

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 July 2017 referring to the situation in June 2017.

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

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

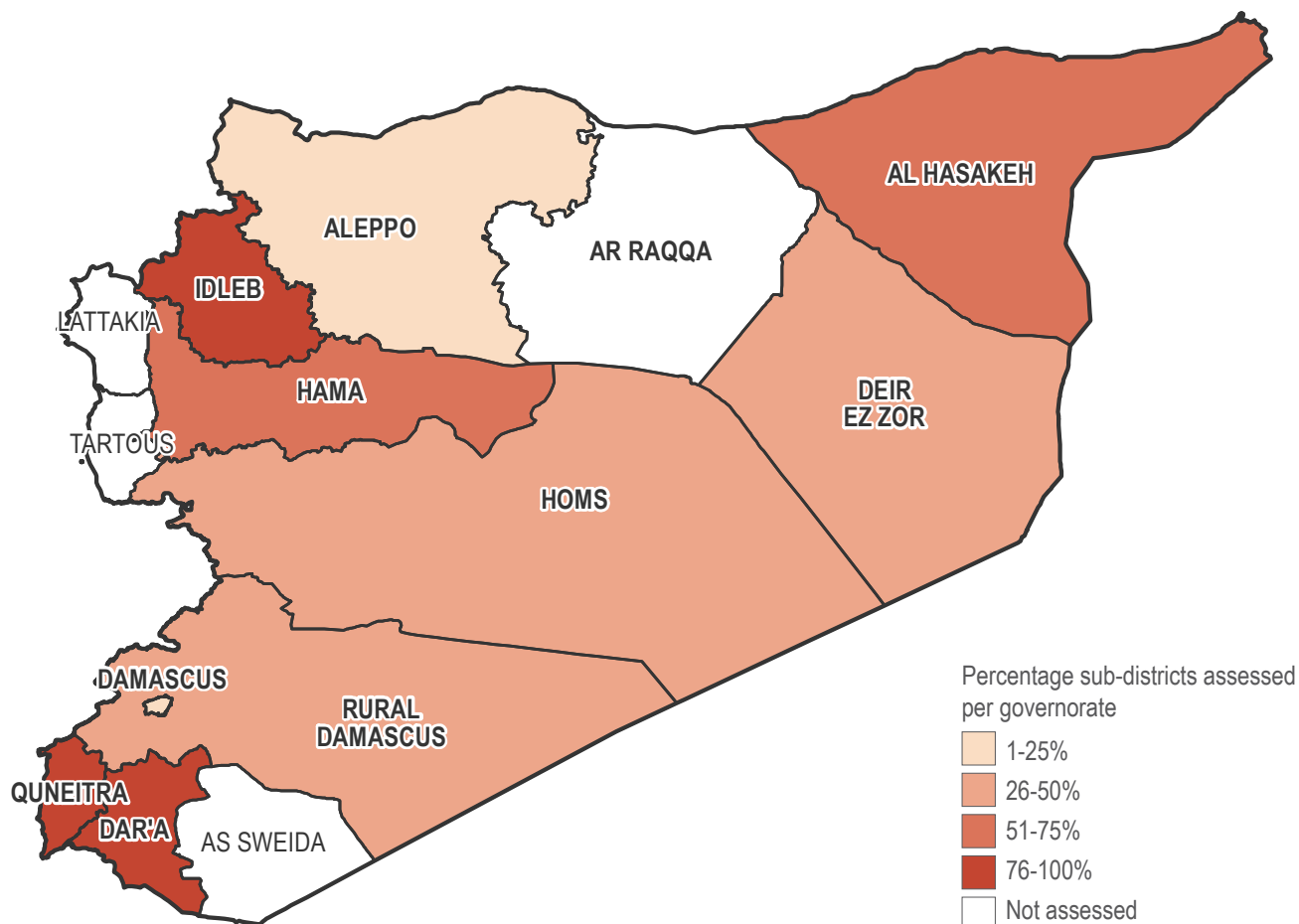
Methodology and limitations

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

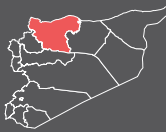
In July, information was collected from Key Informants (KIs) in 541 communities across Syria. For each question asked, confidence levels are assigned based on the Key Informant's area of expertise and knowledge of the sector-specific situation.

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

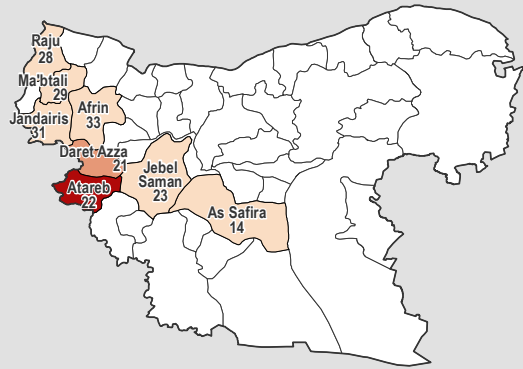
Coverage



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



Coverage map



Context

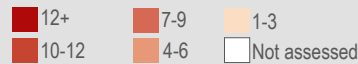
Aleppo governorate currently hosts the second largest number of internally displaced persons within Syria (1,002,023) and the second largest number of people in need of assistance (2,193,101). The northern and eastern areas of the governorate remain hard to reach for humanitarian actors.¹

Coverage

Communities assessed: 30/1255

Sub-districts assessed: 8/40

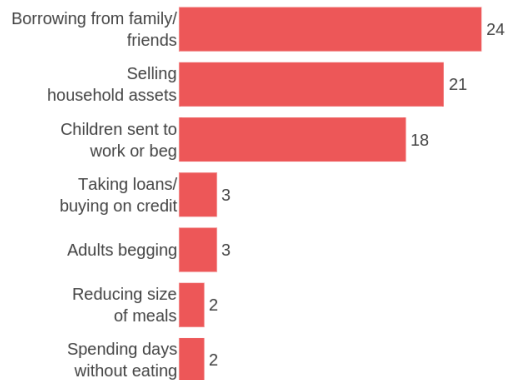
of communities assessed per sub-district



Livelihoods

In June, borrowing money from family and friends was reportedly the most common strategy to cope with a lack of resources. Meanwhile, selling household assets and sending children to work or beg were also prevalent options. In May, residents in two communities, Ash-Sheikh Maqoud (Jebel Saman sub-district) and As-Safira, were reported to be eating food waste and non-food plants. In June, people in these communities were reportedly spending days without eating. This is indicative of a further deterioration of the humanitarian situation in these communities.

Most common coping strategies [CL²: 3/3]

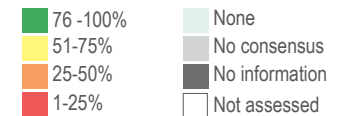
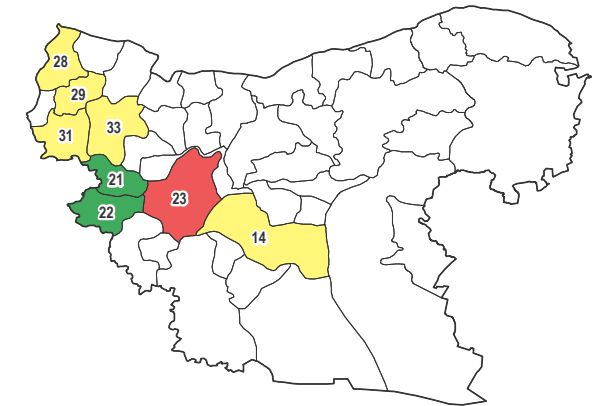


of communities reported

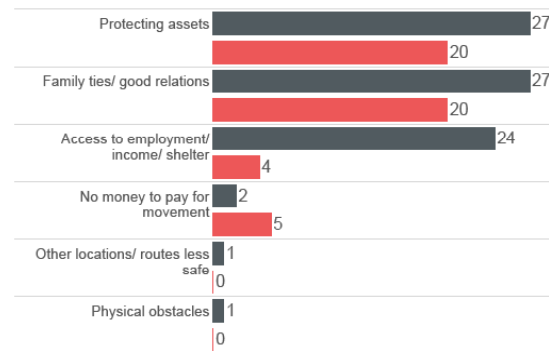
Displacement

Three of the assessed communities contained less than 25% of their pre-conflict population in June. Meanwhile, the majority of the remaining communities still had more than half of their pre-conflict populations left. Pre-conflict populations predominantly remained in their communities of origin in order to protect their assets, because of family ties, and because they had access to employment, income and shelter. IDPs were reportedly present in 20 communities, with new arrivals in June reported in Atareb, Batbu, Jeineh and Kafr Naha (all of which are located in Atareb sub-district). For IDPs, family ties and good relationships with their host communities, as well as protecting their assets, were the most commonly reported reasons for remaining in the assessed communities.

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

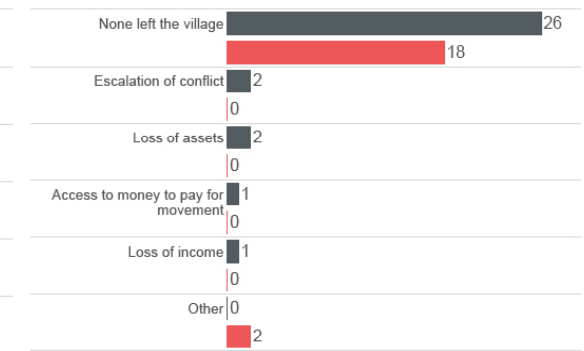


Most common reasons for staying: IDPs vs host population [CL²: 3/3]

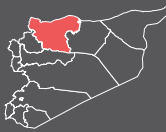


■ Host population ■ IDPs

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



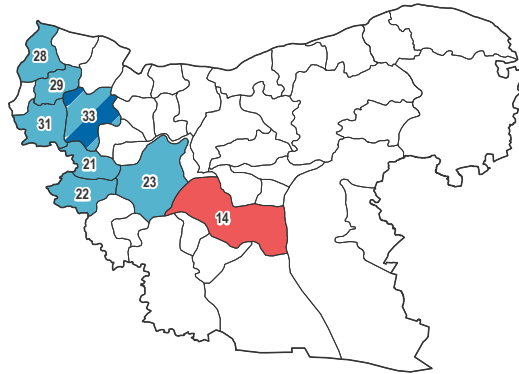
of communities reported



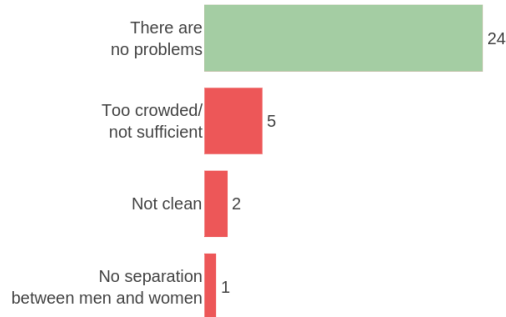
WASH

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

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

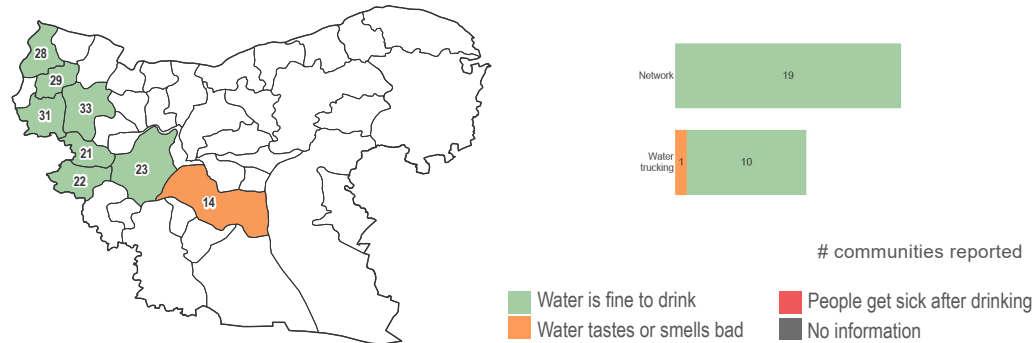


Problems with latrines [CL¹: 3/3]



In June, the main network was reportedly the main source of drinking water in most of the communities assessed, followed by water trucking. KIs mostly perceived the water as fine to drink, while it reportedly tasted and/or smelled bad in As Safira. In most communities, there were reportedly no problems with the latrines present. Where problems were reported, the most common issues were that the latrines were overcrowded or insufficient to meet population needs.

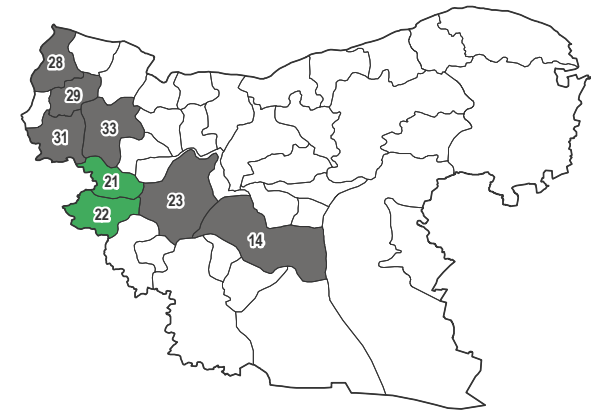
Most common drinking water source and state [CL¹: 3/3]



Shelter

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

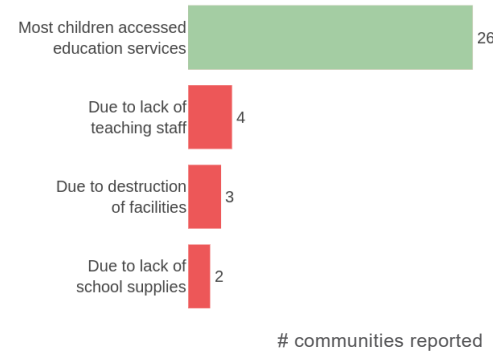
- Independent apartment or house
- Shared apartment or house
- Unfinished apartment
- Tent
- Private space not for shelter
- Cave/natural shelter
- Collective public space
- No consensus
- No information
- Not assessed



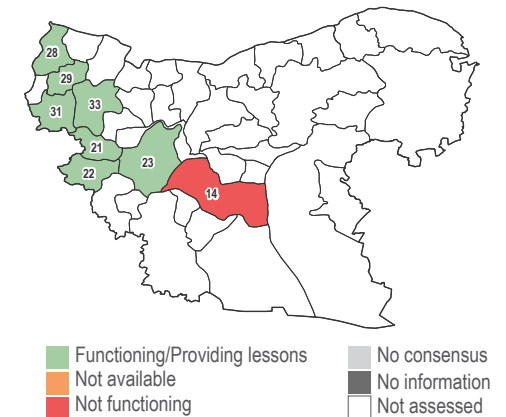
The average reported rent price² in the governorate (7,667 SYP) was lower than the average rent paid across the country (8,436 SYP). The lowest rent prices per room were reported in Marata (2,250 SYP), the highest in Jeineh, Abzemo, Sahara and Maaret Atarib (11,000 SYP).

Education

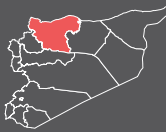
Most common reasons why children did not attend school [CL¹: 2/3]



Availability of primary schools [CL¹: 3/3]



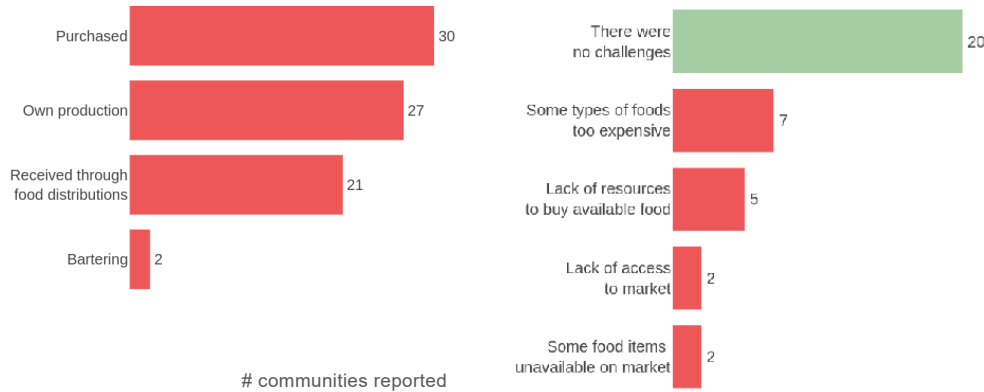
Most children accessed education in 26 of the communities assessed. A lack of teaching staff, followed by the destruction of facilities, were the most commonly reported barriers to accessing education in the other assessed communities.



Food Security

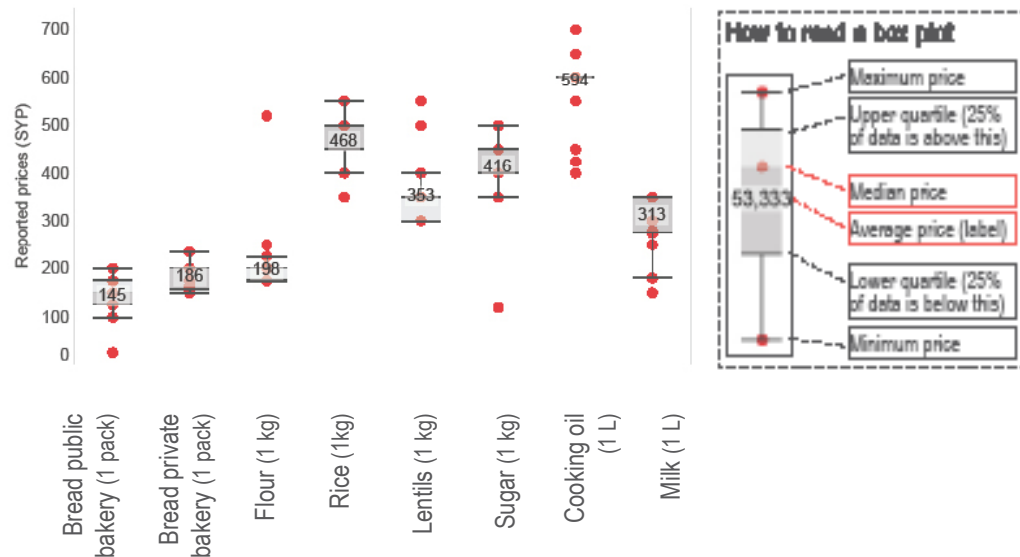
Most common means of obtaining food [CL¹: 3/3]

Challenges to accessing food [CL¹: 3/3]



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

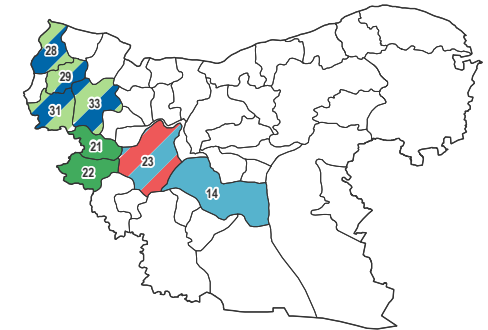
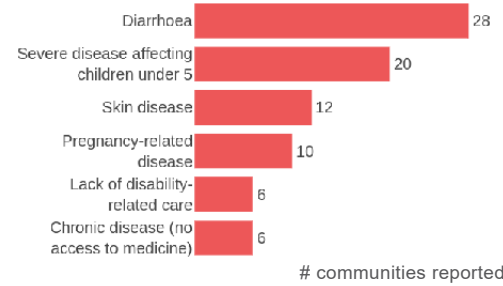
Prices of food items² [CL¹: 3/3]



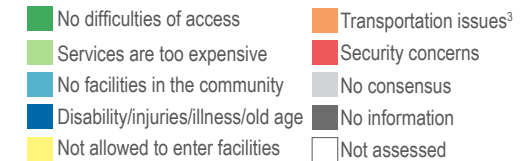
Health

Reported health problems [CL¹: 3/3]

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



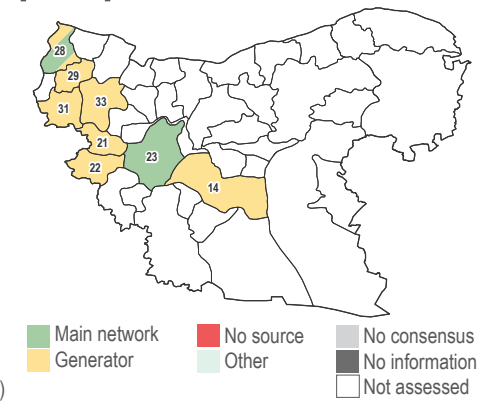
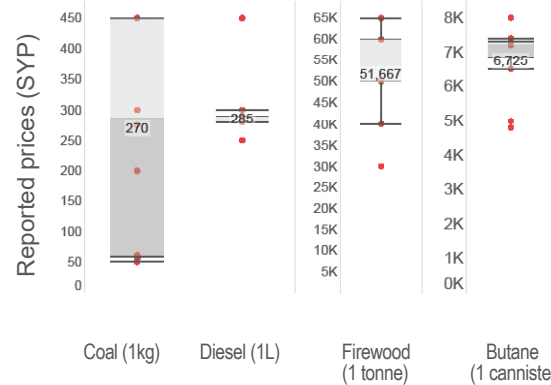
Diarrhoea was the most commonly reported health concern in June, followed by severe diseases affecting those under 5 years of age. Most communities reported that there were difficulties with accessing healthcare, especially due to a lack of health services in the area.



