

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 March 2016 referring to the situation in February 2016.

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/>

*February 2016: Lattakia governorate not included on factsheet as only one community assessed

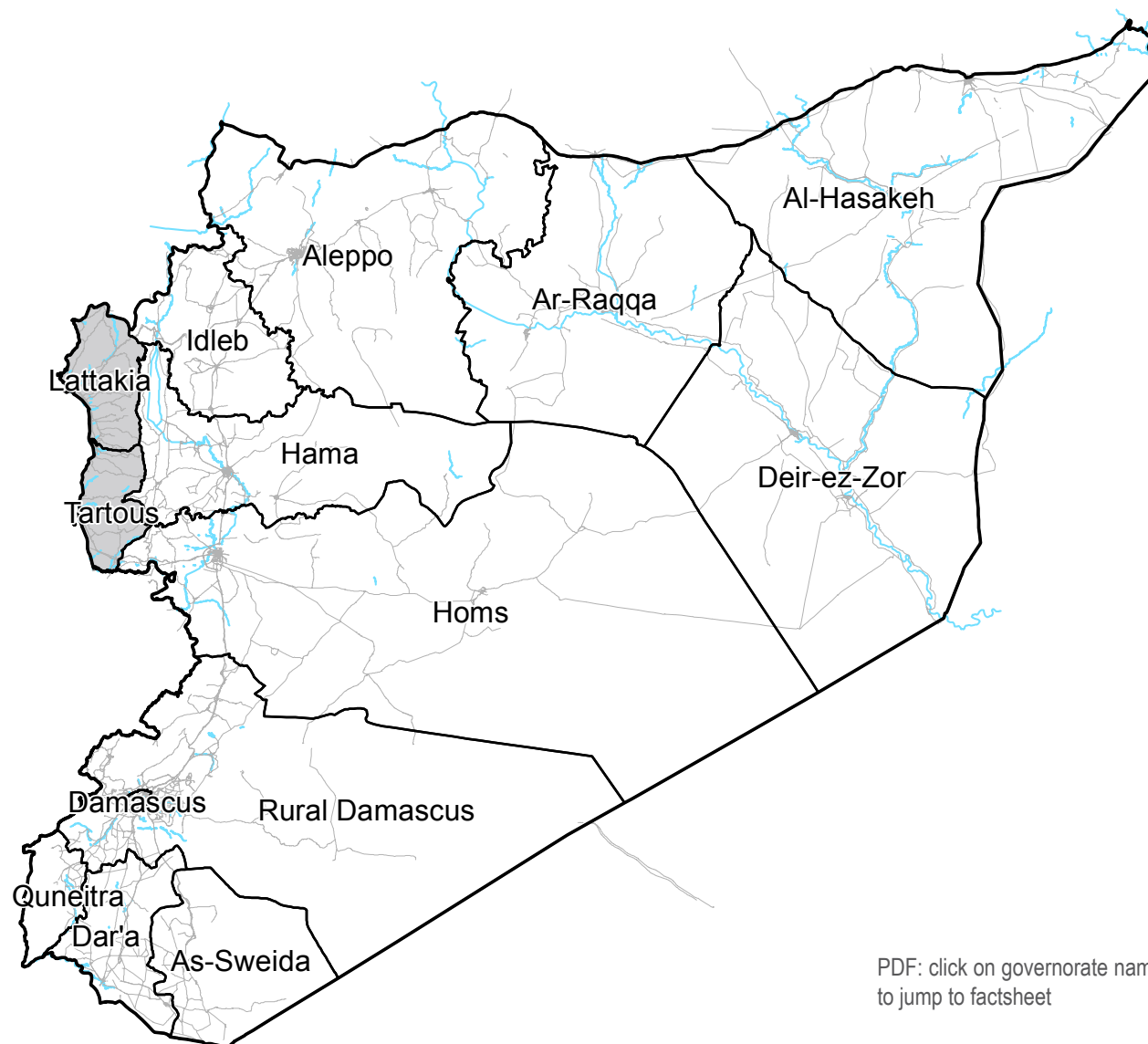
Methodology and limitations

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.

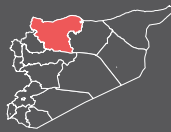
In February, information was collected from Key Informants in 355 communities across Syria. For each question asked, confidence levels are assigned based on the Key Informant's area of expertise and knowledge of the sector-specific situation

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

Coverage



PDF: click on governorate name to jump to factsheet



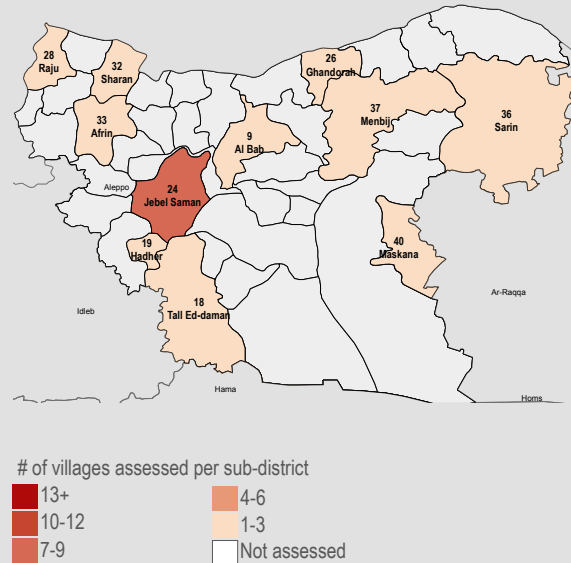
Context

Aleppo governorate contains more people in need of assistance (2,804,853) than any other governorate, and hosts the second largest number of IDPs (1,246,968) in Syria (OCHA). Humanitarian access remains limited, with the north, south and eastern regions of Aleppo governorate considered hard to reach (OCHA). In February, the escalation conflict resulted in mass-displacement of civilians (70 000) from northern Aleppo governorate and eastern Aleppo City (REACH). Insecurity along the only remaining supply route into eastern Aleppo City limited humanitarian access during February and the water network serving the area remained non-functional (UNICEF). There were 11 reported attacks on health facilities in Aleppo during February (Health Cluster).

Coverage

Communities assessed: 21/1255
Sub-districts assessed: 11/40

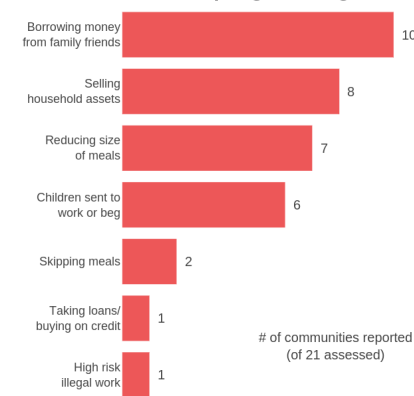
Coverage map



Livelihoods

In February, assessed communities coped with a lack of income and resources by seeking alternative income streams. Ten communities in Afrin, Jebel Saman, Raju, Menbij, and Maskana sub-districts reported borrowing money from family and friends with four of these communities also reporting selling household assets. Six communities reported reducing meal sizes with four of these communities also reporting sending children to work or beg. Reducing meal sizes was reported in seven communities reported in Afrin, Raju, Sharan, Sarin and Jebel Saman sub-districts - two of these communities, Shyukh - Sheikh Oba Si and Jaadet Elmaghara also reported skipping meals.

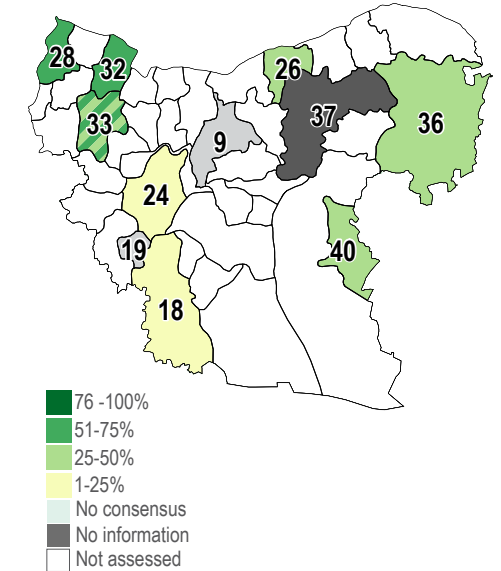
Most common coping strategies [*CL: 2.44/3]



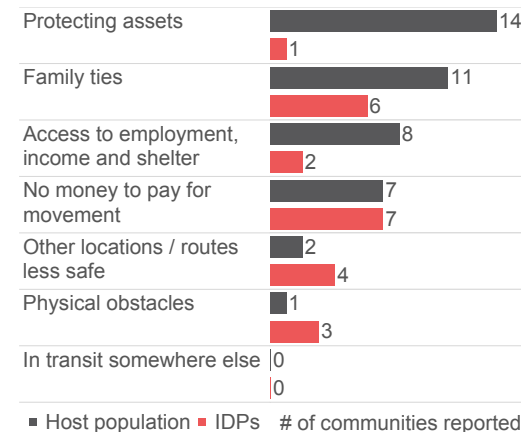
Displacement

None of the pre-conflict population were reported remaining in the communities of Iss, Bazagha and Karm Myasar[^]. The escalation of conflict, opening of borders and access to money to pay for movement were the most commonly reported reasons for these populations leaving. Similarly, less than 25% of the pre-conflict population remained in Tall Ed-Daman and seven areas within Aleppo City. Pre-conflict populations across the governorate commonly remained to protect their assets, due to family ties, access to income and shelter and because they didn't have enough money for movement. IDPs lived in eleven of the communities assessed, and settled in these locations most commonly because they didn't have enough money to move, familial ties and the perception that other routes and locations were unsafe. Large numbers of IDPs reportedly arrived in the community of Arfin during February.

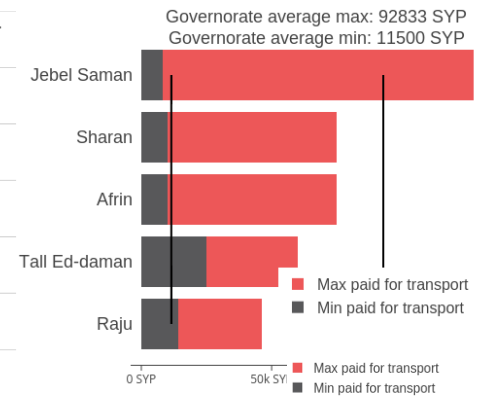
Estimated % of original population remaining (excluding IDPs) [*CL: 2.38/3]

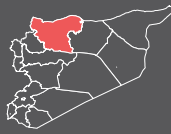


Most common reasons for staying: IDPs vs host population [*CL: 2.39/3]



Amounts paid for transportation to the border per sub-district [*CL: 2.67/3]



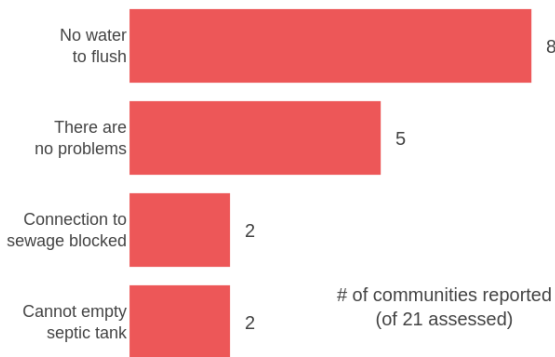


WASH

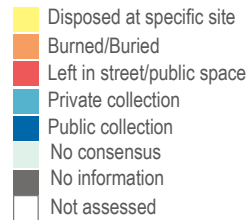
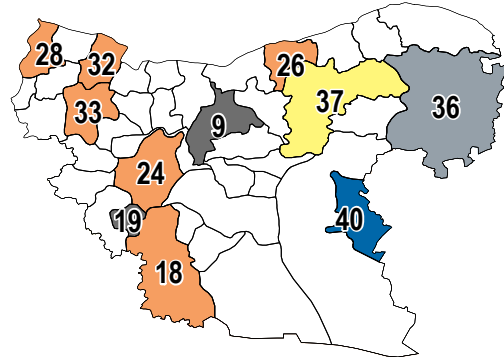
In February, the most common source of drinking water across the governorate was closed wells, followed closely by open wells and water trucking. Water from trucks as well as open and closed wells reportedly smelled or tasted bad in seven communities. In Tall Ed-daman community water from trucks made people sick, while in the community of Neyrab this was the case for water from open wells. There was a reduction in the volume of safe water available since the previous month in the community of Hmeireh – Ashkajias in Ghandorah sub-district.

Ten communities assessed in Tall Ed-daman, Raju, Sarin and Jebel Saman sub-districts reported problems with latrines. There was no water to flush in eight communities - in one of these communities, Neyrab neighbourhood in Aleppo City, inhabitants reportedly could not empty septic tanks and connections to sewage networks were blocked.

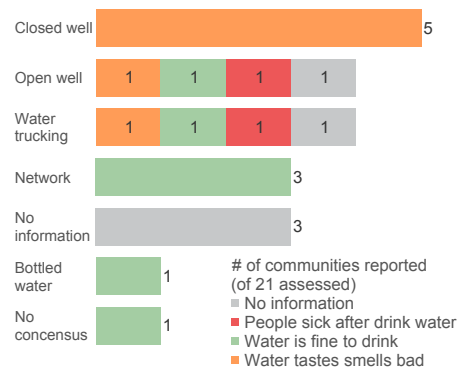
Problems with latrines [*CL: 3.00/3]



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



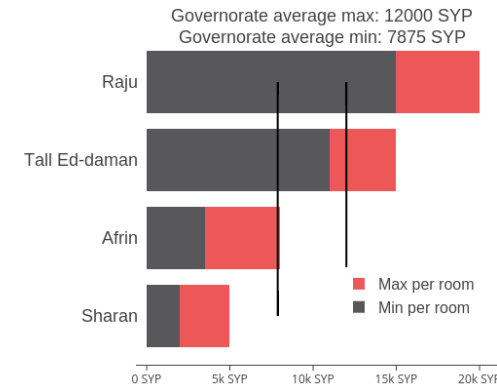
Most common water source and status [*CL: 3.00/3]



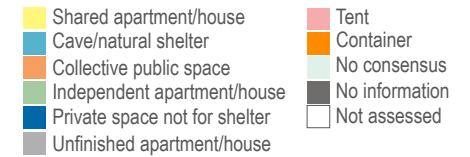
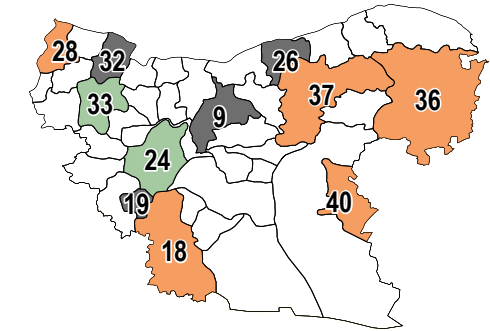
Shelter

Average reported rent paid per room in Aleppo governorate (9938 SYP) was higher than the average rent paid across the country (6424 SYP).

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



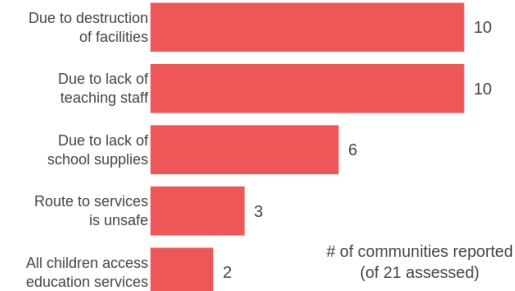
Most common shelter lived in by IDPs [*CL: 2.45/3]



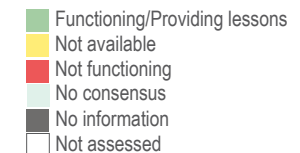
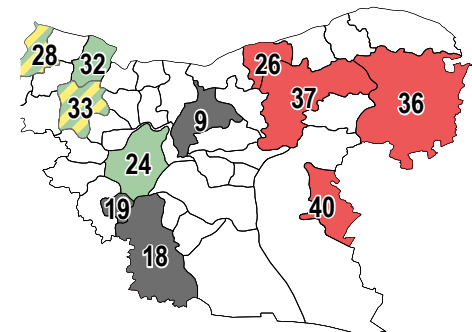
Education

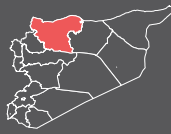
There were challenges to accessing educational facilities in 19 of 21 communities assessed, with almost half of these communities reporting a destruction of educational facilities. In five communities primary schools were reportedly not functioning or available.

Most common reasons for children not attending school [*CL: 2.50/3]



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

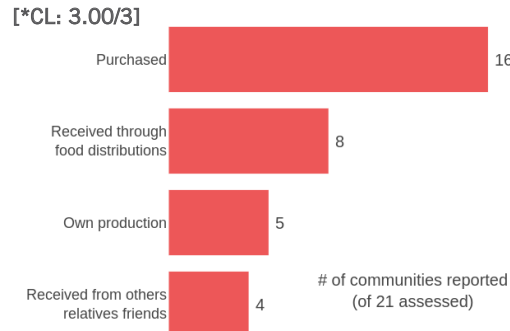




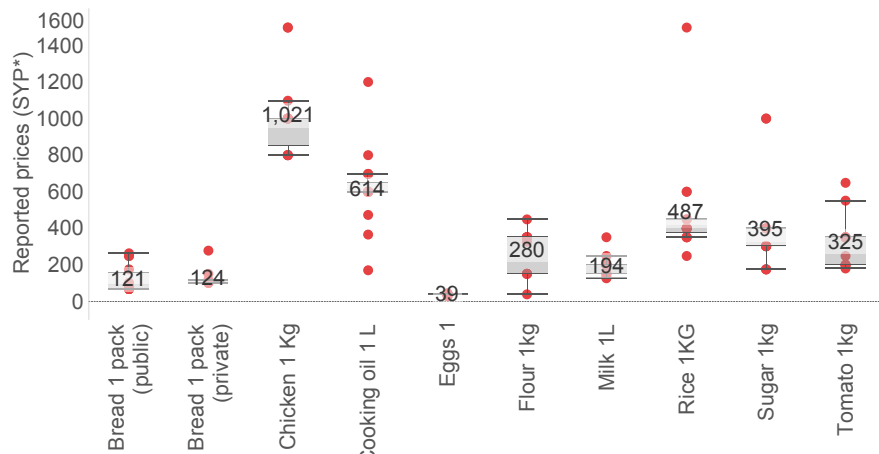
Food Security

In 8 out of 21 communities assessed, inhabitants reported receiving food distributions. Nine of those communities in Jebel Saman and Maskana sub-districts also reported to have purchased food. Inhabitants of Tall Ed-daman, Atman, Koran Afrin, Sharan and Neyrab communities were reportedly able to produce their own food in February.

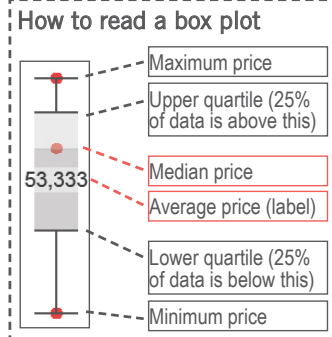
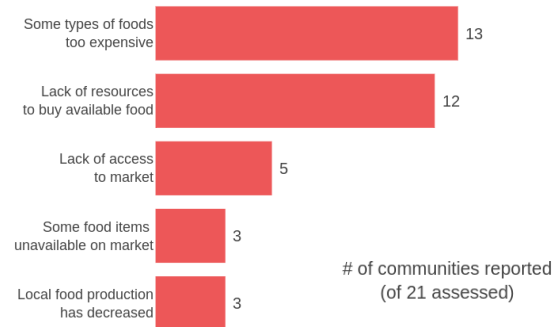
Most common sources of obtaining food [*CL: 3.00/3]



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



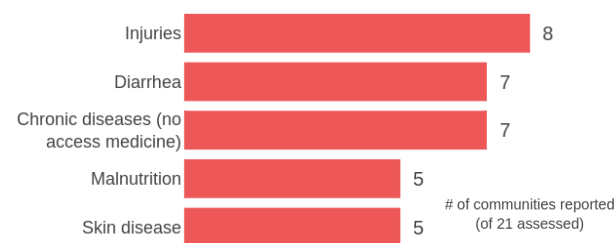
Challenges to accessing food [*CL: 3.00/3]



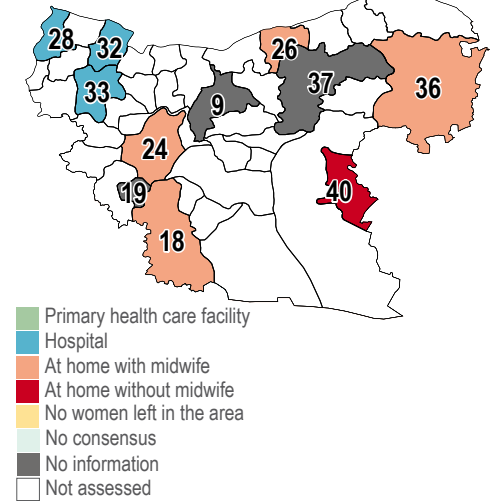
Health

Among the communities assessed within Aleppo governorate during February, injuries were the most commonly reported health concern. Diarrhea and chronic diseases were also fairly common. Malnutrition was reportedly common in Tall Ed-Daman, Ras El Ein Bumane, Jaadet Elmaghara, Koran Afrin and Abu Kahffive.

Reported health problems [*CL: 2.00/3]



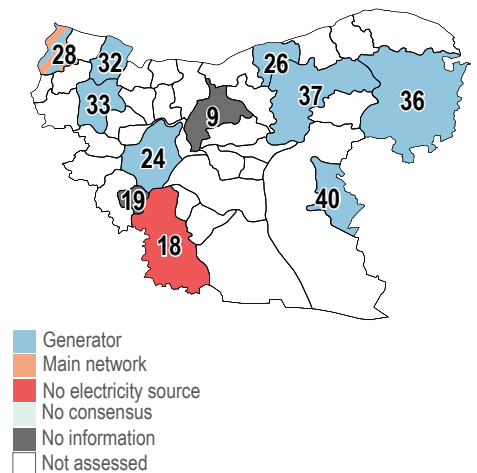
Most common place for women to give birth [*CL: 1.56/3]



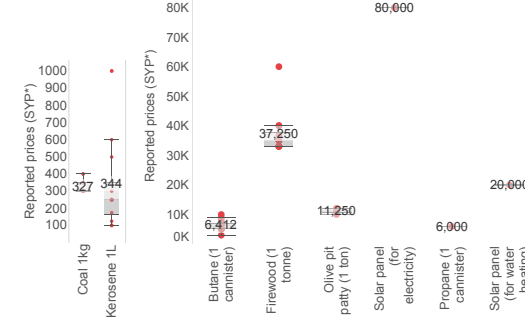
NFIs

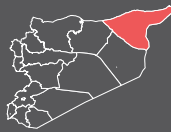
In February, butane was reported available in all communities with the exception of Jaadet Elmaghara, and kerosene was available in all communities assessed with the exception of Neyrab in Aleppo City. Fuel shortages were reported in all assessed communities with cutting trees to burn being the most common coping strategy. In Tall Ed-Daman participants reported no electricity source at all during February.

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



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





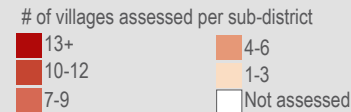
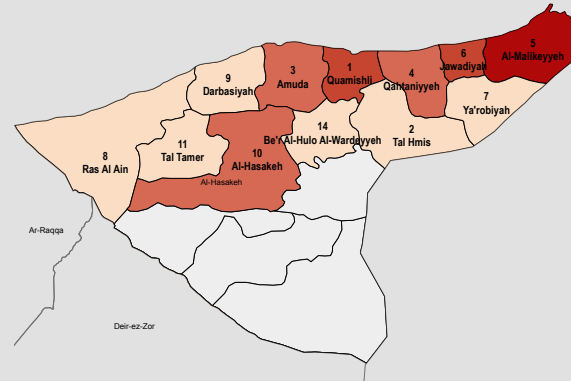
Context

Al Hasakeh governorate currently hosts 301,618 IDPs and 755,254 people in need of assistance (OCHA).

During February, displacement of civilians and IDPs continued as a result of ongoing conflict. Humanitarian access to the southern half of the governorate remains restricted (OCHA).

In February, education and nutrition supplies were distributed to children and pregnant and lactating women in Al Hasakeh governorate (UNICEF).

Coverage map



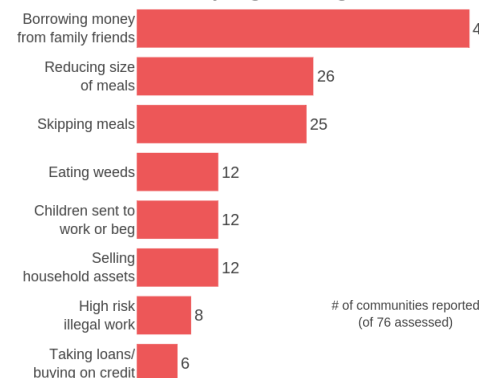
Coverage

Communities assessed: 76/745
Sub-districts assessed: 12/16

Livelihoods

Food based coping strategies were commonly reported; inhabitants of 25 communities in Al Hasakeh, Al Malika, Amuda, Darbasiyah, Jawadiyah, Qahtaniyyeh, Quamishli, Ras al Ain and Ya'robiyah indicated skipping meals due to lack of income and resources. Twenty-five communities reported reducing their meal sizes while 12 communities 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 8 communities.

Most common coping strategies [*CL: 2.75/3]

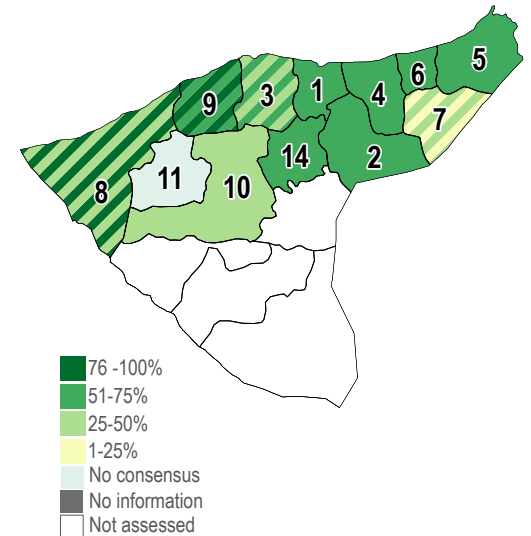


Displacement

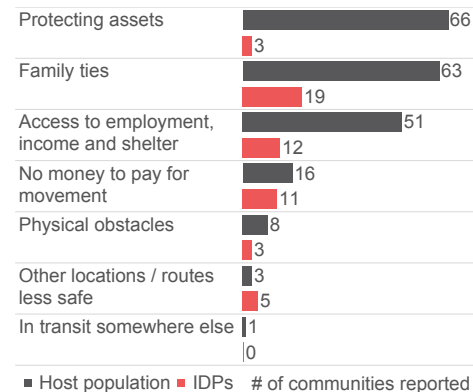
None of the pre-conflict population were reported remaining in Tal Hermez^A and less than 25% were reported in Tal Hmis, Balij, Sharm El Sheikh, Mazraet Eljamus, Jaberiyyeh Jawadiyah and Sadedayeh. Pre-conflict populations across the governorate commonly remained to protect their assets as well as for access to income, employment and shelter, and for family ties.

