

Introduction

The Humanitarian Situation Overview in Syria (HSOS) project is a monthly data collection exercise which aims to gather multi-sector information about needs and the humanitarian situation inside Syria. The factsheets present information gathered in June 2017 referring to the situation in May 2017.

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

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

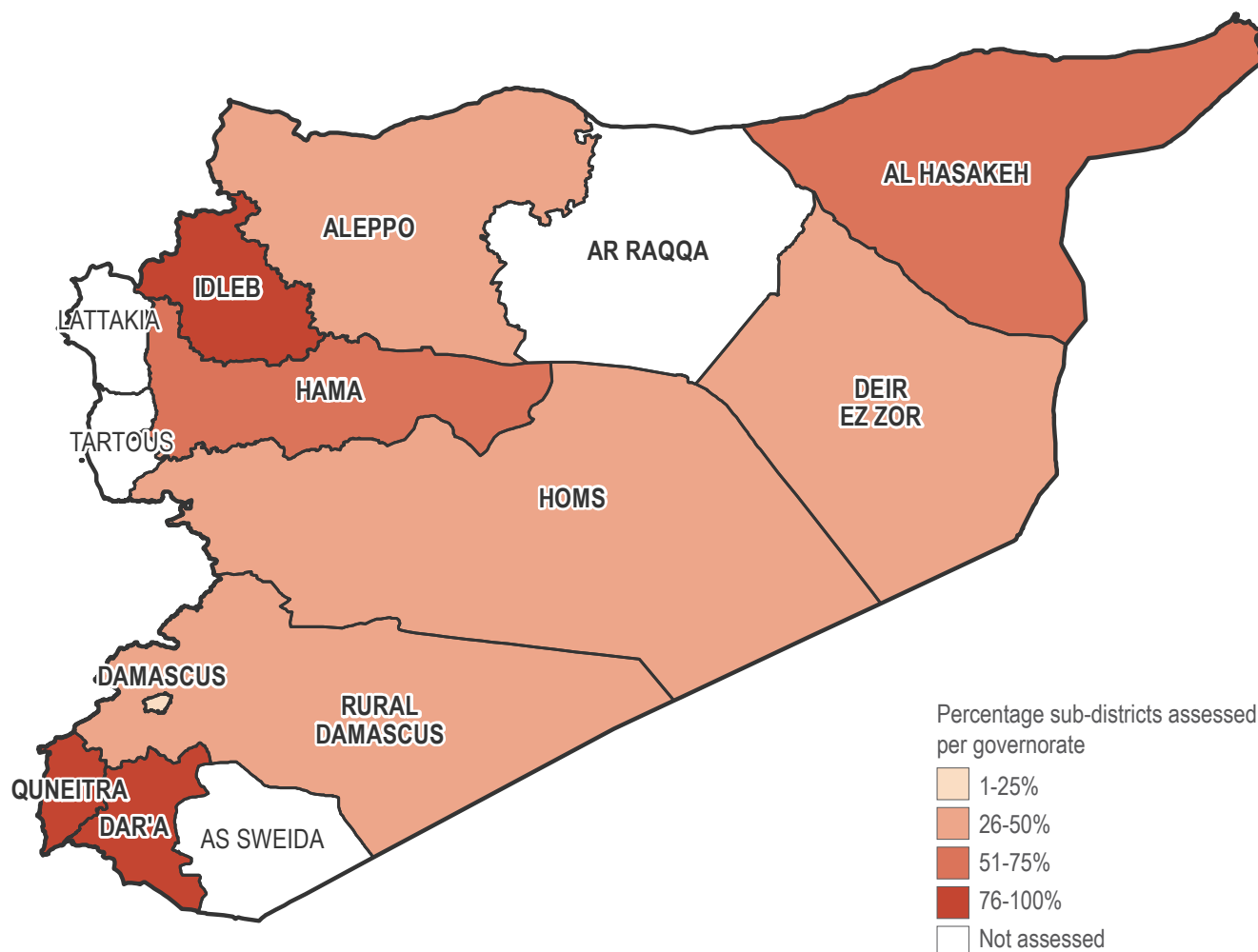
Methodology and limitations

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

In June, information was collected from Key Informants in 512 communities across Syria. For each question asked, confidence levels are assigned based on the Key Informant's area of expertise and knowledge of the sector-specific situation.

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

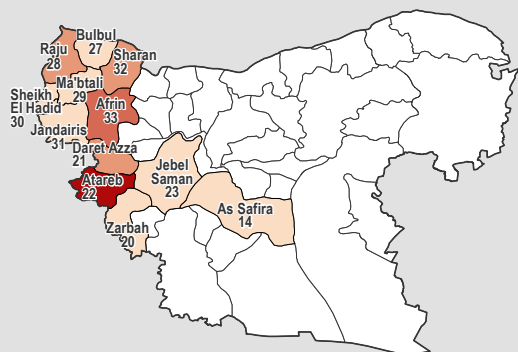
Coverage



PDF: click on governorate name to jump to factsheet



Coverage map

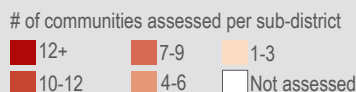


Context

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

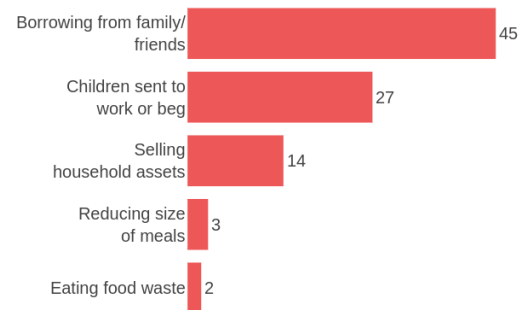
Coverage

Communities assessed: 47/1255
Sub-districts assessed: 12/40



Livelihoods

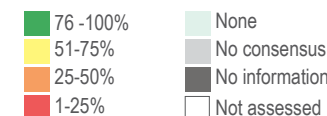
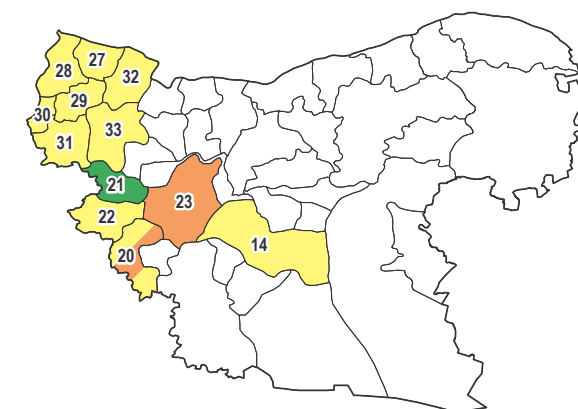
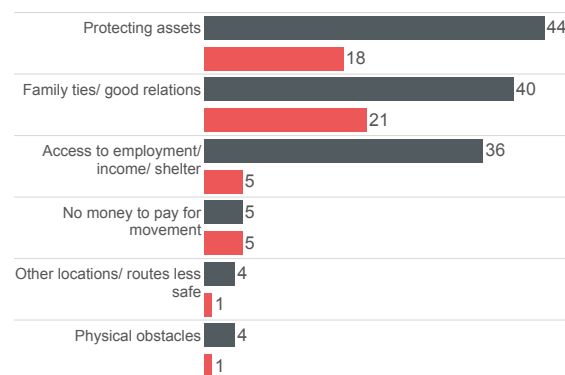
In May, borrowing money from family and friends was reportedly the most common strategy to cope with a lack of resources, followed by sending children to work or beg. Extreme food-based strategies, such as eating food-waste and eating non-food plants, were reported in Ash Sheikh Maqsoud and As Safira.

Most common coping strategies [CL²: 3/3]

of communities reported

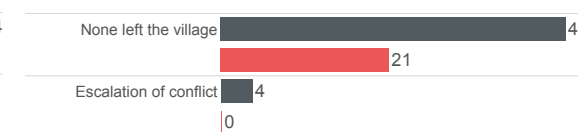
Displacement

More than half of the pre-conflict population remained in a majority of the remaining communities. Pre-conflict populations predominantly remained in their communities of origin to protect their assets and because of family ties. IDPs were reportedly present in 21 communities, with new arrivals in May reported in Big Orm, Jeineh and Daret Azza. Family ties or a good relationship with the host communities, followed by the protection of assets, were the most commonly reported reasons for IDPs to remain in the assessed communities.

Most commonly reported % of original population remaining per sub-district (excluding IDPs) [CL²: 2/3]Most common reasons for staying: IDPs vs host population [CL²: 2/3]

■ Host population

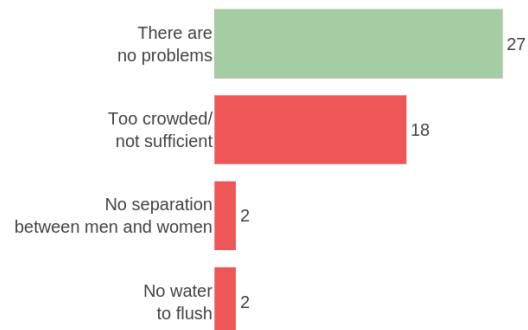
■ IDPs

Most common reasons for leaving: IDPs vs host population [CL²: 3/3]

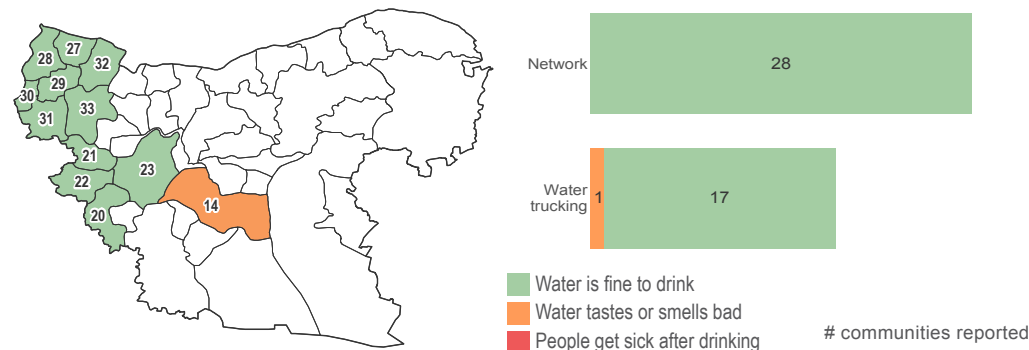
of communities reported



WASH

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

In May, the main network was reportedly the main sources of drinking water in the communities assessed, followed by water trucking. People mostly perceived water as fine to drink, while water reportedly tasted or smelled bad in As Safira. No problems with latrines were reported in a majority of communities, while the most commonly reported issue was overcrowding or lack of sufficient services.

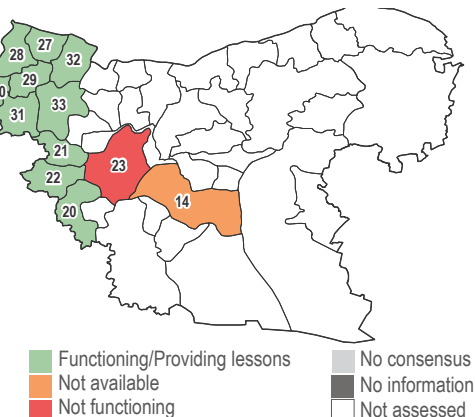
Most common drinking water source and status [CL¹: 3/3]

Shelter

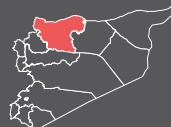
Most common shelter lived in by IDPs [CL¹: 3/3]

The average reported rent price² in the governorate (5,910 SYP) was lower than the average rent paid across the country (8,226 SYP). The lowest rent prices per room were reported in Ghazawiyet Afrin and Mazineh - Aranda (1,750 SYP), the highest in Jeb Kas (15,000 SYP).

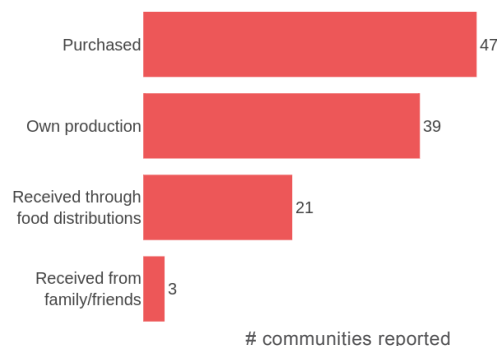
Education

Most common reasons why children did not attend school [CL¹: 3/3]Availability of primary schools [CL¹: 3/3]

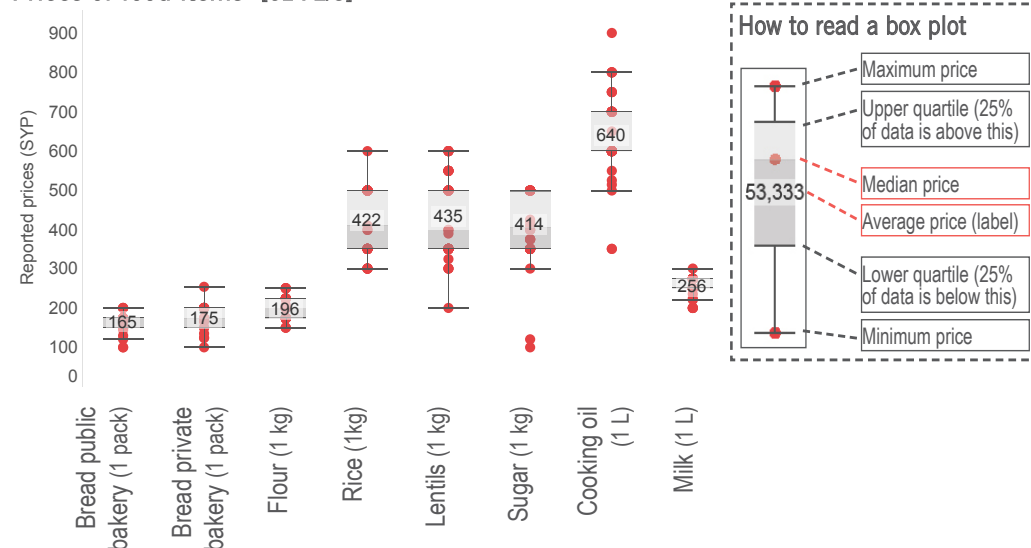
Most children accessed education, as reported in 42 of the communities assessed. A lack of teaching staff, followed by destruction of facilities, were the most commonly reported barriers to accessing education in the remaining communities.



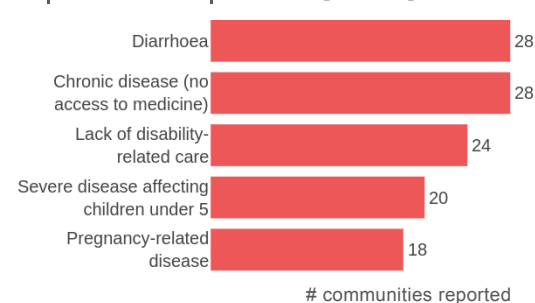
Food Security

Most common means of obtaining food
[CL¹: 3/3]Challenges to accessing food [CL¹: 3/3]

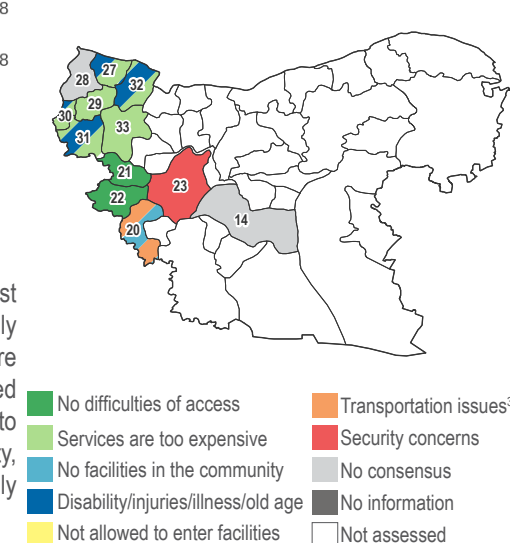
As was the case in previous months, in May, most communities reported being able to purchase or produce their own food. Food distributions were reported in 21 communities. The high prices of some food items on markets was the most common barrier to obtaining food, followed by a lack of resources to buy available food.

Prices of food items² [CL¹: 2/3]

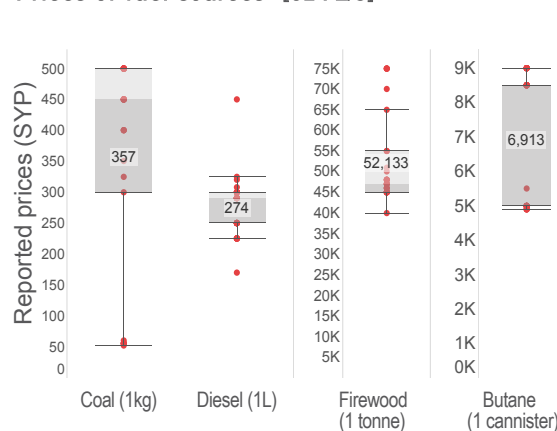
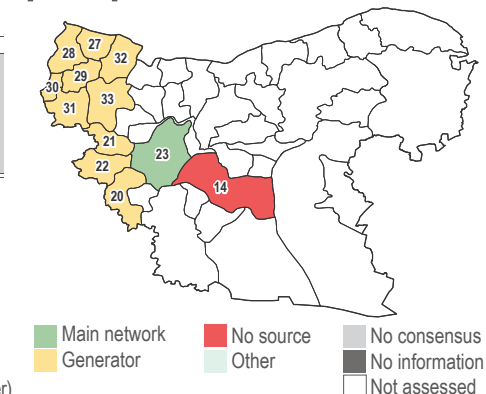
Health

Reported health problems [CL¹: 2/3]

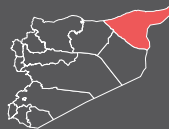
Diarrhoea and chronic disease were the most commonly reported health concerns in May, closely followed by a lack of disability-related care. Where information was available, most communities reported difficulties in accessing healthcare, especially due to the high cost of services as well as due to disability, injury and illness. No health facilities were reportedly available in nine of the communities assessed.

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

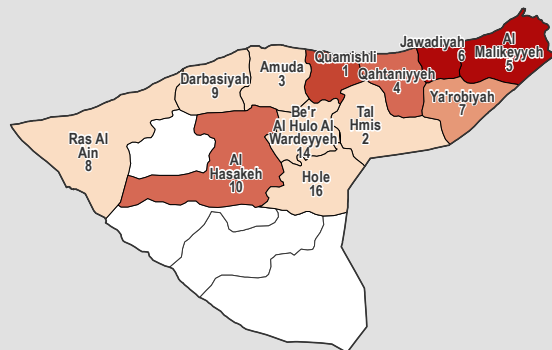
NFIs

Prices of fuel sources² [CL¹: 2/3]Most common source of electricity
[CL¹: 3/3]

As was the case in April, all except three communities reported that generators were the main source of electricity. No source of electricity was reportedly available in As Safira. Seven of the assessed communities reported experiencing fuel shortages, with burning furniture being the most commonly adopted coping strategy.



Coverage map

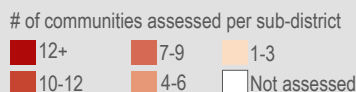


Context

Al Hasakeh governorate currently hosts 231,951 internally displaced persons and 689,899 people in need of assistance. Most areas within the governorate remain restricted for humanitarian access.¹

Coverage

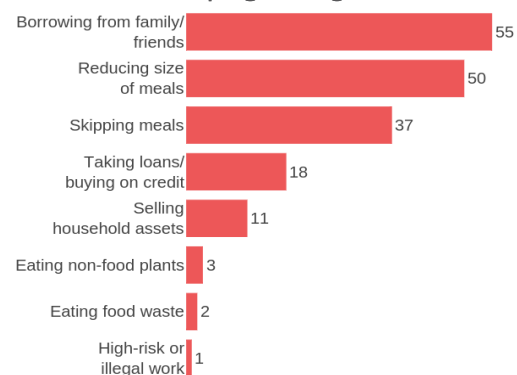
Communities assessed: 85/745
Sub-districts assessed: 12/16



Livelihoods

In May, as was the case in previous months, coping strategies to deal with a lack of resources commonly included borrowing money from family and friends, reducing meal size and skipping meals. Extreme food-based strategies, such as eating non-food plants and eating food waste, were reported in Al Mufti, Khsheiniyyeh, Jawadiyah, Hay Antreyeh and Khweitleh Yarubiyeh.

