

## Introduction

The Humanitarian Situation Overview in Syria (HSOS) project is a monthly data collection exercise which aims to gather multi-sector information about needs and the humanitarian situation inside Syria. The factsheets present information gathered in September 2016 referring to the situation in August 2016.

Covering 11 governorates in Syria, with the exception of As-Sweida, Lattakia and Tartous, these factsheets present selected indicators for the WASH, health, displacement, shelter, NFIs, livelihoods, food security and education sectors. The factsheets do not cover the entire range of indicators gathered in the AoO questionnaire, but aim to give an overview of the situation in the governorate.

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

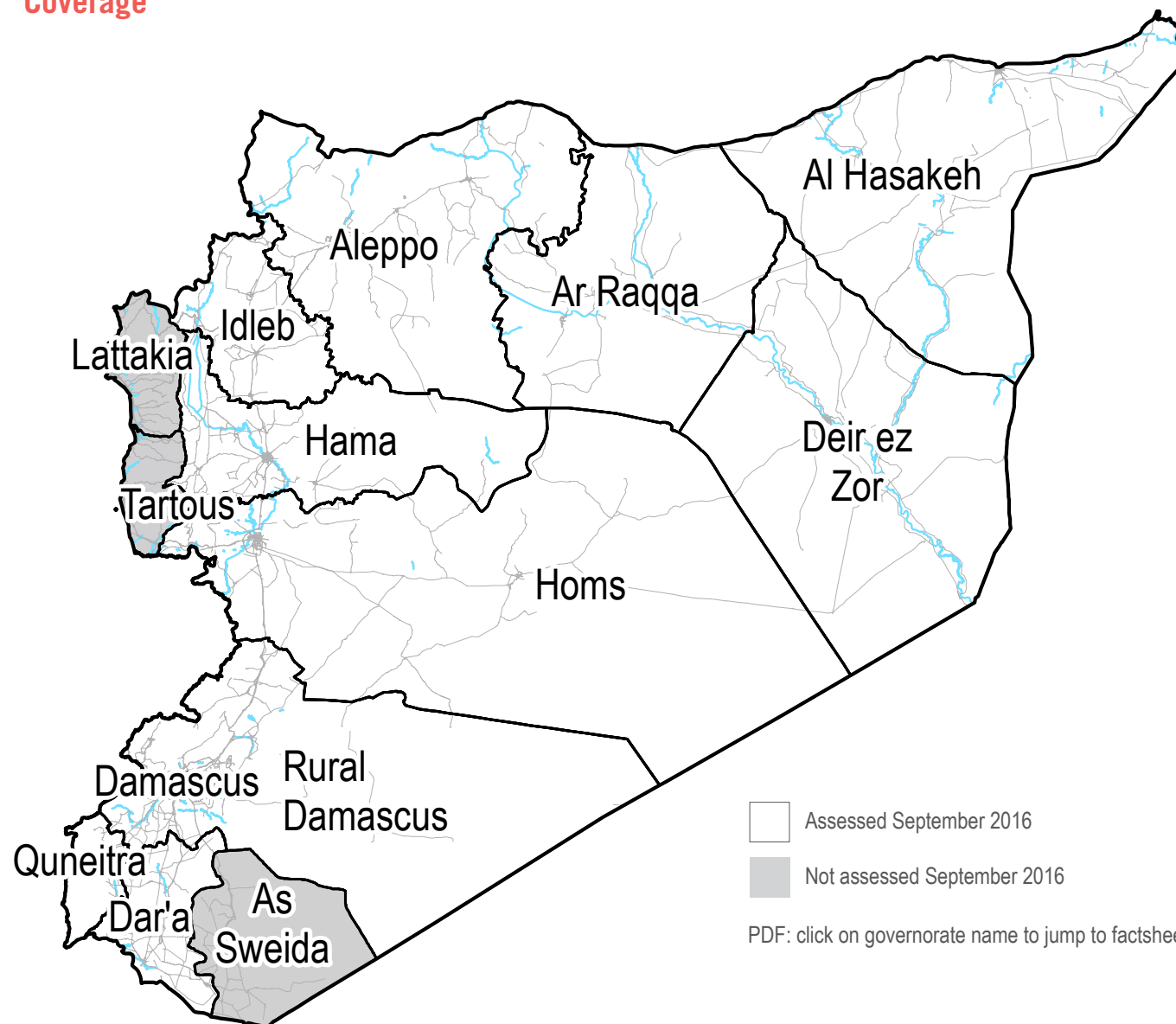
## Methodology and limitations

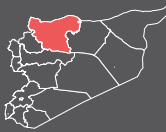
These findings are based on data collected both directly and remotely (in Jordan, Iraq, Turkey and Lebanon) from Key Informants (KIs) residing in Syria, gathered at the community level – and can thus only be considered as indicative of the overall situation in the sub-district.

In September, information was collected from Key Informants in 498 communities across Syria. For each question asked, confidence levels are assigned based on the Key Informant's area of expertise and knowledge of the sector-specific situation.

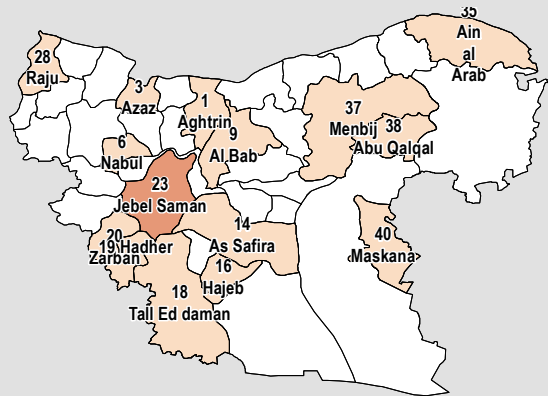
For a full description of the methodology, please see the AoO terms of reference, available on the REACH Resource Centre here ([link](#)).

## Coverage





## Coverage map

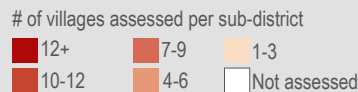


## Context

Aleppo governorate contains more people in need of assistance (2,804,853) than any other governorate, and hosts the second largest number of IDPs (1,246,968) in Syria (OCHA).

## Coverage

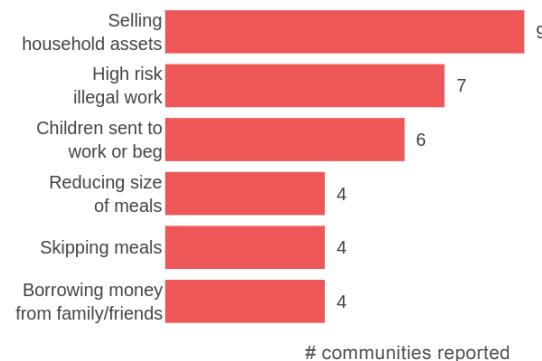
Communities assessed: 22/1255  
Sub-districts assessed: 15/40



## Livelihoods

In August, high risk illegal work was reported in seven communities, while children were reportedly sent to work or beg in at least six of the communities assessed. Spending days without eating was reported in the communities of Akhtrein, Mansura and As-Safira, while looking for food in garbage was also reportedly a coping strategy in Akhtrein.

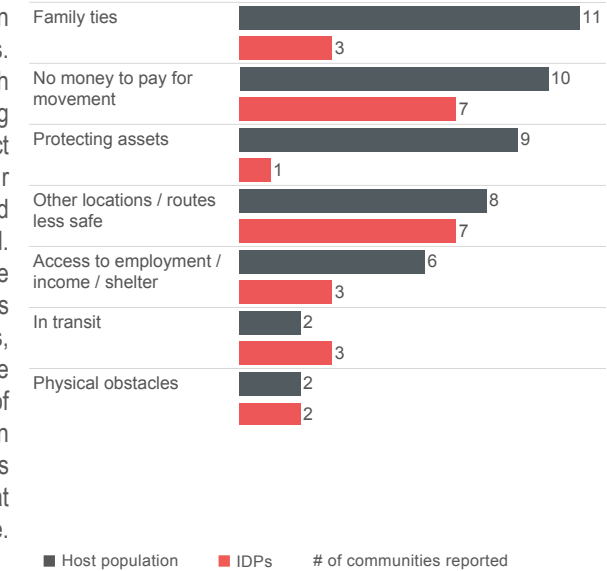
## Most common coping strategies [1CL: 2.8/3]



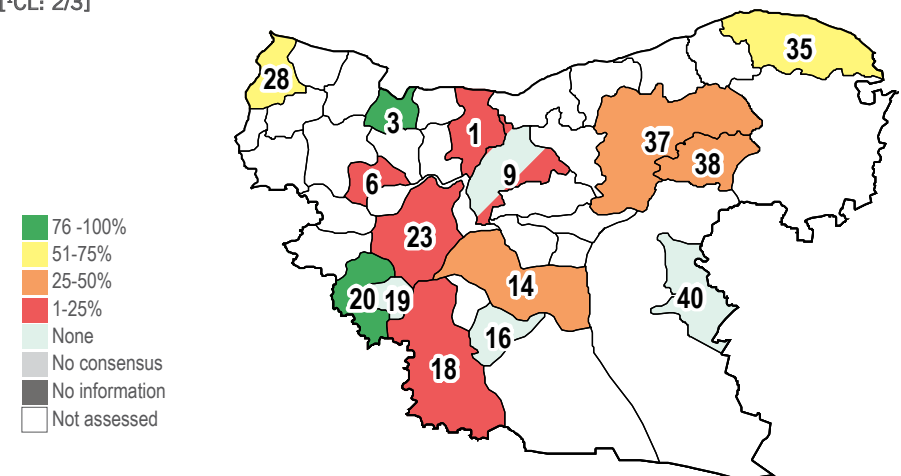
## Displacement

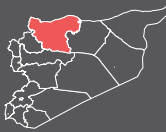
None of the pre-conflict populations were left in Bazagha, Dalama, Tal Anbar, Aleppo (Karm Myasar), Iss and Al Faysaliyeh<sup>2</sup>. More than half of the pre-conflict population was reported in only seven communities. It was also reported that in Abad, Zarbah sub-district, 76-100% of the remaining population were women. Pre-conflict populations predominantly remained in their communities of origin due to family ties and a lack of financial resources to pay for travel. Physical constraints to movement were reported in Nabul and Tall Ed-daman. IDPs were reportedly present in ten communities, while new arrivals during August were reported in five communities. Lack of financial resources was a common reason for IDPs to remain in the communities assessed, along with the perception that other locations or routes would be less safe.

## Most common reasons for staying: IDPs vs host population [1CL: 2.3/3]



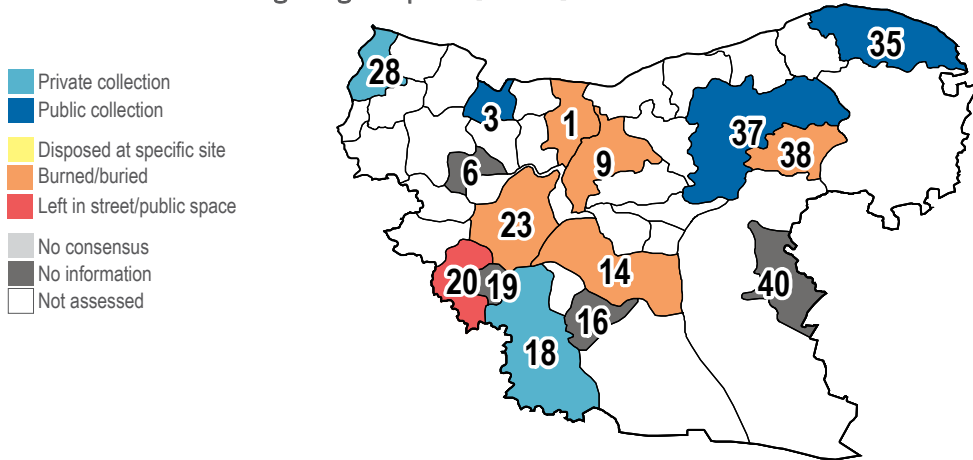
## Most commonly reported % of original population remaining per sub-district (excluding IDPs) [1CL: 2/3]





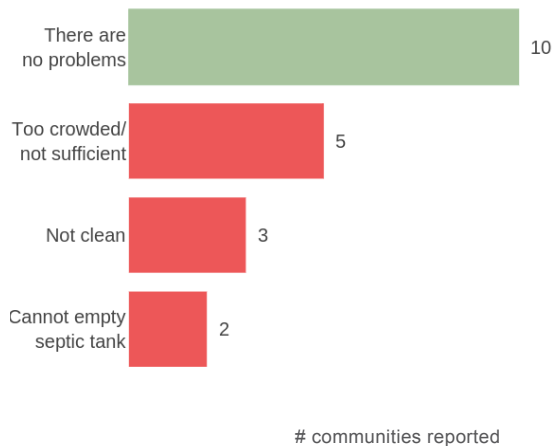
## WASH

Most common form of garbage disposal [¹CL: 3/3]

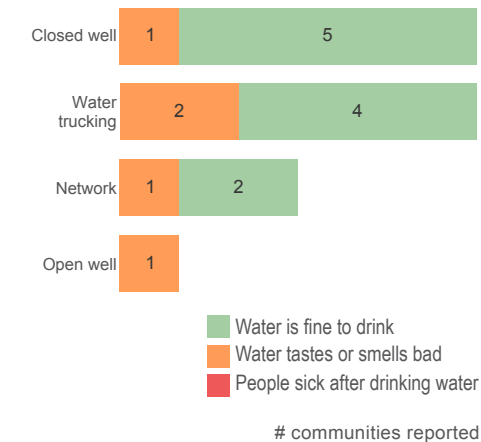


In August, closed wells and water trucking were reportedly the main sources of drinking water. People mostly reported that water was fine to drink, while it reportedly tasted or smelled bad in five communities. Five of the assessed communities reported worse safe water availability compared to July. There were no issues with latrines in half of the communities assessed, while insufficient and crowded latrines, or insufficiently clean services were mostly reported in other communities.

Problems with latrines [¹CL: 3/3]

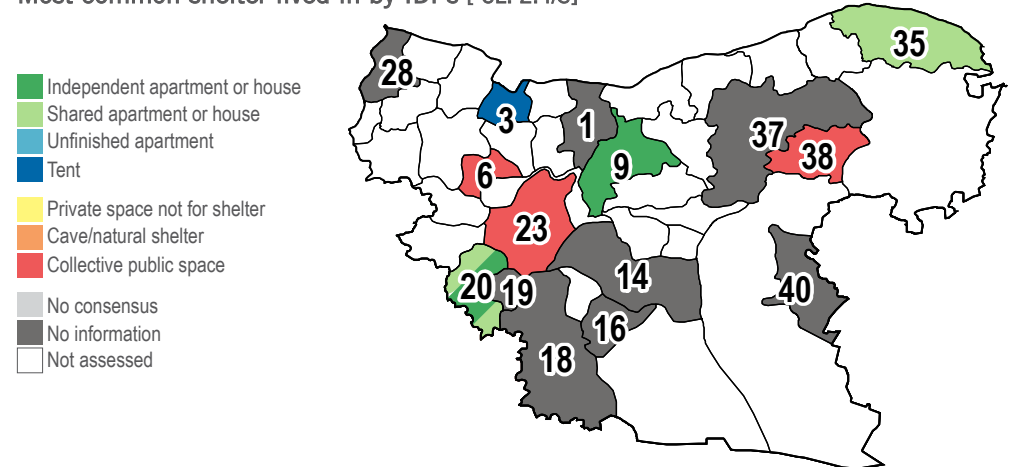


Most common drinking water source and status [¹CL: 3/3]



## Shelter

Most common shelter lived in by IDPs [¹CL: 2.4/3]

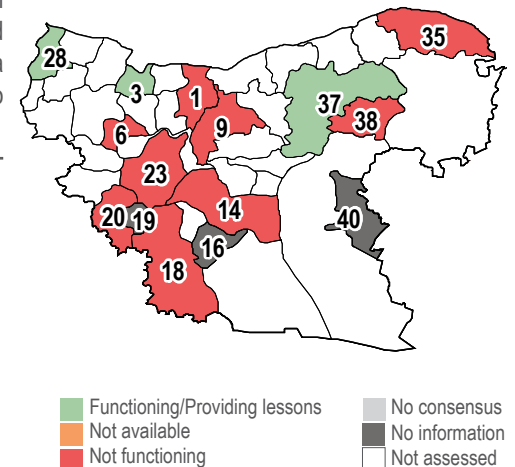
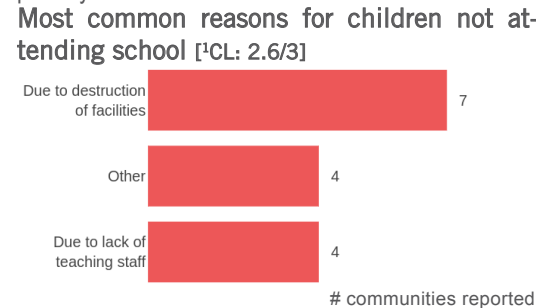


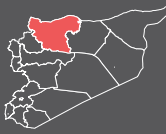
The average reported rent price<sup>2</sup> in the governorate (11688 SYP) was higher than the average rent paid across the country (7931 SYP). The lowest rent prices per room were reported in Jazraya (1000 SYP), the highest in Ain Al Arab and Sheikh Maqsoud (25000 SYP).

## Education

Primary education facilities were reported as not functioning in 13 out of 22 communities assessed; it was further reported that the main barriers to children accessing education were destruction of facilities and a lack of teaching staff. Only in Koran Afrin, Salama and Azaz were all children reportedly having access to primary education.

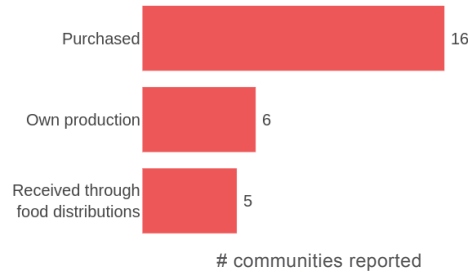
Most common reasons for children not attending school [¹CL: 2.6/3]



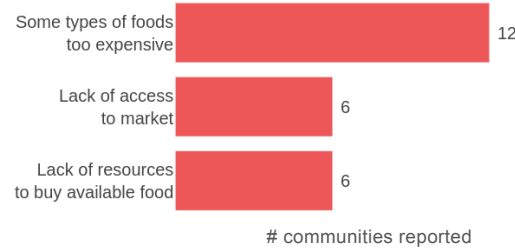


## Food Security

Most common sources of obtaining food [¹CL: /3]

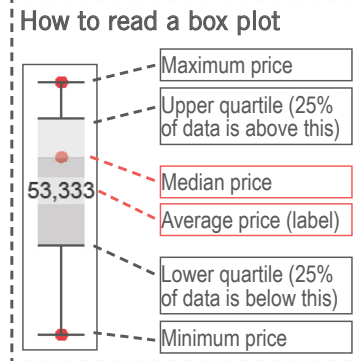
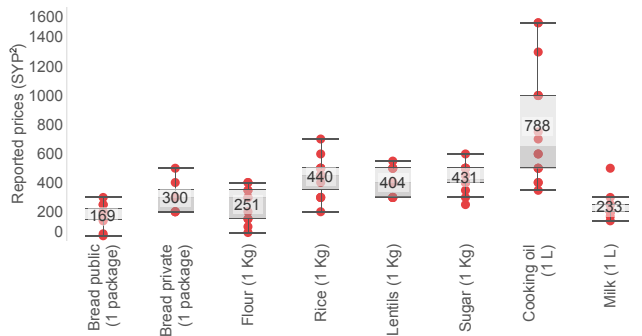


Challenges to accessing food [¹CL: 3/3]



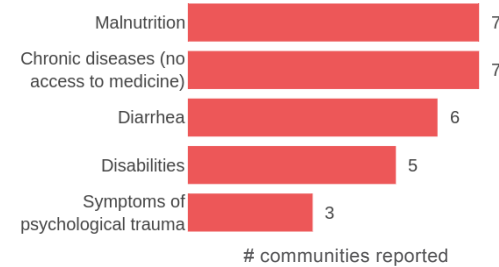
In August, most communities reported being able to obtain their food through purchasing or production. The most commonly reported challenges to accessing food mainly related to purchasing power, where some food items were too expensive or populations lacked adequate financial resources. Access to markets was also reported as an issue. Only in Jazraya, Zarbah sub-district, were there no challenges reported to obtaining food.

Prices of food items² [¹CL: 2.2/3]

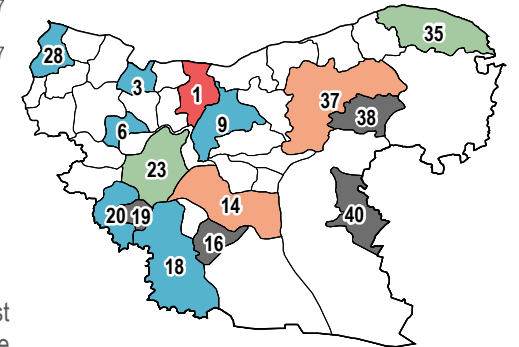


## Health

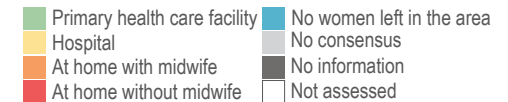
Reported health problems [¹CL: 2/3]



Most common place for women to give birth [¹CL: 1.8/3]

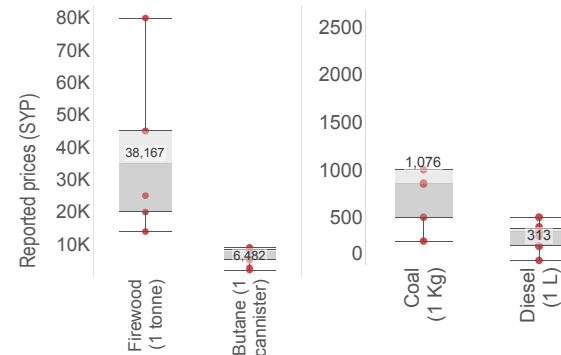


Malnutrition and chronic diseases were the most common health concerns reported among the communities assessed, followed by diarrhea. Absence of health facilities and security concerns on routes were instead among the most common reported barriers to accessing health care services.

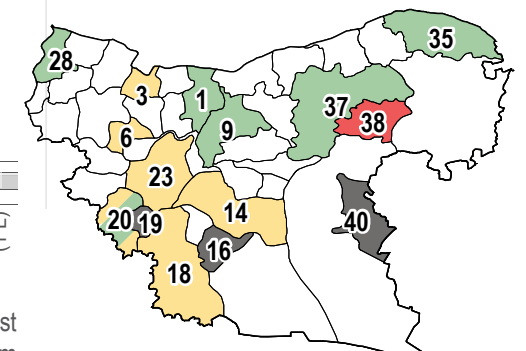


## NFIs

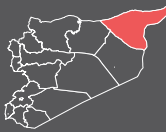
Prices of fuel sources² [¹CL: 2.1/3]



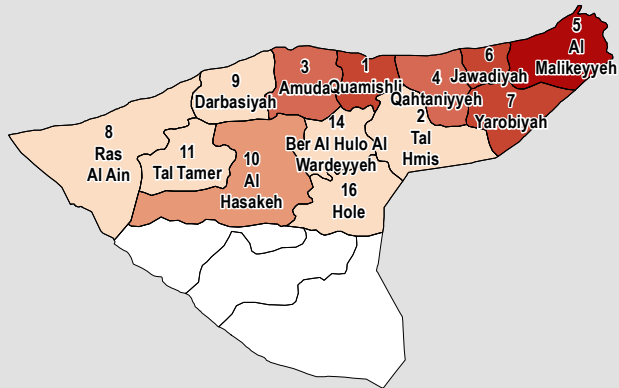
Most common source of electricity [¹CL: 3/3]



More than half of the communities assessed in August reported that their main source of electricity was from generators. No electricity source was reportedly available in Little Fors, Abu Qalqa sub-district. Fuel shortages were reported in all except five communities.



