

## Introduction

The Humanitarian Situation Overview in Syria (HSOS) project is a monthly data collection exercise which aims to gather multi-sector information about needs and the humanitarian situation inside Syria. The factsheets present information gathered in January 2016 referring to the situation in December 2015.

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

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

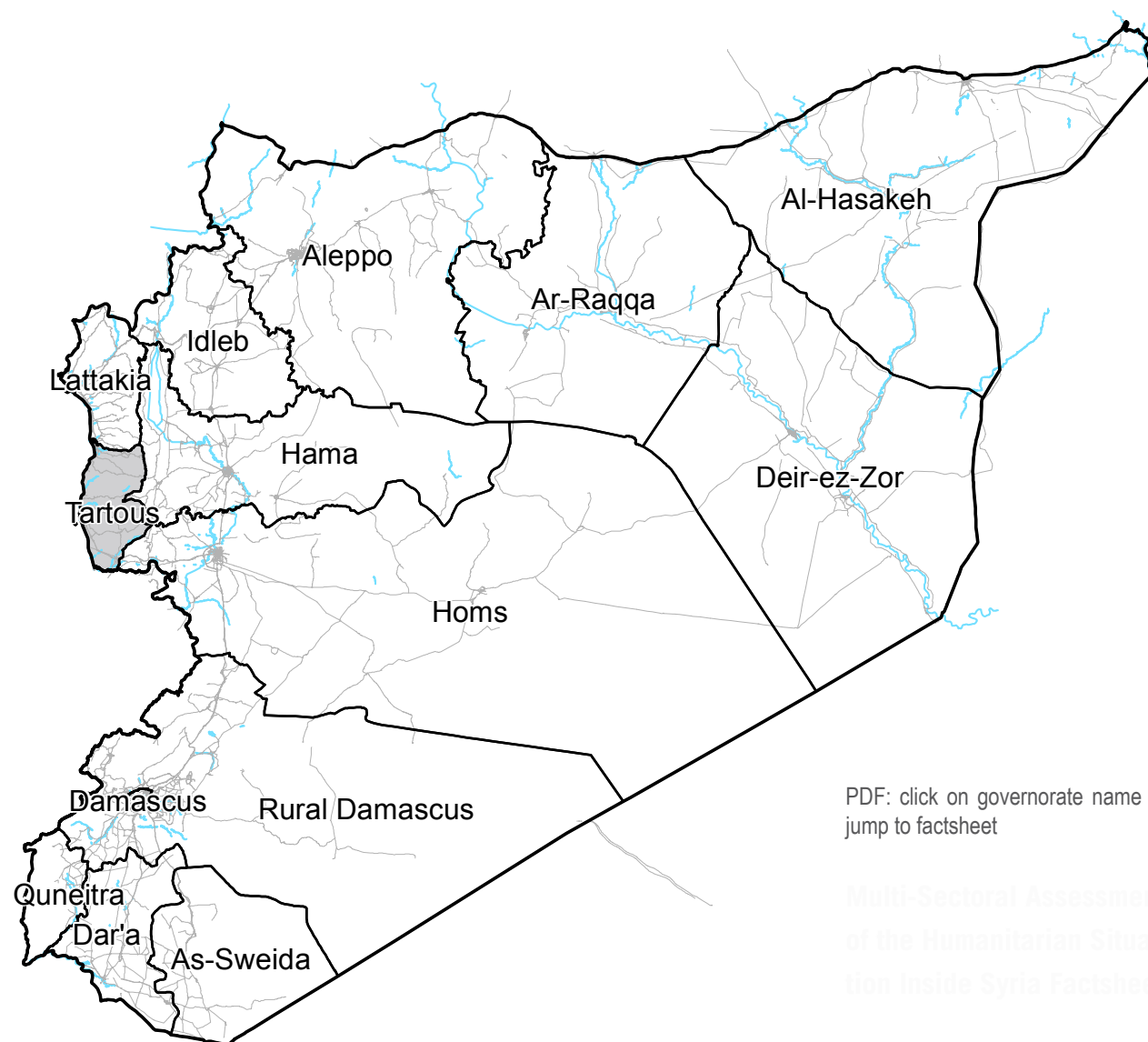
## Methodology and limitations

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

In December, information was collected from Key Informants in 322 communities across Syria. For each question asked, confidence levels are assigned based on the Key Informant's area of expertise and knowledge of the sector-specific situation

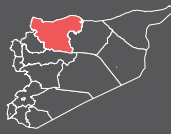
For a full description of the methodology, please see the AoO terms of reference, available on the REACH Resource Centre here ([link](#)).

## Coverage



PDF: click on governorate name to jump to factsheet

Multi-Sectoral Assessment  
of the Humanitarian Situation  
Inside Syria Factsheet



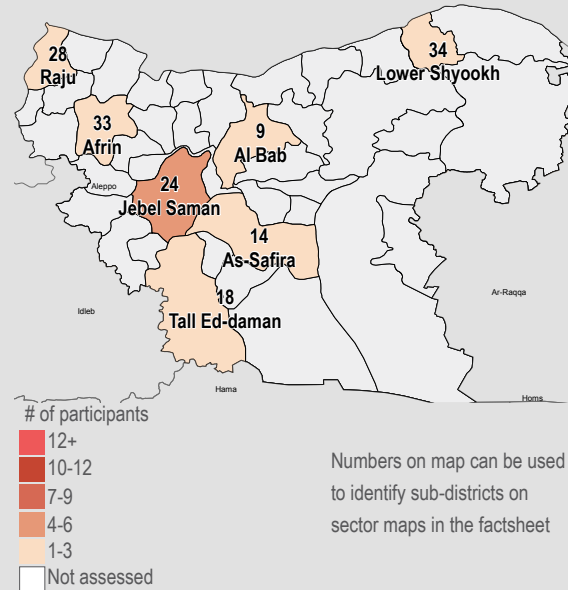
## Context

Aleppo governorate contains more people in need of assistance (2,804,853) than any other governorate, and hosts the second largest number of IDPs (1,246,968) in Syria (OCHA). Humanitarian access has decreased since November, with most of Aleppo governorate now considered hard to reach (OCHA).

The governorate remains severely affected by cuts to water and power supplies and UNICEF worked to find alternative water sources and provide health supplies to hard to reach areas (UNICEF).

In December, the prevalence of stunting among children under 5 years was reportedly 20% in Aleppo governorate (UNICEF). Further, Aleppo had the highest average number of reported cases of influenza-like-illness each week in December (2575 cases per week) (WHO).

## Number of communities assessed: 12/1255 villages, 7/40 sub-districts



## Livelihoods

In December, populations in villages assessed in Aleppo governorate appeared to be experiencing particular vulnerability due to a lack of income and resources. Inhabitants in seven villages assessed in three sub-districts reported borrowing money from friends and family this month. Inhabitants of four communities assessed in Tall Ed-daman, Jebel Saman, As-Safira and Al Bab sub-districts of Aleppo governorate reported sending their children out to work or beg as a common strategy for coping with a lack of income and resources. Two communities assessed in Lower Shyookh and Afrin sub-districts reported eating weeds as common coping strategy.

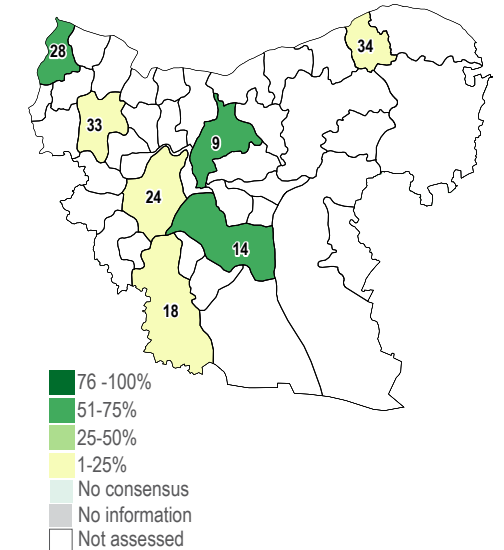
## Most common coping strategies [\*CL: 2.45/3]



## Displacement

Less than 25% of the pre-conflict population remained in eight communities assessed in Lower Shyookh, Tall Ed-daman, Jebel Saman and Afrin sub-districts. Pre-conflict populations across the governorate commonly remained to protect their assets, due to family ties, access to income and shelter and because they didn't have enough money for movement. IDPs lived in ten of the communities assessed, and settled in these locations most commonly because they didn't have enough money to move, due to physical obstacles and the perception that other routes and location were unsafe. All of which suggest a willingness but inability to leave. Notably, in one community assessed in Tall Ed-daman sub-district less than 25% of the population were reportedly female.

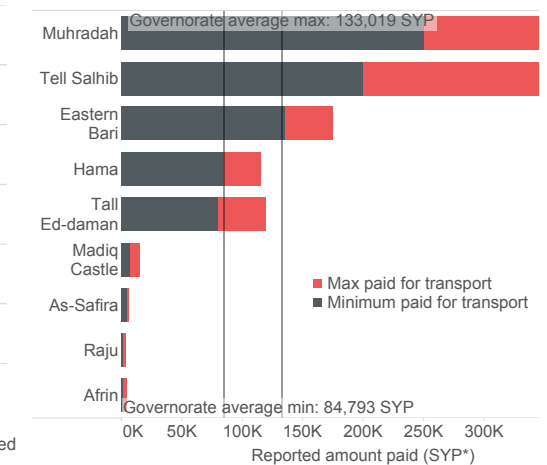
## Estimated % of original population remaining (excluding IDPs) [\*CL: 2.50/3]

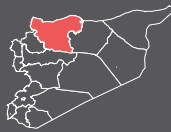


## Most common reasons for staying: IDPs vs host population [\*CL: 2.58/3]



## Amounts paid for transportation to the border per sub-district [\*CL: 2.20/3]





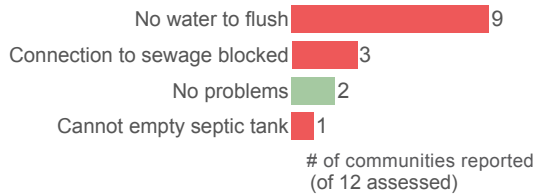
## WASH

In December, the most common source of drinking water was reportedly from closed wells in seven villages in Afrin and Jebel Saman sub-districts.

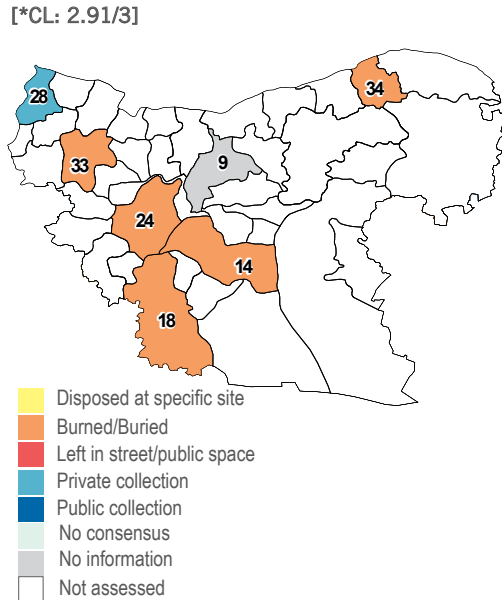
Trucked water tasted and smelled bad in two villages in two sub-districts, as did water from closed wells in six villages in Jebel Saman sub-district. The quantity of safe water had reduced from last month in three villages in Lower Shyookh and Jebel Saman sub-districts.

All villages assessed reported problems with latrines, with the exception of two in As-Safira and Raju sub-districts. Inhabitants in nine villages reported that there was no water to flush latrines and connections to sewage networks were reportedly blocked in three villages in Jebel Saman and Afrin sub-districts.

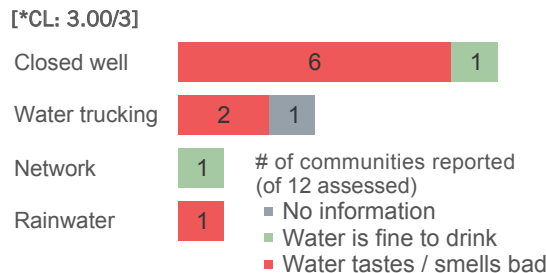
### Problems with latrines [\*CL: 3.00/3]



### Most common form of garbage disposal [\*CL: 2.91/3]



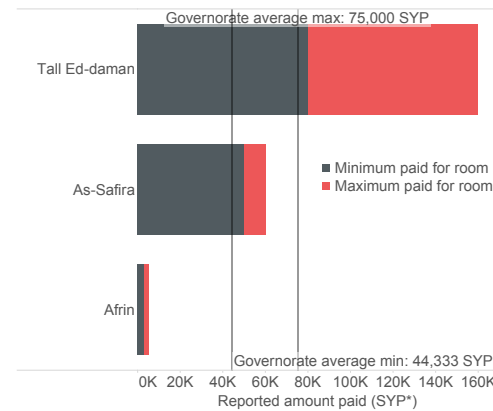
### Most common water source and status [\*CL: 3.00/3]



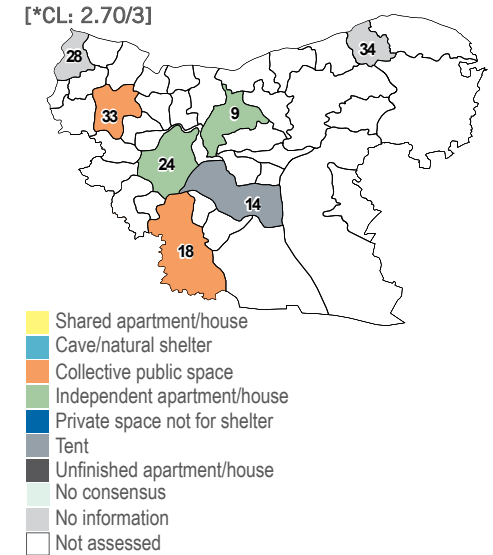
## Shelter

Average reported rent paid per room in Aleppo governorate (59, 666 SYP) was significantly higher than the average rent across the country (7656 SYP).

### Rent prices per sub-district [\*CL: 2.67/3]



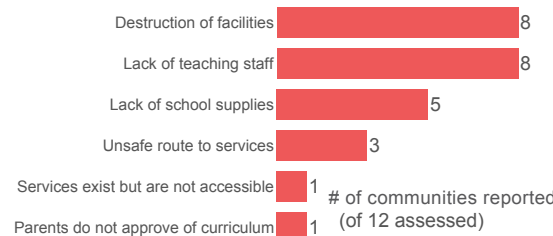
### Most common shelter lived in by IDPs [\*CL: 2.70/3]



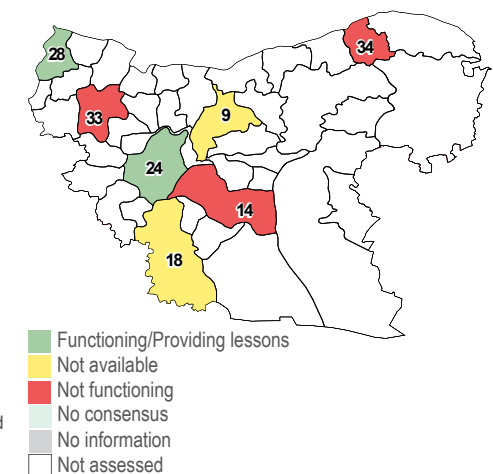
## Education

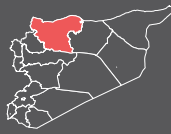
A lack of teaching staff and the destruction of facilities were reported to be common barriers preventing children from accessing education in over half of the communities assessed. In three communities assessed in Lower Shyookh, As-Safira and Afrin sub-districts there were reportedly no functioning primary educational facilities at all.

### Most common reasons for children not attending school [\*CL: 2.33/3]



### Availability of primary schools [\*CL: 2.91/3]



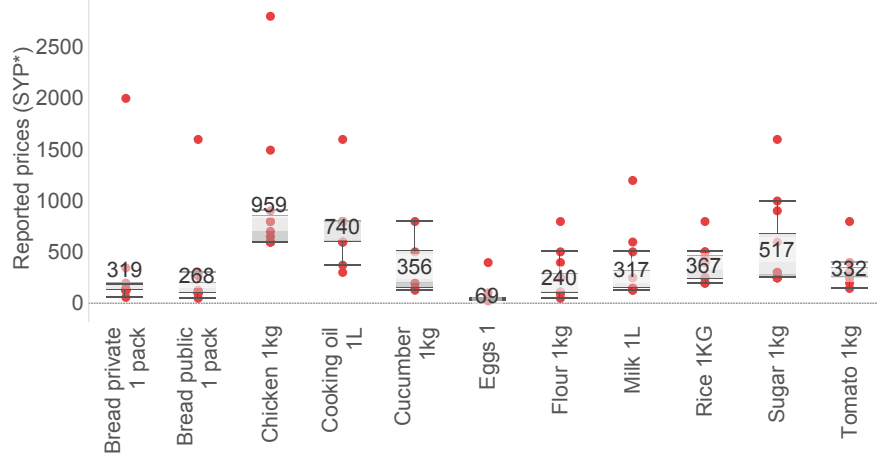


## Food Security

In eight out of 12 communities assessed, inhabitants reported receiving food distributions. Seven of those communities in Jebel Saman and Afrin sub-districts also reported to have purchased food.

Prices of food in one community assessed in Tall Ed-daman sub-district were reportedly higher than prices in the rest of the governorate.

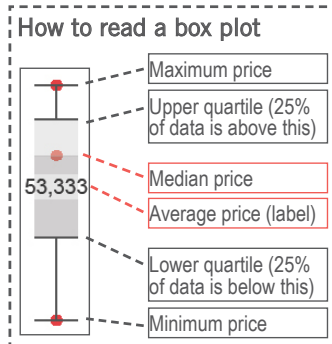
### Prices of food items [\*CL: 2.00/3]



### Most common sources of obtaining food [\*CL: 3.00/3]



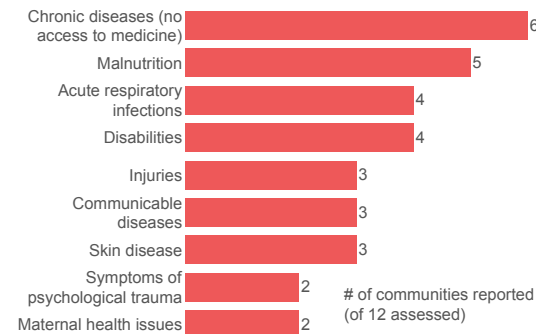
### Challenges to accessing food [\*CL: 2.91/3]



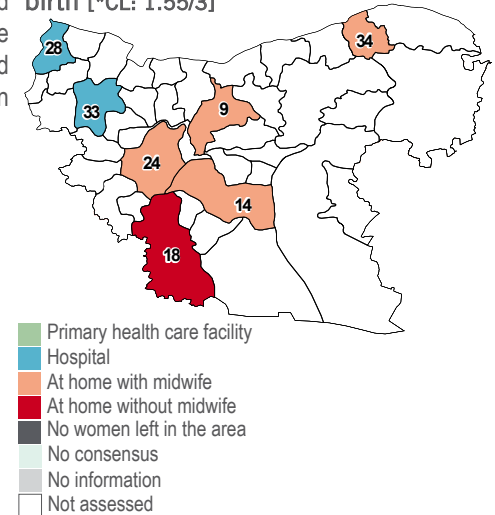
## Health

Chronic disease and the lack of access to appropriate treatment was a commonly reported health concern in most assessed communities. Malnutrition was reportedly common in five communities within As-Safira, Raju, Tall Ed-daman, Al Bab and Afrin sub-districts. Maternal health issues were reportedly common in two communities assessed in Jebel Saman sub-district.

### Reported health problems [\*CL: 2.00/3]



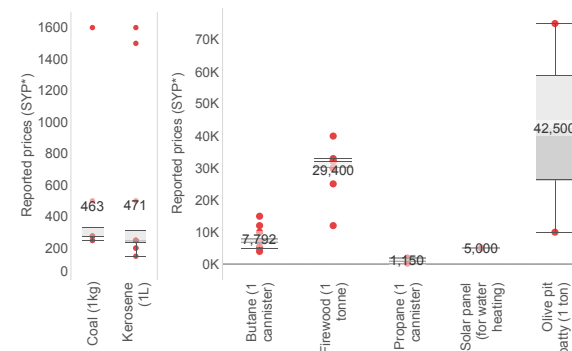
### Most common place for women to give birth [\*CL: 1.55/3]



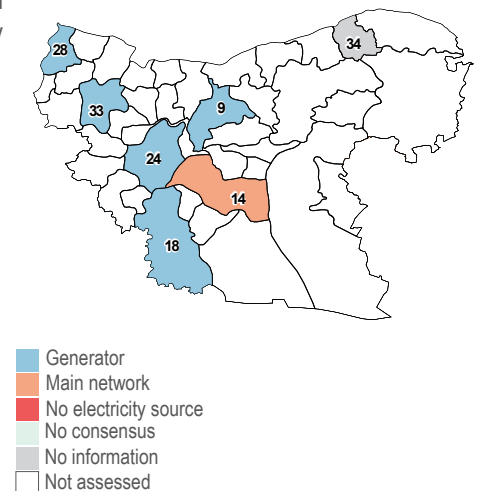
## NFIs

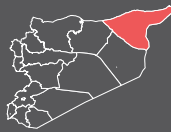
In December, butane and kerosene were available in all communities assessed in Aleppo governorate. Olive pit patties were available in two communities assessed in Afrin and Raju sub-districts, biofuel was available in the same community within Afrin sub-district.

### Prices of fuel sources [\*CL: 2.00 /3]



### Most common source of electricity [\*CL: 3.00/3]





# Humanitarian Situation Overview in Syria (HSOS) Al Hasakeh Governorate

# January 2016

## Context

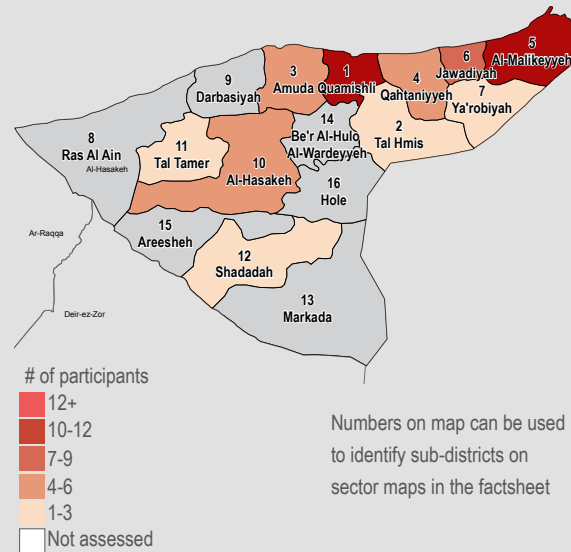
Al Hasakeh governorate currently hosts 301,618 IDPs and 755,254 people in need of assistance (OCHA).

During December, displacement of civilians and IDPs continued within Al Hasakeh governorate as a result of ongoing conflict.

Al Hasakeh governorate had the second highest reported prevalence of acute malnutrition amongst children under 5 years (9%), and the prevalence of stunting among children under 5 years was reportedly 21% (UNICEF). Al Hasakeh is considered one of three governorates in urgent need of assistance to fill gaps in nutrition service coverage (UNICEF).

Humanitarian access to the southern half of the governorate remains restricted (OCHA).

**Number of communities assessed:  
61/745 villages, 10/16 sub-districts**

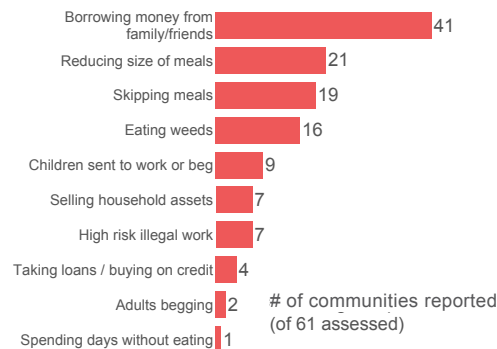


## Livelihoods

In December, inhabitants of 41 assessed communities reported to have borrowed money from friends and family to cope with a lack of income or resources.

Food based coping strategies were also very common, with 21 communities reducing their meal size, 19 communities skipping meals and 16 communities assessed in Quamishli, Al Malika, Amuda and Jawadiyah sub-districts reportedly resorting to eating weeds.

**Most common coping strategies [\*CL: 2.73/3]**



## Displacement

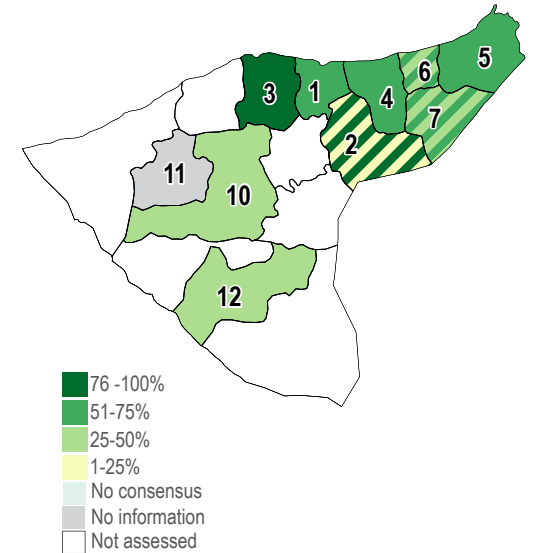
Less than 25% of the pre-conflict population were reported to have remained in five communities assessed Al Malikeyyeh, Al Hasakeh, Tal Hmis and Jawadiyah sub-districts. Pre-conflict population across the governorate commonly remained to protect their assets as well as to access to income, employment and shelter, and for family ties. IDPs lived in 21 of the 61 communities assessed, and settled in these locations due to the existence of good relationships with the host community and to access to income, employment and shelter. IDPs continued moving among communities in Al-Hasakeh in December, with most reports indicating movement to the east.

Less than 25% of the population were reportedly female in 11 communities assessed in Tal Hmis, Al-Malikeyyeh, Ya'robiyah, Quamishli, Amuda and Jawadiyah sub-districts.

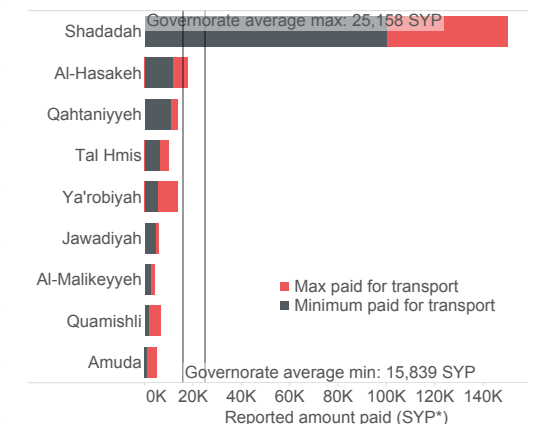
**Most common reasons for staying: IDPs vs host population [\*CL: 2.03/3]**

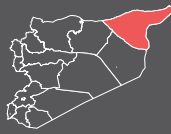


**Estimated % of original population remaining (excluding IDPs) [\*CL: 2.05/3]**



**Amounts paid for transportation to the border per sub-district [\*CL: 2.03/3]**



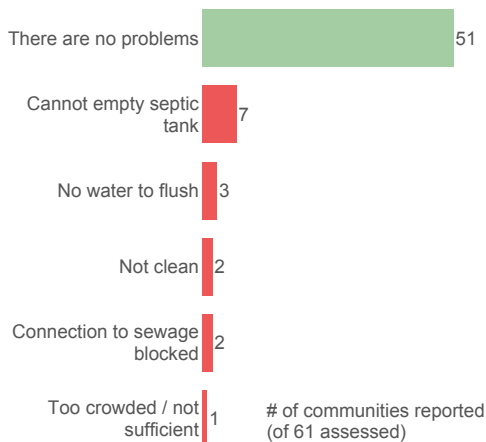


## WASH

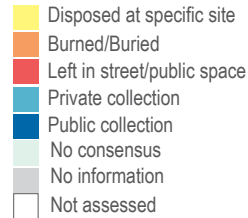
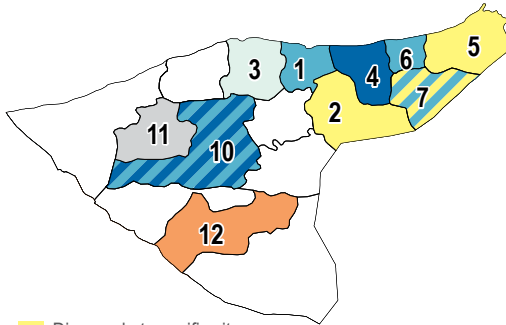
The most common source of drinking water reported in December was from the water network. Water was generally safe to drink, though water from the network in one community in Al Malika sub-district tasted or smelled bad, as did water from a closed well in two community assessed in the same sub-district and water from an open well in Al-Hasakeh sub-district. There was a reduction in safe water since the previous month in six communities assessed in Shadadah, Amuda, Quamishli, Al-Hasakeh and Al Malika sub-districts.

There were no reported problems with latrines in the majority of sub-districts assessed, though various issues affected nine communities in the governorate. Most commonly, these communities were unable to empty septic tanks.

