

## Introduction

The Humanitarian Situation Overview in Syria (HSOS) project is a monthly data collection exercise that aims to gather multi-sectoral information about the humanitarian situation inside Syria. The factsheets present information gathered in September 2017 referring to the situation in August 2017.

Covering nine governorates in Syria, with the exception of Ar Raqqa, Deir ez Zor, As Sweida, Lattakia and Tartous, these factsheets present selected indicators for the water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), health, displacement, shelter, non-food items (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 Syria Information Management and Assessment Working Group Needs Identification Dynamic Reporting Tool, available here: <http://www.reach-info.org/syr/simawg/>.

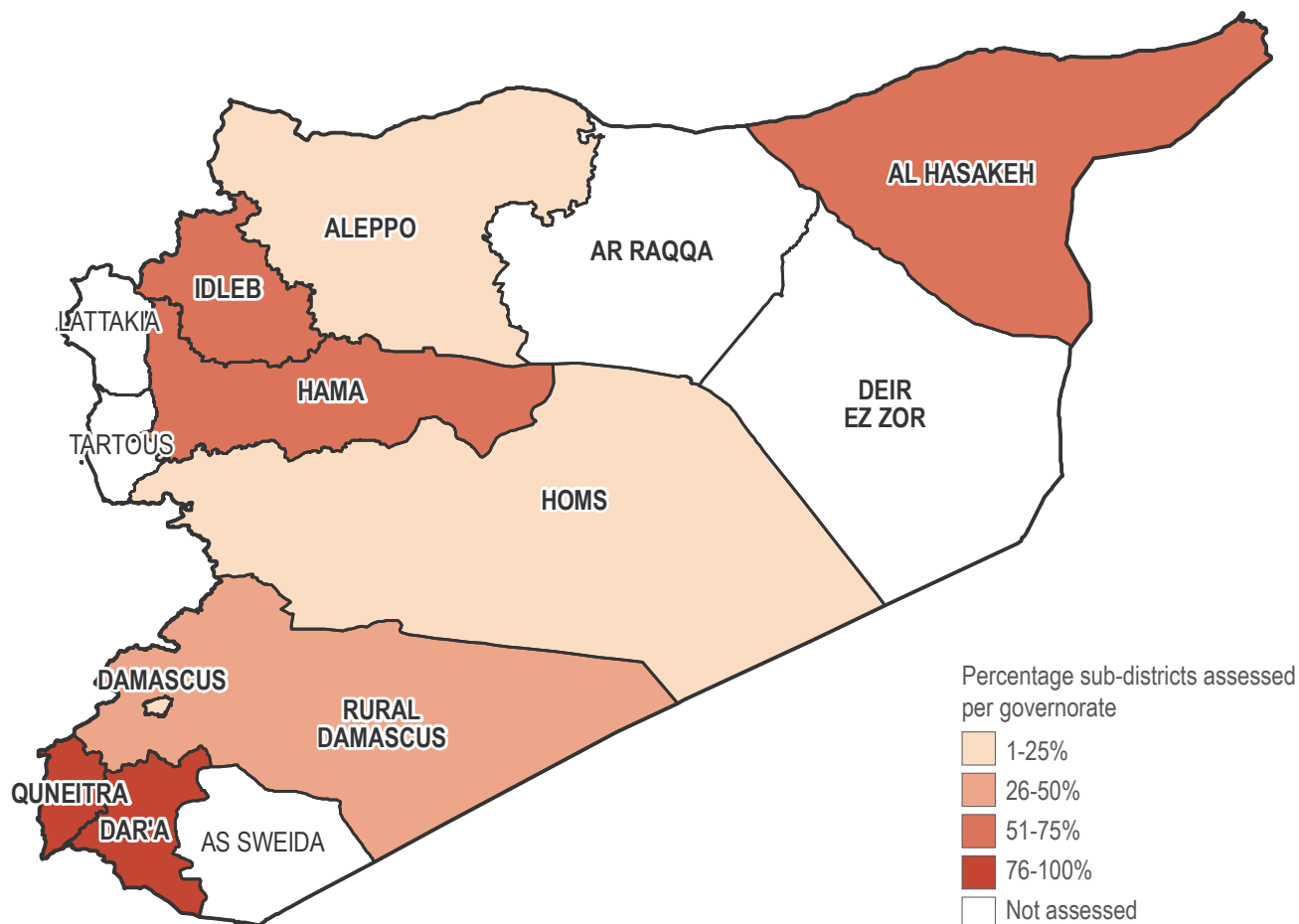
## Methodology and limitations

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.

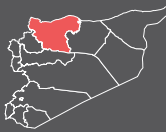
In September, information was collected from Key Informants in 499 communities across Syria. For each question asked, confidence levels were assigned based on the Key Informant's area of expertise and knowledge of the sector-specific situation.

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

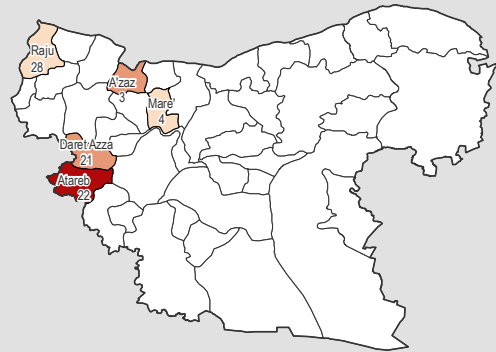
## Coverage



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



## Coverage map<sup>1</sup>

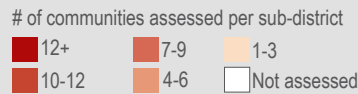


### Context

Aleppo governorate currently hosts the third largest number of internally displaced persons within Syria (961,845) and the largest number of people in need of assistance (3,570,540). The northern and eastern areas of the governorate remain hard to reach for humanitarian actors.<sup>2</sup>

### Coverage

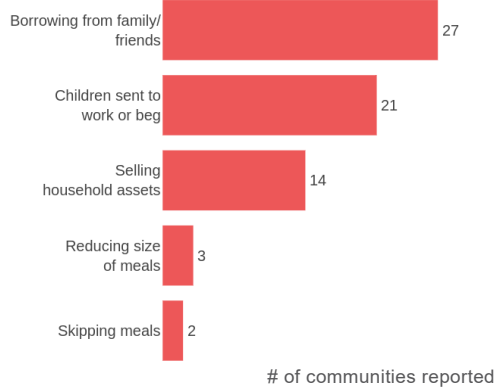
Communities assessed: 28/1255  
Sub-districts assessed: 5/40



## Livelihoods

As in previous months, the most common sources of income for residents of Aleppo governorate were farm ownership, business and trade as well as unstable employment. Nonetheless, the use of coping strategies to deal with a lack of income was reported, including borrowing money from family and friends (in 27 of the 28 assessed communities) and sending children to work or beg. More extreme coping strategies such as eating food waste or spending days without eating were not reported in any of the assessed communities in August.

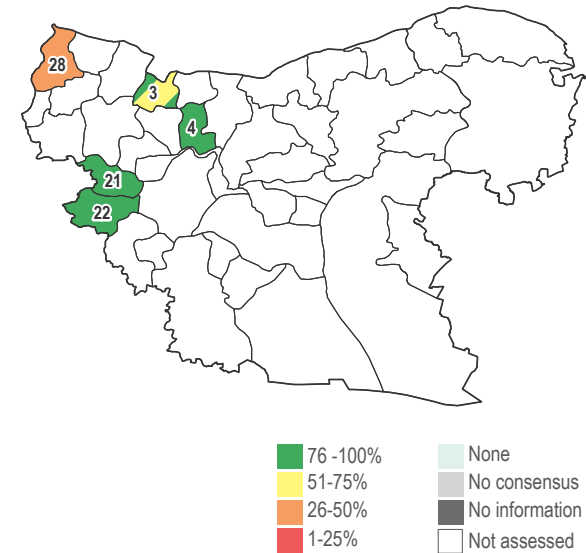
### Most common coping strategies, select all that apply [CL<sup>3</sup>: 3/3]



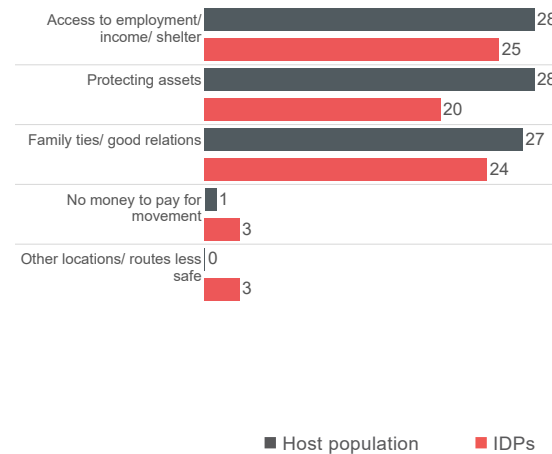
## Displacement

In August, 50% of the pre-conflict population remained in all but one of the communities assessed in Aleppo. Members of the pre-conflict population left only two of the assessed communities in August (both in A'zaz sub-district): in Kaljibrin, residents left in response to an escalation in the conflict, while people left A'zaz because they had gained access to the financial resources required for doing so. In Koran Afrin (Raju district), where people had left in July, KIs reported that other residents also wanted to leave but did not have the funds to do so in August. Koran Afrin was also the only community where no IDPs were present. New IDP arrivals were reported in nine communities.

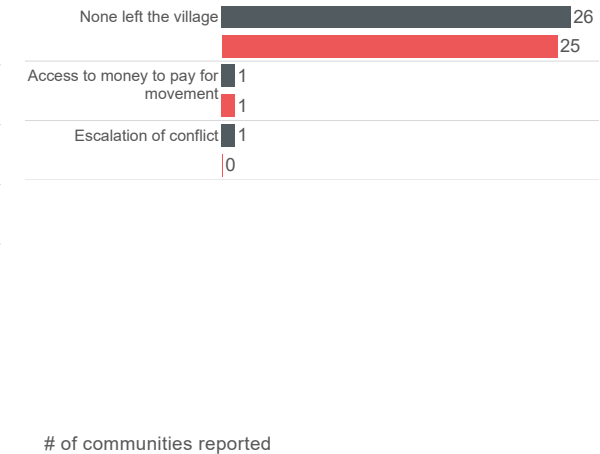
### Most commonly reported % of pre-conflict population remaining per sub-district (excluding IDPs) [CL<sup>3</sup>: 3/3]

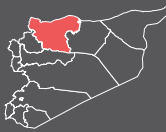


### Most common reasons for staying: IDPs vs host population, select up to three [CL<sup>3</sup>: 3/3]



### Most common reasons for leaving: IDPs vs host population, select up to three [CL<sup>3</sup>: 3/3]

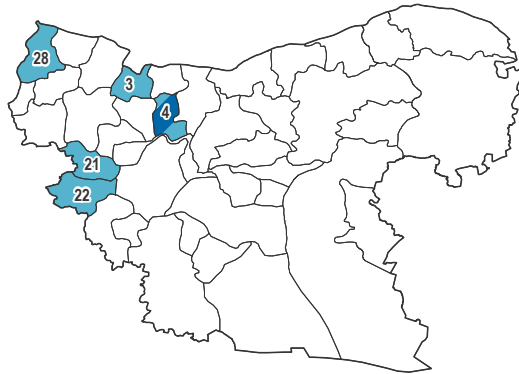




## WASH

### Most common form of garbage disposal [CL<sup>1</sup>: 2/3]

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

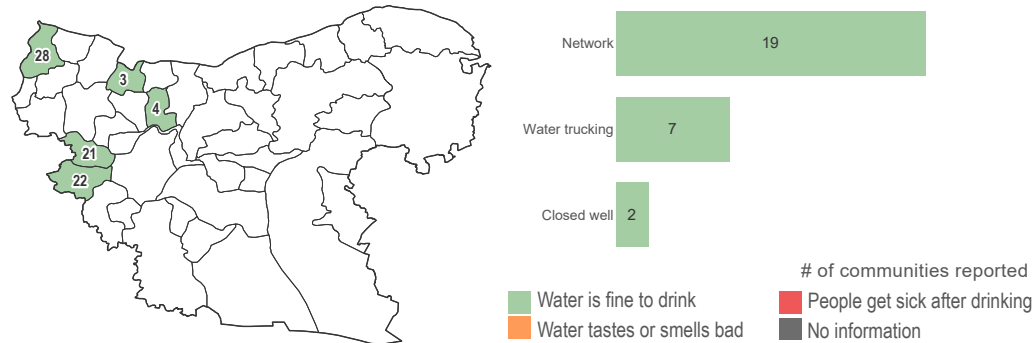


### Problems with latrines, select up to three [CL<sup>1</sup>: 3/3]



Two of the assessed communities had insufficient access to water in August: Azaz (A'zaz sub-district) and Sandaf (Mare' sub-district). Most Aleppo communities had access to the water network, but seven communities relied on water trucking instead. Two communities sourced their water from closed wells. In all communities assessed, the water was fine to drink. Problems with latrines were only reported in Sandaf, where they were reportedly not clean.

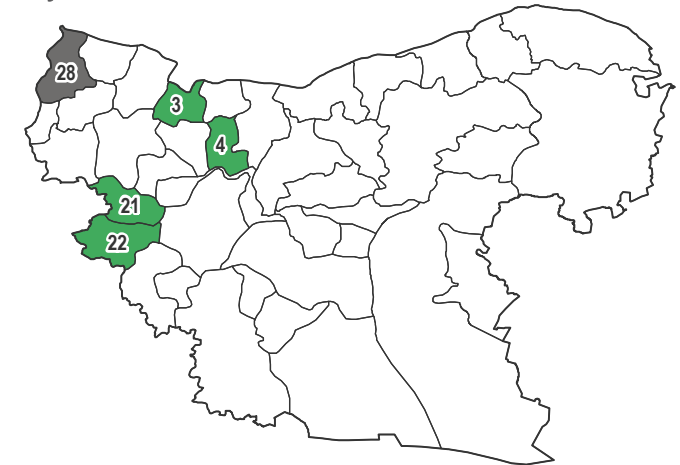
### Most common drinking water source and state [CL<sup>1</sup>: 3/3]



## Shelter

### Most common shelter lived in by IDPs [CL<sup>1</sup>: 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



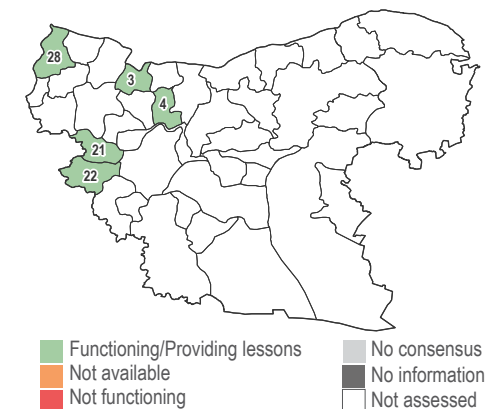
The average reported rent price<sup>2</sup> in the governorate (9,650 SYP) was higher than the average rent paid across the country (8,535 SYP) in August. The lowest rent prices per room were reported in Jeineh (1,650 SYP) and the highest in Salama (25,000 SYP).

## Education

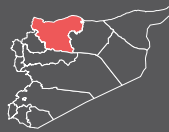
### Most common reasons why children did not attend school, select up to three [CL<sup>1</sup>: 2/3]



### Availability of primary schools [CL<sup>1</sup>: 3/3]

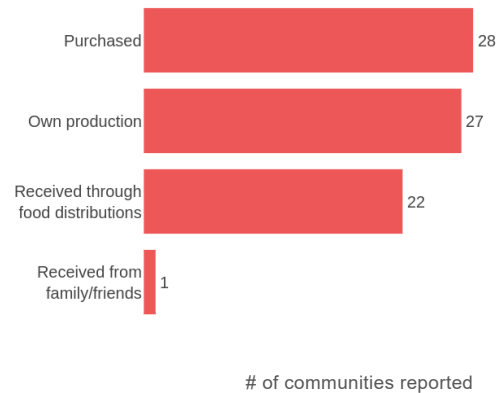


As the summer break ended at the end of August, children in all but one of the assessed communities were reportedly able to attend school. In Koran Afrin (Raju sub-district), a lack of school supplies formed a barrier to accessing education for some children.



## Food Security

Most common means of obtaining food, select all that apply [CL<sup>1</sup>: 3/3]

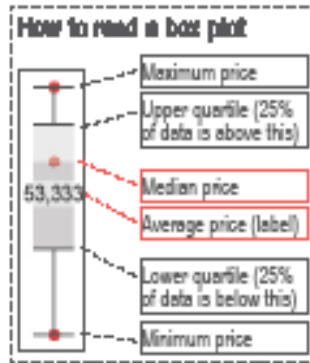
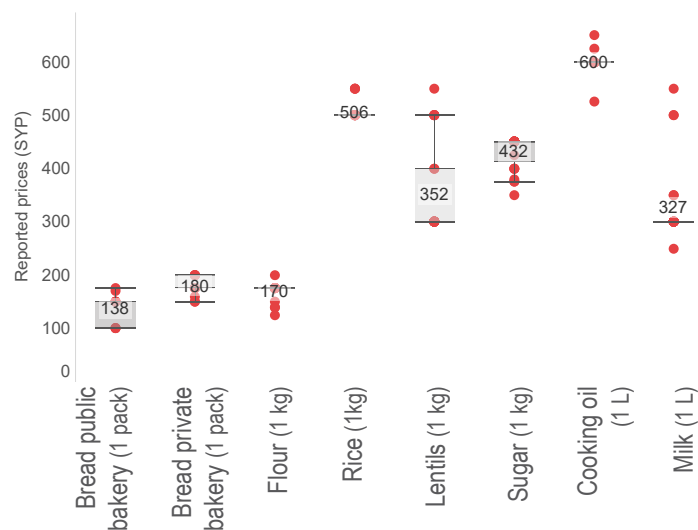


Challenges to accessing food, select up to three [CL<sup>1</sup>: 3/3]



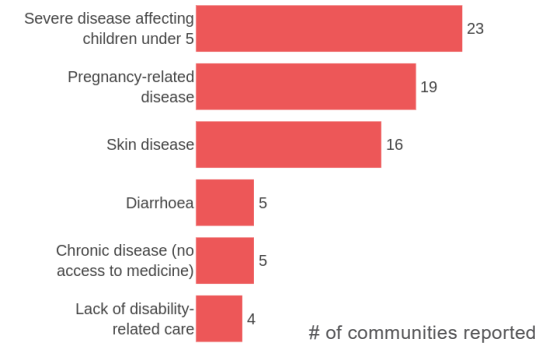
Food distributions were received in 22 of the 28 assessed communities in August. All assessed communities had received at least one food distribution in the six months prior to data collection. Additionally, residents of all communities were able to purchase food at stores or markets. Personal production was another important source of food in all but one community in August. The majority of communities reported no barriers to accessing food, although a lack of resources to buy the available food was named as a barrier in seven communities.

