

Quneitra Governorate, February 2018

Humanitarian Situation Overview in Syria (HSOS)

OVERALL FINDINGS¹

Quneitra is located in southern Syria in the Syrian Golan Heights. Situated within the Jordan River Basin in close proximity to the Mediterranean Sea, Quneitra receives the highest average rainfall throughout Syria. Over **40%** of communities in Quneitra sourced their water from closed wells, and **none** reported that water was insufficient to meet household needs. **All** assessed communities reported that water was fine to drink, including Jbata Elkhashab, where residents primarily relied on water from an open well.

Spontaneous refugee returns from Lebanon were reported in Rweheineh, where **7 – 8** refugees reportedly returned to reunite with their families and protect or reclaim their assets². No spontaneous IDP returns were reported in February. Of the assessed communities, **25** reported a presence of IDPs (**47,991 – 52,750** in total). Khan Arnaba reported the largest number of IDPs, approximately **8,700**. **None** of the assessed communities reported that IDPs left their community in February. Family ties and good relationships with host communities were the most commonly reported reasons why IDPs stayed. KIs in **20** of the assessed communities reported that the most common type of shelter lived in by IDPs and members of the pre-conflict population were independent apartments or houses. However, KIs in Syda and Rafid reported that IDPs most commonly resided in tents.

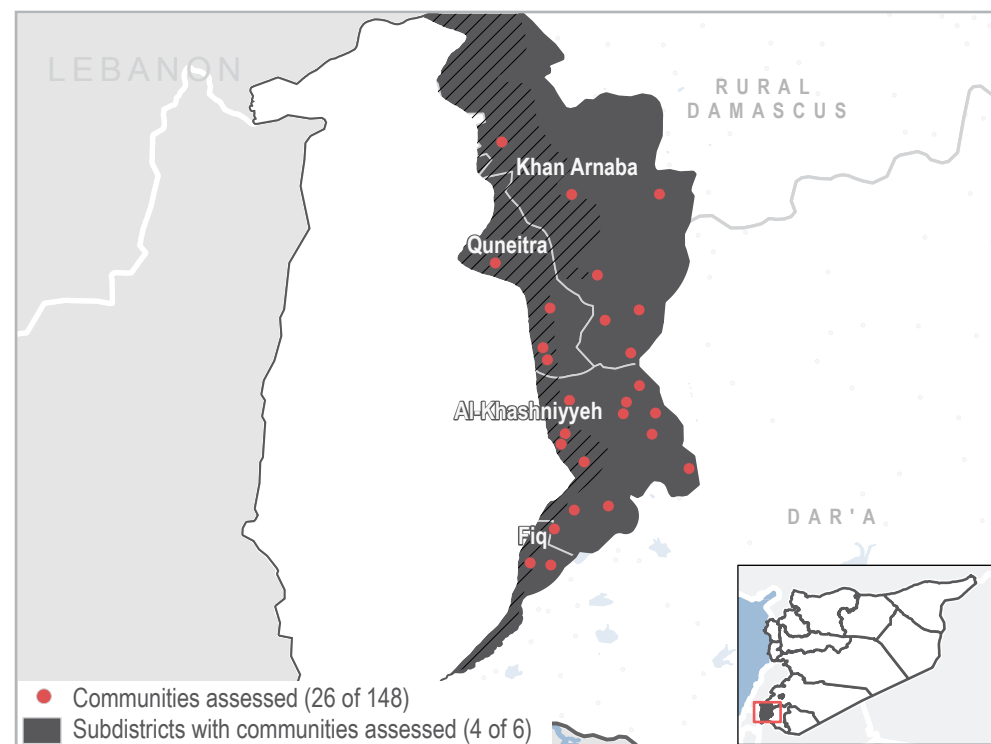
KIs reported that **76-100%** of the buildings in Quneitra City and **51-75%** of the buildings in Jbata Elkhashad were damaged. The primary source of electricity was batteries in Quneitra and generators in Jbata Elkhashad. The remaining communities reported that their main source of electricity were solar power or the electricity network (**22** and **2** communities, respectively). The majority of assessed communities stated that residents experienced a lack of fuel. Burning agricultural or other productive assets and plastic were the most commonly reported coping strategies to deal with insufficient fuel. Of the assessed communities, **16** reported having functioning primary public healthcare facilities and **5** reported having informal emergency care points. Nonetheless, **10** communities reported having no functioning medical facilities within their communities. Furthermore, KIs in **22** communities reported that women most commonly gave birth in medical facilities in neighboring communities rather than facilities within their community.

All of the assessed communities reported that residents obtained food through purchase, while **22** of these communities reported that residents were also producing their own food. Nonetheless, **only five** communities reported that residents did not face difficulties in accessing sufficient amounts of food. The most commonly reported barriers to accessing sufficient amounts of food in the remaining assessed communities were a lack of resources to buy food and a lack of access to available cooking fuel. Business and trade, and unstable, daily employment were the most commonly reported sources of income in the majority of assessed communities. **None** of the assessed communities reported that residents had sufficient amounts of income to meet household needs, and **58%** of communities reported that community members were skipping meals to deal with insufficient income.

