

# التحليل الإقليمي لسوريا

30 أيار 2013

## لمحة عامة

هذا التحليل الإقليمي حول الصراع السوري (RAS) هو تحديث للتحليل الإقليمي لشهر نيسان. يسعى التقرير الى تجميع المعلومات من مختلف المصادر في المنطقة وعرضها مع تحليل موضوعي حول الوضع العام في سوريا وفي جميع الدول المتأثرة بنزوح السوريين اليها. فيما يركز الجزء الأول من التقرير على الحالة الإنسانية داخل سوريا، يغطي الجزء الثاني تأثير الأزمة على الدول المجاورة. يربح مشروع تحليل الحاجات السورية (SNAP) بأية معلومات تعزز أو تضيف الى هذا التقرير. للحصول على معلومات إضافية، أية تعليقات أو أسئلة، الرجاء التواصل عبر البريد الإلكتروني [SNAP@ACAPS.org](mailto:SNAP@ACAPS.org).

**الصراع:** امتد القتال خلال شهر أيار ليشمل جميع محافظات سوريا باستثناء محافظتي طرطوس والسويداء. ان تدخل حزب الله في المعركة داخل البلدة الاستراتيجية القصير، سيركز أثرا كبيرا على مسار الصراع داخل سوريا وسيكون له انعكاسات إقليمية واسعة. وقد حصدت قوات النظام في هذا الشهر بالتعاون مع حزب الله مكاسب عدة في محاولتها لاستعادة القصير، لكنها لم تسيطر عليها بالكامل حتى الساعة. تقع البلدة على طريق رئيسي ومعبور امدادات أساسي بين دمشق ومدن الموانئ طرطوس واللاذقية.

**الشؤون الإنسانية:** أكثر من 6.8 مليون شخص حُددوا كمحتاجي مساعدة في شهر نيسان والوضع الإنساني يزداد سوءا. كذلك، تزداد المخاوف حول الأمور الصحية مع قدوم فصل الصيف. بالإضافة الى الازدحام الحرج للمخيمات، تزداد مخاطر الأمراض المعدية التي قد تسبب مستقبلا نداعيات بالغة. من المرجح ان يفاقم ارتفاع درجات الحرارة داخل سوريا من مشاكل إدارة النفايات ويستنزف مصادر المياه الطبيعية.

ان الأمن الغذائي هو مصدر قلق رئيسي للسوريين، كما يتضح من خلال تقييم الحاجات المشترك الثاني داخل سوريا (J-RANS II). يتوقّر الغذاء الأساسي في الوقت الراهن في معظم المناطق، ولكن بتكاليف عالية مقارنة مع مرحلة ما قبل الأزمة. يهدّد تضائل الموارد المالية في المستقبل قدرة المقيمين على تأمين غذائهم. كذلك، ان ندرة توافر الوقود للطهي يؤثر سلبا وبشكل جدي على الأمن الغذائي.

ان عدم الحصول على الرعاية الصحية والأدوية هو أمر بالغ الأهمية، سواء بالنسبة للسوريين او للاجئين المقيمين في البلدان المضيفة. كذلك، فإن صعوبة تأمين المأوى اللائق للاجئين في البلدان المضيفة لا يزال مصدر قلق كبير بالنسبة للمسؤولين. يتجه عدد من السوريين في لبنان وعلى نحو متزايد للسكن في ما يشبه الخيم العشوائية ذات الخدمات المحدودة. 7 مخيمات إضافية هي قيد الإنشاء في تركيا والعراق والأردن، عليها تخفف الضغط على المخيمات القائمة والمجتمعات المضيفة.

يستمر انتهاك حقوق الإنسان في سوريا مع استخدام واسع النطاق لمختلف أنواع الأسلحة وعلى الجميع دون تمييز بين مسلحين ومدنيين ومع ازدياد وتيرة العنف في مختلف أنحاء البلاد. قُتل أكثر من 50 مدنيا على الأقل في الاعتداءات على بلدة البيضاء في مدينة بانباس مما يزيد المخاوف من تفاقم حدة التوترات الطائفية.

**النزوح:** يتواصل النزوح بأعداد كبيرة ضمن الحدود السورية وخارجها. وقد حدّد تقييم II J-RANS الأخير في شمال سوريا أكثر من 3.25 مليون نازح داخل مناطق المحافظات الشمالية السبعة. تشير تقديرات مكتب تنسيق الشؤون الإنسانية التابع للأمم المتحدة و J-RANS II بأن عدد النازحين داخل البلاد هو أكثر من 5.1 مليون بينما تم تسجيل أكثر من 1.6 مليون شخص كلاجئين خارج البلاد.

**التوترات داخل المجتمعات المضيفة:** تواجه المجتمعات في دول الجوار صعوبات عديدة في التكيف مع ضغوطات الأعداد الكبيرة للاجئين. تنشأ معظم المشاكل بين السكان واللاجئين نتيجة تفاقم مشكلة اكتظاظ السكن، المنافسة في فرص العمل، وارتفاع أسعار المواد الغذائية والمستلزمات المنزلية الأساسية. أدت هذه التوترات في لبنان الى توقّف مؤقت لمشاريع الإغاثة في مناطق اللجوء كنتيجة مباشرة لتدهور الوضع الأمني.

**الحدود:** كردّ على احتدام الصراع على الجانب السوري، أغلقت حدود العراق وانخفضت امكانية الهروب بالنسبة للمواطنين في مناطق المواجهات السورية. كذلك، كانت حركة اللاجئين عبر الحدود الأردنية محدودة رغم تأكيد الحكومة الأردنية لعدم إغلاقها للمعابر وان تراجع عدد الوافدين يعود الى اسباب متعلقة باحتدام الصراع في البلدات الحدودية.

**انتقال الصراع الى الدول المجاورة:** تسرّب الصراع السوري في أحداث عديدة خلال شهر أيار الى الدول المجاورة كتفجير الريحانية التركية في 11 أيار، وتعرض مناطق أردنية حدودية للقصف. كذلك، وقعت عدة حوادث في المناطق الحدودية اللبنانية. شهدت مدينة طرابلس معارك عنيفة بين مناطق منحازة لطرفي الصراع في سوريا، وارتبط سقوط الصواريخ على ضاحية بيروت الجنوبية أيضا في 26 أيار بتطورات الأحداث السورية. كذلك، يشير القصف الإسرائيلي على دمشق وتبادل إطلاق النار في مرتفعات الجولان المحتلة خلال شهر أيار الى خلل متزايد يصيب الإستقرار الإقليمي. ان اعادة تكرار حادثة اختطاف قوات الأمم المتحدة لحفظ السلام في منطقة الجولان قد يؤدي الى سحب القوات، مما سيزيد من زعزعة الإستقرار في المنطقة.

**التمويل:** مع ازدياد عدد اللاجئين، يزداد الضغط بشدة على موارد المجتمعات المضيفة وعلى المساعدات التي تقدّمها المنظمات الإنسانية. صرح برنامج الأغذية العالمي في العراق على سبيل المثال أنه قلق للغاية بشأن تمويل برنامج القسائم الغذائية في مخيم دوميز للاجئين ابتداء من نهاية شهر أيار. ينطبق الأمر نفسه على معظم البلدان المضيفة. لم تعد المساعدات الإنسانية كافية لجميع محتاجيها، والتوترات أخذت في الارتفاع، والذي بدوره يهدّد الأمن ويعيق تقديم المعونات.

**نقص المعلومات:** لا يزال انعدام توفر المعلومات الحديثة حول الوضع الإنساني في المحافظات الوسطى والجنوبية السورية قائما، لا سيما في ريف دمشق، درعا وحمص. كذلك، وفي معظم دول الجوار، هناك القليل من المعلومات حول حالة اللاجئين الذين يعيشون خارج المخيمات وحول المجتمعات المحلية المتأثرة بالأزمة.

# لمحة عامة عن الوضع - أيار 2013

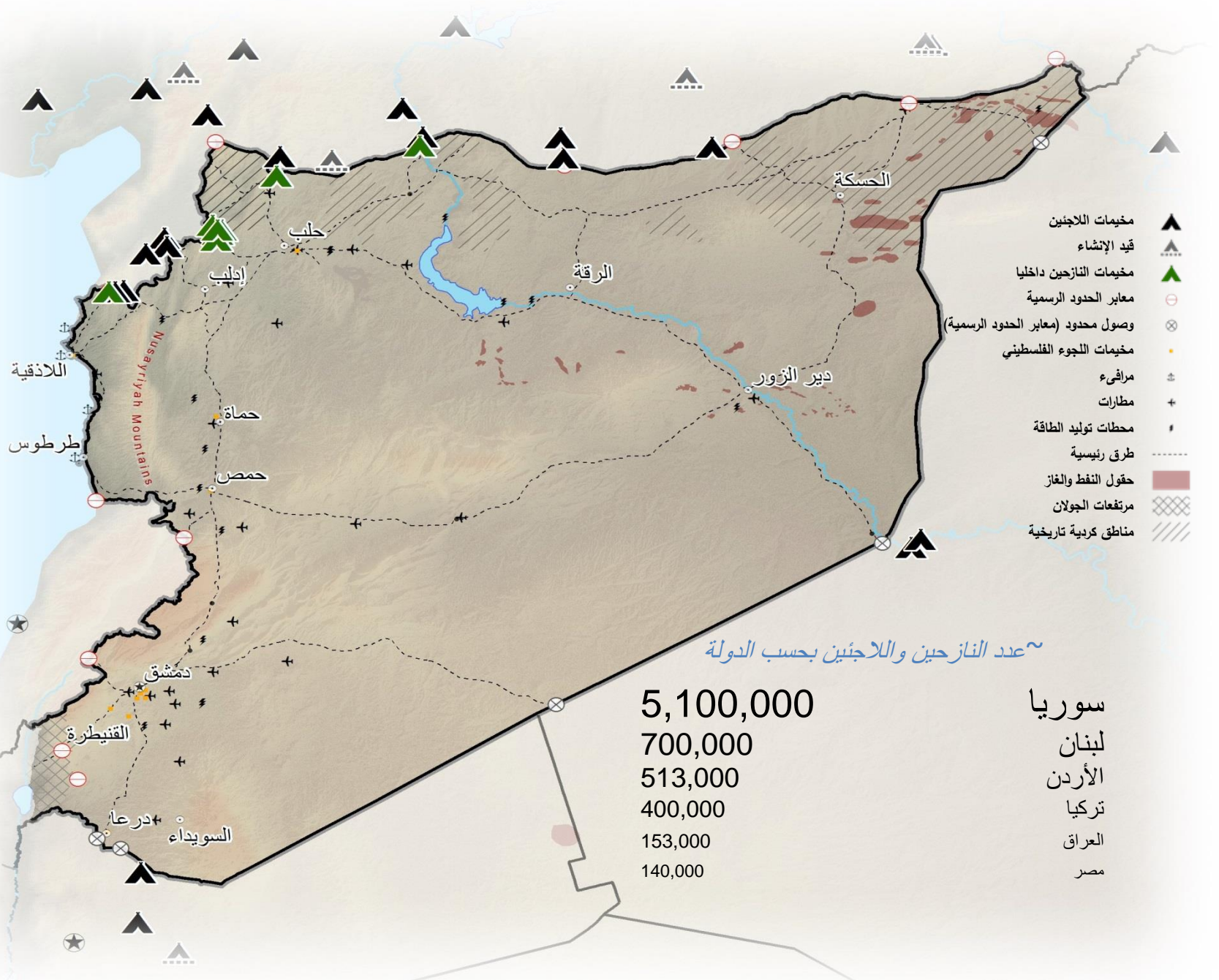
## أهم التطورات

تشير التقييمات إلى أكثر من 5.1 مليون نازح داخل سوريا في حين يقدر أن أكثر من 6.8 مليون هم محتاجون للدعم.

هناك أكثر من 1.6 مليون سوري لاجيء "مسجل" في دول الجوار. يشكّل هذا التدفق ضغطاً متزايداً على العلاقات بين السوريين والمجتمعات المضيفة.

يمتد الصراع إلى البلدان المجاورة كما حدث في تركيا، لبنان والأردن.

بدأت الجهات السياسية والعسكرية بالاستعداد لمؤتمر السلام الدولي المقرر عقده في جنيف في الأسابيع المقبلة.




# REGIONAL ANALYSIS SYRIA


30 May 2013


## Overview


 Red flags indicate new information


*This Regional Analysis of the Syria Conflict (RAS) is an update of the [April RAS](#). The RAS seeks to bring together information from all sources in the region and provide a coherent analysis of the overall situation in the region as well as in each of the affected countries. While Part I focuses on the situation within Syria, Part II covers the impact of the crisis on the neighbouring countries. The Syria Needs Analysis Project welcomes all information that could complement this report. For additional information, comments or questions, please email [SNAP@ACAPS.org](mailto:SNAP@ACAPS.org).*


 **Conflict:** During May, fighting was reported from all but two governorates of Syria: Tartous and As-Sweida. The involvement of Hezbollah in the battle for the strategic town of Qusair in Homs will have both a significant impact on the trajectory of the conflict inside Syria and wider regional implications. Government forces with the backing of Hezbollah have been making gains in the fight for control of the town but are yet to retake it completely. The town lies on the main road and key supply route between Damascus and the port cities of Tartous and Lattakia.


 **Humanitarian concerns:** Over 6.8 million people were identified as in need in April and the humanitarian situation continues to deteriorate. The approaching summer bring with it a host of health concerns. Coupled with the critical overcrowding of camps, the risks of communicable diseases causing severe damage are on the rise. Within Syria, the heat will also exacerbate waste-management problems and deplete the availability of water from natural sources.


 Within Syria, food security is a main concern, as highlighted by the J-RANS II assessment. Basic food is available in most regions, but at inflated costs and the population's dwindling financial resources mean that it is becoming harder to access. The lack of cooking fuel also seriously affects food security.


 Lack of access to healthcare and medicines is critical, both within Syria and for the refugee population residing in the host countries. The lack of access to adequate shelter for refugees in host countries remains a major concern. Syrians in Lebanon are increasingly moving into informal tented settlements, where access to services is limited. 7 additional camps are under construction in Turkey, Iraq and Jordan, to relieve pressure on existing camps and host communities.


 Human rights violations in Syria continue, with widespread use of indiscriminatory weapons and violence against civilians. At least 50 civilians were killed in a single attack on Bayda in Banois, heightening fears of worsening sectarian tensions nationwide


 **Displacement:** Large scale displacement continues, both within Syria and across borders. The recent J-RANS II assessment in northern Syria identified over 3.25 million internally displaced persons within parts of 7 northern governorates. Combined OCHA and JRANS II estimates place the total number countrywide at over 5.1 million. Over 1.6 million people have been registered as refugees outside of the country.

 **Host community tensions:** Host communities in neighbouring countries are struggling to cope with the pressures of large refugee populations. Saturation of accommodation, reported competition in sourcing employment and effects on the price of food and basic household items are aggravating relations between refugees and host communities. In Lebanon these tensions have reportedly led to several temporary suspensions of relief projects as a direct result of the security situation.

 **Borders:** Reportedly in response to conflict on the Syrian side, borders have been closed in Iraq, reducing possibilities of flight from the conflict. Movement across Jordanian borders is limited, although the Jordanian Government indicates that its borders remain open and that the decrease in daily arrivals is caused by severe fighting.

 **Spill over into neighbouring countries:** During May, the conflict in Syria has, on multiple occasions, spilt over to neighbouring countries. On 11 May twin bombings occurred in the Turkish border town of Reyhanli and border regions of Jordan were shelled. In Lebanon, regular cross border incidents took place throughout May. Tripoli experienced sustained heavy fighting between factions aligned to the conflicting sides in Syria, while the motives for a rocket attack in the southern suburbs of Beirut on the 26 May were reportedly also related to developments in Syria. Israel's bombing of sites in Damascus, and exchange of fire in the Golan Heights region during May portray further disruptions in the region's stability. Two more incidents of kidnapping of UN troops in the Golan region could lead to the peace-keeping presence being cut back; another factor that has the potential to further destabilise the area.

 **Funding status:** As the numbers of refugees continue to rise, the resources of host communities and the assistance offered by humanitarian organisations are under extreme pressure. In Iraq, for example, the WFP stated that it is highly worried about the funding of the food voucher programme in Domiz camp from May onwards. The same is true of most host countries. As assistance is no longer sufficient to provide for all those in need, tensions are on the rise, which in turn threatens security and hampers aid delivery.

 **Information gaps:** Lack of recent information on the humanitarian situation in central and southern governorates persists, particularly in Rural Damascus, Dar'a and Homs. Throughout the region, there is limited information on the status of refugees living in urban communities and of the host communities impacted by the crisis.



# Situation overview - May 2013

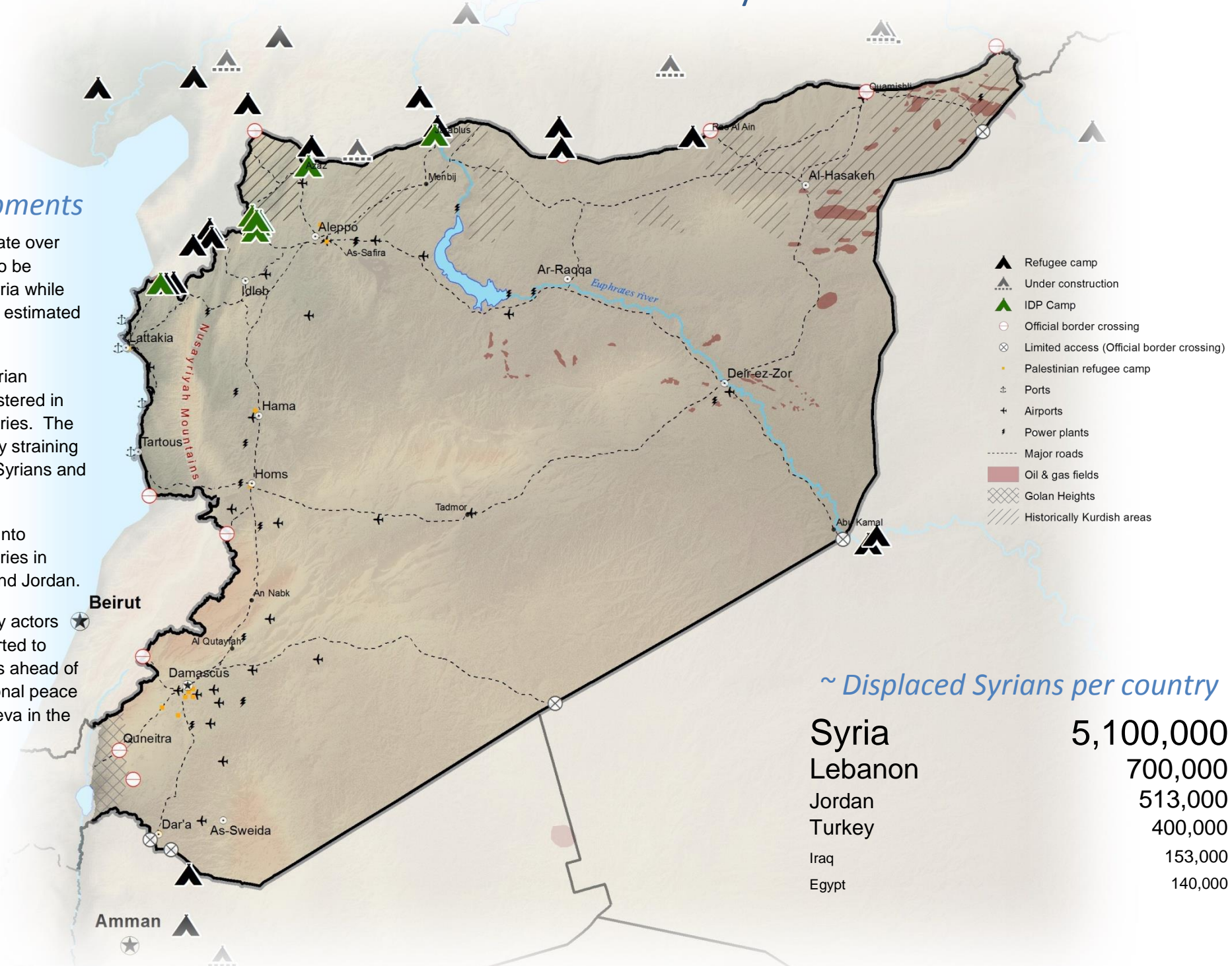
## Key developments

Assessments indicate over 5.1 million people to be displaced within Syria while over 6.8 million are estimated to be in need.

Over 1.6 million Syrian refugees have registered in neighbouring countries. The influx is increasingly straining relations between Syrians and host communities.

Conflict spills over into neighbouring countries in Turkey, Lebanon and Jordan.

Political and military actors appear to have started to position themselves ahead of proposed international peace conference in Geneva in the coming weeks.



## ~ Displaced Syrians per country

|         |           |
|---------|-----------|
| Syria   | 5,100,000 |
| Lebanon | 700,000   |
| Jordan  | 513,000   |
| Turkey  | 400,000   |
| Iraq    | 153,000   |
| Egypt   | 140,000   |

# REGIONAL ANALYSIS SYRIA

30 May 2013

## Part I – Syria

*This Regional Analysis of the Syria conflict (RAS) is an update of the [April RAS](#) and seeks to bring together information from all sources in the region and provide holistic analysis of the overall Syria crisis. While Part I focuses on the situation within Syria, Part II covers the impact of the crisis on the neighbouring countries. More information on how to use this document can be found on page 2. The Syria Needs Analysis Project welcomes all information that could complement this report. For more information, comments or questions please email [SNAP@ACAPS.org](mailto:SNAP@ACAPS.org).*

### Content Part I

Overview  
How to use the RAS?  
Priority needs  
MAP - Key developments  
Information gaps and data limitations  
Operational constraints  
Humanitarian profile  
Country sectoral analysis  
MAP - Estimated deaths per governorate  
Governorate profiles  
Annex A: Definitions Humanitarian Profile

 Red flags indicate new information

### Overview

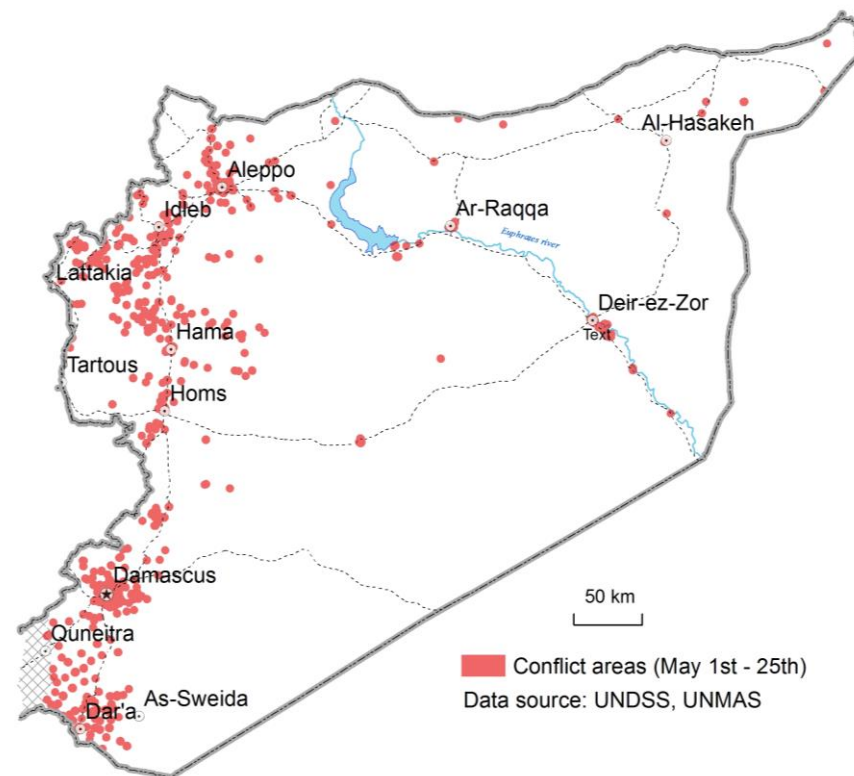
Nationwide the humanitarian situation has worsened, with basic needs becoming more inaccessible to growing numbers of people. Over 10.5 million people are at elevated risk and in need of assistance in the north alone, while countrywide more than 5 million people have been displaced. The current rise in temperatures is expected to augment existing WASH and health concerns.

Violence increased in May, with at least 50 civilians killed in a single attack in Banios, Tartous. Fears of escalating sectarian violence in the area sent waves of internally displaced persons (IDPs) to seek shelter elsewhere. This month has also seen more impediments to crossing the borders into Jordan, Iraq and Turkey, with alleged closure of borders in the three countries.

Fierce fighting broke out in Qusair, Homs governorate, this month for control of the strategically important town. The public announcement of the involvement of Lebanese Hezbollah fighters in Syria has raised concerns that Lebanon will be further drawn into the conflict.

In early May, Israel carried out air strikes targeting what they claimed to be warehouses storing armaments and a shipment of missiles along the Damascus-Beirut road allegedly bound for Hezbollah. Israel's intervention, combined with exchange of fire between Israel and Syrian Army forces in the Golan Heights, has heightened fears that the conflict will spread within the region. Furthermore,

### Overview of conflict areas – May 2013



repeated kidnappings of UN staff in the Golan have led to talks of UN troops being pulled from the region; another destabilising factor.

International efforts to end the conflict are focused on plans for a new peace conference initiated by the US and Russia. Meanwhile the EU lifted its embargo on sending arms to anti-Government groups. While some EU countries argue that arming 'moderate factions' will complement the peace process, others were of the opinion that sending more weapons into the conflict will prove detrimental to a resolution. The opposition is increasingly fragmented: in Aleppo alone there are estimated to be more than 600 official and unofficial anti-Government groups operational in the area. Over the last few months, fighting between opposition groups has increased.

Only limited information is available on the southern and central areas of the country. The situation in areas such as Dar'a, Damascus, Rural Damascus and Homs is largely unknown, although the population residing in these governorates has been subjected to high levels of violence and consequent displacement.

## How to use the RAS?

This report is divided into three sections:

- The regional overview summarises the whole report into one page, highlighting the key issues and developments of the last month.
- Part I focuses on the situation in Syria, firstly by outlining the issues on a country level and afterwards, in more depth, on a governorate level.
- Part II deals with the host countries Lebanon, Jordan, Turkey and Iraq, and discusses the main humanitarian issues related to the crisis.

The different parts and components can be read separately, according to information needs. While those working in a host country or a specific governorate might only be interested in small parts of the report, individuals working on a regional level can benefit from reading all sections.

The information in blue contains explanatory notes on the structure of this report while the information in red boxes outlines SNAP's analysis.

## How to quote this document?

SNAP encourages information sharing and all information in this report can be used in other publications. Please note that most information is derived from secondary data and the original source should be used when this information is used. The original source can be found at the end of a paragraph and if possible, the hyperlink to this source has been made available. All information which is not sourced is based on SNAP's own analysis and should be quoted as such.

## Priority needs

- 🚩 **HEALTH:** The health situation is of major concern throughout the country, with around 60% of public hospitals damaged countrywide. The lack of medicines is becoming more apparent, while large numbers of health staff have left the country. A shortage of vaccines was identified as one of the main health concerns among the population in northern governorates of the country. A nutrition assessment (MUAC) among a small sample group of children in Damascus shows concerning malnutrition rates. Although limited other information is available on the **NUTRITION** situation, the risk factors, such as displacement and a deteriorating WASH situation, are present.
- 🚩 **PROTECTION:** While widespread human rights violations continue, options to flee the conflict have diminished with multiple areas under siege and Jordan and Iraq having limited access to their borders. Clashes between different opposition groups were reported in May and the EU recently lifted Syrian oil sanctions, thereby increasing the likelihood of conflict for control over the oil fields in Deir-ez-Zor.
- 🚩 Income sources have drastically changed as a result of the conflict. Some individuals, for instance, no longer receive Government salaries. In Deir-ez-Zor, communities have started refining crude oil for sale. The lack of access to financial resources is increasingly mentioned as a problem affecting households' access to transport, healthcare and delivery of water. The lack of income coupled with high prices also severely hampers access to **FOOD**. In much of the country goods are available on the market although there is a lack of diversity. The lack of wheat flour is a serious problem according to reports from Homs, Aleppo, Hama, Idleb and Lattakia. There is no information available on the impact of the current harvest in northern areas, although it is assumed that the food security situation will temporary improve in these areas.
- 🚩 Although there is little information available on causes of morbidity in May, **WASH** related health concerns, such as communicable diseases, are likely to be on the rise. Temperatures currently surpassing 25 C° during the day in most parts of the country, combined with the lack of access to water and the piling of garbage is significantly increasing health related risks. Waste-water treatment chemicals are often unavailable and, because of the frequent power cuts, fuel shortages and a lack of maintenance of water works, the quality and quantity of available water is in decline. Alternative water sources, such as rivers and wells are often contaminated and availability will decrease as water becomes scarcer during the summer months.
- 🚩 **SHELTER:** There are unconfirmed reports indicating that over 30% of buildings are damaged or destroyed in Syria. The majority of IDPs are estimated to be residing with host families, with many of the remainder living in community shelters or vacant buildings. The lack of financial resources is also hampering access to NFIs such as blankets and mattresses.
- 🚩 The **EDUCATION** infrastructure has been heavily impacted, with only 43% of schools functional in a large part of 7 northern governorates.



# Latest developments

May 2013

## J-RANS II

A joint rapid needs assessment was published in May covering 104 sub-districts in 7 northern governorates. The assessment found there to be 10.5 million people with limited access to essential goods and services. Key informants identified access to healthcare and food security as the main priorities.

## Fighting in Qusair

Intense fighting has taken place in the strategic city of Qusair and surrounding areas. The situation for those residing inside the city remains unclear.

## Border crossing limited

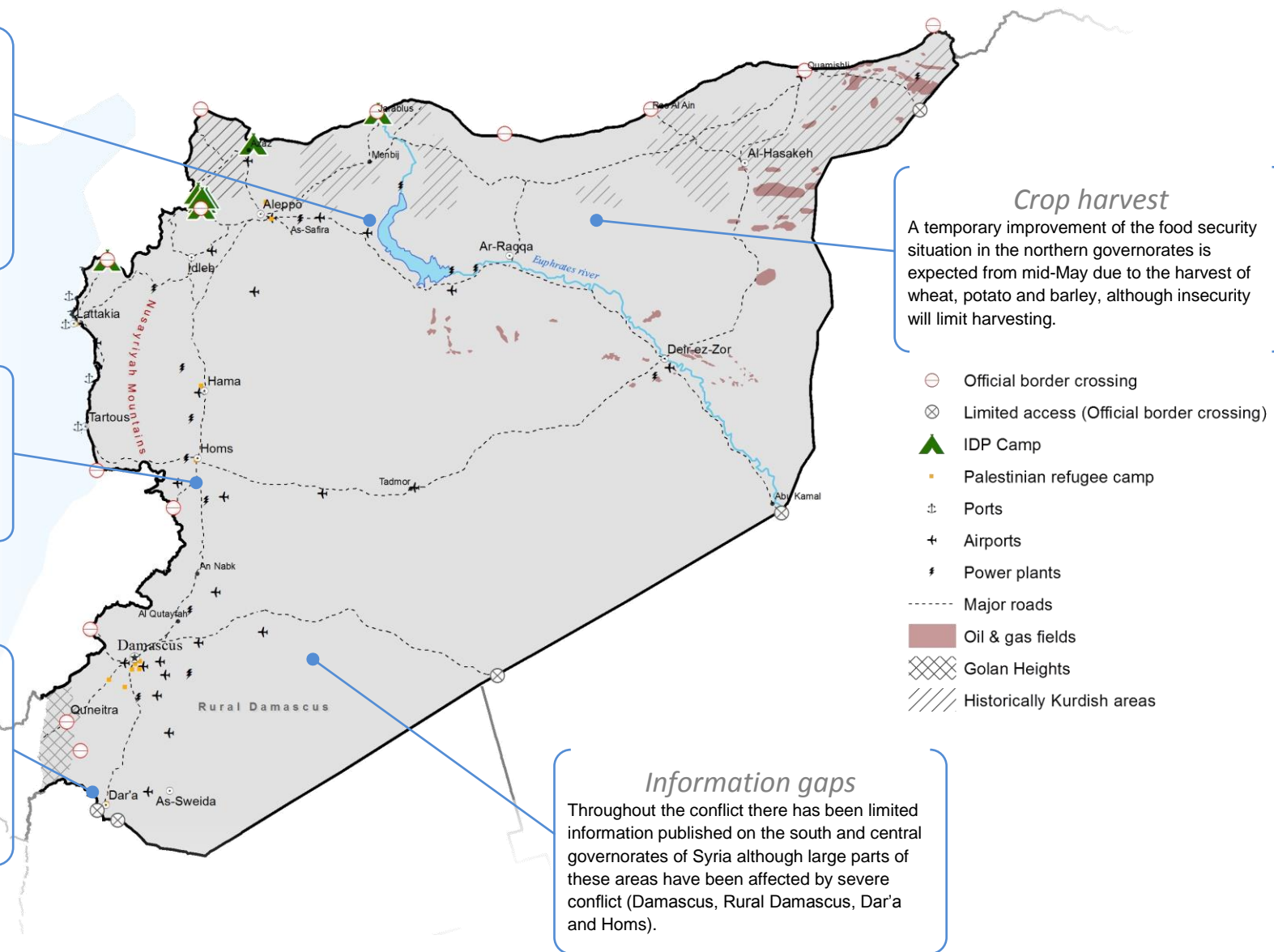
Access to neighbouring countries has been severely impeded in May. Thousands of IDPs are reported to be gathered near the border in Dar'a due to restricted access to Jordan. The main unofficial crossing to northern Iraq has closed in May.

## Crop harvest

A temporary improvement of the food security situation in the northern governorates is expected from mid-May due to the harvest of wheat, potato and barley, although insecurity will limit harvesting.

## Information gaps

Throughout the conflict there has been limited information published on the south and central governorates of Syria although large parts of these areas have been affected by severe conflict (Damascus, Rural Damascus, Dar'a and Homs).



## Information gaps and data limitations

### Available in-crisis data May

- 🚩 Three assessment reports were published in May:
  - The **Joint Rapid Needs Assessment for Syria II** (J-RANS II) – assessed 104 out of the 150 sub-districts in 7 northern governorates of Syria: Hama, Idleb, Aleppo, Lattakia, Ar-Raqqa, Al-Hasakeh and Deir-ez-Zor. Aleppo city was not included in this assessment. The field data collection took place in March and April 2013 during which qualitative and quantitative data was gathered using key informant interviews and direct observation.
  - An **assessment of 12 IDP camps** on the border with Turkey in March and April.
  - A **damage assessment of key infrastructure in Aleppo**. Similar assessments are planned in other urban parts of the country.
- 🚩 WHO, in cooperation with the Ministry of Health, published revised data on the number of public hospitals and health centres damaged. (WHO/MOH 2013/04/30)
- 🚩 WFP conducted several monitoring visits to villages in Homs governorate in early May as part of an inter-agency mission. Apart from these inter-agency assessments in Homs, no further information became available on the governorates not assessed during the J-RANS II.
- 🚩 UNHCR and the Syrian Ministry of Health carried out an assessment of medical needs. At time of printing, this assessment had not been made public.
- 🚩 As conflict continues to intensify, security becomes a greater issue for relief actors as does access to affected areas and opportunities for assessment. In many sectors and areas of Syria, no new information has become available since the publication of the April RAS. Where the situation has not changed, or in cases where no more current information is available, the data has not been repeated in this month's report.

| Information availability |  |
|--------------------------|--|
| None / very limited      | As-Sweida, Dar'a, Damascus, Hama, Homs, Rural Damascus, Tartous, Quneitra, |
| Some                     |  |
| Most                     | Aleppo, Al-Hasakeh, Ar-Raqqa, Deir-ez-Zor, Idleb, Lattakia                 |

### Baseline data

No additional baseline data has become available, so the following baseline information for Syria is still needed:

- The latest 2004 census is relatively out-dated and does not reflect the impact of recent significant events such as the influx of an estimated 1 - 1.5 million Iraqi refugees and four years of drought leading to displacement.
- The latest poverty survey is from 2007 and there is a lack of updated statistical data on poverty levels per governorate.
- Although the Central Bureau of Statistics collects market data such as CPI and unemployment figures, there is no information on market flows.
- There is no recent information available on the religious and ethnic composition in Syria. ([Izady, 2012](#))
- The location and number of some Palestinian refugees is unclear. The pre-crisis number of Palestinians in camps in Syria was around 338,000, while the total number of registered refugees stands at 496,000 according to UNRWA. It is unclear whether this discrepancy derives from a large number of Palestinians residing outside of camps or from Palestinians not deregistering when leaving Syria; most probably a combination of both.
- There is a lack of information on the number and location of migrants and unregistered refugees who were residing in Syria before the start of the crisis.
- Locations of critical infrastructure are only partly available (bakeries, places of worship, power stations, and health facilities).

**Information gaps:** Urgent information needs on a governorate level are:

- **Affected population in all areas not covered by the J-RANS:** information on priority needs, disaggregated by affected group (IDPs, host-communities). Number of IDPs in host families, collective accommodation and unoccupied houses.
- **Affected population figures:** Sex and age disaggregated data including older age groups (60-79 and 80+).
- **Protection:** Regularly updated information on which areas are controlled by the Government or anti-Government actors or are contested.
- Cases and locations of SGBV, unaccompanied extremely vulnerable individuals (children, older people, disabled), number of cases of psychological trauma, and elderly, data on child enrolment in schools.
- Number of people living in high intensity conflict areas.
- Location, number and needs of third country nationals and refugees residing in Syria.
- Cases and location of SGBV, number of cases of psychological trauma.



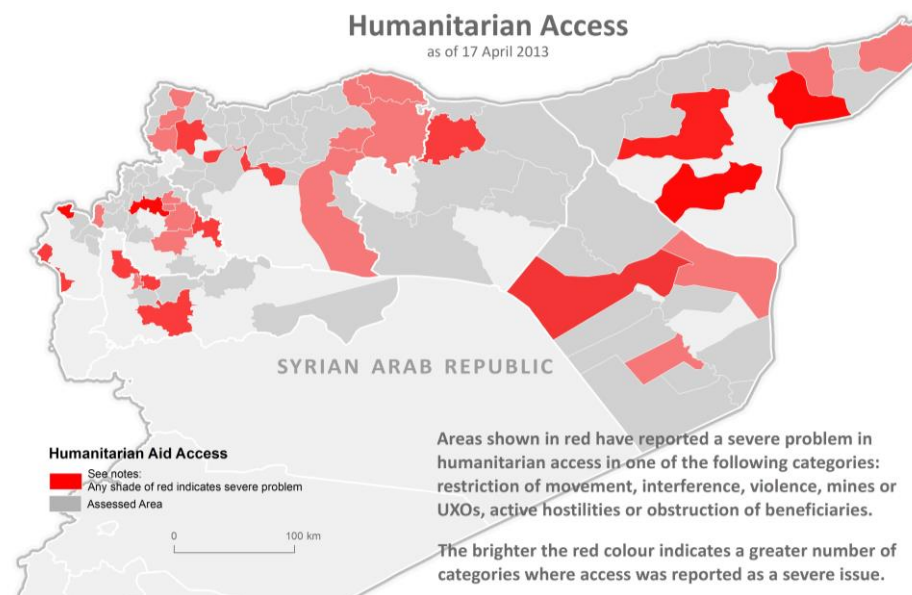
- **Health: Disease surveillance:** Data records at clinic and field hospital level. A more comprehensive but flexible disease surveillance system is required, specifically since health is reported the first priority by the population.
- **Livelihoods and food security:** Number of people with food insecurity in all areas not covered by the J-RANS.
- **Nutrition:** Status of children under 5 years old and other vulnerable groups such as elderly in all areas. The risk factors exist for nutrition to become a concern, specifically for children. More is needed in terms of a nutrition surveillance system.
- **Market information:** More comprehensive information required on market prices, availability of products per sub-districts.
- **Shelter:** Updated and more comprehensive status of destroyed and damaged medical facilities and schools.
- **WASH:** The status of water networks per governorate (functional, partly functional, not functional).
- **Education:** Disaggregation of data between primary and secondary schools.
- **Response:** Who, What, Where of all relief agencies, in order to increase inter-agency, inter-sector and sub-sector coordination for relief activities; this is especially needed for coordination and partnership-forming between health providers to increase comprehensiveness of service provision (continuation of care, referral of patients for rehabilitation and provision of disability aids).