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

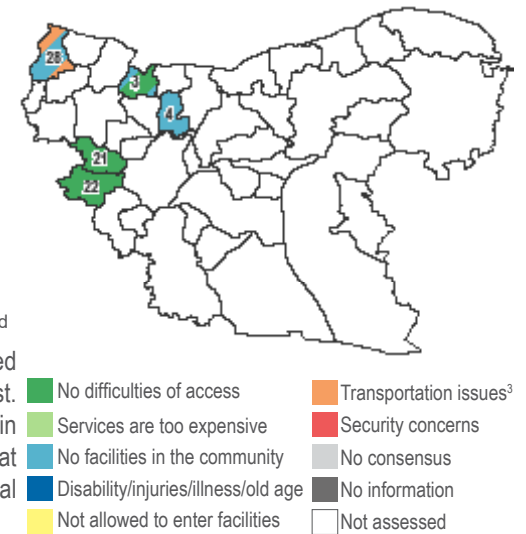


## Health

Reported health problems, select up to three [CL<sup>1</sup>: 3/3]

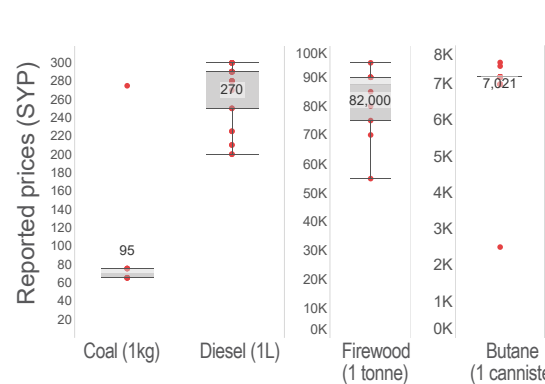


Reported barriers to accessing healthcare [CL<sup>1</sup>: 2/3]

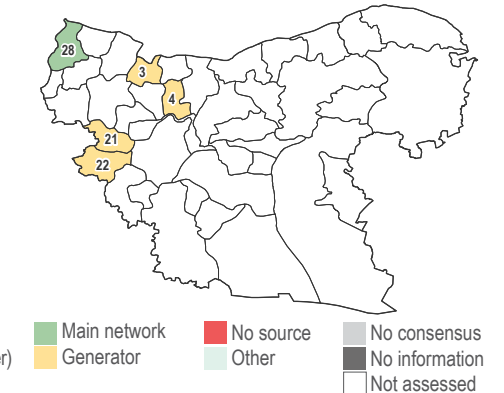


## NFIs

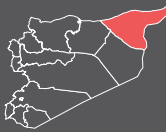
Prices of fuel sources<sup>2</sup> [CL<sup>1</sup>: 3/3]



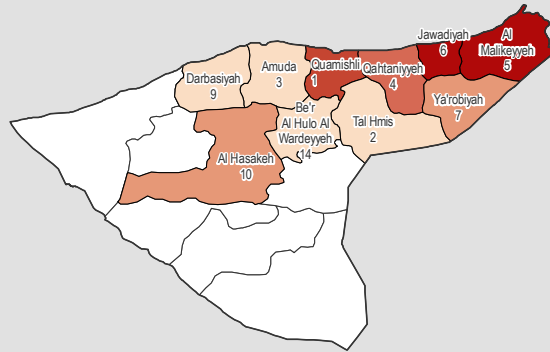
Most common source of electricity [CL<sup>1</sup>: 3/3]



As was the case in previous months, only residents of Koran Afrin (Raju sub-district) had access to the electricity network in August. All other assessed communities used generators instead. Access to fuel was sufficient in all but three of the assessed communities.



## Coverage map<sup>1</sup>

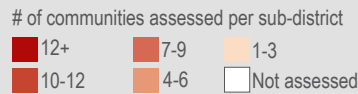


## Context

Al Hasakeh governorate currently hosts 229,023 internally displaced persons and 1,107,159 people in need of assistance. Most areas within the governorate remain restricted for humanitarian access.<sup>2</sup>

## Coverage

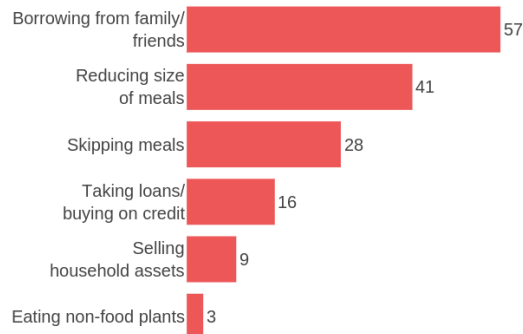
Communities assessed: 80/745  
Sub-districts assessed: 10/16



## Livelihoods

As was the case in previous months, stable employment, farm ownership and business and trade were the most common sources of income in Al Hasakeh governorate in August. In four communities where these sources of income were insufficient, Abu Baker (Jawadiyah sub-district), Haifa Almalkiyeh (Al-Malikeyyah), Kweitleh (Ya'robiyah) and Quamishli, residents had to resort to eating food waste or non-edible plants.

### Most common coping strategies, select all that apply [CL<sup>3</sup>: 3/3]

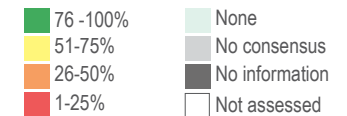
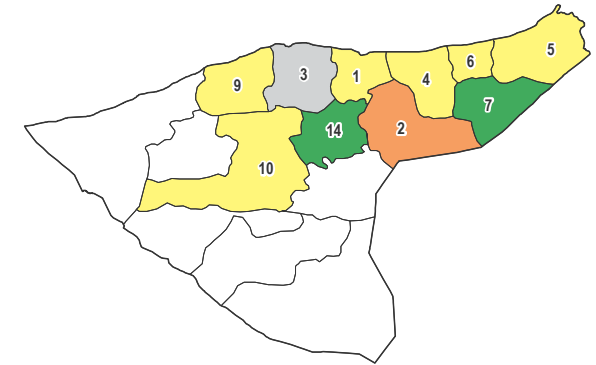


# of communities reported

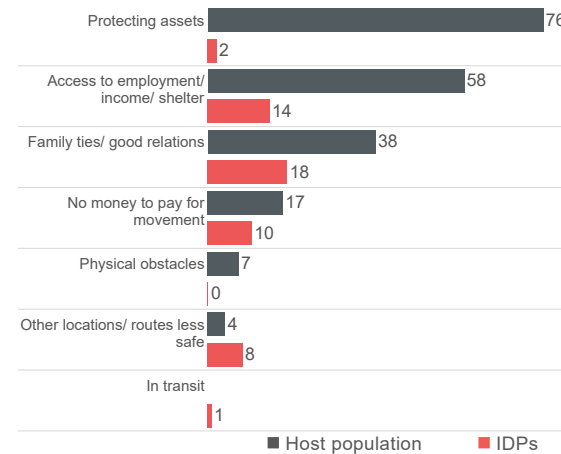
## Displacement

In the majority of assessed communities in Al Hasakeh, more than half of the pre-conflict population reportedly remained in their communities in August. In all but two communities no members of the pre-conflict population left in the assessed month. In Quamishli, some residents left because they lost their source of income. In Kallasa (Al-Hasakeh sub-district), conscription forced a number of residents to leave. IDPs were present in approximately one third of the assessed communities, with new arrivals only reported in one community, Jawadiyah.

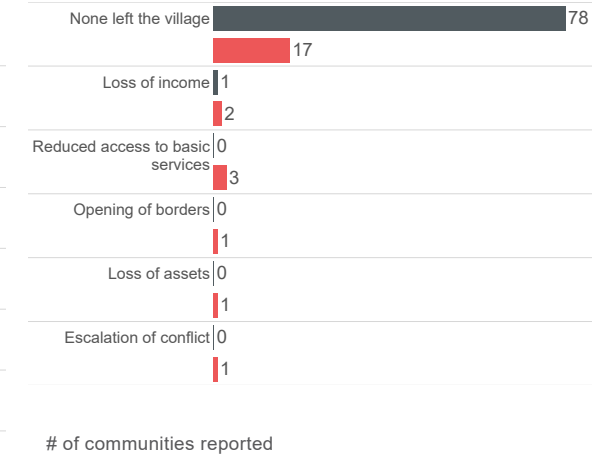
### Most commonly reported % of pre-conflict population remaining per sub-district (excluding IDPs) [CL<sup>3</sup>: 2/3]



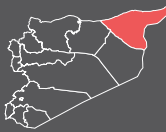
### Most common reasons for staying: IDPs vs host population, select up to three [CL<sup>3</sup>: 2/3]



### Most common reasons for leaving: IDPs vs host population, select up to three [CL<sup>3</sup>: 3/3]



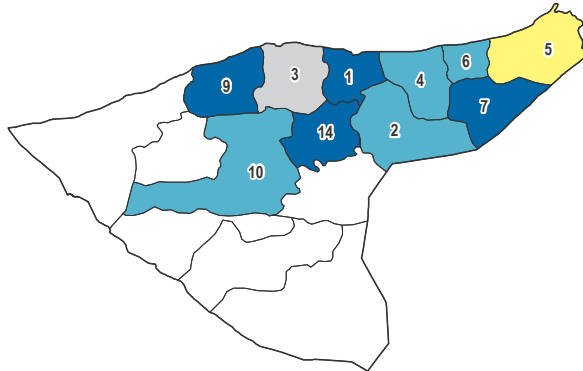
# of communities reported



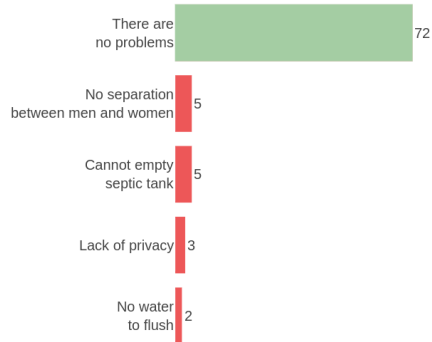
## WASH

Most common form of garbage disposal [CL<sup>1</sup>: 2/3]

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

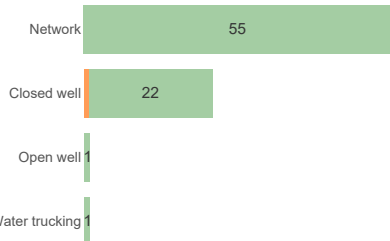
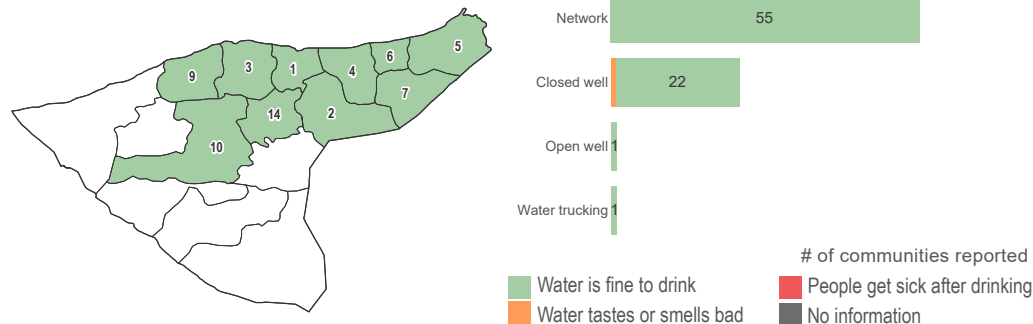


Problems with latrines, select up to three [CL<sup>1</sup>: 3/3]



Nine of the 80 assessed communities had insufficient access to water in August, though the available water was fine to drink in all communities except Sharm El Sheikh (Al-Malikeyyeh sub-district), where it tasted and/or smelled bad. Similarly, residents of eight of the assessed communities experienced problems with their latrines.

Most common drinking water source and state [CL<sup>1</sup>: 3/3]

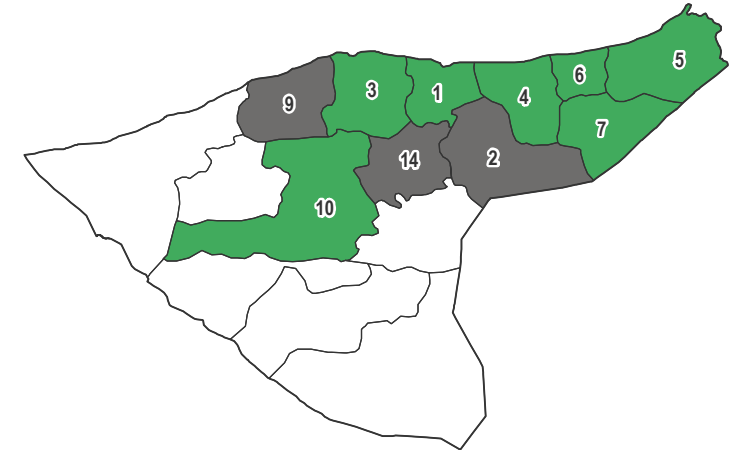


- Water is fine to drink
- Water tastes or smells bad
- People get sick after drinking
- No information

## Shelter

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

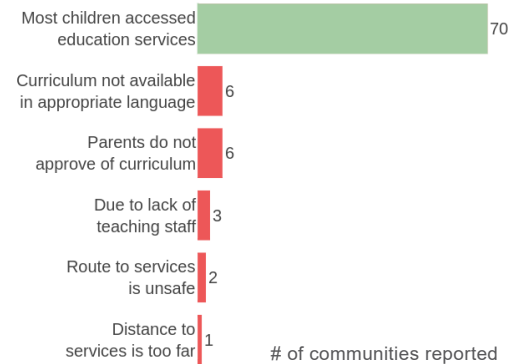
- Independent apartment or house
- Shared apartment or house
- Unfinished apartment
- Tent
- Private space not for shelter
- Cave/natural shelter
- Collective public space
- No consensus
- No information
- Not assessed



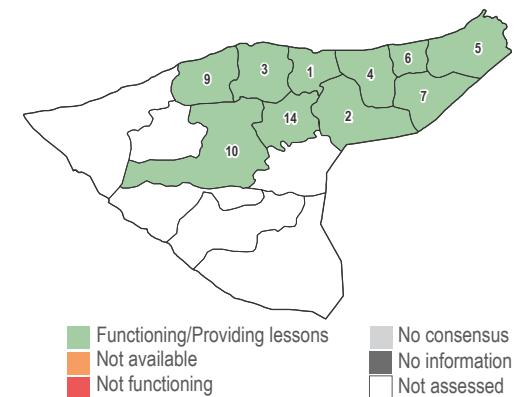
The average reported rent price<sup>2</sup> in the governorate (6,000 SYP) was lower than the average rent paid across the country (8,535 SYP) in August. The lowest rent prices per room were reported in Deir Elghosn (1,500 SYP) and the highest in Qanat As Sways and Tal Tawel (Marsho) (12,500 SYP).

## Education

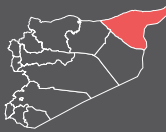
Most common reasons why children did not attend school, select up to three [CL<sup>1</sup>: 3/3]



Availability of primary schools [CL<sup>1</sup>: 3/3]

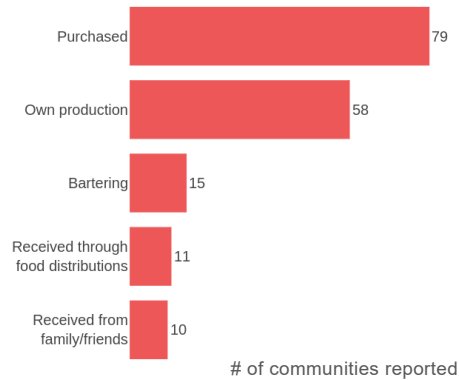


Children in the majority of communities were reportedly able to attend school in August, although barriers to accessing education persisted in 10 communities. As was the case in previous months, the most commonly reported barriers were related to the curriculum on offer.

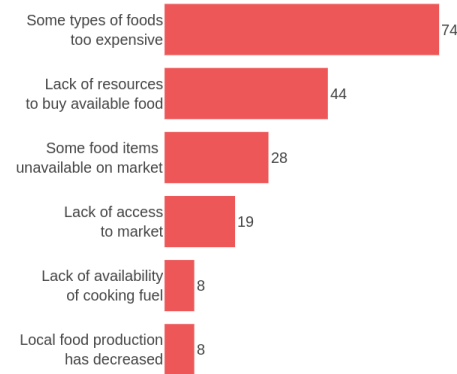


## Food Security

Most common means of obtaining food, select all that apply [CL<sup>1</sup>: 3/3]

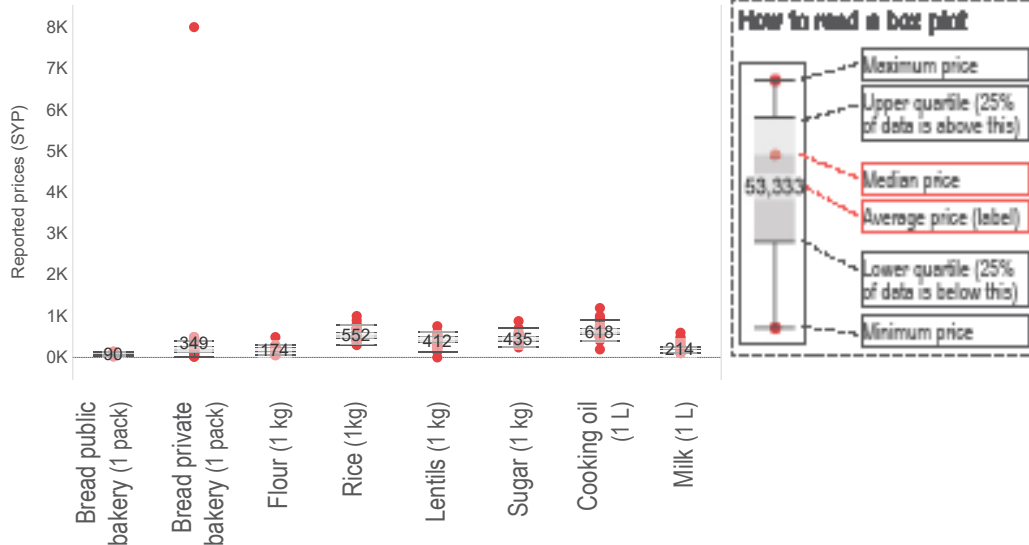


Challenges to accessing food, select up to three [CL<sup>1</sup>: 3/3]



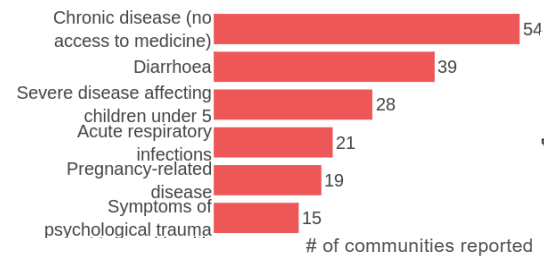
Purchasing food was possible in all but one of the assessed communities; as was the case in July, residents of Raheiba (Al-Malikeyyeh sub-district) mainly consumed food that they had produced themselves or received through distributions. Food distributions took place in 11 communities in August, although more than half of all assessed communities had either received their last distribution more than 12 months ago, or had never received one at all. Only four communities reportedly did not experience any challenges to accessing sufficient food. Across the other communities, the cost of food and a lack of financial resources were the most commonly reported barriers.

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

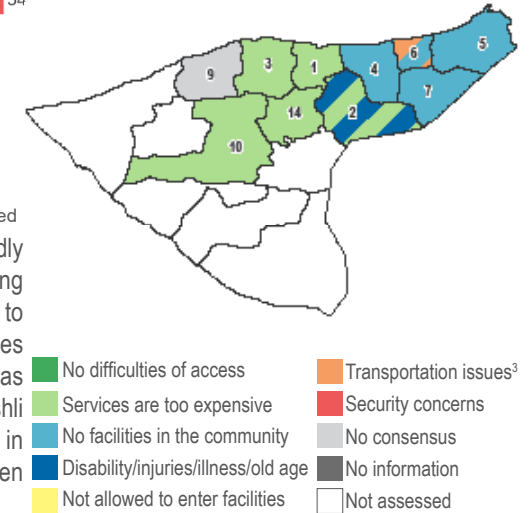


## Health

Reported health problems, select up to three [CL<sup>1</sup>: 2/3]



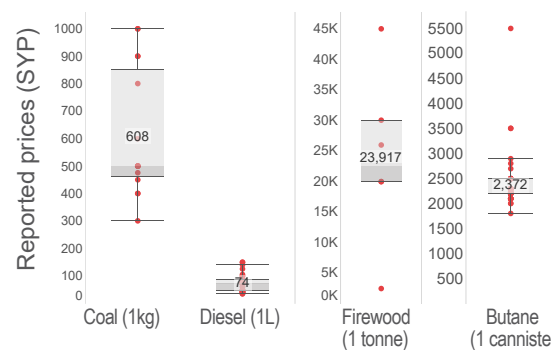
Reported barriers to accessing healthcare [CL<sup>1</sup>: 2/3]



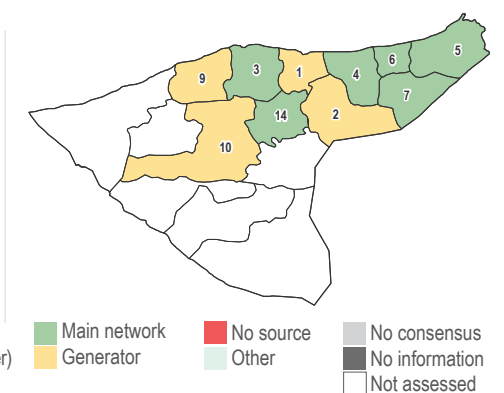
In August, residents in only six communities reportedly did not experience any difficulties to accessing healthcare. The most commonly reported barriers to accessing healthcare were the absence of facilities or the high cost of travel and treatment. Polio was reported in three communities in August; in Quamishli for the first time, and in Sabe Jfar and Tubiyeh (both in Al-Malikeyyeh sub-district), where it had already been reported in July.