Most common coping strategies [CL²: 3/3]

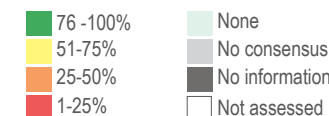
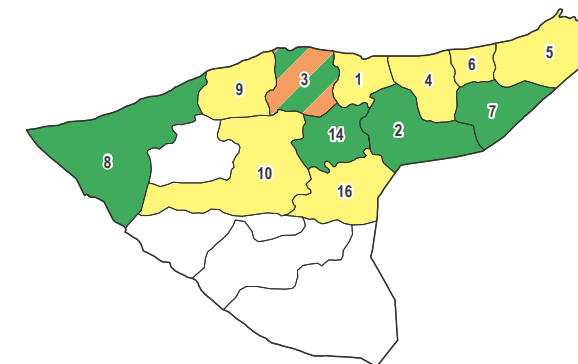


of communities reported

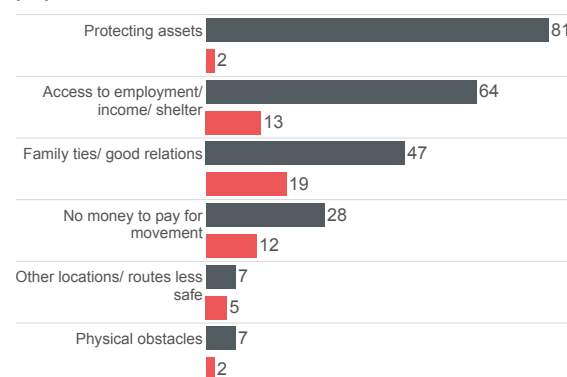
Displacement

More than half of the pre-conflict population remained in most of the communities assessed. Pre-conflict populations stayed in their communities of origin mainly in order to protect their assets, because of access to income, employment and shelter and due to family ties, as was the case in previous months. IDPs were reportedly present in 20 of the assessed communities. Where IDPs were present, a good relationship with the host community, as well as access to employment, income and shelter were the most commonly reported reasons for remaining.

Most commonly reported % of original population remaining per sub-district (excluding IDPs) [CL²: 3/3]

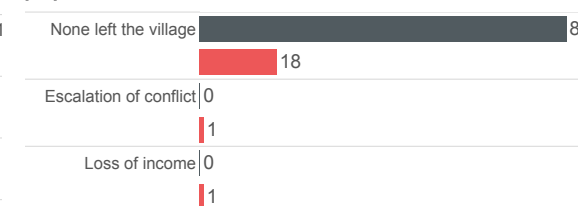


Most common reasons for staying: IDPs vs host population [CL²: 3/3]



■ Host population ■ IDPs

Most common reasons for leaving: IDPs vs host population [CL²: 3/3]

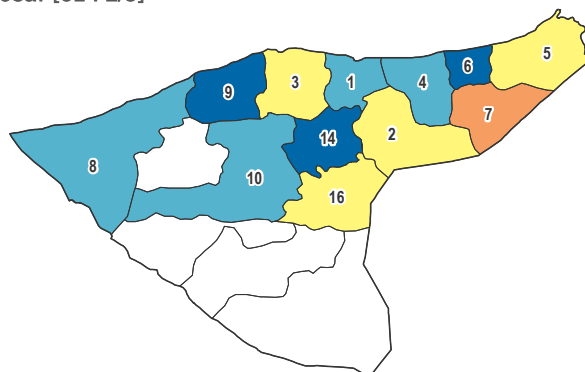


of communities reported

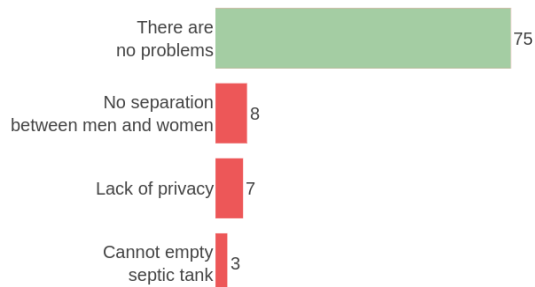


WASH

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

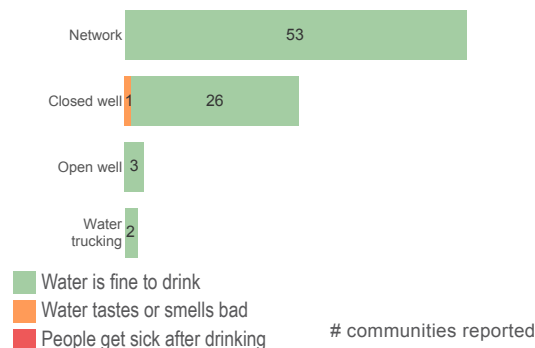
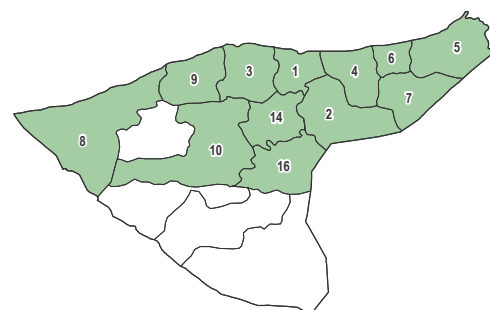


Problems with latrines [CL¹: 3/3]



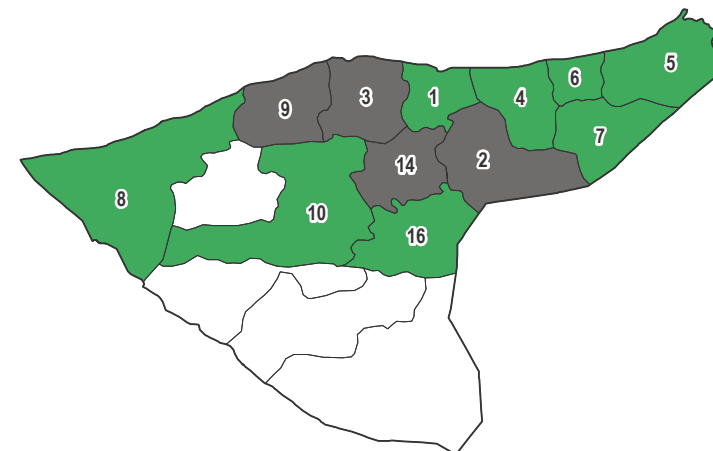
In May, the most common source of drinking water was the water network, followed by closed wells. Water was perceived as fine to drink in all communities except Sharm El Sheikh, where it reportedly tasted or smelled bad. The most common issues with latrines were a lack of separation between men and women, as well as a lack of privacy.

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



Shelter

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



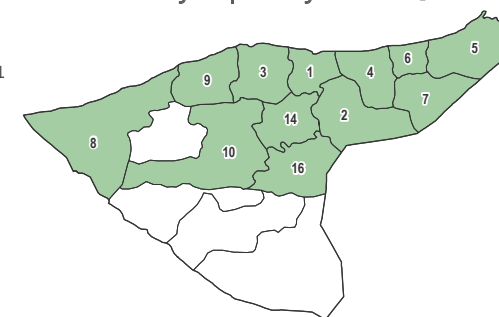
The average reported rent price² in the governorate (5,884 SYP) was lower than the average rent paid across the country (8,226 SYP). The lowest rent prices per room were reported in Hay Nashwah Al-Garbeyeh (2,250 SYP), the highest in Hay Qudourbak (15,000 SYP).

Education

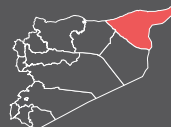
Most common reasons why children did not attend school [CL¹: 3/3]



Availability of primary schools [CL¹: 3/3]



In May, most children attended school in 71 of the communities assessed. The most commonly reported barriers to accessing education in the remaining communities were parents not approving of curriculum, language barriers and a lack of teaching staff.

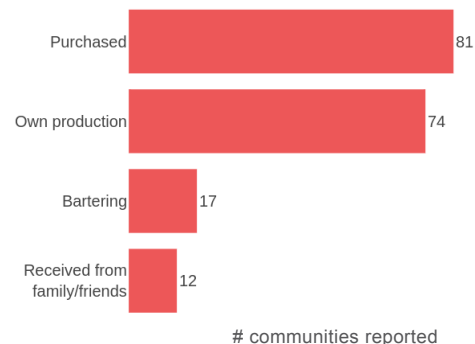


Humanitarian Situation Overview in Syria (HSOS) Al Hasakeh Governorate

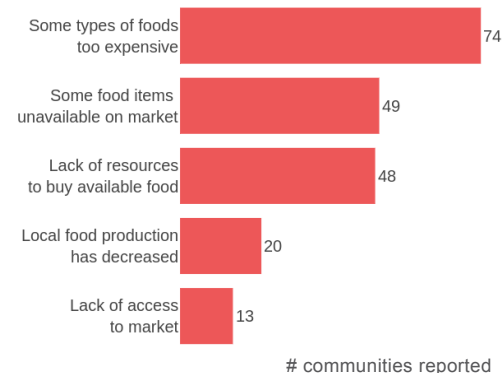
June 2017

Food Security

Most common means of obtaining food [CL¹: 3/3]

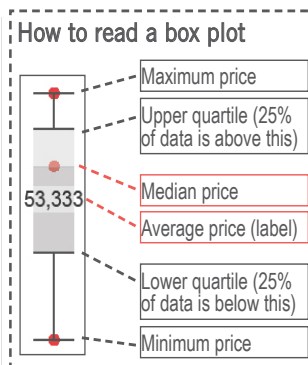
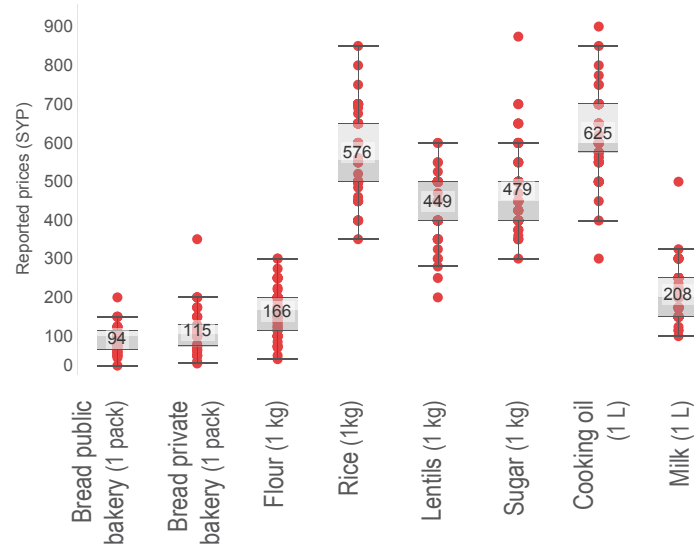


Challenges to accessing food [CL¹: 3/3]



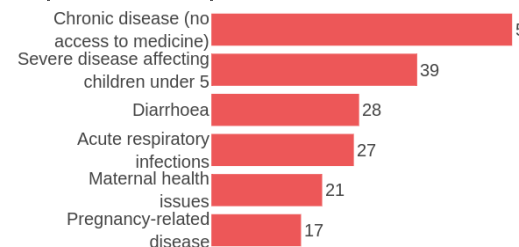
As was the case in previous months, populations mostly purchased food or produced it locally. The most common barriers to accessing food on markets were the high prices of some foods, the unavailability of some items on markets and a lack of resources to buy available food.

Prices of food items² [CL¹: 3/3]

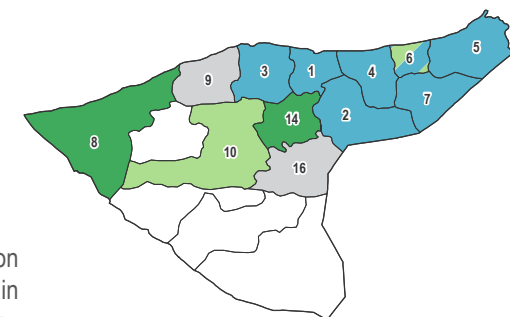


Health

Reported health problems [CL¹: 2/3]



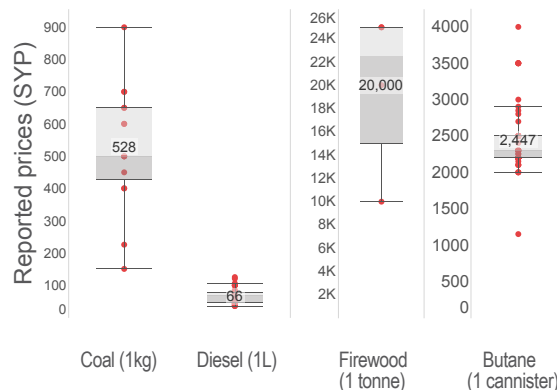
Reported barriers to accessing healthcare [CL¹: 2/3]



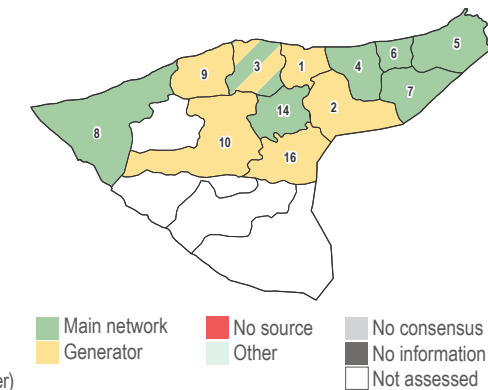
Chronic disease was reportedly the most common health problem across the communities assessed in May, as had been the case in April. This was followed by severe disease affecting children under five, diarrhoea and acute respiratory infections. Barriers to accessing healthcare were reported in 78 communities. This was mostly due to a lack of facilities, as well as the high cost or lack of transportation to the nearest services.

NFIs

Prices of fuel sources² [CL¹: 2/3]



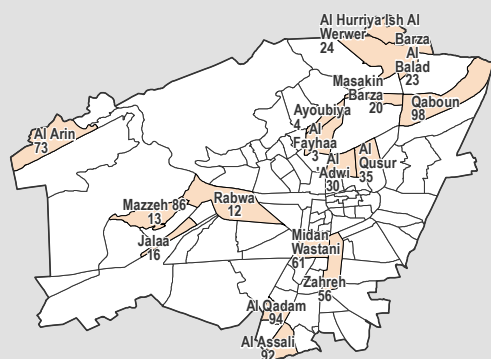
Most common source of electricity [CL¹: 3/3]



In May, the main network was the primary source of electricity in a majority of the communities assessed, followed by generators which were reportedly common in 28 communities. Fuel shortages were reported in 15 communities, with burning furniture or other assets as most commonly reported strategies to cope.



Coverage map

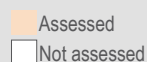


Context

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

Coverage

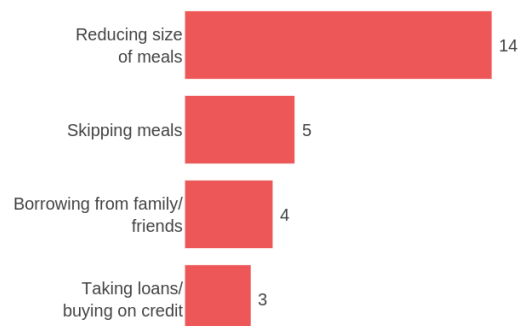
Neighbourhoods assessed: 16/97



Livelihoods

As was the case in March and April, the most commonly reported strategy to cope with a lack of income was reducing the size of meals, followed by skipping meals and borrowing money from family and friends. No extreme food-based strategies were reported in May.

Most common coping strategies [CL²: 3/3]

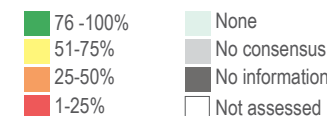
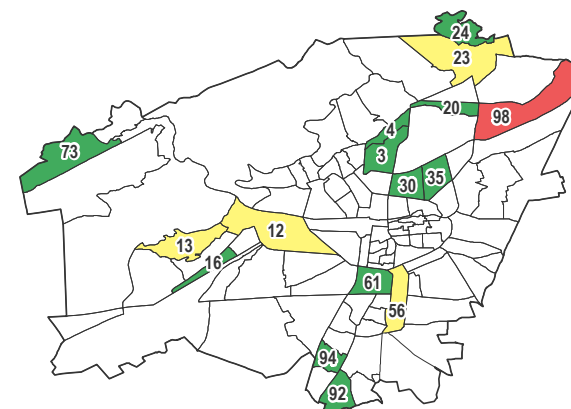


of neighbourhoods reported

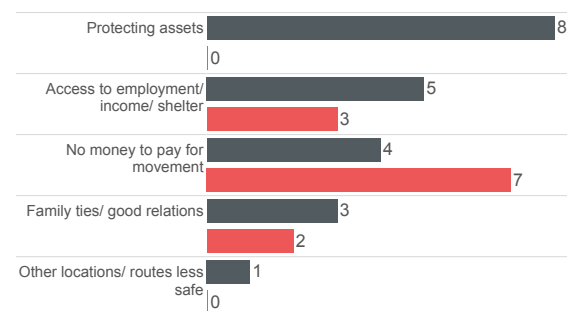
Displacement

In most neighbourhoods, it was reported that between 76% and 100% of the pre-conflict population remained. However, less than 25% of the pre-conflict population was left in Qaboun. The most commonly reported reason for them to remain was the protection of assets, followed by access to employment, income and shelter. IDPs were reportedly present in 12 of the neighbourhoods assessed, and new IDP arrivals in May were reported in Rabwa. IDP mostly remained in their host communities due to a lack of money to pay for movement.

Most commonly reported % of original population remaining per sub-district (excluding IDPs) [CL²: 3/3]



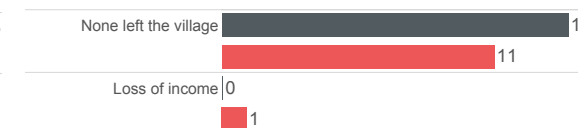
Most common reasons for staying: IDPs vs host population [CL²: 3/3]



■ Host population

■ IDPs

Most common reasons for leaving: IDPs vs host population [CL²: 3/3]



of neighbourhoods reported



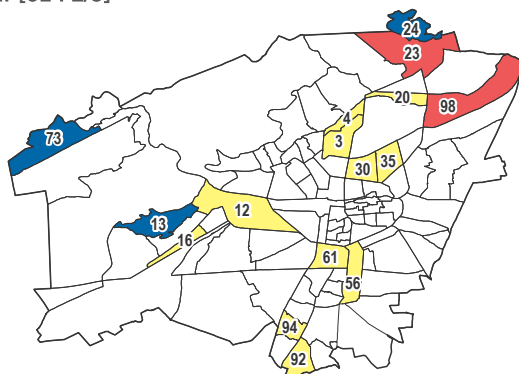
Humanitarian Situation Overview in Syria (HSOS) Damascus Governorate

June 2017

WASH

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

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

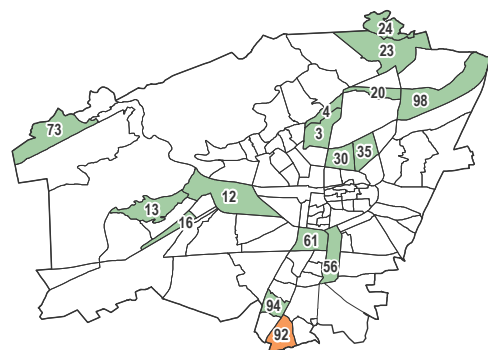


Problems with latrines [CL¹: 3/3]



All assessed neighbourhoods relied on the network as the main drinking water source and water was reportedly fine to drink in all neighbourhoods except Al Assali. None of the neighbourhoods assessed reported experiencing issues with latrines.