## On-going and planned assessments

- WFP/FAO Crop and Food Security Assessment Mission is on-going. The final report is expected in June.
- OCHA, in consultation with sector lead agencies, is facilitating a coordinated assessment approach to encourage inter-agency actions to:
  - harmonise the collection of assessment data, including through identification of key emergency indicators;
  - standardise and scale-up inter-sector, cluster/sector and single-agency assessments within Syria; and
  - undertake structured periodic monitoring of the situation and needs within Syria through Refugee Place of Origin Perception Assessments and triangulated through secondary data analysis
- One ACU assessment and two monitoring systems are planned for June:
  - Survey of Police and Judicial System in Aleppo Governorate
  - Dynamic Monitoring System of IDP camps in Syria
  - Early Warning Alert and Response Network

## Operational constraints

- Key informants in 79% of the sub districts assessed during the J-RANS II reported humanitarian access to be problematic, both for humanitarian actors and for the affected population trying to access relief. Based on these results, some sub-districts were categorised as completely inaccessible:



- Countrywide, the affected population's access to humanitarian assistance is severely restricted, mainly due to blockades, curfews, active hostilities and conflict-related damage to infrastructure. Both Government and anti-Government groups have cut off movement to and from certain areas, thereby hampering supply chains and disabling population movement. Access to healthcare is particularly limited. ([Daily Star 2013/05/01](#), [INGO 2013/01/01](#))

### Government impediments to entry:

- Bureaucratic obstacles have increased and significantly affected humanitarian space for those working under the auspices of the Government, hampering the delivery of aid to those in need. UN aid convoys still face lengthy clearance procedures. ([AlertNet 2013/05/07](#), [Daily Star 2013/05/08](#))
- Only 12 NGOs are formally allowed to operate in the country, of which 3 have not been able to start projects as of yet. Moreover, the list of 110 local NGOs authorised by the Syrian Government to support the work of international aid

agencies have been cut down to 60 by the Ministry of Social Affairs (MoLA).  
([EU 2013/05/11](#), [OCHA 2013/02/18](#))

### Lack of funding

- ✦ Funding is said to have not kept pace with the growing needs, with only 66% of the Syria Humanitarian Response Plan financed by the end of May. In April, 5 UN agencies warned that their resources were running low adding that without additional funds they will be forced to scale back relief efforts. ([UN 2013/05/27](#), [UN New Center 2013/05/21](#), [UN 2013/04/15](#))
- ✦ Organisations operating in northern Syria from Turkey have difficulties securing funding, as registration with the Turkish Government is a funding requirement for most donors. Only a few organisations have managed to complete registration, as the process is complex and lengthy. ([PI 2013/05](#))

### Active hostilities and violence against personnel, facilities and assets

- ✦ More than 9 UN staff members (including 6 UNRWA staff) and 20 Syrian Arab Red Crescent volunteers have lost their lives during the crisis. 12 UN employees remain in detention. In addition, aid vehicles, ambulances and convoys have frequently been attacked or stolen. UNRWA vehicles and facilities continue to sustain damage. ([OCHA 2013/05/22](#), [EU 2013/05/11](#), [UNRWA 2013/05/10](#))
- ✦ The J-RANS II found that governorates closest to the Turkish border, especially Aleppo and Idleb, receive more assistance and have the highest number of relief organisations, many of which are local than those further from the border. ([J-RANS II 2013/05/22](#))
- ✦ The further intensification of violence throughout the country impedes access to many areas. Access to the governorates of Aleppo, Idleb, Deir-ez-Zor, Hama, Homs, Ar-Raqqa and Al-Hasakeh continues to be particularly challenging for international actors. Access is also extremely problematic in southern Syria and no assistance from Damascus was able to reach Dar'a in May. In addition, WFP was unable to dispatch food for distribution to partners in Ar-Raqqa and As-Sweida during May. ([WFP 2013/05/17](#), [EU 2013/05/11](#), [J-RANS II 2013/05/22](#))
- ✦ Conflict along the Homs-Damascus highway hampers transport of relief goods from Tartous port to UN warehouses in Damascus. ([WFP 2013/05/06](#))
- ✦ UN cross-line deliveries during several missions in northern Syria reached areas in Aleppo, Homs, Ar-Raqqa, Hama, Deir-ez-Zor and Idleb although access is irregular and large gaps remain.

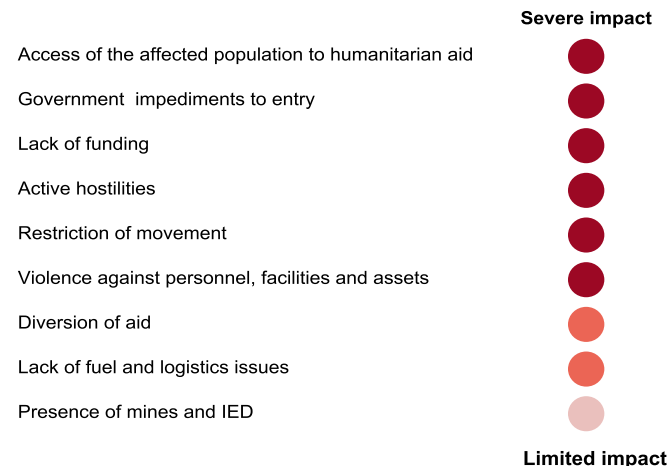
### Restriction of movement

- The most severe constraints in access as identified by key informants during the J-RANS II are restriction of movement and interference in humanitarian activities by powerful groups and individuals. Almost 70% of sub-districts

report that there is a problem for relief actors to move freely with impediments such as checkpoints and insecure roads. ([J-RANS II 2013/05/22](#))

- During the J-RANS II, 6 sub-districts were assessed remotely as access was denied to enumerators (Al Hafa in Lattakia, Ariha, Dana and Kafr Nobol in Idleb, Jurneyyeh in Ar-Raqqa and Hadher in Aleppo). ([J-RANS II 2013/05/22](#))

### Operational constraints currently affecting humanitarian operations



### Palestinian refugee camps:

- ✦ Access to several camps, including Sbeineh, Yarmouk and Husseiniyeh in rural Damascus, remains blocked due to elevated levels of conflict. ([UNRWA 2013/05/19](#))

### Diversion of aid

- Diversion of aid, by both the Syrian Armed Forces and anti-Government elements, reportedly occurs frequently. ([INGO 2013/01/25](#))

## Logistics and lack of fuel

- ✦ Syria's Internet and telephone lines were down several days during May, with state media blaming the blackout on a technical fault but activists and a watchdog accusing the regime of deliberately cutting the connection to shield military operations. ([UNRWA 2013/05/19](#), [Al Jazeera 2013/05/15](#), [AFP 2013/05/15](#))
- ✦ Lebanon and Syria reached an agreement to facilitate the entrance of Lebanese trucks into Syria and to provide secure passage for Syrian trucks through Lebanese territories after an incident earlier where fuel trucks heading to Damascus were set on fire. ([WFP 2013/05/17](#))

## Mines and IED

- ✦ Although Syria is contaminated by mines and explosive remnants of war, their presence has not been reported as a major operational constraint. ([J-RANS II 2013/05/22](#), [LCMM 2012/11/15](#))

## Current internet accessibility in Syria (by district)

30 MAY 2013

### LEGEND

- Offline
- Sporadic accessibility
- Mostly connected, periodic outages
- Generally accessible
- No information available

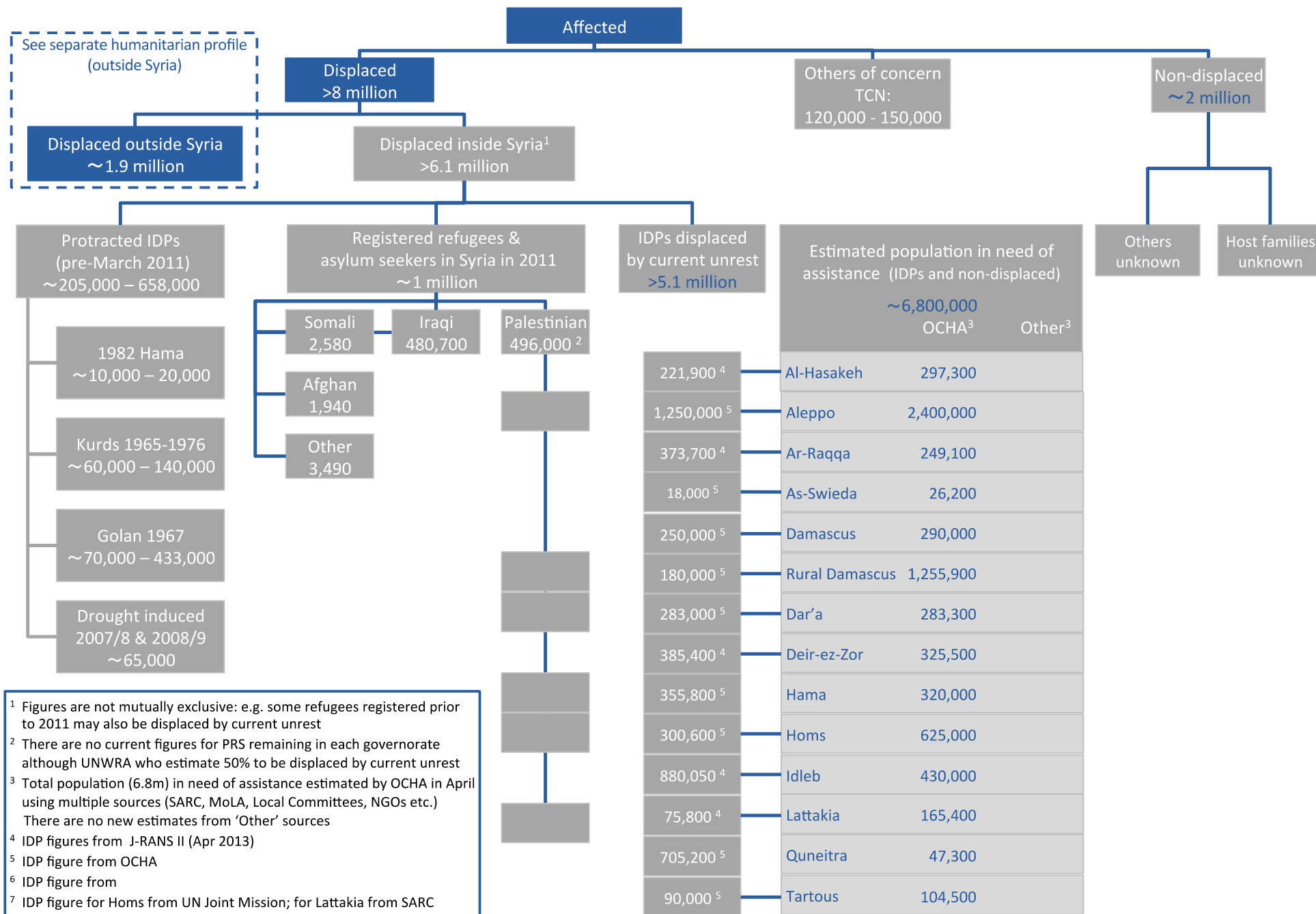
This map is generated based on information from social media and field sources. It represents connectivity via the Syrian internet (2G, 3G, ADSL). It does not include satellite internet or connections from neighboring countries.



@DSRSyria | <https://www.facebook.com/Syrian.DS> |



## Humanitarian profile (see annex A for definitions)



## Country sectoral analysis

More detail on the specific needs of each governorate can be found on the governorate pages that follow the summary of country-wide sectoral issues.

### Number of people displaced/affected

**Number of people displaced:** 5.1 million (combined figure)

There are several sources available on the number of displaced per governorate, of which those provided by OCHA and J-RANS II are the most recent:

| Governorate    | J-RANS II (April) | OCHA (April)     | Combined Figures |
|----------------|-------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Damascus       |                   | 250,000          | 250,000          |
| Aleppo         | 1,062,450*        | 1,250,000        | 1,250,000        |
| Rural Damascus |                   | 705,200          | 705,200          |
| Homs           |                   | 355,800          | 355,800          |
| Hama           | 227,800           | 284,300          | 284,300          |
| Lattakia       | 75,800            | 70,000           | 75,800           |
| Idleb          | 880,050           | 300,600          | 880,050          |
| Al-Hasakeh     | 221,900           | 207,400          | 221,900          |
| Deir-ez-Zor    | 385,400           | 283,200          | 385,400          |
| Tartous        |                   | 90,000           | 90,000           |
| Ar-Raqqa       | 373,700           | 230,000          | 373,700          |
| Dar'a          |                   | 180,000          | 180,000          |
| As-Sweida      |                   | 18,000           | 18,000           |
| Quneitra       |                   | 30,000           | 30,000           |
| <b>Total</b>   | <b>3,277,100</b>  | <b>4,254,500</b> | <b>5,100,150</b> |

#### Data limitations

104 of all 150 sub-districts in the 7 northern governorates were covered  
\* figures for Aleppo city are from March

Combined figures are the higher of J-RANS II and OCHA for each governorate

**Number of people in affected:** >6.8 million (OCHA)

- There are currently two main sources for the number of people in affected areas:
  - OCHA reports in April that **6.8 million** people are in need, a 1.3 million increase from March estimates (5.5 million). ([OCHA 2013/05/06](#))
  - Joint Rapid Assessment of Northern Syria (J-RANS II): an assessment in April in 7 northern governorates found that **10.5 million** people live in areas where access to essential goods and services is considerably compromised, leaving them at elevated risk of harm and in need of assistance. J-RANS II covered 80% of the pre-conflict population in these governorates but excluded Aleppo city.
- The situation on ground is highly dynamic and approaching the most precise figure is very difficult. However, these estimates indicate the "at least" number of people in need in Syria.

➤ According to OCHA, the two main governorates hosting IDPs are Aleppo (1,250,000) and rural Damascus (705,000); the two governorates with the most intensive clashes between the regime and the FSA. ([OCHA 2013/05/06](#))

➤ The large majority of IDPs identified during the J-RANS II were residing in the provincial capitals. Many of the IDPs remain within the governorate from which they originated: for example 97% of the IDPs in Aleppo were displaced from other parts of Aleppo. ([J-RANS II 2013/05/22](#), [MoLA 2013/03](#))

# Internal Displacement

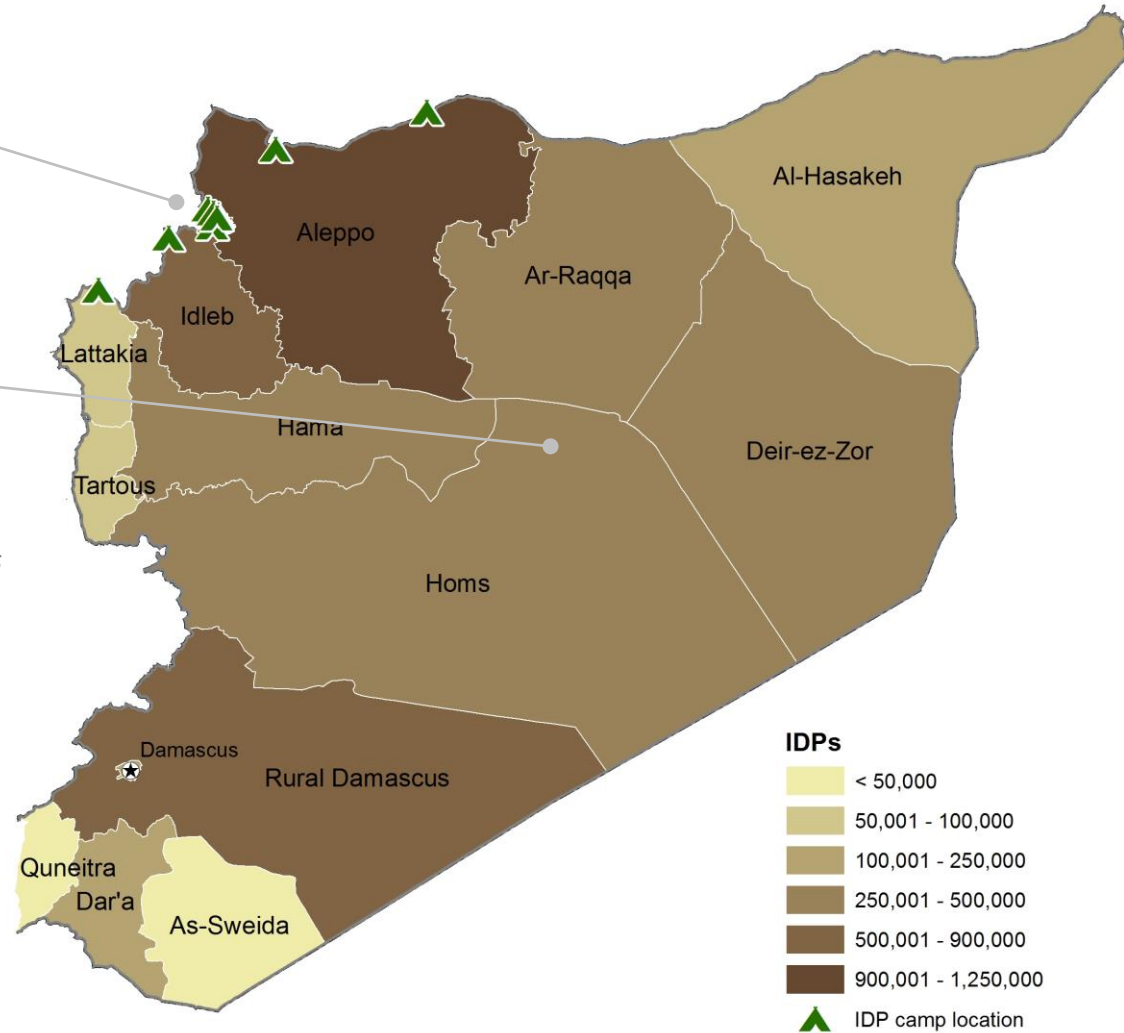
## IDPs by Governorate\*

### IDP camps

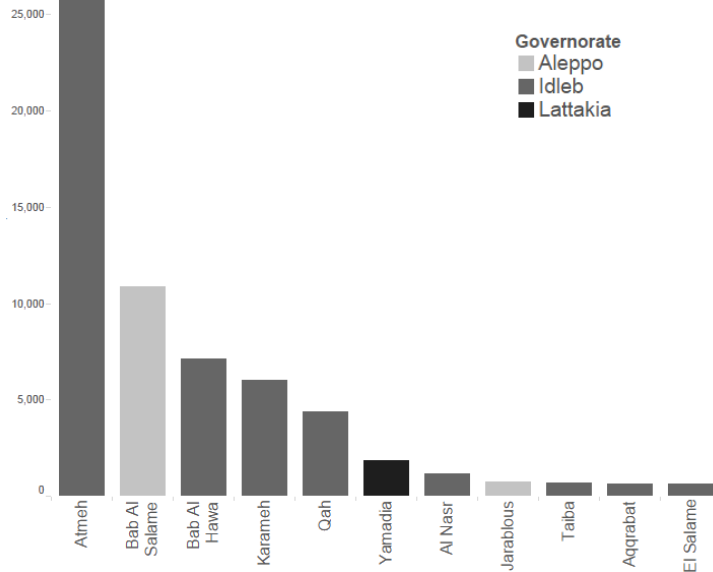
Over 60,000 IDPs are sheltering in 11 camps in three governorates bordering Turkey. The situation varies significantly between camps. Some camps have health, WASH and education facilities on-site while services in other camps are limited to non-existent.

### Estimated number of IDPs

OCHA estimate that over 4.25 million people were displaced countrywide by April 2013. Over 3.2 million IDPs were identified during a joint rapid needs assessment of 7 northern governorates in March and April 2013.



IDPs residing in camps in northern Governorates (~2% of total number of IDPs)

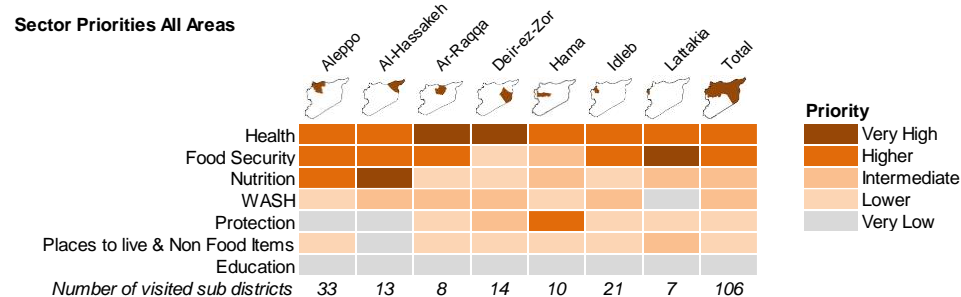


\*Data is sourced from OCHA and JRANS II.



## Sector priorities

During the J-RANS II, key informants were requested to list the priority sectors for intervention within their sub-districts. Overall, health and food security were perceived as the highest priorities. No information is available on priorities in areas not assessed during the J-RANS II.



## Health

**Number of people affected:** There are no countrywide estimates of people affected in the health sector. In the areas assessed by the J-RANS II, 10.3 million people were estimated to live in sub-districts where health services are insufficient. Over 2 million people are at acute risk, meaning that they live in areas where key informants indicated in that many people will die soon or people are currently dying as a result of the health situation. (J-RANS II 2013/05/22)

## Morbidity and mortality

- An increased incidence of measles has been reported in Syria. In Ar-Raqqa, MSF reported some 300 measles cases. (MSF 2013/05/06, USAID 2013/05/10)
- Apart from this data on the increase in measles cases, the latest information on morbidity and mortality is from April. Influenza-like illnesses and diarrhoea were the most frequently reported through the WHO/Government early warning reporting system in April. An increasing number of suspected Hepatitis A cases have been identified - attributable to a deterioration of sanitation and hygiene practices. Unconfirmed typhoid cases have been reported in Deir-ez-Zor, Homs and Hama. The warmer weather will increase health-related risks and there are growing concerns about outbreaks of diarrhoeal-related diseases, and potentially even cholera, if basic services are not urgently restored. (OCHA 2013/04/18, WHO 2013/04/10, WHO 2013/04/09)
- Although UNICEF recently vaccinated over 500,000 children nationally, the routine national immunization programme has been severely disrupted by the crisis and it is reported that there was little coverage in northern Syria. The lack of vaccines for children was identified as a problem by key informants interviewed during the J-RANS II. (J-RANS II 2013/05/22)

Home-filtering of crude oil in Deir-ez-Zor is causing respiratory infections and some skin burns. In Ain al Arab, Aleppo, cases of respiratory diseases caused by oil brought from Deir-ez-Zor were also reported. (J-RANS II 2013/05/22)

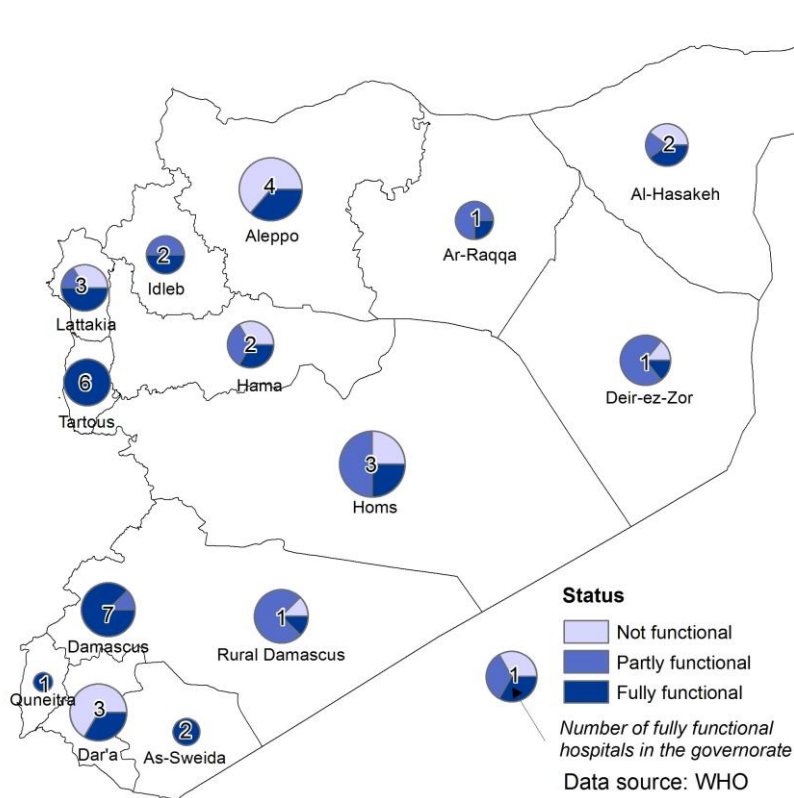
## Health infrastructure and supplies

### Average temperature per month - WMO

|          | May day | May night | June day | June night | July day | July night | August day | August night |
|----------|---------|-----------|----------|------------|----------|------------|------------|--------------|
| Aleppo   | 28.70   | 13.50     | 33.60    | 18.10      | 36.20    | 20.90      | 36.10      | 20.90        |
| Damascus | 29.70   | 10.50     | 34.20    | 14.20      | 36.50    | 16.90      | 36.20      | 16.50        |
| Dar'a    | 28.50   | 12.50     | 31.30    | 15.80      | 32.60    | 18.30      | 32.60      | 18.60        |
| Homs     | 27.00   | 13.00     | 30.80    | 17.10      | 32.30    | 19.80      | 32.80      | 20.10        |
| Lattakia | 24.20   | 17.10     | 26.80    | 20.90      | 28.90    | 24.00      | 29.70      | 24.50        |

- By 30 April, 57% of the public hospitals were reportedly damaged, ranging from 0% of hospitals damaged in As Sweida, Quneitra and Tartous with up to 88% damaged in Rural Damascus. (WHO/MOH 2013/04/30)
- Serious allegations of abuses in public facilities have led many patients to rely exclusively on alternative health support, provided by private clinics, SARC facilities or in clandestine field hospitals. (ECHO 2013/05/24)
- During the J-RANS II, a lack of medicines was consistently reported as the main problem hampering adequate healthcare. The pharmaceutical industry in Syria, which covered 90% of local needs before the crisis, is heavily affected by the conflict. In addition to the destruction of factories and the transport difficulties, the Syrian Central Bank stopped financing imported raw materials, significantly reducing production. (J-RANS II 2013/05/22, INGO 2013/05)
- Medical personnel and facilities continue to come under attack. In February, 57% of public hospitals were reportedly damaged. As the fighting has intensified since February, it can be assumed that this proportion has increased. There is a critical shortage of medical supplies. Hospitals that are still functioning are seeing a significant increase in the number of patients. (WHO 2013/04/10, OCHA 2013/05/22, OCHA 2013/04/22, WHO 2013/04/10, OCHA 2013/04/26, UNFPA 2013/05/09)
- By mid-May, 10 out of 23 UNWRA health centres were closed and only 8 were fully operational. (UNRWA 2013/05/19)
- Several hospitals have been looted or are used as military camps. During the J-RANS II, several hospitals were reportedly only accessible to military personnel. (IPN 2013/05/14, J-RANS II 2013/05/22)
- At least 469 health workers are currently imprisoned in Syria and one estimate puts the number of doctors that have left the country since the crisis began at 30,000. (IPN 2013/05/14)

- During April and May an Assistance Coordination Unit (ACU) assessment of 12 IDP camps in the governorates Lattakia, Idleb and Aleppo found health provision, improvement of facilities and access to facilities to be people's highest priority needs. Only 3 of 12 assessed camps had a health facility on-site and a lack of medicines was mentioned as the key constraint to healthcare. Many of the specific health concerns identified were related to poor WASH conditions. (ACU 2013/04, ACU 2013/05)



### Maternal health

- The reproductive healthcare system continues to deteriorate. An increasing number of pregnant women in conflict-affected areas are requesting an elective C-section due to concerns that they will be unable to reach clinics and hospitals in time for delivery. In many affected areas, including Homs, Aleppo and Damascus, the C-section rate accounts for over 50% of all facility deliveries, as compared to less than 30% prior to the conflict. In addition, there are reportedly few contraceptives available. (OCHA 2013/05/22, UNFPA 2013/05/09, MSF 2013/05/06)

### Nutrition

- A MUAC rapid assessment, undertaken in Damascus (sample size of 235 children under 5) indicated the nutritional status of children of concern. The percentage of global acute malnourished children screened was reported at 14.4 %, while 8% is reported as moderately malnourished, and 6% severely malnourished. (UNICEF 2013/05/15)
- Nurses reported seeing increasing numbers of children with signs of malnutrition in Homs. Cases of malnutrition were reported in Tartous and Rural Damascus. (WFP 2013/03/31, UN News Service 2013/05/14)
- During the J-RANS II, the lack of financial resources and high costs of baby formula were consistently mentioned as the main problems related to feeding of infants. However, the J-RANS II is not a nutrition assessment and these priorities are based on the perception of key informants, not nutritionists.

### Livelihoods and food security

- Number of people in need:**
  - 4 million are in need of food assistance countrywide, 480,000 in need of emergency crop and livestock support. (OCHA 2013/04/26)
  - In the 106 sub-districts of 7 northern governorates, 8.9 million people live in areas where food security and livelihood opportunities are insufficient, of whom 220,000 are at acute risk. (J-RANS II 2013/05/22)
- It is expected that the current harvest of wheat, potato and barley is resulting in a temporary improvement of the food security situation in the northern governorates. (INGO 2013/01/01)

### Availability

- Bread was generally available in all locations visited by WFP between January and March. Results of the J-RANS II indicated that overall, most basic foodstuffs remain available on the markets in the north, albeit at higher prices. However, in some areas, insufficient food was available: for instance in Bulbul, Aleppo, the number of functional bakeries is 50% of that pre-crisis, which is causing bread shortages. A lack of wheat flour was identified in Homs, Ar-Raqqa, Deir-ez-Zor, Hama, Idleb, and Lattakia as was a lack of diversity, with a shortage of fresh food and meat. (J-RANS II 2013/05/22, WFP 2013/03/31)
- Some WFP beneficiaries also reported that, due to the distance of Government subsidized bakeries, they were compelled to purchase bread from the black market at much higher prices. Subsidised bread is reportedly often unavailable and, when available, the price is significantly higher than the pre-crisis level of 15 SYP. The average price of bread in assessed governorates was 79 SYP (unsubsidised) and 35 SYP (subsidised). (WFP 2013/03/31, WFP 2013/05/17, J-RANS II 2013/05/22)
- During the J-RANS II, it was identified that a lack of cooking fuel hampers access to food. In February, almost 70% of interviewed WFP beneficiaries

cited the lack of cooking fuel as the greatest challenge to meeting their food needs. Cooking gas continues to be almost unavailable in Damascus and Rural Damascus, while improvements in supply were noticed in Qamishli, Homs and Lattakia. The majority of WFP beneficiaries interviewed relied on electricity and could only cook during specific hours due to frequent power cuts. ([WFP 2013/03/31](#), [J-RANS II 2013/05/22](#))

## Access

- ✦ Livelihoods have been severely interrupted by the crisis, with large-scale displacement, decreased agricultural harvests, loss of economic assets and a decrease in the number of people receiving Government salaries. Disruption of agricultural activities, breakdown of the Government's food subsidy programme, devaluation of the Syrian Pound to the US dollar hampering import, and difficulties of transportation are all factors causing significant price increases. The lack of financial resources and high prices of basic food items were identified as the main food problems in northern areas visited during the J-RANS II.
- ✦ Monitoring of prices between January and March indicated that prices for staple goods have remained relatively stable at the local level, apart from in Aleppo governorate where prices have fluctuated significantly. Prices differ between governorates. ([WFP 2013/03/31](#))
- ✦ During the J-RANS II, it was reported that some Government personnel no longer received Government salaries. In Ar-Raqqa, several hundred state employees had reportedly not been paid since the city fell to opposition forces. ([AlertNet 2013/04/09](#), [J-RANS II 2013/05/22](#))

## Economy

- After two years of conflict, the Government of Syria estimates that the country is facing \$11 billion in infrastructure damage, which accounts for as much as 20% of the pre-crisis GDP. The conflict, coupled with increasingly frequent power outages and looting, has brought many of the factories in the country to a standstill. Overall, the economy shrank 35-40% in the last two years. ([Der Spiegel 2013/03/06](#), [OCHA 2013/03/04](#), [AlertNet 2013/03/06](#))

## Livelihoods

- ✦ The erosion of the Syrian state and the emergence of areas under control of anti-Government forces have brought a rapid spread of informal as well as illicit economic activity. In Deir-ez-Zor, armed groups have taken control of oil production facilities and communities engage in illegal oil trade. Fuel is often smuggled into Turkey, where prices are reportedly up to 50% higher than in Syria.
- Agricultural production and livestock trade has been severely affected by the crisis. ([OCHA 2013/04/26](#))

- Remittances from relatives abroad, a common pre-crisis source of income, have significantly reduced due to the breakdown of the banking system and money transfer agents. ([INGO 2013/01/01](#))
- Migration, both between governorates as well as to neighbouring countries is a common livelihood strategy. Migration is currently hampered and returnee migrant labourers to their places of origin are seriously threatened due to lack of employment opportunities and fast depletion of resources. Solidarités International reports that some returnees do not own property in their native village and are effectively living as IDPs in their own community. ([WFP 2012/06/01](#), [SI 2012/12](#))

## Coping mechanisms

- ✦ In March, the following coping mechanisms were reported by WFP beneficiaries: switching to less expensive, lower quality food (84% of responses), decreasing the number of meals per day, asking for assistance/begging etc, seeking alternative jobs or working additional hours, taking children out of school, selling assets. ([WFP 2013/03/31](#))

## Protection

### Human rights violations

- ✦ Human rights violations, including murder, ill treatment of detainees, torture, rape and enforced disappearances are committed by all parties to the conflict. HRW recently found evidence of a Government facility in Ar-Raqqa, where torture occurred regularly. Summary executions are common and several mass graves were observed during the J-RANS II. Government forces and pro-regime militias attacked the predominantly Sunni coastal areas of Bayda and Baniyas on 2 and 3 May, reportedly executing at least 50 civilians, including children. ([AFP 2013/05/02](#), [R2P 2013/05/15](#), [Guardian 2013/04/22](#), [HRW 2013/04/10](#), [Guardian 2013/04/02](#), [Al Jazeera 2013/04/26](#), [J-RANS II 2013/05/22](#))
- ✦ Indiscriminate attacks on civilians are common, with some areas experiencing shelling on a daily basis. Violence against civilians was reported as the main protection issue in Ar-Raqqa, Deir-ez-Zor, Hama and Idlib during the J-RANS II. ([J-RANS II 2013/05/22](#))
- ✦ Unconfirmed reports state that medics working near Damascus have treated several hundred fighters for symptoms of chemical exposure since March. Although several countries claim to have some evidence on the use of chemical weapons during the conflict, there has not yet been a confirmation of this use. A UN team established to investigate the use in March in Aleppo has until now been denied access to Syria. ([Guardian 2013/05/28](#))
- ✦ In May, the Syrian Observatory for Human Rights, revised its number of confirmed deaths from 80,000 to 94,000. This revision is based on new



information received from areas such as Tartous and Lattakia. Other estimates place the number of deaths as high as 120,000. ([SOHR 2013/05/14](#))

- Frustration, including anxiety and psychological stress as a result of the conflict, is widely reported. ([J-RANS II 2013/05/22](#))
- Mobility is limited as armed actors often control transportation routes and harass, detain, and rob displaced families on roads and at checkpoints along their route. Some areas, such as Qusair, are under siege and mobility in and around the area is extremely limited. Access to Jordan and Iraq has been impeded due to the closure of border crossings, limiting options for those who want to leave the country. Thousands of people are reportedly gathering in villages in southern Syria, unable to seek refuge in Jordan. ([IRIN 2013/05/14](#), [NRC 2013/03/15](#), [J-RANS II](#))
- Relief organisations continue to highlight child protection and sexual and gender based violence (SGBV) as significant protection issues. ([AFP 2013/04/05](#), [UNHCR 2013/04/18](#), [OCHA 2013/04/26](#))
- Human Rights Watch has documented more than 600 rape cases and the actual number is believed to be much higher as survivors often do not report the attacks for fear of dishonouring their family or bringing about reprisals. Rape has been used as a form of torture to extract information during interrogations and to punish the population for supporting the opposite party. Attacks are often carried out in public, compounding the humiliation and stigma endured by those who survive. Refugees cite rape as one of the primary reasons for fleeing Syria. Support for victims is often inadequate, and access to justice is very limited, increasing impunity for perpetrators. ([UN 2013/02/26](#), [UN 2013/02/27](#), [Brookings LSE 2013/03/08](#), [Woodrow 2013/03/11](#))
- In opposition-held areas, civilian legal councils have replaced state judicial structures. Legal practices differ from region to region, with some councils relying exclusively on Sharia law, and others applying a mixture of Sharia and Syrian criminal law. However, descriptions of the trials by detainees and members of the judicial councils indicate that some trials do not meet international standards of due process, including the right to legal representation and the opportunity to prepare one's defence. ([HRW 2012/09/17](#), [AlertNet 2013/03/11](#))

### Child protection

- Over 10,000 children have reportedly been killed since the start of the conflict. The Child Protection Working group has highlighted the following child protection concerns: child recruitment, sexual violence and early marriage, which is used as a coping mechanism for vulnerable displaced families. ([USAID 2013/05/23](#))
- Child labour is reported in northern areas: in IDP camps, as well as in host communities, children were seen selling cigarettes, biscuits, tissues and vegetables in the streets. In Deir-ez-Zor's Ashara sub-district most of the children who were not going to school were reported to work in filtering crude

oil and operating generators. Hazardous child labour was a high protection concern in some areas in Deir-ez-Zor. ([INGO 2013/02](#), [J-RANS II](#))

- Sexual violence is another grave violation of children's rights. There is evidence that girls and boys as young as 12 are being subjected to sexual violence, including physical torture of their genitals, and rape. Reports indicate that early marriage of young girls is increasing. There is a growing pattern of armed groups on both sides of the conflict recruiting children under 18 as porters, guards, informers or fighters and, in some cases, children as young as eight have been used as human shields. ([SCI 2013/03/13](#), [Child Protection Working Group 2013/03/13](#))

### Other

- There are very few reported tensions between IDPs and host communities although most communities are only able to provide short-term support to the IDPs. ([J-RANS II 2013/05/22](#))
- IDP camps are often established in private land and the large majority do not have a formal rental agreement with the landowner. ([ACU 2013/05](#))
- Deir-ez-Zor contains the largest energy reserves in Syria. Local groups have taken control of oil-fields and engage in the set up smuggling and trade trading of oil. As the EU has lifted sanctions on Syrian oil imports, it is expected that the control over oil infrastructure will increasingly cause friction among tribes and armed groups. ([Guardian 2013/04/02](#), [Al-Akhbar 2013/05/11](#), [J-RANS II 2013/05/22](#))

### Vulnerable groups

- J-RANS II identified the following vulnerable groups: destitute families, households with a disabled person, female-headed households and older person-headed households. Families of ethnic / religious minorities were identified by only 5 sub-districts as a vulnerable group. ([J-RANS II 2013/05/22](#))
- **Palestinian refugees:** The presence of armed factors in the Palestinian refugee camps has been identified as a concern by UNRWA as well as general insecurity and fighting in and around the camps. An estimated 70-80% Palestinians are estimated to be displaced. With external flight options restricted, (such as the closure of the Jordanian border), Palestinian refugees remain a particularly vulnerable group. ([UNRWA 2013/05/19](#))
- **Iraqi and other refugees:** UNHCR reports that, as of 13 March, there were 67,715 registered refugees in Syria from Iraq, Afghanistan, Somalia, and Sudan. Besides heightened vulnerability, key protection issues reported include risks from shelling, threats (especially for Iraqi refugees), incidents of abduction, and absence of legal documentation hence inability to find accommodation and to move freely, including problems at check points. Child protection issues are prominent including school drop-out, impact of deteriorated family livelihoods and psycho-social problems. ([OCHA 2013/03/18](#))
- **Migrants:** IOM estimates that as many as 120,000 migrant workers remain in Syria, of which 60,000 may be in priority need of assistance. Most migrants

lived in rural areas and following the outbreak of violence, were displaced to urban centres. Many migrants, report that they have invested in property and communities and would be reluctant to leave but do so for the safety of themselves and their families. ([IOM 2013/03/04](#), [IOM 2013/02/01](#), [CARITAS 2013/01/11](#))

- **Elderly:** Only 2.8% of the registered refugee population is older than 60, while an estimated 6% of the Syrian population is above 60. This illustrates the particular vulnerability of older people, with many elderly people not able to flee. Hence, elderly are often forced to stay behind while other family members move away, leaving them without support. ([UNHCR 2013/05/28](#), [INGO 2013/02/05](#), [NRC 2013/03/15](#))
- **Disabled:** Disabled people, particularly those in wheelchairs, have limited options to flee conflict and are therefore specifically vulnerable. ([INGO 2013/02/05](#)) There is no information on the number of disabled people in need or their priorities.

