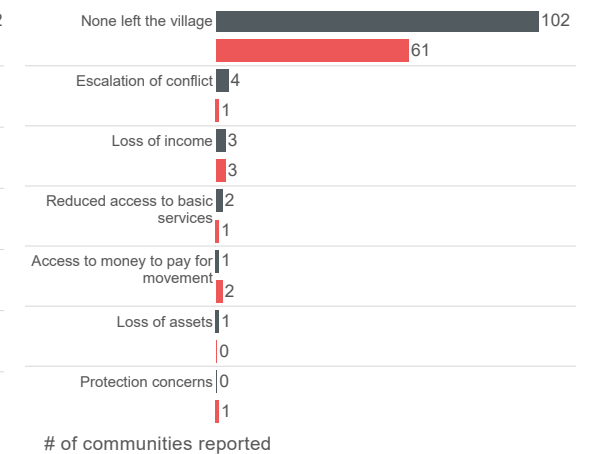
Most commonly reported % of pre-conflict population remaining per sub-district (excluding IDPs) [CL³: 3/3]

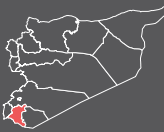


Most common reasons for staying: IDPs vs host population, select up to three [CL³: 3/3]



Most common reasons for leaving: IDPs vs host population, select up to three [CL³: 3/3]

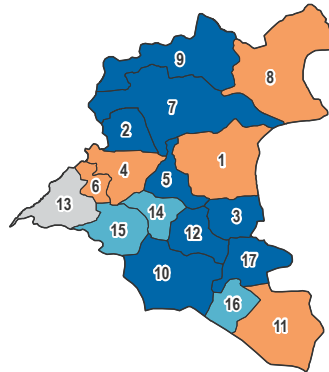




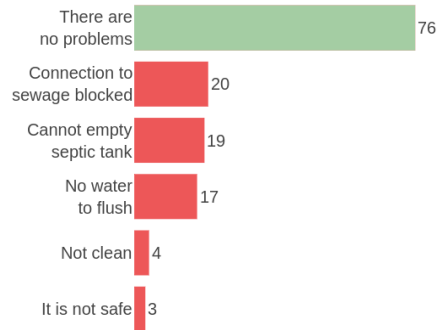
WASH

Most common form of garbage disposal [CL¹: 2/3]

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

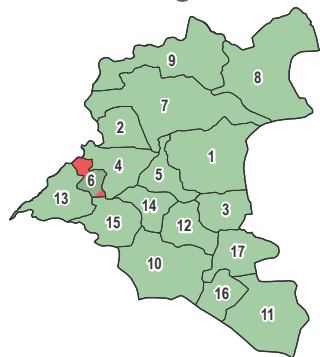


Problems with latrines, select up to three [CL¹: 3/3]



Approximately a quarter of the assessed communities were able to use the water network as their main source of water. In two communities, Hit (Ash Shajara sub-district) and Ajami (Mzeireb sub-district), residents had to rely on springs. In the latter community, the water was fine to drink, but people in Hit became sick after drinking the water from an unprotected spring. In total, drinking water made people sick in six communities, and tasted or smelled bad in four.

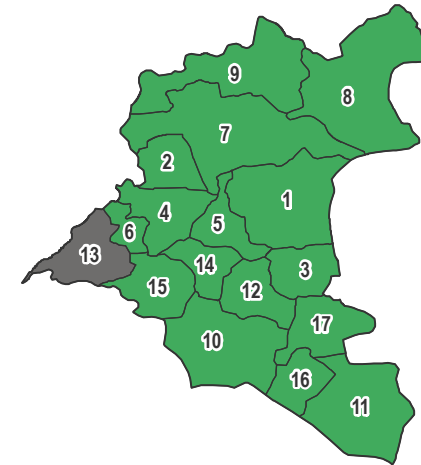
Most common drinking water source and state [CL¹: 3/3]



Shelter

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

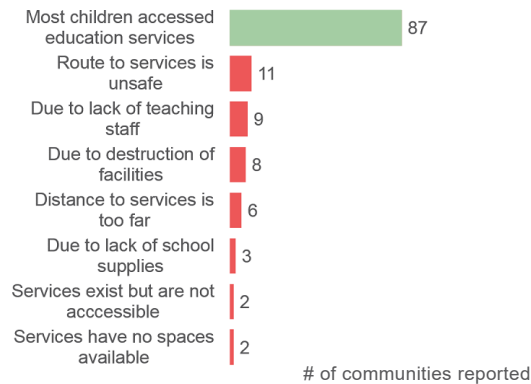
- Independent apartment or house
- Shared apartment or house
- Unfinished apartment
- Tent
- Private space not for shelter
- Cave/natural shelter
- Collective public space
- No consensus
- No information
- Not assessed



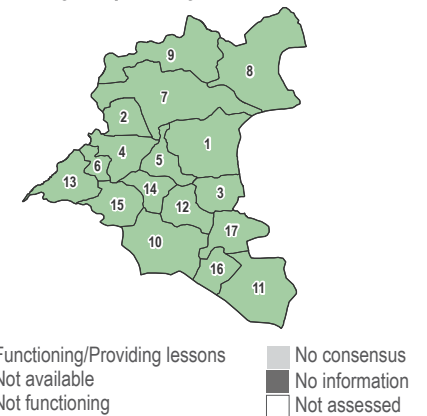
The average reported rent price² in the governorate (11,432 SYP) was higher than the average rent paid across the country (8,944 SYP). The lowest rent prices per room were reported in Nasriyeh and Qarfa (2,750 SYP), the highest in Tiba (50,000 SYP).

Education

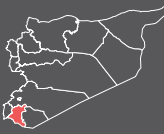
Most common reasons why children did not attend school, select up to three [CL¹: 3/3]



Availability of primary schools [CL¹: 3/3]

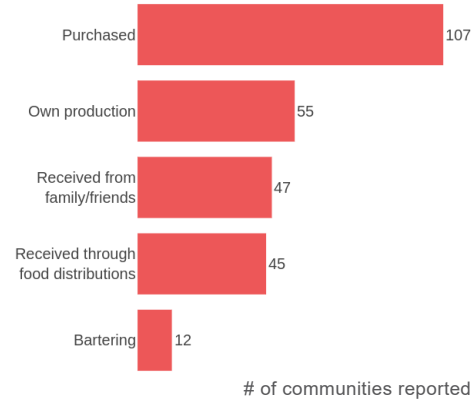


Notwithstanding the summer holiday, children in most communities were reportedly able to attend school. Unsafe routes to services and a lack of teaching staff were the most commonly reported barriers in communities where this was not the case.

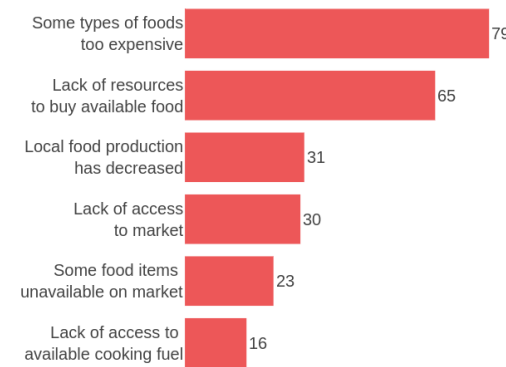


Food Security

Most common means of obtaining food, select all that apply [CL¹: 3/3]

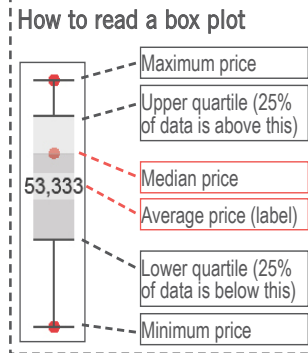
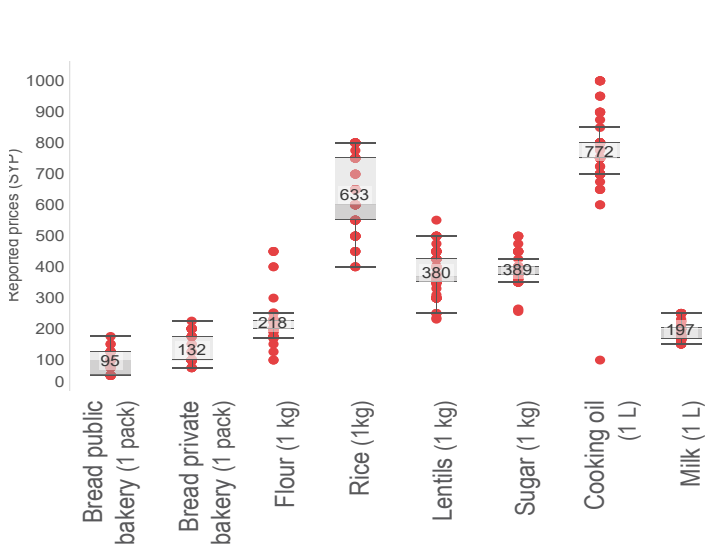


Challenges to accessing food, select up to three [CL¹: 3/3]



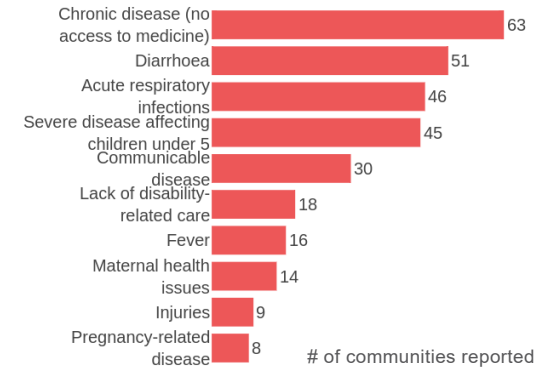
Residents in all but two of the assessed communities (Beit Ara, Ash Shajara sub-district and Sura, Hrak sub-district) were able to purchase food in July. Food distributions reportedly occurred in 45 communities in July, while 63 others received their last distribution between one and four months prior to the survey. Residents in only 13 communities did not encounter barriers to accessing food in July.

Prices of food items² [CL¹: 3/3]

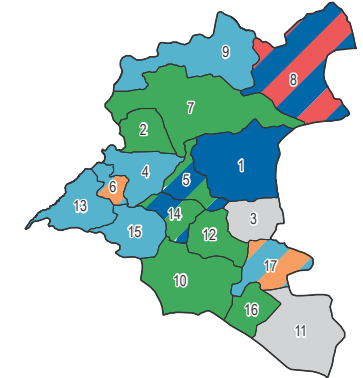


Health

Reported health problems, select up to three [CL¹: 2/3]



Reported barriers to accessing healthcare [CL¹: 2/3]

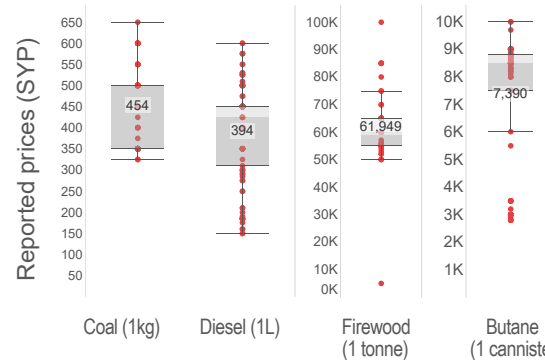


In 68 communities, residents reportedly encountered barriers to accessing healthcare in July. Access to medical care was especially restricted for the elderly and men, who faced barriers in 19 and 18 communities, respectively.

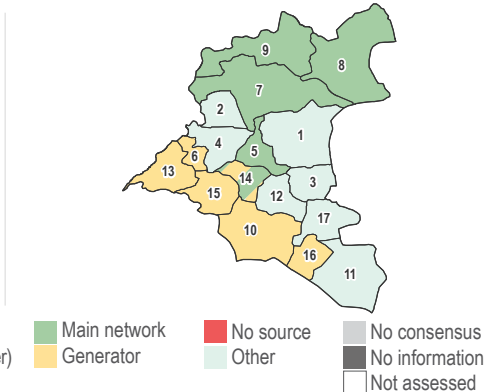
- No difficulties of access
- Services are too expensive
- No facilities in the community
- Disability/injuries/illness/old age
- Transportation issues³
- Security concerns
- No consensus
- No information
- Not allowed to enter facilities
- Not assessed

NFIs

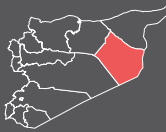
Prices of fuel sources² [CL¹: 2/3]



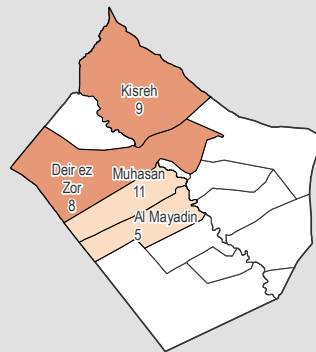
Most common source of electricity [CL¹: 3/3]



All assessed communities in Dar'a governorate reportedly had access to electricity in July, except for two: Jleïn (Mzeireb sub-district) and Abu Hartein (Ash Shajara sub-district). Residents of 42 communities used solar power and/or batteries as their main sources of energy. Fuel shortages were reported in just under half of all communities.



Coverage map¹

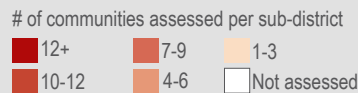


Context

Deir ez Zor governorate currently hosts an estimated 181,915 internally displaced persons (IDPs) and 828,003 people in need of assistance. Many IDPs originate from within the governorate²

Coverage

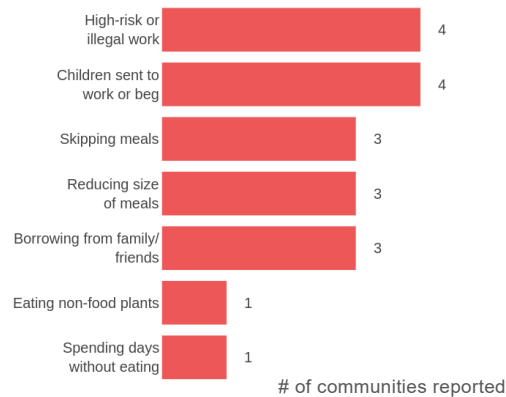
Communities assessed: 13/133
Sub-districts assessed: 4/14



Livelihoods

The most commonly reported sources of income for residents of Deir ez Zor governorate in July were unstable employment and farm ownership. The graph to the right shows the most common coping strategies employed when that income was not sufficient. Extreme food-based coping strategies were reported in Al Thawra Al Jourah (Deir ez Zor City), as they had been in previous months. In this community, residents reportedly ate non-edible plants and spent days without eating.