## NFIs

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



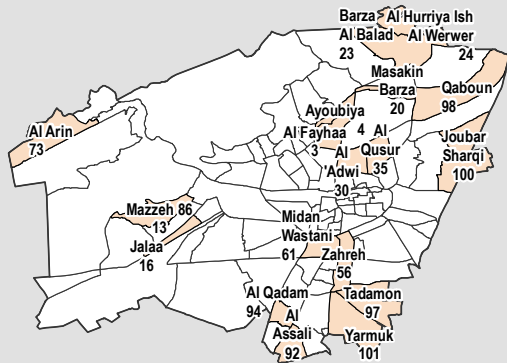
Most common source of electricity [CL<sup>1</sup>: 3/3]



All assessed communities reported having access to electricity in August. Over half were able to use the network as their main source of electricity, while the others used generators. Approximately 90% of assessed communities had sufficient access to fuel, although around 10% used negative coping strategies such as burning furniture or productive assets.



## Coverage map<sup>1</sup>

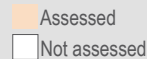


## Context

Damascus governorate currently hosts 647,602 internally displaced persons and 1,925,387 people in need of assistance. Many IDPs originate from within the governorate.<sup>2</sup>

## Coverage

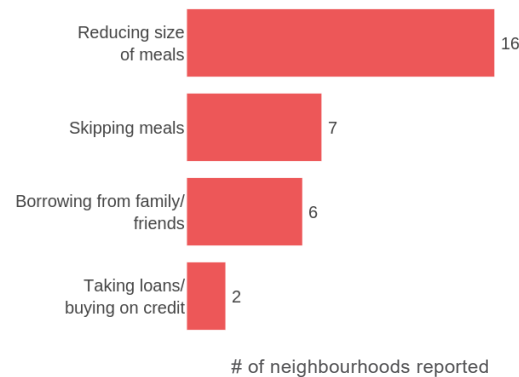
Neighbourhoods assessed: 18/97



## Livelihoods

As was the case in previous months, stable and unstable employment, as well as business and trade, were the most commonly reported sources of income across assessed Damascus neighbourhoods in August. However, in most of the assessed neighbourhoods, residents reportedly had to reduce the size of their meals to cope with insufficient income. No other, more extreme, food-based coping strategies such as spending days without eating or eating food waste were reported in August.

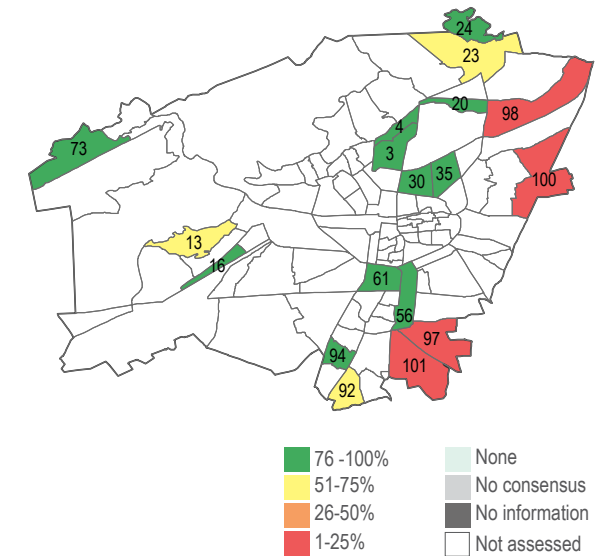
**Most common coping strategies, select all that apply [CL<sup>3</sup>: 3/3]**



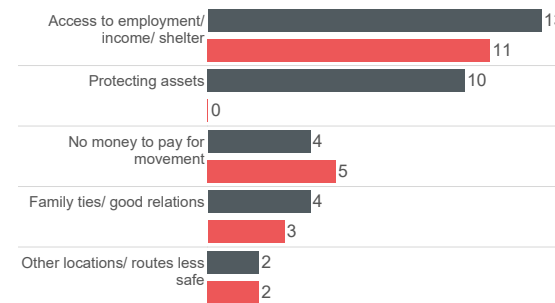
## Displacement

In four of the assessed neighbourhoods (Joubar Sharqi, Qaboun, Tadamon and Yarmuk) less than 25% of the pre-conflict population remained in the neighbourhood in August. Two of these neighbourhoods, Tadamon and Yarmuk, saw additional people leave in August, due to protection concerns. In all other neighbourhoods, however, more than half of the population was still present. No one returned to any of the assessed neighbourhoods in August, nor were there any new IDP arrivals. IDPs remained present in 15 neighbourhoods.

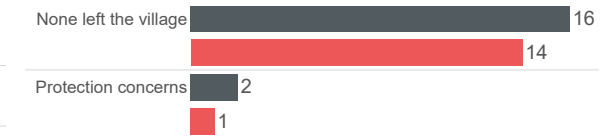
**Most commonly reported % of pre-conflict population remaining per sub-district (excluding IDPs) [CL<sup>3</sup>: 2/3]**



**Most common reasons for staying: IDPs vs host population, select up to three [CL<sup>3</sup>: 2/3]**



**Most common reasons for leaving: IDPs vs host population, select up to three [CL<sup>3</sup>: 3/3]**





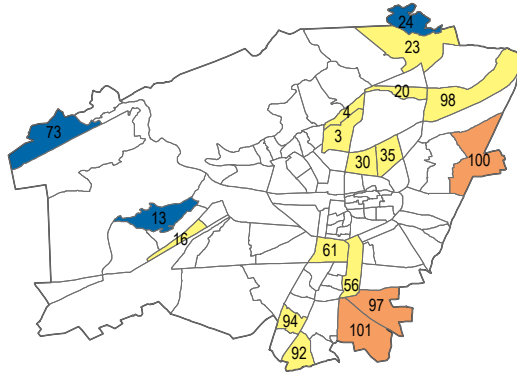
# Humanitarian Situation Overview in Syria (HSOS) Damascus Governorate

## September 2017

### WASH

Most common form of garbage disposal [CL<sup>1</sup>: 2/3]

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

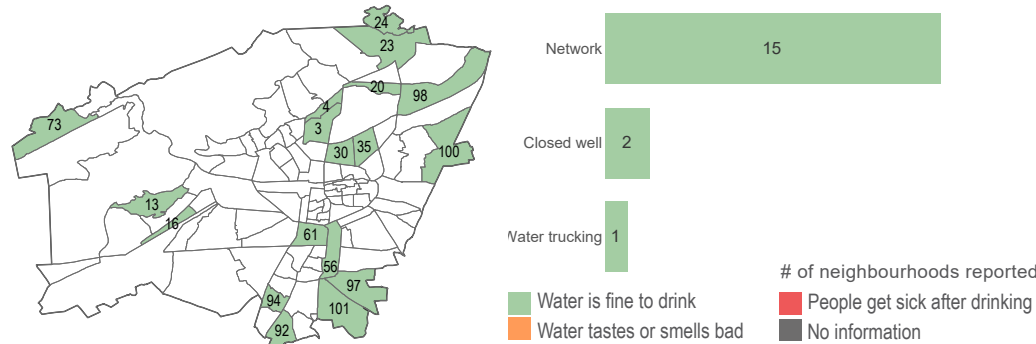


Problems with latrines, select up to three [CL<sup>1</sup>: 3/3]

All but three of the assessed neighbourhoods in Damascus were reportedly able to use the network as their main source of water in August. Joubar Sharqi and Tadamon reported the use of closed wells, and residents of Yarmuk relied on water trucking. Insufficient access to water was reported in both Joubar Sharqi and Yarmuk. All neighbourhoods reported that water was safe to drink. Nonetheless, all of the assessed neighbourhoods reportedly had properly functioning latrines.



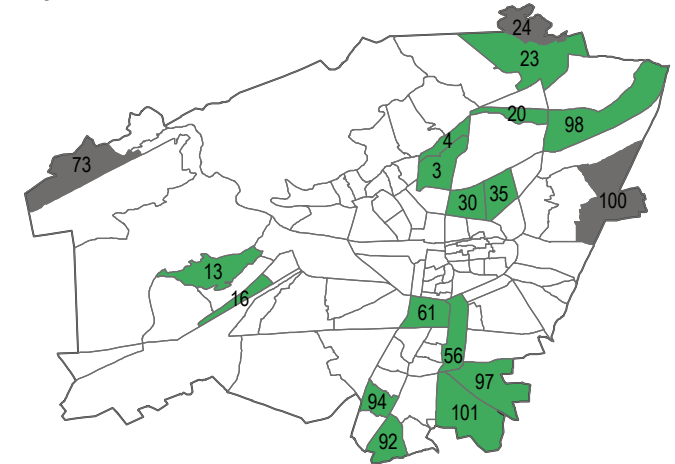
Most common drinking water source and state [CL<sup>1</sup>: 3/3]



### Shelter

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

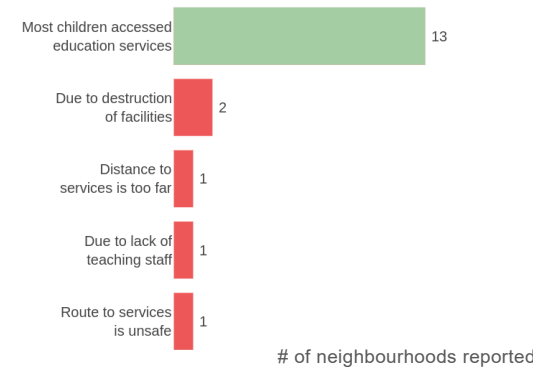
- Independent apartment or house
- Shared apartment or house
- Unfinished apartment
- Tent
- Private space not for shelter
- Cave/natural shelter
- Collective public space
- No consensus
- No information
- Not assessed



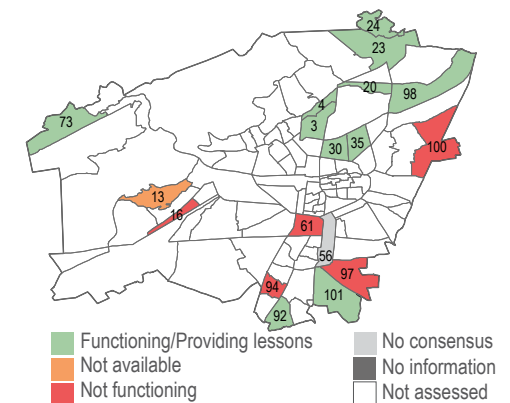
The average reported rent price<sup>2</sup> in the governorate (17,357 SYP) was higher than the average rent paid across the country (8,535 SYP) in August. The lowest rent prices per room were reported in Yarmuk (1,750 SYP) and the highest in Al Qusur (37,500 SYP).

### Education

Most common reasons why children did not attend school, select up to three [CL<sup>1</sup>: 2/3]



Availability of primary schools [CL<sup>1</sup>: 3/3]



Although most children were reportedly able to attend school in a majority of neighbourhoods assessed in August, barriers to accessing education persisted in five neighbourhoods, reportedly affecting girls and boys equally.

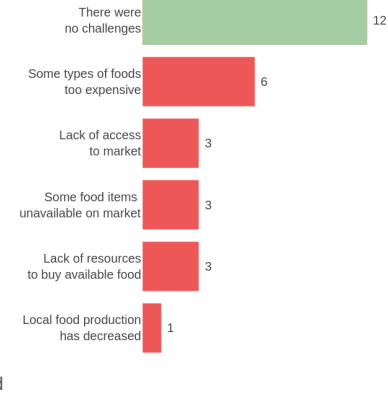


## Food Security

Most common means of obtaining food, select all that apply [CL<sup>1</sup>: 3/3]

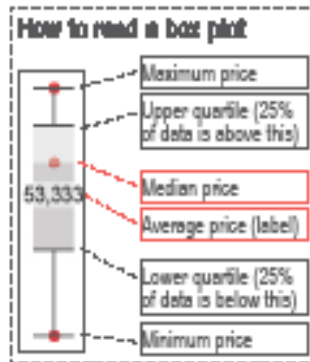
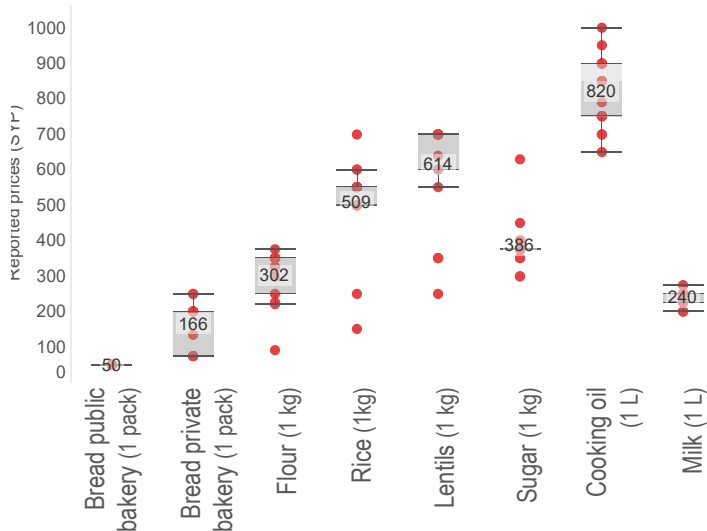


Challenges to accessing food, select up to three [CL<sup>1</sup>: 3/3]



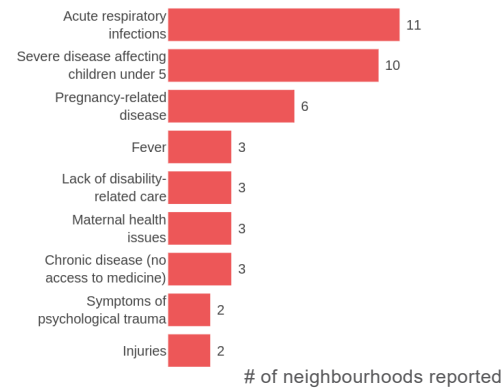
Residents of Joubar Sharqi remained unable to purchase food at shops and markets in August. Instead, they relied on relatives and friends to supply them with food. However, all other assessed neighbourhoods reportedly had food available for purchase. Additionally, residents of Al Hurriya Ish Al Werwer and Al Arin reportedly received food through distributions in August. Barriers to accessing food were, however, reported in a third of all assessed neighbourhoods, including Al Arin despite the food distribution.

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

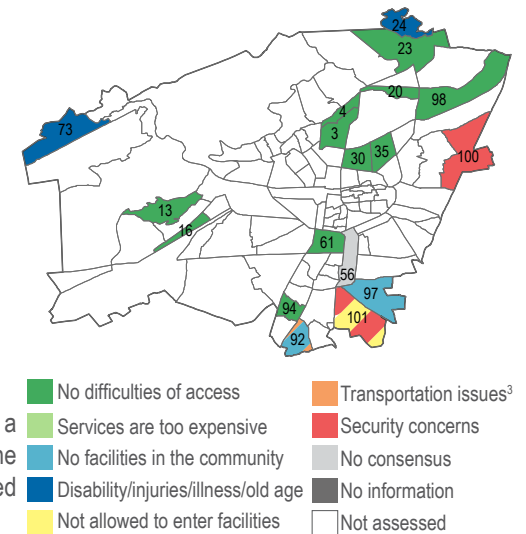


## Health

Reported health problems, select up to three [CL<sup>1</sup>: 2/3]



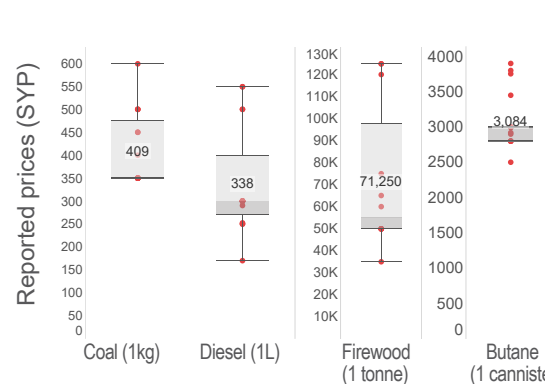
Reported barriers to accessing healthcare [CL<sup>1</sup>: 2/3]



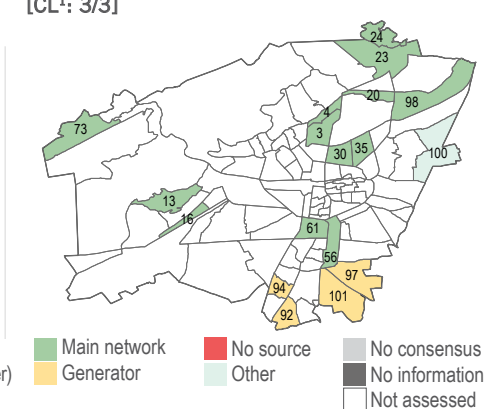
Barriers to accessing healthcare were reported in a third of all assessed neighbourhoods in August. The most commonly reported medical needs included psychosocial support, surgical care and medicine.

## NFIs

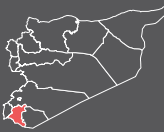
Prices of fuel sources<sup>2</sup> [CL<sup>1</sup>: 2/3]



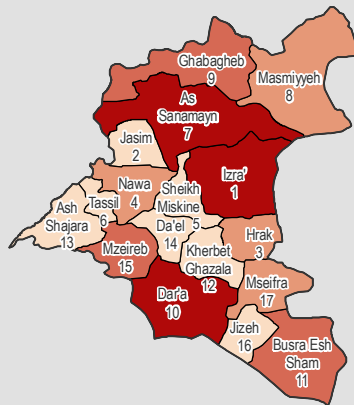
Most common source of electricity [CL<sup>1</sup>: 3/3]



More than two thirds of the assessed neighbourhoods reported having access to the electricity network in August. Most others used generators as their primary source of electricity, although people in Joubar Sharqi reportedly used solar panels. A lack of fuel was reported in three neighbourhoods (Joubar Sharqi, Yarmuk and Tadamon), where residents resorted to burning items to cope with fuel shortages.



## Coverage map<sup>1</sup>

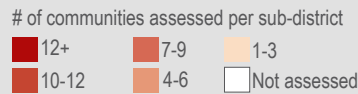


## Context

Dar'a governorate currently hosts 330,118 internally displaced persons and 898,910 people in need of assistance. Many IDPs originate from within the governorate.<sup>2</sup>

## Coverage

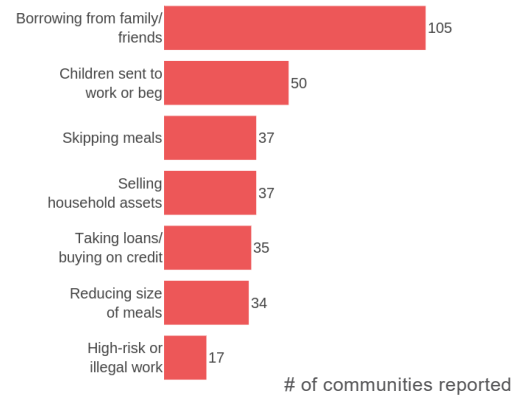
Communities assessed: 109/141  
Sub-districts assessed: 17/17



## Livelihoods

In August, unstable employment as well as business and trade reportedly remained the most important sources of income for people across the assessed communities in Dar'a governorate. When this income was insufficient, residents in most of the assessed communities reportedly used coping strategies such as borrowing money from friends or family. The use of more extreme coping strategies was reported in only one community, Izra', where some residents resorted to eating food waste.