IDPs lived in 23 of the 76 communities assessed, and settled in these locations due to the existence of good relationships with the host community and access to income, employment and shelter. IDPs continued moving within Al Hasakeh sub-district during February, and among the assessed communities, the highest numbers of IDPs were reported arriving in Hay Nasrah.

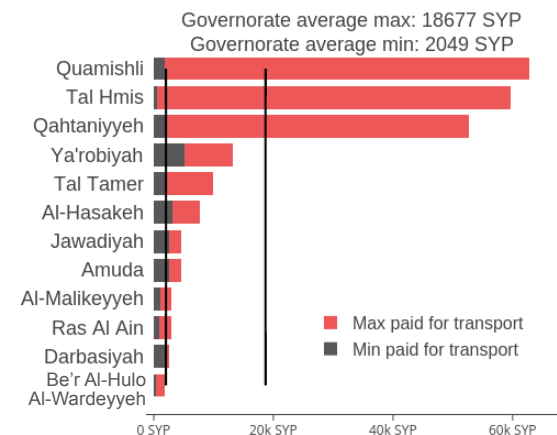
Estimated % of original population remaining (excluding IDPs) [*CL: 2.01/3]

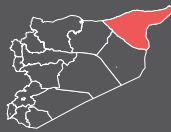


Most common reasons for staying: IDPs vs host population [*CL: 2.06/3]



Amounts paid for transportation to the border per sub-district [*CL: 2.03/3]



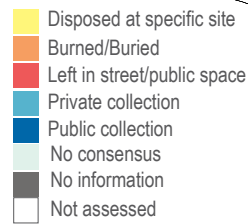
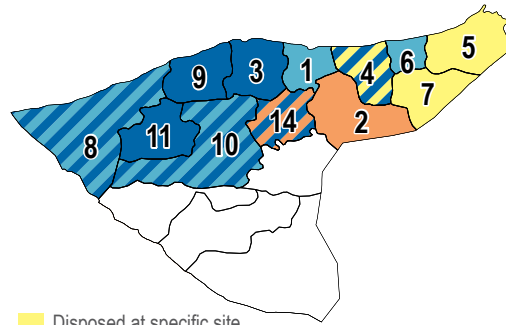


WASH

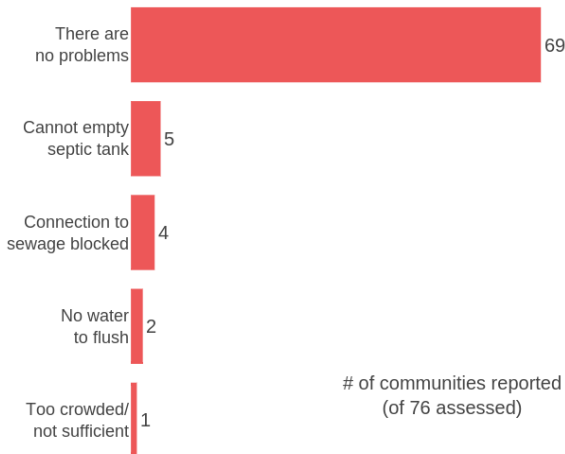
In February, the most common source of drinking water across the governorate was through the water network (reported in 50 communities assessed), with closed wells the main source in 17 communities. Water was fine to drink in the majority of communities assessed, with the exception of Tal Aswad Amudeh, Sharm El Sheikh and Big Sadiyah communities where water reportedly tasted or smelled bad. There was a reduction in the volume of safe water available since the previous month in five communities in Al Hasakeh, Ras Al Ain and Al Malikeyyeh sub-districts.

Seven communities assessed reported problems with latrines. Inhabitants were reportedly unable to empty septic tanks in five communities – in two of these communities, Tal Aswad Amudeh and Hay Ghawiran Sharqeyha, there was also no water to flush and connections to sewage networks were blocked.

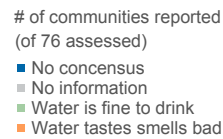
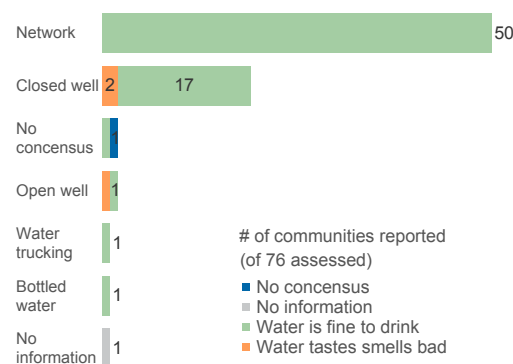
Most common form of garbage disposal [*CL: 2.97/3]



Problems with latrines [*CL: 3.00/3]



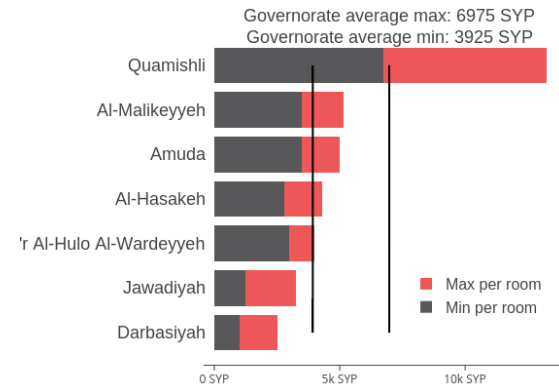
Most common water source and status [*CL: 3.00/3]



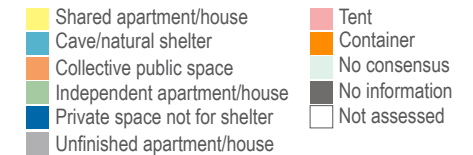
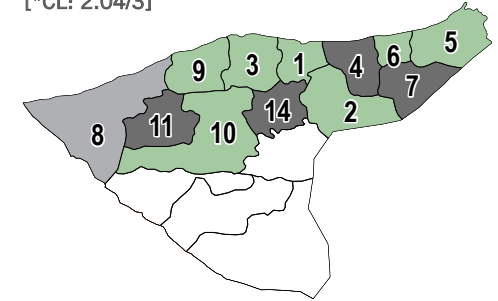
Shelter

Average reported rent paid per room in Al Hasakeh governorate (5450 SYP) was lower than the average rent paid across the country (6424 SYP).

Rent prices per sub-district [*CL: 2.60/3]



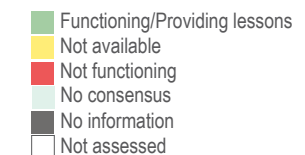
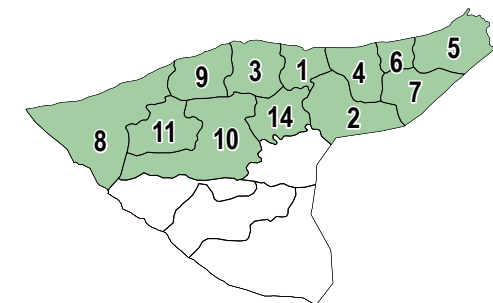
Most common shelter lived in by IDPs [*CL: 2.04/3]



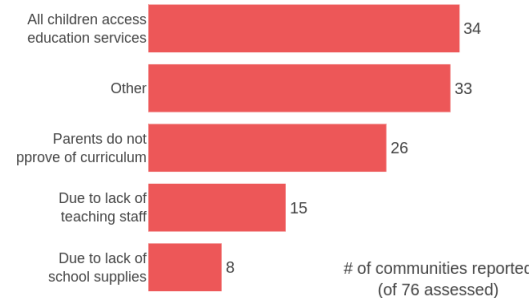
Education

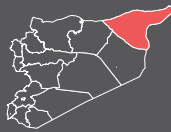
There were challenges to accessing educational facilities in 35 of 76 communities assessed. Primary schools were reportedly functioning and available in 74 communities.

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



Most common reasons for children not attending school [*CL: 2.79/3]

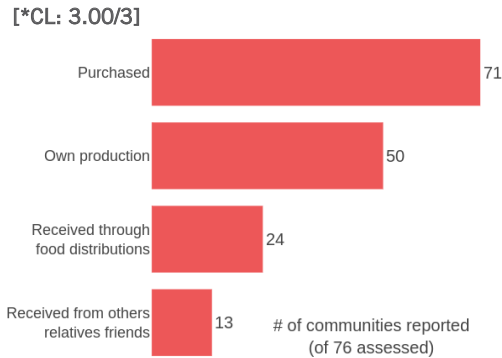




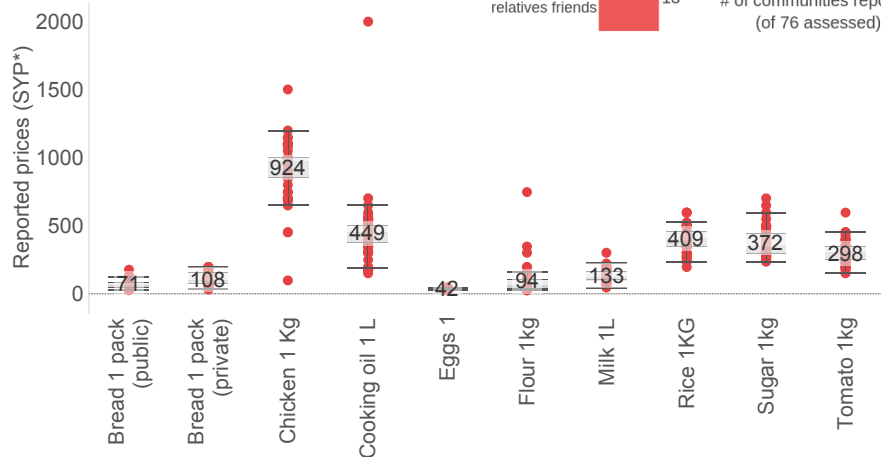
Food Security

Nearly all communities assessed reported the ability of inhabitants to purchase their own food and self-production of food was also widely reported across the governorate. This is perhaps reflective of the most common challenges to accessing food; high costs of some types of food, lack of resources to buy available food as well as availability of food items.

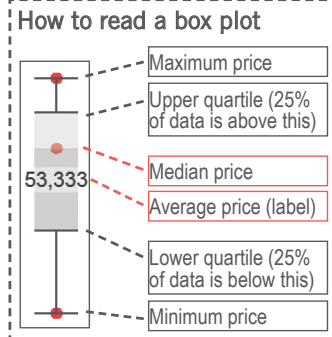
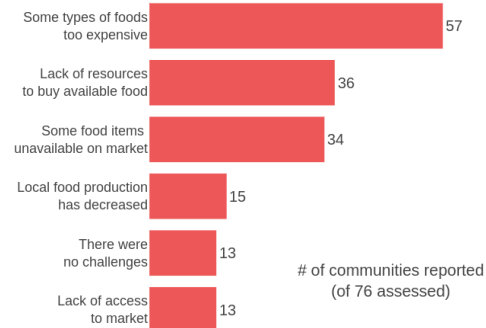
Most common sources of obtaining food [*CL: 3.00/3]



Prices of food items [*CL: 2.19/3]



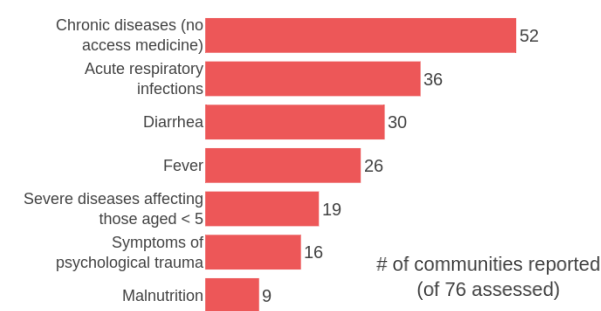
Challenges to accessing food [*CL: 2.97/3]



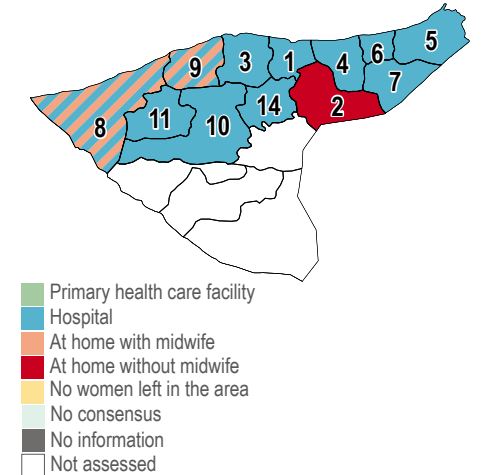
Health

Chronic diseases and access to adequate treatment was a concern across the majority of communities assessed this month. Acute respiratory infections were also widely reported. Malnutrition was reported a common concern in Um Hajra Almoqbela, Akula Qameshli, Tal Hmis, Um Tlul, Upper Sweidiyeh, Big Sadiyeh, Kaf Alaswad, Hay Qudourbak and Tal Hajar.

Reported health problems [*CL: 2.03/3]



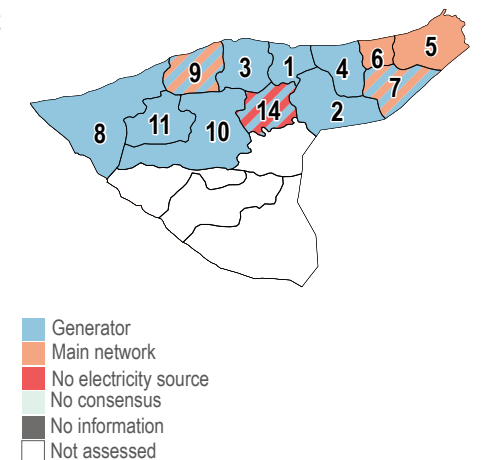
Most common place for women to give birth [*CL: 1.64/3]



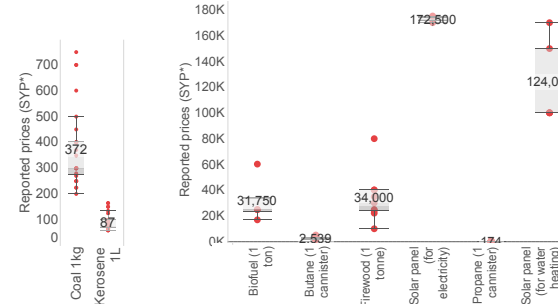
NFIs

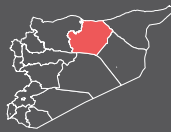
In February, butane was reported available 68% of communities assessed, kerosene was available in 54% and propane was available in 26%. Thirty-one communities (41%) reported that they were experiencing fuel shortages, with populations most commonly burning furniture with use and cutting down trees in order to cope. In Siha Al Gharbiyeh participants reported no electricity source at all during February.

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



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





Humanitarian Situation Overview in Syria (HSOS) Ar Raqqa Governorate

March 2016

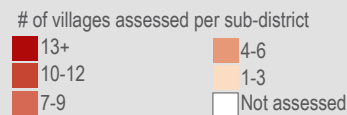
Context

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

The ongoing displacement of IDPs continued throughout February 2016.

Approximately, 15 cases of whooping cough (Pertussis) were reported in Ar Raqqa during the month (WHO).

Coverage map



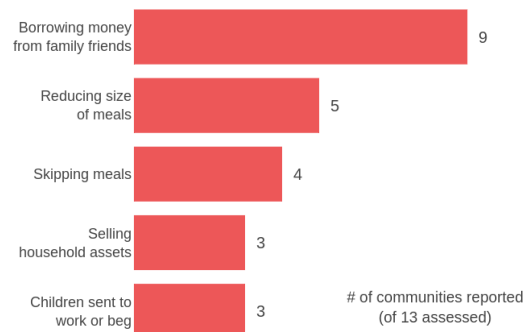
Coverage

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

Livelihoods

Borrowing money from family or friends was the most commonly reported coping strategy in Ar Raqqa governorate in February. Five communities in Ar Raqqa, Maadan and Tell Abiad sub-districts reported reducing the size of meals to cope with a lack of income and resources – three of these communities were reportedly also skipping meals suggesting particular nutritional vulnerability. Inhabitants of Eastern Khayala, Maadan and Mansour communities reported sending children to work or beg, with residents of the former also selling household assets, reducing meal sizes and looking for food in garbage to cope with a lack of income and resources.

Most common coping strategies [*CL: 2.77/3]

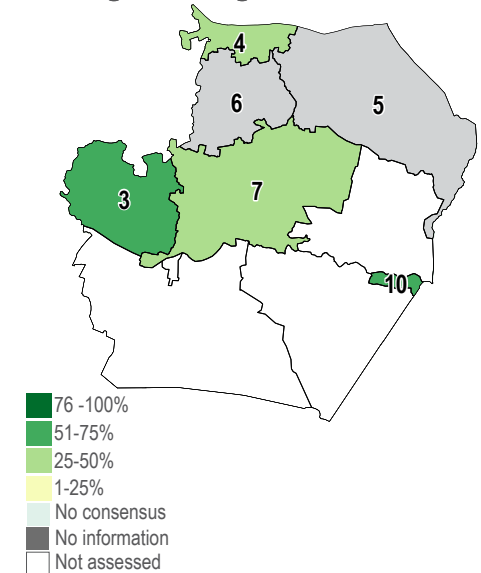


Displacement

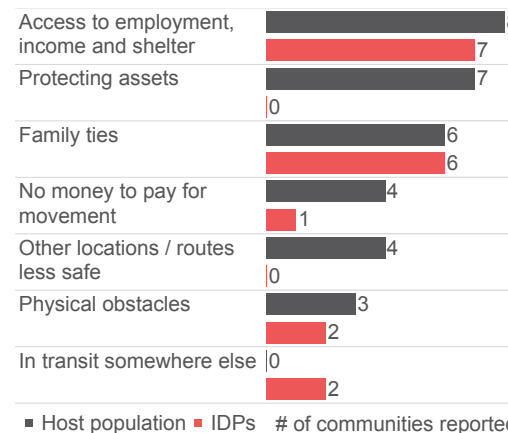
None of the pre-conflict population were reported remaining in the communities of Suluk and Ein Issa[^], citing the escalation of conflict and protection concerns as reasons for leaving. Pre-conflict populations across the governorate commonly remained due to the access to income, shelter and employment, as well as to protect assets. IDPs lived in at least eight communities assessed, with the largest numbers of reported arrivals during February into Kdeiran and Tell Abiad communities. IDPs most commonly cited access to income, shelter and employment as reasons for remaining.

In Eastern Khayala, Kherbet Elroz, Hamra and Hammam At-Turkman, less than 25% of the population were reportedly women.

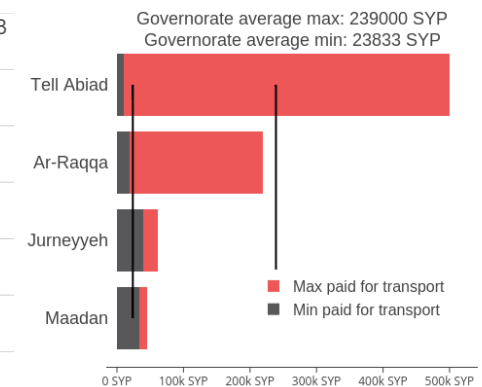
Estimated % of original population remaining (excluding IDPs) [*CL: 1.96/3]

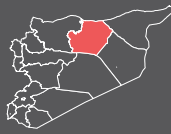


Most common reasons for staying: IDPs vs host population [*CL: 2.77/3]



Amounts paid for transportation to the border per sub-district [*CL: 1.95/3]





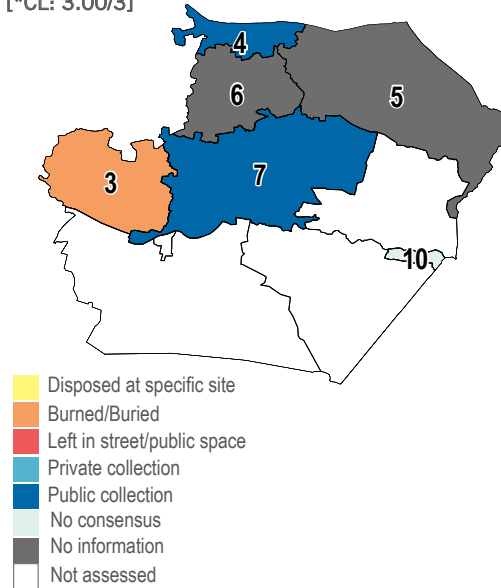
WASH

The most common source of drinking water reported in February was from the water network. There were reportedly problems with water in two communities assessed; water from the network tasted or smelled bad in Jurneyyeh and Hamra communities. There was a reduction in safe water since the previous month in Kdeiran and Hamra communities.

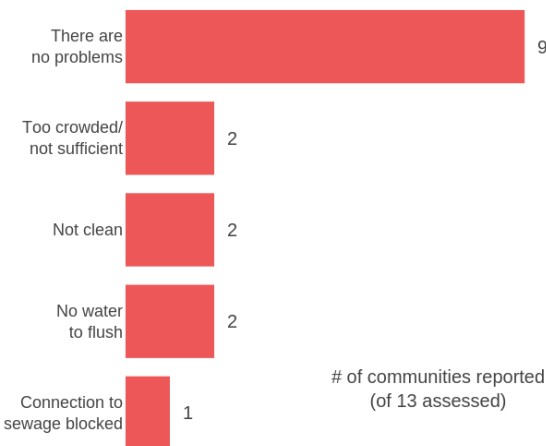
There were reported problems with latrines in Eastern Khayala, Kdeiran and Maadan communities; the number of available toilets was insufficient, toilets were considered unclean and there was reportedly no water to flush toilets.

Garbage was commonly burned or buried in Jurneyyeh, Dukhan and Hamra communities assessed in Jurneyyeh sub-district.

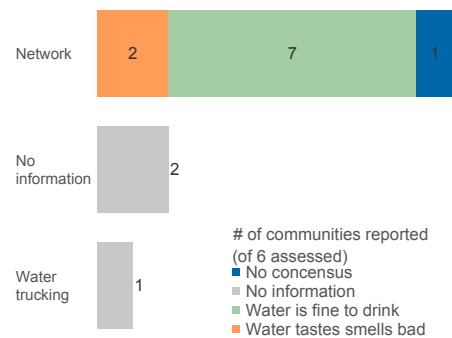
Most common form of garbage disposal [*CL: 3.00/3]



Problems with latrines [*CL: 3.00/3]



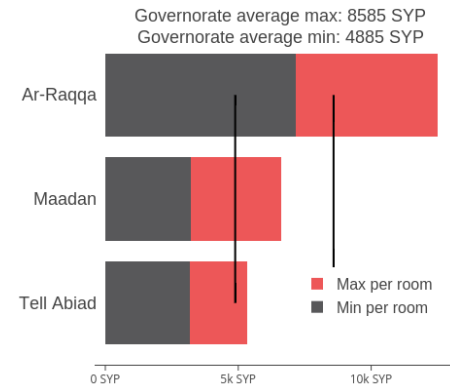
Most common water source and status [*CL: 3.00/3]



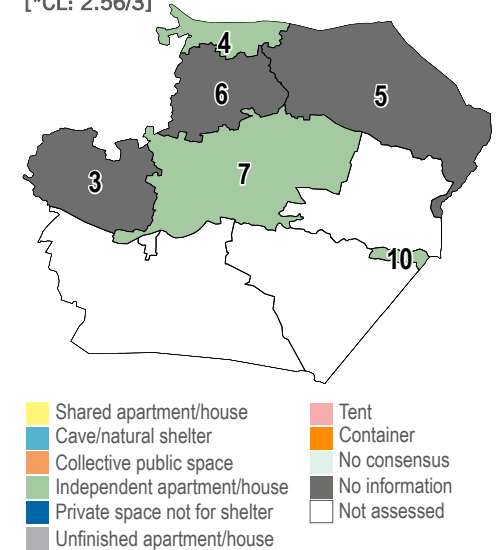
Shelter

Average reported rent paid per room in Ar Raqqa governorate (6736 SYP) was similar to the average rent paid across the country (6424 SYP).

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



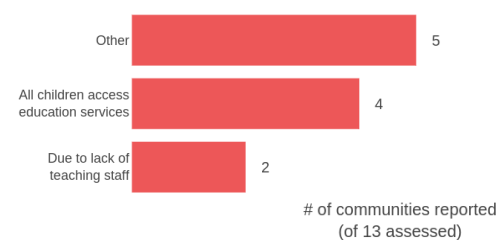
Most common shelter lived in by IDPs [*CL: 2.56/3]



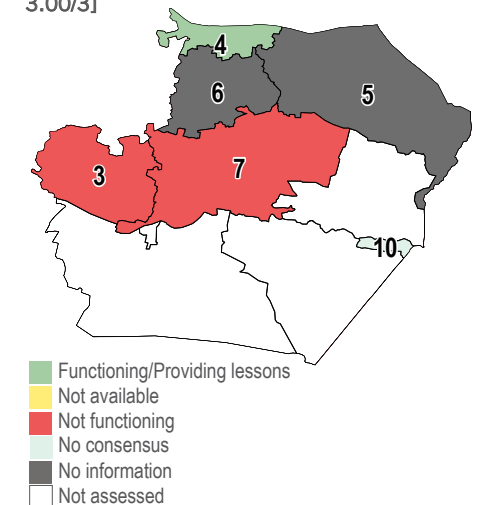
Education

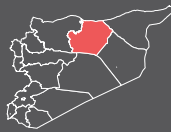
There were challenges to accessing educational facilities in 7 of 13 communities assessed, with no functioning primary education facilities in Eastern Khayala, Kdeiran, Jurneyyeh, Dukhan, Hamra and Mansour communities in Ar Raqqa and Jurneyyeh sub-districts.

Most common reasons for children not attending school [*CL: 2.36/3]



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





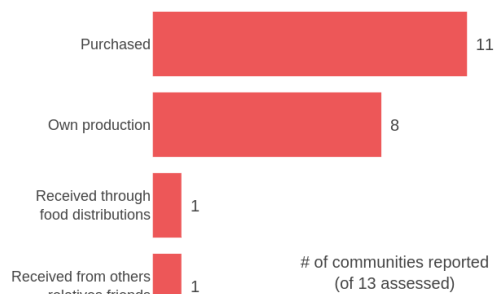
Humanitarian Situation Overview in Syria (HSOS) Ar Raqqa Governorate

March 2016

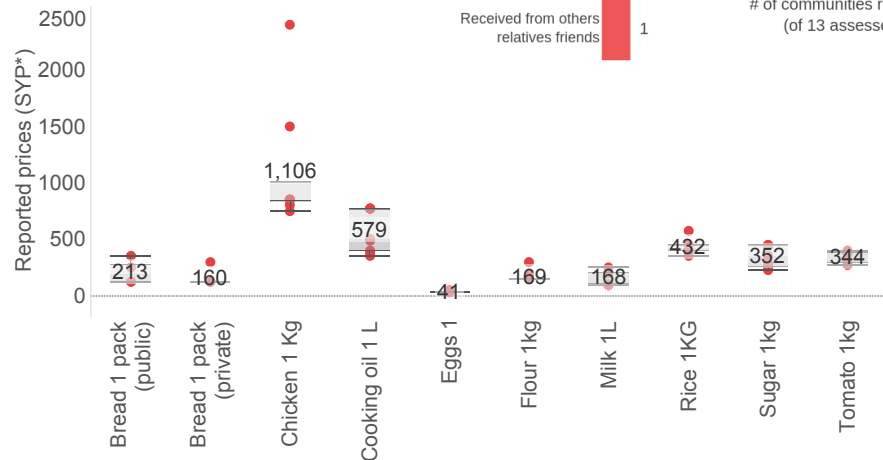
Food Security

The majority of assessed communities reported that inhabitants were able to both purchase and produce their own food this month. However, both a lack of resources and high prices of items were also identified as key challenges to accessing food.