KEY EVENTS

| | | | | | |
|---|--|---|--|--|---|
| Fighting intensifies in the Syrian Golan Heights around Baath city ³ . | Violence escalates in Druze village Hader ⁴ . | Breiqa Camp receives food assistance, yet conditions in the camp remain dire ⁵ . | An obstetrics and gynecology hospital opens in Breiqa to serve patients from across the governorate ⁶ . | Local authorities complete the renovation of five schools in Ghadir Elbostan and surrounding villages ⁷ . | Heavy flooding in IDP camps near the Golan Heights ⁸ . |
| 26 June 2017 | 3 November 2017 | 12 November 2017 | 13 November 2017 | 19 November 2017 | Mid January 2018 |

Coverage



Top 3 reported priority needs

1. Food security
2. Healthcare
3. Water security

Demographics*

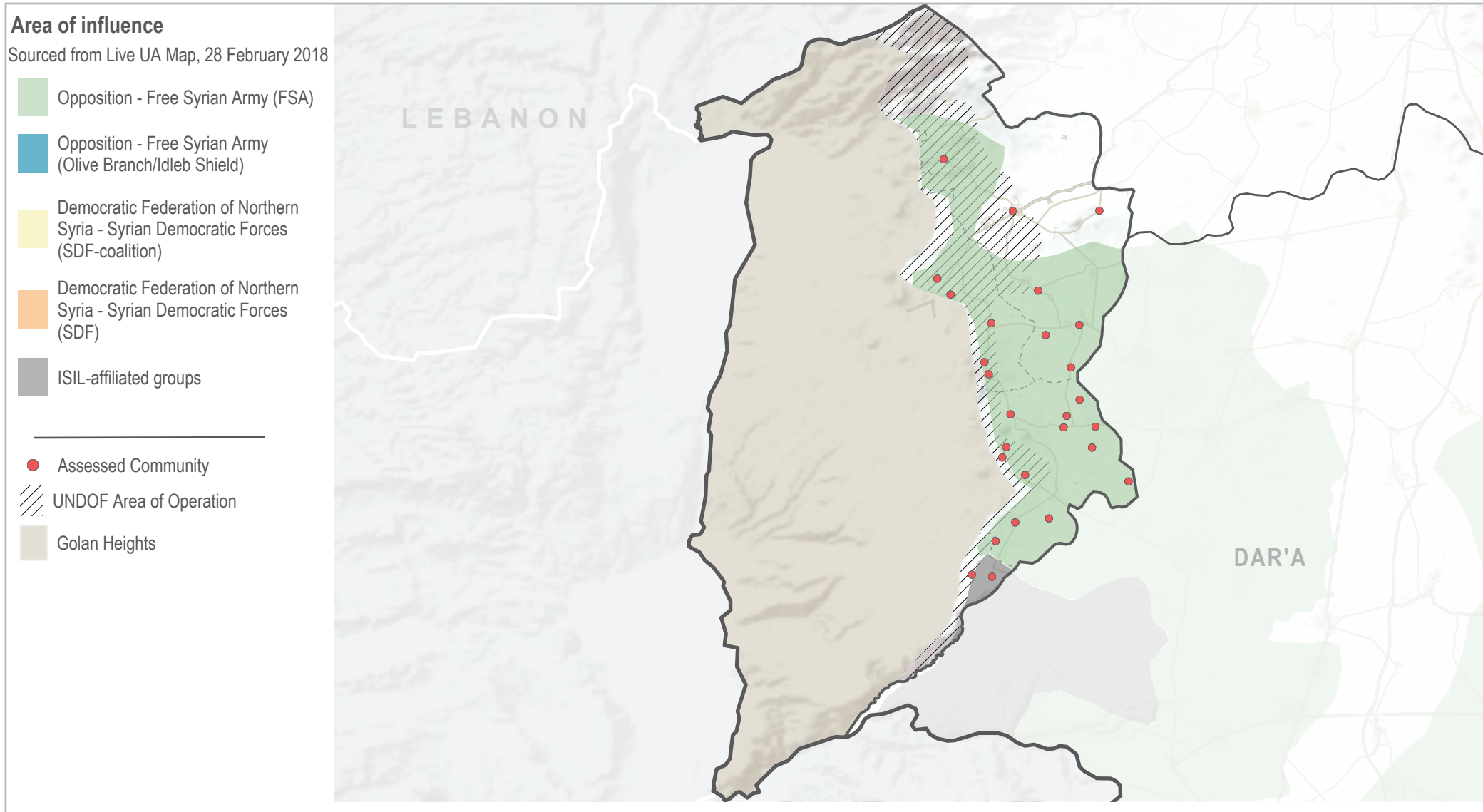
100,561 people in need

51,085 **49,476**

* Figures based on HNO 2018 population data for the entire governorate.

Quneitra Governorate, February 2018

Governorate areas of influence:



Quneitra Governorate, February 2018

DISPLACEMENT

277 - 315 Estimated number of IDP arrivals in assessed communities in February.