**Coverage map**

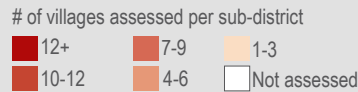


**Context**

Al Hasakeh governorate currently hosts 301,618 IDPs and 755,254 people in need of assistance (OCHA). The southern half of the governorate remains restricted for humanitarian access (OCHA).

**Coverage**

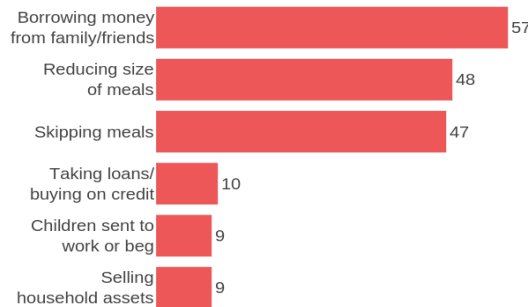
Communities assessed: 99/745  
 Sub-districts assessed: 13/16



**Livelihoods**

In August, coping strategies for lack of resources commonly included borrowing money from family and friends, as well as reducing the size of or skipping meals. High risk illegal work was reported in Kaf Alaswad, Hseiniyeh Jawadiyeh, Abu Rasin and Jatal, while extreme coping strategies like eating weeds were reported in Um Tlul, Ein Elkhadra, Upper Kherbet Elbir, Khweitleh Yarubiyeh, Msheirfeh Qahtaniyeh and Tal Tamer.

**Most common coping strategies [1CL: 2.7/3]**

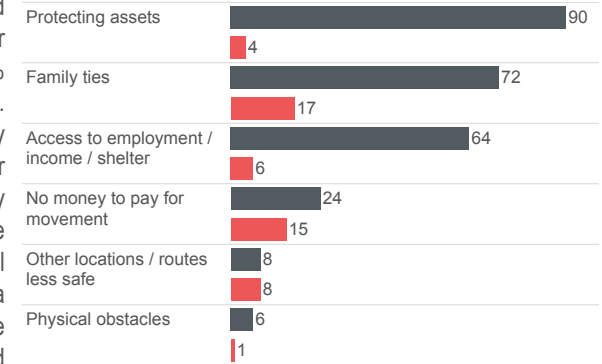


# communities reported

**Displacement**

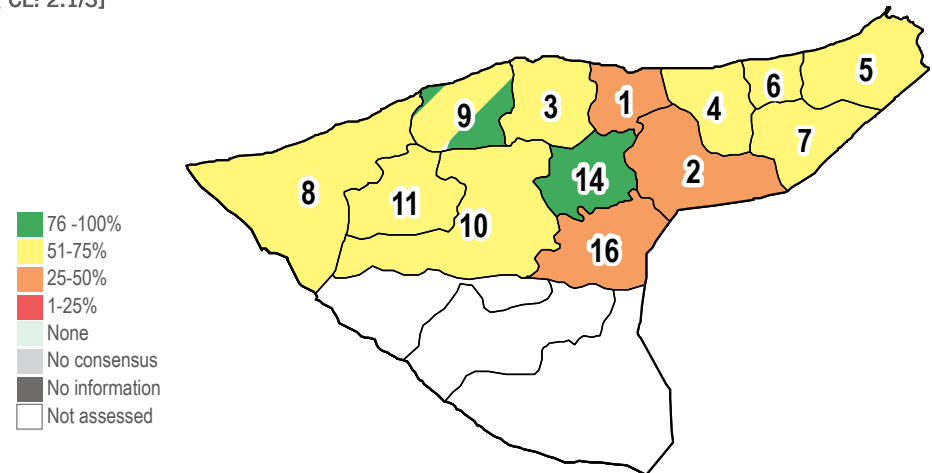
Less than 25% of the pre-conflict populations remained in the communities of Abu Rasin, Salhiyeh and Al-Malikeyyeh, in Quamishli and Al-Malikeyyeh sub-districts, while about one fourth of the assessed communities reported less than half of the original population. Four communities also reported that 76% to 100% of the remaining population were women. Pre-conflict populations overwhelmingly stayed in their communities of origin in order to protect their assets and due to family ties. Physical obstacles to movement were reported in Tal Elthahab Qameshli, Tal Tawel (Marsho), Sadedayeh, Al-Malikeyyeh, Qutba and Tal Aswad Malkiyeh. Where IDPs were present, family ties were common reported reasons for staying, as well as a lack of financial resources to pay for movement. New IDP arrivals were reported in ten of the communities assessed.

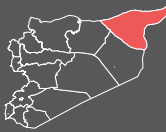
**Most common reasons for staying: IDPs vs host population [1CL: 2.1/3]**



■ Host population ■ IDPs # of communities reported

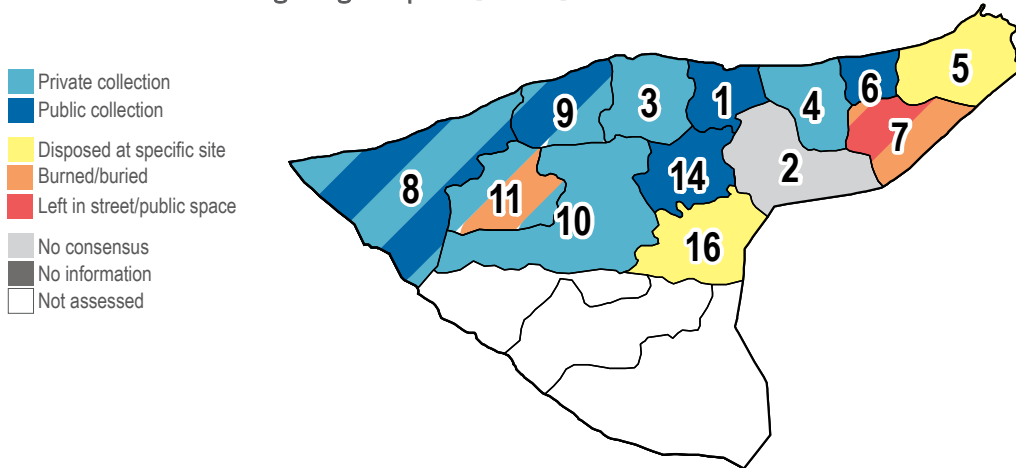
**Most commonly reported % of original population remaining per sub-district (excluding IDPs) [1CL: 2.1/3]**





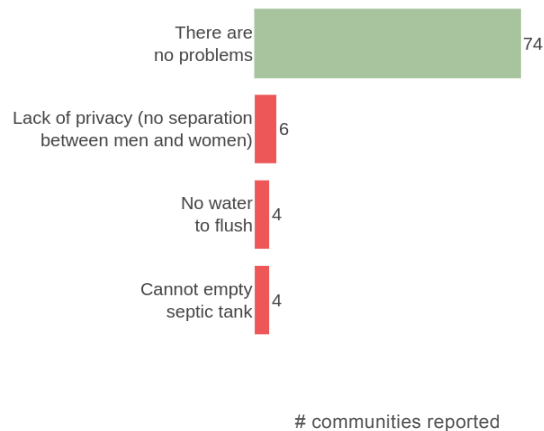
## WASH

Most common form of garbage disposal [¹CL: 3/3]

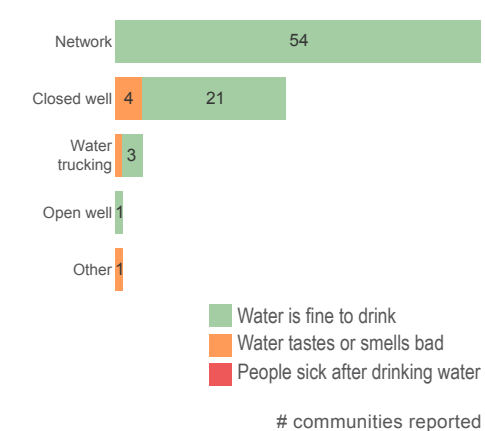


In August, the most common source of drinking water across the governorate was the water network (reported in 54 of the communities assessed), with closed wells as second most common source. Water was fine to drink in the majority of communities assessed, with the exception of Tal Almal and Fares, six communities across six sub-districts, where water reportedly tasted or smelled bad. Problems with latrines were reported in 20 communities.

Problems with latrines [¹CL: 3/3]

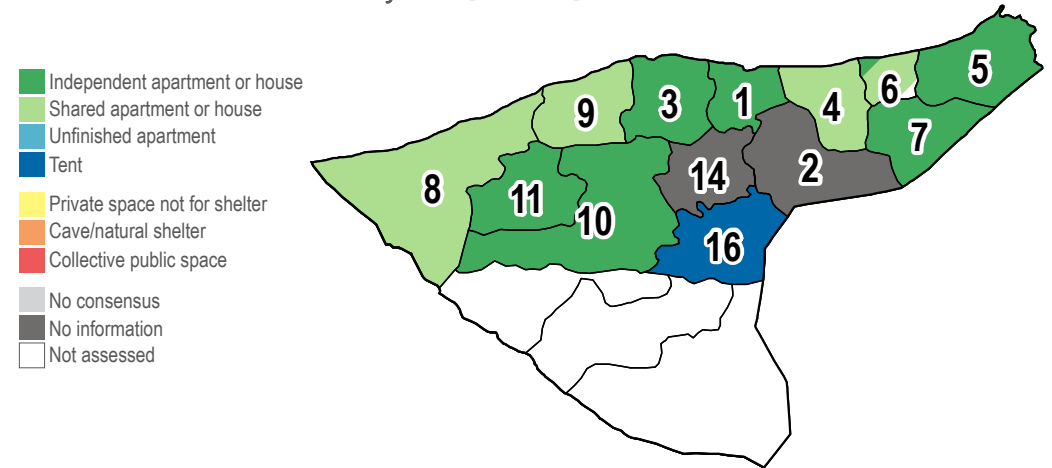


Most common drinking water source and status [¹CL: 3/3]



## Shelter

Most common shelter lived in by IDPs [¹CL: 2.2/3]

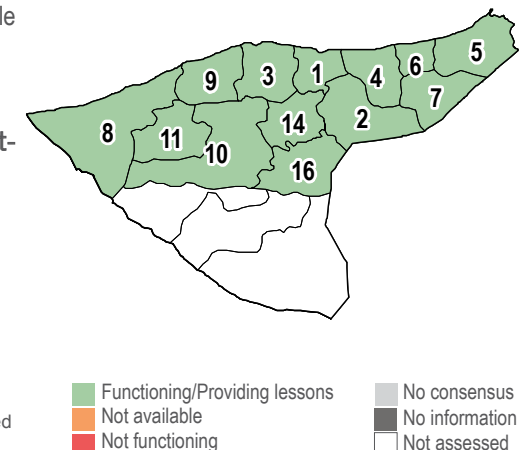


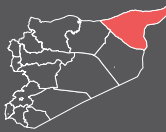
The average reported rent price<sup>2</sup> in the governorate (5042 SYP) was lower than the average rent paid across the country (7931 SYP). The lowest rent prices per room were reported in Middle Sehrij (1500 SYP), the highest in Hey Qudourbak (15000 SYP).

## Education

Primary schools were mostly reportedly functioning, **Availability of primary schools** [¹CL: 3/3] and all children reportedly accessed education in 81 out of 89 communities. Common barriers to education were a lack of teaching staff and supplies, while facilities were reportedly destroyed in Salhiyeh.

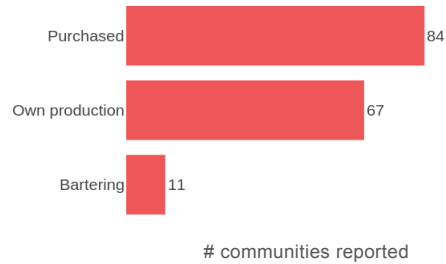
Most common reasons for children not attending school [¹CL: 2.7/3]



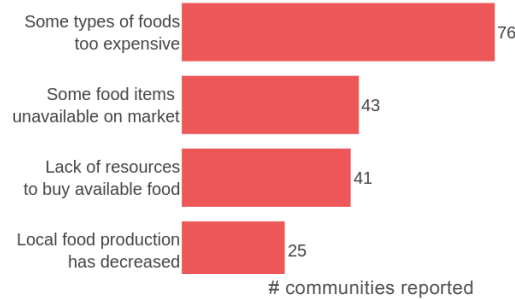


## Food Security

Most common sources of obtaining food  
[<sup>1</sup>CL: /3]

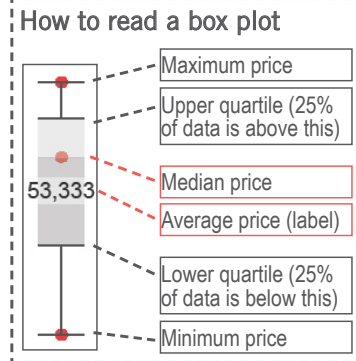
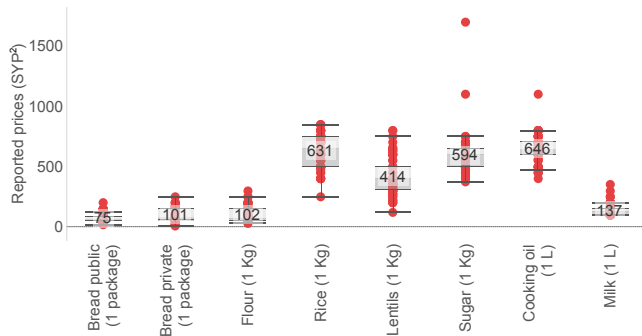


Challenges to accessing food [<sup>1</sup>CL: 3/3]



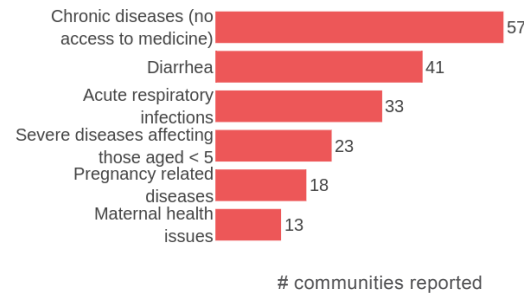
More than half of the assessed communities reported purchasing and production as the most common ways to procure food; the most common barriers to accessing food on markets were the high prices and the lack of availability of some food items, as well as a lack of financial resources to buy available food.

Prices of food items<sup>2</sup> [<sup>1</sup>CL: 2.2/3]

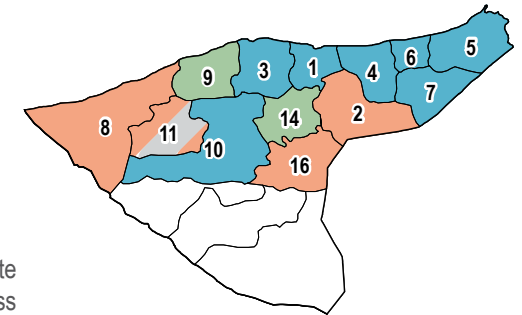


## Health

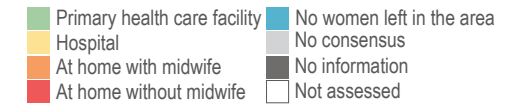
Reported health problems [<sup>1</sup>CL: 2/3]



Most common place for women to give birth [<sup>1</sup>CL: 1.6SY08/3]

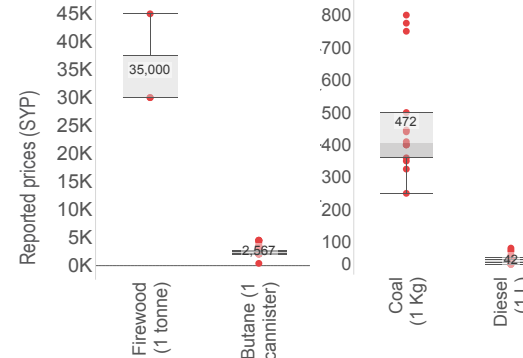


Chronic diseases and lack of access to adequate treatment were reportedly common concerns across the majority of communities assessed this month, followed by diarrhea. No health facilities were reportedly available in at least fifty-two communities and high cost of transportation was a predominant concern in those communities where facilities were available.

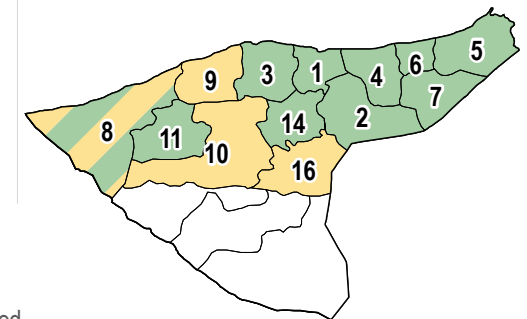


## NFIs

Prices of fuel sources<sup>2</sup> [<sup>1</sup>CL: 2.2/3]



Most common source of electricity [<sup>1</sup>CL: 3/3]

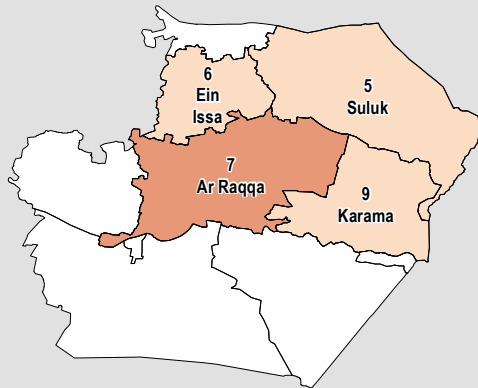


In August, more than half of the communities assessed reported relying on the main network as a source of electricity. Fuel shortages were only reported in Salhiyeh, during the month of August, with burning furniture, plastics and waste as the main reported coping strategy.





## Coverage map

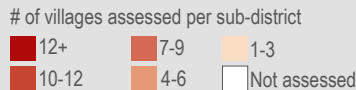


## Context

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

## Coverage

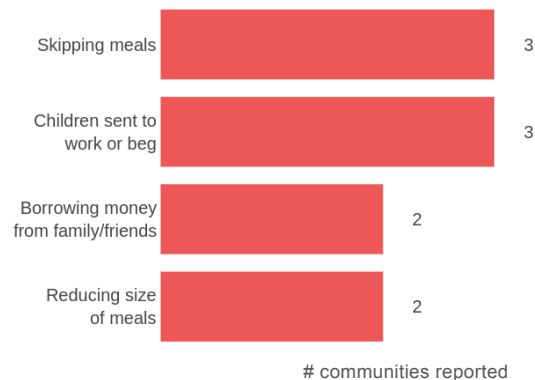
Communities assessed: 9/306  
Sub-districts assessed: 4/10



## Livelihoods

During August, sending children to beg and skipping meals were predominant coping strategies in Ar Raqqa. No extreme food based strategies were reported in any of the communities assessed.

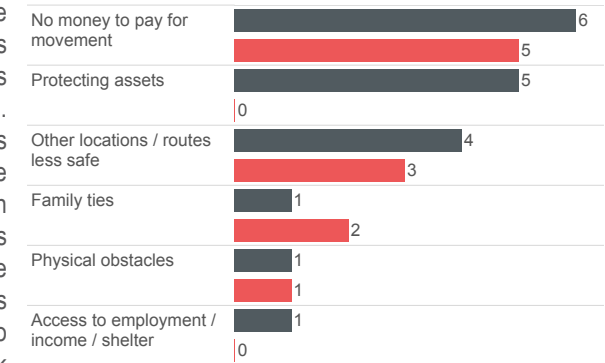
## Most common coping strategies [¹CL: 3/3]



## Displacement

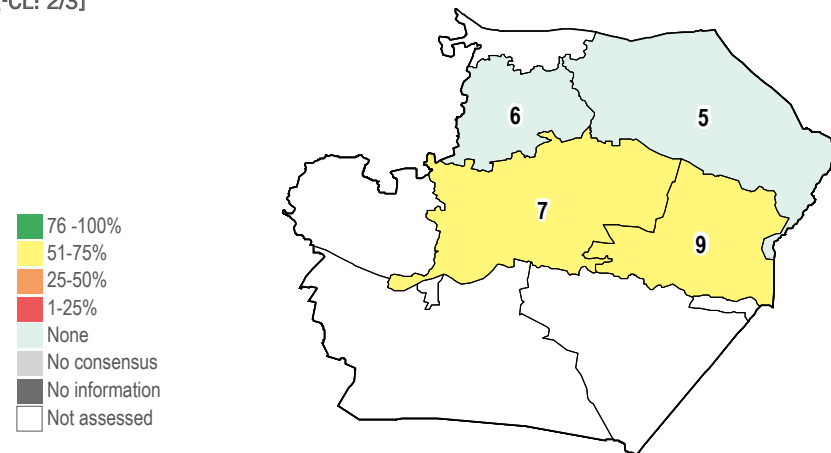
None of the pre-conflict populations were reportedly left in the communities of Suluk and Ein Issa<sup>2</sup>, while most other communities reported that 51-75% of the pre-conflict populations remained. IDPs were reportedly present in all communities with the exception of Suluk and Ein Issa. New arrivals of internally displaced persons were also reported in all communities. The most common reason for IDPs to remain was reportedly a lack of financial resources to pay for movement, followed by the perception that other locations or routes were less safe. Pre-conflict populations also reportedly remained mostly due to a lack of money to pay for travel, and in order to protect assets. Both pre-conflict populations and IDPs experienced physical restrictions to movement in Khayala.

