

Introduction

The Humanitarian Situation Overview in Syria (HSOS) project is a monthly data collection exercise that aims to gather multi-sectoral information about the humanitarian situation inside Syria. The factsheets present information gathered in October 2017 referring to the situation in September 2017.

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

For full visualisation of all indicators collected, please see the Syria Information Management And Assessment Working Group (SIMAWG) Needs Identification Dynamic Reporting Tool, available here: <http://www.reach-info.org/syr/simawg/>.

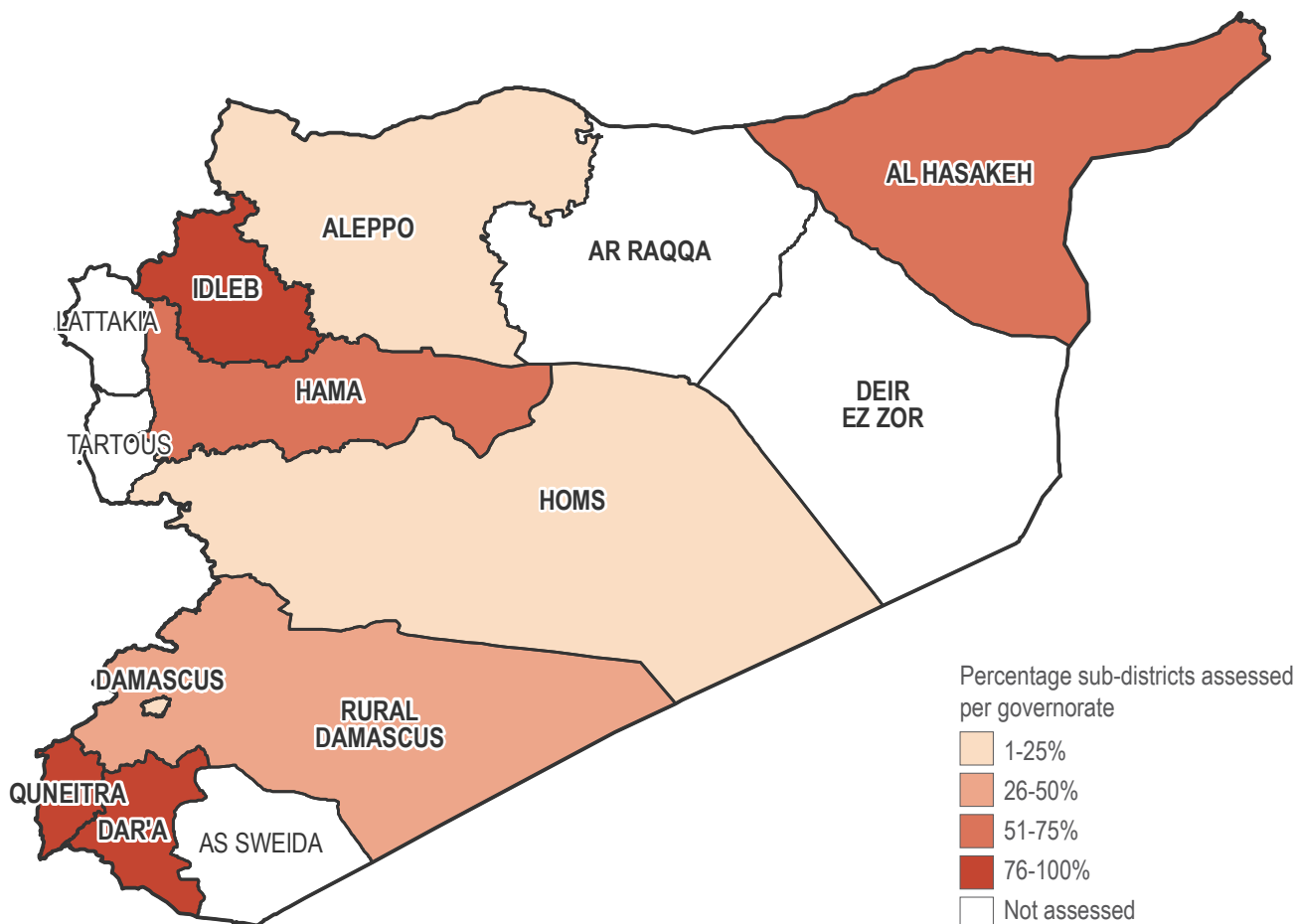
Methodology and limitations

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

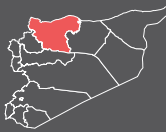
In September, information was collected from KIs in 533 communities across Syria. For each question asked, confidence levels were assigned based on the KIs area of expertise and knowledge of the sector-specific situation.

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

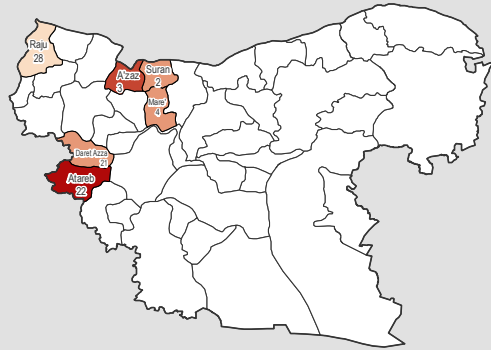
Coverage



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



Coverage map¹

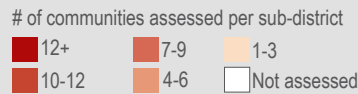


Context

Aleppo governorate currently hosts the third largest number of internally displaced persons within Syria (961,845) and the largest number of people in need of assistance (3,570,540). The northern and eastern areas of the governorate remain hard to reach for humanitarian actors.²

Coverage

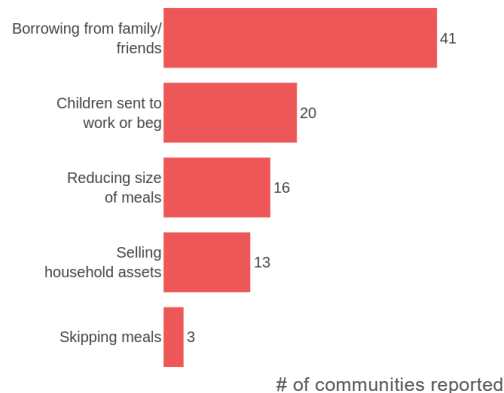
Communities assessed: 41/1255
Sub-districts assessed: 6/40



Livelihoods

As in previous months, the most common source of income for residents of Aleppo governorate were farm ownership, business and trade as well as unstable employment. Nonetheless, the use of coping strategies to deal with a lack of income was reported, including borrowing money from family and friends (in all of the assessed communities) and sending children to work or beg. More extreme coping strategies such as eating food waste or spending days without eating were not reported in any of the assessed communities in September.

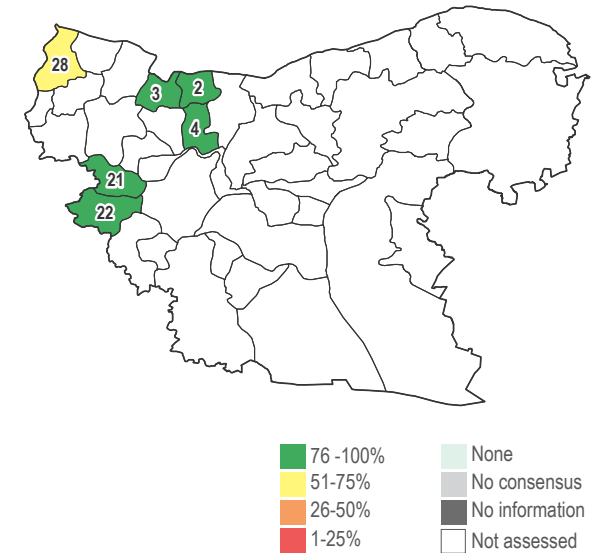
Most common coping strategies, select all that apply [CL³: 3/3]



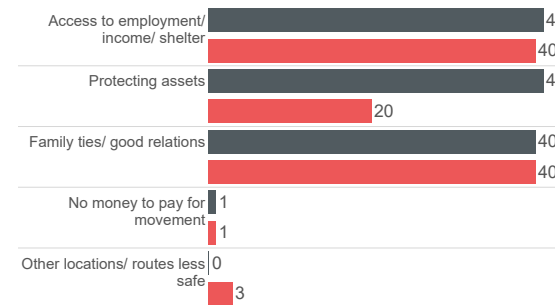
Displacement

In September, more than 50% of the pre-conflict population remained in all of the communities assessed in Aleppo. Members of the pre-conflict population left none of the assessed communities in September, while IDPs left only two of them: Jeineh (in Atareb sub-district) and Baraghideh (in Suran sub-district). IDPs left Jeineh as their area of origin had become safe for return, while IDPs left Baraghideh due to a loss of income and reduced access to basic services. New IDP arrivals were reported in 28 communities.

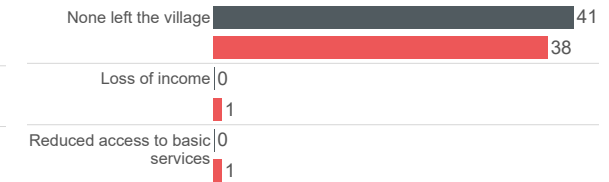
Most commonly reported % of pre-conflict population remaining per sub-district (excluding IDPs) [CL³: 3/3]

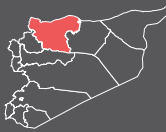


Most common reasons for staying: IDPs vs host population, select up to three [CL³: 3/3]



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

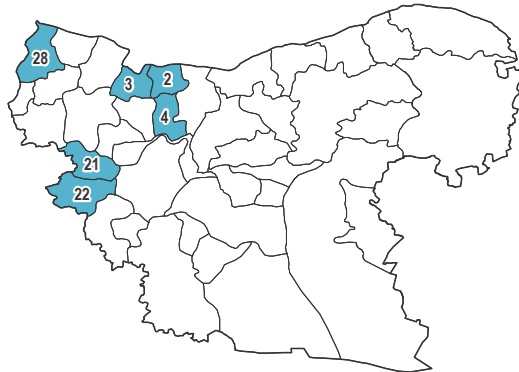




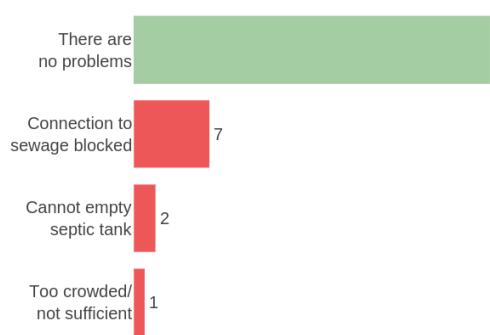
WASH

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

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

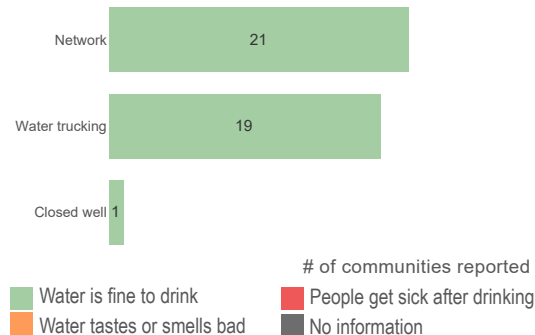
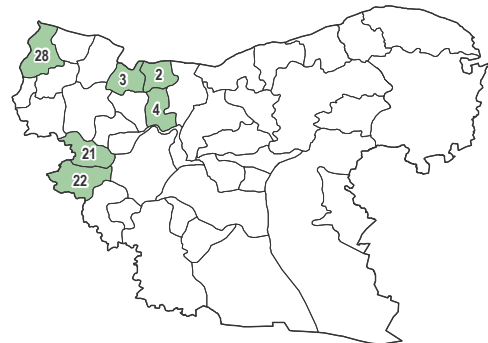


Problems with latrines, select up to three [CL¹: 3/3]



Of the assessed communities, 15 had insufficient access to water in September, 10 of which are located in A'zaz sub-district. Of the 41 communities assessed in Aleppo, 21 had access to the water network, while 19 relied on water trucking. Bab Alsalameh (A'zaz sub-district) was the only assessed community to rely on a closed well as the main source of water. Water was fine to drink in all of the communities assessed. Problems with latrines were reported in eight communities, most of which were located in A'zaz and Suran sub-districts.

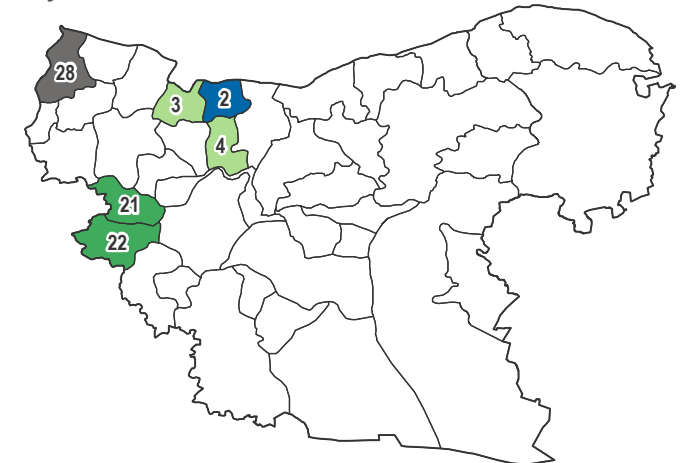
Most common drinking water source and state [CL¹: 3/3]



Shelter

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

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



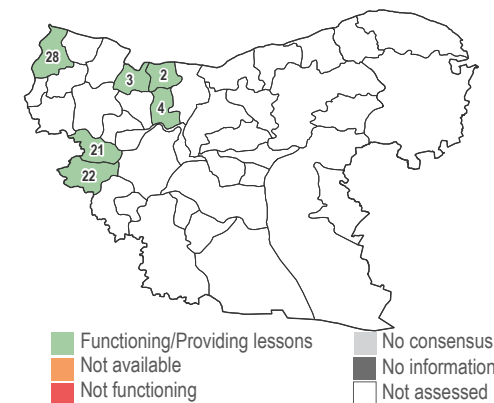
The average reported rent price² in the governorate (11,329 SYP) was higher than the average rent paid across the country (6,355 SYP). The lowest rent prices per room were reported in Ferziyeh (2,250 SYP) and the highest in Bab Alsalameh (42,500 SYP).

Education

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



Availability of primary schools [CL¹: 3/3]

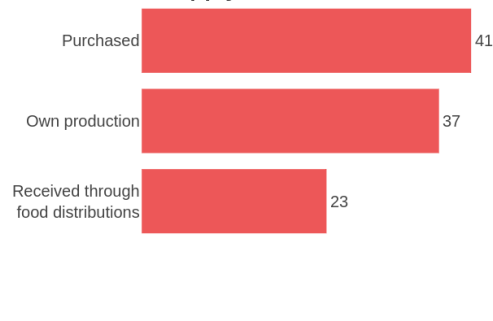


Children in all but one of the assessed communities were reportedly able to attend school in September. In Kafr Elward (Mare' sub-district), long distances to available services formed a barrier to accessing education for some children. This challenge reportedly affected girls and boys equally.



Food Security

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



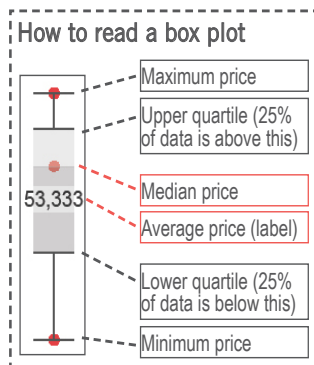
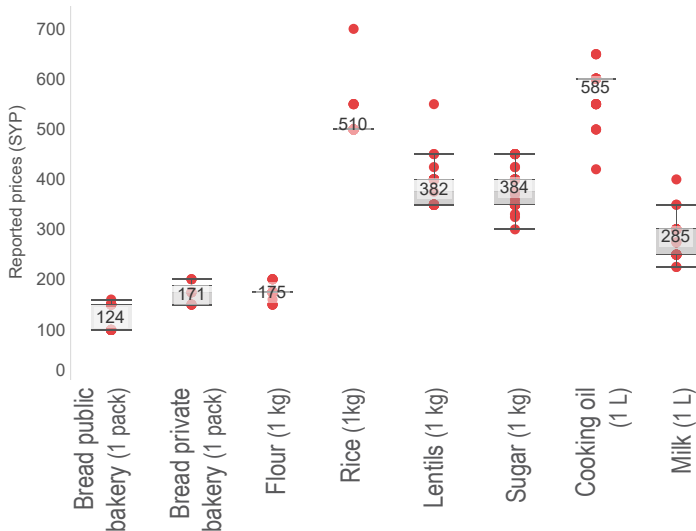
of communities reported

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



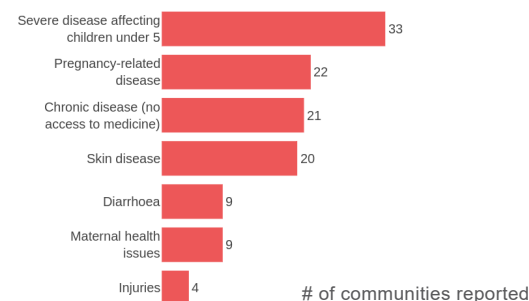
Food distributions were received in 23 of the assessed communities in September. Nayara (A'zaz sub-district) was the only community that had not received at least one food distribution in the six months prior to data collection. Residents of all communities were able to purchase food at stores or markets. Personal production was another important source of food in all but four communities in September. Approximately half of the communities assessed reported no barriers to accessing food, although prohibitive prices of some food items in addition to a lack of resources to buy available foods were named as barriers in 21 and 20 communities, respectively.

Prices of food items² [CL¹: 3/3]

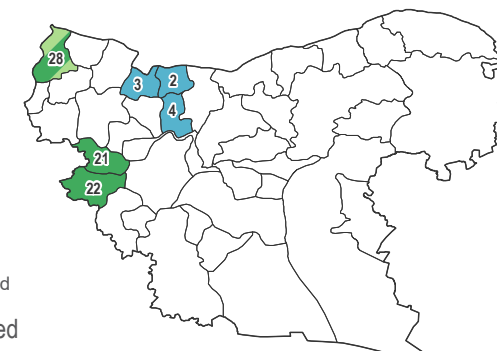


Health

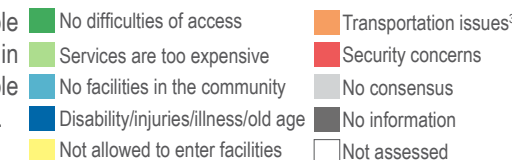
Reported health problems, select up to three [CL¹: 3/3]



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

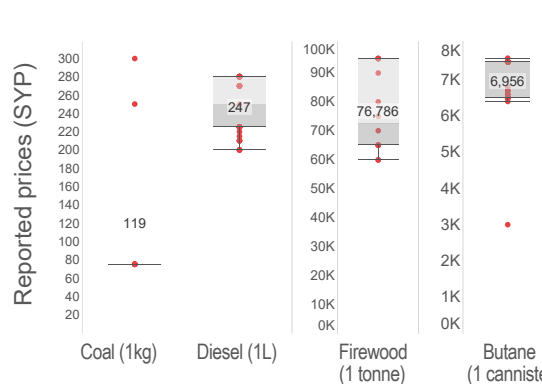


Residents in 18 of the assessed communities reported having no healthcare facilities available in their area in September. However, pregnant women were able to give birth in hospitals or facilities in nearby areas in all assessed communities, thus indicating that people were able to travel to medical facilities when needed.