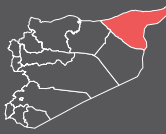
NFIs

Prices of fuel sources² [CL¹: 3/3]

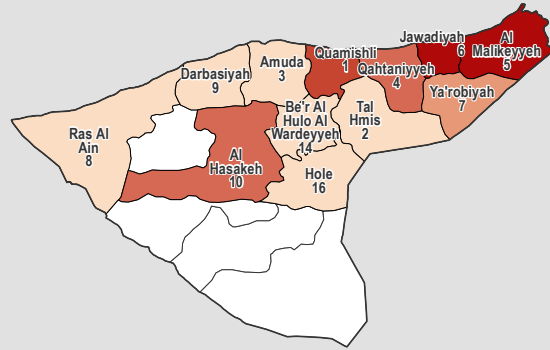
Most common source of electricity [CL¹: 3/3]



All communities reportedly had access to electricity in June. As in previous months, generators were the main source of electricity in all but three communities. Five communities reportedly experienced fuel shortages, with burning agricultural resources or other productive assets as the most commonly adopted coping strategy.



Coverage map

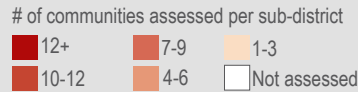


Context

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

Coverage

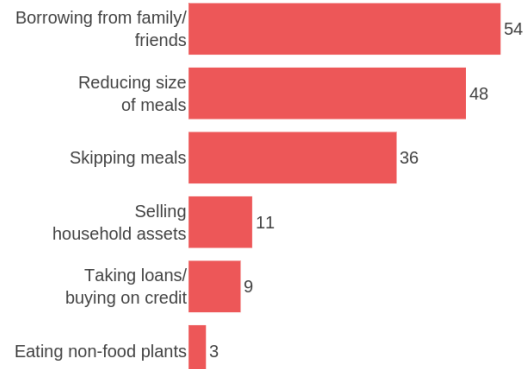
Communities assessed: 84/745
Sub-districts assessed: 12/16



Livelihoods

In June, as was the case in previous months, coping strategies to deal with a lack of resources commonly included borrowing money from family and friends, reducing meal sizes and skipping meals. Extreme food-based strategies such as eating non-food plants and eating food waste were reported in Mzeireb (Al-Malikeyyeh sub-district), Qamishli, Msheirfeh Qahtaniyeh and Khweitleh Yarubiyeh.

Most common coping strategies [CL²: 3/3]

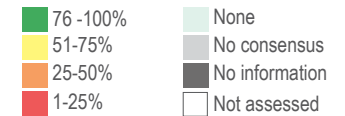
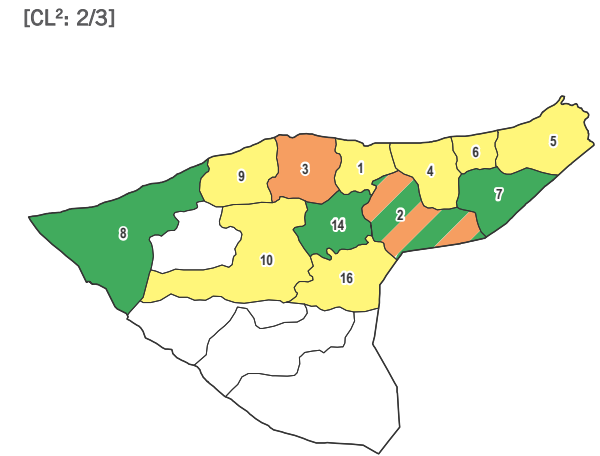


of communities reported

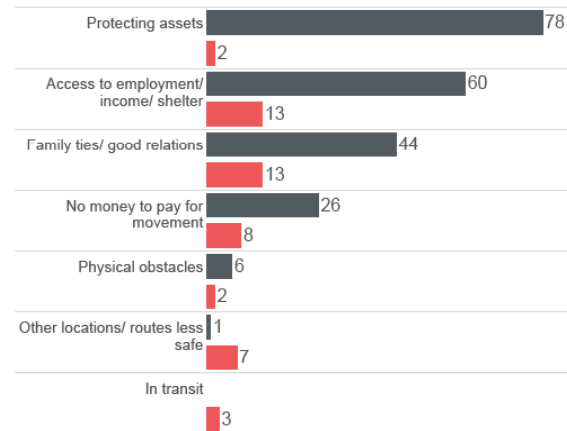
Displacement

In most of the communities assessed, more than half of the pre-conflict population was reported to still be present. As was the case in previous months, pre-conflict populations mainly stayed in their communities of origin in order to protect their assets, because they had access to income, employment and shelter, as well as due to family ties. IDPs were reportedly present in 19 of the assessed communities, with new arrivals reported in Jawadiyah. Where IDPs were present, a good relationship with the host community, as well as access to employment, income and shelter, were the most commonly reported reasons for remaining.

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

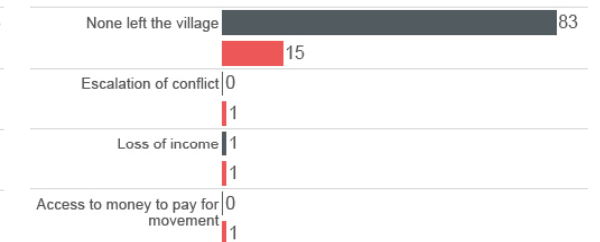


Most common reasons for staying: IDPs vs host population [CL²: 2/3]

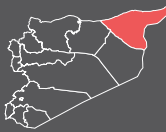


■ Host population ■ IDPs

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



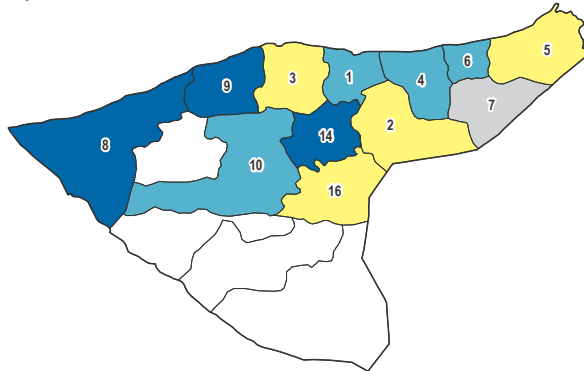
of communities reported



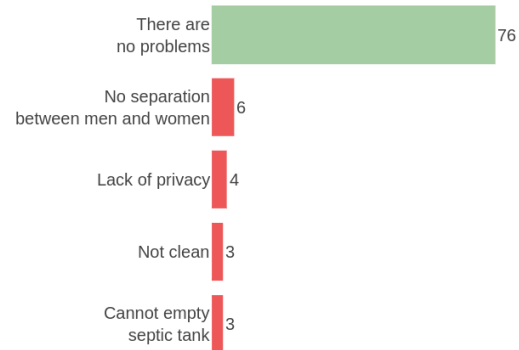
WASH

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

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

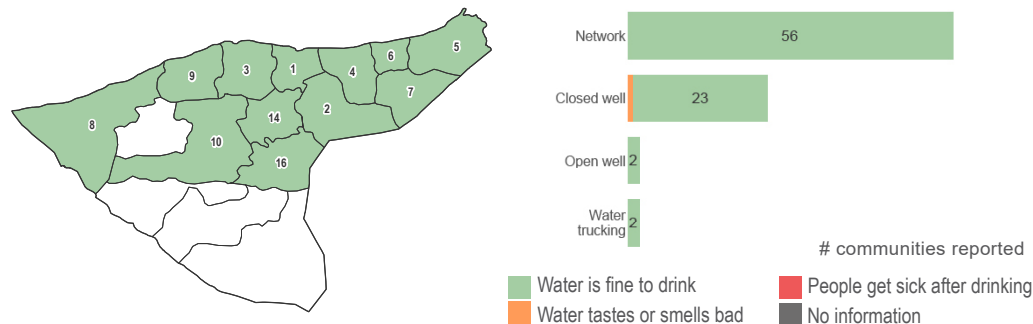


Problems with latrines [CL¹: 3/3]



In June, as in the previous month, the most common source of drinking water was the water network, followed by closed wells. Water was perceived as fine to drink in all communities except Sharm El Sheikh (Al-Malikeyyeh sub-district), where it reportedly tasted and/or smelled bad. 76 communities reportedly experienced no problems with their latrines. Where issues were reported, a lack of separation between men and women was the most common.

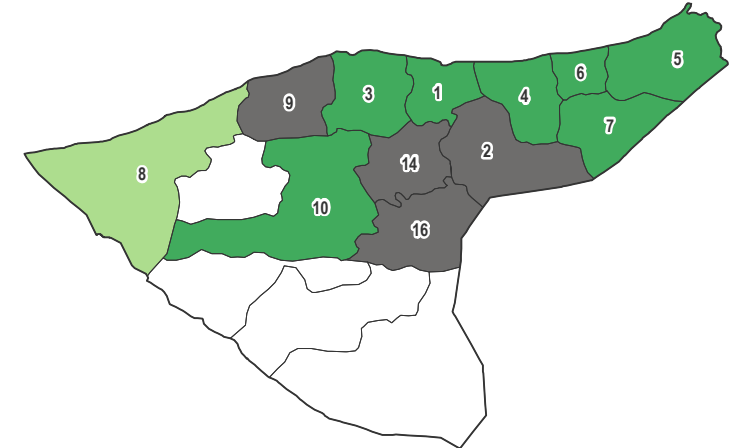
Most common drinking water source and state [CL¹: 3/3]



Shelter

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

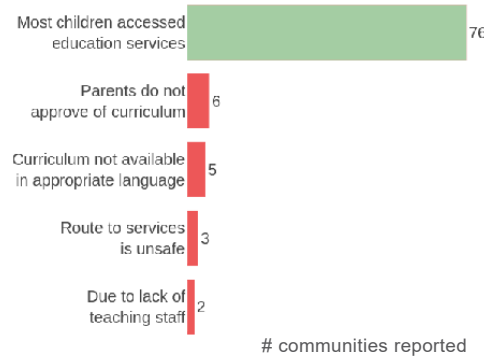
- Independent apartment or house
- Shared apartment or house
- Unfinished apartment
- Tent
- Private space not for shelter
- Cave/natural shelter
- Collective public space
- No consensus
- No information
- Not assessed



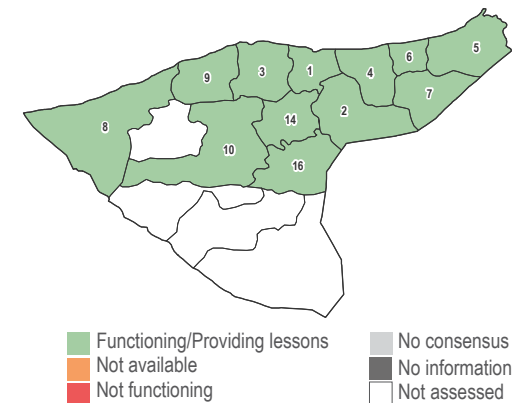
The average reported rent price² in the governorate (4,886 SYP) was lower than the average rent paid across the country (8,436 SYP). The lowest rent prices per room were reported in Tal Maaruf (500 SYP), the highest in Qdurbik in Quamishli City (10,000 SYP).

Education

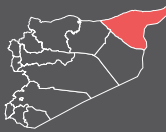
Most common reasons why children did not attend school [CL¹: 3/3]



Availability of primary schools [CL¹: 3/3]

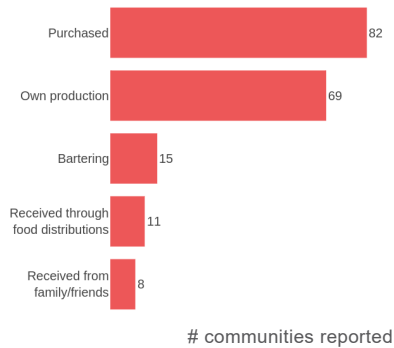


In June, most children attended school in 76 of the communities assessed. Parents' disapproval of the available curricula and a lack of curricula in the appropriate language were the most commonly reported barriers to accessing education in the remaining communities.

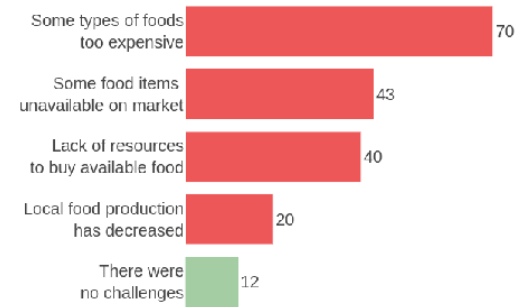


Food Security

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

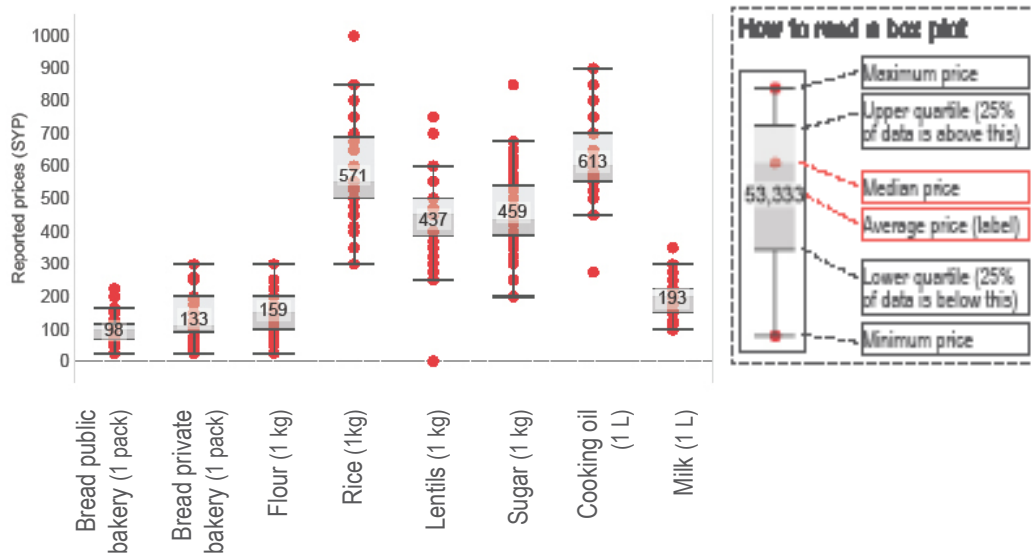


Challenges to accessing food [CL¹: 3/3]



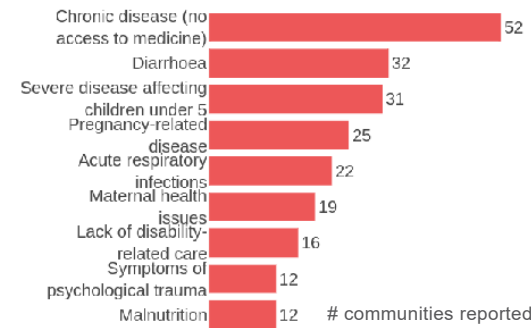
As was the case in previous months, populations mostly purchased food or produced it locally. The most common barriers to accessing food on the market were the high prices of some foods, the unavailability of some food items and a lack of resources to buy the available food.

Prices of food items² [CL¹: 2/3]

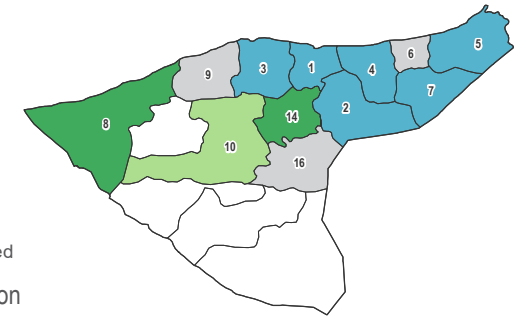


Health

Reported health problems [CL¹: 2/3]



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

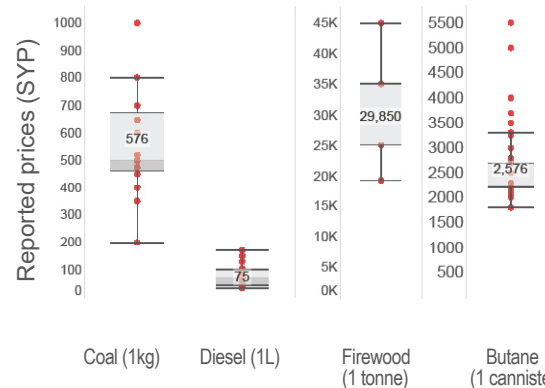


Chronic disease was reportedly the most common health problem across the communities assessed in June, followed by severe disease affecting children under five and diarrhoea. Barriers to accessing healthcare were reported in 72 communities, and consisted mostly of a lack of facilities, as well as the high cost of services and transportation to facilities.

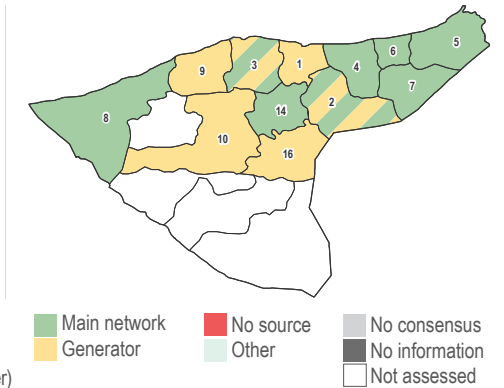
- No difficulties of access
- Services are too expensive
- No facilities in the community
- Disability/injuries/illness/old age
- Not allowed to enter facilities
- Transportation issues³
- Security concerns
- No consensus
- No information
- Not assessed

NFIs

Prices of fuel sources² [CL¹: 2/3]



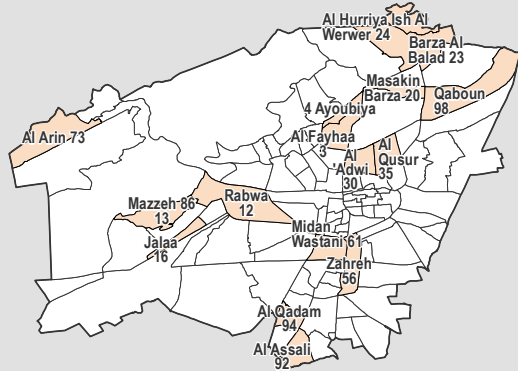
Most common source of electricity [CL¹: 3/3]



In June, two communities that had previously had access to the main network, Ali Badran and Qneitra (both in Jawadiyah sub-district), reportedly did not have access to any sources of electricity. The main network was still the primary source of electricity in the majority of communities. Fuel shortages were reported in 14 communities, with burning agricultural assets reported as the most common coping strategy.



Coverage map

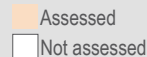


Context

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

Coverage

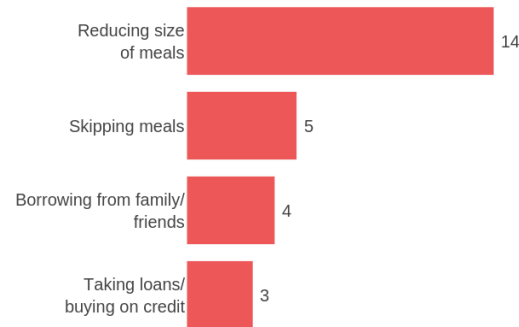
Neighbourhoods assessed: 16/97



Livelihoods

As was the case in previous months, the most commonly reported strategy to cope with a lack of income was reducing the size of meals, followed by skipping meals and borrowing money from family and friends. No extreme food-based survival strategies (e.g. eating non-food plants, eating waste) were reportedly being used in May.

Most common coping strategies [CL²: 3/3]

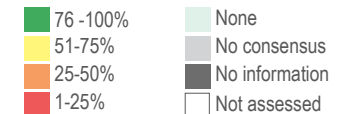
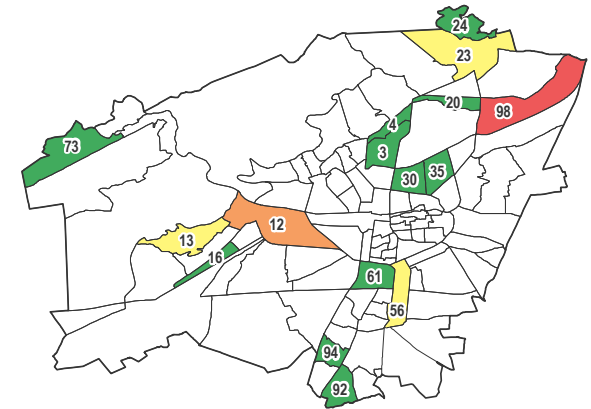


neighbourhoods reported

Displacement

In most neighbourhoods, between 76% and 100% of the pre-conflict population was reported to still be present. Meanwhile, less than 25% of the pre-conflict population remained in Qaboun. The most commonly reported reason for pre-conflict populations to remain was protecting their assets, followed by access to employment, income and shelter. IDPs were reported to be present in 13 of the assessed neighbourhoods and, as in the previous month, new IDP arrivals were reported in Rabwa. IDPs mostly remained in their host neighbourhoods because they had access to employment, income, and/or shelter, or because they did not have the money required for onward movement.