7-10 Estimated number of spontaneous returns in assessed communities in February².

Communities with the largest estimated number of IDP arrivals:

| | |
|---------|------------------|
| Qseibeh | 200 - 225 |
| Rafid | 35 - 40 |
| Maalqa | 30 - 35 |

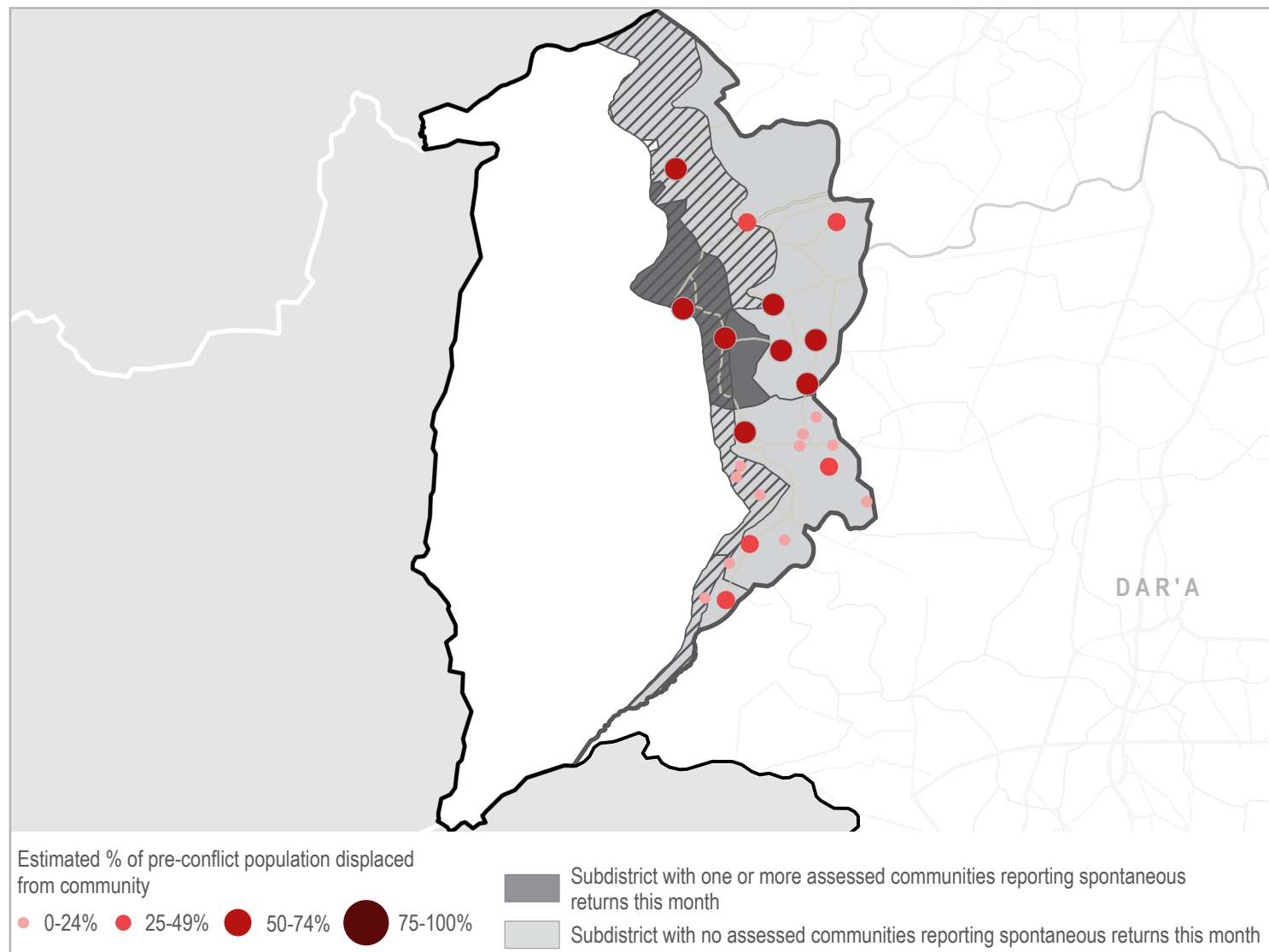
Top 3 subdistricts of origin of most IDPs arrivals^{3,4}:

| | |
|---------------------|-----|
| Nawa | 50% |
| Ash-Shajara (Dar'a) | 25% |
| Tassil (Dar'a) | 25% |

25 communities reported no PCP departures. Top 3 reasons for PCP displacement in the remaining 1 assessed community^{3,4}:

| | |
|----------------|------|
| Loss of income | 100% |
|----------------|------|

Estimated percent of pre-conflict population (PCP) displaced from community:

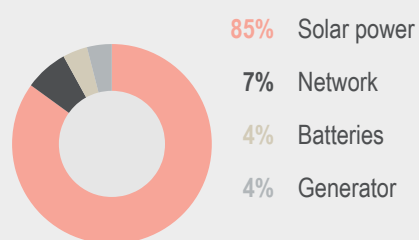


³ Multiple choices allowed.