## Most common reasons for staying: IDPs vs host population [¹CL: 2.5/3]



■ Host population ■ IDPs # of communities reported

## Most commonly reported % of original population remaining per sub-district (excluding IDPs) [¹CL: 2/3]



¹CL = average Key Informant (KI) confidence level

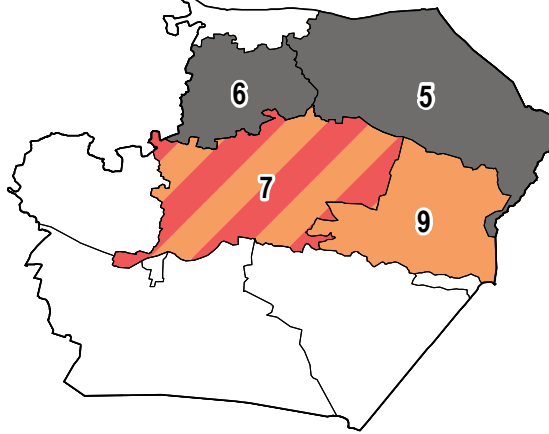
²These communities have not been assessed for the majority of indicators displayed in these factsheets



## WASH

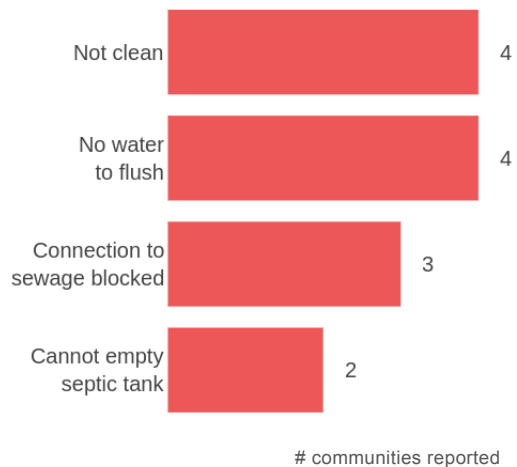
Most common form of garbage disposal [¹CL: 3/3]

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

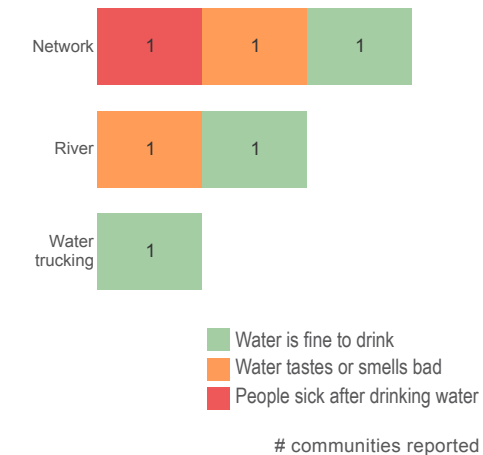


In August, water was reportedly fine to drink in Faraa, Khayala and Ar-Raqqa (Rafqa). People reportedly felt sick after drinking water in Karama. The main reported water source was the water network, followed by river water, and water trucking. Problems with latrines were reported in all communities assessed, with lack of water to flush and unclean facilities as the most commonly reported issues.

Problems with latrines [¹CL: 3/3]



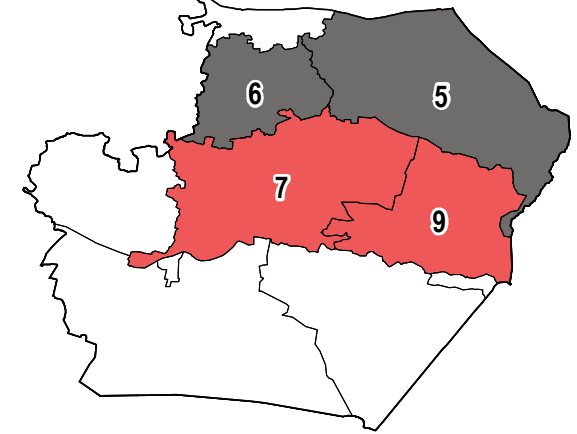
Most common drinking water source and status [¹CL: 3/3]



## Shelter

Most common shelter lived in by IDPs [¹CL: 2/3]

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

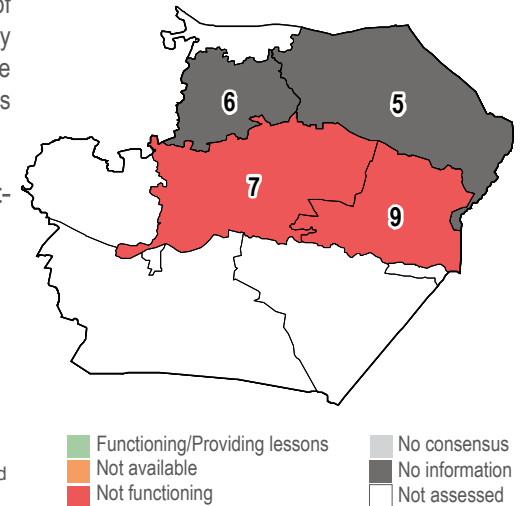
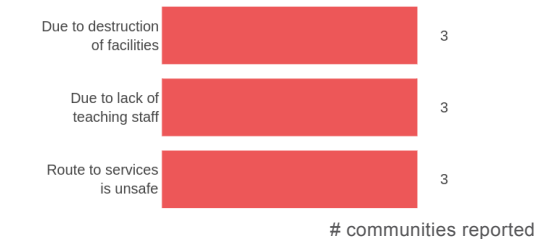


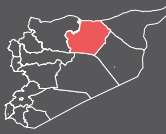
The average reported rent price<sup>2</sup> in the governorate (17500 SYP) was higher than the average rent paid across the country (7931 SYP).

## Education

Where information was available, it was reported that **Availability of primary schools** [¹CL: 3/3] primary school facilities were not functioning in any of the assessed communities in August; this was mainly due to destruction of facilities, lack of staff, and unsafe routes. Reportedly, facilities in several communities were being used as shelters for IDPs.

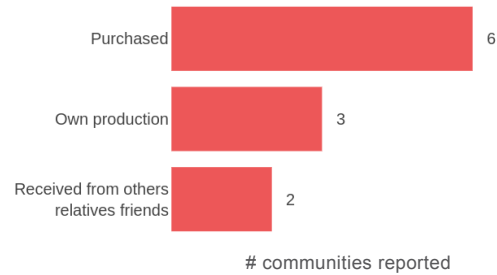
Most common reasons for children not attending school [¹CL: 2.5/3]



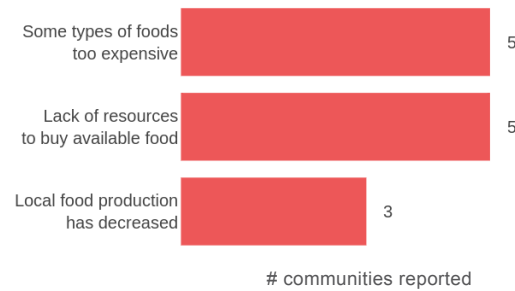


## Food Security

Most common sources of obtaining food  
[<sup>1</sup>CL: /3]

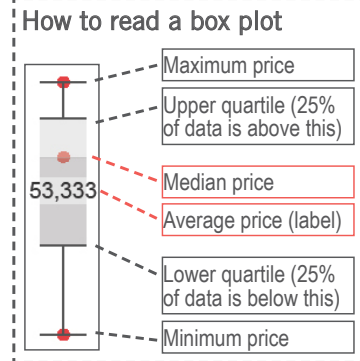
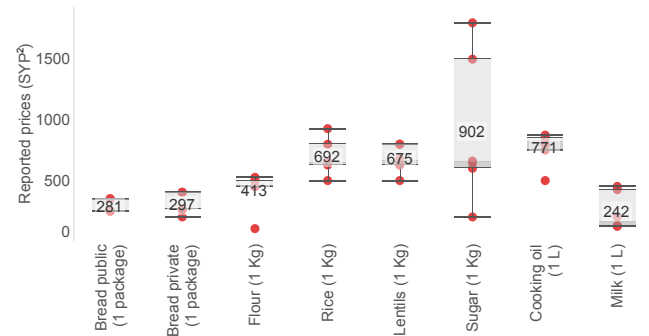


Challenges to accessing food [<sup>1</sup>CL: 3/3]



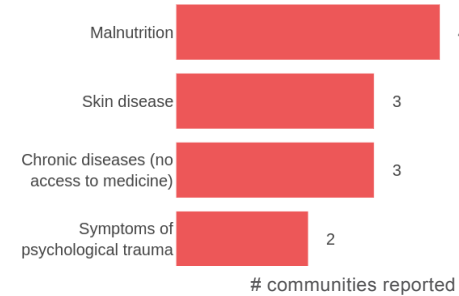
Where information was available, all communities assessed reported being able to access food through purchases or production. All communities reported high prices and lack of financial resources among the main challenges to accessing food.

Prices of food items<sup>2</sup> [<sup>1</sup>CL: 2.7/3]

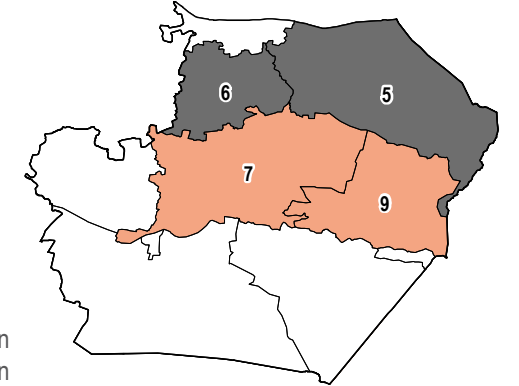


## Health

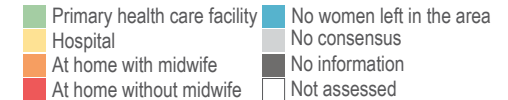
Reported health problems [<sup>1</sup>CL: 2/3]



Most common place for women to give birth [<sup>1</sup>CL: 1.5SY11/3]

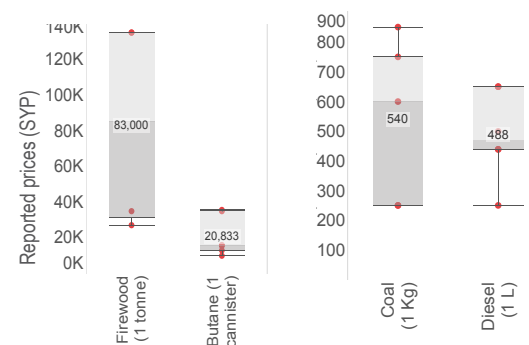


Malnutrition was the most common health concern across the communities assessed, followed by skin disease and chronic diseases. Difficulties in accessing health care services were reported in all communities, with unsafe routes and high costs of transportation as common reported barriers.

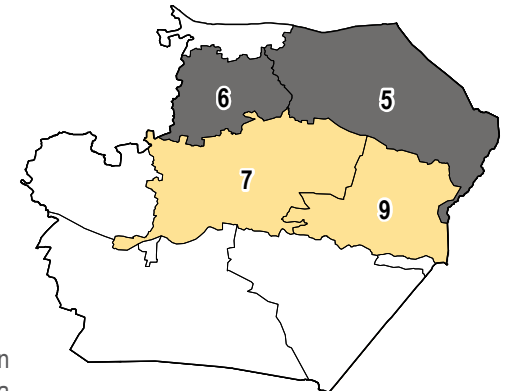


## NFIs

Prices of fuel sources<sup>2</sup> [<sup>1</sup>CL: 2.3/3]



Most common source of electricity [<sup>1</sup>CL: 3/3]

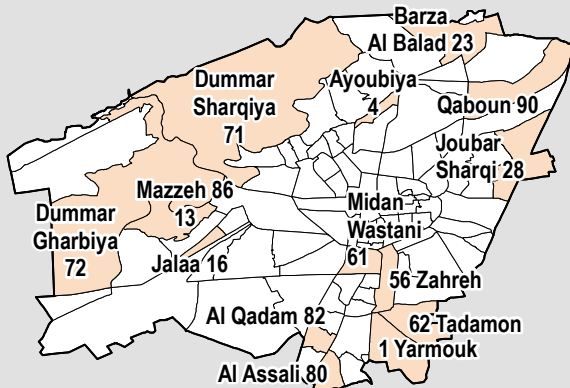


Generators were reportedly the main source of electricity in all communities assessed, with the exception of Ar-Raqqa (Rafqa), where the main network was the main electricity source. Fuel shortages were reported in Khayala and Faraa, Ar Raqqa sub-district.





## Coverage map

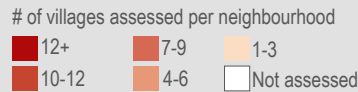


## Context

Damascus governorate hosts an estimated 436,170 IDPs and 1,066,261 people in need of assistance (OCHA). Many of the IDPs originate from elsewhere within the governorate. Humanitarian access remains a challenge in the southern and south western parts of the governorate (OCHA).

## Coverage

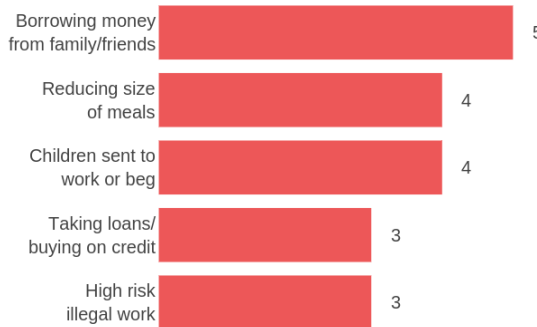
Neighbourhoods assessed: 14/97



## Livelihoods

The most common reported strategy to cope with a lack of income was borrowing from family and friends, while no extreme food based coping strategies such as spending days without eating or eating weeds were reported in any of the assessed neighbourhoods. Children were reportedly sent to work or beg in Dummar Gharbiya, Joubar Sharqi, Tadamon and Yarmuk, while skipping meals was common in Dummar Sharqiya and Mazzeh 86. High risk illegal work was reported in Joubar Sharqi, Tadamon and Yarmuk.

## Most common coping strategies [¹CL: 2.8/3]

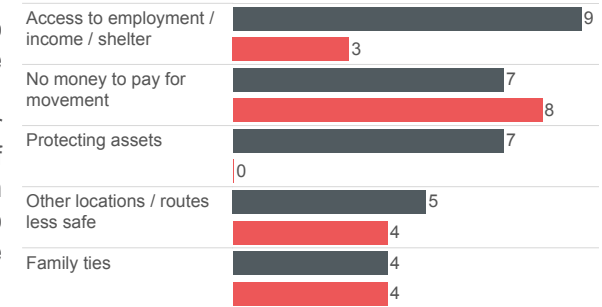


# neighbourhoods reported

## Displacement

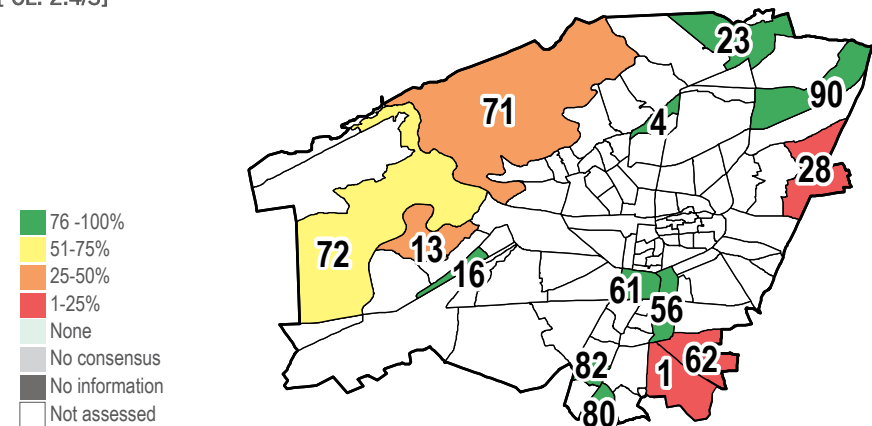
Less than half of the pre-conflict population was reported in five neighbourhoods, with most common reasons for staying being access to employment, income and shelter, protection of assets and lack of money to pay for travel. IDPs were present in more than half of the neighbourhoods assessed, and the main reasons for remaining at their current location were reportedly a lack of financial resources to pay for transportation as well as family ties and a good relationship with host neighbourhoods. No IDPs were reportedly in transit to other locations.

## Most common reasons for staying: IDPs vs host population [¹CL: 2.6/3]



■ Host population ■ IDPs # of neighbourhoods reported

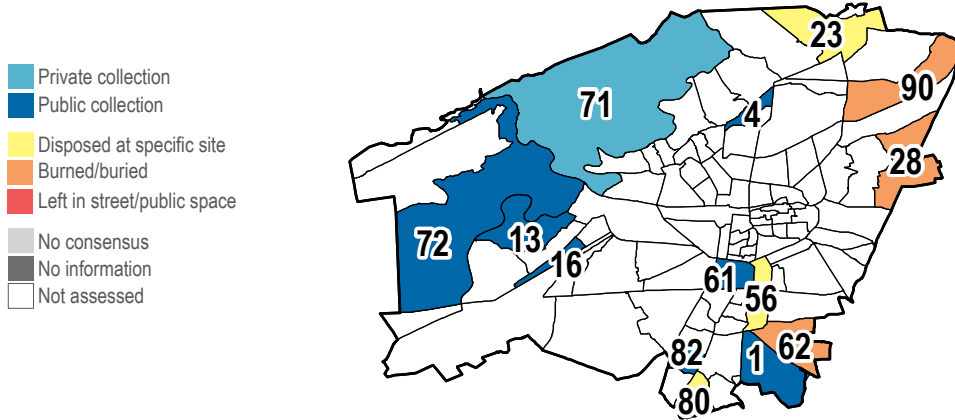
## Most commonly reported % of original population remaining per sub-district (excluding IDPs) [¹CL: 2.4/3]





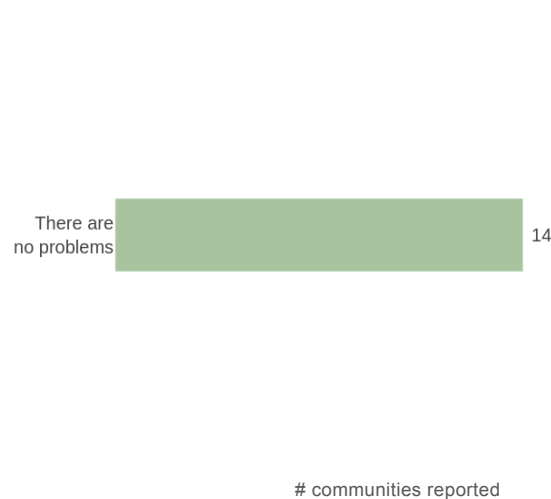
## WASH

Most common form of garbage disposal [¹CL: 2.9/3]

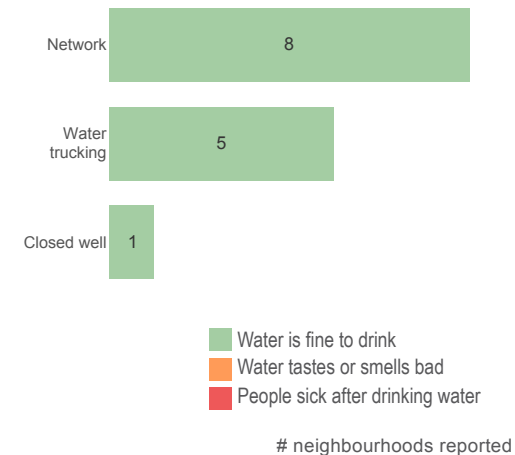


Most neighbourhoods reportedly relied on the main network as their main drinking water source, followed by water trucking. All neighbourhoods reported that water was fine to drink. Volumes of safe drinking water reportedly remained the same in all neighbourhoods, compared to July. No problems with latrines were reported in any of the neighbourhoods assessed.

Problems with latrines [¹CL: 3/3]

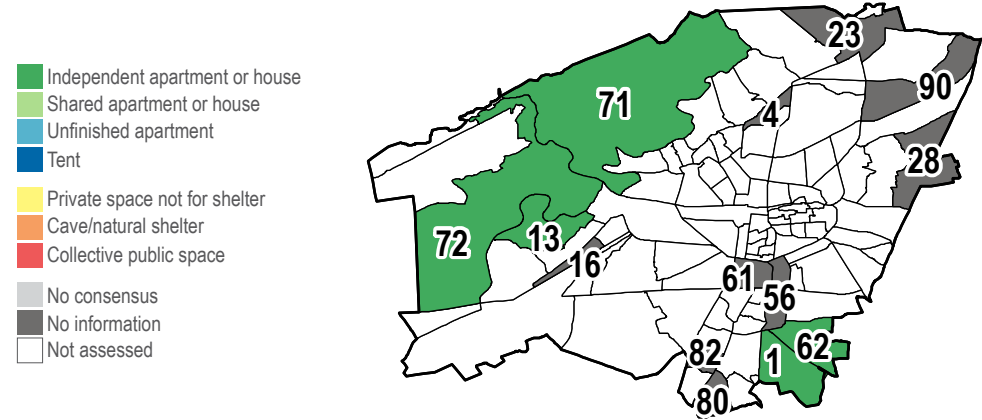


Most common drinking water source and status [¹CL: 3/3]



## Shelter

Most common shelter lived in by IDPs [¹CL: 2.4/3]

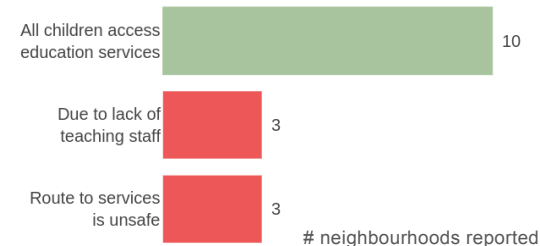


The average reported rent price<sup>2</sup> in the governorate (13611 SYP) was higher than the average rent paid across the country (7931 SYP). The lowest rent prices per room were reported in Al Qadam (6000 SYP), the highest in Midan Wastani (15000 SYP).

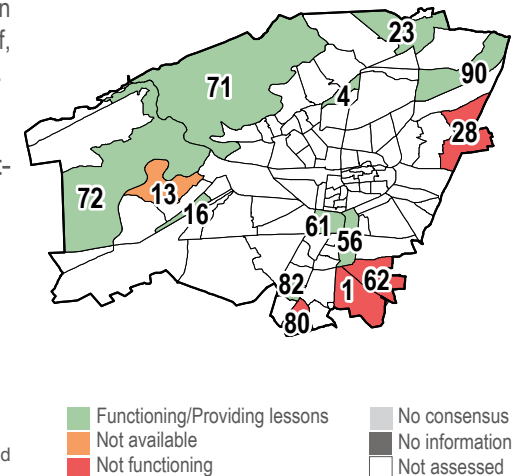
## Education

Functioning primary education facilities were reportedly available in nine out of fourteen neighbourhoods assessed. The main reported barriers to children accessing education were a lack of teaching staff, unsafe routes to services and destruction of facilities.