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

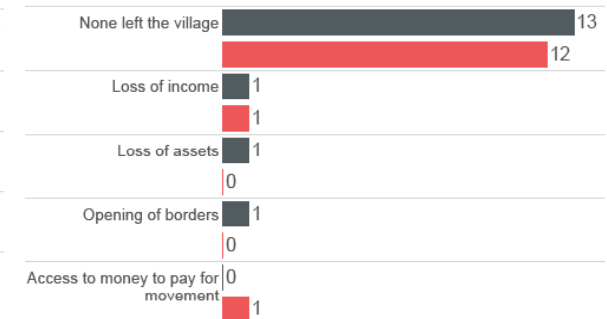


Most common reasons for staying: IDPs vs host population [CL²: 2/3]



■ Host population ■ IDPs

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



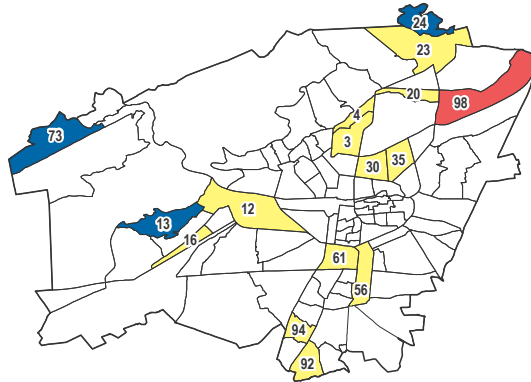
of neighbourhoods reported



WASH

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

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

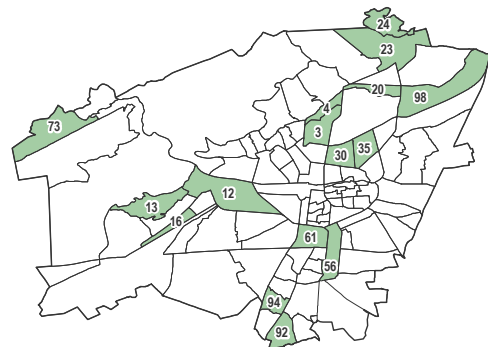


Problems with latrines [CL¹: 3/3]

All assessed neighbourhoods relied on the network as their main source of drinking water and the water was reportedly fine to drink in all neighbourhoods. There were no reported issues with the latrines in any neighbourhood.



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

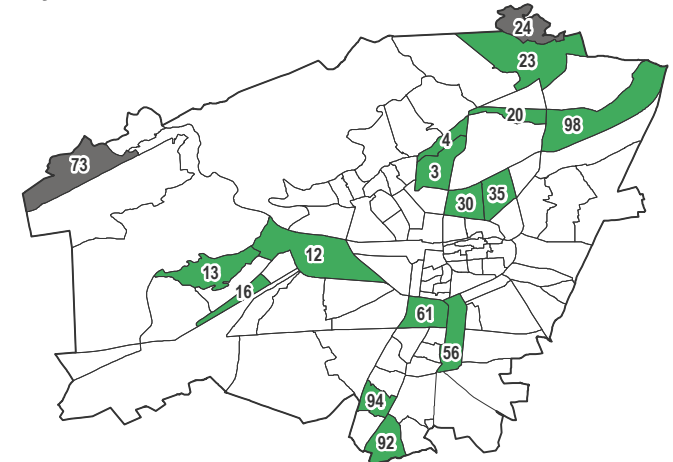


- Water is fine to drink
- People get sick after drinking
- Water tastes or smells bad
- No information

Shelter

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

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



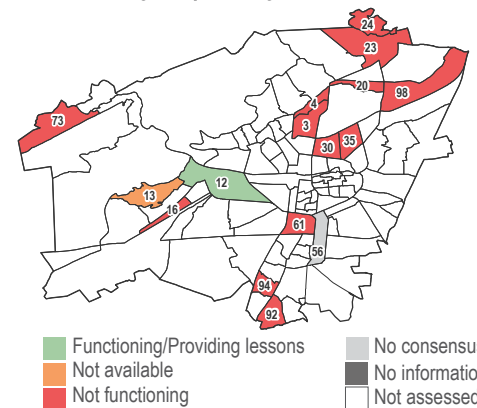
The average reported rent price² in the governorate (20,614 SYP) was higher than the average rent paid across the country (8,436 SYP). The lowest rent prices per room were reported in Al Arin (3,500 SYP), the highest in Al Qusur (42,500 SYP).

Education

Most common reasons why children did not attend school [CL¹: 2/3]



Availability of primary schools [CL¹: 3/3]



neighbourhoods reported

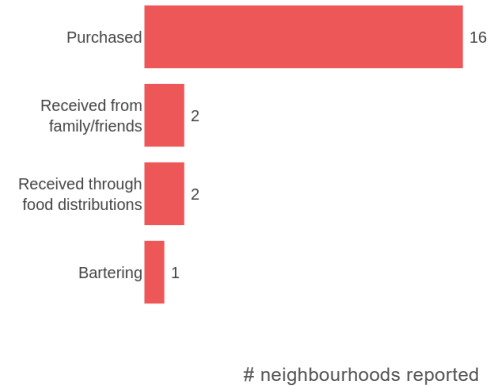
- Functioning/Providing lessons
- Not available
- Not functioning
- No consensus
- No information
- Not assessed

Barriers to education were only reported in Qaboun, where the facilities had been destroyed. In all other neighbourhoods, most children were either in school or off for the summer holidays.



Food Security

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

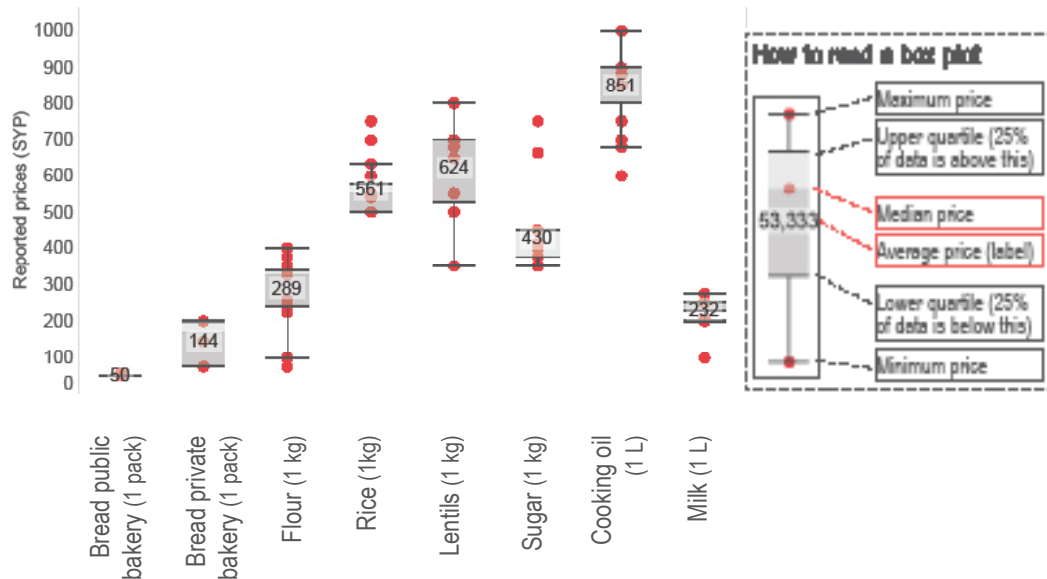


Challenges to accessing food [CL¹: 3/3]



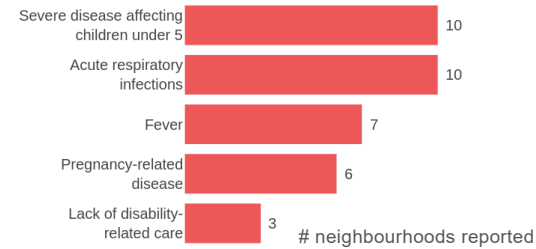
In all neighbourhoods, residents were reportedly able to purchase food. Additionally, food distributions were reported to have taken place in Al Hurriya Ish Al Werwer and Al Arin. Residents in 10 neighbourhoods had no problems accessing food. In the neighbourhoods where barriers were reported, a lack of resources was the most commonly reported problem, as had been the case in previous months.

Prices of food items² [CL¹: 2/3]

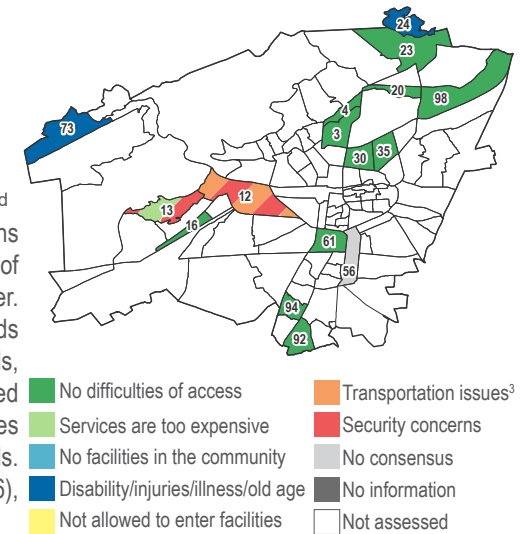


Health

Reported health problems [CL¹: 2/3]



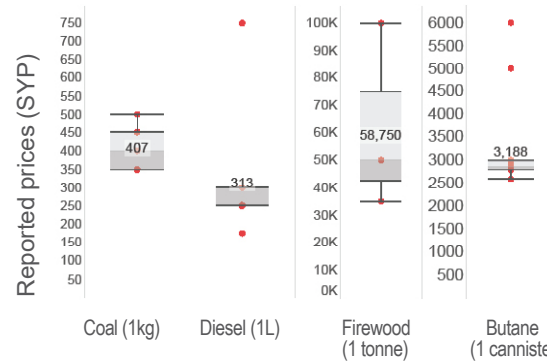
Reported barriers to accessing healthcare [CL¹: 2/3]



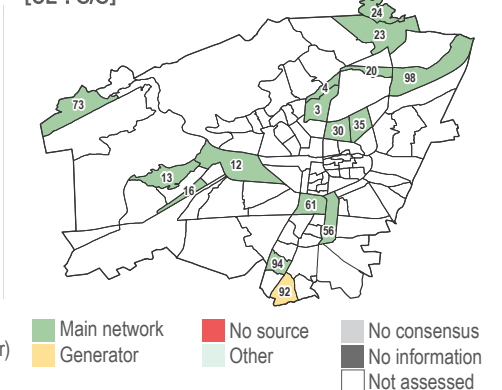
In June, the most commonly reported health concerns were severe diseases affecting those under five years of age, followed by acute respiratory infections and fever. Fever was reportedly present in more neighbourhoods in June than in May. Across neighbourhoods, psychosocial support was the most commonly reported service need. Barriers to accessing health services were reported to be present in five neighbourhoods. In three of those (Zahreh, Rabwa and Mazzeh 86), security concerns were common.

NFIs

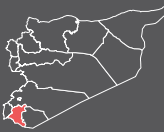
Prices of fuel sources² [CL¹: 2/3]



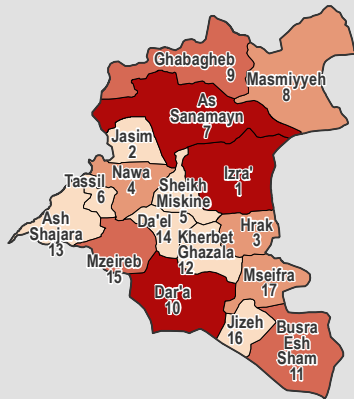
Most common source of electricity [CL¹: 3/3]



All neighbourhoods assessed relied on the network as their main source of electricity, except for Al Assali, which relied on generators. Only two neighbourhoods reportedly suffered from fuel shortages in June: Qaboun and Rabwa. In Rabwa, residents reportedly used coping strategies that included burning assets, while residents of Qaboun resorted to not using fuel at all.



Coverage map

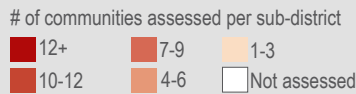


Context

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

Coverage

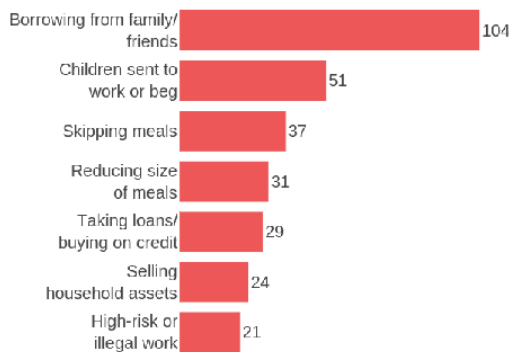
Communities assessed: 116/141
Sub-districts assessed: 17/17



Livelihoods

As had been the case in previous months, borrowing money from family and friends was the most commonly reported strategy people used to cope with a lack of income. In 51 communities, children were sent out to work or beg. The use of extreme food-based survival strategies was reported in three communities: in Eastern Ghariyeh (Kherbet Ghazala sub-district) and Hamer (Izra'), people resorted to eating food waste, and residents in Jlein (Mzeireb) reportedly spent days without eating.

Most common coping strategies [CL²: 3/3]

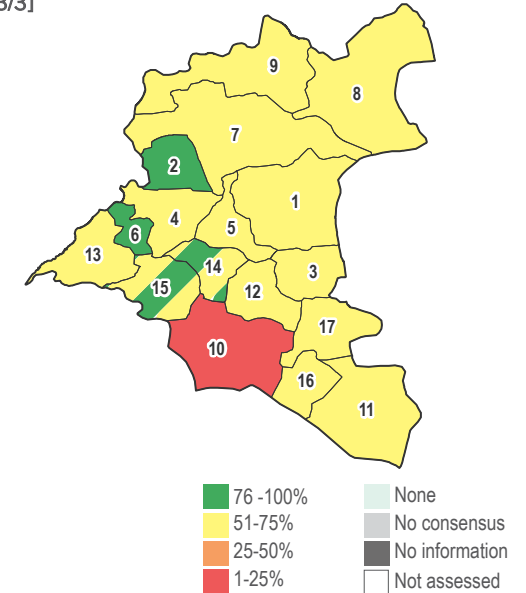


of communities reported

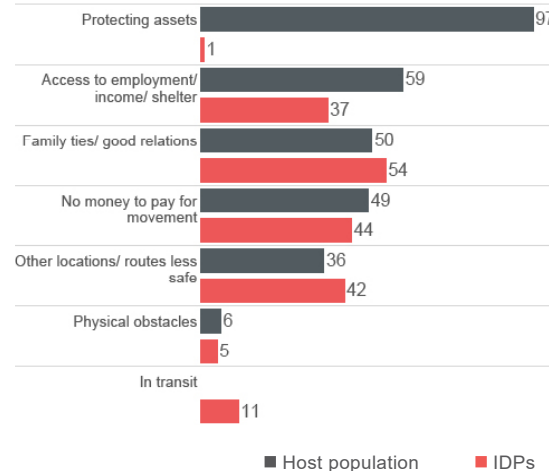
Displacement

In a majority of communities assessed, more than half of the pre-conflict population remained. Eight communities reportedly contained no more members of their pre-conflict populations³. The most commonly reported reasons for pre-conflict populations to leave their communities of origin were conflict escalation, loss of income, and looking for work elsewhere. IDPs were reportedly present in 75 communities, with new arrivals reported in 29 communities. The main reasons for IDPs to remain were family ties or a good relationship with host communities, not having enough money for further movement, the insecurity of other accessible locations relative to the place where they were staying, as well as having access to employment, income and/or shelter.

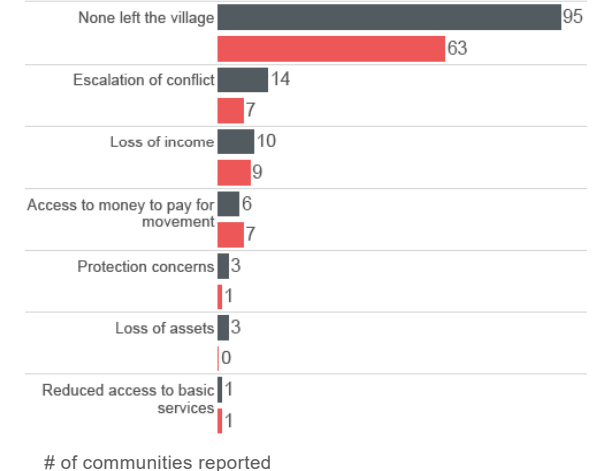
Most commonly reported % of original population remaining per sub-district (excluding IDPs) [CL²: 3/3]

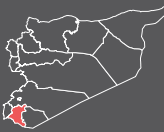


Most common reasons for staying: IDPs vs host population [CL²: 3/3]



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

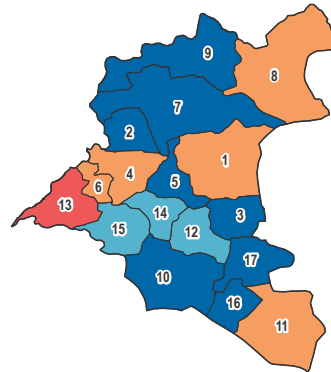




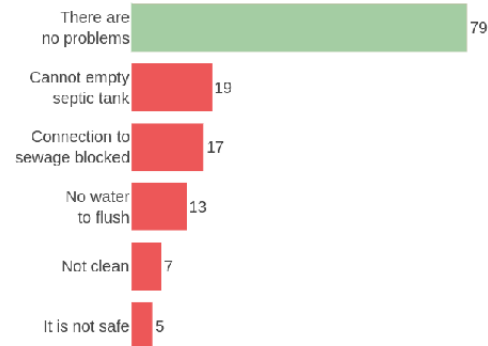
WASH

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

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

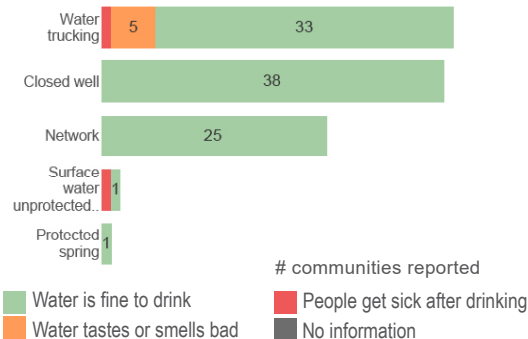
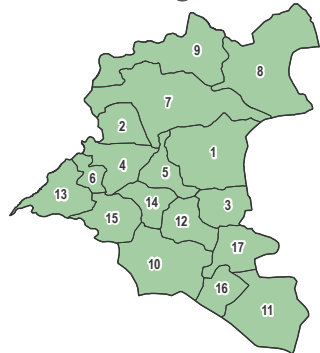


Problems with latrines [CL¹: 3/3]



In June, as was the case in May, assessed communities, mostly relied on water trucking, closed wells, and the water networks as their main sources of drinking water, while people in Hit (Ash-Shajara) and Jlein (Mzeireb) collected surface water or water from unprotected springs. The amount of water available was reported to be insufficient in 43 communities, and it reportedly made people sick in the communities of Hit and Tal Shihab (Mzeireb). In a further five communities it was reported to smell or taste bad. The majority of communities were reported to have no problems with their latrines.

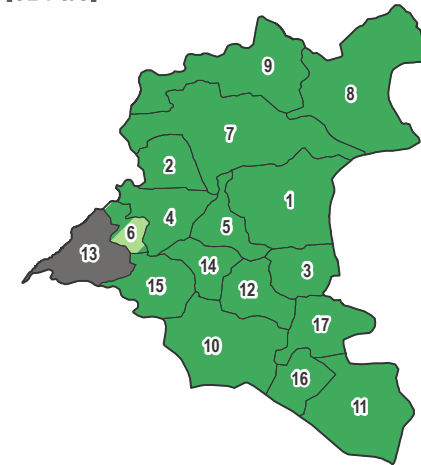
Most common drinking water source and state [CL¹: 3/3]



Shelter

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

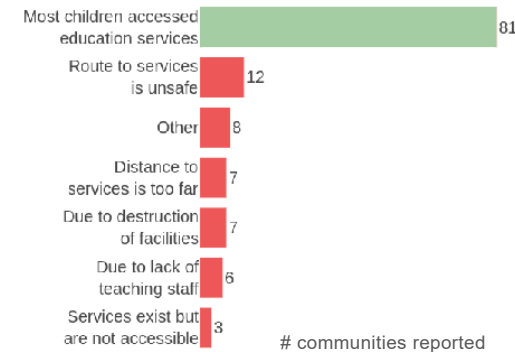
- Independent apartment or house
- Shared apartment or house
- Unfinished apartment
- Tent
- Private space not for shelter
- Cave/natural shelter
- Collective public space
- No consensus
- No information
- Not assessed



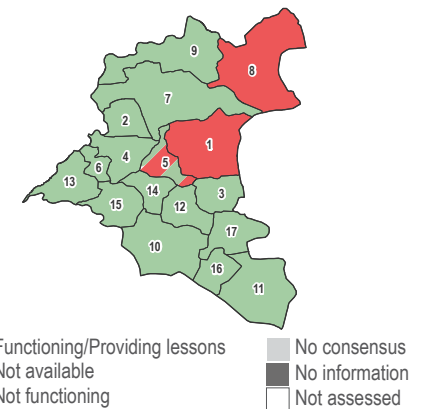
The average reported rent price² in the governorate (10,868 SYP) was higher than the average rent paid across the country (8,436 SYP). The lowest rent prices per room were reported in Nasriyeh and Qarfa (2,750 SYP), the highest in Tiba (45,000 SYP).