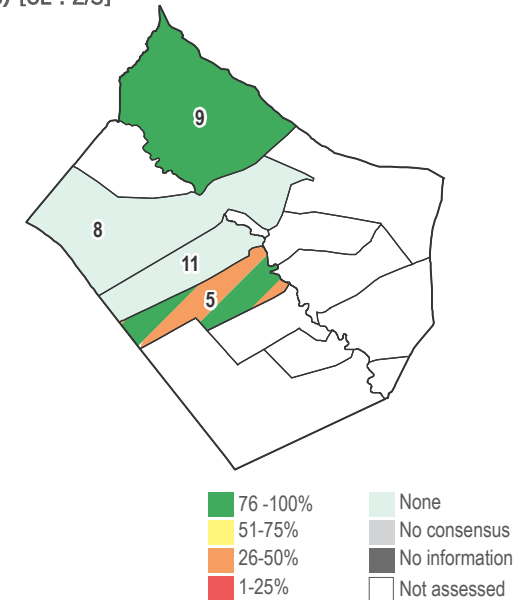
Most common coping strategies, select all that apply [CL³: 3/3]



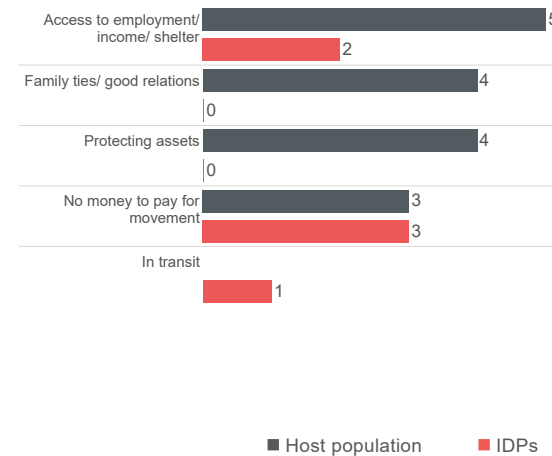
Displacement

Just over half of the assessed communities in Deir ez Zor still contained members of their pre-conflict populations in July, with no people reportedly returning to their communities of origin in communities where information was available. All but two of the assessed communities saw some of their pre-conflict populations leave in July, mostly due to conflict escalation, losses of assets and protection concerns. IDPs were reportedly present in four communities, with no new arrivals reported in July.

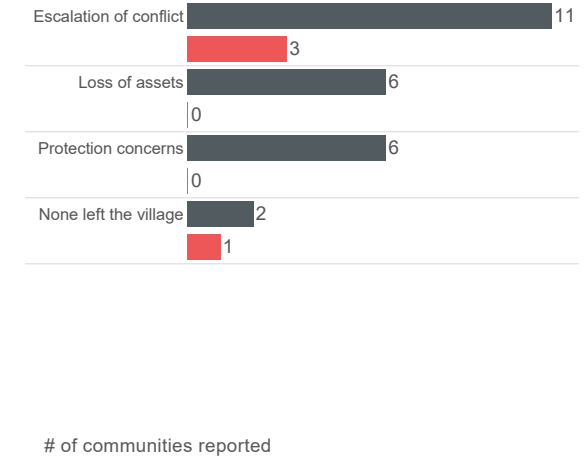
Most commonly reported % of pre-conflict population remaining per sub-district (excluding IDPs) [CL³: 2/3]

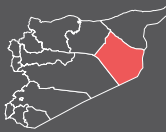


Most common reasons for staying: IDPs vs host population, select up to three [CL³: 2/3]



Most common reasons for leaving: IDPs vs host population, select up to three [CL³: 3/3]

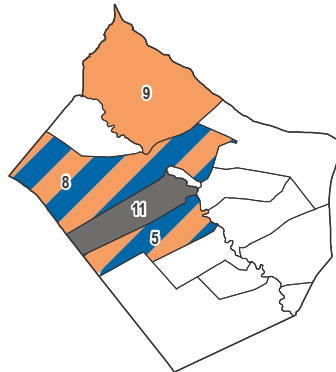




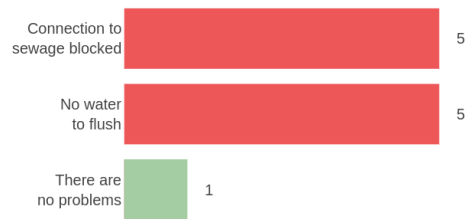
WASH

Most common form of garbage disposal [CL¹: 2/3]

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

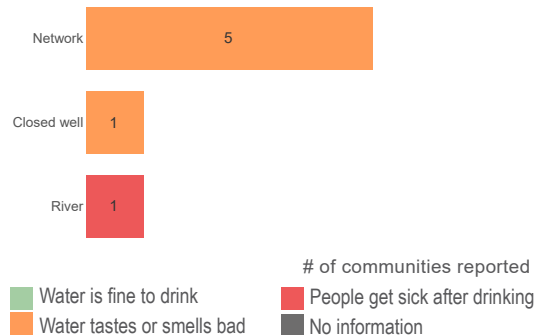
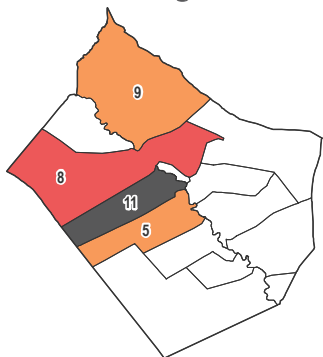


Problems with latrines, select up to three [CL¹: 3/3]



In most communities where information was available, residents were reportedly able to use the water network in July, although the water tasted and/or smelled bad. In Al Thawra al Joura (Deir-ez-Zor city), however, residents reportedly had to use a river as their main source of water, which made people sick. This was also the only community where the supply of water was reported to be insufficient. The majority of communities reported problems with latrines, namely blocked connections to sewage and no water to flush. The community of Sawa (Kisreh sub-district) was reportedly the only community not to face problems with latrines in July.

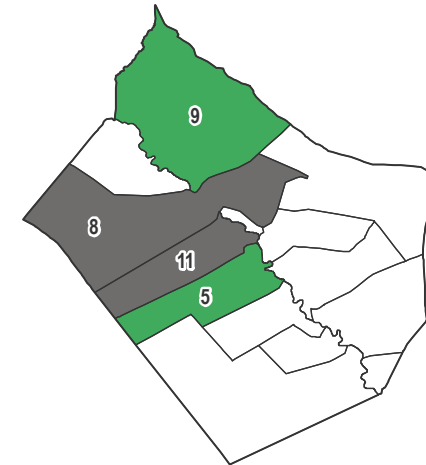
Most common drinking water source and state [CL¹: 3/3]



Shelter

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

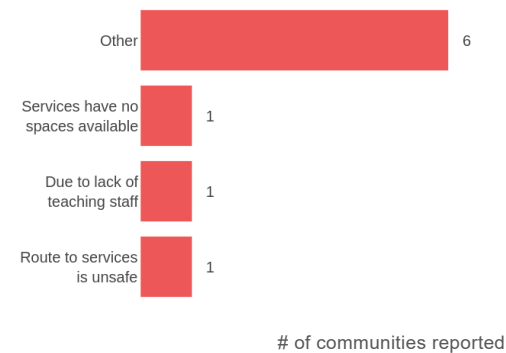
- Independent apartment or house
- Shared apartment or house
- Unfinished apartment
- Tent
- Private space not for shelter
- Cave/natural shelter
- Collective public space
- No consensus
- No information
- Not assessed



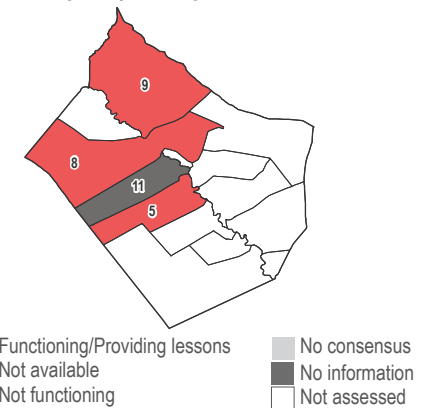
The average reported rent price in the governorate could not be calculated due to a lack of information in most of the communities assessed.

Education

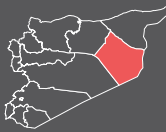
Most common reasons why children did not attend school, select up to three [CL¹: 2/3]



Availability of primary schools [CL¹: 3/3]



As in previous months, where information was available, few primary or secondary educational facilities were reported to be operational in the assessed communities. In most communities, this was reportedly the result of a decision by the authorities to close down existing services. In Al Thawra Al Joura (Deir ez Zor city), the route to services was unsafe and existing services had no spaces available.

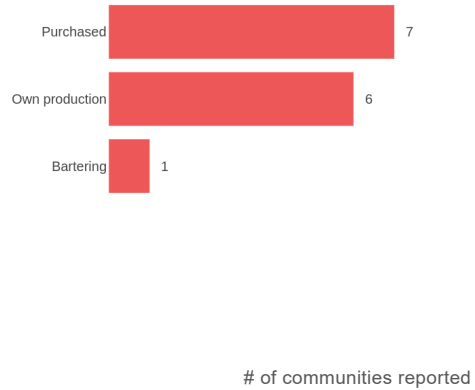


Humanitarian Situation Overview in Syria (HSOS) Deir ez Zor Governorate

August 2017

Food Security

Most common means of obtaining food, select all that apply [CL¹: 3/3]

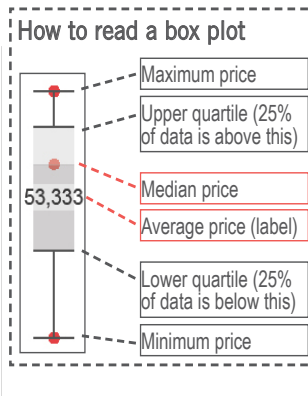
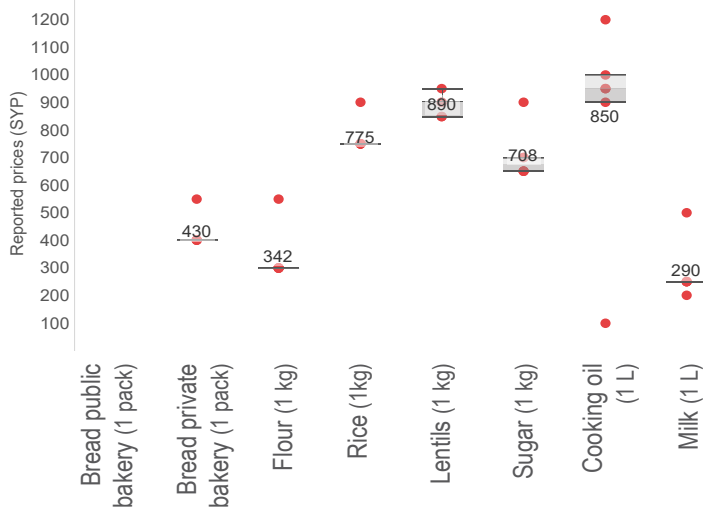


Challenges to accessing food, select up to three [CL¹: 3/3]



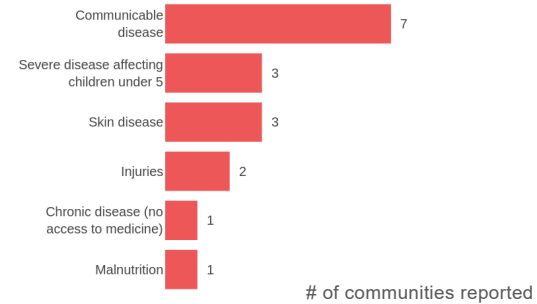
Where information was available, residents of all communities were able to purchase food. One community (Al Thawra Al Jourah, Deir ez Zor City) received a food distribution in July, while other communities had either never received a distribution, or had received their last one more than a year prior to the survey. As far as information was available, barriers to accessing food were reported in all communities.

Prices of food items² [CL¹: 3/3]

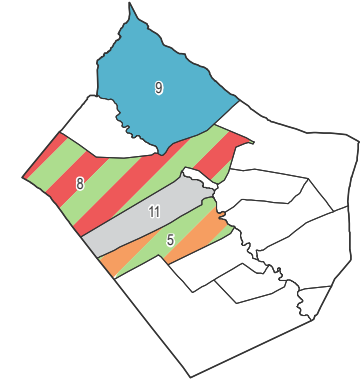


Health

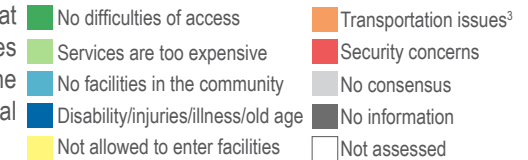
Reported health problems, select up to three [CL¹: 2/3]



Reported barriers to accessing healthcare [CL¹: 2/3]

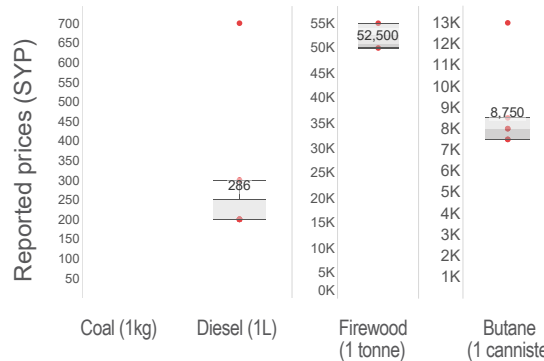


One of the most commonly reported health needs in July was for antenatal care. In communities where information was available, all babies were born at home, whereas communities in other governorates typically had access to a hospital or other facilities. The most commonly reported barriers to accessing medical care were the cost of care and transportation.