Most common reasons for children not attending school [¹CL: 2.4/3]



Availability of primary schools [¹CL: 2.9/3]



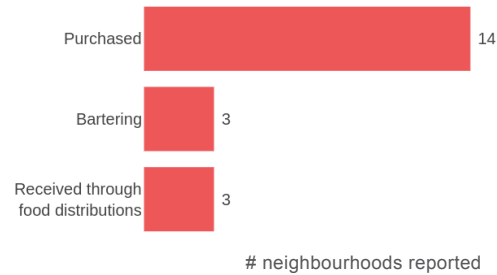


# Humanitarian Situation Overview in Syria (HSOS) Damascus Governorate

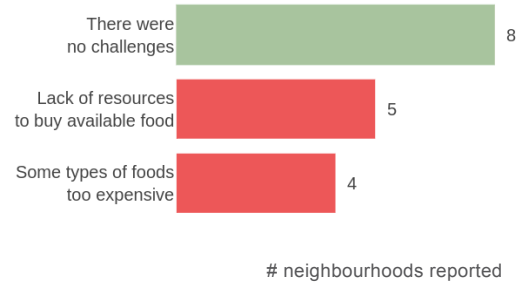
## September 2016

### Food Security

Most common sources of obtaining food  
[<sup>1</sup>CL: /3]

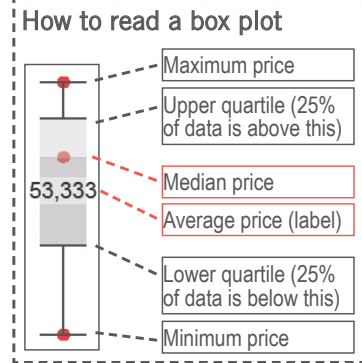
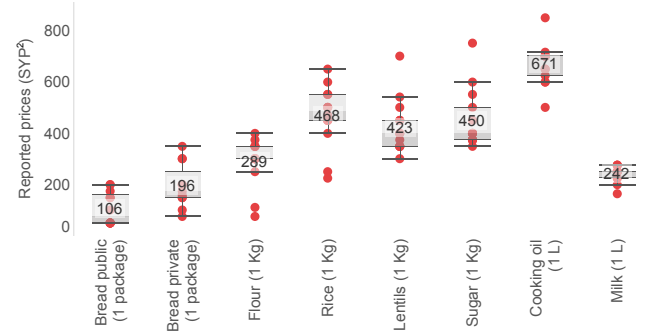


Challenges to accessing food [<sup>1</sup>CL: 2.9/3]



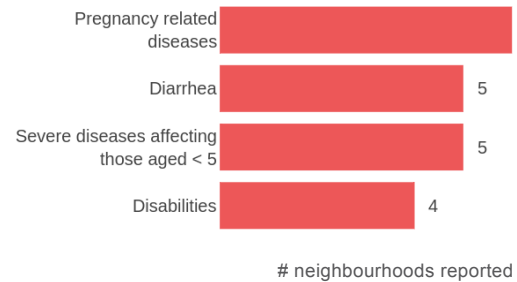
A majority of neighbourhoods reported purchasing as the main means of procuring food; concerns related to purchasing power, high food item prices and unavailability of some items on markets were among the main barriers reported to accessing food. Eight neighbourhoods reported no challenges to accessing food.

Prices of food items<sup>2</sup> [<sup>1</sup>CL: 2.6/3]

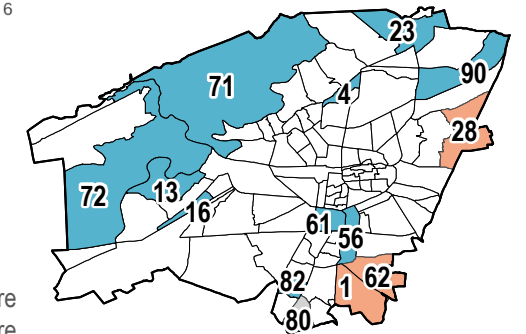


### Health

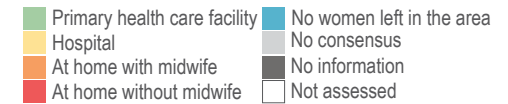
Reported health problems [<sup>1</sup>CL: 2.1/3]



Most common place for women to give birth [<sup>1</sup>CL: 1.7SY01/3]

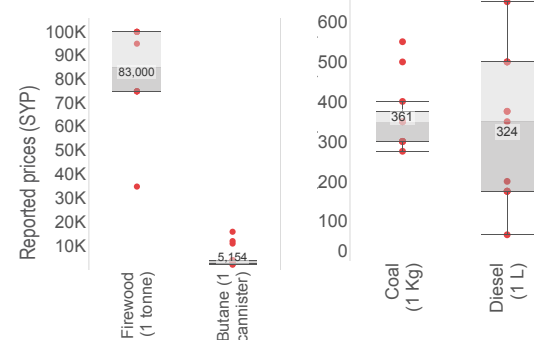


The most commonly reported health concerns were pregnancy related diseases, diarrhea and severe diseases affecting children aged less than five. Difficulties in accessing health services were reported in five neighbourhoods, with lack of facilities, distance and cost of transportation to the nearest services being the most common reported barriers.

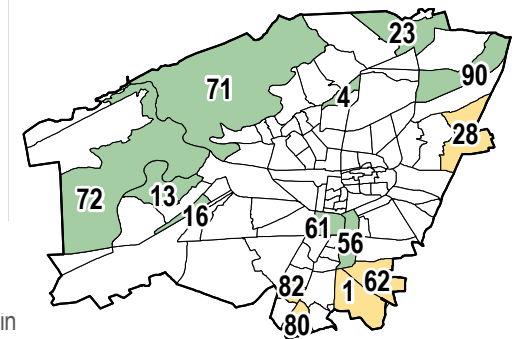


### NFIs

Prices of fuel sources<sup>2</sup> [<sup>1</sup>CL: 2.1/3]

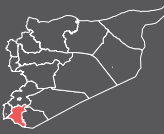


Most common source of electricity [<sup>1</sup>CL: 3/3]

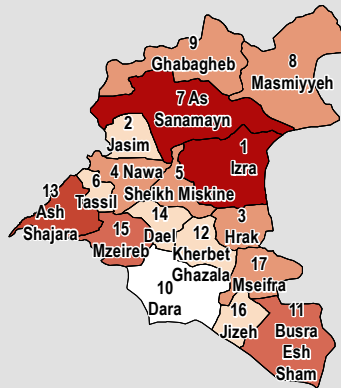


Most neighbourhoods relied on the network as their main electricity source. No fuel shortages were reported in the majority of neighbourhoods, while cutting trees and burning furniture and plastics were reportedly common coping strategies for a lack of fuel in the neighbourhoods of Tadamon, Yarmuk and Joubar Sharqi.





**Coverage map**

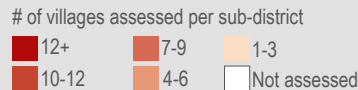


**Context**

Dar'a governorate hosts an estimated 320,773 IDPs and 574,601 people in need of assistance (OCHA). Many of the IDPs originate from elsewhere within the governorate.

**Coverage**

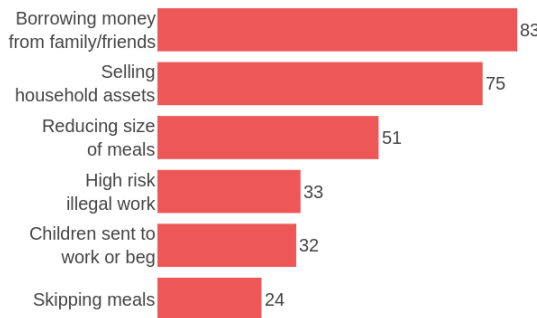
Communities assessed: 125/141  
 Sub-districts assessed: 17/17



**Livelihoods**

In August, borrowing from family and friends was the most commonly reported coping strategy for a lack of income. Extreme food-based coping strategies were reported in several communities, including spending days without eating (Um Elmayathen and Hit) and looking for food in the garbage (Wrad).

**Most common coping strategies [1CL: 2.7/3]**

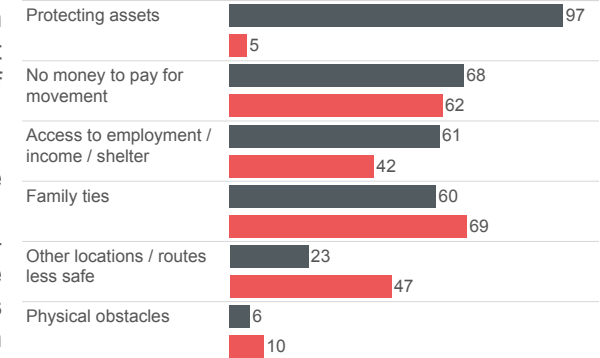


# communities reported

**Displacement**

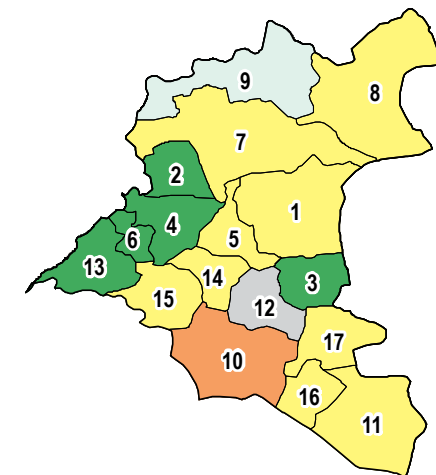
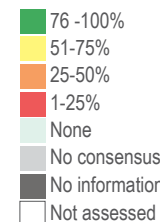
None of the pre conflict populations were left in six of the assessed communities<sup>2</sup>, while in most other communities 76-100% of the pre conflict population remained. The most common reasons for staying in the communities of origin for pre-conflict populations were reportedly the protection of assets, lack of money to pay for movement, and access to employment and shelter. Physical obstacles to movement were instead reported in at least six communities. IDPs were reportedly present in seventy-three of the communities assessed, while forty communities reported new IDPs arrivals in the previous month. The main reported reasons for IDPs to stay at their current location were family ties and a lack of financial resources to pay for travel.

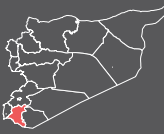
**Most common reasons for staying: IDPs vs host population [1CL: 2.7/3]**



■ Host population ■ IDPs # of communities reported

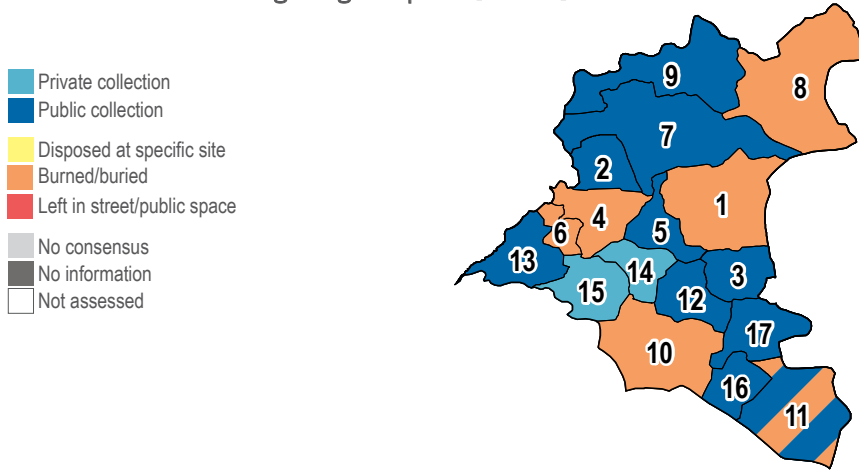
**Most commonly reported % of original population remaining per sub-district (excluding IDPs) [1CL: 2.6/3]**





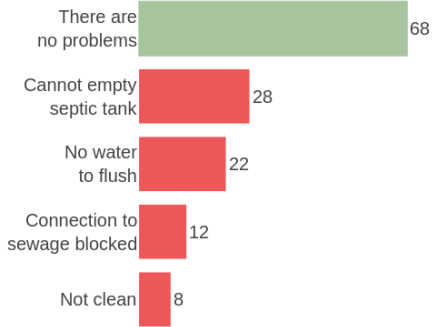
**WASH**

Most common form of garbage disposal [¹CL: 3/3]



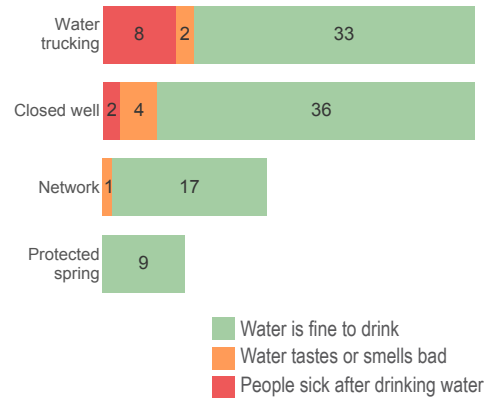
In August, the assessed communities mainly relied on water trucking and closed wells as their main drinking water sources. A vast majority of communities also reported water to be fine to drink, while ten communities reported that water made people sick; the latter were predominantly communities within Dar'a City. The most common problems with latrines were the inability to empty septic tanks and the lack of water to flush.

Problems with latrines [¹CL: 3/3]



# communities reported

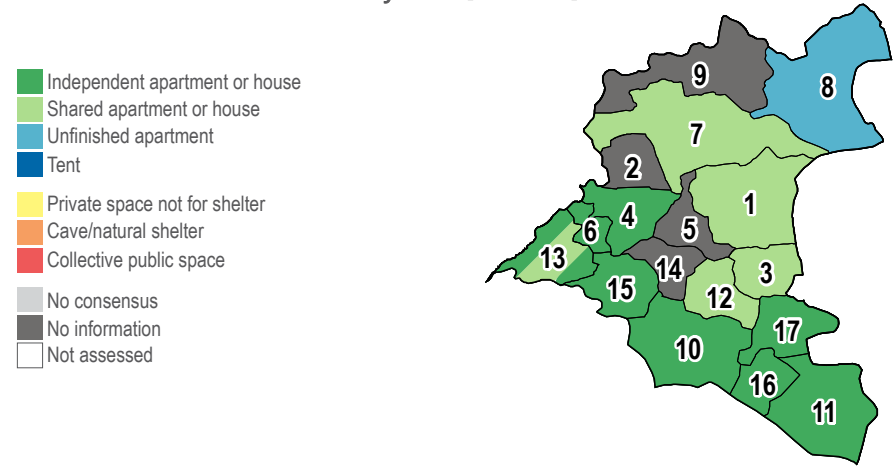
Most common drinking water source and status [¹CL: 3/3]



# communities reported

**Shelter**

Most common shelter lived in by IDPs [¹CL: 2.7/3]

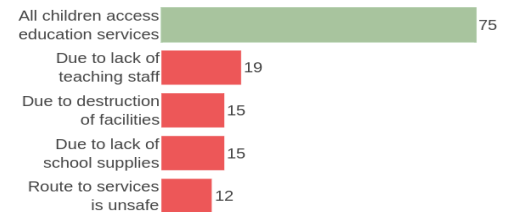


The average reported rent price<sup>2</sup> in the governorate (4604 SYP) was lower than the average rent paid across the country (7931 SYP). The lowest rent prices per room were reported in Arda (1500 SYP), the highest in Khebab (15000 SYP).

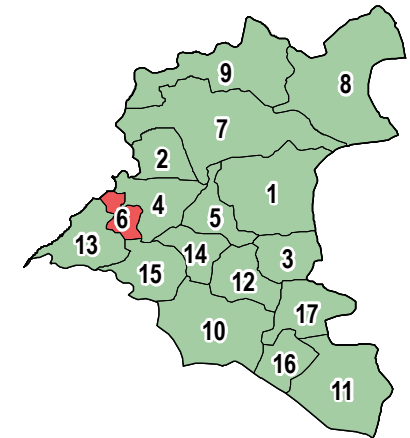
**Education**

Of the twenty-one communities reporting no available Availability of primary schools [¹CL: 3/3] primary education services, a majority reported that a lack of teaching staff and destruction of facilities were the main issues. Seventy-five communities reported that all children had access to education.

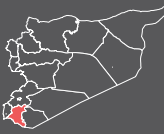
Most common reasons for children not attending school [¹CL: 2.7/3]



# communities reported

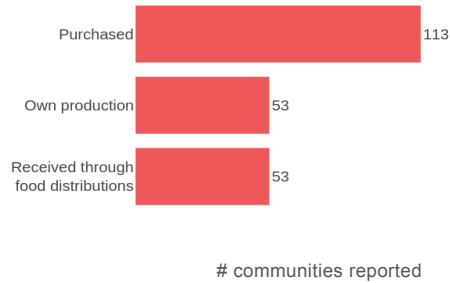


# communities reported

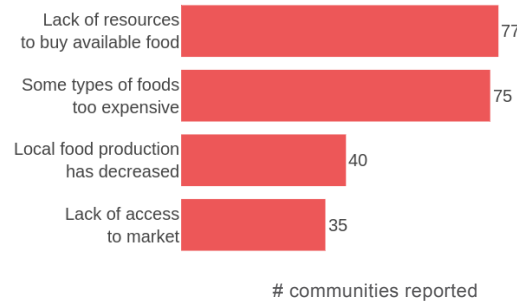


## Food Security

Most common sources of obtaining food  
[<sup>1</sup>CL: /3]

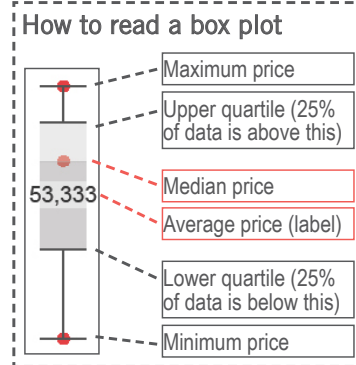
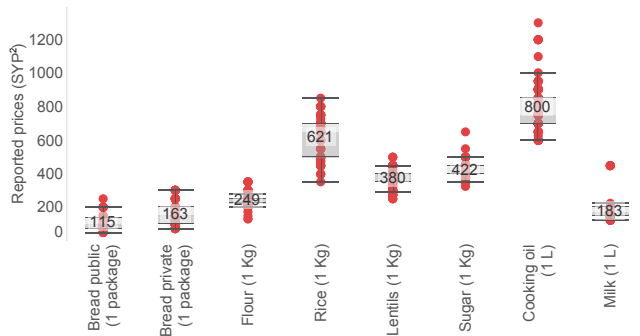


Challenges to accessing food [<sup>1</sup>CL: 3/3]



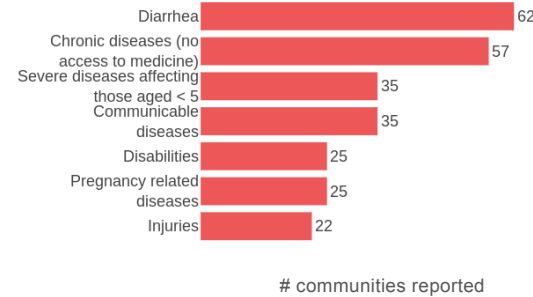
In August, a majority of communities reportedly obtained their food through purchasing, production and food distributions. The main reported barriers to accessing food were instead predominantly linked to poor purchasing power of populations and high prices of some food items on markets.

Prices of food items<sup>2</sup> [<sup>1</sup>CL: 2.5/3]

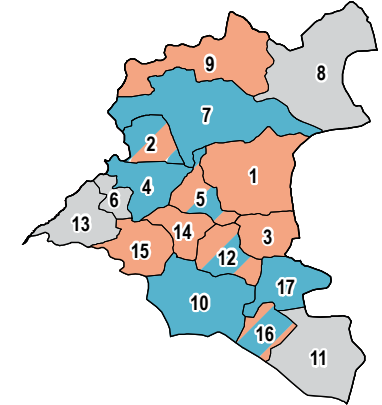


## Health

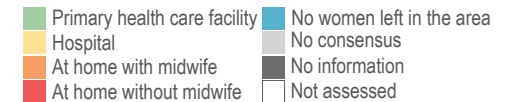
Reported health problems [<sup>1</sup>CL: 2.1/3]



Most common place for women to give birth [<sup>1</sup>CL: 2SY12/3]

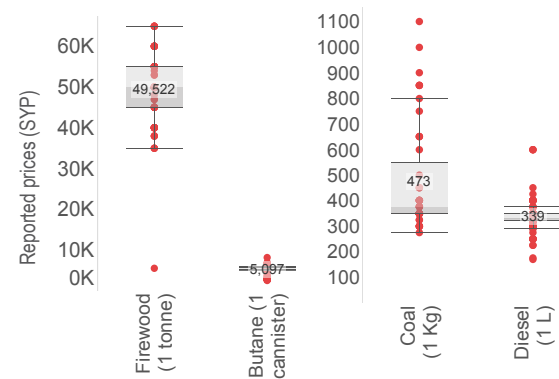


The most commonly reported health concern was diarrhea, followed by chronic disease and lack of access to medicine. Malnutrition was reported in 14 of the communities assessed, across 9 different sub-districts. Major barriers to accessing health services were the absence of facilities in the area and security concerns.

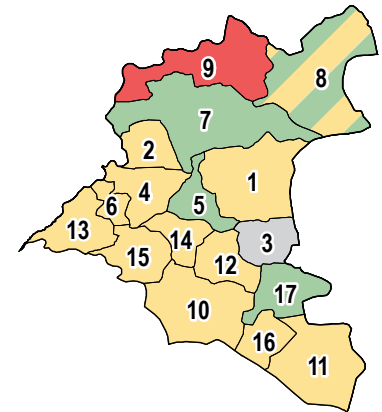


## NFIs

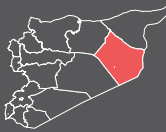
Prices of fuel sources<sup>2</sup> [<sup>1</sup>CL: 2.1/3]



Most common source of electricity [<sup>1</sup>CL: 3/3]



Generators were the main electricity source in August in more than 50% of the assessed communities, while eleven communities across six sub-districts reportedly had no access to electricity. More than half of the communities assessed reportedly experienced fuel shortages.



## Coverage map

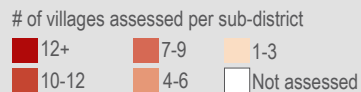


## Context

Deir ez Zor hosts 318,684 IDPs and 745,024 people in need of assistance (OCHA).

## Coverage

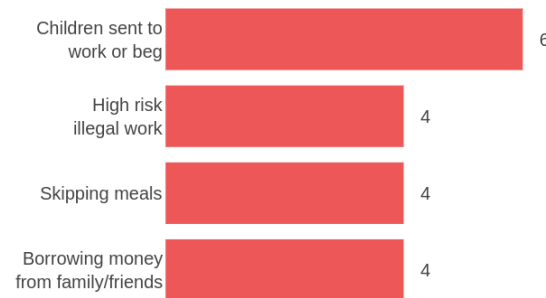
Communities assessed: 15/133  
Sub-districts assessed: 5/14



## Livelihoods

In August, almost half of the communities assessed also resorted to sending children to work or beg as a common coping strategy for a lack of income. High risk illegal work, skipping meals and borrowing money were also common. Extreme food based coping strategies were instead reported in Mreiyeah, where populations were reportedly spending days without eating.