## WASH

- **Number of people affected:** In the areas assessed by the J-RANS II, 7.4 million people live in areas where WASH services and goods are insufficient. Over 242,000 people are at acute risk. There are no country-wide estimates of the number of people affected.

### Quantity

- Access to water was identified as a key priority in 2 out of 12 IDP camps. ([ACU 2013/05](#))
- Water availability has significantly declined due to frequent power cuts, fuel shortages, disruption to production and maintenance of water works, decline in payment of fees and infrastructure damage. Damage to water supply systems is reportedly particularly severe in Aleppo, Ar-Raqqa, Deir-ez-Zor, Idlib, Homs and Rural Damascus. ([WHO 2013/04/10](#), [OCHA 2013/05/06](#), [J-RANS II 2013/05/22](#))
- The lack of financial resources to buy water was mentioned as a problem during the J-RANS II. In the absence of a central water supply, people are forced to buy water from private trucks, often at high prices. Those who cannot afford the high costs related to water tankers increasingly rely on unsafe water sources, for instance water from the Euphrates River. The reported increase in Typhoid and Hepatitis A cases is linked to the lack of clean water and sanitation. ([WHO 2013/02/05](#), [UNICEF 2013/02/08](#), [J-RANS II 2013/05/22](#))

### Quality

- Access to waste-water treatment chemicals has become increasingly difficult. Most water utilities are short of chlorine, and chlorination is not systematically carried out by public and private water truckers. ([OCHA 2013/05/06](#))

- Inadequate water treatment facilities both at a central and household level were the most frequent problems affecting the water quality mentioned during the J-RANS II. In areas with high water pollution, such as in Deir-ez-Zor, local water boards inability to treat water due to the lack of water treatment materials such as chlorine and aluminium phosphate is a particular concern. ([J-RANS II 2013/05/22](#))

## Sanitation

- Sanitation was identified as a key priority in 3 out of 12 camps. ([ACU 2013/05](#))
- IDPs who have settled in public buildings and camps suffer from a shortage of available latrines. In Al Naser camp, which hosts 11,000 IDPs, there are only 4 functional latrines (on average 300 people per latrine). The global SPHERE standard recommends 1 latrine for every 50 people. ([ACU 2013/05](#), [J-RANS II 2013/05/22](#), [WHO 2013/04/10](#))

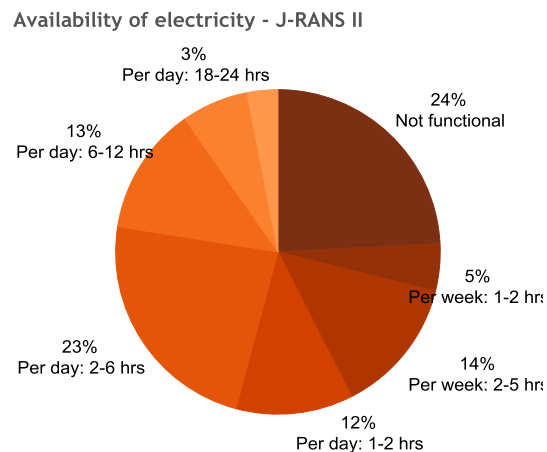
## Hygiene

- The general build-up of waste is a major issue. Solid waste collection and disposal has been severely disrupted, including in parts of Aleppo, Homs, Deir-Ez-Zor, Idlib and Rural Damascus, where solid waste management represents a growing health concern. ([OCHA 2013/05/22](#), [J-RANS II 2013/05/22](#))
- Rubbish is accumulating near IDP camps. Solid waste management teams are often poorly equipped to dispose of rubbish. ([ACU 2013/04](#))
- Limited access to hygiene products in many areas inhibits good practice. Poor hygiene practices in densely populated areas, including collective shelters, increase the risk of epidemic disease outbreaks. ([OCHA 2013/05/22](#))
- Camp assessments in Syria have revealed that the hygiene conditions in IDP camps are very poor with a lack of hygiene products such as soap, sanitary towels, shampoo, and toothbrushes. In addition, the data from J-RANS II confirms that strained economic resources are limiting access to hygiene items such as soap. ([ACU 2013/04](#))

## Shelter

- **Number of affected:** in the areas assessed by the J-RANS II, 9.6 million people live in areas where access to Shelter and NFI is insufficient. No countrywide information is available on the number of people affected by impact of the crisis on the WASH sector.
- Fighting, including the use of heavy weapons, has caused widespread damage to infrastructure and houses. Around 30% of private buildings and public infrastructure in assessed areas during J-RANS II were damaged or destroyed. These findings are confirmed by an ESCWA report in April, which outlined that an estimated 1.2 million houses have been damaged or destroyed, approximately 30% of the number of houses recorded during the 2004 census. ([OCHA 2013/04/08](#), [Daily Star 2013/04/05](#), [Guardian 2013/04/26](#))

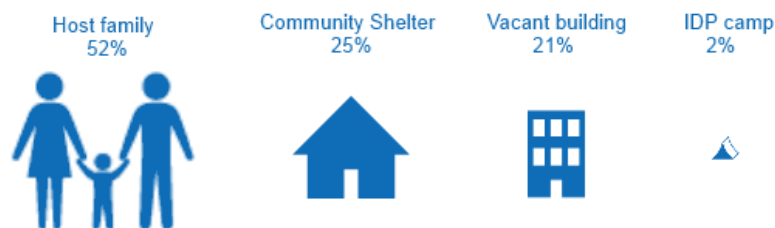
Electricity cuts are widespread, with only 50% of areas assessed during J-RANS II having access to electricity on a daily basis. (J-RANS II 2013/05/22)



The main problems identified during the J-RANS II were the lack of financial resources to rent shelter, overcrowding of host family houses and the lack of available shelter (including private shelter). NFI problems identified were the lack of children's supplies, lack of financial resources to buy NFIs and lack of mattresses and blankets. (J-RANS II 2013/05/22)

The majority of IDPs are residing with host families, followed by those in official and informal collective centres. A number of IDPs are residing in vacated buildings. Over 12 IDP camps exist along the Turkish border, hosting between 50 – 60,000 IDPs. In addition, SARC has recently set up a tented camp in Tartous. In several areas, such as Menbij, Aleppo, IDPs have requested the establishment camps. (ACU 2013/05, J-RANS II 2013/05/22, OCHA 2013/05/06)

### Allocation of IDPs residing in sub-districts assessed during the J-RANS II



Over 8,000 Palestinian refugees are currently sheltered in UNRWA facilities. (UNRWA 2013/05/10)

During an April IDP camp assessment, shelter was identified as a priority by only 5% of the respondents. However, a significant number of people were found to reside outside camps, without access to adequate shelter. The improvement of tents was the key shelter priority for most camp residents. This reportedly refers to 'summer-isation' of tents, as the tents that were distributed in winter will be too hot for the summer. NFI provision was the

most important intervention for 19% of respondents: items mentioned varied widely, but with a consensus on the need for hygiene kits, baby kits, summer and children clothes, cooking kits and mattresses and blankets. Most camps are ad-hoc, without proper site-planning. (ACU 2013/04)

Access to fuel remains very limited throughout the country, due either to exorbitant prices or a lack of transport. With parts of the oil-rich east no longer under Government control, oil production has decreased sharply (from 400,000 to 200,000 barrels a day). The lack of cooking fuel is an issue hampering access to food. (J-RANS II 2013/05/22, Daily Star 2013/04/08)

### Education

The high percentage of damaged schools and schools used as collective shelters for IDPs has severely disrupted educational activities. Ministry of Education data from April 2013, shows 20% of schools having been damaged, destroyed or in use as shelters for IDPs. J-RANS II found only 2,417 (43%) of the 5,598 schools to be functional and used for educational activities. (J-RANS II 2013/05/22, UNICEF 2013/05/15)

The UNRWA education system suffers from similar interruptions. On 14 May, only 36% of UNRWA students were able to attend school: of 118 schools across Syria, only 47 were operational. Some 21 schools house displaced refugees and the remaining 50 are completely closed. (OCHA 2013/05/22)

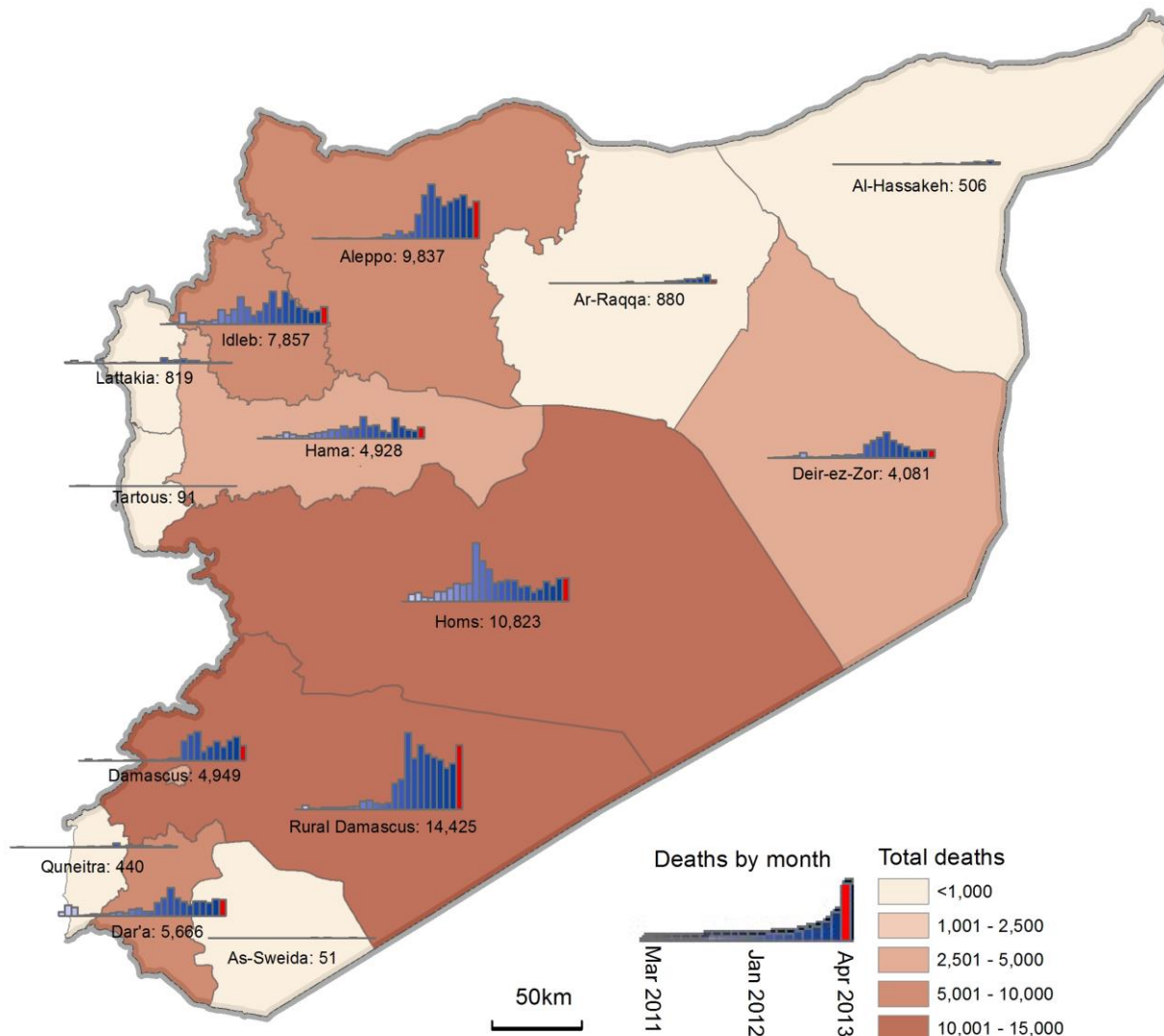
In cities where the conflict has been most intense, many children can only attend school irregularly, while others have missed up to two school years. Teachers and students have come under direct attack. At least 97 students and 222 teachers and other education staff have been killed during school time. Fear of being bombed or targeted is the main reason for not attending school, followed by the lack of functioning schools, a lack of materials, the absence of teachers and the lack of WASH facilities in schools. (J-RANS II 2013/05/22, UNICEF 2013/05/15)

Of the schools still functioning, some are overwhelmed by the influx of children from other schools. In Tartous for instance, education services in the governorate are completely overstretched and reportedly close to breaking point. So far, over 30,000 IDP children have registered in Tartous schools, forcing establishment of a double-shift system. (OCHA 2013/05/06)

Some 30% of the assessed sub-districts by the J-RANS II reported education activities to be taking place outside of schools, including in mosques and houses. (J-RANS II 2013/05/22)



## MAP - Estimated deaths by governorate – March 2011 to April 2013



**Use of Syrian Martyr's database as a source:** There are a variety of sources for data on the number of deaths resulting from the conflict in Syria. A report by OHCHR details seven key databases documenting killings from the conflict. The Syrian Shuhada (SS) database (Syrian Martyr's database) has been used for the purposes of mapping data on the number of deaths by settlement and / or governorate for the following reasons:

- Willingness of SS to share raw data files for city / province and death count (useful for verification and mapping against P-codes as issued by OCHA)
- Ability to report killings by governorate, city, date
- Extent of documented killings
- Evidence such as pictures / videos to verify the killing
- Trend is in line with results of other databases

OHCHR was able to verify 71% of the SS database. The remaining 29% of reported deaths were unable to be verified due to insufficient data, although this is to be expected from documenting during a conflict.

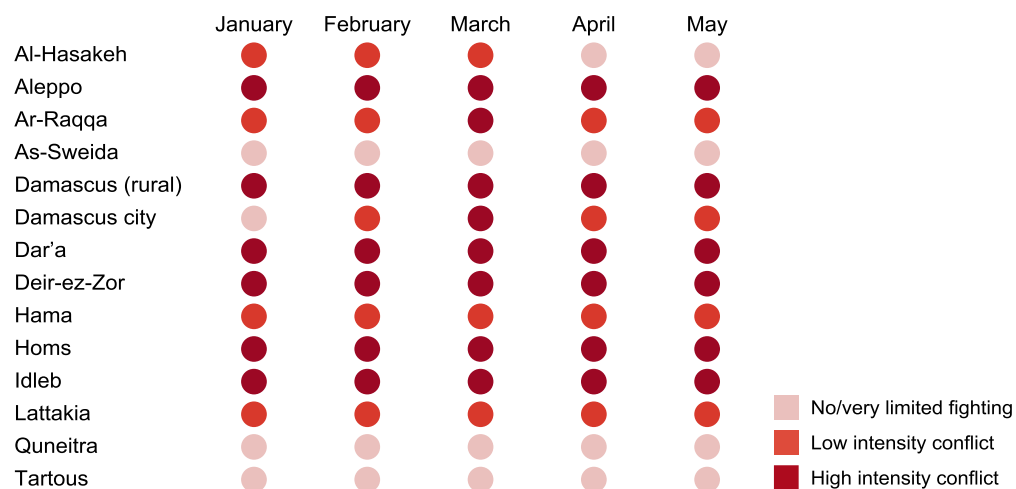
(Benetech 2013/01/02, SS n.d.)

## Governorate profiles

The following pages provide a profile of each of the 14 governorates (in alphabetical order). Within these governorates, the following topics are covered: the conflict dynamics, displacement occurring in the governorate and specific needs reported. In addition, an info-graphic describes the level of information available per sector for the specific governorate. The legend of the maps and symbols are explained on the final page.

## Trend

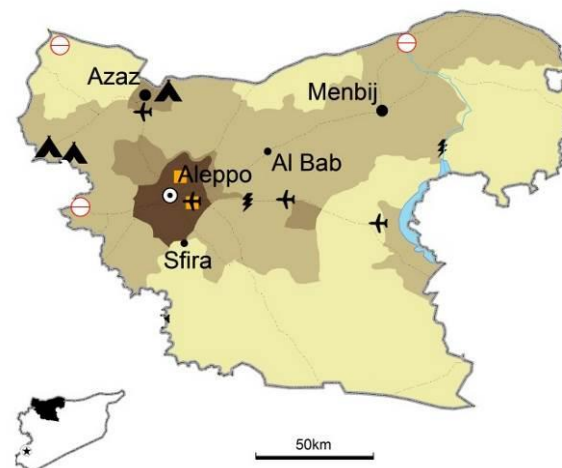
### Fighting intensity



### Information available on needs (compared to April RAS)

|                                     |  |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| Significant increase                | Al-Hasakeh, Aleppo, Ar-Raqqa, Deir-ez-Zor, Hama, Idleb and Lattakia.       |
| Limited increase                    |  |
| No/very limited updated information | As-Sweida, Damascus (rural), Damascus city, Dar'a, Homs, Quneitra, Tartous |

## Aleppo (also known as Halab)



### Population figures Aleppo

|                 |           |
|-----------------|-----------|
| 2011 projection | 5,927,000 |
| 2004 census     | 4,045,166 |

|                      |         |
|----------------------|---------|
| Palestinian refugees | >26,500 |
| Other refugees       | Unknown |
| Migrants             | Unknown |

### Number of affected

|                  |           |
|------------------|-----------|
| In need (OCHA)   | 2,400,000 |
| IDPs (OCHA)      | 550,550   |
| IDPs (J-RANS II) | 1,250,000 |

**Sources:** [CBSS 2011](#), [CBSS 2004](#), [UNRWA n.d.](#), [J-RANS II 2013/05/22](#), [OCHA 2013/04/26](#), [INGO 2013/01/22](#), [SI 2012/12](#), [PIN 2012/11/17](#), [Mercy Corps 2012/12/12](#)

### Conflict developments

- ▲ Aleppo city continued to face shelling with several neighbourhoods repeatedly bombed in May, including Sheikh Saeid, Ashrafieh, Khalidieh, Al Sakhour, Bostan Al Basha, Masaken Hanano and Sheikh Maksoud. Other towns and villages in rural Aleppo such as Khafsa, Assfira, Khan Al-Asal, Nubl, Zahra' and Azyara witnessed clashes and bombing. Opposition forces attacked the central prison in Aleppo in mid-May in an attempt to free some 250 regime opponents. The Syrian army and opposition forces both claim to have control over the compound. ([Aljazeera 2013/05/03](#), [Aljazeera 2013/05/08](#), [Al-akhbar 2013/05/10](#), [Al-akhbar 2013/05/11](#), [Aljazeera 2013/05/22](#), [SANA 2013/05/16](#))
- ▲ The battle over military airports, launched by opposition forces on 12 February, continued in May with opposition forces repeatedly attacking military airports and bases (Mennagh, Kweiras, and Nairab military airports, the military school in Ramouseh, defence bases in Assafira and other military sites). However, the Syrian army reportedly retained control over most of these sites. ([Daily Star 2013/05/01](#), [Daily Star 2013/05/05](#), [Aljazeera 2013/05/08](#), [Aljazeera 2013/05/09](#), [SANA 2013/05/16](#), [Daily Star 2013/05/15](#), [SANA 2013/05/18](#))
- ▲ Clashes occurred between Islamist groups in different districts of Aleppo with field executions of Ghorabaa Al Sham members, an anti-Government Islamic group. The Judicial Council accused the Ghorabaa Al Sham of looting factories in Aleppo's industrial neighbourhood. Similar clashes took place in March. ([Al-akhbar 2013/05/17](#), [Daily Star 2013/05/18](#))
- Aleppo city has been divided between opposition forces and troops loyal to President al-Assad since 2012. In general, western neighbourhoods tend to be under Government control and eastern areas under opposition groups while the north of the

city contains several Kurdish neighbourhoods, currently mostly under the control of the FSA.

- 🚩 **Situation in Palestinian refugee camps:** Clashes continue around Neirab Camp, with armed opposition groups restricting access to the camp. ([UNRWA 2013/05/10](#))

### Operational constraints

- 🚩 In the city and governorate of Aleppo there are 350 registered and documented militias, while it is estimated that there are more than 600 official and unofficial armed groups operational in the area. A large number of checkpoints have been established, hampering movement of humanitarian staff and goods. At some checkpoints, goods need to be handed over in order for staff to be able to pass. (NGO 2013/05)
- 🚩 The only remaining crossing between Government and opposition controlled areas in Aleppo city is reportedly closed to vehicles. (NGO 2013/05)
- 🚩 Restriction of movement for relief organisations and interference into humanitarian activities by powerful groups or persons were the main access issues identified during the J-RANS II. ([J-RANS II 2013/05/22](#))

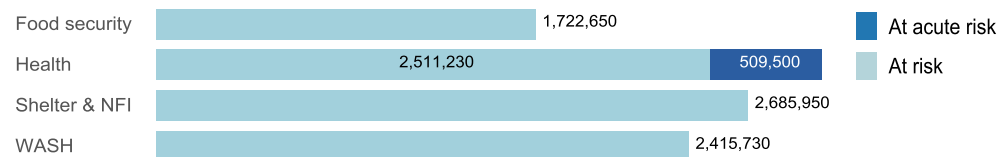
### Displacement

- 🚩 Over 1 million IDPs in the governorate were identified during the J-RANS II and Aleppo city assessment. In April, OCHA indicated that 1,250,000 IDPs are residing in the governorate. ([J-RANS II 2013/05/22](#))
- 🚩 Two IDP camps have been identified in Aleppo governorate – Jarablous (estimated 10,000 IDPs) and Bab Al Salame (estimated 700 IDPs). ([J-RANS II 2013/05/22](#), [ACU 2013/05](#))
- 🚩 Some 6,000 refugees were displaced from Palestinian refugee camp Ein el Tal after fighting broke out. The refugees fled to Aleppo city and its rural areas, Lattakia, Hama and Homs.

### In need

**Number of people in need OCHA:** 2,400,000  
**Number of people living in areas in need J-RANS II:** 3,020,730

### Number of people living in areas in need in Aleppo governorate



Please note that above figures only reflects the situation in the 33 sub-districts assessed (out of 40 sub-districts in Aleppo). Actual figures are likely to be much higher as Aleppo city was not included in the J-RANS II. The sectors Education, Protection and Nutrition are not included

### Priorities for intervention

| Priority     | J-RANS II<br>(March/April 2013, 33 sub-districts) | J-RANS I*<br>(February 2013, 23 sub -districts) |
|--------------|---|---|
| Very high    |   |   |
| High         | Health, food security, nutrition                  | Food security                                   |
| Intermediate |   | Health, WASH                                    |
| Low          | WASH, shelter and NFI                             | Shelter and NFI                                 |
| Very low     | Protection and education                          |   |

\*Nutrition, protection and education were not included in the J-RANS I

### Bal al Salameh IDP camp – ACU 2013/05

1. Health
2. Sanitation
3. Food

### Jarablous IDP camp – ACU 2013/05

1. Health
2. NFI
3. Nutrition

### Sector information

#### Health

- 🚩 Health is consistently mentioned as a significant concern, with a large part of the health infrastructure no longer operational. The main problems identified are the lack of medicines, followed by a lack of available health facilities. ([J-RANS II 2013/05/22](#))
- 🚩 7 out of 11 public hospitals are no longer functional in Aleppo, 52 health centres out of 228 are partially or entirely damaged. With the high level of conflict over the last 5 months, this number has likely increased. Although clandestine health centres have been set up, the lack of supplies, staff and electricity severely hampers services. ([J-RANS II 2013/05/22](#), [MoH 2012/12/31](#))
- 🚩 Health problems reported in Aleppo include cases of psychosocial trauma (anxiety, depression, phobia), diarrhoea, respiratory diseases, injuries and chronic and communicable diseases. Similar to the other governorates, the lack of vaccines for children was the most frequently mentioned health concern during the J-RANS II. In addition, Leishmaniasis is a concern in Aleppo: 1,112 cases were reported through the Early Warning and Reporting Systems (EWARS) between 7 and 13 April. ([J-RANS II 2013/05/22](#), [EWARS 2013/04/14](#))
- 🚩 In March, relief agencies reported that improved access to an increasing number of health service providers in opposition controlled areas at the Turkish border make Aleppo less vulnerable to health concerns than rural areas and cities under siege,



especially in Deir-ez-Zor and Homs governorates. However the J-RANS II findings indicated that health remains a priority concern. ([J-RANS 2013/03/28](#), [J-RANS II 2013/05/22](#))

- ✦ In 1 of 2 assessed IDP camps in Aleppo, a medical facility is available on-site. The other camp is 35 km from the nearest health facility. Health concerns reported from the camps include Leishmaniasis, skin diseases and diarrhoea. A high number of measles cases were reported in Jarablous. ([ACU 2013/05/12](#))

## Livelihood and food security

- ✦ A lack of financial resources for food was identified as the main problem in Aleppo during the J-RANS II. The average price of bread in assessed sub-districts in March was 68 SYP for unsubsidised bread and 39 SYP for subsidised bread, up from 15 SYP (subsidised) and 45 SYP (unsubsidised) before the conflict. In addition, the price of groceries has increased in Aleppo city, from 2,000 SYP for a set of basic goods up from 500 SYP before the crisis. ([J-RANS II 2013/05/22](#), [NGO 2013/05](#))
- ✦ Despite the lack of financial resources being reported as the main problem, the main priorities for intervention as expressed by key informants are food baskets followed by flour and fuel for cooking. This could be explained by the fact that there is no regular supply of bread from bakeries, as expressed by key informants in 26 sub-districts. ([J-RANS II 2013/05/22](#))
- ✦ Industry has largely collapsed in the city of Aleppo, though trade on a small scale continues. Trade is hampered by the high number of checkpoints. In some areas, it is necessary to receive permission from local authorities to move goods. ([INGO 2013/05](#))
- ✦ In IDP camps, the amount of food distributed is reportedly insufficient. In 1 camp assessed, only 2 meals a day are provided, which consist of bread, potatoes or rice. IDPs in another camp received food baskets on an irregular basis. ([ACU 2013/05](#))

## Nutrition

- ✦ The lack of financial resources and high cost of baby formula were the main problems related to infant feeding. Children under 6 months were identified as the group with the most serious nutrition problems in 80% of the sub-districts assessed. Children of IDPs in collective shelters, vacated buildings and residing with host families are the most affected by nutrition problems. ([J-RANS II 2013/05/22](#))

## WASH

- ✦ In April, WHO reported damage to the water supply system to be particularly severe in Aleppo. 90% of sub-districts assessed during the J-RANS II reported many people to be suffering due to a lack of water. The lack of centralised treatment and lack of ability to treat water at home were identified by key informants as the main water quality problems. In terms of water quantity, the main problem identified was the lack of fuel and electricity to operate the system. ([J-RANS II 2013/05/22](#), [WHO 2013/04/10](#))
- ✦ In Aleppo city, access to water and sanitation are issues of major concern. Aleppo's population in opposition-controlled areas relies entirely on the water network for drinking water. When the water network is not functional, the population either fetches water from unprotected water sources such as broken pipes or buys bottled water. For those who can afford it, some private water trucking services are

functional. However, water-trucking availability is unpredictable with long waiting times. ([NGO 2013/05](#))

- ✦ The lack of rubbish collection and shortage of rubbish bins is an increasing concern in Aleppo and identified as a problem in 50% of the assessed areas. ([OCHA 2013/04/26](#), [J-RANS II 2013/05/22](#))
- ✦ In IDP camps there is a severe shortage of latrines with 114 functional latrines used by over 10,000 people in Bab Al Salame (90 people per latrine). In Jarablous, the situation is slightly better, with 35 people per functioning latrine. ([ACU 2013/05](#))
- ✦ There are 4 wells in Bab Al Salame, although one of these wells is contaminated by sewage water. Jarablous camp is connected to the water infrastructure of Jarablous town. However, water supply is often cut. ([ACU 2013/05](#))

## Shelter

- ✦ 20% of private buildings and 22% of public buildings in assessed sub-districts were damaged or destroyed. In Aleppo city, the level of destruction was much higher compared to the rest of the governorate, with over 56% of private buildings and 69% of public infrastructure in assessed areas damaged or destroyed by March. ([J-RANS II 2013/05/22](#))
- ✦ Most of the IDPs identified during the J-RANS II (274,000 IDPs) were hosted by local families. Host family houses are often overcrowded and the lack of financial resources available to rent or own shelter is the main shelter problem identified during the J-RANS II. Aleppo hosts the largest number of IDPs in vacated buildings compared to other governorates assessed (127,000). ([J-RANS II 2013/05/22](#))
- ✦ The lack of fuel and gas and a lack of children's supplies were mentioned as NFI problems during the J-RANS II. A lack of mattresses and blankets has been reported in the IDP camps. ([ACU 2013/05](#), [J-RANS II 2013/05/22](#))
- ✦ In about 20% of assessed sub-districts, electricity was not available at all. In Aleppo city, electricity was unavailable in at least 38 neighbourhoods (out of 125) in March. In 6 opposition-controlled neighbourhoods assessed during a recent damage assessment, electricity supply was erratic, due to destruction of power plants and a lack of maintenance. ([J-RANS 2013/03/27](#), [J-RANS II 2013/05/22](#), [NGO 2013/05](#))

## Protection

- ✦ In J-RANS II, frustration, including anxiety, was the main protection problem as perceived by key informants. The March report in Aleppo city identified violence against civilians and psychological trauma as priority protection problems. ([J-RANS II 2013/05/22](#))
- ✦ Indiscriminate attacks, particularly on opposition-controlled areas, have resulted in large numbers of civilian casualties. Heavy weaponry, including scud missiles and cluster munitions, is being used on densely populated areas in the governorate. In Aleppo, civilians are often shot at when walking through the only remaining crossing between Government and opposition-controlled areas. ([NGO 2013/05](#), [HRW 2013/03/16](#), [NYT 2013/02/27](#))
- ✦ Child recruitment was reported in Aleppo's Menbij and Afrin districts. In Aleppo's Afrin district and specifically in Raju, children not attending school have been recruited by armed groups. Children have also been seen manning armed checkpoints across Afrin district. ([J-RANS II 2013/05/22](#))

- Law and order is a reported concern in opposition-controlled areas, with the establishment of a multitude of local courts that do not recognise each other's jurisdiction. A council of Islamic Judges, created by the four largest Islamic militias, has been created to provide law in areas in Aleppo governorate no longer under Government control. (INGO 2013/02/20)
- Looting of goods by armed factions, including taking food from households and raiding factories, is reportedly widespread. (NGO 2013/05)

## Education

- The education sector is severely affected with 38% of schools damaged or used as shelters in the governorate according to UNICEF. In the sub-districts assessed during J-RANS II, 57% of schools were no longer used for education. In 14 assessed sub-districts, education activities were regularly taking place in other buildings such as mosques and houses. (J-RANS II 2013/05/22, UNICEF 2013/03/15)
- The education system has reportedly nearly collapsed in 6 assessed neighbourhoods in Aleppo city. 28 informal schools, run by volunteer teachers, not necessarily with teaching backgrounds, were identified. (NGO 2013/04)

### Information Gaps



## Al-Hasakeh



### Population figures Al-Hasakeh

|                      |            |
|----------------------|------------|
| 2011 Gov. records    | 1,008,000  |
| 2004 census          | 793,514    |
| Palestinian refugees | None       |
| Other refugees       | registered |
| Migrants             | Unknown    |

### Number of affected (estimates)

|                  |         |
|------------------|---------|
| In need (OCHA)   | 297,300 |
| IDPs(OCHA)       | 207,400 |
| IDPs (J-RANS II) | 221,900 |

**Sources:** [CBSS 2011](#), [CBSS 2004](#), [UNRWA n.d.](#), [J-RANS II 2013/05/22](#), [OCHA 2013/04/26](#)

## Conflict developments

- In general, the fighting in Al-Hasakeh has not changed considerably compared to previous months. On 9 May, the Kurdish Popular Protection Units (YPG) ended a second round of conflicts with the Islamic Brigade in the town of Tal Tamr. The FSA controlled city of Tal Hmis (40 km south of Qamishli), witnessed continuous shelling. Two blasts occurred in Aziziah district in Al-Hasakeh and SAF aircraft raided Tal Brak town on 13 May. ([Aljazeera 2013/05/13](#), [Aljazeera 2013/05/07](#), [Al-akhbar 2013/03/11](#), [IRIN 2013/03/04](#), [Al-akhbar 2013/05/09](#))
- In Ras al-Ain, clashes between Kurdish groups and other opposition factions reignited. ([Daily Star 2013/05/27](#))

## Operational constraints

- During the J-RANS II, interference into humanitarian activities by powerful groups or persons, followed by violence against relief agencies' personnel, facilities and assets were the main issues identified hampering access. The governorate was identified as being the most severely restricted in terms of humanitarian access. ([J-RANS II 2013/05/22](#))

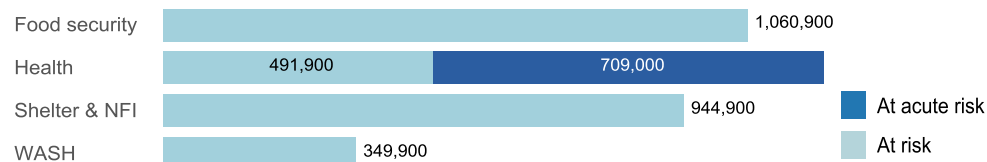
## Displacement

- Over 221,900 IDPs were identified in 13 out of 16 sub-districts, most of them in Al-Hasakeh sub-district. OCHA indicated that over 207,000 IDPs were residing in the governorate by 16 April. ([J-RANS II 2013/05/22](#), [OCHA 2013/04/26](#))

## In need

**Number of people in need OCHA:** 297,300  
**Number of people living in areas in need J-RANS II:** 1,200,900

## Number of people living in areas in need in Al-Hasakeh governorate



Please note that above figures only reflect the status in the 13 sub-districts assessed (of 16 in Al-Hasakeh).

## Priorities for intervention

| Priority     | J-RANS II<br>(March/April 2013, 13 sub-districts) | J-RANS I*<br>(February 2013, 6 sub-districts) |
|--------------|---|---|
| Very high    | Nutrition   | Food security, health                         |
| High         | Health, food security                             |   |
| Intermediate | WASH  | WASH  |
| Low          | Shelter and NFI                                   | Shelter and NFI                               |
| Very low     | Protection and education                          |   |

\*Nutrition, protection and education were not included in the J-RANS I

## Sector information

### Nutrition

- A lack of money, high costs of infant formula and lack of infant formula in the markets were identified as the main problems related to infant feeding. Baby milk and baby nutrition were mentioned as the main areas for intervention. (J-RANS II 2013/05/22)

### Health

- The main health concern in Al-Hasakeh governorate was identified as incidents of communicable diseases such as measles. (J-RANS II 2013/05/22)

- The following health problems were most often mentioned: a lack of medicine and health facilities, and limited financial resources hampering access to those facilities still functioning. (J-RANS II 2013/05/22)
- Medicine was consistently mentioned as the highest priority for intervention, followed by health facilities and medical equipment. (J-RANS II 2013/05/22)
- 3 hospitals out of 5 are completely (1) or partially (2) damaged. 7 of the 91 health centres are partially damaged in Al-Hasakeh. (WHO/MOH 2013/04/30)

## Livelihoods and Food Security

- The main problems identified in Al-Hasakeh were the lack of financial resources to access food and the price increase of basic food items. The average price of bread in the assessed sub-districts was 91 SYP for unsubsidised bread and 58 SYP for subsidised bread, compared to 15 SYP and 45 SYP before the crisis. This is highest price reported in the northern areas. One reason for these high prices is the monopoly of bread traders in the black market. In addition, the lack of cooking fuel was often mentioned as a problem. Food baskets are a very high priority for intervention, followed by flour. (J-RANS II 2013/05/22)
- Local media reports that the food crisis in Al-Hasakeh is caused by the obstruction of flour supply routes from other areas of the country. Although Al-Hasakeh produces a large quantity of wheat, the harvest normally only meets two thirds of the needs. (Local Media 2013/05/06)

## WASH

- Centralised treatment of water has been severely affected and repair of the water system is a very high priority. A lack of fuel to operate the water networks is an additional factor affecting water availability. (J-RANS II 2013/05/22)
- The lack of regular rubbish collection is a major concern in the governorate, and garbage collection was identified as a very high priority for intervention in the sub-districts assessed during the J-RANS II. (J-RANS II 2013/05/22)

## Shelter and NFI

- Most of the over 221,000 IDPs identified during the J-RANS II are living in collective centres (at least 128,600) followed by vacated buildings (62,100) and host families (31,200). The congestion of host family houses was mentioned as a problem in multiple areas. (J-RANS II 2013/05/22)
- A lack of children's supplies was identified and people often do not have enough financial resources to acquire NFIs. (J-RANS II 2013/05/22)
- There is a lack of fuel for household use in the governorate, hampering cooking and boiling of water. (J-RANS II 2013/05/22)

## Protection

- Recruitment of children in armed groups is a concern in the governorate, both in areas where high levels of conflict have been observed as in areas where no active fighting occurred. (J-RANS II 2013/05/22)



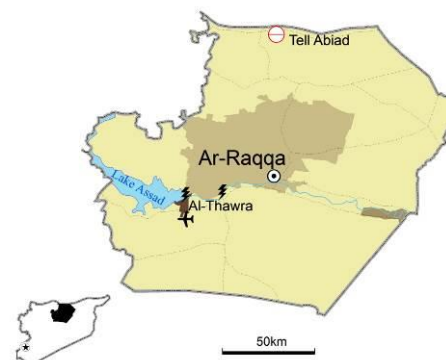
## Education

- The education sector has been significantly impacted in Al-Hasakeh: 11% of schools in the governorate were damaged or used as shelters as of 5 March 2013 according to UNICEF. In areas assessed during the J-RANS II, up to 30% of schools were no longer functional. Alternative education structures were available in only one area assessed. For those schools that were still operating, the lack of teachers and lack of access to WASH facilities were the main obstacles to following classes reported. ([UNICEF 2013/03/15](#), [UNICEF 2013/03/15](#), [J-RANS II 2013/05/22](#))

### Information gaps



## Ar-Raqqa



### Population figures Ar-Raqqa

|                      |                 |
|----------------------|-----------------|
| 2011 Gov. records    | 1,008,000       |
| 2004 census          | 793,514         |
| Palestinian refugees | None registered |
| Other refugees       | Unknown         |

|          |         |
|----------|---------|
| Migrants | Unknown |
|----------|---------|

### Number of affected (estimates)

|                  |         |
|------------------|---------|
| In need (OCHA)   | 249,100 |
| IDPs(OCHA)       | 230,000 |
| IDPs (J-RANS II) | 373,700 |

**Sources:** [CBSS 2011](#), [CBSS 2004](#), [UNRWA n.d.](#), [J-RANS II 2013/05/22](#), [OCHA 2013/04/26](#)

## Conflict developments

- Ar-Raqqa city faced almost daily bombings in May and attacks on Tabaka town occurred in April and May. Mansoor town in rural Ar-Raqqa was also bombed in May. ([AlertNet 2013/03/10](#), [AFP 2013/03/18](#), [Aljazeera 2013/05/02](#), [Al-akhbar 2013/05/03](#), [Aljazeera 2013/05/07](#))
- Ar-Raqqa was the first provincial capital taken by the opposition forces, following which the city and its surroundings have been continuously bombarded.