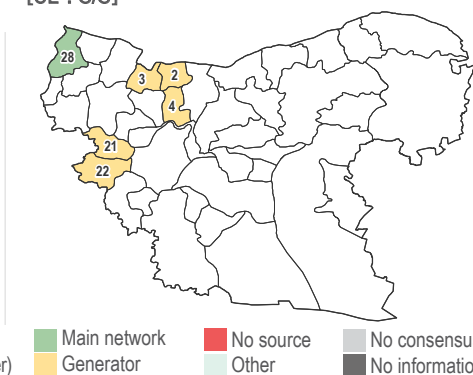


NFIs

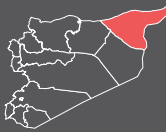
Prices of fuel sources² [CL¹: 3/3]



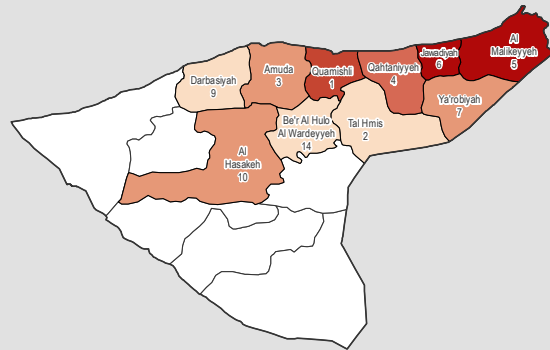
Most common source of electricity [CL¹: 3/3]



As was the case in previous months, only residents of Koran Afrin (Raju sub-district) had access to the electricity network in September. All other communities relied on generators instead. Access to fuel was sufficient in all of the assessed communities, with no coping strategies to deal with a lack of fuel reported.



Coverage map¹

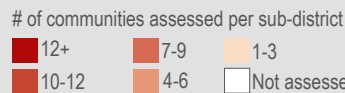


Context

Al Hasakeh governorate currently hosts 229,023 internally displaced persons and 1,107,159 people in need of assistance. Most areas within the governorate remain restricted for humanitarian access.²

Coverage

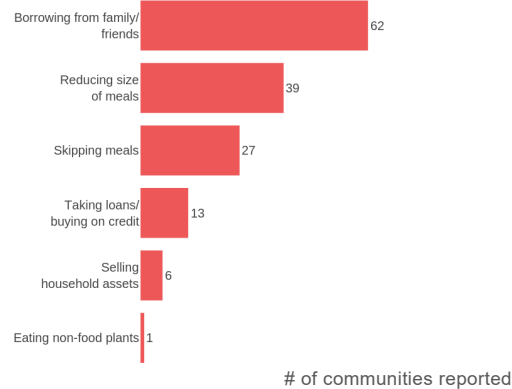
Communities assessed: 79/745
Sub-districts assessed: 10/16



Livelihoods

As was the case in previous months, farm ownership, stable employment, business and trade as well as remittances were the most common sources of income in assessed communities in Al Hasakeh in September. In Haifa Elmalkiyeh (Al Malikeyyeh sub-district) residents resorted to eating non-food plants as a coping strategy to deal with insufficient income. No other extreme food-based coping strategies were reported in September, marking a decrease in the number of communities reported such strategies compared to August.

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

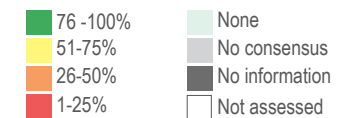
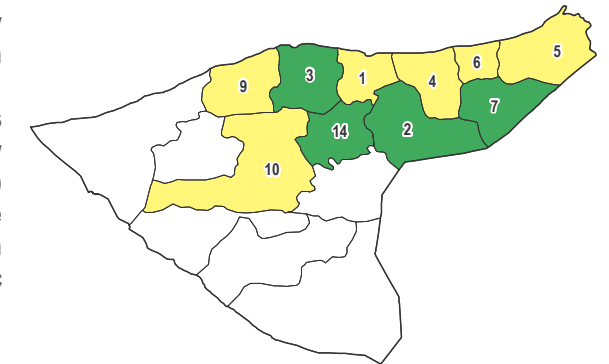


of communities reported

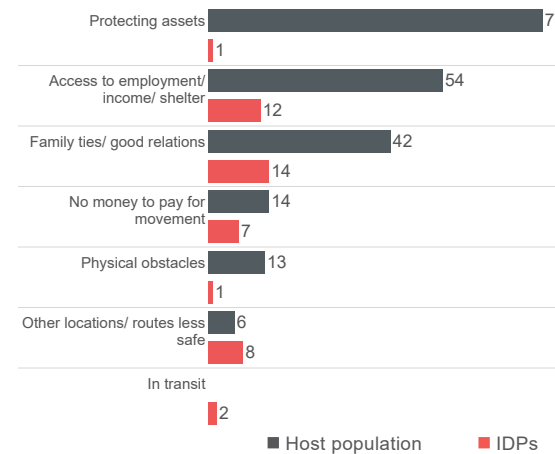
Displacement

In the majority of assessed communities in Al Hasakeh, more than half of the pre-conflict population reportedly remained in their communities in September. Less than 25% of the pre-conflict population remained in two communities: Hamam (Al Malikeyyeh sub-district) and Tartab (Quamishli sub-district). In all but one community no members of the pre-conflict population left in September. In Tal Aswad Amudeh (Amuda sub-district), some residents left because they lost their income. IDPs were present in 18 of the assessed communities, with new arrivals reported in Jawadiyah (Jawadiyah sub-district) and Tal Tawel (Marsho) (Al Hasakeh sub-district). Some IDPs left one of the assessed communities (Hilaliyah in Quamishli sub-district) due to reduced access to basic services.

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

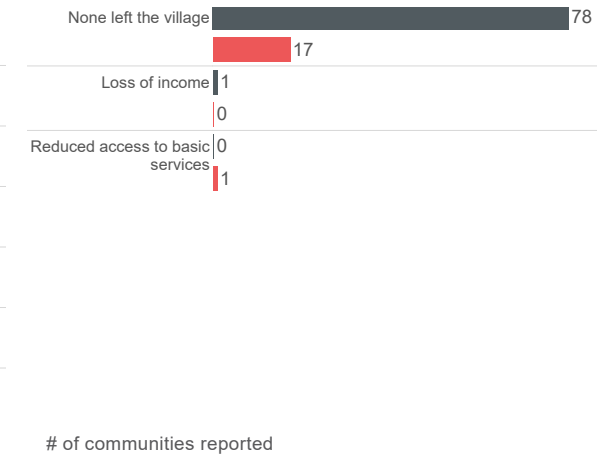


Most common reasons for staying: IDPs vs host population, select up to three [CL³: 2/3]

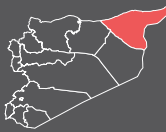


■ Host population ■ IDPs

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



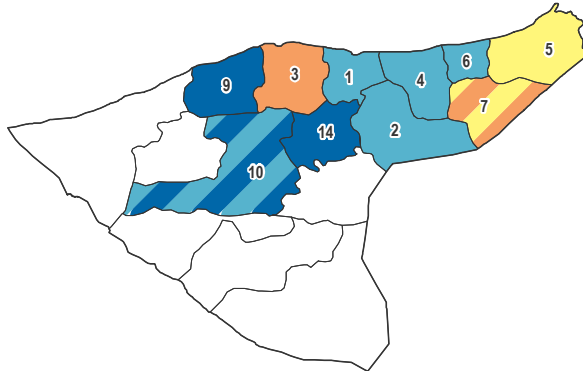
of communities reported



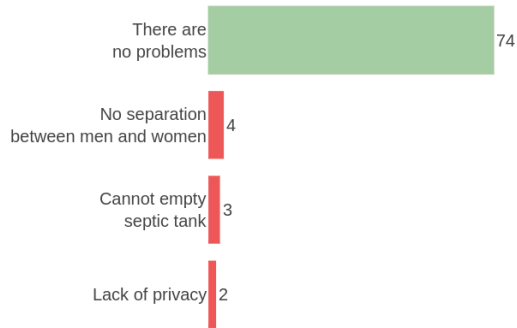
WASH

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

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

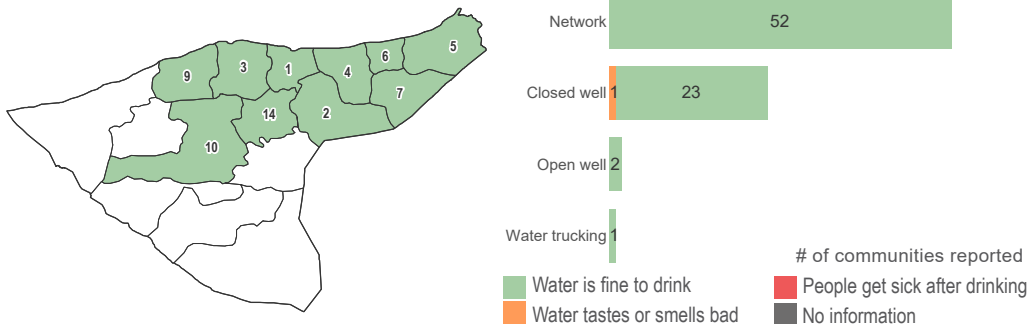


Problems with latrines, select up to three [CL¹: 3/3]



Only three of the assessed communities had insufficient access to water in September. The available water was fine to drink in all communities except Sharm El Sheikh where it reportedly tasted and/or smelled bad, as was the case in August. Residents of five of the assessed communities, four of which are located in Al Malikeyyeh sub-district, experienced problems with their latrines.

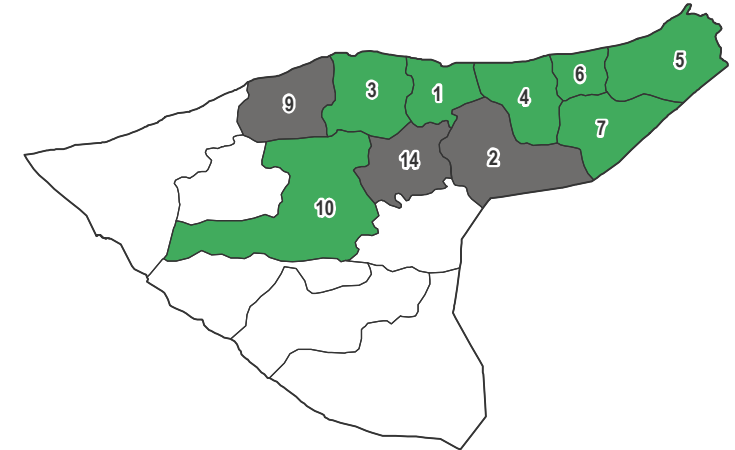
Most common drinking water source and state [CL¹: 3/3]



Shelter

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

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



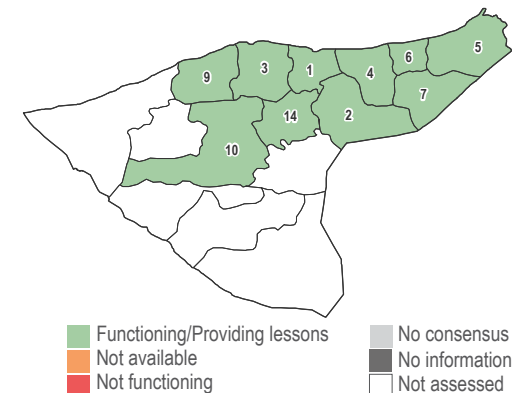
The average reported rent price² in the governorate (6,059 SYP) was lower than the average rent paid across the country (6,355 SYP). The lowest rent prices per room were reported in Deir Elghosn (1,500 SYP) and the highest in Qanat As Sways (12,500 SYP).

Education

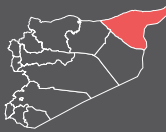
Most common reasons why children did not attend school, select up to three [CL¹: 3/3]



Availability of primary schools [CL¹: 3/3]

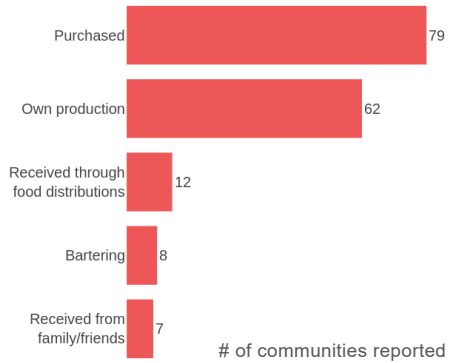


Children in the majority of communities were reportedly able to attend school in September, although barriers to education persisted in 10 communities. As was the case in previous months, the most commonly reported barriers were related to the curriculum on offer. These challenges affected girls more than boys in three of the assessed communities.

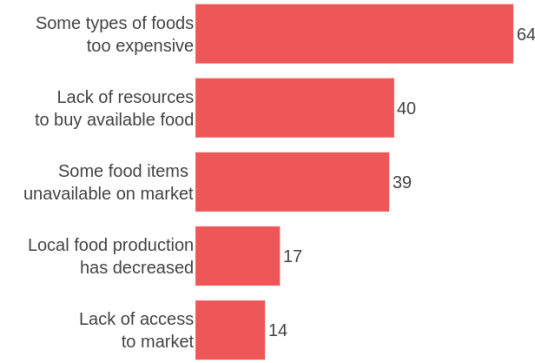


Food Security

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

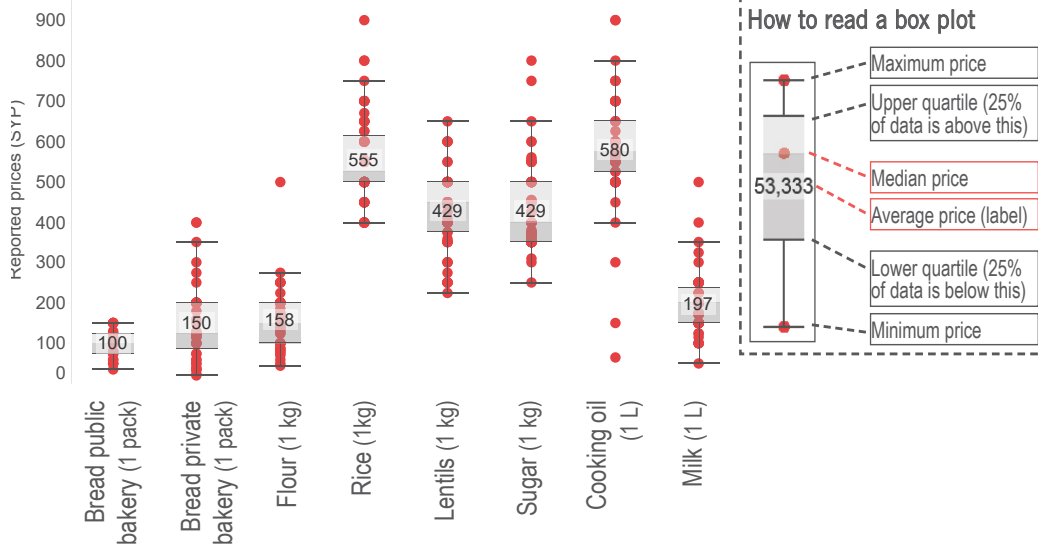


Challenges to accessing food, select up to three [CL¹: 3/3]



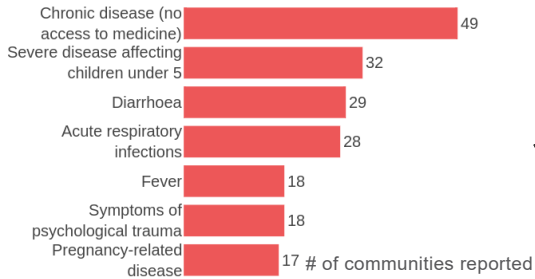
Purchasing food was possible in all of the assessed communities. Personal production was another important source of food in most communities in September. Food distributions took place in 12 communities. Of the assessed communities, 40 had either received their last distribution more than 12 months ago, or had never received one at all. Only eight communities reportedly did not experience any challenges to accessing sufficient food. Across the other communities, the cost of food and a lack of financial resources were the most commonly reported barriers.

Prices of food items² [CL¹: 2/3]

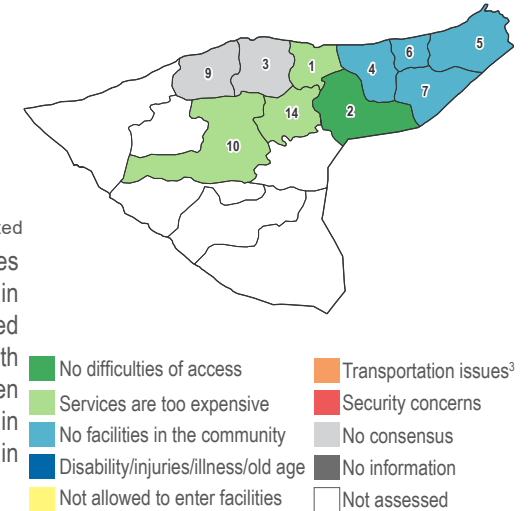


Health

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



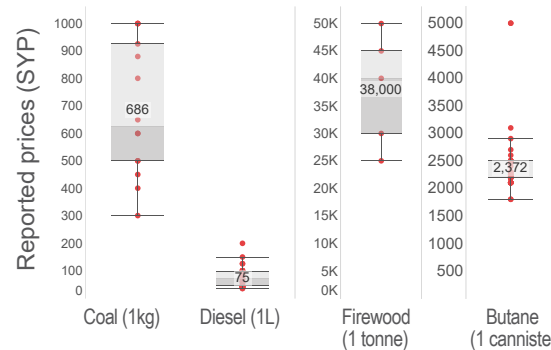
Reported barriers to accessing healthcare [CL¹: 2/3]



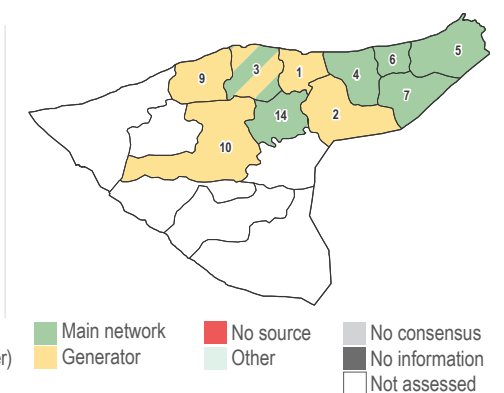
In September, residents in only nine communities reportedly did not experience any difficulties in accessing healthcare. KIIs in 61 of the assessed communities reported that there were no health facilities in their area. Nonetheless, pregnant women in 38 of these communities were able to give birth in facilities in nearby areas. Malnutrition was reported in five communities in September.

NFIs

Prices of fuel sources² [CL¹: 2/3]



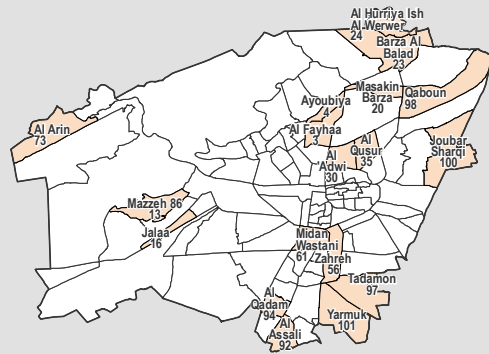
Most common source of electricity [CL¹: 3/3]



All assessed communities reported having access to electricity in September. Of the assessed communities, 54 were able to use the network, while the other 25 relied on generators. Most of the assessed communities had sufficient access to fuel, although eight reported using coping strategies such as burning productive assets, furniture and clothes.