## Most common coping strategies [¹CL: 2.3/3]

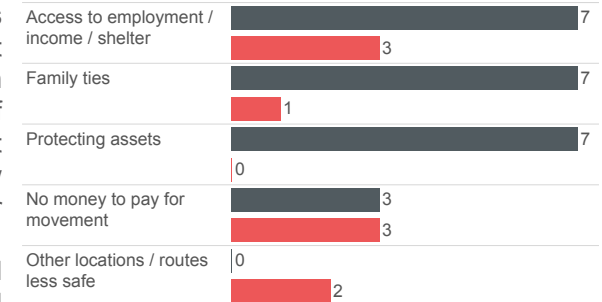


# communities reported

## Displacement

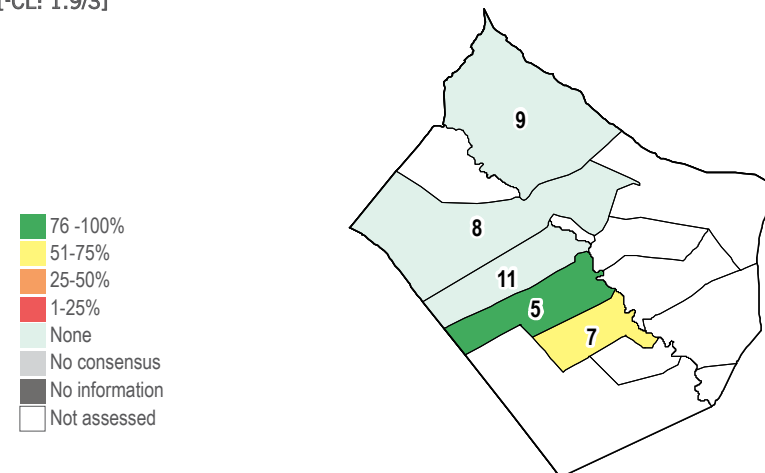
No pre-conflict populations were reportedly left in five communities assessed², all of which were located within Deir ez Zor sub-district, while most other communities reported at least half of the pre-conflict populations were left. The most common reasons for remaining in the communities of origin were reportedly access to employment and shelter, protection of assets and family ties. IDPs were reportedly staying in four out of the fifteen communities assessed, namely in Al Mayadin, Tiba, Ashara and Sbeikhan; new IDP arrivals were reported for these same communities in the month of August. IDPs reportedly stayed in their hosting communities due to lack of financial resources to pay for travel and because of access to shelter and employment.

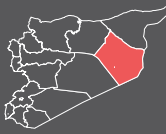
## Most common reasons for staying: IDPs vs host population [¹CL: 2.3/3]



■ Host population ■ IDPs # of communities reported

## Most commonly reported % of original population remaining per sub-district (excluding IDPs) [¹CL: 1.9/3]

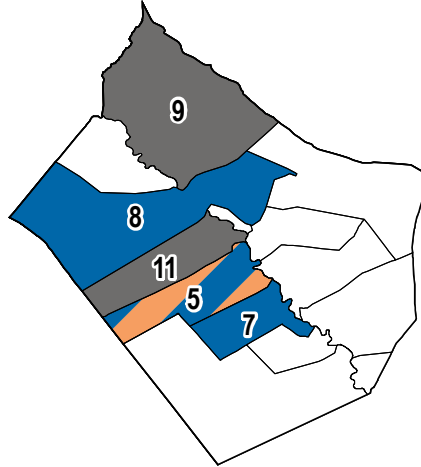




## WASH

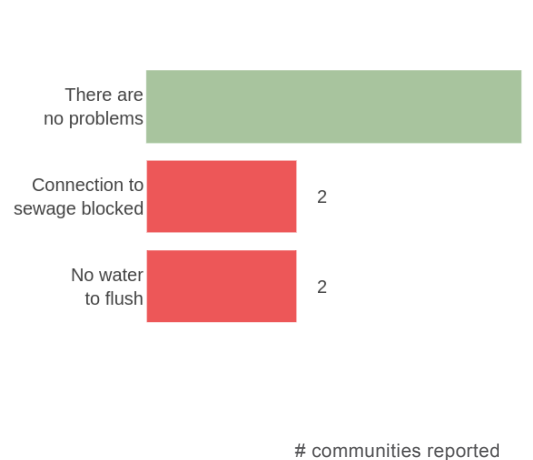
Most common form of garbage disposal [¹CL: 3/3]

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

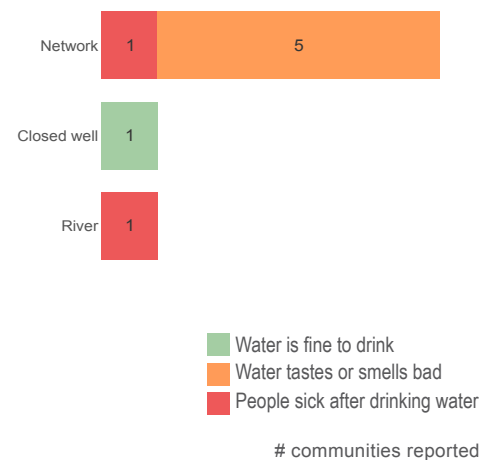


During August, the most common drinking water source across the communities assessed was the main network. Water was fine to drink reportedly only in Tiba, while most communities reported that water tasted or smelled bad. Safe drinking water availability also reportedly worsened in most communities, compared to July. Where problems with latrines were reported, they mostly concerned blockages of the connection to the sewage and a lack of water to flush.

Problems with latrines [¹CL: 3/3]



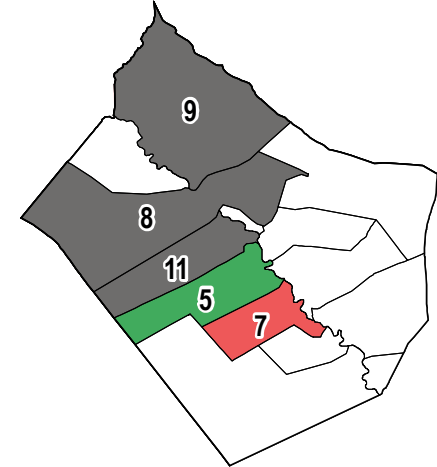
Most common drinking water source and status [¹CL: 3/3]



## Shelter

Most common shelter lived in by IDPs [¹CL: 2.3/3]

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

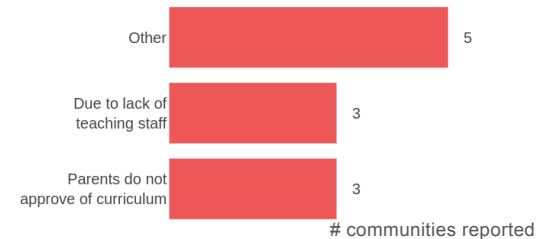


The average reported rent price<sup>2</sup> in the governorate (5438 SYP) was lower than the average rent paid across the country (7931 SYP). The lowest rent prices per room were reported in Quriyeh (2500 SYP), the highest in Al Mayadin (10000 SYP).

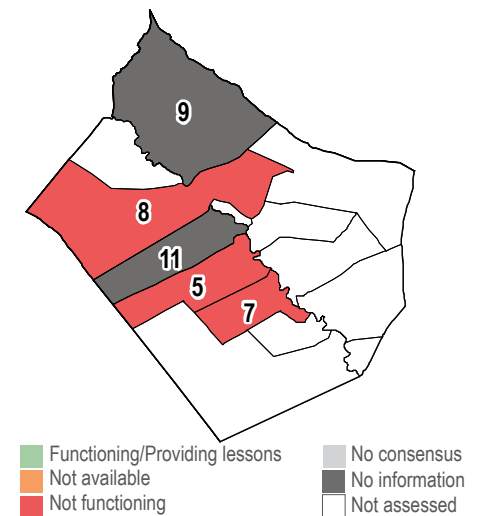
## Education

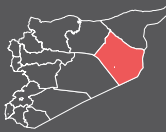
Where information was available, no primary education facility was reportedly functioning in any of the communities assessed. Most education facilities were reportedly prevented from functioning due to either a decision of the authorities or the lack of teaching staff.

Most common reasons for children not attending school [¹CL: 2.3/3]



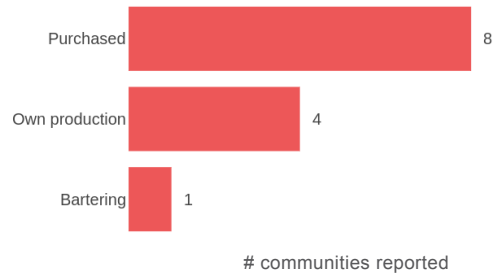
Availability of primary schools [¹CL: 3/3]



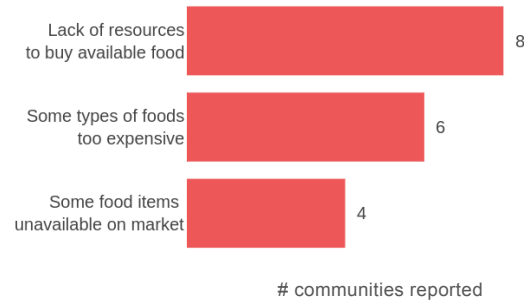


## Food Security

Most common sources of obtaining food  
[<sup>1</sup>CL: /3]

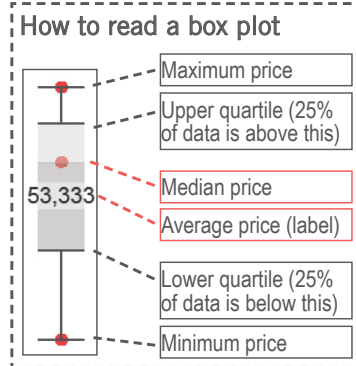
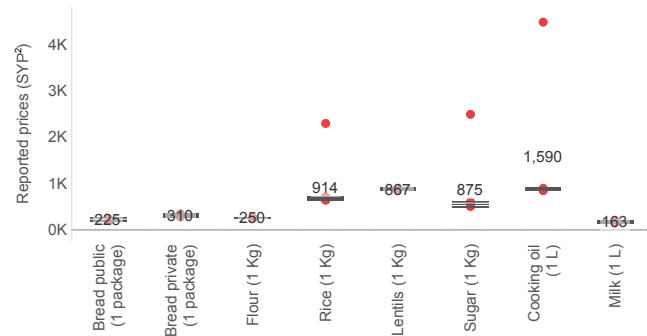


Challenges to accessing food [<sup>1</sup>CL: 3/3]



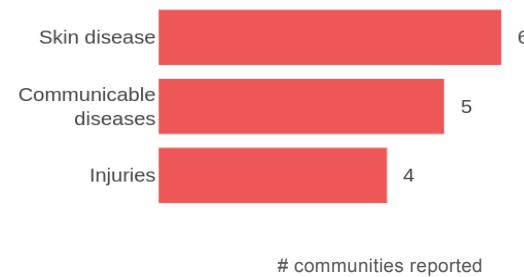
More than half of the communities assessed reported being able to access food through purchases or production; however, the lack of resources to buy food, along with the high prices of some food items were reportedly common challenges to accessing food.

Prices of food items<sup>2</sup> [<sup>1</sup>CL: 2/3]

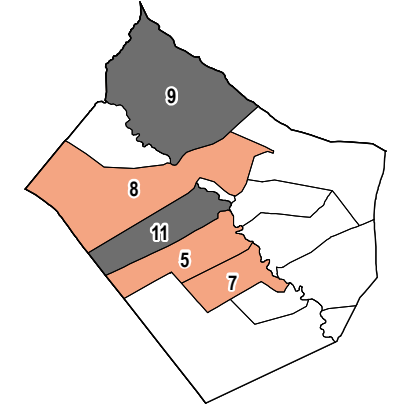


## Health

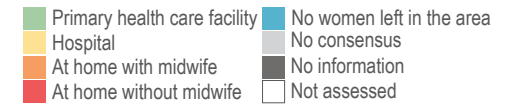
Reported health problems [<sup>1</sup>CL: 2/3]



Most common place for women to give birth [<sup>1</sup>CL: 1.1SY09/3]

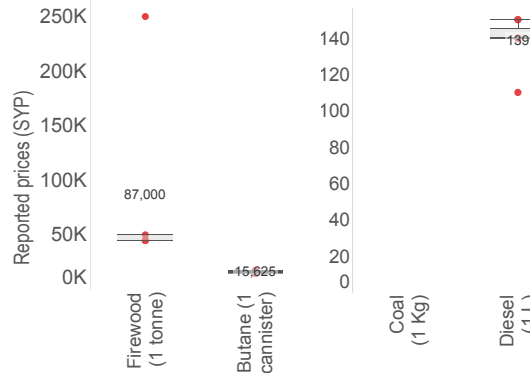


Skin diseases and communicable diseases were reportedly the most common health issues affecting the assessed communities in August. Security concerns and high cost of transportation to health facilities and of health service were reported as common barriers to accessing care.

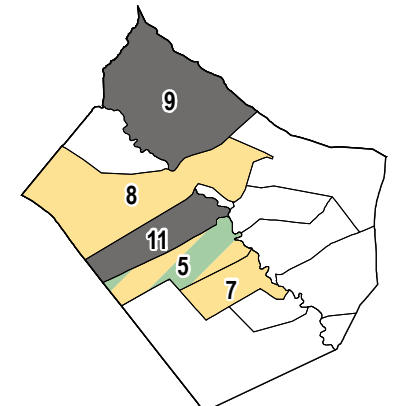


## NFIs

Prices of fuel sources<sup>2</sup> [<sup>1</sup>CL: 2/3]

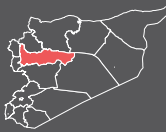


Most common source of electricity [<sup>1</sup>CL: 3/3]

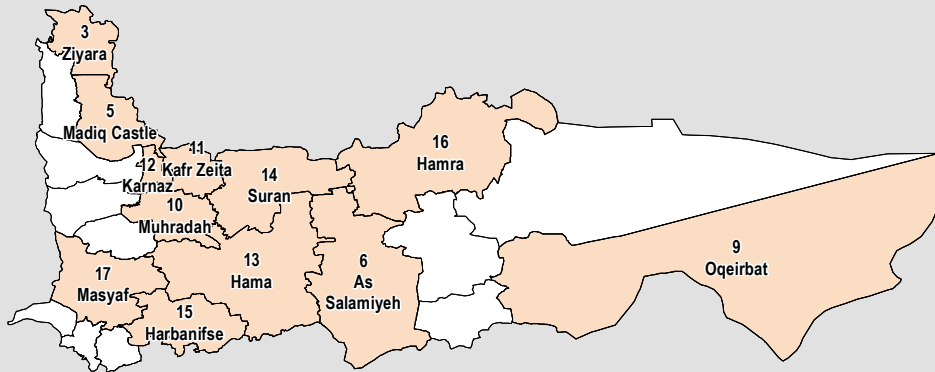


In August, most communities reported relying on generators as their primary electricity source. Where information was available, most communities reported experiencing no fuel shortages with the exception of Deir ez-Zor (Joura), Sbeikhan, and Quriyeh.





**Coverage map**

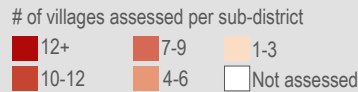


**Context**

Hama governorate hosts 500,801 IDPs and 1,052,578 people in need of assistance (OCHA).

**Coverage**

Communities assessed: 24/494  
 Sub-districts assessed: 12/22



**Livelihoods**

During August, six among the assessed communities reported borrowing money from family and friends and five reported selling household assets to mitigate the lack of resources. High risk illegal work was reported in two communities, while spending days without eating was reported in Kafr Bihem, Kawkab, Khneizir and Talaf. In Talaf eating weeds was also reportedly used as a coping strategy.

**Most common coping strategies [¹CL: 3/3]**



**Displacement**

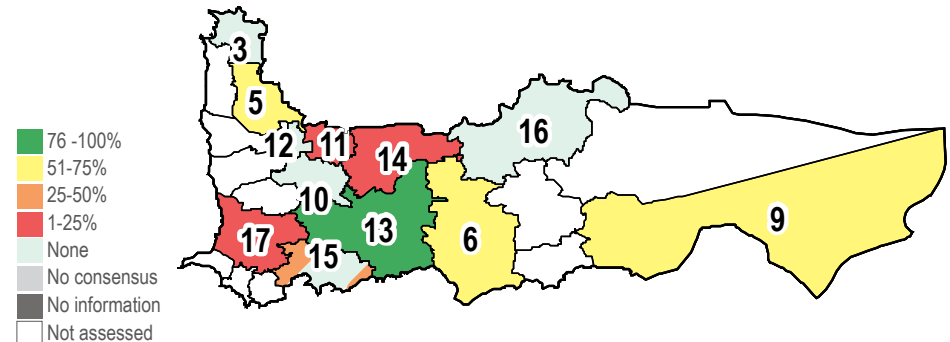
Only 1-25% of pre-conflict populations were left in five communities, while none were left in Rohaya, Jalma, Tiba Elesm, Halfaya, Ankawi and Hor Bnafsor<sup>2</sup>. In the communities of Kafr Bihem and Madiq Castle it was reported that 76-100% of the remaining population were women. Pre-conflict populations predominantly remained in order to protect their assets, and due to family ties, while physical obstacles to movement were reported in Khneizir, Kafr Bihem and Talaf. IDPs were present in seven of the assessed communities, while new arrivals were reported only in Taqsis. Their main reasons for staying in host communities were reportedly a lack of resources to pay for travel, as well as family ties and the perception that other location and routes would be less safe.

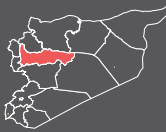
**Most common reasons for staying: IDPs vs host population [¹CL: 2/3]**



■ Host population ■ IDPs # of communities reported

**Most commonly reported % of original population remaining per sub-district (excluding IDPs) [¹CL: 2/3]**

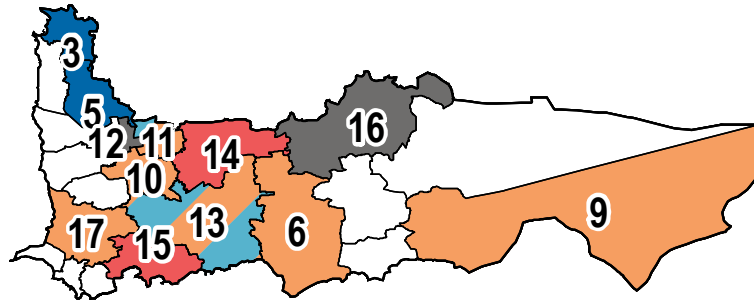




**WASH**

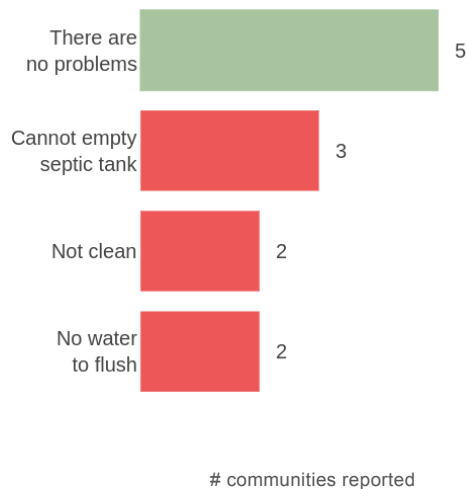
Most common form of garbage disposal [¹CL: 3/3]

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

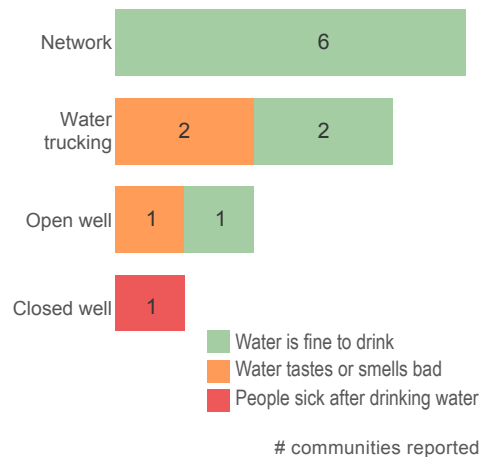


Water trucking and the main water network were reportedly the main drinking water sources in the communities assessed. Drinking water was mostly fine to drink, but in Tal Ada it reportedly made people sick. There were no problems with latrines in five of the communities assessed, while other locations predominantly reported the impossibility to empty septic tanks as the main issue.

Problems with latrines [¹CL: 3/3]



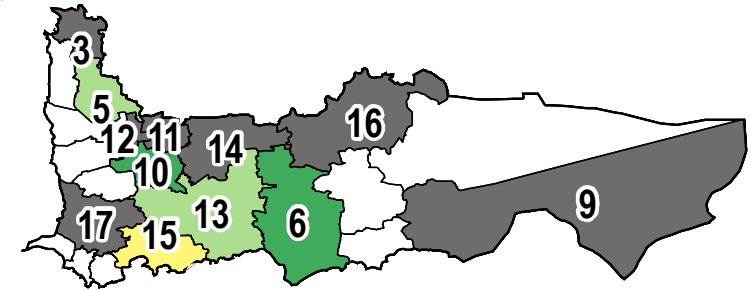
Most common drinking water source and status [¹CL: 3/3]



**Shelter**

Most common shelter lived in by IDPs [¹CL: 2/3]

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

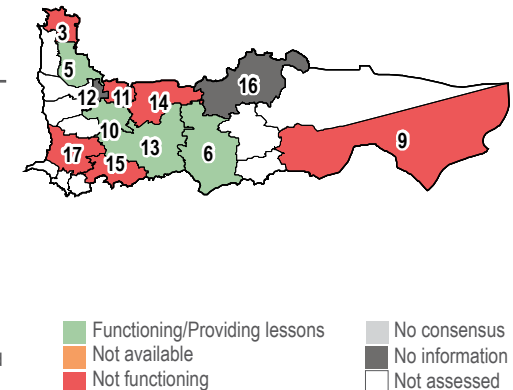
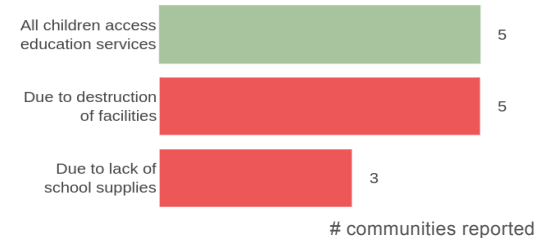


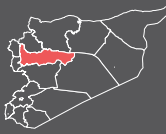
The average reported rent price<sup>2</sup> in the governorate (12500 SYP) was higher than the average rent paid across the country (7931 SYP).

**Education**

Where information was available, a majority of Availability of primary schools [¹CL: 3/3] communities reported that primary education services were not available; this was mostly due to destruction of facilities. Only five communities reported that all children had access to education during August.