Education

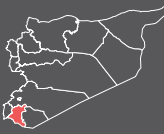
Most common reasons why children did not attend school [CL¹: 3/3]



Availability of primary schools [CL¹: 3/3]

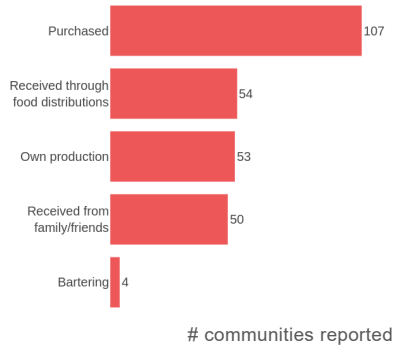


While the summer holidays started in June, children in a majority of the assessed communities were reportedly able to access school. The most commonly reported barriers to accessing education were unsafe and long routes to school, as well as a number of facilities having been destroyed.

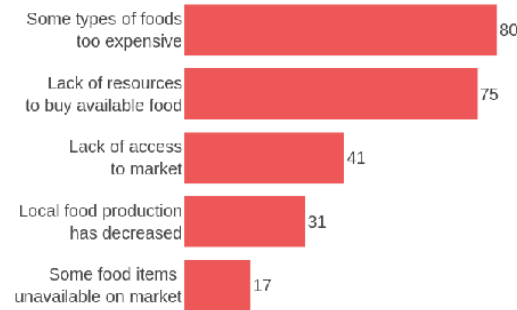


Food Security

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

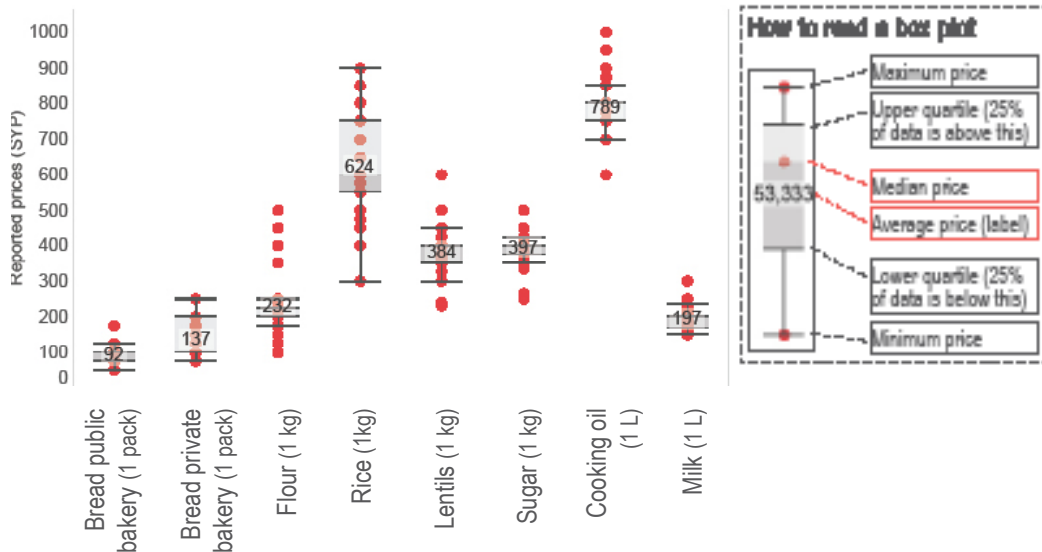


Challenges to accessing food [CL¹: 3/3]



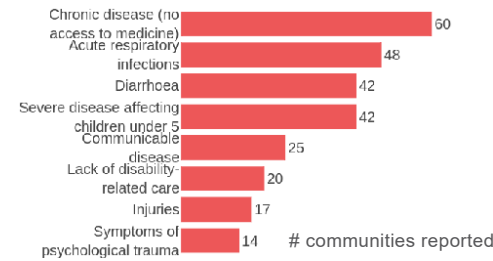
In June, a majority of communities were reportedly able to obtain food through purchases. Other frequently reported sources of food were food distributions, own production, and receiving food from others such as family and friends. As in April and May, the most commonly reported barriers to accessing food were the high prices of some items and the lack of financial resources to buy the available food.

Prices of food items² [CL¹: 2/3]

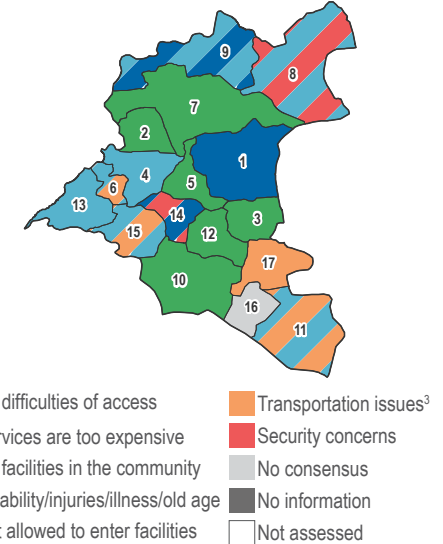


Health

Reported health problems [CL¹: 2/3]



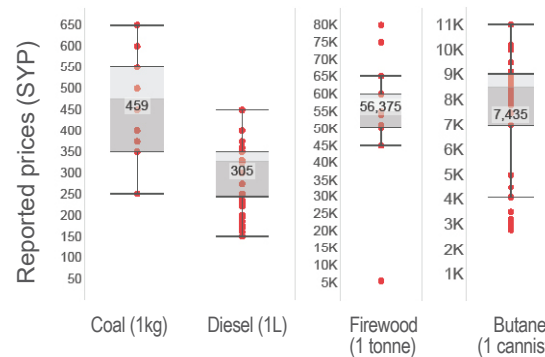
Reported barriers to accessing healthcare [CL¹: 2/3]



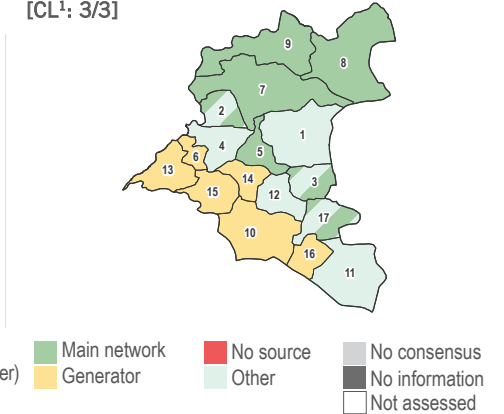
Chronic disease was the most commonly reported health concern in June, followed by acute respiratory infections, diarrhoea and severe diseases affecting children under the age of five. Instances of malnutrition were reported in two communities, Maysalun and Kahil (both in Dar'a sub-district). Cases of polio occurred in Qirata and Bisr Elharir (both Izra'). Barriers to accessing healthcare were reportedly present in 74 communities, with the lack of available health facilities in the area as the most commonly reported barrier.

NFIs

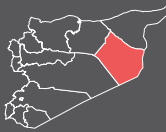
Prices of fuel sources² [CL¹: 2/3]



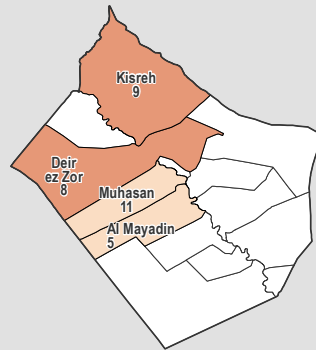
Most common source of electricity [CL¹: 3/3]



Generators and the main network were the main electricity sources in June, with solar power and batteries reported as common alternatives. No electricity sources were reportedly available in Jlein (Mzeireb) and Abu Hartein (Ash-Shajara). Fuel shortages occurred in 40 communities, with cutting trees to burn as the most commonly reported coping strategy, followed by burning agricultural resources or other productive assets and burning plastics.



Coverage map

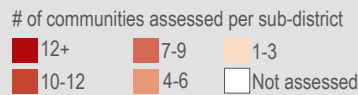


Context

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

Coverage

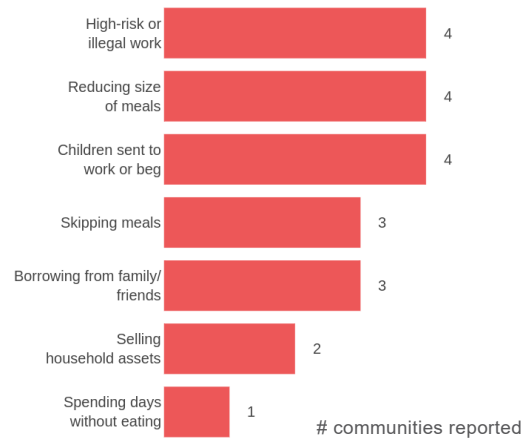
Communities assessed: 13/133
Sub-districts assessed: 4/14



Livelihoods

In June, the most commonly reported strategies used to cope with a lack of income were sending children to work or beg, doing high risk or illegal work, and reducing the sizes of meals. In Al Thawra Al Joura (within Deir-ez-Zor city) people were reported to be spending days without eating, as they had been in previous months, although they were no longer reported to be eating non-food plants.

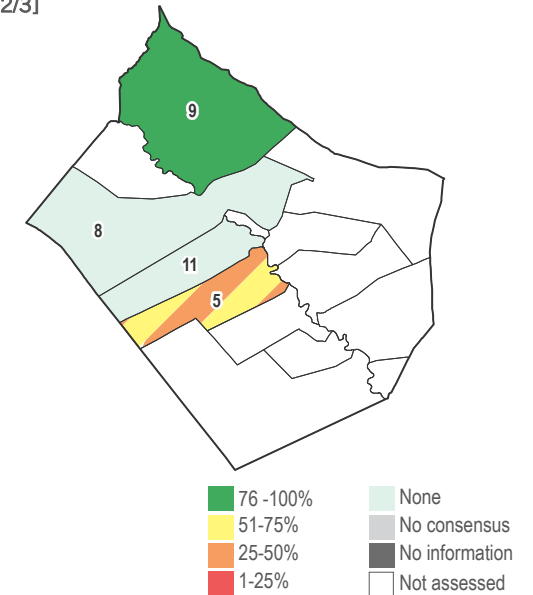
Most common coping strategies [CL²: 3/3]



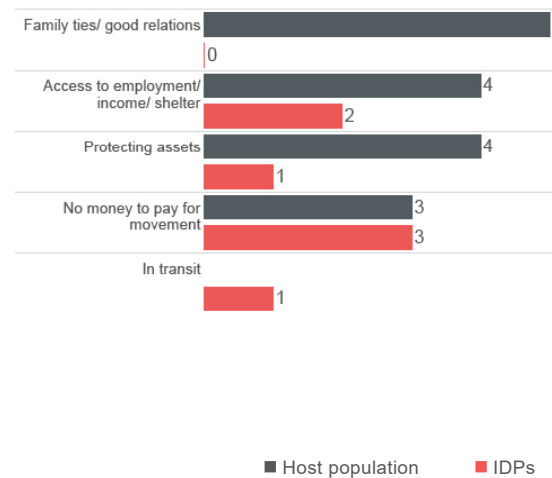
Displacement

In six communities, none of the pre-conflict population was still present³, nine other communities saw some of their pre-conflict population leave. Further escalation of the conflict was reportedly a reason for leaving, as were the loss of assets and protection concerns. In five communities, at least half of the pre-conflict population remained. The most common reasons for pre-conflict populations to stay were family ties, protecting assets and access to employment, income and shelter. IDPs were present in four of the communities assessed, and new arrivals were reported in Saalu (Al Mayadin sub-district). While some IDPs reportedly left due to the conflict escalating, those who remained did so because they did not have the money for onward travel, or because they had access to employment, income and/or shelter.

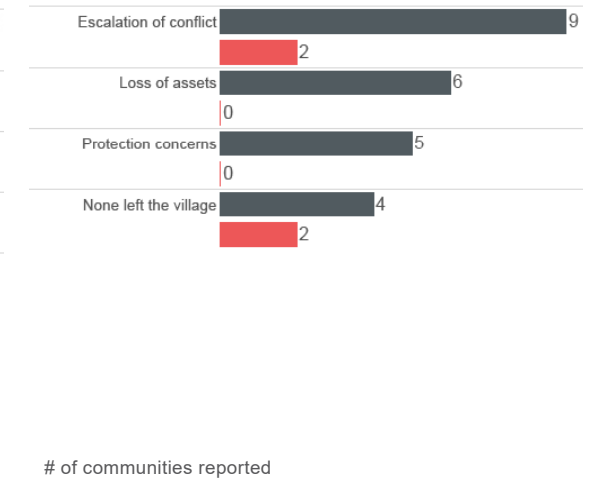
Most commonly reported % of original population remaining per sub-district (excluding IDPs) [CL²: 2/3]

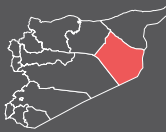


Most common reasons for staying: IDPs vs host population [CL²: 2/3]



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

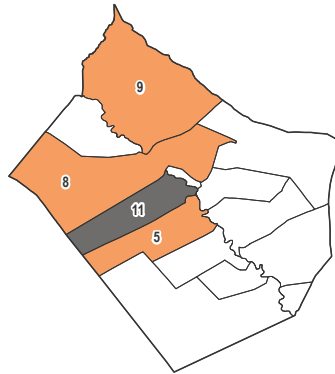




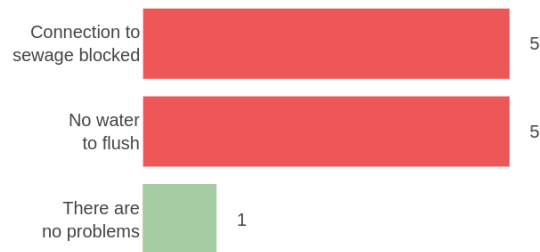
WASH

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

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

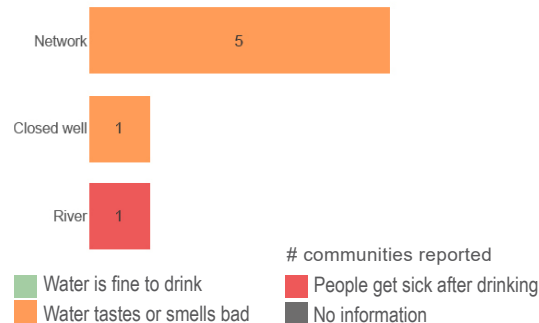
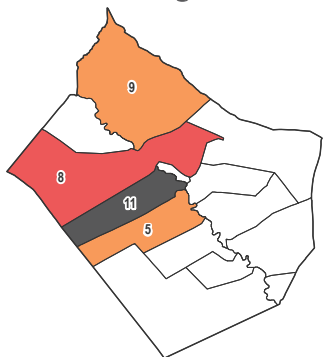


Problems with latrines [CL¹: 3/3]



Where information was available, the water network was reportedly the most common source of drinking water. As in previous months, the drinking water could best be described as smelling or tasting bad. In Al Thawra Al Jourah (Deir-ez-Zor city), the main water source was the river, which reportedly made people sick. The supply of water was reported to be insufficient in both Al Thawra Al Jourah and Kasra (Kisreh). Sawa (Kisreh) was the only community that did not have any problems with their latrines.

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

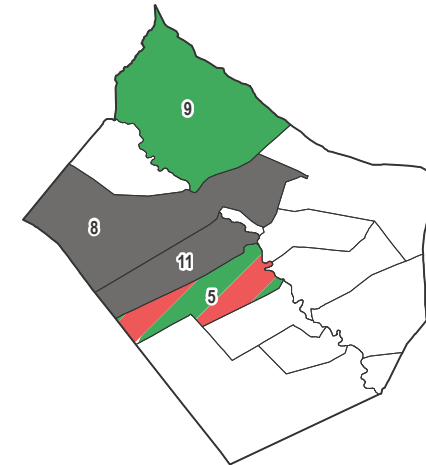


- Water is fine to drink
- Water tastes or smells bad
- People get sick after drinking
- No information

Shelter

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

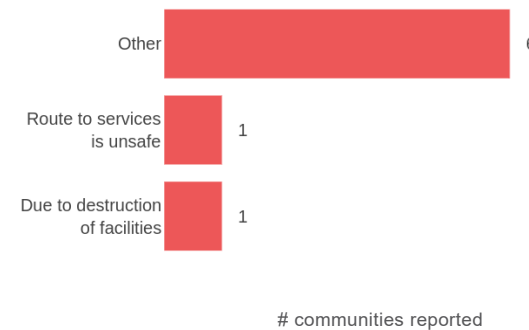
- Independent apartment or house
- Shared apartment or house
- Unfinished apartment
- Tent
- Private space not for shelter
- Cave/natural shelter
- Collective public space
- No consensus
- No information
- Not assessed



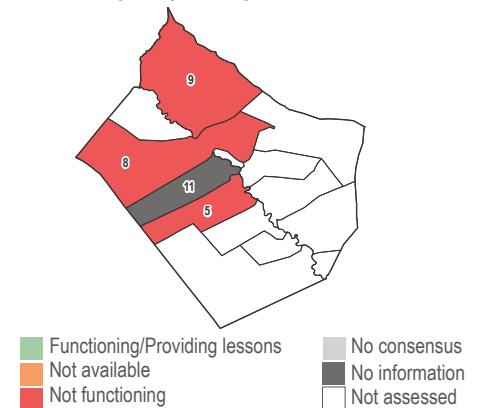
The average reported rent price in the governorate could not be calculated due to a lack of information in most of the communities assessed.

Education

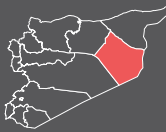
Most common reasons why children did not attend school [CL¹: 2/3]



Availability of primary schools [CL¹: 3/3]

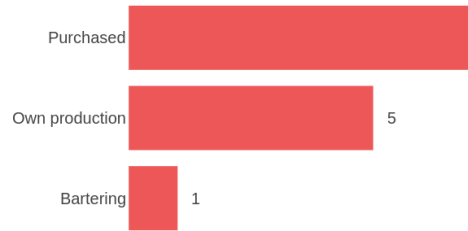


As in April and May, where information was available, no primary or secondary educational facilities were reported to be functioning in the communities assessed. In most communities, this was reportedly due to a decision by the authorities to stop existing services from operating. In Al Thawra Al Joura, the facilities had been destroyed and the route to educational services was too unsafe.

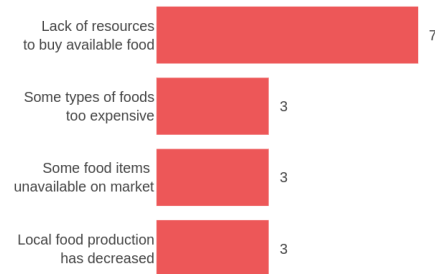


Food Security

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



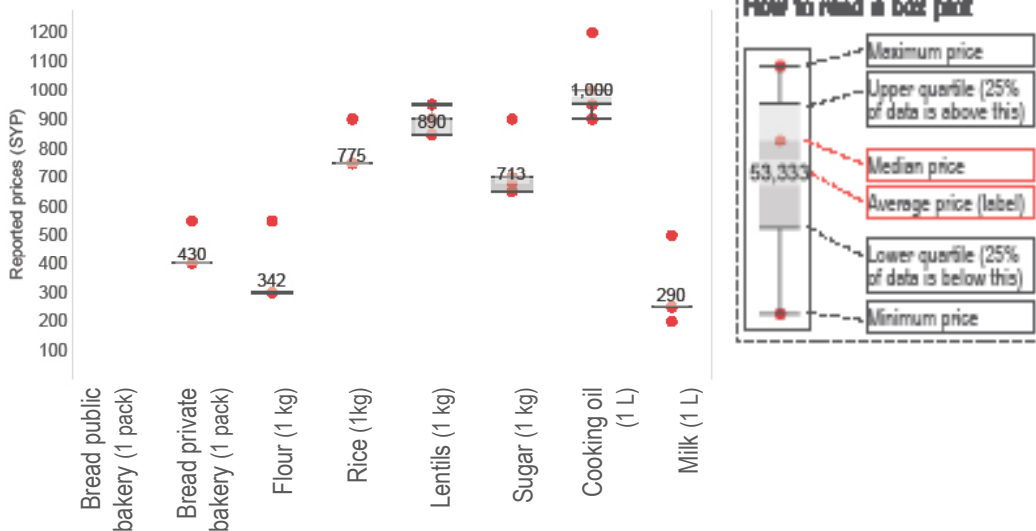
Challenges to accessing food [CL¹: 3/3]



communities reported

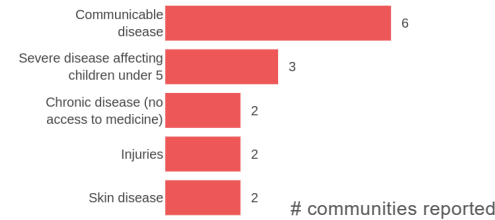
In most of the communities assessed, populations were reportedly able to purchase food, with residents in five communities also producing food themselves. Insufficient financial resources was the most common barrier to accessing food in June.