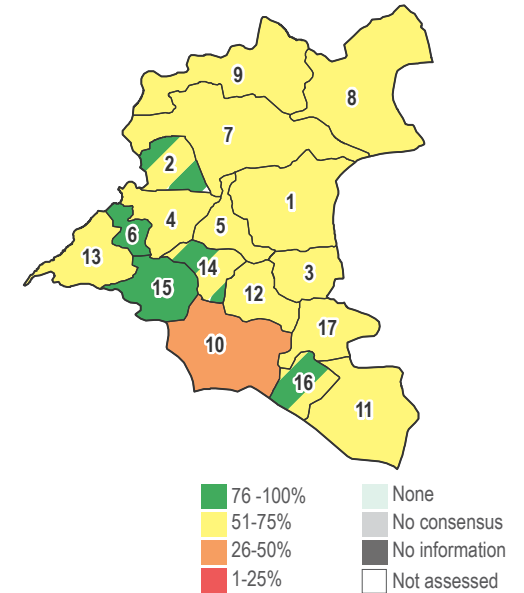
## Most common coping strategies, select all that apply [CL<sup>3</sup>: 3/3]



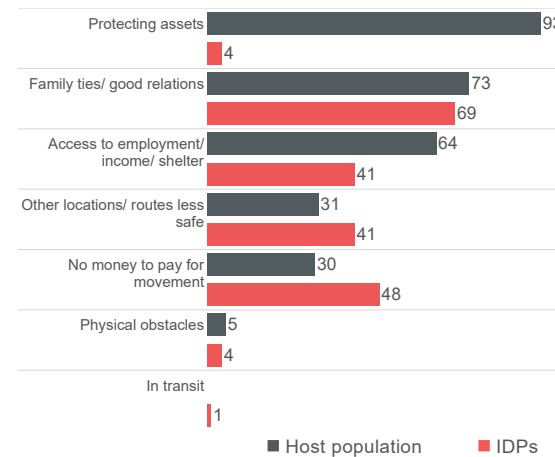
## Displacement

In a large majority of communities assessed in August, more than half of the pre-conflict population remained. Further departures were reported in five communities, mainly as a result of escalated conflict, a loss of income and protection concerns. Meanwhile, almost a third of all assessed communities saw members of their pre-conflict populations return in August. New IDP arrivals were only reported in approximately 10% of communities, although more than two thirds continued to have an IDP presence.

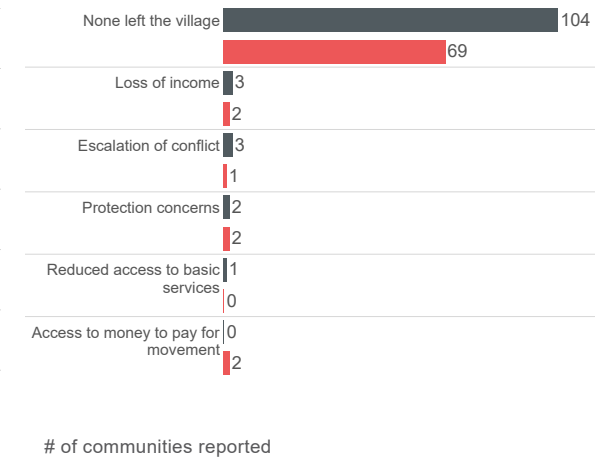
## Most commonly reported % of pre-conflict population remaining per sub-district (excluding IDPs) [CL<sup>3</sup>: 3/3]

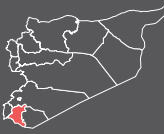


## Most common reasons for staying: IDPs vs host population, select up to three [CL<sup>3</sup>: 3/3]



## Most common reasons for leaving: IDPs vs host population, select up to three [CL<sup>3</sup>: 3/3]

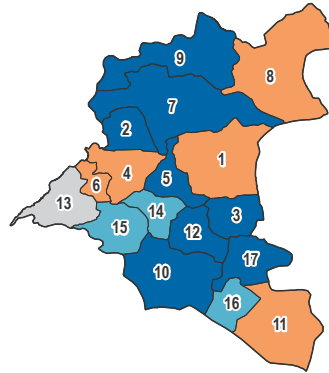




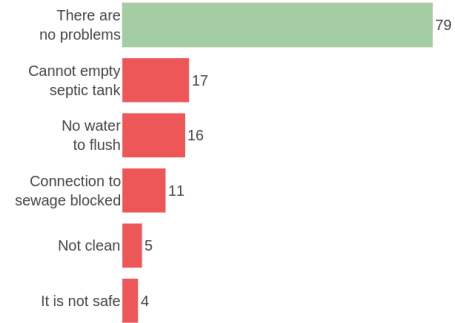
## WASH

Most common form of garbage disposal [CL<sup>1</sup>: 2/3]

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

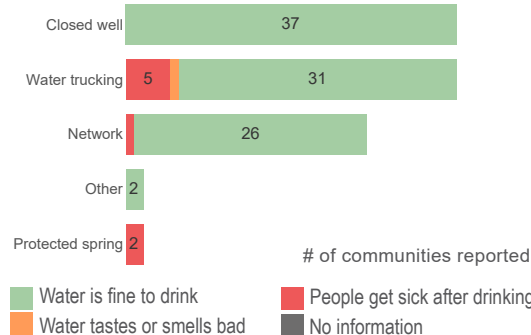
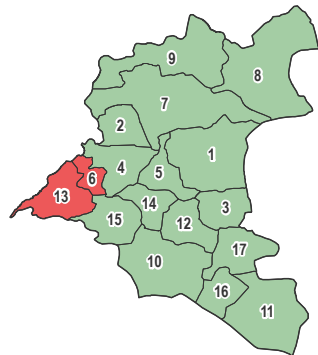


Problems with latrines, select up to three [CL<sup>1</sup>: 3/3]



Just under a quarter of all assessed communities were reportedly able to use the water network as their main source of water in August, while two communities (Mseifra and Sahwa, both in Mseifra sub-district) used public wells and residents in Hit (Ash-Shajara) and Ajami (Mseifra) used protected springs. People in eight communities reportedly got sick after drinking the available water, including residents in Hit and Ajami. Additionally, 41 of the 109 assessed communities reported not having access to sufficient amounts of water, and 30 experienced problems with latrines.

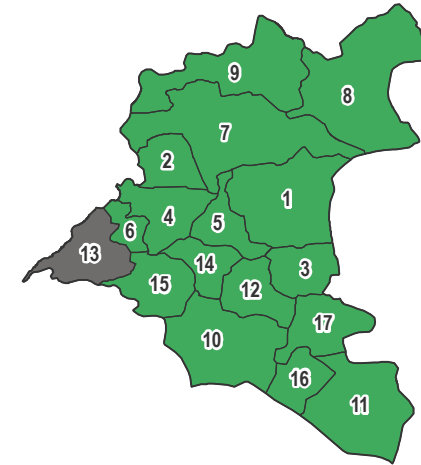
Most common drinking water source and state [CL<sup>1</sup>: 3/3]



## Shelter

Most common shelter lived in by IDPs [CL<sup>1</sup>: 3/3]

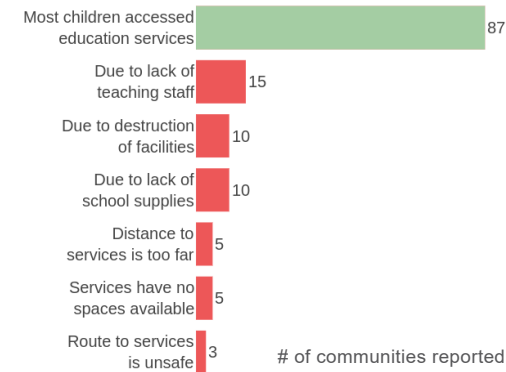
- Independent apartment or house
- Shared apartment or house
- Unfinished apartment
- Tent
- Private space not for shelter
- Cave/natural shelter
- Collective public space
- No consensus
- No information
- Not assessed



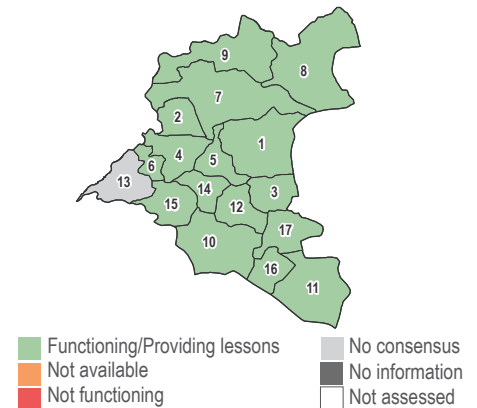
The average reported rent price<sup>2</sup> in the governorate (5,792 SYP) was lower than the average rent paid across the country (8,535 SYP) in August. The lowest rent prices per room were reported in Tafas (1,750 SYP) and the highest in Tiba (15,000 SYP).

## Education

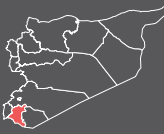
Most common reasons why children did not attend school, select up to three [CL<sup>1</sup>: 3/3]



Availability of primary schools [CL<sup>1</sup>: 3/3]

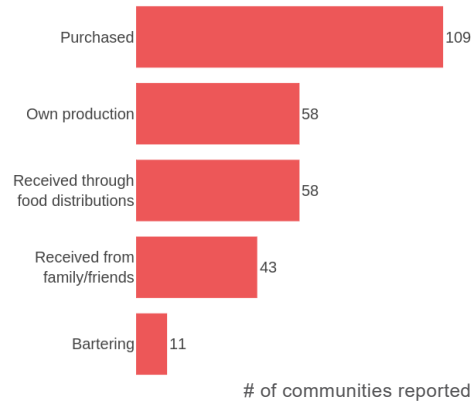


Education was reportedly available to most children in 80% of the assessed communities. Where barriers to accessing education persisted, these were most commonly related to a lack of teaching staff and school supplies. In addition, 10 communities reported the destruction of school facilities in their community.

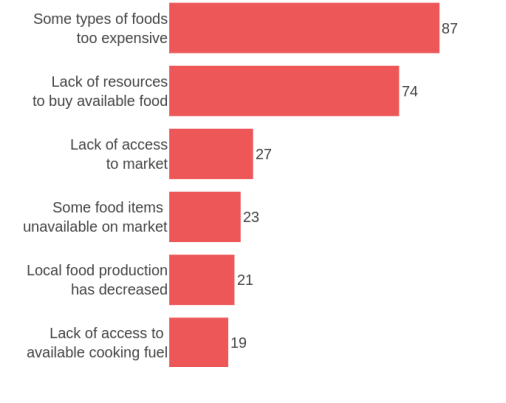


## Food Security

Most common means of obtaining food, select all that apply [CL<sup>1</sup>: 3/3]

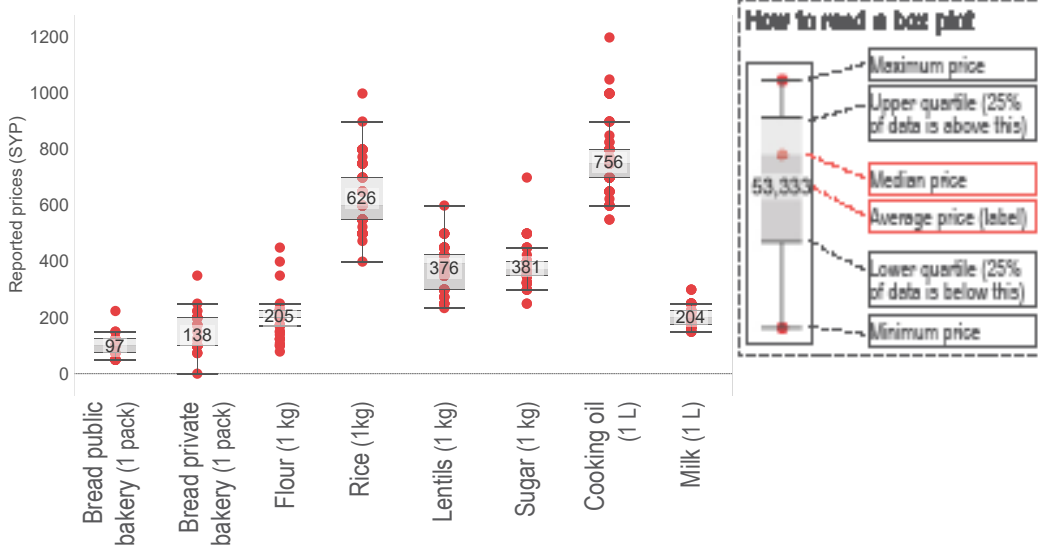


Challenges to accessing food, select up to three [CL<sup>1</sup>: 3/3]



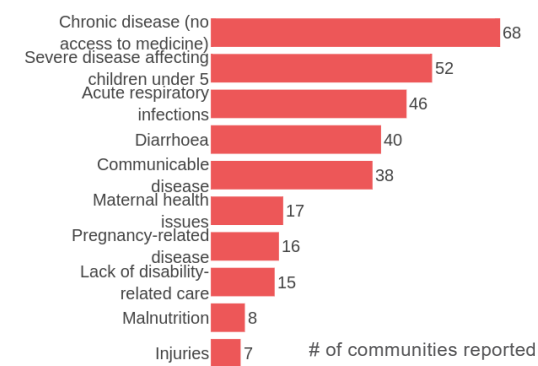
Residents in all assessed communities were reportedly able to purchase food at shops or markets in August. Additionally, approximately half of the communities received food distributions. Only two communities in Dar'a had never received a food distribution: Mihet Elatash (Izra' sub-district) and Beit Ara (Ash-Shajara). Nonetheless, challenges to accessing food persisted in all but 14 communities.

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

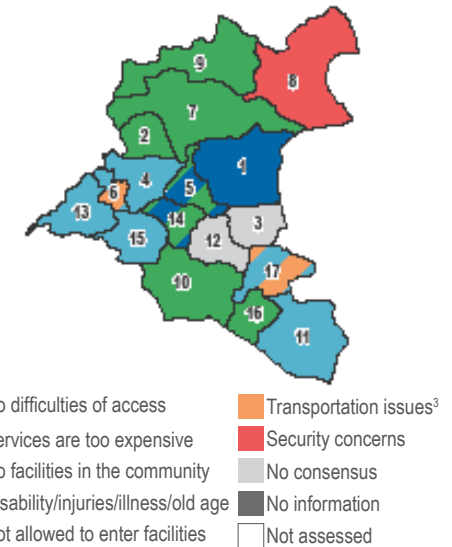


## Health

Reported health problems, select up to three [CL<sup>1</sup>: 2/3]



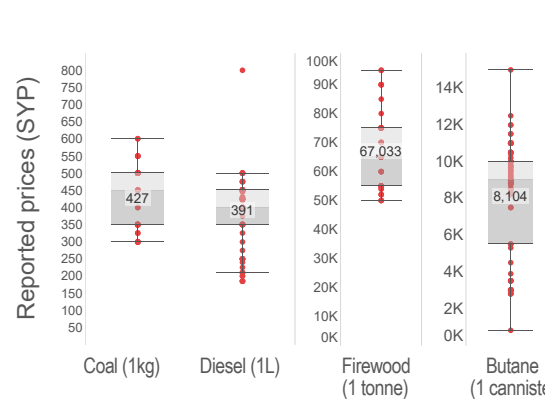
Reported barriers to accessing healthcare [CL<sup>1</sup>: 2/3]



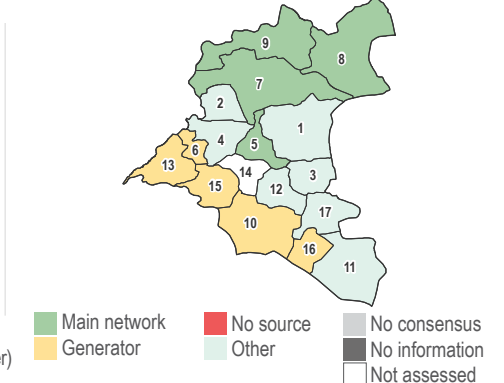
Barriers to accessing healthcare were reported in almost 60% of all assessed communities in August, the most common being the absence of health facilities. In 17 communities, access was especially limited for the elderly.

## NFIs

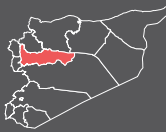
Prices of fuel sources<sup>2</sup> [CL<sup>1</sup>: 2/3]



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



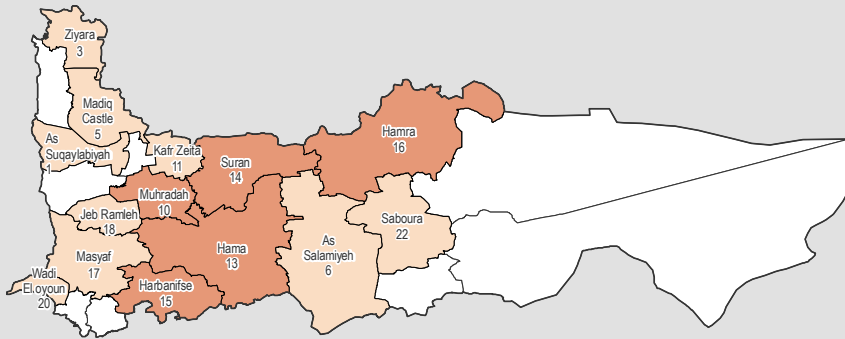
Compared to other governorates, the use of solar power was reported more frequently in Dar'a, as close to a third of assessed communities used it as their main source of electricity in August. Additionally, residents in six communities primarily used batteries, while people in Abu Hartein (Ash-Shajara sub-district) reportedly did not have access to any source of electricity. Fuel shortages were reported in half of all assessed communities.



# Humanitarian Situation Overview in Syria (HSOS) Hama Governorate

# September 2017

## Coverage map<sup>1</sup>

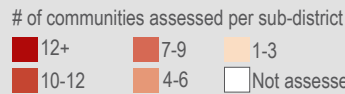


## Context

Hama governorate currently hosts 287,803 internally displaced persons and 1,466,242 people in need of assistance. Access to the eastern parts of the governorate remains a challenge for humanitarian actors.<sup>2</sup>

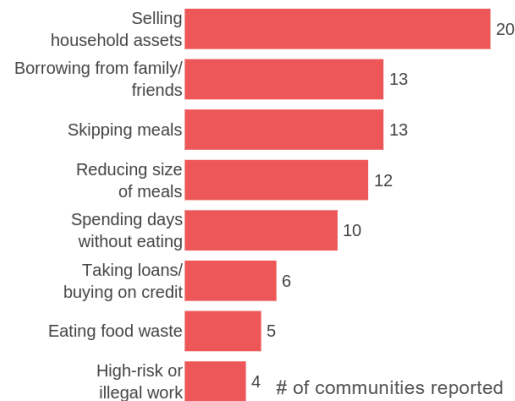
## Coverage

Communities assessed: 43/494  
Sub-districts assessed: 14/22



## Livelihoods

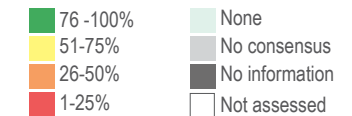
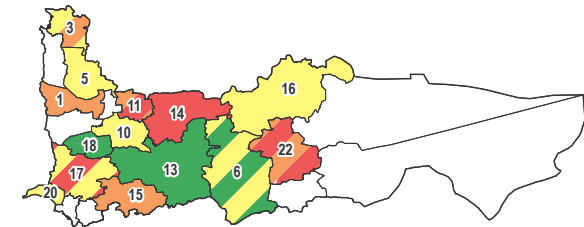
As was the case in July, the sale of household assets was the most commonly reported coping strategy used to cope with insufficient income. Residents in several communities reportedly used extreme food-based coping mechanisms such as spending days without eating, reported in almost a quarter of all assessed communities, or eating food waste or non-edible plants.



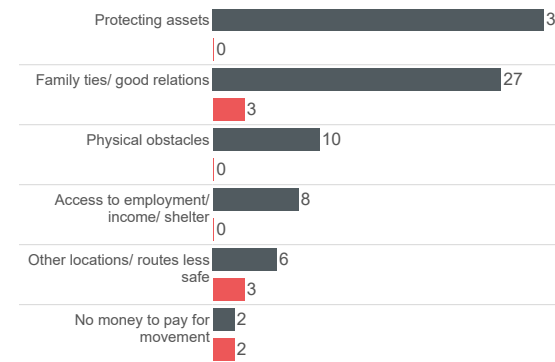
## Displacement

While some members of the pre-conflict population were still present in all assessed communities, in over half the percentage of residents that remained was less than 50%. No one returned to the assessed communities in August. Conversely, all but nine communities saw people leave in August, mostly due to the escalated conflict situation as well as the loss of assets and income. IDPs were only present in two communities in August (Ein El-Bayda in Wadi El-oyoun sub-district and Kanfo in Jeb Ramleh sub-district), with no new arrivals reported in August.