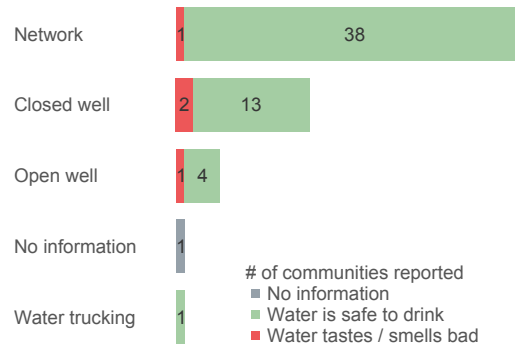
### Problems with latrines [\*CL: 3.00/3]



### Most common form of garbage disposal [\*CL: 3.00/3]



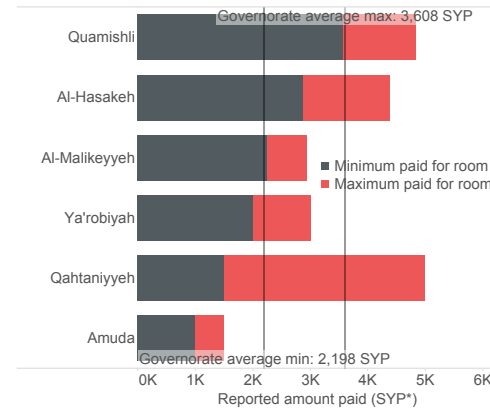
### Most common water source and status [\*CL: 3.00/3]



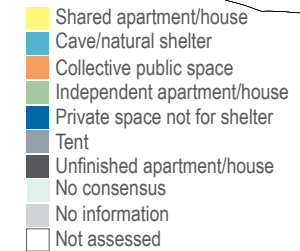
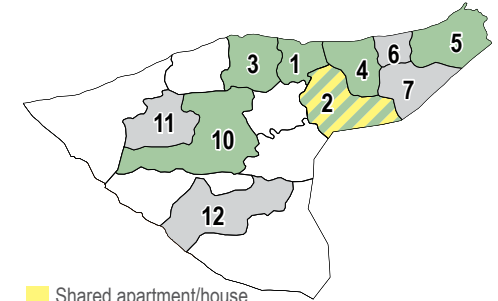
## Shelter

Average reported rent paid per room in Al Hasakeh governorate (2642 SYP) was lower than the average rent across the country (7656 SYP).

### Rent prices per sub-district [\*CL: 2.74/3]



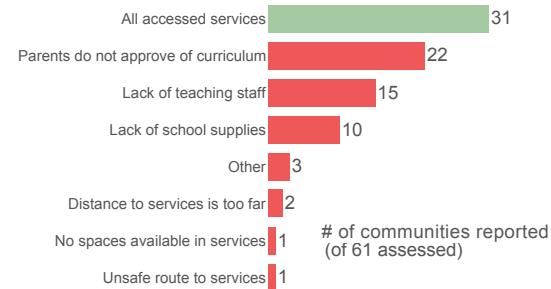
### Most common shelter lived in by IDPs [\*CL: 2.00/3]



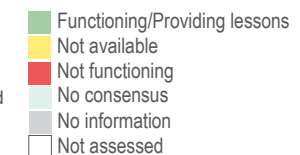
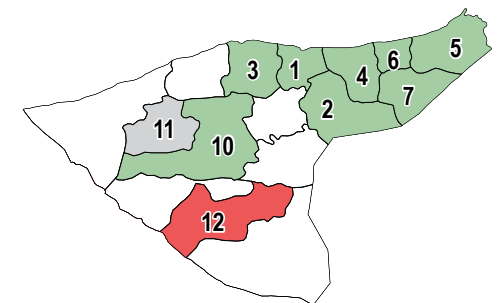
## Education

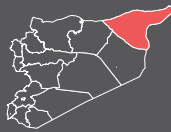
In December it was reported that there were no primary education services in two communities assessed in Shadadah and Al-Hasakeh sub-districts. In 22 assessed communities parents' disapproval of the curriculum was reported as the most common reason for children not to attend school.

### Most common reasons for children not attending school [\*CL: 2.88/3]



### Availability of primary schools [\*CL: 3.00/3]

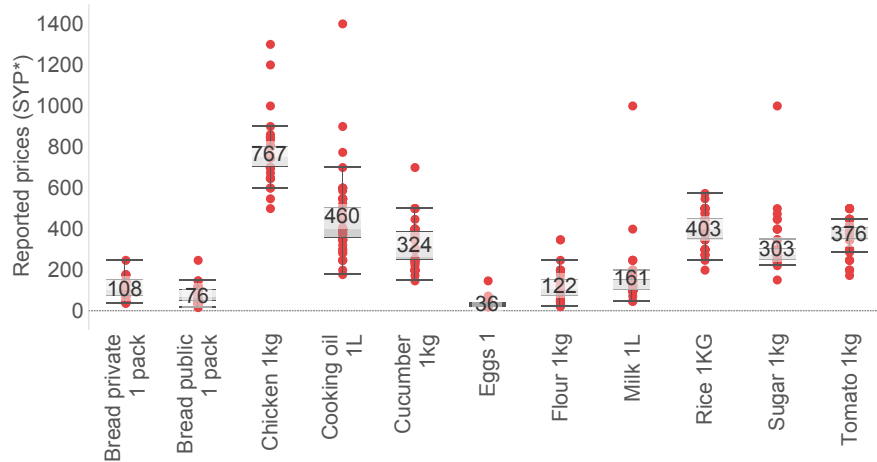




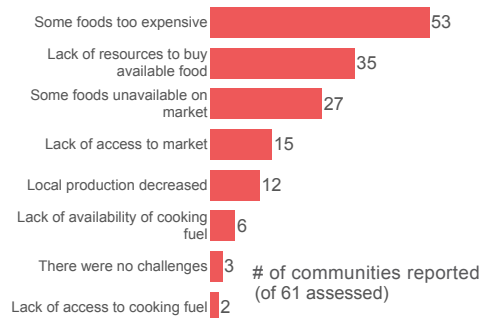
## Food Security

Nearly all communities assessed reported the ability of inhabitants to purchase their own food and own production of food was also widely reported across the governorate. This is perhaps reflective of the most common challenges to accessing food; availability of products and inhabitants' purchasing power. Prices of food in three communities assessed in Jawadiyah, Shadadah and Quamishli sub-districts were reportedly higher than prices of food in the rest of the governorate.

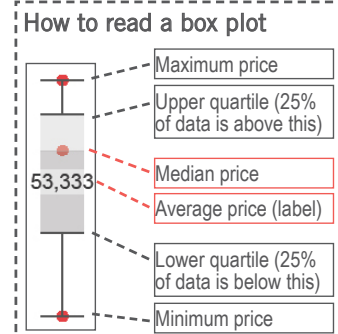
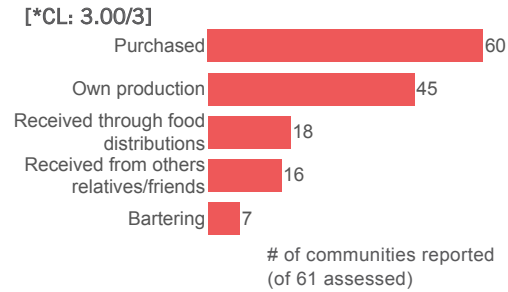
### Prices of food items [\*CL: 2.16/3]



### Challenges to accessing food [\*CL: 3.00/3]



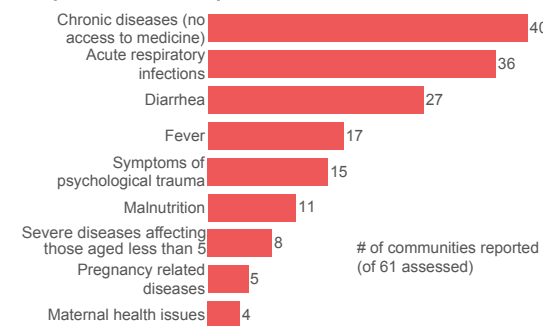
### Most common sources of obtaining food [\*CL: 3.00/3]



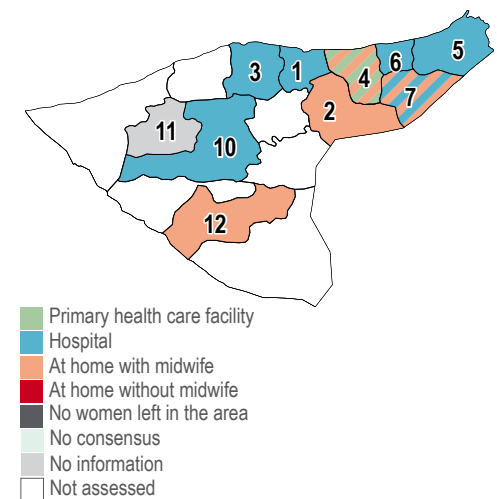
## Health

Chronic diseases and access to adequate treatment was a concern across the majority of communities assessed this month. Acute respiratory infections were also widely reported across communities assessed. Malnutrition was common in 11 communities assessed in Tal Hmis, Quamishli Shadadah, Al-Hasakeh and Al-Malikeyyeh sub-districts.

### Reported health problems [\*CL: 2.02/3]



### Most common place for women to give birth [\*CL: 1.68/3]

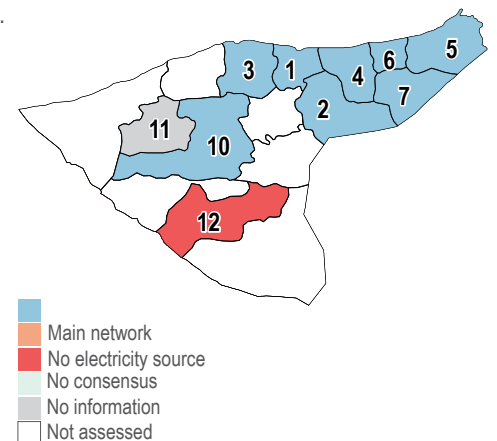
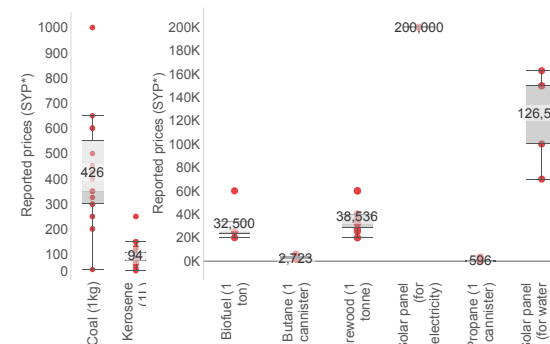


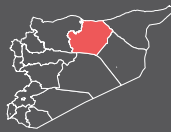
## NFIs

In December, butane and kerosene were available in most communities assessed in Al Hasakeh sub-district. Thirty communities reported that they weren't experiencing fuel shortages, but of the remaining assessed communities, cutting down trees and burning furniture with use were the most commonly reported coping strategies.

### Most common source of electricity [\*CL: 3.00/3]

### Prices of fuel sources [\*CL: 2.15 /3]





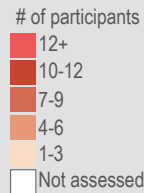
## Context

Ar Raqqa governorate hosts 201,350 IDPs and 541,272 people in need of assistance (OCHA).

While nearly all of the governorate remains hard to reach for humanitarian access (OCHA), the Ministry of Health, in collaboration with WHO was able to deliver small quantities of pertussis (whooping cough) vaccinations in Ar Raqqa governorate (WHO). This delivery came after access and insecurity challenges in recent months saw vaccination rates decrease. Approximately, 21 cases of perussis were reported in Ar Raqqa during December (WHO).

Further, Ar Raqqa governorate had one of the highest reported prevalence's of stunting among children under 5 years (27.4% (UNICEF)). Ar Raqqa is considered one of three governorates in urgent need of assistance to fill gaps in nutrition service coverage (UNICEF).

## Number of communities assessed: 8/306 villages, 6/10 sub-districts



Numbers on map can be used to identify sub-districts on sector maps in the factsheet

## Livelihoods

Half of all communities assessed in Ar Raqqa governorate this month indicated that they had needed to borrow money from family or friends in order to cope with a lack of resources or income. Food based coping strategies were also common, with two communities reportedly reducing their meal size and two communities skipping meals assessed in Tell Abiad, Ar-Raqqa and Jurneyyeh sub-districts. One community assessed in Ar-Raqqa sub-district reported sending their children out to beg or work, suggesting particular vulnerability.

## Most common coping strategies [\*CL: 2.83/3]

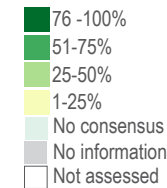
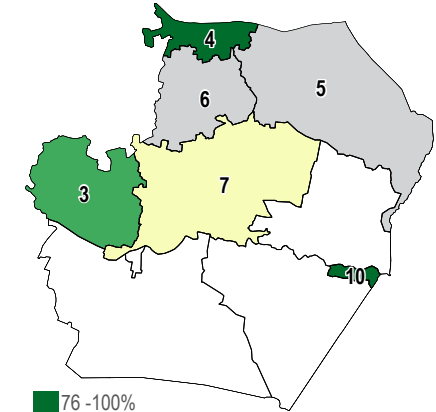


# of communities reported (of 8 assessed)

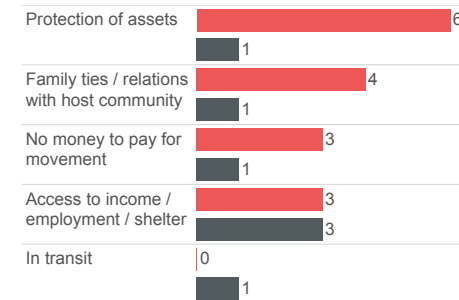
## Displacement

Two communities in Ein Issa and Suluk subdistricts reported that none of the pre-conflict population remained, citing the escalation of conflict and protection concerns as reasons for leaving. Less than 25% of the pre-conflict population remained in one community assessed in Ar-Raqqa sub-district. Pre-conflict populations across the governorate commonly remained to protect assets, as well as for familial ties. IDPs lived in three communities assessed in Madaan, Tell Abiad and Ar Raqqa sub-districts, and most commonly cited access to income, shelter and employment as reasons for remaining. Large numbers of IDPs reportedly arrived in one community in Tell Abiad sub-district. In one community assessed in Ar-Raqqa sub-district, less than 25% of the population were reportedly women

## Estimated % of original population remaining (excluding IDPs) [\*CL: 1.88/3]

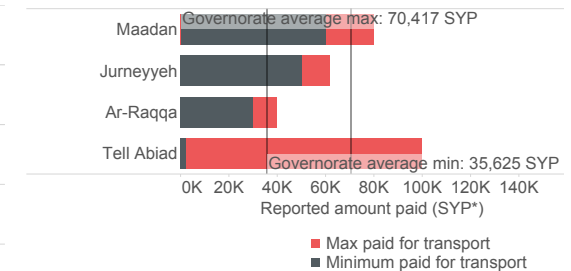


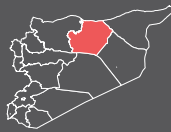
## Most common reasons for staying: IDPs vs host population [\*CL: 2.83/3]



■ Host population ■ IDPs # of communities reported

## Amounts paid for transportation to the border per sub-district [\*CL: 1.67/3]





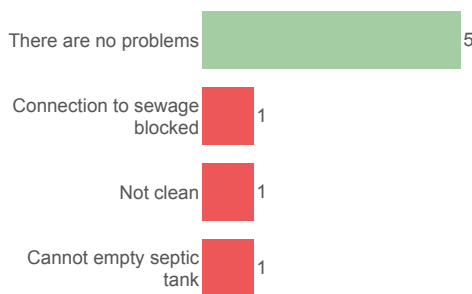
## WASH

The most common source of drinking water reported in December was from the water network. There were reportedly problems with water in one communities assessed; trucked water tasted or smelled bad in Maadan sub-district. There was a reduction in safe water since the previous month in one community assessed in Ar Raqqa sub-district.

There were reported problems with latrines in at least one community in Ar-Raqqa sub-district; connections to sewage networks being blocked and inhabitants being unable to empty septic tanks.

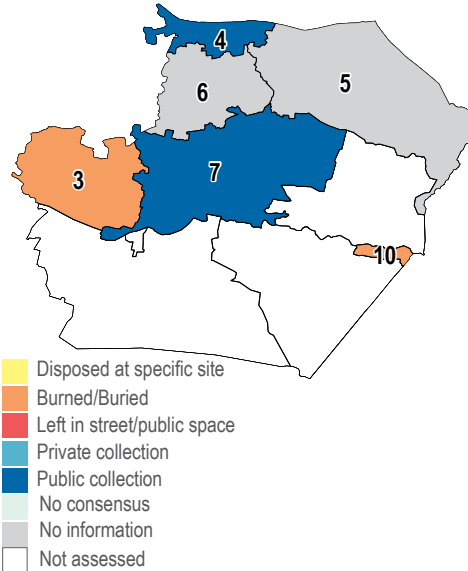
Garbage was commonly burned or buried in four communities assessed in Jurneyyeh and Maadan sub-districts.

### Problems with latrines [\*CL: 3.00/3]

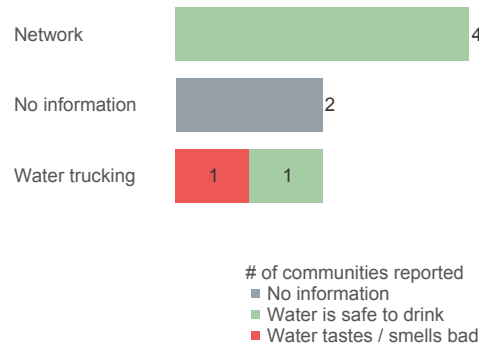


# of communities reported (of 8 assessed)

### Most common form of garbage disposal [\*CL: 3.00/3]



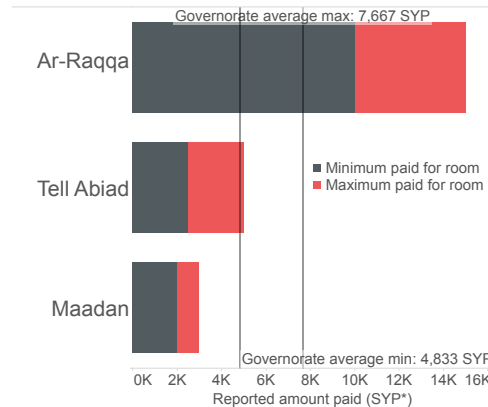
### Most common water source and status [\*CL: 3.00/3]



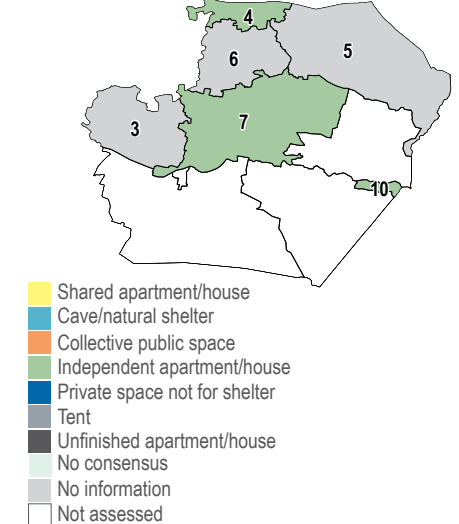
## Shelter

Average reported rent paid per room in Ar Raqqa governorate (6250 SYP) was lower than the average rent across the country (7656 SYP).

### Rent prices per sub-district [\*CL: 2.33/3]



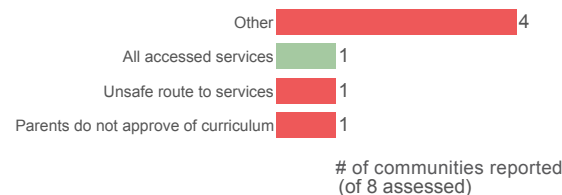
### Most common shelter lived in by IDPs [\*CL: 2.67/3]



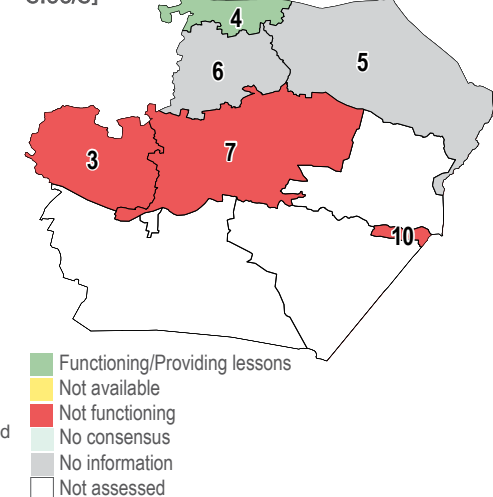
## Education

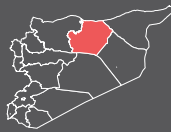
Inhabitants of five communities assessed in Jurneyyeh, Ar-Raqqa and Maadan sub-districts reported that there were no functioning primary educational facilities. In one community assessed in Ar-Raqqa sub-district children were prevented from accessing schools because routes were unsafe and parents did not approve of the curriculum.

### Most common reasons for children not attending school [\*CL: 2.17/3]



### Availability of primary schools [\*CL: 3.00/3]





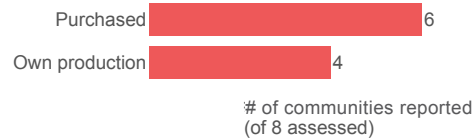
# Humanitarian Situation Overview in Syria (HSOS) Ar Raqqa Governorate

# January 2016

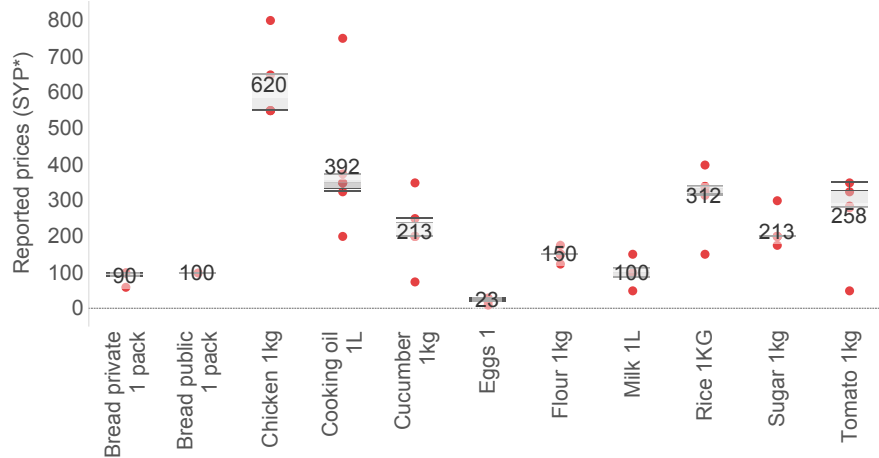
## Food Security

The majority of assessed communities reported that inhabitants were able to both produce and purchase their own food this month. However, both a lack of resources to purchase food and unavailability of some food items on markets were also identified as key challenges to accessing food.

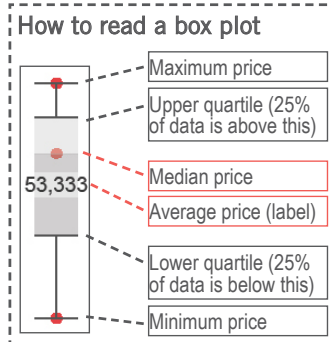
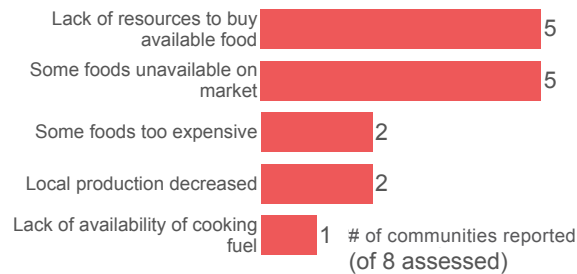
### Most common sources of obtaining food [\*CL: 3.00/3]



### Prices of food items [\*CL: 2.00/3]



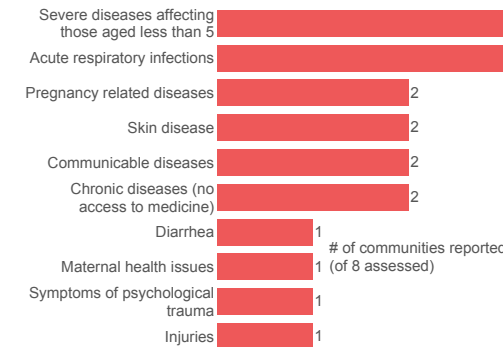
### Challenges to accessing food [\*CL: 3.00/3]



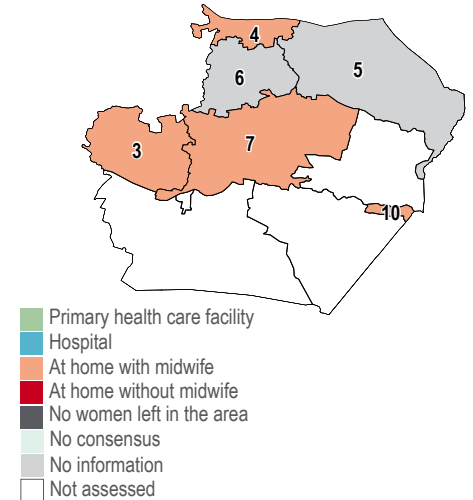
## Health

Severe diseases affecting those aged under 5, maternal health issues and pregnancy related illnesses were reported to be common health problems in the three communities assessed in Jurneyyeh sub-district. Symptoms of psychological trauma were reported as a common health concern in one community in Ar-Raqqa sub-district.

### Reported health problems [\*CL: 2.00/3]



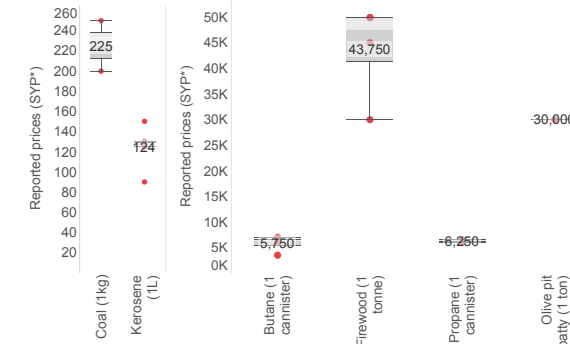
### Most common place for women to give birth [\*CL: 1.17/3]



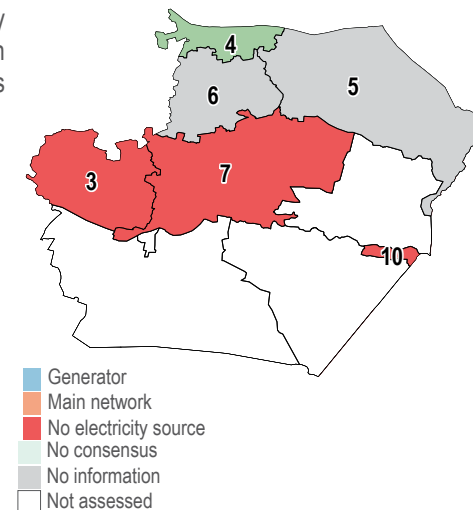
## NFIs

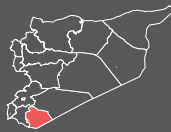
In December, butane and kerosene were reported available in the majority of communities assessed. Solar panels for heating water and for electricity production were not available in any community assessed this month and olive pit patties were reportedly available in one community in Ar Raqqa sub-district. Six of the eight communities assessed reported that they were not experiencing a fuel shortage.

### Prices of fuel sources [\*CL: 2.00/3]



### Most common source of electricity [\*CL: 3.00/3]





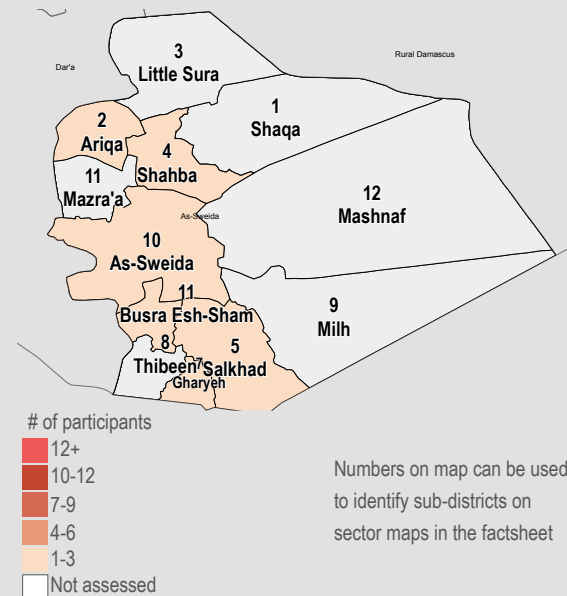
## Context

Relatively few IDPs live in As Sweida governorate (61,696) and there are 244,131 people in need of assistance (OCHA). All of the governorate remains accessible for humanitarian actors (OCHA) and security remained stable during December.

School-aged children remain able to access schools in all communities assessed in As Sweida governorate and all pre-conflict educational facilities were reportedly still functioning this month.

On average, 789 cases of influenza-like-illness were reported each week in December in As Sweida (WHO). The reported prevalence of acute malnutrition amongst children under 5 years in As Sweida was 4.7%, and the prevalence of stunting among children under 5 years was reportedly 15.5% (UNICEF).

## Number of communities assessed: 6/131 villages, 6/12 sub-districts



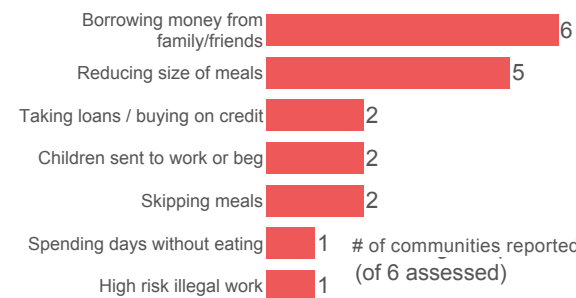
## Livelihoods

Inhabitants of all six communities assessed reported borrowing money from friends or family in order to cope with a lack of resources or income.

Food based coping strategies were also common, with five communities reportedly reducing their meal size and two communities skipping meals.

Children were reportedly sent to work or beg in two communities assessed in Ariqa and As Sweida sub-districts.