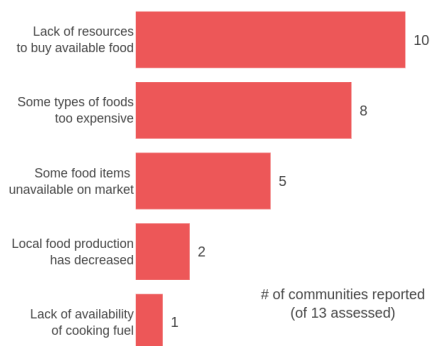
Most common sources of obtaining food [*CL: 3.00/3]



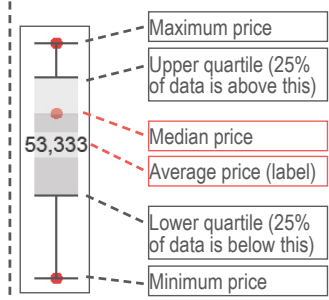
PRICES OF FOOD ITEMS [*CL: 2.00/3]



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



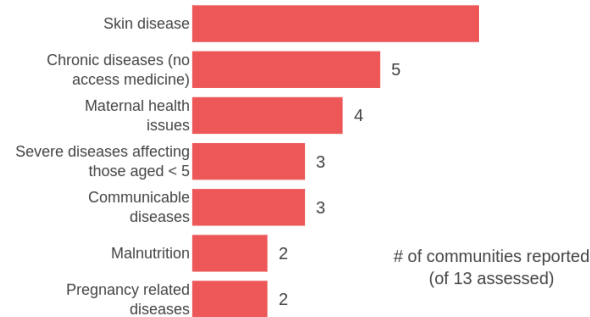
How to read a box plot



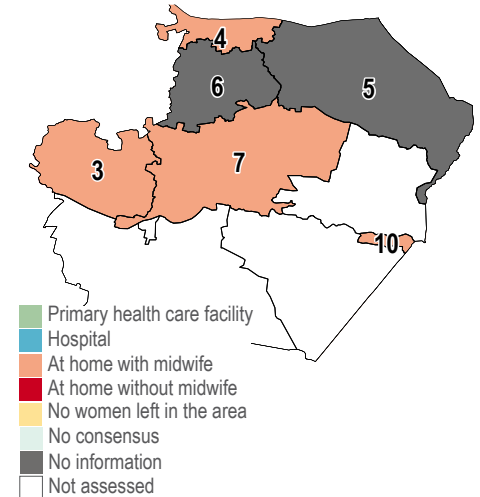
Health

Maternal health issues were reported common health concerns in the communities of Tell Abiad, Kherbet Elroz, Hweijet Abdi and Hammam At-Turkman during February and malnutrition was reportedly common in Eastern Khayala and Maadan. In all communities assessed, women most commonly gave birth at home with midwife care.

Reported health problems [*CL: 2.00/3]



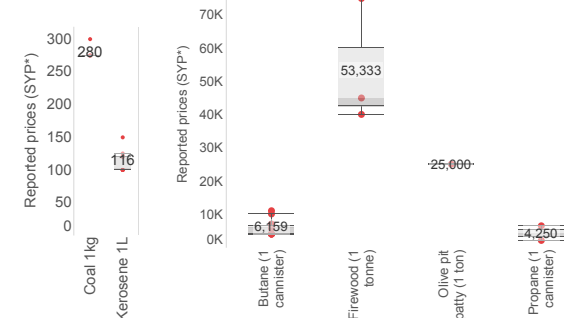
Most common place for women to give birth [*CL: 1.32/3]



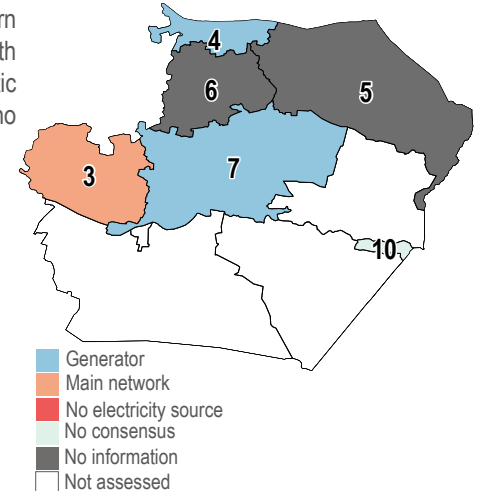
NFIs

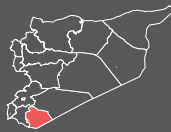
In February, butane was reported available all communities assessed, kerosene was also available in all communities, with the exception of Kdeiran. Two communities (Kdeiran and Eastern Khayala) reported that they were experiencing fuel shortages, with populations most commonly burning furniture with use and plastic in order to cope. In Siha Al Gharbiyeh participants reported no electricity source at all during February.

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



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





Context

Relatively few IDPs live in As Sweida governorate (61,696), there are 244, 131 people in need of assistance (OCHA). All of the governorate remains accessible for humanitarian actors (OCHA) and security remained stable during February.

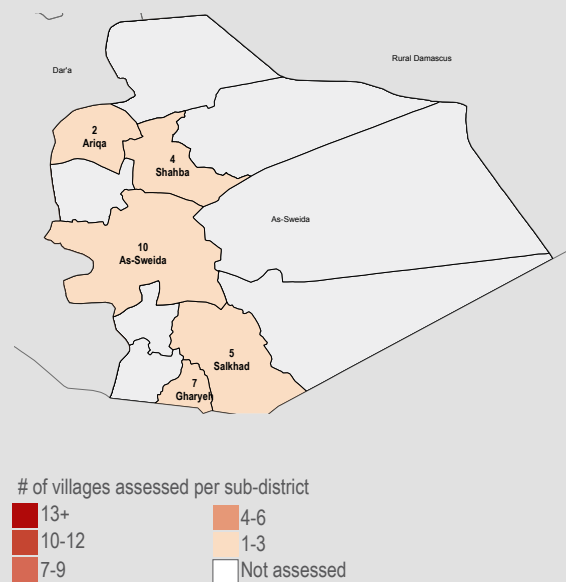
School-aged children remain able to access schools in all communities assessed in As Sweida governorate and all pre-conflict educational facilities were reportedly still functioning this month.

On average, 824 cases of influenza-like-illness were reported each week during February (WHO). UNICEF distributed basic education materials to children within the governorate.

Coverage

Communities assessed: 5/131
Sub-districts assessed: 5/12

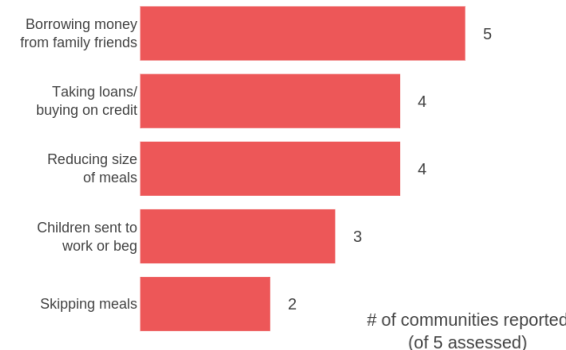
Coverage map



Livelihoods

In February inhabitants of As Sweida, Gharyeh and Ariqa communities reported reducing their meal sizes and sending children to work or beg as strategies to cope with a lack of income and resources. Two communities in Gharyeh and Shahba sub-districts reported skipping meals, with Gharyeh community also reporting spending days without eating. Taking loans and buying on credit, as well as borrowing money from family and friends was reported in As Sweida, Salkhad, Shahba and Ariqa communities.

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

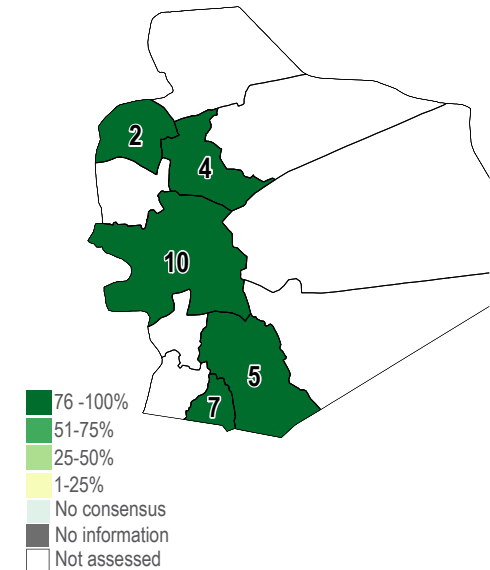


Displacement

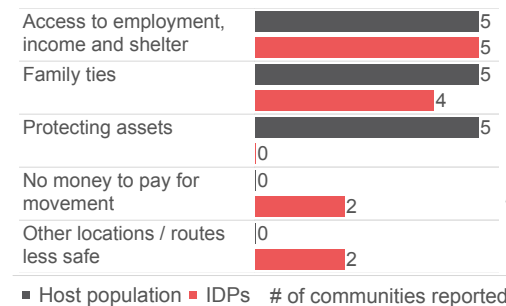
Between 76 and 100% of the pre-conflict population remained in all community assessed in As Sweida governorate. Pre-conflict populations commonly remained due to access to income, employment and shelter, familial ties and the protection of assets.

IDPs lived in all assessed communities, arriving mostly from the east. Large numbers of IDPs reportedly arrived in the communities of As-Sweida and Ariqa this month. IDPs cited good relations with host communities and access to income, employment and shelter as common reasons for staying.

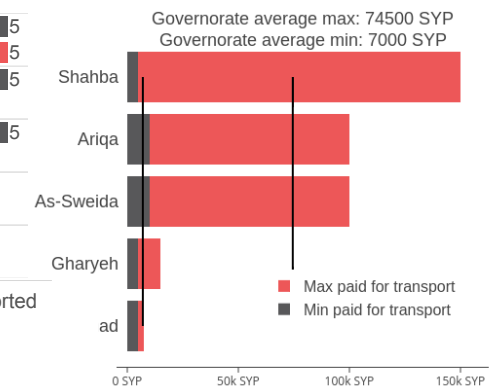
Estimated % of original population remaining (excluding IDPs) [*CL: 2.00/3]

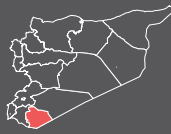


Most common reasons for staying: IDPs vs host population [*CL: 2.80/3]



Amounts paid for transportation to the border per sub-district [*CL: 1.60/3]





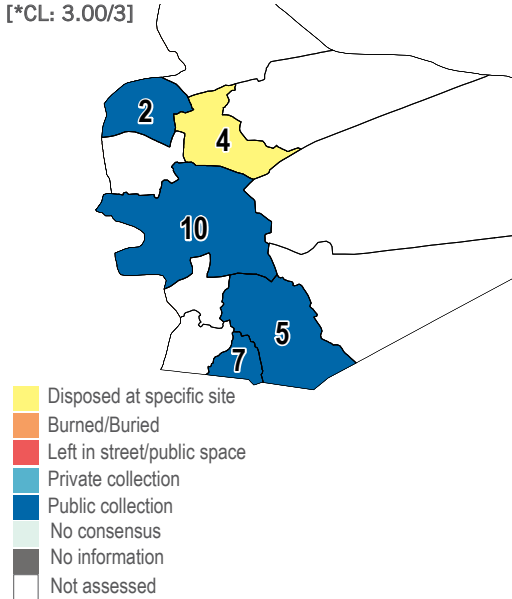
WASH

In February, all communities assessed received drinking water from the water network. Water was safe to drink everywhere assessed, and there was no change in availability of safe water.

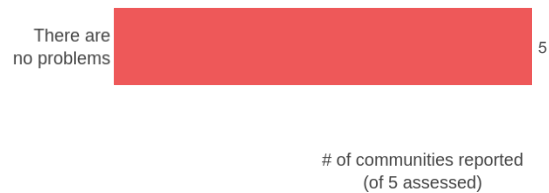
There were generally no reported problems with latrines in all communities assessed. Free public garbage collection still operated in Ariqa, Gharyeh, Salkhad and As-Sweida communities assessed.

Garbage was disposed of in designated sites in Shahba community assessed in the same sub-district.

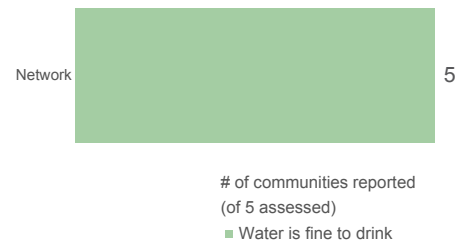
Most common form of garbage disposal [*CL: 3.00/3]



Problems with latrines [*CL: 3.00/3]



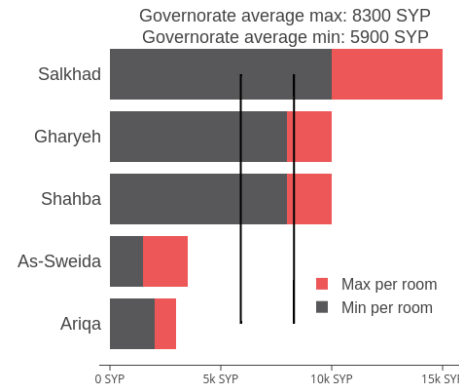
Most common water source and status [*CL: 3.00/3]



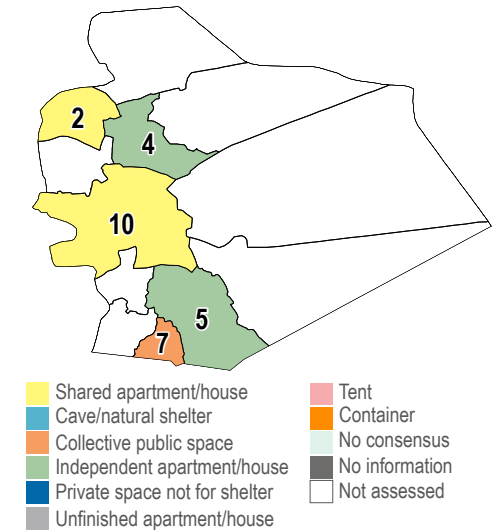
Shelter

Average reported rent paid per room in As Sweida governorate (7100 SYP) was higher than the average rent paid across the country (6424 SYP).

Rent prices per sub-district [*CL: 2.80/3]



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



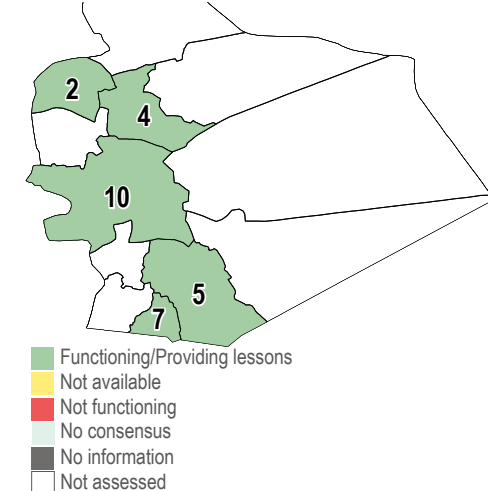
Education

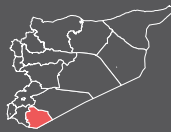
Educational facilities were functioning in all communities assessed; further, there were no reported barriers to accessing education with all school-aged children generally able to attend school.

Most common reasons for children not attending school [*CL: 2.60/3]



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





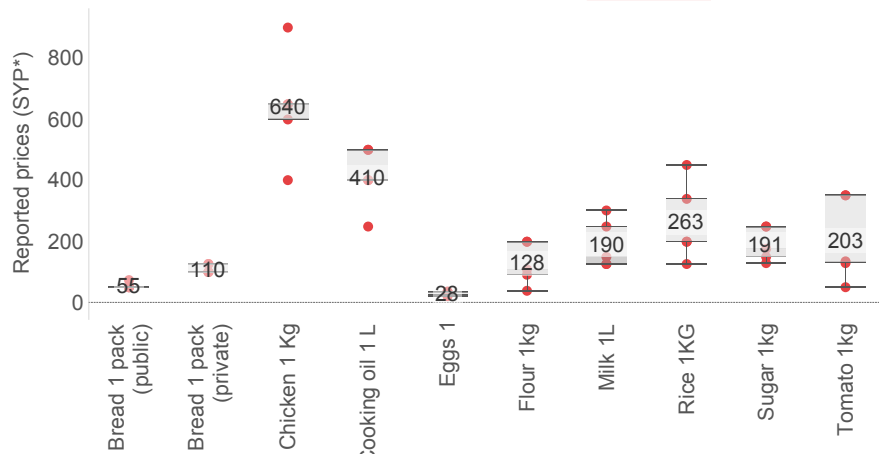
Humanitarian Situation Overview in Syria (HSOS) As Sweida Governorate

March 2016

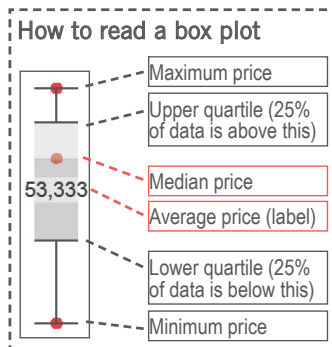
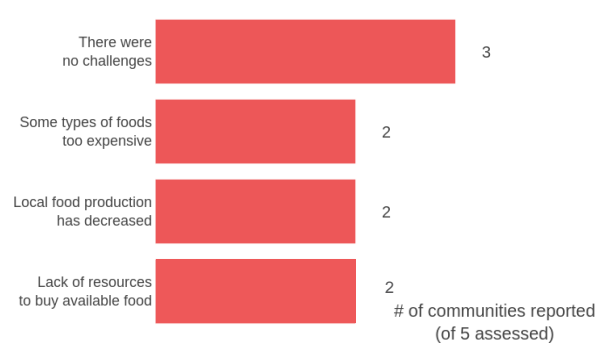
Food Security

In February, As Sweida and Ariqa communities identified challenges to accessing food. These were predominantly related to the price of items, a lack of resources and a reported decrease in local food production. All communities reported the ability to both purchase and produce their food. On average prices of food in As Sweida governorate were lower than prices in the rest of the country.

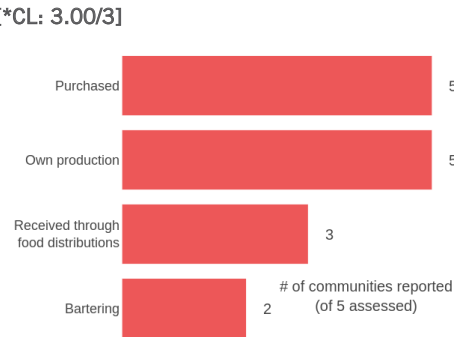
Prices of food items [*CL: 2.40/3]



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



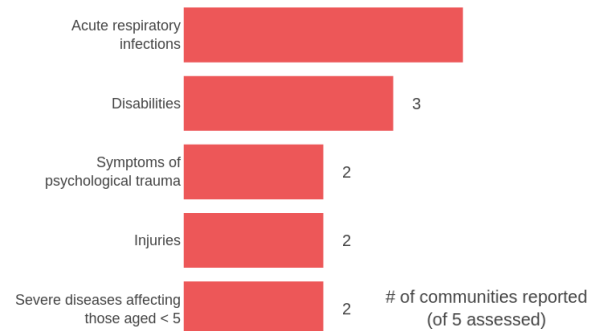
Most common sources of obtaining food [*CL: 3.00/3]



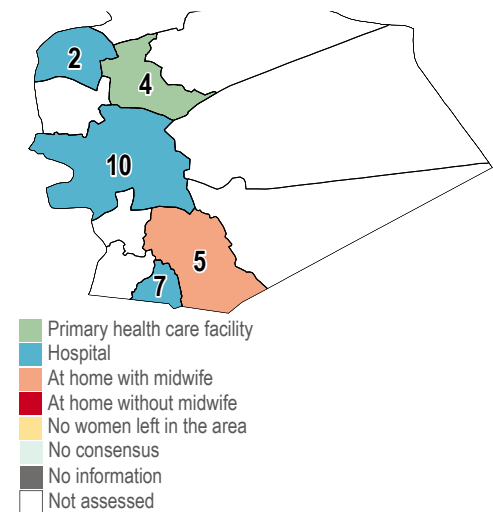
Health

Acute respiratory infections were commonly reported in As-Sweida, Gharyeh, Shahba and Ariqa communities. Symptoms of psychological trauma and sever diseases affecting those aged less than 5 were both reported common in the communities of As-Sweida and Ariqa.

Reported health problems [*CL: 2.00/3]



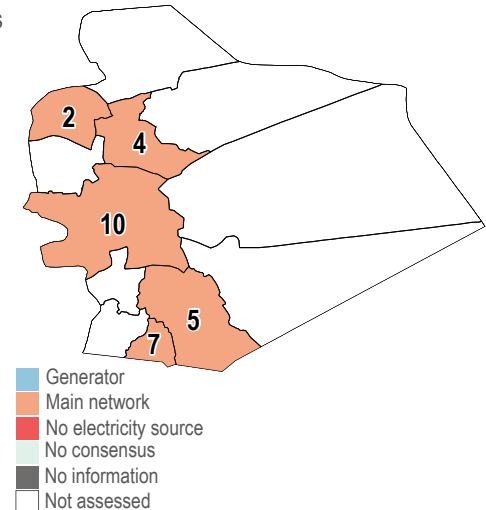
Most common place for women to give birth [*CL: 1.80/3]



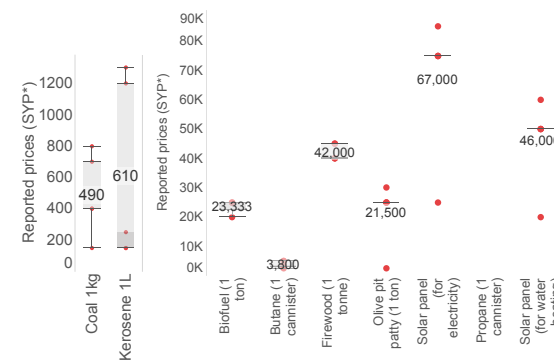
NFIs

In February, butane, kerosene, coal and firewood were reported available in all communities assessed. A shortage of fuel was only reported in the community of Salkhad with populations most commonly cutting down trees to burn in order to cope.

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



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





Humanitarian Situation Overview in Syria (HSOS) Damascus Governorate

March 2016

Context

Damascus governorate hosts approximately 436,170 IDPs and 1,066,261 people in need of assistance (OCHA).

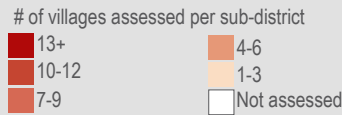
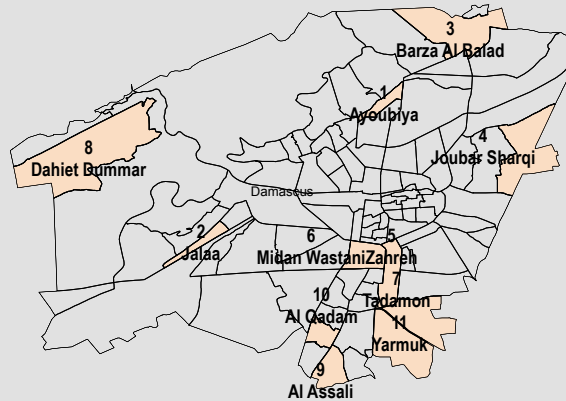
During February, conflict continued across in the governorate and as a result, humanitarian access to the southern and north-eastern regions of the governorate remain hard to reach (OCHA).

In February, approximately 1700 cases of influenza like illness were reported each week in Damascus (WHO).

Coverage

Communities assessed: 11/97
Sub-districts assessed: 11/16

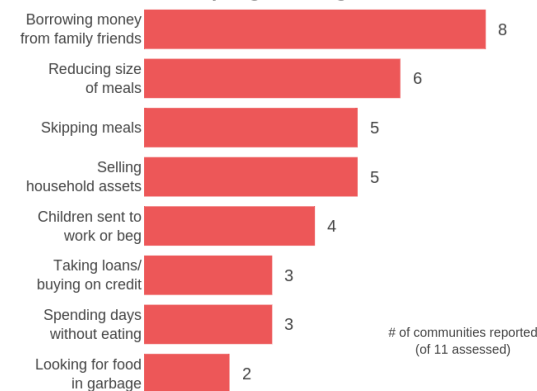
Coverage map



Livelihoods

In February, the three neighbourhoods of Barza al Balad, Joubar Sharqi and Al Qadam reported borrowing money from family and friends, selling household assets and reducing their meal sizes to cope with a lack of income and resources. Children were being sent to work or beg in four neighbourhoods, with participants in three of these neighbourhoods reporting skipping meals as additional coping strategies. Residents of Jalaa neighbourhood were reportedly undertaking high risk illegal work to cope with a lack of income or resources.

Most common coping strategies [*CL: 2.68/3]

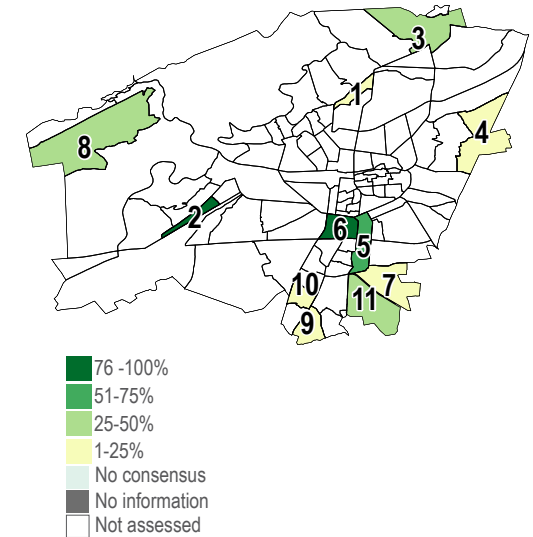


Displacement

Less than 25% of the pre-conflict population remained in five neighbourhoods within Damascus City; Ayoubiya, Joubar Sharqi, Tadamon, Al Assali and Al Qadam. Pre-conflict populations across the governorate commonly remained due to the protection of assets, familial ties and access to income, shelter and employment.

IDPs lived in nine of the eleven neighbourhoods assessed in February, and cited good relations with host communities and a lack of money to pay for further movement as reasons for staying. There was reportedly movement of IDPs into some of these areas during February, with the most number of arrivals reported in the neighbourhoods of Midan Wastani and Al Assali. In five neighbourhoods assessed, Joubar Sharqi, Tadamon, Al Assali, Al Qadam, and Yarmuk less than 25% of the population were reportedly women.