Prices of food items² [CL¹: 3/3]

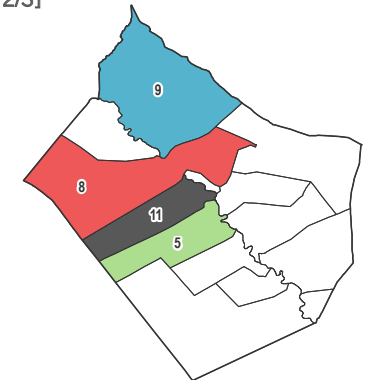


Health

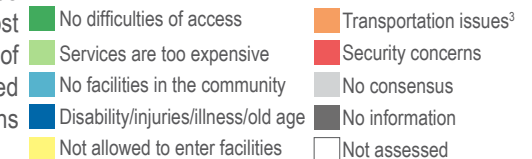
Reported health problems [CL¹: 2/3]



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

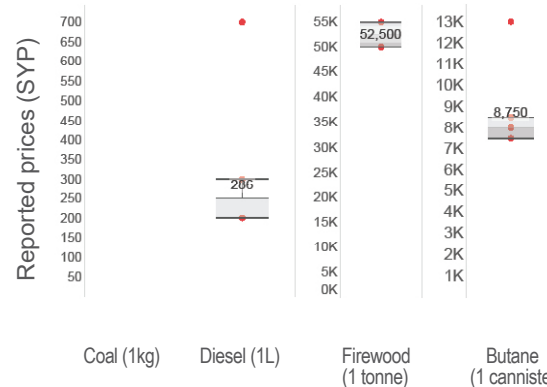


Communicable disease was the most commonly reported health concern in the communities assessed in June. Compared to previous months, skin disease reportedly occurred in fewer communities. Malnutrition was a health concern in Sawa (Kisreh sub-district). The high cost of medical services was reported to be a common barrier to accessing healthcare in most communities assessed, followed by the absence of health services in some areas, the high costs associated with travelling to health services, and security concerns around being in a medical facility.

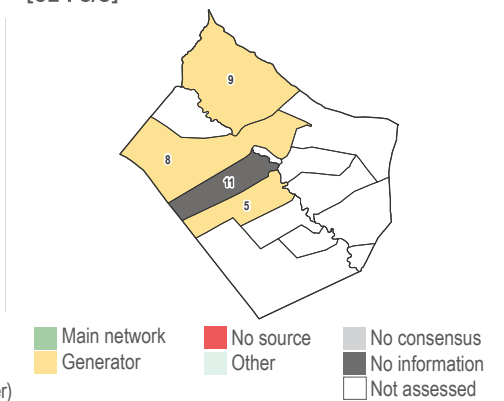


NFIs

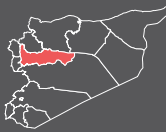
Prices of fuel sources² [CL¹: 2/3]



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



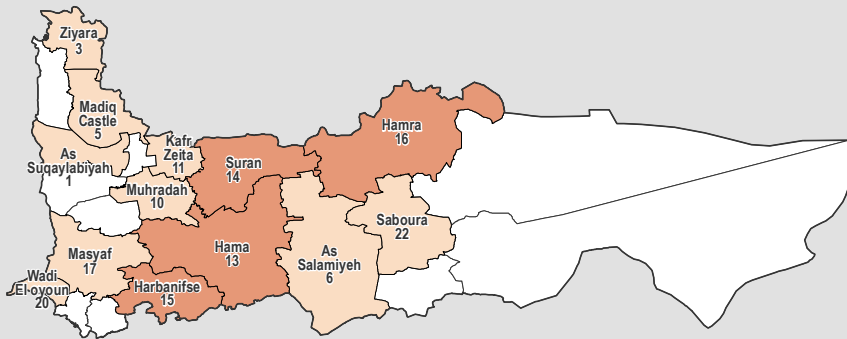
Where information was available, generators were the main source of electricity in all communities assessed in June. Fuel shortages were reported in Al Thawra al Joura (Deir-ez-Zor city), where the community resorted to burning furniture and clothes.



Humanitarian Situation Overview in Syria (HSOS) Hama Governorate

July 2017

Coverage map

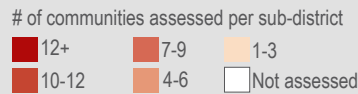


Context

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

Coverage

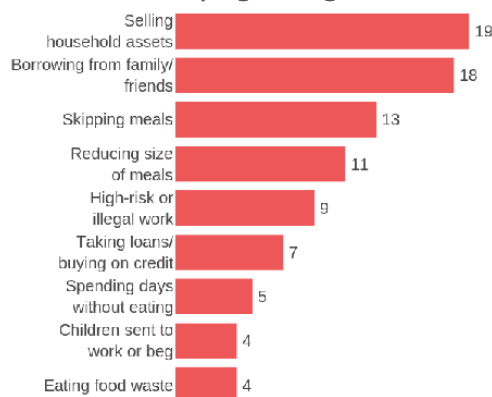
Communities assessed: 36/494
Sub-districts assessed: 13/22



Livelihoods

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

Most common coping strategies [CL²: 3/3]



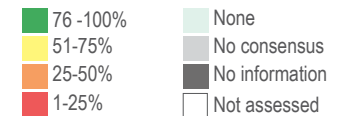
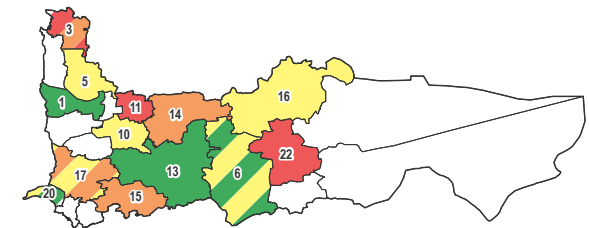
communities reported

Displacement

The majority of the pre-conflict population remained in most of the assessed communities, with people reported to be staying mostly to protect assets and because of family ties. Those who left in June reportedly mainly did so because the conflict had escalated. IDPs were only reported to be present in one community, Maan (Suran sub-district). This represents a change from the previous month, when no IDPs were reported to be anywhere in Hama. IDPs reportedly stayed in Maan because of family ties or a good relationship with the host community, and in order to protect their assets.

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

[CL²: 2/3]

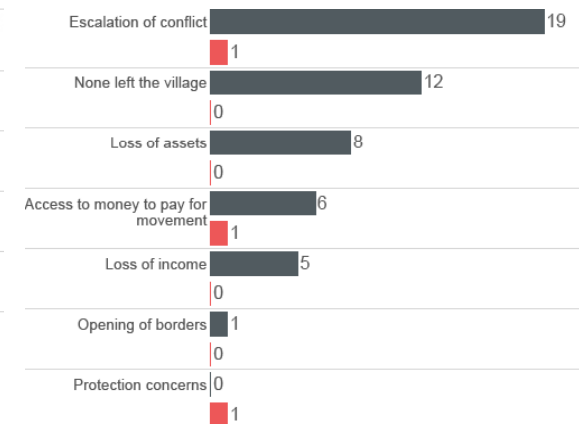


Most common reasons for staying: IDPs vs host population [CL²: 2/3]

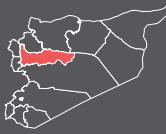


■ Host population ■ IDPs

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



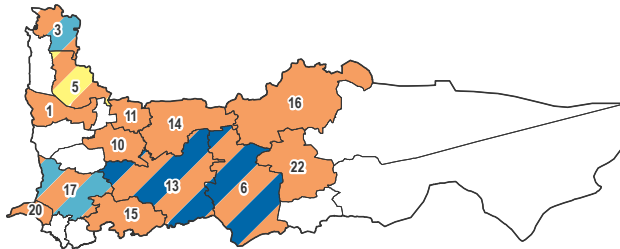
of communities reported



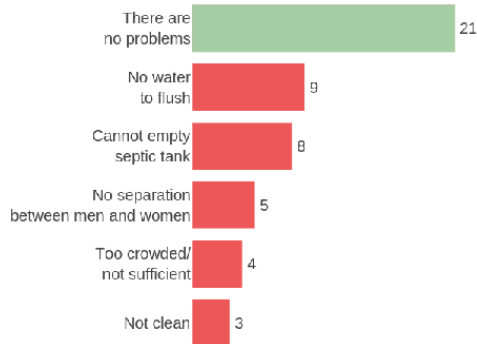
WASH

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

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

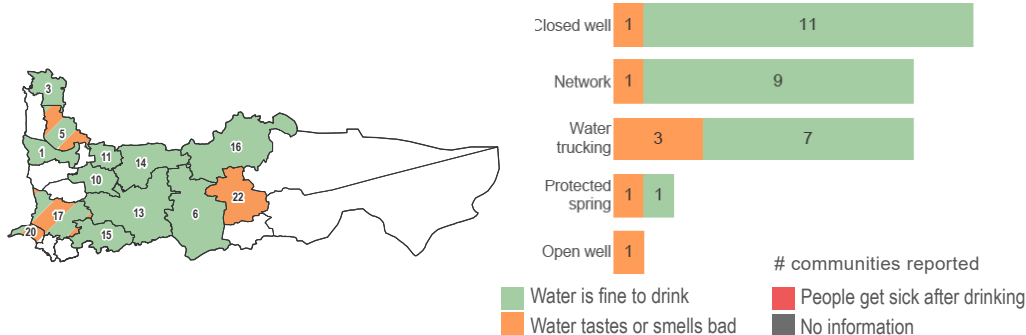


Problems with latrines [CL¹: 3/3]



Closed wells, the main network, and water trucking were reportedly the main sources of drinking water in the communities assessed. In June, more communities used closed wells than in May. The water was fine to drink in most areas, while it smelled or tasted bad in 8 communities. In June, as opposed to the previous month, nobody reportedly got sick from drinking the water. However, the water supply was reported to be insufficient in 23 communities. 21 communities reported not having any problems with their latrines, while the most commonly reported problems were a lack of water for flushing and the inability to empty the septic tanks.

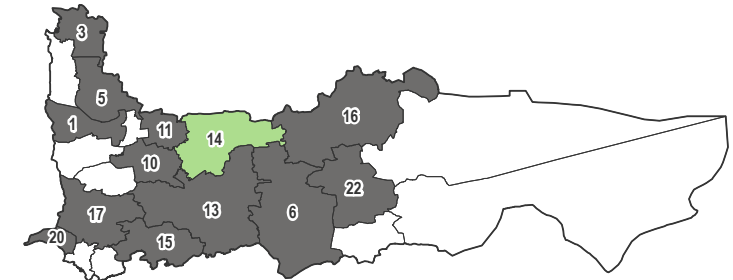
Most common drinking water source and state [CL¹: 3/3]



Shelter

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

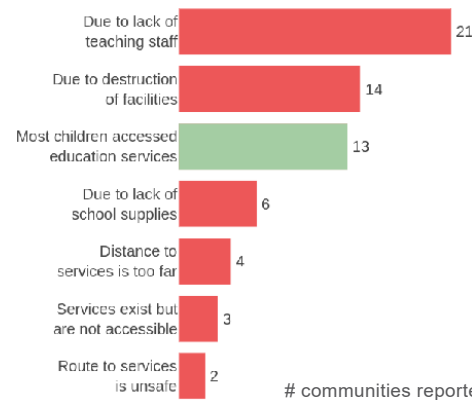
- Independent apartment or house
- Shared apartment or house
- Unfinished apartment
- Tent
- Private space not for shelter
- Cave/natural shelter
- Collective public space
- No consensus
- No information
- Not assessed



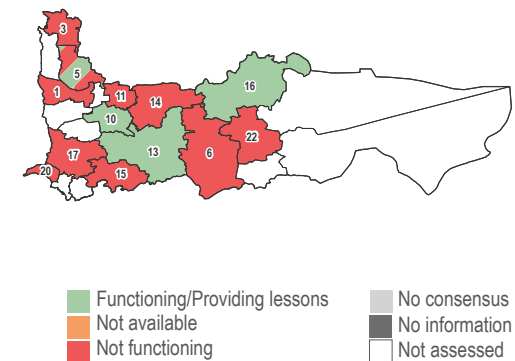
The average reported rent price in the governorate could not be calculated due to a lack of information in most of the communities assessed.

Education

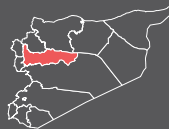
Most common reasons why children did not attend school [CL¹: 3/3]



Availability of primary schools [CL¹: 3/3]

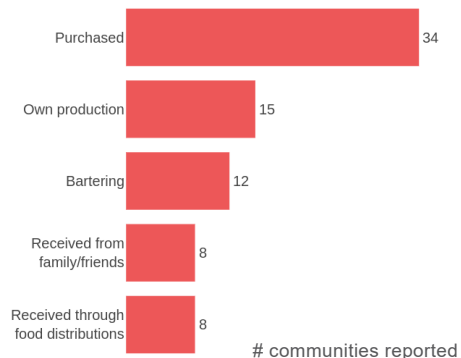


Where information was available, primary education services were reportedly not functioning in most of the communities assessed. The most commonly reported barriers to children accessing education were a lack of teaching staff and the destruction of facilities, followed by a lack of school supplies.

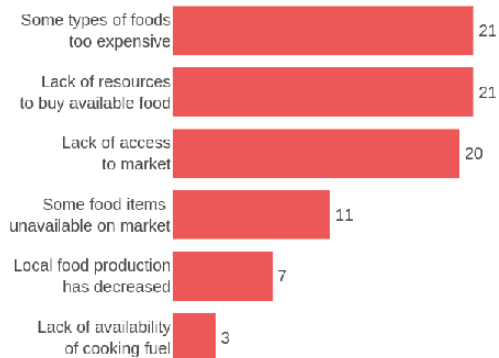


Food Security

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

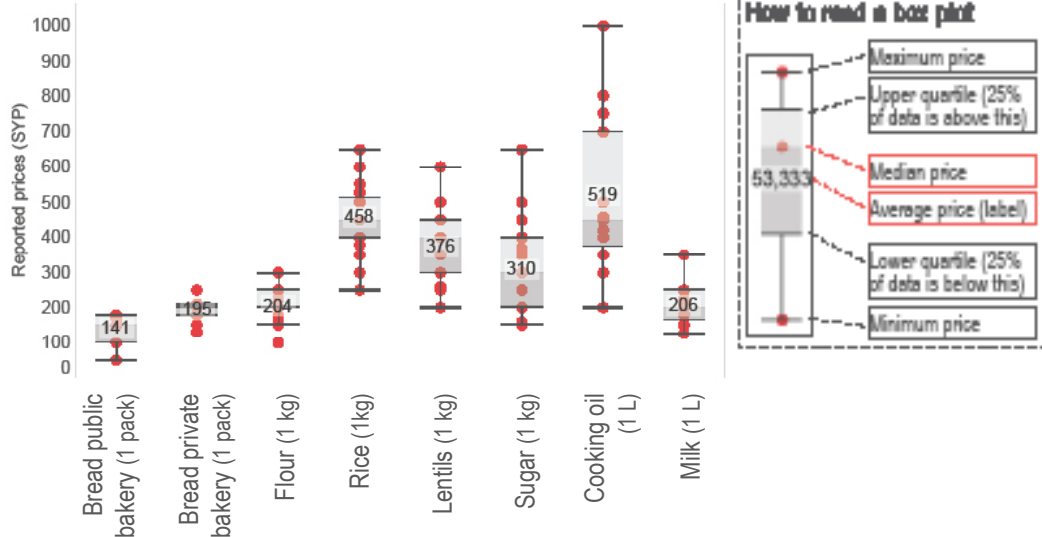


Challenges to accessing food [CL¹: 3/3]



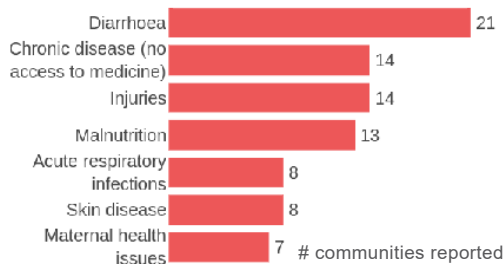
In June, common means of obtaining food were purchasing, personal production, and bartering. In two communities, Maan (Suran) and Qasr Bin Wardan (Hamra) people reportedly did not obtain food through purchasing. Instead, they produced their own food, or received food through food distributions or family and friends. Residents of only two communities did not have any barriers to accessing food. The most commonly reported barriers in other communities were a lack of resources, the high prices of some food items and a lack of access to markets.

Prices of food items² [CL¹: 2/3]

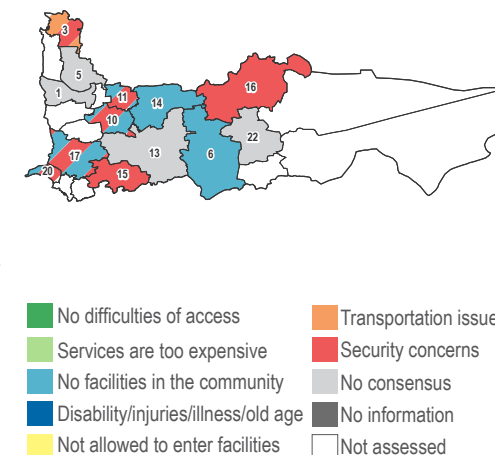


Health

Reported health problems [CL¹: 2/3]



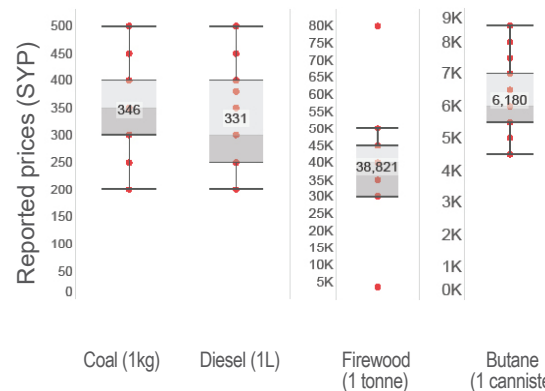
Reported barriers to accessing healthcare [CL¹: 2/3]



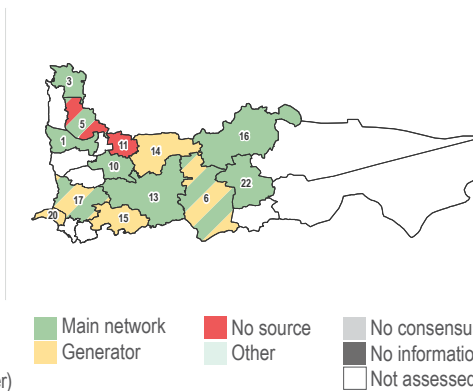
Diarrhoea was reported to be a common health issue in a majority of communities. The next most commonly reported health concerns were injuries, chronic disease, and malnutrition. The latter was reported in 13 communities. In Atshan (Suran sub-district), cases of polio occurred. Barriers to accessing healthcare were present in 33 communities. In 24 communities, no healthcare facilities were available.

NFIs

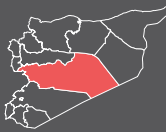
Prices of fuel sources² [CL¹: 2/3]



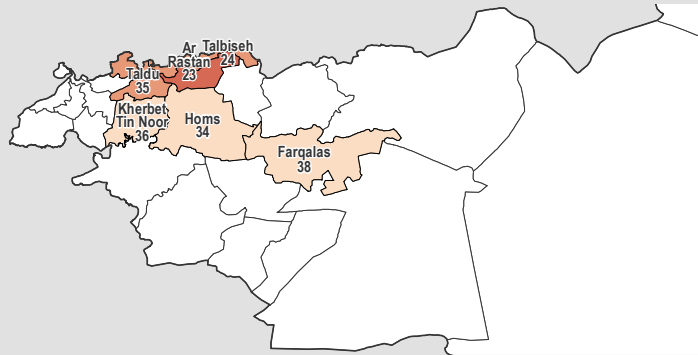
Most common source of electricity [CL¹: 3/3]



The main network and generators were the most commonly used sources of electricity in June. In two communities, Hawash (Madiq Castle) and Latmana (Kafr Zeita) no sources of electricity were available. Fuel shortages affected 25 of the communities assessed. Burning furniture was the most commonly reported coping strategy.



Coverage map

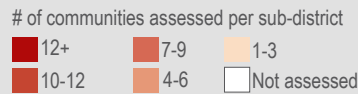


Context

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

Coverage

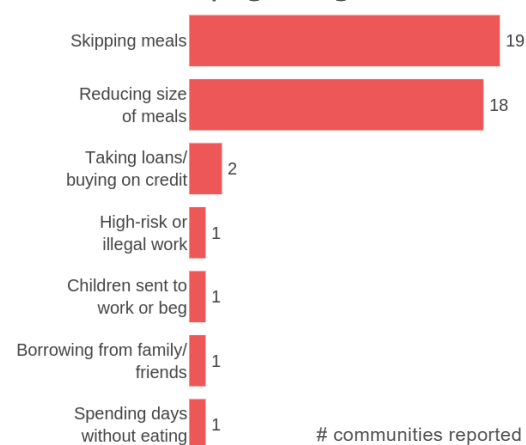
Communities assessed: 23/454
 Sub-districts assessed: 6/23



Livelihoods

As was the case in previous months, reducing the sizes of meals and skipping meals were reportedly common strategies to cope with a lack of resources in a majority of the communities assessed. Spending days without eating was used as a strategy in Farqalas.