## Most common coping strategies [\*CL: 2.80/3]



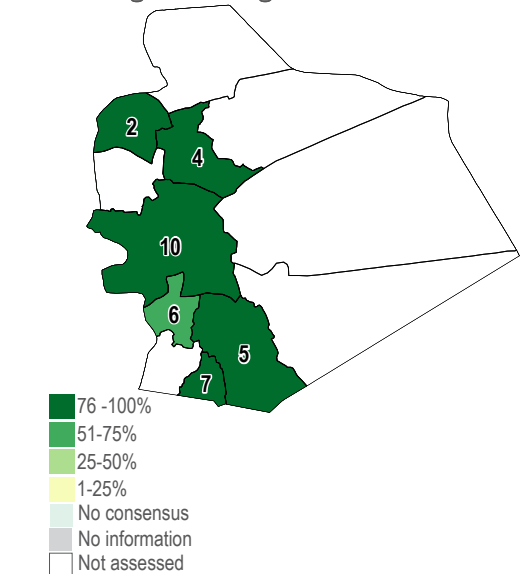
## Displacement

Between 76 and 100% of the pre-conflict population remained in all but one community assessed in Qarayya sub-district. Pre-conflict populations commonly remained due to access to income, employment and shelter, familial ties and the protection of assets.

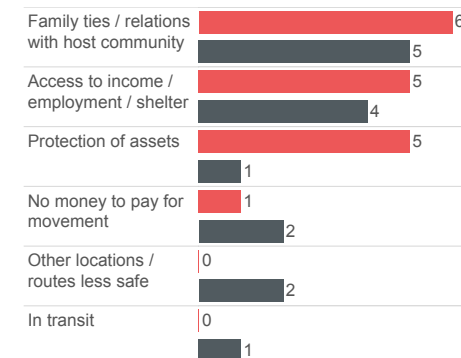
IDPs lived in five of the six communities assessed in Ariqa, Qarayya, Shahba, Gharyeh and As Sweida governorates, arriving mostly from the east.

Large numbers of IDPs reportedly arrived in two communities in As Sweida and Shahba sub-districts, citing the protection of assets, good relations with host communities and access to income, employment and shelter as common reasons for staying.

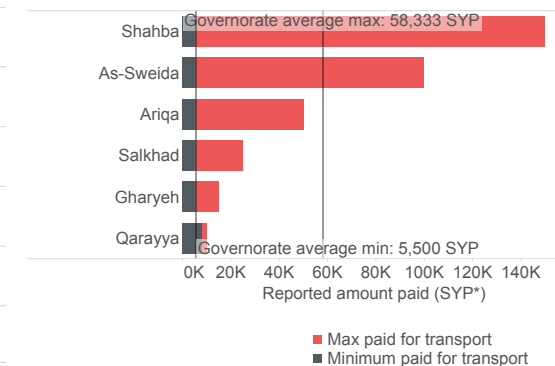
## Estimated % of original population remaining (excluding IDPs) [\*CL: 2.40/3]

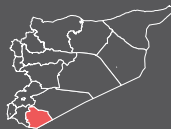


## Most common reasons for staying: IDPs vs host population [\*CL: 2.80/3]



## Amounts paid for transportation to the border per sub-district [\*CL: 2.00/3]





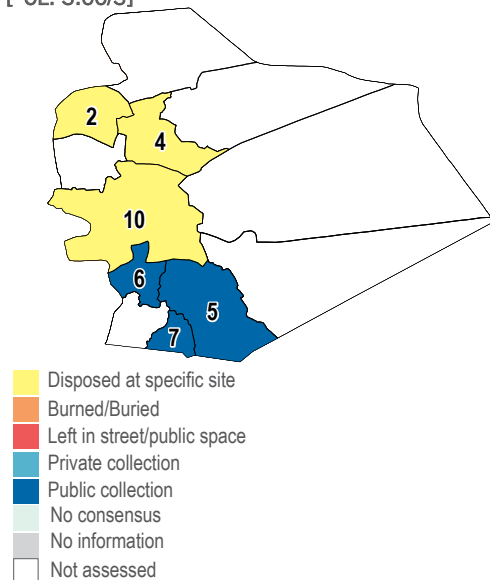
## WASH

In December, all communities assessed received water from the water network. Water was safe to drink everywhere assessed, and there was no change in the availability of safe water in five communities assessed.

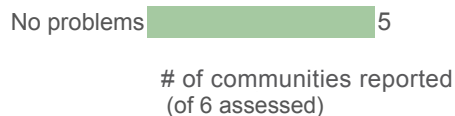
There were generally no reported problems with latrines in all communities assessed. Free public garbage collection still operated in three communities assessed in Gharyeh, Qarayya and Salkhad sub-districts.

Garbage was disposed of in designated sites in three communities assessed in Ariqa, As-Sweida and Shahba sub-districts.

### Most common form of garbage disposal [\*CL: 3.00/3]



### Problems with latrines [\*CL: 3.00/3]



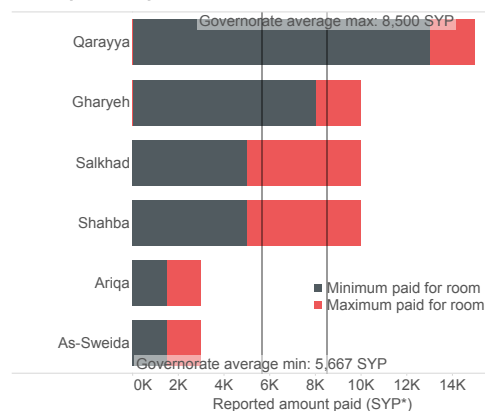
### Most common water source and status [\*CL: 3.00/3]



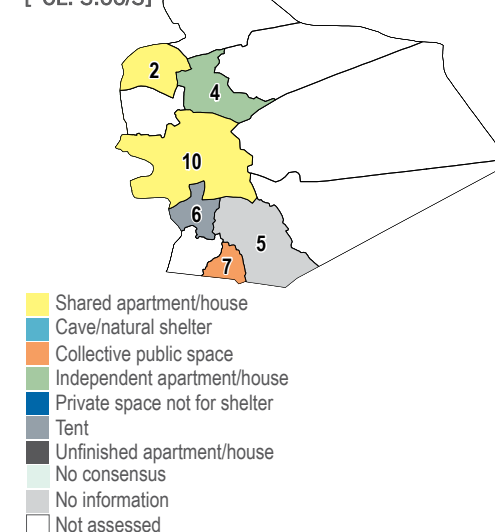
## Shelter

Average reported rent paid per room in As Sweida governorate (7083 SYP) was similar to the average rent across the country (7656 SYP).

### Rent prices per sub-district [\*CL: 2.80/3]



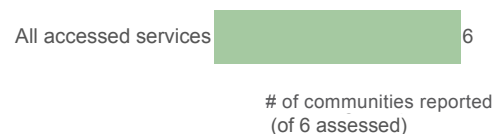
### Most common shelter lived in by IDPs [\*CL: 3.00/3]



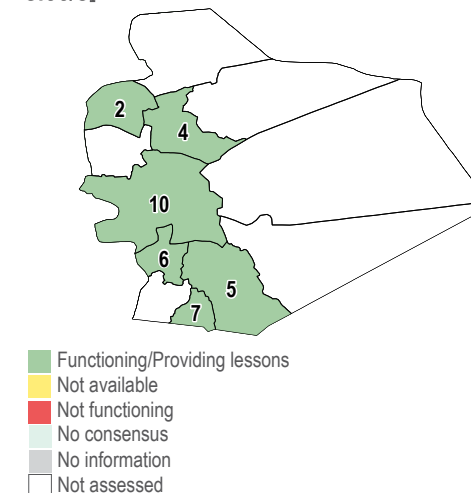
## Education

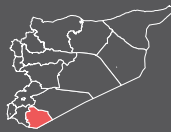
All school-aged children were able to access schools in all communities assessed in As Sweida governorate. All primary educational facilities were functional in December.

### Most common reasons for children not attending school [\*CL: 2.83/3]



### Availability of primary schools [\*CL: 3.00/3]





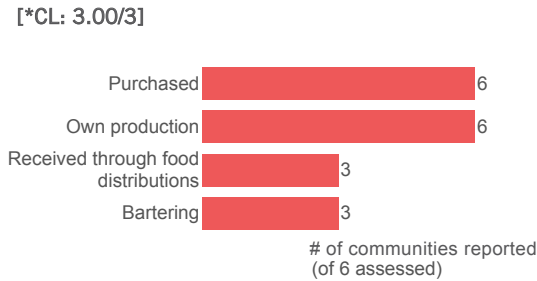
# Humanitarian Situation Overview in Syria (HSOS) As Sweida Governorate

## January 2016

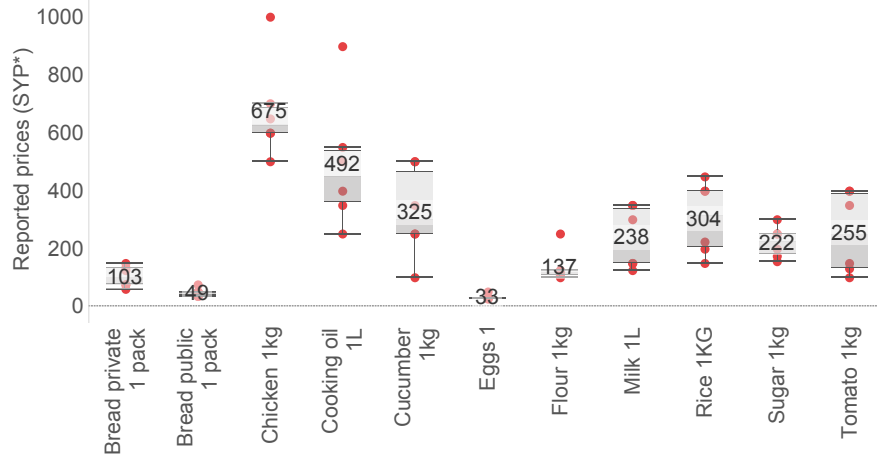
### Food Security

In December, three communities assessed in Qarayya, Ariqa and As-Sweida sub-districts identified challenges to accessing food. These were predominantly related to the price of items and a lack of resources. All communities reported the ability to produce and purchase their food. On average prices of food in As Sweida governorate were lower than prices in the rest of the country.

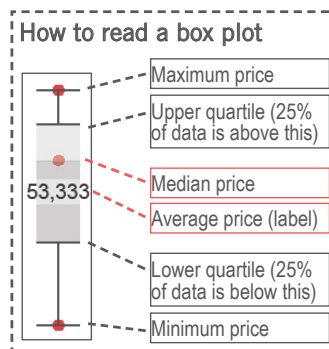
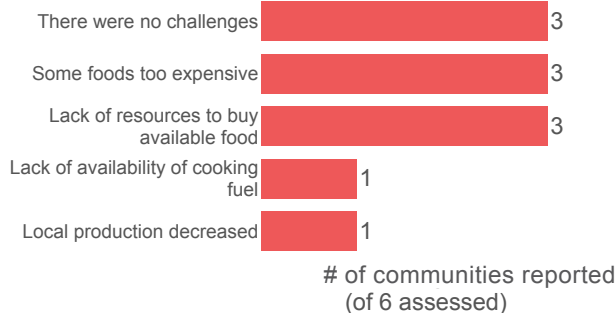
#### Most common sources of obtaining food [\*CL: 3.00/3]



#### Prices of food items [\*CL: 2.40/3]



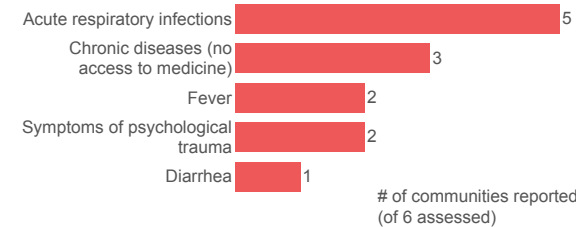
#### Challenges to accessing food [\*CL: 3.00/3]



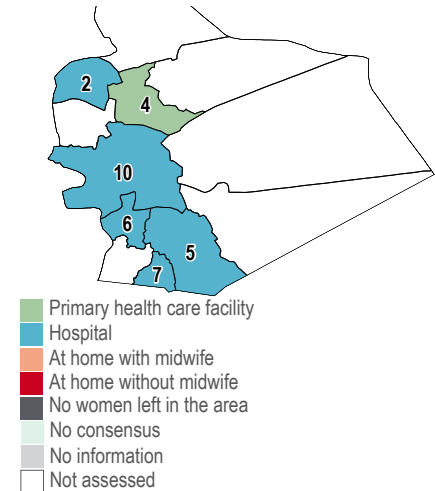
### Health

With the exception of one community in Qarayya sub-district, acute respiratory infections were commonly reported in all communities assessed in As Sweida governorate during December. Diarrhea, acute respiratory infections and symptoms of psychological trauma were all reported common in one community in Shahba sub-district.

#### Reported health problems [\*CL: 2.00/3]



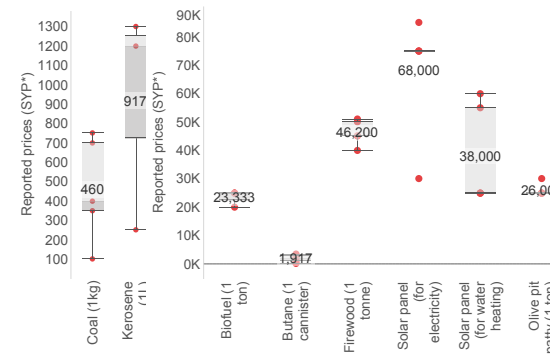
#### Most common place for women to give birth [\*CL: 1.80/3]



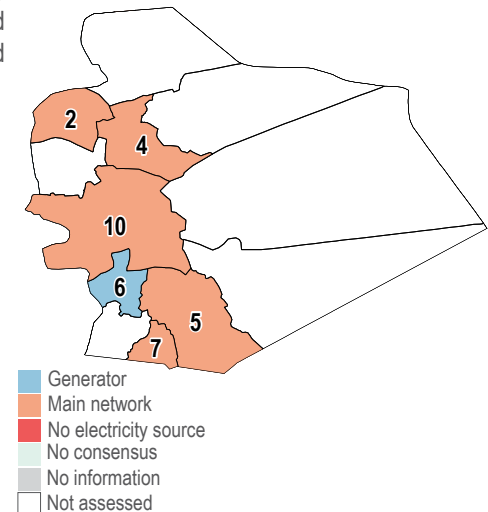
### NFIs

In December, butane and coal were available in all communities assessed. Propane was reportedly not available in any community assessed. Only one community (Qarayya sub-district) reported a lack of fuel this month and cutting trees, burning clothes and plastics were reportedly the most common coping strategies.

#### Prices of fuel sources [\*CL: 2.40 /3]



#### Most common source of electricity [\*CL: 3.00/3]





# Humanitarian Situation Overview in Syria (HSOS) Damascus Governorate

# January 2016

## Context

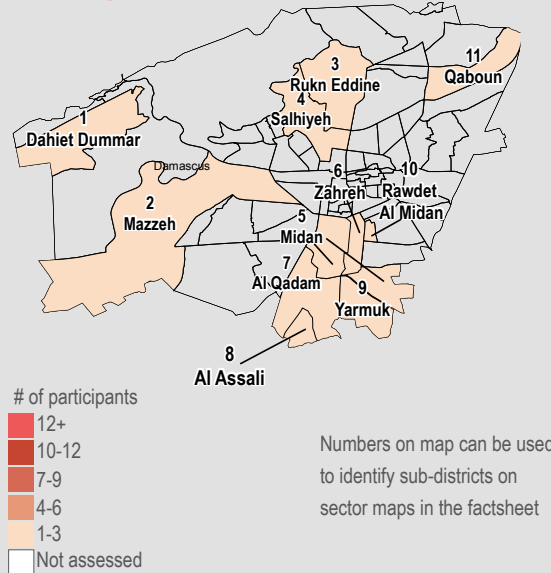
Damascus governorate hosts approximately 436,170 IDPs and 1,066,261 people in need of assistance (OCHA).

During December, widespread conflict occurred in the governorate. As a result, humanitarian access to the southern and northeastern regions of the governorate remain hard to reach (OCHA).

In December, Damascus governorate had the highest reported prevalence of stunting amongst children under 5 years (30.7%), and the prevalence of acute malnutrition among children under 5 years was reportedly 7.4% (UNICEF).

Further, 40% of all reported cases of severe acute respiratory infection (SARI) were seen in Damascus in December (WHO).

**Number of neighbourhoods assessed: 11/97 neighbourhoods, 7/16 municipalities**



## Livelihoods

In December, inhabitants of five municipalities assessed reported borrowing money from friends or family in order to cope with a lack of resources or income. In four neighbourhoods in Salhiyeh, Mazzeh, Al Qadam and Qaboun municipalities children were sent to work or beg, suggesting particular vulnerability. Food based coping strategies were also common, among them reducing meal sizes, skipping meals and spending days without eating.

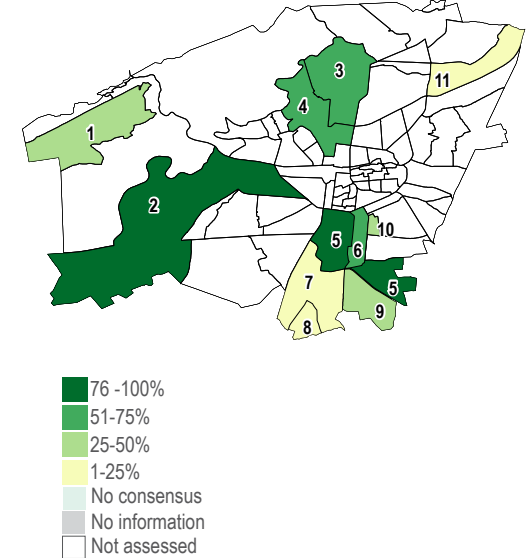
**Most common coping strategies [\*CL: 2.45/3]**



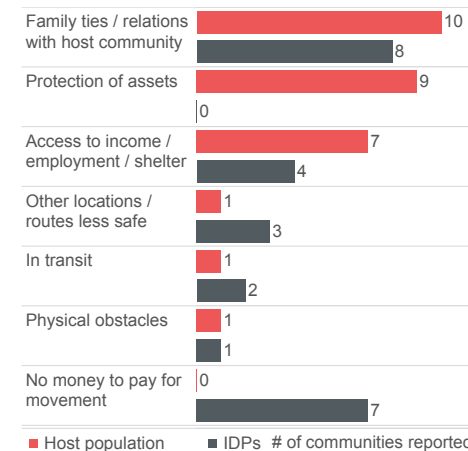
## Displacement

Less than 25% of the pre-conflict population remained in three neighbourhoods assessed in Al Qadam, Al Assali and Qaboun municipalities. Pre-conflict population across the governorate commonly remained due to the protection of assets, familial ties and access to income, shelter and employment. IDPs lived in nine of the eleven neighbourhoods assessed in December, and cited good relations with host communities and a lack of money to pay for further movement as reasons for staying. There was reportedly further movement of IDPs from surrounding governorates into these areas during December. IDPs in two neighbourhoods in Dahiet Dummar and Salhiyeh municipalities reported that they were currently in transit. In four neighbourhoods assessed in Yarmuk, Al Qadam, Al Assali and Qaboun municipalities, less than 25% of the population were reportedly women.

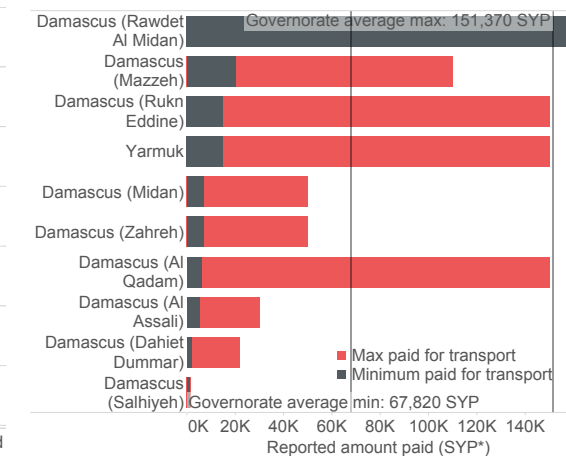
**Estimated % of original population remaining (excluding IDPs) [\*CL: 2.09/3]**



**Most common reasons for staying: IDPs vs host population [\*CL: 2.18/3]**



**Amounts paid for transportation to the border per sub-district [\*CL: 2.00/3]**





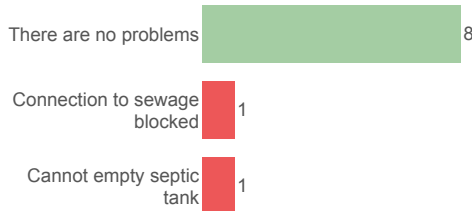
## WASH

In Damascus governorate, the most common source of drinking water was from the water network. Water trucks were used in two assessed neighbourhoods in Yarmuk and Al Qadam municipalities. Water was generally safe to drink, with only one of the neighbourhoods assessed reporting any issues.

Similarly, no issues were reported with latrines this month, except in one neighbourhood in Yarmuk where issues with emptying the septic tank and connections to the sewage network were reported. In four neighbourhoods assessed the volume of safe water available improved.

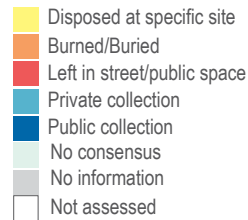
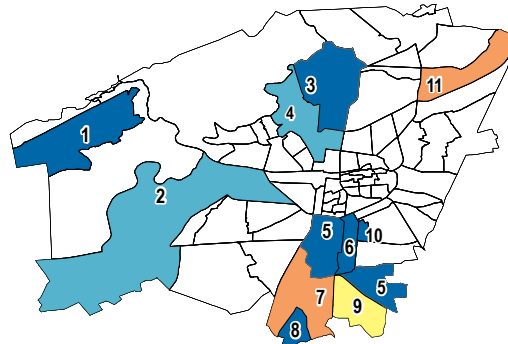
Garbage was reportedly buried or burned in two neighbourhoods assessed in Qaboun and Al Qadam municipalities.

### Problems with latrines [\*CL: 3.00/3]

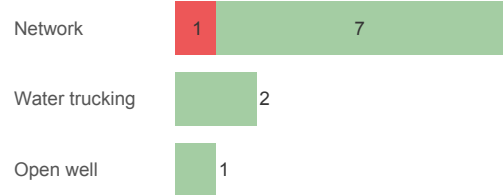


# of neighbourhoods reported (of 11 assessed)

### Most common form of garbage disposal [\*CL: 3.00/3]



### Most common water source and status [\*CL: 3.00/3]

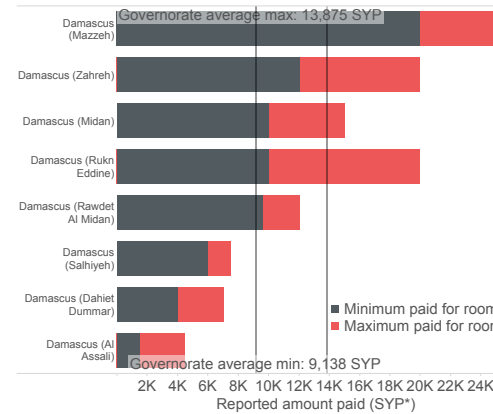


# of neighbourhoods reported  
 ■ Water is safe to drink  
 ■ Water tastes / smells bad

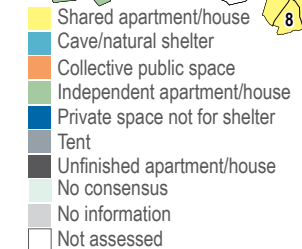
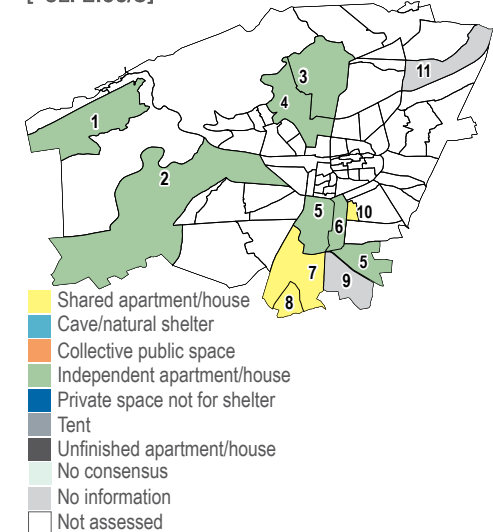
## Shelter

Average reported rent paid per room in Damascus governorate (11, 506 SYP) was higher than the average rent across the country (7656 SYP).

### Rent prices per sub-district [\*CL: 2.38/3]



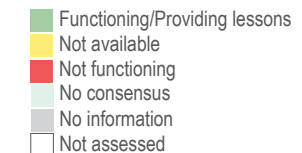
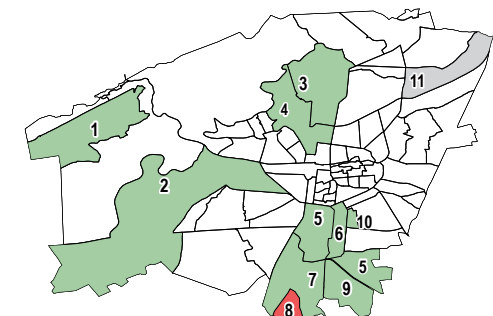
### Most common shelter lived in by IDPs [\*CL: 2.00/3]



## Education

There were reportedly no functioning primary educational facilities in one neighbourhood assessed in Al Qadam municipality. Destruction of facilities, unsafe routes and lack of teaching staff were reported to be common barriers preventing children from accessing education in neighbourhoods assessed.

### Availability of primary schools [\*CL: 3.00/3]



### Most common reasons for children not attending school [\*CL: 2.55/3]





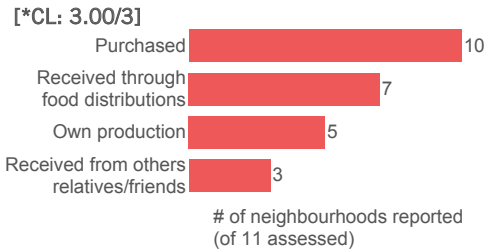
# Humanitarian Situation Overview in Syria (HSOS) Damascus Governorate

# January 2016

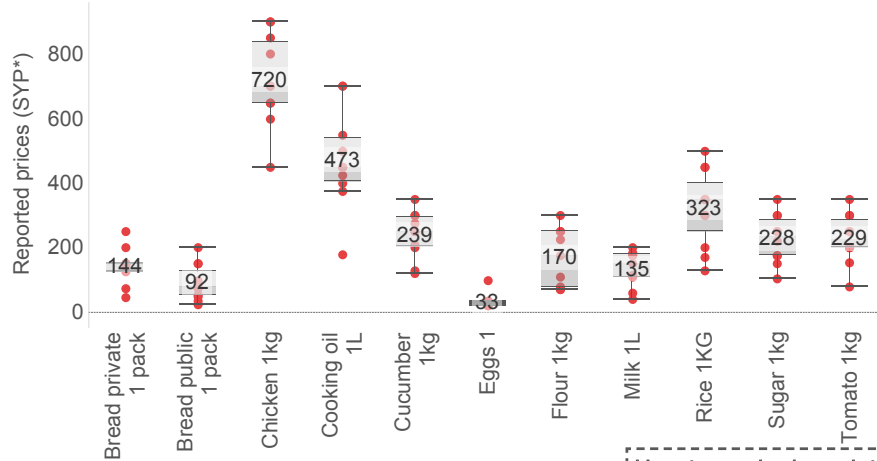
## Food Security

Challenges to obtaining food appeared to be related to the purchasing power of inhabitants, as the most commonly reported challenges were the cost of certain types of food and a lack of resources to buy available foods. Inhabitants in seven neighbourhoods in Rukn Eddine, Mazzeh, Midan, Dummar and Al Qadam municipalities reported receiving food distributions. On average prices of food in Damascus governorate were reportedly higher than prices in the rest of the country.

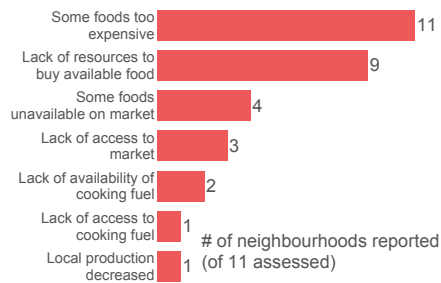
### Most common sources of obtaining food [\*CL: 3.00/3]



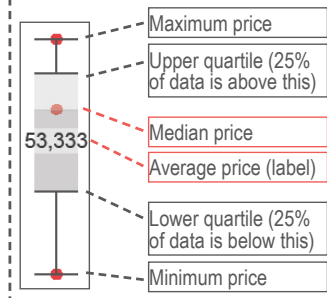
### Prices of food items [\*CL: 2.09/3]



### Challenges to accessing food [\*CL: 3.00/3]



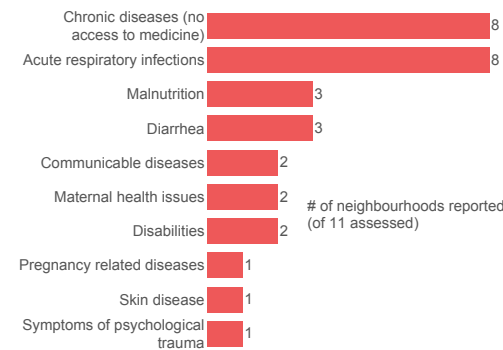
### How to read a box plot



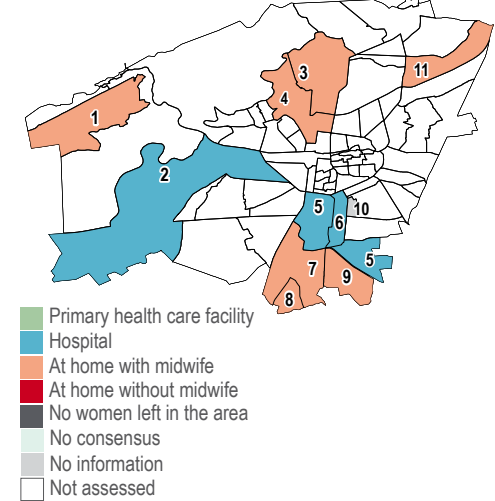
## Health

Diarrhea, acute respiratory infections and malnutrition were reported common health concerns in two neighbourhoods in Rawdet Al Midan and Rukn Eddine municipalities. Chronic disease and the access to adequate treatment, and acute respiratory infections were reported across most neighbourhoods assessed in December.