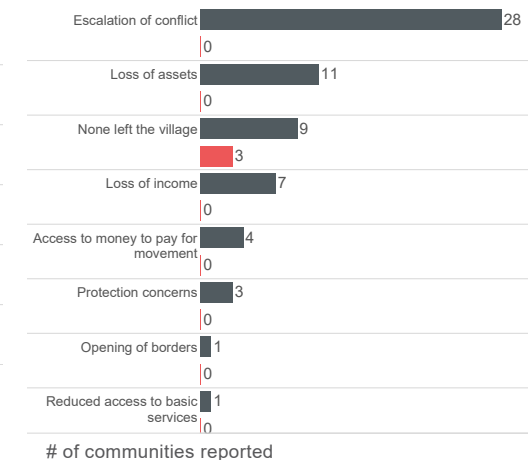
Most commonly reported % of pre-conflict population remaining per sub-district (excluding IDPs) [CL<sup>3</sup>: 2/3]

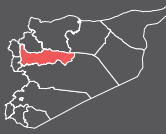


Most common reasons for staying: IDPs vs host population, select up to three [CL<sup>3</sup>: 2/3]



Most common reasons for leaving: IDPs vs host population, select up to three [CL<sup>3</sup>: 3/3]

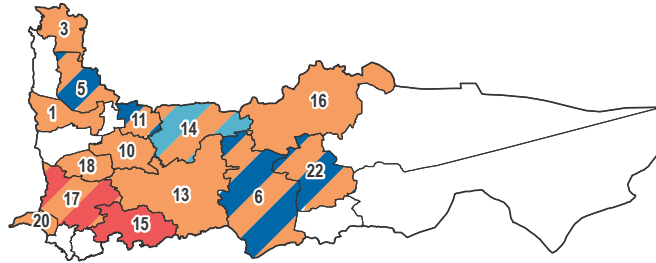




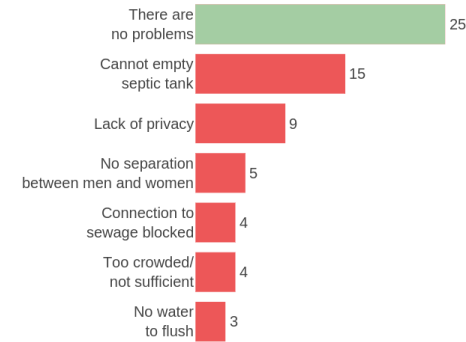
## WASH

Most common form of garbage disposal [CL<sup>1</sup>: 2/3]

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

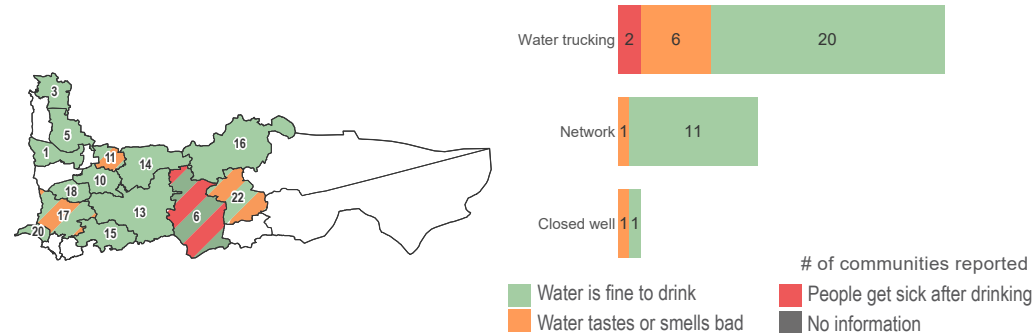


Problems with latrines, select up to three [CL<sup>1</sup>: 3/3]



A majority of assessed communities reportedly received their water through water trucking and a third sourced their water from the water network. Approximately half of the assessed communities in Hama had insufficient access to water in August. Access was mostly sufficient in the communities that got most of their water from the water network. The available water was fine to drink in most communities, although people in Talaf (Harbanifse sub-district) and Tal Ada (As-Salamiyeh) got sick after drinking water and eight communities reported that water tasted or smelled bad. Similarly, almost half of the assessed communities reportedly experienced problems with their latrines in August.

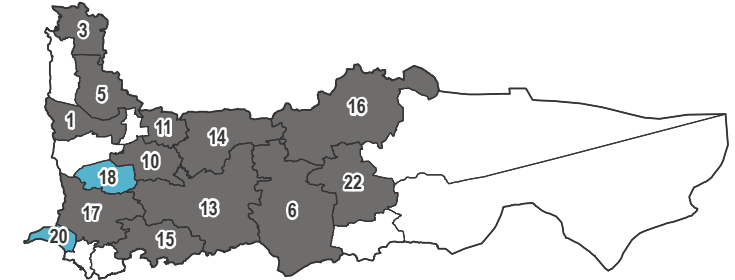
Most common drinking water source and state [CL<sup>1</sup>: 3/3]



## Shelter

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

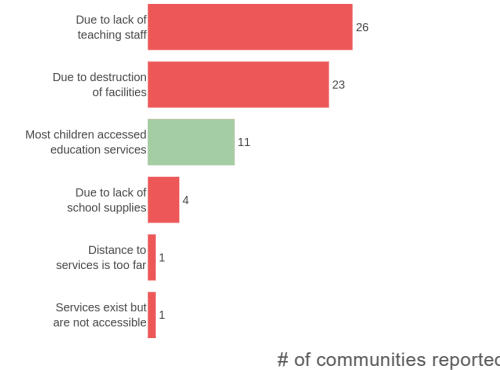
- Independent apartment or house
- Shared apartment or house
- Unfinished apartment
- Tent
- Private space not for shelter
- Cave/natural shelter
- Collective public space
- No consensus
- No information
- Not assessed



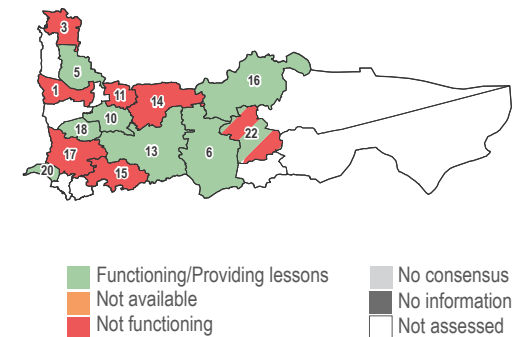
The average reported rent price<sup>2</sup> in the governorate (14,500 SYP) was higher than the average rent paid across the country (8,535 SYP) in August. The lowest rent prices per room were reported in Abi Al Fedaa and Madiq Castle (12,500 SYP) and the highest in Maan (22,500 SYP).

## Education

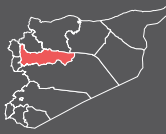
Most common reasons why children did not attend school, select up to three [CL<sup>1</sup>: 3/3]



Availability of primary schools [CL<sup>1</sup>: 3/3]

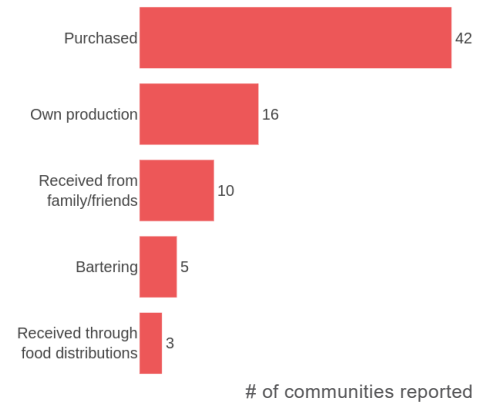


Most children were reportedly able to access education services in only a quarter of all assessed communities in August. The main reported barriers to education were a lack of teaching staff and the destruction of facilities, reportedly affecting boys and girls equally in most communities.

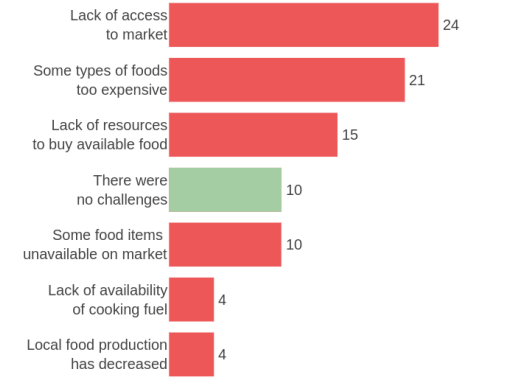


## Food Security

Most common means of obtaining food, select all that apply [CL<sup>1</sup>: 3/3]

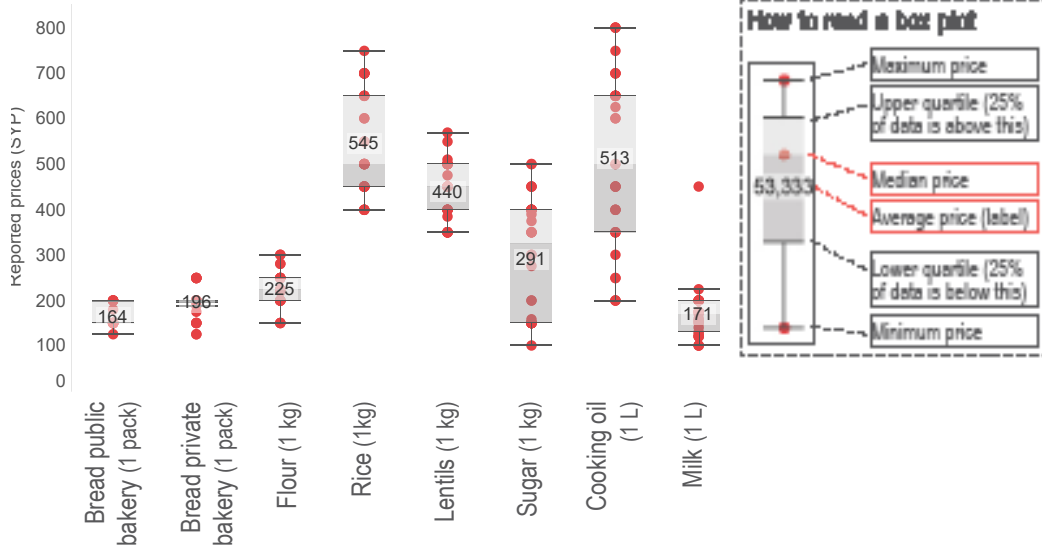


Challenges to accessing food, select up to three [CL<sup>1</sup>: 3/3]



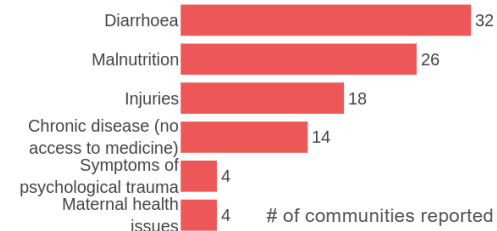
Purchasing food at shops or markets was reported to be one of the main ways of obtaining food in all assessed communities in August, except in Jeb Elothman (Hamra sub-district) where residents mainly depended on personal food production. Food distributions took place in five of the assessed communities in August. However, challenges to accessing food persisted in over 75% of all communities, with the lack of access to markets and prohibitive prices of some food items being the most commonly reported barriers.

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

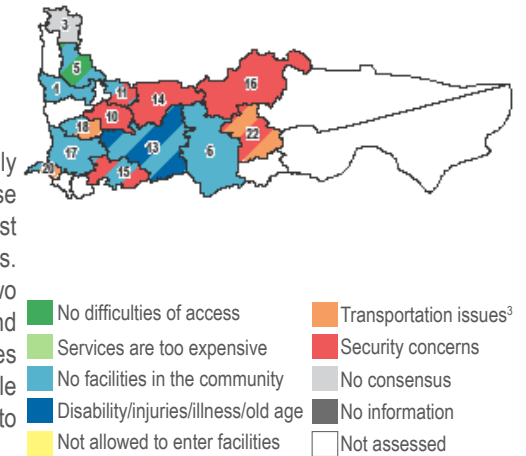


## Health

Reported health problems, select up to three [CL<sup>1</sup>: 2/3]



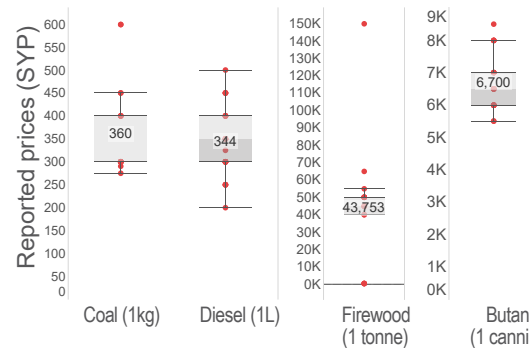
Reported barriers to accessing healthcare [CL<sup>1</sup>: 2/3]



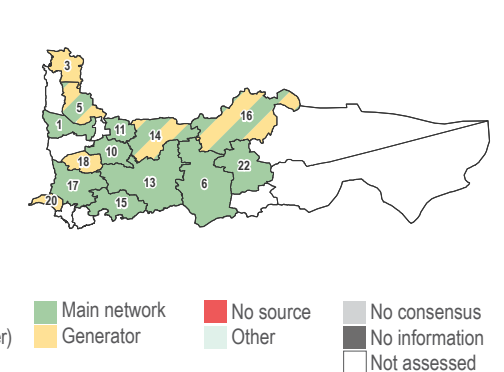
Diarrhoea and malnutrition were the most commonly reported health problems in August. Chronic disease services and antenatal care were reportedly the most common health needs across assessed communities. Polio was reported to be a health concern in two communities in August: Murak (Suran sub-district) and Zaytuneh (Wadi El-oyoun). The absence of facilities and security concerns around accessing available facilities were the most commonly reported barriers to receiving healthcare in August.

## NFIs

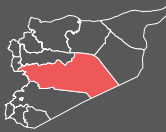
Prices of fuel sources<sup>2</sup> [CL<sup>1</sup>: 2/3]



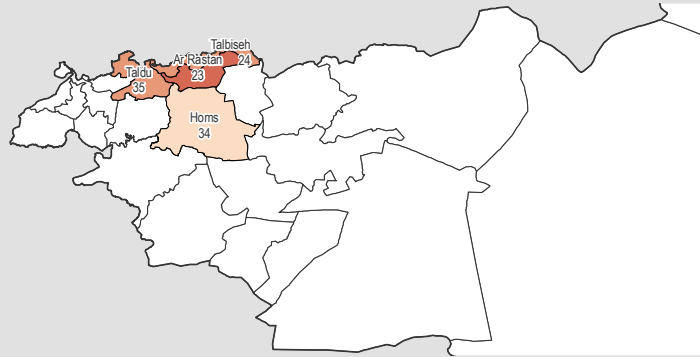
Most common source of electricity [CL<sup>1</sup>: 3/3]



Approximately a third of all assessed communities reportedly had access to the electricity network in August, while 11 used generators and 1 (Murak in Suran sub-district) did not have access to any electricity source at all. More than 75% of assessed communities reportedly suffered from a lack of fuel in August, with residents in most of the communities suffering from a lack of fuel burning furniture in order to cope.



**Coverage map<sup>1</sup>**

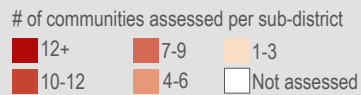


**Context**

Homs governorate currently hosts 355,291 internally displaced persons and 1,415,805 people in need of assistance. The north-eastern areas within the governorate remain hard to reach for humanitarian actors.<sup>2</sup>

**Coverage**

Communities assessed: 20/454<sup>4</sup>  
 Sub-districts assessed: 4/23



**Livelihoods**

Farm ownership as well as business and trade were the most commonly reported sources of income across assessed communities in August. Where this income was insufficient, residents reportedly used coping strategies such as skipping meals or reducing meal sizes, as was the case in previous months.

**Most common coping strategies, select all that apply [CL<sup>3</sup>: 3/3]**

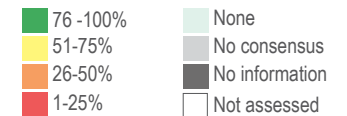
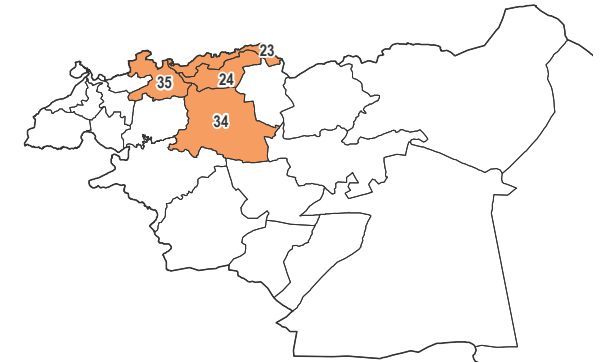


# of communities reported

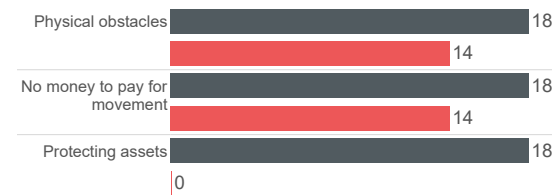
**Displacement**

Less than 50% of the pre-conflict population was still present in all of the assessed communities where information was available in August. IDPs were present in approximately 75% of assessed communities. No further members of the pre-conflict population left their communities, and none returned either. Additionally, there were no new IDP arrivals.

**Most commonly reported % of pre-conflict population remaining per sub-district (excluding IDPs) [CL<sup>3</sup>: 2/3]**



**Most common reasons for staying: IDPs vs host population, select up to three [CL<sup>3</sup>: 3/3]**

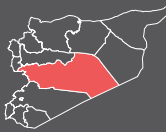


■ Host population ■ IDPs

**Most common reasons for leaving: IDPs vs host population, select up to three [CL<sup>3</sup>: 3/3]**



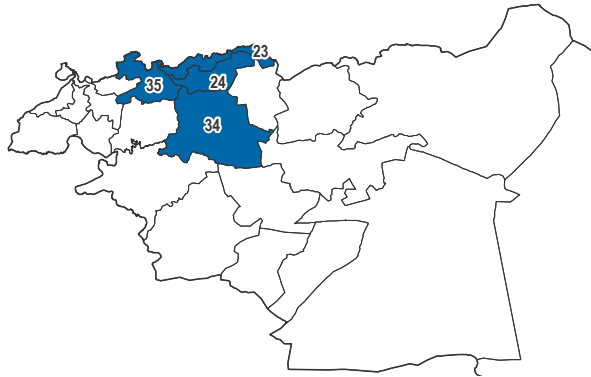
# of communities reported



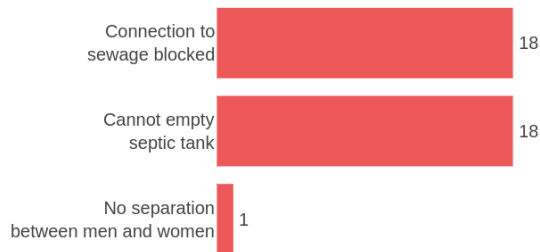
### WASH

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

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

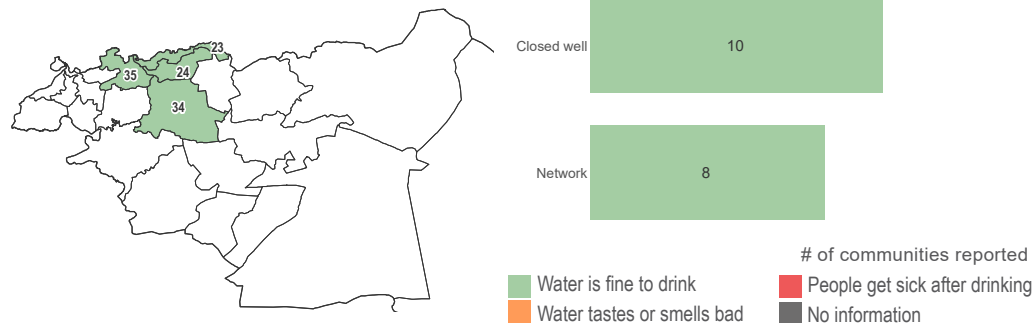


Problems with latrines, select up to three [CL<sup>1</sup>: 3/3]



Closed wells were the main source of water in most of the assessed communities, followed closely by the water network. The available water was fine to drink but insufficient in 18 communities. Additionally, residents in most assessed communities reportedly encountered two main issues related to their latrines: blocked connections to the sewage systems and an inability to empty septic tanks.