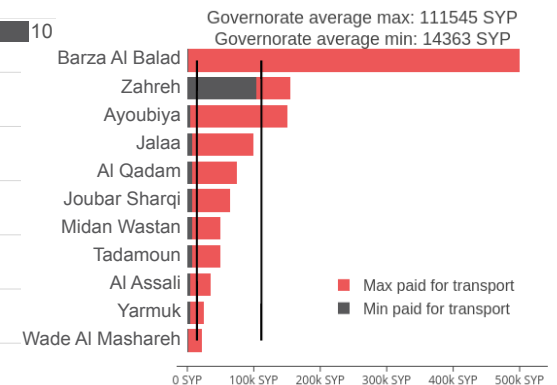
Estimated % of original population remaining (excluding IDPs) [*CL: 2.09/3]



Most common reasons for staying: IDPs vs host population [*CL: 2.45/3]



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



■ Host population ■ IDPs # of communities reported

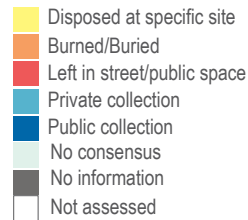
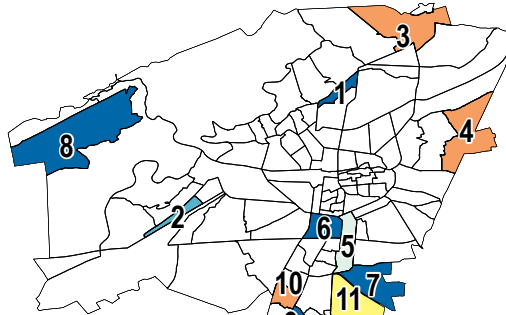


WASH

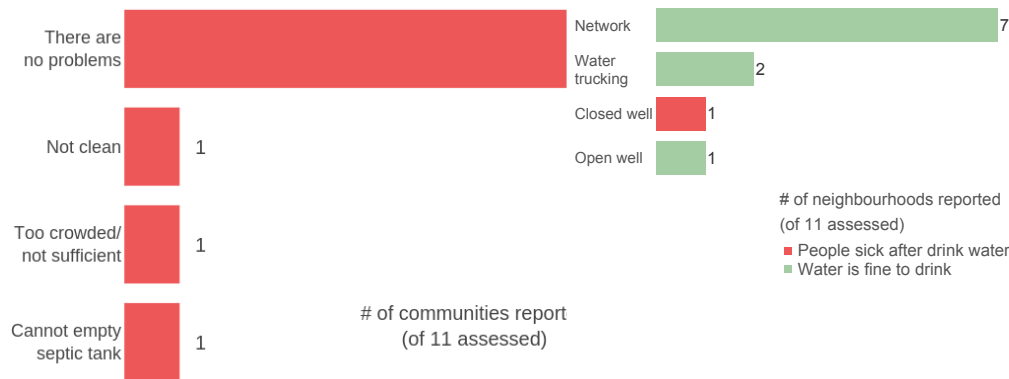
In Damascus governorate, the most common source of drinking water was from the water network. Water trucks were used in Yarmuk and Al Assali neighbourhoods. Water was generally safe to drink, with the exception of water from closed well which reportedly made people sick in Tadamon neighbourhood.

Issues with latrines were reported in the two neighbourhoods of Burza al Balad and Ayoubiya this month, with the former experiencing issues with connections to the sewage network. In Ayoubiya neighbourhood the number of available toilets was reportedly insufficient, and issues with cleanliness of toilets were also reported in this neighbourhood. These two neighbourhoods, in addition to Tadamon, also reported a reduction in the volume of safe water since the previous month. Garbage was reportedly buried or burned in the three neighbourhoods of Burza Al Balad, Joubar Sharqi and Al Qadam.

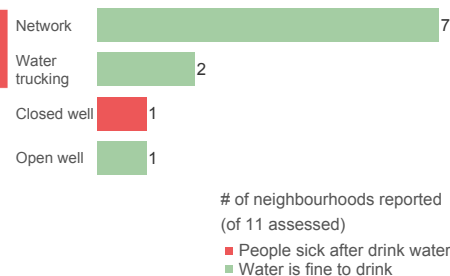
Most common form of garbage disposal [*CL: 3.00/3]



Problems with latrines [*CL: 3.00/3]



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



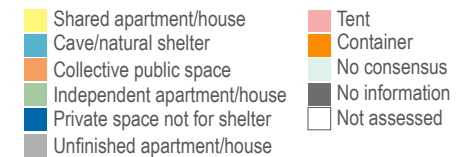
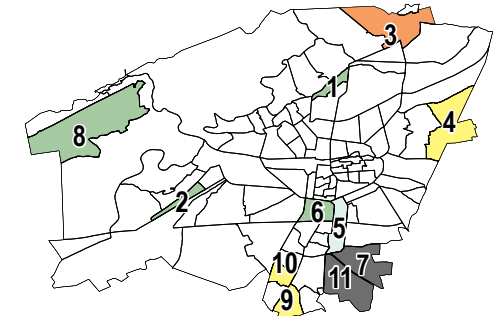
of communities report (of 11 assessed)

of neighbourhoods reported (of 11 assessed)
 ■ People sick after drink water
 ■ Water is fine to drink

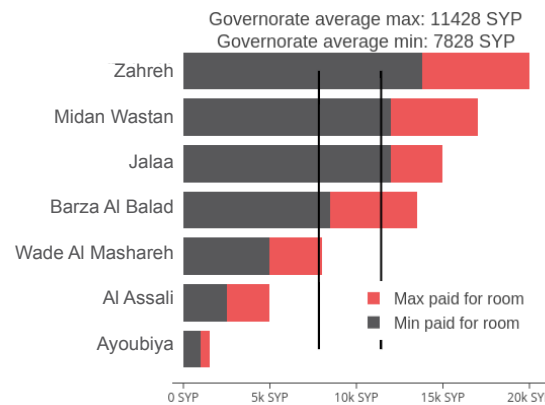
Shelter

Average reported rent paid per room in Damascus governorate (9629 SYP) was higher than the average rent paid across the country (6424 SYP).

Most common shelter lived in by IDPs [*CL: 2.11/3]



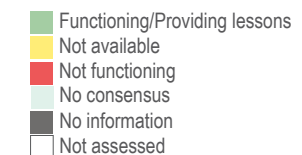
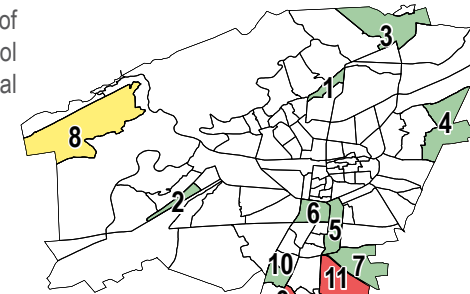
Rent prices per sub-district [*CL: 2.36/3]



Education

There were challenges to accessing educational facilities in 6 of 11 neighbourhoods assessed. The most common barriers to accessing education included the destruction of facilities, a lack of teaching staff as well as a lack of school supplies. There were no functioning or available educational facilities in Wade Al Mashareh, Al Assali and Yarmuk.

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



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

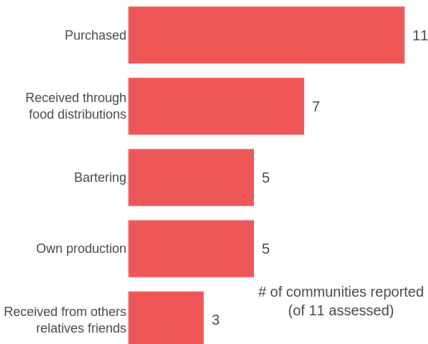




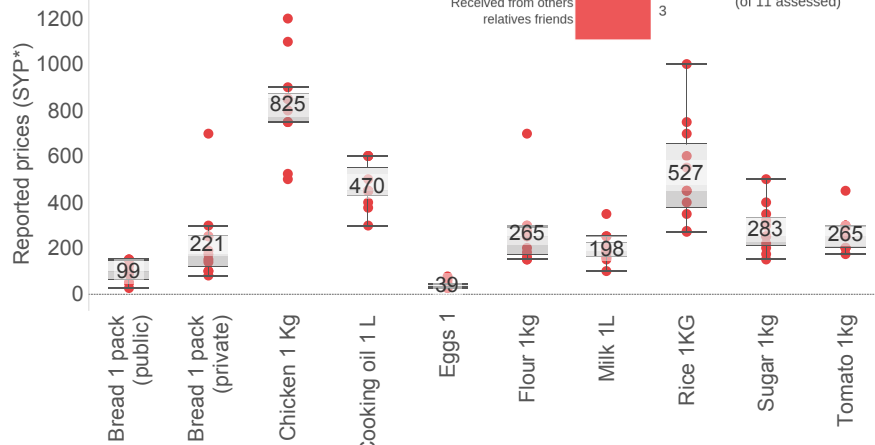
Food Security

In February, all but two neighbourhoods assessed, Jalah and Zahreh, 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 a common means of obtaining food in all neighbourhoods assessed.

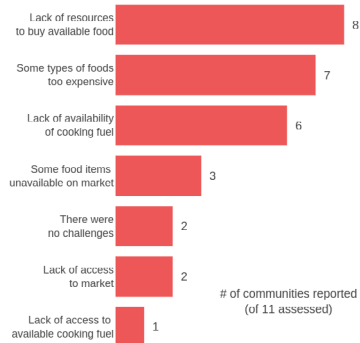
Most common sources of obtaining food [*CL: 3.00/3]



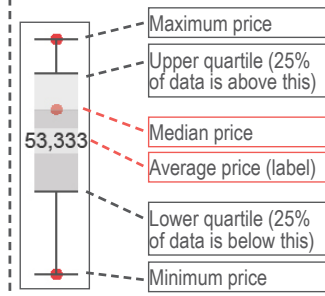
Prices of food items [*CL: 2.18/3]



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



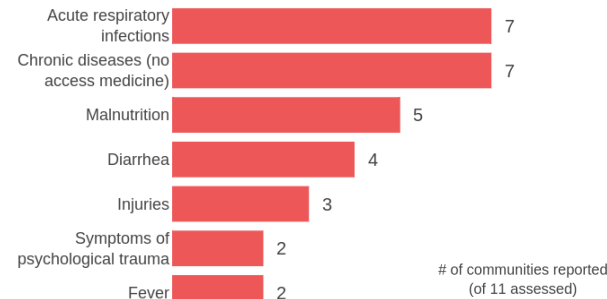
How to read a box plot



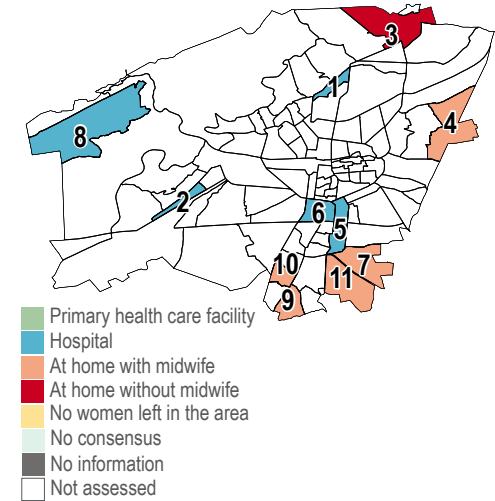
Health

Malnutrition was reported as a common health concern in the neighbourhoods of Wade Al Mashareh, Ayoubiya, Tadamon, Al Assali and Yarmuk. Chronic disease and the access to adequate treatment, and acute respiratory infections were health concerns reported across most neighbourhoods assessed in February.

Reported health problems [*CL: 2.00/3]



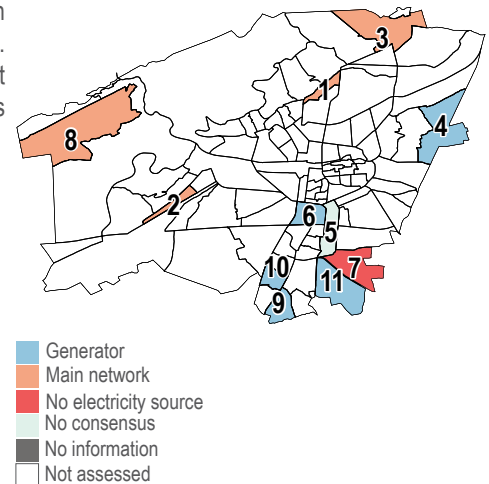
Most common place for women to give birth [*CL: 1.23/3]



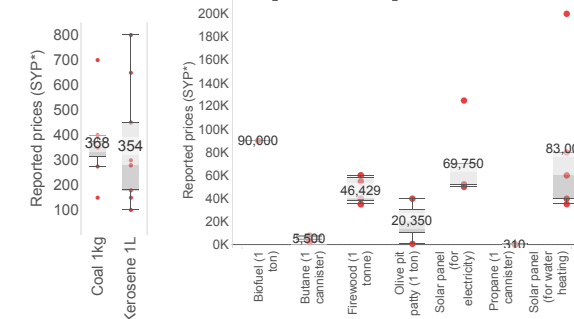
NFIs

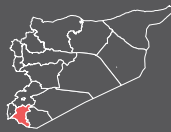
Butane was reported available all neighbourhoods assessed. Kerosene was also available in all neighbourhoods except Yarmuk and Tadamon. Only the neighbourhoods of Zahreh, Wade Al Mashareh and Jala reported that they were not experiencing fuel shortages. In the remaining neighbourhoods, populations most commonly burnt furniture, plastic and clothes in order to cope. In Tadamon participants reported no electricity source at all during February.

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



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





Context

Dar'a governorate hosts 320,773 IDPs and 615,603 people in need of assistance (OCHA). During February 2016, the escalation of conflict across the governorate resulted in the displacement of over 50 000 civilians and IDPs (WFP, OCHA). In response to the rapid displacement, cross-border food distributions from Jordan were increased and others redirected from areas that became inaccessible or were evacuated due to the conflict (WFP).

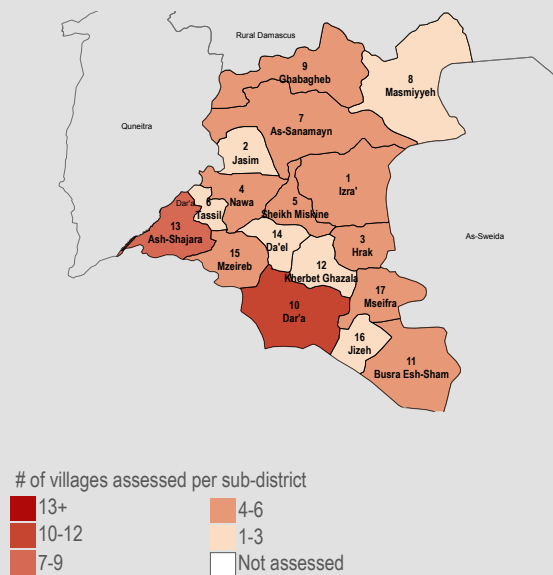
Most of the governorate was considered accessible to humanitarian assistance, however the south west and areas in the east remained hard to reach (OCHA).

During the escalation of conflict in February, there were 8 reported attacks on health facilities in Dar'a (Health Cluster).

Coverage

Communities assessed: 79/141
Sub-districts assessed: 17/17

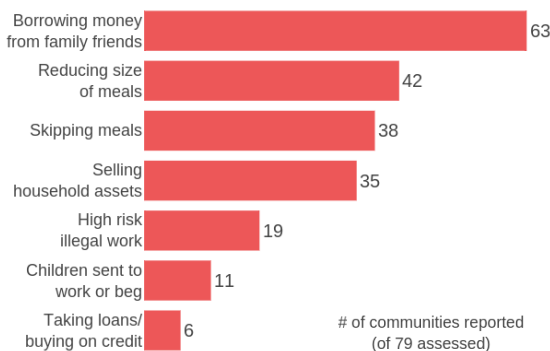
Coverage map



Livelihoods

In February, 11 communities within Ash-Shajara, Ghabagheb, Hrak, Izra', Jasim, Mzeireb and Nawa 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 19 communities in Ash-Shajara, As-Sanamayn, Busra Esh-Sham, Dar'a, Da'el, Izra', Jizeh, Jasim, Mzeireb, Mseifra, Hrak and Tassil sub-districts. Eating weeds was reported by Busra Esh-Sham, Tafs, Deir Elbakht and Bisr Elharir communities – two of these communities were reportedly also spending days without eating.

Most common coping strategies [*CL: 2.52/3]

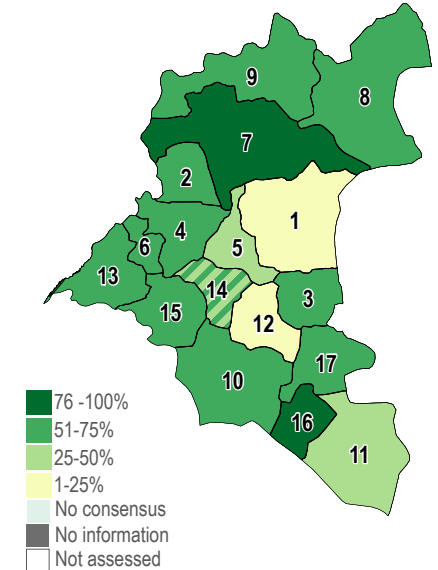


Displacement

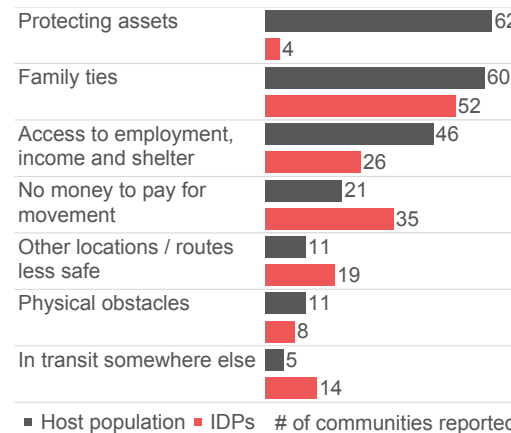
It was reported that none of the pre-conflict populations remained in the communities of Sheik Miskine, Zamrin and Namer[^]. Participants cited the escalation of conflict, protection concerns, and the reduced access to basic services as reasons for leaving. Similarly, it was reported that less than 25% of the pre-conflict population remained in 10 other communities assessed this month.

IDPs lived in at least 73% of communities assessed this month, with movement of varying scale across Dar'a governorate reported during February. Notably, large numbers of IDPs were reported arriving in Tassil. The most common reasons cited for IDPs remaining in communities were good relations with host communities and a lack of money to pay for transport.

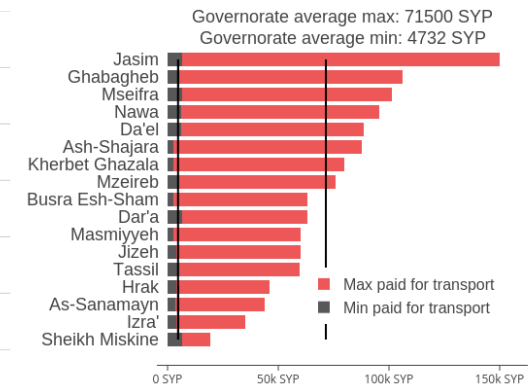
Estimated % of original population remaining (excluding IDPs) [*CL: 2.12/3]

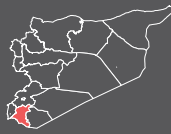


Most common reasons for staying: IDPs vs host population [*CL: 2.43/3]



Amounts paid for transportation to the border per sub-district [*CL: 2.15/3]



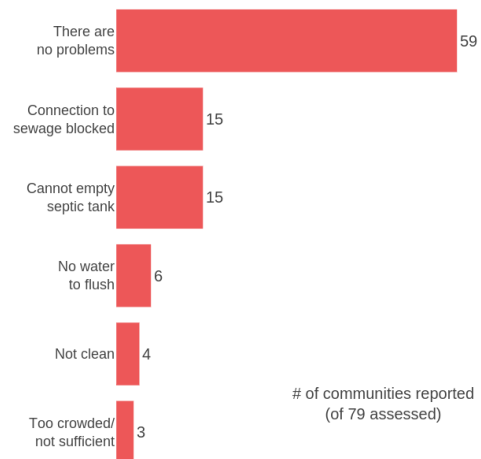


WASH

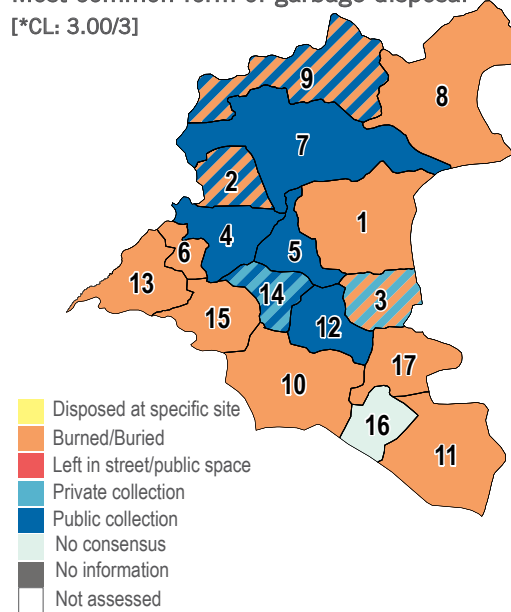
In Dar'a governorate, the most common source of drinking water was from water trucks, 12 communities reported using the water network, two communities reported using open wells and one community reported using bottled water. Water was generally safe to drink, however there were problems with water in two communities assessed; water from the network made people sick in one community in Izra' sub-district, as did water from trucks in Tal Shihab community. There was a reduction in safe water since the previous month in three communities in Busra Esh-Sham sub-district.

There were problems with latrines in 19 communities assessed across the governorate. The most common issues included an inability to empty the septic tank and blocked connections to the sewage network.

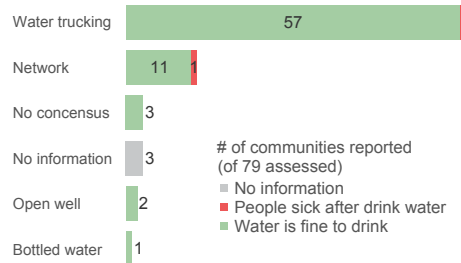
Problems with latrines [*CL: 3.00/3]



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



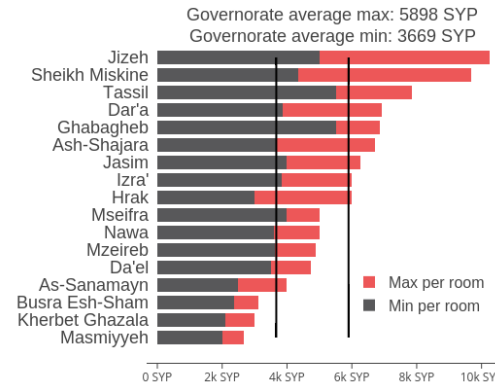
Most common water source and status [*CL: 3.00/3]



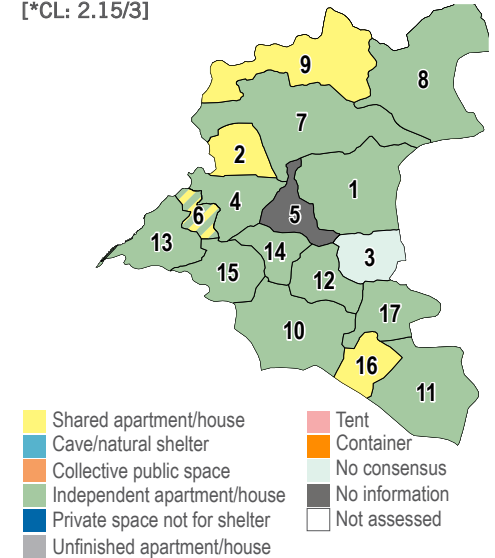
Shelter

Average reported rent paid per room in Dar'a governorate (4784 SYP) was lower than the average rent paid across the country (6424 SYP).

Rent prices per sub-district [*CL: 2.24/3]



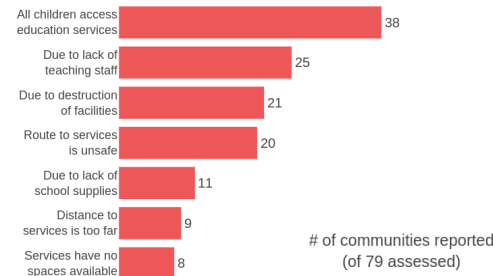
Most common shelter lived in by IDPs [*CL: 2.15/3]



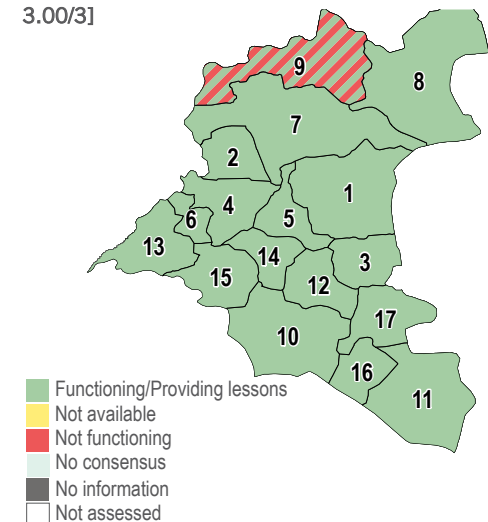
Education

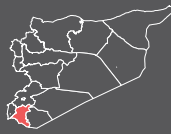
There were challenges to accessing educational facilities in 40 of 79 communities assessed. These communities most commonly reported a lack of teaching staff, the destruction of facilities and unsafe routes to educational services as main issues to accessing educational facilities.

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



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

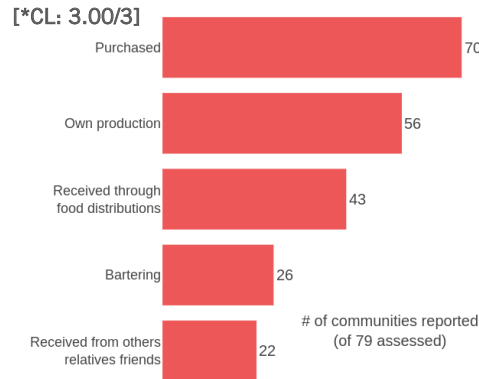




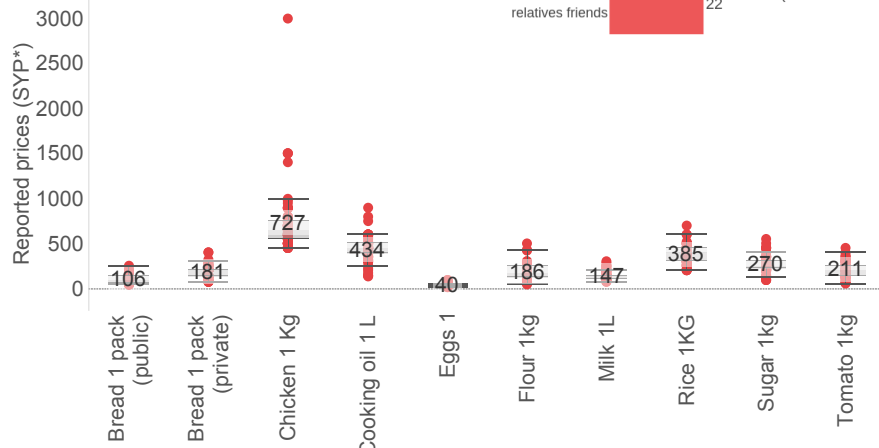
Food Security

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. The majority of communities assessed in Dar'a governorate were reportedly able to both purchase and produce their own food. Inhabitants of 43 communities reported receiving food distributions.