Coverage map¹

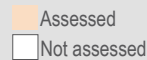


Context

Damascus governorate currently hosts an estimated 647,602 internally displaced persons and 1,925,387 people in need of assistance. Many internally displaced persons (IDPs) originate from within the governorate.²

Coverage

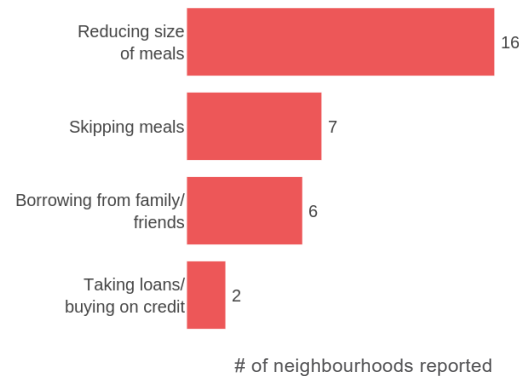
Neighbourhoods assessed: 18/97



Livelihoods

As was the case in previous months, unstable and stable employment, as well as business and trade were the most commonly reported sources of income across assessed Damascus neighbourhoods in September. However, in most of the assessed neighbourhoods, residents reportedly had to reduce the size of their meals to cope with insufficient income. No extreme food-based coping strategies such as spending days without eating or eating food waste were reported in September.

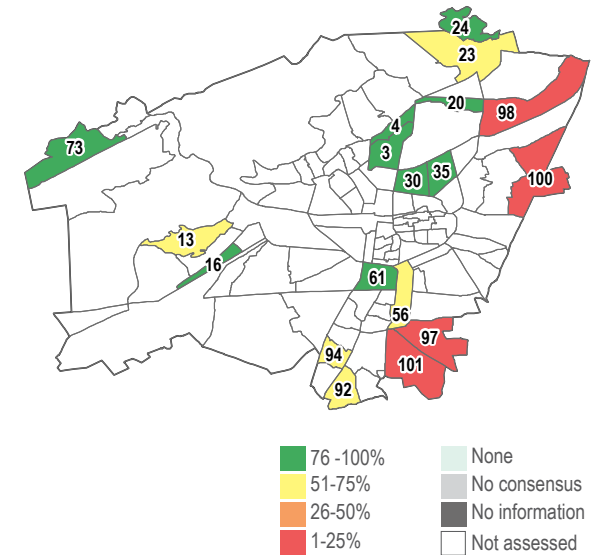
Most common coping strategies, select all that apply [CL³: 3/3]



Displacement

In four of the assessed neighbourhoods (Joubar Sharqi, Qaboun, Tadamon and Yarmuk) less than 25% of the pre-conflict population remained in the neighbourhood in September. Tadamon saw additional people leave in September (both members of the pre-conflict population and IDPs), due to protection concerns. In all other neighbourhoods more than half of the population was still present. No one returned to any of the assessed neighbourhoods in September, nor were there any new IDP arrivals.

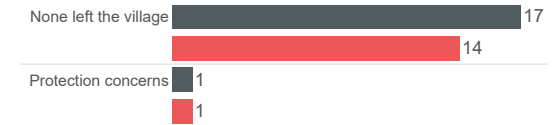
Most commonly reported % of pre-conflict population remaining per sub-district (excluding IDPs) [CL³: 2/3]



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



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

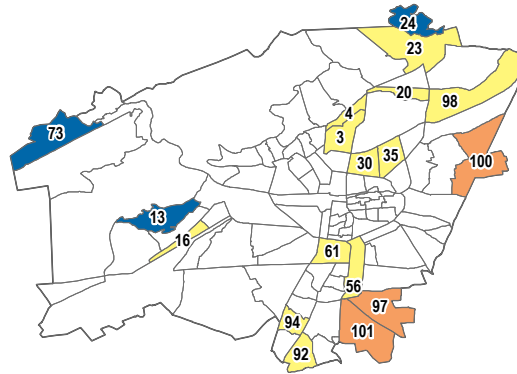




WASH

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

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

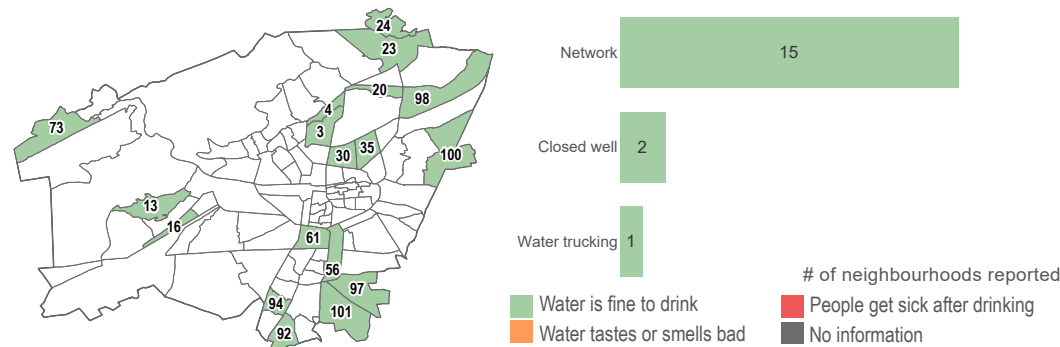


Problems with latrines, select up to three [CL¹: 3/3]



All but three of the assessed neighbourhoods in Damascus were reportedly able to use the network as their main source of water in September. Joubar Sharqi and Tadamon reported the use of closed wells, and residents of Yarmuk relied on water trucking. Insufficient access to water was reported in both Joubar Sharqi and Yarmuk, but all neighbourhoods reported that water was fine to drink. All of the assessed neighbourhoods reportedly had properly functioning latrines.

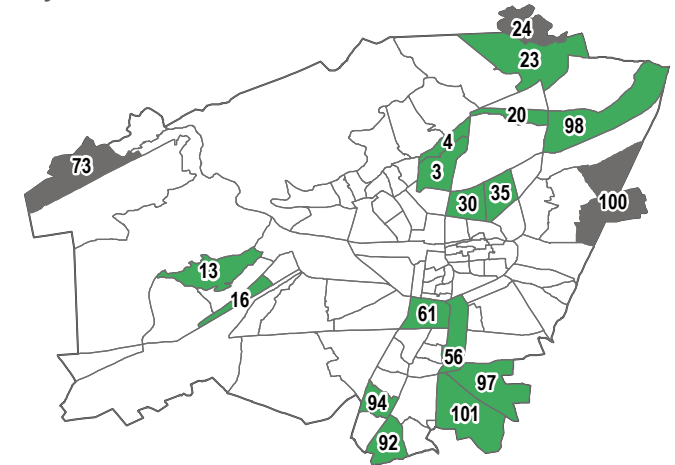
Most common drinking water source and state [CL¹: 3/3]



Shelter

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

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



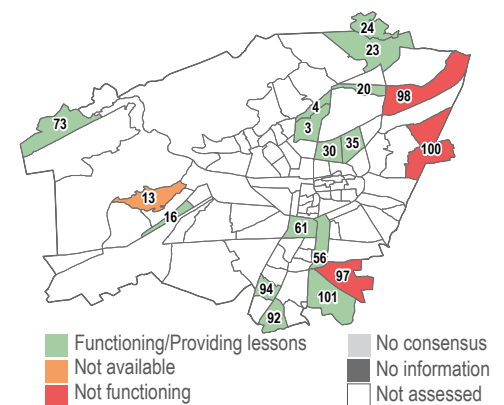
The average reported rent price² in the governorate (16,561 SYP) was higher than the average rent paid across the country (6,355 SYP). The lowest rent prices per room were reported in Yarmuk (1,750 SYP) and the highest in Al Qusur (37,500 SYP).

Education

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



Availability of primary schools [CL¹: 3/3]

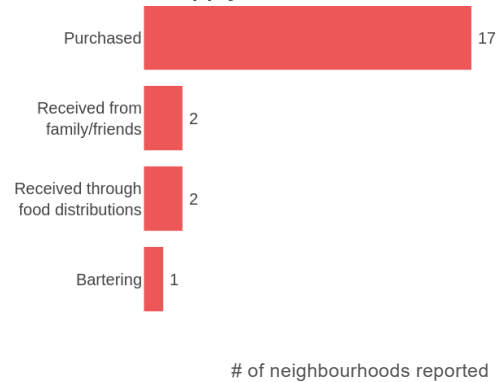


Although most children were reportedly able to attend school in a majority of neighbourhoods assessed in September, barriers to accessing education persisted in three neighbourhoods: Tadamon, Joubar Sharqi and Mazzeh 86. These challenges reportedly affected girls and boys equally.

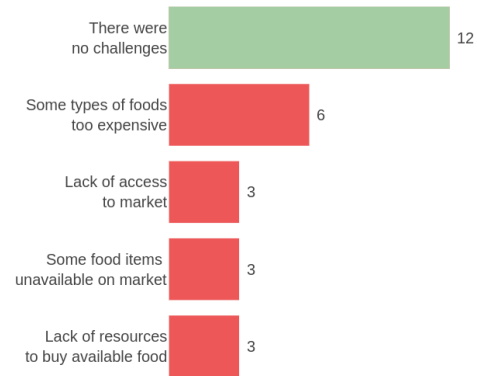


Food Security

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

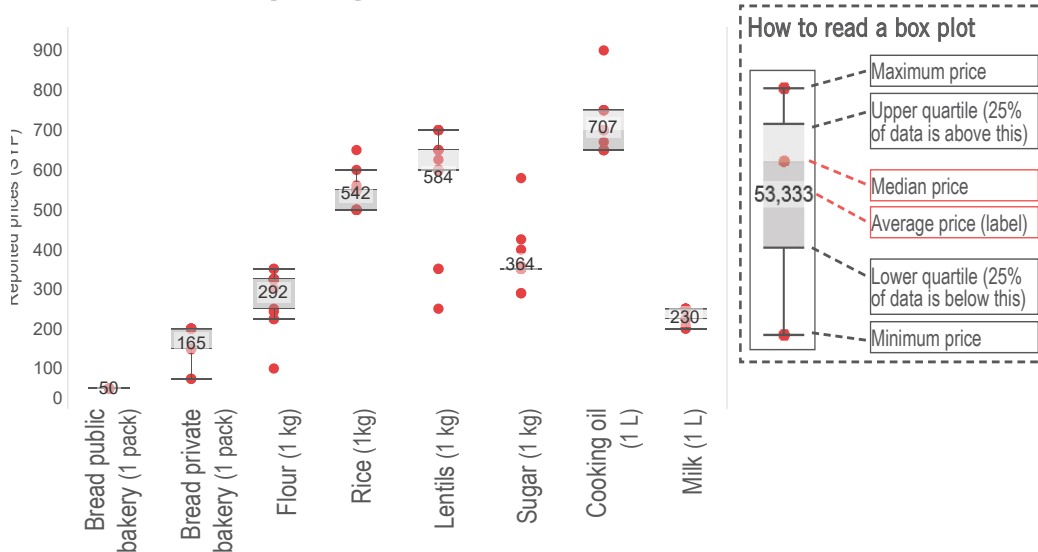


Challenges to accessing food, select up to three [CL¹: 3/3]



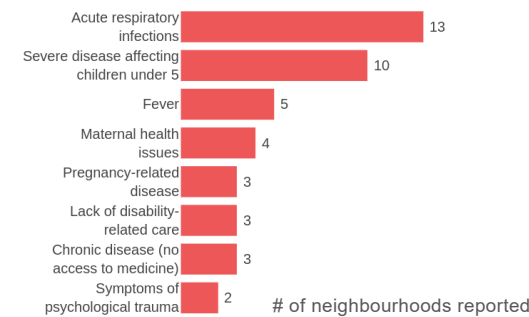
Residents of Joubar Sharqi remained unable to purchase food at shops or markets in September. Instead, they relied on relatives and friends to supply them with food. All other assessed neighbourhoods reportedly had food available for purchase. Residents of Al Hurriya Ish Al Werwer and Al Arin received food through distributions in September. Eight of the assessed neighbourhoods had received their last distribution more than 12 months ago, or had never received a food distribution at all. Barriers to accessing food were reported in a total of six neighbourhoods, the most common being the high price of some available food items.

Prices of food items² [CL¹: 2/3]

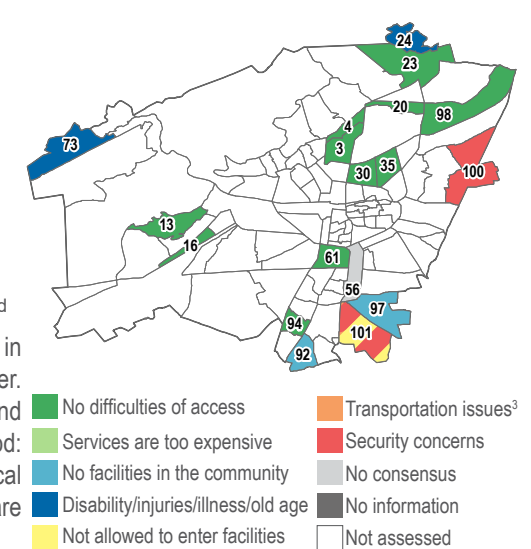


Health

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

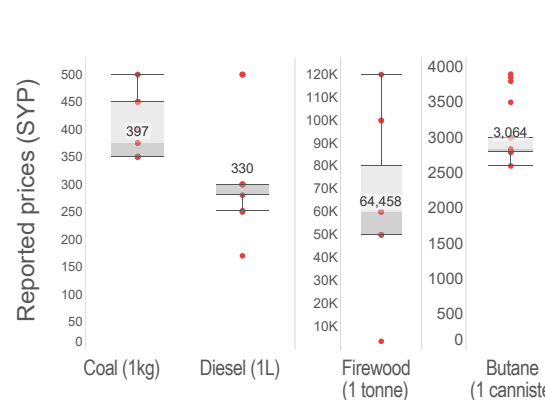


Reported barriers to accessing healthcare [CL¹: 2/3]

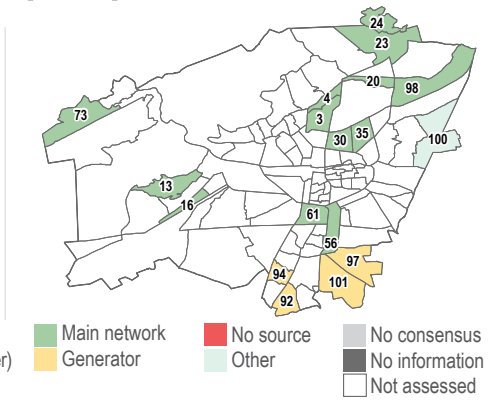


NFIs

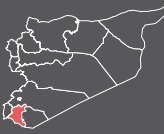
Prices of fuel sources² [CL¹: 3/3]



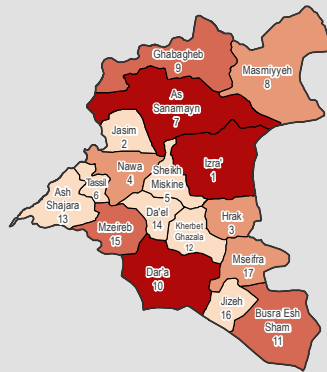
Most common source of electricity [CL¹: 3/3]



Of the assessed neighbourhoods, 13 reported having access to the electricity network in September. Most others used generators as their primary source of electricity, with the exception of Joubar Sharqi where residents reportedly used solar panels. A lack of fuel was reported in three neighbourhoods (Joubar Sharqi, Yarmuk and Tadamon), where residents reportedly resorted to burning plastic and waste to cope with fuel shortages.



Coverage map¹

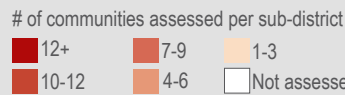


Context

Dar'a governorate currently hosts 330,118 internally displaced persons and 898,910 people in need of assistance. Many IDPs originate from within the governorate.²

Coverage

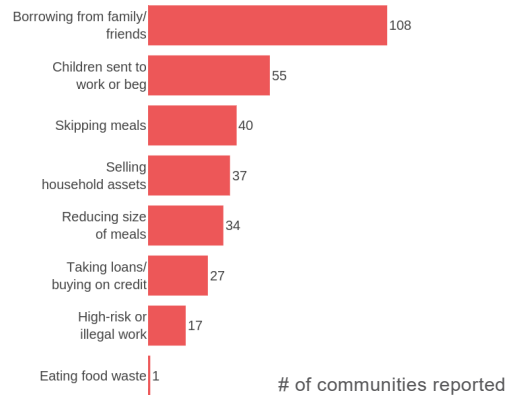
Communities assessed: 110/141
Sub-districts assessed: 17/17



Livelihoods

In September, unstable employment as well as business and trade reportedly remained the most important sources of income for people across the assessed communities in Dar'a governorate. When this income was insufficient, residents in most of the assessed communities reportedly used coping strategies such as borrowing money from family or friends. The use of more extreme coping strategies was reported in only one community, Izra', where some residents resorted to eating food waste, as was the case in August.

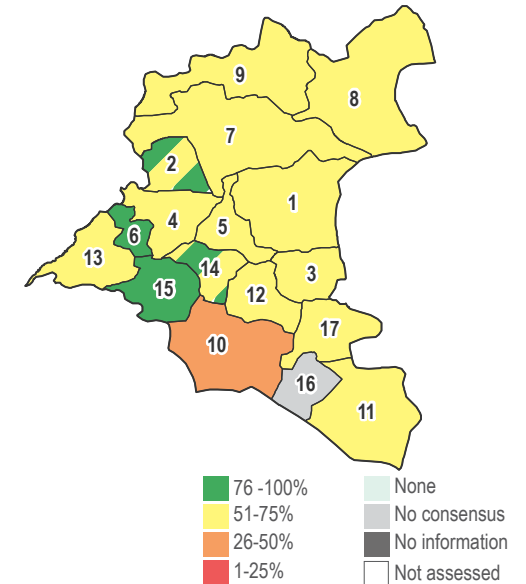
Most common coping strategies, select all that apply [CL³: 3/3]



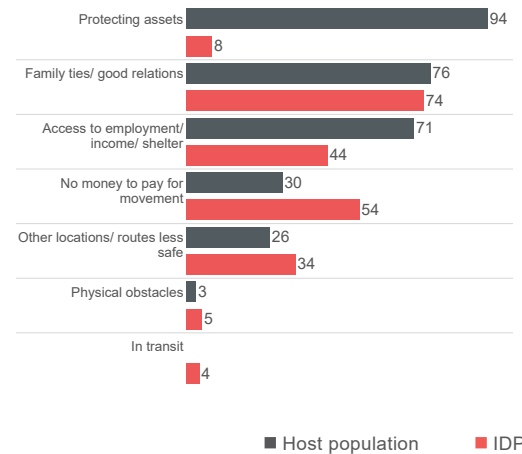
Displacement

In a majority of communities assessed in September, more than half of the pre-conflict population remained. Less than 25% of the pre-conflict population was left in 11 of the assessed communities. Further departures were reported in six communities, mainly as a result of escalated conflict, a loss of income or protection concerns. Meanwhile, 35 communities saw members of their pre-conflict population return in September. Of the assessed communities, 81 reported an IDP presence, with 9 communities reporting new arrivals in September.