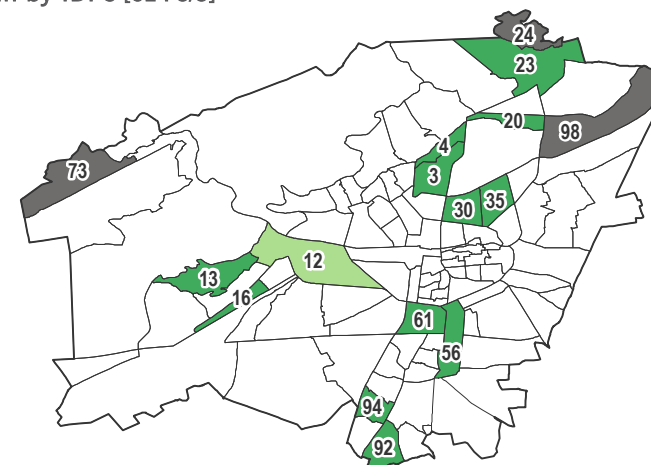
Most common drinking water source and status [CL¹: 3/3]



Shelter

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

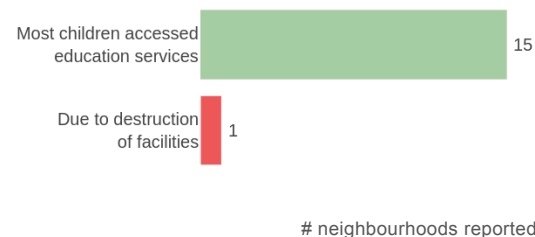
- Independent apartment or house
- Shared apartment or house
- Unfinished apartment
- Tent
- Private space not for shelter
- Cave/natural shelter
- Collective public space
- No consensus
- No information
- Not assessed



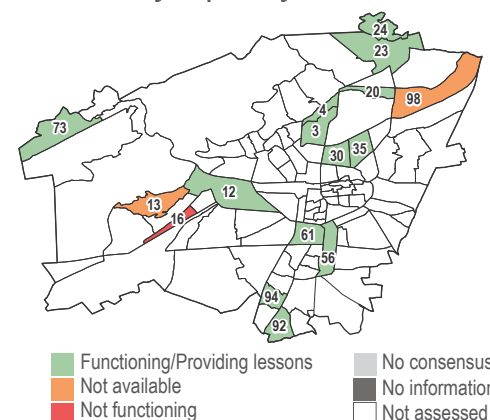
The average reported rent price² in the governorate (19,936 SYP) was higher than the average rent paid across the country (8,226 SYP). The lowest rent prices per room were reported in Al Assali (2,500 SYP), the highest in Al Fayhaa (42,500 SYP).

Education

Most common reasons why children did not attend school [CL¹: 3/3]



Availability of primary schools [CL¹: 3/3]



Barriers to accessing education were experienced in Qaboun, where facilities had reportedly been destroyed. Primary schools were not functioning or not available in Mazzeh 86, Qaboun and Jalaa neighbourhoods. Children from Mazzeh 86 and Jalaa could reportedly access services in nearby communities.

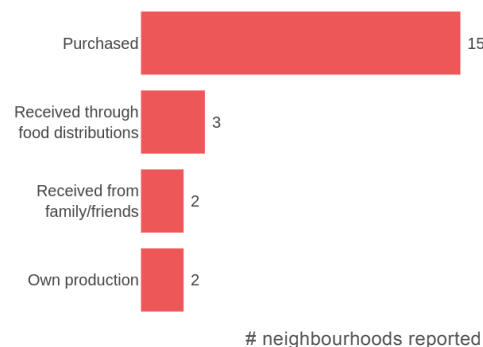


Humanitarian Situation Overview in Syria (HSOS) Damascus Governorate

June 2017

Food Security

Most common means of obtaining food [CL¹: 3/3]

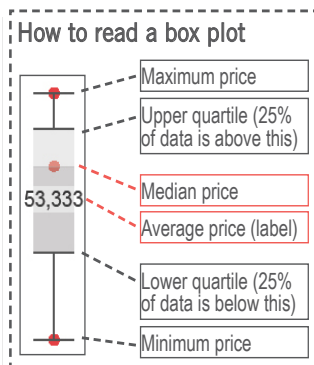
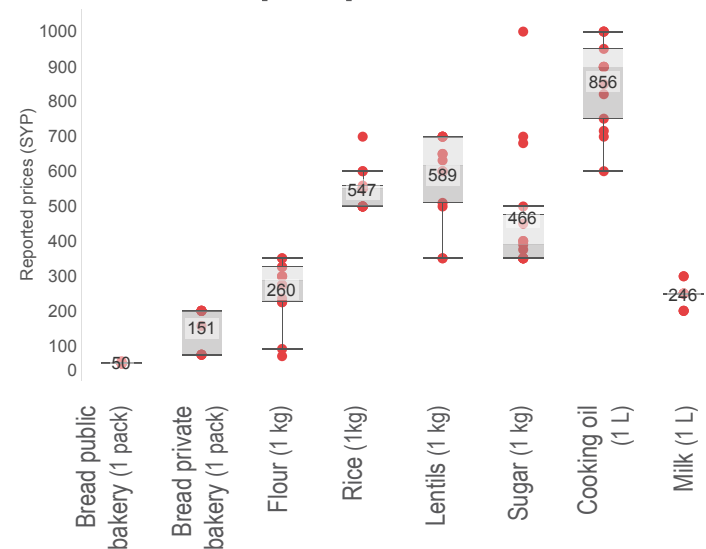


Challenges to accessing food [CL¹: 3/3]



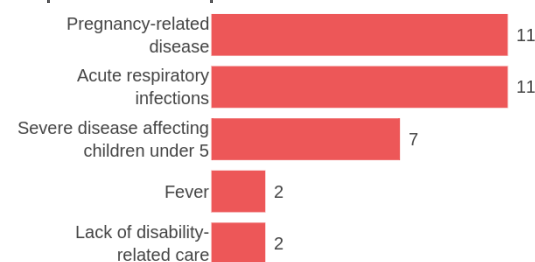
In a majority of neighbourhoods, it was reported that populations purchased their food. Food distributions were reported in Al Hurriya, Al Arin and Qaboun. A lack of resources to buy available food was the most commonly reported barriers to accessing food in May, as had been the case in April. This was followed by the unavailability and high prices of some items on markets.

Prices of food items² [CL¹: 3/3]

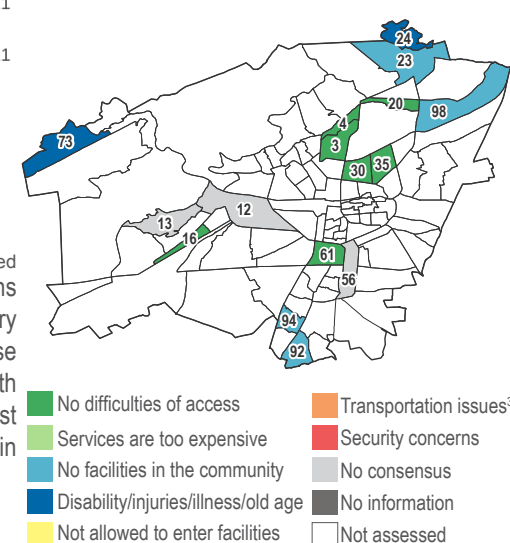


Health

Reported health problems [CL¹: 2/3]

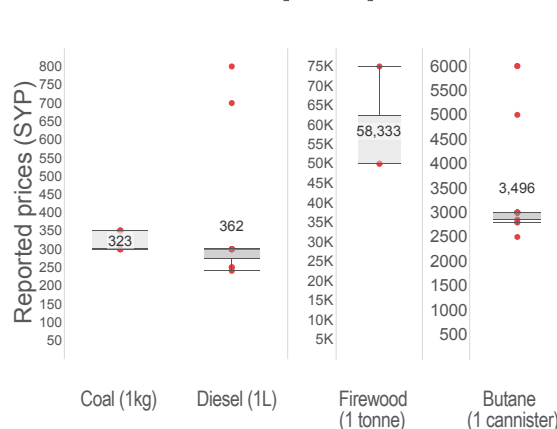


Reported barriers to accessing healthcare [CL¹: 2/3]

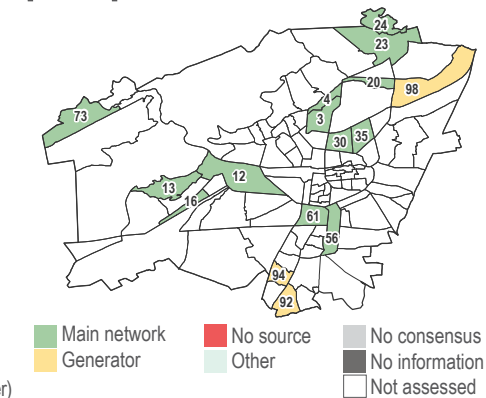


NFIs

Prices of fuel sources² [CL¹: 2/3]



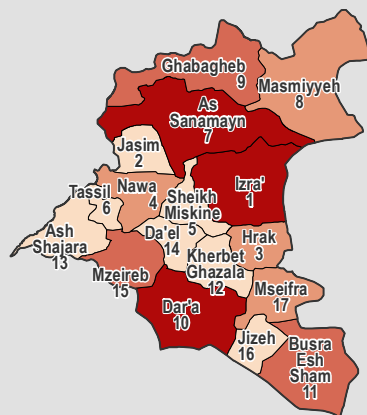
Most common source of electricity [CL¹: 3/3]



All neighbourhoods assessed, except Qaboun, Al Assali and Al Qadam, relied on the network as their main electricity source. Fuel shortages were reported in Qaboun, Al Assali and Rabwa. Common coping strategies included cutting trees for wood and burning assets.



Coverage map



Context

Dar'a governorate currently hosts 329,928 internally displaced persons and 660,426 people in need of assistance. Many IDPs originate from within the governorate.¹

Coverage

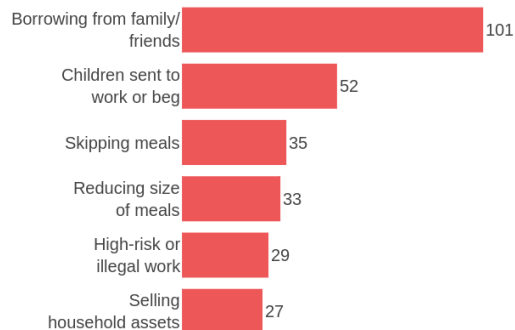
Communities assessed: 116/141
Sub-districts assessed: 17/17

of communities assessed per sub-district

12+	7-9	1-3
10-12	4-6	Not assessed

Livelihoods

In May, borrowing money from family and friends was the most commonly reported coping strategy to deal with a lack of income, as had been the case in April. Children were being sent to work or beg in 52 of the communities assessed, while extreme food-based strategies such as eating food waste and spending days without eating were reported in Sakra and Jleïn.

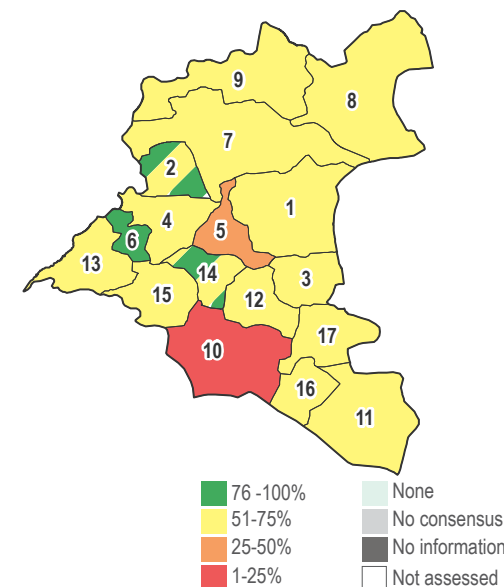
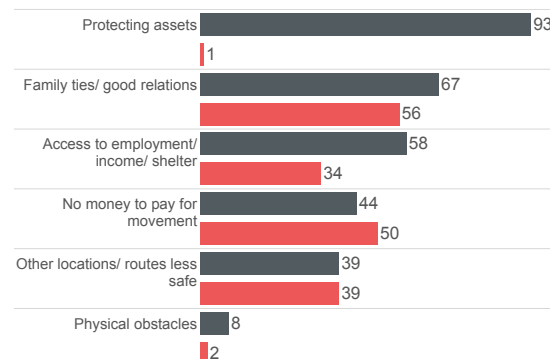
Most common coping strategies [CL²: 3/3]

of communities reported

Displacement

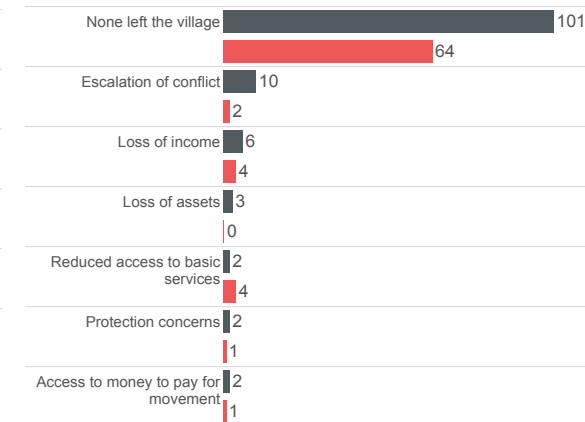
In a majority of communities assessed, more than half of the pre-conflict population remained. No pre-conflict population was reportedly left in Arbaine, Malzumeh, Rikhim, Qadessiyeh, Al Yarmouk, Karak and Baath.³ The most common reasons for pre-conflict populations to leave their communities of origin were reportedly conflict escalation and loss of income. Where pre-conflict populations were present, the most commonly reported reasons for remaining were protection of assets and family ties. Where information was available, IDPs were reportedly present in 72 communities. New IDP arrivals were reported in 20 communities. The main reported reasons for IDPs to remain were family ties or a good relationship with host communities, as well as a lack of money to pay for movement.

Most commonly reported % of original population remaining per sub-district (excluding IDPs)

[CL²: 3/3]Most common reasons for staying: IDPs vs host population [CL²: 3/3]

■ Host population

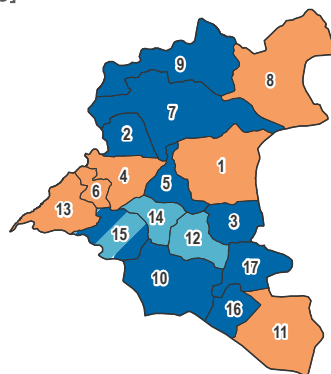
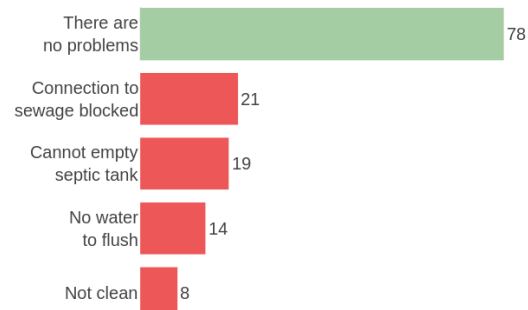
■ IDPs

Most common reasons for leaving: IDPs vs host population [CL²:3/3]

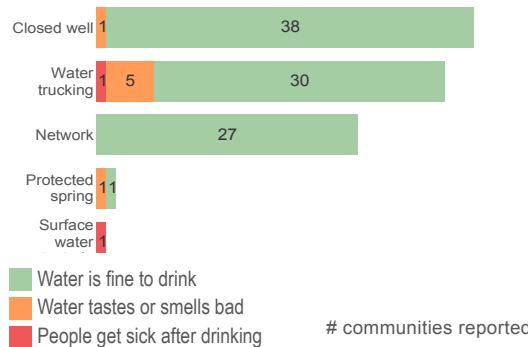
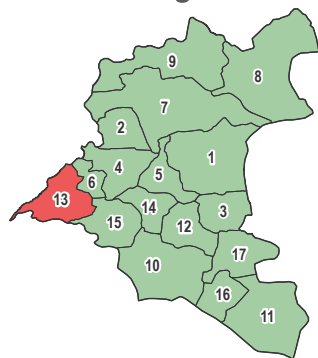
of communities reported



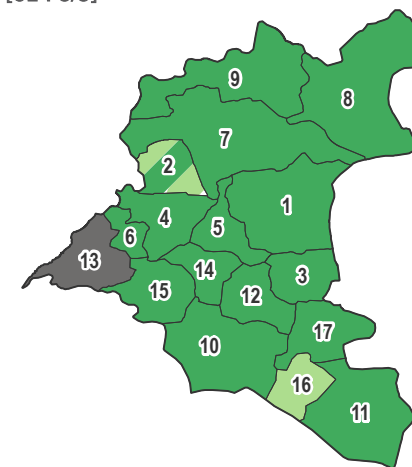
WASH

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

In May, assessed communities mostly relied on closed wells, water trucking and the network as their main sources of drinking water. In Hit, Ash-Shajara sub-district, residents were reportedly relying on surface water from an unprotected spring. Although a majority of communities assessed reported that water was fine to drink, it reportedly made people sick in Hit and Beit Ara, while it tasted or smelled bad in seven other communities. The most commonly reported problems with latrines were blocked connections to the sewage and the inability to empty septic tanks, as had been the case in previous months.

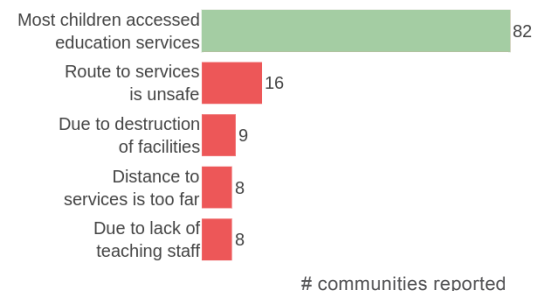
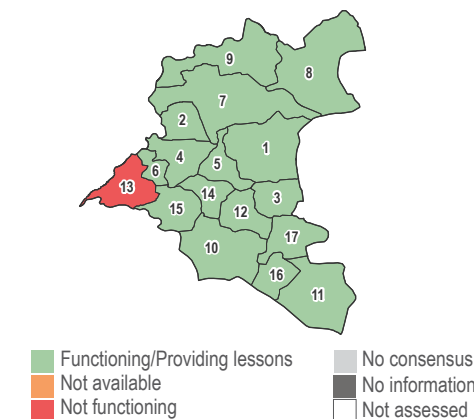
Most common drinking water source and status [CL¹: 3/3]

Shelter

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

The average reported rent price² in the governorate (9,014 SYP) was higher than the average rent paid across the country (8,226 SYP). The lowest rent prices per room were reported in Qarfa and Nasriyeh (2,750 SYP), the highest in Jizeh (37,500 SYP).