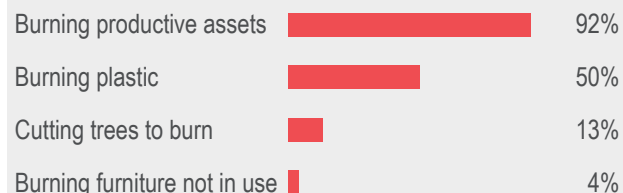
⁴ By percent of communities reporting.

SHELTER AND NFI

Primary source of electricity reported:⁴



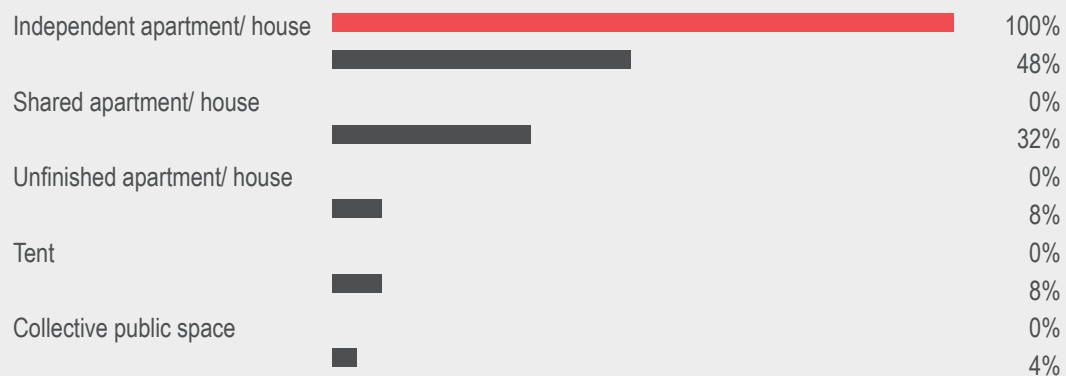
2 communities reported no lack of fuel. Most common strategies to cope with a lack of fuel in the remaining 24 assessed communities^{3,4}:



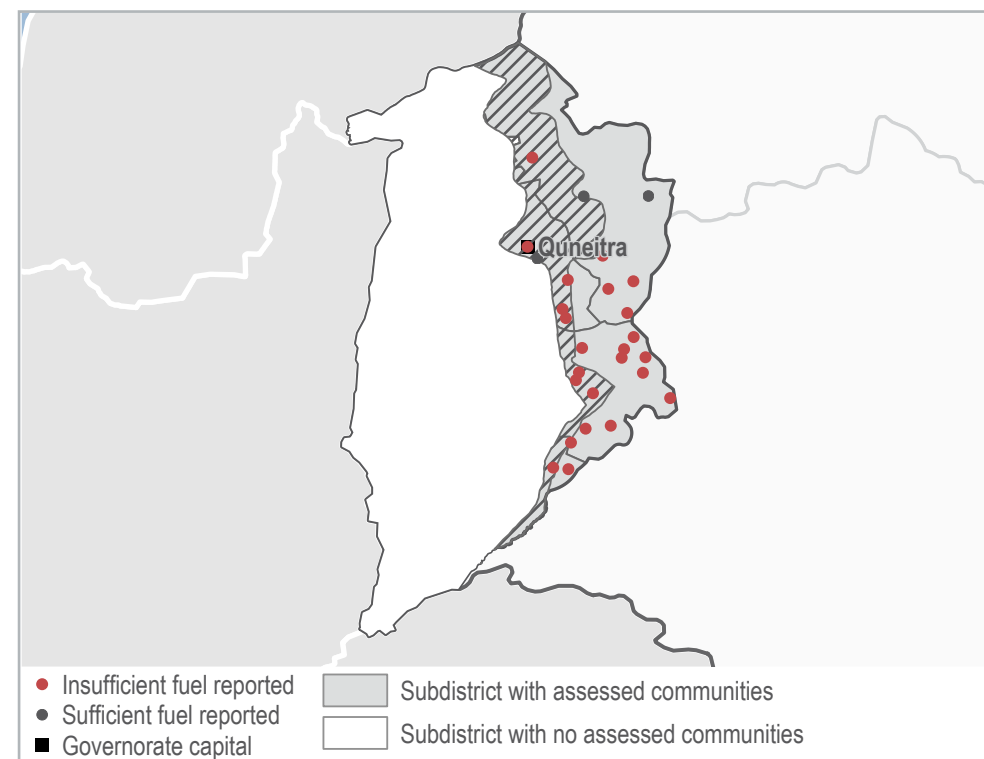
3,950 SYP Governorate average reported rent price in Syrian Pounds (SYP) across assessed communities.⁵

6,319 SYP Syrian average reported rent price in SYP across assessed communities.⁵

Most commonly reported shelter type for PCP (in red) and IDP (in grey) households⁴:



Fuel sufficiency:



Reported fuel prices (in SYP)⁵:

| Fuel type: | Governorate average price in February: | Governorate average price in January: | Syrian average price in February: |
|---------------------|--|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Coal (1 kilogram) | 470 | 450 | 345 |
| Diesel (1 litre) | 343 | 356 | 321 |
| Butane (1 canister) | 6,644 | 7,166 | 6,997 |
| Firewood (1 tonne) | 55,000 | 75,000 | 64,533 |

³ Multiple choices allowed.