### Reported health problems [\*CL: 2.00/3]



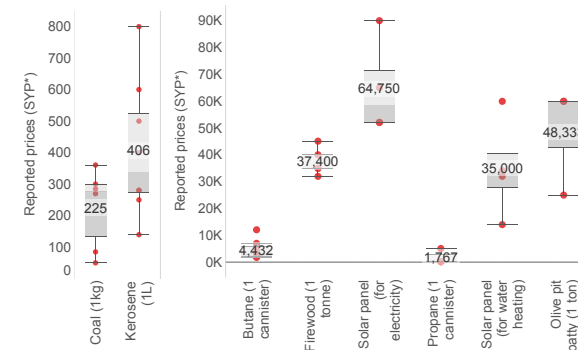
### Most common place for women to give birth [\*CL: 1.27/3]



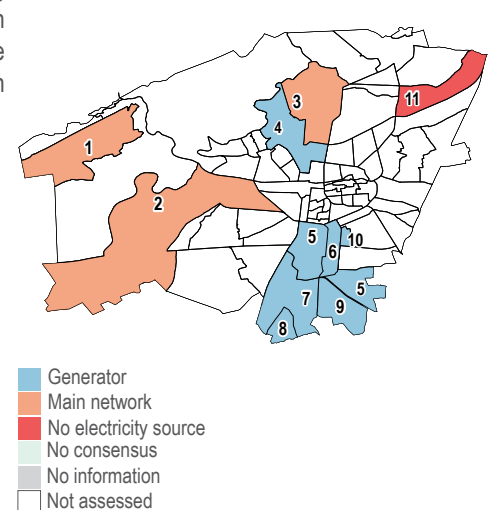
## NFIs

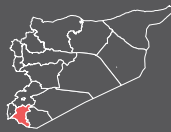
In December, butane was reportedly available in all neighbourhoods assessed. Solar panels for electricity and heating water were reportedly both available in four neighbourhoods in Rukn Eddine, Zahreh, Midan and Mazzeh municipalities. Five neighbourhoods assessed in Yarmuk, Al Qadam, Qaboun, Rukn Eddine and Al Assali municipalities reported a shortage of fuel.

### Prices of fuel sources [\*CL: 2.09 /3]



### Most common source of electricity [\*CL: 3.00/3]





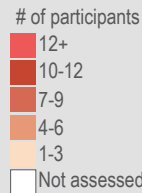
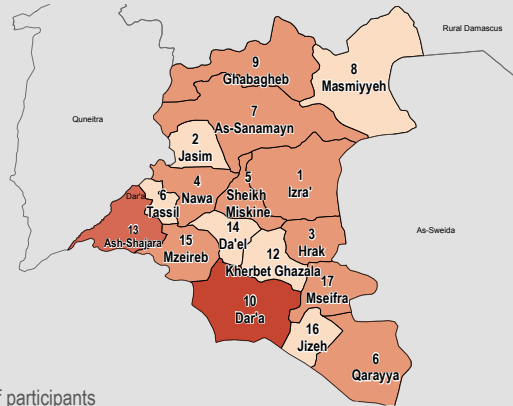
## Context

Dar'a governorate hosts 320,773 IDPs and 615,603 people in need of assistance (OCHA). Civilian and IDP displacement continued throughout December within the governorate.

IDPs were reported in at least 61 of the 78 communities assessed this month. Many of these IDPs are from elsewhere in the governorate, relocated due to conflict. Most of the governorate was considered accessible to humanitarian assistance, however the south-west remains hard to reach (OCHA).

In December, reported prevalence of stunting amongst children under 5 years in Dar'a governorate was 9.1%, and the prevalence of acute malnutrition among children under 5 years was reportedly 1% (UNICEF). Rates of reported communicable diseases such as typhoid, brucellosis and influenza-like-illnesses remained notable (WHO).

## Number of communities assessed: 78/141 villages, 17/17 sub-districts

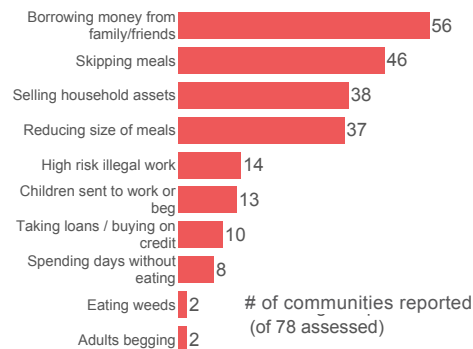


Numbers on map can be used to identify sub-districts on sector maps in the factsheet

## Livelihoods

In December, communities in Dar'a governorate appeared particularly vulnerable to a lack of income or resources. Fourteen communities indicated they commonly undertook high risk illegal work. Inhabitants in 13 communities assessed across eight sub-districts reportedly sent their children to work or beg. In 46 communities assessed people resorted to skipping meals and in eight communities assessed in seven sub-districts people spent days without eating.

## Most common coping strategies [\*CL: 2.59/3]

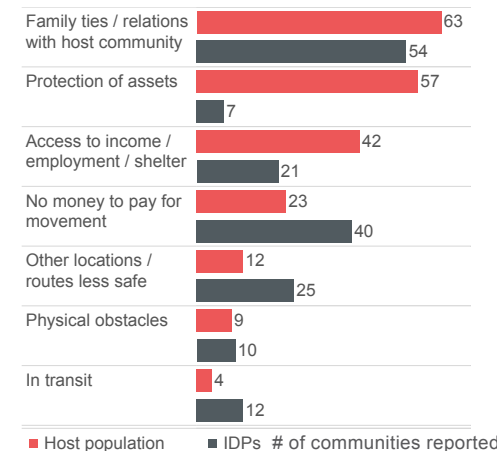


## Displacement

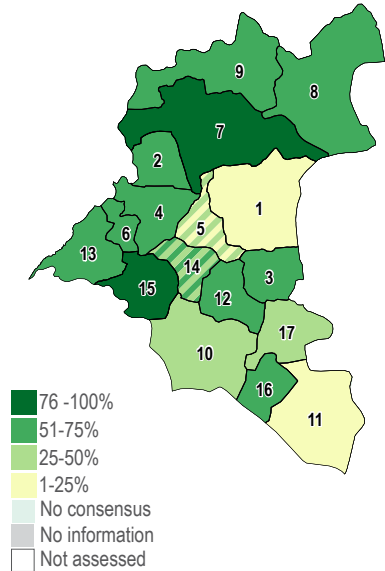
It was reported that none of the pre-conflict populations remained in three communities assessed in Dar'a, Sheikh Miskine and As Sanamayn sub-districts. Participants cited the escalation of conflict, protection concerns, and the reduced access to basic services as reasons for leaving. Similarly, it was reported that less than 25% of the pre-conflict population remained in 15 other communities assessed this month.

IDPs lived in at least 61 of the 78 communities assessed this month, with movement of varying scales within Dar'a governorate being reported during December. The most common reasons cited for IDPs remaining in these communities were good relations with host communities, a lack of money to pay for transport and the perception that other locations were unsafe.

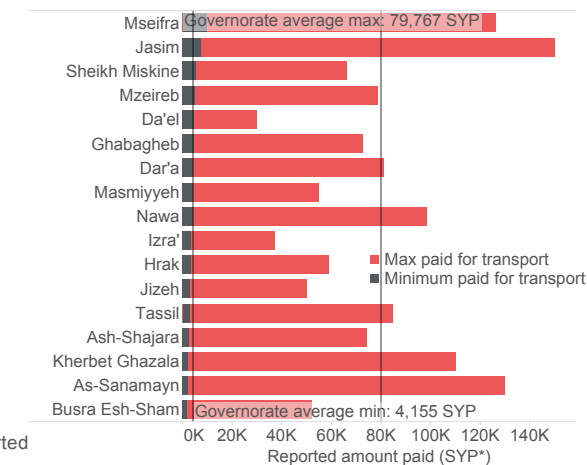
## Most common reasons for staying: IDPs vs host population [\*CL: 2.44/3]

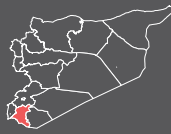


## Estimated % of original population remaining (excluding IDPs) [\*CL: 2.13/3]



## Amounts paid for transportation to the border per sub-district [\*CL: 2.17/3]





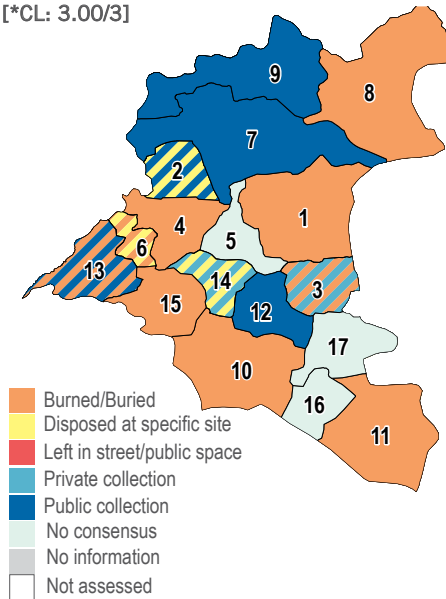
# Humanitarian Situation Overview in Syria (HSOS) Dar'a Governorate

# January 2016

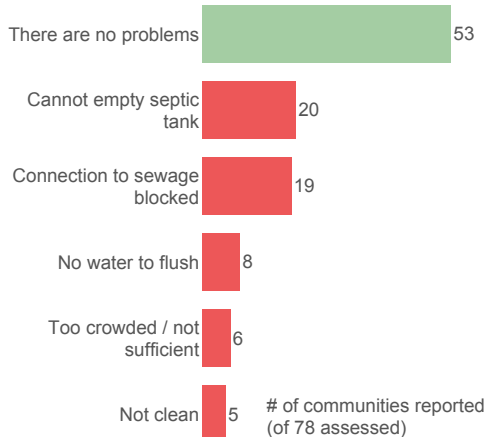
## WASH

In Dar'a governorate, the most common source of drinking water was from water trucks, 13 communities reported using the water network, three communities reported using open wells and one community reported using closed wells. Water was generally safe to drink, however there were problems with water in three communities assessed: water from the network made people sick in one community in Izra' sub-district, as did water from trucks in Mzeireb sub-district. Water from trucks tasted or smelt bad in one community in Jizeh sub-district. There was a reduction in safe water since the previous month in three communities in Ash-Shajara, Izra' and Herbet Ghazala sub-districts. There were problems with latrines in 27 communities assessed across the governorate. The most common issues included an inability to empty the septic tank and blocked connections to the sewage network.

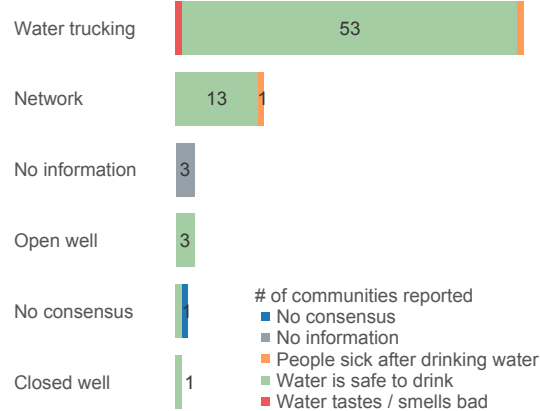
### Most common form of garbage disposal [\*CL: 3.00/3]



### Problems with latrines [\*CL: 3.00/3]



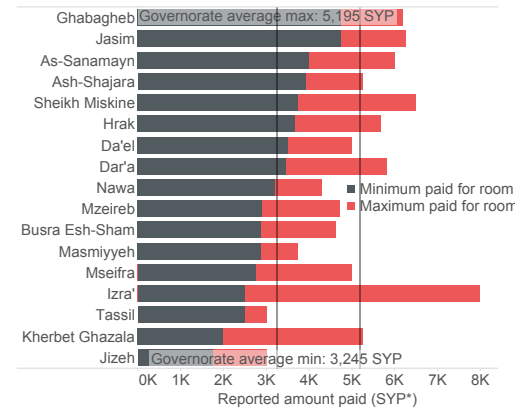
### Most common water source and status [\*CL: 3.00/3]



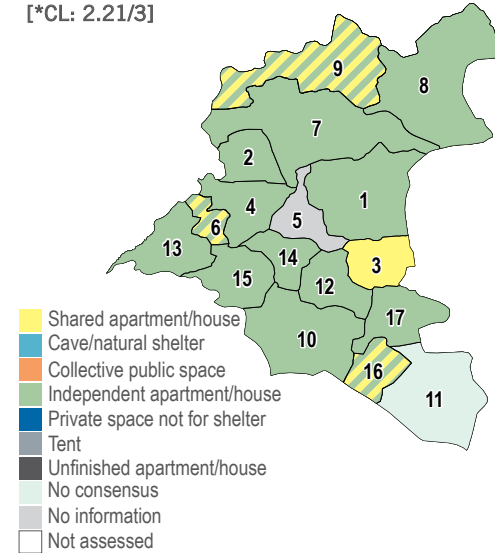
## Shelter

Average reported rent paid per room in Dar'a governorate (4220 SYP) was lower than the average rent across the country (7656 SYP).

### Rent prices per sub-district [\*CL: 2.32/3]



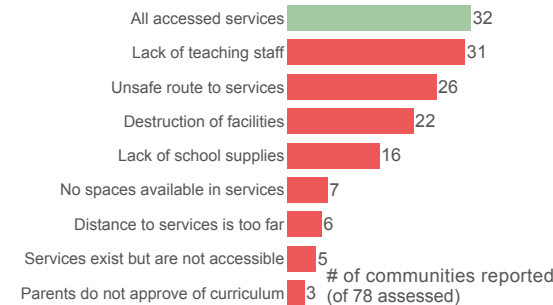
### Most common shelter lived in by IDPs [\*CL: 2.21/3]



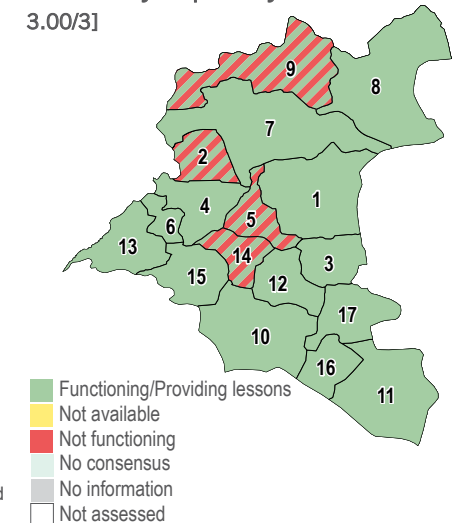
## Education

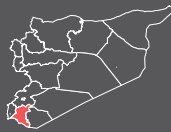
There were no functioning primary educational facilities reported in 18 communities assessed. It was reported that children were prevented from accessing schools due to the lack of teaching staff in 31 communities across 14 sub-districts in Dar'a governorate.

### Most common reasons for children not attending school [\*CL: 2.46/3]



### Availability of primary schools [\*CL: 3.00/3]

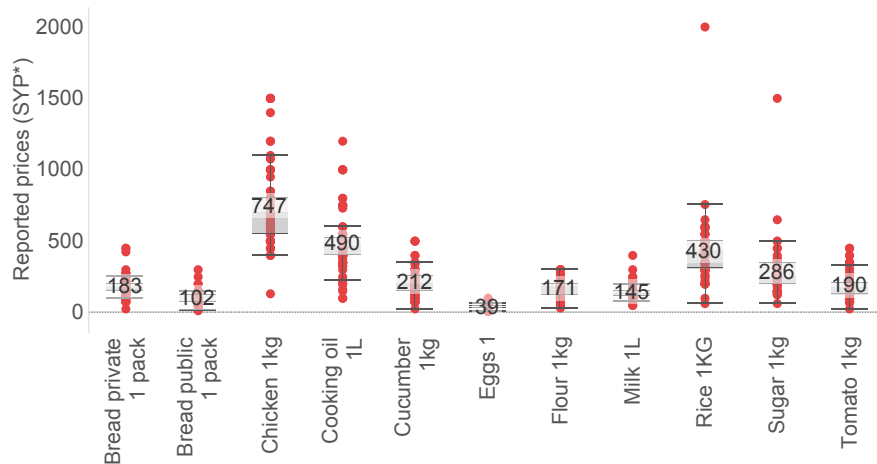




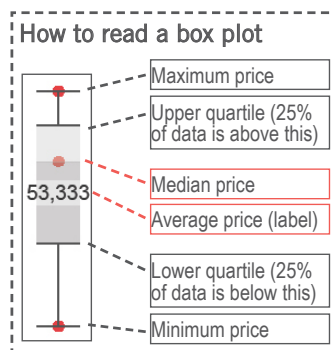
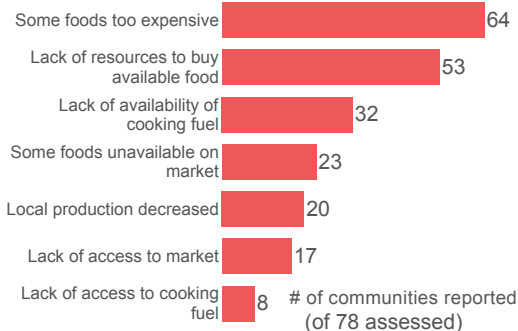
## Food Security

There were challenges to obtaining food in all communities assessed in December. [\*CL: 3.00/3] Challenges to obtaining food appeared to be related to the purchasing power of inhabitants, as the most commonly reported challenges were the cost of certain types of food and a lack of resources to buy available foods. Prices of food in one community assessed in Sheikh Miskine sub-district were reportedly higher than prices of food in the rest of the governorate

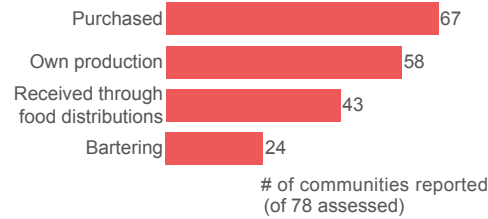
### Prices of food items [\*CL: 2.38/3]



### Challenges to accessing food [\*CL: 3.00/3]



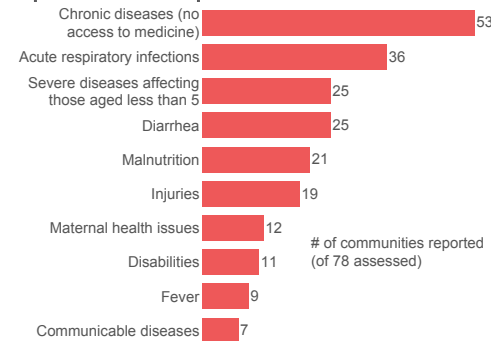
### Most common sources of obtaining food



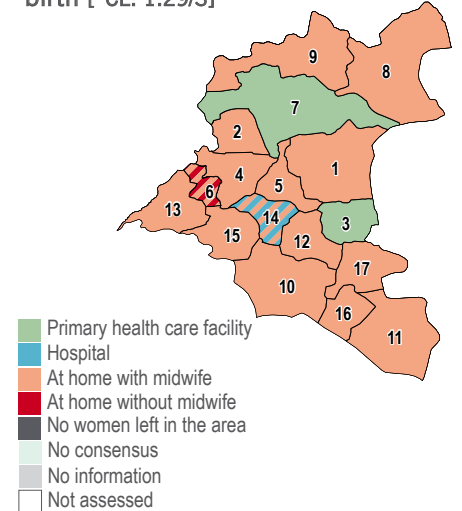
## Health

Maternal health issues were commonly reported in 12 communities assessed across eight sub-districts. Of these, only two communities reported that women gave birth in primary health care facilities. Malnutrition (21 communities) and severe diseases affecting those under five years old (26 communities) were commonly reported across 14 of Dar'a's 17 sub-districts.

### Reported health problems [\*CL: 2.01/3]



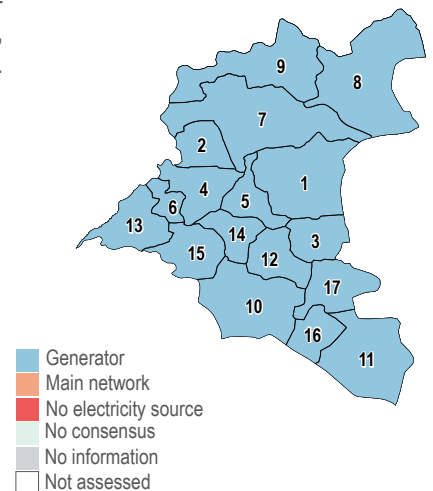
### Most common place for women to give birth [\*CL: 1.29/3]



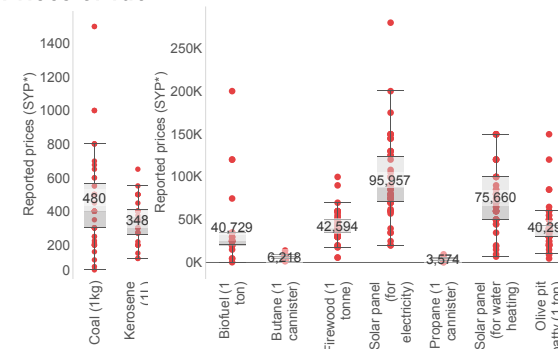
## NFIs

In December, all but seven assessed communities reported they were not experiencing fuel shortages. These communities were in Kherbet Ghazala, Ash-Shajara, Dar'a and As-Sanamayn sub-districts. Communities most commonly reported cutting down trees, and burning furniture and waste in order to cope with a lack of fuel.

### Most common source of electricity [\*CL: 3.00/3]



### Prices of fuel sources [\*CL: 2.27 /31]





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

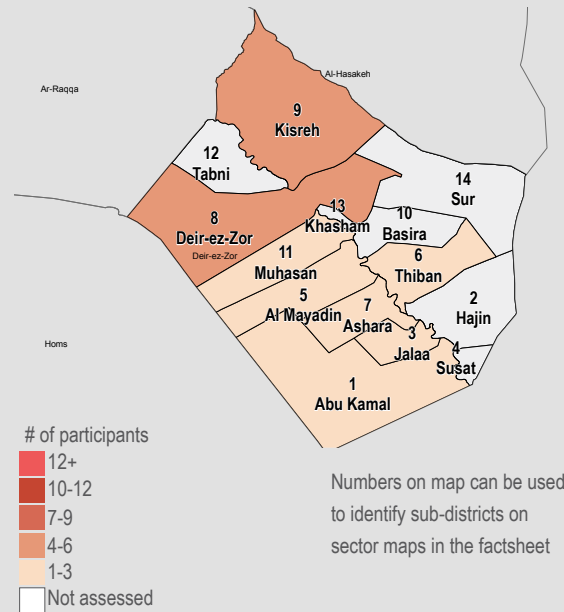
# January 2016

## Context

Deir ez Zor hosts 318,684 IDPs and 745,024 people in need of assistance (OCHA). In December, populations and IDPs continued to be displaced and the entire governorate remained hard to reach, severely limiting humanitarian access (OCHA).

In December, Deir ez Zor had the highest reported prevalence of acute malnutrition amongst children under 5 years (13.6%), and the prevalence of stunting among children under 5 years was reportedly 20% (UNICEF). Deir ez Zor is considered one of three governorates in urgent need of assistance to fill gaps in nutrition service coverage (UNICEF). Further, on average, 87% of Syria's weekly reported pertussis cases (whooping cough) cases were seen in Deir ez Zor during December; the highest incidence rate in the country. On average 19% of all reported Typhoid cases were seen in Deir ez Zor each week (WHO).

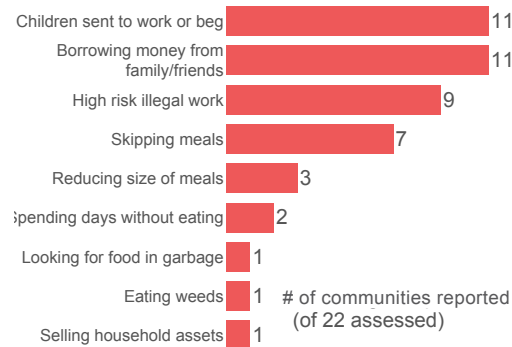
## Number of communities assessed: 22/133 villages, 8/14 sub-districts



## Livelihoods

Inhabitants in Deir ez Zor appeared particularly vulnerable in December; 9 communities (of 22 assessed this month) across Abu Kamal, Al Mayadin, Ashara, Deir-ez-Zor, Kisreh and Thiban sub-districts reportedly undertook high risk illegal work to cope with a lack of income or resources. Children were commonly sent to work or beg in 11 communities in Abu Kamal, Al Mayadin, Ashara, Kisreh, Thiban and Deir-ez-Zor sub-districts. In one community in Deir-ez Zor inhabitants reportedly resorted to spending days without eating and eating weeds, suggesting vulnerability.

## Most common coping strategies [\*CL: 2.47/3]

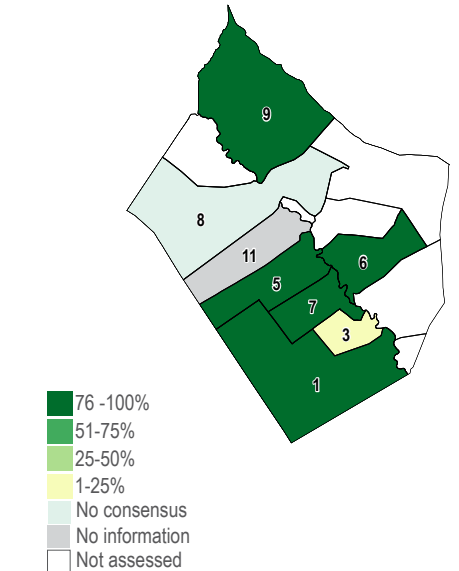


## Displacement

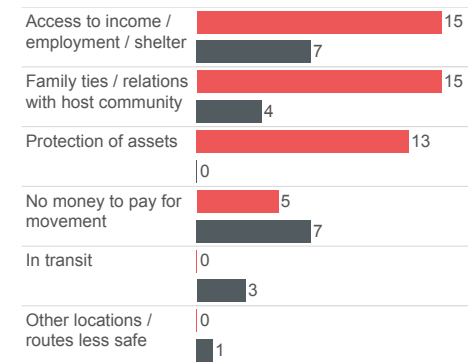
In three communities assessed in Muhasan, Kisreh and Deir ez Zor sub-districts it was reported that none of the pre-conflict population remained, citing the escalation of conflict, protection concerns and the reduced access to basic services as the most common reasons for leaving. IDPs lived in eight of the assessed communities, with large numbers reportedly living in communities in Al Mayadin sub-district in December. IDPs commonly chose to stay in locations due to access to income, employment and shelter, and because of a lack of money to pay for further movement, suggesting a willingness for onward movement.

In two communities assessed in Kisreh and Abu Kamal sub-districts, less than 25% of the population were reportedly women.

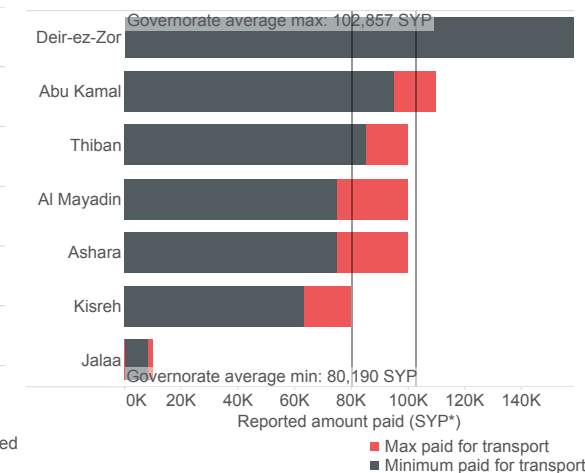
## Estimated % of original population remaining (excluding IDPs) [\*CL: 2.05/3]

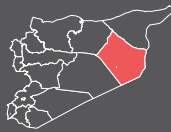


## Most common reasons for staying: IDPs vs host population [\*CL: 2.47/3]



## Amounts paid for transportation to the border per sub-district [\*CL: 2.00/3]





## WASH

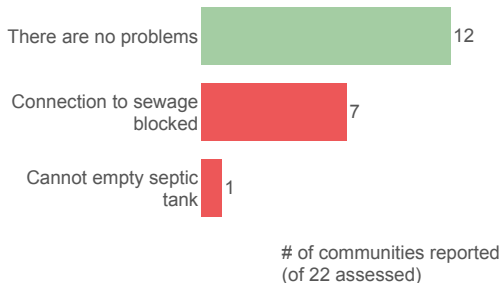
In December the most commonly reported source of drinking water across the governorate came from the network.

There were problems with water in the majority of communities assessed; water from the network made people sick in two communities in Abu Kamal and Deir-ez-Zor sub-districts. Water from various sources tasted or smelt bad in 11 communities in Ashara, Deir-ez-Zor, Al Mayadin, Ashara and Thiban sub-districts.