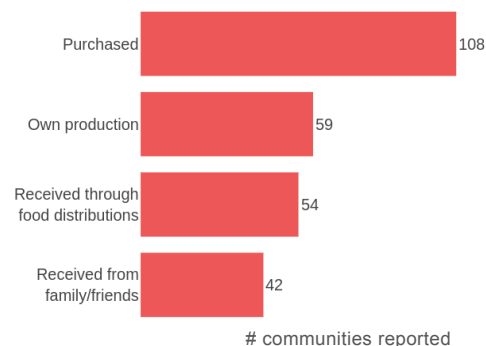
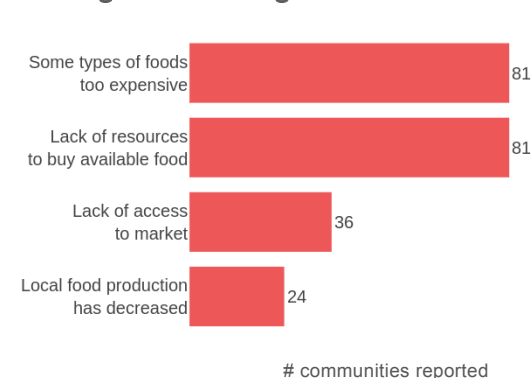
Education

Most common reasons why children did not attend school [CL¹: 3/3]Availability of primary schools [CL¹: 3/3]

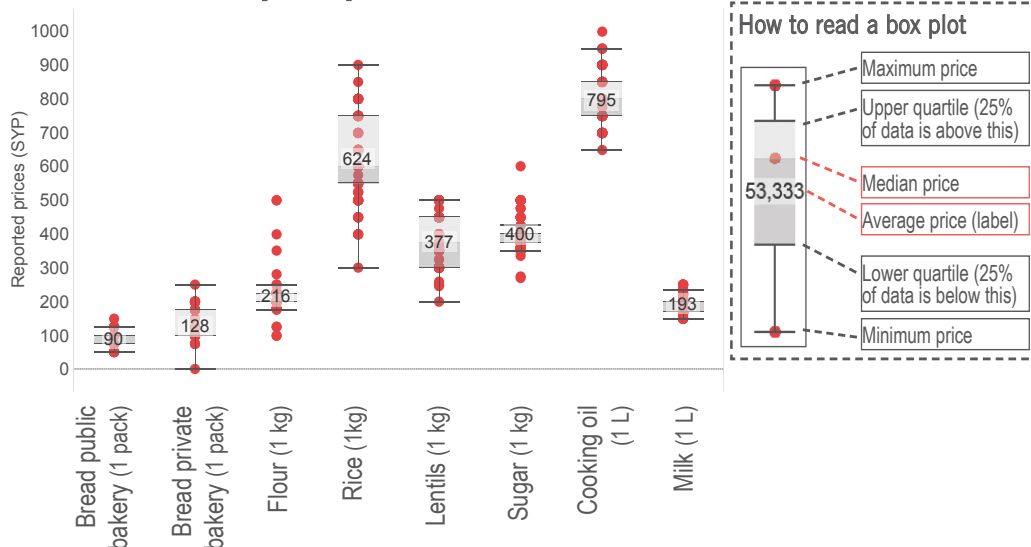
Most children reportedly attended school in a majority of communities assessed in May. The most commonly reported barriers to accessing education services were poor safety on routes and destruction of facilities.



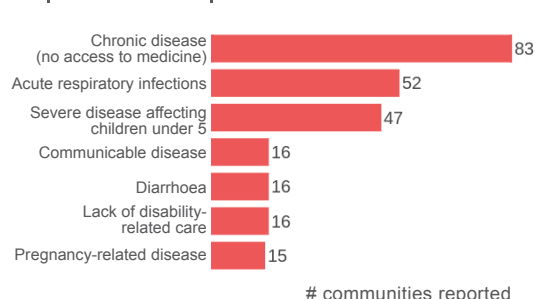
Food Security

Most common means of obtaining food [CL¹: 3/3]Challenges to accessing food [CL¹: 3/3]

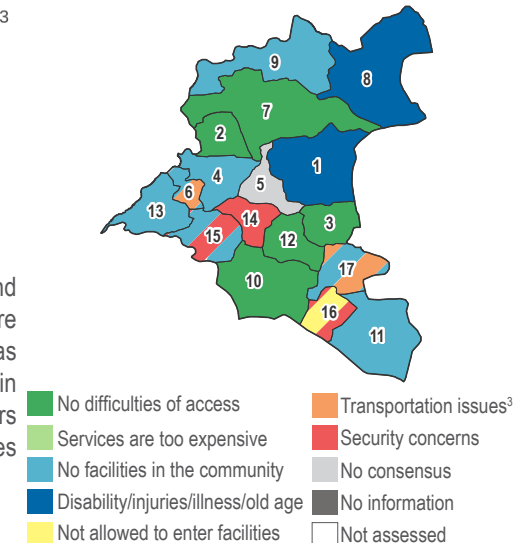
In May, a majority of communities reportedly obtained their food through purchases, followed by own production and receiving food from distributions. As was the case in April, the main reported barriers to accessing food were the high prices of some items and a lack of financial resources to buy available food.

Prices of food items² [CL¹: 2/3]

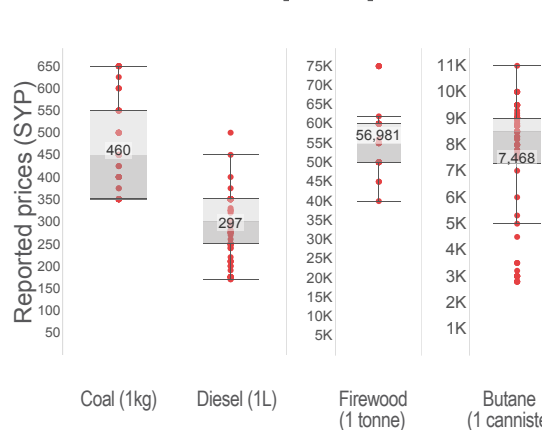
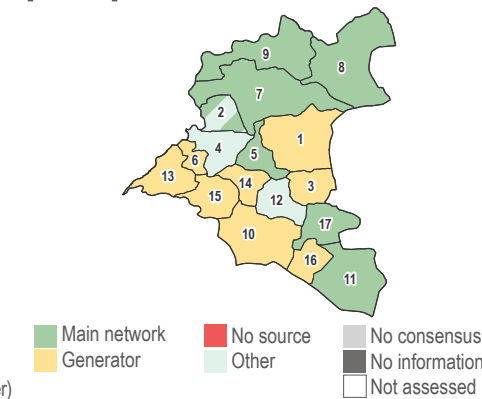
Health

Reported health problems [CL¹: 2/3]

Chronic disease, acute respiratory infections and severe disease affecting children aged under 5 were the most commonly reported health concerns in May, as had been the case in April. Malnutrition was reported in Najih, Jisri, Sur and Bweir. The most common barriers to accessing health services included a lack of facilities as well as old age, disability and injuries.

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

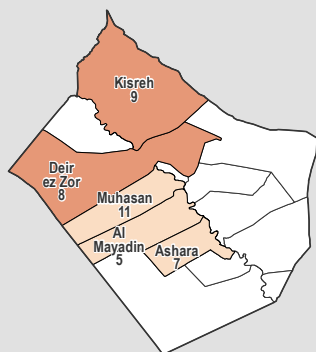
NFIs

Prices of fuel sources² [CL¹: 2/3]Most common source of electricity [CL¹: 3/3]

Generators and the main network were the main electricity sources in May, while no electricity source was reportedly available in Jlein, Mzeireb sub-district. Fuel shortages were experienced in 45 communities. Burning plastics, cutting trees for wood and burning agricultural assets were the most common strategies reported to cope with a lack of fuel.



Coverage map

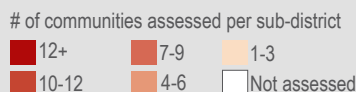


Context

Deir ez Zor governorate currently hosts an estimated 181,915 internally displaced persons (IDPs) and 828,003 people in need of assistance. Many IDPs originate from within the governorate¹

Coverage

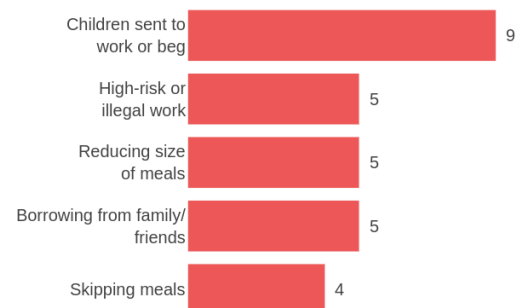
Communities assessed: 17/133
Sub-districts assessed: 5/14



Livelihoods

In May, sending children to work or beg was the most commonly reported strategy to cope with a lack of income, followed by high risk or illegal work, reducing the size of meals and borrowing from family and friends. Extreme food-based strategies, such as eating non-food plants and spending days without eating, were reported in Al Thawra Al Jourah, within Deir ez Zor city. This had been the case also in previous months.

Most common coping strategies [CL²: 3/3]

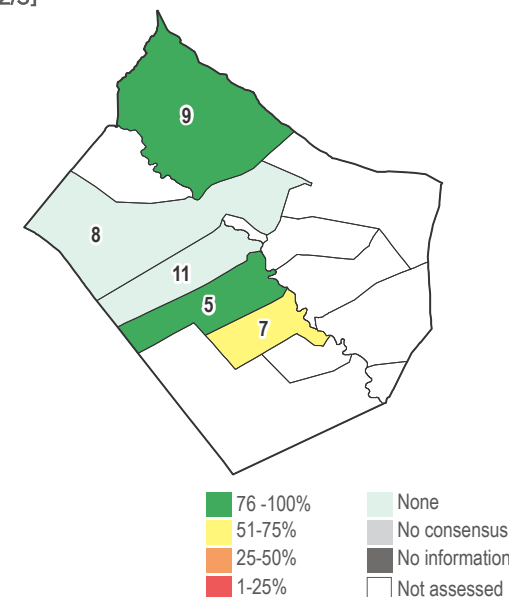


of communities reported

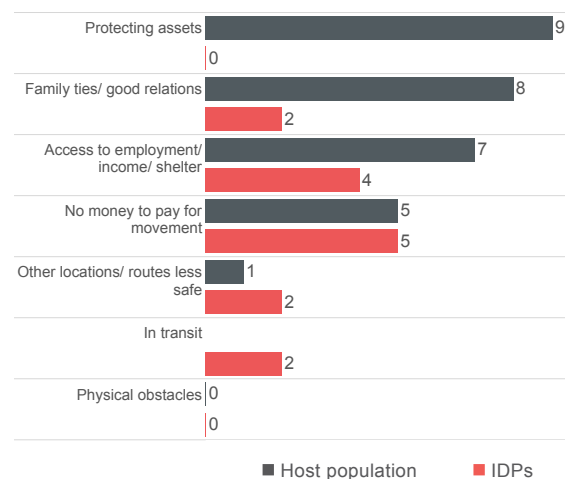
Displacement

No pre-conflict populations were reportedly left in six of the communities assessed,³ most of which were located within Deir ez Zor sub-district. Most of the remaining communities reported that at least half of the pre-conflict populations remained. The most common reasons for pre-conflict populations to stay in their communities of origin were protection of assets and family ties. IDPs were reportedly present in six of the communities assessed and new IDP arrivals were reported in Kasra and Al Mayadin. IDPs reportedly stayed in their host communities mostly because of a lack of money to pay for movement.

Most commonly reported % of original population remaining per sub-district (excluding IDPs) [CL²: 2/3]

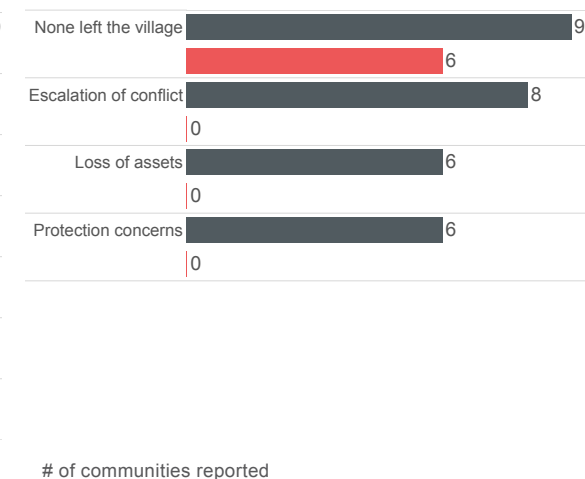


Most common reasons for staying: IDPs vs host population [CL²: 3/3]



■ Host population ■ IDPs

Most common reasons for leaving: IDPs vs host population [CL²: 3/3]

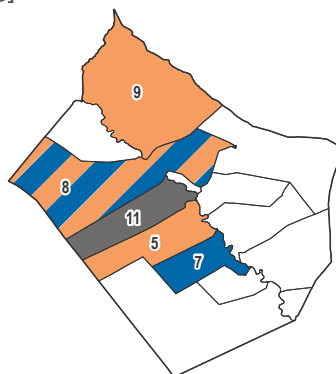


of communities reported

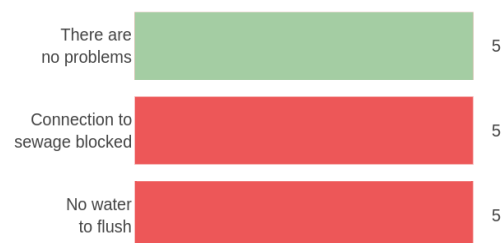


WASH

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

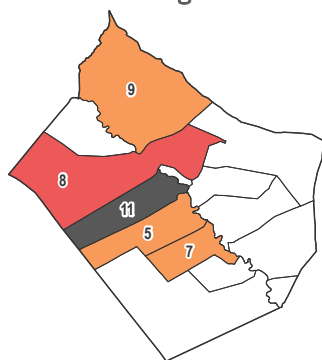


Problems with latrines [CL¹: 3/3]



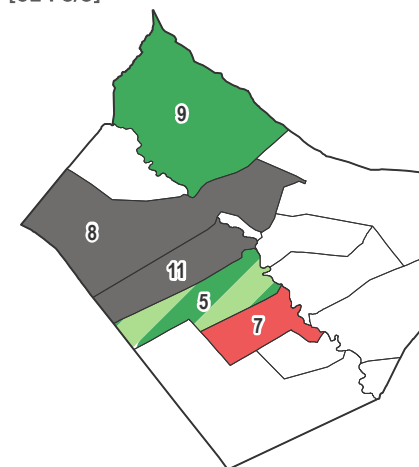
During May, the water network was reportedly the most common source of drinking water. In Al Thawra Al Jourah the main water source was the river. As was the case in April, drinking water either tasted or smelled bad in all of the communities assessed, except for Al Thawra Al Jourah and Sbeikhan, where it reportedly made people sick. Where problems with latrines were reported, these included the blockage of connections to the sewage and a lack of water for flushing.

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



Shelter

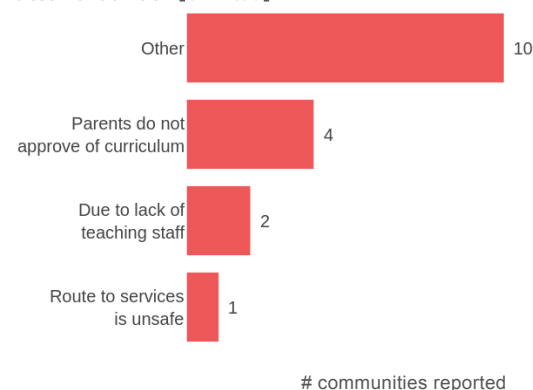
Most common shelter lived in by IDPs [CL¹: 3/3]



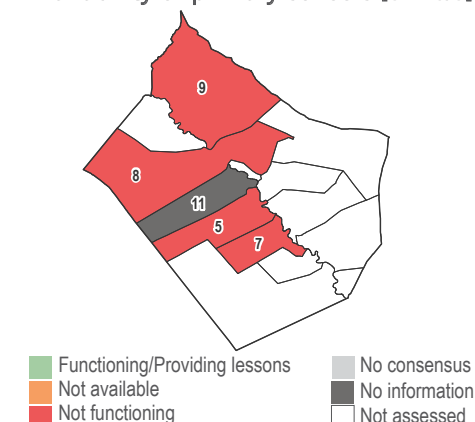
The average reported rent price² in the governorate (4,750 SYP) was lower than the average rent paid across the country (8,226 SYP). The lowest rent prices per room were reported in Kasra (2,500 SYP), the highest in Al Mayadin (8,000 SYP).

Education

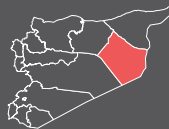
Most common reasons why children did not attend school [CL¹: 3/3]



Availability of primary schools [CL¹: 3/3]



As had been the case in April, where information was available, no primary or secondary education facility was reportedly functioning in any of the communities assessed. This was mostly due to a decision of the authorities to stop existing services. Other barriers included parents not approving of the available curriculum and a lack of teaching staff.

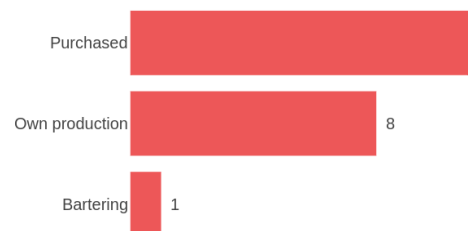


Humanitarian Situation Overview in Syria (HSOS) Deir ez Zor Governorate

June 2017

Food Security

Most common means of obtaining food [CL¹: 3/3]



communities reported

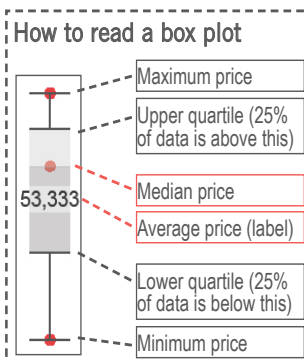
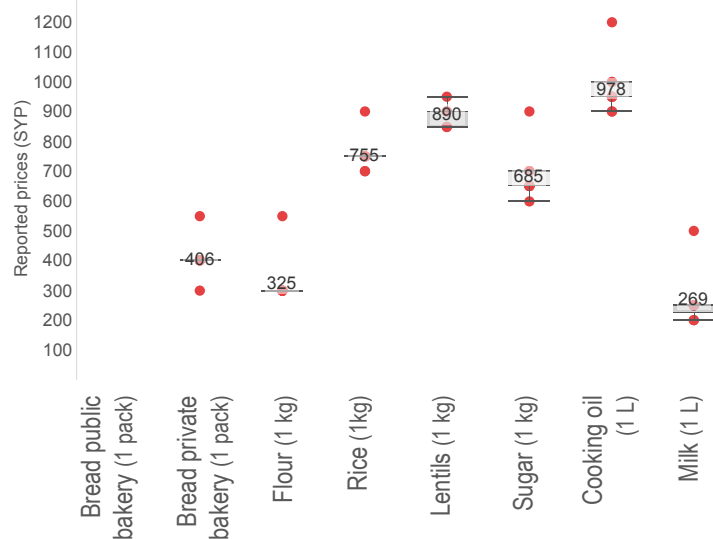
Challenges to accessing food [CL¹: 3/3]



communities reported

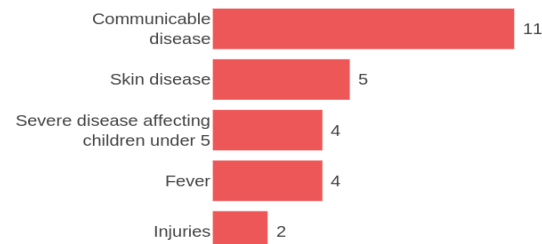
In most of the communities assessed, populations were reportedly able to purchase food or to produce it locally. A lack of financial resources, followed by the unavailability of some items on markets were the most common challenges to accessing food in May.

Prices of food items² [CL¹: 3/3]



Health

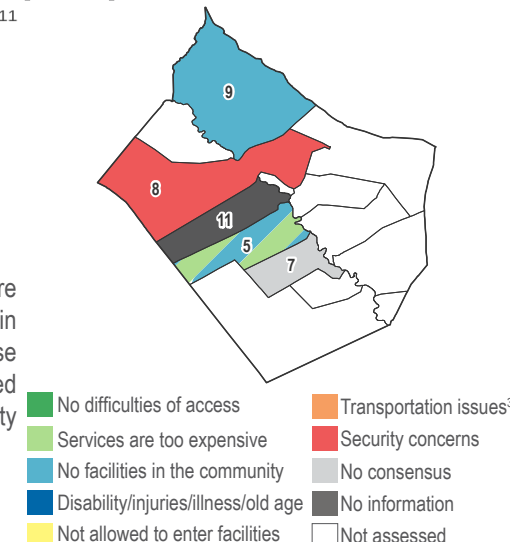
Reported health problems [CL¹: 2/3]



communities reported

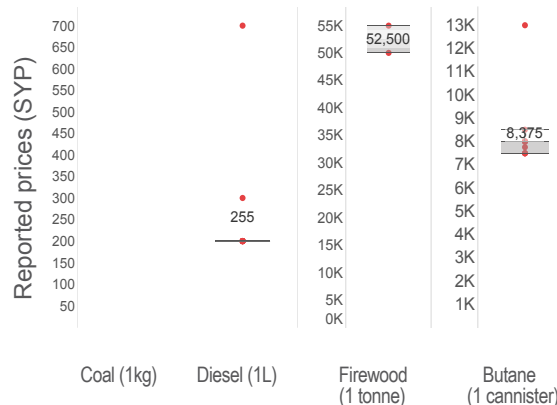
Communicable disease and skin disease were reportedly the most common health concerns in assessed communities in May, as had been the case in April. Barriers to accessing healthcare included the lack or high cost of services, as well as security concerns over travel to the nearest facilities.