## Humanitarian access

- Ar-Raqqa was found to be the governorate with the least constraints to humanitarian access. In sub-districts reporting constraints on humanitarian operations, the main problems were active hostilities and restriction of movement for relief agencies. ([J-RANS II 2013/05/22](#))

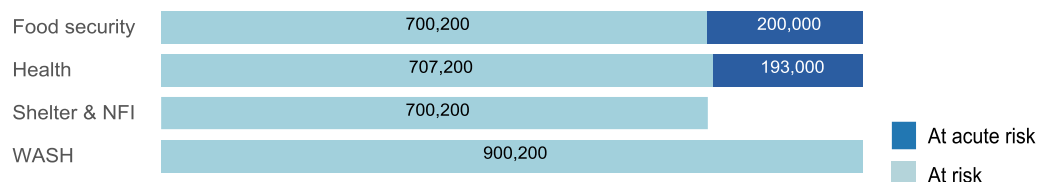
## Displacement

- In 8 out of 10 sub-districts, 373,700 IDPs were identified, of which the large majority are residing in Ar-Raqqa sub-district. Large scale displacement took place in this sub-district after the city was taken over by opposition groups at the start of March. ([MSF 2013/05/06](#), [J-RANS II 2013/05/22](#))
- A high concentration of IDPs reside in the governorate with IDPs reportedly accounting for more than 40% of the population. In other governorates, apart from Idleb, IDPs account for less than 25% of the population. ([J-RANS II 2013/05/22](#))
- According to OCHA 230,000, people were displaced in the governorate by 16 April. ([OCHA 2013/04/26](#))

## In need

**Number of people in need OCHA:** 249,100  
**Number of people living in areas in need J-RANS II:** 900,200

## Number of people living in areas in need in Ar-Raqqa governorate



Please note that above figures only reflects the statuses in the 8 sub-districts assessed (out of 10 sub-districts in Ar-Raqqa).

## Priorities for intervention

| Priority     | J-RANS II<br>(March/April 2013, 8 sub-districts) | J-RANS I*<br>(February 2013, 7 sub-districts) |
|--------------|--|---|
| Very high    | Health   | Food security                                 |
| High         | Food security                                    | Health, Shelter and NFI                       |
| Intermediate | WASH   | WASH  |
| Low          | Nutrition, protection, shelter, NFI              |   |
| Very low     | Education  |   |

\*Nutrition, protection and education were not included in the J-RANS I

## Sector information

### Health

- MSF reported some 300 measles cases from an area in Ar-Raqqa. Cases of diarrhoea and respiratory diseases were mentioned as some of the main problems during the J-RANS. (J-RANS II 2013/05/22, WHO 2013/04/10, MSF 2013/05/06)
- The lack of medicine is a major concern and the main area of desired intervention. (J-RANS II 2013/05/22)
- 3 out of 4 hospitals in the governorate are out of service and 5 of the 70 health centres are partially damaged. (WHO/MOH 2013/04/30)

### Livelihoods and Food security

- Price rises (the average price of bread stood at 82 SYP (unsubsidised) and 29 SYP (subsidised) in April) and a lack of financial resources are two main problems

restricting access to food. Food baskets were identified as a very high priority for intervention. (J-RANS II 2013/05/22)

- Key informants in two areas in the district Al Thawraw indicated the lack of access to food will cost lives if food aid is not provided. (J-RANS II 2013/05/22)
- Shelling of the industrial area in Ar-Raqqa city has affected livelihoods and production. (Al Jazeera 2013/05/02)

## WASH

- Opposition groups in control of Ar-Raqqa were reportedly able to provide general access to water although parts of the water infrastructure in the city and other areas of the governorate have broken down. A lack of fuel/electricity to operate the water system is an additional problem. (AlertNet 2013/04/09, J-RANS II 2013/05/22)
- A lack of access to hygiene products due to a lack of financial resources, as well as the lack of access to places to bathe, are priority concerns. (J-RANS II 2013/05/22)
- Rubbish collection and cleaning materials were identified as key priorities for intervention. (J-RANS II 2013/05/22)

## Nutrition

- The main problem related to infant feeding is the high costs of baby formula combined with a lack of financial resources. Unlike in other assessed governorates, where children younger than 6 months were identified as the group with the most serious nutrition problems, in Ar-Raqqa, children under 5 reportedly faced the most serious problems. (J-RANS II 2013/05/22)

### Information Gaps



## Protection

- Violence against civilians and family separation were identified as the main protection issues in the governorate during the J-RANS II. (J-RANS II 2013/05/22)
- HRW found evidence that detainees were arbitrarily detained and tortured when Ar-Raqqa city was under Government control. (HRW 2013/05/17)

## Shelter

- Many of the more than 373,700 IDPs identified during the J-RANS II are staying in collective centres (at least 182,700) followed by with host families (131,000) and in vacated buildings (60,000). Overcrowded collective shelters and the lack of financial resources to rent are a pressing issue. (J-RANS II 2013/05/22)
- Electricity to Ar-Raqqa has been largely restored after opposition forces took the city, because they have also taken control of the hydro-electric dam on the Euphrates River. (J-RANS II 2013/05/22, AlertNet 2013/04/09, Daily Star 2013/04/06)

## Education

- As of 5 March, 12% of schools in Ar-Raqqa had been damaged or were being used as shelters according to UNICEF. In April only 70 of the 1,002 schools in assessed districts (5%), were found to be functional. (UNICEF 2013/03/15, J-RANS II 2013/05/22)

## As-Sweida



### Population figures Damascus

|                      |                 |
|----------------------|-----------------|
| 2011 Gov. records    | 1,780,000       |
| 2004 census          | 1,552,161       |
| Palestinian refugees | None registered |
| Other refugees       | Unknown         |
| Migrants             | Unknown         |

### Number of affected (estimates)

|                |         |
|----------------|---------|
| In need (OCHA) | 290,000 |
| IDPs (OCHA)    | 250,000 |

**Sources:** [CBSS 2011](#), [CBSS 2004](#), [UNRWA n.d.](#), [MoLA 2013/03](#), [OCHA 2013/04/26](#)

### Conflict developments

- ✦ No fighting was reported in May.
- As-Sweida, mainly inhabited by Druze, is one of the least affected governorates in Syria although the governorate is tense with the population appearing equally split between pro and anti-regime sentiment. ([AFP 2013/03/17](#), [Daily Star 2013/01/08](#), [LCCs 2013/01/11](#))

### Humanitarian access

- ✦ WFP has been unable to dispatch food for distribution to partners in As-Sweida due to heavy fighting on Homs-Damascus highway. ([WFP 2013/05/17](#))

### Displacement

- ✦ According to OCHA, 18,000 IDPs are residing in the governorate, compared to 19,200 in February. ([OCHA 2013/04/26](#), [MoL 2013/03/10](#))

### Sector information

- ✦ **Livelihoods and food security:** Living costs, including bread prices, are high. Children's clothing has reportedly increased by 100% since last year. ([Tishreen 2013/05/05](#); [Tishreen 2013/04/28](#))
- ✦ **Health:** the 2 hospitals and 92 health centres in the governorate are functioning properly. ([WHO/MOH 2013/04/30](#))
- **Education:** according to UNICEF, no schools in As-Sweida have been damaged or used as shelters. Attendance rates are at 100%. ([UNICEF 2013/03/15](#))

### Information Gaps



## Damascus (city)



### Population figures As-Sweida

|                      |                 |
|----------------------|-----------------|
| 2011 Gov. records    | 486,000         |
| 2004 census          | 313,231         |
| Palestinian refugees | None registered |
| Other refugees       | Unknown         |
| Migrants             | Unknown         |

### Number of affected (estimates)

|                |        |
|----------------|--------|
| In need (OCHA) | 26,200 |
| IDPs (OCHA)    | 18,000 |

**Sources:** [CBSS 2011](#), [CBSS 2004](#), [UNRWA n.d.](#), [OCHA 2013/04/26](#)

### Conflict developments

- ✦ Damascus remains overwhelmingly under Government control. Repeated bombings, seemingly part of an accelerated campaign by opposition forces to hit the Government, occurred in densely populated areas at the end of April and throughout May. April ended with a car bomb attacking the Prime Minister's convoy in Mazzeh and May began with a car explosion in front of the old Ministry of the Interior near Marjeh district. On 2 May, other blasts exploded in the heart of the capital on Khalid Bin Walid Street and near Bab Moussalla Square. In the middle of the month, car bombs exploded in the Mazzeh district and Umayyad Square. A further car bomb exploded in the Rukn Eddin neighbourhood in the north on May 18. ([Daily Star 2013/05/01](#), [Jordan Times 2013/05/01](#), [Aljazeera 2013/05/02](#), [Daily Star 2013/05/03](#), [Al-akhbar 2013/05/04](#), [SANA 2013/05/16](#) [Aljazeera 2013/05/16](#), [AFP 2013/05/19](#))
- ✦ Clashes and shelling continued throughout the month in Barzeh, Qaboun and Al'adawi (north), Tadamon, Yarmouk, Qadam, Al'asali and Hajjar Aswad, (south), Jobar, Bab Touma (east), Tishreen and Mazzeh (north west). ([Aljazeera 2013/05/09](#), [Daily Star 2013/05/10](#), [Al-akhbar 2013/05/11](#), [Aljazeera 2013/05/13](#), [Al-akhbar 2013/05/15](#), [Al-akhbar 2013/05/20](#), [SANA 2013/05/18](#), [Aljazeera 2013/05/22](#))
- ✦ The FSA attacked government checkpoints in Rukn Eddine, Qaboun, and Ish Alwarwar districts in the north. SAF troops managed to separate Tishreen and Qaboun districts from Barzeh, where opposition forces are concentrated, and reportedly advanced in the Barzeh district. ([Aljazeera 2013/07/05](#), [Al-akhbar 2013/05/10](#), [AFP 2013/05/20](#))

### Humanitarian access

- ✦ Cashes occurred on the highway between Homs-Damascus, causing disruption to the movement of WFP cargo from Tartous Port to the warehouses in the capital ([WFP 2013/05/17](#))

## Displacement

- There has been no new information on displacement since the reported influx of 250,000 IDPs in April. The latest government figure (February) was of 25,000 IDPs (around 9,000 were in Government shelters). ([MoLA 2013/03/10](#), [OCHA 2013/04/26](#))

## Sector information

### Protection

- Arbitrary arrests and summary executions are an issue. In March, regime forces were reported to have launched "a campaign of arrests" of a number of students from the University City student housing in the Mazzeh district ([AFP 2013/03/18](#))

### Health

- The city is witnessing large-scale displacement, further straining resources. 'Al – Berony' hospital is receiving 20 times more emergency patients now than before the conflict began. Due to the increase in the population of women and children, an increase in the demand for neonatal care has been reported. ([UNICEF 2013/03/07](#))
- 1 out of 8 hospitals in Damascus governorate is partly functioning; the rest are fully functioning. 20 out of 58 health centres (34%) are not or only partially functioning. Damascus Hospital reported shortages in medicines and supplies from both the international and the local markets due to economic sanctions and currency fluctuations. ([WHO/MOH 2013/04/30](#), [USAID 2013/01/03](#), [WHO 2013/01/02](#), [UN 2012/12/18](#), [MoH 2012/12/31](#))

### Livelihoods and food security

- Rents have increased in Damascus, ranging from SYP 50,000 in the centre to SYP 30,000 elsewhere. In Qudsayya, renting an unfurnished home of around 60m<sup>2</sup> costs SYP 20,000 per month. ([AlWatan 2013/04/29](#))

### WASH

- Water pumping in Damascus has fallen by 20%. In collective IDP shelters it is common that between 50 and 70 people have to share one bathroom. ([AlertNet 2013/02/19](#), [UNICEF 2013/02/08](#))

### Education

- More than 2,000 former students of UNRWA schools in Yarmouk fled and are to take their exams at UNRWA's Damascus Training Centre. The increasing security risks have meant a relatively low attendance rate at UNRWA schools in the country, with families fearing sending their children to school. ([UNRWA 2013/05/21](#))
- As of 5 March, 20% of schools are damaged or being used as shelters and the student attendance rate has decreased to 85%. ([UNICEF 2013/03/15](#))

## Dar'a



### Population figures Dar'a

|                      |           |
|----------------------|-----------|
| 2011 Gov. records    | 1,126,000 |
| 2004 census          | 843,478   |
| Palestinian refugees | >28,000   |
| Other refugees       | Unknown   |
| Migrants             | Unknown   |

### Number of affected (estimates)

|                |         |
|----------------|---------|
| In need (OCHA) | 283,300 |
| IDPs (OCHA)    | 180,000 |

Sources: [CBSS 2011](#), [CBSS 2004](#), [UNRWA n.d.](#), [OCHA/SARC 2013](#), [MoLA 2013/03](#), [OCHA 2013/04/26](#)

### Conflict developments

- In May, the regime intensified its military operations across the southern region while recapturing several strategic rebel strongholds. Shelling and clashes continued to be fierce in the city of Dar'a and countryside, specifically in Dar'a Al-Balad, Tafas, AlSheikh Meskeen, Busr Al-Harir Atman, Al Yarmouk Valley, Taseel, Naseeb, Oum Almayazin, Mzeireib, Nawa, Alma, Al Hrak, Al Shajara and Nafe'a. ([Aljazeera 2013/05/02](#), [Aljazeera 2013/05/05](#), [Aljazeera 2013/05/09](#), [Aljazeera 2013/05/13](#), [SANA 2013/05/18](#))
- After 2 days of heavy fighting, the SAF re-took Kherbet Ghazaleh, the strategic town in Dar'a situated in the Hauran Plain near the Damascus-Jordan highway – which was an important trade route between the Gulf, Turkey and Europe. Government forces also retook the southern border towns of Tal Shihab, Dalaa and Sahem Al Golan. The FSA was said to dominate police stations on the border and military checkpoints in Dar'a Al-Balad. ([Jordan Times 2013/05/14](#), [Daily Star 2013/05/08](#), [Al-akhbar 2013/05/09](#), [Assafir 2013/05/10](#), [Daily Star 2013/05/13](#), [Aljazeera 2013/05/22](#), [Aljazeera 2013/05/24](#))
- **Situation in Palestinian refugee camps:** Shelling could be heard at a distance from Dar'a camp, with the refugees seeking temporary shelter with host families in surrounding areas and villages. ([UNRWA 2013/05/10](#))

### Humanitarian access

- The border with Jordan remains inaccessible due to insecurity in the area, and the main road was inaccessible due to conflict along the route. ([UNRWA 2013/05/10](#))

### Displacement

- 180,000 IDPs were reported to be in Dar'a in April (up from around 86,000 IDPs February). Other sources had indicated 200,000 IDPs in March. ([OCHA 2013/04/26](#), [MoLA 2013/03/10](#))

### Information Gaps





## Needs

Refugees crossing into Jordan report needs as:

- Protection: from the conflict
- Shelter: including host family support
- Health: access to medical treatment and medicines
- Food: high prices and low availability of food
- NFIs: fuel for heating & cooking

### Information Gaps



## Sector information

### Protection

- Until 17 May around 1,600 Syrians a day crossed to Jordan from Dar'a. At the end of May, the number fell almost to zero. The reasons for this are unconfirmed. While some state that the border is closed, the Government of Jordan stated that the borders remain open but Syrians cannot cross because of the heavy fighting on the Syrian side. Thousands of refugees are trapped in the border villages of Nasib and Tel Shehab. ([Daily Star 2013/05/22](#), [NRC 2013/05/24](#), [Daily Star 2013/05/27](#))
- Protection of civilians from threat to life is reportedly the most acute need in Dar'a, especially for IDPs and refugees in transit towards the Jordanian border with evidence emerging of IDPs being targeted en route to the border. (OCHA 2013/03)

### Health

- 6 out of 9 hospitals are partially damaged and 31 of 96 health centres are either partially (16) or entirely damaged (15). However, there are serious difficulties in delivering medicines, vaccines and medical equipment to hospitals and health facilities, referral services have broken down and only one ambulance operates in the governorate. ([WHO/MOH 2013/04/30](#), [WHO 2013/01/18](#), [Other sources 2013/03](#))
- Many injured are treated in makeshift or local hospitals; although reports of patients being detained by regime combatants drive some to seek healthcare in Jordan. 3-5% of new arrivals at the Jordanian border require treatment for trauma injuries. ([UNHCR 2013/03/14](#), [IOM 2013/03](#))

### Livelihoods and Food Security

- There has been no reported change in the livelihoods or food security situation in May.

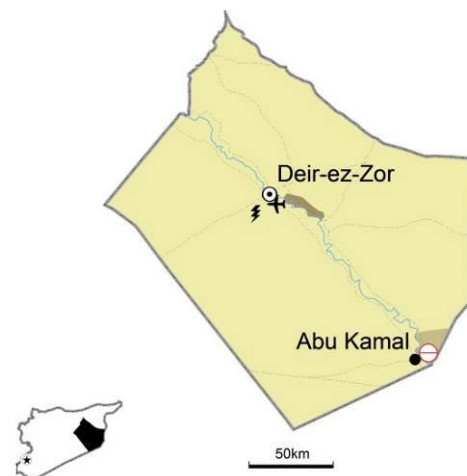
### Shelter

- Severe damage or destruction of many family homes and important infrastructure has been reported in Dar'a city, Da'el, Hrak and Tafs but remains moderate elsewhere. ([UNICEF 2013/01/09](#), [Other sources 2013/03](#))

### Education

- with 34% of schools in Dar'a are damaged or used as shelters and some are occupied by armed groups. ([UNICEF 2013/03/15](#), [Other sources 2013/03](#))

## Deir-ez-Zor



### Population figures Deir-ez-Zor

|                      |                 |
|----------------------|-----------------|
| 2011 Gov. records    | 1,692,000       |
| 2004 census          | 1,004,747       |
| Palestinian refugees | None registered |
| Other refugees       | Unknown         |
| Migrants             | Unknown         |

### Number of affected (estimates)

|                  |         |
|------------------|---------|
| In need (OCHA)   | 325,500 |
| IDPs (OCHA)      | 283,200 |
| IDPs (J-RANS II) | 385,400 |

**Sources :** [CBSS 2011](#), [CBSS 2004](#), [UNRWA n.d](#), [J-RANS II 2013/05/22](#), [OCHA 2013/04/26](#)

### Conflict developments:

- As in previous months, Deir-ez-Zor governorate witnessed intensified shelling and clashes. Bombing of several neighbourhoods of Deir-ez-Zor city continued, including on Hamidieh, Sheikh Yaseen and Rusafa districts. Al M'allak bridge which links the city to the countryside was bombed, as were Moh-Hassan city, Mraba'ieh town and other areas in the countryside. Violent clashes between the FSA and the Government forces also took place in and around the military airport. The FSA shot down a helicopter in the countryside on 5 May. ([Aljazeera 2013/05/02](#), [Aljazeera 2013/05/03](#), [Aljazeera 2013/05/05](#), [Aljazeera 2013/05/09](#), [Al-akhbar 2013/05/15](#), [Al Jazeera 2013/03/22](#))
- Rebels control a large part of Deir-ez-Zor governorate. In March, air-strikes and shelling hit the city of Deir-ez-Zor. Anti-Government groups captured the vital Siyasyieh Bridge across the Euphrates River in February, cutting off the main regime supply route to the adjoining province of Al-Hassakeh. The opposition controls four out of five major oil wells in Deir-er-Zor. Government forces still control 3 neighbourhoods in western Deir-ez-Zor, including the military airport and key intelligence and security bases. ([AFP 2013/02/19](#), [AFP 2013/02/10](#), [UNICEF 2012/12/07](#), [AFP 2012/11/25](#), [AFP 2012/11/20](#), [AFP 2012/12/03](#))

### Humanitarian access

- Humanitarian access in Deir-ez-Zor is primarily hampered by interference into humanitarian activities by powerful groups or persons, restriction of movement and active hostilities. ([J-RANS II 2013/05/22](#))

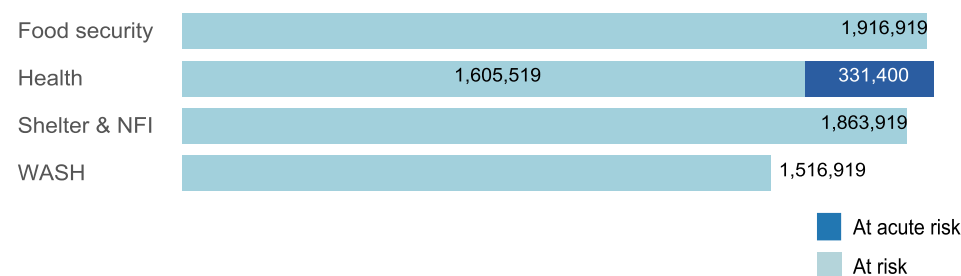
## Displacement

385,400 IDPs were identified in the 14 sub-districts with every sub-district hosting a considerable number of IDPs (between 7,000 and 30,000). Over 200,000 IDPs were in Deir-ez-Zor city. OCHA estimates that around 285,000 IDPs were in Deir-ez-Zor governorate as at 16 April. ([J-RANS II 2013/05/22](#), [OCHA 2013/04/26](#))

## In need

**Number of people in need OCHA:** 325,500  
**Number of people living in areas in need J-RANS II:** 1,936,919

## Number of people living in areas in need in Deir-ez-Zor governorate



Please note that above figures reflect the status in the 14 (of 14) sub-districts assessed.

## Priorities

| Priority     | J-RANS II<br>(March/April 2013, 14 sub-districts) | J-RANS I*<br>(February 2013, 4 sub-districts) |
|--------------|---|---|
| Very high    | Health  |   |
| High         |   | Health, WASH, shelter and NFI                 |
| Intermediate | WASH, protection                                  | Food security                                 |
| Low          | Food security, nutrition, shelter and NFIR        |   |
| Very low     | Education   |   |

\*Nutrition, protection and education were not included in the J-RANS I

## Sector information

### Health

- An outbreak of Leishmaniasis is on-going and a high number of unconfirmed typhoid cases were reported. With 6 hospitals in Deir-ez-Zor (out of 7 total hospitals) either partially damaged or out of service, only limited resources are available to address and prevent these diseases. 1 hospital is only treating military personnel. 19 out of 105 health centres are out of service. ([J-RANS II 2013/05/22](#), [MoH 2012/12/13](#), [WHO 2013/04/10](#), [WHO/MOH 2013/04/30](#))
- The population uses primitive methods to refine oil, leading to respiratory diseases and skin infections. ([J-RANS II 2013/05/22](#))
- As well as lack of medicine and available health facilities, the lack of ambulances was cited as a problem. Medicines, health facilities, medical staff and equipment were the three main interventions urgently required as perceived by the key informants in areas assessed during the J-RANS II. ([J-RANS II 2013/05/22](#))

### WASH

- Pollution of water sources by crude oil has been observed throughout the governorate. Local water boards have been unable to treat water due to the lack of treatment materials such as chlorine and aluminium phosphate and water filters are an urgently needed priority intervention. A lack of centralised treatment and a lack of fuel to boil water at home are further decreasing water quality. ([J-RANS II 2013/05/22](#))
- Destruction of infrastructure and electricity cuts has severely damaged water supply and, according to UNICEF, Deir-ez-Zor is one of the six governorates in the country where access to water and sanitation is 'severely limited'. In some localities of Deir-ez-Zor, water provision has decreased by 90% and a lack of fuel to operate the system is a main problem affecting water availability. ([UNICEF 2013/02/08](#), [J-RANS II 2013/05/22](#))

### Protection

- Violence against civilians was a main protection concern identified during the J-RANS II. Frustration, recruitment of children into armed groups, UXOs and hazardous labour are other protection concerns. ([J-RANS II 2013/05/22](#))
- Deir-ez-Zor contains the largest fuel reserves in Syria. Tribes have taken over control of oil-fields and engage in set up smuggling and trade of oil. As the European Union has lifted sanctions on Syrian oil it is expected that the control over oil infrastructure will increasingly cause friction among tribes and armed groups. ([Guardian 2013/04/02](#), [Al-Akhbar 2013/05/11](#), [J-RANS II 2013/05/22](#))
- Hazardous child labour was a high protection concern mentioned by key informants in some areas of Deir-ez-Zor. In Ashara sub-district, most of the children who are not going to school were reported to work in filtering crude oil. ([J-RANS II 2013/05/22](#))
- Al Qa'im border crossing, the only official border crossing into Iraq for a distance of 400km, remains closed, although some of the sick or wounded are allowed to cross the border seeking medical assistance. ([MSF 2013/03/07](#), [J-RANS II 2013/05/22](#))

## Livelihoods and Food security

- Although the average price of bread is among the lowest of all J-RANS II assessed governorates (71 SYP for unsubsidised bread, 24 SYP for subsidised bread), the price of staple foods and the lack of financial resources remain the major obstacles in accessing food. In addition, the lack of cooking fuel was identified as an issue. Food baskets, flour, fuel for cooking and cash grants were mentioned as main priorities for intervention. ([J-RANS II 2013/05/22](#))
- Local tribes and militants are currently controlling four out of five oil fields in the governorate and are selling the raw material to local communities, who in turn refine it before it is sold. ([J-RANS II 2013/05/22](#), [Guardian 2013/04/02](#), [Daily Star 2013/04/10](#), [Al-Akhbar 2013/05/11](#))

## Nutrition

- Similar to other governorates, the lack of financial resources and high cost of infant formula were perceived as the main problem with regards to infant feeding, followed by a lack of infant formula in the markets and inability of women to breastfeed due to lack of food for themselves. Baby milk and baby nutrition were identified as very high priorities by key informants and nutrition for mothers and cash grants as intermediate priorities. ([J-RANS II 2013/05/22](#))

## Shelter and NFI

- 22% of private buildings and 34% of public infrastructure in the governorate has been damaged or destroyed. ([J-RANS II 2013/05/22](#))
- Although the governorate produces a significant amount of fuel, the lack of cooking fuel was identified as one of the major issues affecting access to food. This could be explained by the fact that a large amount of the refined oil is smuggled into Turkey, where prices are significantly higher. ([Jordan times 2013/05/14](#), [J-RANS II](#))

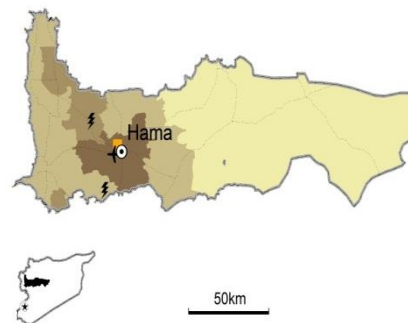
## Education

- Compared to the rest of the country, education infrastructure has only been moderately affected: around 5% of schools in Deir-ez-Zor have been damaged or used as shelters according to UNICEF. ([UNICEF 2013/03/15](#)) However, of the 978 schools in J-RANS II assessed districts, only 383 were functional during the assessment (40%). ([J-RANS II 2013/05/22](#))
- Although education was categorised as a low priority, supporting children to return to school was mentioned as an urgent protection intervention, presumably because recruitment of children into armed groups was often mentioned as a concern. ([J-RANS II 2013/05/22](#))

### Information Gaps



## Hama



### Population figures Hama

|                                       |           |
|---------------------------------------|-----------|
| 2011 Gov. records                     | 2,113,000 |
| 2004 census                           | 1,384,953 |
| Palestinian refugees                  | 8,000     |
| Other refugees                        | Unknown   |
| Migrants                              | Unknown   |
| <b>Number of affected (estimates)</b> |           |
| In need (OCHA)                        | 320,000   |
| IDPs (OCHA)                           | 284,300   |
| IDPs (J-RANS II)                      | 227,800   |

**Sources:** [CBSS 2011](#), [CBSS 2004](#), [UNRWA n.d.](#), [J-RANS II 2013/05/22](#), [OCHA 2013/04/26](#)

### Conflict developments:

- Conflicts in Hama between the armed groups and the regime forces remain severe and several villages were shelled in May.
- At the start of May, residential buildings were bombed in Al Masha' district in Hama city. In rural Hama, aerial bombardment of Kafr Nbouda and Kafr Zaita took place on May 3. It was reported that the FSA attacked six security checkpoints and a regime battalion in Hama on May 5, and was able to take control of Al Jalama checkpoint after clashes with regime forces. The villages of Taiba, Alisem, Khafseen, Al-Magheer and Kafr Nabudah were shelled. On May 20, after fierce fighting, Syrian troops declared full control of Halfaya after two weeks of heavy fighting in and around the town. Several armed fighters took control of the villages Atlaishe and Villus, Alzoghbe, Sha'tah, and Bleil in eastern rural Hama. ([Al Jazeera 2013/05/03](#), [Aljazeera 2013/05/02](#), [Al Jazeera 2013/05/09](#))
- Syrian troops fought anti-Government forces on May 11 in a bid to take back a key supply route linking Hama to Aleppo. Rebels cut off the so-called Desert Road on May 9. The army had been using it as its main supply route to Aleppo province, large swathes of which are under insurgent control. ([AFP 2013/05/11](#), [Al Akhbar 2013/05/20](#))
- Palestinian refugee camp:** Clashes were reported in the vicinity of the camp, and one refugee was killed by stray gunfire. ([UNRWA 2013/05/26](#))

### Humanitarian access

- Operational constraints in Hama are significant, with active hostilities and restriction of movement for relief agencies the main factors hampering access. ([J-RANS II 2013/05/22](#))

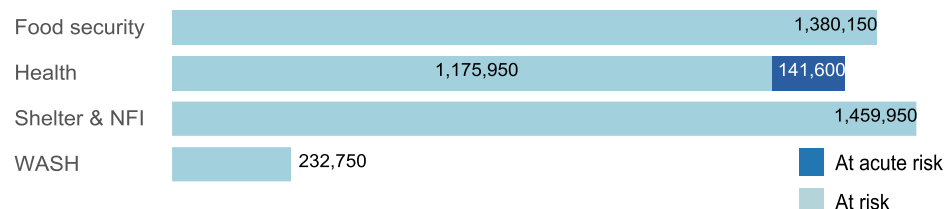
### Displacement

- 227,800 IDPs were staying in 10 sub-districts, the majority in Hama city (175,000). According to OCHA, 284,300 people were displaced inside the governorate. ([J-RANS II 2013/05/22](#), [OCHA 2013/04/26](#))

## In need

**Number of people in need OCHA:** 320,000  
**Number of people living in areas in need J-RANS II:** 1,459,950

## Number of people living in areas in need in Hama governorate



Please note that above figures reflects the situation in the 10 sub-districts assessed (out of 22 in Hama).

## Priorities

### J-RANS II

**Priority** (March/April 2013, 10 sub-districts)

|                     |                          |
|---------------------|--------------------------|
| <b>Very high</b>    |                          |
| <b>High</b>         | Health, protection       |
| <b>Intermediate</b> | Food security, nutrition |
| <b>Low</b>          | WASH, Shelter and NFI    |
| <b>Very low</b>     | Education                |

## Sector information

### Health

Next to medicines, ambulances and medical equipment were identified as priorities for intervention by key informants. In 1 sub-district assessed, Madiq Castle, local sources stated that people were dying at the time of the assessment due to the health situation. (J-RANS II 2013/05/22)

4 out of 6 hospitals are partially damaged or out of service in the governorate. 30 health centres out of 163 are also reported to be partially damaged or out of service. (WHO/MOH 2013/04/30)

## Protection

Violence against civilians and mistreatment of detainees were two main protection concerns identified during the J-RANS II. Safe places to live and interventions aimed at the protection of civilians were mentioned by key informants as main interventions urgently required. (J-RANS II 2013/05/22)

## Food security

There is a lack of flour in the governorate, affecting operation of bakeries. Flour was identified as a very high priority for intervention. Food baskets, fuel for cooking and cash grants were other priority interventions identified by key informants in the governorate. (J-RANS II 2013/05/22)

## Nutrition

Milk for children, cash grants, nutrition for mothers, and baby nutrition were identified as key priorities for intervention. Children under 5 years are the most at risk, according to the key informants. (J-RANS II 2013/05/22)

## WASH

WASH is not a high priority problem in Hama. (J-RANS II 2013/05/22)

## Shelter and NFI

Of those assessed under the J-RANS II, Hama is the most affected governorate in terms of damage to or destruction of shelter. As much as 66% of private buildings were damaged or destroyed, according to key informants in the assessed sub-districts. 65% of public infrastructure was damaged or destroyed. (J-RANS II 2013/05/22)

## Education

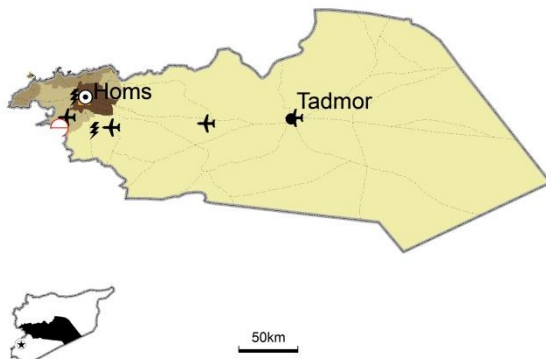
- The number of damaged and used-as-shelters schools in Hama was 18% in March according to UNICEF. In the assessed governorates during the J-RANS II, 11% of schools were no longer functioning. (UNICEF 2013/03/15, UNICEF 2013/03/15)

### Information Gaps





## Homs



### Population figures Homs

|                      |           |
|----------------------|-----------|
| 2011 Gov. records    | 2,147,000 |
| 2004 census          | 1,529,402 |
| Palestinian refugees | >22,000   |
| Other refugees       | Unknown   |
| Migrants             | Unknown   |

### Number of affected (estimates)

|                |         |
|----------------|---------|
| In need (OCHA) | 625,000 |
| IDPs (OCHA)    | 355,800 |

**Sources :** [CBSS 2011](#), [CBSS 2004](#), [UNRWA n.d.](#), [J-RANS II 2013/05/22](#), [OCHA 2013/04/26](#)

### Conflict developments:

- In May, the fighting in Homs was dominated by the battle for Qusair, with recapturing the city reportedly the key current objective for the Government. Qusair lies along a strategic land corridor linking Damascus with the coast - the heartland of Assad's Alawite sect. Qusair, a mostly Sunni town, has served as a conduit for shipments of weapons and supplies smuggled from Lebanon to opposition forces within Syria. The Government lost control of Qusair over a year ago, but has subjected it to daily shelling and frequent aerial bombardment. ([Al Jazeera 2013/05/21](#), [Daily Star 2013/05/09](#), [AFP 2013/05/13](#))
- Lebanese Hezbollah fighters backed the Government forces in the bid for Qusair. On May 13, Syrian troops captured villages Western Dumayna, Haidariyeh and Esh al-Warwar in the strategic Qusair area, allowing them to cut supply lines to rebels inside Qusair town. On May 20, the Syrian Army seized control over large parts of the town after taking control of most of the villages in western and southern rural Qusair, and part of the north. Opposition forces were besieged inside the town. By May 27, pro-Government forces reportedly controlled 80% of the town and heavy fighting continued. ([Al Akhbar 2013/05/20](#), [AFP 2013/05/13](#), [Daily Star 2013/05/09](#), [Daily Star 2013/05/27](#))
- Government forces recaptured a strategic central rebel-held neighbourhood in Homs city on May 2. The army entered Wadi al-Sayeh after five days of fighting, driving a wedge between the rebel-held neighbourhoods of Khaldiyyeh and the Homs Old City. ([Daily Star 2013/05/03](#))
- **Palestinian refugee camp:** The camp remains calm with all facilities open. One refugee was reportedly kidnapped from the camp whilst going to work outside the camp. He was later found dead, leading to some demonstrations following the funeral. ([UNRWA 2013/05/26](#))

### Humanitarian access

- Although cross-line deliveries are rare, a UN inter-agency mission delivered relief items to Talbisseh in May, 25 km north of Homs. ([UNHCR 2013/04/17](#))

### Displacement

- According to April estimates from OCHA, 355,800 are considered IDPs in the governorate, while in February MoLA estimated that over than 495,000 IDPs were residing in the governorate. ([OCHA 2013/04/26](#), [MoLA 2013/03/10](#))
- Tear Malah, located eight kilometers to the north of Homs, hosts 18,000 displaced Syrians, originally from areas in northern Rural Homs, including Rastan, Talbisseh, Dar Kbereh, and Hassuiea. Most displaced persons are hosted by the local community; seven schools host a further 300 displaced while some Syrians stay in unfinished buildings. ([UNHCR 2013/05/08](#))
- In Houla, the current estimated population is about 70,000, half of whom are displaced. ([UN News Service 2013/05/14](#))

### Needs

- A UN joint mission to Homs in January found that 700,000 people across the governorate were severely affected and 420,000 people, half of them children, need immediate humanitarian assistance. ([UNICEF 2013/02/01](#), [OCHA/SARC 2013/01](#))

### Sector information

#### Shelter

- As of May 8, Tear Malah had been without power for 45 days and without water for 66 days. ([UNHCR 2013/05/08](#))
- The heavy fighting and air-raids which occurred in the city of Homs and several towns in the governorate have damaged and destroyed a large part of the infrastructure. In the heavily contested Baba Amr neighbourhood, UNICEF estimated at the start of the year that as many as two thirds of the buildings have been damaged, while others have collapsed completely. Authorities estimate the damages at \$33 million. ([UNICEF 2013/01/15](#), [AFP 2013/02/18](#))

#### Protection

- Shortly after the start of the uprising, tensions in Homs grew between members of the Sunni Muslim community and minorities living in the city, particularly Alawite and Shi'a Muslims. Kidnappings and tit-for-tat killings are reportedly on the increase and some Alawites who are living in Sunni areas state they were driven from their homes. ([Amnesty 2013/03/14](#), [AlertNet 2013/03/18](#))

#### Health

- Houla village had been almost completely cut off for many months and there is a critical shortage of medical supplies in the four partially functioning health facilities. Major illnesses reported included upper respiratory infections, scabies, lice, diarrhoea, and some mental illnesses. Water supplies were limited and there was no fuel to power water systems. Nurses reported seeing increasing numbers of children with signs of malnutrition. ([UN News Service 2013/05/14](#))

- In Tear Malah, most of the local doctors have fled the town and there is lack of medicine or no medicine at all to treat patients. ([UNHCR 2013/05/08](#))
- 9 out of 12 public hospitals in Homs are out of service or partially damaged, in addition to 23 out of 200 health centres partially damaged or out of service (12%). This is double the amount of out-of-service centres on a national level. Due to the non-functional health centres, the local population is facing great difficulty in obtaining essential healthcare assistance. Due to the increasing number of patients, the resources of health facilities still functioning are rapidly being depleted and serious shortages of medicine and medical equipment have been reported. Around 50% of Homs doctors have left, along with other medical personnel. Communities in the conflict-affected areas of Bab Amer and Asheria are facing difficulties in accessing health care because of security constraints and the non-functional public health centres. ([WHO/MOH 2013/04/30](#), [WHO 2012/09/11](#), [UNFPA 2012/10/16](#), [UNHCR 2012/11/30](#), [WHO 2013/01/18](#), [WHO 2013/01/23](#))

## WASH

- Solid waste collection and disposal has been severely disrupted in parts of Homs and solid waste management represents a growing health concern. ([OCHA 2013/05/20](#))
- Destruction of infrastructure and electricity cuts have severely damaged water supply and according to UNICEF, Deir-ez-Zor is one of the six governorates in the country where access to water and sanitation is “severely limited”. ([UNICEF 2013/02/08](#))

## Livelihoods and food security

- WFP field monitors noted the critical need for food, especially wheat flour, in all of the areas visited in Homs. According to the communities interviewed, the area has not received wheat flour for over a year due to ongoing fighting. ([WFP 2013/05/17](#))
- Vegetable, fruit and olive production declined significantly in Homs, including a 60% drop in vegetable production. The production of poultry has also been severely hit with major farms destroyed. ([FAO 2013/01/23](#))

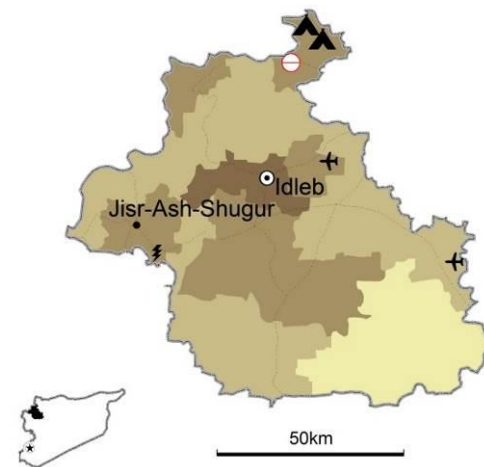
## Education

- A significant part of the education infrastructure in Homs has been severely affected by the conflict. 18% of education facilities was found damaged or are being used as shelters for IDPs in Marach and over 20 educational staff have been killed. Attendance rates are at 80%. Education officials in Homs say that about 50% of students in schools are displaced children. Those schools that are still functioning are accommodating 100 or more children per classroom. ([UNICEF 2013/02/22](#), [UNICEF 2013/02/11](#), [UNICEF 2013/02/01](#), [MoE 2012/12/12](#), [UNICEF 2013/03/15](#))
- In Houla 31 out of 41 schools were damaged and none of the approximately 25,000 school-aged children in the area had followed classes for over two years. ([UNICEF 2013/02/08](#))

### Information Gaps



## Idleb



### Population figures Idleb

|                      |                 |
|----------------------|-----------------|
| 2011 Gov. records    | 2,072,000       |
| 2004 census          | 1,258,427       |
| Palestinian refugees | None registered |
| Other refugees       | Unknown         |
| Migrants             | Unknown         |

### Number of affected (estimates)

|                     |         |
|---------------------|---------|
| In need (OCHA)      | 430,000 |
| IDPs (OCHA)         | 300,600 |
| IDPs (J-RANS II)    | 880,050 |
| IDPs in camps (WFP) | 25,000  |

**Sources :** [CBSS 2011](#), [CBSS 2004](#), [UNRWA n.d](#), [UNRWA 2012/12/16](#), [J-RANS II 2013/05/22](#), [OCHA 2013/04/26](#)

## Conflict developments:

- Clashes were renewed in Idleb and the intensity of fighting continues to be high. Shelling took place on Kooreen, Ma'arrit Tamsrin, Saraqib, Naireb, Sarmin, Kminas, Bennesh, Abul Thohur (Idleb), Al Zawya Mountain including Al-Arbaayen villages (Ariha). Villages of Darkoush, Douer al-Akrad, Al-Doysat and Al-Kania Al-Shougr and Al Najeyah in Jisr Al Shghoor were also bombed in addition to villages in Ma'arrit Annu'man. ([Al-akhbar 2013/05/11](#), [Al-akhbar 2013/05/10](#), [Aljazeera 2013/05/02](#), [Aljazeera 2013/05/07](#), [Aljazeera 2013/05/09](#), [Al Jazeera 2013/05/15](#), [SANA 2013/05/18](#))
- Capturing of army checkpoints and military bases by anti-Government forces continue in Idleb. The FSA attacked several military bases, such as Abo Al-Thuhur military airport, Al Shabiba military camp (Naireb) and Kroom and Ein Sheib checkpoints. The FSA also attacked Al Karmeed military camp, eastern Ariha, Al Mastuma military camp and the central prison in Idleb. ([Aljazeera 2013/05/09](#), [Aljazeera 2013/05/07](#), [Aljazeera 2013/05/05](#), [Aljazeera 2013/05/13](#), [SANA 2013/05/16](#))
- In April, the SAF regained control over Wadi Al Daif military camp, which was captured by anti-Government groups in October. The camp is a on a strategic location between Damascus and Aleppo. ([Al-akhbar 2013/05/11](#))

## Humanitarian access

- During the J-RANS II the following issues were identified as constraining relief operations in Idleb: active hostilities, restriction of movement, interference into humanitarian activities, restrictions and obstructions for beneficiaries to access aid, violence against relief agencies personnel, facilities and assets and the presence of mines and explosives. ([J-RANS II 2013/05/22](#))

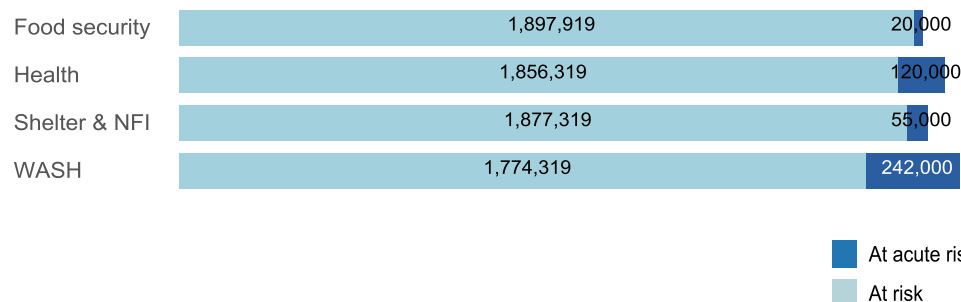
## Displacement

- Over 880,000 IDPs were identified in 21 sub-districts during the J-RANS II, 550,000 of them are residing in the city of Idleb. OCHA estimates are significantly lower: 300,600 IDPs by 16 April. It is unclear where this discrepancy comes from. ([J-RANS II 2013/05/22](#), [OCHA 2013/04/26](#))
- There is a high concentration of IDPs in the governorate. In sub-districts assessed during the J-RANS II, it was reported by key informants that IDPs accounted for more than 40% of the population, while in other governorates, apart from Ar-Raqqa, assessed IDPs formed less than 25% of the population. ([J-RANS II 2013/05/22](#))
- There are at least 8 IDP camps in Idleb governorate, of which the total population is estimated at around 50,000 IDPs. The largest IDP camp is Athmeh, with an estimated 28,000 IDPs, while the smallest camps (Aqqrabat and Al Salame) host some 600 IDPs each. (ACU 2013/05)

## In need

**Number of people in need OCHA:** 430,000  
**Number of people living in areas in need J-RANS II:** 2,016,319

## Number of people living in areas in need in Idleb governorate



Please note that above figures reflects the situation in the 21 sub-districts assessed (out of 26 in Idleb).