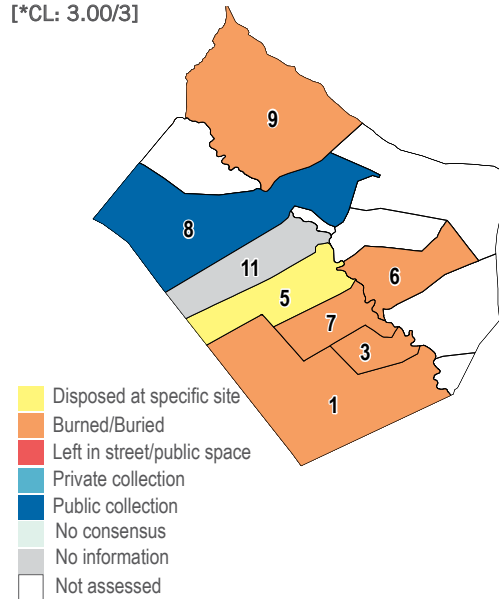
There was a reduction in safe water since the previous month in nine communities in Al Mayadin, Deir ez Zor, Abu Kamal, Thiban and Ashara sub-districts.

There were problems with latrines in at least 7 communities assessed; connections to sewage networks being blocked was the most common issue reported.

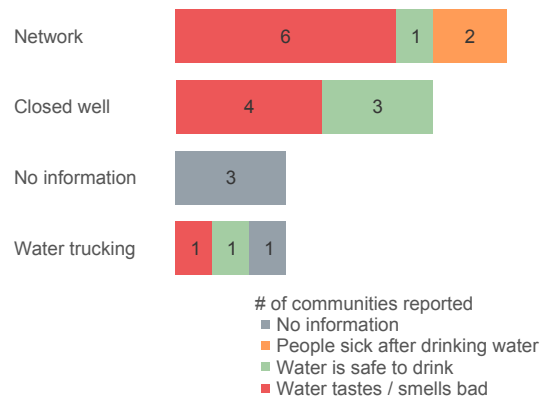
### Problems with latrines [\*CL: 3.00/3]



### Most common form of garbage disposal [\*CL: 3.00/3]



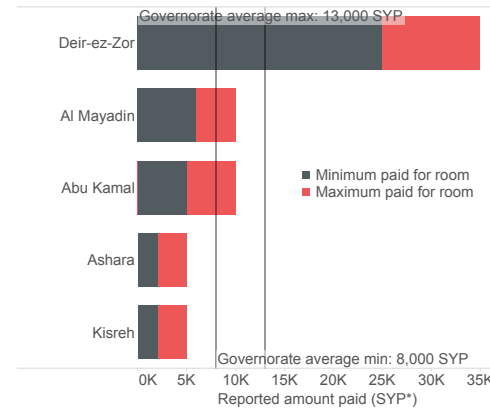
### Most common water source and status [\*CL: 3.00/3]



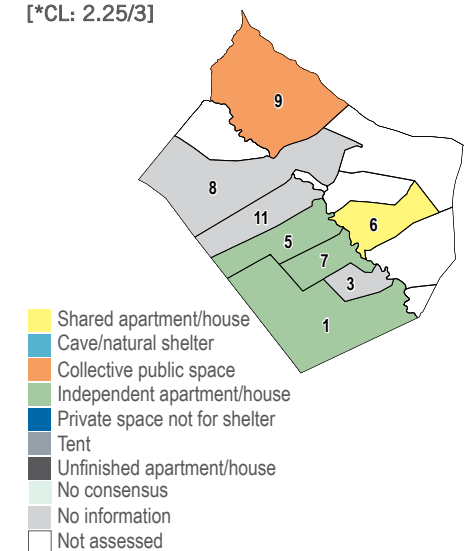
## Shelter

Average reported rent paid per room in Deir ez Zor governorate (10, 500 SYP) was higher than the average rent across the country (7656 SYP).

### Rent prices per sub-district [\*CL: 2.20/3]



### Most common shelter lived in by IDPs [\*CL: 2.25/3]



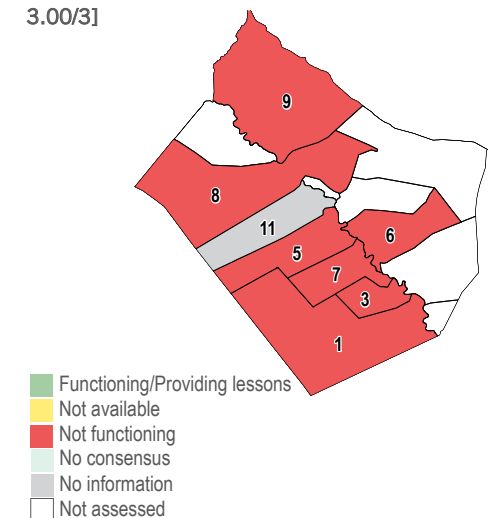
## Education

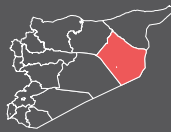
There were no functioning primary educational facilities reported in 19 communities assessed in seven sub-districts. In 17 assessed communities, authorities reportedly prevented the function of existing schools.

### Most common reasons for children not attending school [\*CL: 2.21/3]



### Availability of primary schools [\*CL: 3.00/3]





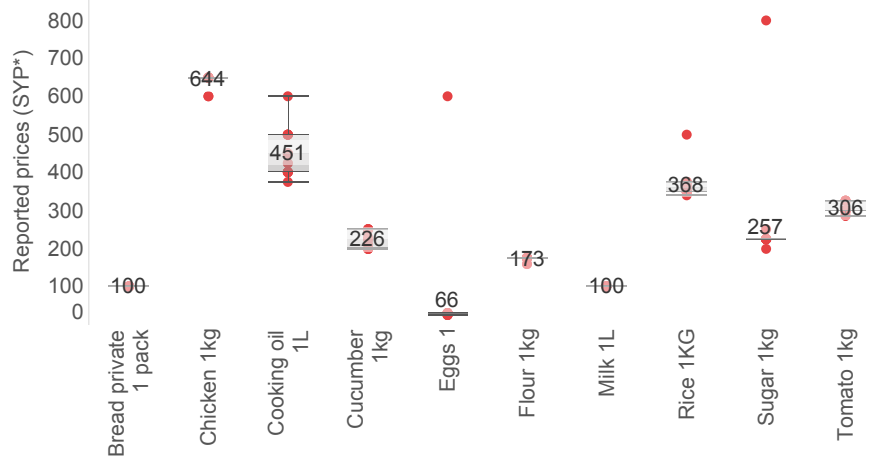
# Humanitarian Situation Overview in Syria (HSOS) Deir ez Zor Governorate

# January 2016

## Food Security

On average, prices of food in Deir ez Zor were higher than prices across the rest of the country, and were particularly higher in areas assessed in Deir ez Zor city. In the majority of communities assessed, inhabitants commonly suffered from a lack of resources, preventing them from buying food on the market. Further, access to food was hindered by the unavailability of certain food items on markets and decreased local food production.

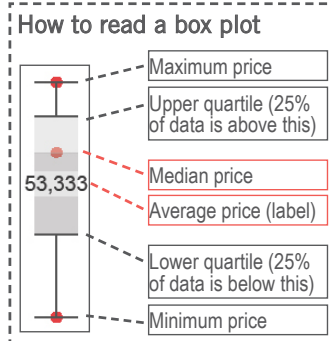
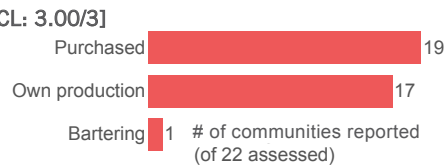
### Prices of food items [\*CL: 2.06/3]



### Challenges to accessing food [\*CL: 3.00/3]



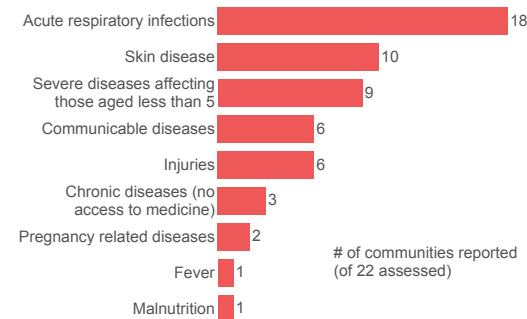
### Most common sources of obtaining food [\*CL: 3.00/3]



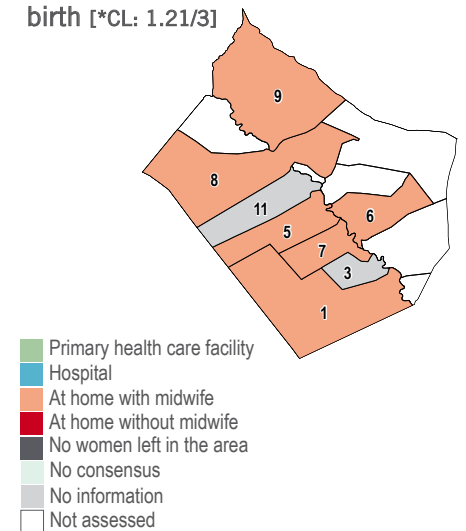
## Health

Communicable diseases and acute respiratory infections were commonly reported across Deir ez Zor governorate this month. None of the 22 assessed communities reported that women give birth in either a primary health care facility or a hospital.

### Reported health problems [\*CL: 2.00/3]



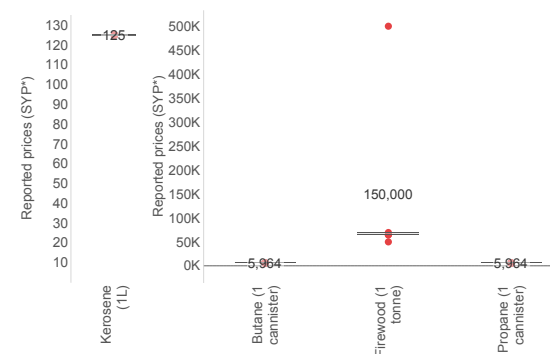
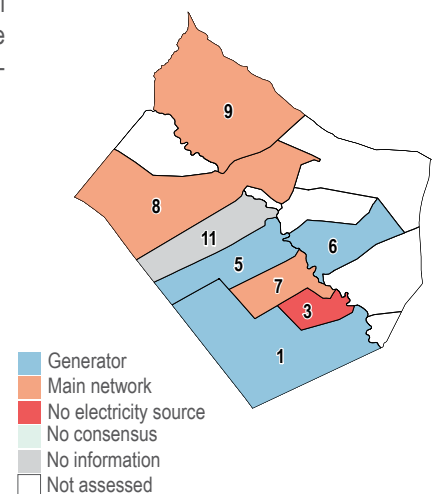
### Most common place for women to give birth [\*CL: 1.21/3]

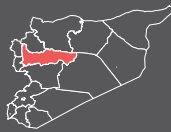


## NFIs

In December, butane, propane and kerosene were all available in 14 communities assessed. However, biofuel, olive pit patties and solar panels for water heating and electricity were all unavailable in all communities. However, fuel shortages were only reported in two communities in Deir ez Zor and Jalaa sub-districts.

### Most common source of electricity [\*CL: 3.00/3]



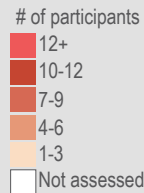
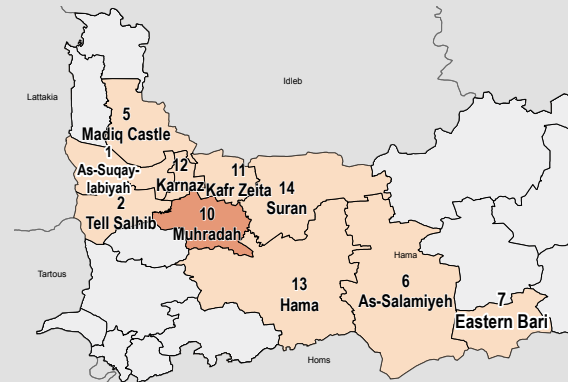


## Context

Hama governorate hosts 500,801 IDPs and 1,052,578 people in need of assistance (OCHA). In December, humanitarian access remained limited in areas along the northern border with Idlib, the southern border with Homs and eastern parts of the governorate. Access to Hama city was particularly challenging as conflict resulted in roadblocks and insecurity. Civilian and IDP displacement also continued this month.

On average 12% of weekly reported Leishmaniasis cases in Syria were seen in Hama governorate (WHO). In December, Hama governorate had one of the highest reported prevalences of stunting amongst children under 5 years (26%), and the prevalence of acute malnutrition among children under 5 years was reportedly 2.4% (UNICEF).

## Number of communities assessed: 18/494 villages, 10/22 sub-districts

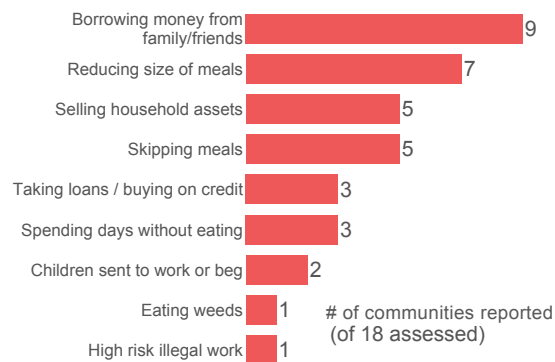


Numbers on map can be used to identify sub-districts on sector maps in the factsheet

## Livelihoods

In December, children in two villages in Karnaz and Muhradah sub-districts were commonly sent to work or beg to help families cope with a lack of income or resources. Reducing meal sizes was reported in seven villages assessed across five sub-districts. Borrowing money from family and friends was reported as a common coping strategy in nine villages assessed in seven sub-districts.

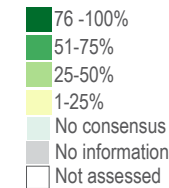
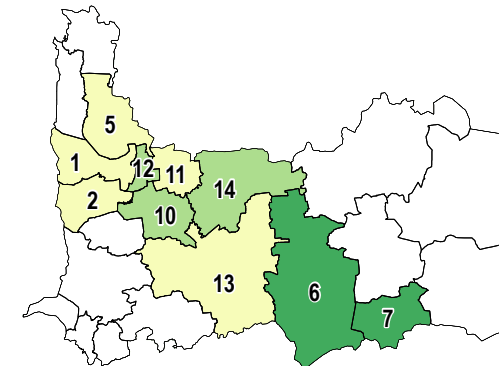
## Most common coping strategies [\*CL: 2.53/3]



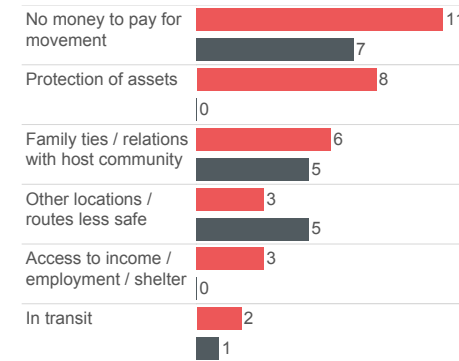
## Displacement

None of the pre-conflict population reportedly remained in one community assessed in Madiq Castle sub-district and less than 25% remained in eight communities assessed in Karnaz, Hama, Muhradah, Kafr Zeita, Madiq Castle and Tell Salhib sub-districts. It was reported that pre-conflict populations most commonly remained due to a lack of money for movement, suggesting a willingness to relocate. IDPs reportedly lived in 10 communities assessed, citing a lack of money to pay for further movement and the perception that other locations and routes were unsafe as common reasons for remaining. Large numbers of IDPs reportedly arrived in one community assessed in Hama sub-district during December. In two communities assessed in Karnaz sub-district, it was reported that none of the population were women.

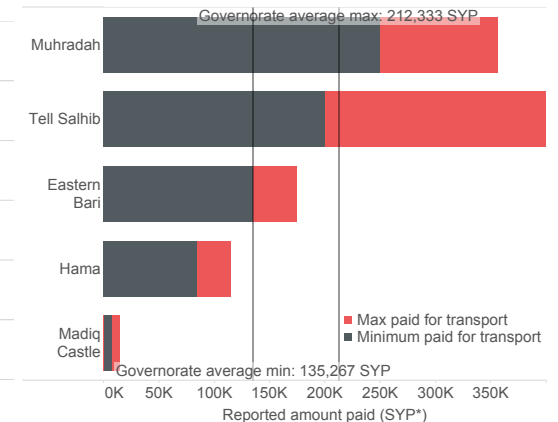
## Estimated % of original population remaining (excluding IDPs) [\*CL: 1.88/3]



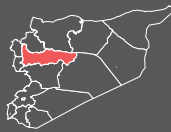
## Most common reasons for staying: IDPs vs host population [\*CL: 2.07/3]



## Amounts paid for transportation to the border per sub-district [\*CL: 1.89/3]



■ Host population ■ IDPs # of communities reported

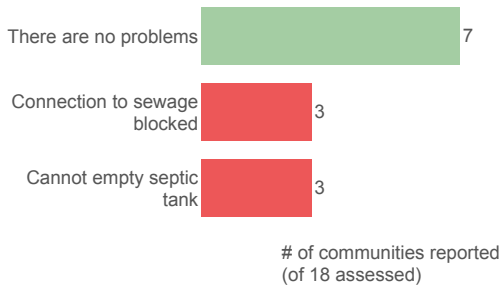


## WASH

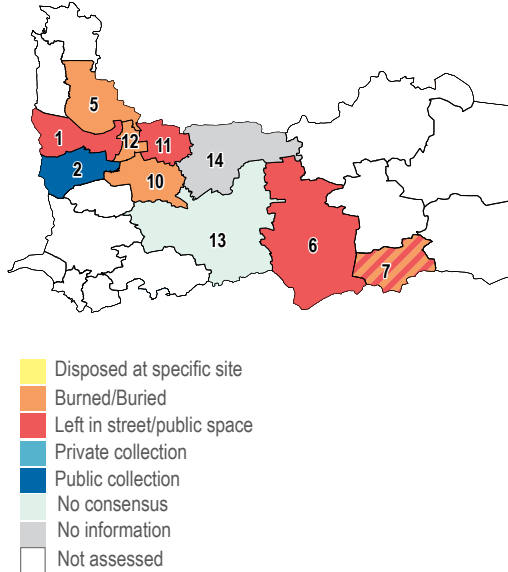
In December, the most common source of drinking water was reported to be the water network. There were problems with water in at least six villages assessed; water from various sources tasted or smelled bad in five communities assessed across five sub-districts. There was a reduction in safe water since the previous month in six villages in Muhradah, As-Suqaylabiyah, Kafr Zeita and Hama sub-districts.

There were problems with latrines in seven villages. The most common issues included an inability to empty the septic tank, blocked connections to the sewage network and lack of water to flush latrines.

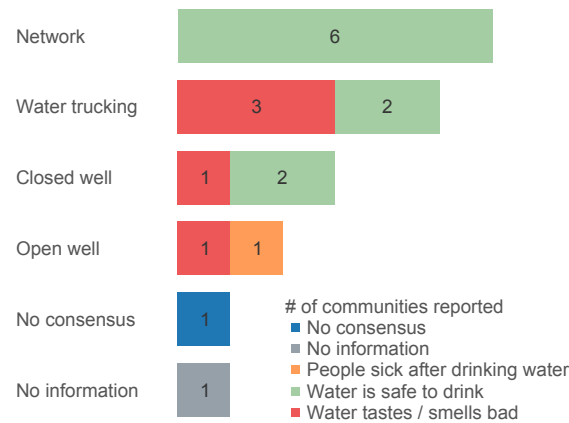
### Problems with latrines [\*CL: 3.00/3]



### Most common form of garbage disposal [\*CL: 3.00/3]



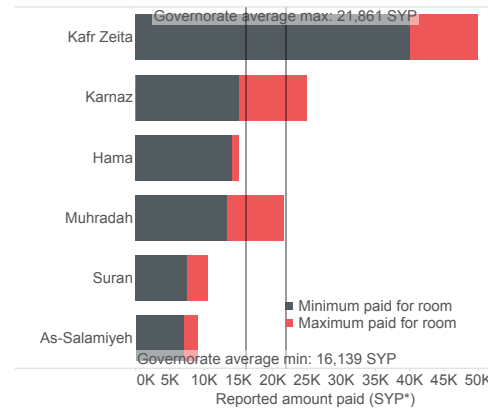
### Most common water source and status [\*CL: 3.00/3]



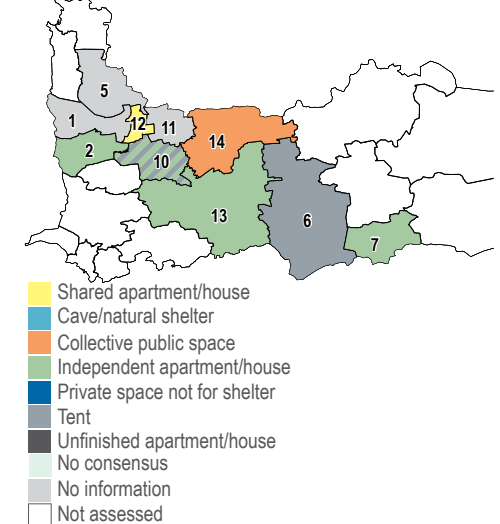
## Shelter

Average reported rent paid per room in Hama governorate (19, 000 SYP) was higher than the average rent across the country (7656 SYP).

### Rent prices per sub-district [\*CL: 2.17/3]



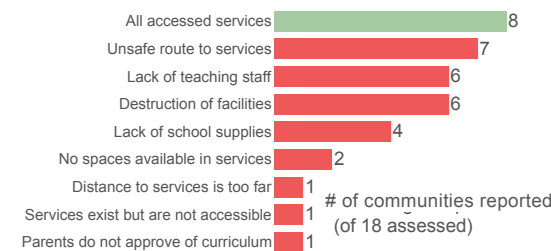
### Most common shelter lived in by IDPs [\*CL: 2.10/3]



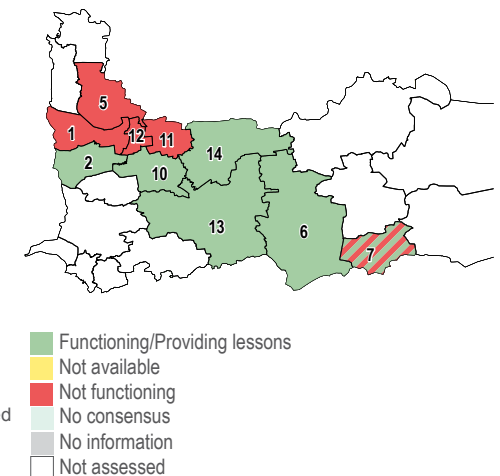
## Education

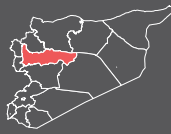
Primary school services were not functioning in seven communities in As-Suqaylabiyah, Karnaz, Kafr Zeita, Madiq Castle, Hama and Eastern Bari sub-districts. Destruction of facilities, unsafe routes and lack of teaching staff were reported to be common barriers preventing children from accessing education.

### Most common reasons for children not attending school [\*CL: 2.47/3]



### Availability of primary schools [\*CL: 3.00/3]





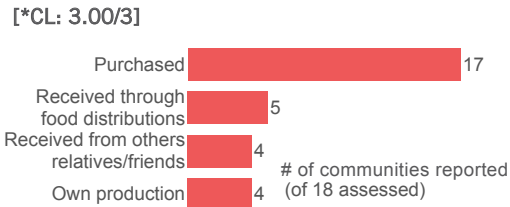
# Humanitarian Situation Overview in Syria (HSOS) Hama Governorate

# January 2016

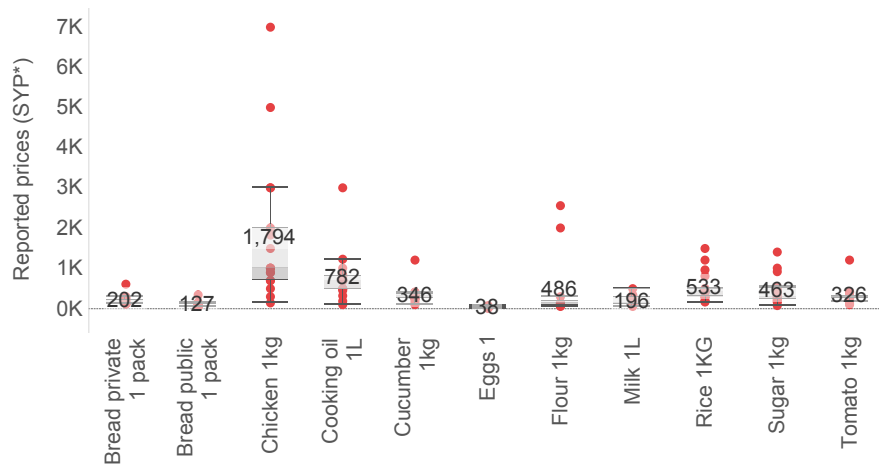
## Food Security

The most commonly reported challenges to accessing food were a lack of resources to buy available foods and the cost of certain types of food. Prices of food in four communities assessed in Karnaz, Muhradah, Hama and Suran sub-districts were reportedly higher than prices across the rest of the governorate.

### Most common sources of obtaining food [\*CL: 3.00/3]



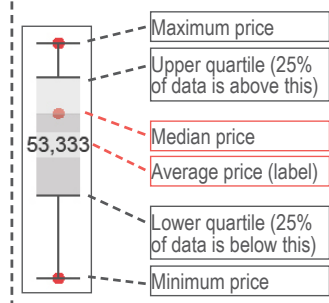
### Prices of food items [\*CL: 2.07/3]



### Challenges to accessing food [\*CL: 3.00/3]



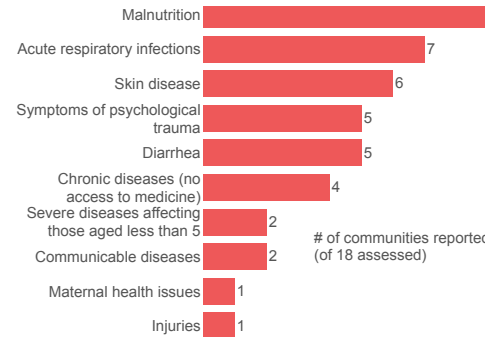
### How to read a box plot



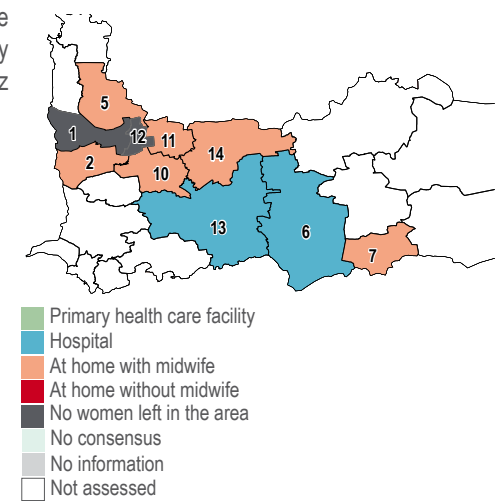
## Health

Malnutrition was reported to be a common health concern in at least half of the communities assessed in December. It was reported that women most commonly gave birth at home with a midwife, however in one community in Hama sub-district it was reported that women commonly gave birth at home without a midwife and in two communities in Karnaz sub-district, it was reported that there were no women left in the area.

### Reported health problems [\*CL: 2.00/3]



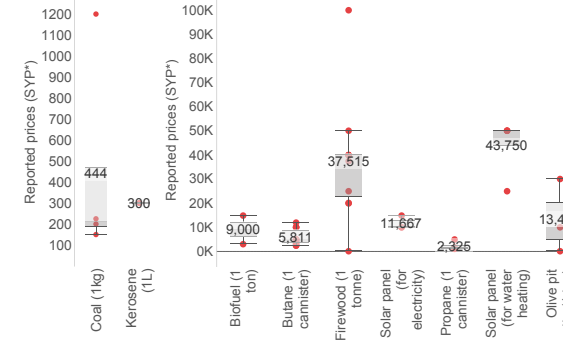
### Most common place for women to give birth [\*CL: 1.47/3]



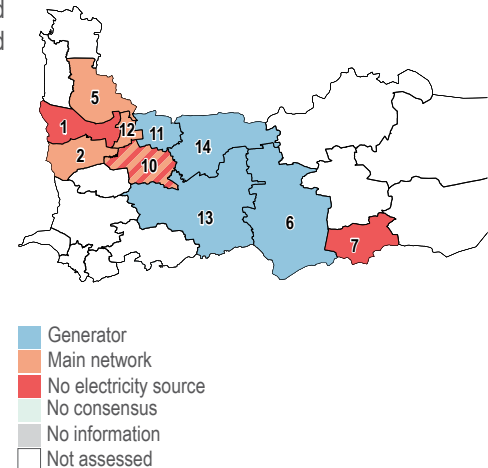
## NFIs

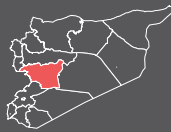
In December, butane and firewood were available in most communities assessed. Solar panels for heating water and producing electricity were both available in two communities assessed in Suran and Eastern Bari communities. A lack of fuel was reported in all assessed communities this month; burning plastic, trees and furniture were the most commonly reported coping strategies.

### Prices of fuel sources [\*CL: 2.08 /3]



### Most common source of electricity [\*CL: 3.00/3]





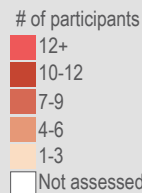
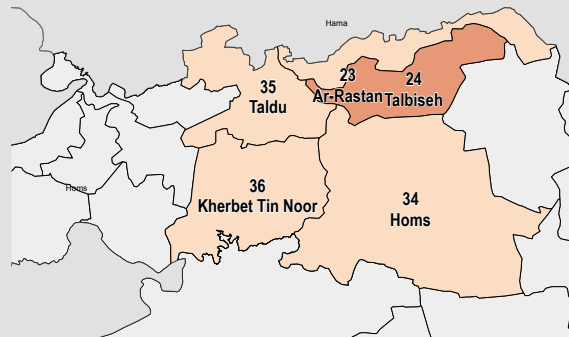
## Context

Homs governorate hosts 526,510 IDPs and 1,023,033 people in need of assistance (OCHA). In December, areas along the northern borders with Hama, Ar Raqqa and Deir ez Zor, and central parts of Homs governorate remain hard-to-reach for humanitarian assistance (OCHA).