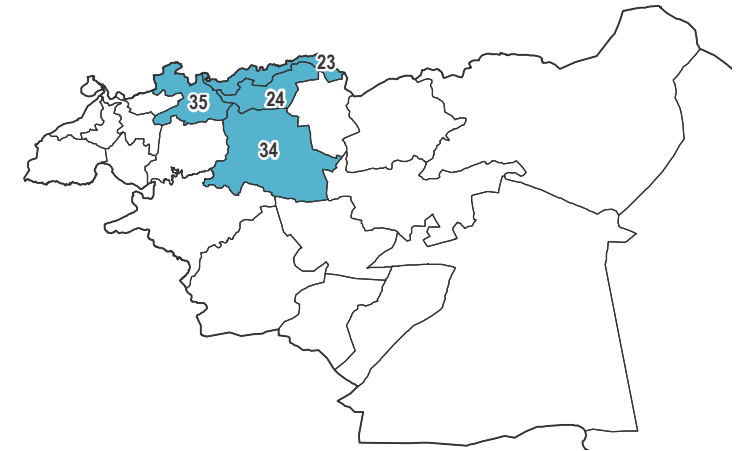
Most common drinking water source and state [CL<sup>1</sup>: 3/3]



### Shelter

Most common shelter lived in by IDPs [CL<sup>1</sup>: 3/3]

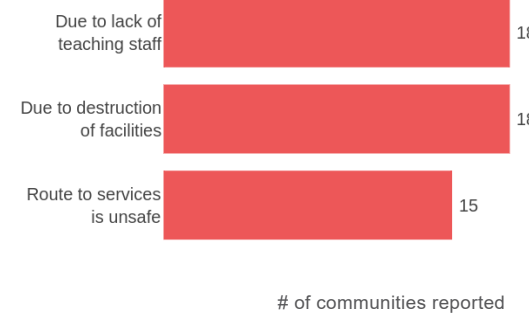
- Independent apartment or house
- Shared apartment or house
- Unfinished apartment
- Tent
- Private space not for shelter
- Cave/natural shelter
- Collective public space
- No consensus
- No information
- Not assessed



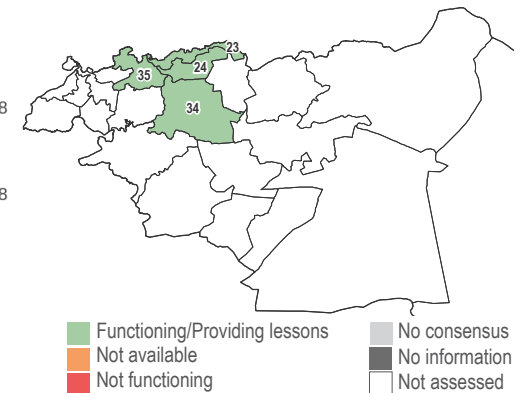
The average reported rent price<sup>2</sup> in the governorate could not be calculated due to a lack of information in most of the communities assessed.

### Education

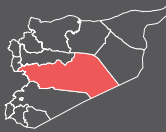
Most common reasons why children did not attend school, select up to three [CL<sup>1</sup>: 3/3]



Availability of primary schools [CL<sup>1</sup>: 3/3]

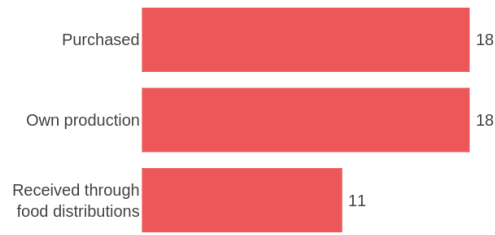


There were no assessed communities where most children were reportedly able to access education in August. Instead, a lack of teaching staff and destroyed facilities were reported as barriers to education in 18 communities, followed by unsafe routes to services, reported in 15 communities.



## Food Security

Most common means of obtaining food, select all that apply [CL<sup>1</sup>: 3/3]



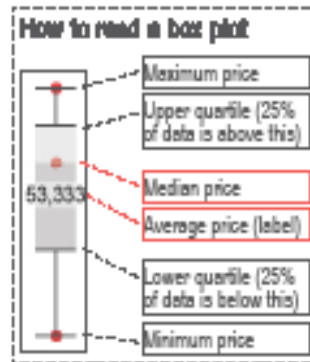
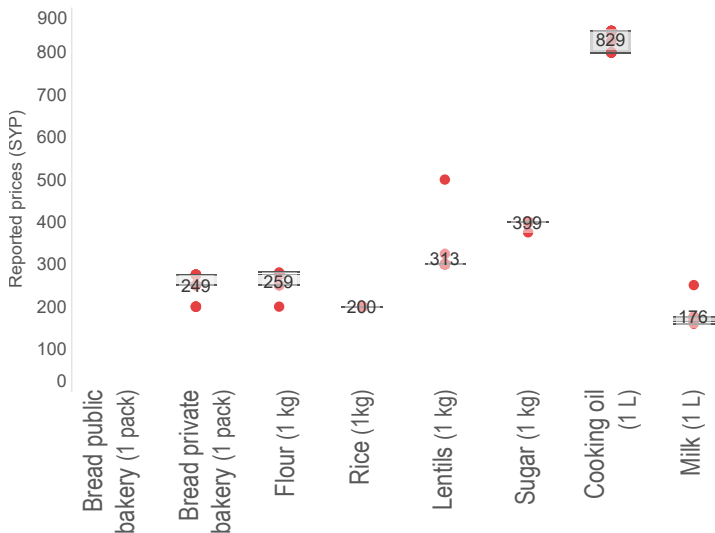
# of communities reported

Challenges to accessing food, select up to three [CL<sup>1</sup>: 3/3]



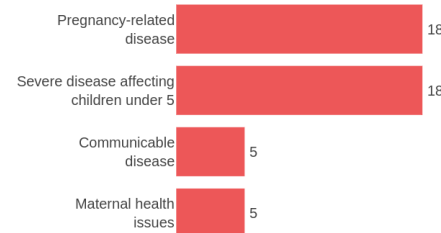
Food was reportedly available for purchase at shops or markets or through personal production in August. However, a decrease in local food production was reported as a barrier to accessing enough food in most assessed communities. Food distributions took place in over half of all assessed communities in August, with no community reporting that their last distribution was more than three months before the assessment date.

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



## Health

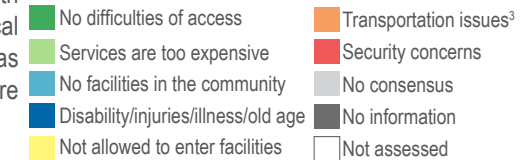
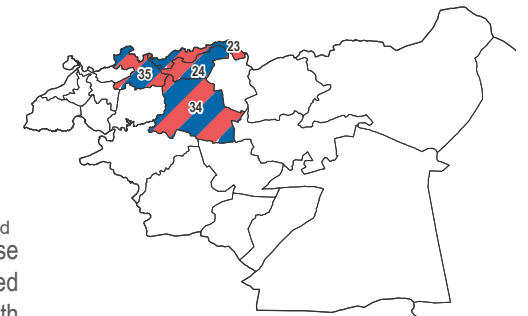
Reported health problems, select up to three [CL<sup>1</sup>: 2/3]



# of communities reported

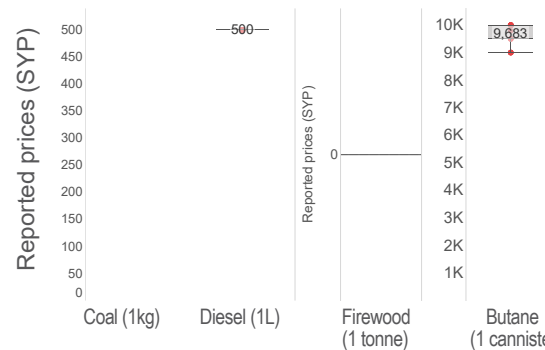
As was the case in previous months, severe disease affecting children under five and pregnancy-related disease were the most commonly reported health concerns in August. Women reportedly gave birth at home with a midwife. The most needed medical services were prosthetics and orthotics, as well as assistive devices. Barriers to accessing healthcare persisted in all assessed communities in August.

Reported barriers to accessing healthcare [CL<sup>1</sup>: 2/3]

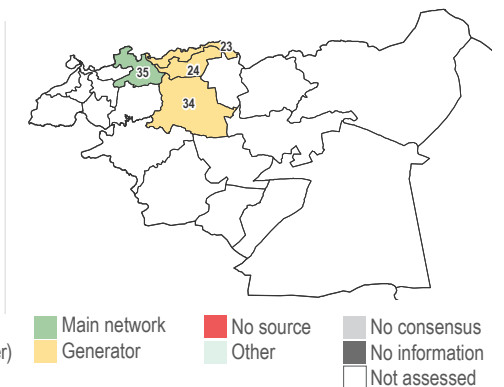


## NFIs

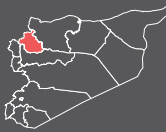
Prices of fuel sources<sup>2</sup> [CL<sup>1</sup>: 2/3]



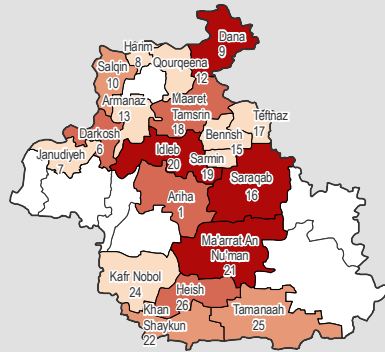
Most common source of electricity [CL<sup>1</sup>: 3/3]



As was the case in previous months, the electricity network and generators were the main sources of electricity in all assessed communities in August. All assessed communities where information was available reported a lack of fuel and the use of coping strategies such as burning plastic.



## Coverage map<sup>1</sup>

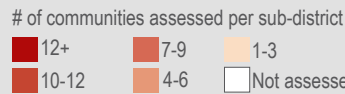


## Context

Idleb governorate currently hosts the second largest number of internally displaced persons within Syria (984,515), after Rural Damascus, and 2,086,051 people in need of assistance.<sup>2</sup>

## Coverage

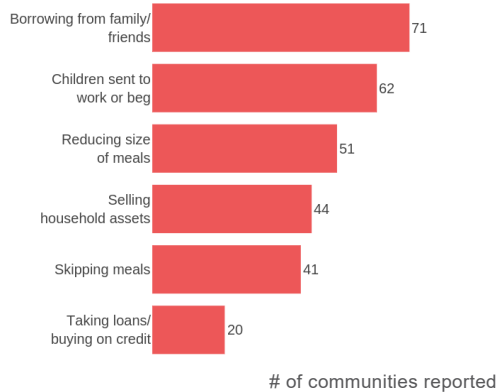
Communities assessed: 124/462  
Sub-districts assessed: 19/26



## Livelihoods

Farm ownership, as well as business and trade, remained the most commonly reported sources of income in assessed communities in Idleb governorate in August. The most common strategy used to cope with a lack of income was borrowing money from family and friends. Additionally, residents of four assessed communities (Selwa in Dana sub-district, Allani in Salqin, Ras Elhish in Qourqena and Milis in Armanaz) reportedly spent days without eating in August.

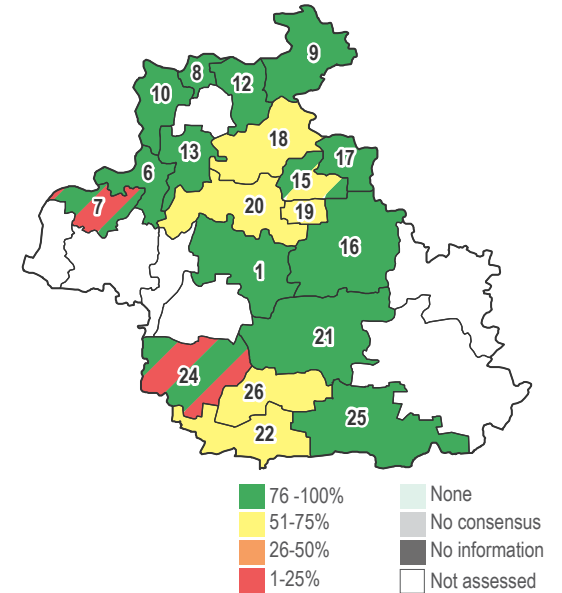
## Most common coping strategies, select all that apply [CL<sup>3</sup>: 3/3]



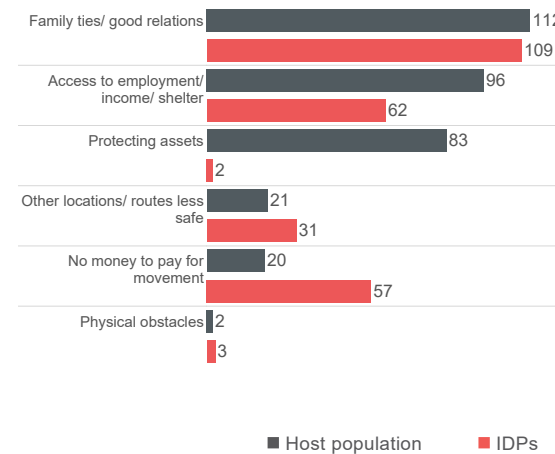
## Displacement

In all but six of the assessed communities, more than half of the pre-conflict population was still present in August. Only two communities saw people leave in this month: Big Khwein (Tamanaah sub-district) and Janudiyeh (Janudiyeh sub-district). In 20 assessed communities, including Janudiyeh, some members of the pre-conflict population actually returned in August. IDPs were present in all assessed communities except Big Khwein, and new IDP arrivals occurred in over a quarter of assessed communities.

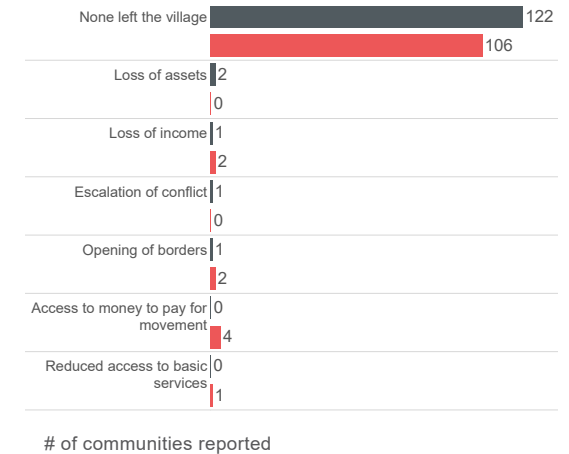
## Most commonly reported % of pre-conflict population remaining per sub-district (excluding IDPs) [CL<sup>3</sup>: 3/3]

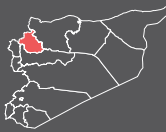


## Most common reasons for staying: IDPs vs host population, select up to three [CL<sup>3</sup>: 3/3]



## Most common reasons for leaving: IDPs vs host population, select up to three [CL<sup>3</sup>: 3/3]





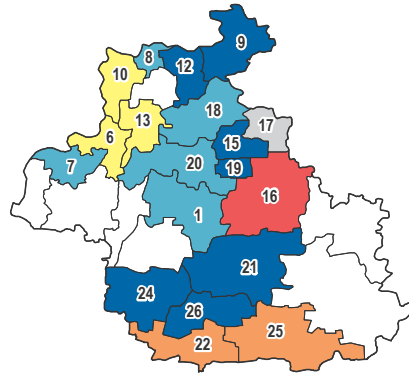
# Humanitarian Situation Overview in Syria (HSOS) Idleb Governorate

# September 2017

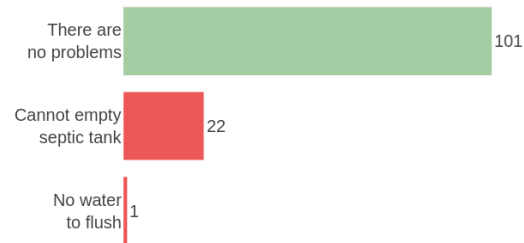
## WASH

Most common form of garbage disposal [CL<sup>1</sup>: 2/3]

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

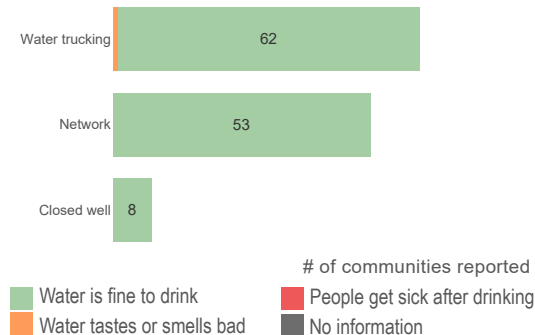
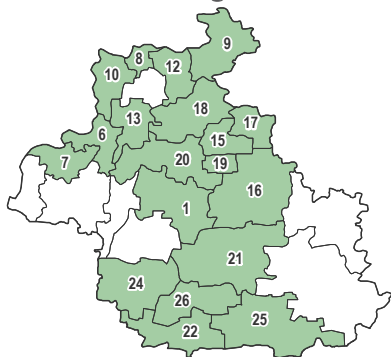


Problems with latrines, select up to three [CL<sup>1</sup>: 3/3]



Almost 70% of assessed communities had sufficient access to water in August. Less than half were able to use the water network as their primary source of water, while most relied on water trucking. The water was fine to drink in all but one community; in Big Khwein (Tamanaah sub-district) the water reportedly tasted and/or smelled bad. Most communities experienced no problems with their latrines.

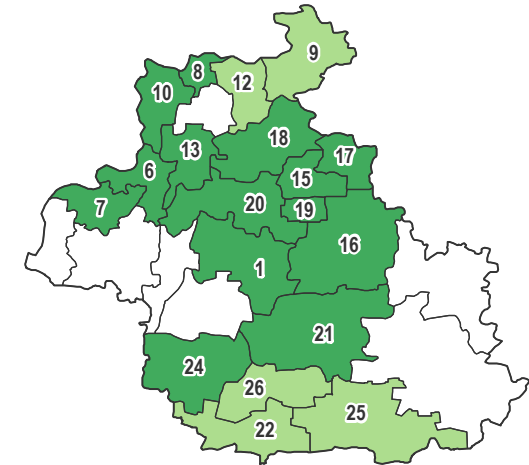
Most common drinking water source and state [CL<sup>1</sup>: 3/3]



## Shelter

Most common shelter lived in by IDPs [CL<sup>1</sup>: 3/3]

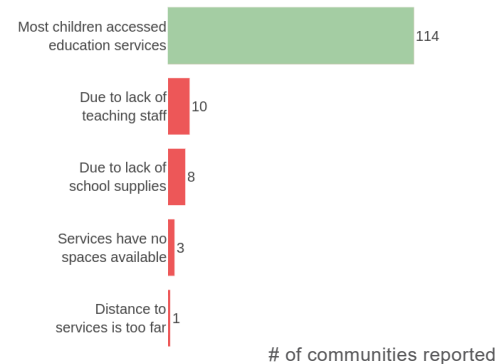
- Independent apartment or house
- Shared apartment or house
- Unfinished apartment
- Tent
- Private space not for shelter
- Cave/natural shelter
- Collective public space
- No consensus
- No information
- Not assessed



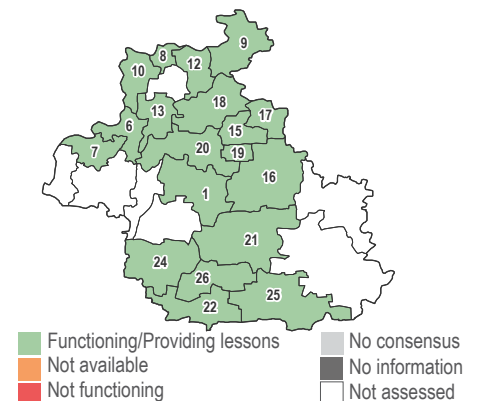
The average reported rent price<sup>2</sup> in the governorate (5,090 SYP) was lower than the average rent paid across the country (8,535 SYP) in August. The lowest rent prices per room were reported in Abdin (1,250 SYP) and the highest in Atma, Dana and Termanin (17,500 SYP).

## Education

Most common reasons why children did not attend school, select up to three [CL<sup>1</sup>: 3/3]

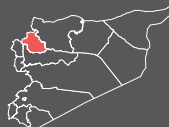


Availability of primary schools [CL<sup>1</sup>: 3/3]



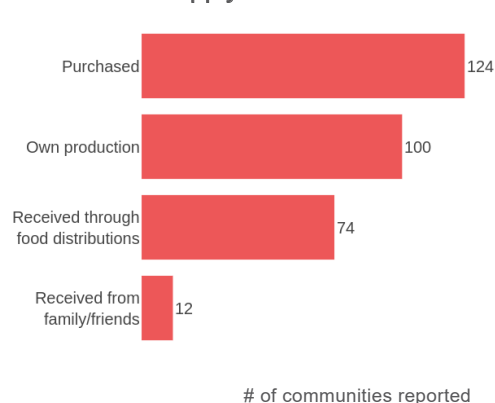
In most of the assessed communities, most children were able to attend school in August. Where challenges to accessing education did exist, the number of communities where boys were mostly affected (20) was higher than the number of communities in which barriers mainly affected girls (8).