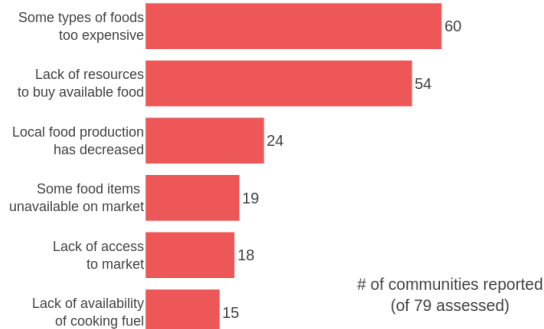
Most common sources of obtaining food [*CL: 3.00/3]



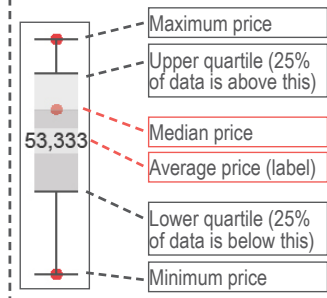
Prices of food items [*CL: 2.24/3]



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



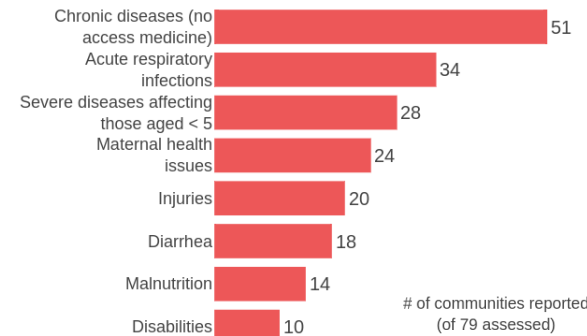
How to read a box plot



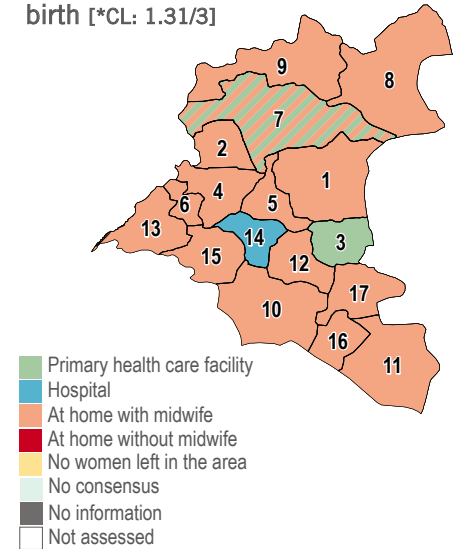
Health

Maternal health issues were commonly reported in 24 communities assessed across 12 sub-districts. Of these, only two communities (As-Sanamayn and Maysalun) reported that women gave birth in hospitals. Chronic diseases, acute respiratory infections and severe diseases affecting those under five years old were reported common within assessed communities across the governorate.

Reported health problems [*CL: 2.00/3]



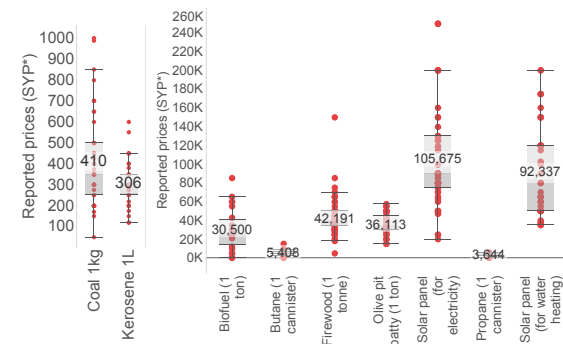
Most common place for women to give birth [*CL: 1.31/3]



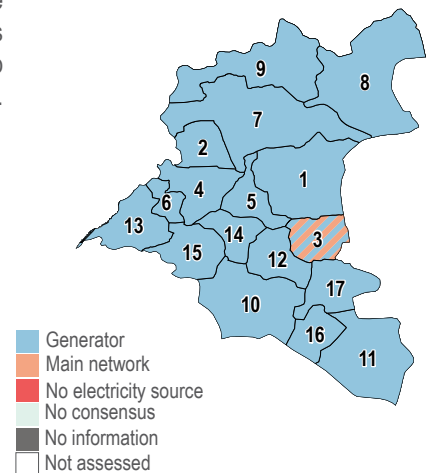
NFIs

Firewood was available in all communities assessed, with the exception of Faqie; butane was available in 92% of communities and kerosene was available in 42%. Fuel shortages were reported in 85% of assessed communities with cutting trees to burn being the most common coping strategy. In Mzeireb participants reported no electricity source at all during February.

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



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





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

March 2016

Context

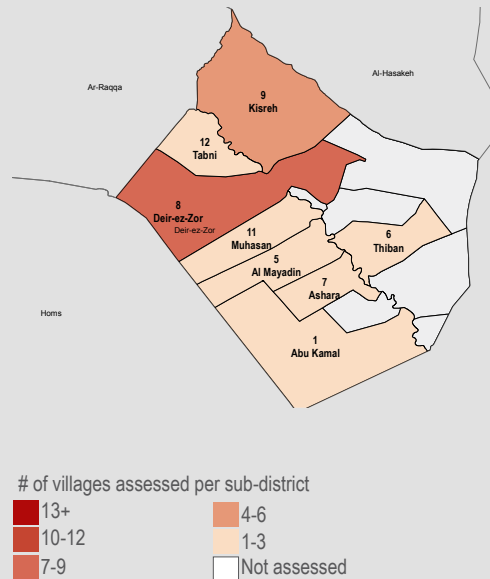
Deir ez Zor hosts 318,684 IDPs and 745,024 people in need of assistance (OCHA). In February, conflict continued across Deir ez Zor, populations and IDPs continued to be displaced and the entire governorate remained hard to reach, severely limiting humanitarian access (OCHA).

On average, approximately 68 cases of Typhoid (21% of all reported cases) were seen in Deir ez Zor each week this month (WHO). Similarly, 53% of Syria's weekly reported pertussis cases (whooping cough) cases occurred within the governorate. Nutrition supplies were distributed to vulnerable children and pregnant and lactating women in Deir ez Zor governorate and more than 1000 people within areas of concern were reached with vital WASH supplies (UNICEF).

Coverage

Communities assessed: 25/133
Sub-districts assessed: 8/14

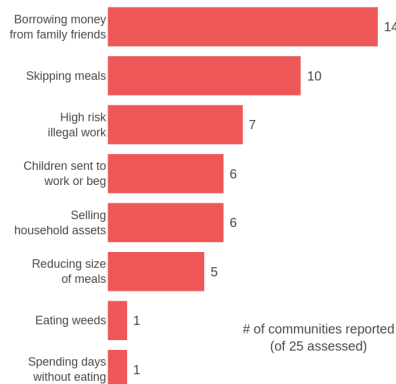
Coverage map



Livelihoods

In February, the communities of Sawa, Abu Kamal and Ashara reported that children were being sent to work or beg, and that people were engaging in high risk illegal work as strategies to cope with a lack of income or resources, suggesting particular vulnerabilities to populations. Inhabitants of Joura neighbourhood in Deir ez Zor City reported eating weeds and spending days without eating. Overall, 10 communities in Ashara, Abu Kamal, Al Mayadin, Deir ez Zor, Tabni and Kisreh sub-districts reported skipping meals to cope with a lack of income or resources.

Most common coping strategies [*CL: 2.47/3]



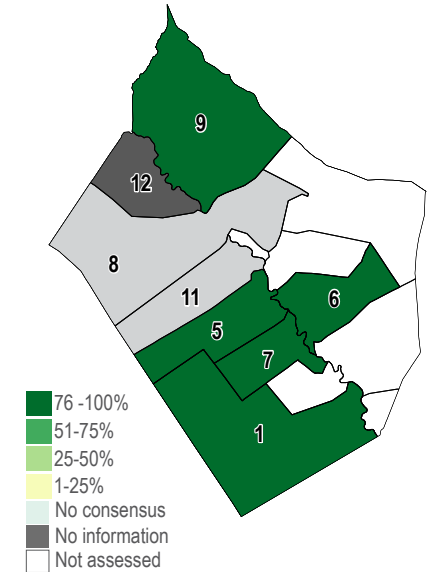
Displacement

In the communities of Baglieh, Jafra, Abu Khashab, Mreiye, Rashdiyeh and Othmaniyeh^ it was reported that none of the pre-conflict population remained. The escalation of conflict, protection concerns and the loss of assets cited as the most common reasons for populations leaving. Between 76 and 100% of pre-conflict populations remained in 14 of the 25 communities assessed, predominantly due to familial ties, access to income, employment and shelter, and the protection of assets.

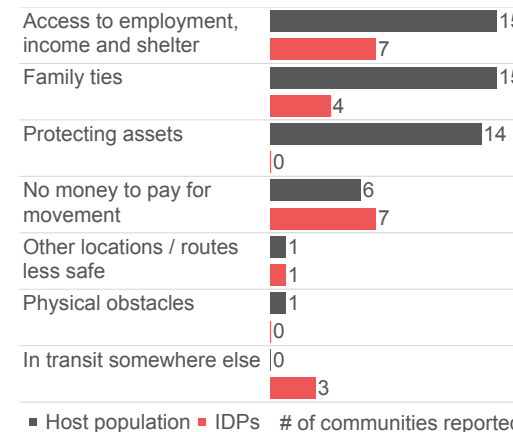
IDPs lived in at least eight of the assessed communities, with large numbers reportedly living in Al Mayadin. IDPs commonly chose to stay in locations due to access to income, employment and shelter, and because of a lack of money to pay for further movement, suggesting a willingness for onward movement.

In the community of Siyal, less than 25% of the population were reportedly women.

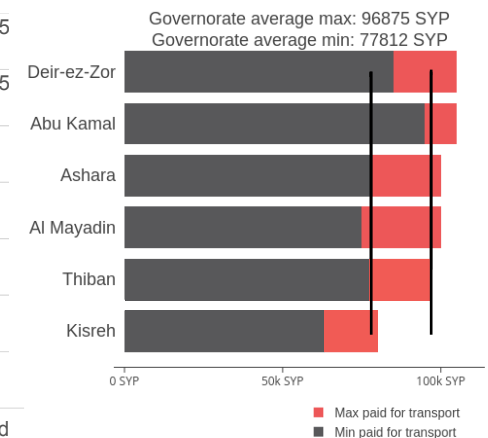
Estimated % of original population remaining (excluding IDPs) [*CL: 2.12/3]

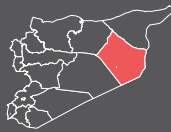


Most common reasons for staying: IDPs vs host population [*CL: 2.47/3]



Amounts paid for transportation to the border per sub-district [*CL: 2.00/3]



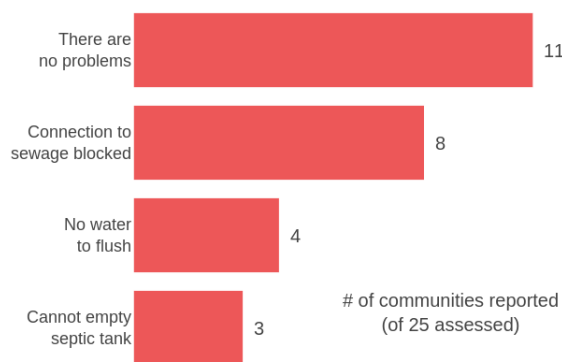


WASH

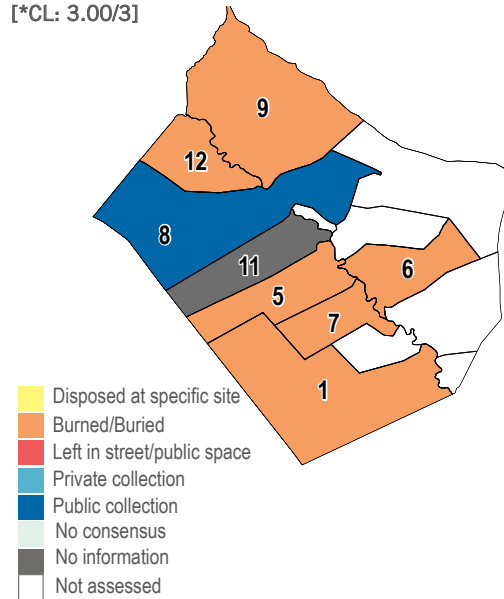
In February the most commonly reported source of drinking water came from the network. There were problems with water in the majority of communities assessed; water from the network made people sick in the communities of Kasra, Hasrat and Dablan. Water from various sources tasted or smelt bad in 15 communities in Ashara, Deir-ez-Zor, Abu Kamal, Al Mayadin, Ashara, Kisreh, Tabni and Thiban sub-districts. There was a reduction in safe water since the previous month in six communities in Deir ez Zor, Abu Kamal, Al Mayadin and Ashara sub-districts.

There were problems with latrines in at least 8 communities assessed; connections to sewage networks being blocked was the most common issue reported.

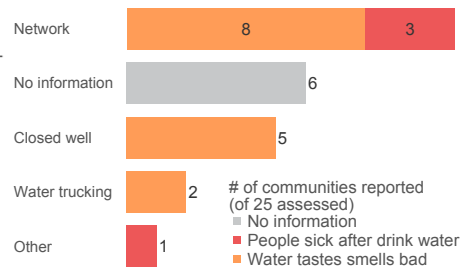
Problems with latrines [*CL: 3.00/3]



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



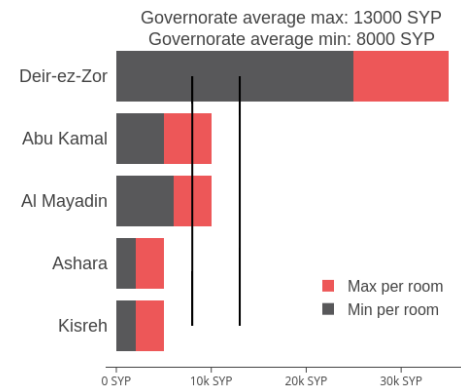
Most common water source and status [*CL: 3.00/3]



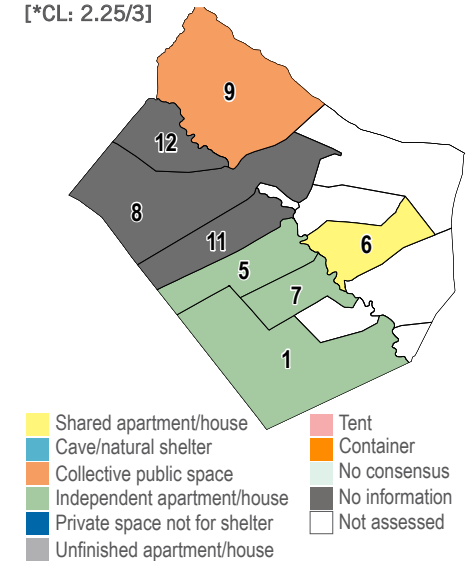
Shelter

Average reported rent paid per room in Deir ez Zor governorate (10500 SYP) was higher than the average rent paid across the country (6424 SYP).

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



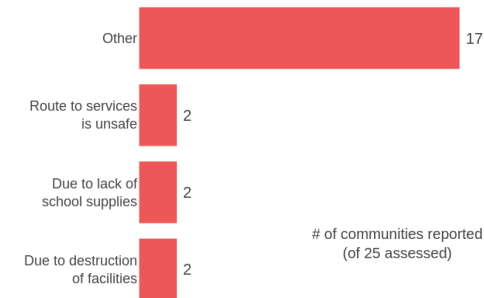
Most common shelter lived in by IDPs [*CL: 2.25/3]



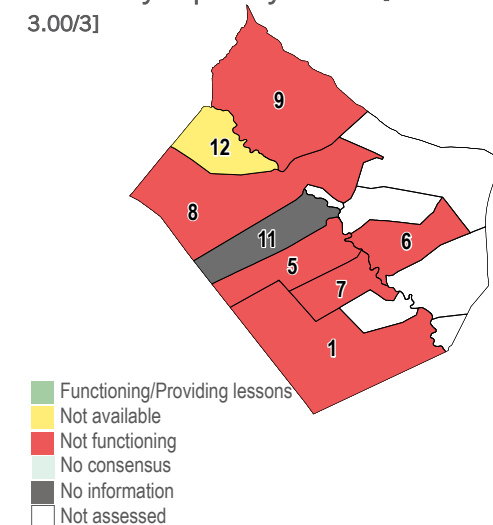
Education

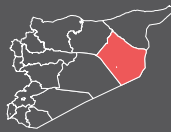
There were challenges to accessing educational facilities in 19 of 25 communities assessed this month. Further, there were no functioning formal pre-conflict facilities in 19 communities, reportedly due to schools being shut down by authorities.

Most common reasons for children not attending school [*CL: 2.21/3]



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





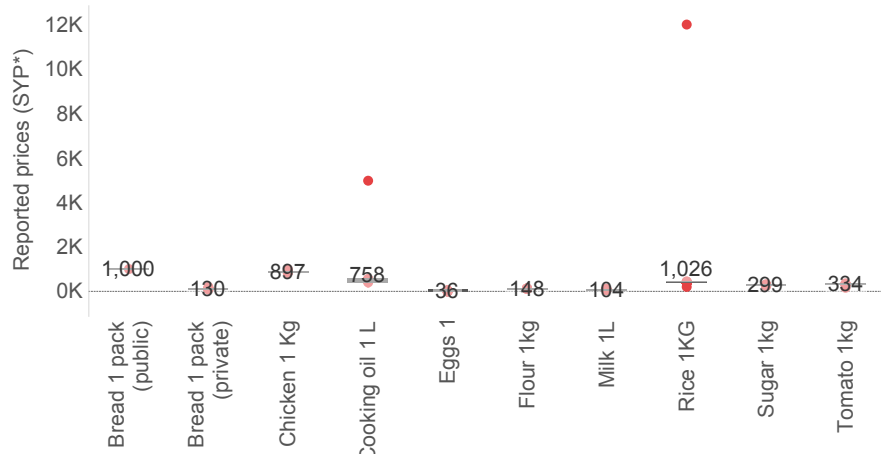
Food Security

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.

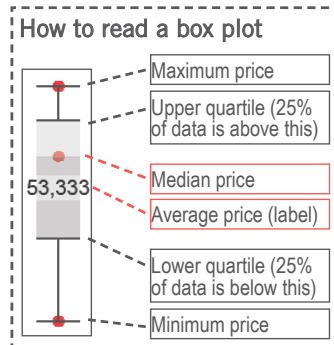
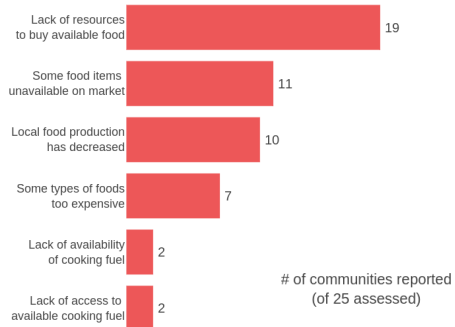
Most common sources of obtaining food [*CL: 3.00/3]



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



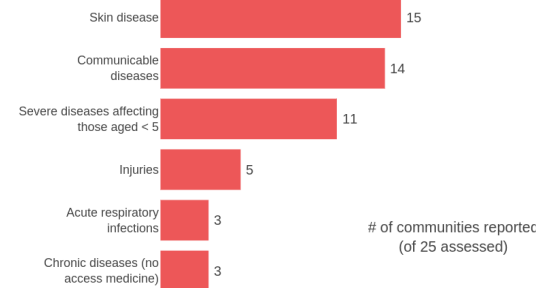
Challenges to accessing food [*CL: 3.00/3]



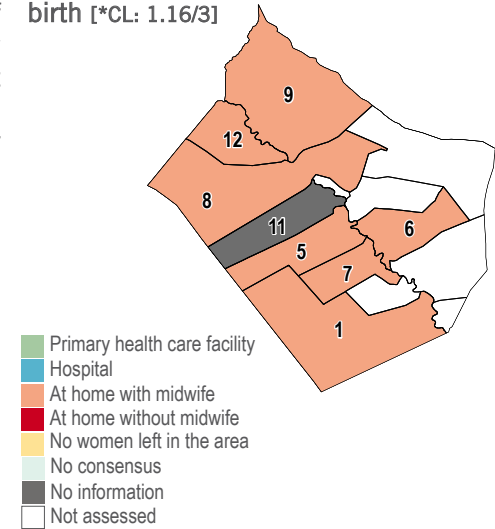
Health

Communicable diseases and skin disease such as leishmaniasis were reported common health concerns within the majority of communities assessed this month. Malnutrition was reportedly common in Joura, where it was also reported that women most commonly gave birth at home without midwife care. None of the assessed communities reported that women gave birth in either a primary health facility or a hospital.

Reported health problems [*CL: 2.00/3]



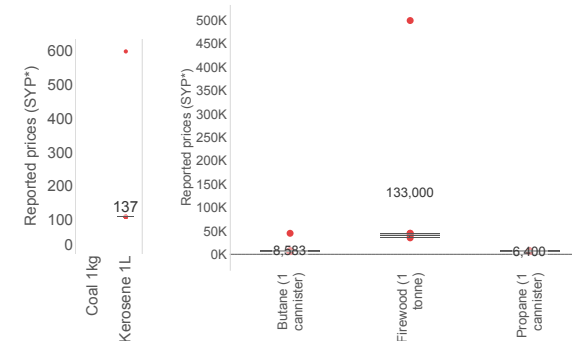
Most common place for women to give birth [*CL: 1.16/3]



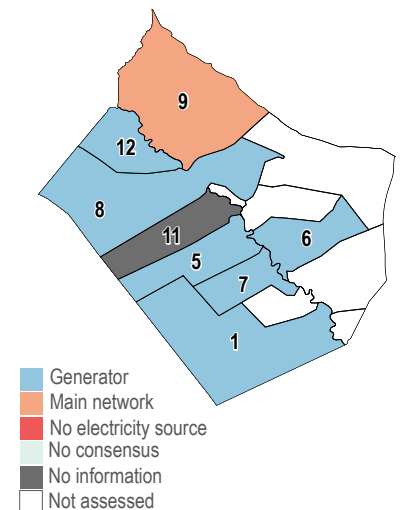
NFIs

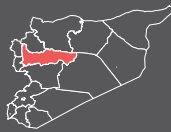
In February, butane was available in all communities assessed, with the exception of Tabni; kerosene was also available in all communities, with the exception of Joura. Firewood was only available in Joura, Kasra, Abu Kamal, Al Mayadin and Tabni. Joura was the only community assessed which reported a lack of fuel during February, and participants reported no electricity source at all.

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



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





Humanitarian Situation Overview in Syria (HSOS) Hama Governorate

March 2016

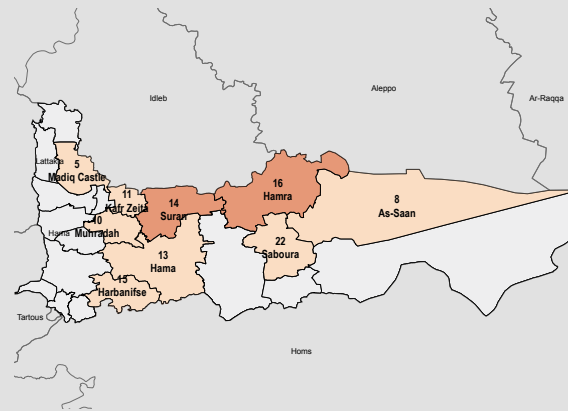
Context

Hama governorate hosts 500,801 IDPs and 1,052,578 people in need of assistance (OCHA). In February, humanitarian access remained limited in areas along the northern border with Idlib, the southern border with Homs and eastern parts of the governorate. Civilian and IDP displacement also continued this month.

On average 12% of the weekly reported Leishmaniasis cases in Syria were seen in Hama governorate (WHO).

There was 1 reported attack on a health facility in Hama during February (Health Cluster).

Coverage map



of villages assessed per sub-district

- 13+ (dark red)
- 10-12 (red)
- 7-9 (orange)
- 4-6 (light orange)
- 1-3 (pale orange)
- Not assessed (white)

Coverage

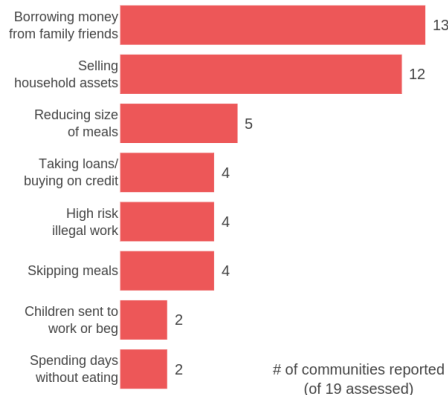
Communities assessed: 19/494
Sub-districts assessed: 9/22

Livelihoods

Thirteen communities in Hamra, Madiq Castle, Saboura, Kafr Zeita, Muhradah and Suran sub-districts reported borrowing money from family and friends, with 10 of these communities also 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 such as reducing meal sizes and skipping meals were reported by Suran, Jamasa Odayat – Alshareeah and Kafr Anim communities.

Most common coping strategies [*CL: 2.75/3]



of communities reported (of 19 assessed)

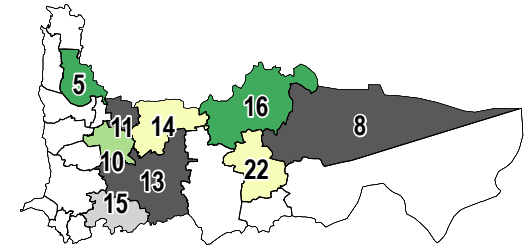
Displacement

None of the pre-conflict population reportedly remained in the assessed communities of Hor Bnafsor and El Wasata[^] and less than 25% remained in Atshan, Murak, Mlolah and Saboura. It was reported that pre-conflict populations most commonly remained due to access to employment, income and shelter, and in order to protect assets.

IDPs reportedly lived in at least 10 communities assessed, citing good relations to host communities and access to income, employment and shelter as common reasons for remaining. The most number of estimated IDP arrivals was reported in Latmana during February.

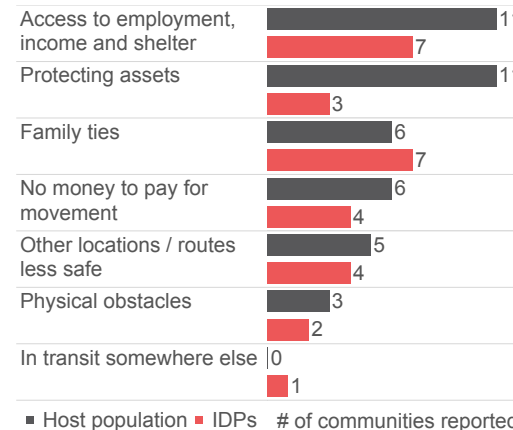
In the community of Atshan, it was reported that less than 25% of the population were women.

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

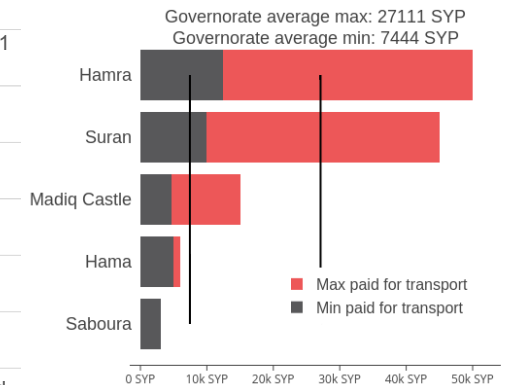


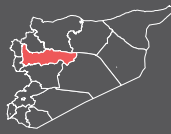
76-100% (dark green)
51-75% (medium green)
25-50% (light green)
1-25% (yellow)
No consensus (light blue)
No information (dark grey)
Not assessed (white)

Most common reasons for staying: IDPs vs host population [*CL: 2.34/3]



Amounts paid for transportation to the border per sub-district [*CL: 2.11/3]





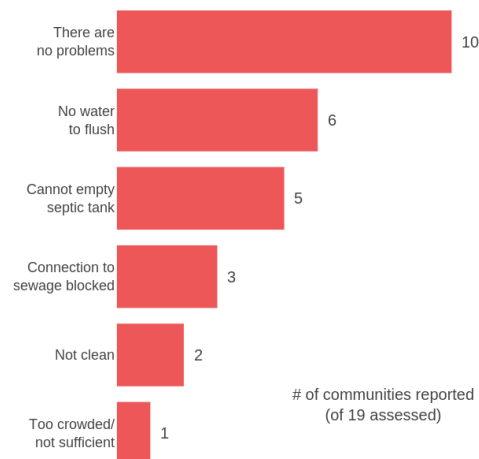
WASH

In February, the most common source of drinking water across the governorate was from water trucks. Water from the network reportedly tasted or smelled bad in As-Saan community, as did water from closed wells in Latmana community.