Since the beginning of 2015, civilians have been displaced by increased conflict across Homs governorate as well as within Homs city. The displacement of IDPs continued this month.

In December, the reported prevalence of acute malnutrition amongst children under 5 years was at 3.3% and the prevalence of stunting amongst children in the same age group was reportedly 10.5% (UNICEF).

## Number of communities assessed: 15/454 villages, 5/23 sub-districts



Numbers on map can be used to identify sub-districts on sector maps in the factsheet

## Livelihoods

Food related coping strategies were common in Homs governorate this month; nine communities across five sub-district reported to have skipped meals, of which seven also reported to have reduced the size of their meals. Children were commonly sent to work or beg in two communities in Homs and Talbiseh sub-districts in December. Adults in four communities across three sub-districts reportedly also begged. Inhabitants of two communities assessed in Homs sub-district reportedly engaged in high risk work, suggesting particular vulnerability.

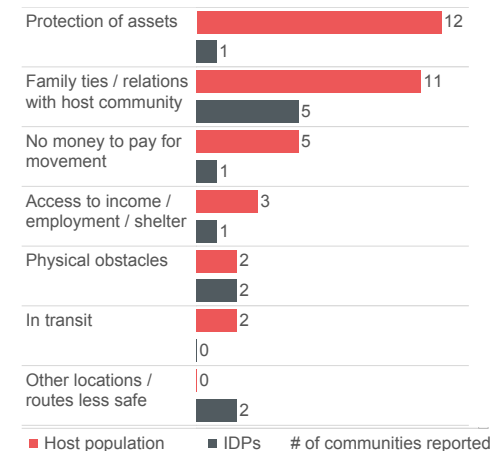
## Most common coping strategies [\*CL: 2.70/3]



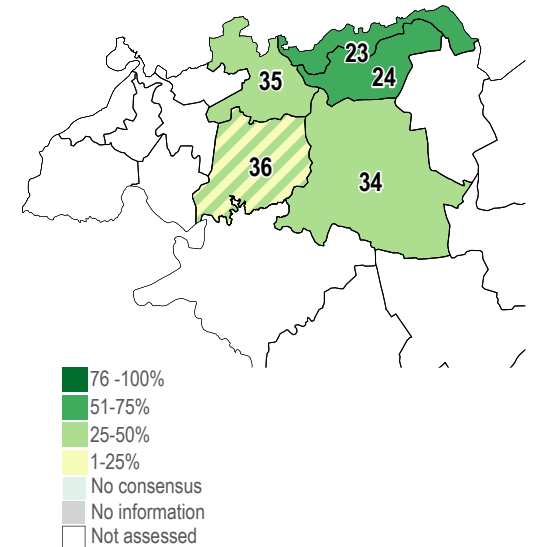
## Displacement

Less than 25% of the pre-conflict population remained in two communities assessed in Talbiseh and Kherbet Tin Noor sub-districts. Pre-conflict populations across the governorate commonly remained due to the protection of assets and familial ties. IDPs lived in at least six communities assessed this month (Homs, Kherbet Tin Noor, Ar-Rastan and Talbiseh sub-districts), citing good relations with host communities as the most common reason for remaining. Large numbers of IDPs reportedly remain in one community assessed within Homs city. In two communities assessed in Ar-Rastan and Homs sub-districts, IDPs reportedly remain because they could not physically leave. In four communities in Talbiseh, Taldu and Kherbet Tin Noor sub-districts it was reported that less than 25% of the population were women.

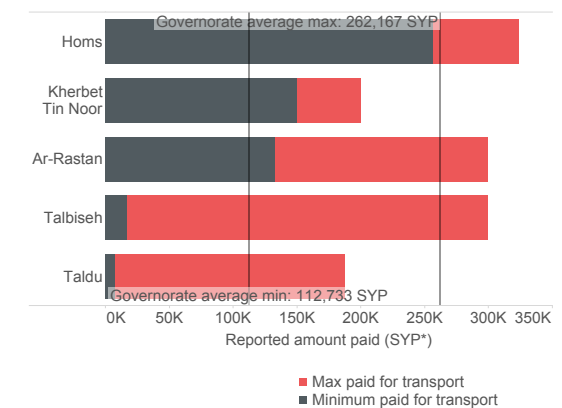
## Most common reasons for staying: IDPs vs host population [\*CL: 2.43/3]

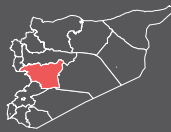


## Estimated % of original population remaining (excluding IDPs) [\*CL: 2.20/3]



## Amounts paid for transportation to the border per sub-district [\*CL: 2.23/3]





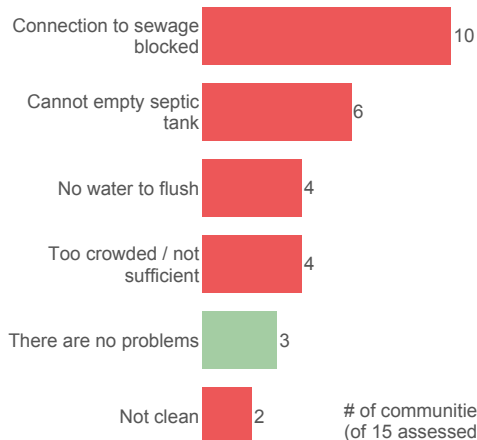
## WASH

In December, the most common source of drinking water reported varied across Homs governorate. Water was safe to drink in 12 communities assessed.

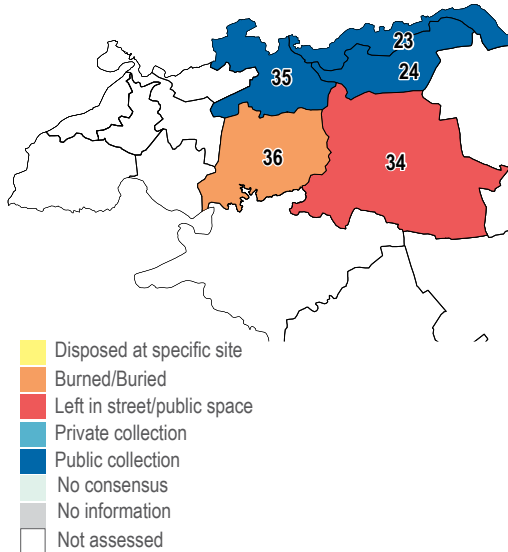
There was a reduction in safe water since the previous month in four villages in Homs, Talbiseh and Kherbet Tin Noor sub-districts.

There were problems with latrines in at least nine communities assessed in Talbiseh, Homs and Ar-Rastan sub-districts, with connections to the sewage network blocked, and an inability to empty the septic tank being the most commonly reported issues. Garbage was burned or buried in four communities assessed in Kherbet Tin Noor and Talbiseh sub-districts and was commonly left in the streets in one community assessed in Homs sub-district.

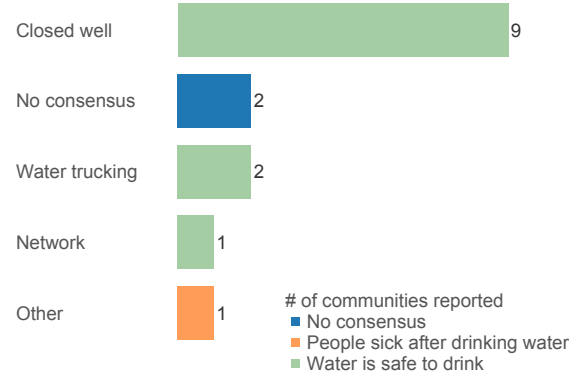
### Problems with latrines [\*CL: 3.00/3]



### Most common form of garbage disposal [\*CL: 3.00/3]



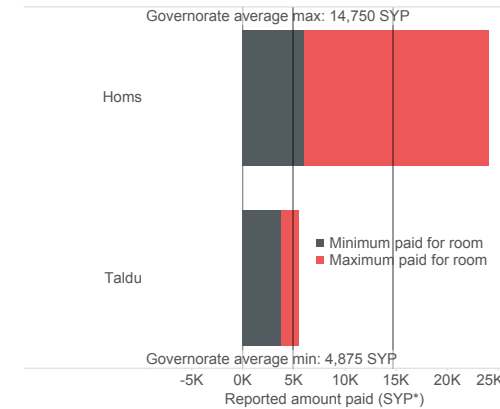
### Most common water source and status [\*CL: 3.00/3]



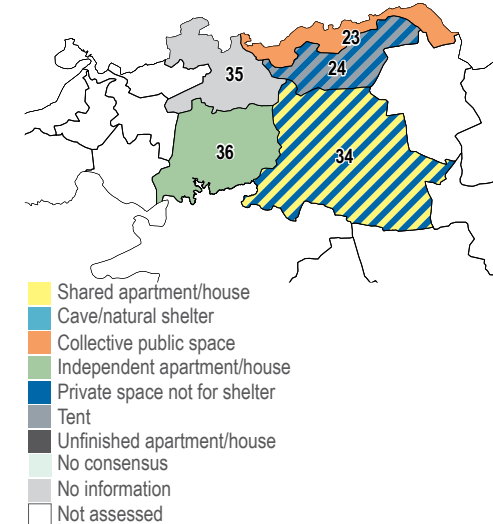
## Shelter

Average reported rent paid per room in Homs governorate (9812 SYP) was higher than the average rent across the country (7656 SYP).

### Rent prices per sub-district [\*CL: 2.75/3]



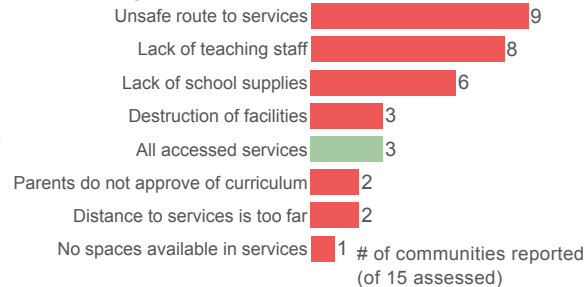
### Most common shelter lived in by IDPs [\*CL: 2.14/3]



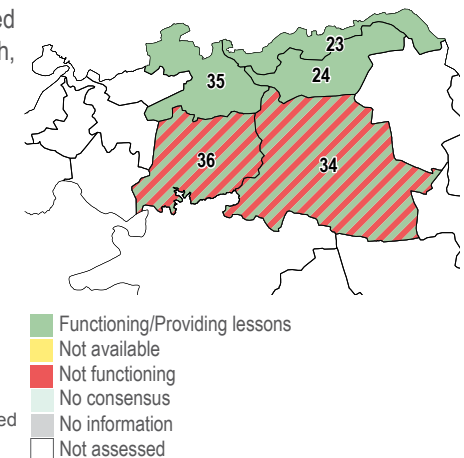
## Education

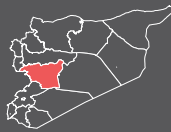
Educational facilities at primary level were not functioning in two communities assessed in Homs and Kherbet Tin Noor sub-districts. Children were prevented from accessing schools because routes were considered unsafe in nine communities assessed in Taldu, Talbiseh, Homs and Ar-Rastan sub-districts.

### Most common reasons for children not attending school [\*CL: 2.37/3]



### Availability of primary schools [\*CL: 3.00/3]





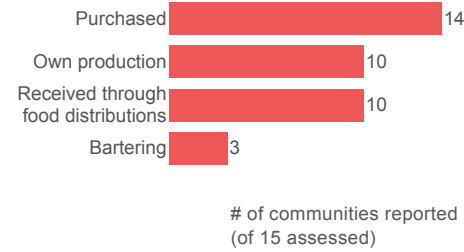
# Humanitarian Situation Overview in Syria (HSOS) Homs Governorate

# January 2016

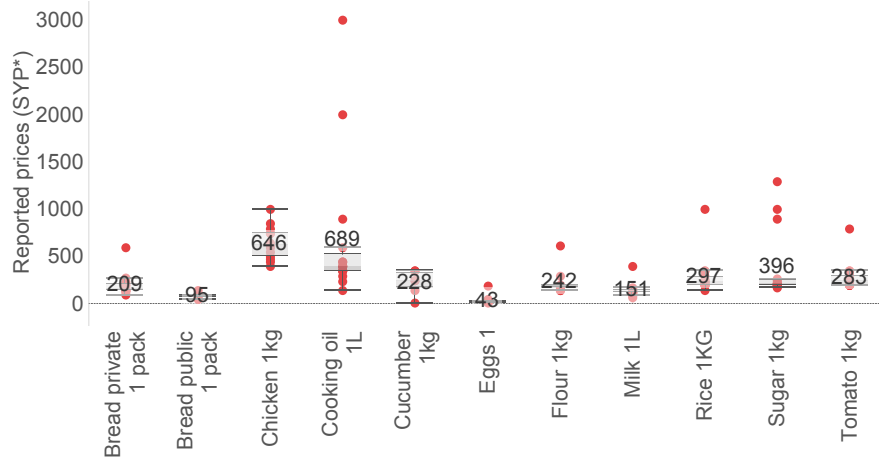
## Food Security

Purchasing and producing food were common sources of obtaining food in the majority of communities assessed in Homs governorate. Ten communities in Homs, Talbiseh, Taldou and Ar-Rastan sub-districts reported receiving food distributions. Prices of food in communities assessed within Homs sub-district were reportedly higher than prices in the rest of the governorate.

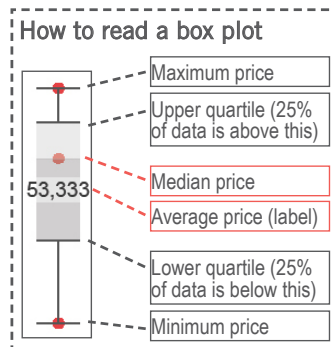
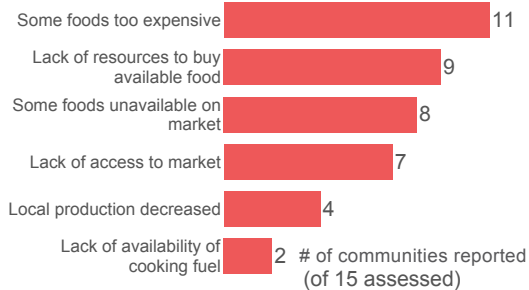
### Most common sources of obtaining food [\*CL: 3.00/3]



### Prices of food items [\*CL: 2.14/3]



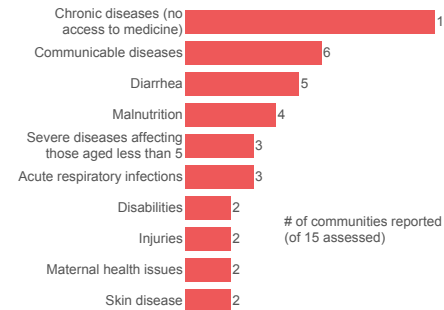
### Challenges to accessing food [\*CL: 3.00/3]



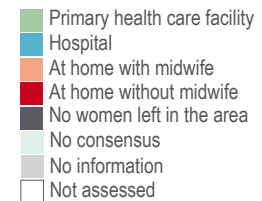
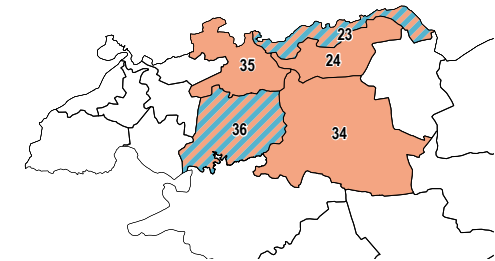
## Health

Chronic disease and access to adequate treatment were common health concerns reported across all five sub-districts assessed in Homs this month. Malnutrition was reported in four communities in Talbiseh, Homs and Ar-Rastan sub-districts. Two of the fifteen communities assessed reported that women commonly gave birth in hospitals, the remaining villages all reported babies were most commonly born at home.

### Reported health problems [\*CL: 2.13/3]



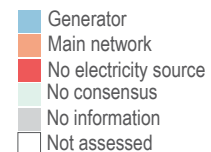
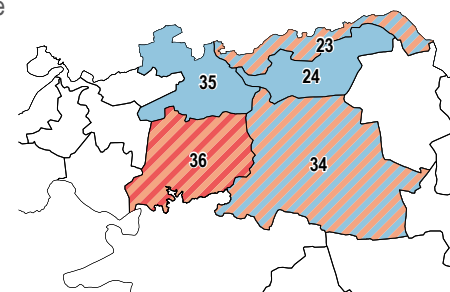
### Most common place for women to give birth [\*CL: 1.47/3]



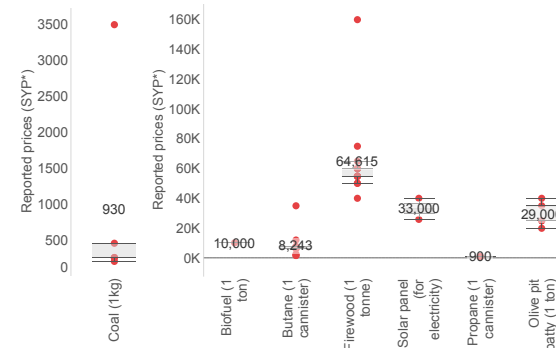
## NFIs

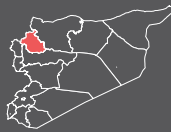
In December, butane was reportedly available in all communities assessed, with the exception of one community in Kherbet Tin Noor sub-district. All communities assessed reported experiencing a fuel shortage; burning plastics and waste were the most commonly reported coping strategies.

### Most common source of electricity [\*CL: 3.00/3]



### Prices of fuel sources [\*CL: 2.00 /3]





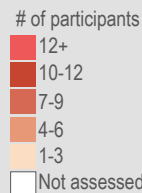
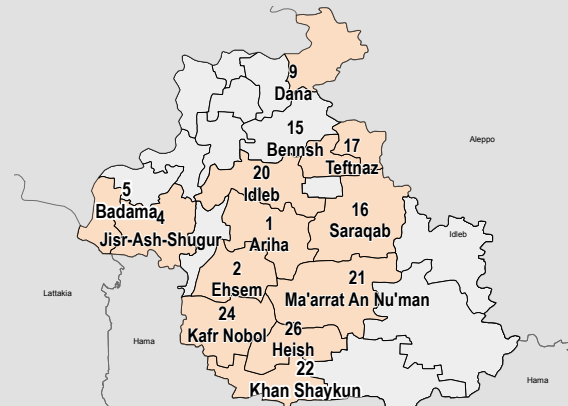
## Context

Idleb governorate hosts an estimated 704,511 IDPs and 1,224,773 people in need of assistance (OCHA). Many of the IDPs originate from elsewhere within the governorate. In December, humanitarian access remained a challenge in the southern and south-western parts of the governorate (OCHA).

On average, 70% of weekly reported typhoid cases, approximately 41% of weekly reported Leishmaniasis cases and 12% of weekly reported pertussis (whooping cough) cases were seen in Idleb this month (WHO).

In December, the reported prevalence of stunting amongst children under 5 years was 23% and the prevalence of acute malnutrition amongst children in the same age group was reportedly 1.13% (UNICEF).

## Number of communities assessed: 16/462 villages, 13/26 sub-districts

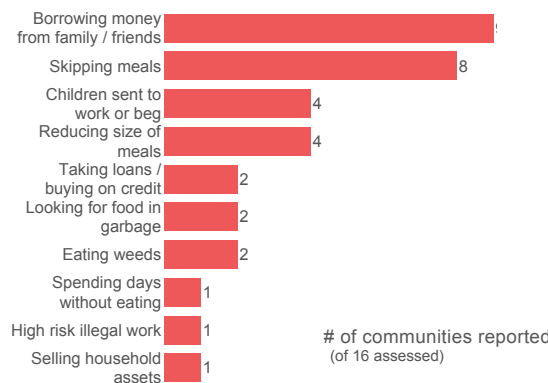


Numbers on map can be used to identify sub-districts on sector maps in the factsheet

## Livelihoods

In December, nine communities assessed across nine sub-districts reported borrowing money from families or friends in order to cope with a lack of income or resources. Children were reportedly commonly sent to work or beg in four communities in Saraqab, Idlib, Kafr Nobol and Ma'arrat An Nu'man sub-districts, suggesting that populations are particularly vulnerable. Food based coping strategies such as skipping meals were reported in eight communities assessed across seven sub-districts.

## Most common coping strategies [\*CL: 2.65/3]



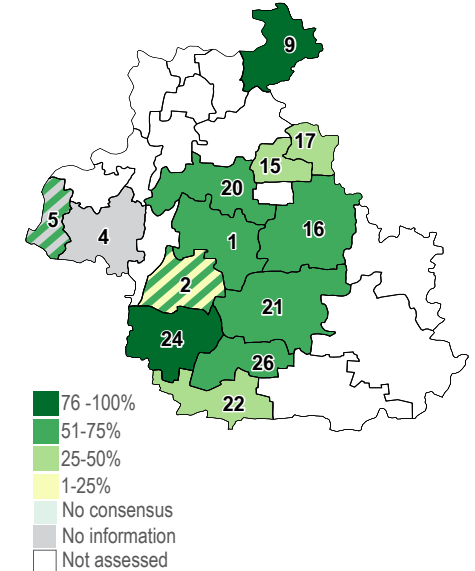
# of communities reported (of 16 assessed)

## Displacement

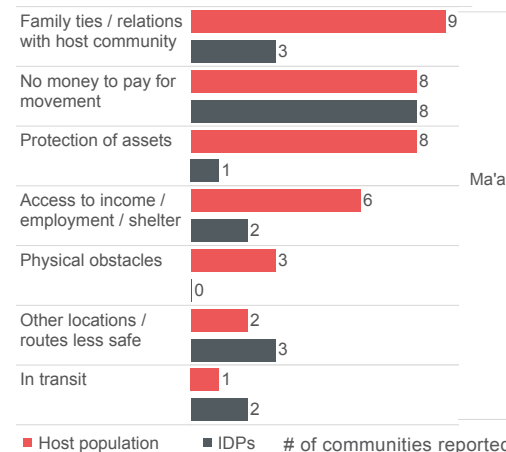
None of the pre-conflict population reportedly remained in two villages assessed this month in Jisr-Ash-Shugur and Badama sub-districts, citing the escalation of conflict and protection concerns as reasons for leaving. While the protection of assets and the access to income, employment and shelter were common reasons for pre-conflict populations to remain, it was also fairly common within villages assessed, for people to stay because they had no money for movement. Three communities within Khan Shaykun, Heish and Saraqab sub-districts reported that physical obstacles were reasons for remaining.

IDPs were reported living in eight villages assessed, with no money for onward movement being the most commonly reported reason for staying. IDPs in two communities assessed in Heish and Ehsem sub-districts reported they were currently in transit elsewhere.

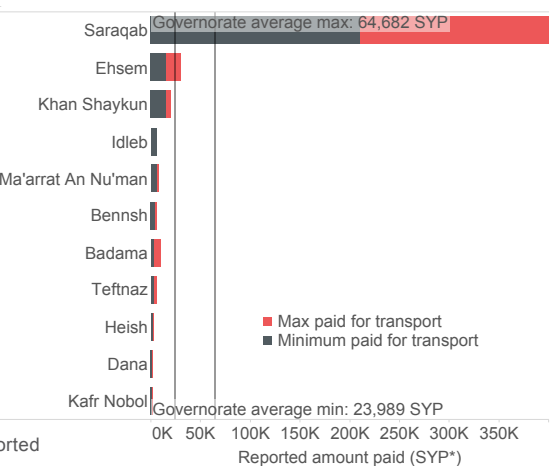
## Estimated % of original population remaining (excluding IDPs) [\*CL: 2.07/3]

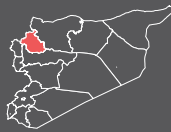


## Most common reasons for staying: IDPs vs host population [\*CL: 2.38/3]



## Amounts paid for transportation to the border per sub-district [\*CL: 2.08/3]





# Humanitarian Situation Overview in Syria (HSOS) Idleb Governorate

# January 2016

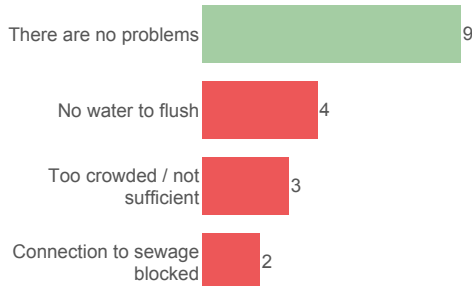
## WASH

In Idleb governorate, the most common source of drinking water was reportedly water trucking. There were problems with trucked water in at least ten communities assessed; water reportedly smelled or tasted badly in a community in Ariha sub-district. Inhabitants of one community in Khan Shaykun sub-district got sick from rainwater.

There was a reduction in safe water since the previous month in three communities assessed in Badama, Khan Shaykun and Ma'arrat An Nu'man sub-districts.

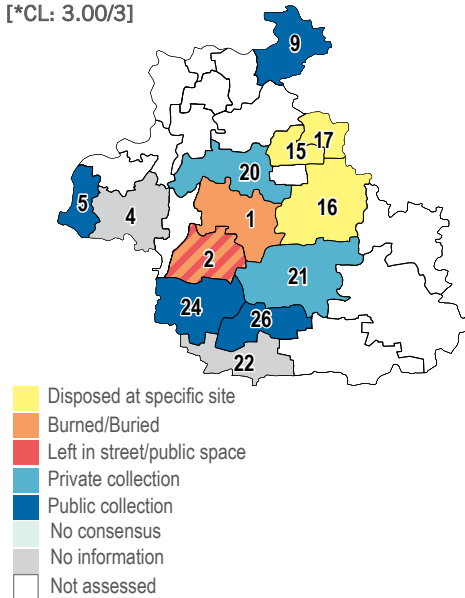
There were problems with latrines in five communities assessed: insufficient water to flush toilets, blockages in sewage connections and insufficient numbers of toilets were all commonly reported.

### Problems with latrines [\*CL: 3.00/3]

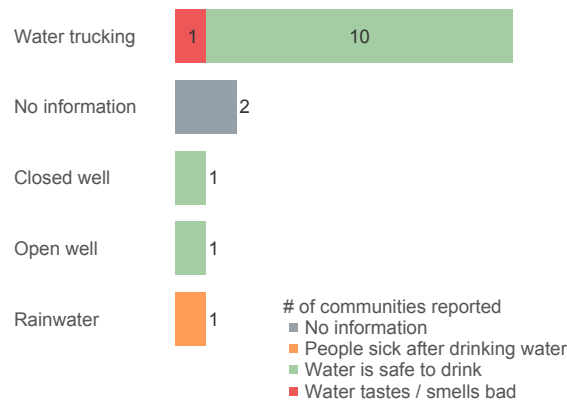


# of communities reported (of 16 assessed)

### Most common form of garbage disposal [\*CL: 3.00/3]



### Most common water source and status [\*CL: 3.00/3]

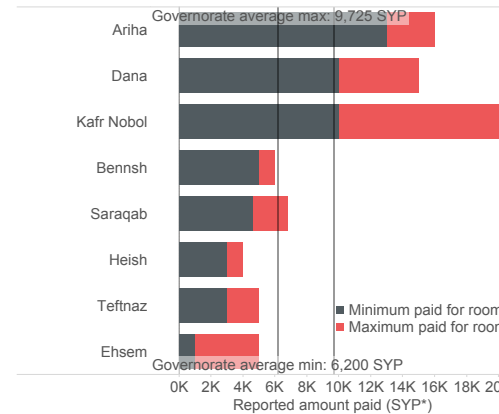


# of communities reported  
 ■ No information  
 ■ People sick after drinking water  
 ■ Water is safe to drink  
 ■ Water tastes / smells bad

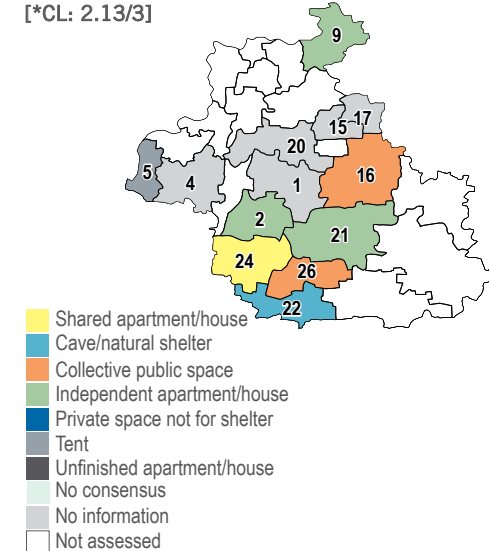
## Shelter

Average reported rent paid per room in Idleb governorate (7962 SYP) was similar to the average rent across the country (7656 SYP).

### Rent prices per sub-district [\*CL: 2.56/3]



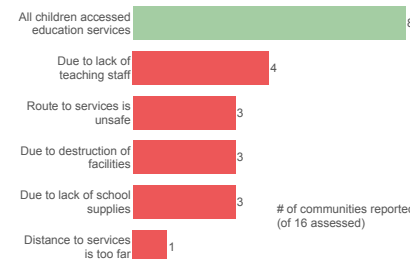
### Most common shelter lived in by IDPs [\*CL: 2.13/3]



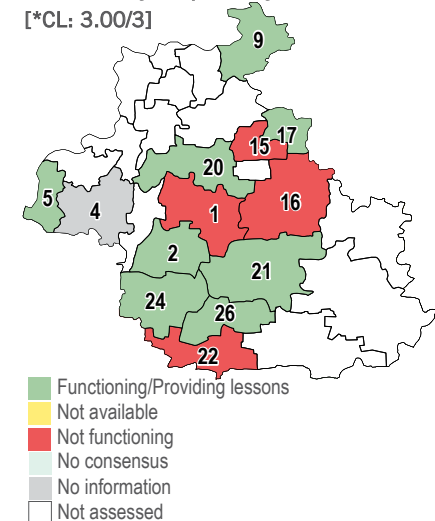
## Education

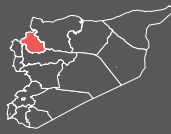
Barriers to education varied across the governorate. Three of the four communities that reported that the lack of teaching staff was a barrier, also reported that schools lack supplies. There were no functioning primary educational facilities in four communities assessed in Saraqab, Bennsh, Khan Shaykun and Ariha sub-districts.