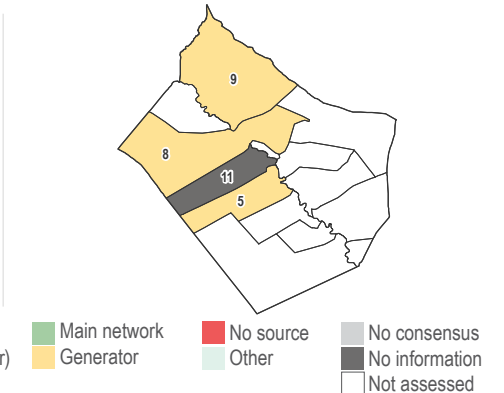


NFIs

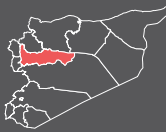
Prices of fuel sources² [CL¹: 2/3]



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



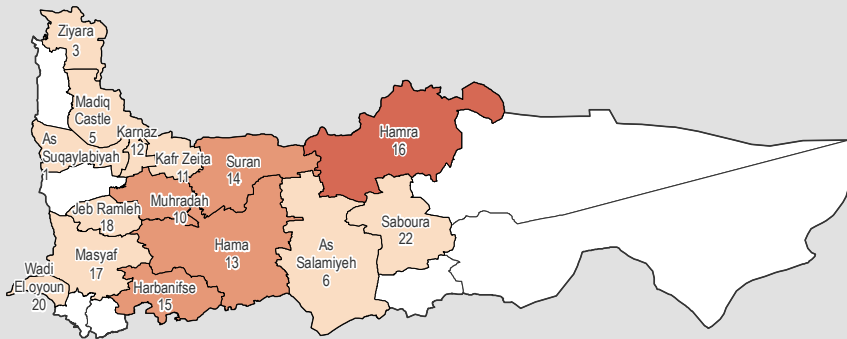
Where information was available, all assessed communities used generators as their main sources of energy in July. As in June, fuel shortages were reported in Al Thawra al Joura, where people had to burn clothes, plastic and waste to cope with a lack of fuel.



Humanitarian Situation Overview in Syria (HSOS) Hama Governorate

August 2017

Coverage map¹

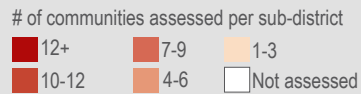


Context

Hama governorate currently hosts 261,350 internally displaced persons and 957,156 people in need of assistance. Access to the eastern parts of the governorate remains a challenge for humanitarian actors.²

Coverage

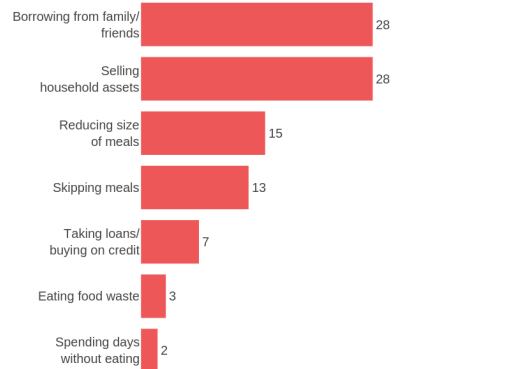
Communities assessed: 45/494
Sub-districts assessed: 15/22



Livelihoods

The most commonly reported source of income across Hama governorate in July was the sale of household assets, followed by unstable employment and farm ownership. In five communities, residents reportedly employed extreme food-based coping strategies in response to a lack of income: in Anbura (Masyaf sub-district) and Zaytuneh (Wadi Eloyoun), residents spent days without eating, and in Treismeh (Muhradah sub-district), Qasr Abu Samra (Suran) and Qasr Bin Wardan (Hamra) communities residents reportedly ate food waste.

Most common coping strategies, select all that apply [CL³: 3/3]

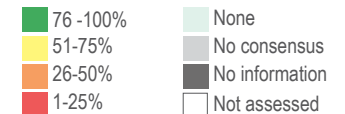
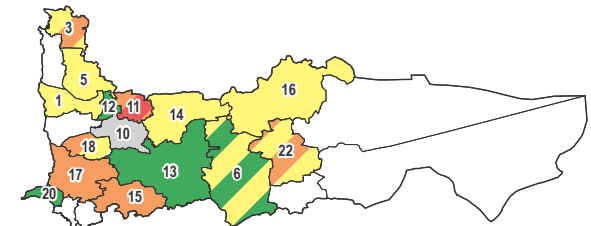


of communities reported

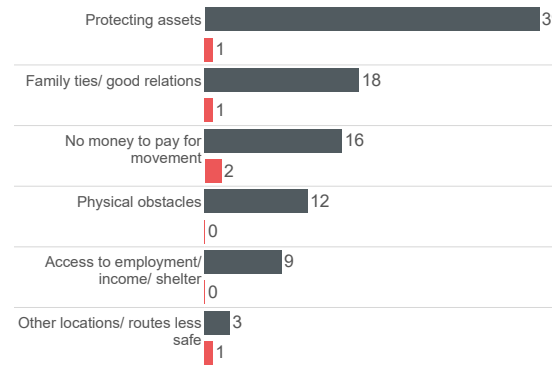
Displacement

In most of the assessed communities, the majority of the pre-conflict population was still present in July, and one community saw people return who had previously left. Nonetheless, more than half of the assessed communities saw members of their pre-conflict populations leave in July. People mostly left due to an escalation of conflict. IDPs were present in two communities in July, with new arrivals reported in Atshan (Suran sub-district).

Most commonly reported % of pre-conflict population remaining per sub-district (excluding IDPs) [CL³: 2/3]

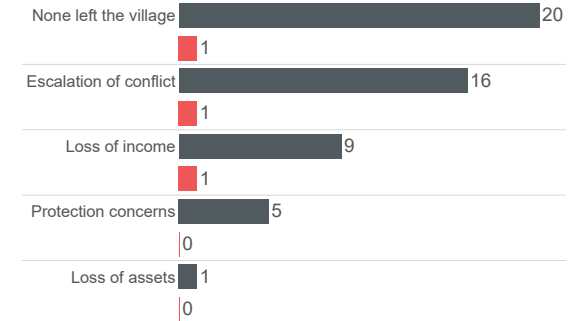


Most common reasons for staying: IDPs vs host population, select up to three [CL³: 3/3]

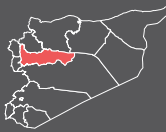


■ Host population ■ IDPs

Most common reasons for leaving: IDPs vs host population, select up to three [CL³: 3/3]



of communities reported



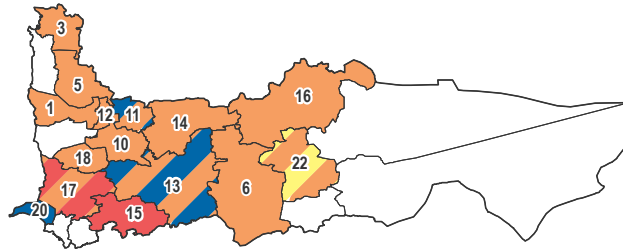
Humanitarian Situation Overview in Syria (HSOS) Hama Governorate

August 2017

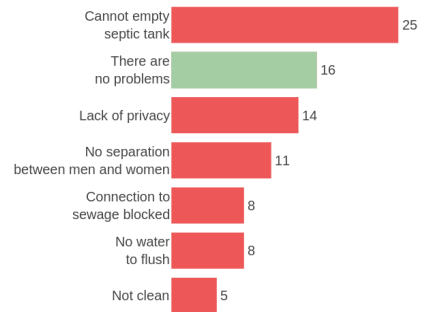
WASH

Most common form of garbage disposal [CL¹: 2/3]

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

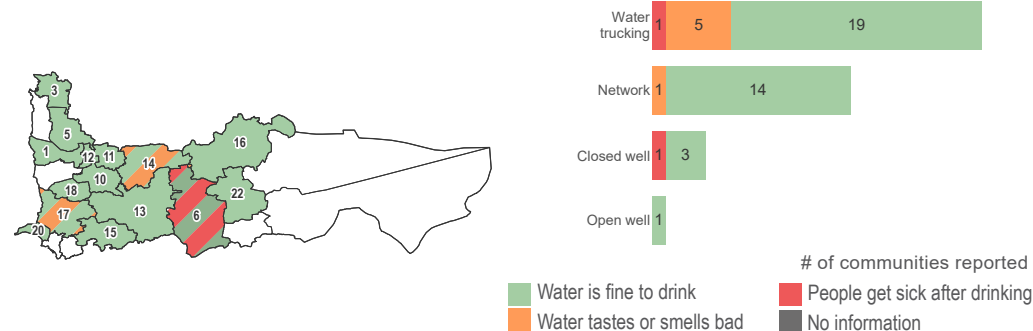


Problems with latrines, select up to three [CL¹: 3/3]



In almost half of all Hama communities assessed, the amount of water available in July was reportedly insufficient. However, in most communities, the available water was fine to drink. In six communities it tasted or smelled bad, and in two communities (Tal Ada, As-Salami sub-district and Talaf, Harbanifse sub-district) people reportedly became sick after drinking water. Two-thirds of the assessed communities reported having problems with their latrines.

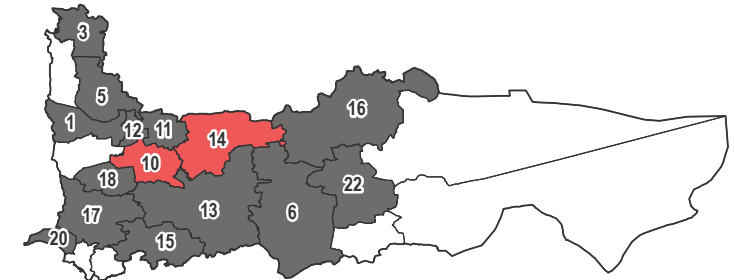
Most common drinking water source and state [CL¹: 3/3]



Shelter

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

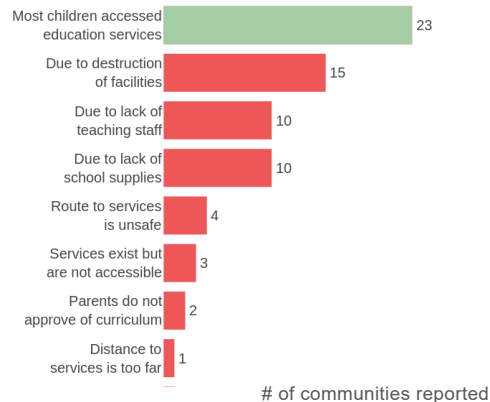
- Independent apartment or house
- Shared apartment or house
- Unfinished apartment
- Tent
- Private space not for shelter
- Cave/natural shelter
- Collective public space
- No consensus
- No information
- Not assessed



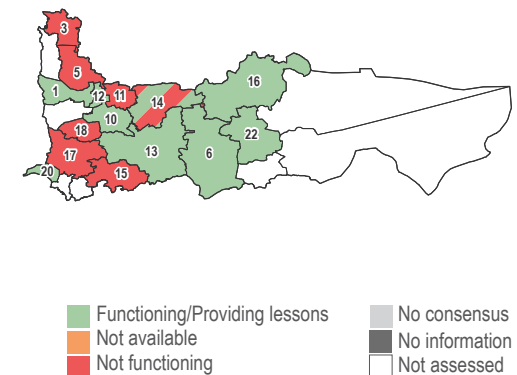
The average reported rent price² in the governorate (14,077 SYP) was higher than the average rent paid across the country (8,944 SYP). The lowest rent prices per room were reported in Jajiyeh and Abi Al Fedaa (11,000 SYP), the highest in Kafr Zeita, Sifsafiyeh and Tal Ada (17,500 SYP).

Education

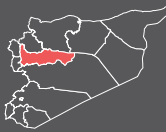
Most common reasons why children did not attend school, select up to three [CL¹: 3/3]



Availability of primary schools [CL¹: 3/3]



Notwithstanding the summer holiday, most children were not able to access education in approximately half of all assessed communities in Hama. In most cases, barriers to education affected boys and girls equally.

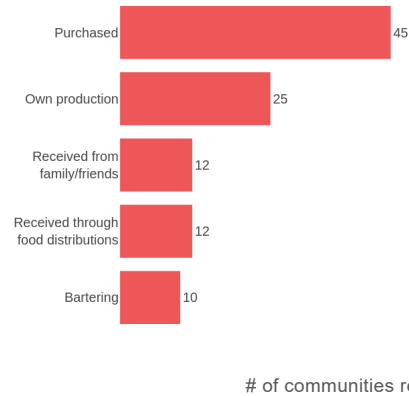


Humanitarian Situation Overview in Syria (HSOS) Hama Governorate

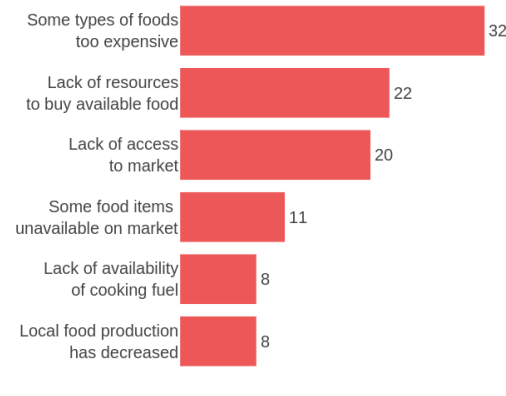
August 2017

Food Security

Most common means of obtaining food, select all that apply [CL¹: 3/3]

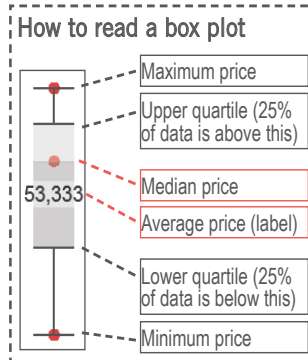
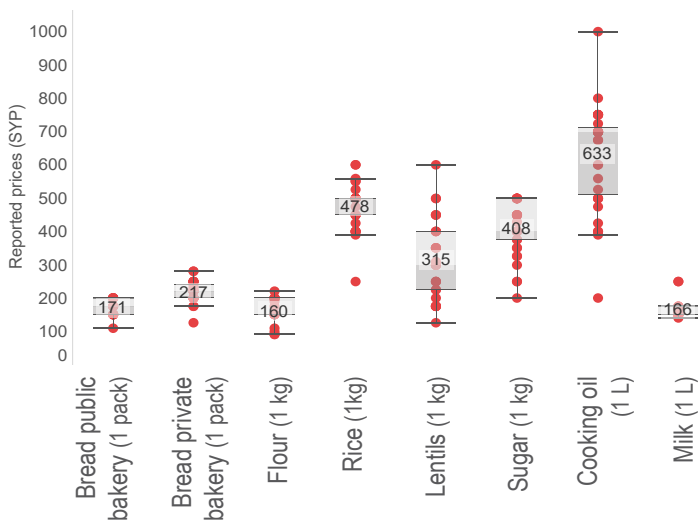


Challenges to accessing food, select up to three [CL¹: 3/3]



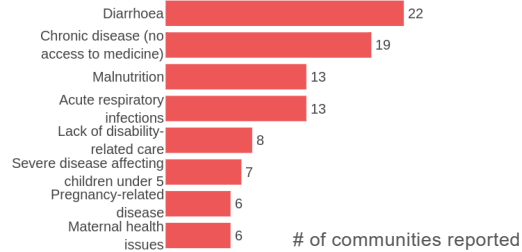
Residents of all assessed communities were reportedly able to purchase food in July. Additionally, food distributions were reported in 12 communities. The majority of communities had received at least one distribution in the three months prior to the survey. However, barriers to accessing sufficient food were reportedly present in all but four of the assessed communities.