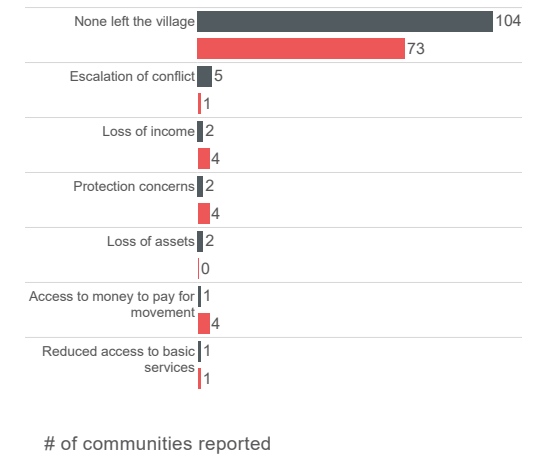
Most commonly reported % of pre-conflict population remaining per sub-district (excluding IDPs) [CL³: 3/3]

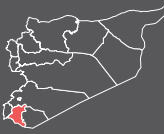


Most common reasons for staying: IDPs vs host population, select up to three [CL³: 3/3]



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

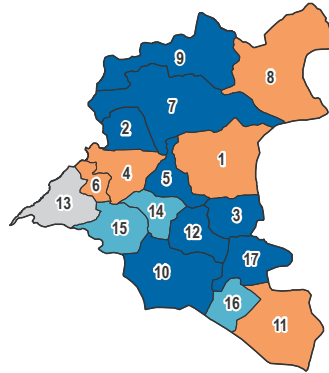




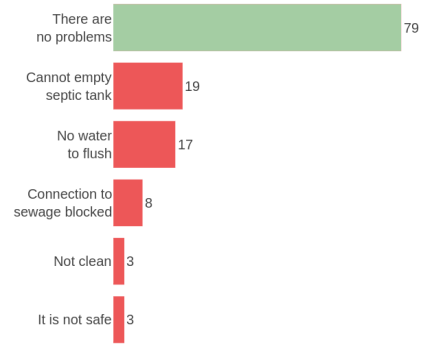
WASH

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

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

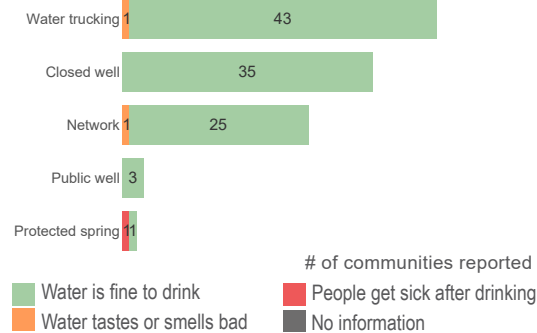
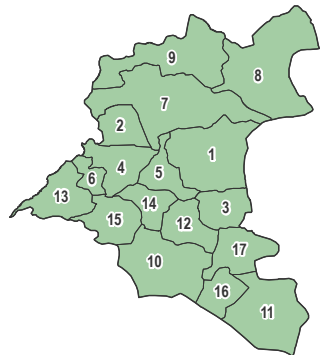


Problems with latrines, select up to three [CL¹: 3/3]



Of the assessed communities, 26 were able to use the water network as their main source of water in September, while a majority of the remaining communities relied on water trucking and closed wells as their main source of water. Two communities (Ajami in Mzeireb sub-district and Hit in Ash Shajara sub-district) sourced their water from protected springs, which reportedly made residents of Hit sick. Residents in 38 of the 110 assessed communities reportedly had insufficient amounts of water, and 31 experienced problems with latrines.

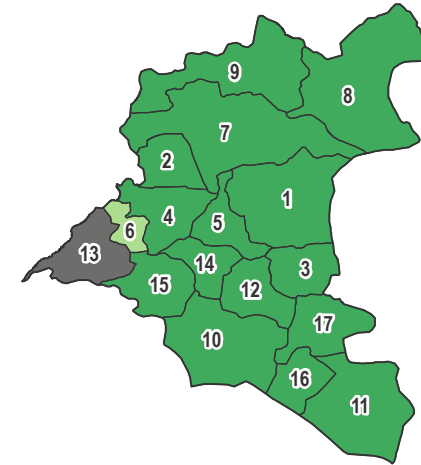
Most common drinking water source and state [CL¹: 3/3]



Shelter

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

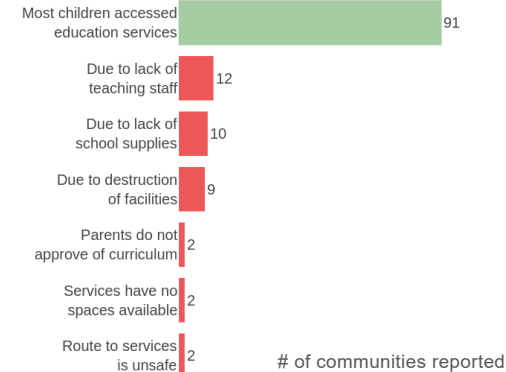
- Independent apartment or house
- Shared apartment or house
- Unfinished apartment
- Tent
- Private space not for shelter
- Cave/natural shelter
- Collective public space
- No consensus
- No information
- Not assessed



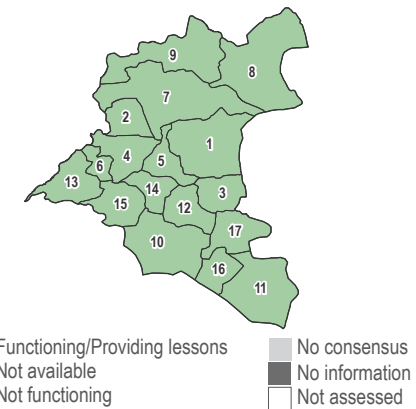
The average reported rent price² in the governorate (5,322 SYP) was lower than the average rent paid across the country (6,355 SYP). The lowest rent prices per room were reported in Mothabin (1,350 SYP) and the highest in Kahil, Nawa and Tiba (12,500 SYP).

Education

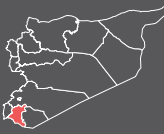
Most common reasons why children did not attend school, select up to three [CL¹: 3/3]



Availability of primary schools [CL¹: 3/3]

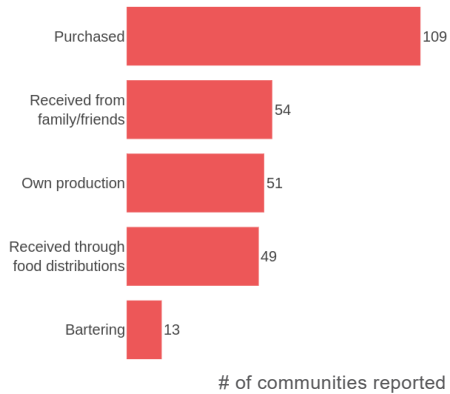


Education was reportedly available to most children in 91 of the assessed communities. Where barriers to accessing education persisted, these were most commonly related to a lack of teaching staff and school supplies or the destruction of facilities. Reported challenges affected girls and boys equally in all but one of the communities where challenges were reported.

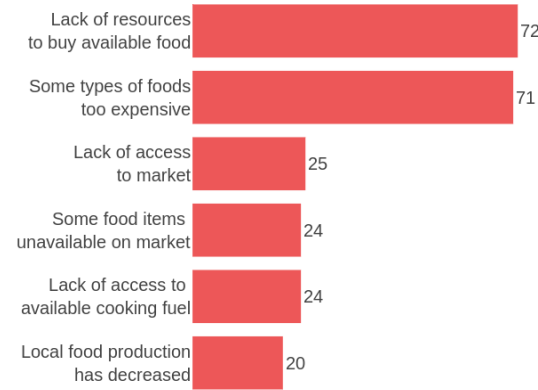


Food Security

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

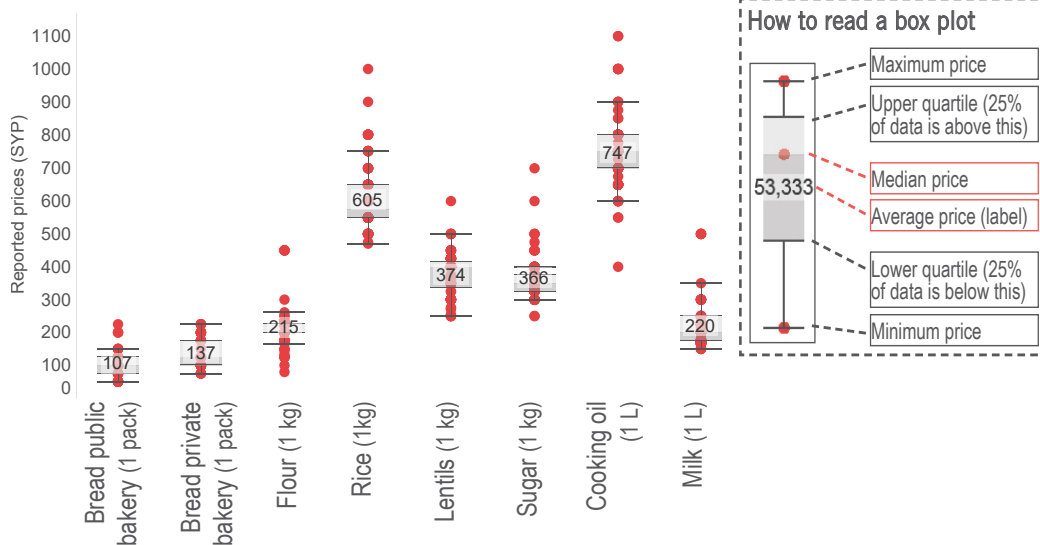


Challenges to accessing food, select up to three [CL¹: 3/3]



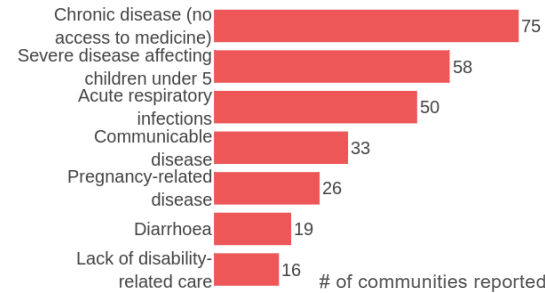
Residents in all but one of the assessed communities were reportedly able to purchase food at shops or markets in September. Residents in Jlein (Mzeireb sub-district) received their food through bartering and/or from family or friends. Of the 110 assessed communities, 49 received food distributions in September. Only one community assessed in Dar'a had never received a food distribution: Beit Ara (in Ash Shajara sub-district). Nonetheless, challenges to accessing food persisted in all but 18 communities.

Prices of food items² [CL¹: 3/3]

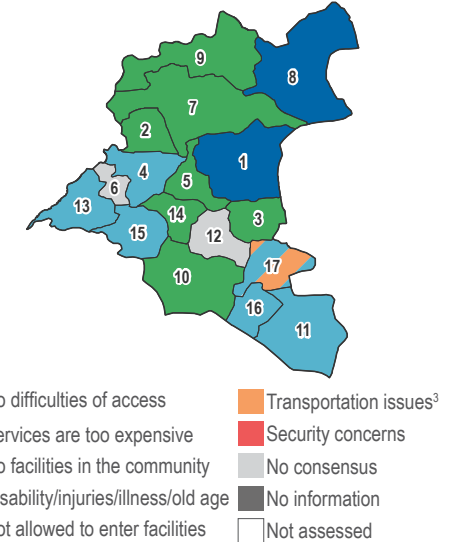


Health

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

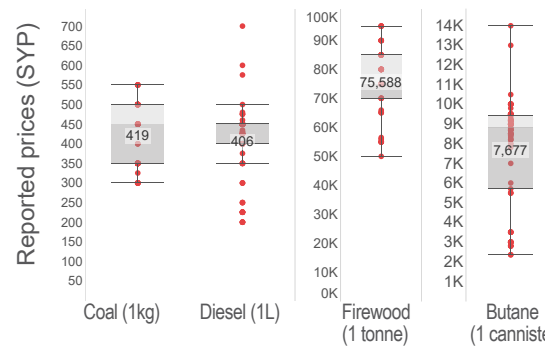


Reported barriers to accessing healthcare [CL¹: 2/3]

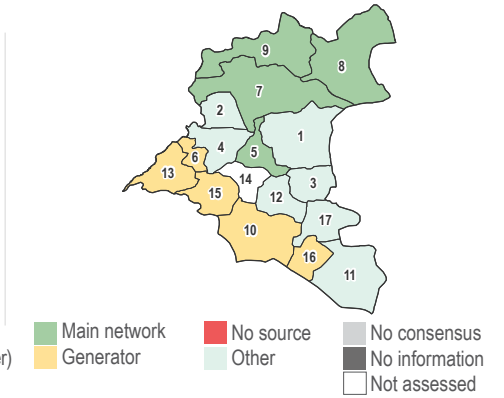


NFIs

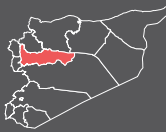
Prices of fuel sources² [CL¹: 2/3]



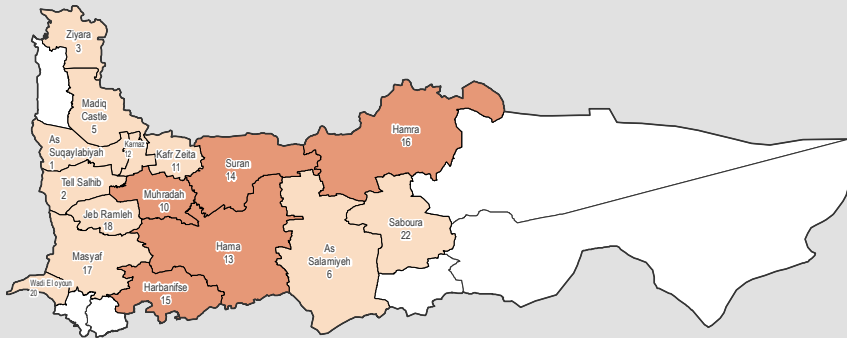
Most common source of electricity [CL¹: 3/3]



Of the communities assessed in Dar'a, 45 reported that solar power was their main source of electricity in September. Another 35 communities relied on generators as their main source of electricity and 29 communities had access to the electricity network. Residents of Jlein (Mzeireb sub-district) reportedly did not have access to any source of electricity. Fuel shortages were reported in approximately half of all assessed communities.



Coverage map¹

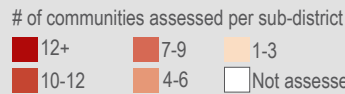


Context

Hama governorate currently hosts 287,803 internally displaced persons and 1,466,242 people in need of assistance. Access to the eastern parts of the governorate remains a challenge for humanitarian actors.²

Coverage

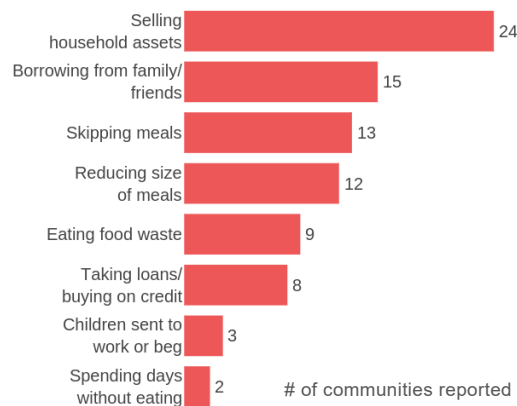
Communities assessed: 47/494
Sub-districts assessed: 16/22



Livelihoods

Remittances from outside Syria was the most commonly reported source of income in September. When this income was insufficient, residents in most communities reportedly used coping strategies such as selling household assets, borrowing money from family and friends or skipping meals. Residents in 11 out of the 47 communities assessed reportedly used extreme food-based coping mechanisms such as eating food waste and spending days without eating.

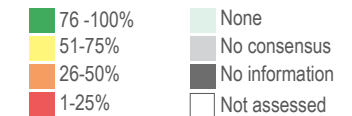
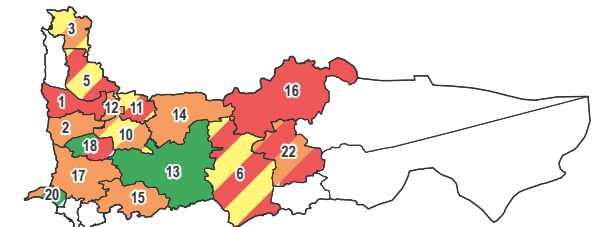
Most common coping strategies, select all that apply [CL³: 3/3]



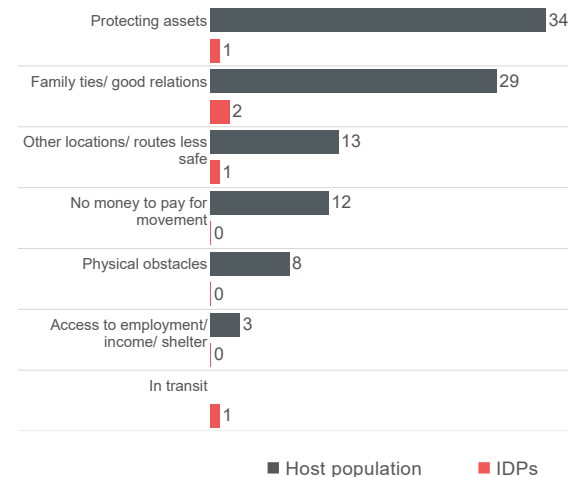
Displacement

Less than 50% of the pre-conflict population remained in 29 of the communities assessed in September. Only five communities reported that no additional members of the pre-conflict population left in September, while an escalation of conflict was most commonly reported as the reason for leaving. Conversely, two communities reportedly saw former residents return: Hawash (in Madiq Castle sub-district) and Kanfo (in Jeb Ramleh sub-district). IDPs were only present in two communities in September (Al Fayhaa in Hama sub-district and Dalleh in Hamra sub-district), with no new arrivals reported in September.