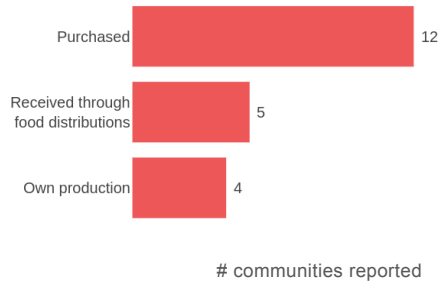
Most common reasons for children not attending school [¹CL: 3/3]



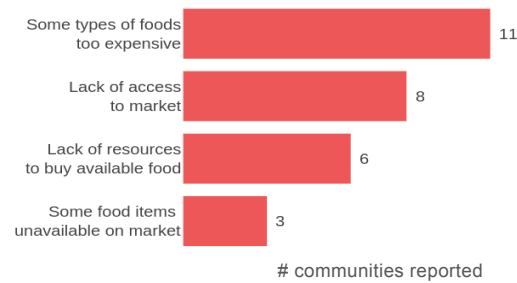


## Food Security

Most common sources of obtaining food  
[<sup>1</sup>CL: /3]

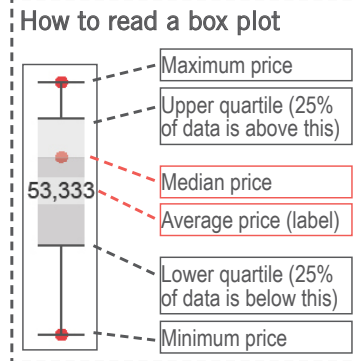
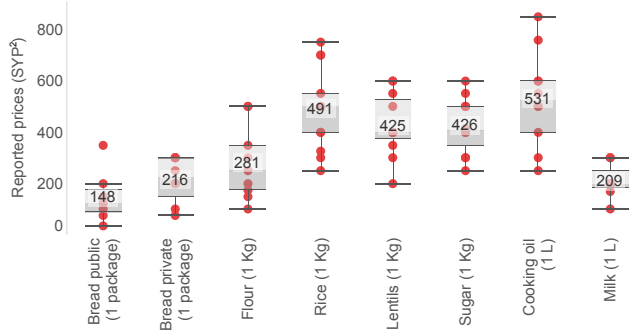


Challenges to accessing food [<sup>1</sup>CL: 3/3]



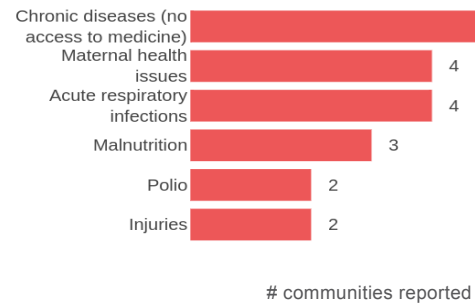
In August, most communities assessed reported being able to purchase food, while five reported having received food through distributions. All communities except one, Taqsis, reported experiencing barriers to accessing food; these were mostly tied to high prices of food items and lack of access to markets.

Prices of food items<sup>2</sup> [<sup>1</sup>CL: 2/3]

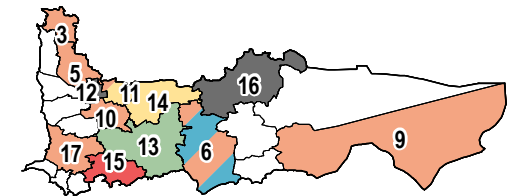


## Health

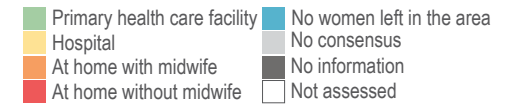
Reported health problems [<sup>1</sup>CL: 2/3]



Most common place for women to give birth [<sup>1</sup>CL: 2SY05/3]

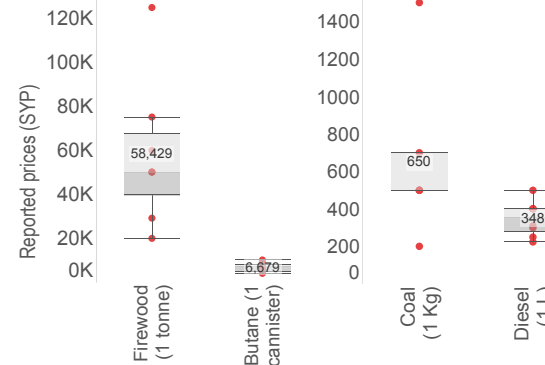


Chronic diseases and maternal health issues, along with acute respiratory infections, were reportedly common health concerns in Hama governorate. Malnutrition was a reported concern in Lower Amiqa, Latmana and Anbura. Security concerns and the absence of health facilities were predominantly reported as challenges to accessing care.

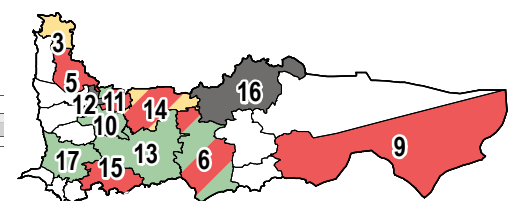


## NFIs

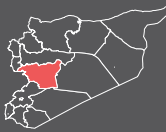
Prices of fuel sources<sup>2</sup> [<sup>1</sup>CL: 2/3]



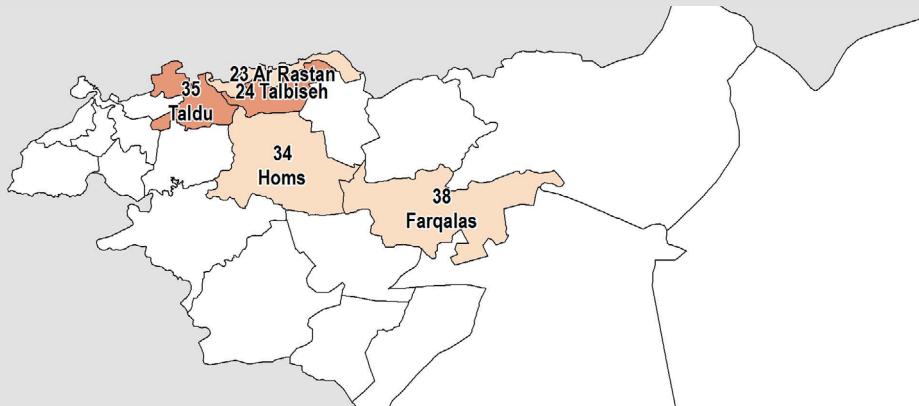
Most common source of electricity [<sup>1</sup>CL: 3/3]



The main source of electricity in August for most communities was the main power network, while six communities reported having no access to electricity. Where information was available, fuel shortages were reportedly experienced in all but one neighbourhood.



## Coverage map

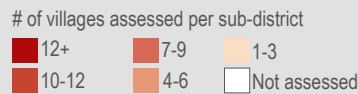


## Context

Homs governorate hosts 526,510 IDPs and 1,023,033 people in need of assistance (OCHA).

## Coverage

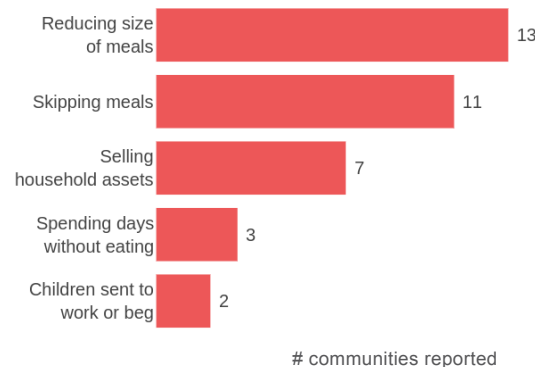
Communities assessed: 16/454  
Sub-districts assessed: 5/23



## Livelihoods

Reducing the size of meals or skipping meals were reportedly common strategies to cope with a lack of resources in a majority of communities assessed. Extreme food based strategies such as spending days without eating and looking for food in garbage were reported respectively in Deir Fool, Burj Qaei and Farqalas, and Burj Qaei and Homs Al Jadeedeh (Al-Wa'ar).

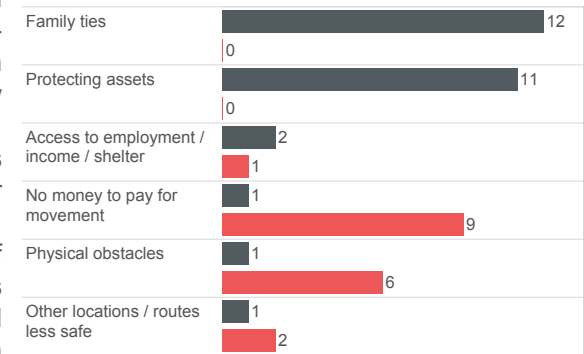
## Most common coping strategies [1CL: 3/3]



## Displacement

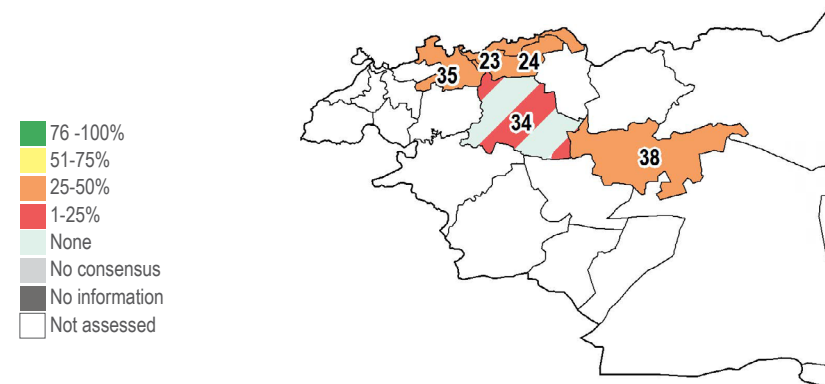
A majority of all assessed communities reported that less than 50% of their pre-conflict populations remained during August, while no pre-conflict populations were left in Kisein, Tir Maallah and Um Sharshouh<sup>2</sup>. Pre-conflict populations overwhelming stayed in their communities of origin because of family ties and in order to protect their assets. IDPs lived in all but two of the communities assessed, with new arrivals reported in four communities during the month of August. IDPs mostly remained because of a lack of money to pay for travel. Physical obstacles also figured prominently among the reported reasons why IDPs remained at a given location.

## Most common reasons for staying: IDPs vs host population [1CL: 2.8/3]



■ Host population ■ IDPs # of communities reported

## Most commonly reported % of original population remaining per sub-district (excluding IDPs) [1CL: 2.1/3]

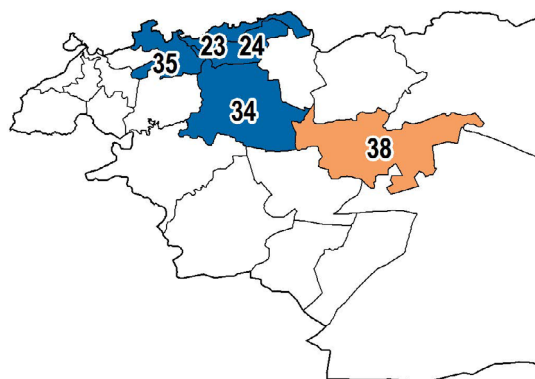




**WASH**

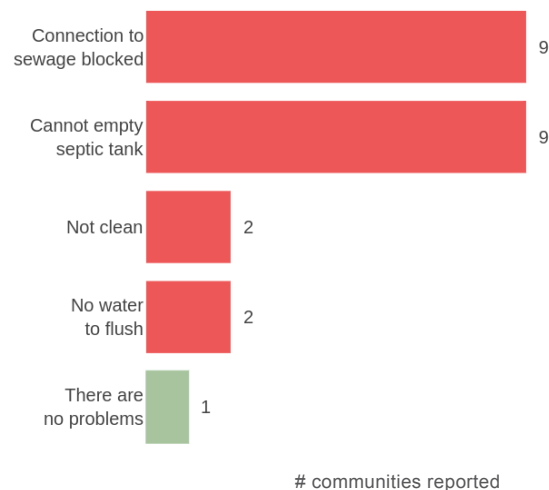
Most common form of garbage disposal [¹CL: 3/3]

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

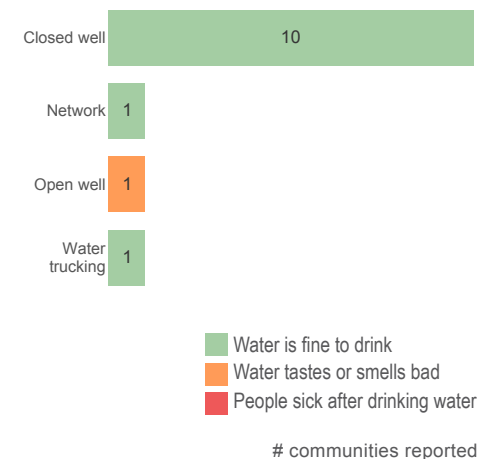


Where information was available, most communities reported relying on closed wells as the main drinking water source, with water being considered fine to drink in all but one neighbourhood. Water reportedly tasted or smelled bad in Farqalas. There were no reported changes in volumes of available safe drinking water with the exception of Farqalas, where the situation reportedly worsened compared to July. Regarding latrines, issues were reported in all communities except Homs Al Wa'ar.

Problems with latrines [¹CL: 3/3]



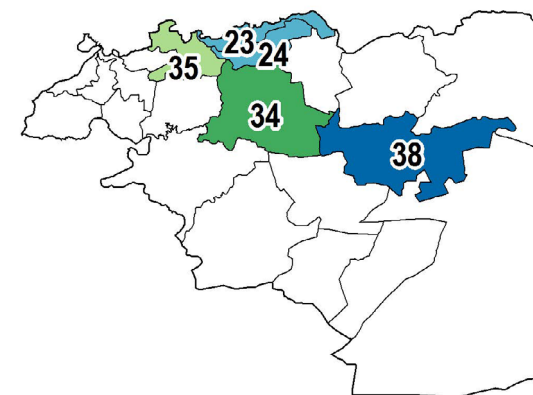
Most common drinking water source and status [¹CL: 3/3]



**Shelter**

Most common shelter lived in by IDPs [¹CL: 2.1/3]

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



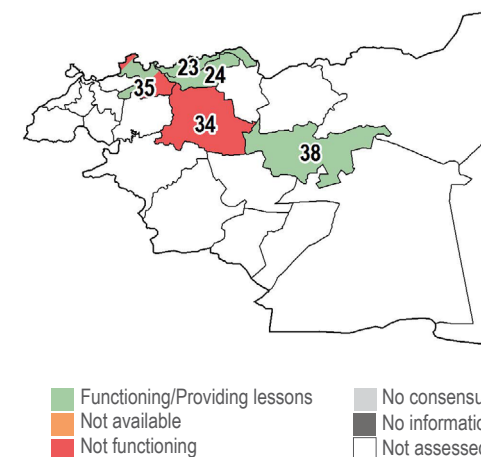
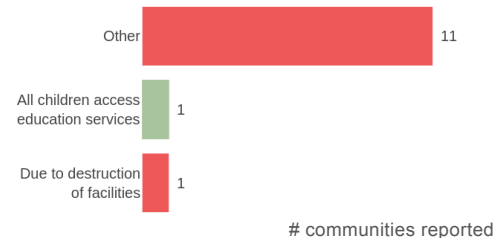
The average reported rent price<sup>2</sup> in the governorate (1250 SYP) was lower than the average rent paid across the country (7931 SYP).

**Education**

Primary school facilities were reportedly functioning in all communities assessed with the exception of Kafr Laha, Homs Al-Wa'ar and Burj Qaei. Availability of primary schools [¹CL: 3/3]

Only in Farqalas were all children reportedly having access to education, while in all other communities it was reported that children were allowed to attend only in schools not controlled by the authorities.

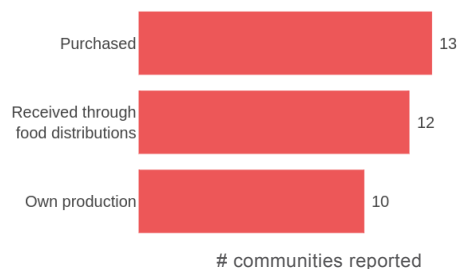
Most common reasons for children not attending school [¹CL: 2.8/3]



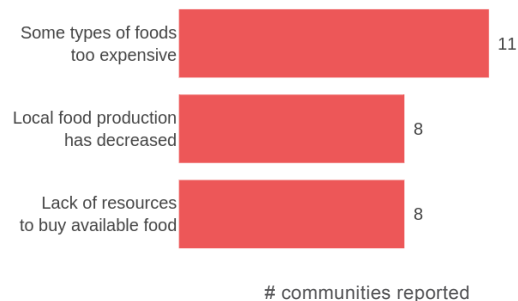


## Food Security

Most common sources of obtaining food  
[<sup>1</sup>CL: /3]

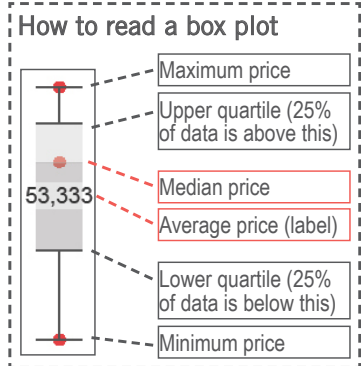
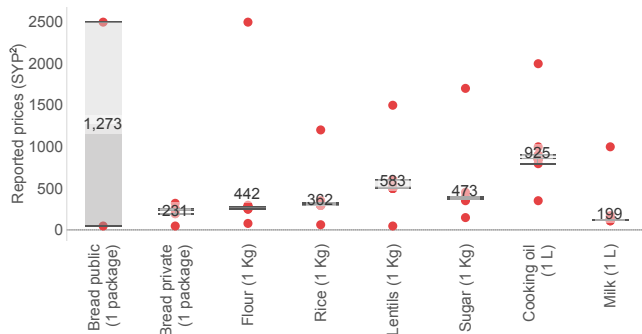


Challenges to accessing food [<sup>1</sup>CL: 3/3]



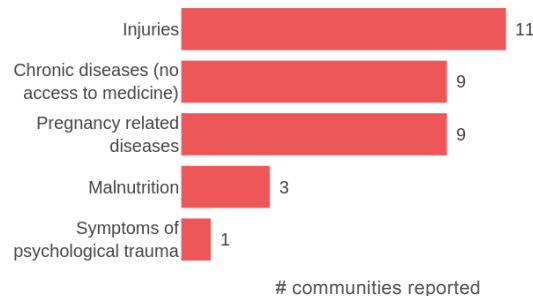
In August, food was obtained mostly through purchases and food distributions. The most common challenges to accessing food were reportedly the high prices of some food items, a lack of resources to purchase available food and a decrease in local food production. No challenges were reported in Farqalas.

Prices of food items<sup>2</sup> [<sup>1</sup>CL: 2.9/3]

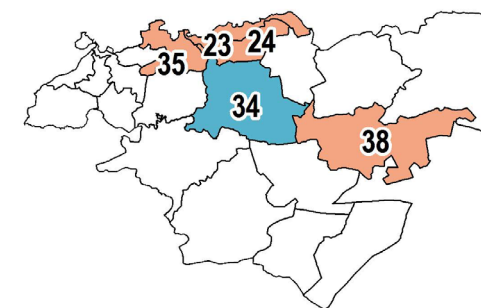


## Health

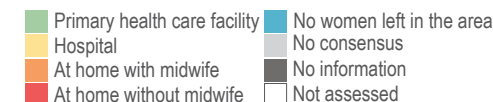
Reported health problems [<sup>1</sup>CL: 2/3]



Most common place for women to give birth [<sup>1</sup>CL: 2SY04/3]

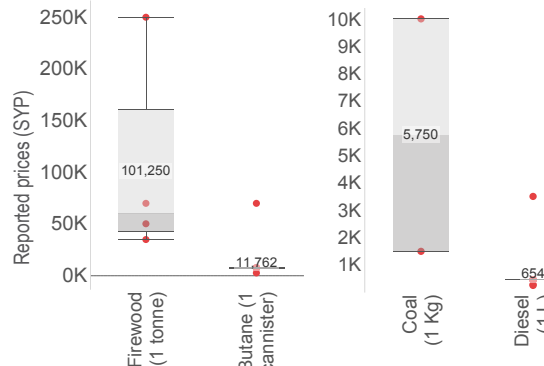


Injuries, chronic diseases and pregnancy-related diseases were the most commonly reported health concerns across assessed communities in August, while physical disabilities and security concerns were reported as predominant barriers to accessing health care services. Malnutrition remained a prevalent issue Al Wa'er, Farqalas and Burj Qaei.

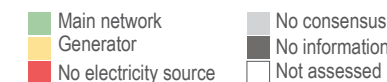
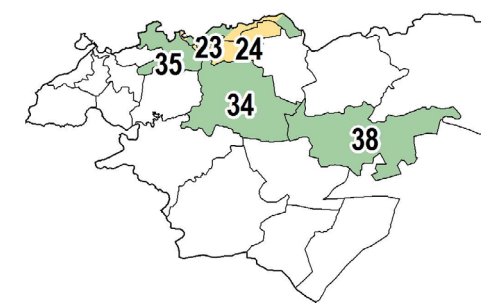


## NFIs

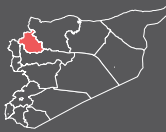
Prices of fuel sources<sup>2</sup> [<sup>1</sup>CL: 2.7/3]



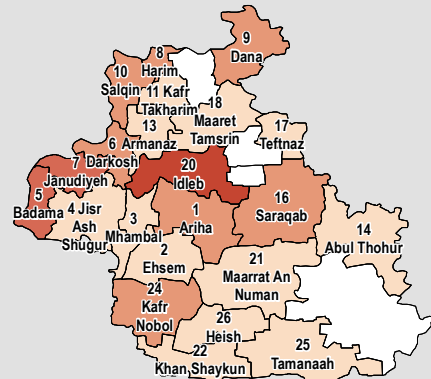
Most common source of electricity [<sup>1</sup>CL: 3/3]



The power network was reportedly the main source of electricity in most communities assessed in August, followed by generators. Fuel shortages were reportedly experienced across all communities assessed, with burning clothes as the main coping strategies adopted.



## Coverage map

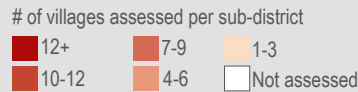


## Context

Idlib governorate hosts an estimated 704,511 IDPs and 1,224,773 people in need of assistance (OCHA). Many of the IDPs originate from elsewhere within the governorate.

## Coverage

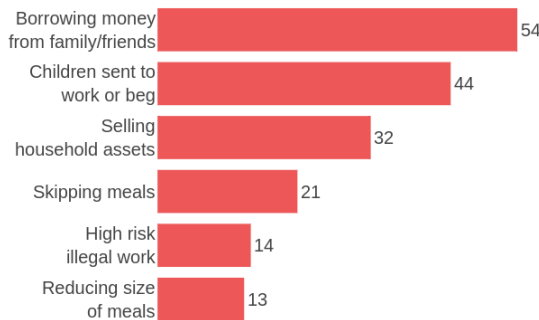
Communities assessed: 96/462  
Sub-districts assessed: 22/26



## Livelihoods

In August, borrowing money from family and friends and sending children to work or beg were reportedly the most common strategies to cope with a lack of resources. High risk illegal work was reported in fourteen communities. Extreme food based coping strategies such as spending days without eating and looking for food in garbage were reported in a total of five communities, namely Kafrsajna, Mira Shaq, Babella, Tal Sultan and Kafr Nobol.