⁴ By percent of communities reporting.

⁵ 1 USD = 434 SYP (UN operational rates of exchange as of 1 March 2018)

HEALTH

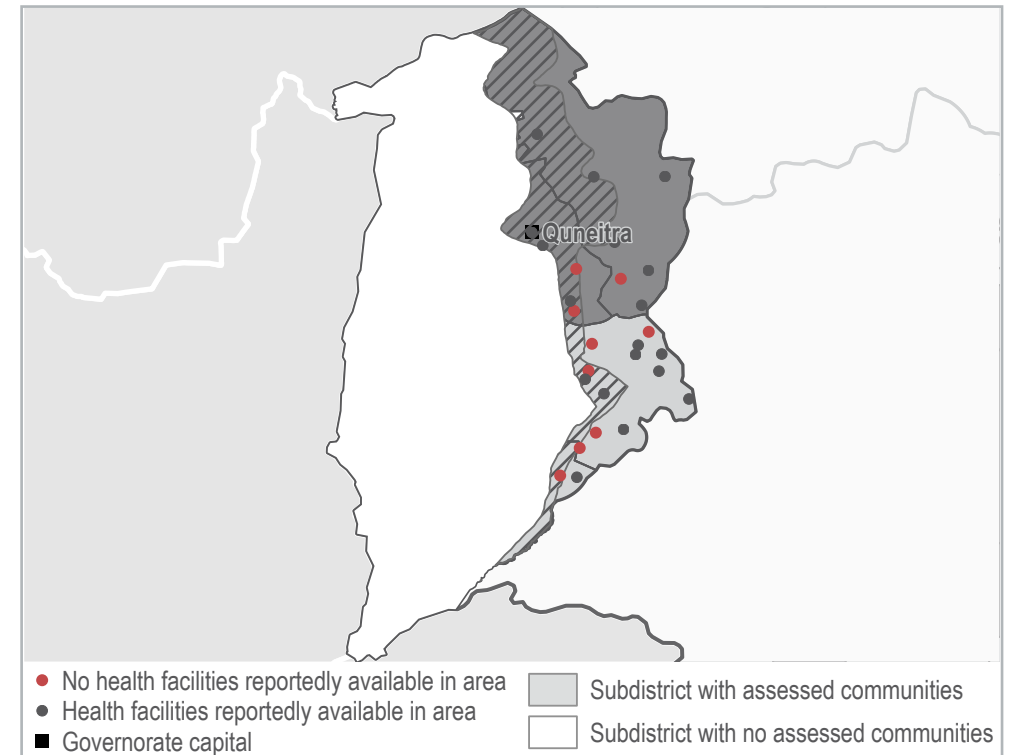
- 3** Communities reported that no assessed medical items were available in their community.
- 2** Communities reported that the majority of women did not have access to formal health facilities to give birth.

17 communities reported that residents experienced no barriers to accessing healthcare services. The barriers in the remaining 9 assessed communities were^{3,4}:

| | |
|--|------|
| No health facilities available in the area | 100% |
| Lack of transportation to facilities | 33% |
| High cost of transportation to facilities | 11% |
| Security concerns when traveling to facilities | 11% |

26 communities reported that residents were not using coping strategies to deal with a lack of medical supplies^{3,4}.

Presence of health facilities in assessed communities:



Top 3 most needed healthcare services reported^{3,4}:

| | |
|-------------------------|-----|
| Chronic disease support | 92% |
| Surgical care | 73% |
| Assistive devices | 65% |

Top 3 most common health problems reported^{3,4}:

| | |
|--|-----|
| Severe diseases affecting those younger than 5 | 96% |
| Acute respiratory infections | 85% |
| Chronic diseases | 35% |

³ Multiple choices allowed.

⁴ By percent of communities reporting.