### Most common reasons for children not attending school [\*CL: 2.31/3]



### Availability of primary schools [\*CL: 3.00/3]





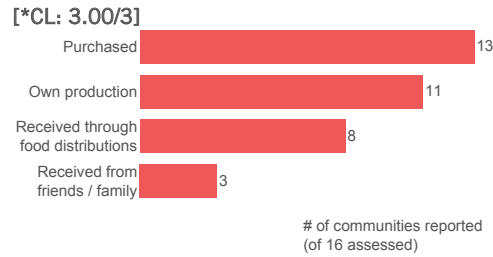
# Humanitarian Situation Overview in Syria (HSOS) Idleb Governorate

# January 2016

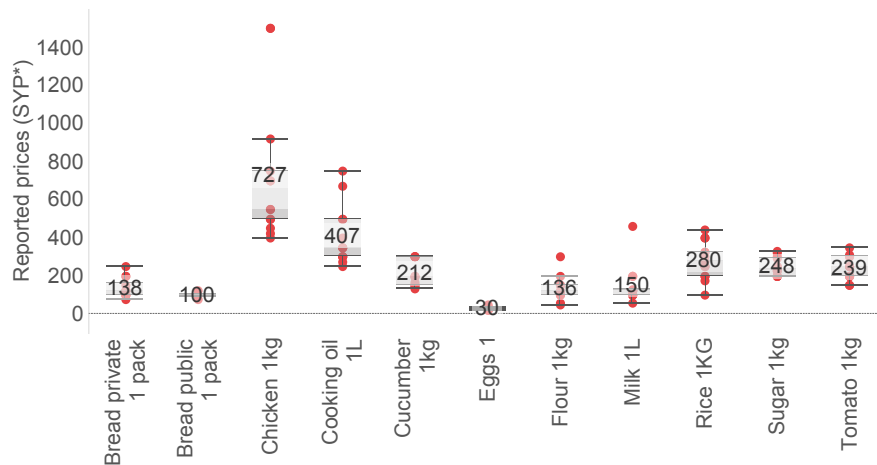
## Food Security

Prices of food in two communities assessed in Saraqab and Ariha sub-districts were reportedly higher than prices in the rest of the governorate. Challenges to obtaining food appeared to be related to the purchasing power of inhabitants, as the most commonly reported challenges were the cost of certain types of food and a lack of resources to buy available foods.

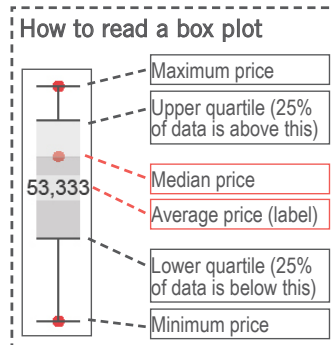
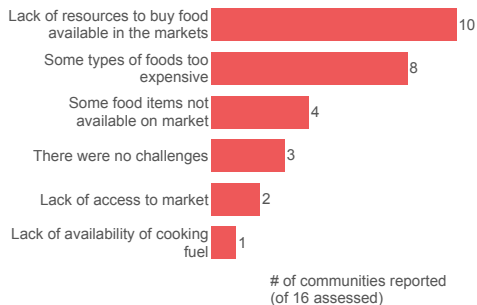
### Most common sources of obtaining food [\*CL: 3.00/3]



### Prices of food items [\*CL: 2.13/3]



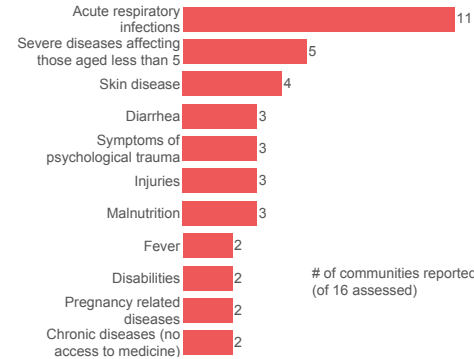
### Challenges to accessing food [\*CL: 3.00/3]



## Health

Severe diseases affecting those aged less than five were reportedly common in five communities assessed in Ma'arrat An Nu'man, Idleb, Heish, Dana and Bennsh sub-districts. One community in Khan Shaykunit reported that women commonly gave birth at home without a midwife, and one in community in Saraqab reported that women commonly gave birth in a field hospital.

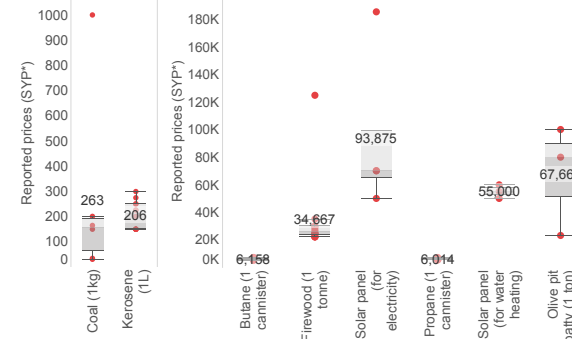
### Reported health problems [\*CL: 2.00/3]



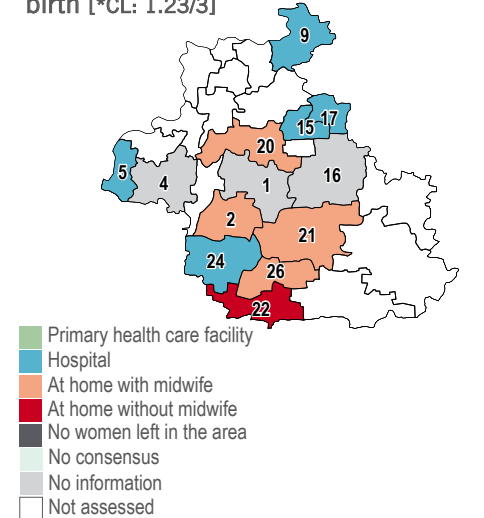
## NFIs

In December, butane, propane and firewood were all available in the majority of communities assessed. Four communities in Ehsem, Teftnaz, Bennsh and Kafr Nobol sub-districts reported there was no lack of fuel. Of the nine communities where fuel shortages were reported, inhabitants commonly burnt trees, furniture, clothes and plastics in order to cope.

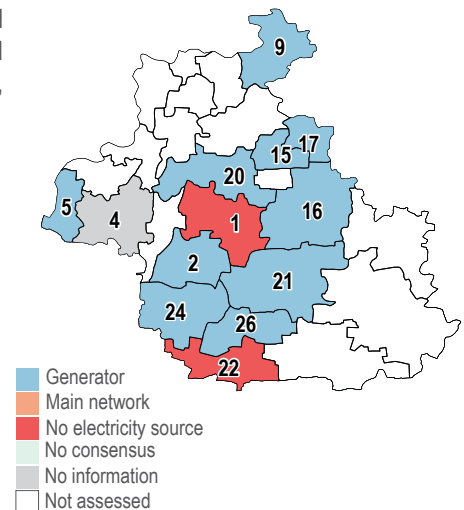
### Prices of fuel sources [\*CL: 2.14 /3]

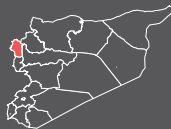


### Most common place for women to give birth [\*CL: 1.23/3]



### Most common source of electricity [\*CL: 3.00/3]





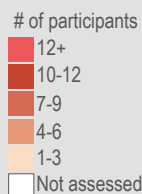
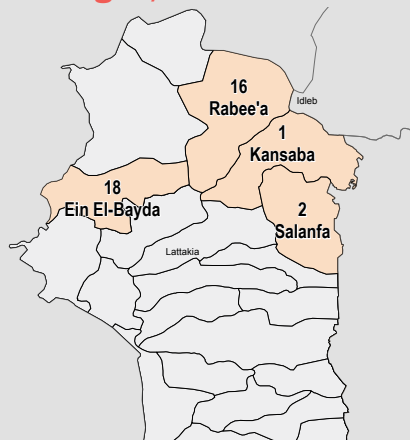
## Context

Lattakia governorate hosts an estimated 377,974 IDPs and 708,062 people in need of assistance (OCHA). Humanitarian access to the north-eastern corner remains limited (OCHA).

Overall the governorate ranked second highest for the number of reported cases of influenza-like-illness throughout November, averaging approximately 2503 cases each week (WHO).

In December, Lattakia governorate had the highest prevalence of stunting amongst children under 5 years (30.7%), and the prevalence of acute malnutrition among children under 5 years was reportedly 5.6% (UNICEF).

## Number of communities assessed: 10/395 villages, 4/22 sub-districts



Numbers on map can be used to identify sub-districts on sector maps in the factsheet

## Livelihoods

Of the communities assessed in December, inhabitants in one community in Ein El-Bayda sub-district indicated that they commonly borrowed money from family and friends in order to cope with a lack of income or resources.

## Most common coping strategies [\*CL: 2.50/3]



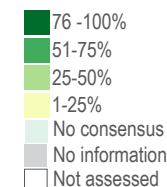
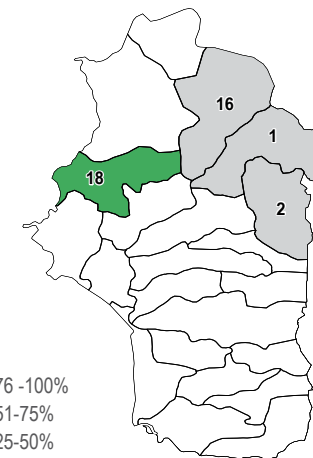
## Displacement

None of the pre-conflict population reportedly remained in nine of the ten communities assessed this month in Kansaba, Salanfa and Rabee'a sub-districts, citing the escalation of conflict and protection concerns as reasons for leaving.

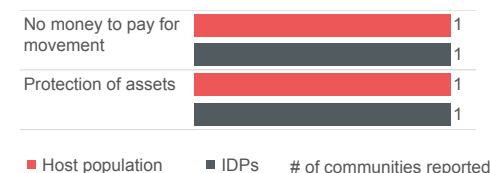
In the one community assessed with pre-conflict remaining, the protection of assets and a lack of money to pay for movement was cited for remaining, suggesting a willingness to leave. IDPs were reported in one community in Ein El-Bayda sub-district.

The average price reportedly paid to the border was 6500 SYP.

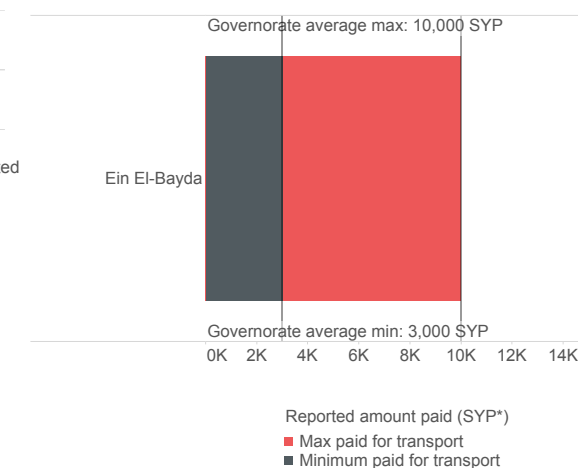
## Estimated % of original population remaining (excluding IDPs) [\*CL: 2.27/3]

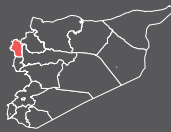


## Most common reasons for staying: IDPs vs host population [\*CL: 2.00/3]



## Amounts paid for transportation to the border per sub-district [\*CL: 2.50/3]





# Humanitarian Situation Overview in Syria (HSOS) Lattakia Governorate

## January 2016

### WASH

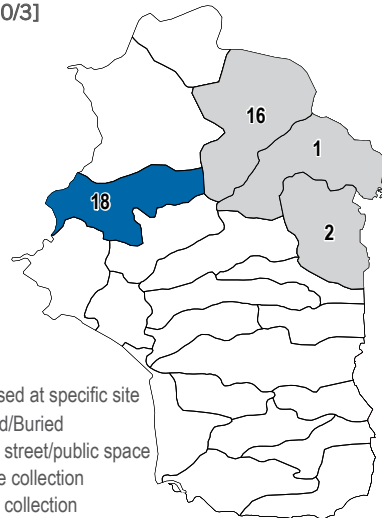
In December, water was sourced from an open well in one community in Ein El-Bayda sub-district, which was generally safe to drink.

However, there was reportedly a reduction in the amount of safe water available since the previous month in this community.

The same assessed community also reported problems with latrines; there was not enough water to flush and their connection to the sewage network was blocked.

Free public garbage collection was still operating in this community in December.

### Most common form of garbage disposal [\*CL: 3.00/3]



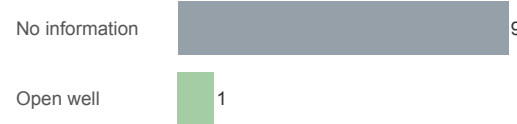
- Disposed at specific site
- Burned/Buried
- Left in street/public space
- Private collection
- Public collection
- No consensus
- No information
- Not assessed

### Problems with latrines [\*CL: 3.00/3]



# of communities report (of 10 assessed)

### Most common water source and status [\*CL: 3.00/3]

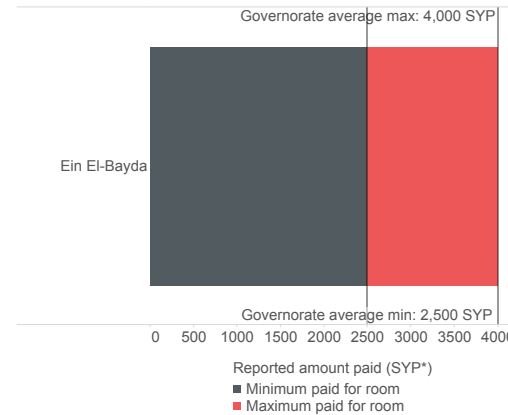


# of communities reported  
 ■ No information  
 ■ Water is safe to drink

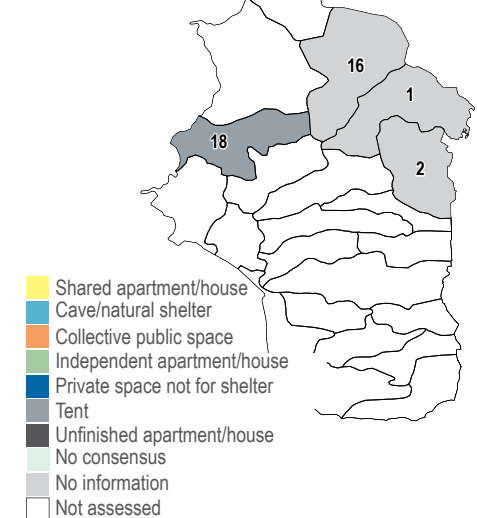
### Shelter

Average reported rent paid per room in Lattakia governorate (3250 SYP) was lower than the average rent across the country (7656 SYP).

### Rent prices per sub-district [\*CL: 3.00/3]



### Most common shelter lived in by IDPs [\*CL: 2.50/3]



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

### Education

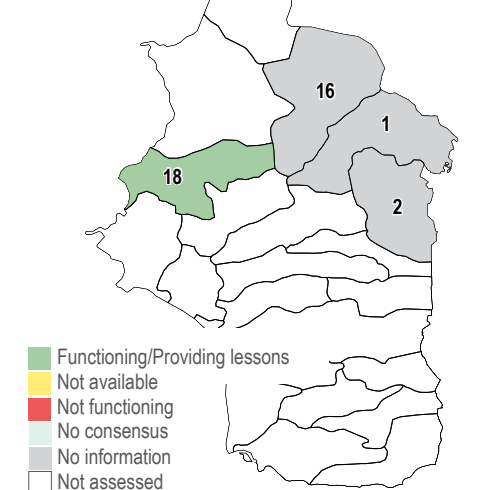
Primary school services were reported to be functioning in one community assessed in Ein El-Bayda sub-district. The lack of teaching staff was considered a barrier for accessing education this community.

### Most common reasons for children not attending school [\*CL: 3.00/3]

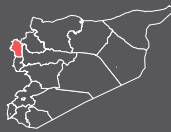


# of communities reported (of 10 assessed)

### Availability of primary schools [\*CL: 3.00/3]



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



# Humanitarian Situation Overview in Syria (HSOS) Lattakia Governorate

# January 2016

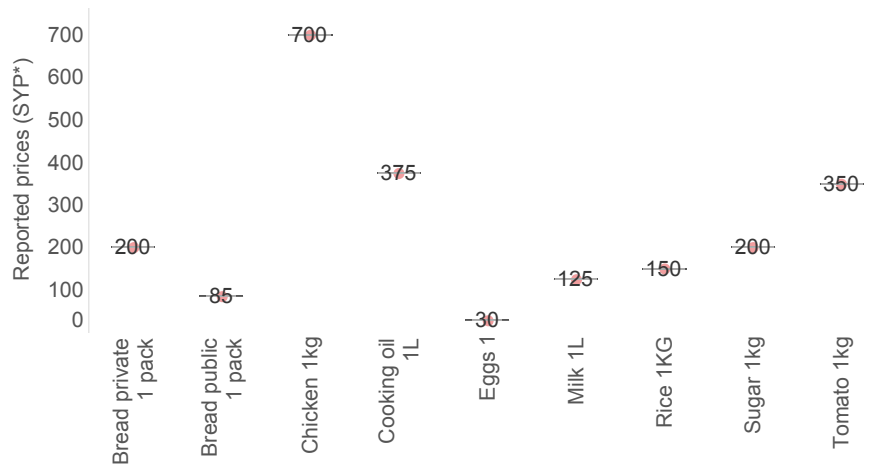
## Food Security

Overall, prices of food reported were lower than the average prices across the rest of the country. However, a lack of resources to buy food, the price of certain foods and the availability of products were challenges identified in one community assessed in Ein El-Bayda sub-district. The same community reported receiving food through distributions in December.

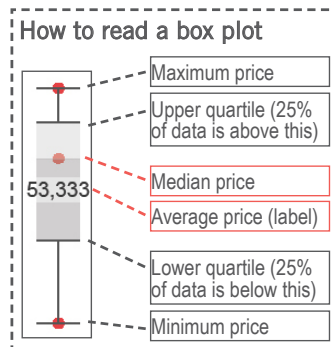
### Most common sources of obtaining food [\*CL: 3.00/3]



### Prices of food items [\*CL: 3.00/3]



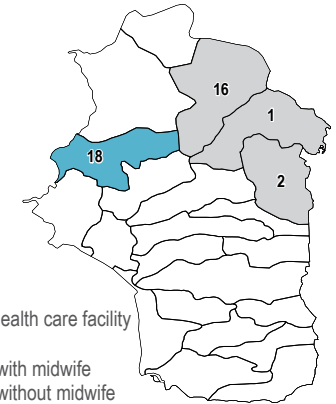
### Challenges to accessing food [\*CL: 3.00/3]



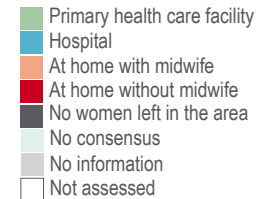
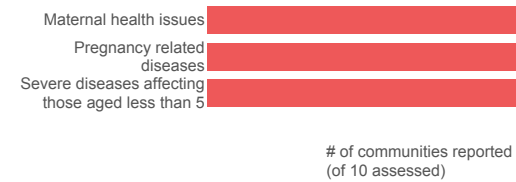
## Health

Pregnancy related diseases, maternal health issues and severe diseases affecting those aged less than five were reported to be common health issues in one community in Ein El-Bayda sub-district this month. In this community it was also reported that women most commonly gave birth in a hospital.

### Most common place for women to give birth [\*CL: 2.00/3]



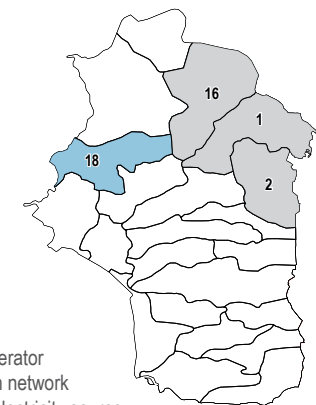
### Reported health problems [\*CL: 2.00/3]



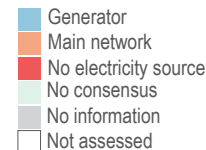
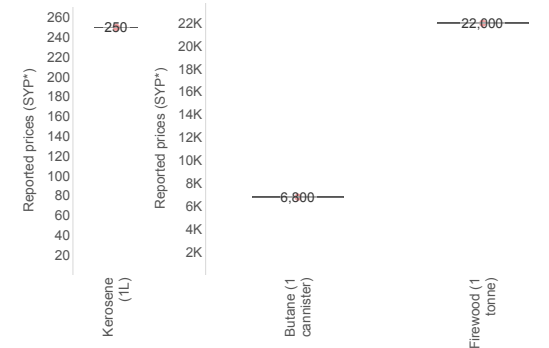
## NFIs

In December, it was reported that olive pit patties, biofuel and solar panels for water heating and electricity were unavailable in all communities assessed. Cutting down trees to burn was the most commonly reported strategy to cope with a lack of fuel.

### Most common source of electricity [\*CL: 3.00/3]



### Prices of fuel sources [\*CL: 3.00 /3]





# Humanitarian Situation Overview in Syria (HSOS) Quneitra Governorate

# January 2016

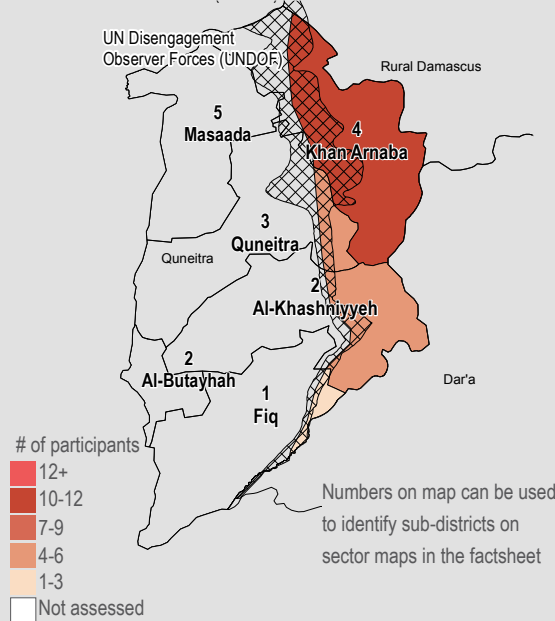
## Context

Quneitra governorate hosts 38,700 IDPs and 65,266 people in need of assistance (OCHA).

Central parts of the governorate remain limited to humanitarian access in December (OCHA). UNICEF reportedly provided water treatment chemicals to seven locations across Quneitra governorate, benefiting 39,000 people this month (UNICEF).

In December, the prevalence of stunting amongst children less than 5 years was reportedly 30.7% and the prevalence of acute malnutrition of children in the same age group was reportedly 5.6% (UNICEF).

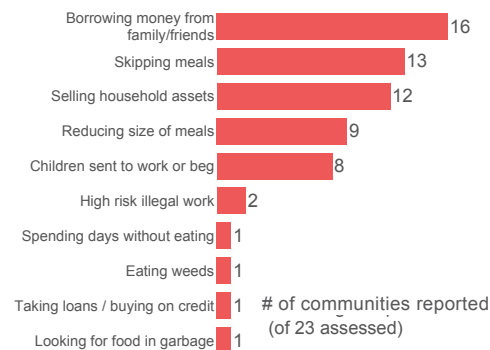
## Number of communities assessed: 23/39 villages, 4/4 sub-districts



## Livelihoods

In December, inhabitants of two communities in Khan Arnaba and Quneitra sub-districts undertook high risk illegal work in order to cope with a lack of income or resources. Children were also commonly sent to work or beg in eight communities in Al-Khashniyyeh, Khan Arnaba, Quneitra sub-districts. In the same sub-districts, 16 communities reported to have borrowed money from friends and family.

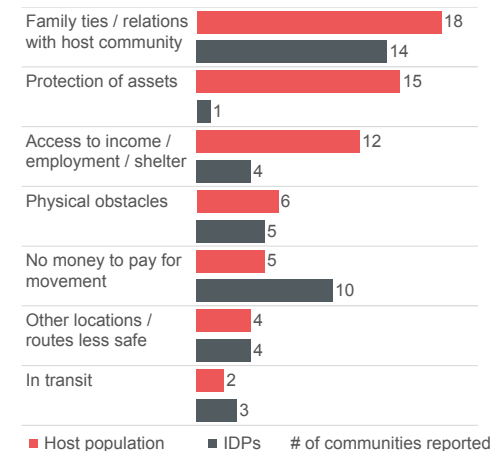
## Most common coping strategies [\*CL: 2.62/3]



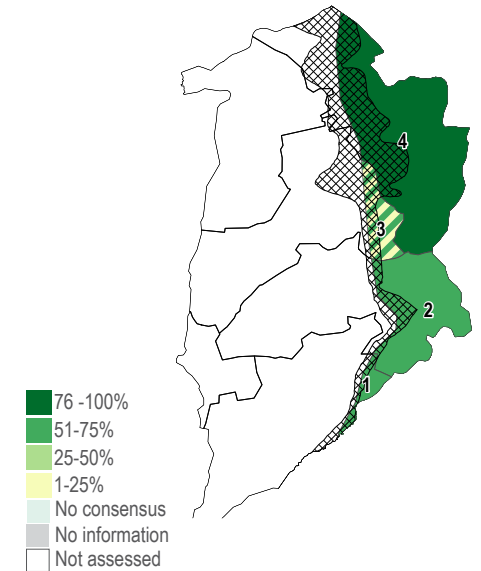
## Displacement

None of the pre-conflict population reportedly remained in two communities assessed in Khan Arnaba sub-district, citing the escalation of the conflict, the opening of borders, protection concerns, and losses of income and assets as reasons for leaving. It was reported that pre-conflict populations across the governorate commonly remained due to the protection of assets, access to income, shelter and employment, and familial ties. IDPs reportedly lived in at least 14 communities assessed across all four sub-districts, originating most commonly from governorates surrounding Quneitra. The largest numbers of new arrivals were reported in three communities in Al-Khashniyyeh and Quneitra sub-districts this month. Financial and physical constraints appeared to limit IDP movement in many of the communities assessed.

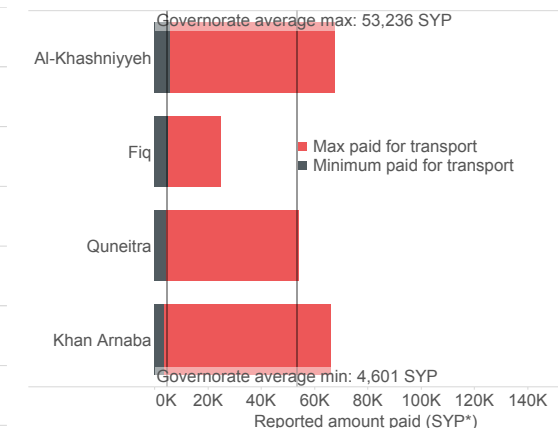
## Most common reasons for staying: IDPs vs host population [\*CL: 2.62/3]



## Estimated % of original population remaining (excluding IDPs) [\*CL: 2.13/3]



## Amounts paid for transportation to the border per sub-district [\*CL: 2.10/3]





# Humanitarian Situation Overview in Syria (HSOS) Quneitra Governorate

# January 2016

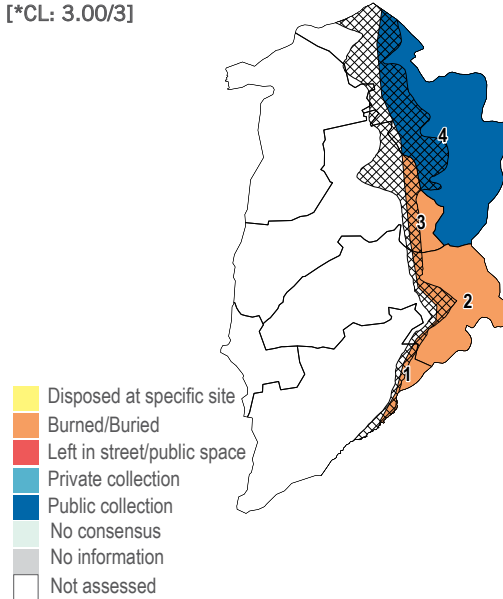
## WASH

In December, the most common source of drinking water was reported to come from water trucks. Water was generally safe to drink.

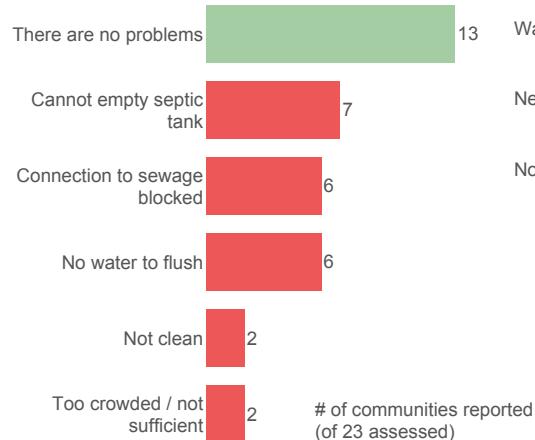
There was a reduction in safe water quantity in one community assessed in Al-Khashniyyeh sub-district. In four communities assessed in Quneitra and Khan Arnaba sub-districts the amount of safe water available improved from November to December.