<sup>1</sup>CL = average Key Informant confidence level.  
<sup>2</sup> 1 USD = 514.85 SYP (UN operational rates of exchange as of 1 September 2017).

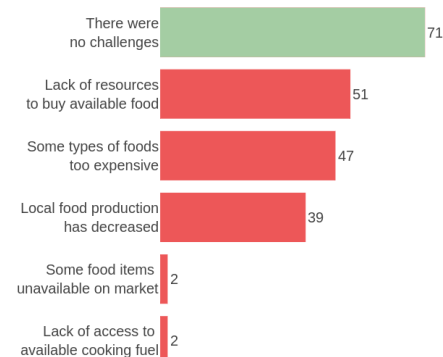


## Food Security

Most common means of obtaining food, select all that apply [CL<sup>1</sup>: 3/3]

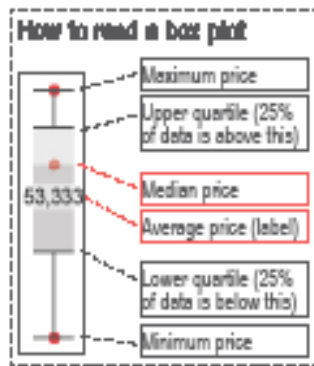
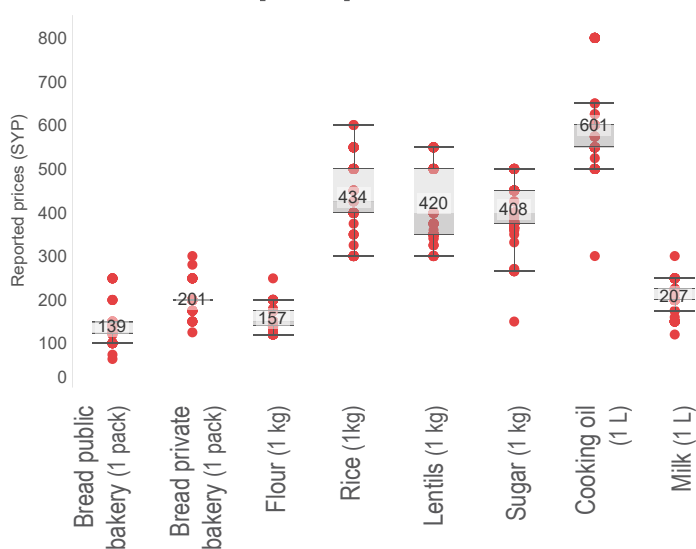


Challenges to accessing food, select up to three [CL<sup>1</sup>: 3/3]



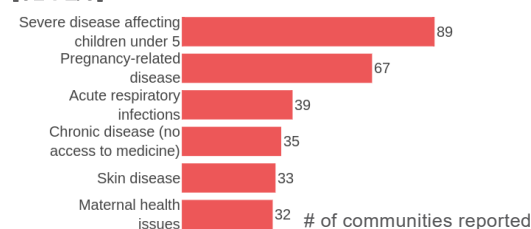
Food was reportedly available for purchase at shops or markets in all assessed communities in August. Residents in most communities also produced some food themselves, and food distributions took place in over half of the assessed communities in August. Nonetheless, barriers to accessing sufficient food were reported in almost half of the assessed communities, the main barriers being a lack of resources and prohibitive prices of some food items.

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

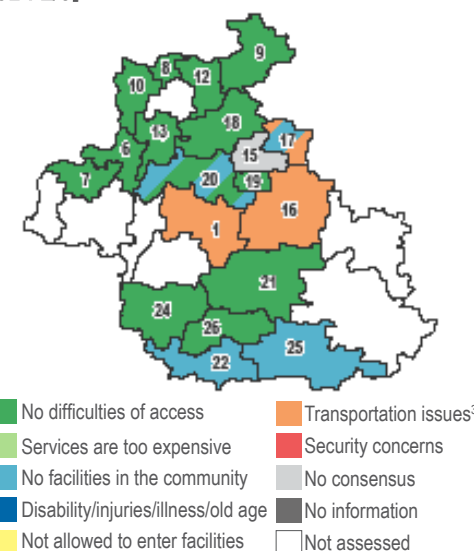


## Health

Reported health problems, select up to three [CL<sup>1</sup>: 2/3]



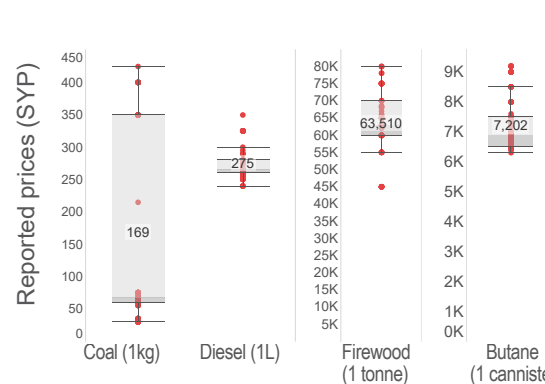
Reported barriers to accessing healthcare [CL<sup>1</sup>: 2/3]



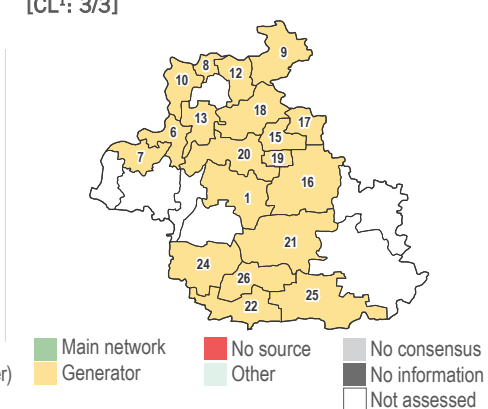
Antenatal care was the most commonly reported healthcare need in August. However, in contrast with other governorates, women in most assessed Idleb communities reportedly had access to formal healthcare facilities in order to give birth. Only in two communities (Dadikh and Kafr Battik, both in Saraqab sub-district) did most women give birth at home with the care of a midwife. Residents of almost two thirds of assessed communities reportedly encountered no barriers to accessing healthcare in August.

## NFIs

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



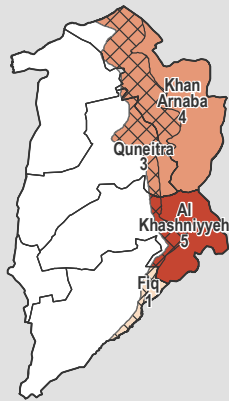
Most common source of electricity [CL<sup>1</sup>: 3/3]



Almost all assessed communities used generators as their main source of electricity in August. Only Abdin (Khan Shaykun sub-district) reportedly had access to the electricity network. Two communities, Almkoblah and Thaheriya (both in Ariha sub-district) had no access to electricity at all. Residents of only seven assessed communities reportedly experienced a lack of fuel in August.



## Coverage map<sup>1</sup>

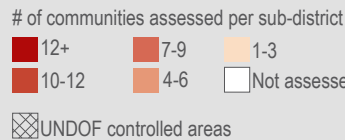


## Context

Quneitra governorate currently hosts 48,720 internally displaced persons and 100,561 people in need of assistance. IDPs mostly originate from nearby governorates.<sup>2</sup>

## Coverage

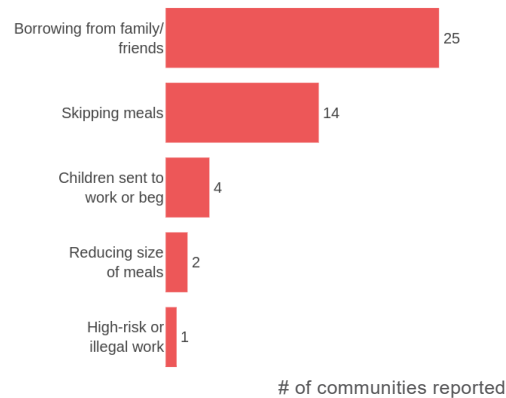
Communities assessed: 25/39  
Sub-districts assessed: 4/4



## Livelihoods

In August, business and trade were the most commonly reported sources of income in the communities assessed in Quneitra, followed by unstable employment. Where this income was insufficient, residents of all assessed communities reportedly used coping strategies, such as borrowing money from family or friends. While skipping meals was reported in more than half of the assessed communities, more extreme food-based coping strategies such as eating food waste and spending days without eating were not reported in August.

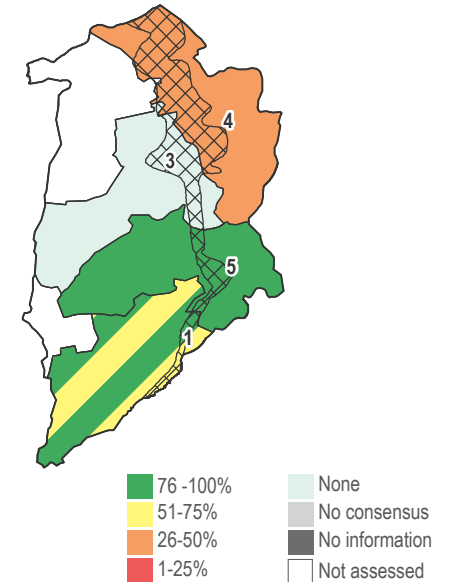
## Most common coping strategies, select all that apply [CL<sup>3</sup>: 3/3]



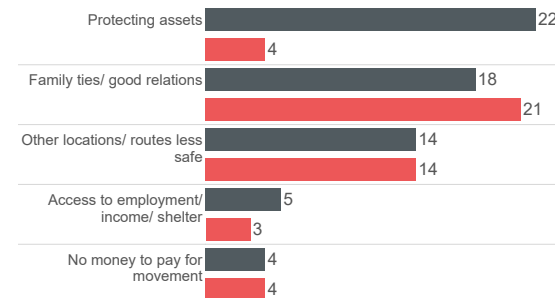
## Displacement

In most assessed communities, more than 50% of the pre-conflict population was still present in August. However, in three communities (Quneitra, Bir Ajam and Breiga, all in Quneitra sub-district), all members of the pre-conflict population had left<sup>4</sup>. No further people left any of the assessed communities in August, and six communities saw people return in this month. IDPs were present in 23 communities, yet new arrivals were only reported in Bir Ajam (Quneitra) and Sayda (Fiq).

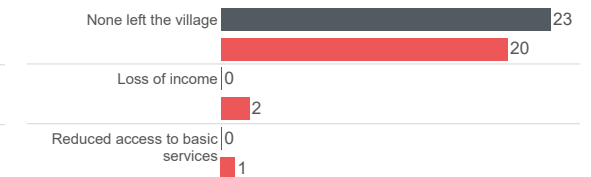
## Most commonly reported % of pre-conflict population remaining per sub-district (excluding IDPs) [CL<sup>3</sup>: 3/3]



## Most common reasons for staying: IDPs vs host population, select up to three [CL<sup>3</sup>: 3/3]



## Most common reasons for leaving: IDPs vs host population, select up to three [CL<sup>3</sup>: 3/3]



<sup>1</sup>The numbers indicated on the map are sub-district reference numbers.

<sup>2</sup>Figures based on HNO 2018 population data (September 2017).

<sup>3</sup>CL = average Key Informant confidence level.

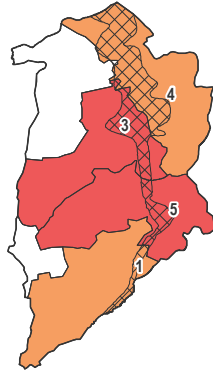
<sup>4</sup>These communities have not been assessed for the majority of indicators displayed in these factsheets.



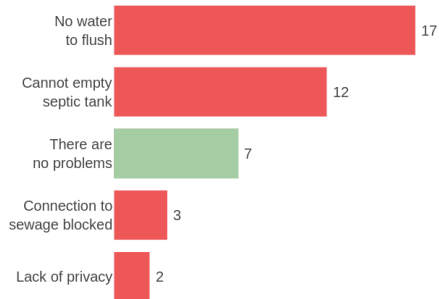
## WASH

Most common form of garbage disposal [CL<sup>1</sup>: 2/3]

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

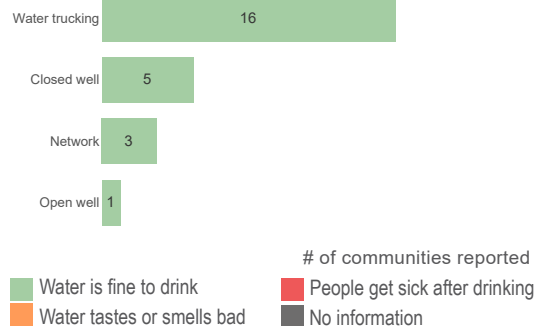
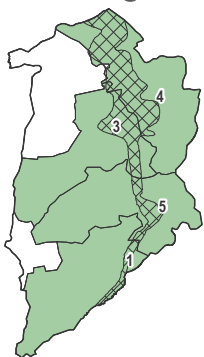


Problems with latrines, select up to three [CL<sup>1</sup>: 3/3]



Although the majority of assessed communities reportedly had to rely on water trucking as their main source of water, all reportedly had access to sufficient drinking water in August. Additionally, the available water was fine to drink in all assessed communities. Conversely, residents in two thirds of the assessed communities reported not having enough water to flush their latrines.

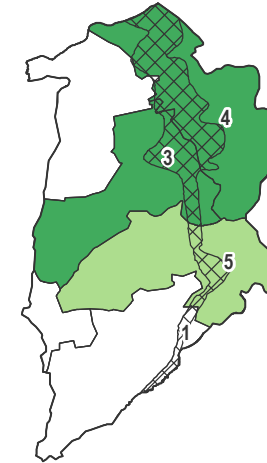
Most common drinking water source and state [CL<sup>1</sup>: 3/3]



## Shelter

Most common shelter lived in by IDPs [CL<sup>1</sup>: 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



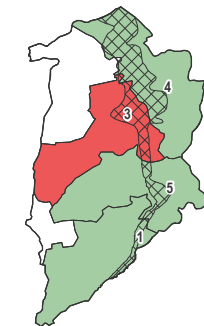
The average reported rent price<sup>2</sup> in the governorate (6,778 SYP) was lower than the average rent paid across the country (8,535 SYP) in August. The lowest rent prices per room were reported in Asbah (2,250 SYP) and the highest in Khan Arnaba and Ayoba (12,500 SYP).

## Education

Most common reasons why children did not attend school, select up to three [CL<sup>1</sup>: 3/3]



Availability of primary schools [CL<sup>1</sup>: 3/3]



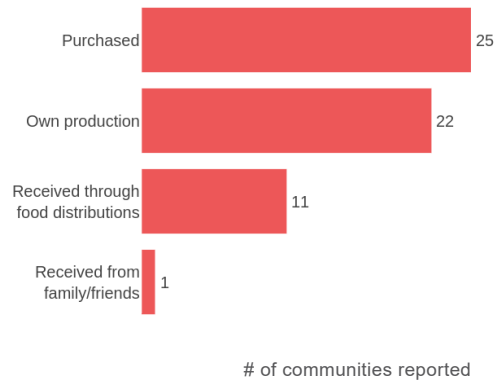
- Functioning/Providing lessons
- Not available
- Not functioning
- No consensus
- No information
- Not assessed

In almost two thirds of assessed communities, most children were reportedly able to access education in August. Where barriers to accessing education persisted, these reportedly affected boys and girls equally.

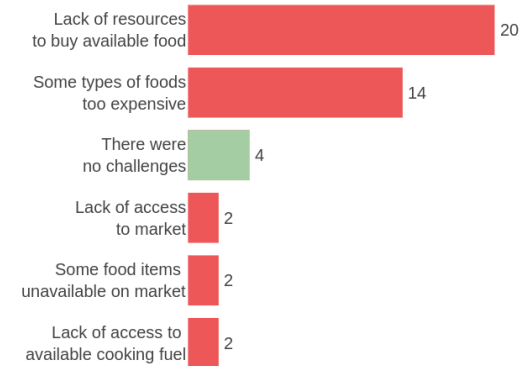


## Food Security

Most common means of obtaining food, select all that apply [CL<sup>1</sup>: 3/3]

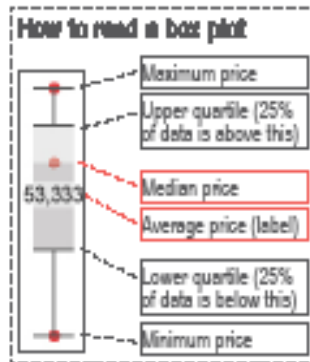
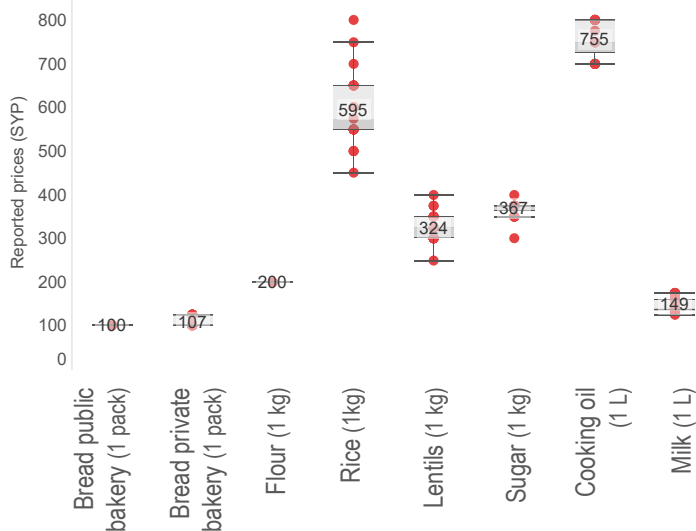


Challenges to accessing food, select up to three [CL<sup>1</sup>: 3/3]



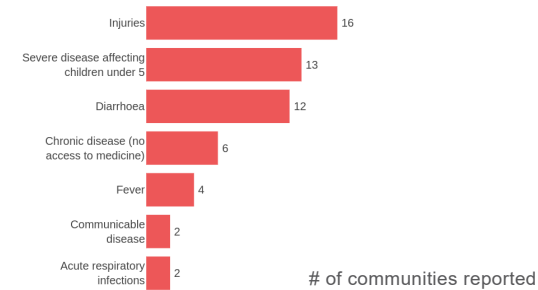
Residents of all assessed communities were reportedly able to purchase food at shops or markets in August. Additionally, personal production was an important method of procuring food in all but three communities assessed. Food distributions reportedly took place in 11 communities. However, residents of only four communities reportedly encountered no barriers to accessing sufficient food in August.

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

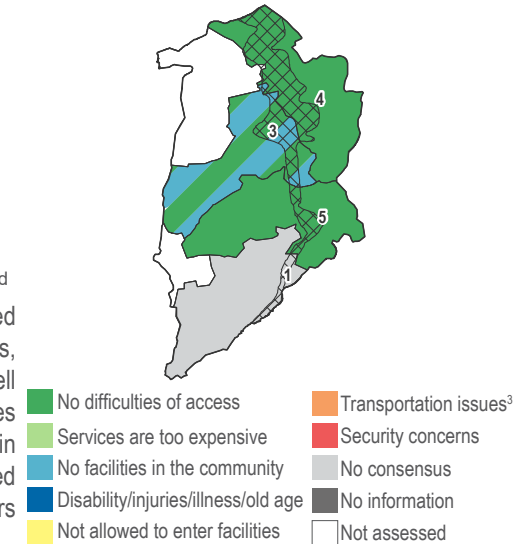


## Health

Reported health problems, select up to three [CL<sup>1</sup>: 2/3]



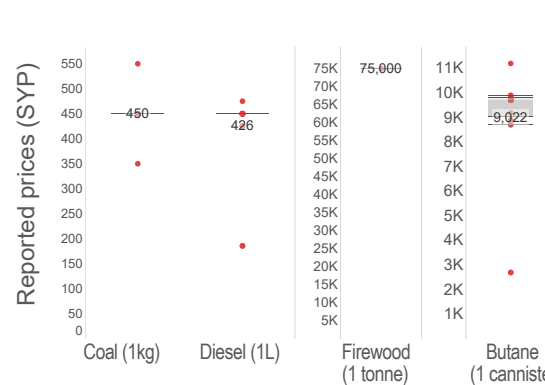
Reported barriers to accessing healthcare [CL<sup>1</sup>: 2/3]



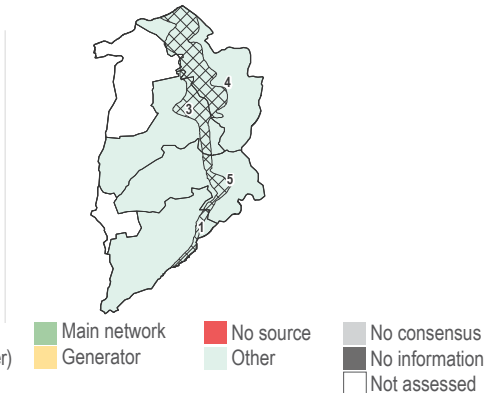
Medicine was reported to be one of the most needed medical items in most of the assessed communities, followed by orthopaedic and surgical care as well as assistive devices. This is in line with injuries being reported as a common health problem in most communities. Residents of only nine assessed communities reportedly did not encounter any barriers to accessing healthcare in August.