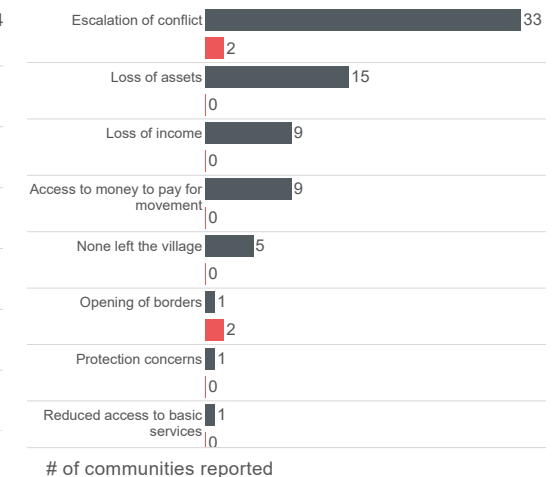
Most commonly reported % of pre-conflict population remaining per sub-district (excluding IDPs) [CL³: 2/3]

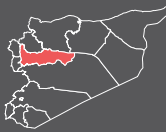


Most common reasons for staying: IDPs vs host population, select up to three [CL³: 2/3]



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

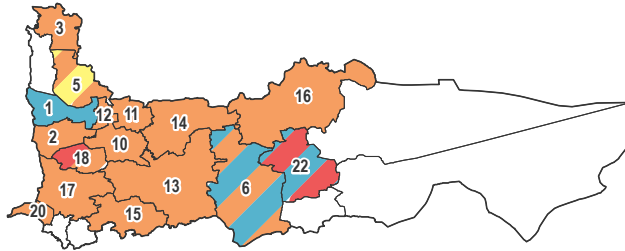




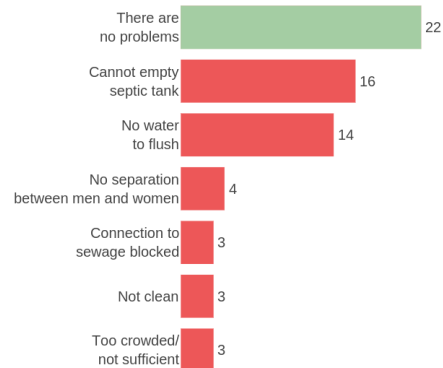
WASH

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

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

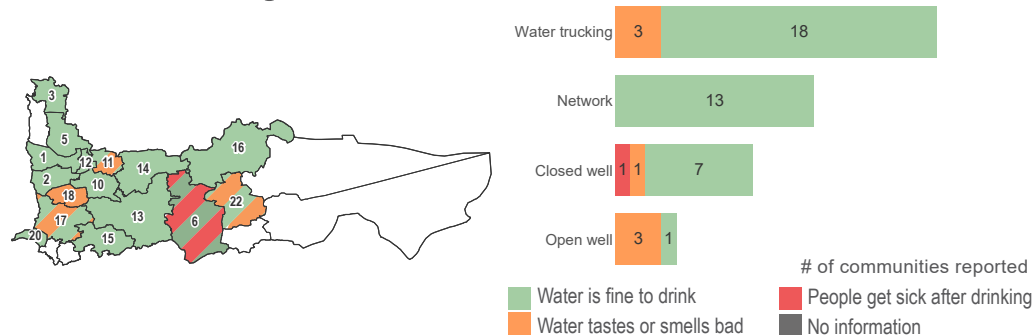


Problems with latrines, select up to three [CL¹: 3/3]



A majority of assessed communities reportedly received their water through water trucking and 13 sourced their water from the water network. Of the assessed communities, 34 had insufficient access to water in September. The available water was fine to drink in a majority of assessed communities, although seven communities reported that it tasted and/or smelled bad. Residents in Tal Ada (in As Salamiyeh sub-district) reportedly got sick after drinking water from a closed well. Of the assessed communities, 23 reportedly experienced problems with their latrines in September.

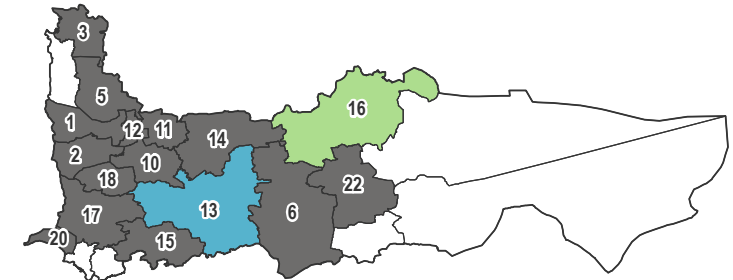
Most common drinking water source and state [CL¹: 3/3]



Shelter

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

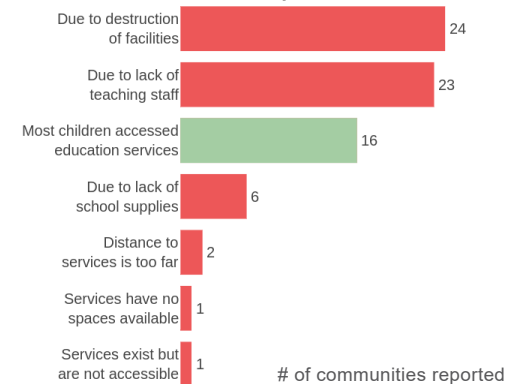
- Independent apartment or house
- Shared apartment or house
- Unfinished apartment
- Tent
- Private space not for shelter
- Cave/natural shelter
- Collective public space
- No consensus
- No information
- Not assessed



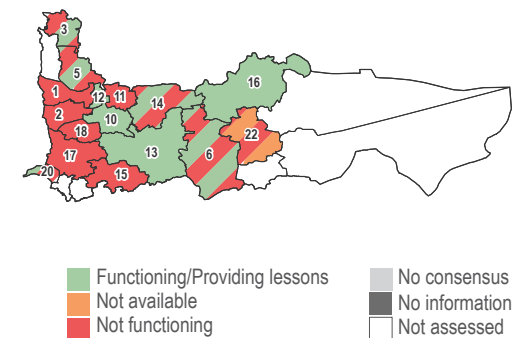
The average reported rent price in the governorate could not be calculated due to a lack of information in most of the communities assessed.

Education

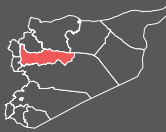
Most common reasons why children did not attend school, select up to three [CL¹: 3/3]



Availability of primary schools [CL¹: 3/3]



Most children were reportedly able to access education services in less than half of all assessed communities in September. The main reported barriers to accessing education were the destruction of facilities and a lack of teaching staff. Challenges affected girls and boys equally in 37 of the communities reporting barriers to education, but mainly girls in another 8 communities.

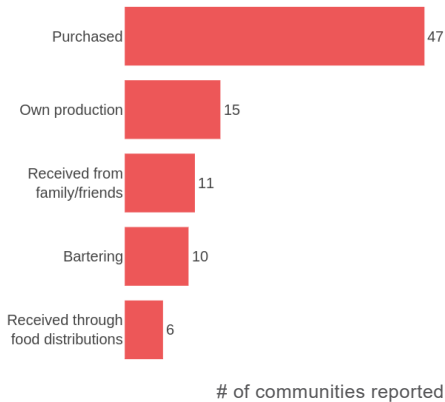


Humanitarian Situation Overview in Syria (HSOS) Hama Governorate

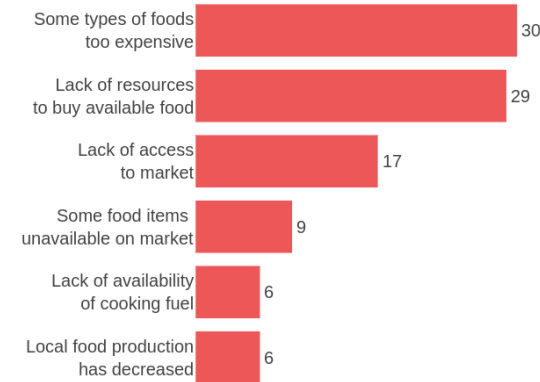
October 2017

Food Security

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

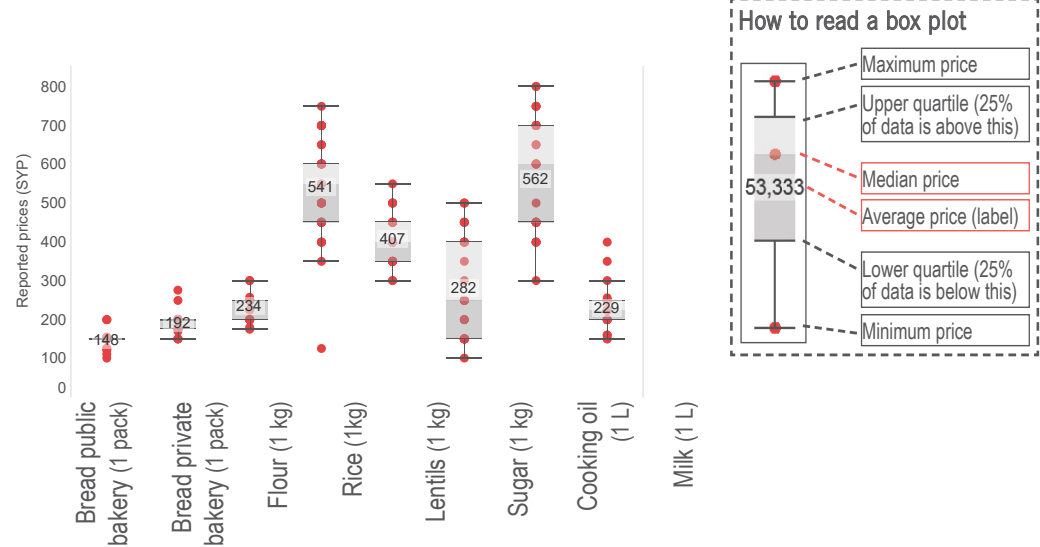


Challenges to accessing food, select up to three [CL¹: 3/3]



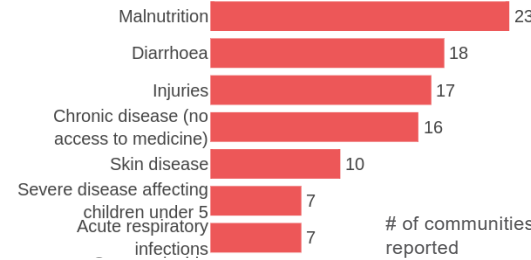
All communities assessed in Hama in September were able to purchase food at shops and markets in September. Food distributions took place in six of the assessed communities in September. However, challenges to accessing food persisted in all but two of the assessed communities, with the high cost of some food items and a lack of resources to buy available food reported as the most common challenges.

Prices of food items² [CL¹: 2/3]

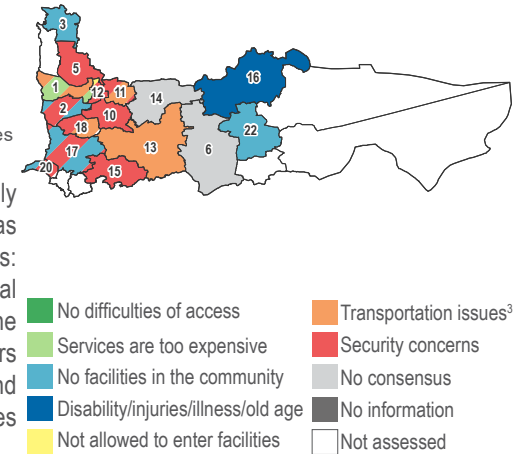


Health

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



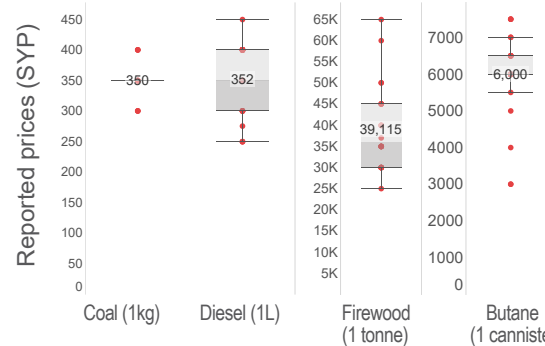
Reported barriers to accessing healthcare [CL¹: 2/3]



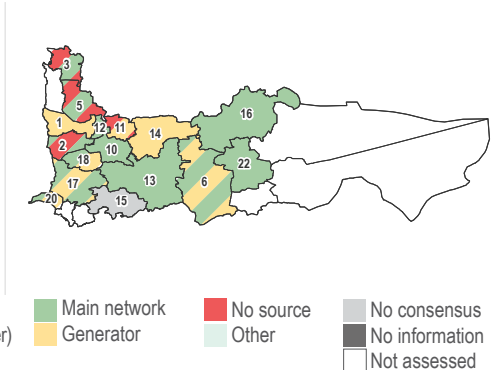
Malnutrition and diarrhoea were the most commonly reported health problems in September. Polio was reported to be a health concern in two communities: Musa Elhawleh (in Harbanifse sub-district) and Mazhal (in Tell Salhib sub-district). All but two of the communities assessed in September reported barriers to accessing healthcare. The absence of facilities and security concerns when accessing available facilities were the most commonly reported challenges.

NFIs

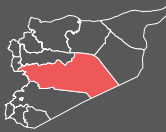
Prices of fuel sources² [CL¹: 2/3]



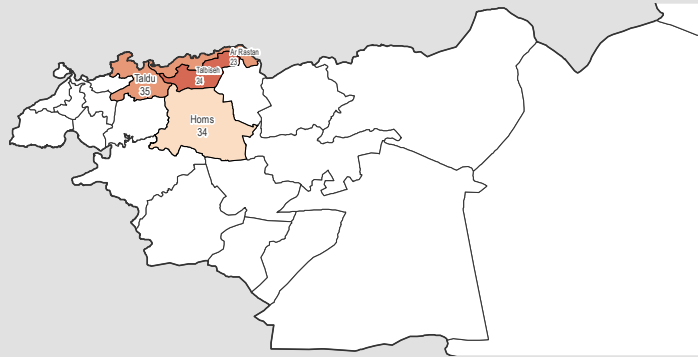
Most common source of electricity [CL¹: 3/3]



Approximately half of all assessed communities had access to the electricity network in September, while 15 communities used generators and 7 had no electricity source at all. Only four communities reportedly did not suffer from a lack of fuel in September. Residents in the remaining 43 communities resorted to burning furniture, productive assets and trees in order to cope.



Coverage map¹

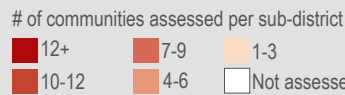


Context

Homs governorate currently hosts 355,291 internally displaced persons and 1,415,805 people in need of assistance. The north-eastern areas within the governorate remain hard to reach for humanitarian actors.²

Coverage

Communities assessed: 20/454⁴
Sub-districts assessed: 4/23



Livelihoods

Farm ownership as well as business and trade were the most commonly reported sources of income across assessed communities in September. Where this income was insufficient, residents reportedly used coping strategies such as skipping meals or reducing meal sizes, as was the case in previous months.

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

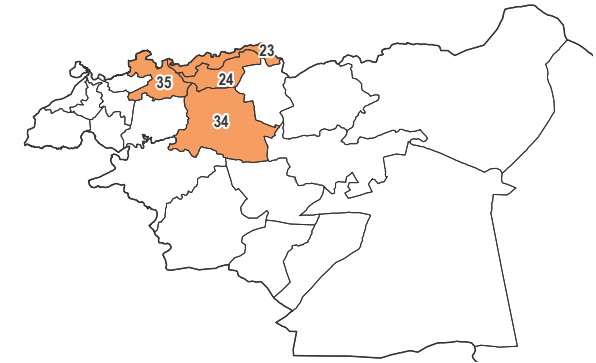


of communities reported

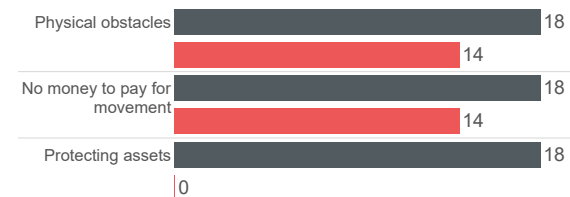
Displacement

Less than 50% of the pre-conflict population was still present in most of the assessed communities where information was available in September⁴. No pre-conflict population reportedly remained in two of the assessed communities: Kisein (in Ar-Rastan sub-district) and Um Sharshouh (in Talbiseh sub-district)⁵. No further members of the pre-conflict population left their communities, and none reportedly returned. IDPs were present in 14 of the assessed communities, with no new IDP arrivals reported in September.

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



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



■ Host population ■ IDPs

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



of communities reported

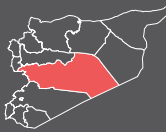
¹The numbers indicated on the map are sub-district reference numbers.

²Figures based on HNO 2018 population data (September 2017).

³CL = average Key Informant confidence level.

⁴Not all information was available for all communities assessed in Homs governorate.

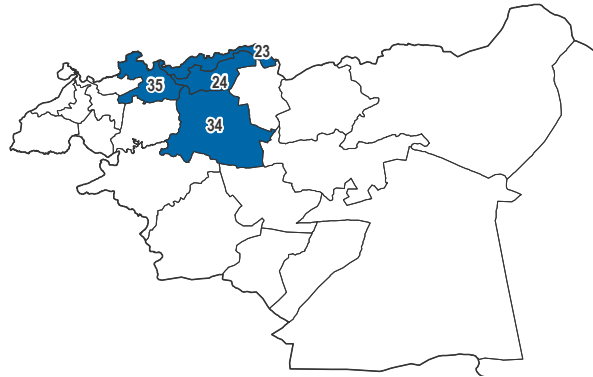
⁵These communities have not been assessed for the majority of indicators displayed in these factsheets.



WASH

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

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

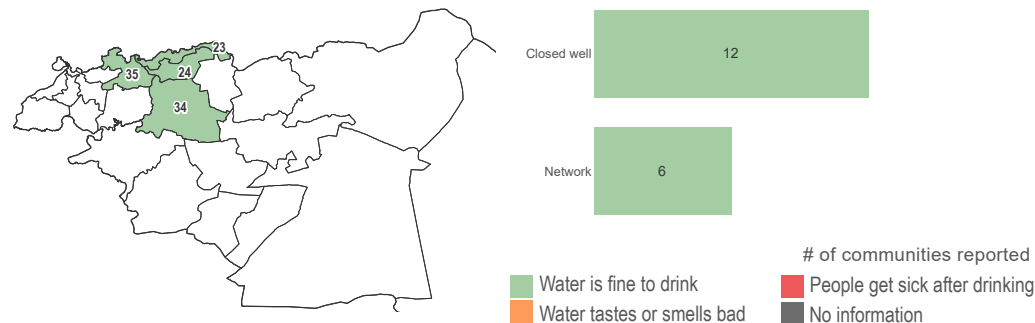


Problems with latrines, select up to three [CL¹: 3/3]



Closed wells were the main source of water in most of the communities assessed in September, followed by the water network. The available water was fine to drink, but insufficient in 18 communities. Residents in most of the assessed communities encountered two main issues related to their latrines: blocked connections to the sewage systems and an inability to empty septic tanks.

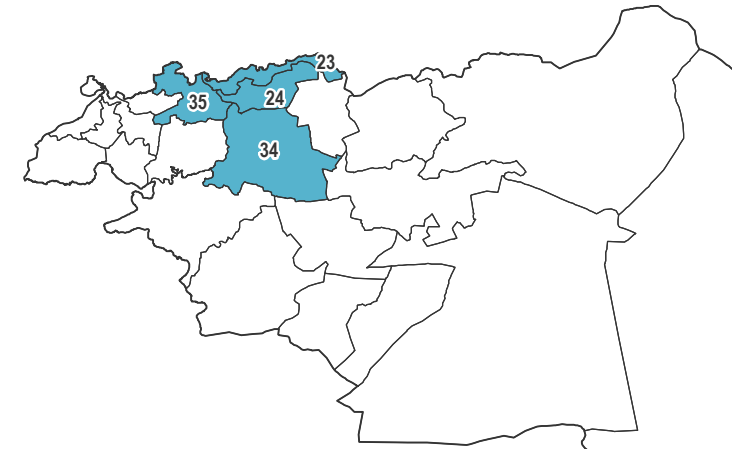
Most common drinking water source and state [CL¹: 3/3]



Shelter

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

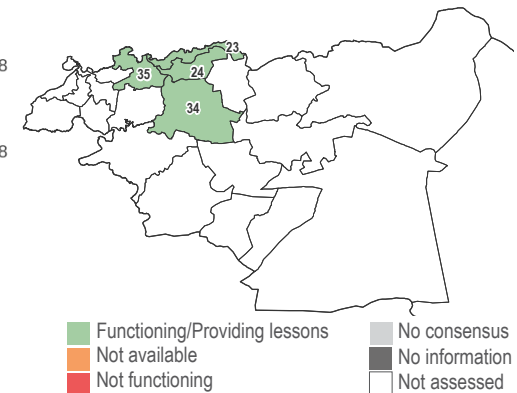
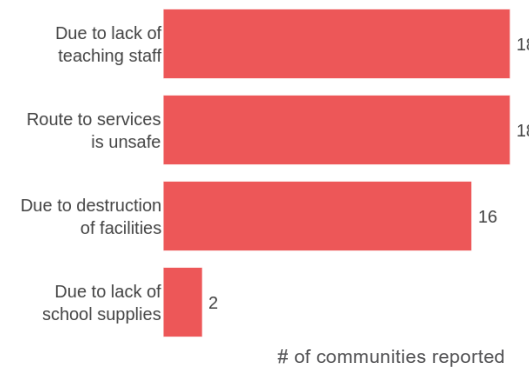
- Independent apartment or house
- Shared apartment or house
- Unfinished apartment
- Tent
- Private space not for shelter
- Cave/natural shelter
- Collective public space
- No consensus
- No information
- Not assessed



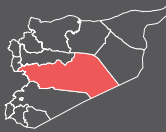
The average reported rent price in the governorate could not be calculated due to a lack of information in most of the communities assessed.