Prices of food items² [CL¹: 2/3]

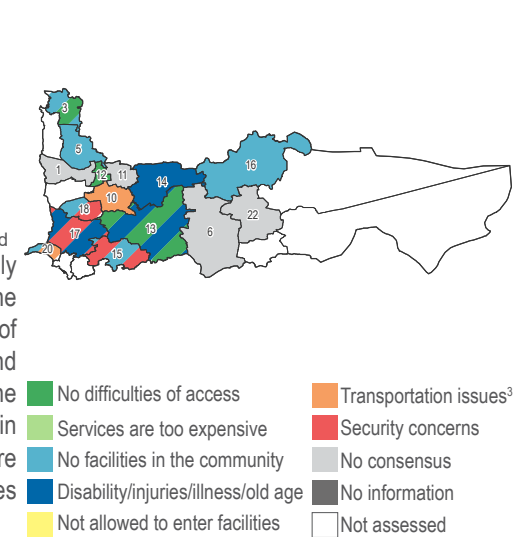


Health

Reported health problems, select up to three [CL¹: 2/3]

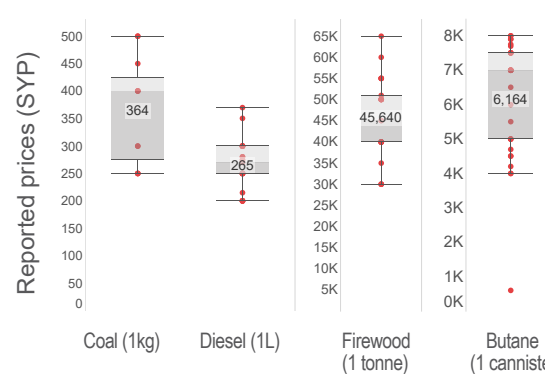


Reported barriers to accessing healthcare [CL¹: 2/3]

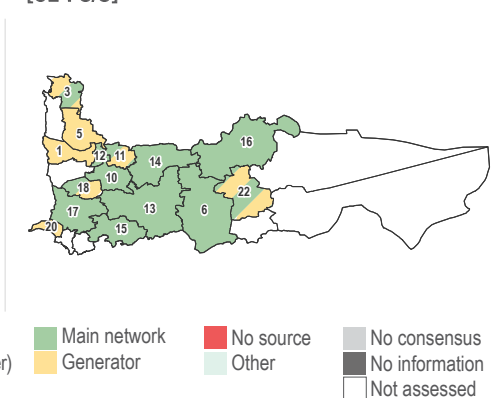


NFIs

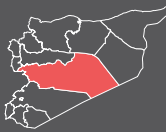
Prices of fuel sources² [CL¹: 2/3]



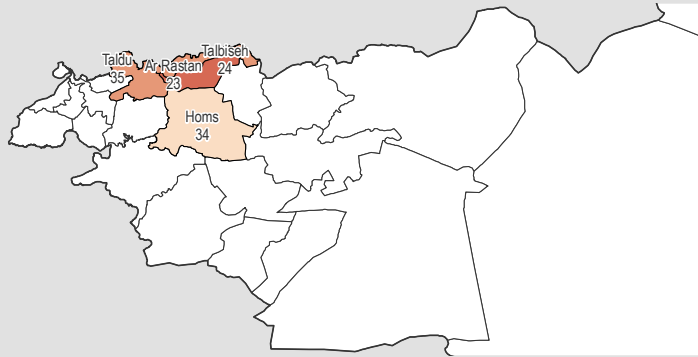
Most common source of electricity [CL¹: 3/3]



All assessed communities reportedly had access to electricity, although just over half experienced fuel shortages in July. In seven communities, residents had to burn agricultural and productive assets in order to cope with the shortage.



Coverage map¹

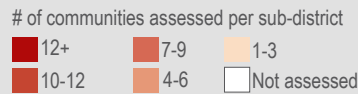


Context

Homs governorate currently hosts 476,703 internally displaced persons and 1,131,841 people in need of assistance. The north-eastern areas within the governorate remain hard to reach for humanitarian actors.²

Coverage

Communities assessed: 20/454
Sub-districts assessed: 4/23



Livelihoods

Business and trade as well as farm ownership were the main sources of income in all of the assessed communities in July. In cases where that income was insufficient, two main coping strategies were reported across all assessed communities: skipping meals and reducing meal sizes. In contrast with some other governorates, extreme food-based coping methods such as eating food waste or spending entire days without eating were not reported in Homs governorate in July.

Most common coping strategies, select all that apply [CL³: 3/3]

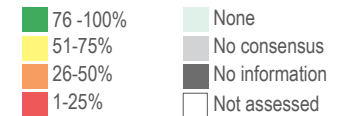
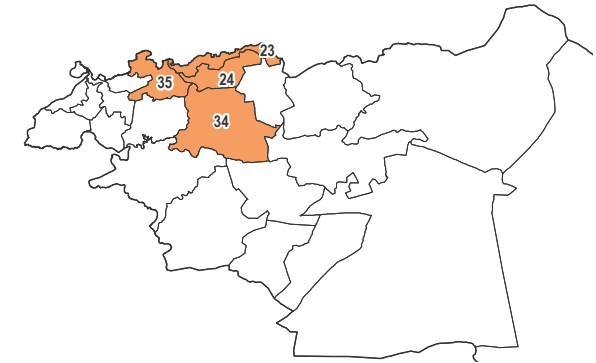


of communities reported

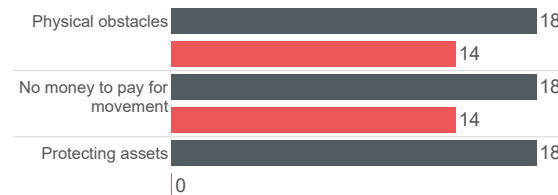
Displacement

In all assessed communities where information was available, only 26-50% of the pre-conflict population was still present in July. At the same time, the situation remained stable in July, with no new departures, returns or new IDP arrivals reported. IDPs were present in 14 communities.

Most commonly reported % of pre-conflict population remaining per sub-district (excluding IDPs) [CL³: 2/3]



Most common reasons for staying: IDPs vs host population, select up to three [CL³: 3/3]

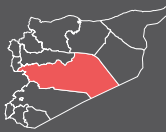


■ Host population ■ IDPs

Most common reasons for leaving: IDPs vs host population, select up to three [CL³: 3/3]



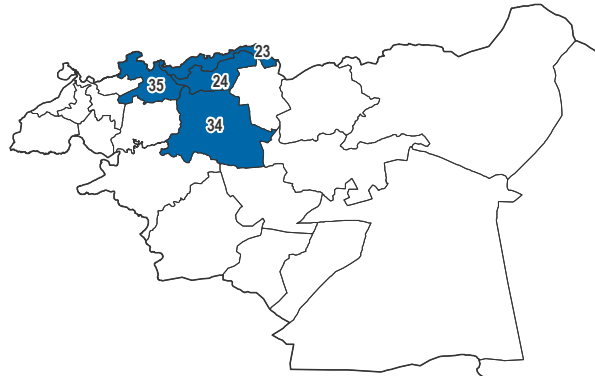
of communities reported



WASH

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

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

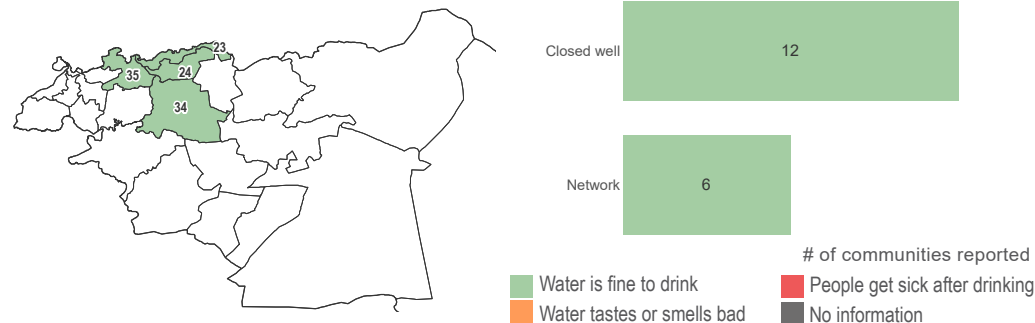


Problems with latrines, select up to three [CL¹: 3/3]



In all assessed communities, the available water was fine to drink in July. However, it was insufficient in quantity. Additionally, issues with latrines were reported in all assessed communities where information was available.

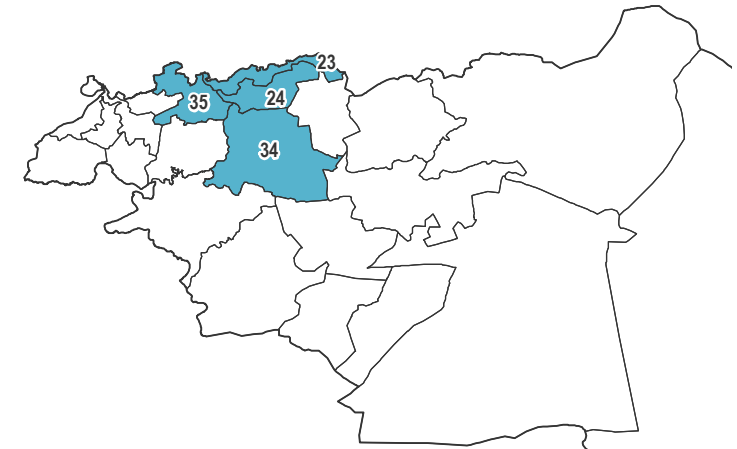
Most common drinking water source and state [CL¹: 3/3]



Shelter

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

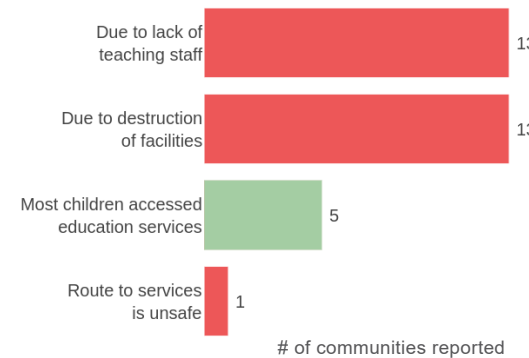
- Independent apartment or house
- Shared apartment or house
- Unfinished apartment
- Tent
- Private space not for shelter
- Cave/natural shelter
- Collective public space
- No consensus
- No information
- Not assessed



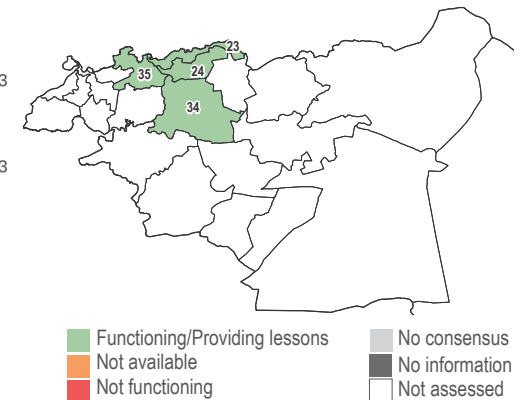
The average reported rent price in the governorate could not be calculated due to a lack of information in most of the communities assessed.

Education

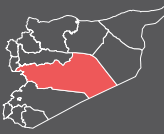
Most common reasons why children did not attend school, select up to three [CL¹: 3/3]



Availability of primary schools [CL¹: 3/3]



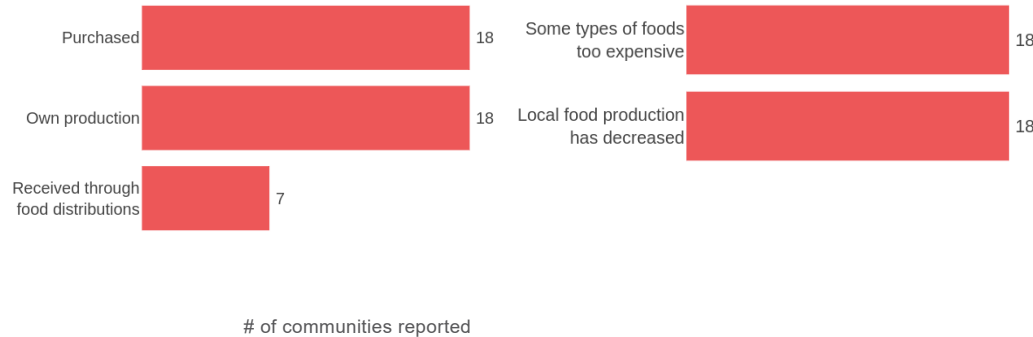
Aside from the summer holiday, children in most assessed communities were not able to access education in July, for the reasons detailed in the graph above. These difficulties accessing education affected boys and girls equally.