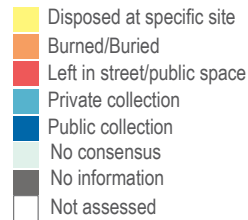
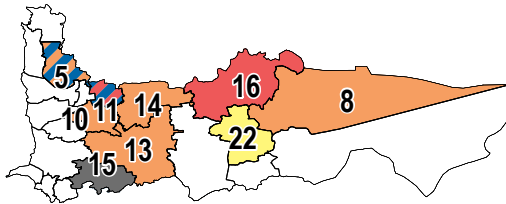
There were problems with latrines in the seven communities assessed, with the most common issue being a lack of water to flush toilets, followed by an inability to empty the septic tanks.

Garbage was commonly burned or buried in eight communities, and left in the street or public areas in the communities of Rabda, Latmin and Mlolah.

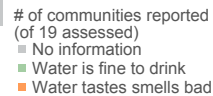
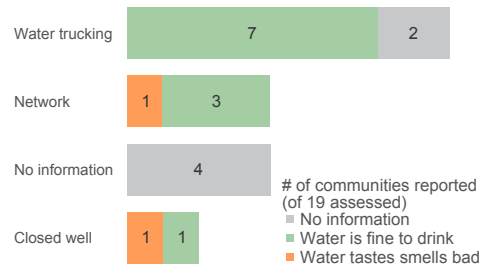
Problems with latrines [*CL: 3.00/3]



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



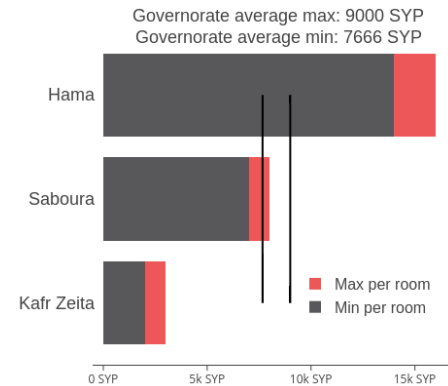
Most common water source and status [*CL: 3.00/3]



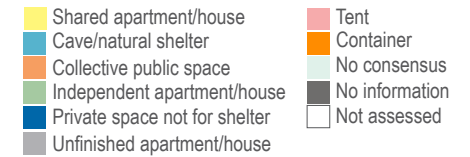
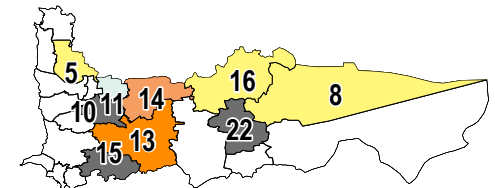
Shelter

Average reported rent paid per room in Hama governorate (8333 SYP) was higher than the average rent paid across the country (6424 SYP).

Rent prices per sub-district [*CL: 2.67/3]



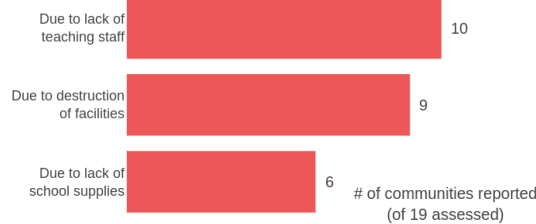
Most common shelter lived in by IDPs [*CL: 2.09/3]



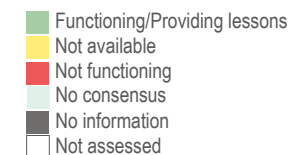
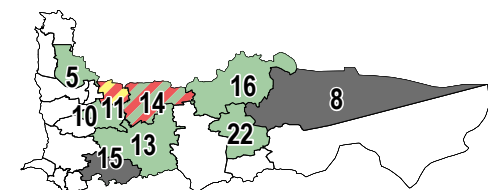
Education

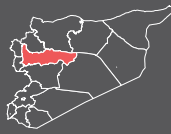
There were challenges to accessing educational facilities in 12 of 19 communities assessed, with 10 communities reporting a lack of teaching staff and 9 communities reporting the destruction of educational facilities. There were no functioning or available facilities in Atshan, Rabda, Qasr Bin Wardan, Latmin and Latmana communities in Suran, Kafr Zeita and Hamra sub-districts.

Most common reasons for children not attending school [*CL: 2.41/3]



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





Humanitarian Situation Overview in Syria (HSOS) Hama Governorate

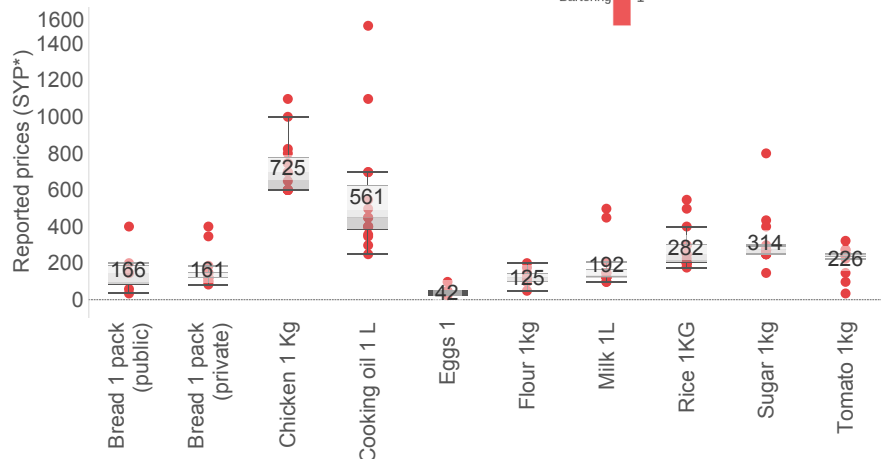
March 2016

Food Security

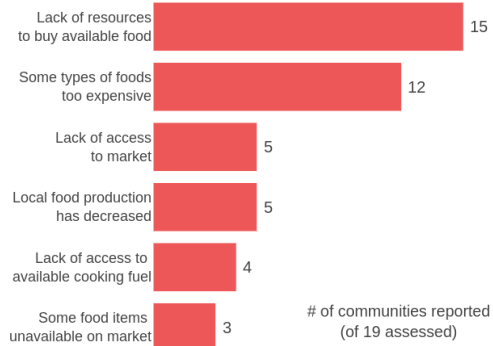
The most commonly reported challenges to accessing food were a lack of resources to buy available foods and the cost of certain types of food.

Prices of food in As-Saan, Latmana and Jamasa Odayat – Alshareeah communities were reportedly higher than prices across the rest of the governorate.

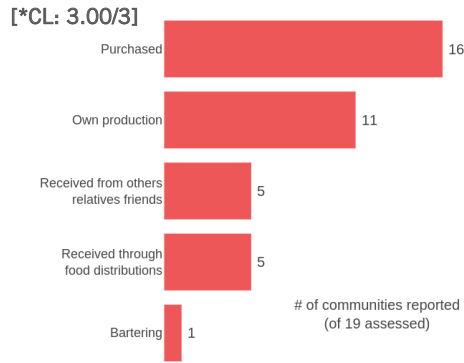
Prices of food items [*CL: 2.08/3]



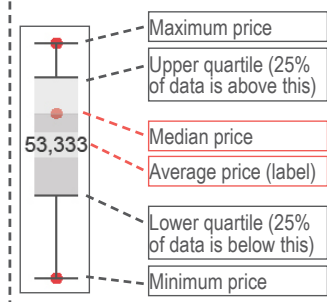
Challenges to accessing food [*CL: 3.00/3]



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



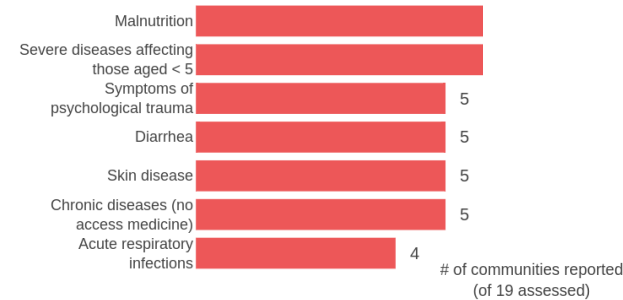
How to read a box plot



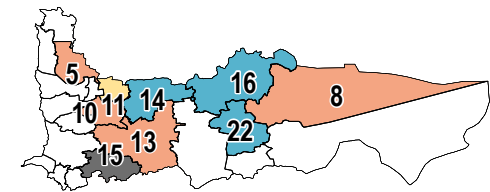
Health

Malnutrition was reported a common health concern in the communities of Suran, Saboura, As-Saan, Latmana, Latmin and Kafr Amim. Severe diseases affecting those aged less than five was reportedly common in Atshan, Murak, Mlolah, Rabda, Qasr Bin Wardan and Jamasa Odayat – Alshareeah. It was reported that women most commonly gave birth at home with a midwife, while in Latmana it was reported that no women remain in the community.

Reported health problems [*CL: 2.19/3]



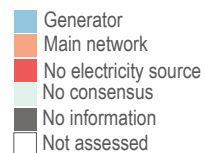
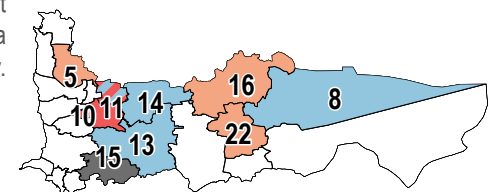
Most common place for women to give birth [*CL: 1.53/3]



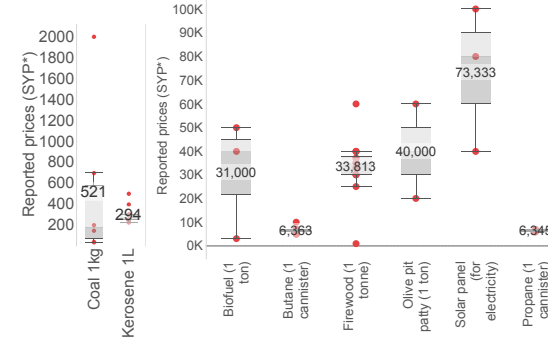
NFIs

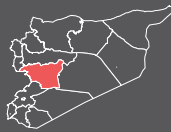
In February, butane and firewood were both available in 84% of communities assessed; kerosene in 74% and propane in 58%. A lack of fuel was reported in all communities assessed with burning furniture and cutting down trees being the most commonly reported coping strategies. In Kafr Amim and Latmana participants reported no electricity source at all during February.

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



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





Humanitarian Situation Overview in Syria (HSOS) Homs Governorate

March 2016

Context

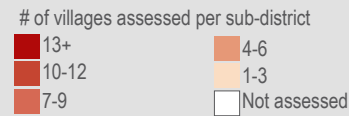
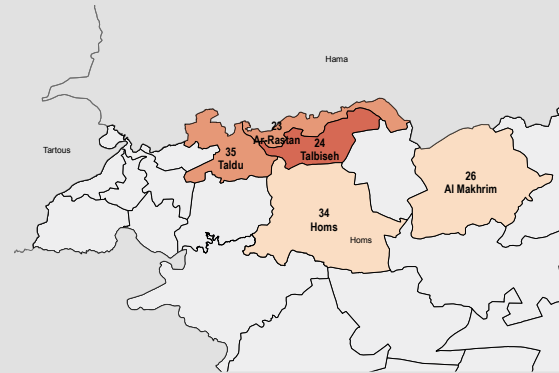
Homs governorate hosts 526,510 IDPs and 1,023,033 people in need of assistance (OCHA). In February, areas along the northern borders with Hama, Ar Raqqa and Deir ez Zor, and central parts of Homs governorate remained hard-to-reach for humanitarian assistance (OCHA). Since the beginning of 2015, civilians have been displaced by increased conflict across Homs governorate as well as within Homs city.

There was 1 reported attack on a health facility in Homs governorate during February (Health Cluster), and basic education materials were distributed to children (UNICEF).

Coverage

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

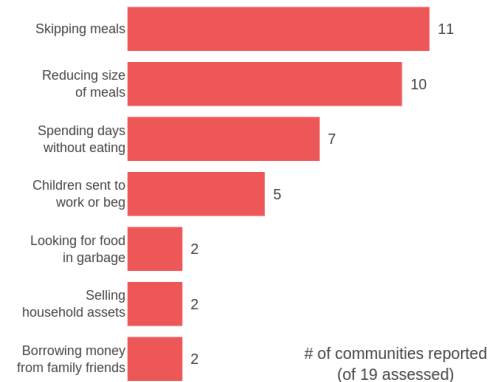
Coverage map



Livelihoods

Food related coping strategies were common in Homs governorate; eleven communities in Ar-Rastan, Al Makhrim, Homs, Taldu and Talbiseh sub-districts reported skipping meals; eight of these communities also reported reducing meal sizes and spending days without eating. Five communities in Ar-Rastan, Al Makhrim and Homs sub-districts reported children were sent to work or beg. In Batma and Farhaniyeh communities, participants reported looking for food in the garbage.

Most common coping strategies [*CL: 2.62/3]

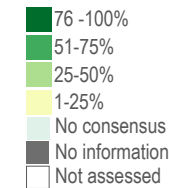
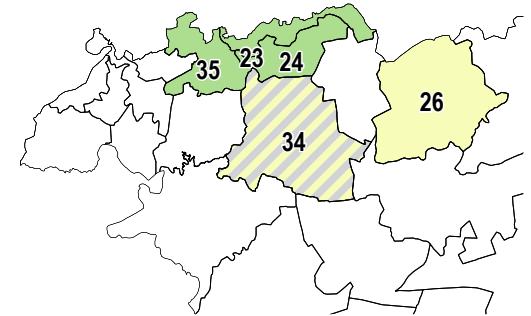


Displacement

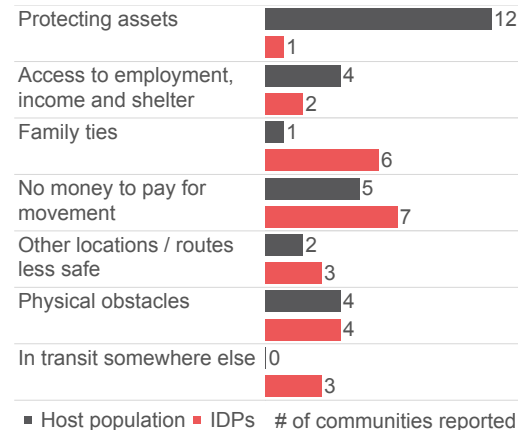
Less than 50% of the pre-conflict population reportedly remained all 19 communities assessed in February. In five of these, none of the pre-conflict population was reported remaining, while in the communities of Farhaniyeh, Batma and Al-Wa'ar, less than 25% still remained. Pre-conflict populations across the assessed communities commonly left due to the escalation of conflict and protection concerns; the protection of assets was the most common reason cited for remaining.

IDPs lived in 10 communities assessed this month and most commonly reported a lack of money to pay for further movement as a reason for remaining. There was limited movement into the assessed communities during February, however large numbers of IDPs reportedly remain in the communities of Ar Rastan, Makrumiyeh and Talbiseh.

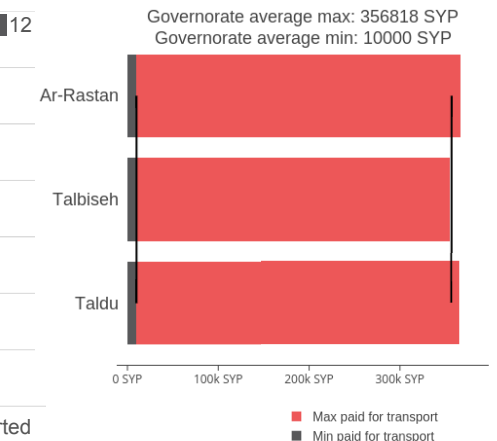
Estimated % of original population remaining (excluding IDPs) [*CL: 2.28/3]

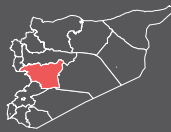


Most common reasons for staying: IDPs vs host population [*CL: 2.54/3]



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





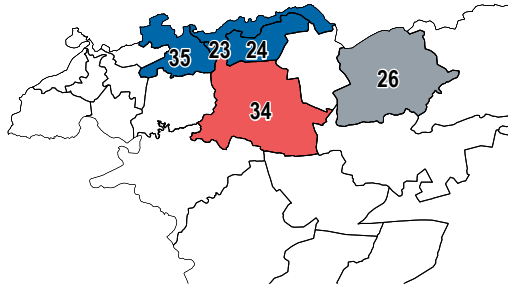
WASH

In February, 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 Farhaniyeh and Batma communities water from open wells reportedly tasted or smelled bad.

There were problems with latrines in the majority of communities assessed, with the most common issue being an insufficient number of latrines, followed by inhabitants being unable to empty septic tanks.

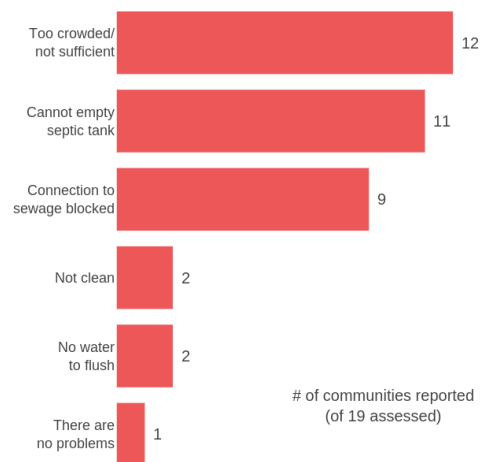
Garbage was commonly burned or buried in two communities, and left in the street or public areas in Al-Wa'ar community in Homs sub-district.

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

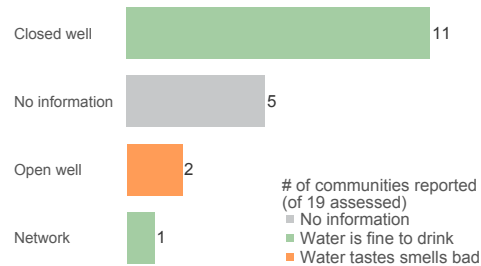


- Disposed at specific site
- Burned/Buried
- Left in street/public space
- Private collection
- Public collection
- No consensus
- No information
- Not assessed

Problems with latrines [*CL: 3.00/3]



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

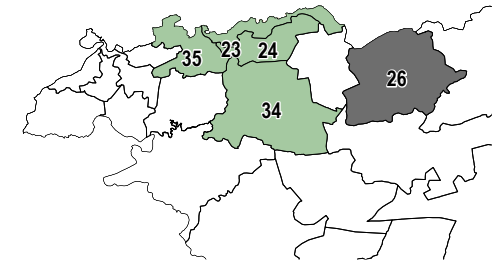


- # of communities reported (of 19 assessed)
- No information
- Water is fine to drink
- Water tastes/smells bad

Shelter

Information on the average price of rent within assessed communities in Homs governorate was not available during February.

Most common shelter lived in by IDPs [*CL: 2.56/3]

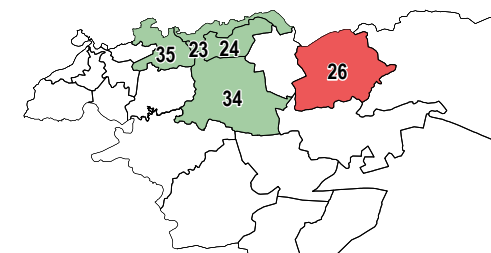


- Shared apartment/house
- Cave/natural shelter
- Collective public space
- Independent apartment/house
- Private space not for shelter
- Unfinished apartment/house
- Tent
- Container
- No consensus
- No information
- Not assessed

Education

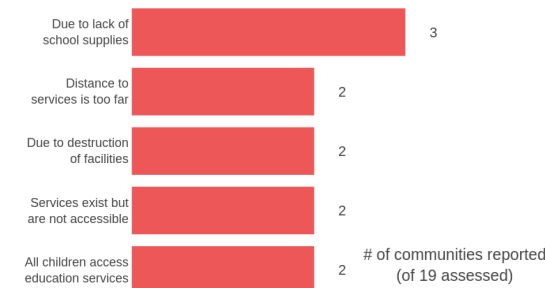
There were challenges to accessing educational facilities in four communities assessed, with the most common reason being a lack of school supplies and destruction of facilities. There were no functioning facilities in Farhaniyeh and Batma communities.

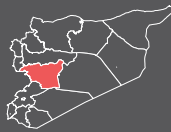
Availability of primary schools [*CL: 3.00/3]



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

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

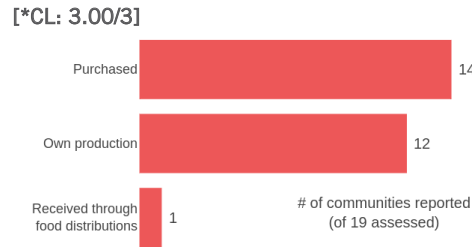




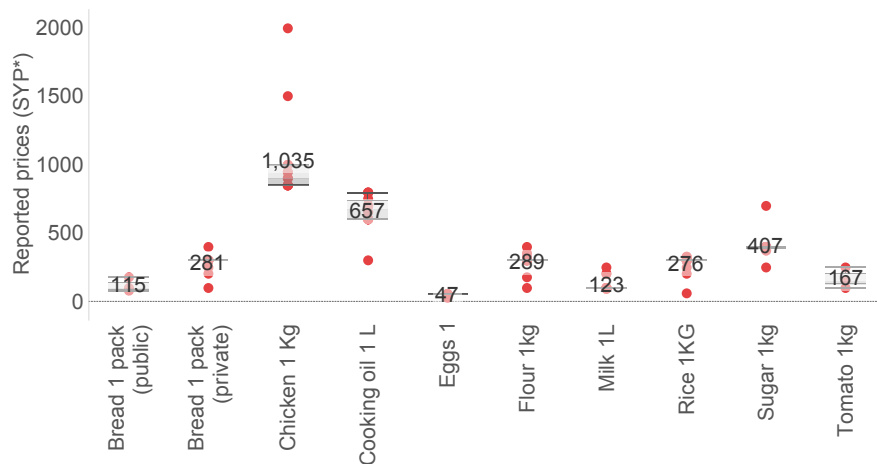
Food Security

Purchasing and own food production were common sources of obtaining food in the majority of communities assessed in Homs governorate. One community assessed, Homs Al Wa'ar, reported receiving food distributions. Prices of food in Ar Rastan and Farhaniyeh communities were reportedly higher than prices in the rest of the governorate.

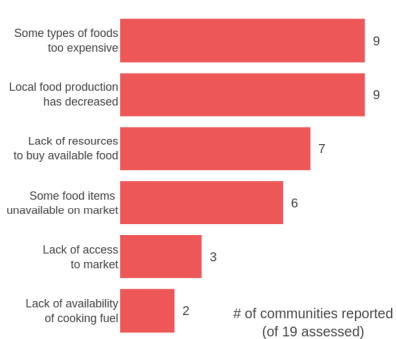
Most common sources of obtaining food [*CL: 3.00/3]



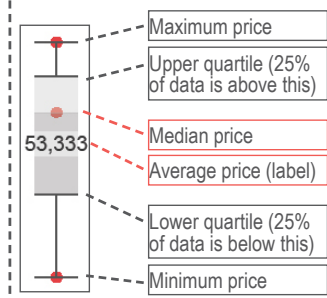
Prices of food items [*CL: 2.38/3]



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



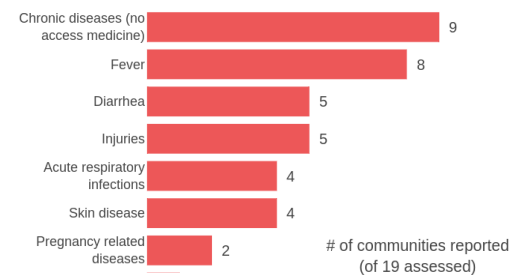
How to read a box plot



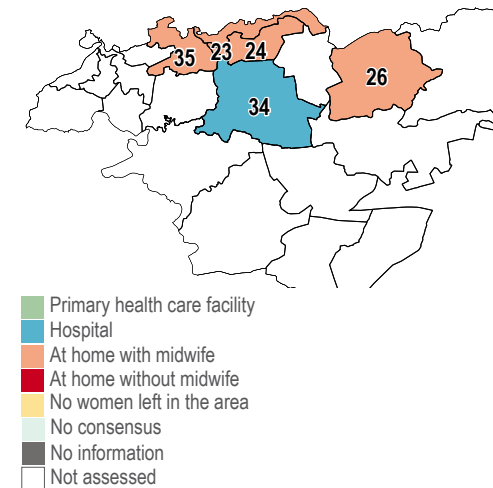
Health

Chronic disease and the access to adequate treatment was a common health concern reported in Homs governorate. Malnutrition was reported in Farhaniyeh and pregnancy related diseases were reportedly common in Taldou and Makrumiyeh. Only one community (Homs Al Wa'ar) reported that women commonly gave birth in hospitals while 13 communities assessed reported that women commonly gave birth at home.

Reported health problems [*CL: 2.08/3]



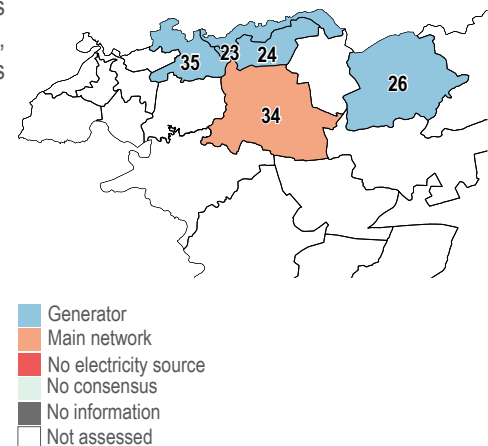
Most common place for women to give birth [*CL: 1.31/3]



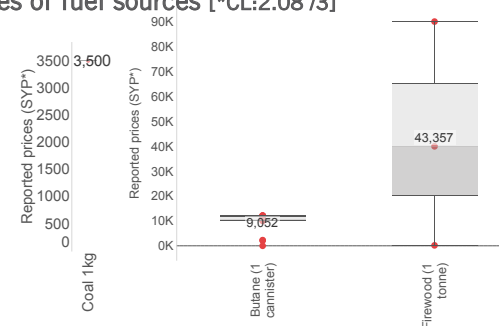
NFIs

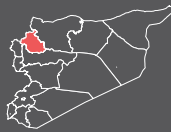
Butane was available in 74% of communities assessed, firewood was only available in Batma, Al-Wa'ar and Farhaniyeh. Kerosene was reportedly not available in any of the communities assessed. All communities reported experiencing fuel shortages with populations most commonly resorting to burning plastics, clothes and waste in order to cope. In Farhaniyeh, participants reported no electricity source at all during February.