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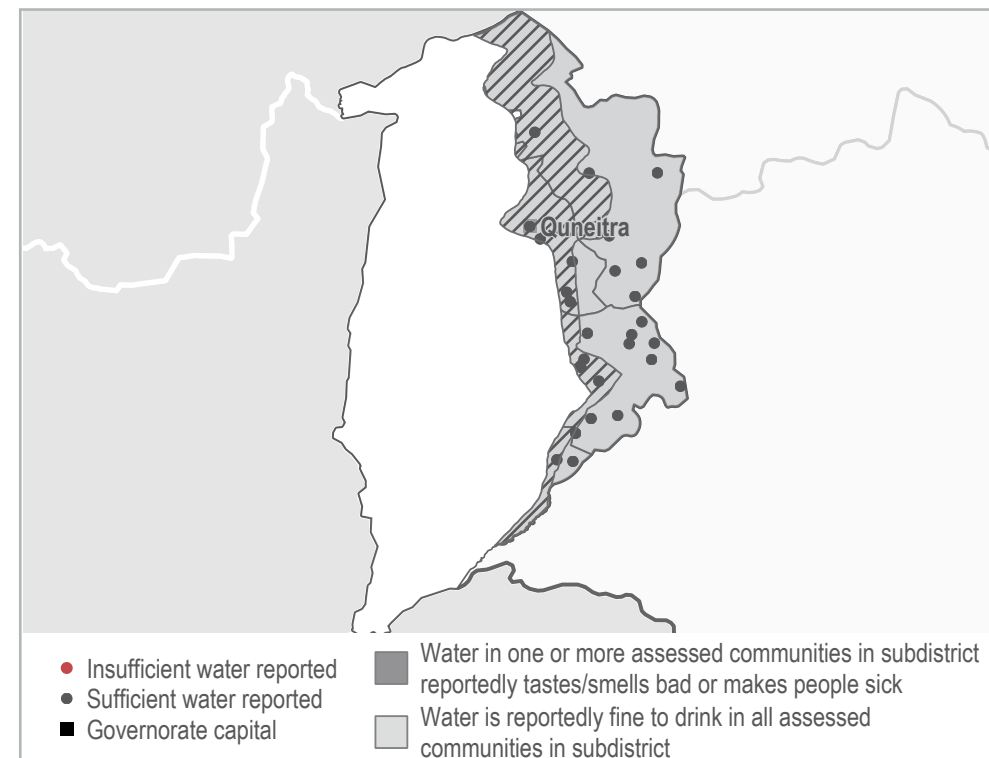
- 0 Communities reported that water from their primary source tasted and/or smelled bad.
- 0 Communities reported that drinking water from their primary source made people sick.

8 communities reported that residents had no problems with latrines. The most prevalent problems with latrines in the remaining 18 assessed communities were^{3,4}:

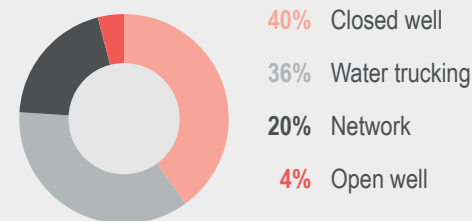


26 communities reported that they had sufficient amounts of water to meet household needs^{3,4}.

Water sufficiency for household needs:



Primary drinking water source reported⁴:



Top 3 reported methods of garbage disposal^{3,4}:

| | |
|-----------------------------|-----|
| Buried or burned | 31% |
| Public free collection | 27% |
| Left in street/ public area | 19% |

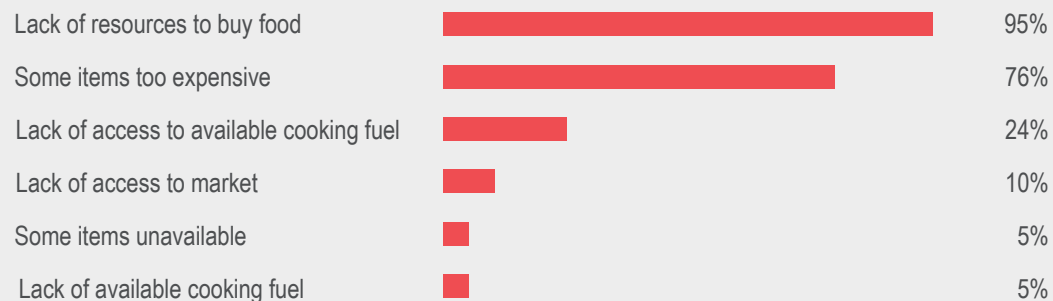
³ Multiple choices allowed.

⁴ By percent of communities reporting.

FOOD SECURITY

- 1 Community reported not having received a food distribution in the last 12 months.
- 0 Communities reported that residents were unable to purchase food at shops and markets.