Education

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



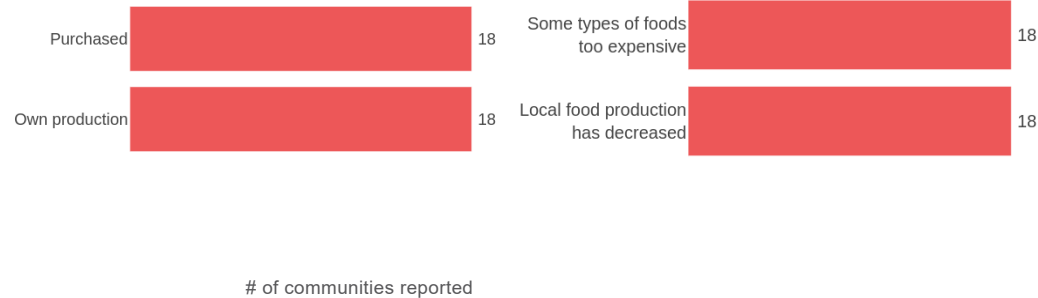
There were no assessed communities where most children were reportedly able to access education in September. Instead, a lack of teaching staff and unsafe routes to services were reported as barriers to education in 18 communities, followed by destroyed facilities, reported in 16 communities.



Food Security

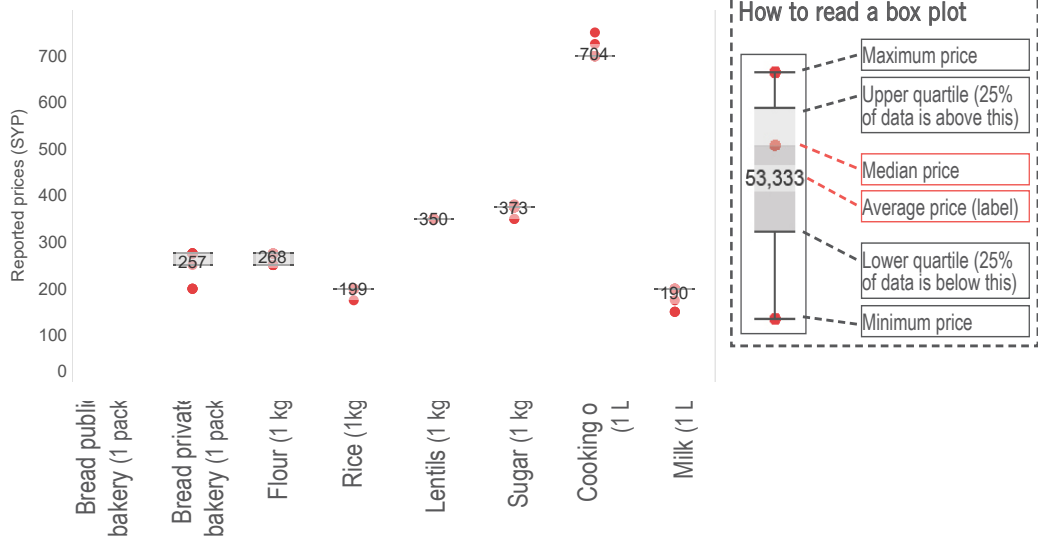
Most common means of obtaining food, select all that apply [CL¹: 3/3]

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



Food was reportedly available for purchase at shops or markets and through personal production in 18 of the assessed communities in September. However, a decrease in local food production was reported as a barrier to accessing sufficient amounts of food in most of the assessed communities. No food distributions took place in September, yet no community reported that their last distribution was more than three months before the assessment date.

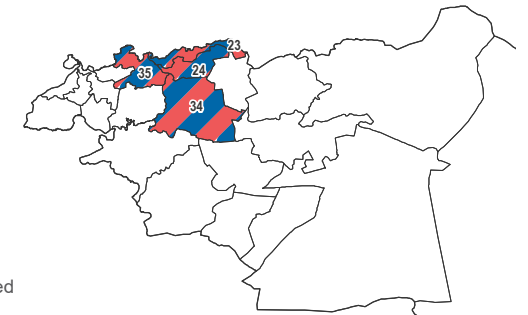
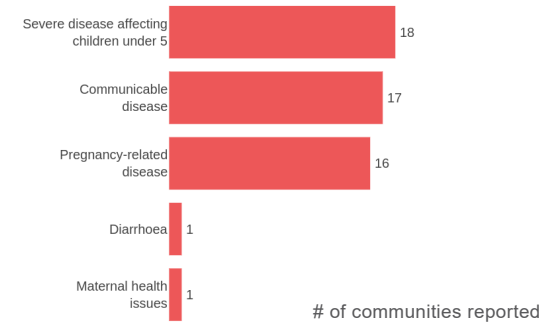
Prices of food items² [CL¹: 2/3]



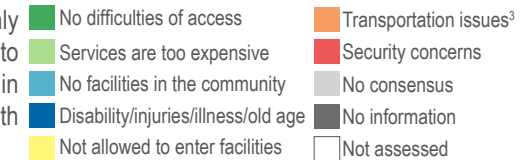
Health

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

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



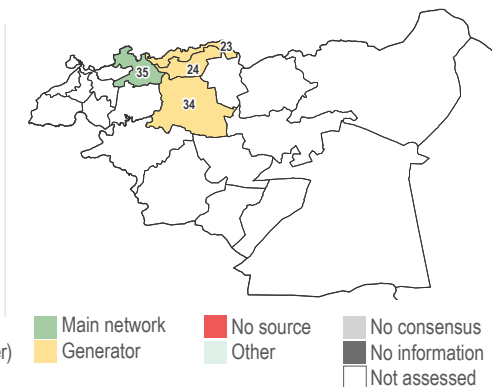
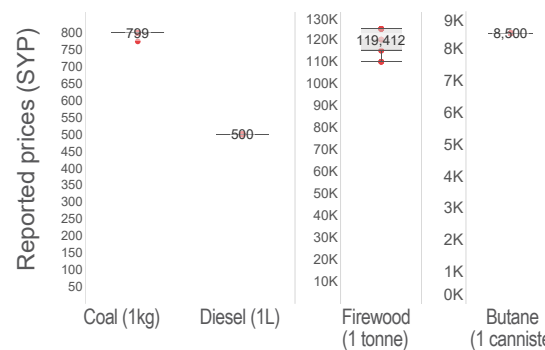
Severe disease affecting children younger than five and communicable disease were the most commonly reported health concerns in September. Barriers to accessing healthcare persisted in 18 communities in September. Women reportedly gave birth at home with a midwife.



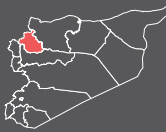
NFIs

Prices of fuel sources² [CL¹: 2/3]

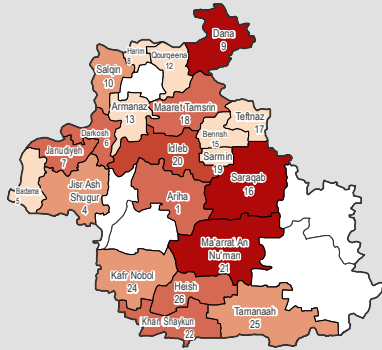
Most common source of electricity [CL¹: 3/3]



As was the case in previous months, the electricity network and generators were the main sources of electricity in all of the assessed communities in September. No communities reported that they had sufficient fuel, and all communities resorted to burning plastic as a coping strategy to deal with a lack of fuel.



Coverage map¹



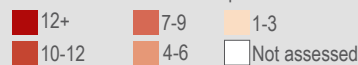
Context

Idleb governorate currently hosts the second largest number of internally displaced persons (984,515), after Rural Damascus, in Syria, and 2,086,051 people in need of assistance.²

Coverage

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

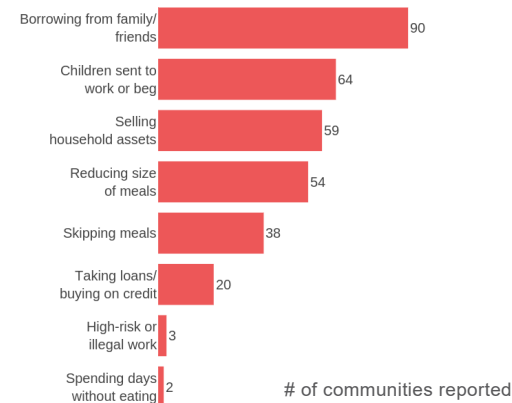
of communities assessed per sub-district



Livelihoods

Business and trade, as well as farm ownership remained the most commonly reported sources of income in assessed communities in Idleb governorate in September. The most common strategy used to cope with a lack of income was borrowing money from family and friends. Residents in 2 of the 141 assessed communities, Selwa and Tilaada (both in Dana sub-district), reportedly spent days without eating.

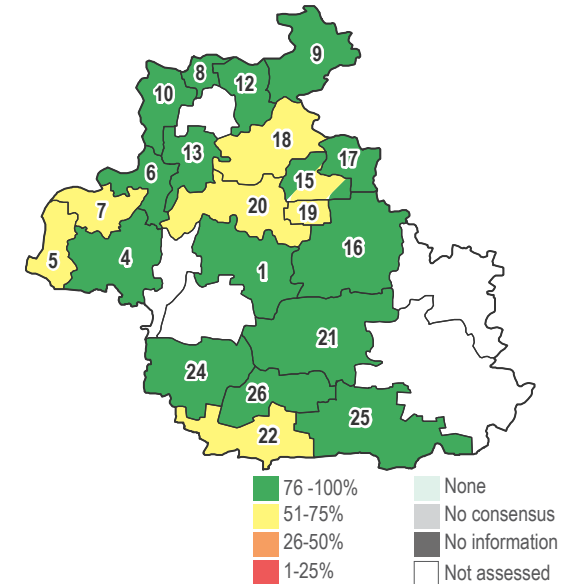
Most common coping strategies, select all that apply [CL³: 3/3]



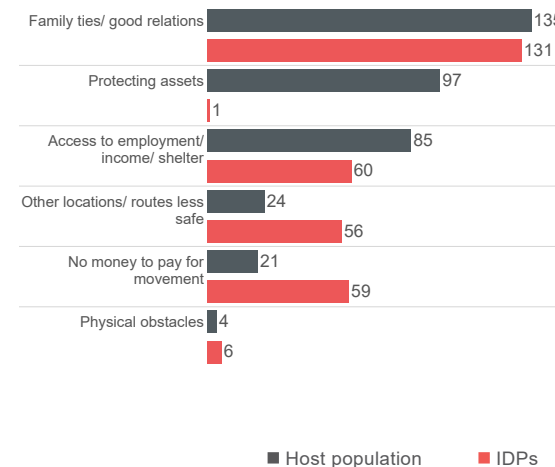
Displacement

In all but seven of the assessed communities, more than half of the pre-conflict population was still present in September. Two communities, Jamiliya (Darkosh sub-district) and Nasra (Janudiyyeh sub-district) reportedly had no members of their pre-conflict population remaining⁴. Six communities saw additional members of their pre-conflict population leave in September, mainly due to conflict escalation. Conversely, some pre-conflict population returned to 17 of the assessed communities in September. IDPs were present in all assessed communities with the exception of Sfuhen (Kafr Nobol sub-district), and new IDP arrivals were reported in 42 communities.

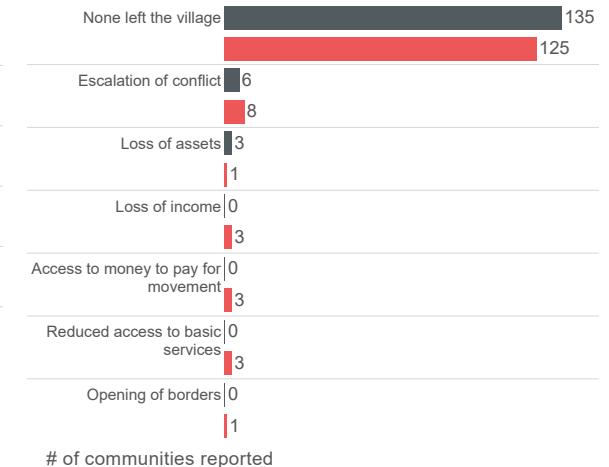
Most commonly reported % of pre-conflict population remaining per sub-district (excluding IDPs) [CL³: 3/3]



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



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

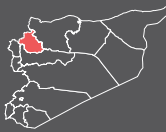


¹The numbers indicated on the map are sub-district reference numbers.

²Figures based on HNO 2018 population data (September 2017).

³CL = average Key Informant confidence level.

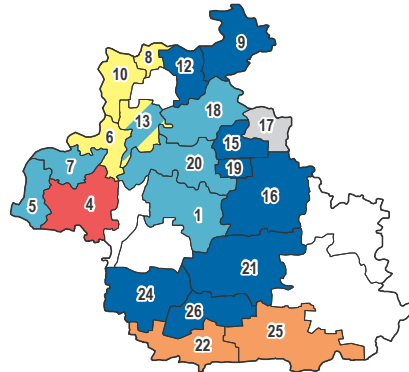
⁴These communities have not been assessed for the majority of indicators displayed in these factsheets.



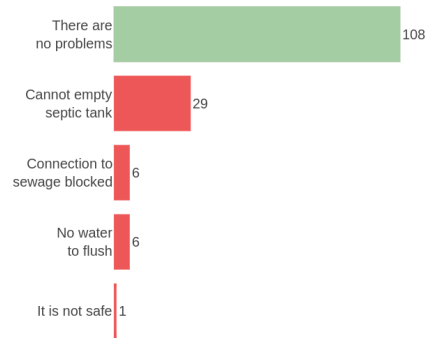
WASH

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

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

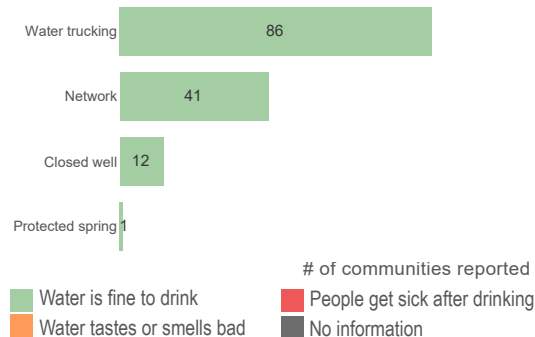
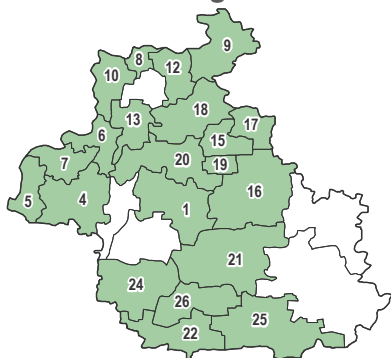


Problems with latrines, select up to three [CL¹: 3/3]



Of the assessed communities, 101 had sufficient access to water in September, although only 41 communities reportedly had access to the water network as their primary source of water. A majority of communities relied on water trucking, while one community, Nasra (Janudiyeh sub-district), relied on water from a protected spring. Water was reportedly fine to drink in all of the communities assessed. While most communities reported no problems with their latrines, 33 communities experienced latrine issues, the most common of which was an inability to empty septic tanks.

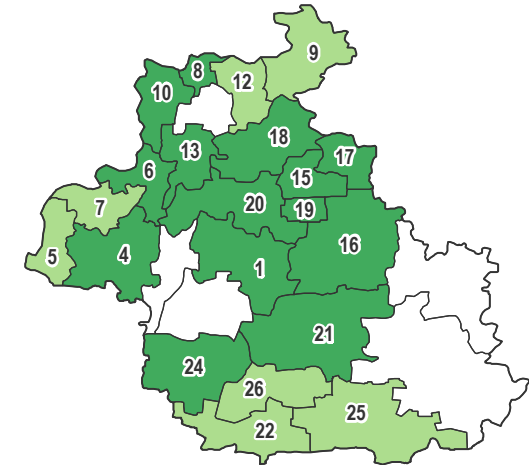
Most common drinking water source and state [CL¹: 3/3]



Shelter

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

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



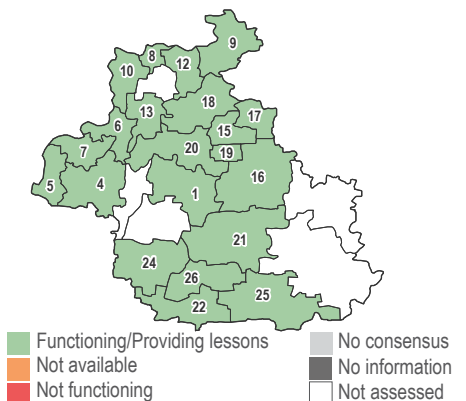
The average reported rent price² in the governorate (5,019 SYP) was lower than the average rent paid across the country (6,355 SYP). The lowest rent prices per room were reported in Abdin, Kafr Oweid, Kherbet Eljoz and Maar Shamsheh (1,250 SYP) and the highest in Kherbet Eljoz (17,500 SYP).

Education

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

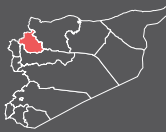


Availability of primary schools [CL¹: 3/3]



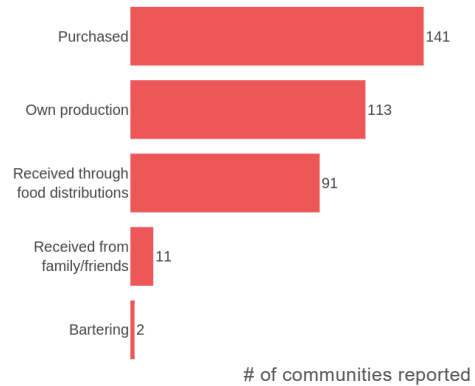
In most of the assessed communities, most children were able to attend school in September. Where challenges to accessing education did exist, a lack of teaching staff and school supplies were the most commonly reported. The number of communities where boys were mostly affected by these challenges (19) was higher than the number of communities in which barriers affected mainly girls (9).

¹CL = average Key Informant confidence level.
² 1 USD = 514.85 SYP (UN operational rates of exchange as of 1 September 2017).