Food Security

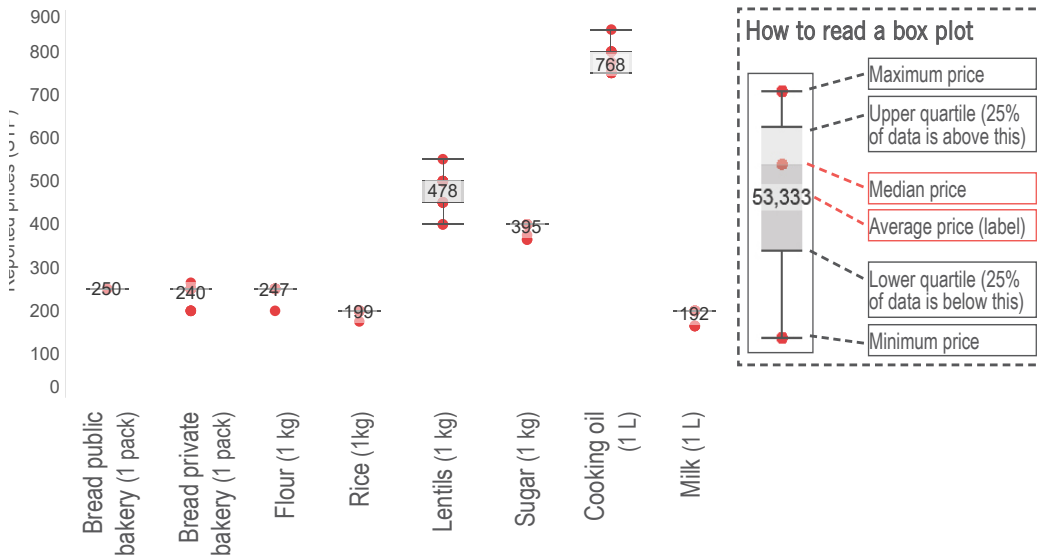
Most common means of obtaining food, select all that apply [CL¹: 3/3]

Challenges to accessing food, select up to three [CL¹: 3/3]



In July, residents of most assessed communities were able to purchase food. Additionally, food was produced locally in a vast majority of communities. Seven communities received food distributions in July, while all others for which information was available had received their last distributions between one and four months prior to the assessment. As can be seen in the graph above, the same two barriers to accessing food were reported in all communities where this information was available.

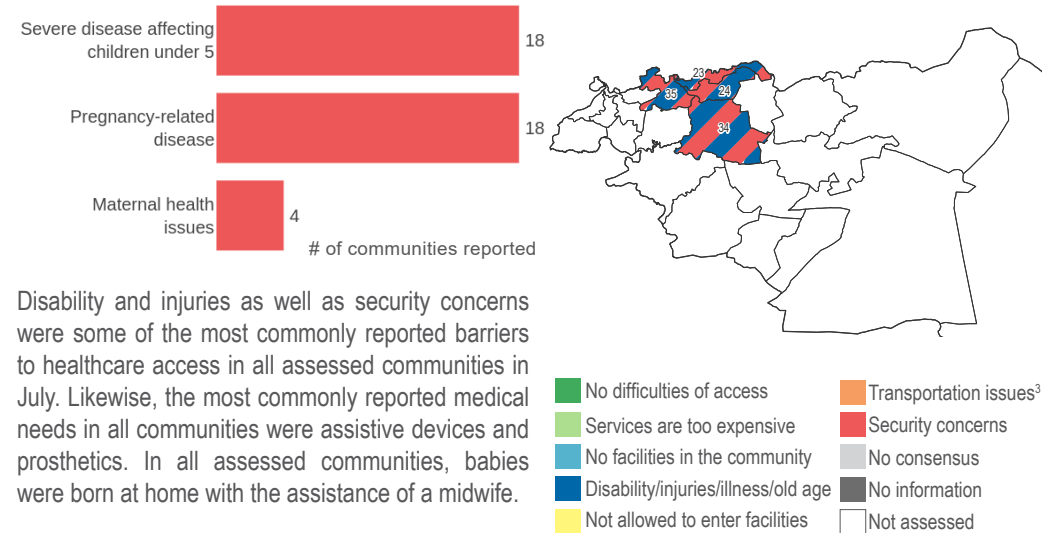
Prices of food items² [CL¹: 2/3]



Health

Reported health problems, select up to three [CL¹: 2/3]

Reported barriers to accessing healthcare [CL¹: 2/3]

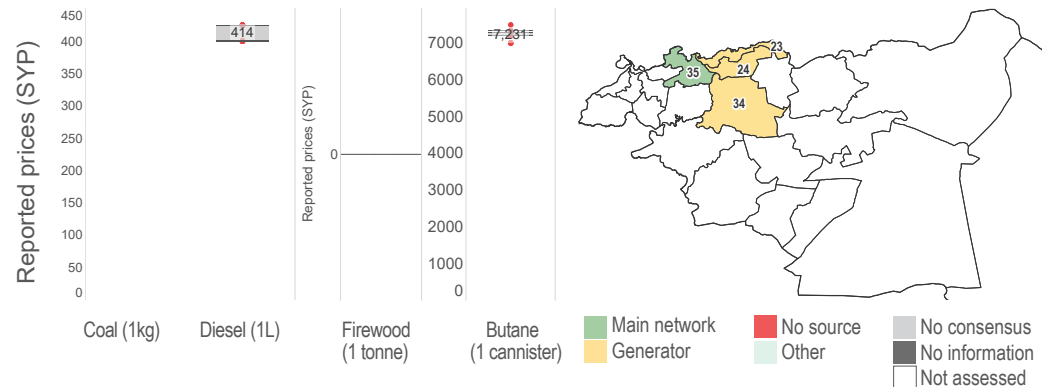


Disability and injuries as well as security concerns were some of the most commonly reported barriers to healthcare access in all assessed communities in July. Likewise, the most commonly reported medical needs in all communities were assistive devices and prosthetics. In all assessed communities, babies were born at home with the assistance of a midwife.

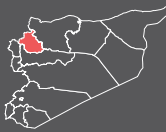
NFIs

Prices of fuel sources² [CL¹: 2/3]

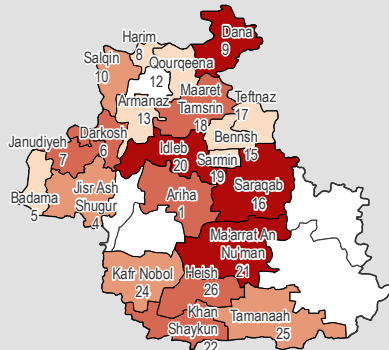
Most common source of electricity [CL¹: 3/3]



All assessed communities had access to electricity in July. Nonetheless, fuel shortages were reported in all communities.



Coverage map¹



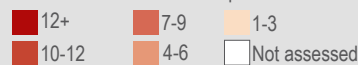
Context

Idleb governorate currently hosts an estimated 908,929 internally displaced persons and 1,304,695 people in need of assistance.²

Coverage

Communities assessed: 141/462
Sub-districts assessed: 21/26

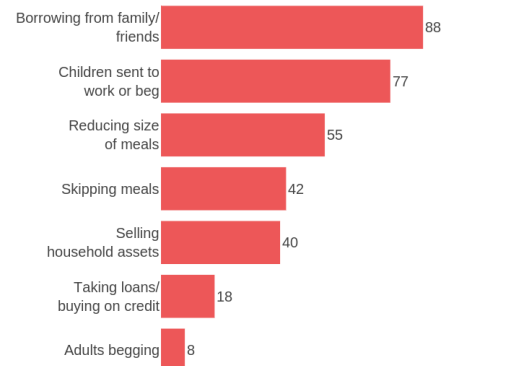
of communities assessed per sub-district



Livelihoods

Farm ownership, business or trade and unstable employment were the most common sources of income in Idleb governorate in July. No extreme food-based strategies to cope with an insufficient income were reported, although in more than half of all assessed communities, children were reportedly sent to work or beg.

Most common coping strategies, select all that apply [CL³: 3/3]

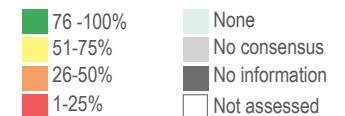
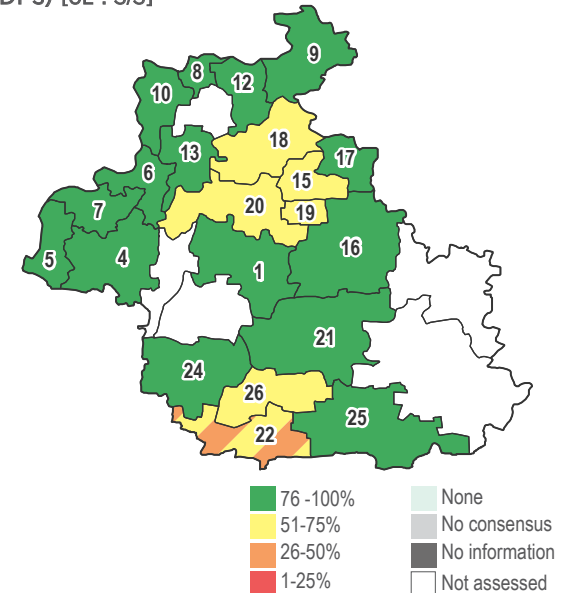


of communities reported

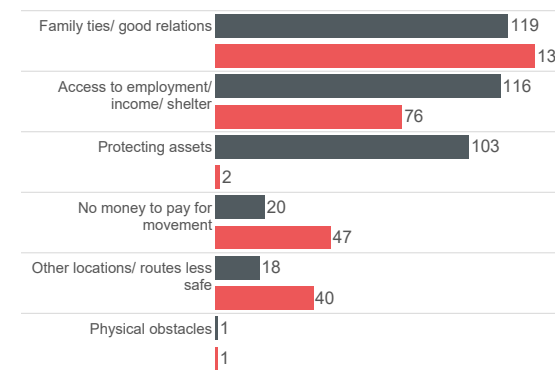
Displacement

In a large majority of assessed communities, more than half of the pre-conflict population was reportedly still present in July. Conversely, none of the pre-conflict population remained in Nasra (Janudiyeh sub-district) and Jamiliya (Darkosh sub-district), as had been the case in previous months⁴. In 23 communities, members of the pre-conflict population who had previously left, returned in July. Meanwhile, people left the community of Big Khwein (Tamanaah sub-district) because the conflict had escalated. IDPs were reportedly present in all but three of the assessed communities, with new arrivals reported in 20 locations in July.

Most commonly reported % of pre-conflict population remaining per sub-district (excluding IDPs) [CL³: 3/3]

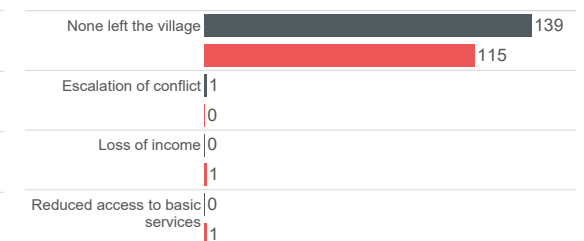


Most common reasons for staying: IDPs vs host population, select up to three [CL³: 3/3]



■ Host population ■ IDPs

Most common reasons for leaving: IDPs vs host population, select up to three [CL³: 3/3]



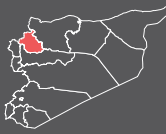
of communities reported

¹The numbers indicated on the map are sub-district reference numbers.

²OCHA. Humanitarian Snapshot as of 31 January 2017.

³CL = average Key Informant confidence level.

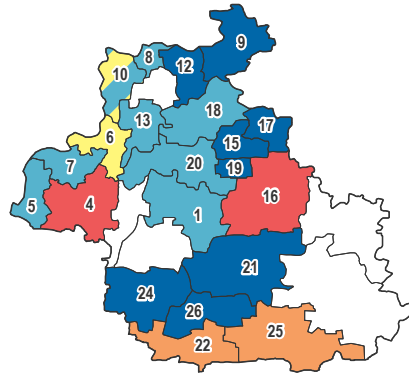
⁴These communities have not been assessed for the majority of indicators displayed in these factsheets.



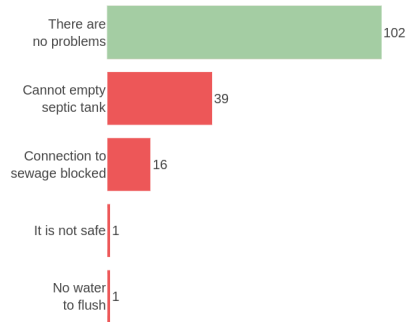
WASH

Most common form of garbage disposal [CL¹: 2/3]

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

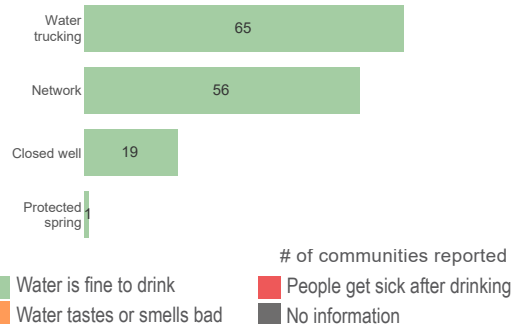
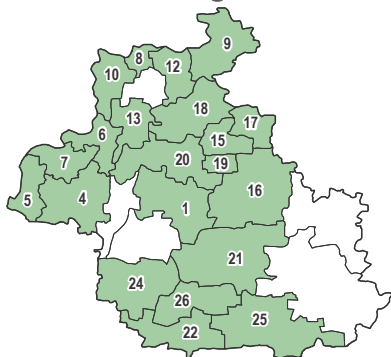


Problems with latrines, select up to three [CL¹: 3/3]



All assessed communities had access to water that was fine to drink in July. However, for more than a third of assessed communities, the quantity of water available was reportedly not sufficient. Additionally, less than a third of communities reported issues with latrines.

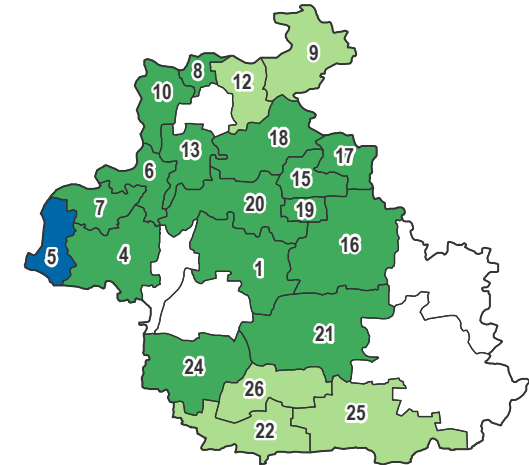
Most common drinking water source and state [CL¹: 3/3]



Shelter

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

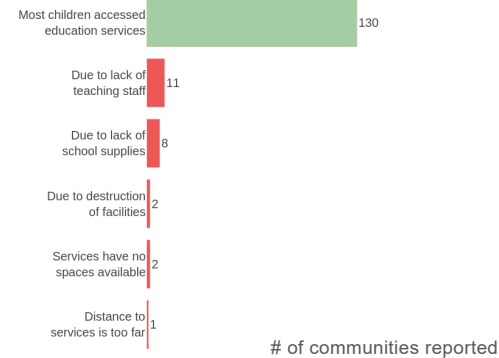
- Independent apartment or house
- Shared apartment or house
- Unfinished apartment
- Tent
- Private space not for shelter
- Cave/natural shelter
- Collective public space
- No consensus
- No information
- Not assessed



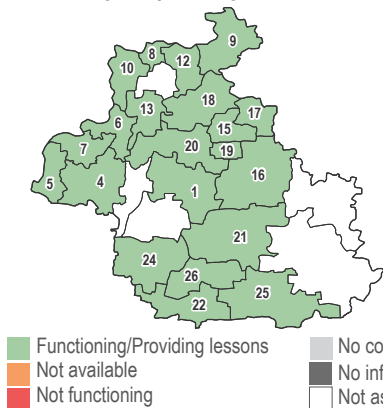
The average reported rent price² in the governorate (5,267 SYP) was lower than the average rent paid across the country (8,944 SYP). The lowest rent prices per room were reported in Abdin (1,250 SYP), the highest in Kherbet Eljoz (15,000 SYP).