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

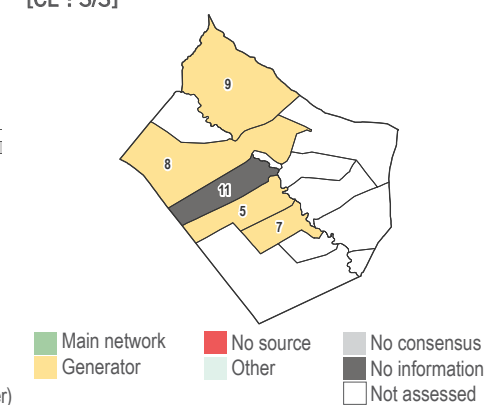


NFIs

Prices of fuel sources² [CL¹: 3/3]



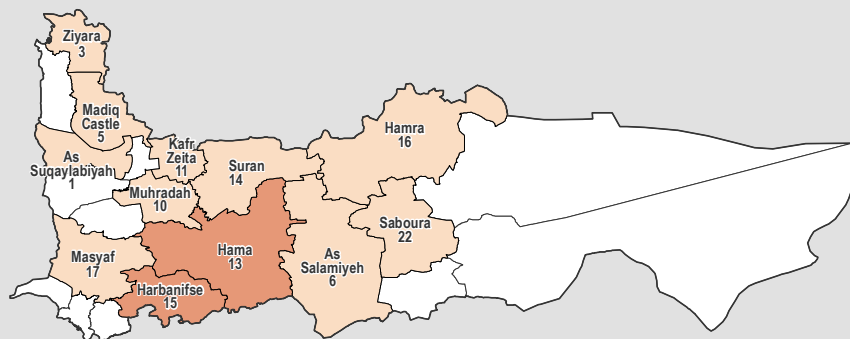
Most common source of electricity [CL¹: 3/3]



Where information was available, generators were the main source of electricity in all communities assessed. With the exception of Al Thawra Al Jourah, none of the communities assessed reported experiencing fuel shortages in May.



Coverage map

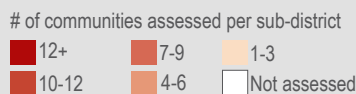


Context

Hama governorate currently hosts 261,350 internally displaced persons and 957,156 people in need of assistance. Access to the eastern parts of the governorate remains a challenge for humanitarian actors.¹

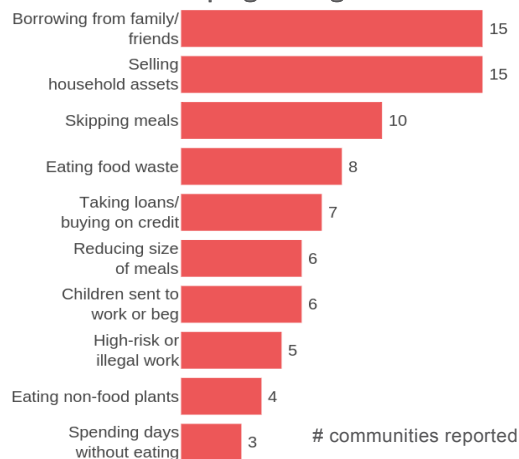
Coverage

Communities assessed: 26/494
Sub-districts assessed: 12/22



Livelihoods

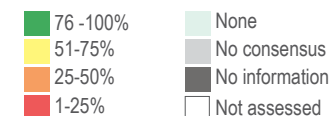
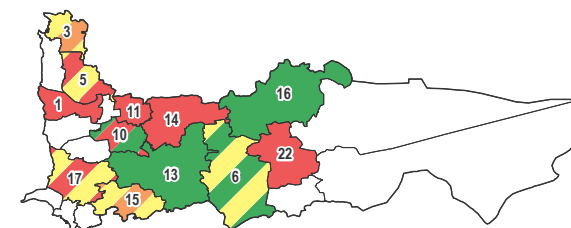
In May, borrowing money from family or friends and selling household assets were the most commonly reported strategies to cope with a lack of income. Extreme food-based coping strategies such as eating food waste, eating non-food plants and spending days without eating were reported in 15 communities.

Most common coping strategies [CL²: 3/3]

Displacement

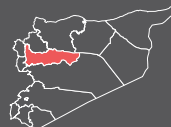
Less than 50% of the pre-conflict population was left in half of the communities assessed. Pre-conflict populations reportedly left their communities of origin mostly due to escalation of conflict. Those who remained mostly did so because they had access to employment, income and shelter, as well as to protect assets and because of family ties. No IDPs were present in any of the communities assessed.

Most commonly reported % of original population remaining per sub-district (excluding IDPs)

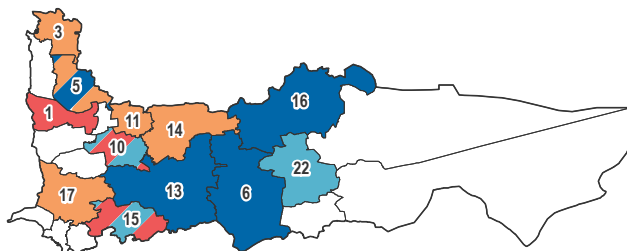
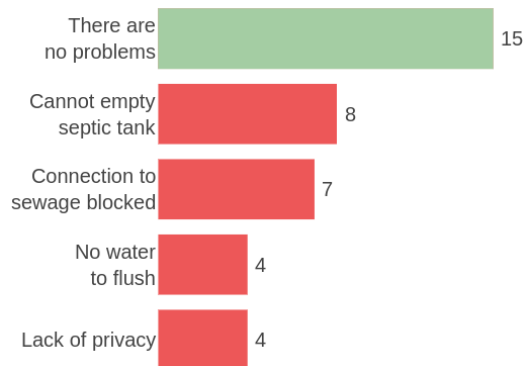
[CL²: 2/3]Most common reasons for staying: IDPs vs host population [CL²: 2/3]Most common reasons for leaving: IDPs vs host population [CL²: 3/3]

■ Host population ■ IDPs

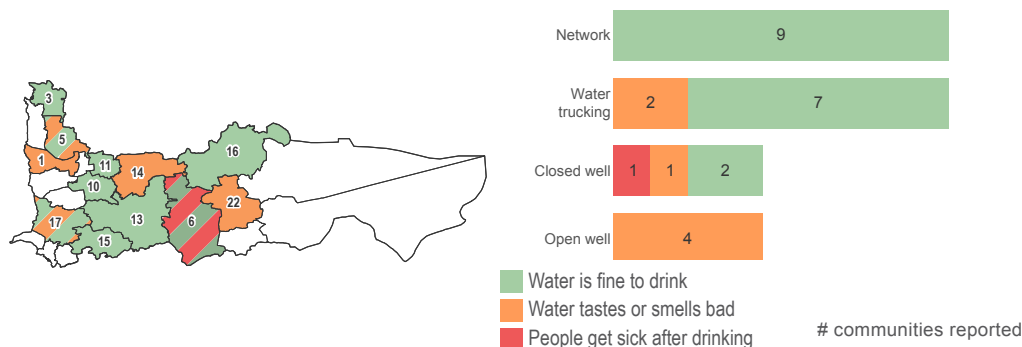
of communities reported



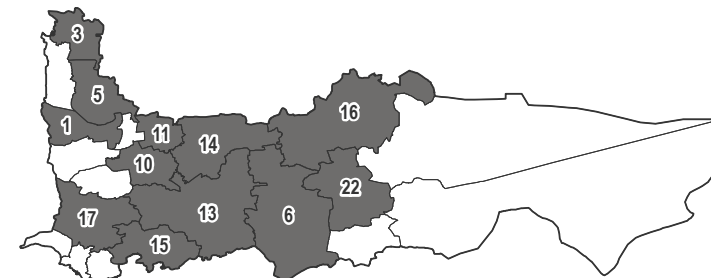
WASH

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

The main network and water trucking were reportedly the main sources of drinking water in the communities assessed. Water reportedly tasted or smelled bad in seven of the communities assessed, while it made people sick in Tal Ada. The most commonly reported issues with latrines were the inability to empty septic tanks, followed by the blockage of connections to the sewage.

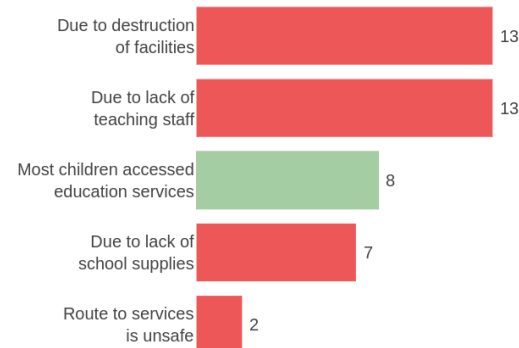
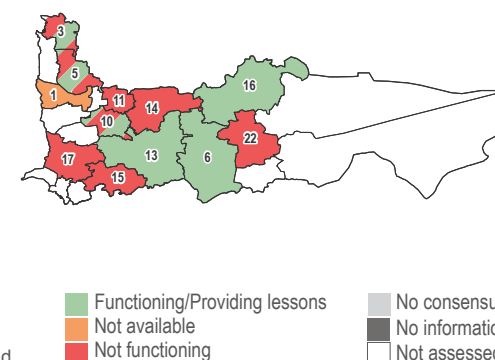
Most common drinking water source and status [CL¹: 3/3]

Shelter

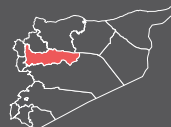
Most common shelter lived in by IDPs [CL¹: 3/3]

The average reported rent price² in the governorate (14,000 SYP) was higher than the average rent paid across the country (8,226 SYP). The lowest rent prices per room were reported in Rasm Eldaheriyeh, Madiq Castle and Abi Al Fedaa (12,500 SYP), the highest in Kafr Hud (17,500 SYP).

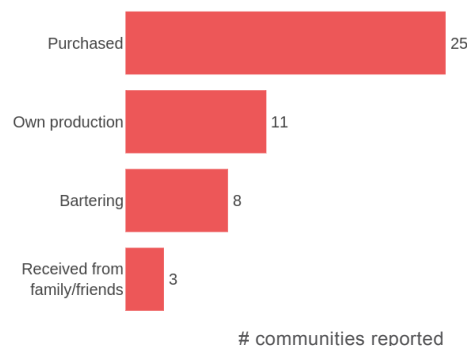
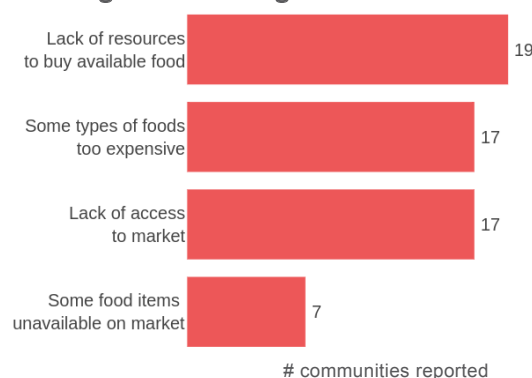
Education

Most common reasons why children did not attend school [CL¹: 3/3]Availability of primary schools [CL¹: 3/3]

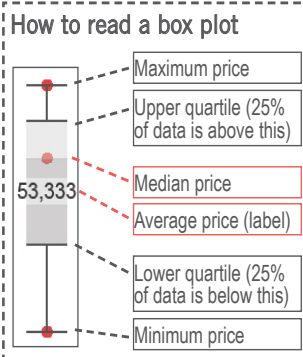
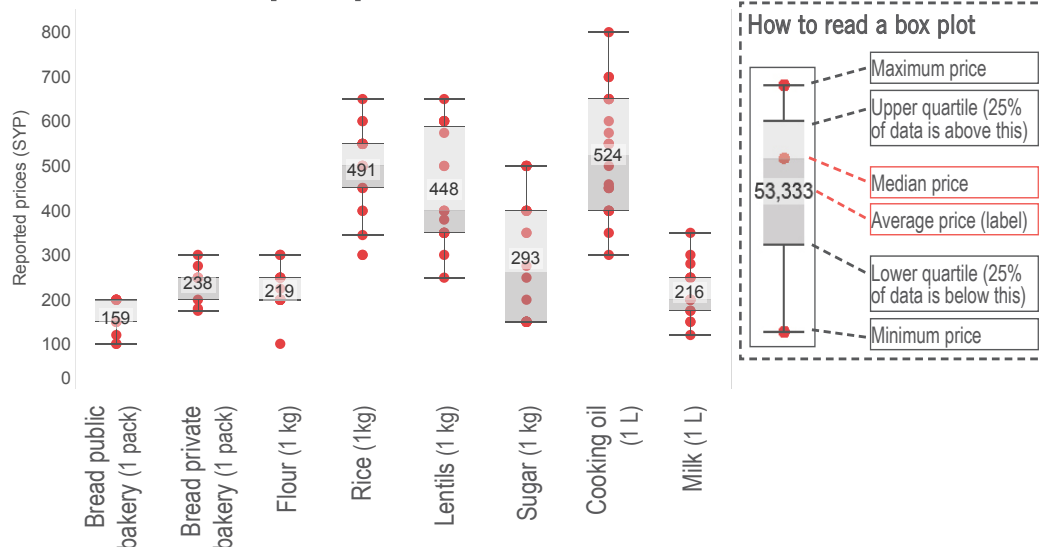
Where information was available, primary education services were reportedly not functioning in most of the communities assessed. The most commonly reported barriers to children accessing education were the destruction of facilities and a lack of teaching staff, followed by a lack of school supplies.



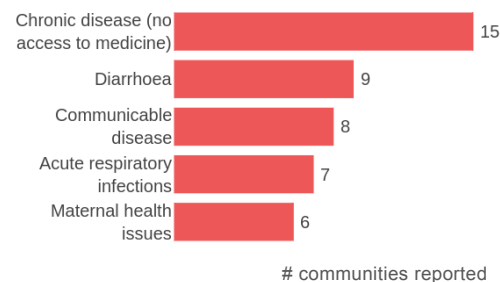
Food Security

Most common means of obtaining food
[CL¹: 3/3]Challenges to accessing food [CL¹: 3/3]

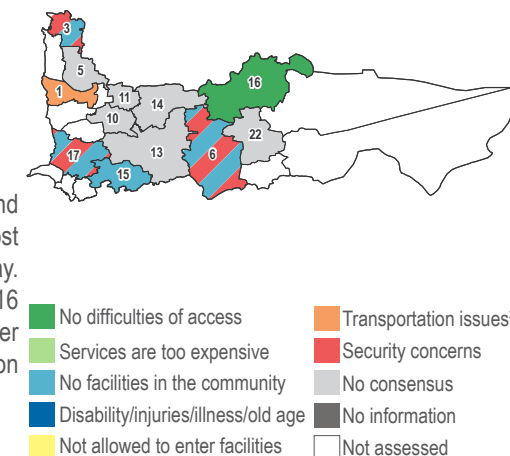
In May, most communities assessed reported purchasing as their main means of obtaining food, followed by own production and bartering. All communities assessed reported experiencing barriers to accessing food. The most commonly reported barriers were a lack of resources, the high prices of some food items and a lack of access to markets.

Prices of food items² [CL¹: 2/3]

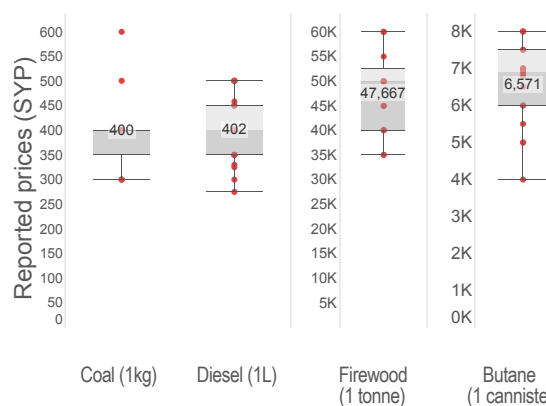
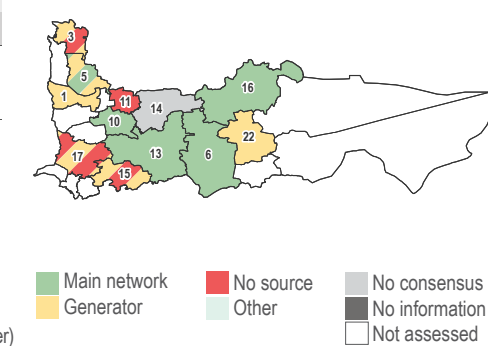
Health

Reported health problems [CL¹: 2/3]

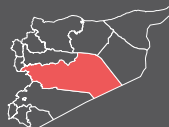
Chronic disease, followed by diarrhoea and communicable disease were reportedly the most common health concerns in Hama governorate in May. Health care facilities were reportedly unavailable in 16 of the communities assessed. Security concerns over travelling to the nearest services were also a common barrier to accessing care.

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

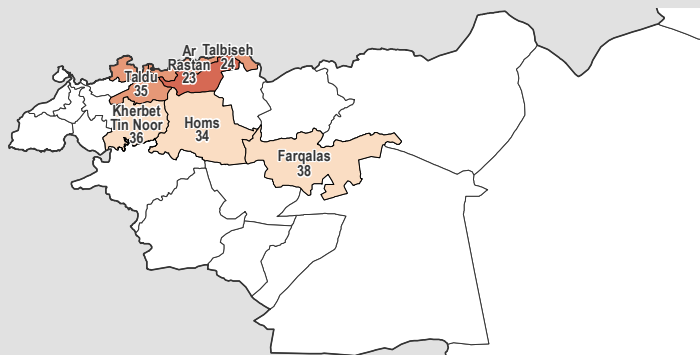
NFIs

Prices of fuel sources² [CL¹: 2/3]Most common source of electricity
[CL¹: 3/3]

The main network and generators were the most commonly used sources of electricity in May. No electricity sources were reportedly available in six communities and fuel shortages affected all but seven of the communities assessed. Cutting trees and burning furniture not in use were the most commonly reported strategies to cope with a lack of fuel.



Coverage map

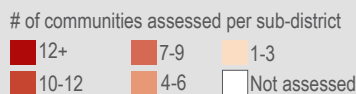


Context

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

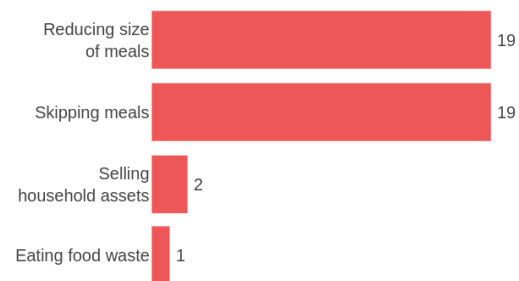
Coverage

Communities assessed: 23/454
Sub-districts assessed: 6/23



Livelihoods

As was the case in previous months, reducing the size of meals or skipping meals were reportedly common strategies to cope with a lack of resources in a majority of the communities assessed. Extreme food-based strategies, such as eating food waste, were reported in Qazhal.