## Priorities

| Priority     | J-RANS II                              | J-RANS I*                         |
|--------------|--|-----------------------------------|
|              | (March/April 2013, 21 sub- districts)  | (February 2013, 13 sub-districts) |
| Very high    |  | Food security                     |
| High         | Health, food security                  | Health, WASH                      |
| Intermediate | WASH                                   |                                   |
| Low          | Nutrition, protection, shelter and NFI | Shelter and NFI                   |
| Very low     | Education                              |                                   |

\*Nutrition, protection and education were not included in the J-RANS I

## Priorities IDP camps - ACU 2013/05

| AI Karameh | Aqqrabat | Bab al Hawa | Bab al Hawa (Low) | Karameh    | Al Nasr    | El Salame  |
|------------|----------|-------------|-------------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Sanitation | Health   | Health      | WASH              | Sanitation | Food       | Sanitation |
| Health     | NFI      | WASH        | Health            | Health     | Sanitation | NFI        |
| Food       | Food     | NFI         | Food              | Food       | Health     | Food       |

## Sector information

### Health

- Similar to the other governorates, medicines were perceived as the main priority for intervention by key informants interviewed during the assessment. Health facilities are a high priority as well. At the start of the year, NGOs reported that 6 hospitals (including private and field hospitals) are functioning in the governorate, although many have been damaged by aerial bombing. ([J-RANS II 2013/05/22](#))
- Of the 8 camps assessed in the governorate, only 3 had medical points on-site. Doctors occasionally visit some of the other camps. Reported health concerns include diarrhoea, skin disease, Leishmaniasis and respiratory diseases. (ACU 2013/05)
- In Idleb, 2 out of 4 hospitals are out of service, but only 9 out of 115 health centres are either partially damaged or out of service. (WHO/MOH 2013/04/30)

## Food security

- ✦ In Idleb, the average price for unsubsidised bread was the highest among all governorates assessed at 97 SYP per bag of bread. Subsidised bread stood at 24 SYP. Food baskets and flour were identified as urgent intervention priorities in the assessed J-RANS II sub-districts. ([J-RANS II 2013/05/22](#))
- ✦ In all camps, apart from Al Salame, bread distribution takes place. However, the quantity delivered during these distributions is insufficient and limited other food distribution takes place. In Athmeh, there is a large kitchen which supplies food once a day for all camp residents. Most camps have a communal kitchen. ([J-RANS II 2013/05/22](#))

## WASH

- ✦ Repairing the water system and fuel for water pumps were intermediate priorities for intervention as mentioned by key informants. With regards to sanitation, garbage collection was mentioned as a required intervention. ([J-RANS II 2013/05/22](#))

## Nutrition

- ✦ Baby milk and nutrition for mothers who are breastfeeding were identified as the main priorities for intervention by the key informants, followed by baby nutrition and cash grants. ([J-RANS II 2013/05/22](#))

## Protection

- ✦ Specific protection concerns identified in Idleb are the protection of civilians, lack of law and order and UXOs. ([J-RANS II 2013/05/22](#))
- ✦ In most camps assessed, camp management is closely aligned with an armed group. In the majority of the camps assessed, no guns are allowed inside the premises. Only Athmeh camp was reported to have programs aimed at the protection needs of vulnerable groups.
- ✦ As camps are built on private land, tensions between the landowners and IDPs can arise. In Athmeh camp, for instance, the owner does not allow the establishment of latrines in certain areas. Only two camps reported to have a rental agreement with the landowner.
- ✦ IDP camp Bab Al Hawa was bombed twice, on 12 February 2013 and on 30 April. During the most recent attack, more than half of the camp population fled to other areas, primarily to Athmeh camp.

## Shelter and NFI

- ✦ 41% of private buildings have been damaged or destroyed and the lack of access to adequate shelter was identified as a pressing concern. 45% of public infrastructure such as schools and health centres was damaged or destroyed. ([J-RANS II 2013/05/22](#))
- ✦ All IDP camps are reportedly overcrowded and the available tents are often of poor quality. In Taiba, a large number of IDPs are reportedly residing outside of the camp, without access to proper shelter.

- ✦ Electricity is only available in two IDP camps assessed – Aqqrabat and Bab Al Hawa and only for a limited number of hours a day – 6 and 3 hours respectively.
- ✦ IDPs who fled Bab Al Hawa camp to Athmeh camp after the bombing reportedly do not have access to adequate shelter in Athmeh camp.

## Education

- ✦ Education has been severely disrupted in Idleb: 60% of schools in the governorate were damaged or used as shelters as of 5 March 2013 according to UNICEF. This was confirmed during the J-RANS II, as 56% of schools in assessed areas were no longer functional. ([UNICEF 2013/03/15](#), [UNICEF 2013/03/15](#), [J-RANS II 2013/05/22](#))
- ✦ In 3 out of 8 IDP camps, schools have been established. (ACU 2013/05)

### Information Gaps





## Lattakia



### Population figures Lattakia

|                      |           |
|----------------------|-----------|
| 2011 Gov. records    | 1,229,000 |
| 2004 census          | 879,551   |
| Palestinian refugees | >10,000   |
| Other refugees       | Unknown   |
| Migrants             | Unknown   |

### Number of affected (estimates)

|                |         |
|----------------|---------|
| In need (OCHA) | 165,400 |
| IDPs (OCHA)    | 70,000  |
| IDPs (J-RANS)  | 75,800  |

Sources : [CBSS 2011](#), [CBSS 2004](#),  
[UNRWA n.d.](#), [J-RANS II](#)  
[2013/05/22](#), [OCHA 2013/04/26](#)

### Conflict developments:

- The situation in Lattakia city remains widely calm, despite the heavy clashes that continue in rural Lattakia, including in Al-Akrad and Turkman mountains and Salma and Rabi'a regions, which are under control of the FSA. ([Assafir 2013/05/04](#), [Al-akhbar 2013/04/30](#), [Aljazeera 2013/05/07](#), [SANA 2013/05/16](#))
- The governorate is the ancestral home of President al-Assad's family and the Alawite sect, and the majority of the governorate is under Government control. The rebels claim they have made gains in recent months, capturing many Alawite-dominated villages in Lattakia, but have struggled to dislodge regime forces from positions in the mountains. ([Jordan Times 2013/05/04](#), [MSF 2013/01/17](#), [Daily Telegraph 2013/01/08](#))
- Situation in Palestinian refugee camps:** the unofficial camp in Lattakia, which hosts more than 10,000 Palestinian refugees, has seen a marked increase in army presence around the camp. ([UNRWA 2013/03/01](#), [UNRWA n.d.](#))

### Humanitarian access

- In the areas assessed during the J-RANS II, humanitarian access was severely constrained, primarily due to restriction of movement for relief agencies, active hostilities affecting humanitarian assistance and violence against relief agency personnel, facilities and assets. ([J-RANS II 2013/05/22](#))

### Displacement

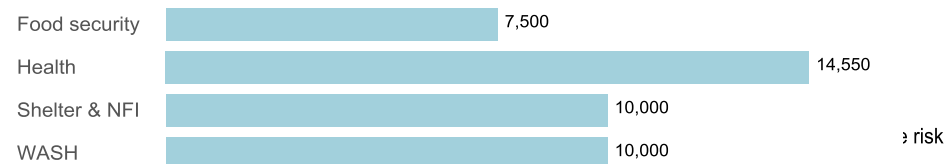
- OCHA indicates that there were around 70,000 IDPs in Lattakia by 16 April. According to the J-RANS II 75,800, IDPs were residing in 7 sub-districts assessed, most of them in Lattakia city. ([J-RANS II 2013/05/22](#), [OCHA 2013/04/26](#))

- There is at least one IDP camp in Lattakia, Yamadia. This camp hosts over 11,000 IDPs and around 750 IDPs are residing in surrounding areas. (ACU 2013/05)

### Needs

|   |         |
|---|---------|
| Number of people in need OCHA:                      | 165,400 |
| Number of people living in areas in need J-RANS II: | 14,550  |

### Number of people living in areas in need in Lattakia governorate



Please note that above figures reflects the situation in the 7 (of 22) assessed sub-districts.

### Priorities

|              | J-RANS II<br>(March/April 2013, 7 sub-districts) | J-RANS I*<br>(February 2013, 5 sub-districts) |
|--------------|--|---|
| Very high    | Food security                                    | Food security, health                         |
| High         | Health   |   |
| Intermediate | Nutrition, shelter and NFI                       | Shelter and NFI                               |
| Low          | Protection                                       | WASH  |
| Very low     | WASH, Education                                  |   |

\*Nutrition, protection and education were not included in the J-RANS I

### Priorities IDP camp - ACU 2013/05

1. Access to water
2. Health
3. Food

## Sector information

### Food security

- During the J-RANS I, it was found that Lattakia governorate was only moderately affected by the conflict and was regularly supplied with food products. However, food security was identified as an urgent priority in the few sub-districts assessed during the J-RANS II. Food baskets and flour were mentioned as high priorities for intervention. ([J-RANS II 2013/05/22](#), [J-RANS 2013/02/17](#))
- Lattakia is for the most part Government controlled and this can explain the limited price increase for subsidised bread – on average 23 SYP, compared to 15 SYP before the crisis. Unsubsidised bread averaged 78 SYP in sub-districts assessed during the J-RANS II assessment. ([J-RANS II 2013/05/22](#))
- Monthly food baskets are delivered to the IDP camp and surrounding areas, which adequately meets the needs of the IDPs. However, camp residents were reportedly concerned about the sustainability of the food distribution because of nearby conflict affecting supply routes. (ACU 2013/05)

### Health

- Although health infrastructure throughout the governorate has remained largely intact, the lack of medicines and health equipment is hampering access to healthcare. ([J-RANS II 2013/05/22](#))
- 2 hospitals in Lattakia are partially damaged and 1 is out of service out of the 6 total hospitals. There are 3 partially damaged and 6 out service health centres out of 118 in total. (WHO/MOH 2013/04/30)
- There were no significant health concerns reported by the IDPs in camp during the camp assessment, although cases of skin disease and diarrhoea were frequently reported. The main concern of the medical staff in the camp was the lack of capacity to deal with serious medical conditions such as cancer in the area. (ACU 2013/05)

### Nutrition

- The lack of baby milk and nutrition is a concern that was mentioned as an urgent priority intervention by key informants, as well as cash grants and nutrition for mothers. ([J-RANS II 2013/05/22](#))

### Shelter and NFI

- The large majority of the around 75,000 IDPs identified were residing in vacated buildings (51,750), and only 3,000 were living in collective centres. The remainder (21,800) were hosted by local families. ([J-RANS II 2013/05/22](#))
- 46% of public infrastructure and 51% of the private buildings assessed under J-RANS II were damaged or destroyed. ([J-RANS II 2013/05/22](#)) However, as only a small number of sub-districts were assessed, this high figure is not illustrative of the rest of the governorate.
- Within the IDP camp, tents are reportedly of poor quality and there are problems with drainage. Most IDPs were noted to have mattresses and blankets. (ACU 2013/05)

## Protection

- Psychosocial support was mentioned as a very high priority for intervention, followed by the presence of UXO. ([J-RANS II 2013/05/22](#))

## WASH

- WASH is reportedly not a concern in the governorate. ([J-RANS II 2013/05/22](#))
- IDPs residing in and around the Yamadia camp most receive the majority or all of their water from the nearby river. This river is expected to run dry in the summer and alternative solutions are urgently required. (ACU 2013/05)

## Education

- Although education was not identified as a concern, 60% of schools were reportedly no longer functional and in one sub-district assessed, attendance rates were as low as 5%. ([J-RANS II 2013/05/22](#))

### Information Gaps



## Quneitra



### Population figures Quneitra

|                      |               |
|----------------------|---------------|
| 2011 Gov. records    | 489,000       |
| 2004 census          | 66,627        |
| Palestinian refugees | None reported |
| Other refugees       | Unknown       |
| Migrants             | Unknown       |

### Number of affected (estimates)

|                |        |
|----------------|--------|
| In need (OCHA) | 47,300 |
| IDPs (OCHA)    | 30,000 |

**Sources:** [GeoHives 2010](#), [CBSS 2004](#), [UNRWA n.d](#), [OCHA 2013/04/26](#)

### Conflict

- In general, the situation in Quneitra is not exposed to severe fighting as in other governorates. However, some incidents of clashes and shelling were reported in May.
- On 21 May, Syria said its troops destroyed an Israeli vehicle that crossed into its territory from the Israeli-occupied Golan Heights. Shortly afterwards, Israeli forces fired two rockets towards Syrian troops, without causing any casualties, according to Syria. This marks the first time since the start of the crisis that Syria's armed forces have said they targeted Israel's military. Israel said the incident took place on its side of the Golan ceasefire line, that the vehicle was damaged but not destroyed, none of its soldiers were hurt and they returned fire. The clash highlighted the potential for renewed conflict along the frontline. ([Reuters 2013/05/21](#))
- Three UN military observers were taken hostage for 5 hours by an unknown armed group in the Golan Heights on May 15. This came after four Filipino peacekeepers were kidnapped and held for five days by the rebel Yarmouk Martyrs' Brigade then released on May 11. The same rebel group held 21 Filipino peacekeepers for three days in March. ([Reuters 2013/05/16](#))
- Early May saw clashes in villages in rural Quneitra near to the occupied Golan Heights. The regular army withdrew from Ain Zeker adjacent to Al Kaid area of the Golan on May 8. ([Al Jazeera 2013/05/08](#), [Al Saffir 2013/05/09](#))
- Quneitra contains part of the contested Golan Heights, a large part of which is controlled by Israel. Clashes began in early November 2012, when the Syrian Army clashed with insurgents in several towns and villages in the governorate. Israel became involved on 11 November 2012 when mortar shells from Syria landed near an Israeli military outpost in the Israeli-occupied Golan Heights, responding by firing 'warning shots' into Syria. Anti-Government groups have seized control of the area north of Quneitra and the area to its east. The armistice agreed upon in 1974 prohibits the Syrian Government from engaging in military activity within the buffer zone that runs along the length of the Israeli border, limiting their options for response. ([Guardian 2013/01/06](#), [Associated Press 2012/11](#))

**Humanitarian access** No governorate specific information available

### Displacement

- Quneitra, which is sparsely populated, has only seen a limited amount of displacement – by April around 30,000 IDPs were residing in the Government. 15,000 were reported as IDPs by MoLA in February. ([OCHA 2013/04/26](#), [MoLA 2013/03/10](#))

### Needs

- Despite the fact that more than 50% of the population are estimated to be affected by the conflict, there is no public information available on the needs or location of those affected.

### Sector information

#### Education:

- In March, 22% of the schools of Quneitra were either damaged or used as shelters. The students' attendance rates declined to 94%. ([UNICEF 2013/03/15](#), [UNICEF 2013/03/15](#))

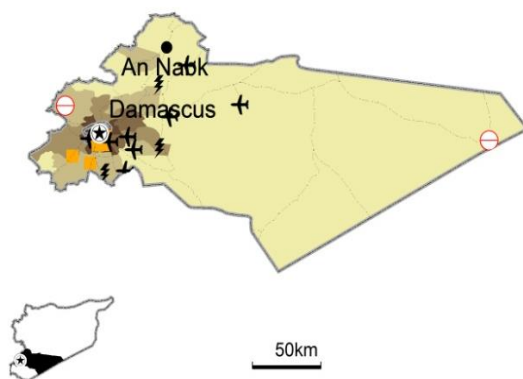
#### Health:

- The only one hospital in Quneitra remains fully functioning. 14 of 54 health centers are either partially or out of service. ([WHO/MOH 2013/04/30](#))

### Information Gaps



## Rural Damascus



### Population figures Damascus (rural)

|                      |           |
|----------------------|-----------|
| 2011 Gov. records    | 1,877,000 |
| 2004 census          | 2,273,074 |
| Palestinian refugees | >243,458  |
| Other refugees       | Unknown   |
| Migrants             | Unknown   |

### Number of affected (estimates)

|               |           |
|---------------|-----------|
| In need(OCHA) | 1,255,900 |
| IDPs (OCHA)   | 705,200   |

**Sources:** [CBSS 2011](#), [CBSS 2004](#), [UNRWA n.d](#), [OCHA 2013/04/26](#), [UNRWA 2012/12/16](#), [UNICEF 2012/12/07](#).

### Conflict developments

- The situation in rural Damascus continues to be highly intense in May.
- On 5 May, Israeli warplanes struck targets in Damascus, unleashing a series of massive explosions. The attacks, which Israeli officials said targeted sophisticated missiles bound for Hezbollah, marked a sharp spike in Israel's involvement in Syria's civil war. The bombings were on 3 warehouses for weapons on Qasioun Mountain in the north, Maysaloon (centre Damascus) and Dimas in the northwest. ([Al-akhbar 2013/05/08](#), [Daily Star 2013/05/05](#))
- Aerial bombardment and clashes continue to be fierce in rural Damascus, such as in Daraya, Mo'damiyat Al Sham, Irbeen, Hazzah, Douma, Zamalka, Mliha, Harasta, Kfar Batna (eastern), Zabadani, Kalamoun, Yabroud, Al-Nabk, (north) and Beit Sahem, Huseinieh, Sayyeda Zainab, Bibilla, Khan Al Sheikh, Yalda, and Sbeineh (south). The international airport which is targeted continuously by the FSA suffered a huge explosion. ([Al-akhbar 2013/05/04](#), [Aljazeera 2013/05/05](#), [Al-akhbar 2013/05/11](#), [Aljazeera 2013/05/13](#), [Aljazeera 2013/05/16](#), [SANA 2013/05/18](#), [Aljazeera 2013/05/20](#))
- The SAF is progressing in eastern Ghouta after surrounding the region and is said to have regained control of several towns in the vicinity, such as Otayba (in April), Al Abada, Kasya, Al Baharia town, and Jarba village. The control of the eastern side could create a line of control locking down the eastern entries to the city and closing off weapons supplies through the Jordanian border to the FSA. On the southern side, the SAF is said to control most parts of Daraya and is close to Mazzeh military airport, which is considered an important stronghold for the armed opposition in the countryside. The FSA took control of the Masakin Najha area near Al Husseinieh camp. ([Daily Star 2013/05/03](#), [Al-akhbar 2013/05/04](#), [Al-akhbar 2013/05/15](#), [SANA 2013/05/16](#), [Al-akhbar 2013/05/13](#), [Aljazeera 2013/05/10](#), [Al-akhbar 2013/05/28](#))
- **Situation in Palestinian refugee camps:** Camps in Yarmouk, Husseinieh, Khan Eshieh, Sbeineh and Sayyeda Zeinab in the south continue to witness clashes and shelling in their immediate vicinities, with hostilities occasionally spilling over into the camps themselves. Khan Al Sheih Palestinian camp, the second largest gathering of Palestinians after Yarmouk, is home to about 40,000 people and those displaced

from Yarmouk. Fierce fighting is on-going after attempts by the FSA to transform the camp into a military base. ([UNRWA 2013/05/06](#), [UNRWA 2013/05/10](#), [Al-akhbar 2013/05/04](#))

### Humanitarian access

- Access to Sbeineh and Husseinieh camps is completely blocked off by security forces, and access to Khan Al Sheih is possible only occasionally. ([UNRWA 2013/05/19](#))
- Damascus international airport in Eastern Ghouta is closed due to conflicts on the nearby roads. ([Al-akhbar 2013/04/30](#))

### Displacement

- According to OCHA, there are 705,200 IDPs in rural Damascus, a 67% increase from March (over 423,000 IDPs in March were registered in March according to MoLA). ([OCHA 2013/04/26](#), [MoLA 2013/03/10](#))
- An estimated 60% (or 90,000 refugees) have fled the Yarmouk neighbourhood. ([UNRWA 2013/03/24](#))

### Needs

- No information available

### Sector information

#### Education:

- Participation rates in schools in Rural Damascus are estimated at 80% of pre-conflict levels. Damage to infrastructure, displacement, lack of staff, overcrowding and lack of teaching and learning materials are all affecting education delivery. Children are experiencing conflict related stress and trauma. In a number of cases schools have been used by armed forces and groups. ([UNICEF 05/03/2013](#))

#### Information Gaps

#### Protection:

- Palestinian refugees who remain in Khan Al Sheih Camp, Husseinieh, Qabr Essit Camp, and Sbeineh Camp, live under direct threat of harm from the conflict while external flight options remain limited. Many are not able to seek safety due to the physical risks associated with movement. ([UNRWA 2013/02/08](#))



#### WASH:

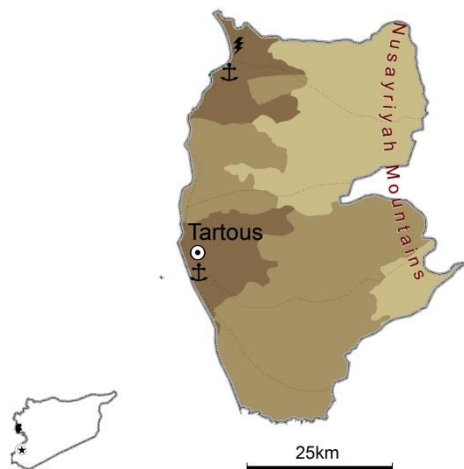
- Damage to WASH infrastructure is particularly severe in Rural Damascus and availability of water has decreased to one third of pre-crisis levels. (In parts of Rural Damascus, the lack of rubbish collection and shortage of dustbins is an increasing concern. ([WHO 2013/04/10](#), [OCHA 2013/04/26](#))

#### Health:

- Only one out of 7 hospitals in Rural Damascus is still functioning properly without having incurred any damage. There are still 175 health centres claimed to be working as well. ([WHO/MOH 2013/04/30](#))



## Tartous



### Population figures Tartous

|                      |            |
|----------------------|------------|
| 2010 Gov. records    | 785,000    |
| 2004 census          | 701,395    |
| Palestinian refugees | None       |
| Other refugees       | registered |
| Migrants             | Unknown    |

### Number of affected (estimates)

|                |         |
|----------------|---------|
| In need (OCHA) | 104,500 |
| IDPs (OCHA)    | 90,000  |

**Sources :** [GeoHives 2010](#), [CBSS 2004](#), [UNRWA n.d](#), [OCHA 2013/04/26](#), [UNICEF 2013/01/25](#)

### Conflict developments

- The situation in Bayda village and Banias city in the governorate were critical in May as field executions and shelling took place in various Sunni regions.
- On May 2, fierce clashes between troops and rebels erupted for the first time in the Sunni Muslim village Bayda in the Alawite-majority coastal region of Banias, killing 7 soldiers and up to 50 civilians. Conflicts also took place in the village of Mirqab, as well as in the Sunni district of Ras Al Nabah in the port of Banias. ([AFP 2013/05/02](#))
- On May 3, Sunni areas of Banias were bombarded. The next day hundreds of Sunni families fled Banias fearing further sectarian violence after fighters loyal to President Bashar al-Assad killed dozens of people overnight in the Ras Al Nabah district of the town. ([AFP 2013/05/03](#) [Daily Star 2013/05/04](#))

### Humanitarian access

- Continued clashes on the main route between Tartous and Damascus could significantly disrupt the movement of WFP cargo from Tartous Port to WFP's warehouse in the capital city. ([WFP 2013/05/10](#))

### Displacement

- By April, an estimated 90,000 IDPs were residing in Tartous according to OCHA. In February, MoLA figures indicated that 255,000 IDPs, mostly from Aleppo and Homs in the governorate. It is unclear why the number of displaced has decreased significantly between February and April (with 65%). ([OCHA 2013/04/26](#), [MoLa 2013/03](#))
- An initial wave of IDPs left Banias for Tartous City on 4 May, with the current expectation that thousands of others will follow amid fears of further violence. According to humanitarian agencies, some IDPs originating in Banias have been unable to cross Government checkpoints and access Tartous City. ([OCHA 2013/05/06](#))

## Sector information

### Education

- So far, over 30,000 IDP children have registered in Tartous schools, forcing school administrators to set up a double-shift system. Due to sustained IDP influx and pressures from the existing IDP population, health and education services in the governorate are completely overstretched and reported to be reaching breaking point. ([OCHA 2013/05/06](#))

### Shelter

- There are 19 communal shelters in the governorate, housing about 6,000 IDPs. ([UNHCR 2013/05/08](#)) The remainder are hosted by the local community or in vacant buildings. Some families have taken shelter in caves and ancient ruins due to the lack of available shelter. ([MoLa 2013/03](#), [UNICEF 2013/01/25](#), [USAID 2013/02/19](#))
- Available accommodation is dwindling and the overall situation among IDPs in Tartous is deteriorating. Most IDPs located in the city are renting accommodation or staying with host families. SARC Tartous has recently set up a tented camp. ([OCHA 2013/05/06](#))

### WASH

- According to an assessment by UNHCR, families in communal shelters face considerable overcrowding and precarious water and sanitation conditions.
- Many IDPs who settled in the mountainous areas do not have access to adequate sanitation facilities. ([UNICEF 2013/01/25](#))

### Health

- There are 6 hospitals functioning properly in Tartous. Only 1 out of 159 health centres is partially damaged. ([WHO/MOH 2013/04/30](#))

### Information Gaps



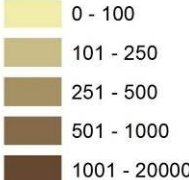











## Legend:

### Information gaps

|                               | Information available   | Limited to no information available   |
|-------------------------------|---|---|
| Protection                    |  |  |
| Livelihoods and food security |  |  |
| Health                        |  |  |
| Shelter                       |  |  |
| WASH                          |  |  |
| Education                     |  |  |

### Map symbols

|   |                     |   |                          |  |
|---|---------------------|---|--------------------------|--|
|   | IDP camps           |   | Ports                    | <b>Population Density (2004)</b><br><b>People per km2</b><br> |
|  | Border crossings    |  | Airports                 |  |
|  | National capital    |  | Power plants             |  |
|  | Governorate capital |  | Palestinian refugee camp |  |
|  | Populated place     |  | Roads                    |  |
|   |                     |  | Governorate boundary     |  |

\*Note that the map scale changes between maps

## Previous SNAP reports

|   |               |
|---|---------------|
| • <a href="#">RAS (Part I and Part II)</a>                    | January 2013  |
| • <a href="#">RAS (Part I and Part II)</a>                    | February 2013 |
| • <a href="#">RAS (Part I and Part II)</a>                    | March 2013    |
| • <a href="#">RAS (Part I and Part II) – Summary version</a>  | April 2013    |
| • <a href="#">Baseline data Syria</a>                         | January 2013  |
| • <a href="#">Scenarios</a>                                   | February 2013 |
| • <a href="#">Thematic report: Aleppo Governorate Profile</a> | April 2013    |

## Forthcoming SNAP reports

|   |               |
|---|---------------|
| • <a href="#">RAS (Part I and Part II)</a>                          | End June 2013 |
| <i>The RAS report will be updated on a monthly basis</i>            |               |
| • <a href="#">Thematic report: Livelihoods and economy in Syria</a> | TBC           |
| • <a href="#">Thematic report: Relief actors in Syria</a>           | TBC           |

## Map data sources

Administration: OCHA Common Operational Datasets. Oil and Gas: Lynx Information Systems Ltd. Infrastructure: Global Energy Observatory, OCHA, Global Security. Key conflict areas: Multiple media sources. Ethnicity: GeoEPR.

## Definitions

In this report the term opposition forces is used to refer to all armed groups and individuals engaged in armed conflict against the Syrian Government

**Methodology** – This desk study presents estimations of scale, severity and likely impact of a disaster. It aims to inform decision making for preparedness and emergency response and intends to complement and integrate assessment-related data from other agencies. Feedback to improve the RAS is welcome ([snap@acaps.org](mailto:snap@acaps.org)).

**Disclaimer** – Information provided is provisional as it has not been possible to independently verify field reports. As this report covers highly dynamic subject, utility of the information may decrease with time.

**References** – ACAPS and MapAction would like to thank all organisations who have provided input to this report. Please note that all sources which are available online are hyperlinked (underlined, in brackets). Information sourced as PI refers to personal interviews with experts.



## Annex A - Definitions Humanitarian Profile

### Affected

The number of affected refers to people affected by the violence in Syria. The number of affected can be divided in two groups: those non-displaced and those displaced.

### Non-Displaced

The **non-displaced** include all those within Syria that have been, directly or indirectly, affected by the conflict, including those who have been injured, have lost access to essential services, and those whose vulnerability has increased due to the impact of the unrest on livelihoods and access to essential services (OCHA 2012/06/05). In addition, this group includes the **host community**, the people who are part of a community or family receiving affected people. Due to the stress placed on the host families and communities, they are considered part of the humanitarian caseload. As there is currently no information available on the needs of the host community, this group is currently excluded from this humanitarian profile.

### Displaced

**Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)** are those persons or groups of persons who are residing in Syria but who have been forced or obliged to flee or to leave their homes or places of habitual residence as a result of or in order to avoid the effects of armed conflict (OCHA 2004).

**Refugees and Asylum Seekers** are those who owing to a well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion, is outside Syria, and is unable to, or owing to such fear, is unwilling to avail himself of the protection of that country. (UN 1951) For the purpose of this document, the category 'refugees' includes those registered, awaiting registration as well as those unregistered – despite the fact that unregistered Syrians are technically not refugees as their refugee status has not been established. Within this group, the Iraqi and Palestinian refugees are in a specifically vulnerable position, both within Syria as outside.

**Others of Concern** - Persons who have been displaced by the emergency and form part of the humanitarian caseload, but do not fall into either of the above categories (e.g. migrants, returnees).

# REGIONAL ANALYSIS SYRIA

30 May 2013

## Part II – Host countries

*This Regional Analysis of the Syria conflict (RAS) is an update of the April RAS and seeks to bring together information from all sources in the region and provide holistic analysis of the overall Syria crisis. While Part I focuses on the situation within Syria, Part II covers the impact of the crisis on the neighbouring countries. The Syria Needs Analysis Project welcomes all information that could complement this report. For more information, comments or questions please email [SNAP@ACAPS.org](mailto:SNAP@ACAPS.org)*

Red flags indicate new information

### Content Part II

[Regional overview](#)

[Humanitarian profile](#)

[MAP – Neighbouring Country Displacement](#)

[Country page – Lebanon](#)

[Country page – Jordan](#)

[Country page – Turkey](#)

[Country page – Iraq](#)

[Country page - Egypt](#)


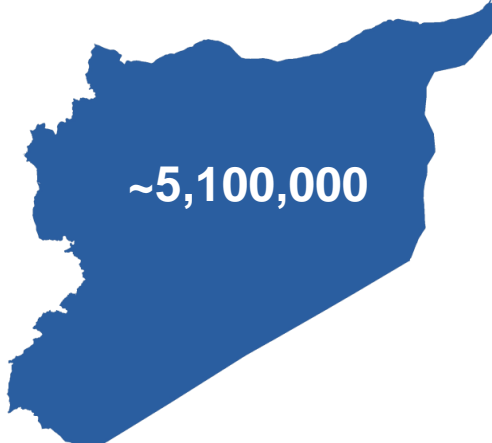




[Annex A – Definitions Humanitarian Profile](#)

## Regional Overview

- The number of Syrians registered or awaiting registration surpassed 1.5 million in May while over 650,000 more unregistered refugees are estimated to reside in Lebanon, Jordan, Turkey, Iraq and Egypt. This means that at least 9% of the original population has fled Syria.
- Refugee arrivals in Jordan have slowed significantly since mid-May. While the Jordanian Government indicates that it has maintained an open border policy and that the decrease is due to the worsening security situation on the Syrian side of the border, others claim that the borders have been closed. Iraq has closed both its official border crossing points and one unofficial crossing. Access to Turkey for those without papers is dependent on camp capacity. This not only severely impacts flight options for Syrians in the country, it also puts more pressure on Lebanon, the only neighbouring country which continues to keep its borders open.
- At the start of May an estimated average of 8,000 Syrians were crossing into Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon and Turkey each day, putting intense pressure on these countries politically, socially and economically. Increasing rents and competition for jobs and resources is leading to tensions between host communities and refugees. This was clearly visible in Turkey at the start of May when Syrian refugees residing in border areas faced aggression after 2 bombs exploded in a Turkish town close to the border with Syria.
- Violence has not been restricted to Turkey. Lebanon has seen a significant deterioration of the security situation, with regular shelling of the border region, heavy fighting in Tripoli and shelling on the city of Beirut. The

deteriorating security situation and rising community tensions have hampered operations in Lebanon, causing some organisations to suspend operations.