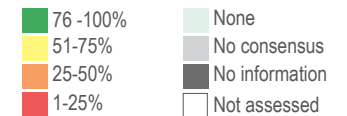
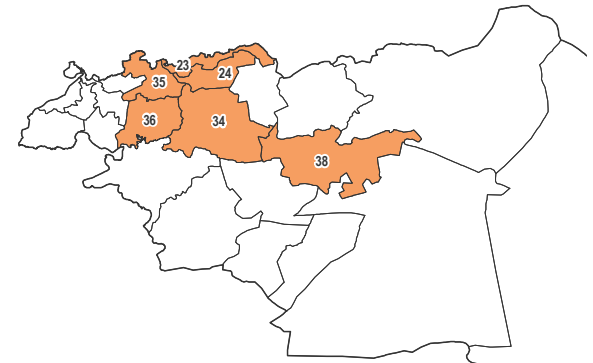
Most common coping strategies [CL²: 3/3]



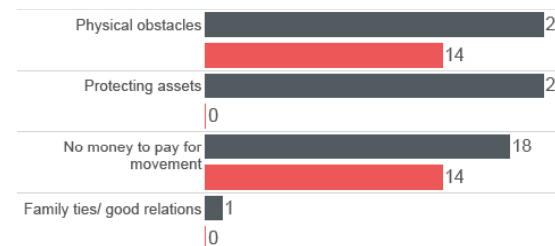
Displacement

In most of the assessed communities, less than 50% of the pre-conflict population was still present. In Kisein (in Ar-Rastan sub-district) and Um Sharshouh (in Talbiseh), none of the pre-conflict population remained³. Pre-conflict populations mostly stayed in their communities of origin in order to protect their assets, due to physical obstacles to movement, and due to a lack of money to pay for travel. IDPs, who were reportedly present in 14 communities, remained in their host communities for the latter two reasons.

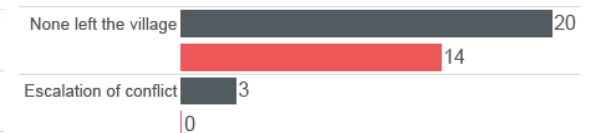
Most commonly reported % of original population remaining per sub-district (excluding IDPs) [CL²: 2/3]

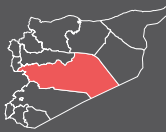


Most common reasons for staying: IDPs vs host population [CL²: 3/3]



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

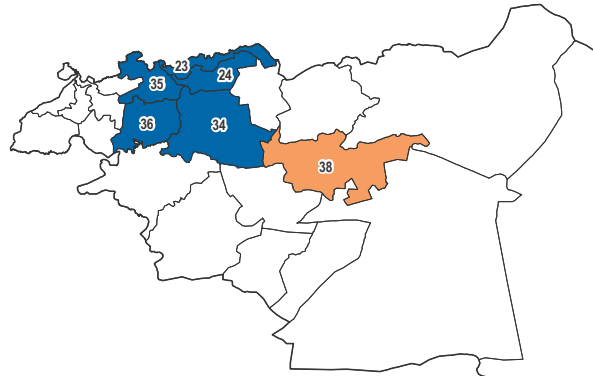




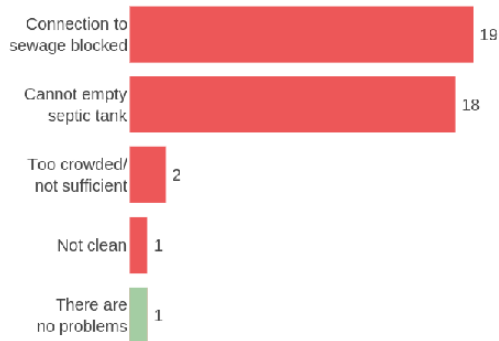
WASH

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

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

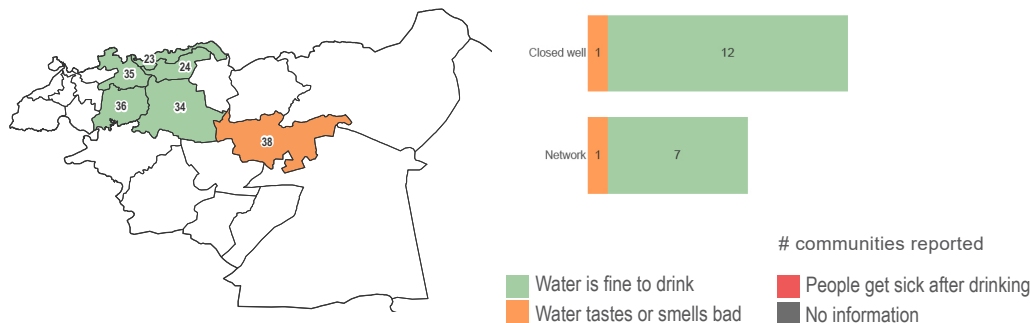


Problems with latrines [CL¹: 3/3]



Populations mostly relied on closed wells as their main source of drinking water, followed by the network. While the water was reportedly fine to drink in most places, it tasted or smelled bad in two communities. In 19 communities, the water supply was reportedly insufficient to meet household needs. Problems with latrines were reported in all but one communities. The most common issues were blocked sewage connections and an inability to empty septic tanks.

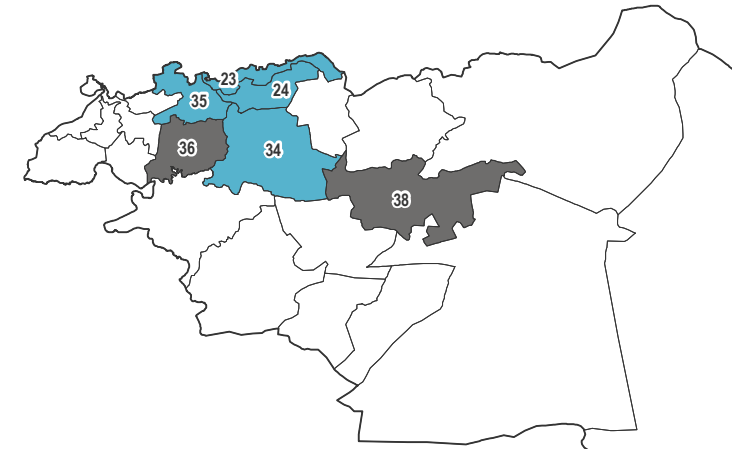
Most common drinking water source and state [CL¹: 3/3]



Shelter

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

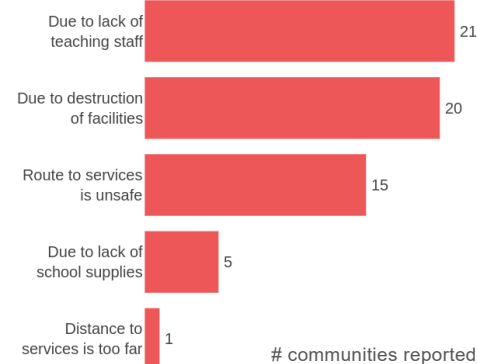
- Independent apartment or house
- Shared apartment or house
- Unfinished apartment
- Tent
- Private space not for shelter
- Cave/natural shelter
- Collective public space
- No consensus
- No information
- Not assessed



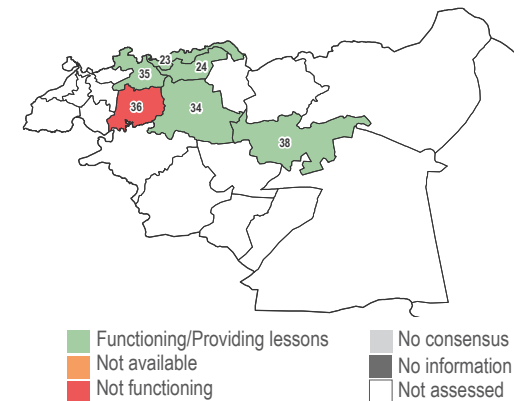
The average reported rent price in the governorate could not be calculated due to a lack of information in most of the communities assessed.

Education

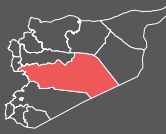
Most common reasons why children did not attend school [CL¹: 3/3]



Availability of primary schools [CL¹: 3/3]

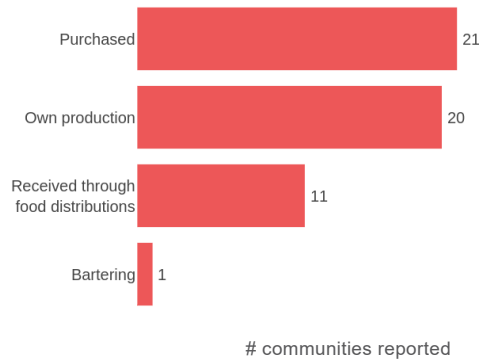


In none of the communities assessed were all children able to attend school in June. The most commonly reported barriers for children to access education were a lack of teaching staff and that the facilities had been destroyed, as had been the case in April and May, as well as the routes to schools being unsafe.

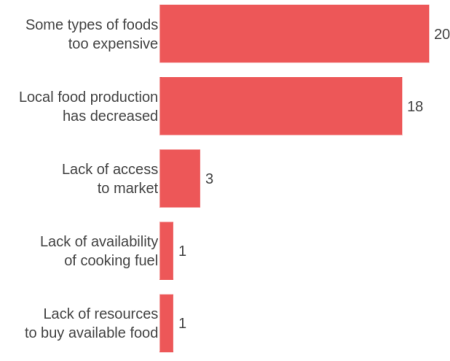


Food Security

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

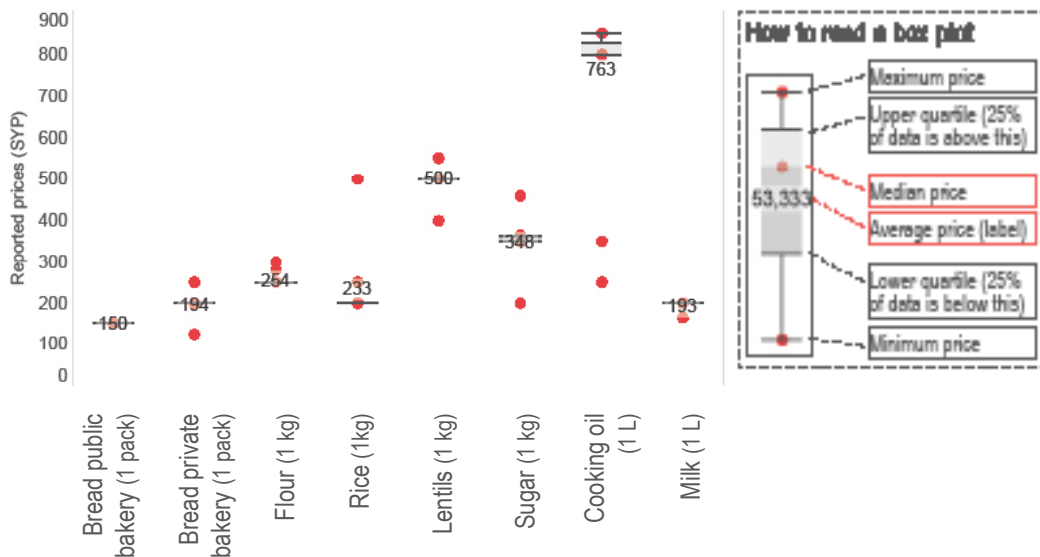


Challenges to accessing food [CL¹: 3/3]



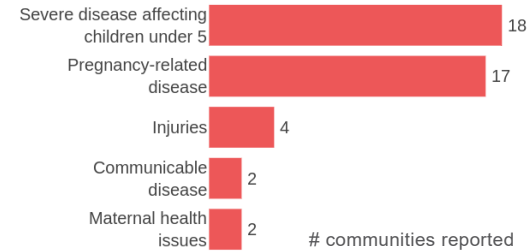
In June, food was mostly purchased or produced locally, as had been the case in the two preceding months. Barriers to accessing food were reported to be present in all assessed communities, with the most commonly reported barriers being the high prices of some food items and a reduction in local food production.

Prices of food items² [CL¹: 2/3]

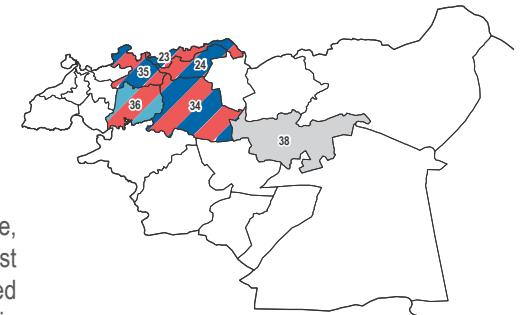


Health

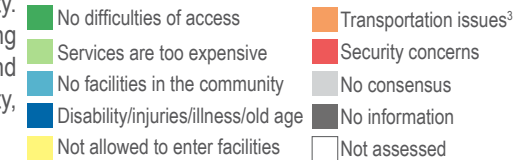
Reported health problems [CL¹: 2/3]



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

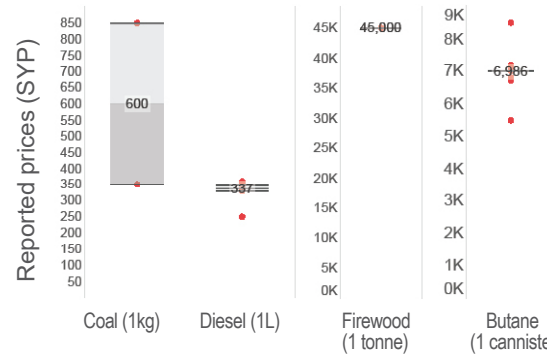


Severe disease affecting children aged less than five, pregnancy-related disease and injuries were the most commonly reported health concerns across assessed communities in June, as was the case in May. Unlike in May, malnutrition was not reported in any community. The most frequently reported barriers to accessing healthcare were security concerns over entering and remaining inside health facilities, as well as disability, injuries and illness.

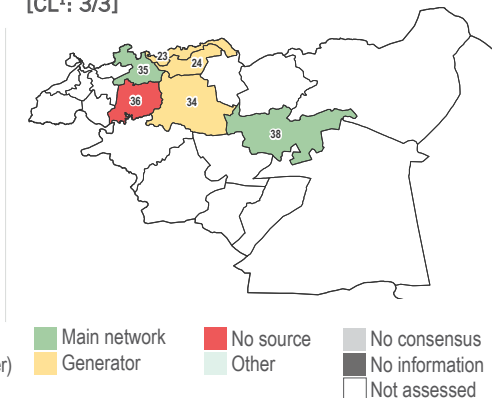


NFIs

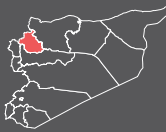
Prices of fuel sources² [CL¹: 2/3]



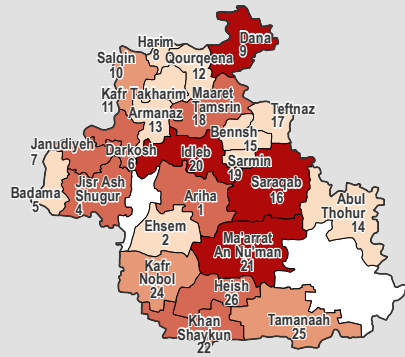
Most common source of electricity [CL¹: 3/3]



Generators and the main network were reported to be the main source of electricity in a majority of communities assessed in May, while one community, Qazhal (in Kherbet Tin Noor), reportedly did not have access to any source of electricity. All communities reportedly experienced fuel shortages, with burning plastics as the most commonly reported coping strategy.



Coverage map

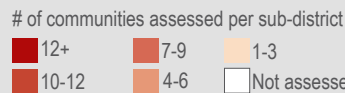


Context

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

Coverage

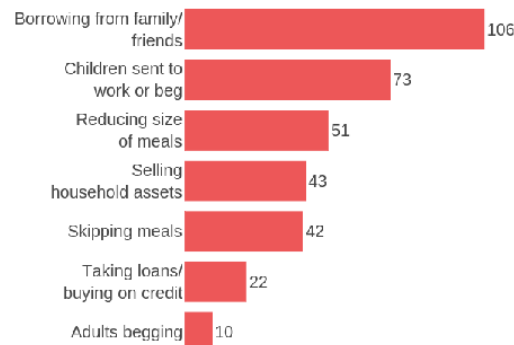
Communities assessed: 150/462
Sub-districts assessed: 24/26



Livelihoods

In June, as in May, borrowing from family and friends was the most commonly reported strategy to cope with a lack of resources, followed by sending children to work or beg. Extreme food-based coping strategies, such as eating food waste and spending days without eating, were reported in Bzeit (in Jisr-Ash-Shugur subdistrict), Balyun (Ehsem), Selwa (Dana), and Bara (Ehsem).

Most common coping strategies [CL²: 3/3]

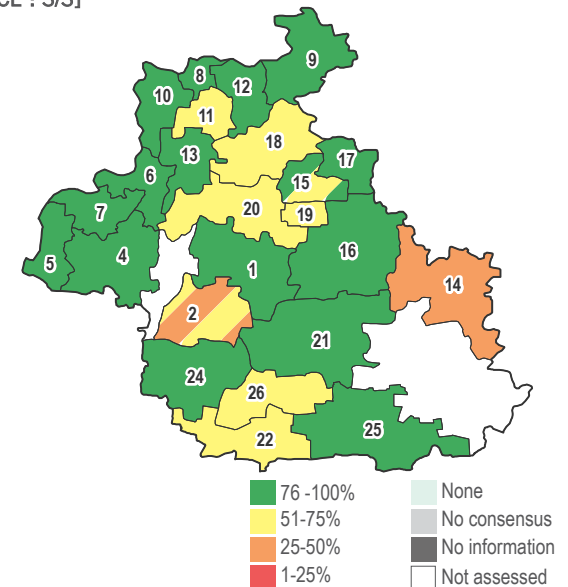


of communities reported

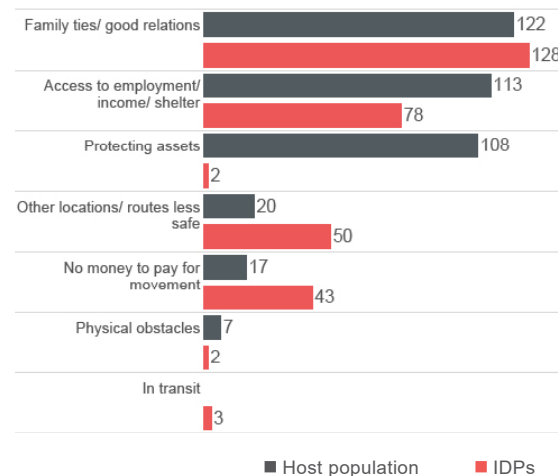
Displacement

In June, as in the previous month, none of the pre-conflict population was reportedly left in Nasra and Jamiliya³. In the majority of the remaining communities, more than 50% of the pre-conflict populations were still present. Pre-conflict populations overwhelmingly stayed in their communities of origin because of family ties, access to employment, income and shelter, and to protect their assets. Where pre-conflict populations left their communities of origin, an escalation of conflict was the most commonly reported reason, followed by a loss of assets. IDPs were reportedly present in 142 communities, while new arrivals during the month of May were reported in 29 communities. As in the previous month, IDPs mostly remained in their host communities because of a good relationship with host communities.

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

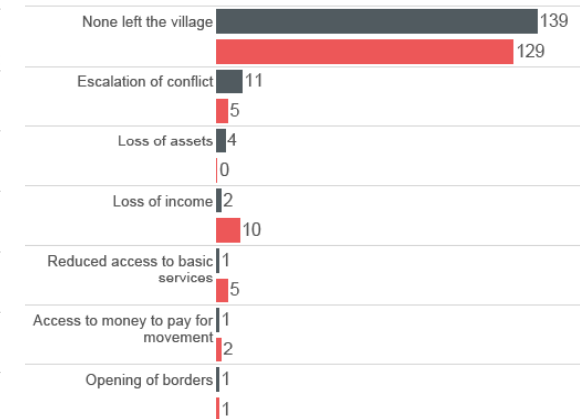


Most common reasons for staying: IDPs vs host population [CL²: 3/3]

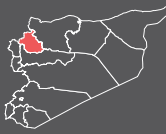


■ Host population ■ IDPs

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



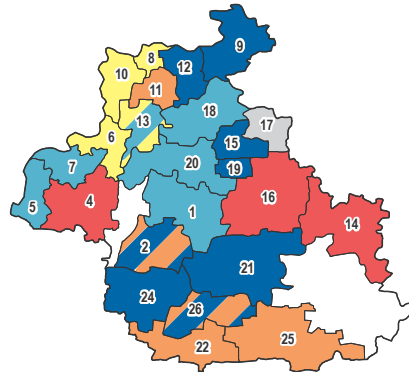
of communities reported



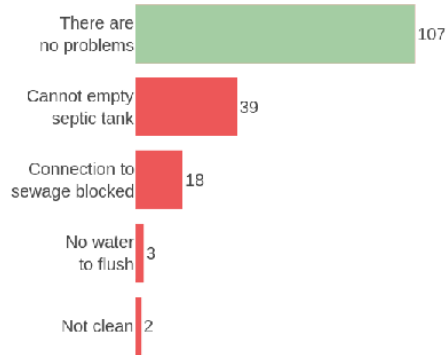
WASH

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

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

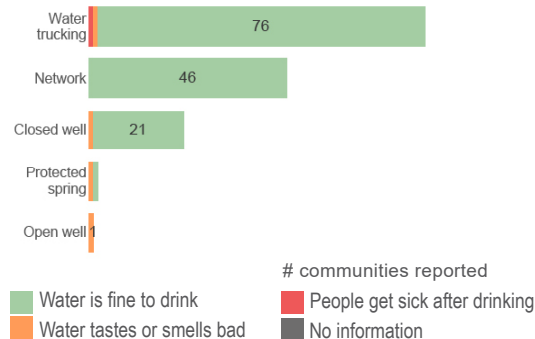
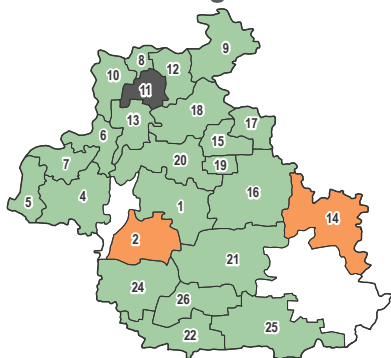


Problems with latrines [CL¹: 3/3]



Water trucking was reportedly the main source of drinking water in the communities assessed, followed by the water network and closed wells. Water was mostly perceived as fine to drink, while it tasted or smelled bad in four communities. As in May, the water reportedly made people sick in Ariha. The amount of water available was reported to be insufficient in 60 of the assessed communities. The majority of communities experienced no problems with their latrines. Where problems were reported, the most common issues were the inability to empty septic tanks and blocked sewage connections.