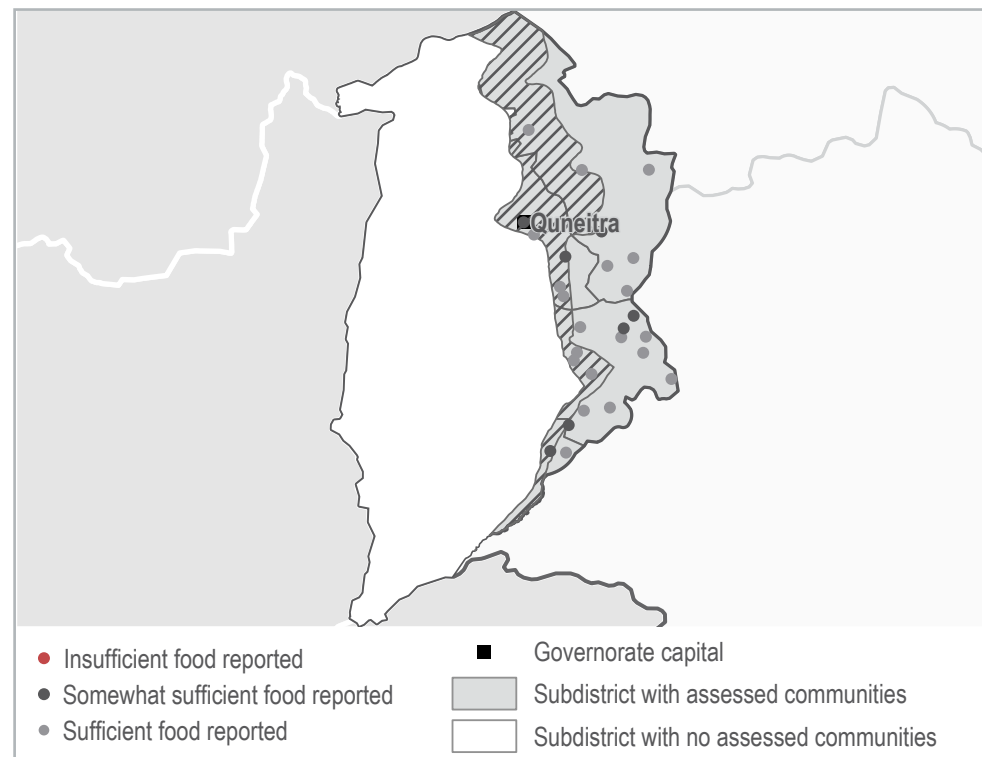
5 communities reported that residents experienced no challenges in accessing food. The most common difficulties experienced in the remaining 21 assessed communities were^{3,4}:



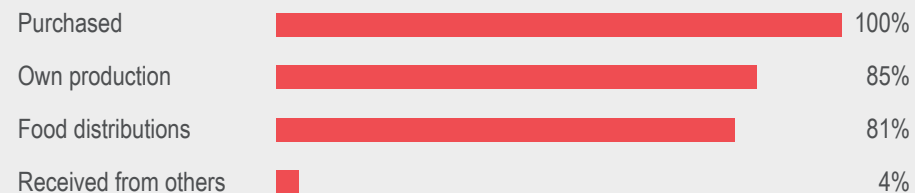
Core food item prices reported (in SYP)⁵:

| Food item: | Governorate average price in February: | Governorate average price in January: | Syrian average price in February: |
|------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Bread public bakery (1 loaf) | 100 | 100 | 117 |
| Rice (1 kilogram) | 577 | 567 | 466 |
| Lentils (1 kilogram) | 237 | 250 | 351 |
| Sugar (1 kilogram) | 262 | 274 | 315 |
| Cooking oil (1 litre) | 667 | 698 | 584 |

Food sufficiency:



Most common ways of obtaining food reported^{3,4}:



³ Multiple choices allowed.

⁴ By percent of communities reporting.

⁵ 1 USD = 434 SYP (UN operational rates of exchange as of 1 March 2018)

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LIVELIHOODS

Less than 50,000 SYP Most commonly reported household income range⁵.

25,743 SYP Governorate average food basket price^{5,6}.

0 Communities reported that residents used extreme food-based coping strategies to deal with insufficient income⁷.

0 communities reported that residents had enough income to cover household needs. The most commonly reported coping strategies to deal with a lack of income in the remaining **26** assessed communities were^{3,4}:



Most commonly reported main sources of income^{3,4}:



³ Multiple choices allowed.

⁴ By percent of communities reporting.

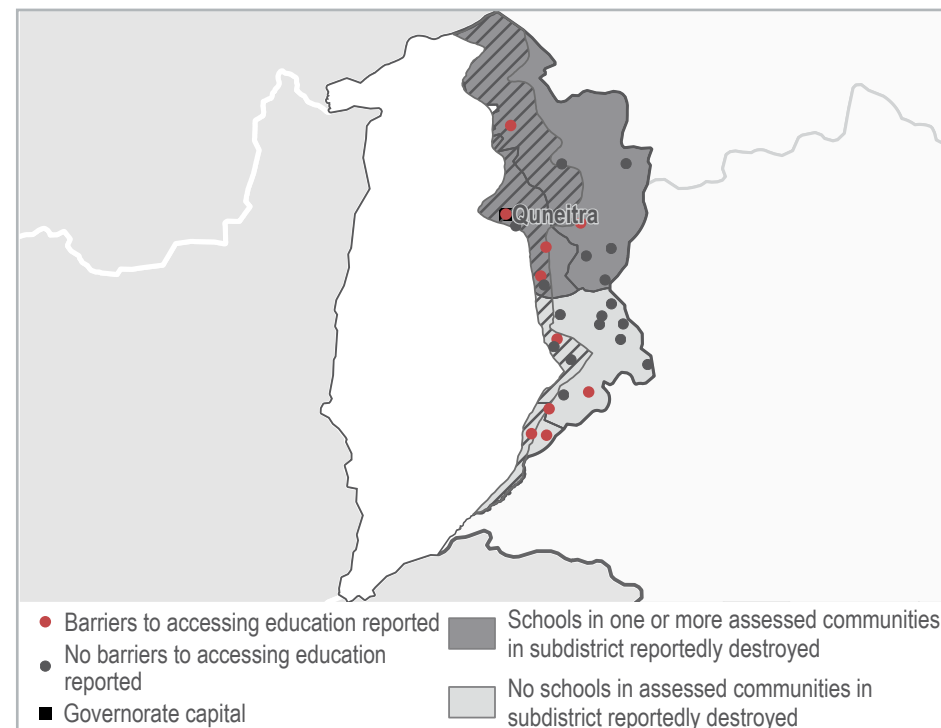
⁵ 1 USD = 434 SYP (UN operational rates of exchange as of 1 March 2018)