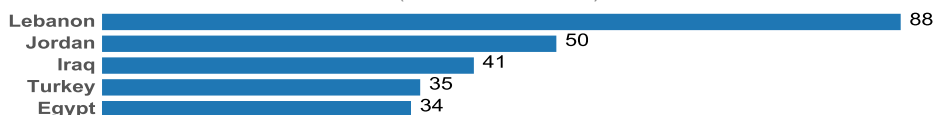
- The majority of refugees (~77%) remain outside official camps. Financial assistance has been consistently flagged as a top priority for non-camp refugees. Due to the high rents, lack of income opportunities and lack of available shelter, a large part of refugees is reportedly residing in inadequate shelter. To alleviate congestion, both in and outside of camps, 7 additional camps are being built: 5 in Turkey and 1 each in Jordan and Iraq. Available healthcare is a major concern for refugees, with limited access to secondary and tertiary care. There are insufficient labour opportunities in host countries and Syrians are vulnerable to exploitation, working long hours for low pay. Child labour has been reported as a protection concern in all countries.
- Although significant information gaps still exist, especially with regards to the host families and unregistered refugees, a significant number of assessments are being carried out, particularly in Lebanon. As a result, there is more information available on previously underreported topics, such as the situation of host families in Lebanon and urban refugees in Jordan. The situation in Turkey is still largely un-assessed.
- Funding status:** On 9 June, the Regional Response Plan (RRP) 5 will be launched, requesting additional funds for the refugee response in Lebanon, Jordan, Turkey, Iraq and Egypt. This plan is an update of the RRP 4, which was launched in December 2012. Of the \$1.5 billion requested in the RRP 4, 73% has been received to date – a significant increase on the 32% received as of March.

| Host Country   | Refugees (Government estimate) | Internally displaced  |
|--|--------------------------------|---|
|  Lebanon | 700,000                        |  |
|  Jordan | 513,000                        |   |
|  Turkey | 400,000                        |   |
|  Iraq   | 153,000                        |   |
|  Egypt  | 140,000                        |   |



## Regional response plan funding status (in % of total funds requested)

(UNHCR 2013/05/29)



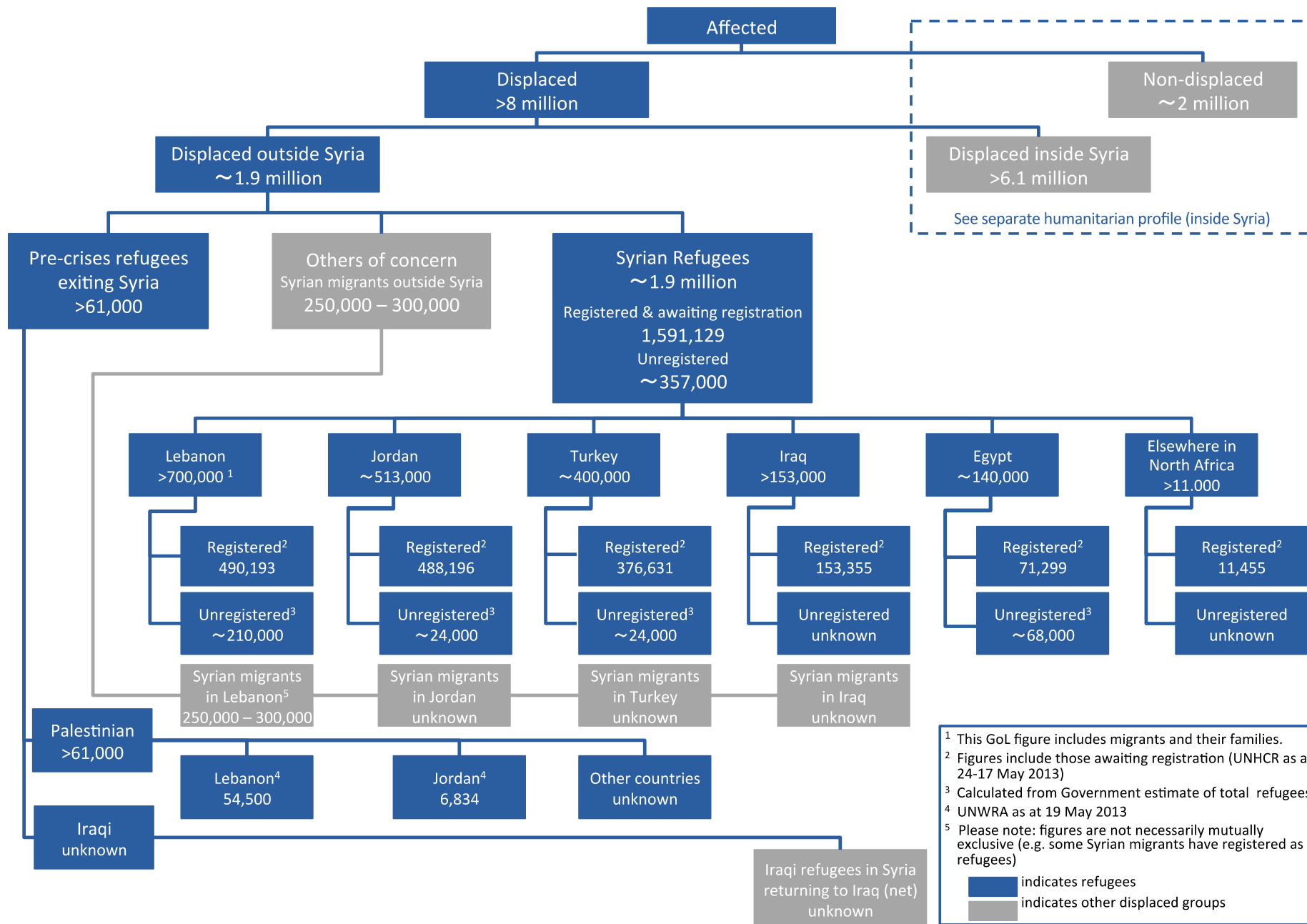
### Data limitations and information gaps

- Significant gaps remain between the numbers of refugees registered/awaiting registration and Government estimates of the number of Syrians in each country. There is no information on the humanitarian needs of unregistered refugees and those registered residing outside camps in Turkey.
- As the humanitarian community is increasing its capacity to deal with the refugee influx, an increasing number of needs assessments are being undertaken. Assessments on the host communities are still lacking in all countries except for Lebanon.
- A regional FAO assessment focusing on the impact of the Syrian crisis on agricultural livelihoods and food security in Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon and Turkey was published in April.
- **Lebanon:** 6 assessments were published in May and April: a UNHCR poll, focusing on shelter, an Emergency Market Mapping and Analysis (EMMA) assessment on refugees and host communities, a Solidarités International vulnerability assessment in the north, the Joint Education Needs Assessment (JENA) on education in public schools, and an IOM assessment focusing on shelter and health issues in the south.
- **Jordan:** 3 assessments were recently published: a CARE assessment and an integrated Oxfam GB assessment on the situation of refugees living outside camps, a FAO assessment outlining the impact of the Syrian crisis on agriculture and food security.
- **Egypt:** Save the Children recently undertook a rapid needs assessment in Egypt.
- **Turkey:** Assessments on the humanitarian situation in Turkey remain scarce, with no new assessment published recently.
- **Iraq:** DRC published an initial rapid needs assessment on refugees living in urban communities in the Kurdish Region at the end of May.

## Key Concerns

- The refugee influx has exacerbated existing **SHELTER** problems. High rents are reported as a primary shelter concern for those outside of camps, while overcrowding remains a problem in camps, particularly in Za'atri in Jordan and Domiz in Iraq. Due to the unavailability of adequate shelter and high rents, informal tented settlements have emerged in Lebanon, where access to services is limited.
- The overburdening of existing **HEALTH** structures is an on-going problem in all host countries. The decrease in humanitarian funding is affecting the provision of healthcare to refugees in Lebanon, Jordan and Iraq. Some refugees in Lebanon are unable to pay for their 25% share of hospitalisation. Access to secondary and tertiary health in Jordan is already strained. High temperatures during summer are expected to increase health-related risks. In Jordan, an increase in bloody diarrhoea has already been identified in Za'atari camp.
- Insufficient labour opportunities due to saturated labour markets, lower wages, inability to ensure work permits and exploitation by employers are major **LIVELIHOOD** problems reported in all of the host countries. Increasing **FOOD** prices and costs of living continue to negatively affect both the host and refugee communities.
- Child labour, psychological traumas, early marriage, discrimination and SGBV and security threats continue to be main **PROTECTION** concerns among Syrian refugees.
- Despite the right to free **EDUCATION** in several host countries, including Turkey, Lebanon and Jordan, the access to schooling remains limited due to language obstacles, curriculum differences, inability by parents to pay auxiliary costs, safety on the way to school, necessity to help parents in earning income, and bullying by classmates. In Lebanon, around 30,000 out of 120,000 Syrian children of primary school age are enrolled in Lebanese public schools.
- The influx of refugees has put increasing pressure on **WASH** facilities in most of the host countries. In Turkey, inadequate sanitation facilities in collective shelters were reported. Water shortages will become more pressing with the arrival of summer. The need to purchase drinking water is putting more pressure on refugees' limited resources.

# Humanitarian profile (see annex A for definitions)



<sup>1</sup> This GoL figure includes migrants and their families.  
<sup>2</sup> Figures include those awaiting registration (UNHCR as at 24-17 May 2013)  
<sup>3</sup> Calculated from Government estimate of total refugees  
<sup>4</sup> UNWRA as at 19 May 2013  
<sup>5</sup> Please note: figures are not necessarily mutually exclusive (e.g. some Syrian migrants have registered as refugees)

indicates refugees  
 indicates other displaced groups

# Neighbouring country displacement

May 2013

**Turkey**

On 11 May bombs exploded in the border town of Reyhanli. 60,000 IDPs are in camps inside Syria on the border with Turkey, some of which are waiting to gain entry to Turkey.

**Lebanon**

Fighting has occurred in Tripoli, Bekaa, Aarsal, and Beirut's suburbs related to the conflict in Syria. In some instances this has led to Syrian refugees being displaced again inside Lebanon.

**Egypt**

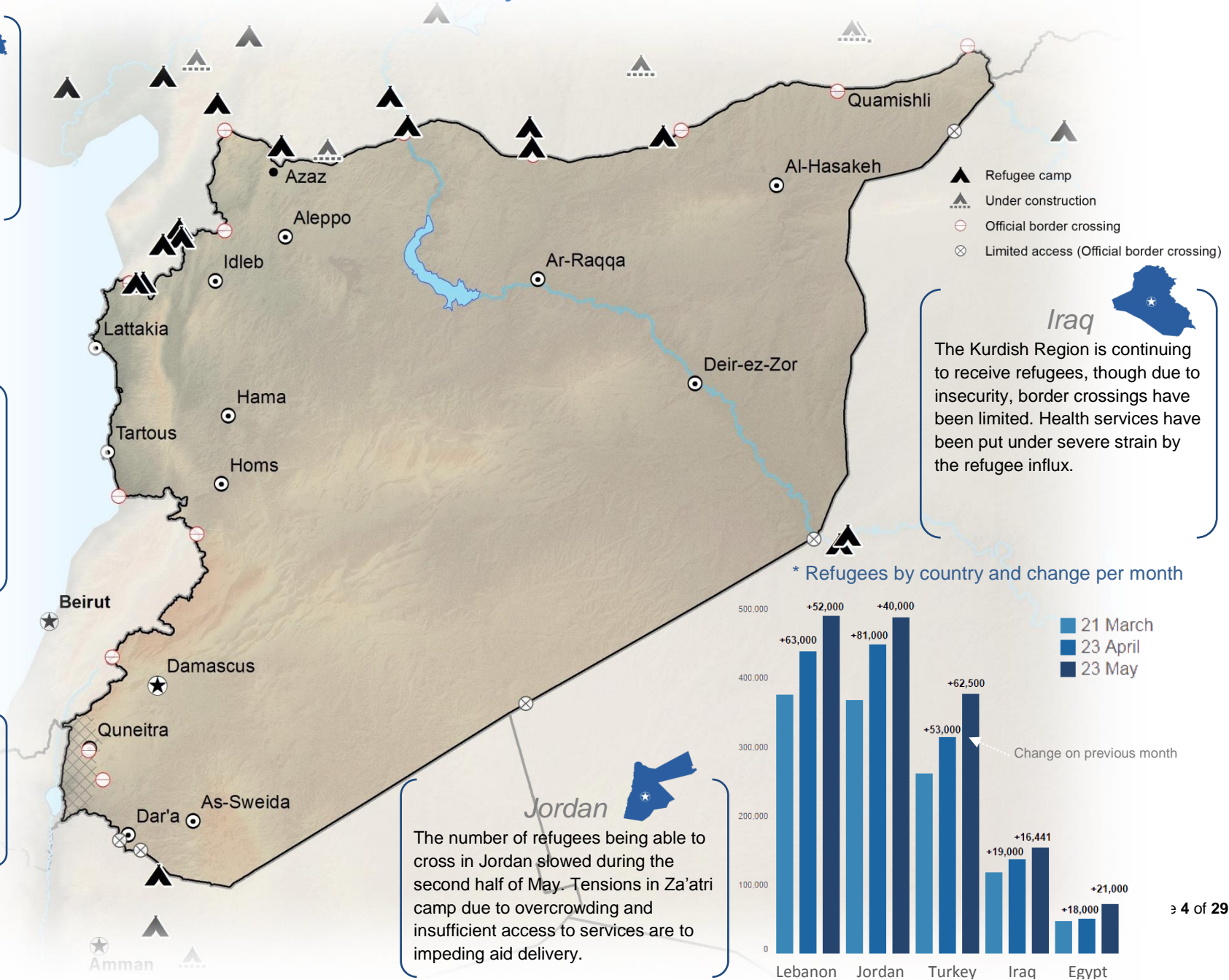
40,000 refugees are estimated to be in Egypt with the numbers arriving rapidly increasing.

**Iraq**

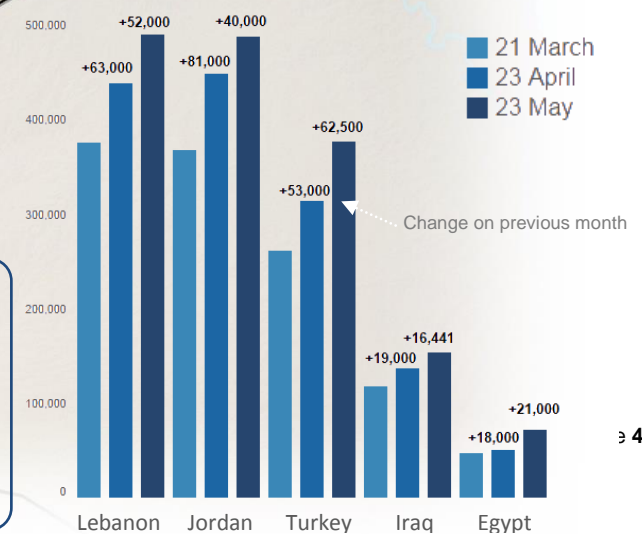
The Kurdish Region is continuing to receive refugees, though due to insecurity, border crossings have been limited. Health services have been put under severe strain by the refugee influx.

**Jordan**

The number of refugees being able to cross in Jordan slowed during the second half of May. Tensions in Za'atari camp due to overcrowding and insufficient access to services are impeding aid delivery.



\* Refugees by country and change per month



\*Registered or awaiting registration  
Data sources are listed on final page

## Lebanon

| Displaced  |           |
|--|-----------|
| Syrian registered refugees and awaiting registration | 490,193   |
| Unregistered Refugees                                | >210,000  |
| Palestinian refugees from Syria                      | 54,500    |
| Syrian migrants                                      | ~300,000  |
| Syrian return  | Unknown   |
| Lebanese returnees                                   | 30,000    |
| Non displaced  |           |
| Host communities                                     | 1,200,000 |

Source: [UNHCR 2013/05/28](#), [UNRWA 2013/05/26](#), [UNICEF 2013/03/21](#), [IRIN 2012/12/24](#)

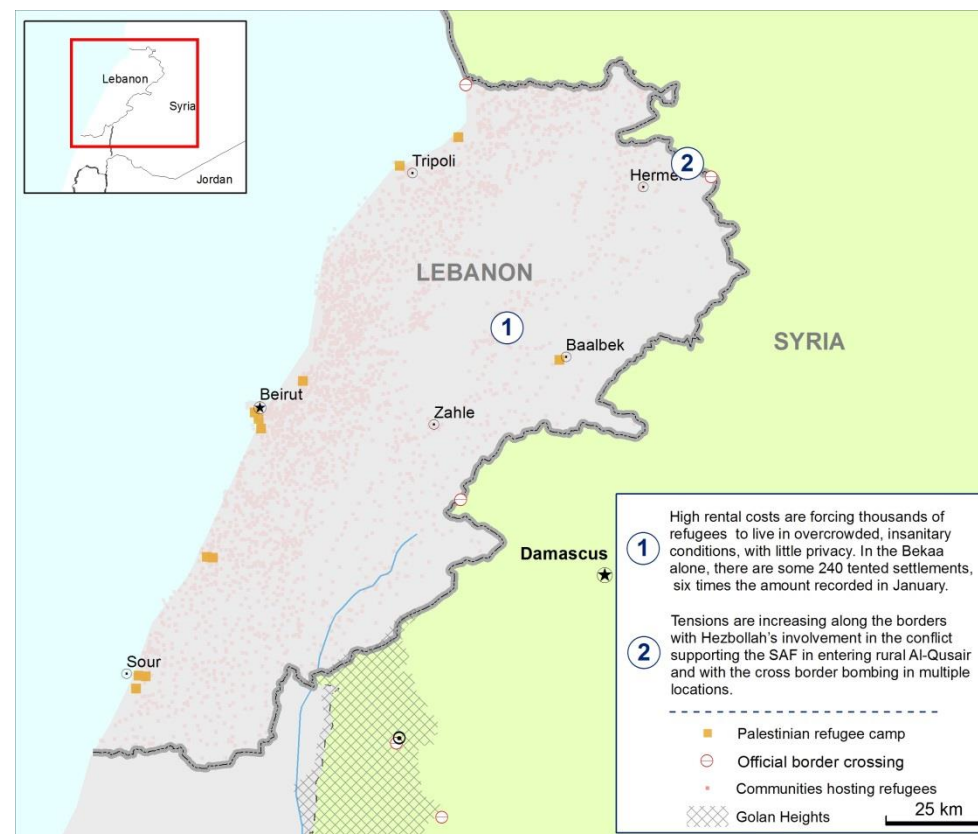


### Key Developments

- Unofficial Government estimates indicate that there are over 1.2 million Syrians in Lebanon, including more than 300,000 migrants. The refugees are hosted in over 1,200 municipalities. Around 59,000 refugees were registered or waiting registration during May.
- New arrivals and those awaiting registration are reported as particularly vulnerable. A large number of the families who fled the recent fighting in Qusair entered Lebanon without legal documentation or any belongings.
- The primary needs of the refugees in the country continue to be accommodation, food, primary and secondary healthcare, and mental healthcare. Fighting along the border near the Bekaa and the lack of adequate shelter has pushed many refugee families into informal settlements with limited access to services. The high temperatures in summer are expected to increase existing health-related risks.
- On-going pressure on limited resources and stretched services, steep increases in the cost of rental accommodation, competition over jobs, lower wages and rising food prices are some of the factors that are exacerbating tensions between local and refugee populations in different areas of Lebanon.
- The Syrian conflict is increasing tensions within Lebanon with Hezbollah fighters providing support to the Syrian Army during its offence on Qusair; the FSA bombing border villages; and fierce clashes erupting in Tripoli.
- Due to a lack of funding, UNHCR and partners are expected to reduce the number of people receiving assistance by August 2013, particularly affecting access to food, health and NFI. A profiling assessment to identify the vulnerability criteria on which beneficiary selection will be based is on-going.

### Operational constraints

- Border tensions, especially in northern Lebanon, remain a security concern and have impeded humanitarian access to these areas. (UNHCR 2013/05/02)
- The tense security situation in Tripoli caused road closures and impeded refugee access to activities in the Tripoli community centre. (UNHCR 2013/05/02)
- Due to the sensitive nature of the informal tented settlements, the provision of most services has been limited to date. Shelter actors have now been given the approval for the establishment of new tents for new arrivals and vulnerable groups. However, the establishment of permanent structures and infrastructure is still not allowed, which limits options for comprehensive WASH and shelter responses. (SCI 2013/05/30)





## Data sources and limitations

5 assessments were published in May and April

- A UNHCR poll, conducted by telephone, on the shelter situation of Syrian refugees in Lebanon. ([UNHCR 2013/05/15](#))
- An Emergency Market Mapping and Analysis (EMMA) assessment that specifically analyses the key market systems on which refugees and vulnerable host communities rely to earn income in the north and Bekaa governorates in 3 income market systems: agricultural, construction, and service-sector labour. ([UNHCR 2013/05/13](#))
- Solidarités International vulnerability assessment on Zgharta and Minieh-Danniyeh districts in Northern Lebanon.
- The Joint Education Needs Assessment launched by the Ministry of Education and Higher Education, UNHCR, UNICEF, and UNESCO across Lebanese public schools.
- In south Lebanon, an assessment by the International Organization for Migration (IOM) on shelter and health concerns. ([USAID 2013/05/23](#))
- There is a discrepancy in the number of refugees registered at UNHCR and the number of Syrians in the country according to the Lebanese Government (official estimates: 1.2 million). Hence, there is a large data gap with regards to the number of Syrians not registered, including Syrian workers.

### Information gaps across sectors

Blue = information available Grey = limited or no information

|           | Registered                      | Unregistered                    | Host community                  |
|-----------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Education | Blue icon (book)                | Grey icon (book)                | Grey icon (book)                |
| Health    | Blue icon (caduceus)            | Grey icon (caduceus)            | Grey icon (caduceus)            |
| Shelter   | Blue icon (house)               | Grey icon (house)               | Grey icon (house)               |
| Income    | Blue icon (hands holding money) | Grey icon (hands holding money) | Blue icon (hands holding money) |
| Water     | Blue icon (water tap)           | Grey icon (water tap)           | Grey icon (water tap)           |

## Displaced

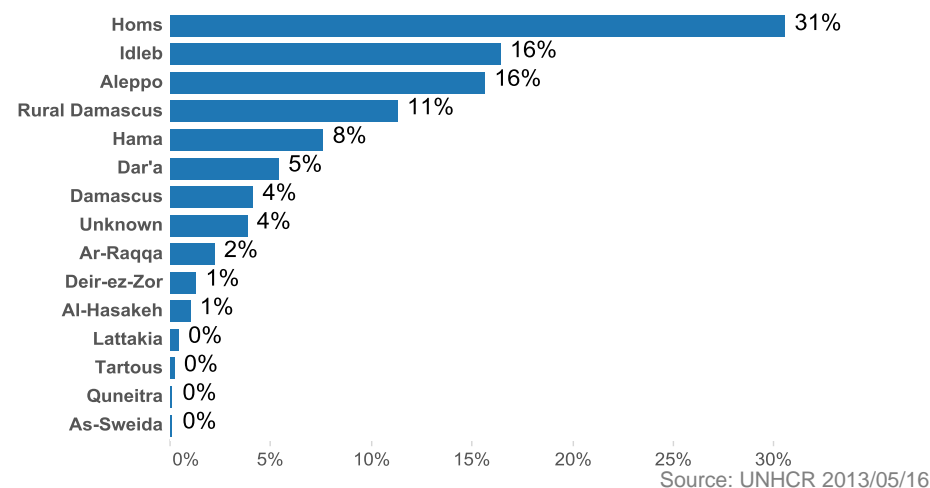
- As of May 23, more than 52,000 refugees were registered this month; while more than 63,000 Syrian refugees were registered in April. Lebanese officials estimate that the total number of refugees will reach 2 million by 2014. ([UNHCR 2013/05/03](#), [UNHCR 2013/05/28](#), [Assafir 2013/04/13](#))

### Registered refugees

- **Border crossings:** The majority of refugees enter Lebanon through official border crossings. However, some people cross on foot through unofficial border crossing points either due to a lack of appropriate documentation or because of their inability to move due to fighting. There are 5 official border

crossings between Lebanon and Syria: [Aarida](#) (between Homs and northern Lebanon), [El Aabboudiye](#) (between Tartous and northern Lebanon), [Qaa Baalbek](#) (at the northern end of the Bekaa valley) [Al-Masnaa](#) (between rural Damascus and Bekaa) and Wadi-Kahled. ([Assafir 2013/03/29](#), [Now Lebanon 2009](#), [UNHCR 2013/03/29](#))

- **Daily arrivals:** Although there is no data on daily arrivals, it was reported that on 17 May, the escalation of violence in Syria led to a mass influx of around 50,000 refugees in a single day (through all crossing points). ([UNHCR 2013/05/17](#))
- **Reason for displacement:** A DRC assessment in Akkar and Bekaa found that the majority of persons left Syria because of the destruction of their houses; insecurity in their place of origin; or a fear of being arrested. UNHCR reports that 98% of registered refugees cite the general security situation as the reason for flight. ([UNHCR 2013/02/23](#), [DRC 2013/02/11](#))
- **Place of origin:** The majority of refugees in Lebanon are from Homs, Idleb and Aleppo.



- **Current location:** As illustrated in the table, there are only slight variations in registration trends from March until May across regions. ([UNHCR 2013/02/21](#), [UNHCR 2013/04/30](#), [UNHCR 2013/05/17](#))

| Refugee locations as registered at UNHCR<br>(% of total number of registered refugees) |       |       |     |
|--|-------|-------|-----|
| Area   | March | April | May |
| North  | 35%   | 34%   | 35% |
| Bekaa  | 33%   | 34%   | 34% |
| Beirut and Mount Lebanon   | 17%   | 18%   | 18% |
| South  | 15%   | 14%   | 13% |

➤ **Status:** Upon entry into Lebanon, a Syrian holding a valid national Syrian identity card or a valid passport is given an Entry Card (also called Return Card) by the Lebanese General Security with an entry stamp that allows him/her residency for a period of 6 months and can be renewed free of charge for another 6 months at any General Security regional office. This procedure gives any Syrian the possibility of residing in the country for a year without a fee. Afterwards, refugees must apply for a 6 months residency permit for a fee of 300,000 LBP, which can be renewed free of charge for another 6 months. After two years, Syrians can renew their permits. The Beirut General Security Office receives more than 800 Syrian refugees seeking to renew their resident permits in Lebanon on a daily basis. Illegal refugees are urged to regularize their stay with a fee that ranges between 300,000 LBP and 900,000 LBP. ([LBC 2013/03/07](#))

➤ **Demographic breakdown:** Similarly to previous months, the demographic breakdown remains 51% female; 49% male. 45% of those registered are between 18-59 years old. ([UNHCR 2013/05/16](#))

### Palestinian refugees from Syria (PRS)

➤ There are approximately 54,500 Palestine refugees from Syria (PRS) in Lebanon - an increase of 30% since April). ([UNRWA 2013/05/26](#), [UNRWA 2013/05/10](#), [AAID 2013/05/25](#))

• **Reason for displacement:** An UNRWA assessment amongst registered PRS indicated that for 73% of families the main reason to flee Syria was fear of armed conflict, and for 24% the destruction of their houses. ([UNRWA 2013/12](#), [UNRWA 2013/03/08](#))

➤ **Current location:** Most PRS are located in the southern town of Saida (31%), with the remainder distributed between Bekaa (21%), Tyre (17%), Beirut (17%) and the North (14%). ([UNRWA 2013/05/26](#), [UNRWA 2013/05/10](#))

➤ **Status:** PRS are entitled to a 7 day visa valid for 15 days and this visa (\$17) can be renewed with a fee for 1 month and then increased to 3 months free of charge. In practice, PRS are extending their legal stay on a monthly basis without renewal fees. There have been reports of Palestinian refugees from Syria being refused permission to cross into Lebanon because they were unable to pay the entry visa fee. ([UNRWA 2012/12/19](#))

### Unregistered refugees

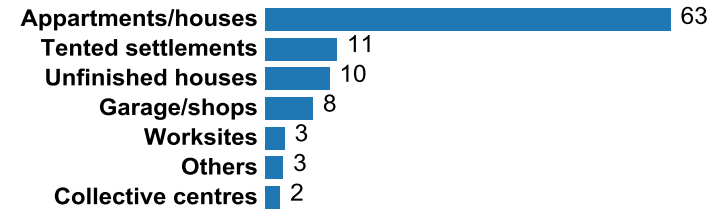
➤ A significant proportion of the Syrians residing in Lebanon have yet to register with UNHCR. Relying on the previous Government figure of 1 million refugees, at least 210,000 refugees are estimated to be unregistered. However, not all unregistered Syrians in Lebanon are in need of support.

## Refugee needs and concerns

### Shelter

➤ Host communities in the North and Bekaa region are becoming more saturated, and new arrivals increasingly face difficulties finding available shelter. As a result, refugees are moving to other Lebanese regions. ([NRC 2013/04/30](#), [WV 2013/01/31](#), [Local Media 2013/3/9](#), [UNHCR 2013/03/15](#), [UNHCR 2013/05/08](#))

Registered refugees per type of shelter - UNHCR 2013/04



➤ An increasing number of people are living in informal tented settlements. The UNHCR definition of an informal tented settlement is a site with at least 10 tents, less than 100m apart from one another. In Bekaa alone, there are some 240 ad-hoc tented settlements, 6 times the number recorded in January. An estimated 400 informal tented settlements have been established country wide, hosting between 50-60.000 registered refugees (approximately 11% of total number of Syrians registered or awaiting UNHCR registration nationwide), in addition to an unknown number of migrants and unregistered refugees. ([UNHCR 2013/05/22](#), [SCI 2013/05/30](#), [Oxfam 2013/05/20](#))

➤ A large number of the settlements were already in place before the start of the Syria crisis, hosting Syrian agricultural workers and other migrants. During the crisis, these sites have expanded to host refugees. Rents are up to USD 50 – 100 per month, per tent, and differ. Overcrowding is a major concern. During a mapping exercise in Bekaa, it was found that on average 8 people share tent. ([SCI 2013/05/30](#))

➤ The lack of job opportunities and high unemployment rates have exacerbated existing shelter problems as many refugees are finding it more of a challenge to pay prohibitive rents. Fear of homelessness due to decreasing resources continues to be reported as a major concern among refugees. ([UNHCR 2013/05/24](#))

➤ The Ministry of Social Affairs has approved eleven locations as sites for prefabricated wooden houses in Bekaa. A third transit site was established in West Bekaa with 20 new tents hosting 300 refugees. The sites are meant to provide vulnerable refugees with temporary shelter while they look for more long term shelter solutions. Two additional transit sites are now underway in Central Bekaa. Many of these have been approved by local authorities but are awaiting approval from the central Government. The municipality of Arsal has

also agreed to lease a 10,000 m<sup>2</sup> piece of land where 65 tents could be established to host refugees settling in the area. ([UNHCR 2013/05/24](#), [USAID 2013/05/23](#))

- 81.25% of refugees pay rent for accommodation. 16% have free accommodation with host communities. Others rely on exchange of work or exchange of house rehabilitation by NGOs. 24.4% are paying 151\$ – 200\$ monthly for their rented accommodation, but almost 50% pay more than 200\$ per accommodation for multiple rooms. 71.99% of respondents claimed that their accommodation needs repair. ([UNHCR 2013/05/15](#))
- Different collective shelters have been established, including tented settlements in [Ketermaya](#) (Mount Lebanon governorate-Chouf Caza) and [Chim. Sibline](#) (Mount Lebanon governorate- Chouf Caza). Chim Sibline settlement hosts around 5,000 PRS from Yarmouk. ([Assafir 2013/05/08](#))
- Emergency shelter remains one of the most pressing needs for Palestinian refugees in Lebanon, most of whom live in Saida. Those in Beirut live in Burj Barajneh and Shatila camps, which were already densely populated before the Syrian crisis. ([UNRWA 2013/03/08](#), [INGO 2013/03/15](#), [local media 2013/03/15](#))
- As a result of PRS overcrowding in Al Jaleel camp in Baalbek, rooms were built inside the camp cemetery to shelter the refugees. The infrastructure of the camp is already weak and some buildings with a dense refugee population are in danger of collapsing. ([Assafir 2013/05/24](#))

#### Health and nutrition

- High temperatures during summer (up to 40°C) are expected to increase health-related risks for Syrian refugees, with the most vulnerable being the elderly and young children who are already facing serious health risks due to a lack of shelter, water and basic sanitation. Increased cases of public health-related diseases such as diarrhoea (with 84 confirmed cases in MSF clinics in Bekaa) and skin infections have already been recorded in host communities and temporary settlements. ([Oxfam 2013/05/20](#))
- International Medical Corps in Lebanon reported that 7% of the patients were suffering from gastro intestinal diseases and this is expected to increase in the coming weeks. ([Oxfam 2013/05/20](#))
- There have been 98 measles cases since January and 9 cases since May reported among Syrians. Since January, 149 cases of cutaneous Leishmaniasis (19 since beginning of May) were identified, almost all among Syrians. In the Bekaa region, 33 new cases of scabies were reported. ([UNHCR 2013/05/11](#))
- An assessment by the IOM in the south reported that the limited access to water and sanitation networks is resulting in a significant increase of scabies infection. Surveyed refugees also lacked reproductive health care services or treatment for non-communicable diseases. ([USAID 2013/05/23](#))

- It was reported that many refugees are avoiding hospitalisation since they cannot cover the remaining 25% share of the hospital bills they are expected to pay. ([UNHCR 2013/05/24](#), [IMC 2013/05/15](#))
- There is a higher prevalence of injured people amongst the newcomer refugees settling down in Tripoli and surrounding areas. ([Handicap International 2013/04/15](#))

#### Protection

- Violent incidents in the border region are on the increase and are threatening the security of Syrian refugees, particularly in the eastern part of Bekaa, adjacent the governorate of Homs. Furthermore, tensions between the Syrian and Lebanese host communities are mounting as Lebanese feel the Syrians are competing with them for their jobs. ([UNHCR 2013/05/17](#), [Al-akhbar 2013/05/20](#), [Daily Star 2013/05/10](#), [Al-akhbar 2013/05/04](#))
- On 22 May, rifle shots from an unidentified car were fired at the entrance of the informal tented settlement of Taybeh in Baalbeck, Bekaa. ([UNHCR 2013/05/24](#))
- The majority of boys and girls arriving from Syria have experienced or witnessed harrowing atrocities and suffer from psychosocial distress, yet their care-givers struggle to provide them with the needed support due to their own high stress levels. A substantial number of Syrian children are confronting difficulties while attending school in Lebanon which leads to further stress and anxiety. ([CPIEWG 2013/05/24](#), [IMC 2013/05/15](#))
- A significant number of children are being sent to work in order to improve their family's income. There are significant child labour issues in the construction sector and they are likely to increase as the economic situation of households deteriorates. ([CPIEWG 2013/05/24](#), [UNHCR 2013/05/13](#))
- Prostitution is becoming increasingly visible in Lebanon. Violence against women and girls has been noted in Syria and Lebanon, with several SGBV incidents reported. Incidents of early marriage, survival sex, sexual harassment and intimate partner violence have been seen to increase significantly after arrival in Lebanon. ([UNHCR 2013/05/15](#), [Al-akhbar 2013/05/01](#), [UNHCR 2013/03/22](#))
- Palestinian Refugees:** A growing need for mental health services has been reported as those coming from Syria are diagnosed with depression, anxiety, and post-traumatic stress disorder. Numerous conflicts arise between family members due to the small spaces they have to share. Domestic violence has increased as well. ([MSF 2013/05/20](#))

#### Livelihoods and food security

- EMMA assessment:
  - Agriculture:** the assessment reveals that labour opportunities in agriculture are not sufficient for the refugees' livelihoods. Wages paid to Syrian

migrants have decreased compared to pre-crisis year in Bekaa. In the North, however, farmers report paying higher wages to migrant workers than in 2011. In Bekaa, and to a certain degree in the North, the number of hours of work for refugees assessed has also decreased, from about 8 hours per day to 4 hours to accommodate allocating shifts to more labourers. ([IA 2013/05/13](#))

- **Construction:** some 11,000 and 9,500 workers in the North and Bekaa respectively are estimated to have entered the local construction industry. Syrian labourers experience a growing level of exploitation as working hours increased, break times were shortened and discrimination is felt more strongly. They now manage to find employment for only one to two weeks per month. In Bekaa, it is estimated that there has been a 40 to 50% increase in the number of unskilled labourers employed by small and medium-sized contractors (linked to Syrian investors building properties and restaurants or being subjected to less regulations) relative to similar projects in 2010, and an estimated 25% increase for larger contractors. In the North, given the more significant downturn in the construction sector, no increase in the number of labourers was reported, despite the significant decrease in wages. Unskilled labourers with the lowest income and job security suffered the heaviest decrease in wages. For skilled labourers, wages have dropped by a third with a shift of 40% from Lebanese to Syrians in the north and of 30% in Bekaa. ([IA 2013/05/13](#))
- **Services:** Syrian refugees report experiencing discrimination in hotel and restaurant employment, earning between \$250-300 a month and working an average 9 hours a day, 23.3 days a month. In many locations, Syrians have been opening their own businesses, especially in central Bekaa. Syrian business owners recruit family members or even bring employees from Syria with whom they have a relationship or worked with previously. ([IA 2013/05/13](#))

## WASH

- The influx of refugees has put further pressure on resources, including water which is scarce in many regions, and on sanitation facilities. The capacity of municipalities and other authorities to meet the demand is stretched. ([UNHCR 2013/05/22](#))
- The North, hosting the highest concentration of people, is in need of clean water and basic sanitation. As of May 2013, some 635,000 refugees and host communities are estimated to be in need of WASH assistance and this number is expected to increase to over 740,000 by November 2013. The Bekaa municipalities are unable to provide solid waste disposal services for the refugees. ([Oxfam 2013/05/20](#))

- According to recent assessments, at least 30% of displaced population are in need of water and sanitation support which is expected to increase in coming months.

## Education

- The transformation of schools in the Palestinian camps to communal shelters is considered as a threat to education. ([UNRWA 2013/05/08](#))
- When some families in the North go to the fields to work, their children remain in the tents without education. ([Al-akhbar 2013/05/04](#))
- It was reported that some children are dropping out of school due to bullying by their classmates. ([UNHCR 2013/05/24](#))
- There are currently 3,671 PRS students attending UNRWA schools, with 3,027 of those attending special classes for PRS students and 644 attending regular UNRWA classes. ([UNRWA 2013/05/26](#))
- In April, it was estimated that there were up to 120,000 Syrian children of school going age not enrolled in public schools, some of whom are said to be following classes at private institutions while others were sent to work. The Ministry of Education and Higher Education estimated that the number Syrian children enrolled in public schools across Lebanon has dropped from over 32,000 to 28,700 at the end of March out of fear of mid-term exams. ([UNHCR 2013/03/29](#), [IMC 2013/03/05](#))

## Lebanese Returnees

- The number of Lebanese returnees is estimated at 30,000, with highest concentrations in rural, agricultural districts in northern and eastern Lebanon. Smallholder returnees are very vulnerable as they face Lebanon's high animal feed costs, lack of winter grazing lands as well as a need to finance immediate household living costs. Previously, these used to benefit from Syria's (winter) seasonal pastures and generous feed subsidies but these sources have disappeared. ([FAO 2013/04/03](#))

## Syrian Migrants

- Between 300,000 and 600,000 Syrians were working in Lebanon before the crisis, mostly in agriculture, construction, and services. Unskilled labour was predominantly carried out by Syrian migrants and the large majority of paid seasonal workers in Bekaa and Akkar were Syrian migrant workers, either contracted on a daily basis or engaged on a fixed contract. Since the start of the crisis, many Syrian migrant workers have brought families from Syria to live in Lebanon. ([UNHCR 2013/05/13](#), [IRIN 2012/12/24](#))



## Non-Displaced

### Host communities

- Lebanon is hosting a number of registered refugees equal to 11% of the total estimated Lebanese population, according to UNHCR. According to the upcoming revision of the Regional Response Plan, 1.2 million Lebanese (including over 400,000 children) are in need as a result of the conflict in Syria and resulting refugee influx. ([UNHCR 2013/04/18](#), [UNICEF 2013/03/21](#))

### Host communities needs and concerns

#### Livelihoods and food security

- Food security:** The cost of living and housing prices have gone up in the North and Bekaa due to the reduction of cheap goods imported from Syria and sold in the market. ([FAO 2013/04/03](#))
- The influx of Syrians has impacted the casual labour market, causing up to a 60% reduction in daily wages. Furthermore, the burden on host communities is increasing because of lower income opportunities and higher food prices. ([FAO 2013/04/03](#))
- Agriculture:** Lebanese agriculture has been severely impacted by the crisis and the loss of overland export routes to the Gulf countries through Syria. Farmers have been struggling to sell their produce and cover their production costs with profits having dropped by 50 to 80% due to a decrease in sales. Many farmers in the North and Bekaa are not looking to expand their workforce or investment, and they have begun to reduce wages for workers. In Bekaa, Lebanese workers reported a drop in average wages from 35,000 to 25,000 LBP per day, as a result of competition with Syrian refugees seeking work. In late 2012 and early 2013, as fighting in Syria escalated, transporters faced increasing obstacles in exporting goods through Syria, including risk of attack and difficulties crossing the border from Syria to Jordan. ([IA 2013/05/13](#))
- The costs of agricultural inputs (seeds, fertilizers, pesticides, animal feed...) are high as a number of Lebanese farmers close to the borders have benefited from lower priced imports or subsidised Syrian inputs through smuggling. The high input prices are forcing some Lebanese farmers out of business. ([FAO 2013/04/03](#))
- Construction:** The construction sector experienced a dramatic slowdown in new projects as it is affected by the regional tensions. Households in rural areas are also less willing to invest in housing in order to limit expenditures and to benefit from renting to refugees. The number of construction permits issued in 2012 decreased by 12% overall compared to 2011. With respect to

skilled labourers, there was a shift from Lebanese to Syrian workers, with a shift of 40% in the north and 30% in Bekaa. ([IA 2013/05/13](#))

- Trade:** In Wadi Khaled, a northern border town, trade has been brought to a standstill. This insecurity has interrupted the import of Syrian commodities, which are cheaper than their Lebanese equivalents. Agricultural bilateral and transit trade decreased, while informal trade increased. ([NRC 2013/04/30](#), [FAO 2013/04/03](#))
- Livestock and plant diseases:** Unvaccinated live animals are being legally imported or illegally crossing into Lebanon with minimum or zero quarantine for sale on the open market and slaughter houses, increasing the risk of trading food of low quality and the threat of trans-boundary plant diseases and pests accompanying the moving commodities. ([FAO 2013/04/03](#))

#### Protection

- During May, several rockets struck Hermel city and nearby villages in Bekaa with a total of 19 shells since the beginning of April. Shelling across the border was also reported in villages in Akkar (Jabal Akroom) and the outskirts of Al-Aaboudiyeh and other villages (Janine and Qashlaq) in the north. ([Al-akhbar 2013/05/22](#), [UNHCR 2013/05/15](#), [Al-akhbar 2013/05/21](#))
- As a result of the attack on Qusair by the SAF and Hezbollah, Jabhat Al-Nusra threatened "to move the battle into Lebanon." Conflicts erupted in Tripoli between Jabal Mohsen and Bab Al Tabbaneh neighbourhoods, with a number of casualties. The border areas in the North and at Qa' in Bekaa have been witnessing clashes between the regime and armed opponents since previous months. After Hezbollah pledged for victory in Qusair, the southern suburb where Hezbollah and its supporters are densely concentrated was hit by two rockets on 26 May. ([AlertNet 2013/05/21](#), [Jordan Times 2013/05/27](#), [AFP 2013/05/26](#))
- A series of kidnappings took place along sectarian lines in border regions such as Wadi Khaled and Aarsal. ([WFP 2013/05/06](#), [HRW 2013/05/02](#))

## Jordan

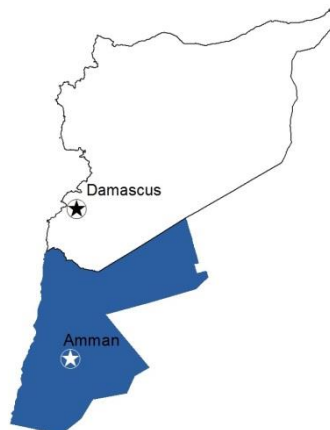
### Displaced (see annex A for definitions)

|   |         |
|---|---------|
| <b>Syrian registered refugees and awaiting registration</b> | 488,196 |
| % registered in camps                                       | 25      |
| <b>Palestinian refugees from Syria</b>                      | 6,000   |
| <b>Syrian unregistered refugees</b>                         | ~24,000 |
| <b>Syrian returnees</b>                                     | Unknown |
| <b>Syrian migrants</b>                                      | Unknown |

### Non displaced

|   |         |
|---|---------|
| <b>Non displaced affected by the Syria crisis</b> | Unknown |
|---|---------|

Source: [UNHCR 2013/05/27](#), [UNRWA 2013/05/19](#)



### Key Developments

- Since 15 May, several unofficial border crossings have been closed and the Jordanian Government is reportedly refusing entry to a large number of Syrian refugees. The Government unofficially stated that they are not turning away refugees but that the access routes to the border are blocked in Syria due to intense fighting in the region. As a result of the restriction, daily arrivals decreased to 10 a day between 17 and 21 May, down from 4,000 a day in March.
- Outside of camps, high rents on housing continue to be identified as the most pressing concern. In some areas rents have doubled or tripled. Other needs include medical care, food, employment opportunities and transportation. With increasing rent, fuel and food prices, debt levels among Syrians are rising.
- Palestinian refugees from Syria continue to be refused entry to Jordan.