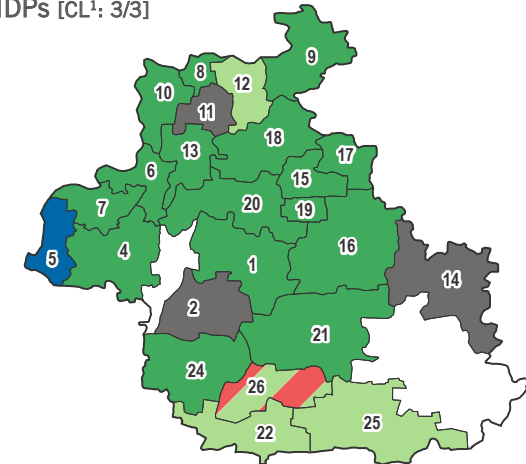
Most common drinking water source and state [CL¹: 3/3]



Shelter

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

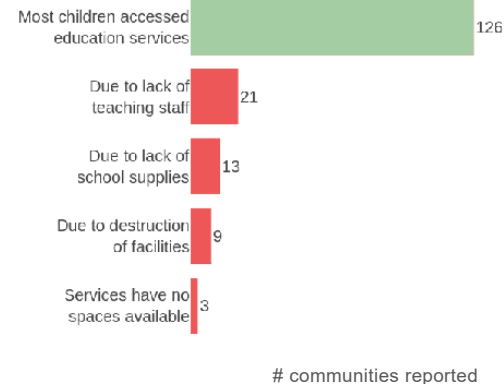
- Independent apartment or house
- Shared apartment or house
- Unfinished apartment
- Tent
- Private space not for shelter
- Cave/natural shelter
- Collective public space
- No consensus
- No information
- Not assessed



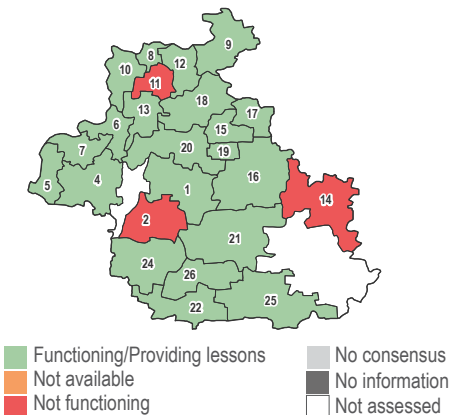
The average reported rent price² in the governorate (4,969 SYP) was lower than the average rent paid across the country (8,436 SYP). The lowest rent prices per room were reported in Thaheriya, Telamnas, Maar Shurin, Western Deir, Abu Makki, Sfuhen, Kafr Oweid and Um Jalal (1,750 SYP), the highest in Banin (17,500 SYP).

Education

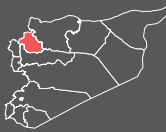
Most common reasons why children did not attend school [CL¹: 3/3]



Availability of primary schools [CL¹: 3/3]

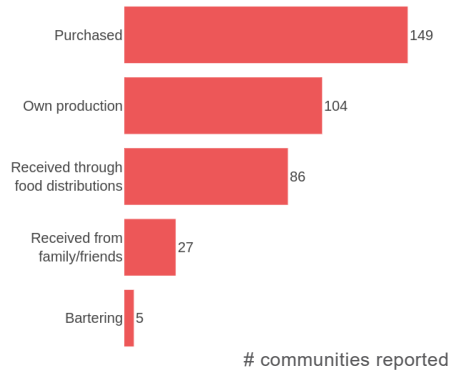


Children had access to education in a majority of communities assessed in Idleb governorate. However, in 24 of the communities assessed, barriers to education were present. The most commonly reported barriers include a lack of teaching staff and school supplies, followed by the destruction of facilities.



Food Security

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

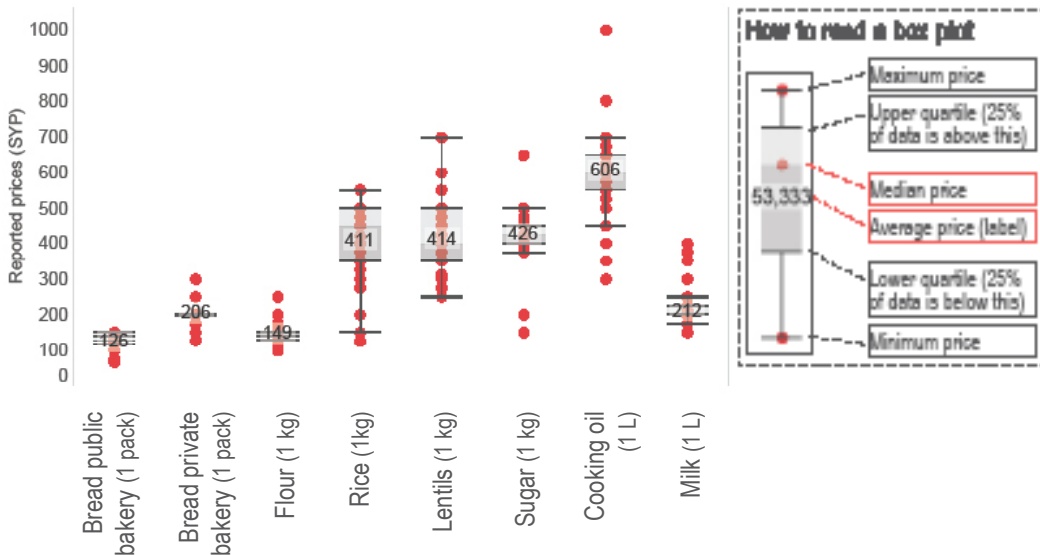


Challenges to accessing food [CL¹: 3/3]



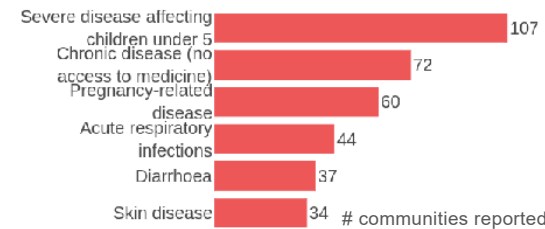
In June, food was mostly purchased or produced locally. Commonly reported barriers to obtaining food were a lack of resources to buy the available foods, and that some types of foods were too expensive. In 69 communities there were reportedly no challenges in obtaining food.

Prices of food items² [CL¹: 3/3]

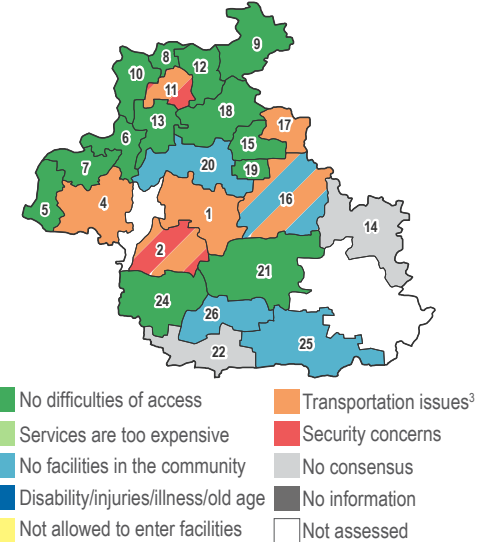


Health

Reported health problems [CL¹: 2/3]



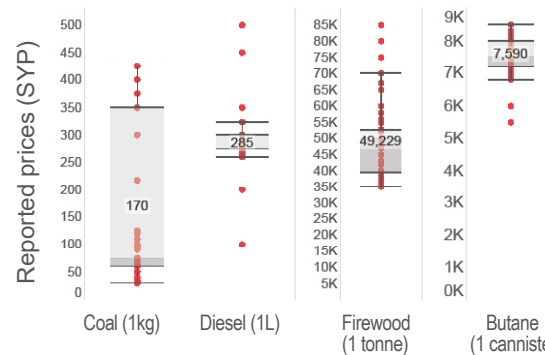
Reported barriers to accessing healthcare [CL¹: 2/3]



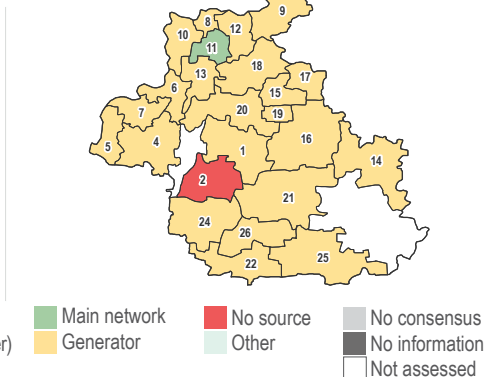
Severe disease affecting children under five was by far the most commonly reported health concern in June, followed by chronic disease. Malnutrition was reported in seven communities, and cases of polio occurred in Kweires (Ma'arrat An Nu'man subdistrict). The presence of barriers to accessing healthcare was reported in just under half of the assessed communities. Commonly reported barriers include the lack of health facilities, and the high cost or lack of transportation to existing facilities.

NFIs

Prices of fuel sources² [CL¹: 2/3]



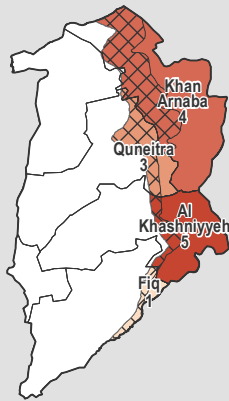
Most common source of electricity [CL¹: 3/3]



In June, six communities reportedly had no source of electricity. Where electricity was available, generators were the most commonly reported source across all communities. 48 communities reportedly experienced fuel shortages. The most commonly reported strategies to cope with a lack of fuel were burning agricultural resources or other production assets, cutting down trees to burn, and burning plastic.



Coverage map



Context

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

Coverage

Communities assessed: 26/39
 Sub-districts assessed: 4/4
 # of communities assessed per sub-district

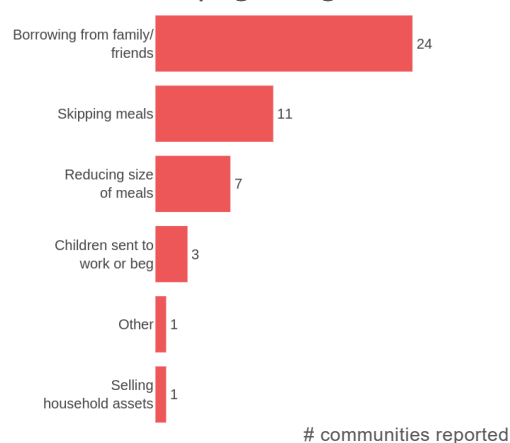
12+	7-9	1-3
10-12	4-6	Not assessed

UNDOF controlled areas

Livelihoods

In June, borrowing from family and friends was the most commonly reported strategy to cope with a lack of resources across the communities assessed, followed by skipping meals.

Most common coping strategies [CL²: 3/3]

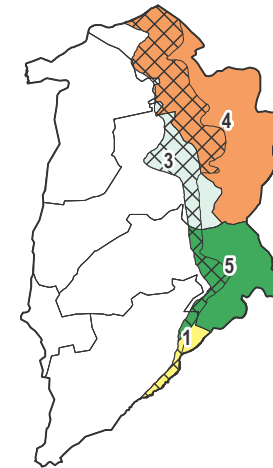


of communities reported

Displacement

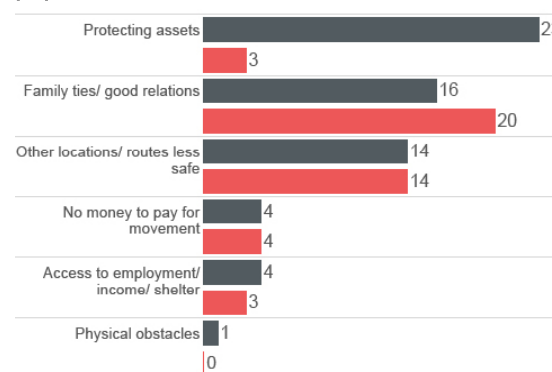
In June, more than 50% of the pre-conflict populations were still present in the majority of the communities assessed. In three communities, Quneitra, Bir Ajam and Breiqa (all in Quneitra sub-district), no members of the pre-conflict population were still present³. Khan Arnaba was the only community to see members of the pre-conflict population leave in June. The most common reason for pre-conflict populations to remain in their communities was to protect their assets, followed by family ties and the relative safety of their home communities compared to other locations and routes. IDPs were reportedly living in all but three of the assessed communities, and new IDP arrivals were reported in five communities. IDPs were most commonly reported to remain in their host communities because of family ties or good relationships with the host community, followed by the relative safety of their host communities compared to other locations and routes.

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



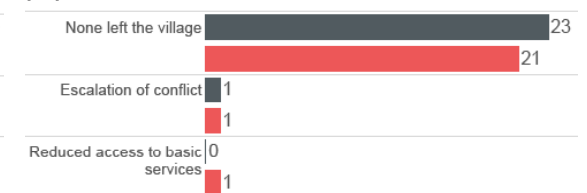
76 - 100%	None
51-75%	No consensus
25-50%	No information
1-25%	Not assessed

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



■ Host population ■ IDPs

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



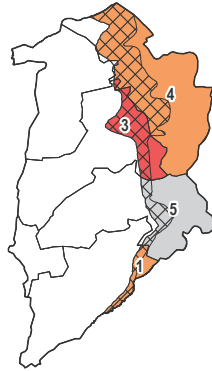
of communities reported



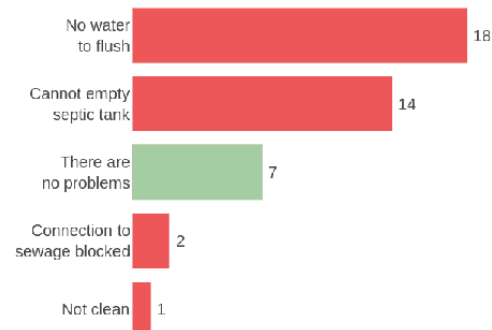
WASH

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

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

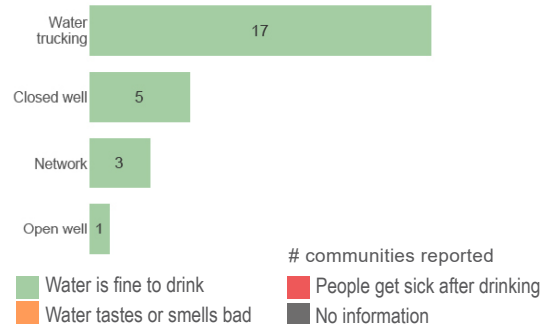
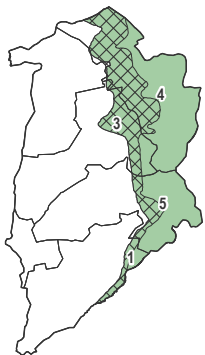


Problems with latrines [CL¹: 3/3]



As in April and May, most communities reportedly relied on water trucking as their main source of drinking water, followed by closed wells. In all communities, the water was reportedly available in sufficient quantities, and perceived as fine to drink. Problems with latrines were reported in 19 communities, with the most common issues being the inability to empty septic tanks and blocked sewage connections.

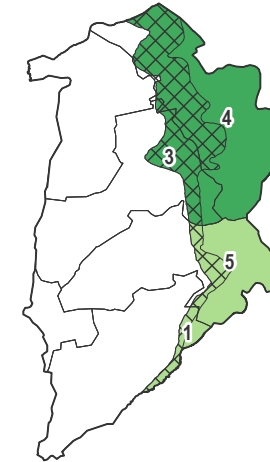
Most common drinking water source and state [CL¹: 3/3]



Shelter

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

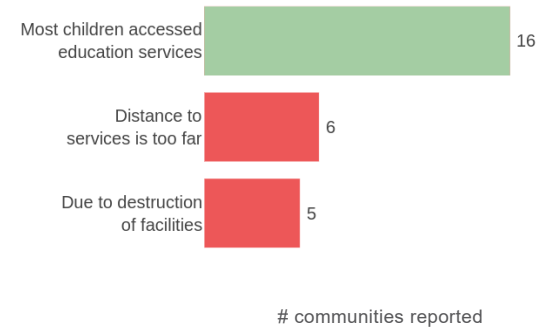
- Independent apartment or house
- Shared apartment or house
- Unfinished apartment
- Tent
- Private space not for shelter
- Cave/natural shelter
- Collective public space
- No consensus
- No information
- Not assessed



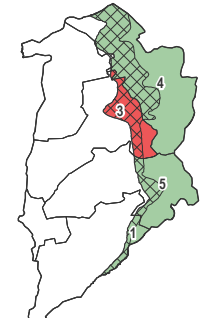
The average reported rent price² in the governorate (6,313 SYP) was lower than the average rent paid across the country (8,436 SYP). The lowest rent prices per room were reported in Asbah (2,250 SYP), the highest in Ayoba (12,500 SYP).

Education

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



Availability of primary schools [CL¹: 3/3]



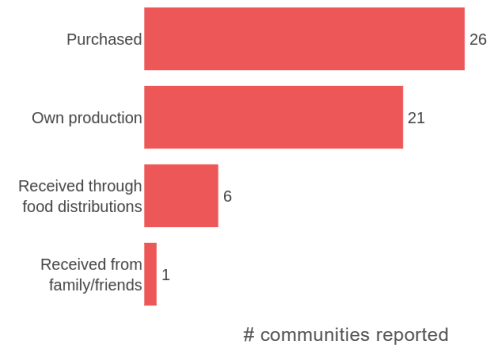
- Functioning/Providing lessons
- Not available
- Not functioning
- No consensus
- No information
- Not assessed

While most children had access to education in June, other barriers to education were present in 10 communities, where the distance to services was too far and/or facilities had been destroyed.



Food Security

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

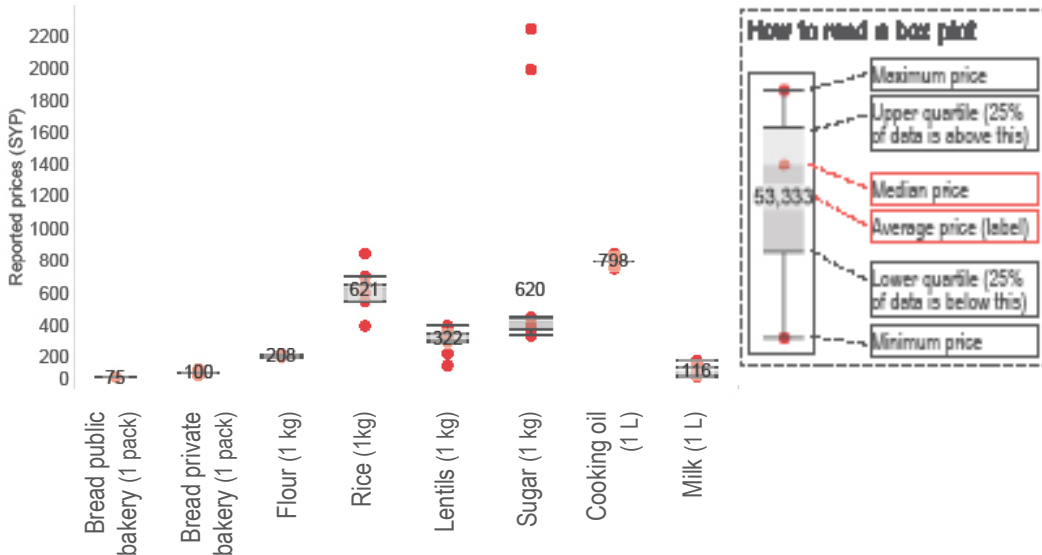


Challenges to accessing food [CL¹: 3/3]



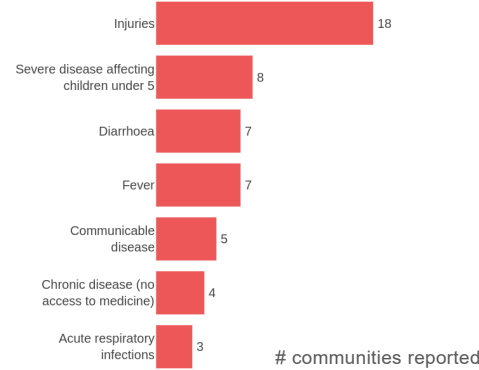
Food was commonly purchased and produced locally in most communities in June, while food distributions were reported in six communities. Barriers to accessing food reportedly existed in all but four communities. The most commonly reported barriers were a lack of resources to buy the available food, and the high prices of some foods.