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



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





Context

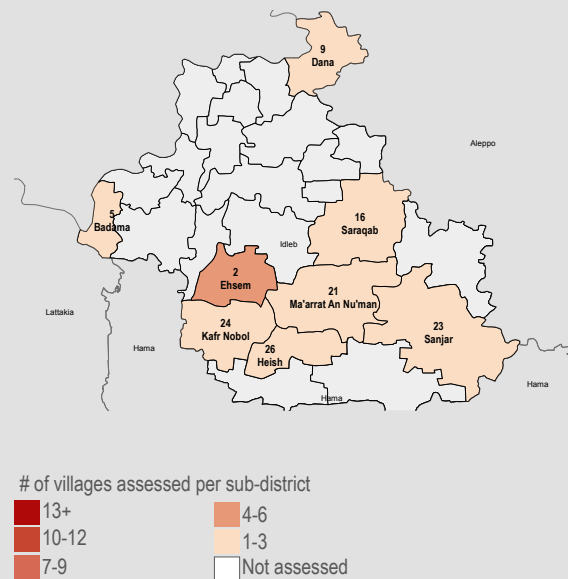
Idleb governorate hosts an estimated 704,511 IDPs and 1,224,773 people in need of assistance (OCHA). Many of the IDPs originate from elsewhere within the governorate. In February, humanitarian access remained a challenge in the southern and south western parts of the governorate (OCHA). Inter-agency convoys were permitted to deliver vital humanitarian assistance to the Foah and Kefraya this month (WFP).

Idleb governorate had the highest number of all weekly reported cases of Typhoid (54%), Leishmaniasis (47%) and Brucellosis (32%) (WHO). There were 3 reported attacks on health facilities in Idleb during February (Health Cluster).

Coverage

Communities assessed: 17/462
Sub-districts assessed: 8/26

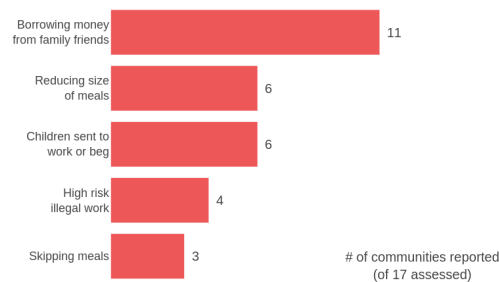
Coverage map



Livelihoods

In February, 11 communities assessed across six 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 six communities in Tefnaz, Dana and Ehsem sub-districts, suggesting that populations are particularly vulnerable. Food based coping strategies such as reducing meal sizes were reported in six communities assessed across three sub-districts – in three of these communities people also resorted to skipping meals.

Most common coping strategies [*CL: 2.85/3]

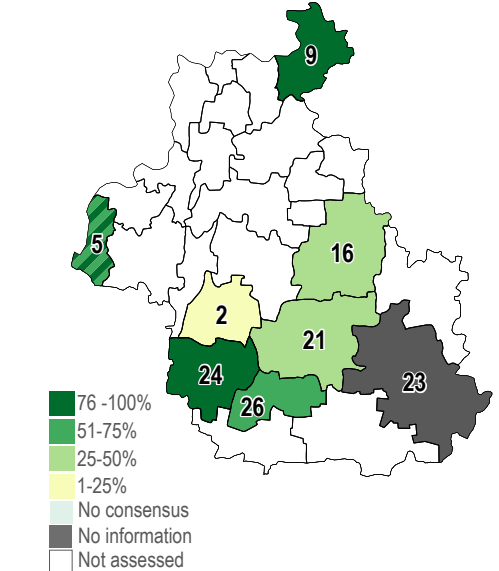


Displacement

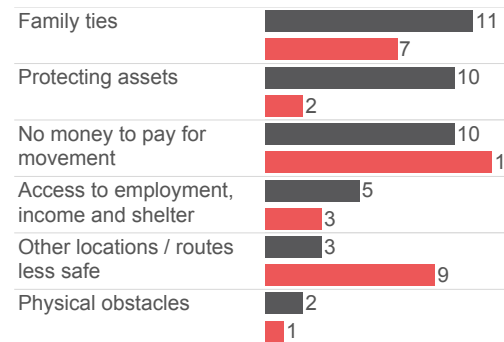
Less than 25% of the pre-conflict population remained in the communities of Mozra and Ein Laruzone, while more than 75% reportedly remained in Kafr Nobol, Maar Tahroma, Dana, Deir Hassan – Darhashan, Qah and Kherbet Eljoz. Familial ties, the protection of assets and a lack of money to pay for movement were the most commonly reported reasons for pre-conflict populations remaining.

IDPs were reported living in at least 15 communities assessed, with no money for onward movement and the perception that other routes or locations were unsafe being the most commonly reported reasons for staying. IDPs were reported arriving in nine communities during February, with large numbers reported in the community of Dana.

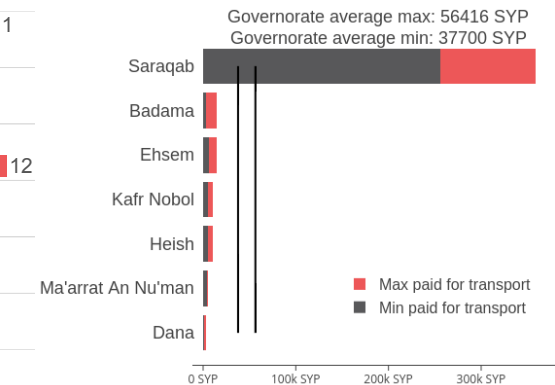
Estimated % of original population remaining (excluding IDPs) [*CL: 2.29/3]



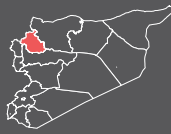
Most common reasons for staying: IDPs vs host population [*CL: 2.71/3]



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



■ Host population ■ IDPs # of communities reported



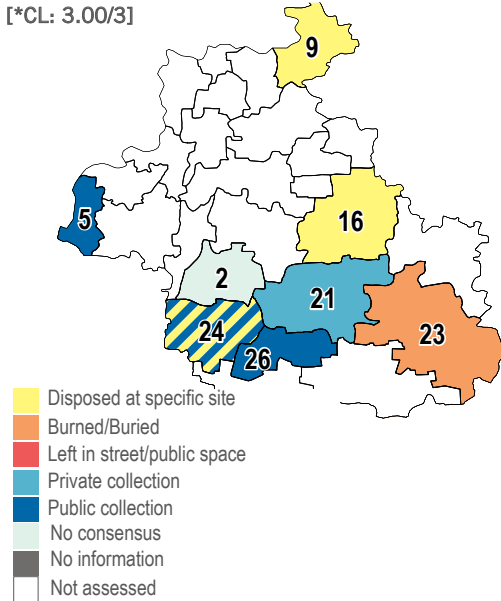
WASH

In February, the most common source of drinking water across the governorate was from water trucks, followed by closed wells. Water was reportedly fine to drink in the majority of communities assessed, though collected rainwater reportedly tasted or smelled bad in Ablin community in Ehsem sub-district. There was a reduction in the volume of safe water available since the previous month in Hantutin and Dana communities.

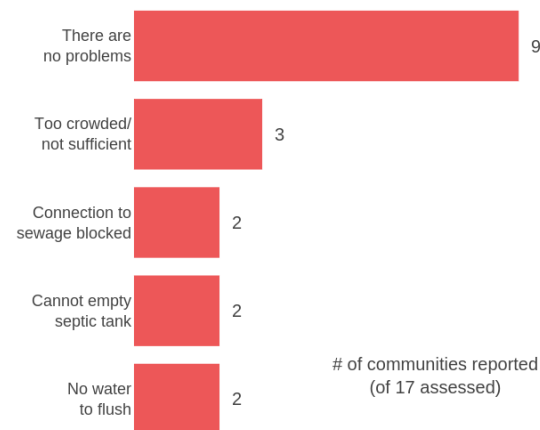
Problems with latrines were reported in six communities assessed, with the most commonly reported issue being insufficient numbers of available toilets, connections to sewage network being blocked, and an inability to empty septic tanks.

Garbage was commonly burned or buried in the two communities of Sanjar and Ein Laruz.

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



Problems with latrines [*CL: 3.00/3]



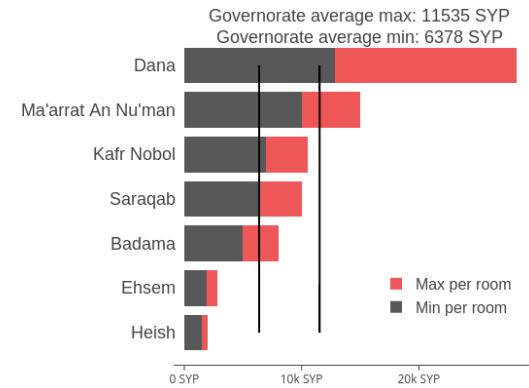
Most common water source and status [*CL: 3.00/3]



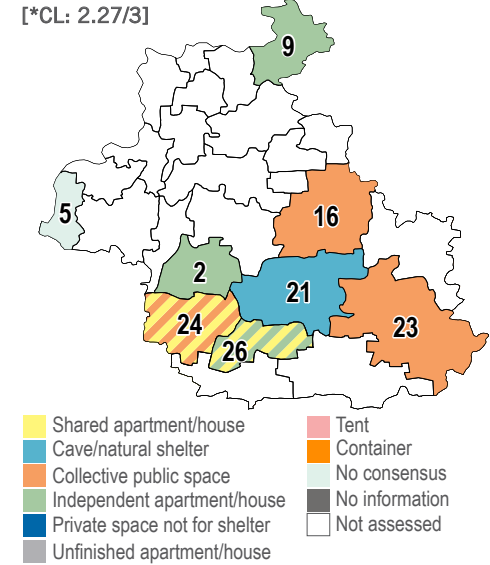
Shelter

Average reported rent paid per room in Idleb governorate (8957 SYP) was higher than the average rent paid across the country (6424 SYP).

Rent prices per sub-district [*CL: 2.64/3]



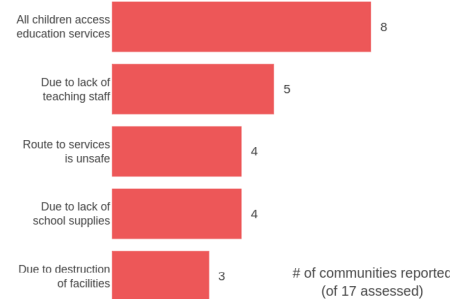
Most common shelter lived in by IDPs [*CL: 2.27/3]



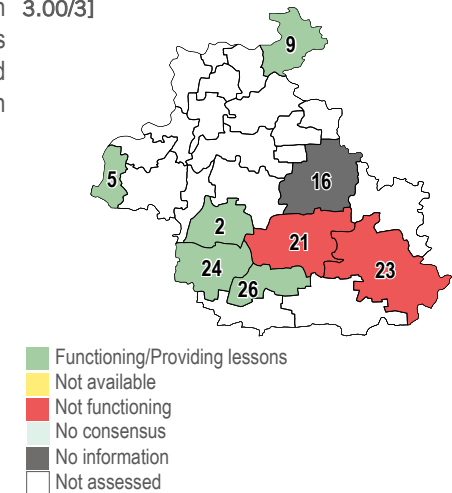
Education

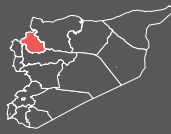
There were challenges to accessing educational facilities in 8 of 17 communities assessed, with the most common reasons being a lack of teaching staff, destroyed facilities and the fact that routes to services were considered unsafe. There were no functioning or available facilities in Sanjar and Hantutin communities.

Most common reasons for children not attending school [*CL: 2.59/3]



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



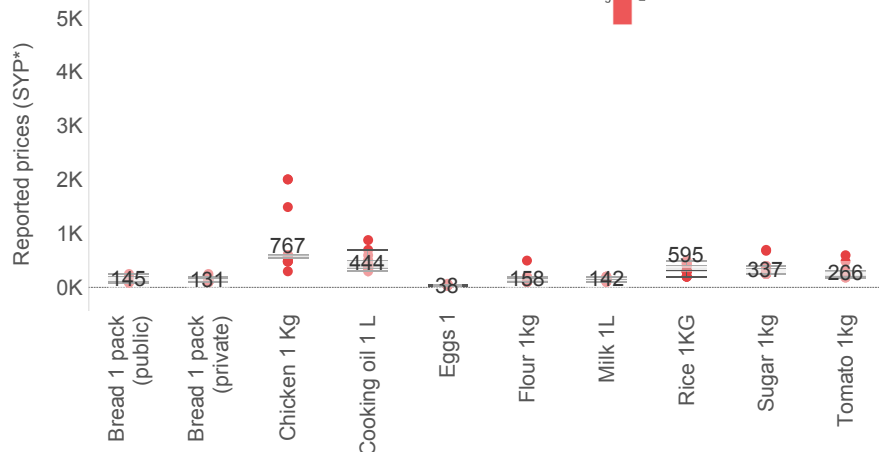


Food Security

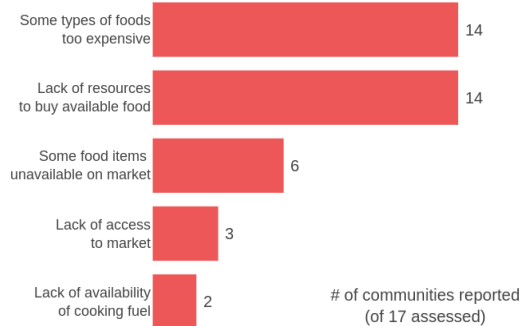
Challenges to obtaining food appeared to be related to the purchasing power of inhabitants, as the most commonly reported challenges were the cost of certain types of food and a lack of resources to buy available food.

Prices of food in Saraqb and Salamin communities were reportedly higher than prices in the rest of the governorate.

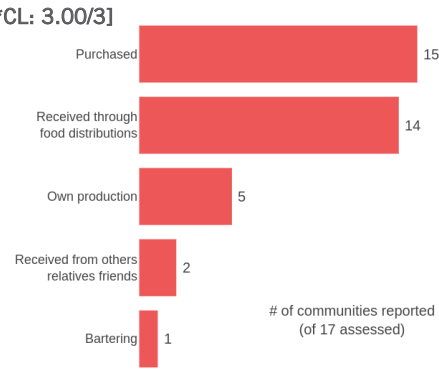
Prices of food items [*CL: 2.15/3]



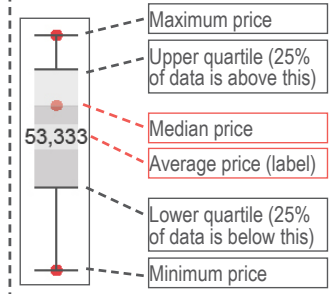
Challenges to accessing food [*CL: 3.00/3]



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



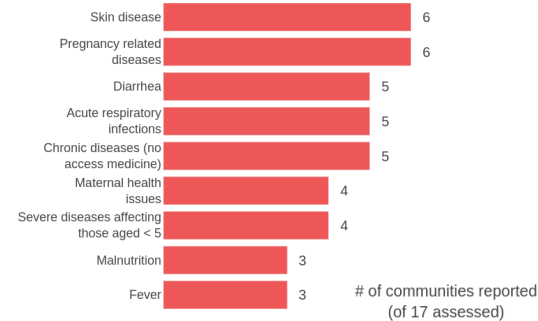
How to read a box plot



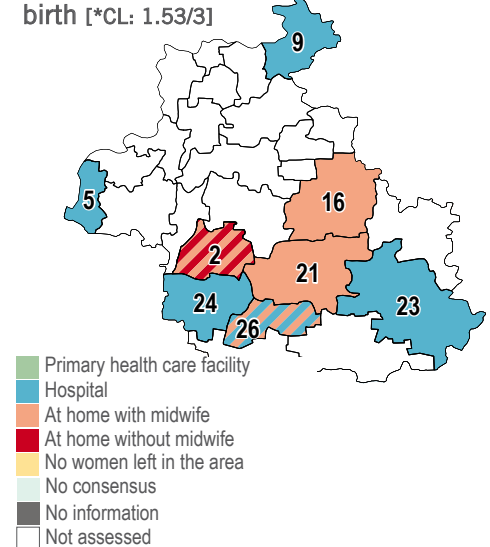
Health

Pregnancy related diseases were reportedly common in the six communities of Dana, Deir Hassan – Darhashan, Qah, Ein El-Bayda, Kherbet Eljoz and Joseph and malnutrition was a common health concern in Maar Tahroma, Heish and Kafsajna. In Mozra, it was reported that women most commonly give birth at home without midwife care.

Reported health problems [*CL: 2.00/3]



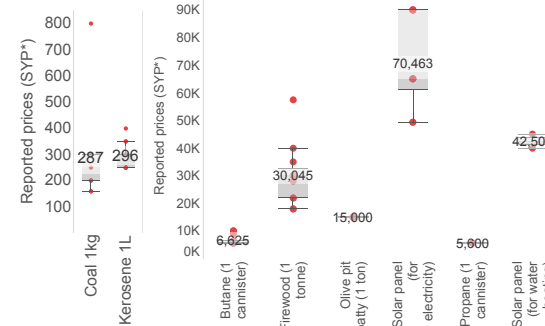
Most common place for women to give birth [*CL: 1.53/3]



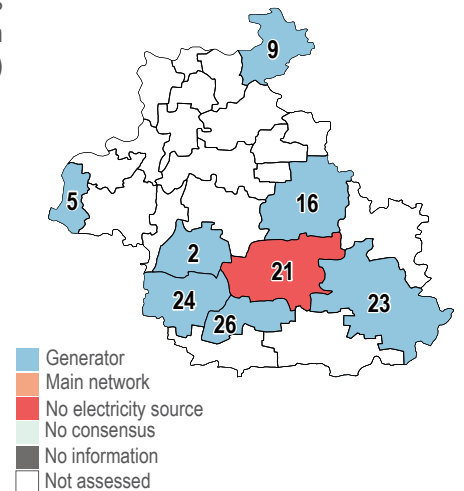
NFIs

Butane and kerosene were available in all communities assessed with the exception of Hantutin and Salamin, respectively. Fuel shortages were reported in 58% of communities with populations most commonly resorting to burning furniture and cutting down trees in order to cope. In two communities, (Ablin and Hantutin) participants reported no electricity source during February.

Prices of fuel sources [*CL: 2.13 /3]



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





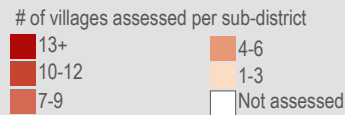
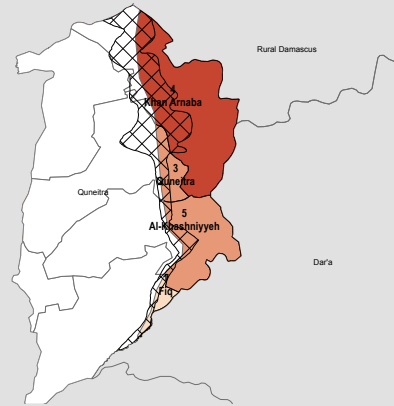
Context

Quneitra governorate hosts 38,700 IDPs and 65,266 people in need of assistance (OCHA).

Central parts of the governorate remain limited for humanitarian access in February (OCHA).

Due to an escalation of conflict in neighbouring governorates, populations moved west, into Quneitra during February (REACH).

Coverage map



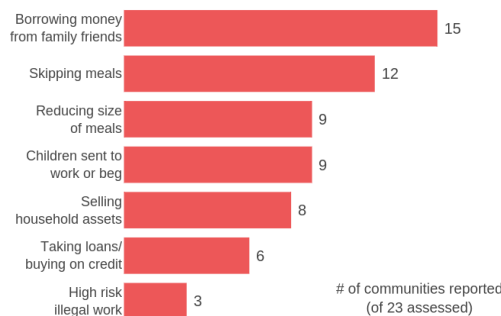
Coverage

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

Livelihoods

In February, inhabitants in the communities of Western Samadaniyeh, Bir Ajam and Kalidiyeh 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 nine communities in Al-Khashniyyeh, Khan Arnaba, Fiq and Quneitra sub-districts. Fifteen communities in Khan Arnaba, Quneitra and Al-Khashniyyeh reported to have borrowed money from friends and family.

Most common coping strategies [*CL: 2.68/3]

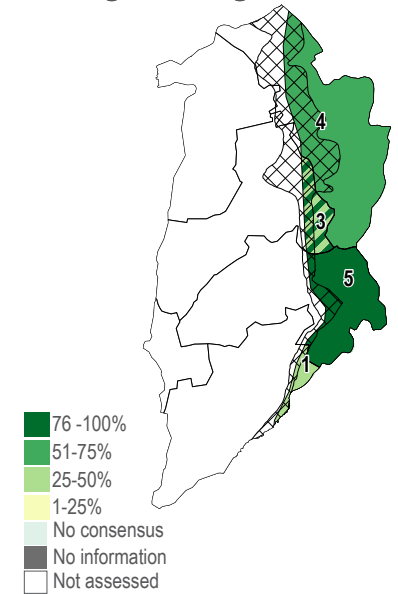


Displacement

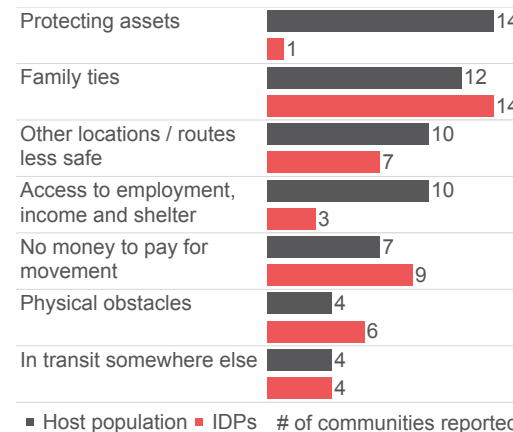
None of the pre-conflict population reportedly remained in the community of Um Batna[^] and less than 25% reportedly remained in Kalidiyeh, Baath and Jbata Elkhashab. Pre-conflict populations reportedly left due to the escalation of the conflict, the opening of borders, protection concerns, and losses of income and assets. It was reported that pre-conflict populations across the governorate commonly remained due to the protection of assets and familial ties.

IDPs reportedly lived in at least fifteen communities assessed across all four sub-districts, originating most commonly from governorates surrounding Quneitra. Significant IDP movement was seen in Quneitra governorate during February, with the highest estimates of reported arrivals being into Bir Ajam and Nabe Elsakher. Security, economic and physical constraints appeared to limit IDP movement in many of the communities assessed, suggesting a willingness but inability to move.

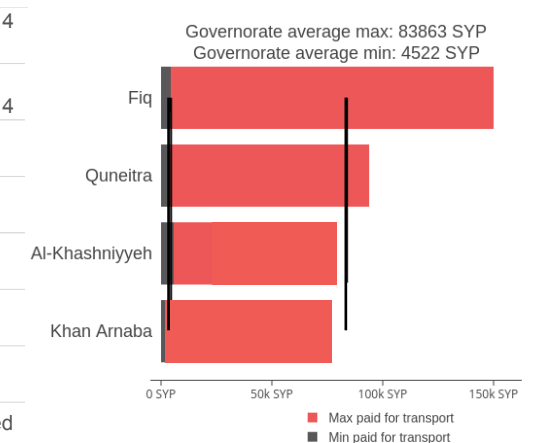
Estimated % of original population remaining (excluding IDPs) [*CL: 2.20/3]



Most common reasons for staying: IDPs vs host population [*CL: 2.66/3]



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





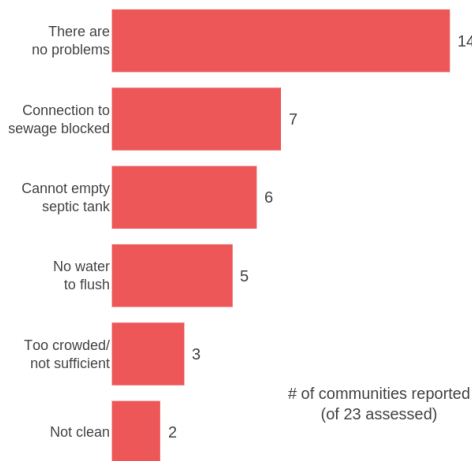
WASH

In February, the most common source of drinking water across the governorate was from water trucks, followed by the water network. Water was reportedly fine to drink in all communities assessed, though water from trucks smelled or tasted bad in Rweheineh and Halas communities. There was no reduction in the volume of safe water available since the previous month in all communities assessed in Quneitra governorate.

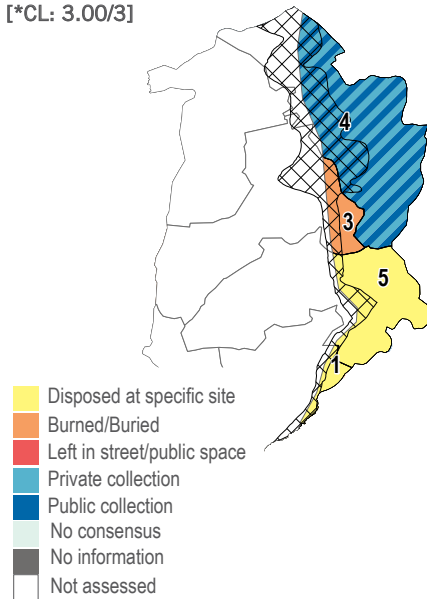
There were problems with latrines in nine communities assessed, with the most commonly reported issue being blocked connections to the sewage network and an inability to empty septic tanks.

Garbage was commonly burned or buried in seven communities assessed in Quneitra, Khan Arnaba and Al Khashniyyeh sub-districts.

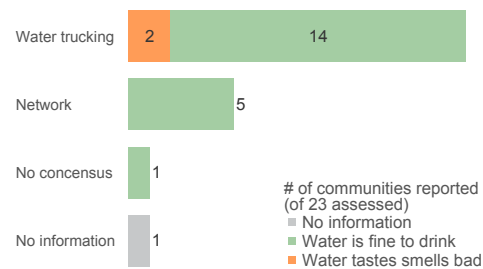
Problems with latrines [*CL: 3.00/3]



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



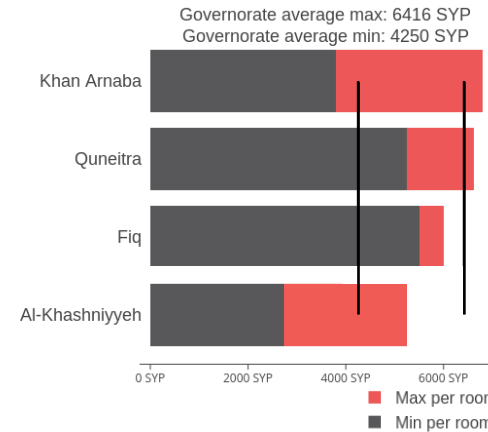
Most common water source and status [*CL: 3.00/3]



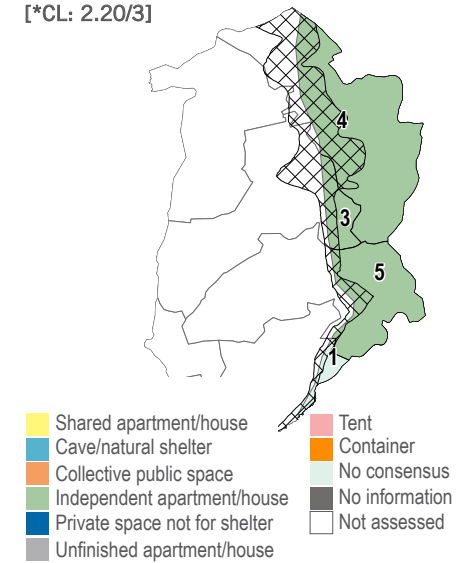
Shelter

Average reported rent paid per room in Quneitra governorate (5333 SYP) was lower than the average rent paid across the country (6424 SYP).