Education

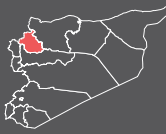
Most common reasons why children did not attend school, select up to three [CL¹: 3/3]



Availability of primary schools [CL¹: 3/3]



Notwithstanding the summer holiday, barriers preventing children from accessing education were present in 11 communities in July and can be seen in the graph above. In most of these communities, these barriers reportedly affected boys and girls equally.

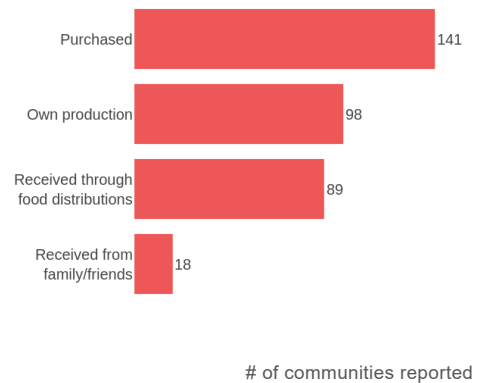


Humanitarian Situation Overview in Syria (HSOS) Idleb Governorate

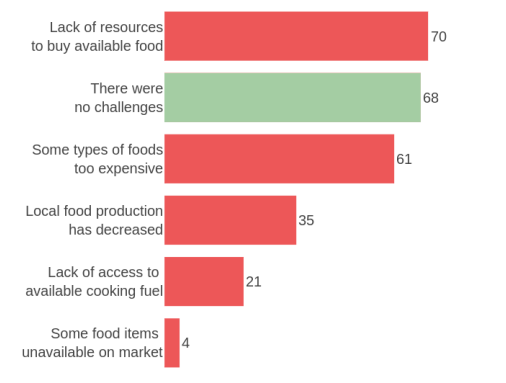
August 2017

Food Security

Most common means of obtaining food, select all that apply [CL¹: 3/3]

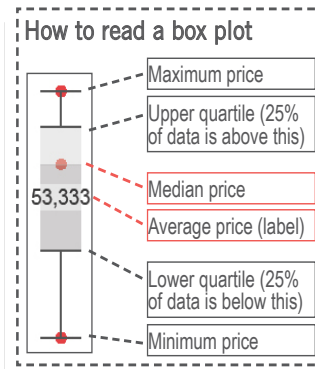
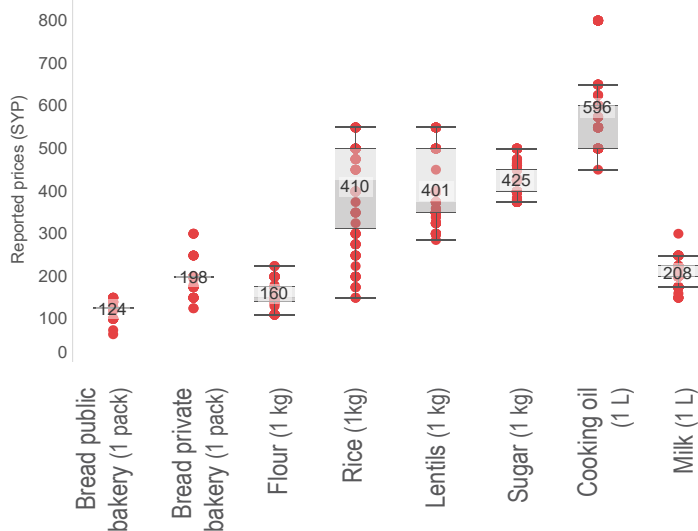


Challenges to accessing food, select up to three [CL¹: 3/3]



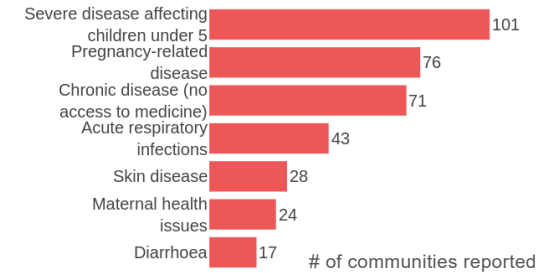
In July, residents of all communities were able to obtain food through purchases. At the same time, almost two thirds of all assessed communities reportedly received food distributions in July. However, barriers to accessing food were still reported in roughly half of the communities assessed in Idleb governorate.

Prices of food items² [CL¹: 3/3]

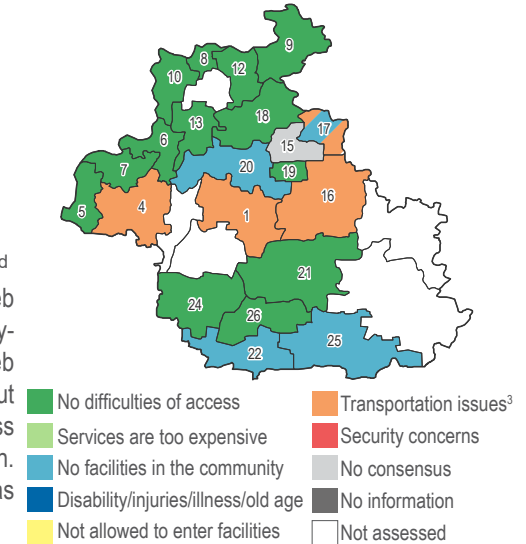


Health

Reported health problems, select up to three [CL¹: 2/3]



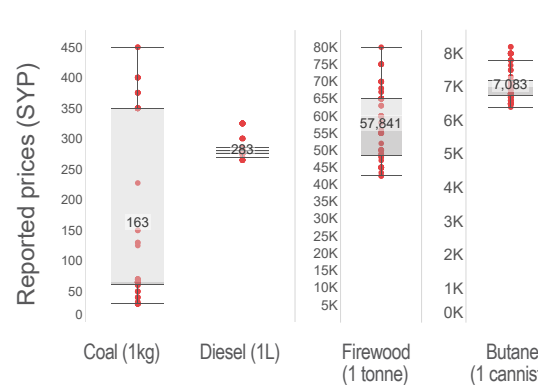
Reported barriers to accessing healthcare [CL¹: 2/3]



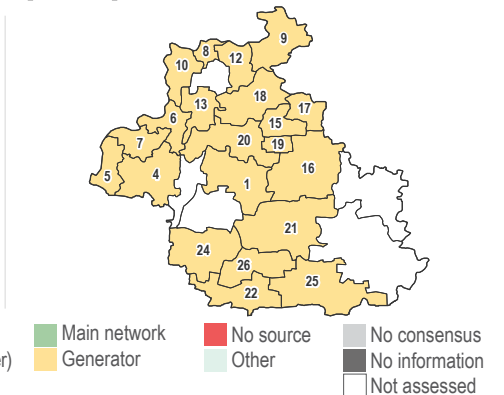
The most commonly reported medical need in Idleb governorate in July was antenatal care. Pregnancy-related disease was a common health issue in Idleb in July. At the same time, however, women in all but two of the assessed communities were able to access healthcare facilities such as hospitals when giving birth. The most commonly reported barrier to healthcare was a lack of facilities in the area.

NFIs

Prices of fuel sources² [CL¹: 2/3]



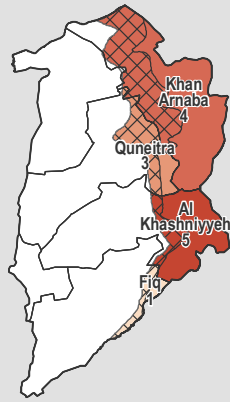
Most common source of electricity [CL¹: 3/3]



Electricity was reportedly only unavailable in three Idleb communities in July: Almokblah, Thaheriya (both in Ariha sub-district) and Babeska (in Dana sub-district). Fuel shortages were reported in 18 communities, where residents coped by burning agricultural assets and trees.



Coverage map¹

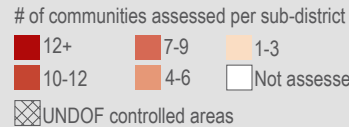


Context

Quneitra governorate currently hosts an estimated 47,486 internally displaced persons and 71,827 people in need of assistance. IDPs mostly originate from nearby governorates.²

Coverage

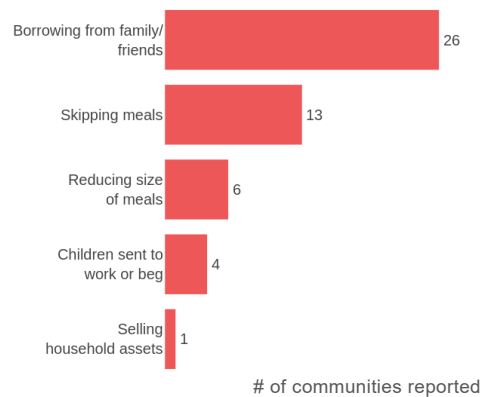
Communities assessed: 26/39
Sub-districts assessed: 4/4



Livelihoods

In July, business and trade were the most commonly reported sources of income in Quneitra governorate, followed by unstable employment. A number of mechanisms to cope with a lack of income were employed across all communities [as can be seen in the graph to the right] but no extreme food-based coping strategies, such as eating non-edible plants or spending days without eating, were reported in July.

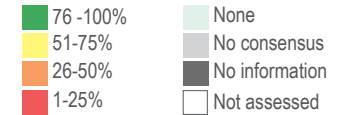
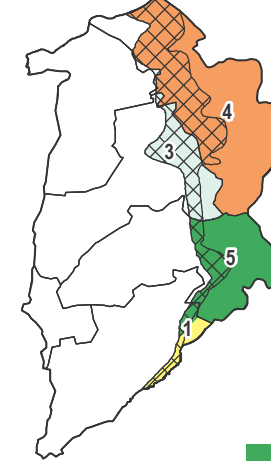
Most common coping strategies, select all that apply [CL³: 3/3]



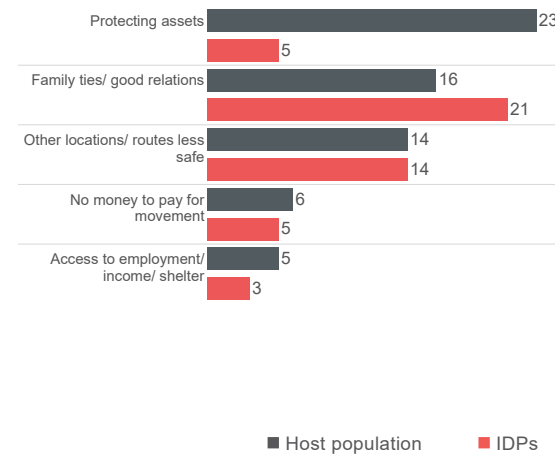
Displacement

In most of the communities assessed, the majority of the pre-conflict population was reportedly still present in July. Ofania (in Khan Arnaba sub-district) was the only community from which people fled in July. Residents left Ofania in response to an escalation in the conflict. Likewise, only one community, Kalidiyeh (in Khan Arnaba sub-district) saw members of the pre-conflict population return. IDPs were present in all but four of the assessed communities, with new arrivals reported in Jbata Elkhash (Khan Arnaba) and Ghadir Elbost (Al-Khashniyyeh).

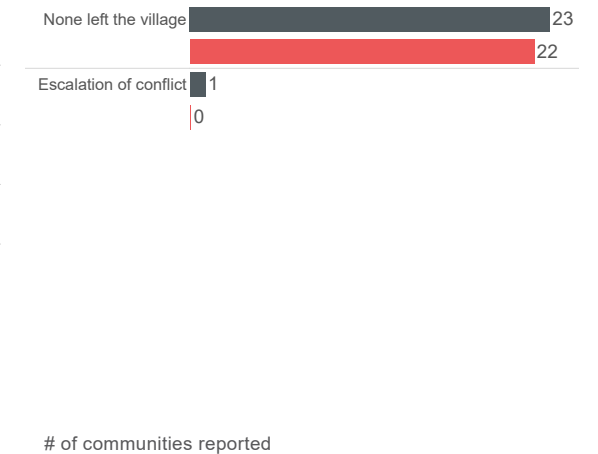
Most commonly reported % of pre-conflict population remaining per sub-district (excluding IDPs) [CL³: 3/3]



Most common reasons for staying: IDPs vs host population, select up to three [CL³: 3/3]



Most common reasons for leaving: IDPs vs host population, select up to three [CL³: 3/3]

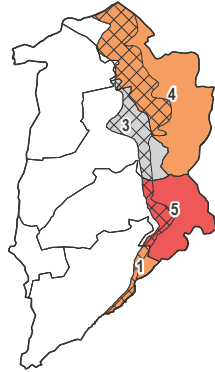




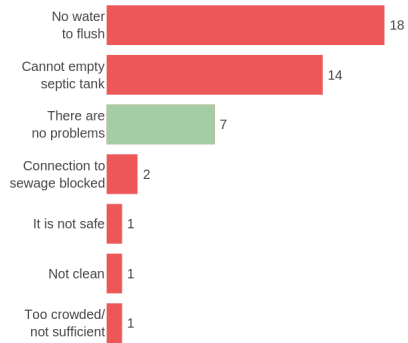
WASH

Most common form of garbage disposal [CL¹: 2/3]

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

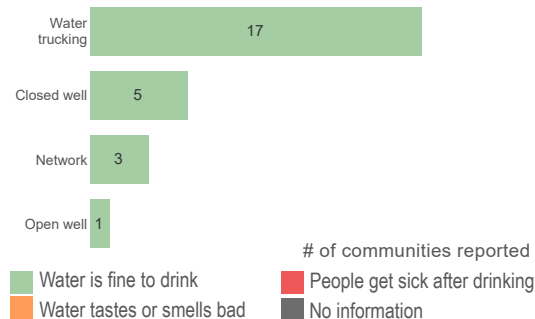
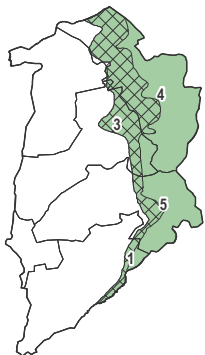


Problems with latrines, select up to three [CL¹: 3/3]



All communities assessed in Quneitra reportedly had sufficient amounts of water available to them in July, and all reported that water was fine to drink. However, there was reportedly not enough water to flush the latrines in a majority of communities, which was the most commonly cited latrine issue in Quneitra governorate in July.