## NFIs

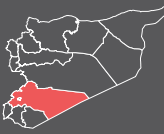
Prices of fuel sources<sup>2</sup> [CL<sup>1</sup>: 2/3]



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



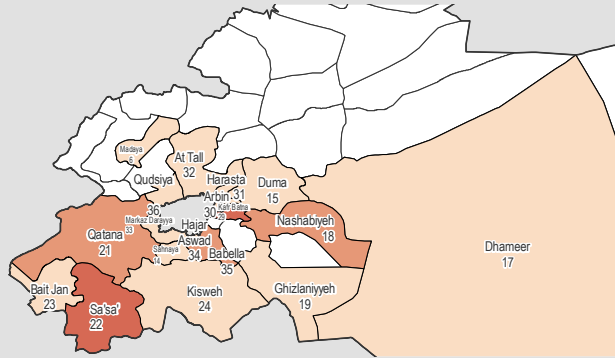
Only two of the assessed communities used the network as their main source of electricity in August. Another community used generators, whereas all others mainly relied on solar power and batteries. Residents in all but seven assessed communities reportedly experienced a lack of fuel in August, with burning agricultural resources as the most commonly reported coping strategy.



# Humanitarian Situation Overview in Syria (HSOS) Rural Damascus Governorate

## September 2017

### Coverage map<sup>1</sup>

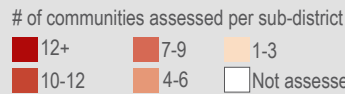


### Context

Rural Damascus governorate currently hosts the highest number of internally displaced persons within Syria (1,303,622), and the second highest number of people in need of assistance (3,261,246), after Aleppo. Western areas within the governorate remain hard to reach for humanitarian actors.<sup>2</sup>

### Coverage

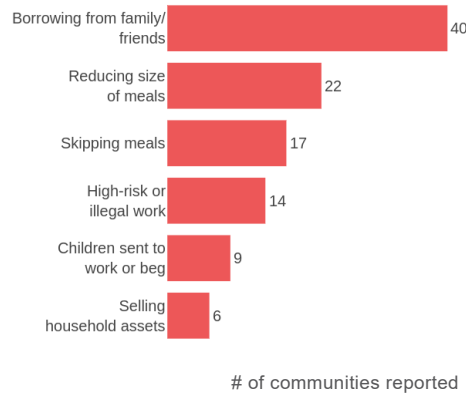
Communities assessed: 52/232  
Sub-districts assessed: 18/36



### Livelihoods

The most commonly reported sources of income across the communities assessed in Rural Damascus were business and trade, followed by stable employment, unstable employment and farm ownership. Where this income was insufficient, residents in most assessed communities reported using coping strategies, including borrowing money from family and friends. While reducing meal sizes and skipping meals were reportedly employed in some assessed communities, more extreme food-based coping strategies, such as eating food waste and spending days without eating, were not reported in Rural Damascus in August.

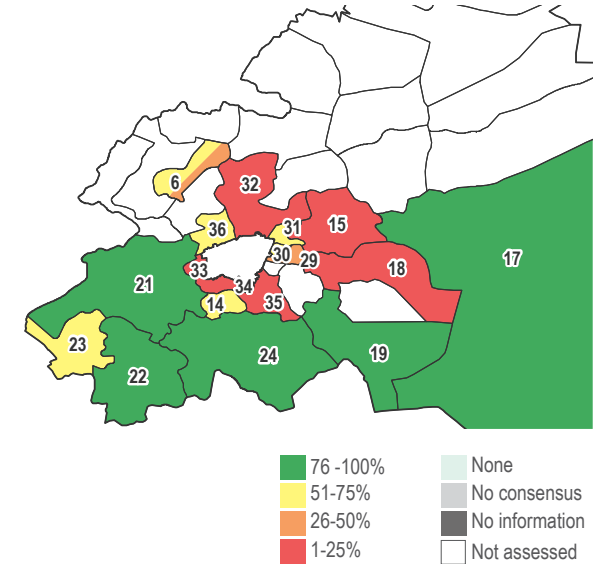
### Most common coping strategies, select all that apply [CL<sup>3</sup>: 3/3]



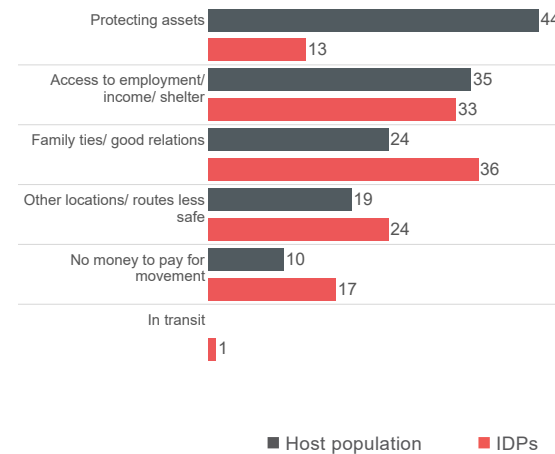
### Displacement

In just over half of the Rural Damascus communities assessed in August, more than half of the pre-conflict population was reportedly still present. However, over 30% of the assessed communities contained no more than 25% of their original population. At the same time, 11 communities saw additional people leave in August, while people returned to only one community (Madaya). IDPs were present in all but three of the assessed communities, with new arrivals reported in six communities.

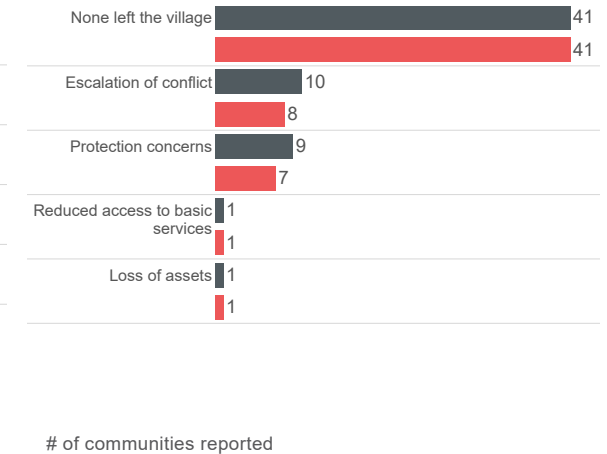
### Most commonly reported % of pre-conflict population remaining per sub-district (excluding IDPs) [CL<sup>3</sup>: 2/3]

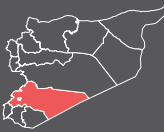


### Most common reasons for staying: IDPs vs host population, select up to three [CL<sup>3</sup>: 3/3]



### Most common reasons for leaving: IDPs vs host population, select up to three [CL<sup>3</sup>: 3/3]





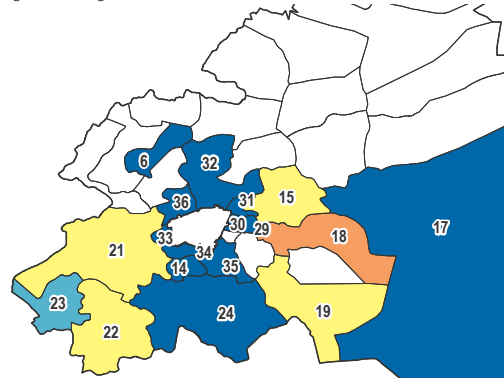
# Humanitarian Situation Overview in Syria (HSOS) Rural Damascus Governorate

## September 2017

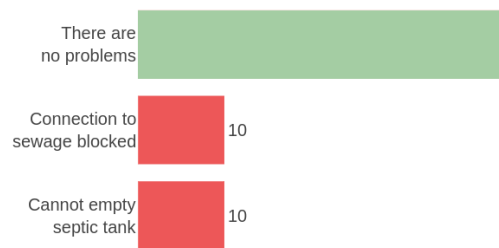
### WASH

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

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

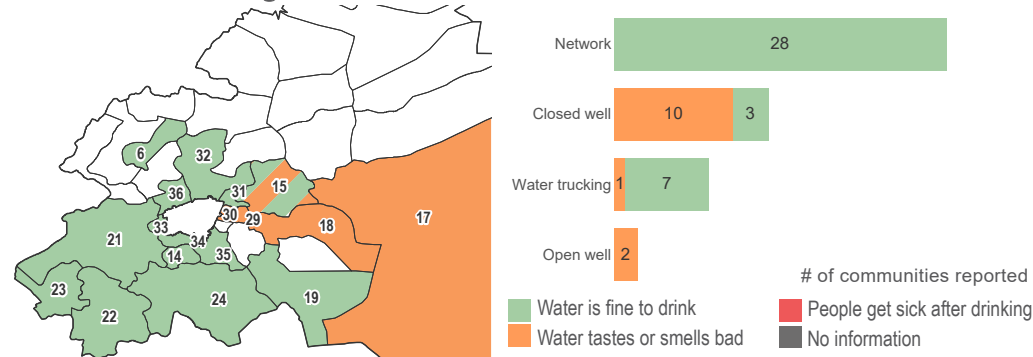


Problems with latrines, select up to three [CL<sup>1</sup>: 3/3]



Three quarters of the assessed communities in Rural Damascus reportedly had sufficient access to water in August. Water was fine to drink in all but 13 communities. More than 80% of assessed communities did not encounter problems with their latrines in August, while residents in the other communities were not able to empty their septic tanks or found their connections to the sewage network blocked.

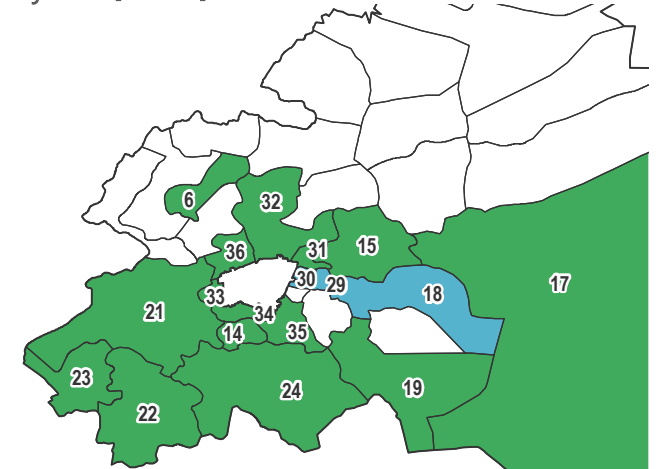
Most common drinking water source and state [CL<sup>1</sup>: 3/3]



### Shelter

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

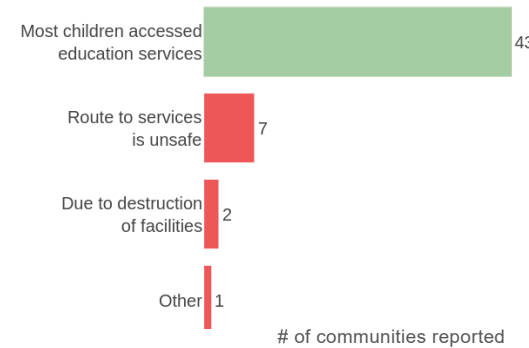
- Independent apartment or house
- Shared apartment or house
- Unfinished apartment
- Tent
- Private space not for shelter
- Cave/natural shelter
- Collective public space
- No consensus
- No information
- Not assessed



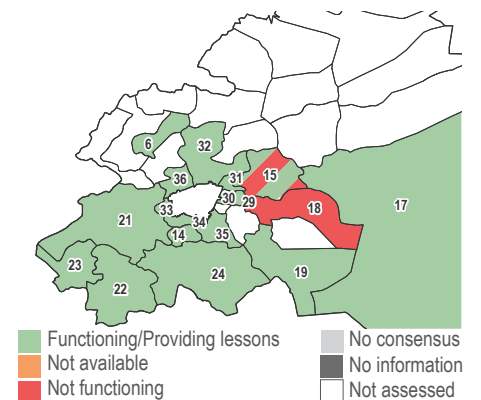
The average reported rent price<sup>2</sup> in the governorate (3,109 SYP) was lower than the average rent paid across the country (8,535 SYP) in August. The lowest rent prices per room were reported in Jisrein (1,125 SYP) and the highest in Sabbura and Qudsiya (10,000 SYP).

### Education

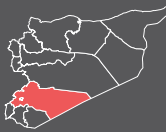
Most common reasons why children did not attend school, select up to three [CL<sup>1</sup>: 3/3]



Availability of primary schools [CL<sup>1</sup>: 3/3]



In more than 80% of assessed communities, most children were able to access education. In the majority of communities that experienced barriers to education, the insecurity of the routes to educational services was the most commonly reported challenge, affecting girls and boys equally.

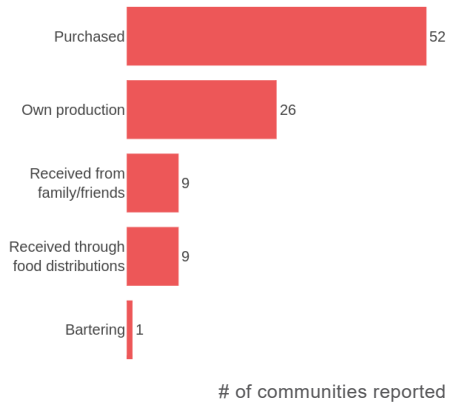


# Humanitarian Situation Overview in Syria (HSOS) Rural Damascus Governorate

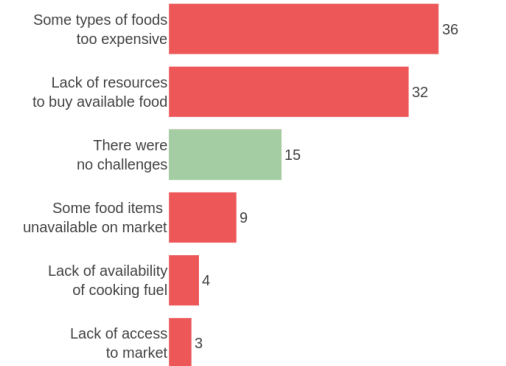
## September 2017

### Food Security

Most common means of obtaining food, select all that apply [CL<sup>1</sup>: 3/3]

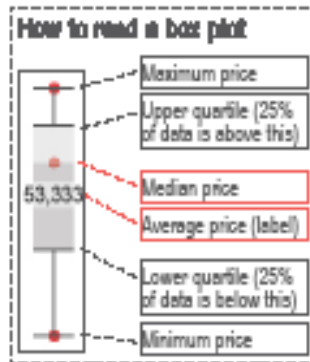
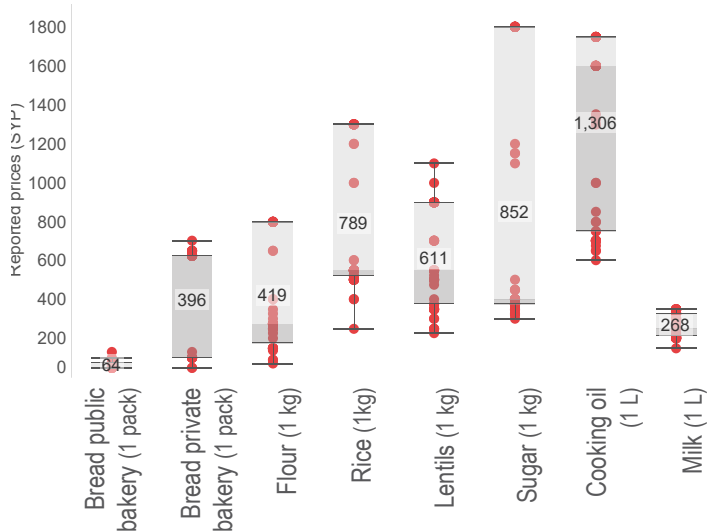


Challenges to accessing food, select up to three [CL<sup>1</sup>: 3/3]



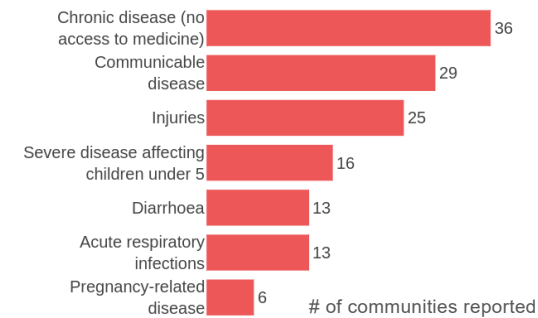
Food could reportedly be purchased at shops or market in all of the assessed communities in August. Additionally, residents of half of all assessed communities were able to produce their own food, and food distributions took place in 9 communities. However, less than 30% of assessed communities reportedly did not encounter any barriers to obtaining a sufficient amount of food. In almost all other communities, some types of food were too expensive and residents did not have enough resources to buy the available food.

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

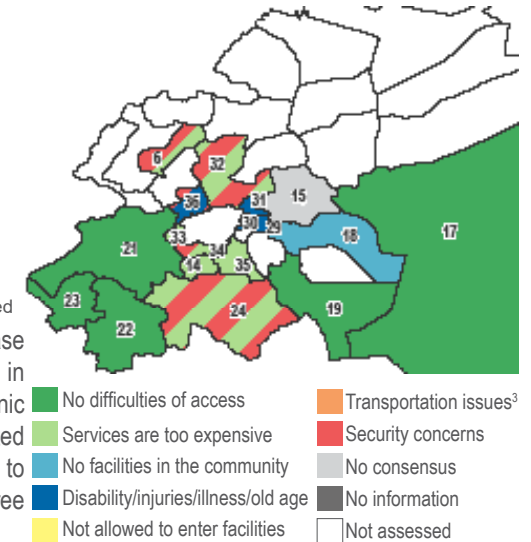


### Health

Reported health problems, select up to three [CL<sup>1</sup>: 2/3]



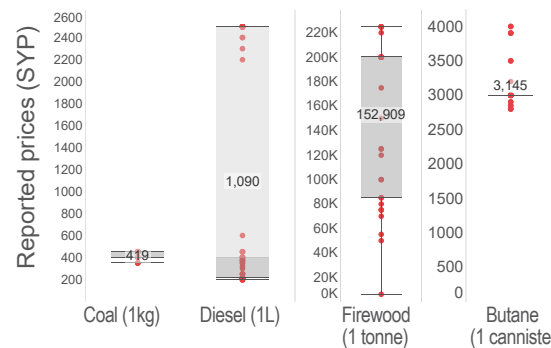
Reported barriers to accessing healthcare [CL<sup>1</sup>: 2/3]



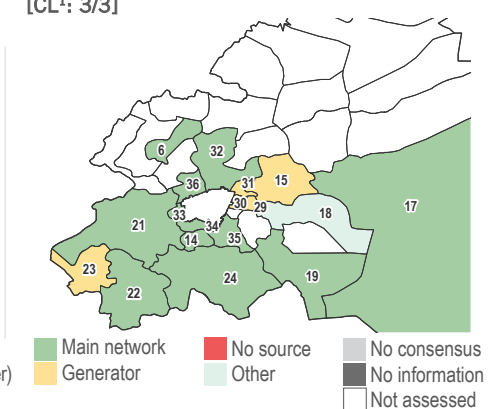
As was the case in previous months, chronic disease was the most commonly reported health problem in assessed communities in August. Likewise, chronic disease care was the most commonly reported healthcare need, together with medicine. Barriers to accessing healthcare were reported in more than three quarters of assessed communities.

### NFIs

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



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



More than half of the assessed communities were able to use the network as their main source of electricity in August. Most others had to use generators, while three communities used solar panels and one (Otaya, in Nashabiyeh sub-district) had no access to electricity at all. More than half of the assessed communities reportedly experienced fuel shortages in August.