⁶ Calculation of the average price of a food basket is based on the World Food Programme's standard basket of dry goods. The food basket includes 37 kg of bread, 19 kg of rice, 19 kg of lentils, 5 kg of sugar, and 7 kg of vegetable oil, and provides 1,930 kcal a day for a family of five for a month.

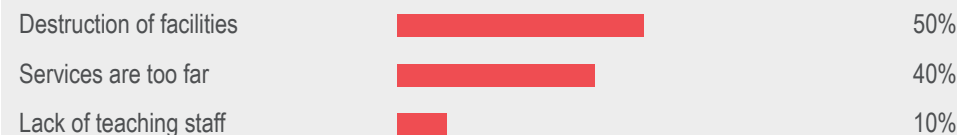
⁷ Extreme food-based strategies: Eating food waste; eating non-edible plants and spending days without eating.

EDUCATION

Barriers to accessing education services:



16 communities reported that most children were able to access education. The most commonly reported barriers to education in the remaining **10** assessed communities were^{3,4}:



METHODOLOGY

The HSOS project, formerly known as the AoO (Area of Origin) project, is a monthly assessment that aims to provide comprehensive, multi-sectoral information about the humanitarian situation inside Syria. This factsheet presents information gathered in 26 communities in March 2018, referring to the situation in Quneitra Governorate in February 2018. It presents key indicators, rather than the entire range of indicators gathered in the HSOS questionnaire. For community-level data on assessed subdistricts in Al Hasakeh, Dar'a, Idleb, Rural Damascus and Quneitra, please refer to the monthly subdistrict factsheets, available on the [REACH Resource Centre](#). The complete HSOS dataset is disseminated monthly via the REACH Syria mailing list.

Wherever possible, information was collected through an enumerator network. REACH enumerators are based inside Syria and interview Key Informants (KIs) directly in the community they report about. Where access and security constraints rendered direct data collection unfeasible, KI interviews were conducted indirectly through participants identified in camps and settlements in neighbouring countries by REACH field teams. Participants contact KIs in their community in Syria to collect information about their community. KIs were asked to report at the community level.

A minimum of three KIs were interviewed per community to enhance data accuracy. KIs generally included local council members, Syrian NGO workers, medical professionals, teachers, shop owners and farmers, among others, and were chosen based on their community-level or sector specific knowledge. In cases where KIs disagreed on a certain piece of information, enumerators triangulated the data with secondary sources or selected the response provided by the KI with the more relevant sector-specific background. For each question asked, confidence levels were assigned based on the KIs area of expertise and knowledge of the sector-specific situation. The confidence levels associated with each question are presented in the final dataset. The full confidence matrix used to assign confidence levels is available upon request.

Findings were triangulated through secondary sources, including news monitoring and humanitarian reports. Where necessary, follow-up was conducted with enumerators and participants. Findings are indicative rather than representative, and should not be generalised across the governorate.

ENDNOTES

¹ All information and figures reported in HSOS factsheets refer to the situation in assessed communities and cannot be generalised to other non-assessed communities of the governorate.

² Returns are not necessarily voluntary, safe, or sustainable.

³ Aljazeera (26 June 2017). Fighting intensifies in Syrian Golan Heights. Retrieved from <http://www.aljazeera.com>.

⁴ Reuters (3 November 2017). Israeli military says ready to protect Druze village in Syria. Retrieved from <https://www.reuters.com>.

⁵ Shaam Network. (10 November 2017). (Arabic Source). Retrieved from <http://www.shaam.org>.

⁶ Smart News (13 November 2017). (Arabic Source). Retrieved from <https://smartnews-agency.com>.

⁷ Moubader (18 November 2017). (Arabic Source). Retrieved from <http://www.moubader.com>.

⁸ a-Noufal & Clark (18 January 2018). 'Everything is drenched': Heavy flooding hits camps for displaced Syrians near Golan Heights. Retrieved from <http://syriadirect.org>.

About REACH

REACH is a joint initiative of two international non-governmental organisations - ACTED and IMPACT Initiatives - and the UN Operational Satellite Applications Programme (UNOSAT). REACH aims to strengthen evidence-based decision making by aid actors through efficient data collection, management and analysis before, during and after an emergency. By doing so, REACH contributes to ensuring that communities affected by emergencies receive the support they need. All REACH activities are conducted in support to, and within the framework of, inter-agency aid coordination mechanisms. For more information, please visit our website: www.reach-initiative.org. You can contact us directly at: geneva@reach-initiative.org and follow us on Twitter: [@REACH_info](https://twitter.com/REACH_info).