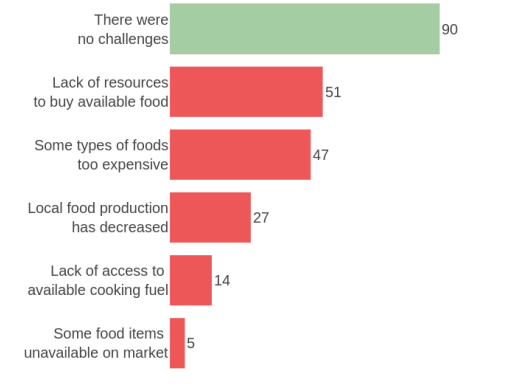


Food Security

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

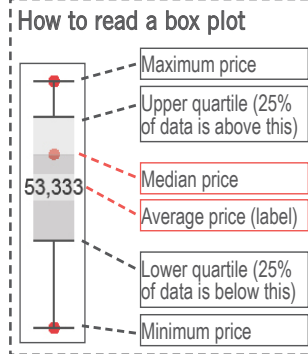
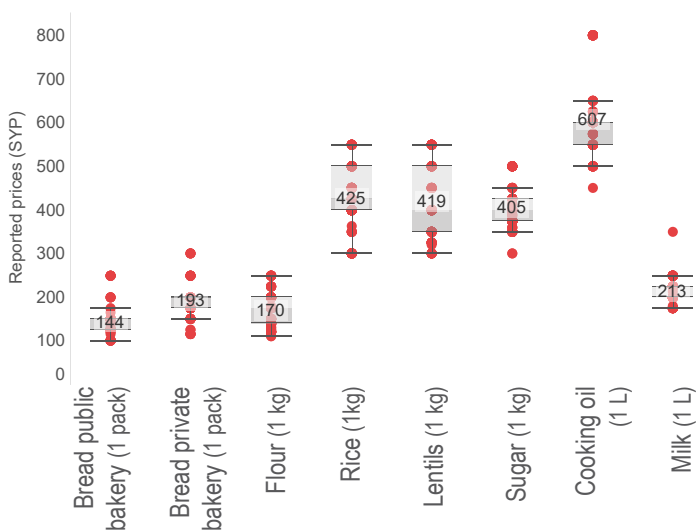


Challenges to accessing food, select up to three [CL¹: 3/3]



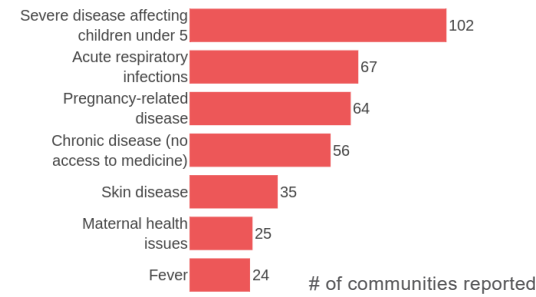
Food was reportedly available for purchase at shops or markets in all assessed communities in September. Residents in a majority of communities also produced some food themselves, and food distributions took place in 91 of the 141 communities assessed. Only 5 communities had not received at least one food distribution in the 12 months prior to this assessment. Most of these communities are located in Ariha sub-district. Nonetheless, barriers to accessing sufficient food were reported in 51 of the assessed communities, the main barriers being a lack of resources to buy available food and the high cost of some food items.

Prices of food items² [CL¹: 3/3]

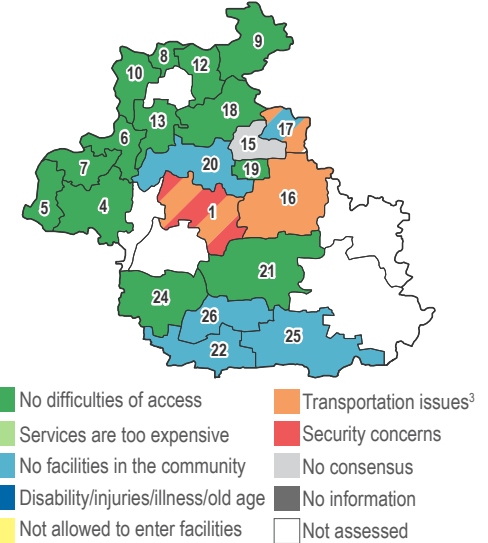


Health

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



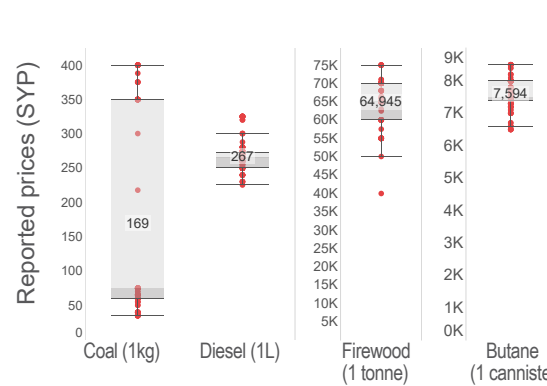
Reported barriers to accessing healthcare [CL¹: 2/3]



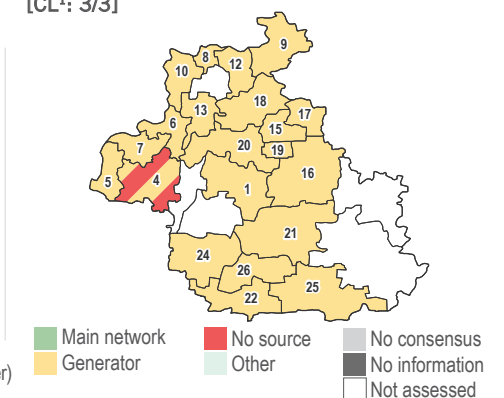
Barriers to accessing healthcare persisted in 49 of the 141 communities assessed in September, the most common being the absence of facilities, reported in 42 communities. Nonetheless, women were able to access formal healthcare to give birth in all but three of the assessed communities: Dadikh and Kafr Battik (both in Saraqab sub-district) and Um Rish (Jisr Ash Shugur sub-district).

NFIs

Prices of fuel sources² [CL¹: 2/3]



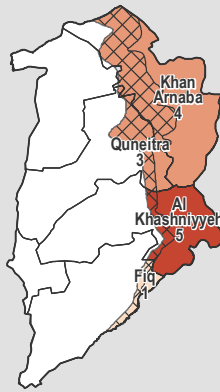
Most common source of electricity [CL¹: 3/3]



Of the 141 assessed communities, 134 used generators as their main source of electricity in September. Only Qasabiyeh (Khan Shaykun sub-district) and Big Khwein (Tamanaah sub-district) had access to the electricity network. Five communities had no access to electricity at all. These communities were located in Ariha and Jisr Ash Shugur sub-districts. Residents of 20 of the assessed communities reportedly experienced a lack of fuel.



Coverage map¹

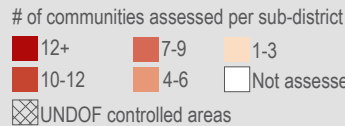


Context

Quneitra governorate currently hosts an estimated 48,720 internally displaced persons and 100,561 people in need of assistance. IDPs mostly originate from nearby governorates.²

Coverage

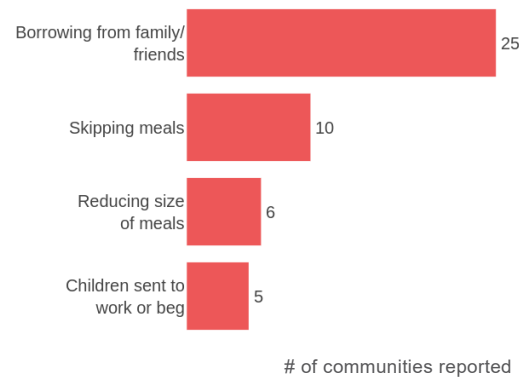
Communities assessed: 25/39
Sub-districts assessed: 4/4



Livelihoods

In September, business and trade was the most commonly reported source of income in the communities assessed in Quneitra, followed by unstable employment. Where this income was insufficient, residents of all assessed communities reportedly used coping strategies, such as borrowing money from family or friends. While skipping meals was reported in 10 communities, more extreme food-based coping strategies such as eating food waste and spending days without eating were not reported in September.

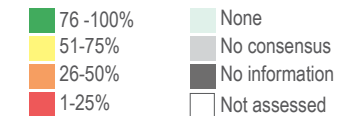
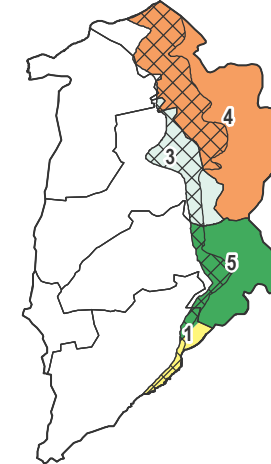
Most common coping strategies, select all that apply [CL³: 3/3]



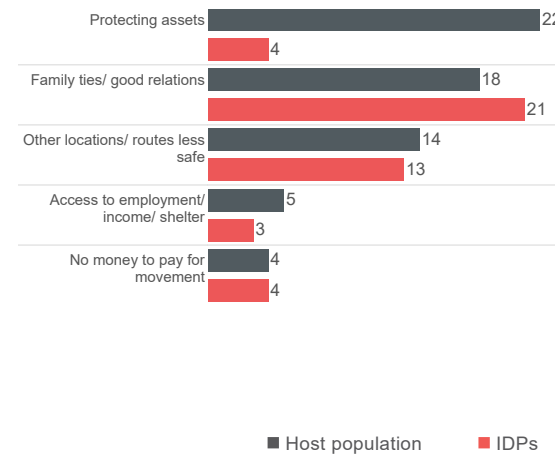
Displacement

In more than half of the communities assessed in Quneitra in September, more than 50% of the pre-conflict population was still present. In three communities (Quneitra, Bir Ajam and Breiqa, all in Quneitra sub-district), all members of the pre-conflict population had left⁴. No further members of the pre-conflict population left any of the assessed communities in September, and two communities saw people return: Ayoba (Khan Arnaba sub-district) and Manshiyet Sweisa (Al Khashniyyeh sub-district). IDPs were present in 23 communities, with new arrivals reported in Sayda (Fiq sub-district).

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



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



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



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

²Figures based on HNO 2018 population data (September 2017).

³CL = average Key Informant confidence level.

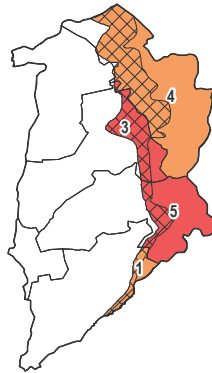
⁴These communities have not been assessed for the majority of indicators displayed in these factsheets.



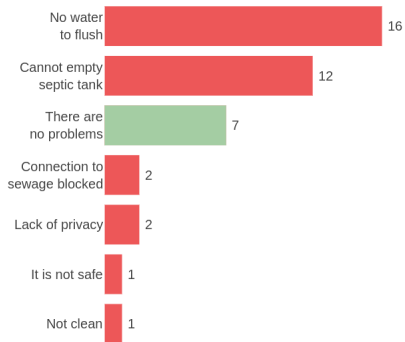
WASH

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

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

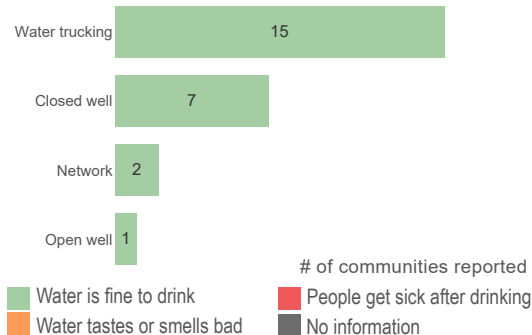
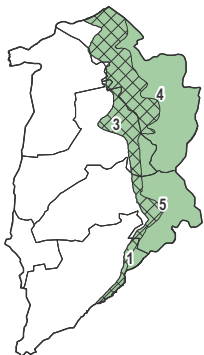


Problems with latrines, select up to three [CL¹: 3/3]



Although the majority of assessed communities relied on water trucking as their main source of water, all reportedly had access to sufficient water to meet household needs in September. Moreover, the available water was reportedly fine to drink in all assessed communities, even in Jbata Elkhashab (Khan Arnaba sub-district) which sourced its water from an open well. Despite sufficient amounts of drinking water, residents in 16 communities experienced problems with their latrines due to a lack of water to flush them.

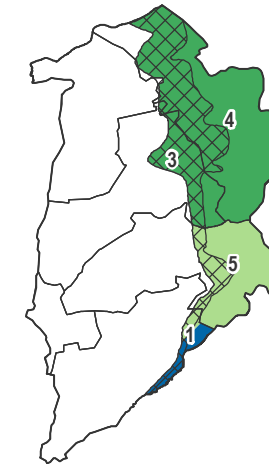
Most common drinking water source and state [CL¹: 3/3]



Shelter

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

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



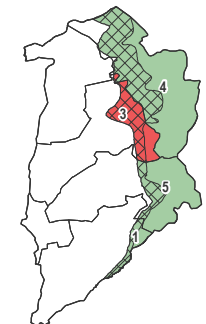
The average reported rent price² in the governorate (4,025 SYP) was lower than the average rent paid across the country (6,355 SYP). The lowest rent prices per room were reported in Asbah (2,250 SYP) and the highest in Esheh (10,000 SYP).

Education

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



Availability of primary schools [CL¹: 3/3]



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

In almost two thirds of assessed communities, most children were reportedly able to access education in September. The destruction of facilities and long distances to services posed barriers to education in the remaining nine communities. Where barriers to accessing education persisted, these reportedly affected boys and girls equally.

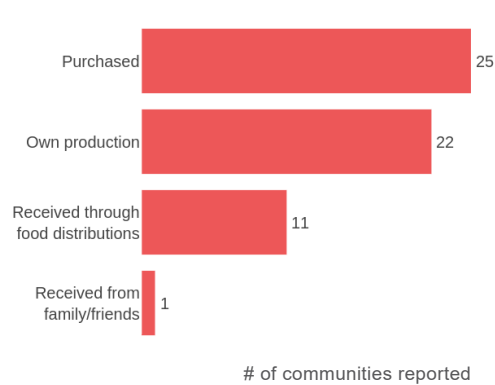


Humanitarian Situation Overview in Syria (HSOS) Quneitra Governorate

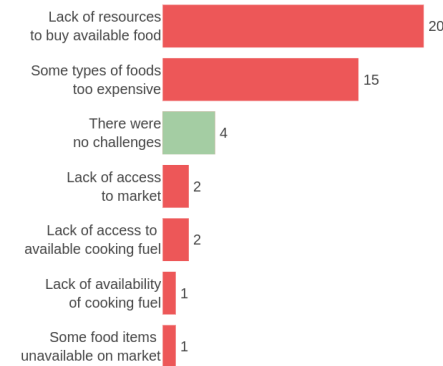
October 2017

Food Security

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

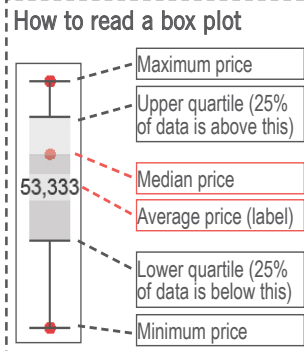
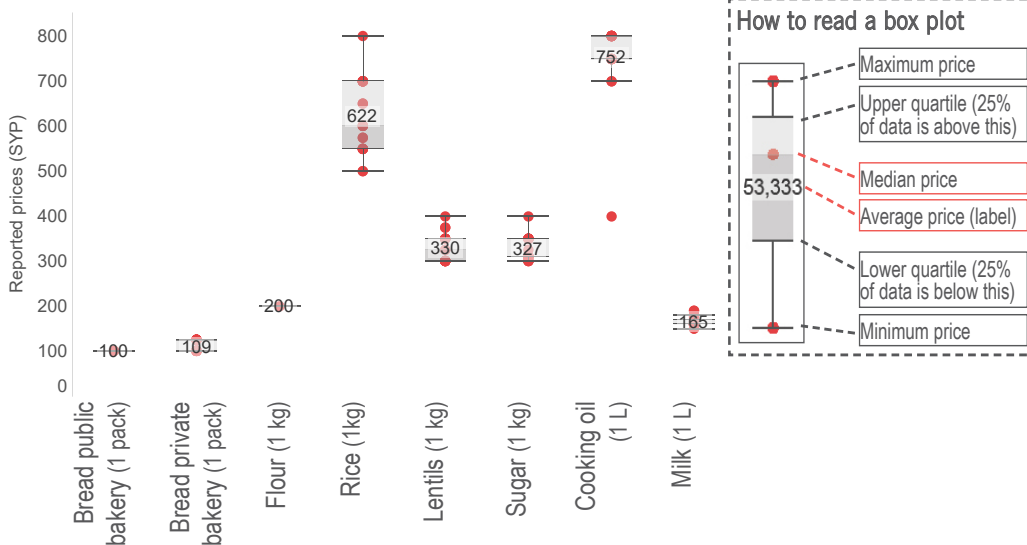


Challenges to accessing food, select up to three [CL¹: 3/3]



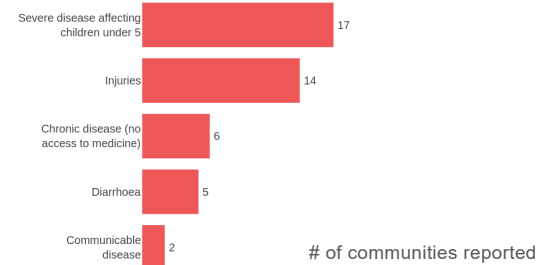
Residents of all assessed communities were reportedly able to purchase food at shops or markets in September. Personal production was another important method of procuring food in all but three communities assessed. Food distributions took place in 11 communities and all assessed communities had reportedly received at least one food distribution in the 6 months prior to this assessment. Nonetheless, residents in all but four communities reportedly encountered challenges in accessing food in September, the most common being a lack of resources to buy available food and the high price of some food items.

Prices of food items² [CL¹: 2/3]

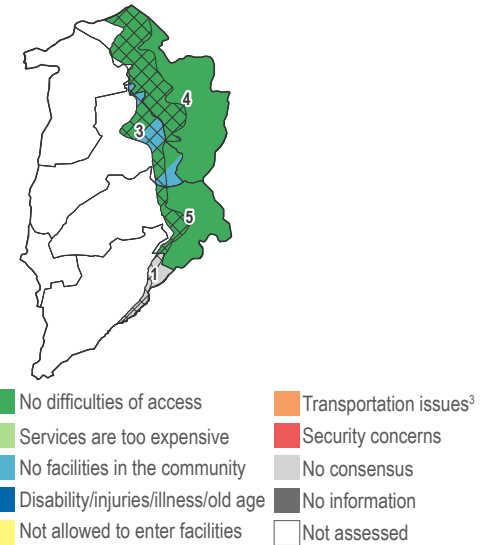


Health

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



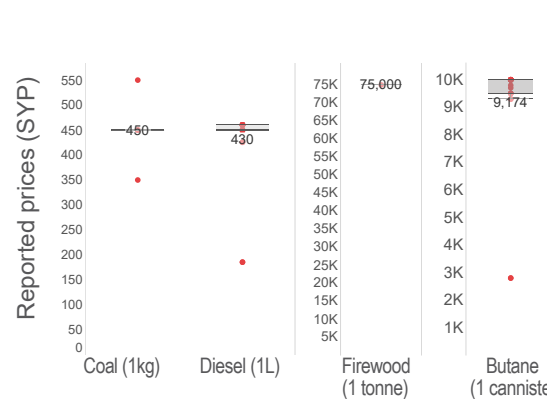
Reported barriers to accessing healthcare [CL¹: 2/3]



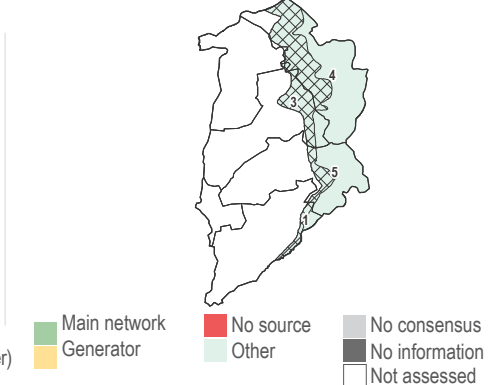
Residents of 16 of the 25 communities assessed in Quneitra in September reportedly did not encounter any barriers to accessing healthcare. Of the remaining nine communities, all reported that there were no health facilities in their area. Nonetheless, pregnant women in eight of these communities were able to go to facilities in other areas for delivery, the only exception being Breiqa (Quneitra sub-district) where women delivered babies at home with a midwife.