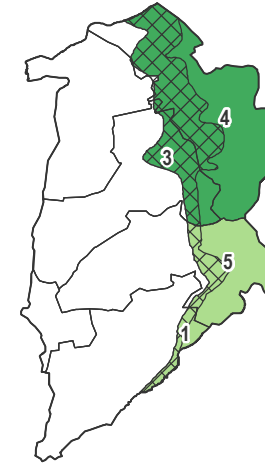
Most common drinking water source and state [CL¹: 3/3]



Shelter

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

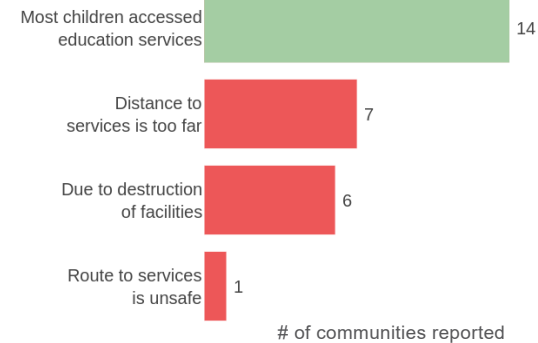
- Independent apartment or house
- Shared apartment or house
- Unfinished apartment
- Tent
- Private space not for shelter
- Cave/natural shelter
- Collective public space
- No consensus
- No information
- Not assessed



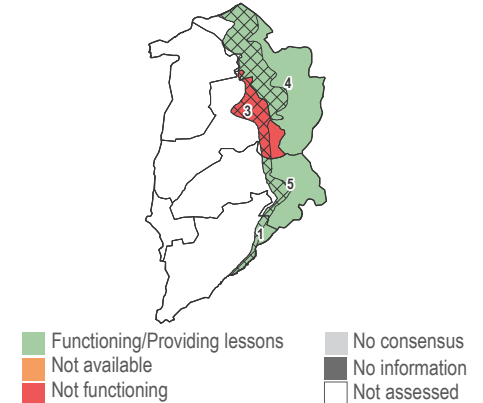
The average reported rent price² in the governorate (6,063 SYP) was lower than the average rent paid across the country (8,944 SYP). The lowest rent prices per room were reported in Asbah (2,250 SYP), the highest in Ayoba (12,500 SYP).

Education

Most common reasons why children did not attend school, select up to three [CL¹: 3/3]



Availability of primary schools [CL¹: 3/3]



Aside from the ongoing summer holiday in Syria, access barriers to education remained present in almost half of the communities assessed in Quneitra. These barriers affected girls and boys equally.



Humanitarian Situation Overview in Syria (HSOS) Quneitra Governorate

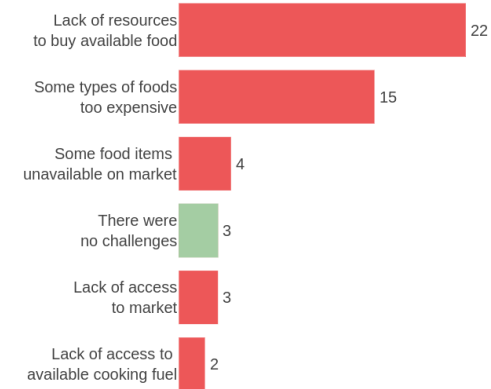
August 2017

Food Security

Most common means of obtaining food, select all that apply [CL¹: 3/3]

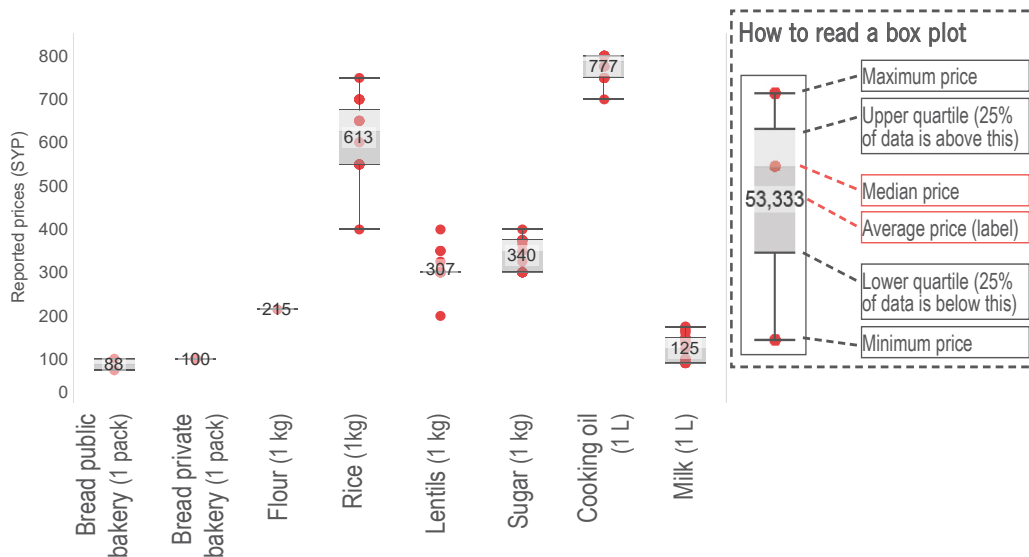


Challenges to accessing food, select up to three [CL¹: 3/3]



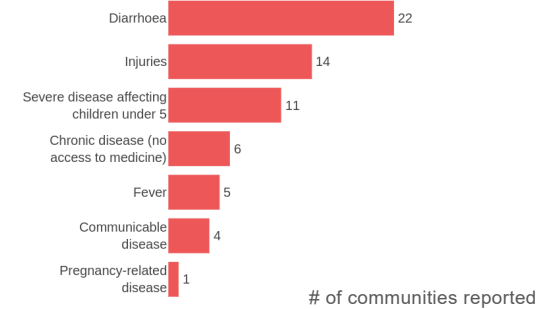
Residents of all assessed communities were able to purchase food in July. Additionally, three communities reportedly received food distributions this month (Razaniyet Saida and Sayda in Fiq sub-district as well as Hijeh in Al-Khashniyyeh sub-district). Barriers to accessing food were reported in all but three communities.

Prices of food items² [CL¹: 2/3]

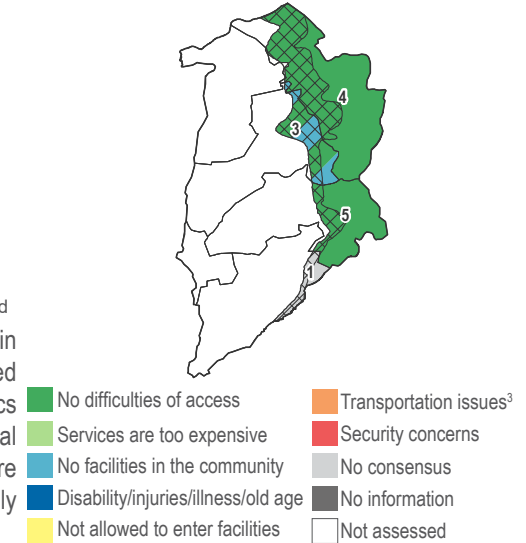


Health

Reported health problems, select up to three [CL¹: 2/3]



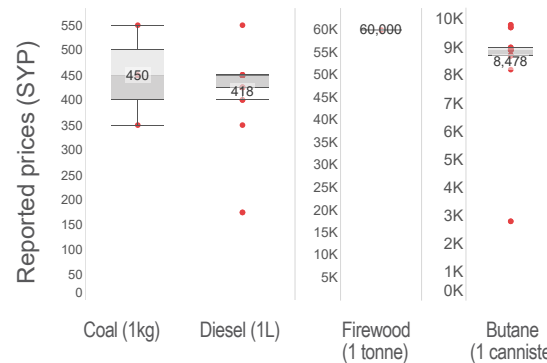
Reported barriers to accessing healthcare [CL¹: 2/3]



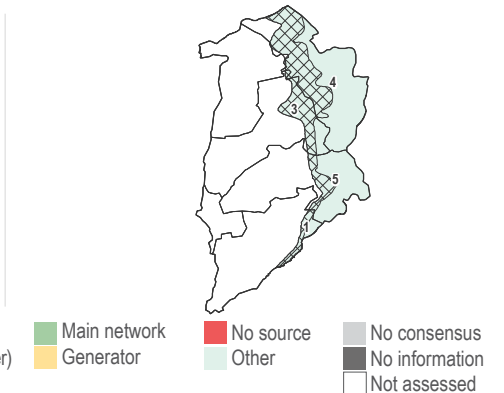
Injuries was reported less frequently in July than in previous months. Meanwhile, diarrhoea was reported more often. Drugs, assistive devices and orthopaedics were reportedly the most commonly needed medical items in July. Barriers to accessing healthcare were reported in 10 communities. The most commonly reported barrier was a lack of facilities in the area.

NFIs

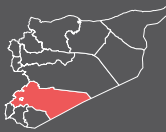
Prices of fuel sources² [CL¹: 2/3]



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



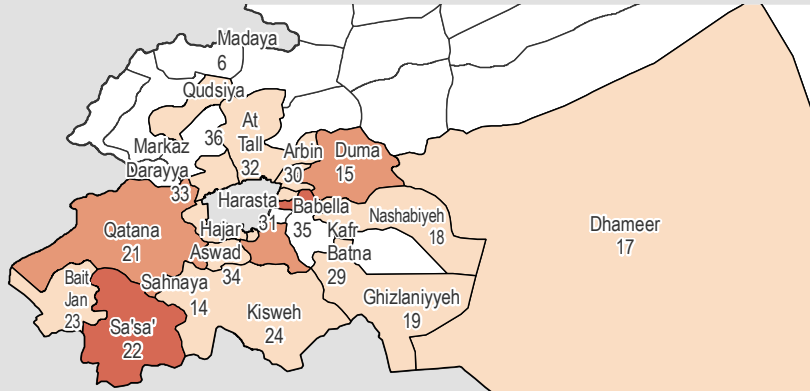
All assessed communities reportedly had access to electricity in July. As was the case in previous months, solar panels were the most common source of electricity. Nonetheless, fuel shortages were reported in 19 communities. The most commonly reported strategy used to cope with a lack of fuel was burning agricultural assets and products.



Humanitarian Situation Overview in Syria (HSOS) Rural Damascus Governorate

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Coverage map¹

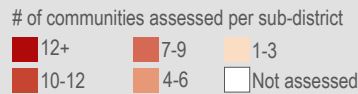


Context

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

Coverage

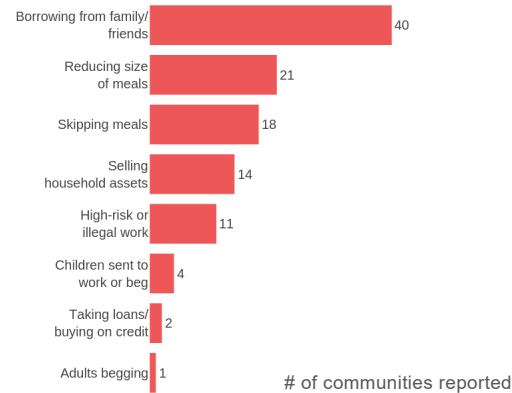
Communities assessed: 52/232
Sub-districts assessed: 18/36



Livelihoods

In Rural Damascus, the most commonly reported sources of income in July were business or trade, stable and unstable employment as well as farm ownership. No extreme food-based coping strategies such as eating food waste and spending days without eating were reported. Sending children to work or beg was only reported in 4 out of 52 assessed communities.

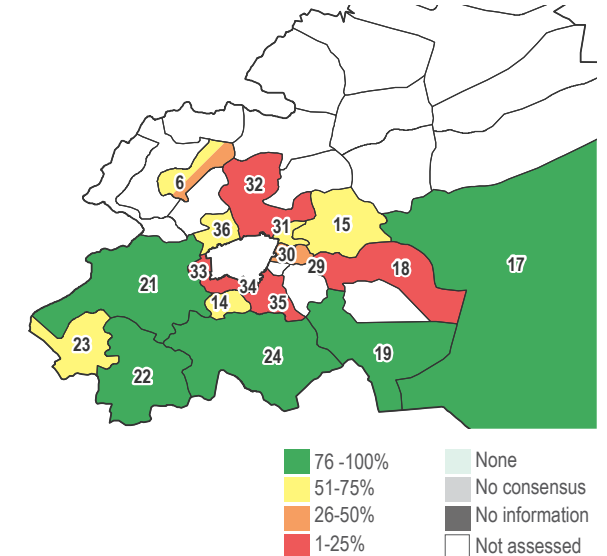
Most common coping strategies, select all that apply [CL³: 3/3]



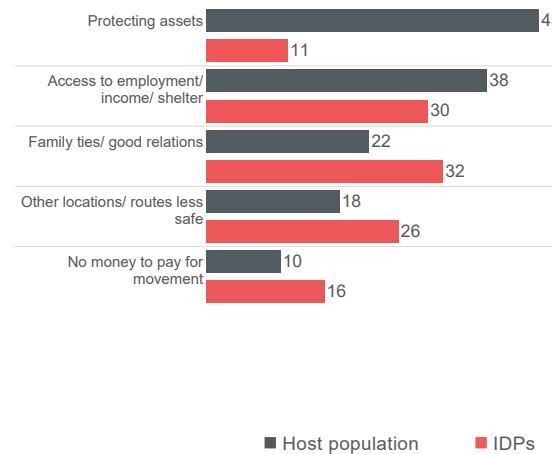
Displacement

In July, more than 50% of the pre-conflict population was still present in the majority of assessed communities. While 10 communities saw people leave due to protection concerns, conflict escalation or conscription, nobody returned to their communities of origin in Rural Damascus in July. IDPs were present in 49 communities, with no new arrivals reported.