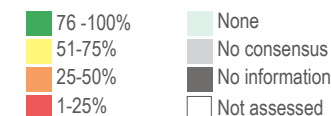
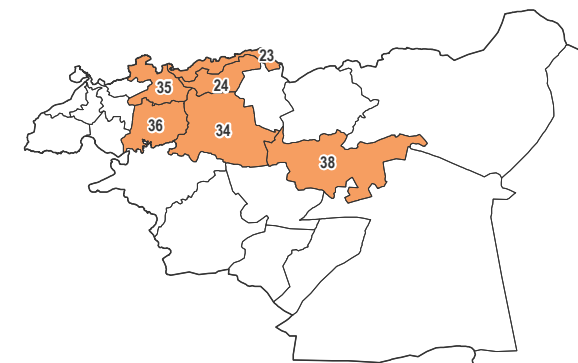
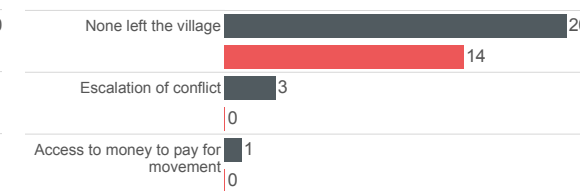
Most common coping strategies [CL²: 3/3]

of communities reported

Displacement

Less than 50% of pre-conflict populations remained in all communities assessed in May, except in Kisein and Um Sharshouh³ where none were left. Pre-conflict populations mostly remained in their communities of origin due to physical obstacles to movement, a lack of money to pay for travel and in order to protect assets. IDPs, who were reportedly present in 14 communities, mostly remained in their host communities for the same reasons.

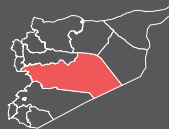
Most commonly reported % of original population remaining per sub-district (excluding IDPs) [CL²: 2/3]

Most common reasons for staying: IDPs vs host population [CL²: 3/3]Most common reasons for leaving: IDPs vs host population [CL²: 3/3]

■ Host population

■ IDPs

of communities reported

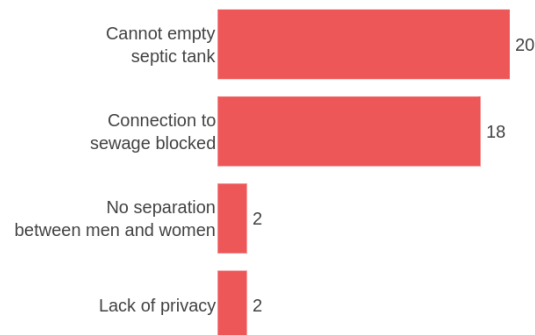


WASH

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

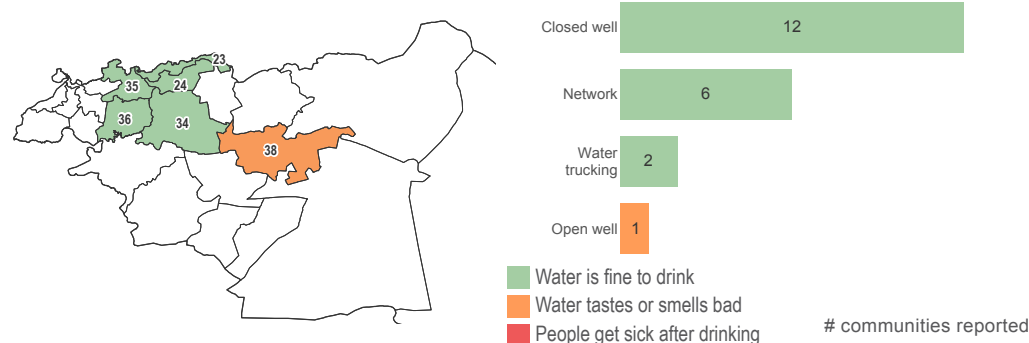


Problems with latrines [CL¹: 3/3]



Populations mostly relied on closed wells as their main source of drinking water, followed by the network. Water was perceived as fine to drink in a majority of communities, while it tasted or smelled bad in Farqalas. Where information was available, all but one community reported that they had access to an insufficient amount of water to meet household needs. The most commonly reported issues with latrines were the inability to empty septic tanks, followed by the blockage of connections to the sewage.

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



Shelter

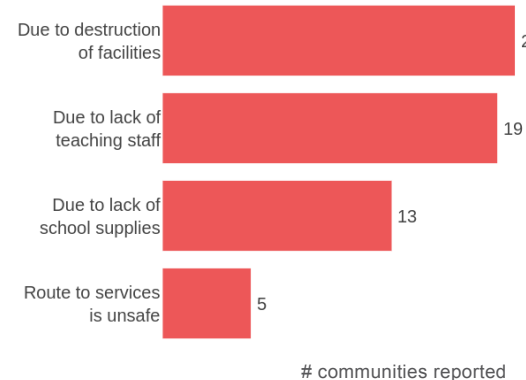
Most common shelter lived in by IDPs [CL¹: 3/3]



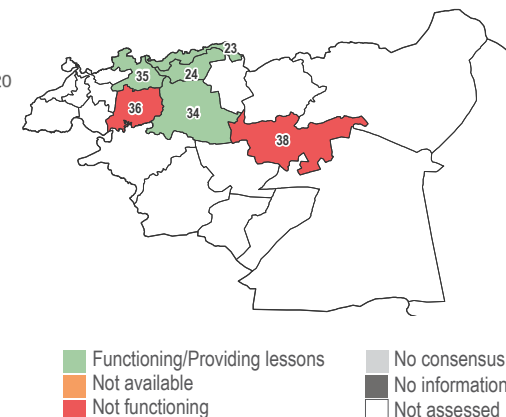
The average reported rent price² in the governorate could not be calculated due to a lack of information in most of the communities assessed.

Education

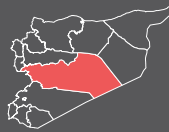
Most common reasons why children did not attend school [CL¹: 3/3]



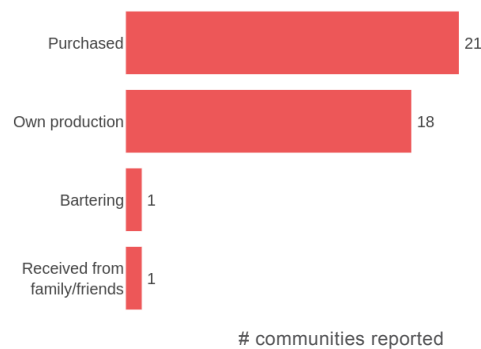
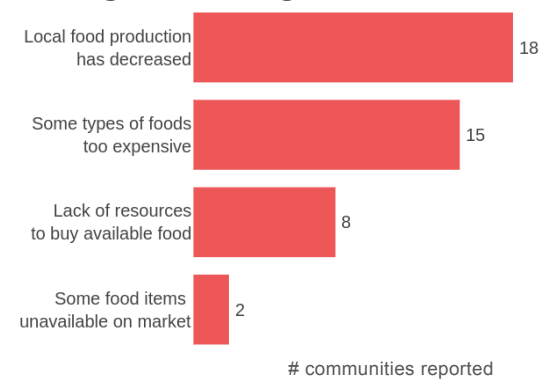
Availability of primary schools [CL¹: 3/3]



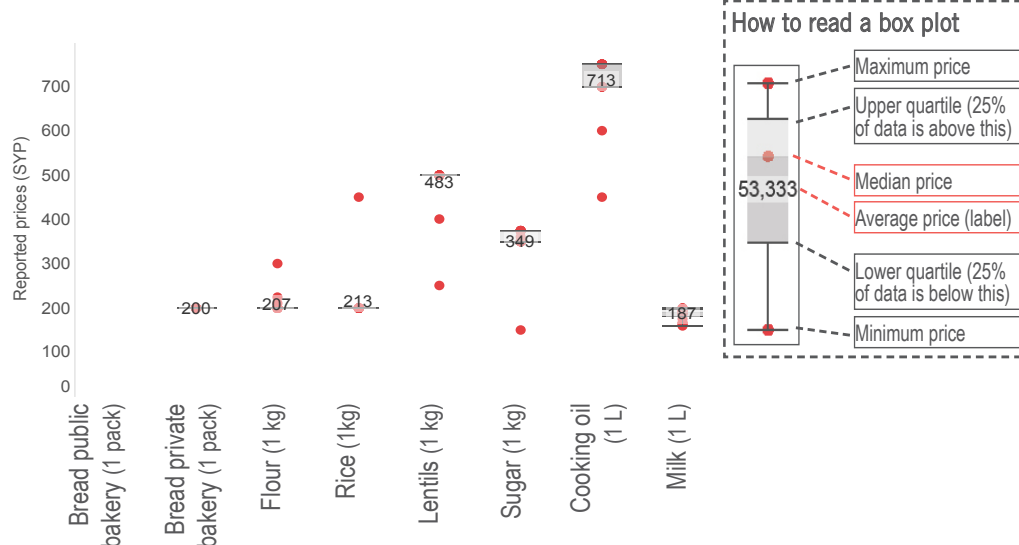
Primary school facilities were reportedly functioning in all communities but Samalil, Farqalas and Qazhal. Destruction of facilities and a lack of teaching staff were the most commonly reported barriers to children accessing education, as had been the case in April.



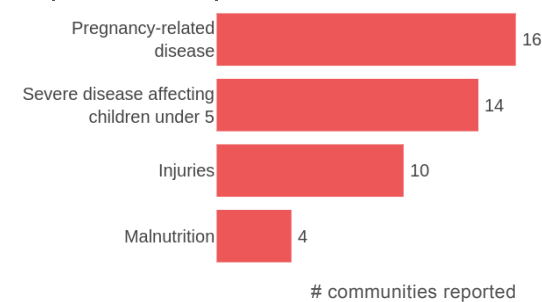
Food Security

Most common means of obtaining food
[CL¹: 3/3]Challenges to accessing food [CL¹: 3/3]

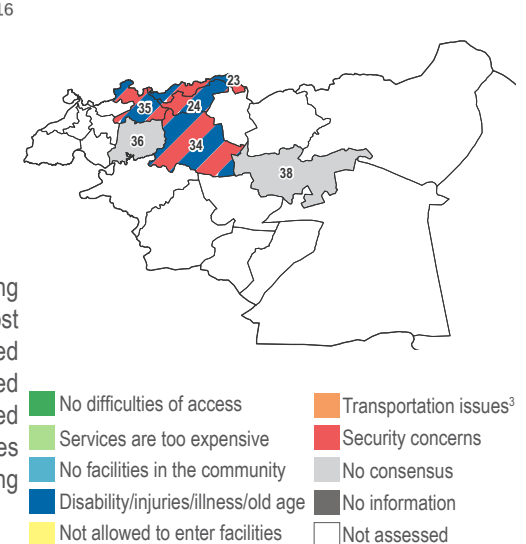
In May, food was mostly purchased or produced locally, as had been the case in April. The most common challenges to accessing food were reportedly a decrease in local food production, followed by the high price of some food items on markets.

Prices of food items² [CL¹: 2/3]

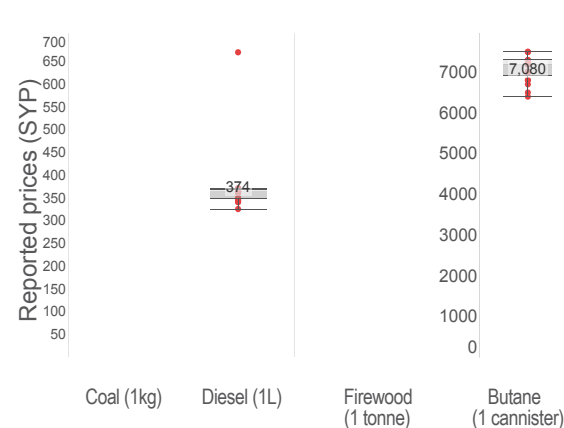
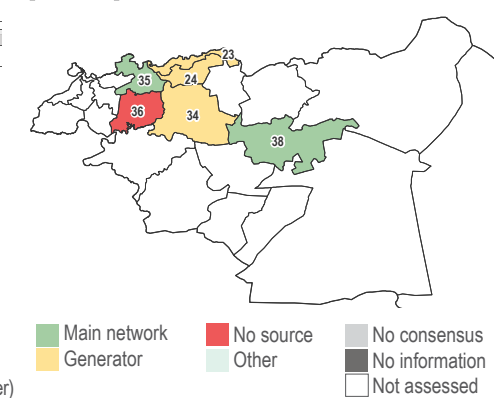
Health

Reported health problems [CL¹: 2/3]

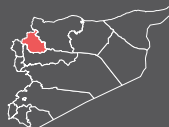
Pregnancy-related disease, severe disease affecting children aged less than five and injuries were the most commonly reported health concerns across assessed communities in May. Malnutrition was also reported in four communities. The most frequently reported barriers to accessing healthcare were disability, injuries and illness, as well as security concerns over entering or remaining inside health facilities.

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

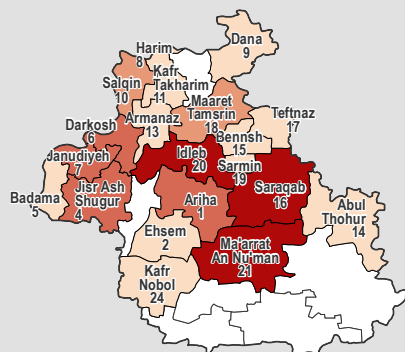
NFIs

Prices of fuel sources² [CL¹: 2/3]Most common source of electricity
[CL¹: 3/3]

Generators were reportedly the main source of electricity in a majority of communities assessed in May. Fuel shortages were indicated across all communities except Dar Kabira. Burning plastics was the most commonly reported strategy to cope with a lack of fuel.



Coverage map

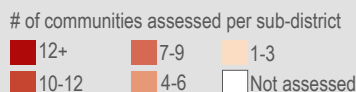


Context

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

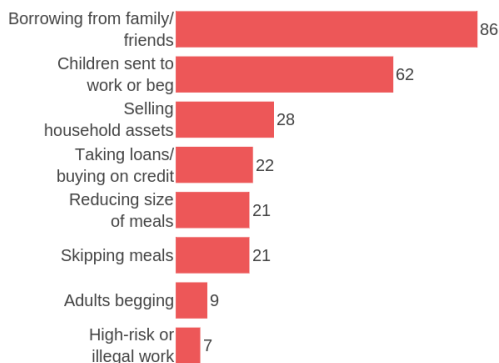
Coverage

Communities assessed: 110/462
Sub-districts assessed: 20/26



Livelihoods

In May, borrowing from family and friends was the most commonly reported strategy to cope with a lack of resources, followed by sending children to work or beg. Extreme food-based strategies such as spending days without eating, eating non-food plants and food waste were reported in Saraqab, Bzeit, Afs, Bara and Ghafar.

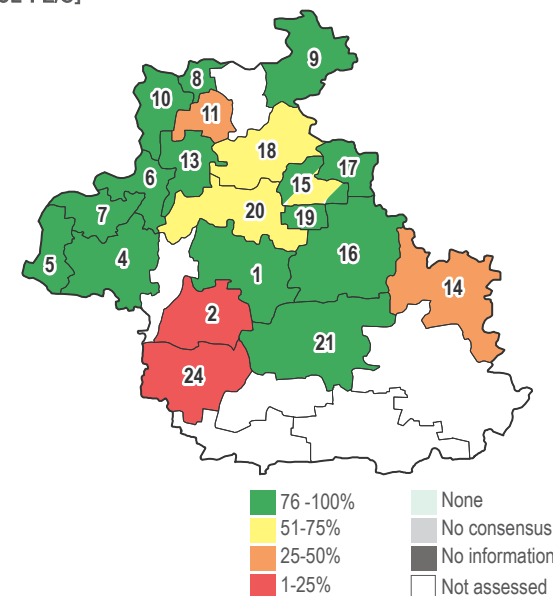
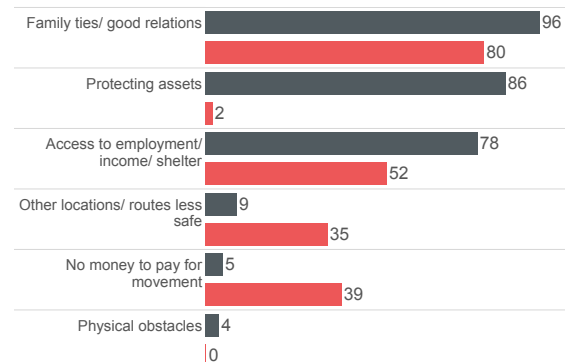
Most common coping strategies [CL²: 3/3]

of communities reported

Displacement

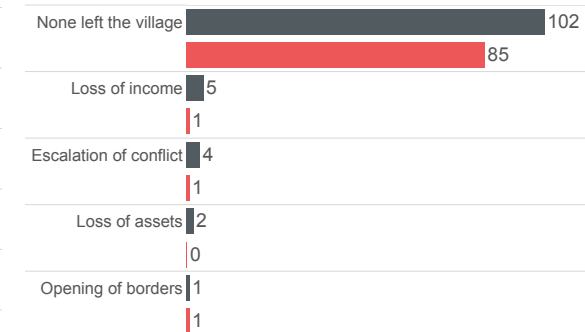
In May, more than 50% of pre-conflict populations remained in a majority of communities assessed. No pre-conflict populations were reportedly left in Nasra and Jamiliya.³ Pre-conflict populations overwhelmingly stayed in their communities of origin because of family ties and in order to protect their assets, as had been the case in April. Where pre-conflict populations left their communities of origin, a loss of income was the most commonly reported reason. IDPs were reportedly present in 96 communities, while new arrivals during the month of May were reported in 27 communities. IDPs mostly remained in their host communities because of a good relationship with host communities.

Most commonly reported % of original population remaining per sub-district (excluding IDPs)

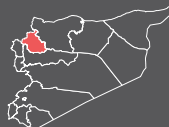
[CL²: 2/3]Most common reasons for staying: IDPs vs host population [CL²: 2/3]

■ Host population

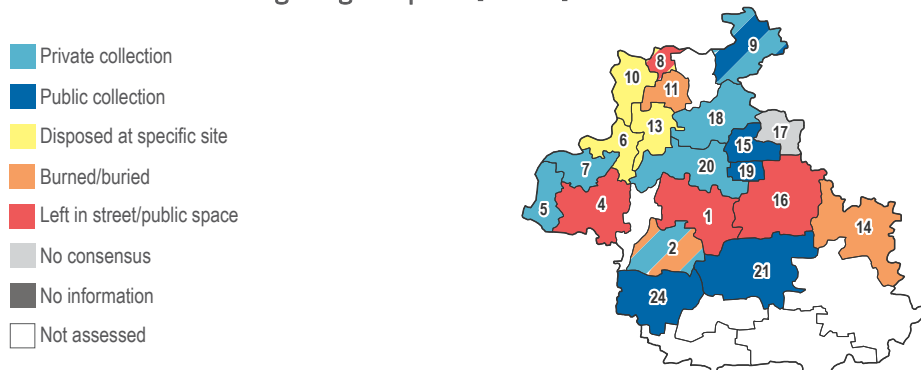
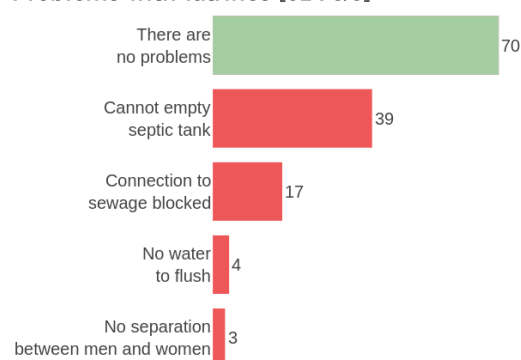
■ IDPs

Most common reasons for leaving: IDPs vs host population [CL²: 3/3]

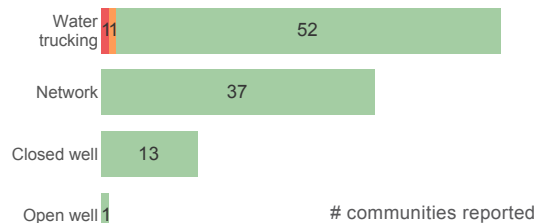
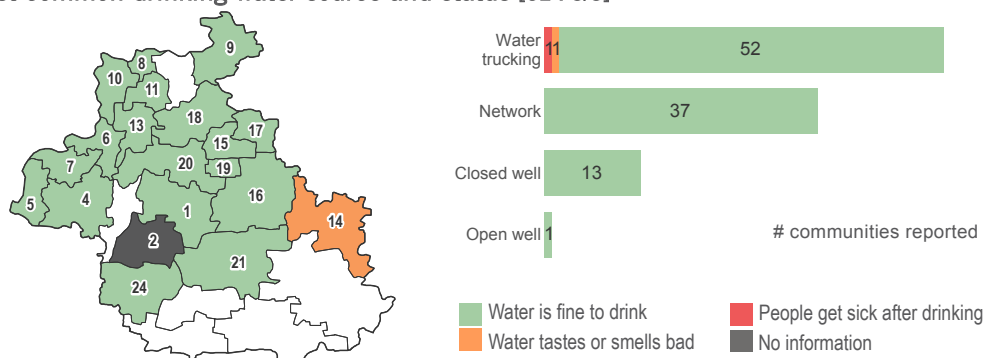
of communities reported



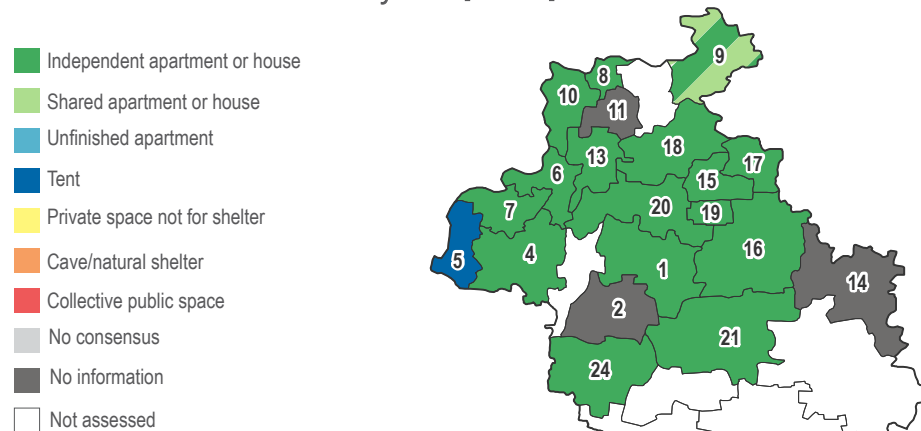
WASH

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

Water trucking was reportedly the main source of drinking water in the communities assessed, followed by the water network. Water was mostly perceived as fine to drink, while it tasted or smelled bad in Taljineh, and made people sick in Ariha. Water was reported as insufficient to meet population needs in 30 of the assessed communities. The most commonly reported issue with latrines was the inability to empty septic tanks.