NFIs

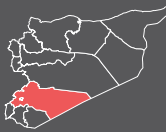
Prices of fuel sources² [CL¹: 2/3]



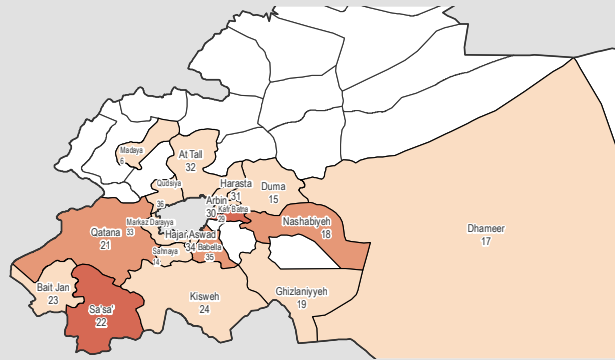
Most common source of electricity [CL¹: 3/3]



Only two of the assessed communities used the network as their main source of electricity in August: Ayoba and Khan Arnaba (both in Khan Arnaba sub-district). Jbata Elkhashab (Khan Arnaba sub-district) used generators, whereas all others relied on solar power and batteries. Residents in all but seven communities experienced a lack of fuel in August, with burning productive assets as the most commonly reported coping strategy.



Coverage map¹

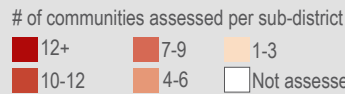


Context

Rural Damascus governorate currently hosts the highest number of internally displaced persons within Syria (1,303,622) and the second highest number, after Aleppo, of people in need of assistance (3,261,246). Western areas within the governorate remain hard to reach for humanitarian actors.²

Coverage

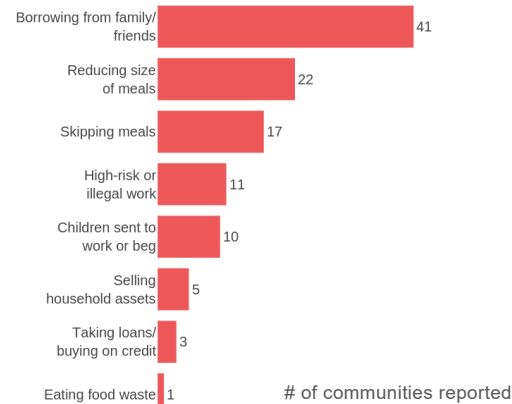
Communities assessed: 52/232
Sub-districts assessed: 18/36



Livelihoods

The most commonly reported sources of income across the communities assessed in Rural Damascus were business and trade, followed by stable employment, farm ownership and unstable employment. Where this income was insufficient, residents in most assessed communities reported using coping strategies, including borrowing money from family and friends. Eating food waste was reported as a coping strategy in Jisrein (Kafir Batna sub-district).

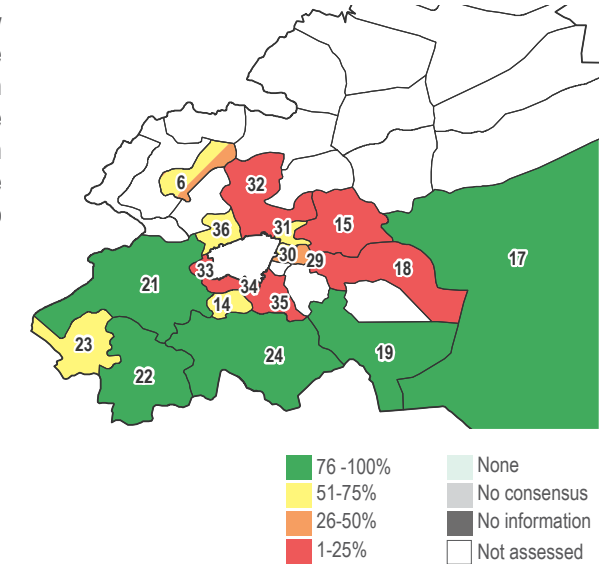
Most common coping strategies, select all that apply [CL³: 3/3]



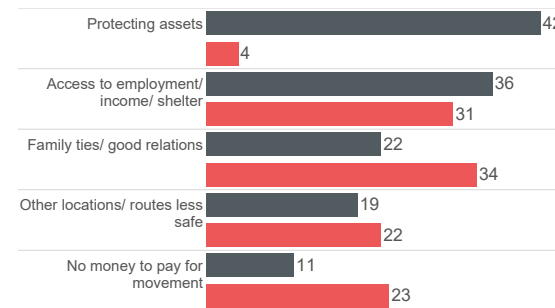
Displacement

In more than half of the communities assessed in Rural Damascus, more than 50% of the pre-conflict population reportedly remained in September. However, 16 of the assessed communities contained no more than 25% of their original population. Ten communities saw additional members of the pre-conflict population leave in September, due to conflict escalation and protection concerns. Shokteliyeh (Sa'sa' sub-district) was the only assessed community that witnessed returns in September. IDPs were present in all but four of the assessed communities, with new arrivals reported in two communities: Beit Saber and Shokteliyeh (both in Sa'sa' sub-district).

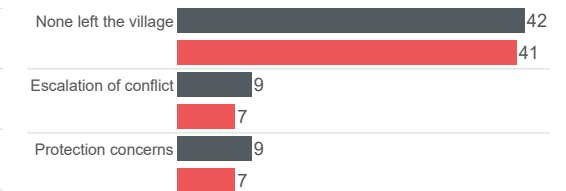
Most commonly reported % of pre-conflict population remaining per sub-district (excluding IDPs) [CL³: 2/3]

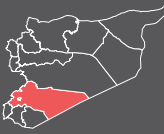


Most common reasons for staying: IDPs vs host population, select up to three [CL³: 3/3]



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





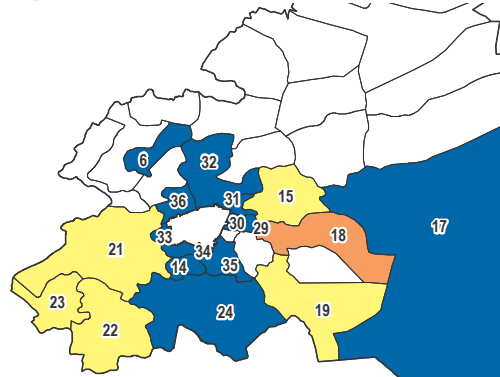
Humanitarian Situation Overview in Syria (HSOS) Rural Damascus Governorate

October 2017

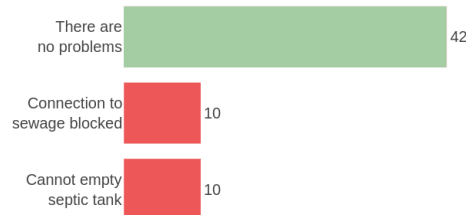
WASH

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

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

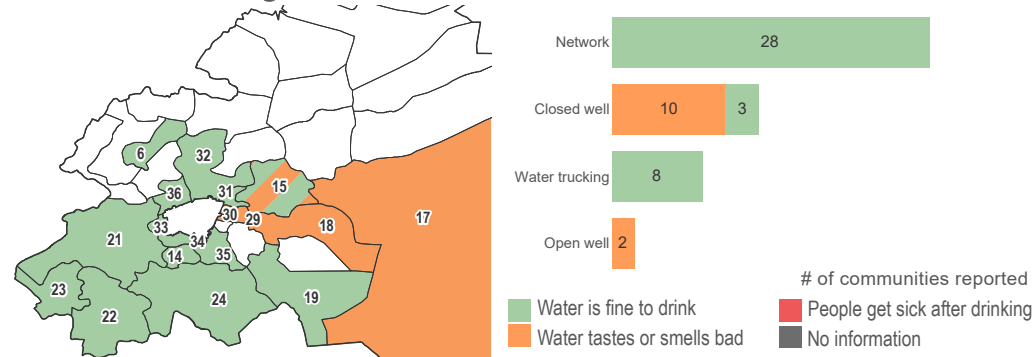


Problems with latrines, select up to three [CL¹: 3/3]



Of the communities assessed in Rural Damascus, 40 reportedly had sufficient amounts of water to meet household needs in September. Water was fine to drink in all but 12 communities. Water reportedly tasted and/or smelled bad in a majority of communities that relied on closed and open wells as their primary source of water. More than 80% of assessed communities did not encounter problems with their latrines, while residents in the remaining 10 communities experienced blocked connections to the sewage system and were unable to empty septic tanks.

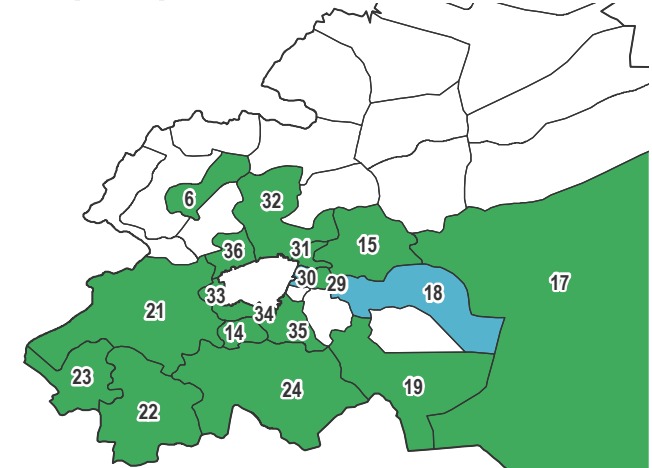
Most common drinking water source and state [CL¹: 3/3]



Shelter

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

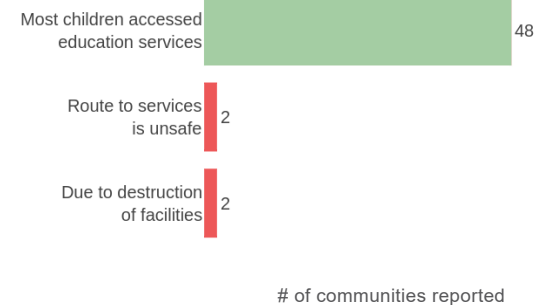
- Independent apartment or house
- Shared apartment or house
- Unfinished apartment
- Tent
- Private space not for shelter
- Cave/natural shelter
- Collective public space
- No consensus
- No information
- Not assessed



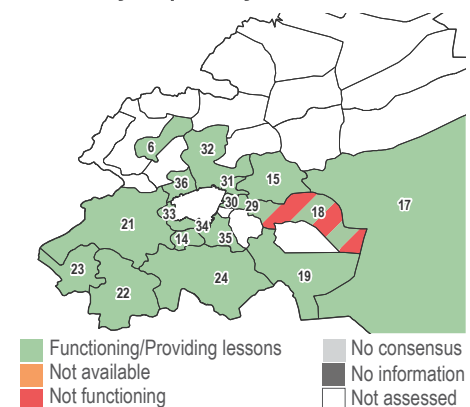
The average reported rent price² in the governorate (3,714 SYP) was lower than the average rent paid across the country (6,355 SYP). The lowest rent prices per room were reported in Jisrein (1,125 SYP) and the highest in Sabbura (32,500 SYP).

Education

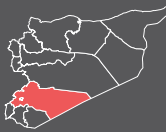
Most common reasons why children did not attend school, select up to three [CL¹: 2/3]



Availability of primary schools [CL¹: 3/3]



Most children were able to access education in all but four of the assessed communities in September. In Nashabiyeh (Nashabiyeh sub-district) and Zamalka (Arbin sub-district) routes to services were unsafe and in Beit Nayem and Salhiyeh (both in Nashabiyeh sub-district) facilities were destroyed. Nonetheless, children in all four villages were able to attend educational facilities in nearby communities.

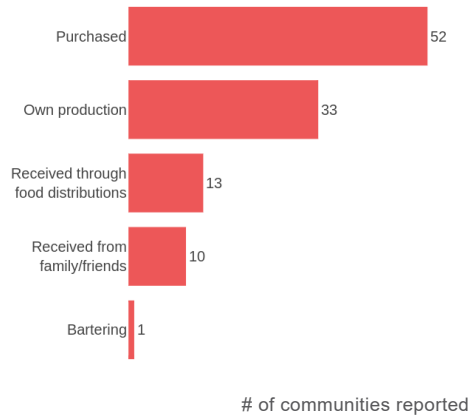


Humanitarian Situation Overview in Syria (HSOS) Rural Damascus Governorate

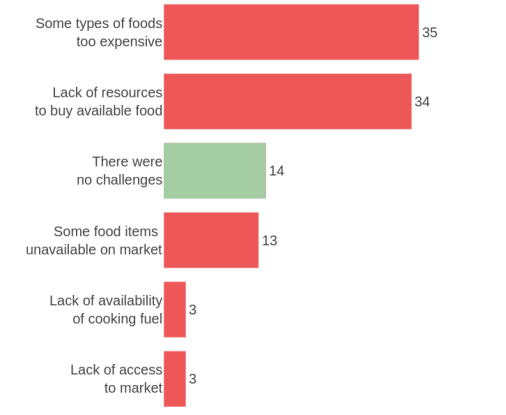
October 2017

Food Security

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

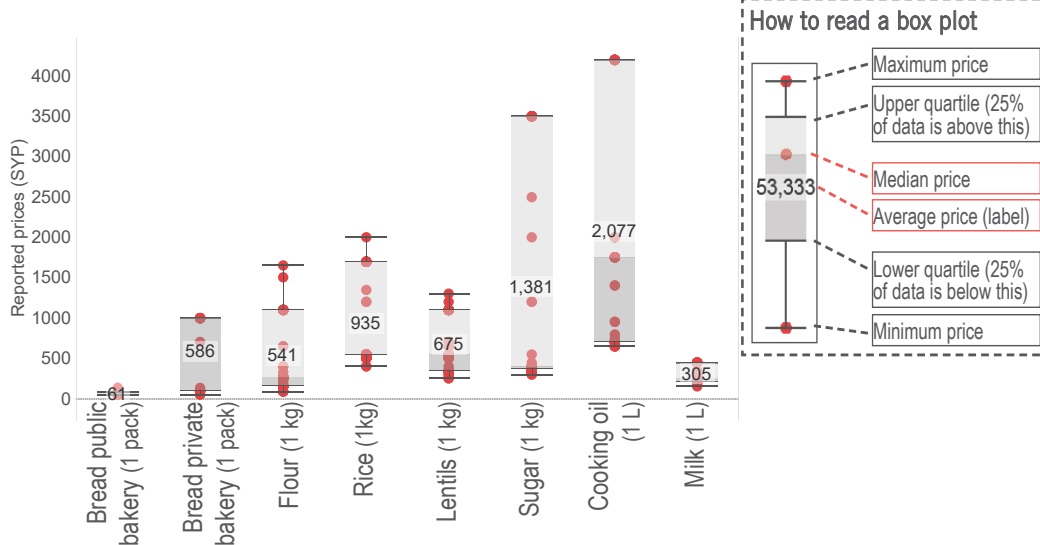


Challenges to accessing food, select up to three [CL¹: 3/3]



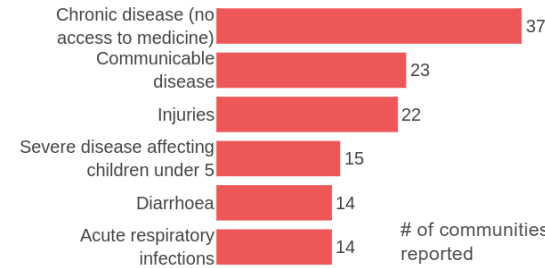
Food could reportedly be purchased at shops and markets in all of the assessed communities in September. Additionally, residents of 33 communities were able to produce their own food, and food distributions took place in 13 communities. However, only 14 of the assessed communities reportedly did not encounter any barriers to obtaining a sufficient amount of food. In most other communities, some types of food were too expensive and residents did not have enough resources to buy the food available.

Prices of food items² [CL¹: 2/3]

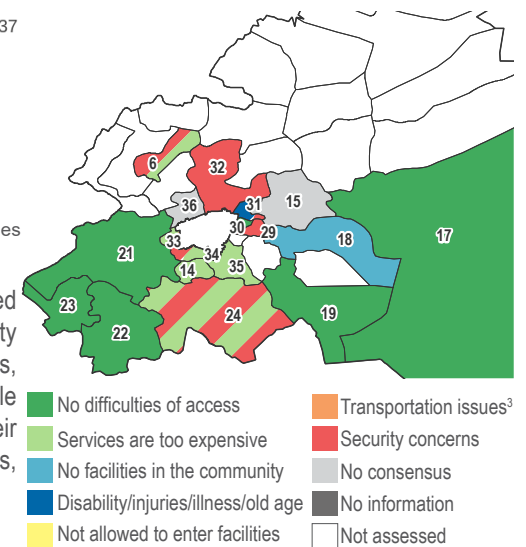


Health

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



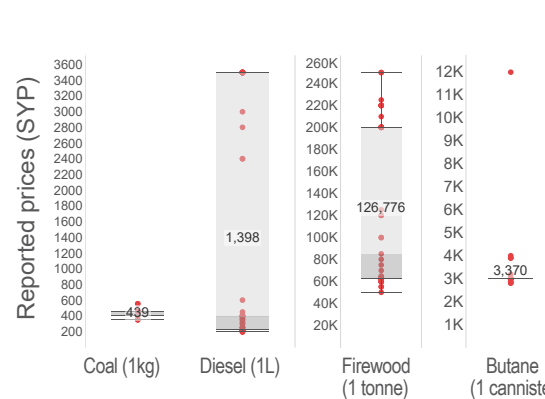
Reported barriers to accessing healthcare [CL¹: 2/3]



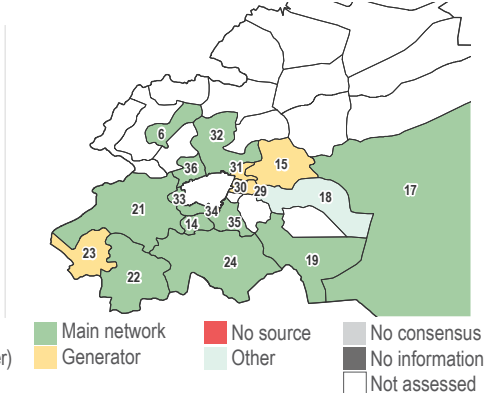
Of the communities assessed in September, 31 reported barriers to accessing healthcare, particularly security concerns around travel to facilities. Nonetheless, pregnant women in all but three communities were able to access formal health facilities for the delivery of their babies. Malnutrition was reported in six communities, four of which are located in Kafr Batna sub-district.

NFIs

Prices of fuel sources² [CL¹: 2/3]



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



Of the assessed communities, 31 were able to use the network as their main source of electricity in September. Most others relied on generators, while three communities used solar panels. Slightly less than half of the assessed communities reportedly experienced fuel shortages in September, with burning productive assets, cutting trees to burn and burning plastics as the three most commonly reported coping strategies.