## Most common coping strategies [¹CL: 2.9/3]

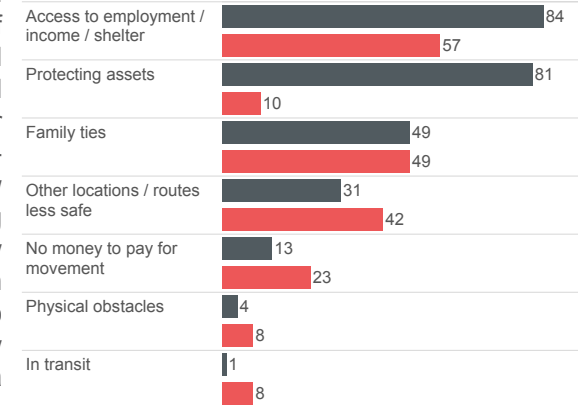


# communities reported

## Displacement

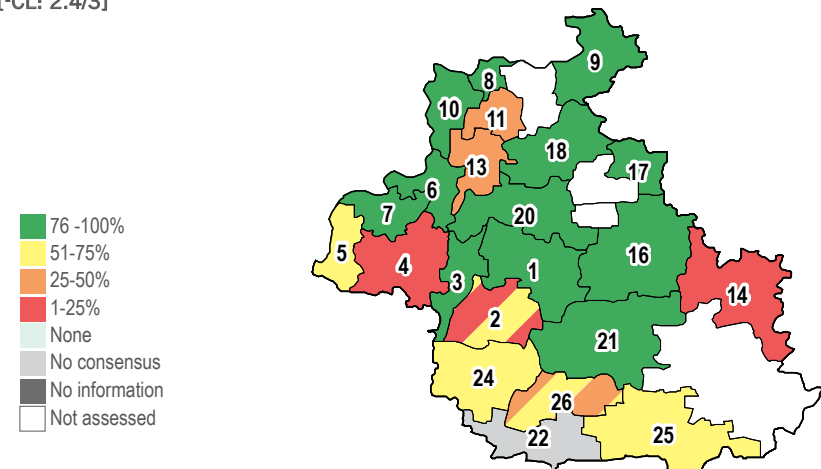
In August, one fourth of assessed communities reported that less than 50% of pre-conflict populations were left. Pre-conflict populations overwhelmingly stayed in their communities of origin because of access to employment and shelter and in order to protect their assets. Physical obstacles to movement were reported in four communities. IDPs were reported in seventy-five of the communities assessed, with new arrivals in twenty-seven communities during the month of August. The most commonly reported reasons for IDPs to remain in their host communities were access to employment, income and shelter, and family ties. Physical obstacles to movement were a concern for IDPs in eight communities.

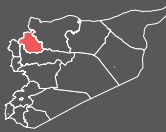
## Most common reasons for staying: IDPs vs host population [¹CL: 2.6/3]



■ Host population ■ IDPs # of communities reported

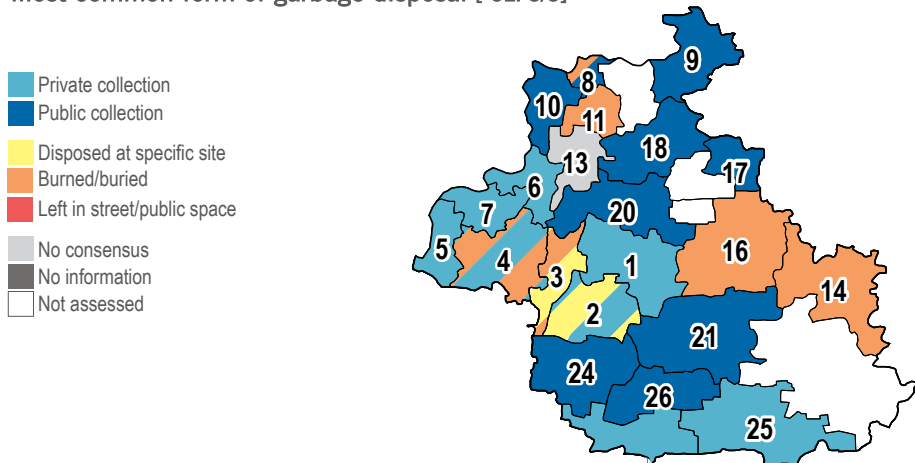
## Most commonly reported % of original population remaining per sub-district (excluding IDPs) [¹CL: 2.4/3]





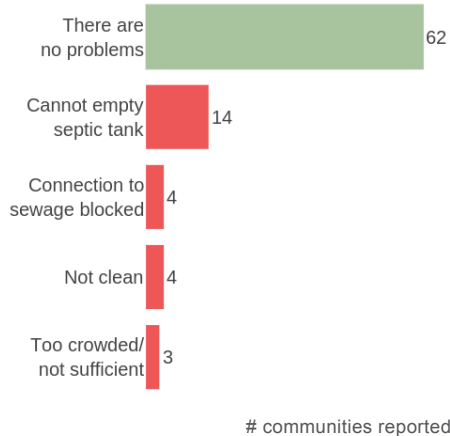
**WASH**

Most common form of garbage disposal [¹CL: 3/3]

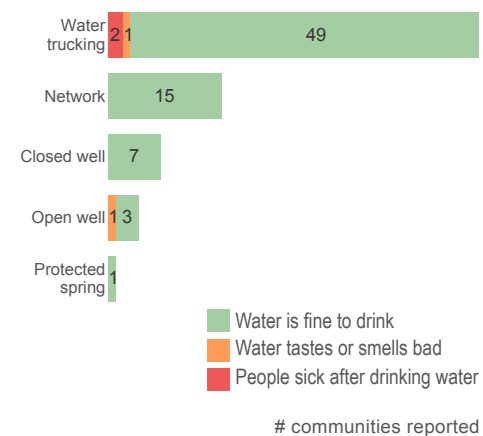


Water trucking was reportedly the main source of drinking water in the communities assessed, and mostly water was fine to drink across all reported water sources. However, in Qaderiyeh – Qayqun and Northern Laj water reportedly made people sick. Thirty-one communities reported that less water was available in August when compared to July. No problems were reported with latrines in sixty-two communities, while the main issue reported with latrines was the inability to empty septic tanks.

Problems with latrines [¹CL: 3/3]

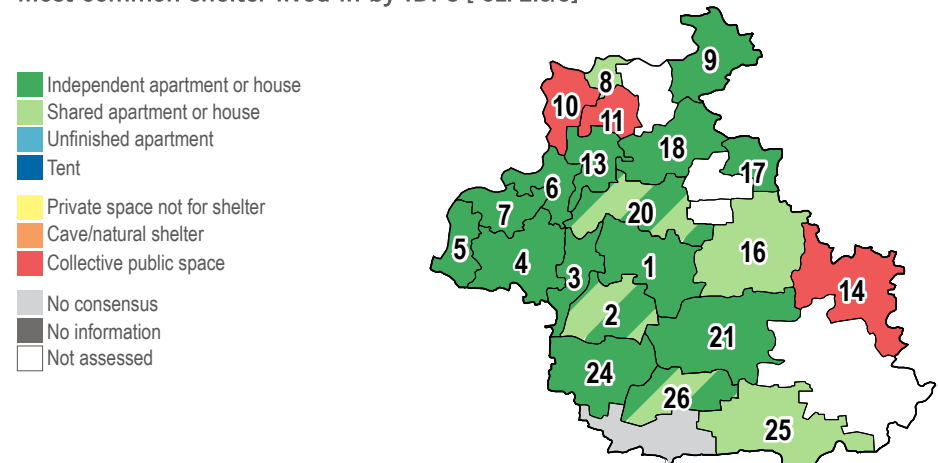


Most common drinking water source and status [¹CL: 3/3]



**Shelter**

Most common shelter lived in by IDPs [¹CL: 2.5/3]



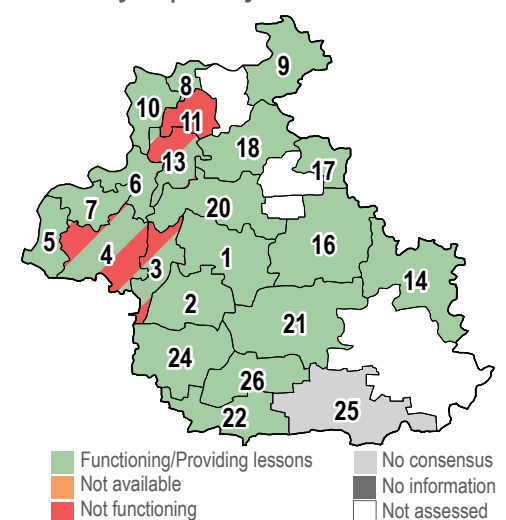
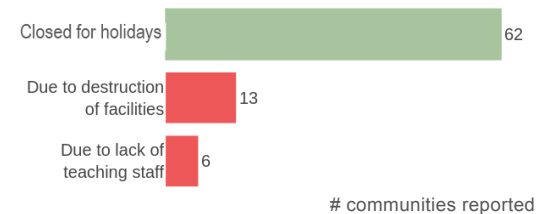
The average reported rent price<sup>2</sup> in the governorate (6397 SYP) was lower than the average rent paid across the country (7931 SYP). The lowest rent prices per room were reported in Abdin (1000 SYP), the highest in Tal Sultan (25000 SYP).

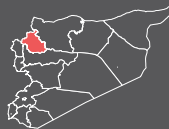
**Education**

Availability of primary schools [¹CL: 3/3]

Primary schools were reportedly not functioning in August in all but five communities; this was mostly due to schools being closed for holidays. Among the most common barriers to accessing education was the destruction of facilities. The only communities where all children reportedly accessed schools were Hafreia, Mira Shaq and Afs.

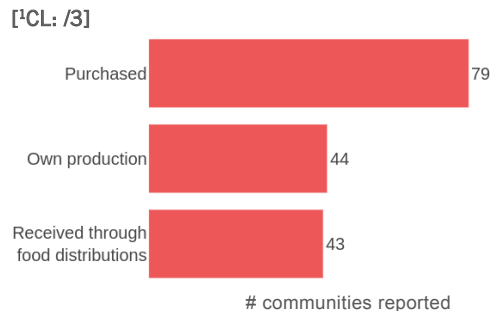
Most common reasons for children not attending school [¹CL: 2.3/3]



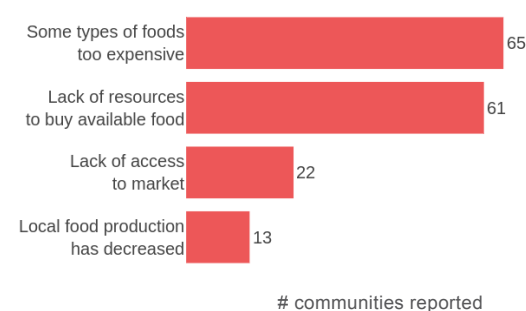


## Food Security

### Most common sources of obtaining food [1CL: /3]

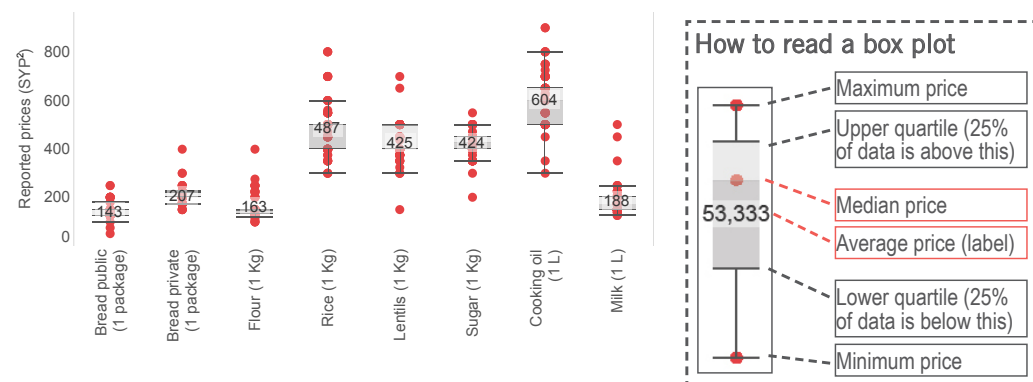


### Challenges to accessing food [1CL: 3/3]



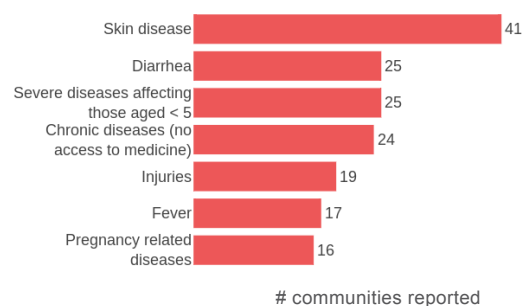
Purchasing was a common source of obtaining food in the communities assessed, while production and food distributions were reported in forty-four and forty-three communities respectively. Challenges to obtaining food were reportedly related to the high prices of some food items and a lack of resources to buy available food, while no challenges were reported in seven communities across Janudiyeh, Badama, Darkosh and Armanaz sub-districts.

### Prices of food items<sup>2</sup> [1CL: 2.7/3]

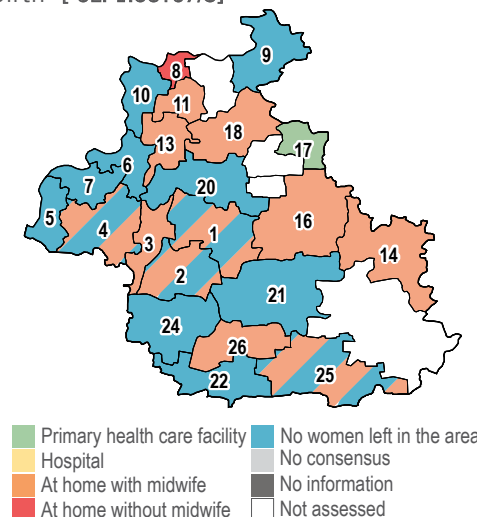


## Health

### Reported health problems [1CL: 2/3]



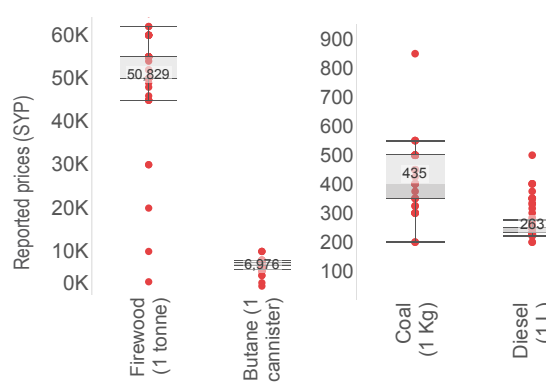
### Most common place for women to give birth [1CL: 1.5SY07/3]



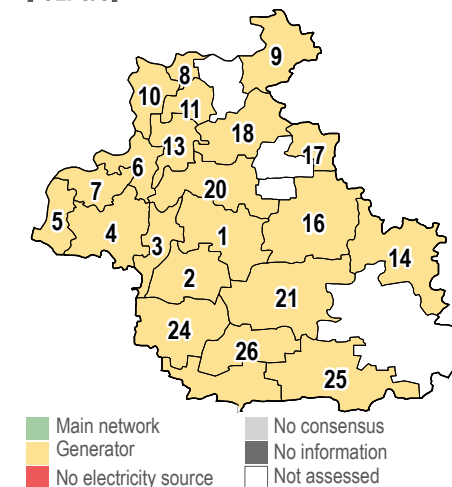
Skin disease, as well as diarrhea and severe diseases affecting those aged less than five were common reported health issues in August. Malnutrition was reported in ten of the communities assessed, across ten different sub-districts. Lack of health facilities and security concerns regarding transportation were common barriers to accessing services.

## NFIs

### Prices of fuel sources<sup>2</sup> [1CL: 2.2/3]



### Most common source of electricity [1CL: 3/3]



Generators were reported as the main source of electricity in all but two of the communities assessed. Almost half of the communities assessed reported suffering from fuel shortages.



## Coverage map

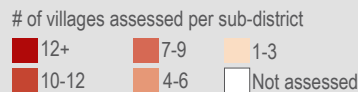


## Context

Quneitra governorate hosts an estimated 38,700 IDPs and 65,266 people in need of assistance (OCHA). Many of the IDPs originate from Dar'a governorate.

## Coverage

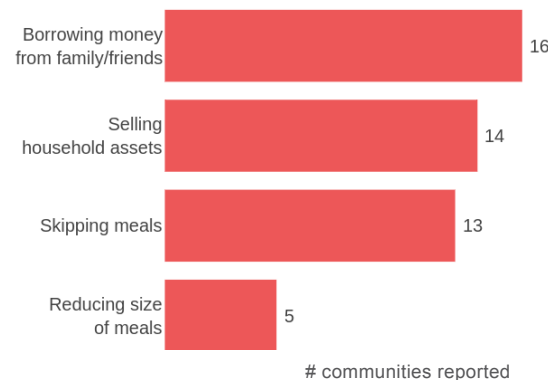
Communities assessed: 29/39  
Sub-districts assessed: 4/6



## Livelihoods

In August, borrowing from family and friends was reported as a strategy to cope with a lack of resources in a majority of communities, followed by selling household assets and skipping meals. Looking for food in garbage was reported in Sweisa, Al Khashniyyeh sub-district.

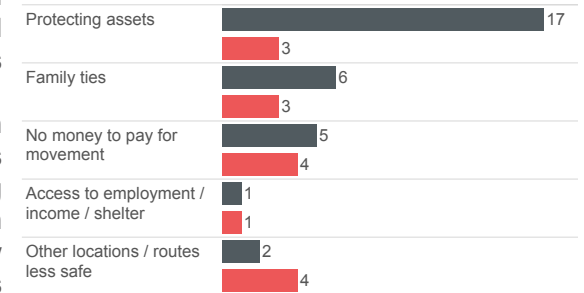
## Most common coping strategies [¹CL: 2.6/3]



## Displacement

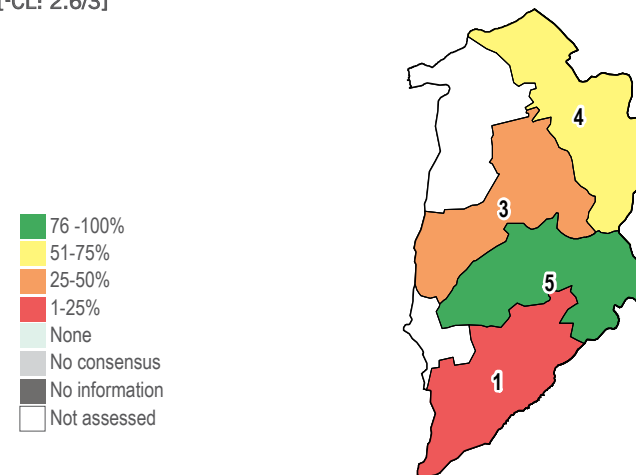
In August, none of the pre-conflict population reportedly remained in Hameidiyyeh, Quneitra sub-district². A population composed of 76-100% women was reported in seven communities, all of which located within Al Khashniyyeh sub-district. IDPs were reported in thirteen communities, mostly within Al Khashniyyeh and Khan Arnaba sub-districts, while new arrivals were reported in eight communities during the month of August, four of which located in the same sub-district. The most commonly reported reasons for pre-conflict populations to remain in their communities of origin were the protection of assets and family ties, while IDPs reportedly chose to stay mostly due to a lack of money to pay for travel and to the perception that other location or routes would be less safe.

## Most common reasons for staying: IDPs vs host population [¹CL: 2.7/3]



■ Host population ■ IDPs # of communities reported

## Most commonly reported % of original population remaining per sub-district (excluding IDPs) [¹CL: 2.6/3]

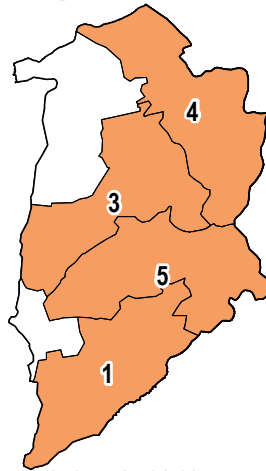




## WASH

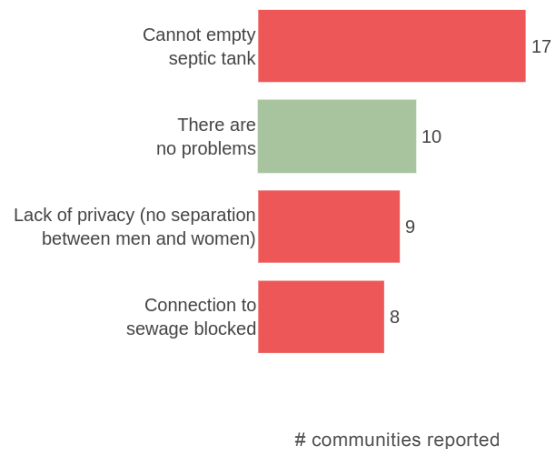
Most common form of garbage disposal [¹CL: 3/3]

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

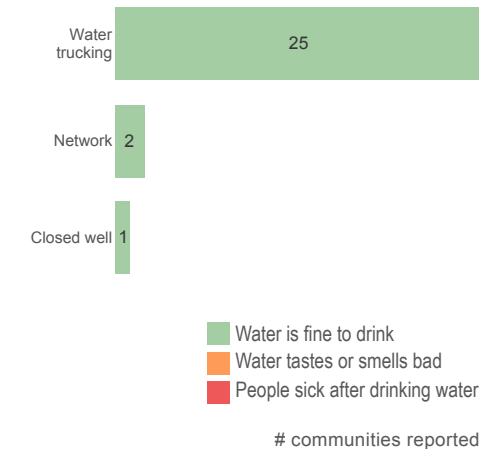


Most communities reportedly relied on water trucking as their main drinking water source. Where information was available, all communities reported that water was fine to drink; however, seventeen communities reported a worsening in the available volumes of safe drinking water compared to July. The most commonly reported issues with latrines were instead the inability to empty septic tanks and the lack of privacy.

Problems with latrines [¹CL: 3/3]



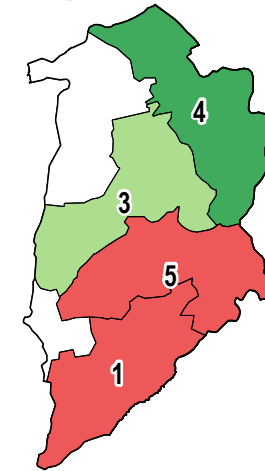
Most common drinking water source and status [¹CL: 3/3]



## Shelter

Most common shelter lived in by IDPs [¹CL: 2.5/3]

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

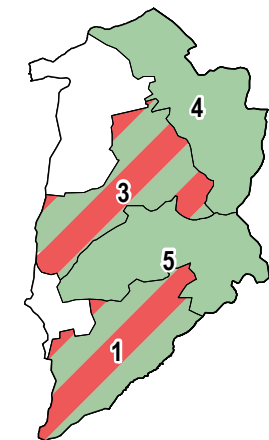
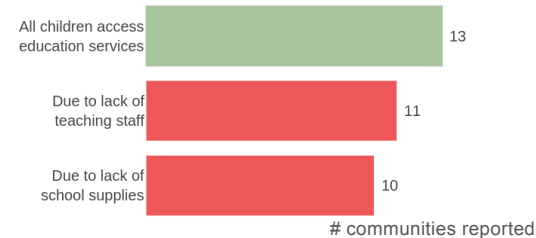


The average reported rent price<sup>2</sup> in the governorate (5944 SYP) was lower than the average rent paid across the country (7931 SYP). The lowest rent prices per room were reported in Khan Arnaba (2000 SYP), the highest in Kom Elwissah - Marj Barghut (15000 SYP).

## Education

Six communities reported primary school facilities. Availability of primary schools [¹CL: 3/3] were not functioning. The main reported barrier for children accessing education was a lack of teaching staff and school supplies, followed by destruction of facilities.