### Operational constraints

- The overall security situation in Za'atari camp continues to cause concern. Incidents and insecurity are compromising the safety of staff and affecting service delivery and the living conditions of residents. Smuggling of NFIs and vandalism occur on a daily basis. ([IA 2013/05/17](#), [WHO 2013/03/14](#))
- Budget shortfalls, with funding for Regional Response Plan 4 for Jordan currently at 50%, have forced aid organisations to cut assistance. ([UNHCR 2013/05/28](#), [NRC 2013/03/13](#))
- Aid received by registered refugees is often shared with unregistered Syrians. Recent monitoring of households receiving assistance show that almost half of

those interviewed shared their food-vouchers with unregistered people, mainly their relatives. ([WHO 2013/03/14](#))

### Data sources and limitations

- In April, two comprehensive studies were published on the situation of those residing outside of camps: a CARE assessment on refugees in urban Jordan (data collected in January and February) and an integrated assessment of Syrian Refugees in Host Communities assessment from Oxfam GB.
- A recent FAO assessment outlines the impact of the Syria crisis on agriculture and food security in Jordan.
- The Government has given official consent for the Joint UNHCR/WFP Assessment Mission (JAM) to proceed and enumerators are currently being trained. In addition, REACH is currently conducting a "monitoring campaign" in coordination with UNICEF. The monitoring campaign aims to assess every Syrian household hosted in Za'atari, to collect key demographic and needs-assessment data. ([IA 2013/05/17](#))
- In March, the inter-agency child protection and gender-based violence sub working group released the findings of its assessment in Za'atari camp, which is the first comprehensive, publicly available assessment on protection and GBV in the region. However, the data for this assessment was collected in December and due to the fast changing nature of the situation (the camp population increased from around 55,000 in January to 166,500 by late March) the findings might no longer reflect the situation in the camp.

### Information gaps across sectors

Blue = information available Grey = limited or no information

|                       | Education | Health | Food | Protection | Housing | Water |
|-----------------------|-----------|--------|------|------------|---------|-------|
| <b>Camp</b>           | Blue      | Blue   | Blue | Blue       | Blue    | Blue  |
| <b>Non camp</b>       | Blue      | Blue   | Blue | Blue       | Blue    | Blue  |
| <b>Unregistered</b>   | Blue      | Blue   | Blue | Grey       | Grey    | Grey  |
| <b>Host community</b> | Blue      | Blue   | Blue | Grey       | Grey    | Grey  |

- UNHCR produces detailed public health profiles for Za'atari camp on a weekly basis. These profiles provide sex and age disaggregated information on current public health concerns in the camp.
- While the situation in Za'atari camp receives significant (media) attention, the situation in Cyber City and King Abdullah Park camps is largely unknown.

- There is a lack of available information on the number and location of Palestinian refugees by province/settlement.
- No information is available on the Syrian seasonal workers.

## Displaced

- ✦ The Government of Jordan estimates that as of 11 May, there are some 530,000 Syrians in the Kingdom. ([IA 2013/05/17](#))

## Registered refugees

- ✦ **Official border crossings:** Daraa and Nasib. Different source report that all four unofficial crossing points used by Syrians have been closed since 15 May. However, the Government indicates that the crossings remain open, but that due to insecurity on the Syrian side, the refugee influx has significantly decreased. ([UNICEF 2013/01/25](#), [UNHCR 2013/01/27](#))
- ✦ **Daily arrivals:** Between 17 and 21 May, fewer than 30 refugees had arrived. Sources report that Syrian families trying to pass into Jordan from the rebel-held border villages of Nasib and Tel Shehab have been turned away since 15 May. As a result, there are a large number of refugees gathered on the border. Before the alleged closure of the border, over 20,000 refugees were already amassed along the Jordanian-Syrian border waiting to cross into the country. While aid workers and analysts say Jordan has halted crossings out of security concerns, the Jordanian Government indicated that access routes in Syria are closed and that therefore the refugee flow has significantly decreased. ([Reuters 2013/05/21](#), [Jordan Times 2013/05/06](#))
- ✦ **Projections:** UN officials expect the number of Syrians entering Jordan to surpass 1.2 million by the end of 2013. ([Jordan Times 2013/05/06](#))
- ✦ **Location:** Unlike last month, more refugees were registered outside of the camps (64%) compared to inside the camps (36%). Those outside of camps are primarily residing in Irbid and Amman.
- ✦ Since August 2012, all Syrian refugees entering Jordan are transferred to Za'atari camp, sometimes via the transit facilities of Cyber City and King Abdullah Park. Over 172,000 Syrians are registered in Za'atari camp in the northern governorate of Mafraq. The actual number of refugees staying in Za'atari is thought to be lower as many of those who were registered initially in Za'atari camp have since left and moved to other parts of Jordan. They have either left the camp officially, through the sponsorship system, or unofficially in search of employment opportunities. They tend to be counted as Za'atari-based for official purposes until they apply to register outside. A specific site has been established to host the between 20 to 30,000 Syrian Army soldiers who have fled. ([UNHCR 2013/05/19](#), [Oxfam 2013/04/27](#), [UNHCR 2013/03/17](#))

- ✦ In April, Mrigeb al-Fuhud camp was opened (capacity for 5,500 people). Works on a third camp with an initial capacity to host 60,000 refugees are ongoing in Azraq. The new camp is expected to be operational by early June and could expand to accommodate 130,000 people by the end of 2013. ([UNHCR 2013/05/15](#), [IA 2013/05/17](#), [UNHCR 2013/05/02](#))
- ✦ **Place of origin:** Dar'a remains the main city of origin for those registered (67%) followed by Homs (14%), Rural Damascus (7%), Hama (5%), Aleppo (2%) and Damascus (2%). ([IA 2013/05/17](#), [UNHCR 2013/03/09](#), [IOM 2013/03/08](#))
- ✦ **Flight motivation:** Reasons for fleeing Syria include increase of violent attacks through the use of heavy artillery, air strikes, scud missiles and reported use of chemical weapons in certain areas, property loss, lack of access to medical treatment, family reunification, fear of additional loss of family members, arbitrary arrest and rape incidents, and the high cost of living and lack of food, shelter and job opportunities. ([IA 2013/05/17](#))
- ✦ **Demographic breakdown:** During the reporting time, the sex and age breakdown of Syrians of concern in Jordan was very similar to previous months - 53% female, 47% male. 54% of those registered are under 18. There is reportedly an increase in elderly people crossing the border. However, this increase is not yet reflected in the overall figures (the percentage of registered refugees older than 60 still stands at 3%). ([UNHCR 2013/03/09](#), [UNHCR 2013/03/19](#))
- ✦ There are proportionally more women registered in Za'atari camp compared to the rest of the country (56%). ([UNHCR 2013/05/10](#)) This discrepancy can be explained by the fact that men traditionally have more freedom of movement in Jordan and therefore more often reside in urban areas.

## Palestinian refugees from Syria (PRS)

- ✦ Around 6,000 PRS are residing in Jordan as of 19 May. It has been reported that an increasing number of PRS that were already residing in Jordan are now registering with UNRWA if their resources are depleted. UNRWA expects the number of PRS in Jordan to grow to some 10,000 persons by the end of 2013. ([ECHO 2013/05/24](#), [UNRWA 2013/05/19](#), [UNRWA 2013/05/19](#))
- ✦ **Flight motivation:** Palestine refugees from Syria accessing UNRWA services in Jordan have said they fled Syria for various reasons including: lack of basic services and availability of food, destruction of homes, loss of belongings conflict-related violence and overall insecurity, persecution of family members as well as targeted killings and torture. ([UNRWA 2013/05/19](#))
- ✦ **Demographic breakdown:** 49% of those registered with UNRWA are male, while 51% of PRS are female. 9% are over the age of 50 and 37% are under the age of 13. The average family size is 4.1. 29% are female headed households. ([UNRWA 2013/05/19](#))

## Returns

- Between 9 and 15 May, close to 2,000 individuals returned to Syria through official procedures. On some days, the number of those returning exceeded the number of arrivals. On 18 May, for example, some 295 Syrians returned while 104 fled to Jordan. Reasons for return include collecting other family members who were left behind in Syria or the “liberation” of their place of origin. ([Jordan Times 2013/05/19](#), [IA 2013/05/17](#))

## Unregistered refugees

- There is no information available on the number and location of unregistered refugees. The Government stated that Jordan currently hosts some 513,000 Syrians (from an estimated 480,000 at the end of April), 488,000 of whom are UNHCR-registered or awaiting registration. Hence, estimates of unregistered refugees currently stand at around 24,000. ([AFP 2012/01/17](#), [IRC 2013/01/13](#), [AFP 2013/02/03](#))

## Syrian seasonal workers

- An unknown number of Syrian migrants reside in Jordan as agricultural seasonal workers. Anecdotal evidence suggests that those workers remain in Jordan as they have not been able to return. ([ECHO 2012/12/12](#)) There is no information available on their location, status or number.

## Refugee needs and concerns

### Health

- Health services remain overstretched both inside and outside the camps.
- Camp:** Mortality indicators are stable in Za’atari camp. The crude mortality rate in the camp was 0.3 per 1,000 persons per month between 4 and 10 May and the under 5 mortality rate (U5MR) was 0.2 per 1,000 persons per month. In Za’atari, deaths due to burns sustained in the camp continue to concern authorities. ([UNHCR 2013/05/11](#), [UNHCR 2013/05/10](#))
- The main acute health conditions registered at the health facilities in Za’atari camp between 4-10 May included Upper Respiratory Tract Infections (26% of cases) and watery diarrhoea (12%). For chronic health conditions, the main cause is cancer (40%) followed by asthma (15%) and hypertension (14%). 217 mental health cases were recorded, including severe emotional disorders (22%) and epilepsy/seizures (21%). ([UNHCR 2013/05/10](#))
- Increase in incidence of bloody diarrhoea in Za’atari was reported with a doubling of the total number of cases from week 18 (29 April to 5 May) to week 19 (6 May to 12 May). A total of 11 measles cases were detected by 13 May. ([UNHCR 2013/05/17](#))

- It is estimated that there are currently more than 3,000 pregnant women in the Za’atari camp. ([UNFPA 2013/05/09](#))
- Around 3% of the Za’atari camp population are older than 60 years of age, but they account for 13% of acute health conditions and 32% of chronic conditions. ([UNHCR 2013/05/10](#))
- Non-Camp:** While primary healthcare is available to refugees, access to secondary and tertiary healthcare is limited. Despite the commitment of the Jordanian authorities to grant access to services to the Syrian refugees, not all health services are provided for free. The facilities that are free reportedly do not have the capacity to deal with the influx of patients. During a Concern assessment in January and February, respondents indicated that the cost for consultation varies between 3JOD and 20JOD. Syrians reported to have difficulties in affording treatment and medication of chronic diseases. Those who are not registered or whose registration has expired are unable to access primary healthcare. In informal settlements, people reported to draw back on auto-medication with medicine supplied from the pharmacy. Even for those families who did not report major existing health issues, fear of being unable to access care and medication when required was a major source of stress. ([OXFAM 2013/04/27](#), [HelpAge International 2013/03/08](#), [CARE 2013/04/27](#))
- Syrian refugees noticed an increased number of diarrhoeal diseases among young children which they link with the poor tap water quality. In addition, an increase in measles cases has been reported. However this has not been confirmed. ([OXFAM 2013/04/27](#), [UNHCR 2013/05/17](#))
- Access to medical care for urban refugees is a major concern. Older people face the following main challenges in accessing health services: distance, lack of medicine, user fees and ceiling of health assistance per year. ([HelpAge International 2013/03/08](#))

### Shelter

- Camps:** Za’atari camp is constantly at capacity and overcrowding remains a pressing issue. ([UNHCR 2013/02/20](#), [UNHCR 2013/01/25](#), [UNHCR 2013/03/17](#))
- As of 4 May a total of 28,243 shelters were detected in the camp in satellite imagery as well as 1,662 infrastructure and support buildings within the 530.95 hectares of the camp. This indicates an increase of 11.3% in the number of shelters between 15 April and 4 May. ([UNOSAT 2013/05/14](#))
- Urban refugees/unregistered refugees:** All but a very small minority of refugees outside of camps are residing in rented accommodation. Some Syrians are living with Jordanian host families. Temporary shelters have been established in some governorates, including Balqa. New arrivals are facing significant challenges finding affordable places to rent. This seems to be due to a combination of lack of availability in some areas and increasing rents to



which newer arrivals are particularly susceptible. ([Oxfam 2013/05/20](#), [Oxfam 2013/04/27](#), [CARE 2013/04/27](#))

- Rent has consistently been identified as the primary need amongst refugees. Reported rental prices vary according to location and quality but most refugees pay between 100 and 250 JOD per month. The direct threat or risk of eviction is an ongoing concern for most if they are unable to pay their rent on time. ([Oxfam 2013/04/27](#), [Oxfam 2013/04/27](#), [SCI 2013/03/04](#), [CARE 12/10/01](#), [ECHO 2012/12/02](#), [ICMC 2012/11/30](#), [Mercy Corps 2012/10](#), [Un Ponte Per 2012/08](#))
- Many Syrians live in overcrowded, insanitary conditions with little privacy. Severe overcrowding is increasingly common with several families frequently sharing a single apartment. Most participants in an Oxfam assessment consider their accommodation to be poor, citing problems such as damp, lack of light and ventilation, presence of rats, small rooms, broken windows and old buildings among the problems encountered. ([CARE 2013/04/27](#), [Oxfam 2013/05/20](#), [Oxfam 2013/04/27](#))
- Older urban refugees are disproportionately forced to live in substandard housing; 70% of those in extremely poor housing have specific needs due to older age, a disability, or chronic illness. ([CARE 2013/04/27](#))
- Households visited during an Oxfam assessment were generally very sparsely furnished. In addition, WFP reported that major concerns for families living with communities include non-food items, such as diapers and hygiene supplies. ([WFP 2013/05/03](#), [Oxfam 2013/04/27](#))

#### Livelihoods and food security

- **Camps:** Refugees inside the Za'atari refugee camp cannot access land or develop home gardening due to the limited space. Their livelihood options inside the camp are therefore limited to the trade of items needed in the camp, as well as possible small-scale food processing. ([FAO 2013/04/03](#))
- **Urban refugees/unregistered refugees:** Livelihoods and food security for those residing outside of camps were identified as areas of concern during several assessments. ([CARE 2013/04/27](#), [Oxfam 2013/04/27](#))
- Significant gaps between income and expenditure have been identified among refugees living outside of camps. Incomes of those receiving UNHCR and WFP assistance were estimated at 75-320 JOD per month by the Cash Working Group, while their expenditure ranged from 305-610 JOD per month. Those that are not registered and do not receive assistance are estimated to face even larger gaps. 34% of households in a recent CARE assessment reported having no access to income, while 72% were in debt. ([Oxfam 2013/04/27](#), [CARE 2013/04/27](#))
- Syrians are primarily working in coffee shops and restaurants; casual labour and odd-jobs, including painting and construction work; tailoring; sales work in shops; teaching; and agricultural labour (generally seasonal). Findings indicate

that home-based production or other types of small business are very rare amongst the refugees. Syrian refugees have no legal entitlement to work in Jordan except a very small minority who have secured work permits. They are not covered by minimum wage regulations or by social protection. Respondents in a number of studies have reported exploitative practices by employers, including non-payment. The recent large influx of refugees has created increasing competition for unskilled work, resulting in wages dropping as low as 150 JOD for 30 days of work. ([Oxfam 2013/04/27](#), [FAO 2013/04/03](#))

- Women have very limited access to employment. None of women assessed during a CARE assessment reported earning an income from work outside the house. ([CARE 2013/04/27](#))
- Across focus group discussions during an Oxfam assessment, only two current sources of food were reported: a) Own purchase from local shops/markets and b) WFP food vouchers. The assessment showed as well that, on average, refugees assessed were eating two meals per day compared to three previously. Concerns over a lack of dietary diversity and quality of food have been expressed ([Oxfam 2013/04/27](#), [FAO 2013/04/03](#))
- Coping mechanisms include: taking loans, reducing food consumption, borrowing from relatives, sending children to work, using savings, selling household commodities and goods, selling food assistance, and working odd jobs for little or in-kind pay. ([Oxfam 2013/04/27](#), [UNHCR 2012/12](#), [Mercy Corps 2012/10](#))

#### Protection

- Thousands of Syrians have reportedly been denied entry to Jordan since 15 May. The Government told UNHCR that it is not turning back refugees, but that they cannot enter because of fighting on the Syrian side. In addition, Jordan continues to deny entry to Palestinians from Syria.
- The registration backlog in Jordan has increased over the last 2 months, from 54,000 on 19 March to 85,000 on 19 May. ([UNHCR 2013/03/19](#), [UNHCR 2013/05/19](#))
- Around 40% of PRS in Jordan reportedly do not hold Jordanian passports and could be deported to Syria. ([ECHO 2013/05/24](#))
- Syrians do not require a visa or Jordanian residency and have access to the labour market if they obtain a work permit. However, in reality, the vast majority of people fleeing Syria entered Jordan through unofficial border crossings and, as a consequence, their freedom of movement is curtailed as their identity documents are retained upon arrival by the Jordanian authorities. They are sheltered in refugee camps or transit sites and are only able to regain their identity papers and freedom of movement if they are sponsored by a Jordanian. ([UNHCR 2012/12/19](#))

- During a CARE assessment, lack of legal status in Jordan was cited as the underlying protection issue for most Syrians interviewed. Similarly, many participants noted incidents of discrimination, exploitation, or abuse and stated that they did not feel able to go to the police, report incidents, or seek legal redress and support due to their irregular status. (CARE 2013/04/27)
- **Camps:** Jordan has set up a security cordon around Za'atari camp in an effort to curb rising crime and lawlessness. This security cordon prevents refugees from leaving Za'atari or Jordanians from entering the camp without authorisation. (Daily Star 2013/03/21)
- During a December 2012 child protection and GBV assessment, domestic violence was identified as the most prevalent type of violence affecting refugees in Za'atari camp, and it mostly affects girls aged 12-18. This is followed by civil violence (e.g. demonstrations in the camp) affecting mainly boys aged 12-18. Male spouses and male parents were mentioned as the main perpetrators of domestic violence, although other family members, such as mothers-in-law, were also identified among perpetrators of violence. (IA 2013/03/13)
- The already existing practice of child labour is increasing as a result of the economic hardship. (IA 2013/03/13)
- Health workers are concerned about the high number of Syrian teenage girls, as young as 14, who arrive pregnant and give birth in the camp. (UNICEF 2013/02/28). The normal age range to get married in the Syrian community is 15-18 years of age for females, and 18-25 for males. There is a general agreement amongst respondents in a December 2012 protection assessment that families seem inclined to delay marriage of their girls due to the unstable environment and generally tend to reject marriage offers from outsiders because they believe these proposals are presented in a dishonourable way. (IA 2013/03/13)
- Girls and young women who leave their shelter to use public latrines at night feel unsafe, particularly because of the lack of lighting. (IA 2013/03/13)
- The assessment showed that the lack of disaggregated services in Za'atari camp for males and females (e.g. in distribution lines) as well as distance to services were reported as factors hindering girls and women from accessing services. (IA 2013/03/13)
- Children and adults with disabilities face additional difficulties in accessing basic services. While there is limited or no indication that people with disabilities are being harassed or discriminated against, there are inadequate resources and services in the camps to support the basic needs of children and adults with disabilities and ensure their access and reduce their isolation. (IA 2013/03/13)
- Sexual violence has not been reported as a concern. However, sexual violence is rarely reported by survivors due to security concerns and associated shame and stigma. (IA 2013/03/13)
- **Urban refugees/unregistered refugees:** There are indications that relations between refugees and host communities are becoming increasingly strained, particularly in areas where there are larger concentrations of Syrian refugees (such as Mafraq). (Oxfam 2013/04/27)
- In general, refugees are unclear about the specific entitlements they have. (Oxfam 2013/04/27)
- Several protection concerns were identified during a CARE assessment: Issues for women include being approached for marriage and for early marriage for daughters, or simply marriage with a very low dowry; harassment and offers of transactional sexual relations. Issues for men include concerns for the safety and security of women and children and general anxiety over safety of family members; concerns over working conditions (exploitation) and working illegally (consequences if caught).. (CARE 2013/04/27)
- Refugees who have illegally moved out of Za'atari camp do not have identity papers and are particularly vulnerable as they are unable to turn to the police in case of need. (UNHCR 2012/12)

## WASH

- **Camp:** Water shortages are a concern in the camp, especially as summer nears. (MSF 2013/05/06)
- **Urban refugees/unregistered refugees:** The majority of Syrian refugees and the host community population are connected to the water supply network, which delivers water once a week. In informal settlements in Balqa governorate, water is supplied either through direct purchase from water tanks, shared with neighbours in standard accommodation or delivered by the owner of the land. None of them have free access to water. All respondents in an Oxfam assessment prefer to buy filtered water for drinking when they can afford it. Most of them have heard that the water quality is not good enough for drinking. During a CARE assessment 57% respondents reported that drinking water was not available and that they had to buy purified water. (Oxfam 2013/04/27, CARE 2013/04/27)
- During the Oxfam assessment, Syrian refugees report to complement water needs by purchasing additional water, especially during hot summer months. It is assumed that a deteriorating financial situation will negatively impact the water purchase pattern for both filtered and tap water. (Oxfam 2013/04/27)
- Overall, standard accommodation includes access to improved sanitation systems, either pour-flush squatting or flushed-sitting. The sanitation facilities

in informal settlements are reportedly basic. In one of the settlements in Balqa, a latrine was shared by approximately 70 persons. ([Oxfam 2013/04/27](#))

- ✦ Whilst in Syria people tended to bathe every day, they currently reduced bathing to once or twice a week based on availability of water. In one tent community in West Balqa, Oxfam found that some children could only take a bath once every ten days. In some cases, children show signs of rash on their faces and participants reported an increasing number of skin infections, especially among young children. ([Oxfam 2013/04/27](#), [Oxfam 2013/05/20](#))
- ✦ The majority of Syrian refugees in standard accommodation report washing their hands with water and soap at key moments such as before eating and after toilet use. Overall, women did not mention hand washing before feeding babies or after changing baby diapers which suggests that hand washing is not necessarily practiced at those times. Hand washing practices in informal settlements are weak even though soap and water are available, but hand washing stations are not visibly present. ([Oxfam 2013/04/27](#))
- ✦ Access to hygiene items varies among the governorates assessed and the monthly income available. The majority of families can purchase essential hygiene items such as soap, toothbrush, toothpaste, washing powder, cleaning detergent and often shampoo and dish liquid as well.

#### Education

- ✦ **Camp:** There are two UNICEF run schools in Za'atari camp which children in the camp have free access to and UNICEF is anticipating the completion of a third school in Za'atari by the end of the month. ([UNICEF 2013/05/15](#))
- ✦ **Urban refugees/unregistered refugees:** 60% of school-age children among the assessed population during a CARE assessment were not going to school. A number of reasons were reported for this, including: inability to afford auxiliary costs surrounding schooling, safety on the way to school, bullying and discrimination in school, children having missed schooling, difference in curriculum, distance between home and school, and psychological issues of the children (refusing to go to school, refusing to speak, fear of other people, etc.). ([CARE 2013/04/27](#), [NYT 2013/05/09](#), [CARE 12/10/01](#), [UNHCR 2012/12](#))

#### Non-Displaced

- ✦ The total population of Jordan increased by around 8.5% due to the influx of Syrian refugees. The Government said the cost of hosting the refugee community is expected to reach \$1.5 billion for 2013. ([Jordan Times 2013/05/21](#), [AFP 2013/02/20](#), [Alertnet 2013/02/03](#))
- ✦ A sharp increase in rent prices and significantly lower labour wages have been reported in communities with the highest concentration of refugees such as Irbid, Mafrq and Ramtha. In addition, food prices are increasing. For instance, the price for fresh meat increased from 7-10 JOD per kg. Jordanians who were already living on or below the poverty line (i.e. less than 68 JOD per person per month) will feel the impact of these combined factors the most. Access to income-generating activities as well as improving access to affordable food is a priority need for Jordanians impacted by the Syria crisis. ([FAO 2013/04/03](#), [Oxfam 2013/04/27](#), [Jordan Times 2013/05/19](#))
- ✦ The Syria crisis has negatively impacted animal health services and livestock herders in northern areas of Jordan. Syrian veterinary services collapsed in 2012, and unvaccinated Syrian animals are now crossing into Jordan. FMD, PPR, bluetongue, brucellosis, LSD and avian influenza (H9) have all been unofficially reported in the Syrian border areas of Jordan at higher than normal levels. ([FAO 2013/04/03](#))
- ✦ The health sector has been overwhelmed, with a 40% increase in level of activity particularly in the north of the country. ([ECHO 2013/05/24](#))
- ✦ Tensions between Jordanian communities and refugees have been reported, especially in the north of Jordan. In a recent poll conducted by the Centre for Strategic Studies, a research institute at the University of Jordan in Amman, 70% of Jordanian respondents said they opposed allowing more Syrian refugees into the country. ([WFP 2013/05/06](#), [NYT 2013/05/07](#))
- ✦ In addition, some spill-over of the conflict has been reported in the border region. The Jordan Armed Forces mentioned that stray mortar shells and bullets have fallen onto houses and fields in Jordan's towns bordering Syria in several incidents after fierce clashes between Syrian government forces and the Free Syrian Army. ([Jordan Times 2013/05/19](#), [Jordan Times 2013/05/15](#))

## Turkey

### Displaced (see annex A for definitions)

|   |         |
|---|---------|
| <b>Syrian registered refugees/awaiting registration</b> | 376,613 |
| % registered in camps                                   | 52      |
| <b>Syrian unregistered refugees</b>                     | Unknown |
| <b>Syrian returnees</b>                                 | 105,000 |
| <b>Syrian migrants</b>                                  | Unknown |

### Non displaced

|   |         |
|---|---------|
| <b>Non-displaced affected by the Syria crisis</b> | Unknown |
|---|---------|

SOURCE: [UNHCR 2013/05/22](#), [UNHCR 2013/05/27](#)



### Key Developments

- The authorities have been struggling to keep up with the refugee influx, and some refugees have to wait in Syria or Turkey until they gain access to one of the camps. The conditions and services provided in camps inside Turkey are reportedly above international standards.
- Over 60,000 IDPs are residing in Syria in camps at the border and a large number of the IDPs in these camps are waiting for access to Turkey.
- UNCHR projects that by the end of the year 2013 there will be 1,000,000 Syrian people taking shelter in Turkey. 5 additional camps are currently under construction in order to deal with the refugee influx. ([IFRC 2013/05/09](#), [IFRC 2013/05/28](#))
- Violence has intensified on the border with Turkey, with two vehicle-borne improvised explosive devices detonated in the centre of the border town of Reyhanli on 11 May 2013, killing at least 46 people and injuring more than 120. Following the explosions there were reports of reprisal attacks on Syrian refugees by members of the local community. ([UNICEF 2013/05/15](#))

### Operational constraints

- For security reasons, several international NGOs have temporarily suspended their operations in Hatay province and especially in Reyhanli town following the attacks on 11 May. ([UNHCR 2013/05/17](#))
- The Government continues to control access to the refugee camps for national and international non-governmental organizations. However, UNHCR has unhindered access and monitors the situation in the camps on a daily basis. In general, NGOs have not been authorised to carry out activities in the camps. ([IFRC 2012/12/29](#), [STL 2013/01/22](#), [UNHCR n.d.](#), [WFP 2013/02/18](#))

### Data sources and limitations

- In March, the Government started registering Syrians residing outside of camps. This registration exercise provides statistics on the number and location of refugees in urban areas. An estimated 140,000 urban refugees remain unregistered and there is little information available on their situation.
- There is almost no information available on the humanitarian needs of unregistered refugees and those registered refugees residing outside of camps.
- Only limited information on the needs of registered refugees in camps has been published by the authorities. However, as credible reports indicate that the needs in the refugee camps are fulfilled by the Government, an assessment of those needs is not a priority.
- There is no publicly available information on the number and location of Palestinian refugees in Turkey.
- A recent FAO assessment outlines the impact of the Syria crisis on agriculture and food security in Turkey. Apart from this report, no assessments have been undertaken on the impact of the refugee influx on host communities.

### Information gaps across sectors

Blue = information available Grey = limited or no information

|            | Camp               | Non camp           | Host community     |
|------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Education  | Blue book icon     | Blue book icon     | Grey book icon     |
| Health     | Grey caduceus icon | Grey caduceus icon | Grey caduceus icon |
| Food       | Blue bowl icon     | Blue bowl icon     | Blue bowl icon     |
| Protection | Blue hands icon    | Blue hands icon    | Blue hands icon    |
| Shelter    | Blue house icon    | Blue house icon    | Grey house icon    |
| Water      | Grey tap icon      | Grey tap icon      | Grey tap icon      |

### Displaced

- The Government of Turkey estimates that there are 400,000 Syrians in the country, of which around 317,000 are registered and 30,000 are awaiting registration. A recent study by a Turkish research organisation, however, found that the total number of Syrians in Turkey exceeds 550,000. ([UNHCR 2013/03/18](#), [USAK 2013/05/10](#))



## Refugees (registered or awaiting)

- **Official border crossings:** There are six official border crossings (Oncupinar, Reyhanli/Cilvegözü, Nusaybin, Karkamis, Ceylanpinar, Akcakale). The border crossing of Akcakale continues to be closed after a security incident on 2 May. Violence reportedly broke out among Syrians and Turkish custom officials at the crossing and resulted in the death of a Turkish police officer. The border crossing point in Ceylanpinar is also closed. Nusaybin has been closed since the start of the crisis, although in cases of emergency, the Government enables people to enter through a border point in Kiziltepe town in Mardin province. ([UNHCR 2013/05/17](#), [UNHCR 2013/05/08](#), [UNHCR 2013/05/09](#), [UNHCR 2013/05/16](#))
- **Location:** As of 17 May 2013, around 194,000 registered refugees are residing in 17 camps in 8 provinces. 123,000 Syrians have been registered outside of camps, while around 30,000 have appointments for registration.
- 4 additional camps are currently under construction. The Government of Turkey is building two camps along its southeastern border to house refugees from Syrian minority groups. In Midyat town, a camp with a capacity of 10,000 has been planned and will consist of two separate sections for refugees of Assyrian ethnicity and Christians. The camp is due to be completed by end of May - mid June 2013. The construction of Turkey's largest container camp in the Elbeyli District of Kilis Province, Turkey, is also expected to be completed in May, according to Turkish media. The camp is designed to accommodate 20,000 Syrian refugees in 3,600 containers. Some vulnerable Syrians with priority status, such as the disabled among the urban caseload, will be prioritized for accommodation in this new container site. ([UNHCR 2013/05/07](#), [UNHCR 2013/05/02](#), [UNHCR 2013/05/16](#))
- Over 126,000 Syrians have been registered outside of camps in coordination centres in Gaziantep, Sanliurfa and Kilis. 29,000 are awaiting registration. Similar centres are also intended to be opened in Osmaniya. ([UNHCR 2013/03/11](#), [UNHCR 2013/05/22](#), [UNHCR 2013/05/27](#))
- **Characteristics:** 52% of registered refugees are male and 48% are female. 51% are younger than 18 years old. ([UNHCR 2013/05/17](#))
- **Status:** The Government of Turkey has implemented a temporary protection regime in line with international standards for dealing with mass influxes. The regime guarantees admission to the territory of Turkey, protection against forcible returns and access to reception arrangements where immediate needs are addressed. The temporary protection regime also covers Palestinians from Syria and stateless persons. (UNHCR n.d.)

## Palestinian refugees

- There is no information available on the number or location of Palestinian refugees from Syria. Palestinian refugees fall within UNHCR's mandate in Turkey and are covered by the temporary protection regime for Syrians.

## Unregistered refugees

- Local officials report that the total number of non-camp Syrians living in urban areas is approximately 136,000, of which 78% have been registered by the Turkish Disaster and Emergency Management Presidency (AFAD) Coordination Centres, whilst the remaining 22% have been given registration appointments. However, some local officials and NGOs providing assistance to the urban Syrian population estimate that the total number of Syrians in urban centres may exceed 375,000. ([UNICEF 2013/05/15](#))
- **Location:** Syrians who are staying outside of camps are mostly residing in provinces along the border in areas with Syria-Turkey family ties. There is a relation between the area of settlement in Turkey and the place of origin: Syrians fleeing Lattakia tend to seek refuge in the Yayladagi district of Hatay, those fleeing Aleppo primarily settle in Kirikhan, while those fleeing Idleb mostly reside in Altinozu district.
- At the end of May, over 60,000 IDPs were staying in IDP camps at the border, awaiting admission into Turkey. Reportedly 10,000 Syrians are across from Kilis border crossing while some 45,000 are across from the Hatay border crossings of Reyhanli, Yayladagi and Altinozu towns. ([ACU 2013/04](#), [UNHCR 2013/03/04](#), [UNHCR 2013/02/27](#))

## Returnees

- At the start of May, over 105,000 refugees had voluntarily returned to Syria since March 2011, 38,000 of them in 2013. Roughly half of those returning said they were going back to Syria temporarily to check on their homes or to attend funerals. Some said that they were returning due to reports of an improvement in the security situation in their home areas. The Government has reopened the Cilvegözü border gate in Reyhanli, which was bombed at the start of May, to limited one-way travel for Syrians who want to leave Turkey and return to Syria. ([UNHCR 2013/04/12](#), [UNHCR 2013/05/01](#), [USAID 2013/05/23](#))

## Refugee needs and concerns

### Protection

- Following the explosions in Reyhanli there were reports of localised retaliations on Syrian refugees. A few hundred Syrians opted to return to Syria. ([UNHCR 2013/05/17](#), [AFP 2013/05/13](#), [UNICEF 2013/05/15](#))

- UNHCR was informed by the local authorities of Reyhanli that all the Syrians who were living in a public building in the city were relocated out of Reyhanli to camps. ([UNHCR 2013/05/16](#))
- To avoid more unrest following the attack at Reyhanli, the mobility of Syrians in camps was restricted. In different camps, Syrians were not allowed to travel to towns nearby. In Ceylanpinar camp for instance, daily permission to leave the camp was temporarily suspended. However, by 28 May, daily permission procedures were back to normal. Separate ID cards are issued in the camp that can be used on a daily basis by Syrians who are going to town to work as day-time workers. ([UNHCR 2013/05/28](#), [UNHCR 2013/05/17](#))
- After the incident at Akcakale border crossing at the start of May, several demonstrations against the Syrians were reported in the national media with reports of riots and fights between Turkish nationals and Syrians. ([UNHCR 2013/05/08](#))
- Psychosocial support for survivors of sexual violence is reportedly mostly unavailable, and this problem was identified both in and outside of camps. ([IRIN 2013/05/09](#))
- Government registration does not provide a residency permit, and Syrians residing outside of camps are obliged to obtain this permit separately. The high residence tax levied on refugees is still a major problem. In 2012, over 14,000 individuals from Syria were placed in police custody because they did not have the appropriate papers. ([IHD 2013/05/10](#))
- Amnesty reported that up to 600 Syrian refugees have been deported by the Turkish authorities after clashes broke out in Akcakale camp in Sanliurfa at the end of March. Turkish officials denied the reports stating that some 130 refugees decided to return to Syria voluntarily after being identified as being involved in the provocations in the camp. ([Amnesty 2013/03/28](#), [AlertNet 2013/03/28](#))

## Shelter

- **Camp:** The shortage in capacity to accommodate the new arrivals continues to be a main challenge. Construction of new camps can barely keep up with the influx of refugees. ([ICG 2013/04/30](#), [UNHCR 2013/02/27](#), [USAID 2013/02/19](#), [UNHCR 2013/01/31](#), [UNHCR 2013/02/06](#))
- The Turkish Government prioritizes the allocation of housing facilities according to the people's needs. People living with disabilities, elderly people and families with many children are hosted in prefabricated units or container camps. ([IFRC 2013/05/28](#))
- **Non-Camp:** While a large number of the Syrians outside of camps are living with their relatives or are renting private accommodation, some are living in public buildings. Unregistered refugees were seen to be staying in overcrowded buildings, usually rented near city centres. In Kilis, some 3,000

Syrians are living in makeshift tents. ([USAK 2013/05/10](#), [UNHCR 2013/05/01](#), [UNHCR 2013/05/28](#))

- On 26 May, the Turkish Government reportedly invited volunteers to be moved to an IDP camp near Kilis in Syria, where accommodation and infrastructure is in place to receive up to 80 families. ([UNHCR 2013/05/02](#))
- In areas with a high concentration of refugees, rents are skyrocketing. As livelihood opportunities are limited, it is likely that the high rents will increasingly be of concern. ([USAK 2013/05/10](#))
- On 11 and 12 May, 500 tents in Ceylanpinar camp were reportedly damaged because of the heavy rain and hailing. The tents are currently being replaced. ([UNHCR 2013/05/17](#))

## Livelihoods and Food Security

- **Camp:** Although currently mobility is restricted following the attacks at Reyhanli, normally opportunities exist for Syrians to leave the camps for short periods of time and take on day-time jobs. Inside the camps, trade and some very basic forms of urban gardening provide some income. ([FAO 2013/04/03](#))
- **Non-camp:** Remittances from relatives, selling personal possessions and temporary jobs are the primary sources of income for urban refugees. Refugees also engage in casual work, mostly seasonal fruit picking or construction. Syrian workers are often paid half of the daily wage given to Turkish workers for the same task. As it is expensive and difficult to obtain a work permit, most refugees who work do so illegally. ([ICG 2013/04/30](#), [FAO 2013/04/03](#))
- Some Syrian urban refugees obtain income by commuting into Syria to collect their harvest. ([FAO 2013/02/22](#))