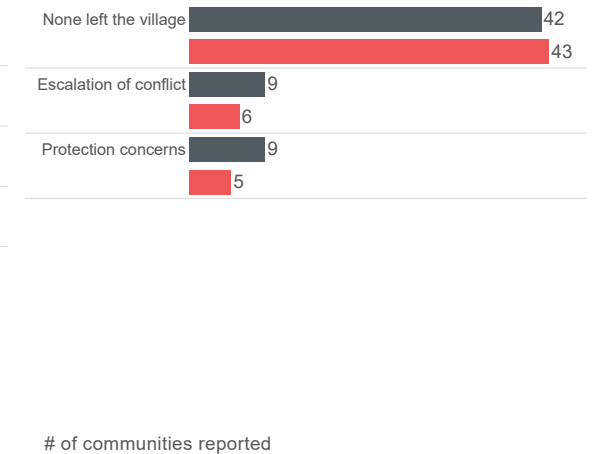
Most commonly reported % of pre-conflict population remaining per sub-district (excluding IDPs) [CL³: 2/3]

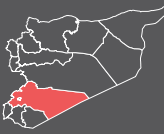


Most common reasons for staying: IDPs vs host population, select up to three [CL³: 3/3]



Most common reasons for leaving: IDPs vs host population, select up to three [CL³: 3/3]





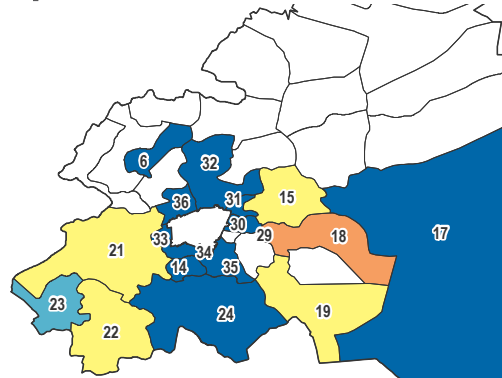
Humanitarian Situation Overview in Syria (HSOS) Rural Damascus Governorate

August 2017

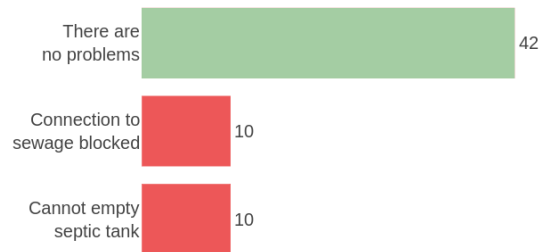
WASH

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

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

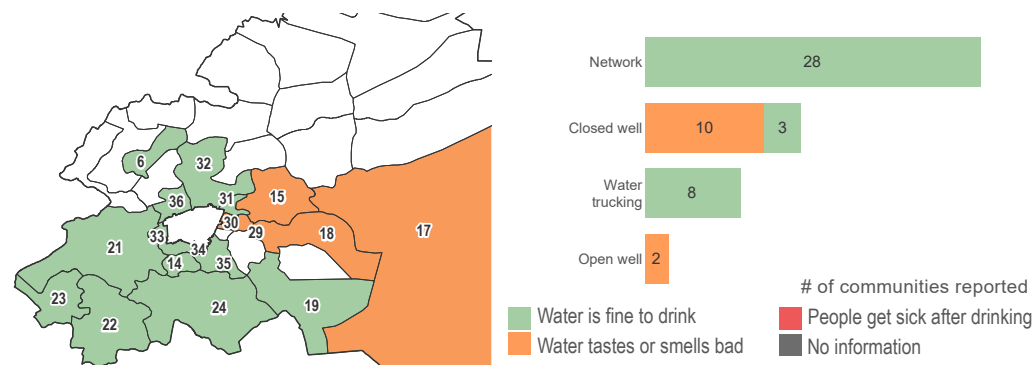


Problems with latrines, select up to three [CL¹: 3/3]



All assessed communities had access to a source of water in July. However, 12 communities reported that their water tasted or smelled bad, and 10 communities reported that the quantity of water available to them was insufficient. Additionally, 10 communities experienced problems with their latrines. These figures had been similar in previous months.

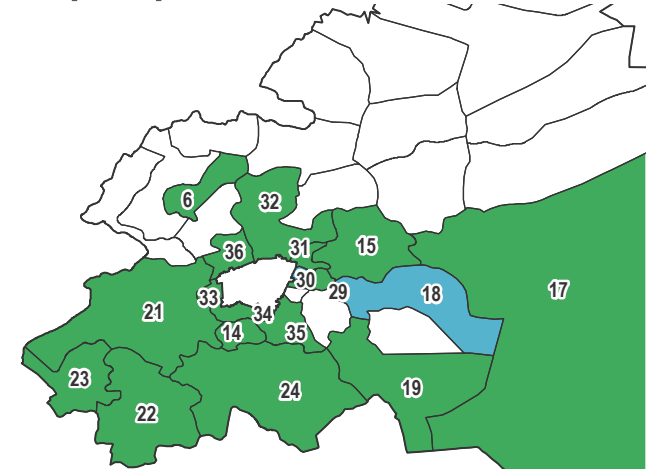
Most common drinking water source and state [CL¹: 3/3]



Shelter

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

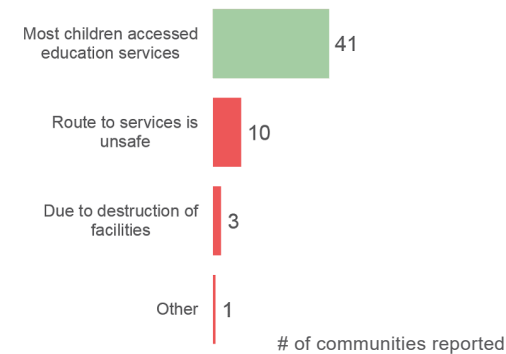
- Independent apartment or house
- Shared apartment or house
- Unfinished apartment
- Tent
- Private space not for shelter
- Cave/natural shelter
- Collective public space
- No consensus
- No information
- Not assessed



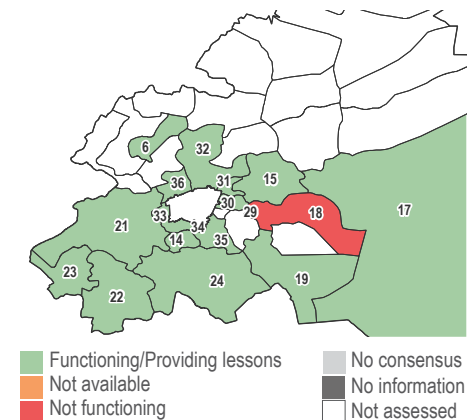
The average reported rent price² in the governorate (4,344 SYP) was lower than the average rent paid across the country (8,944 SYP). The lowest rent prices per room were reported in Jisrein (1,125 SYP), the highest in Dhameer (40,000 SYP).

Education

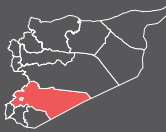
Most common reasons why children did not attend school, select up to three [CL¹: 3/3]



Availability of primary schools [CL¹: 3/3]



Children in 10 of the assessed communities faced challenges in accessing education in July, with unsafe routes to services being the most commonly reported barrier to education in Rural Damascus.

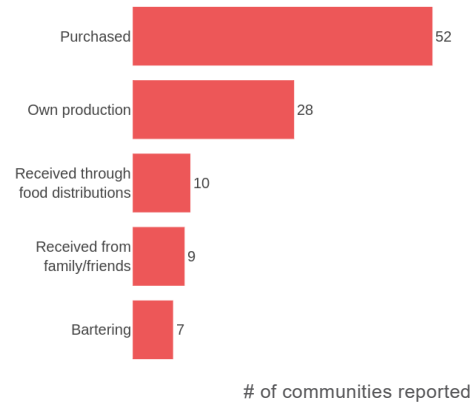


Humanitarian Situation Overview in Syria (HSOS) Rural Damascus Governorate

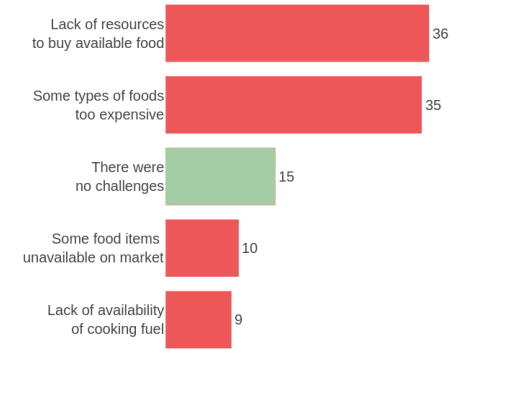
August 2017

Food Security

Most common means of obtaining food, select all that apply [CL¹: 3/3]

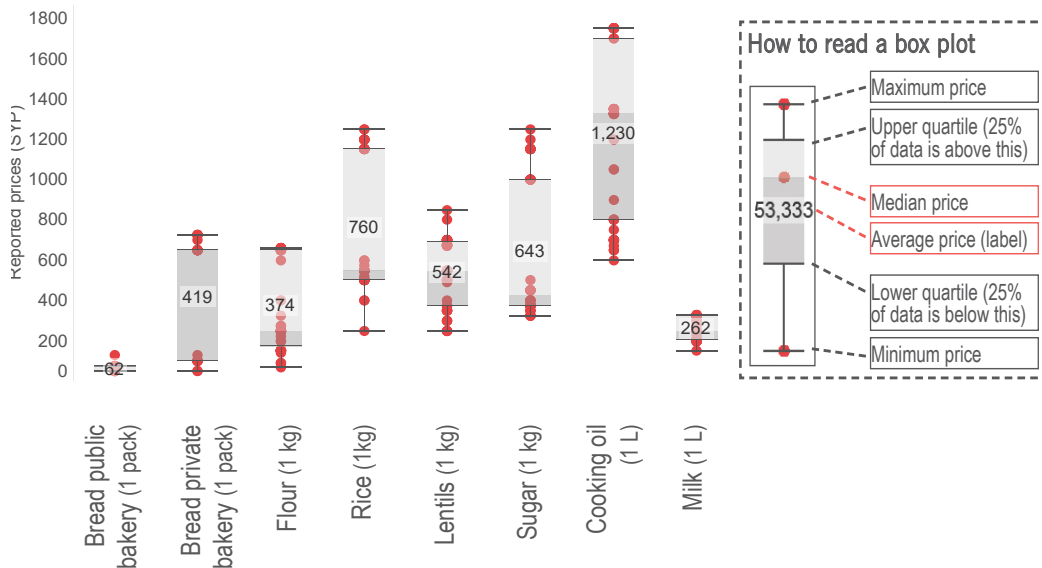


Challenges to accessing food, select up to three [CL¹: 3/3]



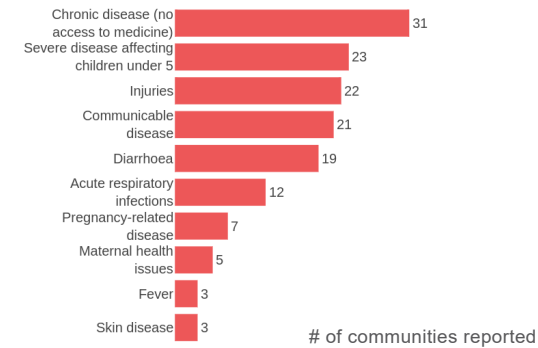
Residents were able to purchase food in all of the assessed communities in July, with almost half of these communities also receiving food distributions. Nonetheless, barriers to accessing food were reported in 37 communities.

Prices of food items² [CL¹: 3/3]

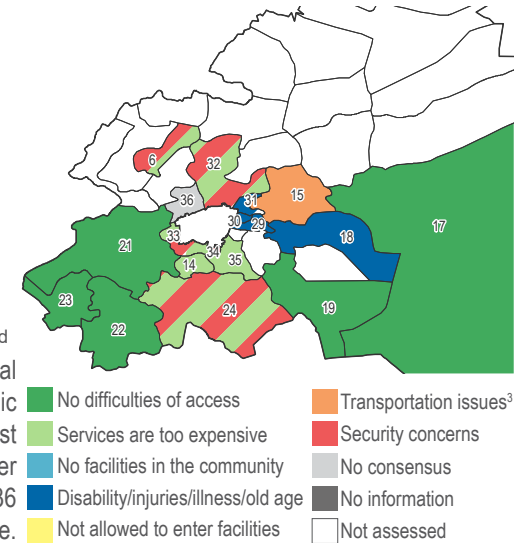


Health

Reported health problems, select up to three [CL¹: 2/3]



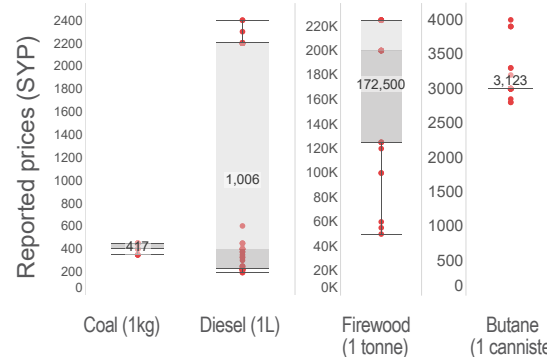
Reported barriers to accessing healthcare [CL¹: 2/3]



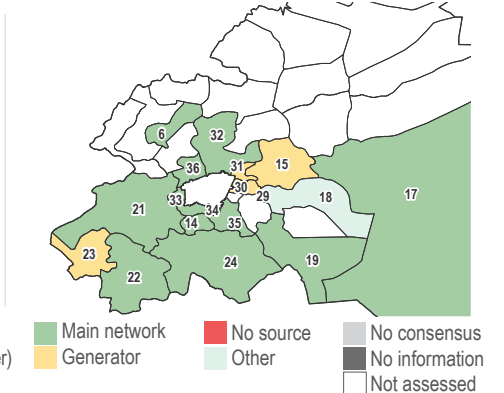
In July, the most commonly reported medical needs in Rural Damascus were drugs, and chronic disease, antenatal and surgical care. Women in most communities were able to access hospitals or other medical facilities when giving birth. However, 36 communities reported barriers to accessing healthcare.

NFIs

Prices of fuel sources² [CL¹: 2/3]



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



All assessed communities had access to an electricity source in July, except for Salhiyeh (Nashabiyeh sub-district). However, more than half of the communities reported fuel shortages and reportedly resorted to the burning of items to compensate for the lack of fuel.