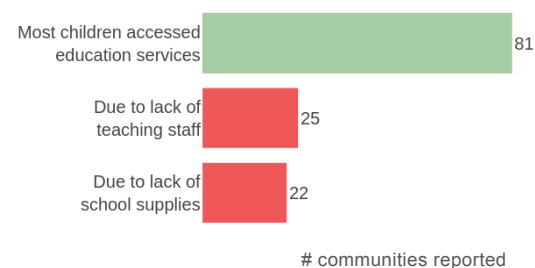
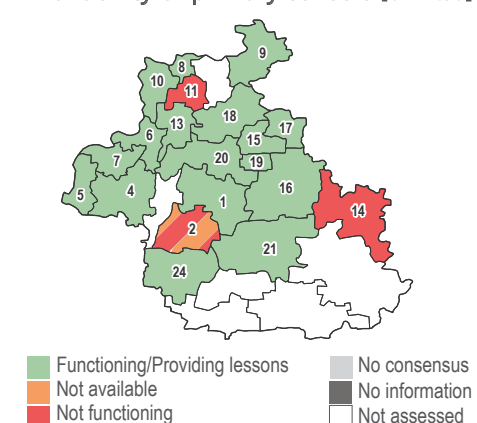
Most common drinking water source and status [CL¹: 3/3]

Shelter

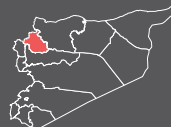
Most common shelter lived in by IDPs [CL¹: 3/3]

The average reported rent price² in the governorate (4,478 SYP) was lower than the average rent paid across the country (8,226 SYP). The lowest rent prices per room were reported in Maasaran (1,250 SYP), the highest in Atma (19,500 SYP).

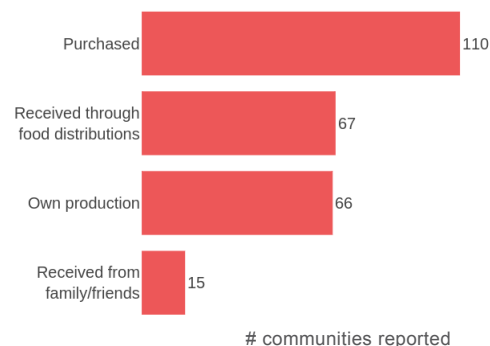
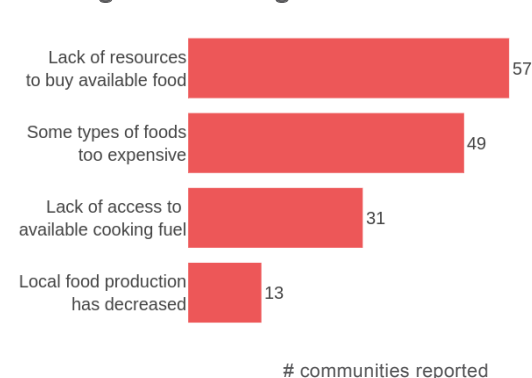
Education

Most common reasons why children did not attend school [CL¹: 3/3]Availability of primary schools [CL¹: 3/3]

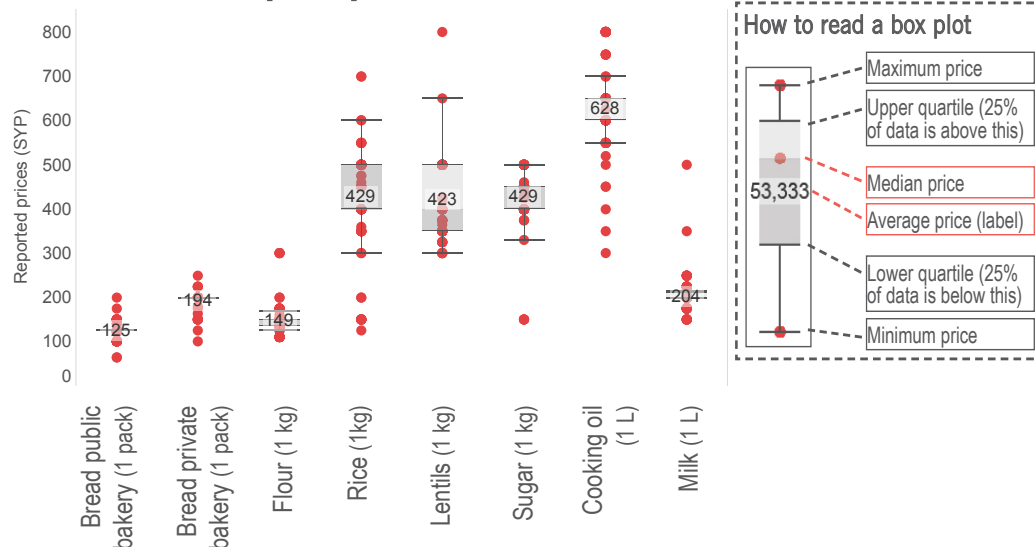
In May, primary schools were reportedly not functioning or not available in 14 of the communities assessed. A lack of teaching staff and a lack of school supplies were the most commonly reported barriers to children accessing education, followed by destruction of facilities.



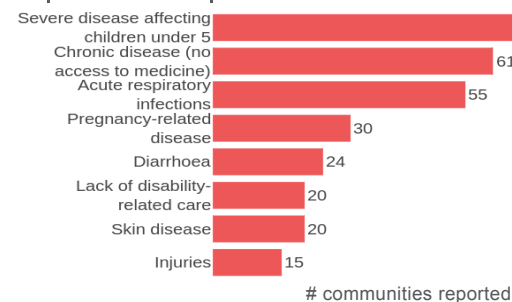
Food Security

Most common means of obtaining food [CL¹: 3/3]Challenges to accessing food [CL¹: 3/3]

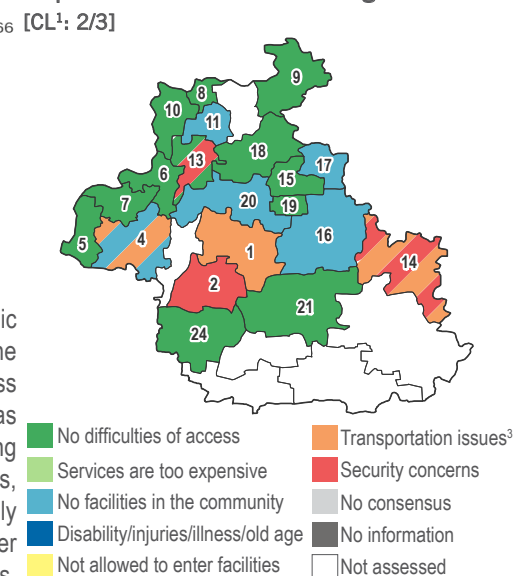
In May, food was mostly purchased or received through food distributions. Common challenges to obtaining food were reportedly related to a lack of adequate financial resources, as well as the high prices of some items and a lack of access to cooking fuel.

Prices of food items² [CL¹: 2/3]

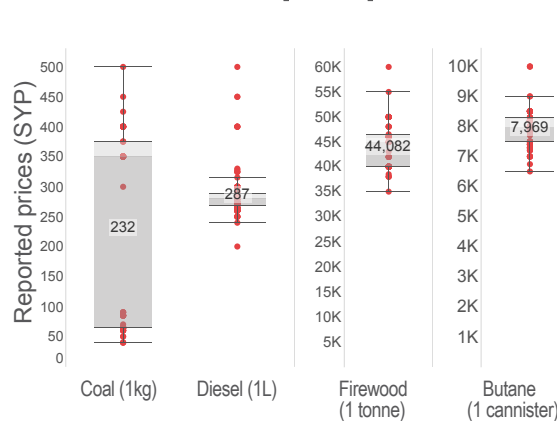
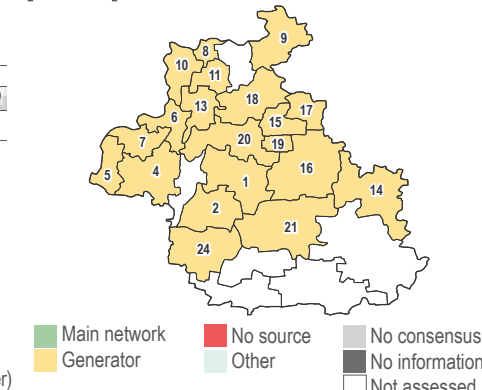
Health

Reported health problems [CL¹: 2/3]

Severe disease affecting children under five, chronic disease and acute respiratory infections were the most commonly reported health concerns across the communities assessed in May. Malnutrition was reported in seven communities. Barriers to accessing healthcare were reported in a majority of communities, with a lack of facilities being the most commonly reported barrier, along with security concerns over entering, remaining or traveling to the nearest services.

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

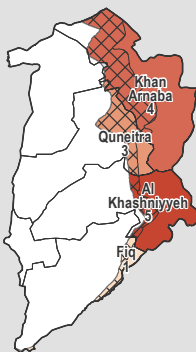
NFIs

Prices of fuel sources² [CL¹: 2/3]Most common source of electricity [CL¹: 3/3]

Where electricity was available, generators were the most commonly reported source of electricity across all communities. No electricity source was reportedly available in Almokblah, Bzeit and Thaheriya. Fuel shortages were reported in 27 communities. The most commonly reported strategies to cope with a lack of fuel were cutting trees, burning clothes, plastics and furniture not in use.



Coverage map

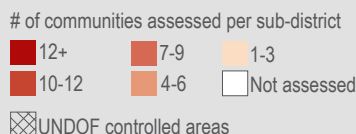


Context

Quneitra governorate currently hosts an estimated 47,486 internally displaced persons and 71,827 people in need of assistance. IDPs mostly originate from nearby governorates.¹

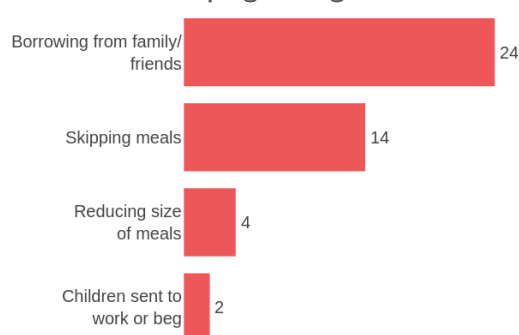
Coverage

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



Livelihoods

In May, borrowing from family and friends was the most commonly reported strategy to cope with a lack of resources across the communities assessed, followed by skipping meals and reducing their size. No extreme food-based strategies were reported this month.

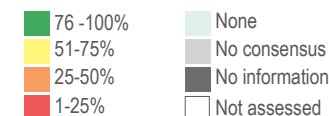
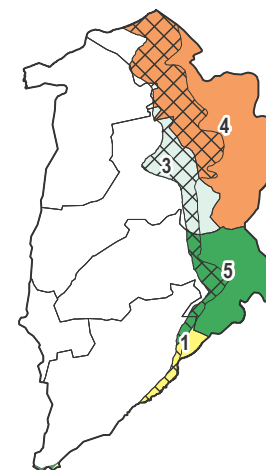
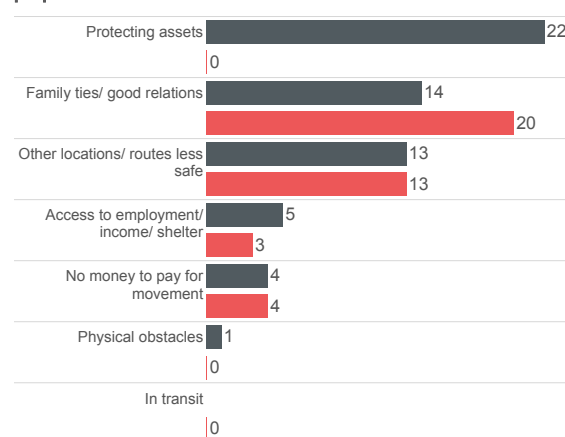
Most common coping strategies [CL²: 3/3]

of communities reported

Displacement

In May, more than 50% of pre-conflict populations remained in half of the communities assessed. No pre-conflict populations remained in Quneitra, Bir Ajam and Breiqa,³ Quneitra sub-district. Where pre-conflict populations left their communities of origin, the most commonly reported reason for leaving was escalation of conflict. Most commonly, pre-conflict populations remained in their communities of origin in order to protect their assets. IDPs were reportedly living in all but three of the communities assessed, and new IDP arrivals were reported in eight communities in May. The most commonly reported reason for IDPs to leave their host communities was access to sufficient money to pay for travel. A good relationship with host communities and the perception that other locations or routes would be less safe were the most common reasons for IDPs to remain.

Most commonly reported % of original population remaining per sub-district (excluding IDPs)

[CL²: 2/3]Most common reasons for staying: IDPs vs host population [CL²: 3/3]

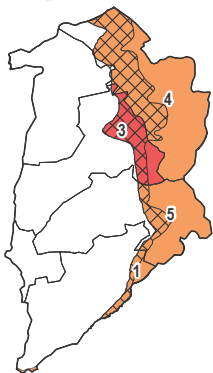
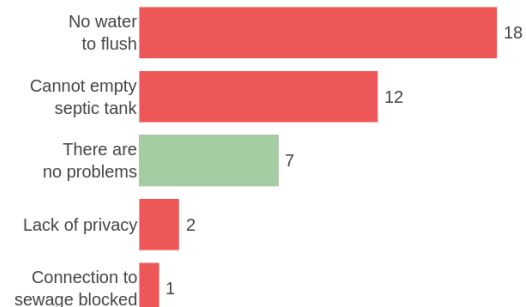
of communities reported

Most common reasons for leaving: IDPs vs host population [CL²: 3/3]

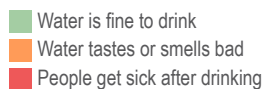
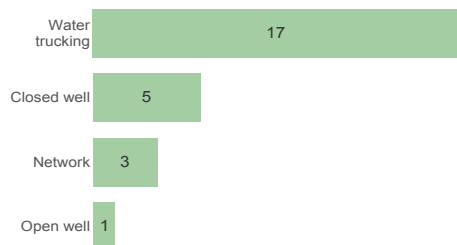
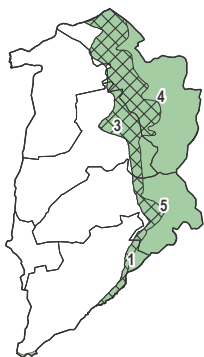
of communities reported



WASH

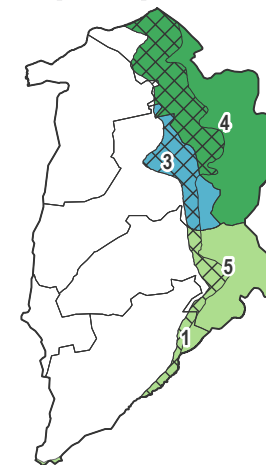
Most common form of garbage disposal [CL¹: 2/3]Problems with latrines [CL¹: 3/3]

Most communities reportedly relied on water trucking as their main source of drinking water, followed by closed wells, as had been the case in April. Water was reportedly perceived as fine to drink in all communities assessed. The most commonly reported issues with latrines were a lack of water for flushing and the inability to empty septic tanks.

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

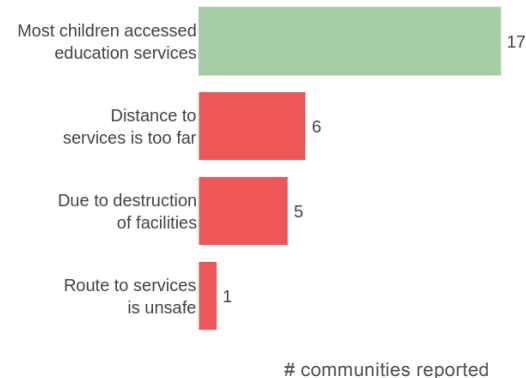
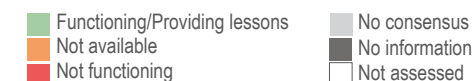
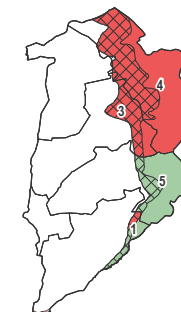
communities reported

Shelter

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

The average reported rent price² in the governorate (6,500 SYP) was lower than the average rent paid across the country (8,226 SYP). The lowest rent prices per room were reported in Asbah (2,250 SYP), the highest in Qseibeh (12,500 SYP).

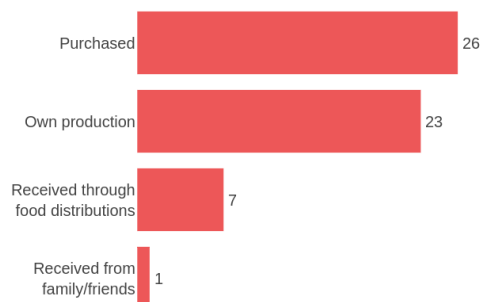
Education

Most common reasons why children did not attend school [CL¹: 3/3]Availability of primary schools [CL¹: 3/3]

Primary school facilities were reportedly not functioning or not available in nine of the communities assessed. The main reported barriers to children accessing education were the excessive travel distance to the nearest services, followed by destruction of facilities.