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



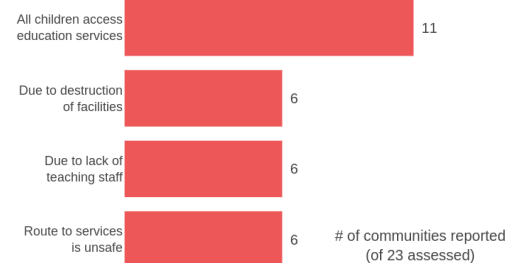
Most common shelter lived in by IDPs [*CL: 2.20/3]



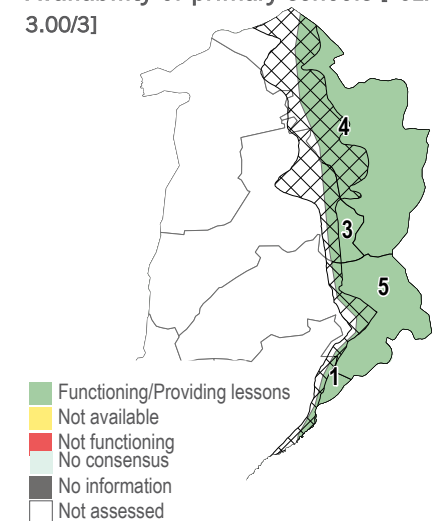
Education

There were challenges to accessing educational facilities in 10 of 23 communities assessed, with destroyed facilities, lack of teaching staff reported as key barriers in accessing educational facilities. There were no functioning educational facilities in Kalidiyeh, Jbata Elkhashab and Sweisa communities.

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



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





Humanitarian Situation Overview in Syria (HSOS) Quneitra Governorate

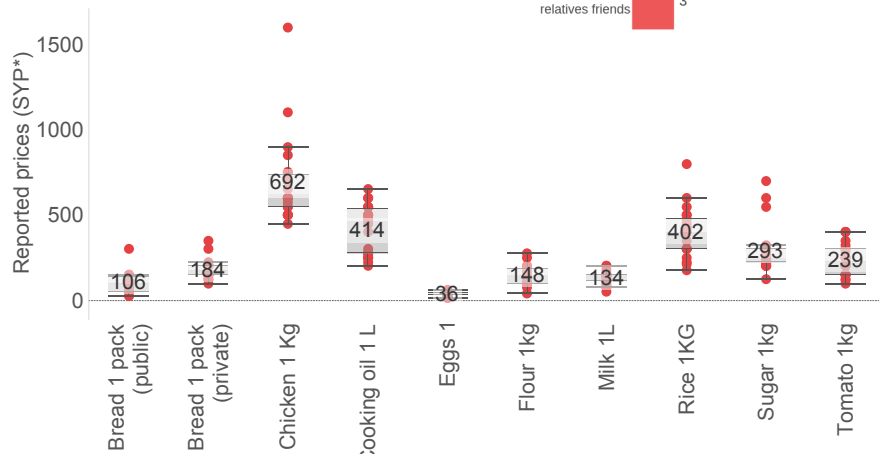
March 2016

Food Security

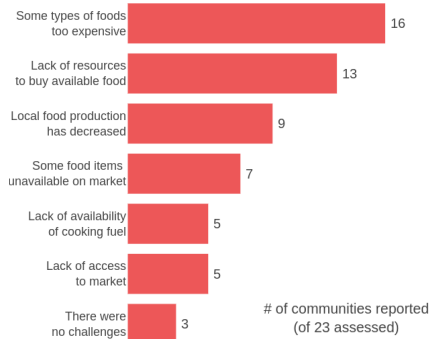
Challenges to obtaining food appeared to be related to the purchasing power of inhabitants, as the most commonly reported challenges were a lack of resources to buy available foods and the cost of certain types of food.

Nine communities assessed in Quneitra, Al-Khashniyyeh and Khan Arnaba sub-districts reported receiving food through distributions.

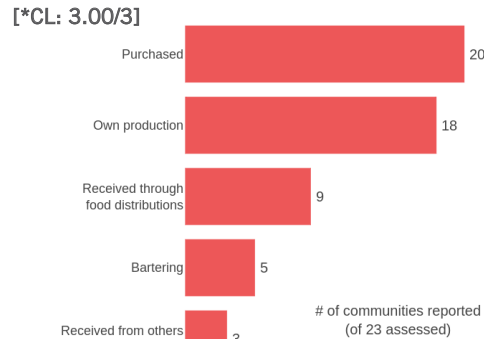
Prices of food items [*CL: 2.32/3]



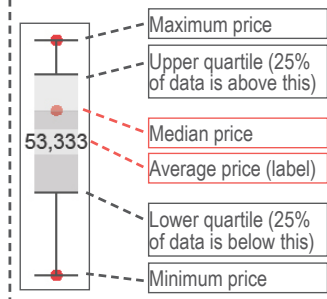
Challenges to accessing food [*CL: 3.00/3]



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



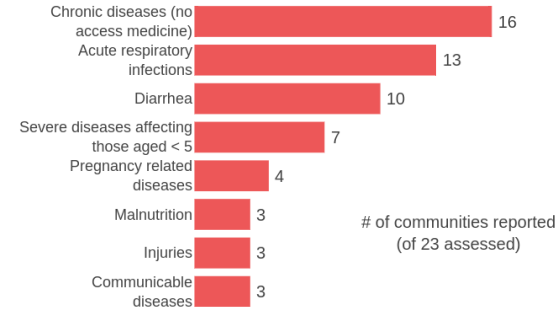
How to read a box plot



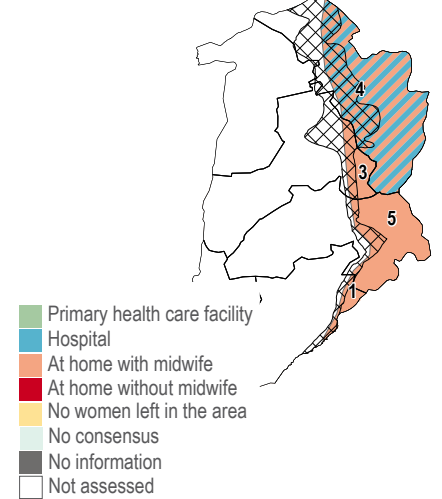
Health

Chronic diseases and access to adequate medication was a commonly reported health concern across all four sub-districts in February. Acute respiratory infections were also commonly reported among assessed communities. Malnutrition was reportedly common in Bir Ajam, Nabe Elsakher and Esheh. 61% of assessed communities reported women most commonly gave birth at home with midwife care however in Kalidiyeh it was reported that there were no women left in the area.

Reported health problems [*CL: 2.02/3]



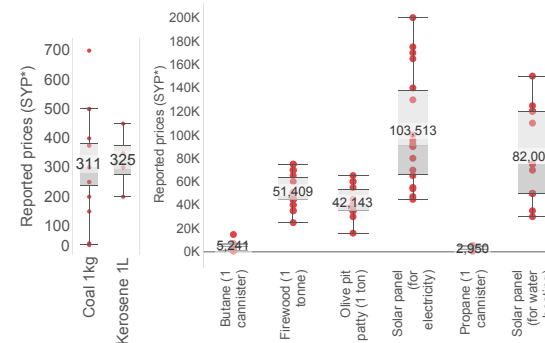
Most common place for women to give birth [*CL: 1.39/3]



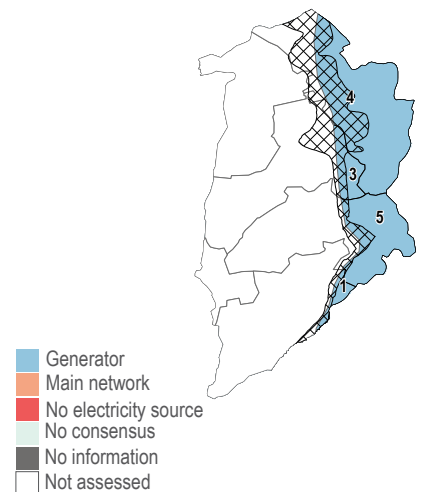
NFIs

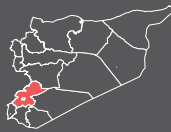
In February, butane and firewood were reportedly available in all communities assessed while kerosene was only available in Jbata, Elkhashab, Baath, Jaba and Hadarwere. Fuel shortages were reported in 78% of communities with populations most commonly resorting to burning furniture in order to cope.

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



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





Humanitarian Situation Overview in Syria (HSOS) Rural Damascus Governorate

March 2016

Context

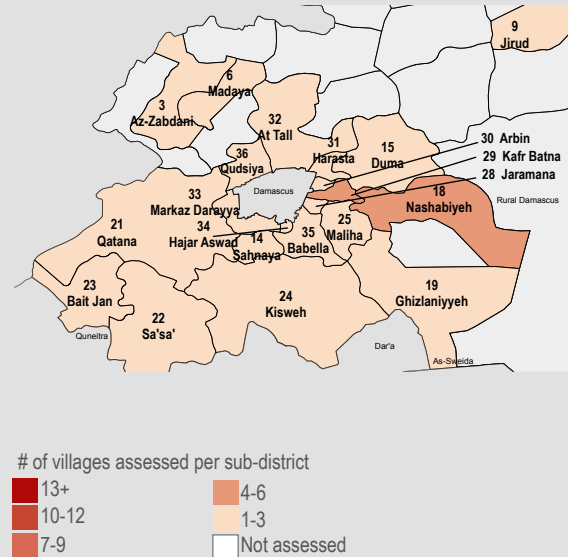
Rural Damascus hosts more IDPs than any other governorate (1,269,202) and has 2,147,167 people in need of assistance (OCHA). Due to insecurity, limited humanitarian access to areas east and south of Damascus City, and to populations in the west and south-west of the governorate remain an ongoing challenge (OCHA).

During February, inter-agency convoys were permitted to enter the communities of Madaya, Zabdani and Moadamiyah, delivering food rations and nutrition supplies (WFP) and UNICEF distributed basic education supplies to children within the governorate (UNICEF). There were six reported attacks on health facilities in Rural Damascus during February (Health Cluster).

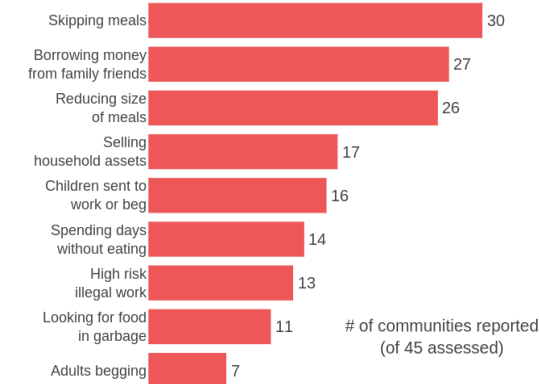
Coverage

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

Coverage map



Most common coping strategies [*CL: 2.50/3]



Livelihoods

In February, inhabitants of 16 communities in Kisweh, Babella, Kafr Batna, Arbin, Duma, Harasta, Madaya, Jirud, At Tall, 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.

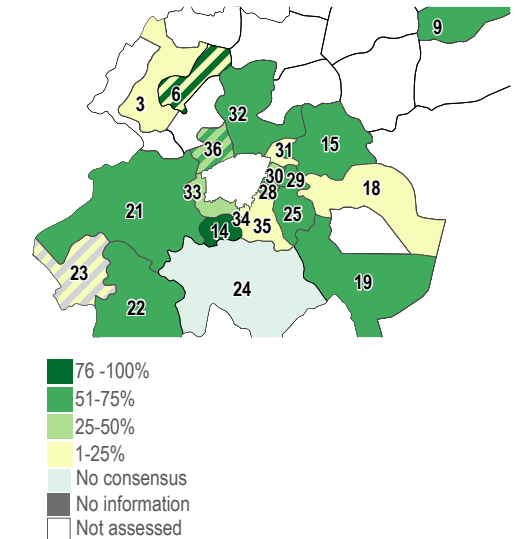
Food based coping mechanisms were particularly prevalent in Bqine community in Madaya sub-district, with inhabitants resorting to eating weeds, reducing meal sizes, spending days without eating and skipping meals.

Displacement

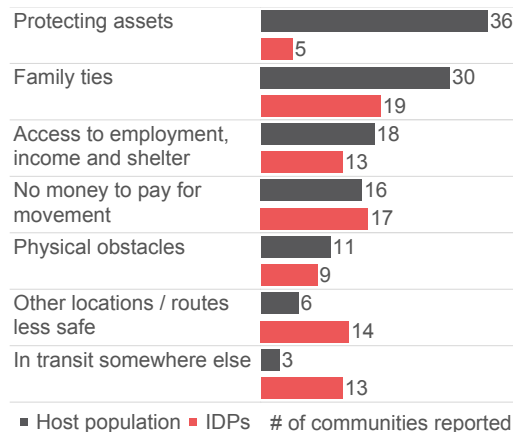
None of the pre-conflict population reportedly remained in the communities of Widyan Elrabee, Kherbet Elsayda and Deir Maker^a and less than 25% remained in thirteen communities assessed across the governorate. It was reported that pre-conflict populations left due to the escalation of the conflict, the opening of borders, the reduced access to basic services and the loss of assets. IDPs lived in at least 30 communities assessed, and there were large numbers of arrivals moving within Rural Damascus and from nearby governorates this month. Security and economic concerns appeared to limit IDP movement during February.

Many of the assessed communities citing the perception that other locations and routes were less safe and a lack of money to pay for movement as reasons that IDPs remain. In 11 assessed communities, populations reported that they could not physically leave.

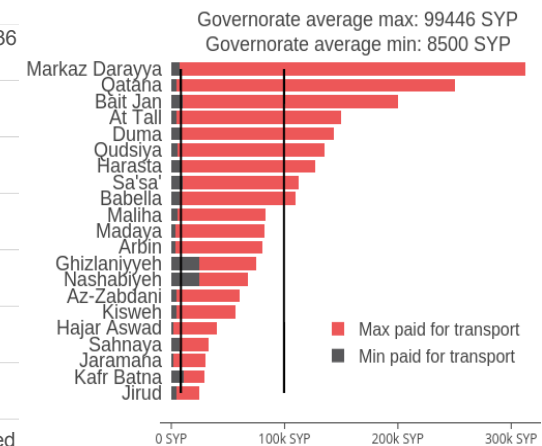
Estimated % of original population remaining (excluding IDPs) [*CL: 2.07/3]

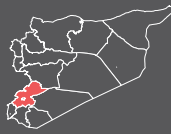


Most common reasons for staying: IDPs vs host population [*CL: 2.46/3]



Amounts paid for transportation to the border per sub-district [*CL: 2.06/3]





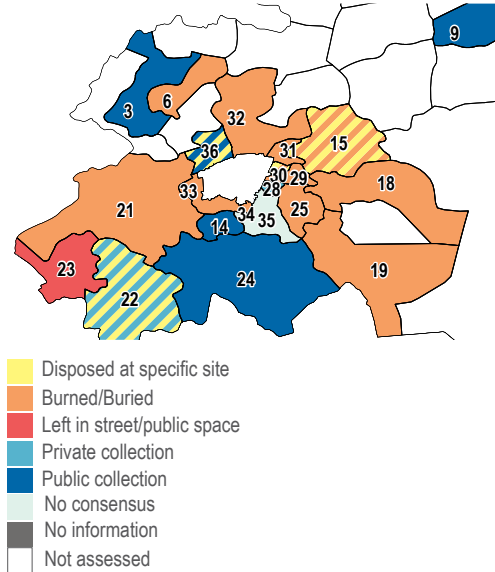
Humanitarian Situation Overview in Syria (HSOS) Rural Damascus Governorate

March 2016

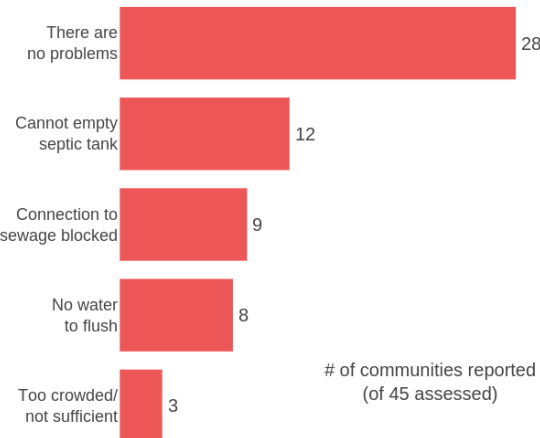
WASH

In February, the most common source of drinking water across the governorate was through water trucks, the water network and open wells. Water was reportedly fine to drink in the majority of communities assessed, though it tasted or smelled bad in six communities and made people sick in Babella community. There was a reduction in the volume of safe water available since the previous month in nine communities assessed: Babella, Ein Terma, Otania, Ghizlaniyyeh, At Tall, Az-Zabdani, Bqine, Khan Elshih and Qabun. Problems with latrines were reported in 15 communities assessed, with the most commonly reported issue being an inability to empty septic tanks, and problems with connections to the sewage network. Garbage was commonly burned or buried in 20 communities assessed, and left in streets and public areas in the community of Bait Jan.

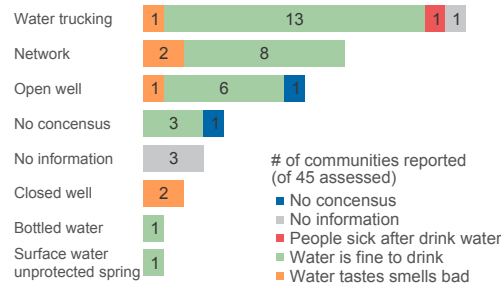
Most common form of garbage disposal [*CL: 3.00/3]



Problems with latrines [*CL: 3.00/3]



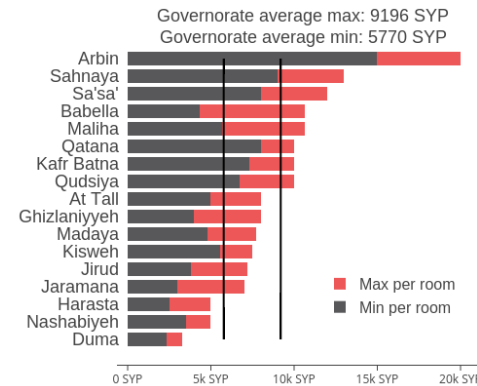
Most common water source and status [*CL: 3.00/3]



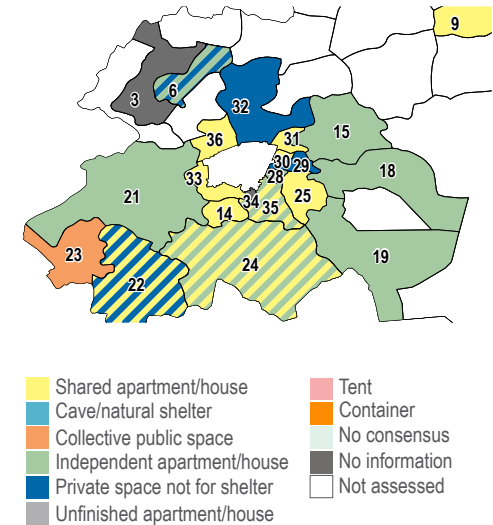
Shelter

Average reported rent paid per room in Rural Damascus governorate (7484 SYP) was higher than the average rent paid across the country (6424 SYP).

Rent prices per sub-district [*CL: 2.30/3]



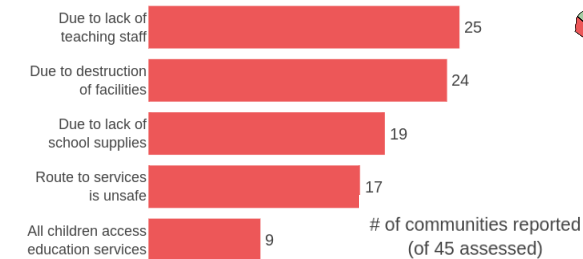
Most common shelter lived in by IDPs [*CL: 2.21/3]



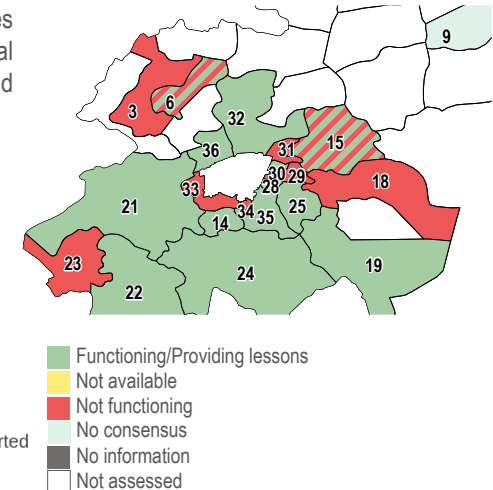
Education

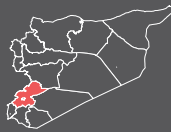
There were challenges to accessing educational facilities in 34 of 45 communities assessed, with the most common reasons being a lack of teaching staff, destroyed facilities and a lack of school supplies. There were no functional primary educational facilities in 18 communities assessed across 11 sub-districts.

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



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





Humanitarian Situation Overview in Syria (HSOS) Rural Damascus Governorate

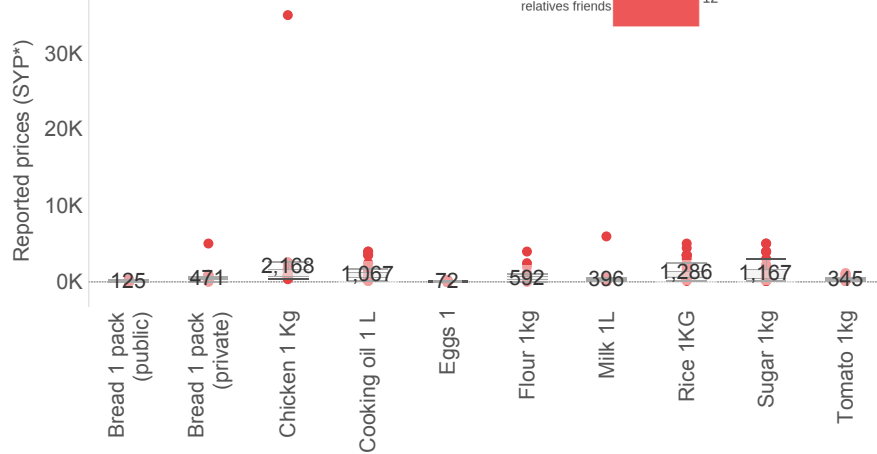
March 2016

Food Security

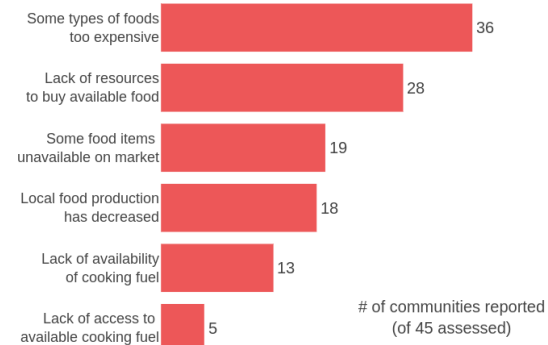
The most commonly reported challenges to accessing food in Rural Damascus governorate were the cost of certain types of food and a lack of resources to buy available foods.

Prices of food in Madaya, Bqine, Darayaa and Harasta communities were reportedly higher than prices across the rest of the governorate.

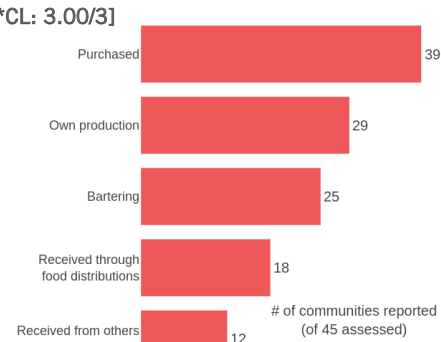
Prices of food items [*CL: 2.13/3]



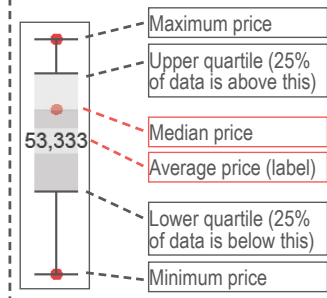
Challenges to accessing food [*CL: 3.00/3]



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



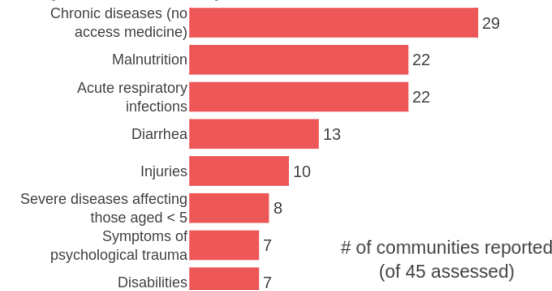
How to read a box plot



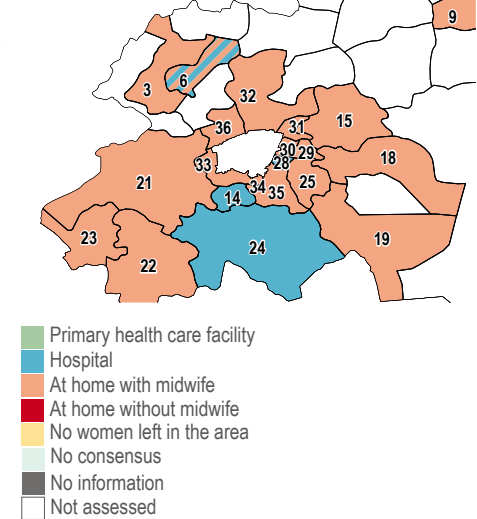
Health

Chronic disease was reported a common health concern in approximately 65% of the assessed communities in February. Approximately 50% of communities also reported that malnutrition and acute respiratory infections were common. Approximately 65% of assessed communities reported that women gave birth at home with midwife care, however in Deir Ali it was reported women most commonly birth at home without midwife care.

Reported health problems [*CL: 2.00/3]



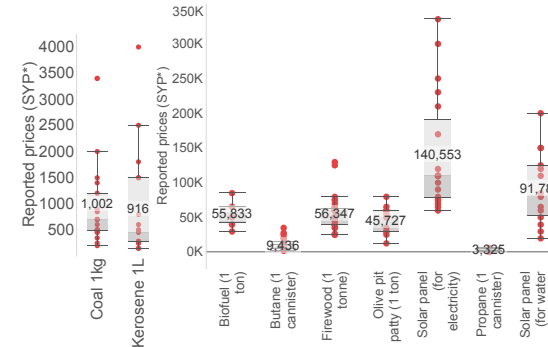
Most common place for women to give birth [*CL: 1.40/3]



NFIs

Butane was available in 73% communities assessed, kerosene was available in 35%. Fuel shortages were reported in 82% of assessed communities. The most common strategies reported for coping with a lack of fuel were burning furniture, plastics, trees and waste. In Bait Jan, Bqine, Az-Zabdani, Hajar Aswad and Saqba it was reported that there was no electricity source at all.

Prices of fuel sources [*CL: 2.08 /31]



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