## Education

- By law, Syrians who are registered have the right to primary and secondary education services, and the state is supporting education for over 26,000 Syrian children. Students can attend Turkish universities as guests without having to show proof that they used to attend universities in Syria. ([No. 6458](#), [ICG 2013/04/30](#), [MPC 2013/05](#))
- **Camp:** Schools have been set up in the different camps, providing Syrian children with education in Arabic according to the Syrian curriculum.
- **Non-Camp:** Outside of camps, only those with legal residence permits can enrol in public schools. Access to education is limited, primarily due to language barriers and the differences in curriculum. Local authorities have established some Syrian schools for non-camp Syrians while individuals have established several non-authorised schools to host Syrian refugee children. ([UNHCR 2013/04/25](#), [STL 2013/01](#), [ICG 2013/04/30](#), [RI 2013/04/26](#))

## Health

- On January 18, the Government of Turkey issued a circular stating that all Syrians in Turkey could receive free health services in public hospitals regardless of whether they are being accommodated in camps or are residing in cities in Turkey using their own means. (UNHCR n.d., [USAID 2013/01/30](#))
- While the situation in the camps is in line with humanitarian standards, refugees outside of camps have less access to services and it was reported that the major challenge for non-camp Syrians is access to medical assistance. The free medical assistance granted to non-camp Syrians is, for instance, provided only to those who are living in the 8 provinces where there are camps for Syrians. Limited information for refugees on available services has been reported as a problem as well. ([StI 2013/02/15](#), [UNHCR 2013/04/22](#), [RI 2013/04/25](#), [UNHCR 2013/05/03](#))

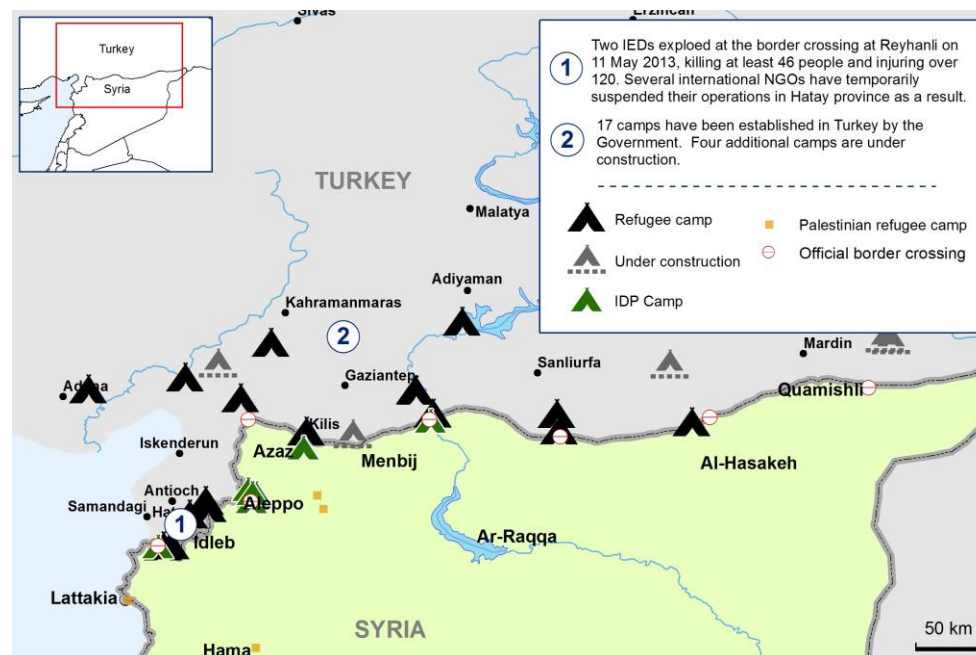
## Wash

- **Camps:** WASH facilities are reportedly above adequate in the camps. ([USAID 2013/02/19](#))
- **Non-camp:** Inadequate sanitation facilities in collective shelters are of concern, with reports of open defecation. ([StI 2013/02/15](#))

## Non-Displaced

- In April 2013, Turkey was spending \$50-\$60 million per month to support Syrian refugees. The total direct costs over the last two years are estimated at \$750 million ([ICG 2013/04/30](#))
- The impacts on host communities and on Syrians are reportedly significant in terms of food prices, rent prices and competition for labour. ([FAO 2013/04/03](#), [USAK 2013/05/10](#))
- The low wage rate for Syrians is having a negative impact on the income of local Turkish labourers, while a positive effect for farmers who have access to this less costly source of labour has been noted. ([FAO 2013/04/03](#))
- The Syria crisis has severely impacted smallholder families farming within 5 km of the Syria border in Gaziantep, Hatay, Kilis and Saniurfa provinces. They have lost more than half of their annual household income due to:
  - a more than 40% fall in farm-gate prices for grapes, olives and pistachio nuts as Syrian refugees are returning to their farms, harvesting their crops, and returning to Turkey to sell their produce to processors/wholesalers at much reduced prices;
  - shortages of animal fodder, high animal feed prices and vaccination costs;

- insecurity close to the border, looting/damage to irrigation equipment/structures and loss of fruit trees;
  - loss of local cross-border trading opportunities with neighbouring communities in Syria;
  - high agricultural input and fuel prices, limited access to agricultural credit and poor dairy animal hygiene (the latter is not a consequence of the Syria crisis but a compounding issue). ([FAO 2013/04/03](#))
- Violence is affecting border communities, with for instance, bombing in Reyhanli and fighting in Akja town in May. ([UNICEF 2013/05/15](#), [Al-Akbar 2013/05/03](#))



## Iraq

(see annex A for definitions)

|   |         |
|---|---------|
| <b>Syrian UNHCR registered refugees</b> | 153,355 |
| % registered in camps                   | 26      |
| <b>Syrian unregistered refugees</b>     | unknown |
| <b>Syrian returnees</b>                 | 5,092   |
| <b>Iraqi returnees from Syria</b>       | 14,080  |

### Non displaced

**Non-displaced affected by the Syria crisis** Unknown

Source: UNHCR 2013/05/27, UNHCR Data (January – March 2013)



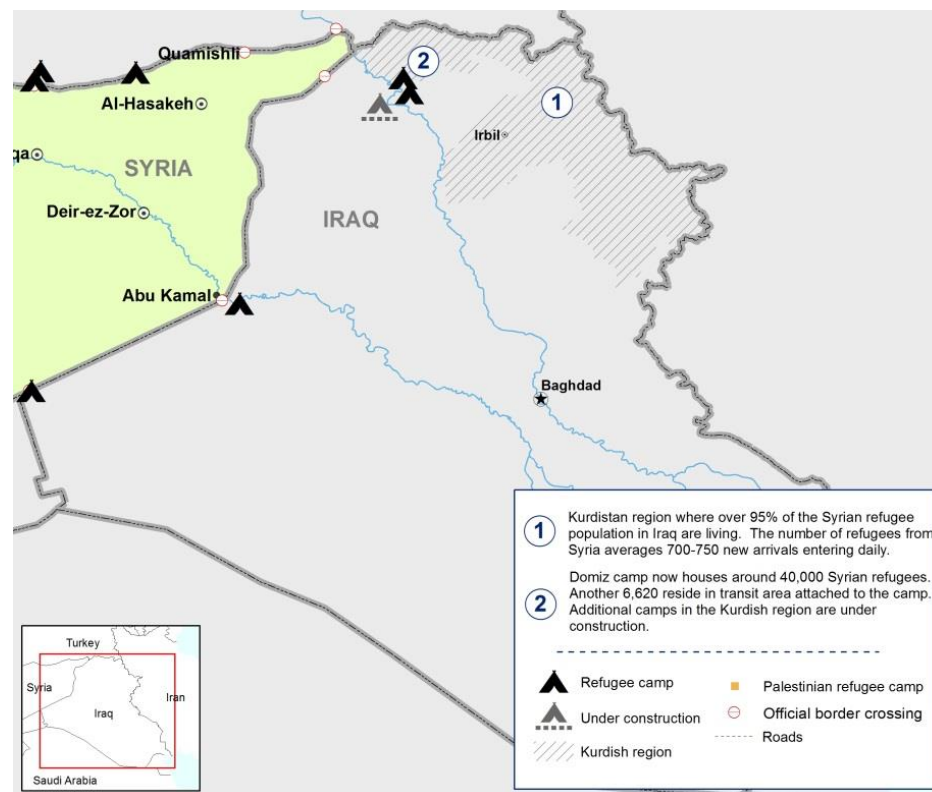
### Key Developments

- While the security situation in Iraq worsens with increasing sectarian tensions and violence, the northern governorates of the Kurdistan Region continue to receive thousands of Kurdish Syrians fleeing the conflict in Syria. (WFP 2013/05/20)
- The Al Qa'im border remains closed and the Government has reportedly closed the unofficial border crossing into Kurdistan.
- There is a critical lack of adequate shelter in the Kurdistan Region, where over 95% of the Syrian refugee population in Iraq are living in substandard accommodation.
- Domiz camp now houses an estimated 40,000 Syrian refugees. Around 100,000 Syrian refugees are believed to be living in urban areas, many finding it difficult to access basic services. NGOs estimate that 50% of refugees living outside the camps are vulnerable as a result of high costs of living. (UNHCR 2013/05/16)
- Poor drainage in Domiz camp is a critical problem. The sanitation infrastructure is seriously overloaded causing overflows of water from the septic tanks; a serious health and environmental hazard. (UNICEF 2013/05/15)
- The arrival of summer will exacerbate the risk of diarrhea, cholera and hepatitis outbreaks if water and sanitation issues in the camps are not resolved. (NRC 2013/04/09)

- Child labour is a child protection concern, as identified by the Child Protection Sub Working Group. (UNICEF 2013/05/15)

### Operational constraints

- WFP has stated that it is highly concerned about the funding of the food voucher programme in Domiz camp from May onwards. (WFP 2013/05/03)
- Although the atmosphere in Domiz is relatively calm, several security incidents have recently been reported in the camp: crime, unrest, hazards and other incidents. (WFP 2013/05/03)
- Security threats for international staff remain high, particularly in Baghdad, north/central governorates and the disputed territories. UN operations are regularly interrupted by security threats. (UNHCR 2013/02/05, UNHCR 2013/01/22, ECHO 2013/01/25)





## Data sources and limitations

Gathering data on the refugees residing outside of the camps remains difficult.

- Around 70% of refugees are reportedly residing in urban areas. (UNHCR 2013/05/29)
- There is no information on the situation of host communities.

## Information gaps across sectors

Blue = information available Grey = limited or no information

| Camp           | Education | Health | Food | Protection | Housing | Water |
|----------------|-----------|--------|------|------------|---------|-------|
| Camp           | Blue      | Blue   | Blue | Grey       | Blue    | Grey  |
| Non camp       | Blue      | Blue   | Blue | Grey       | Blue    | Grey  |
| Host community | Blue      | Blue   | Blue | Grey       | Grey    | Grey  |

## Displaced

### Registered refugees

- **Official border crossings:** The border at Al Qa'im has been closed since 22 October 2012 and as of 29 March is no longer allowing for family reunification. In addition, Syrian refugees can reportedly no longer access the Kurdish area of the country through the informal border crossings. (NRC 2013/05/24, UNHCR 2013/03/05, ECHO 2012/09/20, MSF 2012/11/21, USAID 2013/03/14, INGO 2013/03/15)
- The central Iraqi government in Baghdad has repeatedly closed its borders to refugees, citing a need to improve the camps address security fears before accepting more refugees. (INGO 2012/10/12)
- The number of refugees from Syria averages 700-750 new arrivals entering the Kurdish region on a daily basis.
- **Reason for displacement:** Refugees cited the main reasons for leaving Syria as being the general insecurity, to avoid being drafted in the military, and the economic situation. (NRC/WASH 2013/04/18)
- **Location:** The majority of Syrians in Iraq have fled to three governorates of Iraqi Kurdistan – Dohuk (66.5%), Erbil (22.1%), and Suleimaniyah (8%). There are 4.1% in Al Qa'im, Anbar governorate, and the remainder are dispersed through the rest of Iraq.
- By 5 March, 88,611 individuals were registered in Domiz camp in Dohuk governorate, with 40,000 actually residing in the camp and the remainder are residing outside of the camp. (UNHCR 2013/03/14)

- The number of refugees residing in Al Qa'im camp 1 and 2 has decreased from 8,500 in February to 3,076 as of May 26. (UNHCR 2013/05/27) Some Syrians returned to Syria while others received sponsorship and left the camp. Al Qa'im camp 3 has recently been constructed and is ready to receive 4,500 new Syrian refugees. (UNHCR 2013/03/05, WFP 2013/02/18, UNHCR 2013/02/05, UNHCR 2013/03/14)
- Preparatory works began on the new Dara Shakran refugee camp in Erbil governorate in late April, which will accommodate up to 12,000 refugees with possibility of expansion. (UNHCR 2013/05/09)
- **Place of origin:** The vast majority of Syrian refugees to the Kurdish region are Kurdish in ethnicity and originate from Al Hassakeh governorate (62%), Aleppo (14%) and Damascus (13%). Most non-Kurdish Syrian refugees are located in Anbar governorate, and originated from rural areas in Deir-ez-Zor governorate and came to Anbar because of family or tribal linkages.
- Issuing/renewal of residency permits for Syrian refugees in Erbil and Sulaymaniyah remains suspended, although permits are still being issued in Domiz camp. (UNHCR 2013/04/30)
- **Demographic breakdown:** As of May 16, 63.5% of the refugees are male while 36.5% are female. (UNHCR 2013/05/16) This breakdown differs significantly from the regional demographic balance of Syrian refugees, which currently stands at 52.9% male against 47.1% female. This discrepancy could in part be due to the fact that many refugees are moving to Iraq in search of livelihood opportunities. It is traditionally more common for men to move in search of employment. Also, Kurdish men in particular are anxious to avoid being drafted into the military. (NRC/WASH 2013/04/18)

### Unregistered refugees

- An unknown number of refugees are residing in Iraq without having registered with UNHCR, though its believed the majority have registered.

### Syrian returnees

- The number of refugees in Al Qa'im is constantly decreasing, with some 5,092 having returned to Syria. (UNHCR 2013/05/27)
- Main reasons for return are the reportedly improved security situation in Albo Kamal area (where most of the refugees are coming from) and the lack of freedom of movement in the camps and a lack of livelihood activities. This indicates an increase in the number of returnees between January and the beginning of March. (UNHCR 2013/05/27)

## Refugee needs and concerns

### Health and nutrition

- Although primary health care is available free of charge for Syrian refugees, the quality of medical facilities and availability of medicines in the public hospitals is limited and their facilities are already stretched. Specialised treatment for serious illnesses is only available in private clinics, which are often unaffordable. ([UNHCR 2013/03/05](#), [WHO 2013/03/15](#))
- Patients with chronic illnesses have difficulties accessing medication. Hypertension and diabetes are the two main subjects for consultation among adults over 45 years. ([UNHCR 2013/03/05](#), [WHO 2013/03/15](#))
- ✎ There is a need for more services for children with disabilities, as the majority of children referred to the Child Protection Unit (CPU) have special needs, disabilities and or chronic illnesses. Services for such children and their families are extremely limited. ([UNICEF 2013/05/15](#))
- ✎ A rapid nutritional assessment for Syrian refugee children between 6-59 months of age in Al-Anbar governorate/Al Qa'im district was carried out by the Nutritional Research Institute/ Ministry of Health-Iraq in March. The study, which included 565 children, found that 13.3% of children were stunted or chronically malnourished. 3.7% of children were suffering from general malnutrition and 1.8% were wasted or acutely malnourished. These figures are considered to be low according to WHO rating. ([UNICEF 2013/04/16](#))
- ✎ 66 cases of hepatitis A have been reported in Domiz and 40 in Al Qa'im camps. ([UNHCR 2013/04/29](#))
- ✎ **Domiz Camp:** Both crude mortality rate and under five mortality rates were low at <0.5 per 1,000 persons per month.
- ✎ Acute respiratory tract infections and diarrhoea continue to be the most common illness in the camps. In the past 2 months, diarrhea cases have tripled. ([UNHCR 2013/04/29](#))
- ✎ Inequalities in water distribution are apparent, with some areas receiving only four liters per person per day, as opposed to the recommended minimum of 15-20 liters per person. ([MSF 2013/05/15](#))
- ✎ The number of UNHCR registered refugees from the host communities seeking food assistance in Domiz camp is continually increasing. Many of these refugees stay with relatives in the camp and share their food rations.
- **Al Qa'im camps:** The main cause of morbidity in all age groups is respiratory infections. The second cause of morbidity for children under 5 years of age is diarrhoea and for adults it is hypertension. ([UNHCR 2013/03/05](#), [WHO 2013/03/15](#))
- ✎ The second round of the polio national immunization campaign started on

May 12 and lasted for five days. ([UNICEF 2013/05/15](#))

- **Urban refugees:** A large part of the urban refugees are unaware of the free services available to them at the local health facilities and access to health care is a concern, particularly for patients with chronic illnesses. ([WFP 2012/06](#), [WFP 2012/06](#), [WHO 2013/01/23](#))
- ✎ Risk of scorpion poisoning is affecting refugees in Suleimaniyah. Scorpion eradication campaigns are required. (DRC 2013/05)

### Livelihoods and food security

- ✎ Costs of living are high in the Kurdish region and significant numbers of Syrians are not accessing the services available to them due to the high cost of transport. ([FAO 2013/03](#))
- ✎ According to a March Agricultural Livelihoods and Food Security Impact Assessment by the FAO, the need to generate income to pay for food and rent is the most important priority for Syrian refugees in Iraq, particularly for those living outside the camps. ([FAO 2013/03](#))
- ✎ Most Syrians entering Iraq are relying on savings or financial assistance from relatives and have not found long-term sources of income. ([FAO 2013/03](#))
- ✎ **Urban refugees:** Challenges faced by refugees residing in Iraqi communities push many to seek refuge and humanitarian assistance inside refugee camps. ([WFP 2013/05/03](#)) 15% of the urban refugees in Erbil and Suleimaniyah (6,235 individuals) are considered as vulnerable groups (e.g. female headed-households, people with disabilities, older people, children between 0 and 5 years old etc.) requiring urgent assistance. (DRC 2013/05)
- **Child labour:** it is reported that minors find work more easily due to lower wages in the informal sector where a work-permit is not required. ([WFP 2012/06](#))

### Protection

- ✎ Women are at risk of human/sexual trafficking, especially as human trafficking was an extended activity in Erbil previously to the refugee influx, with over 200 gangs were offering sexual services from refugee and displaced women. (DRC 2013/05)
- An increase in domestic violence has been reported. ([UNHCR 2013/03/05](#))
- In Al Qa'im, Syrian refugees who arrived after June 2012 do not have freedom of movement and are transferred to one of the camps, although a sponsorship programme allows some to live outside the camps. ([UNHCR 2013/02/05](#))
- Landmines and unexploded ordnance, remnants of the Kurdish – Iraqi conflict, are a threat to refugees residing in Dohuk governorate. ([MAG 2012/12/16](#))

- The majority of Syrians feel safe in the Kurdish Region of Iraq. They are of the same ethnic group as their host communities and speak the same language. The relationship between the host community and refugees is generally positive as many Syrian refugees have Iraqi relatives. ([UNHCR 2013/02/05](#), [WFP 2012/06](#))
- **Camps:** A child protection system is being put in place by the inter agency Child Protection Unit, which will identify, support and refer child victims/at risk children and youth. ([UNHCR 2013/05/29](#))
- An IRC study in Domiz camp showed that girls over the age of 14 reported the risk of gender-based violence, particularly in accessing the latrines, which are located near a single men's area and not currently segregated by gender. ([USAID 2013/02/19](#))
- **Al Qa'im camps:** Armed operations in the border region and in close proximity to the camps have caused concern. ([INGO 2013/03/15](#))

#### Education

- The KRG has allowed Syrians to register free of charge in public schools. However, many children are still unable to attend classes as they are engaged in income generation. Urban refugees are often living in low rent apartments on the outskirts of cities and are therefore faced with high transport costs for schools. There are very few schools in the KR with the Arabic curriculum, which is leading to greater numbers of children out of school. ([WFP 2012/06](#), [UNHCR 2013/03/05](#))
- In Al Qa'im, it is reported that approximately 3,800 refugee children attend schools outside the camp. ([WFP 2013/05/03](#))
- **Camps:** The school in Al Qa'im Camp 3 is now completed and equipped. ([UNHCR 2013/03/05](#))
- Third basic education school with capacity for 1,440 children opened in Domiz. This takes the number of children in basic education in Domiz to around 3,600. There are an estimated 13,000 children under the age of 18 in the camp. ([UNICEF 2013/05/15](#))

#### Shelter

- **Camps:** Domiz camp is critically overcrowded and there is a continuing influx of refugees. Around 3,000 families are sharing tents. In some cases, over 15 refugees are living in tents designed for five people. Another 6,620 refugees reside in a transit area in the camp and considered a temporary location. Also, as the financial situation of the refugees in urban communities worsens, they are likely to be pushed to relocate to the camps where they are able to access services. ([WFP 2013/05/03](#), [UNHCR 2013/05/09](#), [UNICEF 2013/05/15](#))

- A shortage of tents in the camp is forcing new arrivals to stay with other families. Double occupancies are straining limited resources and increasing the risk of tension within the community. ([UNHCR 2013/03/13](#), [WFP 2013/03/14](#), [UNHCR 2013/03/05](#), [Local Media 2013/03/12](#), [INGO 2013/03/15](#))
- Durability of the tents and shelters and their appropriateness in the medium-term is becoming a concern. ([NRC/WASH 2013/04/18](#))
- **Urban refugees/unregistered:** As their own resources are often limited and employment is scarce, urban refugees are forced to live in sub-standard shelter.
- In Erbil city, refugees in the suburban areas are living with at least 3 families under one roof, comprising of up to 20 people. ([DRC 2013/05](#))

#### WASH

- **Camps:** In Domiz camp, no camp-wide sanitation system exists and there is no sanitation system outside the few several sectors in the camp. Many latrines are not connected to a disposal system. ([Refugees International 2013/03/22](#))

#### Iraqi returnees

- Rabi'aa and Al Qa'im border crossing points have remained closed since March. Al-Waleed border point is open.
- On 15 May, the total number of Iraqis having crossed into Iraq since 18 July 2012 was 85,043. ([UNHCR 2013/05/15](#))
- The Iraqi Government launched a repatriation plan and bought tickets for Iraqis to return from Syria. It also granted four million dinars (US\$ 3,400) to returnees to aid them in resettling. ([IRIN 2012/07/27](#))
- Some Iraqi refugees are hesitant to leave Syria, as they are afraid their application for refugee status in Syria will be withdrawn or delayed. Due to a backlog in registering Iraqi refugees in Syria, some of these refugees have been waiting for their refugee status for years. ([PI 2013/01/21](#))
- **Reasons for displacement:** Reasons for returning to Iraq include a general fear of the current situation; a direct threat to their life; ethnic; religious or political persecution; being forced to leave their homes and being directly assaulted. ([IOM 2012/09/16](#))
- **Iraqi returnees to Syria:** Cross border movements are common, with Iraqis crossing in and out of Syria to obtain their UNHCR assistance or to sell property. Some other Iraqis temporarily go back to Syria to sell their property or to obtain their children's school certificates which are required by the Iraqi Ministry of Education. ([RI 2012/12/05](#), [UNHCR 2012/12/05](#))

**Returnee needs and concerns:** The only publicly available assessment on Iraqi returnees was undertaken in September 2012. During this assessment, 84% cited work as one of their top three priority needs, 43% cited non-food items, 41% cited shelter/housing, and 41% cited food. ([IOM 2012/09/16](#))

## Non-Displaced

- Food availability in Iraq has been affected by the significant drop of food imports from Syria. Food prices increased by about 8% between 2011-2012. ([FAO 2013/03](#))
- The Syria crisis is negatively affecting animal health services and herders in northwestern parts of Iraq because Syrian veterinary services collapsed during 2012 and Iraqi veterinary services are non-existent, especially in remote border areas with Syria. ([FAO 2013/04/03](#))
- The large numbers of arrivals is increasing rental rates and competition for jobs in certain areas. While urban refugees have access to the KRG's own social services, those services themselves are often underdeveloped and unable to serve additional clients. In addition, the large number of refugees in the Kurdish region has created competition for labour as well as increased pressure on local food production. ([FAO 2013/04/03](#), [RI 2012/12/05](#), [UNICEF 2013/02/08](#))

## Egypt

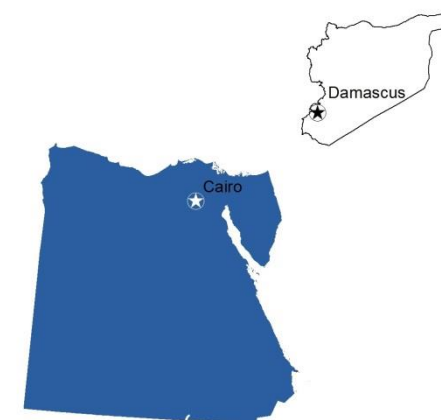
### Displaced (see annex A for definitions)

|   |         |
|---|---------|
| <b>Syrian registered refugees and awaiting registration</b> | 71,299  |
| <b>Palestinian refugees from Syria</b>                      | Unknown |
| <b>Syrian unregistered refugees</b>                         | 68,000  |
| <b>Syrian returnees</b>                                     | Unknown |
| <b>Syrian migrants</b>                                      | Unknown |

### Non displaced

|   |         |
|---|---------|
| <b>Non displaced affected by the Syria crisis</b> | Unknown |
|---|---------|

Source: [UNHCR 2013/05/29](#)



### Key Developments

- In May, over 6,000 Syrians were registered with UNHCR and the number of registered refugees in Egypt surpassed 50,000. ([UNHCR 2013/05/21](#))
- The main issues reported are a lack of access to healthcare, and a lack of income impacting refugees' ability to pay rents. There is, however, also a group of Syrian refugees who are relatively well-off and manage to live and work in Egypt without support.

### Operational constraints

- As of 16 May, only 34% of the Regional Response Plan for Egypt was funded, which is the lowest coverage of all host countries included in this plan. ([UNHCR 2013/05/16](#))
- No other operational constraints have been reported in Egypt.

### Data sources and limitations

- Save the Children recently undertook a rapid needs assessment. ([WFP 2013/05/17](#))
- Several rapid assessments of the Syrian population have been conducted, including a joint UNHCR, UNICEF and WFP needs assessment in November 2012. In 2013, several interagency needs assessment missions have taken place, notably in Alexandria and New Damietta.



- On a weekly basis, UNHCR produces situational reports, which provide a comprehensive overview of the situation. However, unregistered refugees are not covered by these reports and there is little information available on their needs and location.

### Information gaps across sectors

Blue = information available Grey = limited or no information

| Registered refugees | Education | Health | Food | Protection | Shelter | Water |
|---------------------|-----------|--------|------|------------|---------|-------|
| Blue                | Blue      | Blue   | Blue | Blue       | Blue    | Blue  |
| Grey                | Grey      | Grey   | Grey | Grey       | Grey    | Grey  |
| Grey                | Grey      | Grey   | Grey | Grey       | Grey    | Grey  |

## Displaced

- According to the Government of Egypt, there were 140,000 Syrians in the country at the end of April 2013. However, the Committee for Syrian Refugee Affairs in Egypt estimates that there are more than 1.5 million Syrians in the country. (UNHCR 2013/04/25, Ahram 2013/04/04)

### Registered refugees

- Projection:** over 71,000 Syrians have currently registered with UNHCR or are awaiting registration. This number exceeds the planning figure, developed in December 2012, of 30,000 refugees by the end of June 2013. UNHCR expects that 100,000 Syrians will be in the country by the end of the year. (UNHCR 2013/05/23, RRP 2012/12/19, UNHCR 2013/03/12)
- Registration:** The main registration centre in Egypt, based in Cairo, has embarked on two shifts a day instead of one to reduce the current waiting period from two months to one month. (UNHCR 2013/05/14)
- Status:** Egypt is the only country hosting a large number of Syrian refugees which is a signatory to the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees. The Government of Egypt grants Syrians visa-free entry followed by a renewable three-month residency. (UNICEF 2013/03/12, RRP 2012/12/19)
- Location:** Obour and 6th of October are the areas hosting most Syrians. The remainder are hosted by local communities in Alexandria, Greater Cairo, Damietta, Mansoura, Hurghada, Suez and Ismaila. Syrians tend to live in areas where they have family links or acquaintances, or cities with similar

characteristics to their cities of origin. Residents from the coastal cities of Lattakia and Tartous, for instance, prefer to live in the coastal city of Alexandria. Profession is an additional factor in determining areas where there are high numbers of Syrians. Many Syrian craftsmen originating from Eastern Ghouta in the Damascus suburbs are living in New Damietta, where they can work in their crafts. Unlike other refugees in Egypt, Syrians do not settle in areas where other refugee communities and poorer populations are located but prefer to reside in areas with low crime and noise. (FAO 2013/04/03, UNHCR 2013/01/15, OCHA 2013/03/04, WFP 2013/05/17)

- For the most part, Syrians are originally from Homs, Rural Damascus and Aleppo. The majority of those arriving over the last weeks are from Damascus and Rural Damascus, a reflection of the escalating fighting around the city of Damascus. (UNHCR 2013/05/19, UNHCR 2013/01/15)
- Characteristics:** there are slightly fewer Syrian women registered (49%) compared to Syrian men (51%). 45% of the registered refugees are younger than 18. (UNHCR 2013/05/19)
- Until June 2012, Syrian families arriving in Egypt were predominantly middle class and relatively well off. However, since then, the number of large families arriving with limited financial resources has increased and many are residing in poor neighbourhoods in Cairo. (WFP 2012/12/01)
- Syrians indicate that they fled to Egypt instead of to countries bordering Syria because of existing community ties. Egypt is less expensive than other neighbouring countries and some refugees do not wish to settle in camps (as in Jordan, Iraq or Turkey). In addition, the Syrian Government has little to no influence in Egypt and the country is therefore perceived as a safer option. (RRP 2012/12/19, UNHCR 2013/01/15)

### Palestinian refugees from Syria (PRS)

- Although there are no confirmed figures, some estimate that 10,000 PRS are residing in Egypt. UNHCR does not register Palestinians coming from Syria as per Egyptian authorities' instructions. PRS are not granted residency permits, and without residency do not have access to public schooling and healthcare. PRS between the age of 18 and 40 are reportedly forcibly returned to Syria. (UNHCR 2013/03/26, UNHCR 2013/01/15, UNHCR 2013/02/21, Ahram 2013/03/05)

### Unregistered refugees

- In April, the Government of Egypt estimated that there were 140,000 Syrians in the country (up from 100,000 in November). Over 71,000 Syrians are registered or awaiting registration. Hence, around 50% (68,000) are not registered or awaiting registration. (UNHCR n.d.)

- There are a variety of reasons why Syrians in Egypt do not register with UNHCR. Given the favourable protection environment generally afforded by the authorities, particularly with regard to Syrians' legal stay in the country, some Syrians may not feel the need to register, particularly if they are able to support themselves. Others may not wish to be labelled as refugees, may fear detection or may not be aware of the possibility of registering. Some of the refugees expressed their reluctance to register as a result of a fear of being detained upon their return to Syria, if they had been registered. (RRP 2012/12/19, UNHCR 2013/05/14)

### Syrian seasonal workers

- There is no information available on Syrian migrant workers in Egypt. This is either because there are (almost) no Syrian migrants in Egypt, or because this group is largely invisible.

### Refugee needs and concerns

#### Shelter

- Accommodation is a priority need of Syrian refugees living in Egypt, as well as income and livelihood support in order to cope with the high costs of living, including rents. During a Save the Children needs assessment, Syrian refugees indicated that paying rent is a major concern. (UNHCR 2013/05/14, FAO 2013/04/03, WFP 2013/05/17)

#### Health

- Individuals who participated in 5 UNHCR focus group discussions among female registered refugees identified access to healthcare as one of the major challenges. The Egyptian Government has granted Syrians access to the public health system under the same conditions as Egyptians. However, there are reports that this policy has not been applied in all public hospitals, with some Syrians being charged expatriate-rate fees. In addition, the existing public health system is overburdened, leading to low quality public health services. A lack of awareness of available public health services, long waiting periods in some NGO facilities and lack of means to afford the cost of medication and hospitalisation are additional factors barring access to healthcare. (OCHA 2012/12/31, RRP 2012/12/19, OCHA 2012/12/31, UNHCR 2013/05/14)

### Livelihoods and food security

- Initially, Syrian refugees were seeking employment in their particular fields of expertise. But as time passes and their financial resources diminish, they lower their expectations. Multiple sources indicate that Syrians are often focussed on a return to Syria, and are not endeavouring to establish medium or long term livelihoods. (FAO 2013/04/03, UNHCR 2013/05/14, WFP 2013/05/17)

- The expense of commuting to low-paid labour jobs was reported as a problem. (WFP 2013/05/17)

- Syrians are generally keen to work, but Egyptian unemployment rates are high and work permits difficult to obtain as they require proof on the part of the employer that no Egyptian national is available to do the work. Business permits are easier to obtain but require investment capital. (FAO 2013/04/03, RRP 2012/12/19, Assafir 2013/03/22)
- Some refugees have managed to establish a business, and the number of factories established by Syrians in Egypt until the end of last year reached 350, concentrated mainly in the industrial cities such as Obour, October 6 and Al-'asher of Ramadan and New Damietta and Sadat. Some male Syrian refugees work in the informal market but the vast majority of Syrians registering with UNHCR has not been able to find jobs. (RRP 2012/12/19, Assafir 2013/03/22)

### Protection

- Child labour, unwelcome offers to girls for early marriage, and challenges locating services in their new communities were some of the protection concerns mentioned during a Save the Children assessment. (WFP 2013/05/17)
- A joint assessment in December identified several other protection concerns among Syrian refugees. These include documentation and residency issues, discrimination, sexual and gender based violence (SGBV), domestic violence, including harassment, prostitution and forced marriage; security threats such as theft and physical aggression. The increased reports of harassment of women in the community have also been raised as a main concern for the Syrian community and the women arriving into the country. These concerns have been reaffirmed during later assessment missions. (UNHCR 2013/02/21, OCHA 2012/12/31, UNHCR 2013/01/15)
- Similar to other Syrian refugee hosting countries, psycho-social support has been flagged as a major need by the Syrian community in Egypt.

### Education

- Re-entering the school system after a long absence was mentioned during a recent assessment as an obstacle to education. (WFP 2013/05/17)
- The Government of Egypt has given access to public primary and secondary education to Syrians on the same basis as Egyptians. However, some problems are apparent; 38% of interviewed families during UNHCR registration said their main concern regarding education is school fees, 25% said that differences between Egyptian and Syrian curricula are their major problem. Other issues mentioned were the difficulty of enrolment after the

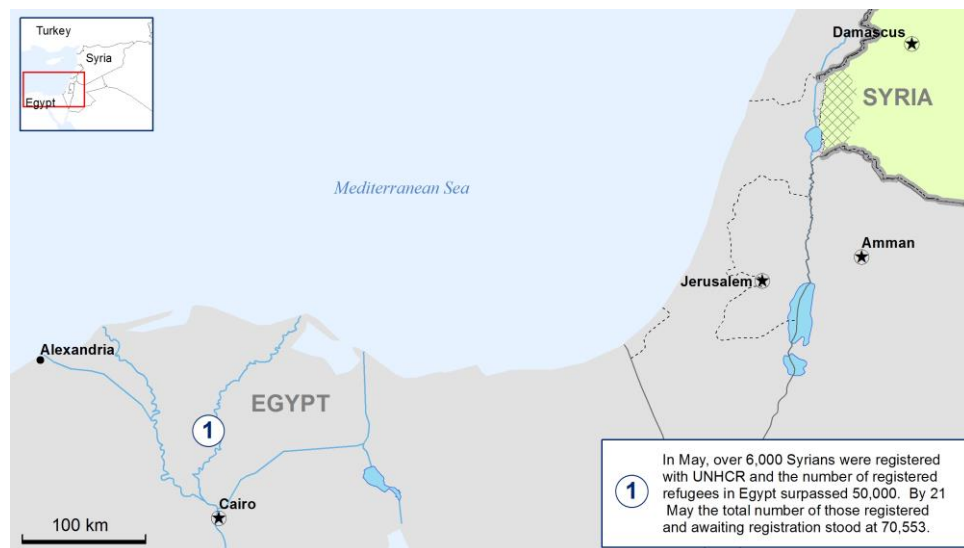
start of academic year, accent barriers, and discouraging class environments such as overcrowded classes. ([UNHCR 2013/01/15](#), [UNHCR 2013/02/21](#))

## WASH

- No WASH concerns have been reported.

## Non-Displaced

- No information is available on the impact of the crisis on the Egyptian population. However, as the number of Syrians residing in Egypt is relatively small (there are around 140,000 Syrians in Egypt while the total population of Egypt is estimated at 80 million), the impact can assumed to be minimal. However, on a localised level, an increase in rent has been witnessed. ([GeoHives2011](#))
- There have not been any incidents reported in Egypt between Egyptians and Syrian refugee populations and the atmosphere has been one of solidarity. ([FAO 2013/04/03](#))



## Previous SNAP reports

- [RAS \(Part I and Part II\)](#) January 2013
- [RAS \(Part I and Part II\)](#) February 2013
- [RAS \(Part I and Part II\)](#) March 2013
- [RAS \(Part I and Part II\) – Summary version](#) April 2013
- [Baseline data Syria](#) January 2013
- [Scenarios](#) February 2013
- [Thematic report: Aleppo Governorate Profile](#) April 2013

## Forthcoming SNAP reports

- [RAS \(Part I and Part II\)](#) End June 2013  
*The RAS report will be updated on a monthly basis*
- Thematic report: Livelihoods and economy in Syria TBC
- Thematic report: Relief actors in Syria TBC

## Map data sources

**Administration:** [OCHA Common Operational Datasets](#). **Displacement:** (1)IDPs – [MoLa 2013/03/10](#), (2)Palestinian Refugees IDP in Syria – [UNRWA 2013/02/15](#), (3)Syrian In Country Migrant – [IOM 2013/02/01](#), (4a)Syrian Refugees (registered & awaiting) – [UNHCR 2013/03/24](#), (4b) Syrian Refugees (Estimated unregistered) – Multiple sources, (5)Palestinian Refugees – [UNWRA 2013/03/23](#), (6)3rd Country Nationals - [IOM 2013/02/01](#), (7)Iraqi returnees – [UNHCR 2013/01/13](#), (8), Syrian returnees – [UNHCR 2013/02/21](#). **Refugee camp locations:** U.S. Department of State Humanitarian Information Unit.

## Annex A – Definitions Humanitarian Profile

### Affected

The number of affected refers to people affected by the violence in Syria. The number of affected can be divided in two groups: those non-displaced and those displaced.

### Non-Displaced

The **non-displaced** include all those within Syria that have been, directly or indirectly, affected by the conflict, including those who have been injured, have lost access to essential services, and those whose vulnerability has increased due to the impact of the unrest on livelihoods and access to essential services ([OCHA 2012/06/05](#)). In addition, this group includes the **host** community, the people who are part of a community or family receiving affected people. Due to the stress placed on the host families and communities, they are considered part of the humanitarian caseload. As there is currently no information available on the needs of the host community, this group is currently excluded from this humanitarian profile.

### Displaced

**Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)** are those persons or groups of persons who are residing in Syria but who have been forced or obliged to flee or to leave their homes or places of habitual residence as a result of, or in order to avoid the effects of armed conflict. ([OCHA 2004](#))

**Refugees and Asylum Seekers** are those who owing to a well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion, is outside Syria, and is unable to, or owing to such fear, is unwilling to avail himself of the protection of that country. ([UN 1951](#)). For the purpose of this document, the category 'refugees' includes those registered, awaiting registration as well as those unregistered – despite the fact that unregistered Syrians are technically not refugees as their refugee status has not been established. Within this group, the Iraqi and Palestinian refugees are in a specifically vulnerable position, both within Syria as outside.

**Others of Concern** - Persons who have been displaced by the emergency and form part of the humanitarian caseload, but do not fall into either of the above categories (e.g. migrants, returnees).

**Methodology** – This desk study presents estimations of scale, severity and likely impact of a disaster. It aims to inform decision making for preparedness and emergency response and intends to complement and integrate assessment-related data from other agencies. Feedback to improve the RAS is welcome ([snap@acaps.org](mailto:snap@acaps.org)).

**Disclaimer** – Information provided is provisional as it has not been possible to independently verify field reports. As this report covers highly dynamic subject, utility of the information may decrease with time.

**References** – ACAPS and MapAction would like to thank all organisations who have provided input to this report. Please note that all sources which are available online are hyperlinked (underlined, in brackets). Information sourced as PI refers to personal interviews with experts.