Food Security

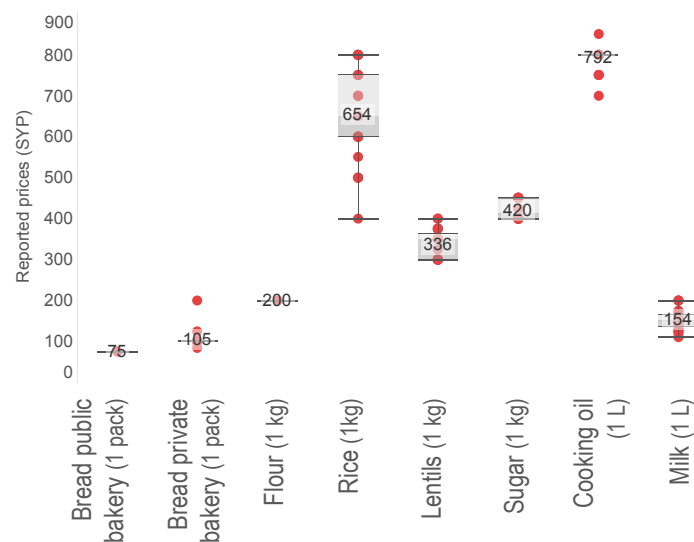
Most common means of obtaining food
[CL¹: 3/3]

communities reported

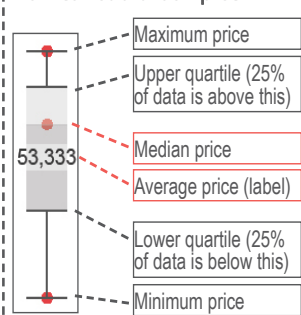
Challenges to accessing food [CL¹: 3/3]

communities reported

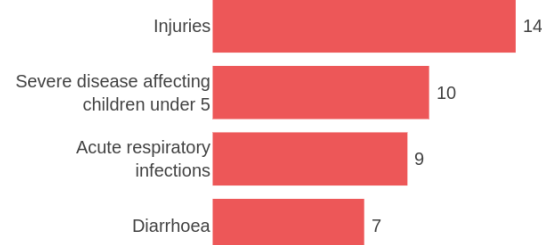
Food was commonly purchased and produced locally in most communities in May, while food distributions were reported in seven communities. The high prices of some items on markets and a lack of adequate resources to purchase available food were the most commonly reported barriers to accessing food this month, as had been the case in April.

Prices of food items² [CL¹: 2/3]

How to read a box plot

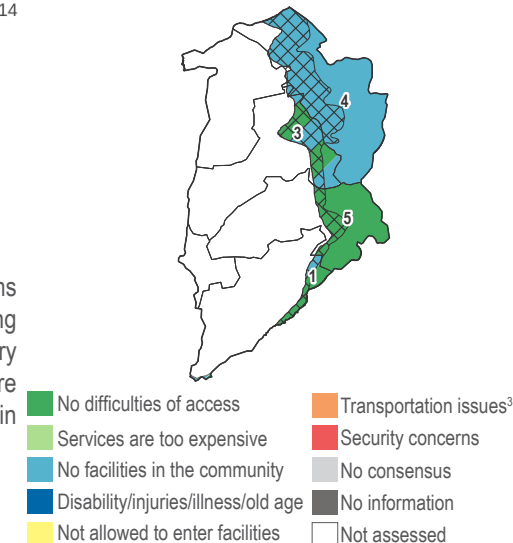


Health

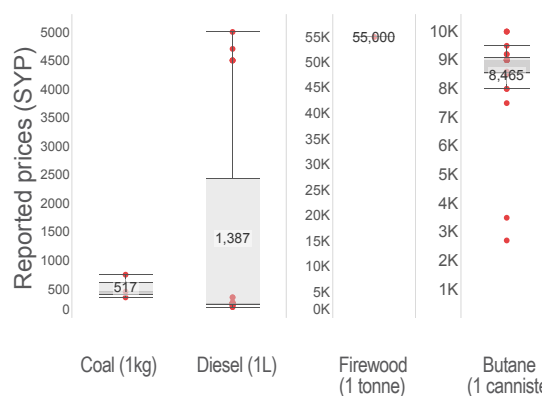
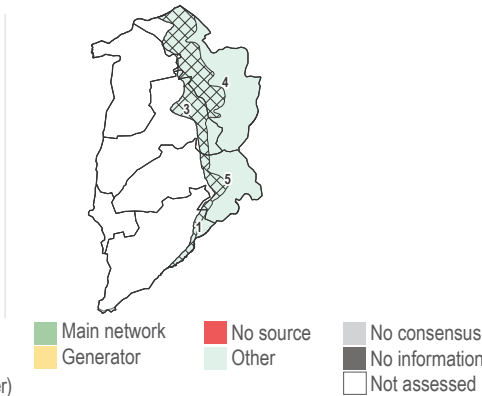
Reported health problems [CL¹: 2/3]

communities reported

Injuries were the most common health problems reported in May, followed by severe disease affecting those aged less than five and acute respiratory infections. Barriers to accessing health services were reported in 10 communities, with a lack of facilities in the area being the most commonly reported issue.

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

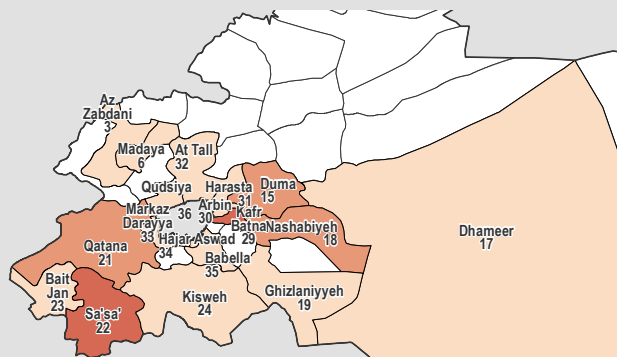
NFIs

Prices of fuel sources² [CL¹: 2/3]Most common source of electricity
[CL¹: 3/3]

All assessed communities except five relied on solar panels as their main source of electricity. Fuel shortages in May were reported in all but four communities, with burning agricultural assets and plastics being the most common strategies adopted to cope with a lack of fuel.



Coverage map

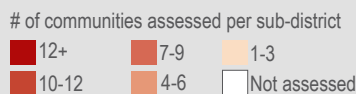


Context

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

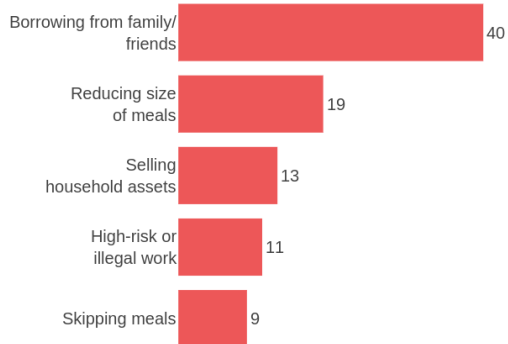
Coverage

Communities assessed: 46/232
Sub-districts assessed: 18/36



Livelihoods

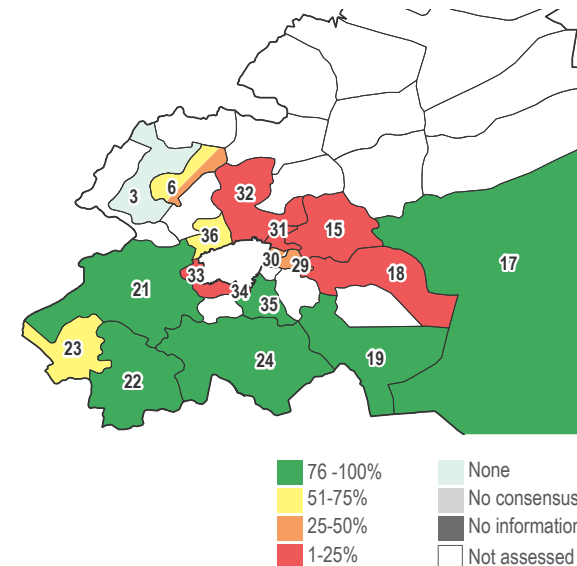
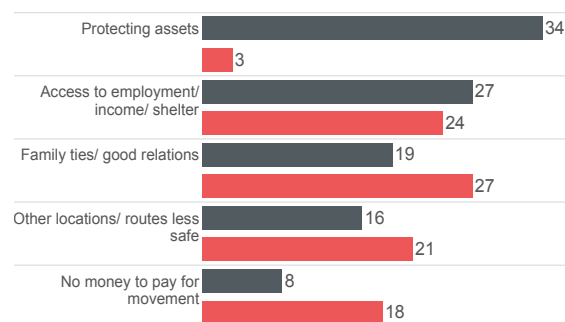
In May, the most common strategy for coping with a lack of resources was reportedly borrowing money from family and friends, followed by reducing the size of meals, as had been the case in April. Skipping meals was reported in nine communities.

Most common coping strategies [CL²: 3/3]

of communities reported

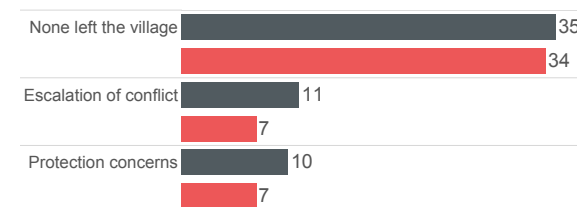
Displacement

In May, more than 50% remained in over half of the communities assessed, while none of the pre-conflict populations were left in Qasemiyeh and Az Zabdani.³ The most common reasons for pre-conflict populations to remain in their communities of origin were the protection of assets and access to employment, income and shelter, as had been the case in previous months. IDPs were reportedly present in 41 communities and new IDP arrivals were reported in Duma and Kafr Batna. The most common reason for IDPs to remain in their host communities was a good relationship with resident populations, followed by access to employment, income and shelter.

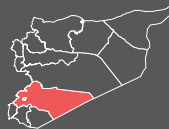
Most commonly reported % of original population remaining per sub-district (excluding IDPs) [CL²: 3/3]Most common reasons for staying: IDPs vs host population [CL²: 3/3]

■ Host population

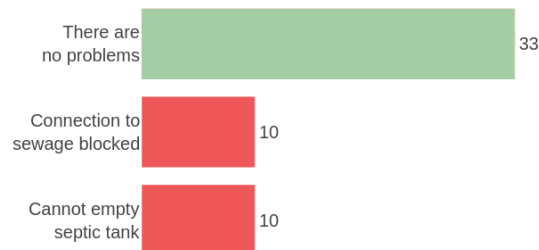
■ IDPs

Most common reasons for leaving: IDPs vs host population [CL²: 3/3]

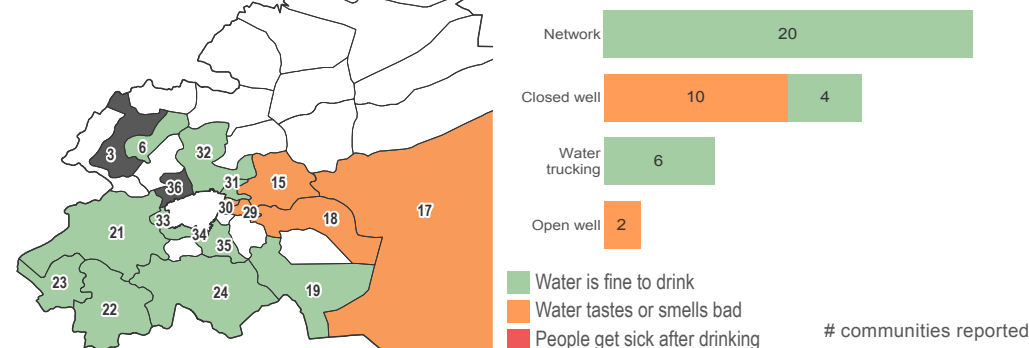
of communities reported



WASH

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

The main network and closed wells were reportedly the main sources of drinking water in a majority of the communities assessed. Water reportedly smelled or tasted bad in twelve communities, while it was perceived as fine to drink in the remaining ones. Reported issues with latrines included the blockage of connections to the sewage and an inability to empty septic tanks.

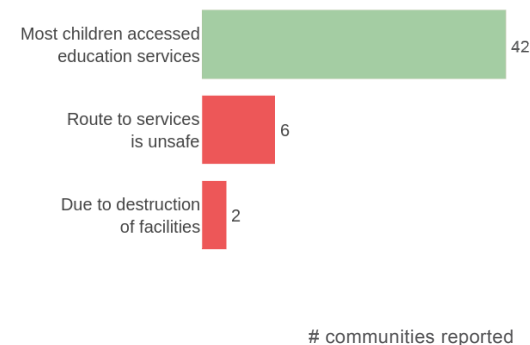
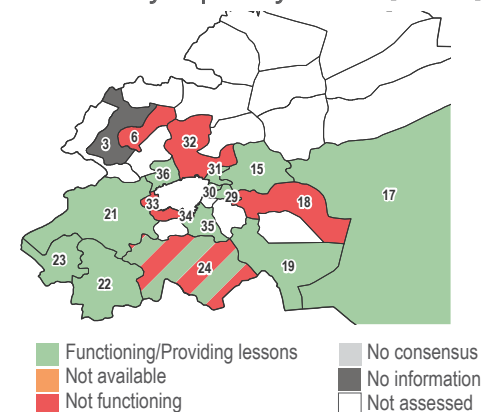
Most common drinking water source and status [CL¹: 3/3]

Shelter

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

The average reported rent price² in the governorate (3,562 SYP) was lower than the average rent paid across the country (8,226 SYP). The lowest rent prices per room were reported in Jisrein (1,125 SYP), the highest in Sabbura (32,500 SYP).

Education

Most common reasons why children did not attend school [CL¹: 3/3]Availability of primary schools [CL¹: 3/3]

While most children accessed education in a majority of communities, unsafe routes to services and the destruction of facilities were reported in six and two communities, respectively.

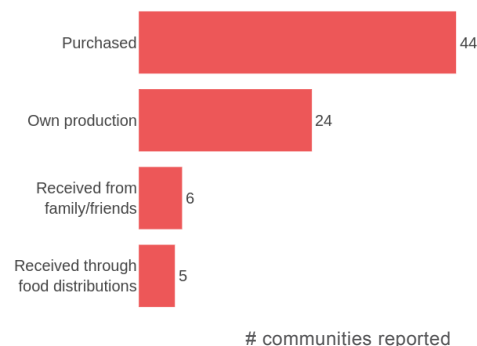


Humanitarian Situation Overview in Syria (HSOS) Rural Damascus Governorate

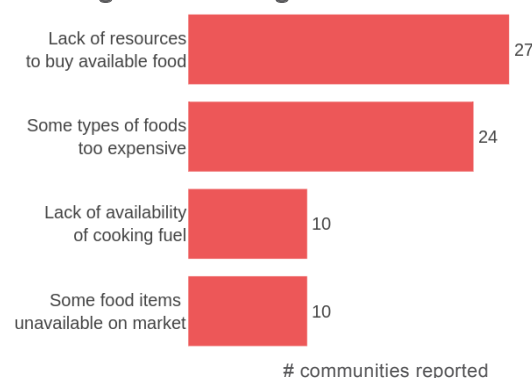
June 2017

Food Security

Most common means of obtaining food [CL¹: 3/3]

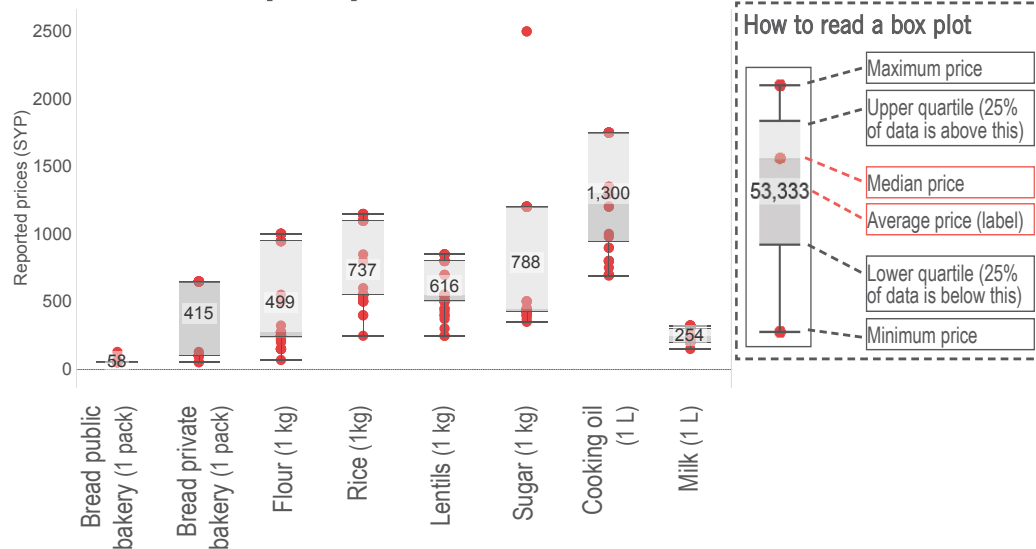


Challenges to accessing food [CL¹: 3/3]



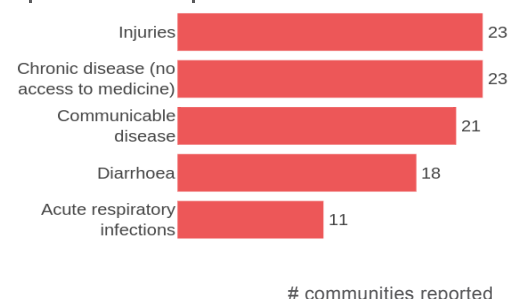
Food was most commonly purchased or produced locally. Five communities received food distributions in May. A lack of resources to buy available food and the high prices of some items on markets were the most commonly reported obstacles to accessing food, as had been the case in April.

Prices of food items² [CL¹: 2/3]

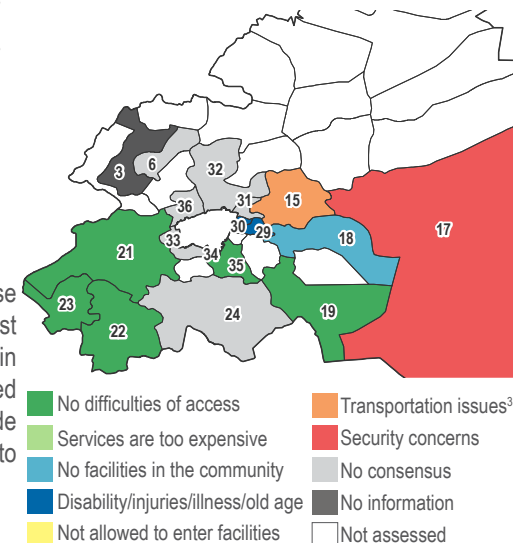


Health

Reported health problems [CL¹: 2/3]



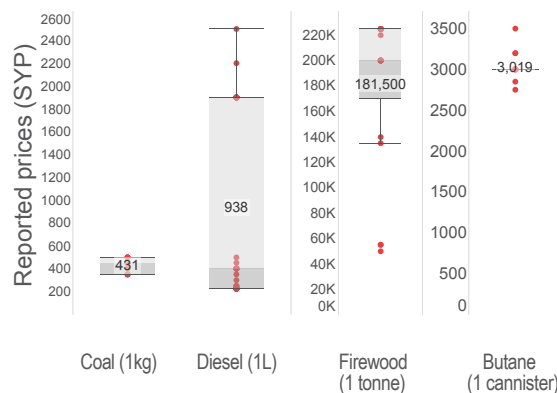
Reported barriers to accessing healthcare [CL¹: 2/3]



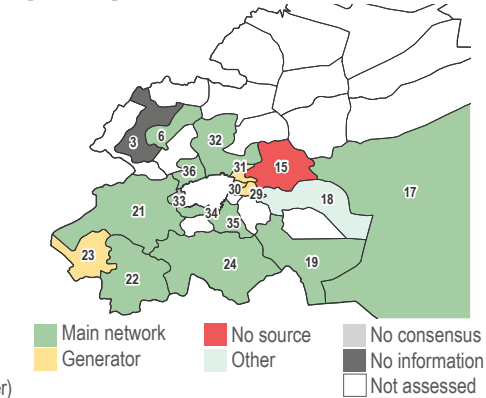
Injuries, chronic disease and communicable disease were the most common health concerns in May. Most communities reportedly experienced difficulties in accessing health services. Common barriers included security concerns over travelling to or remaining inside facilities, as well as the high cost of transportation to the nearest services.

NFIs

Prices of fuel sources² [CL¹: 2/3]



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



No sources of electricity were reportedly available in Otaya and Shafuniyeh. The remaining communities mostly relied on the electricity network. Fuel shortages were reported in about half of the communities assessed, with burning productive assets and cutting trees being the most commonly reported coping strategies.