Prices of food items² [CL¹: 2/3]

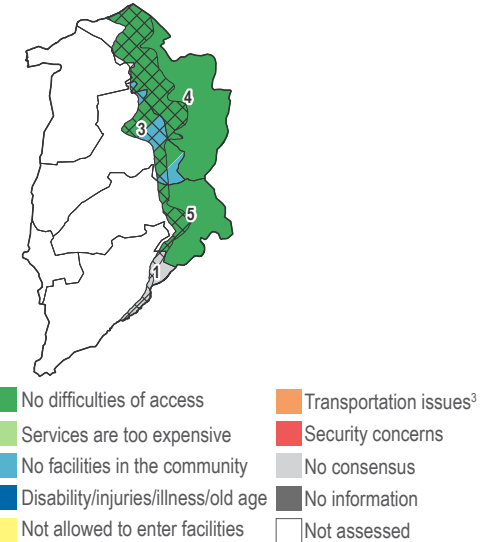


Health

Reported health problems [CL¹: 2/3]



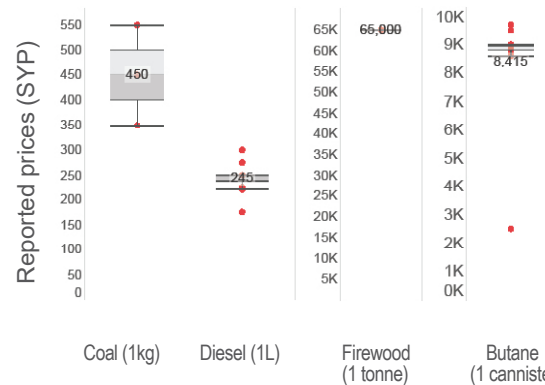
Reported barriers to accessing healthcare [CL¹: 2/3]



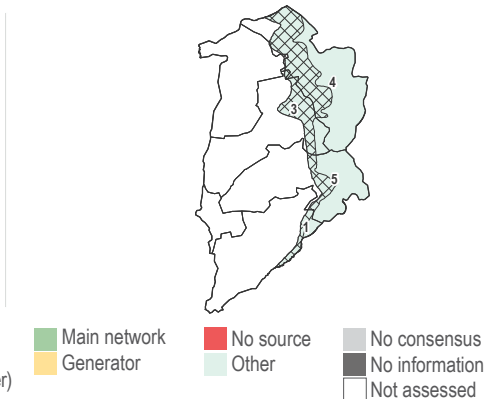
As in May, injuries were the most commonly reported health problem, followed by severe disease affecting children under five. Barriers to accessing health services were reportedly present in 10 communities, with a lack of facilities in the area being the most commonly reported issue.

NFIs

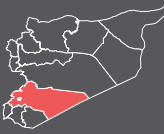
Prices of fuel sources² [CL¹: 2/3]



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



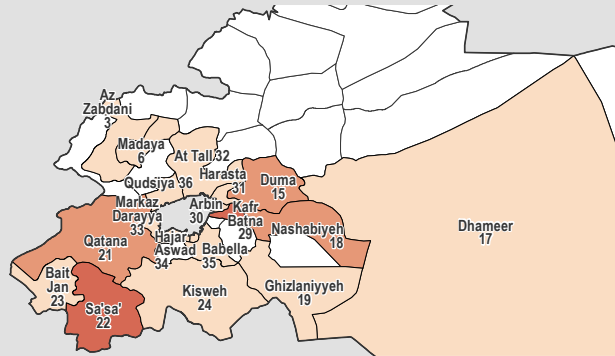
All assessed communities reportedly had access to electricity, with most communities using solar panels. However, 19 communities reportedly suffered from a lack of fuel, with burning plastics, agricultural resources and other production assets as the most common coping strategies.



Humanitarian Situation Overview in Syria (HSOS) Rural Damascus Governorate

July 2017

Coverage map

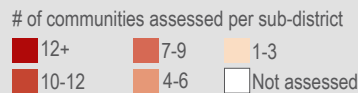


Context

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

Coverage

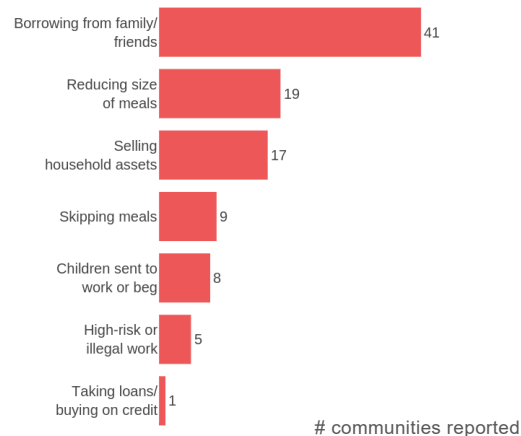
Communities assessed: 47/232
Sub-districts assessed: 18/36



Livelihoods

In June, as in April and May, the most common strategy for coping with a lack of resources was reported to be borrowing money from family and friends, followed by reducing the meal sizes and the selling of household assets.

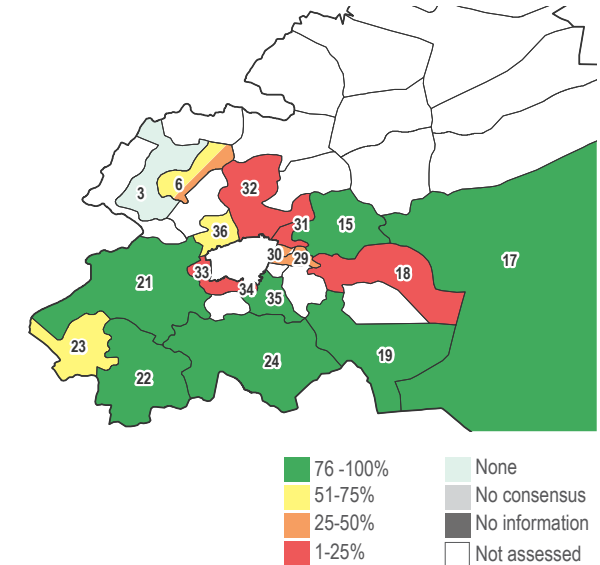
Most common coping strategies [CL²: 3/3]



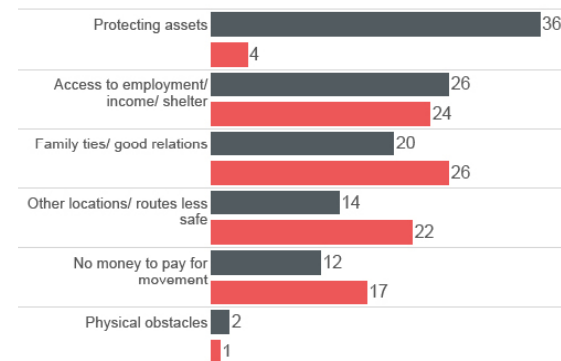
Displacement

In June, more than 50% of the pre-conflict populations were still present in the majority of the communities assessed. No members of the community's pre-conflict populations were left in Qasemiyeh (Nashabiyeh sub-district) and Az-Zabdani³. Pre-conflict populations mainly remained in their communities of origin to protect their assets and because of access to employment, income and shelter, as had been the case in previous months. When people left their communities of origin, they reportedly did so due to escalations in the conflict and protection concerns. IDPs were present in 42 communities and new IDP arrivals were reported in Sabbura (Qatana sub-district). As in May, the most common reason for IDPs to remain in their host communities was a good relationship with resident populations, followed by access to employment, income and shelter.

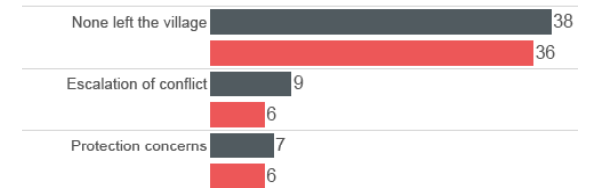
Most commonly reported % of original population remaining per sub-district (excluding IDPs) [CL²: 2/3]

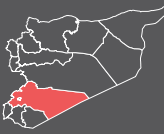


Most common reasons for staying: IDPs vs host population [CL²: 3/3]



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





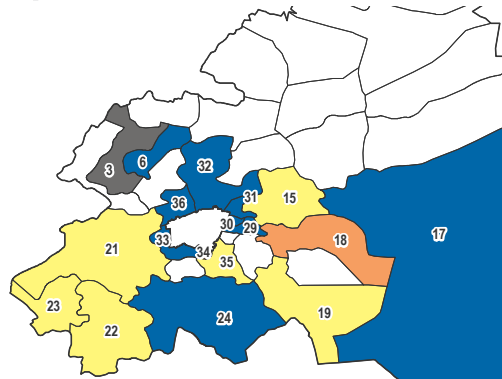
Humanitarian Situation Overview in Syria (HSOS) Rural Damascus Governorate

July 2017

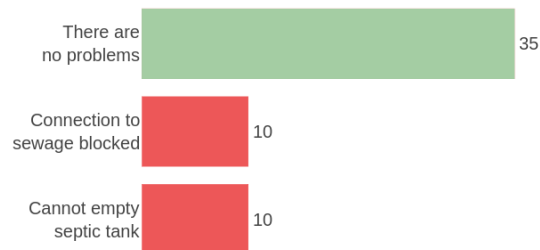
WASH

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

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

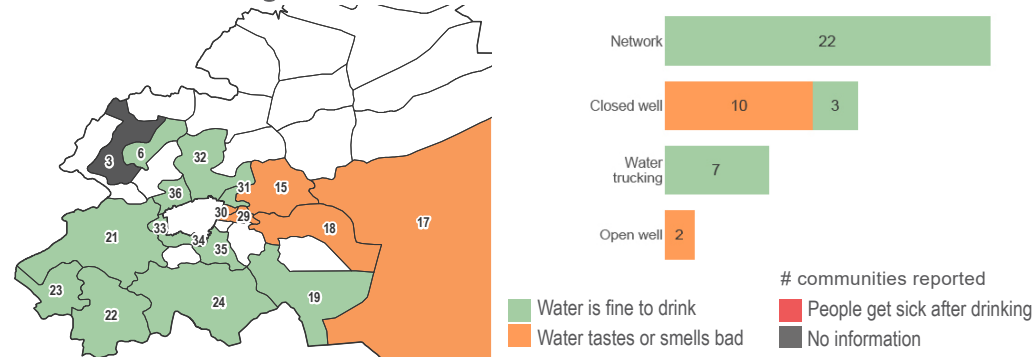


Problems with latrines [CL¹: 3/3]



As in May, the main network and closed wells were reportedly the most important sources of drinking water in a majority of the communities assessed. The water reportedly smelled or tasted bad in twelve communities, while it was perceived as fine to drink in the others. The supply of water was reportedly insufficient in five communities. Problems around latrines, mainly blocked sewage connections and an inability to empty septic tanks, were reported in 10 communities.

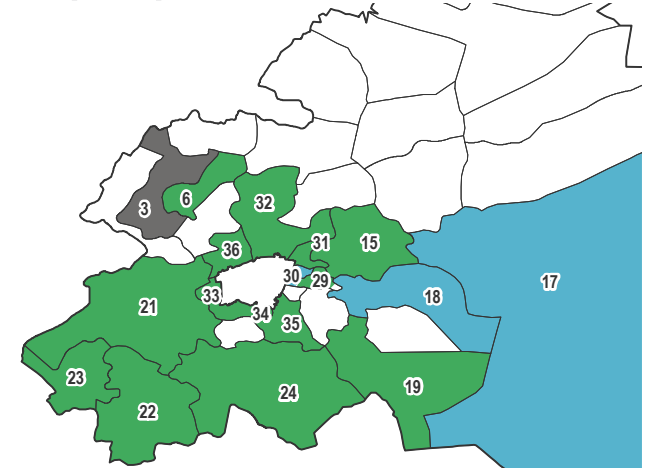
Most common drinking water source and state [CL¹: 3/3]



Shelter

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

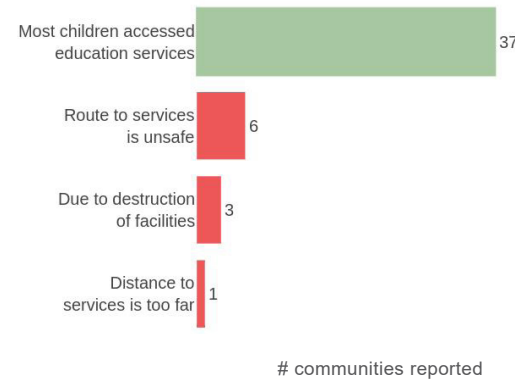
- Independent apartment or house
- Shared apartment or house
- Unfinished apartment
- Tent
- Private space not for shelter
- Cave/natural shelter
- Collective public space
- No consensus
- No information
- Not assessed



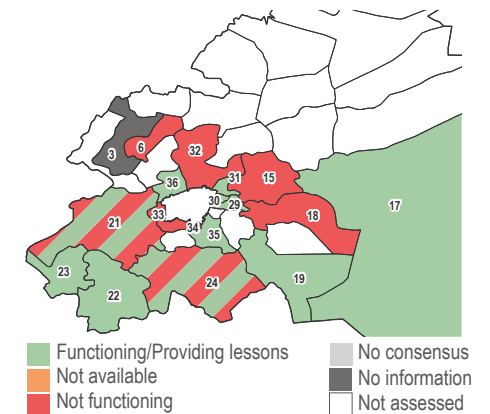
The average reported rent price² in the governorate (3,736 SYP) was lower than the average rent paid across the country (8,436 SYP). The lowest rent prices per room were reported in Jisrein (1,125 SYP), the highest in Sabbura (32,500 SYP).

Education

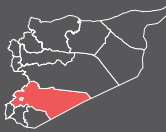
Most common reasons why children did not attend school [CL¹: 3/3]



Availability of primary schools [CL¹: 3/3]



While the summer holidays started in June, meaning that children did not attend school, a majority of children nonetheless had access to education. In six communities, the routes to education services were considered to be too unsafe to travel on, while facilities in three communities had been destroyed.

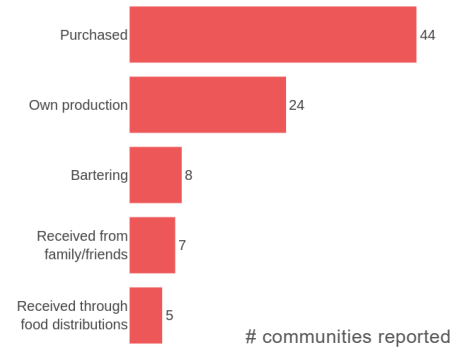


Humanitarian Situation Overview in Syria (HSOS) Rural Damascus Governorate

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Food Security

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

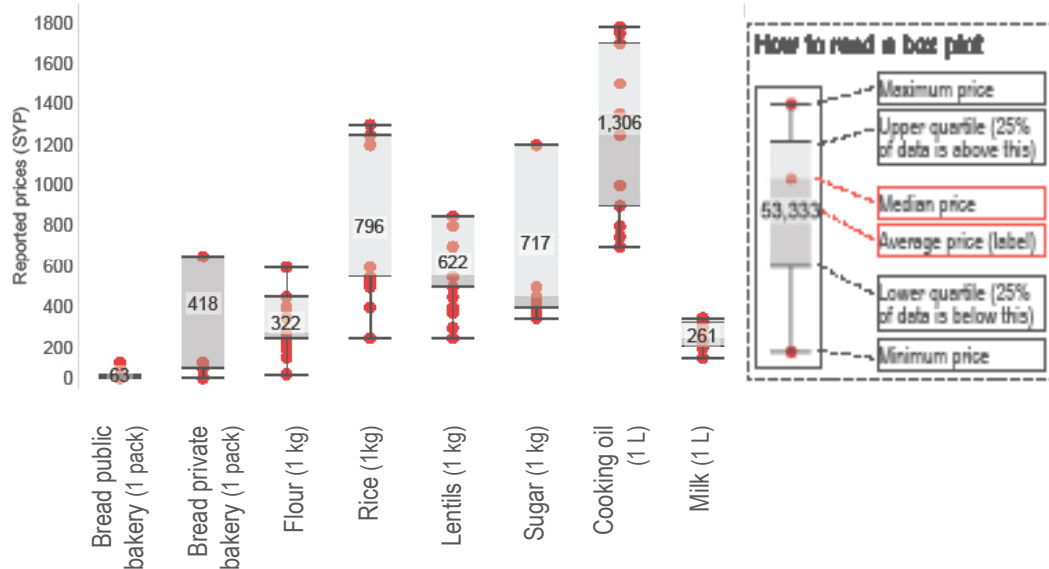


Challenges to accessing food [CL¹: 3/3]



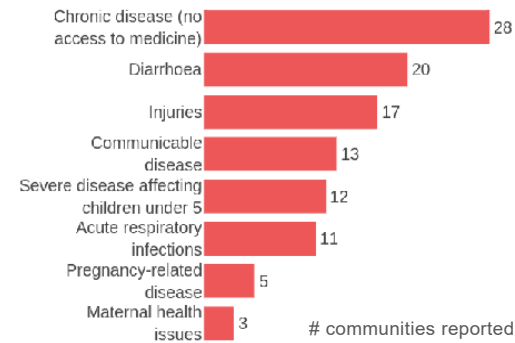
Food was most commonly purchased or produced locally. 16 communities received food from food distributions in June. A lack of resources to buy available food and the high prices of some items on markets were the most commonly reported obstacles to accessing food, as had been the case in April and May.

Prices of food items² [CL¹: 3/3]

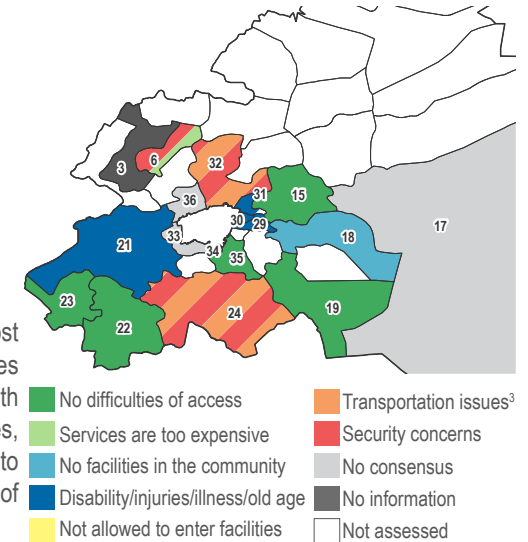


Health

Reported health problems [CL¹: 2/3]



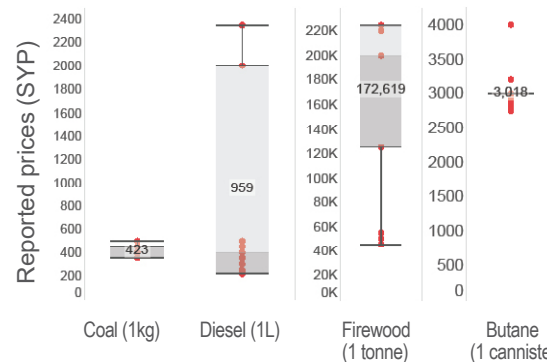
Reported barriers to accessing healthcare [CL¹: 2/3]



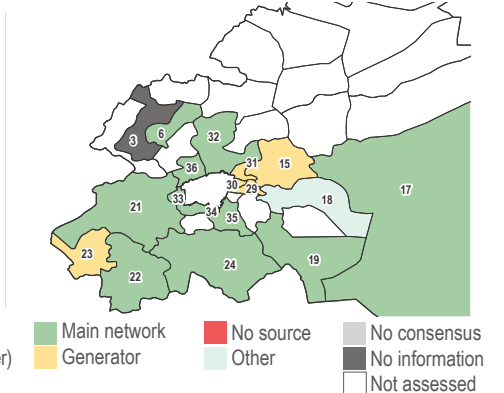
Chronic disease, diarrhoea and injuries were the most common health concerns in June. Most communities reportedly experienced difficulties in accessing health services. Common barriers included disabilities, injuries or illness, security concerns over travelling to or staying inside health facilities and the high costs of treatment.

NFIs

Prices of fuel sources² [CL¹: 2/3]



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



In June, all communities reportedly had access to some source of electricity. Most communities used the electricity network or generators. Fuel shortages were reported in 20 communities, with burning agricultural resources or other productive assets, trees, and unused furniture as the most commonly reported coping strategies.