There were problems with latrines in 11 communities assessed, with the most common problems being blockages of connections to the sewage network and an inability to empty the septic tank.

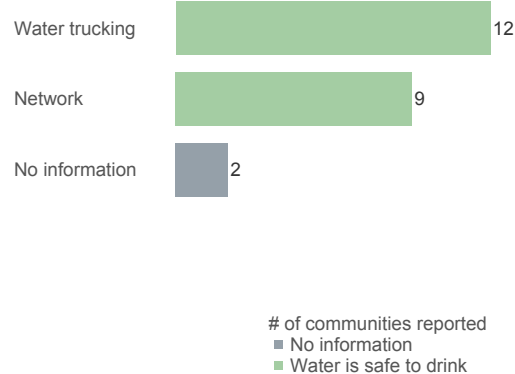
### Most common form of garbage disposal [\*CL: 3.00/3]



### Problems with latrines [\*CL: 3.00/3]



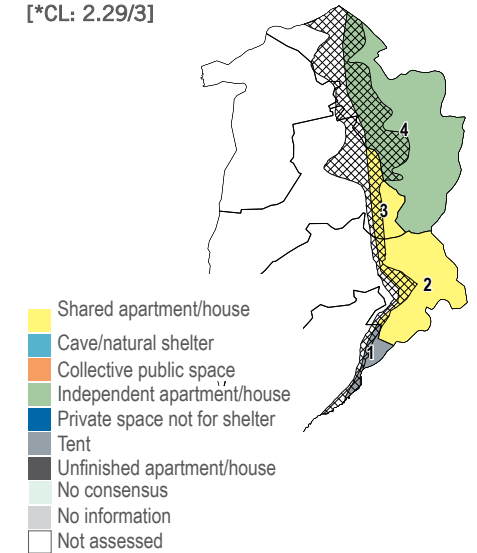
### Most common water source and status [\*CL: 3.00/3]



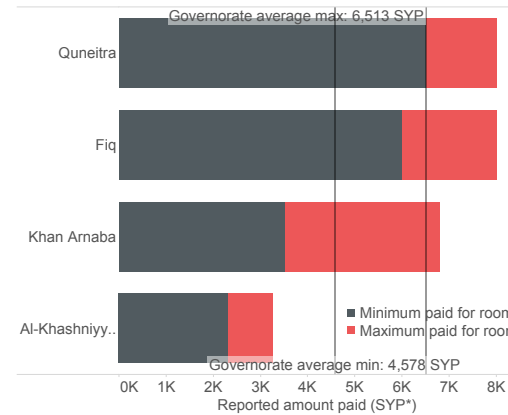
## Shelter

Average reported rent paid per room in Quneitra governorate (5545 SYP) was lower than the average rent across the country (7656 SYP).

### Most common shelter lived in by IDPs [\*CL: 2.29/3]



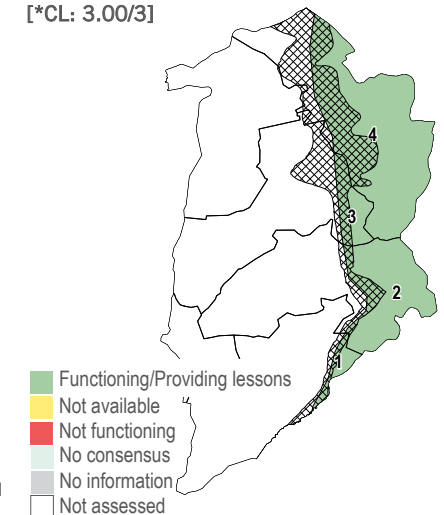
### Rent prices per sub-district [\*CL: 2.54/3]



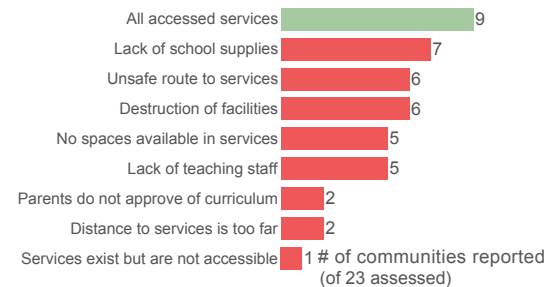
## Education

There were no functioning primary educational facilities in four communities assessed in Khan Arnaba, Al-Khashniyyeh and Quneitra sub-districts. In the same sub-districts, lack of school supplies was reported to be a common barrier preventing children from accessing education in seven assessed communities.

### Availability of primary schools [\*CL: 3.00/3]



### Most common reasons for children not attending school [\*CL: 2.43/3]





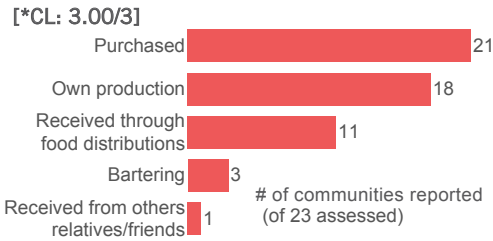
# Humanitarian Situation Overview in Syria (HSOS) Quneitra Governorate

# January 2016

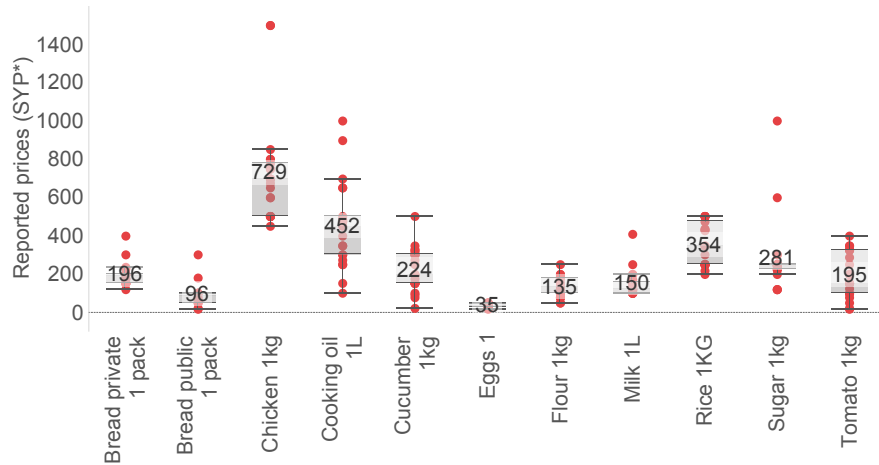
## Food Security

Challenges to obtaining food appeared to be related to the purchasing power of inhabitants, as the most commonly reported challenges were a lack of resources to buy available foods and the cost of certain types of food. Eleven communities assessed in Quneitra, Al-Khashniyyeh and Khan Arnaba sub-districts reported receiving food through distributions.

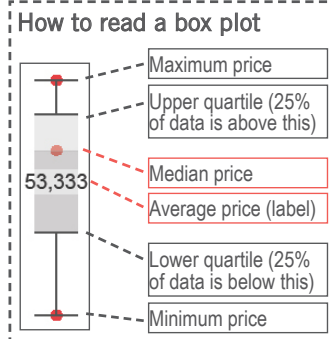
### Most common sources of obtaining food [\*CL: 3.00/3]



### Prices of food items [\*CL: 2.19/3]



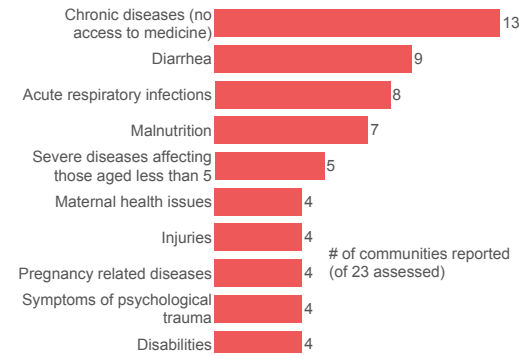
### Challenges to accessing food [\*CL: 3.00/3]



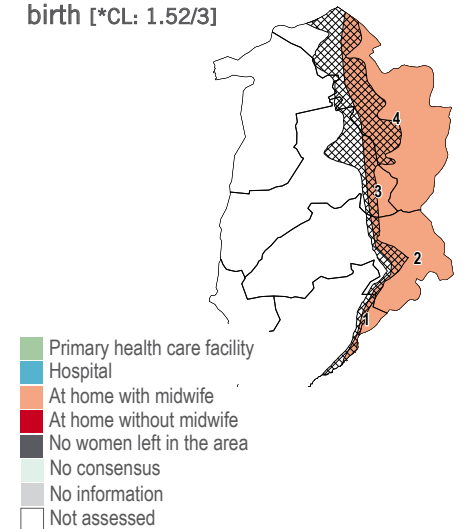
## Health

Chronic diseases and access to adequate medication was a commonly reported health concern across all four sub-districts assessed in December. Malnutrition was reported in seven communities; three communities in both Al-Khashniyyeh and Quneitra sub-districts and one community in Khan Arnaba sub-district.

### Reported health problems [\*CL: 2.00/3]



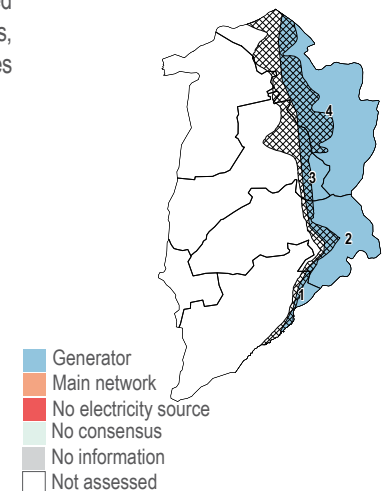
### Most common place for women to give birth [\*CL: 1.52/3]



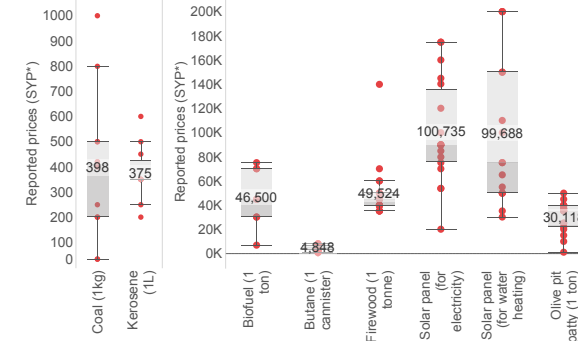
## NFIs

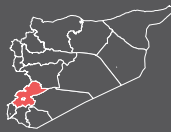
In December, butane was available in all communities assessed in Quneitra governorate; olive pit patties and solar panels for electricity and heating water were available in most communities assessed. Three communities reported that there was no lack of fuel, but for remaining communities, burning trees, furniture, plastics and agricultural products were reported as common strategies to cope with fuel shortages.

### Most common source of electricity [\*CL: 3.00/3]



### Prices of fuel sources [\*CL: 2.05/3]





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

# January 2016

## Context

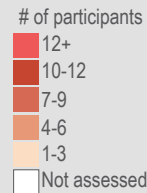
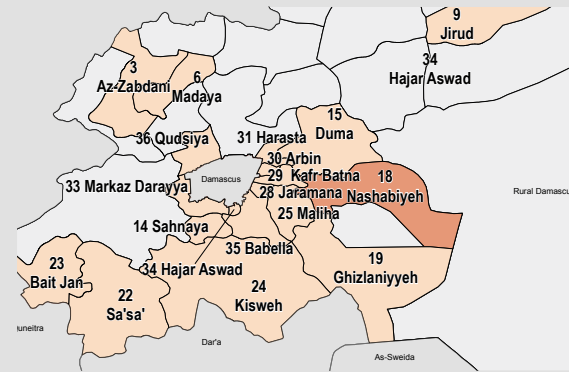
Rural Damascus hosts more IDPs than any other governorate (1,269,202) and has 2,147,167 people in need of assistance (OCHA). Due to insecurity, limited humanitarian access to the worst affected areas east of Damascus City (Nashabiyeh, Duma, Maliha sub-districts) and populations in the west and south-west of the governorate remains an ongoing challenge (OCHA).

There is reportedly one functioning health clinic remaining in Madaya to serve an estimated 30,000 people.

On average, 19% of reported cases of Leishmaniasis were seen in Rural Damascus each week, and on average, 881 cases of influenza-like-illness were reported each week this month (WHO).

In December, the reported prevalence of stunting amongst children under 5 years was 5.9% and the prevalence of acute malnutrition of children in the same age group was reportedly 23.8% in Rural Damascus (UNICEF).

**Number of communities assessed:  
41/232 villages, 19/36 sub-districts**

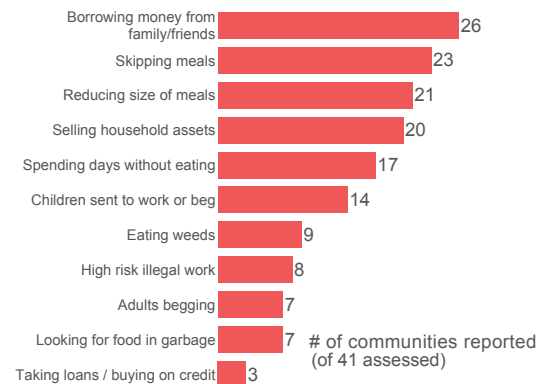


Numbers on map can be used to identify sub-districts on sector maps in the factsheet

## Livelihoods

In December, inhabitants of fourteen communities in Babella, Duma, Harasta, Jirud, Kafr Batna, Kisweh, Madaya, Nashabiyeh, Sahnaya and Sa'sa' sub-districts reportedly sent children to work or beg in order to cope with a lack of income or resources. Food based coping mechanisms were particularly prevalent in one community in Madaya sub-district, with inhabitants resorting to eating weeds, reducing the size of their meals, skipping meals and spending days without eating.

**Most common coping strategies [\*CL: 2.64/3]**

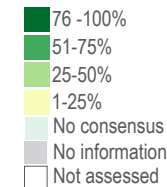
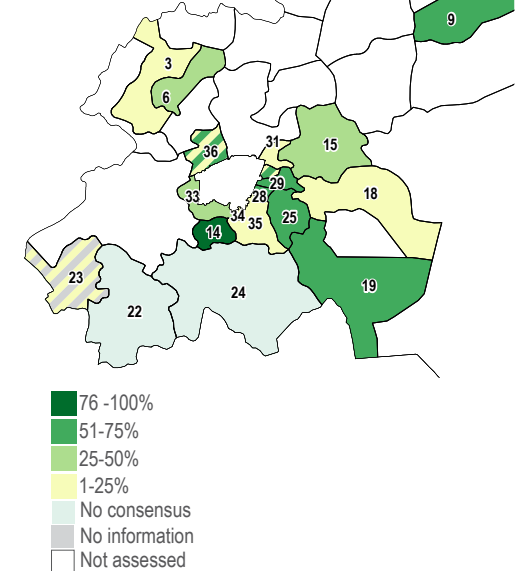


## Displacement

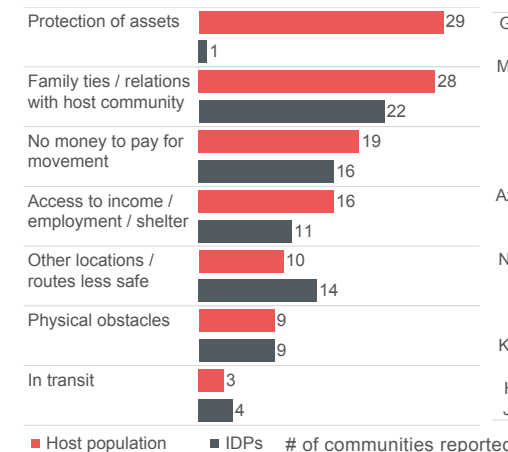
None of the pre-conflict population remained in three communities assessed in Sa'sa', Nashabiyeh and Bait Jan sub-districts. It was reported that pre-conflict populations left due to the escalation of the conflict, the opening of borders, the reduced access to basic services and the loss of assets. Pre-conflict populations across the governorate commonly remained for family ties as well as for the protection of assets.

IDPs lived in at least 27 communities assessed, and there were large numbers of arrivals moving within Rural Damascus and from nearby governorates this month. The perception that other locations and routes were less safe and financial constraints appeared to limit IDP movement, and it was also common for IDPs to stay in locations in Rural Damascus due to good relationships with the host community and family ties. None of the population were female in one community assessed in Maliha sub-districts.

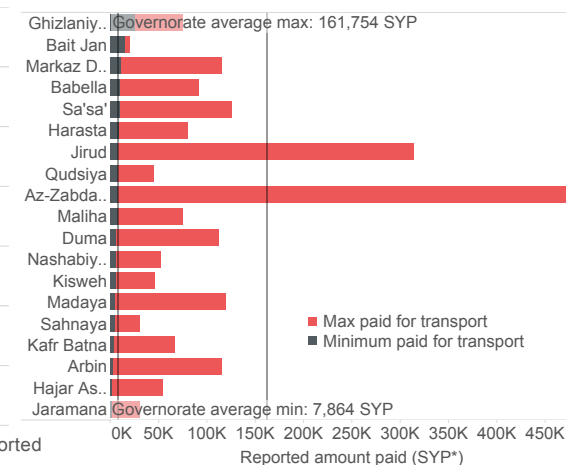
**Estimated % of original population remaining (excluding IDPs) [\*CL: 2.15/3]**

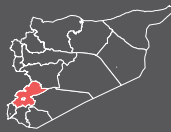


**Most common reasons for staying: IDPs vs host population [\*CL: 2.40/3]**



**Amounts paid for transportation to the border per sub-district [\*CL: 2.07/3]**





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

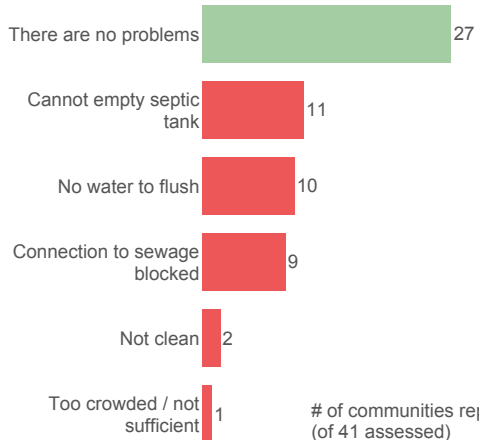
## January 2016

### WASH

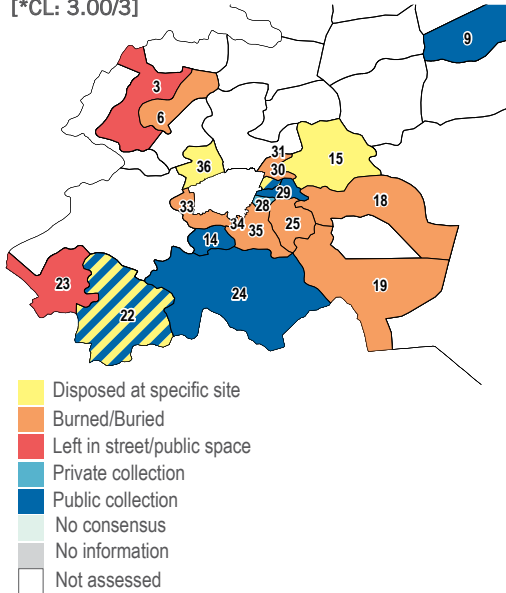
In December, the most common source of drinking water varied across Rural Damascus governorate. There were problems with water in eight communities assessed; people were sick from drinking trucked water in a community in Babella sub-district. Water from open wells, water network, rainwater, water trucks and closed wells smelled or tasted bad in seven communities across seven sub-districts. The amount of available safe water was reduced from last month in seven communities located across the governorate.

There were problems with latrines reported in 13 communities assessed; the most commonly reported problems being an inability to empty septic tanks, blocked connections to the sewage network and insufficient water to flush latrines.

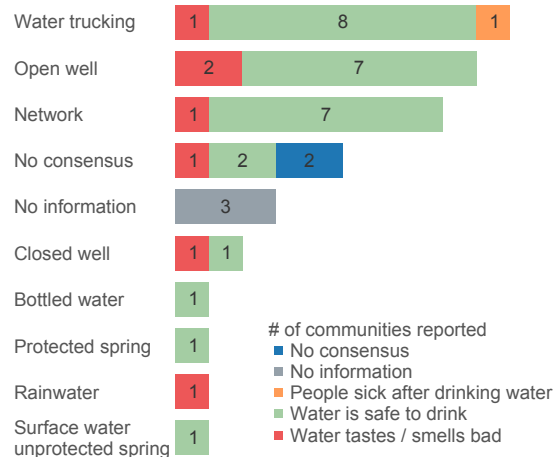
#### Problems with latrines [\*CL: 3.00/3]



#### Most common form of garbage disposal [\*CL: 3.00/3]



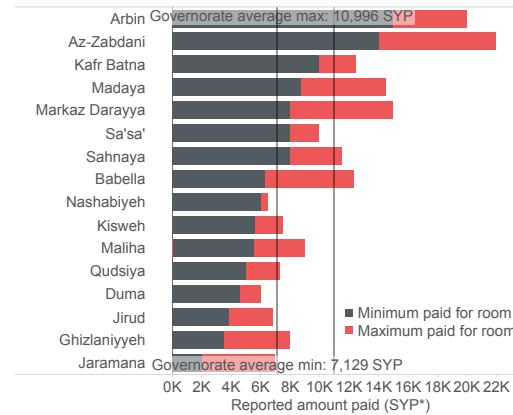
#### Most common water source and status [\*CL: 3.00/3]



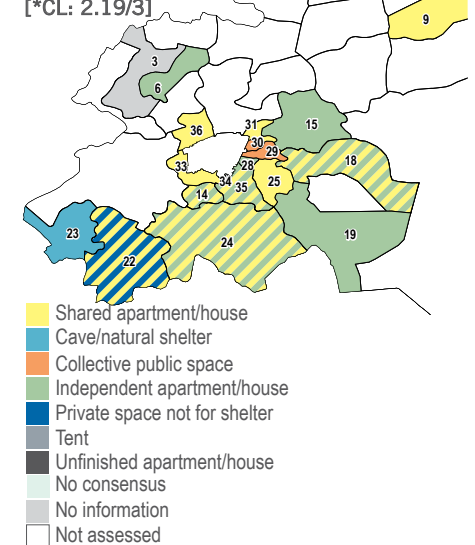
### Shelter

Average reported rent paid per room in Rural Damascus governorate (9062 SYP) was higher than the average rent across the country (7656 SYP).

#### Rent prices per sub-district [\*CL: 2.35/3]



#### Most common shelter lived in by IDPs [\*CL: 2.19/3]



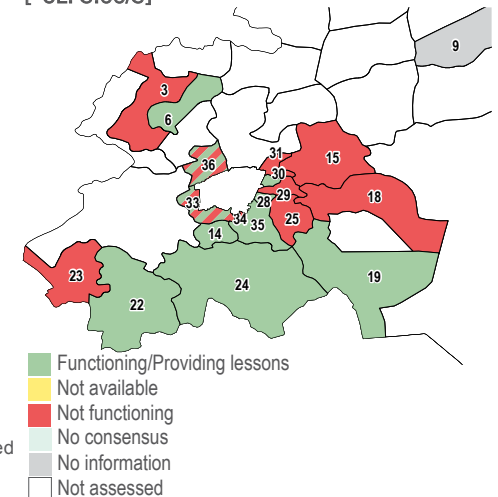
### Education

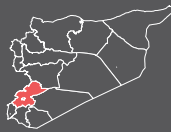
The most common barriers to accessing education were the safety of routes, lack of teaching staff and the destruction of facilities. There were no functioning primary education services in 16 communities assessed in Duma, Nashabiyeh, Kafr Batna, Harasta, Babella, Qudsiya, Markaz Darayya, Bait Jan, Hajar Aswad, Az-Zabdni and Maliha sub-districts.

#### Most common reasons for children not attending school [\*CL: 2.40/3]



#### Availability of primary schools [\*CL: 3.00/3]





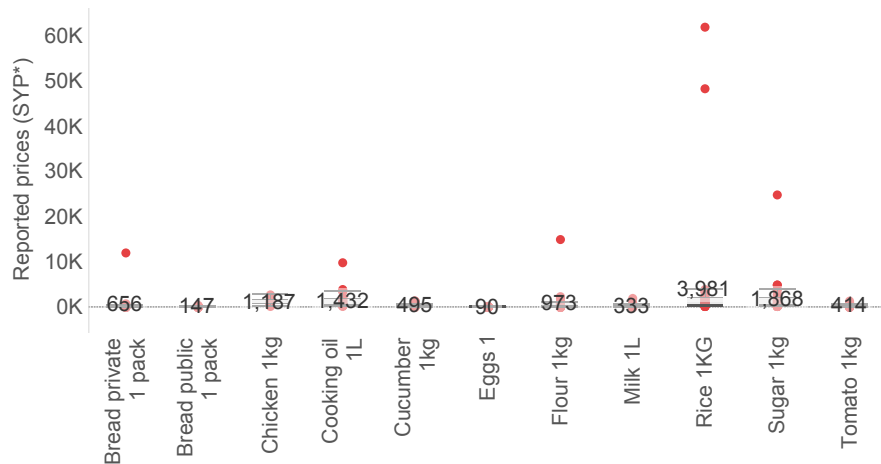
# Humanitarian Situation Overview in Syria (HSOS) Rural Damascus Governorate

# January 2016

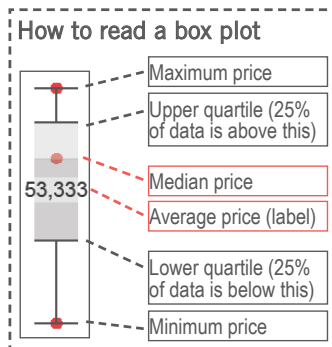
## Food Security

Challenges to obtaining food appeared to be related to the purchasing power of inhabitants, as the most commonly reported challenges were the cost of certain types of food and a lack of resources to buy available foods. Prices of food were reportedly higher in two communities assessed in Madaya and Az-Zabdani sub-districts.

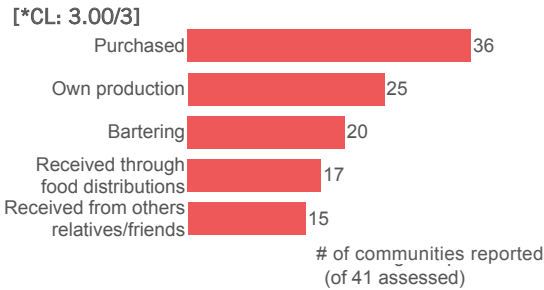
### Prices of food items [\*CL: 2.27/3]



### Challenges to accessing food [\*CL: 3.00/3]



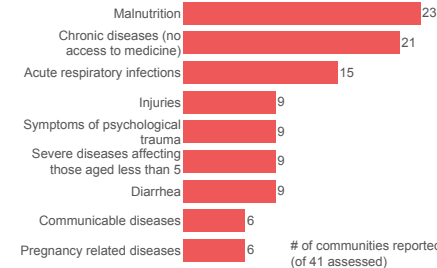
### Most common sources of obtaining food [\*CL: 3.00/3]



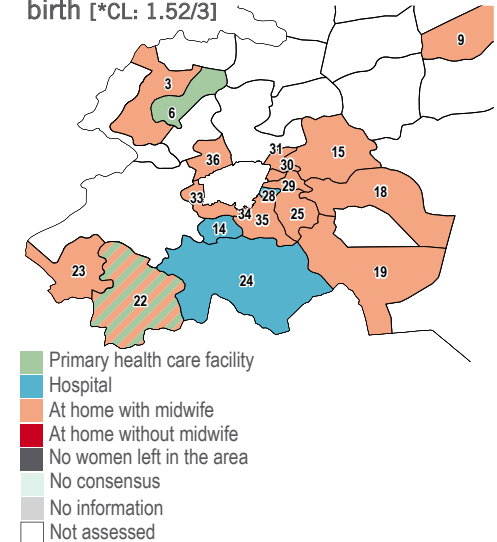
## Health

Malnutrition was reported across more than half of the communities assessed. Severe diseases affecting those aged less than five were reported common in nine communities; two in Madaya sub-district and one community each in Markaz Darayya, Nashabiyeh, Sahnaya, Kisweh, Maliha, Babella and Qudsiya sub-districts. Of 44 communities assessed, at least 26 reported that women gave birth at home, either with or without a skilled birth attendant. One community in Maliha sub-district reported that there were no women left in the area.

### Reported health problems [\*CL: 2.02/3]



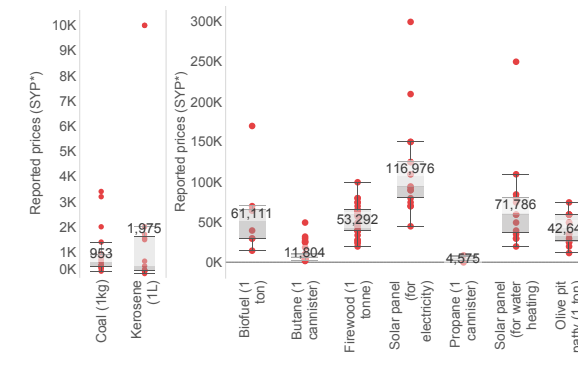
### Most common place for women to give birth [\*CL: 1.52/3]



## NFIs

In December, butane was available in the majority of communities assessed. Fuel shortages were reported in all but four communities in Kisweh, Sa'sa' and Sahnaya sub-districts. The most common strategies reported for coping with a lack of fuel were burning furniture, plastics, trees and waste.

### Prices of fuel sources [\*CL: 2.18 /3]



### Most common source of electricity [\*CL: 3.00/3]