Most common reasons for children not attending school [¹CL: 2.5/3]

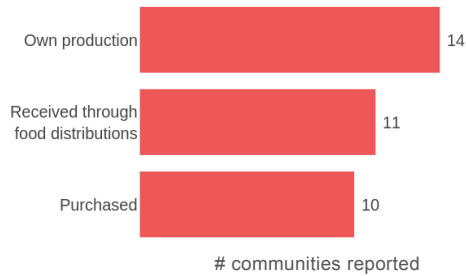


- Functioning/Providing lessons
- Not available
- Not functioning
- No consensus
- No information
- Not assessed

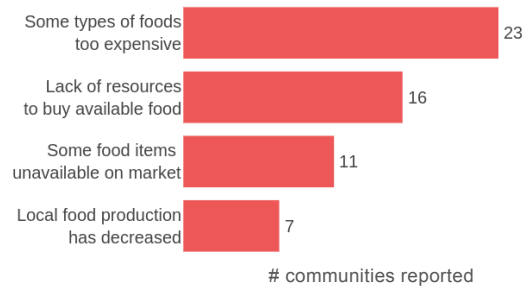


## Food Security

Most common sources of obtaining food  
[<sup>1</sup>CL: /3]

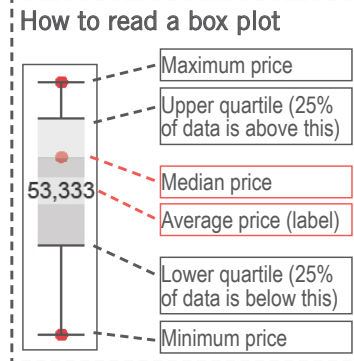
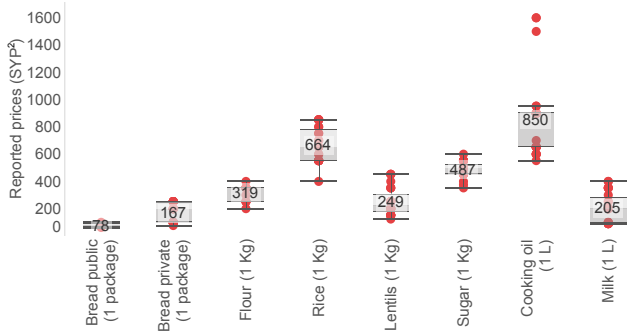


Challenges to accessing food [<sup>1</sup>CL: 3/3]



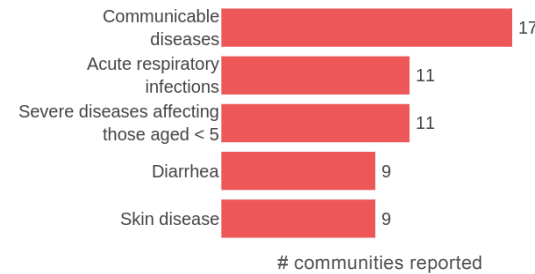
Food was commonly obtained through production and food distributions across most of the assessed communities. No challenges to accessing food were reported in Ayoba, Kom Elwisseh - Marj Barghut and Hadar, Khan Arnaba sub-district, while high food prices, a lack of financial resources to buy available food and food items unavailability were reportedly common barriers to accessing food in other communities.

Prices of food items<sup>2</sup> [<sup>1</sup>CL: 2.6/3]

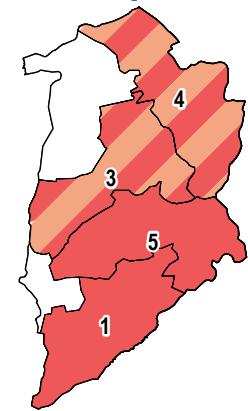


## Health

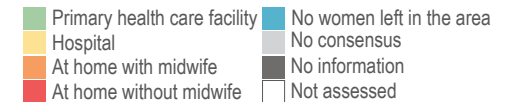
Reported health problems [<sup>1</sup>CL: 2/3]



Most common place for women to give birth [<sup>1</sup>CL: 1.4SY14/3]

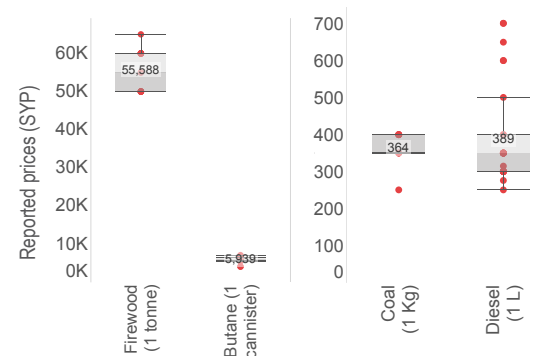


Communicable diseases were a highly prevalent health concerns in the communities assessed, while there were no reports of injuries or malnutrition. Barriers to accessing health services were reported in all but six communities assessed.

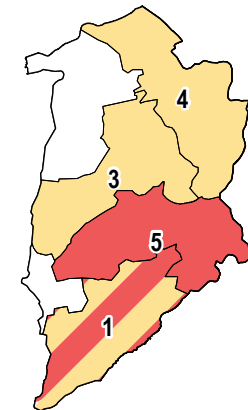


## NFIs

Prices of fuel sources<sup>2</sup> [<sup>1</sup>CL: 2.1/3]

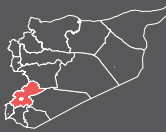


Most common source of electricity [<sup>1</sup>CL: 3/3]

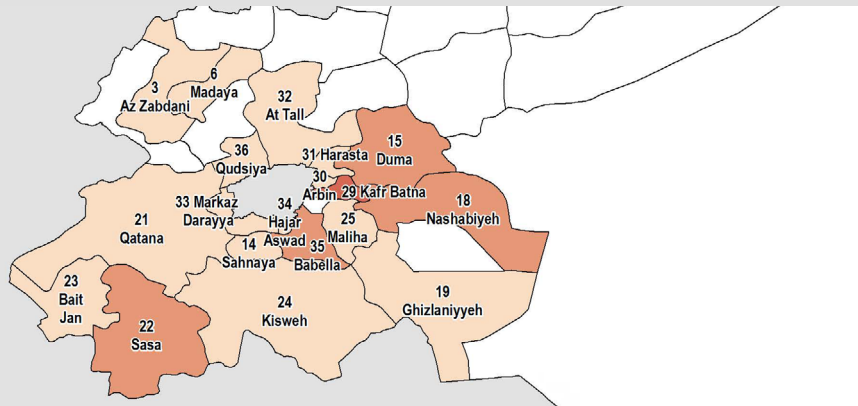


No electricity source was reportedly available in ten of the communities assessed, most of which were located in Al Khashniyyeh sub-district, while generators were common in the remaining communities. Fuel shortages during August were reported in eighteen communities.





## Coverage map

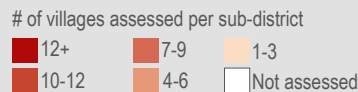


## Context

Rural Damascus governorate hosts an estimated 1,269,202 IDPs and 2,147,167 people in need of assistance (OCHA). Many of the IDPs originate from neighbouring governorates.

## Coverage

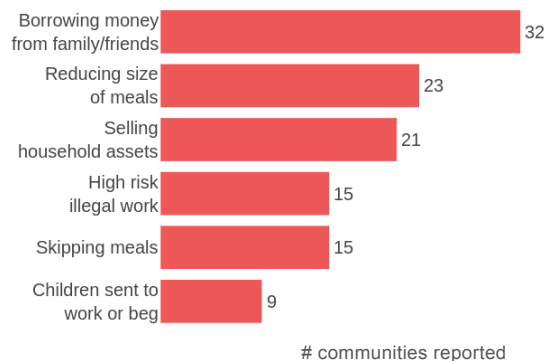
Communities assessed: 50/232  
Sub-districts assessed: 19/36



## Livelihoods

In August, the most common strategy for coping with a lack of resources was reportedly borrowing money from family and friends. Extreme food-based coping strategies were reported in several communities, including spending days without eating (Madaya and Bqine) and eating weeds (Beit Saber).

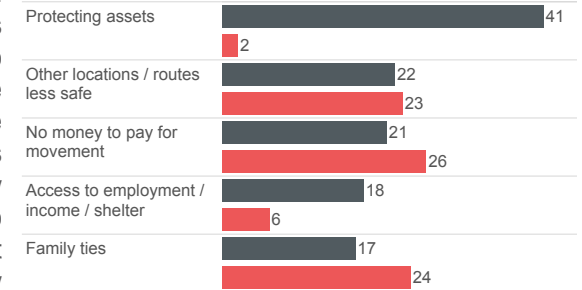
## Most common coping strategies [1CL: 2.9/3]



## Displacement

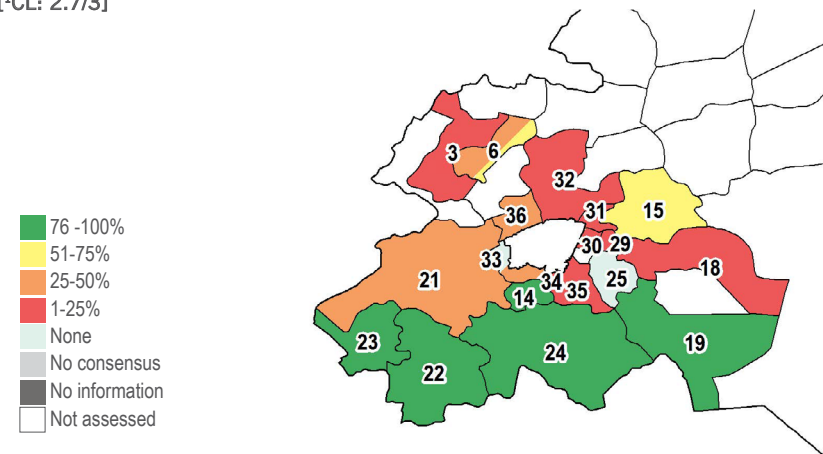
No pre-conflict populations were reportedly left in Deir Elasafir and Darayya<sup>2</sup>, while less than 50% of pre-conflict populations remained in more than half of the assessed communities. The most common reasons reported for pre-conflict populations to remain in their communities of origin were the protection of assets, as well as the perception that other locations and routes would be less safe and a lack of money to pay for movement. Physical barriers to movement were reported in Jisrein, Beit Sawa and Hammura. IDPs were reportedly present in twenty-six communities and new arrivals were reported in nineteen communities. Reportedly, IDPs stayed in their host communities mostly due to a lack of resources to pay for travel.

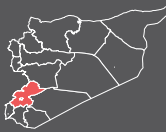
## Most common reasons for staying: IDPs vs host population [1CL: 2.8/3]



■ Host population ■ IDPs # of communities reported

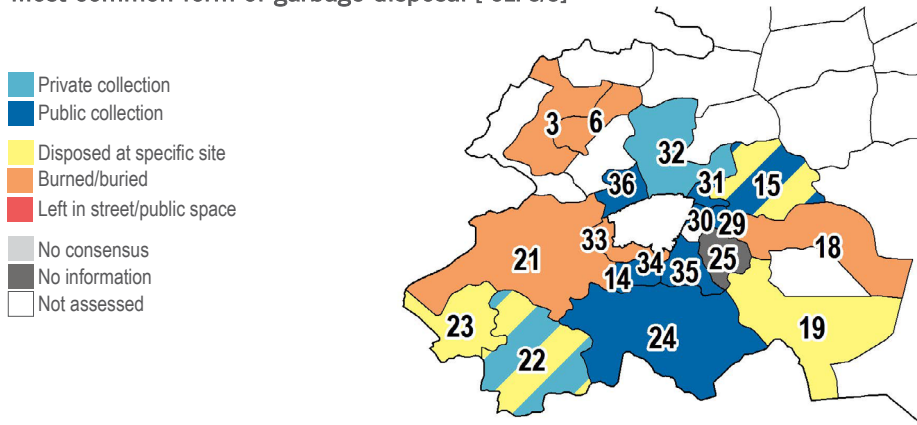
## Most commonly reported % of original population remaining per sub-district (excluding IDPs) [1CL: 2.7/3]





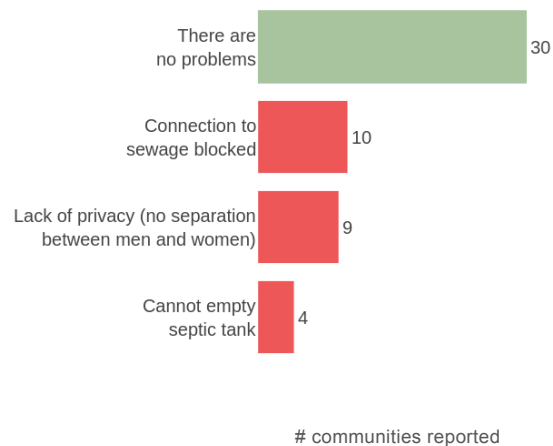
## WASH

Most common form of garbage disposal [¹CL: 3/3]

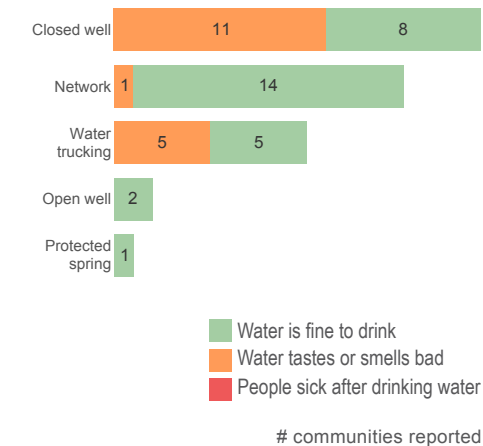


A majority of communities had access to closed wells and the water network as main sources of drinking water. A majority of communities also reported that water was fine to drink. The volumes of available safe drinking water reportedly remained the same in almost all communities when compared to the month of July. A majority of communities reported experiencing no issues with latrines, while blockage of sewage connection and lack of privacy were common concerns among other communities.

Problems with latrines [¹CL: 3/3]

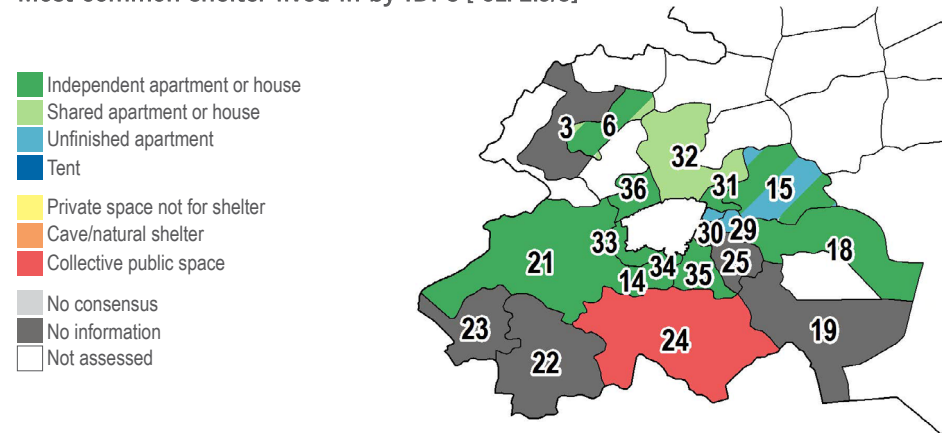


Most common drinking water source and status [¹CL: 3/3]



## Shelter

Most common shelter lived in by IDPs [¹CL: 2.9/3]

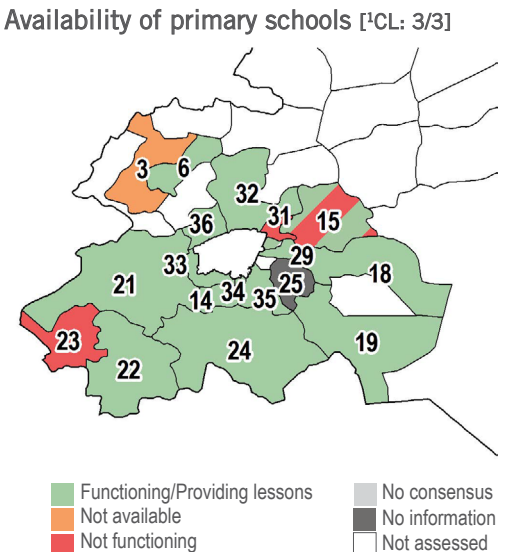
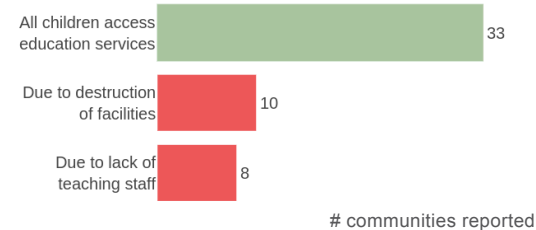


The average reported rent price<sup>2</sup> in the governorate (3271 SYP) was lower than the average rent paid across the country (7931 SYP). The lowest rent prices per room were reported in Harasta (500 SYP), the highest in Sahnaya (20000 SYP).

## Education

Ten communities reported no functioning primary schools, mostly due to destruction of facilities. Most communities reported that all children accessed education.

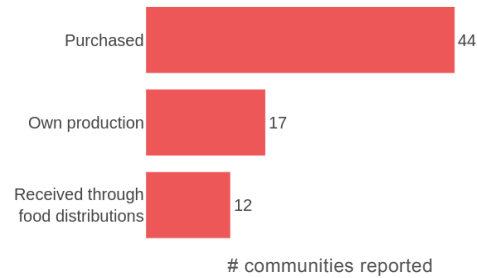
Most common reasons for children not attending school [¹CL: 2.3/3]



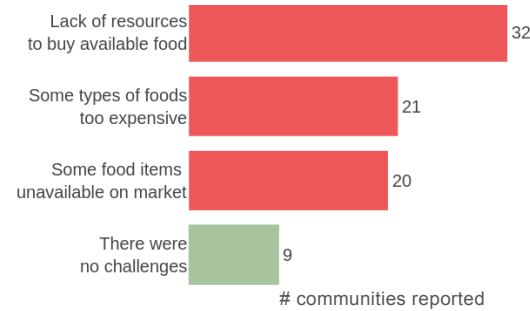


## Food Security

Most common sources of obtaining food  
[<sup>1</sup>CL: /3]

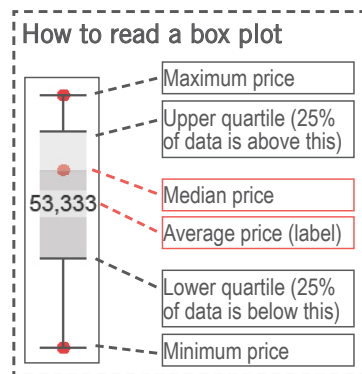
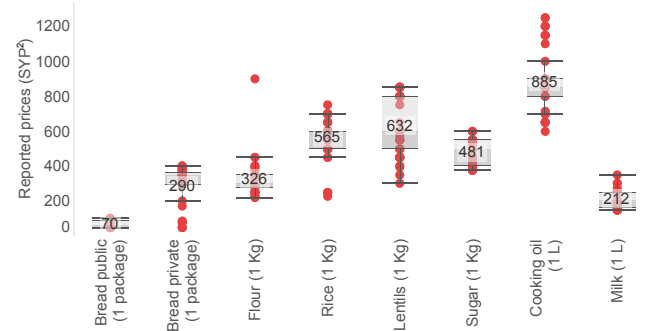


Challenges to accessing food [<sup>1</sup>CL: 3/3]



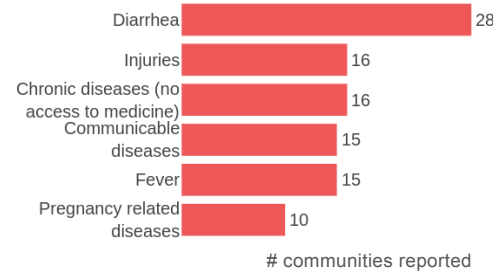
Food was most commonly obtained through purchasing or production, while twelve communities reportedly received food distributions during August. Nine communities reported experiencing no challenges to accessing food, while the most common barriers reported in other communities included a lack of financial resources, high prices or unavailability of some food items on markets.

Prices of food items<sup>2</sup> [<sup>1</sup>CL: 2.8/3]

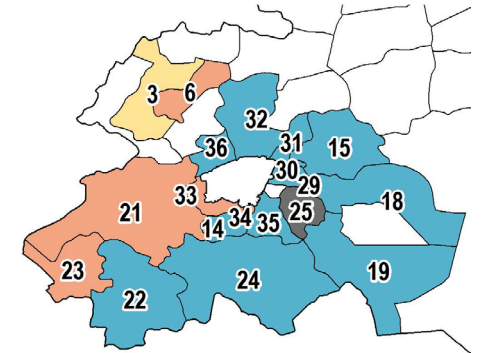


## Health

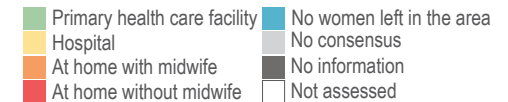
Reported health problems [<sup>1</sup>CL: 2/3]



Most common place for women to give birth [<sup>1</sup>CL: 1.9SY03/3]

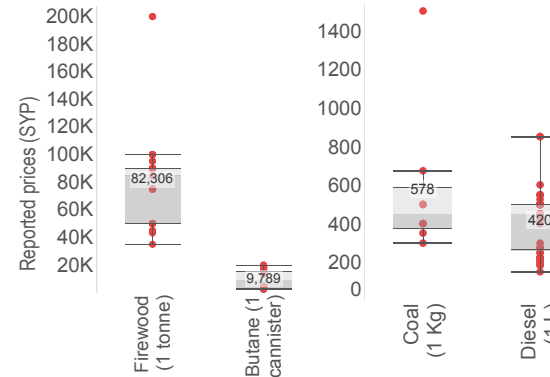


The most common health concern reported in August was diarrhea, while several other issues were reported across assessed locations in similar proportions. These included injuries, chronic and communicable diseases, and fever. Malnutrition was reported in Madaya and Bqine. All communities reportedly experienced difficulties in accessing health services.

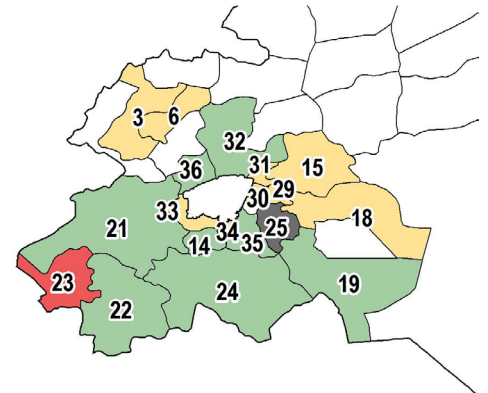


## NFIs

Prices of fuel sources<sup>2</sup> [<sup>1</sup>CL: 2/3]



Most common source of electricity [<sup>1</sup>CL: 3/3]



Generators and the main electricity network were the main sources of electricity within assessed communities. Twenty communities reported experiencing no fuel shortages during August, while the main coping strategy reported in other communities was tree cutting.

